

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

VAJIRAM & RAVI
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Valuator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



3. The Supreme Court's recent invocation of Article 142 to confer 'deemed assent' to a law raises critical questions about the separation of powers. Critically analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans

Constitutional morality refers to following spirit of constitutions, values like fraternity, liberty & equality in everyday life.

Dis: Not natural sentiment in India :-

- ① Prejudicial identities like caste and gender discrimination, thus lack equality.
- ② Multiple faith existed and religious society, thus secularism need to be cultivated.
- ③ Patriarchy through religion and culture, equality through law. of Sabrimala judgement
- ④ Hierarchical society to modern egalitarian through laws & democracy need to be built.

However exists → ① Gandhiji: India is a secular by nature
Eg: Tolerance to multiple Faith since ancient times.
② Worship of Div. (Akbar & Ashoka)
Eg: Kali ③ Bhakti movement for brotherhood & peace not separation.

However still going further activities-

① Fundamental rights: Freedom (Article-14 to 32) of speech, expression, religion, cultural preservation and against discrimination.

Eg: Civil Right Act, 1955 (Against Untouchability)

② Sexual morality to constitutional
Eg: NAZ foundation (Navtej Singh case),

③ Affirmative actions for welfare & equality in opportunity.

Thus realizing ideals of Preamble liberty, equality & fraternity.

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d. The impartiality of the Speaker of Lok Sabha is central to the integrity of the legislative process. Explain with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans 2

Procedure established by law and due process of law are two principles in determining constitutionality of any legislation by judiciary. Article-21 provide Rt to life & liberty

Due process of law

Procedure established by law

① Check validity based upon principle of natural justice, thus all Intent, rules & procedure seen.

→ checks only laws, whether followed or not in making law. (not intent)

② Principle by American Constitution.

② By Indian Constitution & borrowed from Japanese Constitution

③ Apply to only article-21 of the constitution.

③ All other fundamental rights except Art 21

with respect to Article-24 :-

Right to life & personal liberty.

① Court in Maneka Gandhi vs UOI Case, '79-78 ruled for due process

of law to be followed from earlier procedure established by law.

② Thus checks for tripple test:

- With respect to constitutionality of the provision
- Not Disproportional
- follow natural justice

eg: → Rt to health, Rt to

① Clean environment (M. Mehta case)

② Rt to privacy (K. Puttaswami case)

③ Rt against climate change (MC Rajeev Singh vs UOI, 2024)

All encompassing in this spirit thus not mere animalistic existence but dignified life. (UDHR).

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3. The Supreme Court's recent invocation of Article 142 to confer 'deemed assent' to state bills raises critical questions about the separation of powers. Critically analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article-50 of the Constitution provide for separation of power between executives & judiciary.

& A-142: providing power to Supreme court for full justice in cases of high importances.

Use of A-142 & Issue of separation of power :-

- ① It is against the spirit of Constitution.
- ② Can lead to inefficiencies in the system eg: not expertise of judiciary in executive
- ③ Issues of federal imbalances by favorism
- ④ Judicial overreach and being unelected, against democratic spirit.

However in recent use of A-142:-

- ① Maintaining 'federalism' or basic feature (S.R. Bommai case)¹⁹⁹⁴ by curbing central incursion
- ② 'Checks & balance' also an important feature of constitution.
- ③ Help in implementing Subsidiarity principle, thus efficiency & effectiveness.
- ④ Impartial work, trust of public & states restored.
- ⑤ Uphold spirit of RC Cooper case, that executive are not absolute power holder.

However → Restrained use of this power.
→ Transparency in judgment.

Thus, help in true federal India and 'limited government'.

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4. The impartiality of the Speaker of Lok Sabha is central to the integrity of the legislative process. Explain with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article-93 of the constitution provide for post of speaker of lok sabha. He is the presiding officer of the House of common. Impartiality for integrity of legislative process:-

① Impartial allocation of time and proceeding of the house:-

Through business procedure committee and lok sabha secretariat's help.

Eg: Alloting equal time to opposition party members as well

② Impartiality in bills:-

Allowing private member bills thus parliamentarian party

Eg: Transgender Bill

③ In decision making under 10th schedule :- For disqualification of MPs.

Eg: Role of speaker in Karnataka assembly was not in right spirit.

(4) With respect to parliamentary committee members & chairperson:-
participation from all parties should encourage.

(5) Debar in the house.

(6) Not misusing powers Eg: Ethics committee used against opposition leader Eg: Raghav Chadda & Meitray.

(7) Leadership role.

Eg: Somitra Banerjee known for impartial working as speaker.

Way ahead:

(1) Implementing UK model of once a speaker always a speaker (Resign from party)

(2) Taking power under 10th schedule & give to ECI

Therefore, maintain parliament a true temple of democracy & securing

'Social contract'

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Body

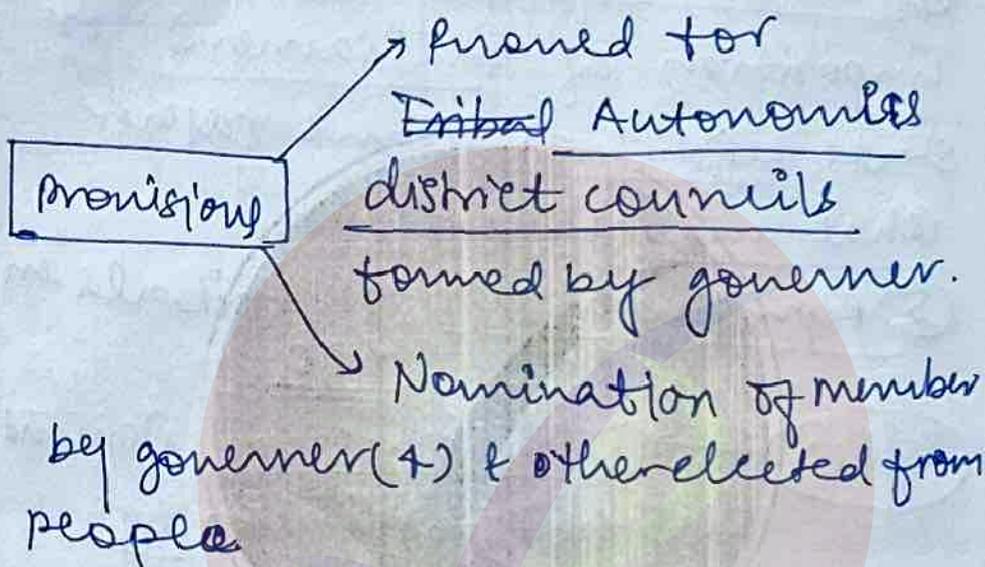
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Marks:

5. How does the Sixth Schedule balance tribal autonomy with national integration? Evaluate its success and limitations. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sixth schedule provide for administration of 6th schedule areas
(Tripura, Assam, Mizoram & Meghalaya)



Success of 6th schedule :-

- ① Democratic decentralization with autonomy :- ADC being empower for taking actions relating to cultural conservation as well as practice.
- ② Livelihood :- ADC can also decide over projects in area and

no land grab by outsiders.

③ Justice! Local customs and Arbitration power # used by ADC thus faster resolution.

④ Bottom up approach:- No strict imposition of parliament or state legislature claims rather what suits taken only.

⑤ Representation:- of tribals in ADC.

Issues → ① slippery slope: Demand by other states also eg!
Arunachal Pradesh for special provision

② secessionist tendencies.

③ eg! NFront of Bodoland.

④ elite capture not by all

⑤ still practice like slam & burn.
Therefore, a more equitable & inclusive approach further

for sarvodaya with Antyodaya.

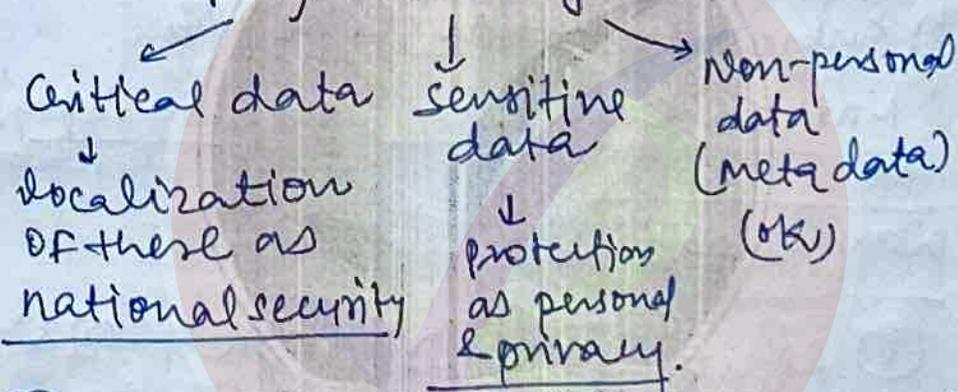
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6. Explain how Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, while aiming to safeguard privacy, ~~risks~~ weakens the transparency framework established by the Right to Information Act, 2005. (10 marks, 150 words)

Digital Personal data protection Act, 2023 enacted on recommendation of B.N. Senikrishna committee.

Safeguards by (DPDP Act): -

① Holistic categorization of data & safety according to that.



② Duties of judiciaries and special duties for larger one (significant one)
Ex: Google & Facebook

③ Guideline for sharing information.

④ Principles like right to forget and consent, from data principles.

⑤ Guiding data use by both public as well as private agencies against earlier IT Act, 2008 only private.
Issues of transparency under RTI Act, 2005

① ^{DT} Primary concerns. Thus data may not be shared under RTI Act, 2005.

② Subjective term like 'Nation security', 'public safety'

Way ahead :-

① Right use of DPDPA Act, 2023 in true letter & spirit not being overboard.

② only for purpose for which take (purpose limitation by companies)

③ Oversight by Protection Authority

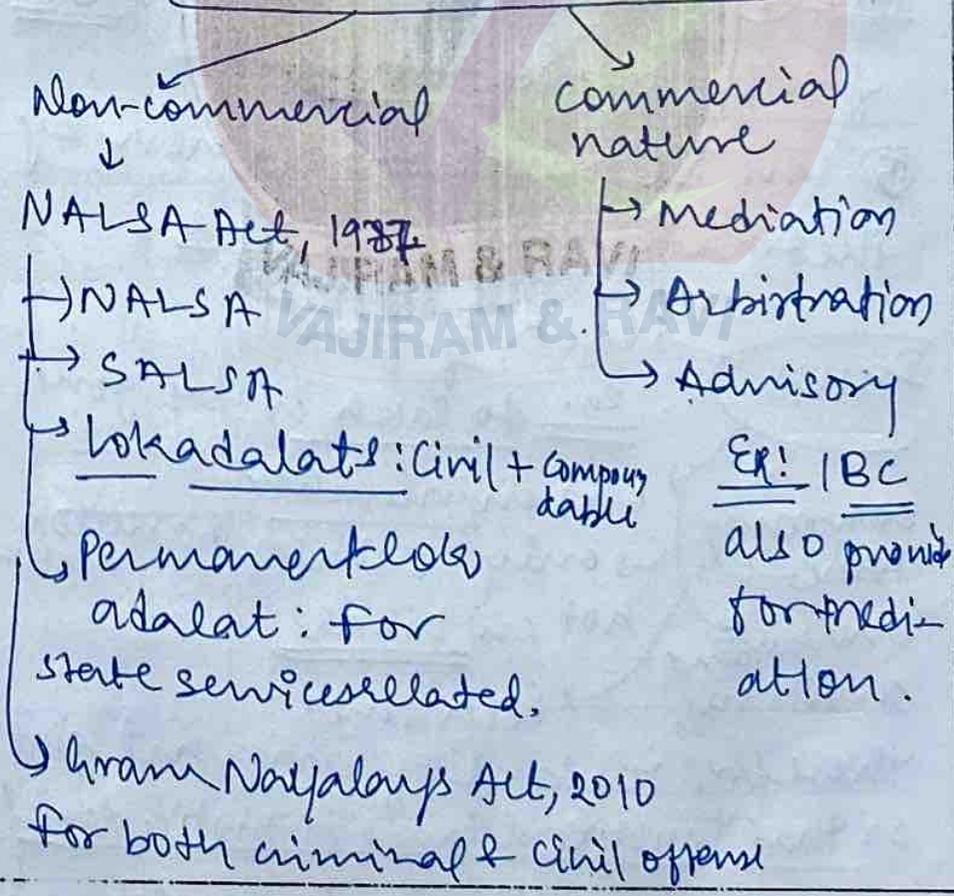
Thus, realising privacy with digital revolution.

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7. Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms offer a viable solution to India's overburdened judiciary. Enumerate the types of ADR mechanisms in India and analyse their advantages over conventional litigation. (10 marks, 150 words)

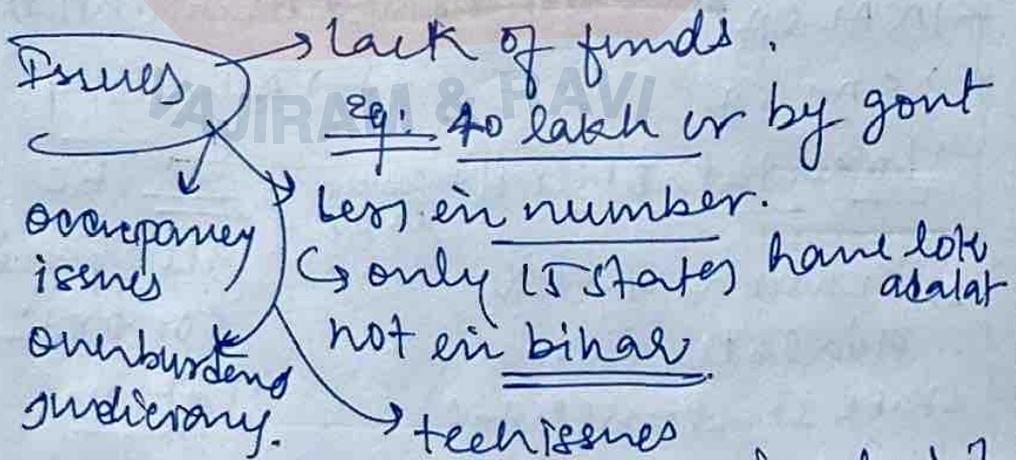
As per national judicial data grid there are 4.7 cr cases pending and prison statistics $\approx 75\%$ prisoners are under trial causing 130% of occupancy of jails, this ADR as alternative.

Types of ADR in India



Advantages of ADR over conventional:-

- ① More inclusive :- Most ADR in rural areas & for petty offenses. Includes poor people.
- ② Cost effective :- No cost in NALSA related & low in case of commercial.
- ③ Natural justice follows & less easy to comply, no need to abide by ~~by~~ strict laws.
- ④ ~~④~~ speedy & thus Article 39A free legal aid to all.
- ⑤ can be understood even by illiterate, thus inclusive.



Therefore, revival of ancient spirit so that justice delayed is justice denied

does not happen

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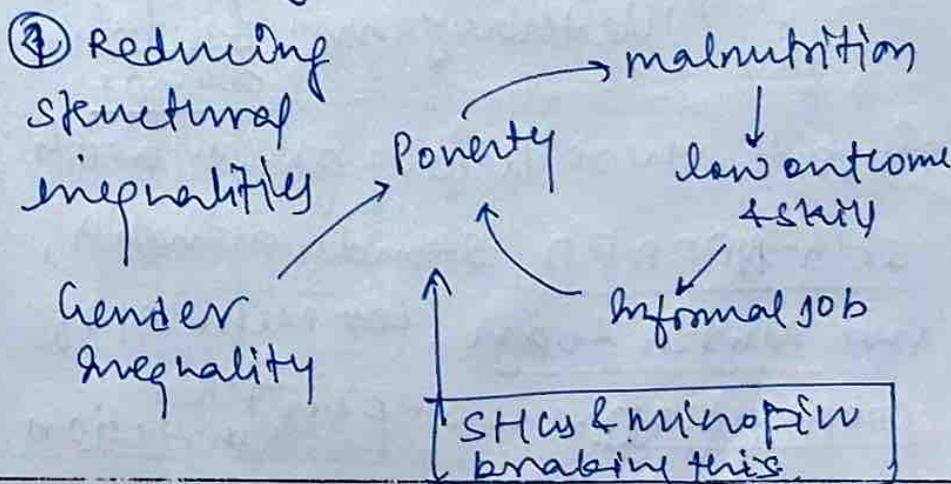
8. Examine how Community-based financial institutions promote responsive governance and address structural inequalities, especially for marginalized women. (10 marks, 150 words)

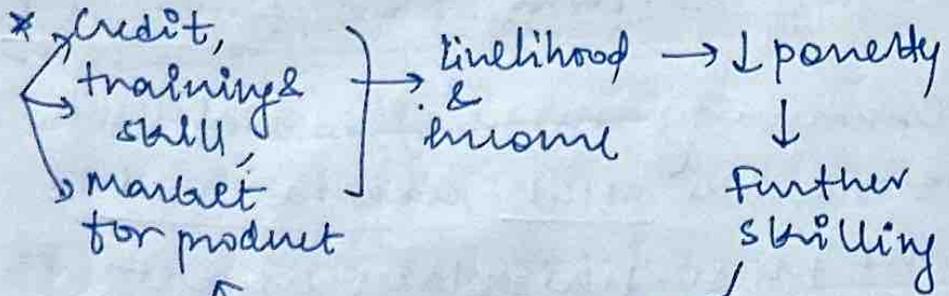
Community based financial institutions like SHGs, cooperatives and micro-fine plays important role in governance.

Responsive governance & reducing inequalities :-

- ① Promoting → Financial inclusion through these
- ② credit culture among women.
 saving
- ③ credit for asset creation and livelihood.

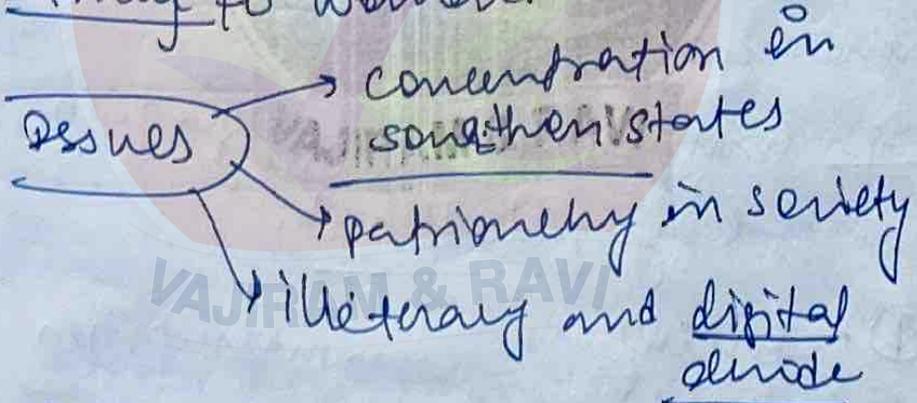
eg: Grameen bank of Bangladesh led by Md. Yunus.





Ex: kudumbashree cafe chain of Kerala
 ↳ Liglat papad, Panji of Himachal Pradesh selling fruit jam.

* Further, value addition and bargain power. Ex: SEWA and Amul to women.



Despite, these help of govt with SHK-NABARD, Standup india, and Mudra loan, ~~too~~ Ministry of Cooperation are step in this direction.

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9. Despite their intended purpose, Citizen's Charters in India have fallen short in transforming administration into a citizen-centric service system. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

Citizen charter is a document providing for standards of services, an organization commits to provide to citizens.

Ex: Charter by Railways (IRCTC) etc

↳ Rajasthan govt :- Public delivery service guarantee Act 2010

Issues with Citizen Charter :-

- ① Lofty goals in the charter, not even employees aware of it
- ② Lacking legal backing at nation level i.e. the charter still pending to be rectified
- ③ Not timely updation of goals.
- ④ Non working grievance redressal mechanism.
- ⑤ Lack of Awareness among citizens about rights.

However success stories :-

- ① MEA passport seva portal and quick response by it.
- ② Gratuitance redressal by railway with respect to safety issues.
- ③ Banking services by Banks awardingly.
- ④ Rajasthan govt providing 250 services through 25 department as per center Act; Also MP govt have legal banking.

Road Ahead :-

- ① 2nd ARC recommendation of applying servotam model :-
 - Analyse services
 - ↓
 - set standard
 - ↓
 - Build capacity of employees & organization
 - ↓
 - Monitor ~~attitude~~ ^{performance}
 - ↑
 - Analyse
 - ② Legal banking by rectifying.
 - ③ Awareness through BHA worker & PRDS.
- This realising Kantilays model of welfare & citizen centric govt.

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10. Mauritius remains the 'Star and Key' to the Indian Ocean for India. Analyze the geopolitical significance of Mauritius in India's Indian Ocean strategy. (10 marks, 150 words)

A South African island country Mauritius plays important role in India's ^{motto} role of Net Security provider in the region.

Geopolitical significance :-

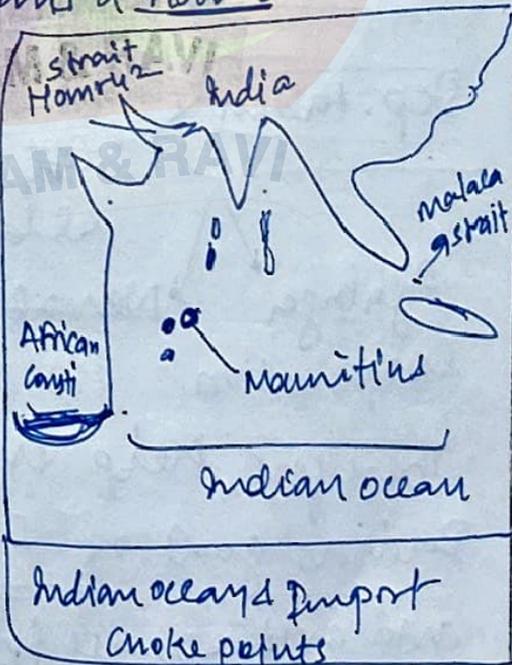
① Strategic location : Rajiv Ghandi's Arc of communication (important sea lane passing through nearby region)

② Importance for security :-

Agalage Island and a naval base for India.

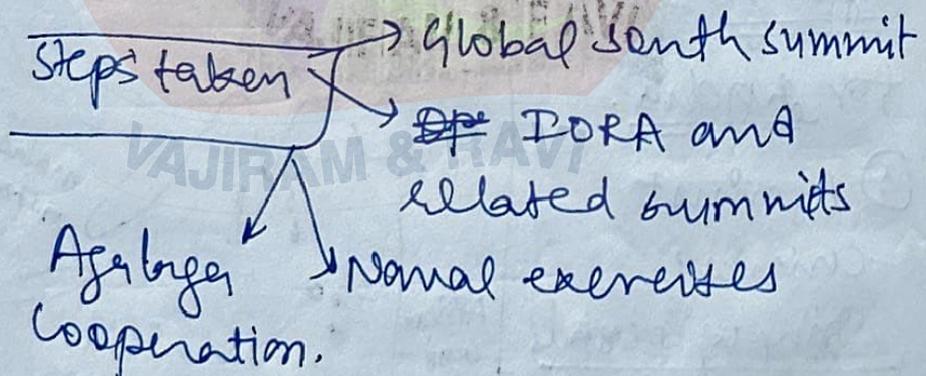
③ Against Chinese Spring of pearls (Djibouti's port) & Madagascar.

④ Importance for resources :-



Recent explored gas blocks in Madagascar, thus security in that also

- ⑤ Against piracy and terrorism - to counter Houthi rebels of Yemen.
- ⑥ For other resources in the region like polymetallic nodules, fishing and oil & gas.
- ⑦ For open pass endo-pacific, Naval symposium and DORA cooperation its role as being partner in these.
- ⑧ South-South cooperation.



Therefore, help in realizing India's goal of SAGAR. (^{security} ~~safety~~) and growth of all in the region.

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11. Discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions governing the disqualification of Members of Parliament in India. How effective are they in upholding the integrity of the legislature? (15 marks, 250 words)

Members of parliament (Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha) are elected or nominated (in case of Rajya Sabha = 12). Article 74-77 provide for parliamentary form of govt.

Provisions for disqualification of MPs:

① Constitutional :-

② 91th CAA, 2003 provide under 10th schedule of the constitution.

IF → In case elected member resign from party
 → Nominated govt after 6 month any party
 → Independent joint party member

[However] → $\frac{2}{3}$ of the member of the party split e.g. Shivsena in Maharashtra.

③ Disqualification by speaker or chairman based upon ECI recommendations.

② Constitutional other provisions:-

- ↳ If insolvent & undischarging
- ↳ Unsound mind
- ↳ Not citizen, below 25% (Lok Sabha), 30% (Raj)
- ↳ Then automatically. (President ^{By})

③ Representation of Peoples Act,

- 1951 :-
- ↳ convicted for more than 2 year.
 - ↳ An offense like sati, dowry
 - ↳ untouchability
 - ↳ Not providing details of expense in election within time limit

↳ on ECI's recommendation by president disqualified.

④ If elections declared ~~as~~ void by Highcourt under petition then also disqualified.

Issues with these:

- ↳ ① ~~The~~ loophole's
- ↳ E.g. 2/3 merger exercised and still Aya Ram Gya Ram politics

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② Impartiality of Speaker questionable in certain cases, and of ECI.

Ep: Sikkim CM's case (from Telang) where ECI reduced sentance.

③ Speaker's role in Karnataka assembly.

④ Rising criminalisation in politics eg: 17th Lok Sabha had

43% MPs with criminal records.

Way ahead -

① electoral reforms is the need of the hours.

② Judiciary → Lilly Thomas Case (sect-8 of RPA, 1951) in true spirit.

Melusine elections

& Information

Role of social media

ADR & VOI, 2024

further paning way for transparent funding.

→ state funding (Indrajit committee)

thus making largest democracy the vibrant most one.

12. India's fiscal federalism is heavily vertical, transactional, and tax-centric. of this, critically examine the case for institutionalizing resource fed to ensure more equitable and autonomous state-level economic development (15 marks, 250 ds)

India is a quasi federal country with centralizing tendency called K.C. Whence and Fiscal imbalances reflect this, despite safeguards like Finance Commission (A-280).

Issues :-

① Heavily vertical - low share of states in resources.

Eg: 41% As per 15th FC but actually shared only 36%.

② Transactional & tax centric :-

↳ Heavy weightage of tax based revenue and that too of central

one. Eg: Rising cess & surcharges which are not shared with states.

↳ Transitory or not long term

sources Eg: Lack of capax related income

Need for institutionalizing & resource Federalism :-

① Finance Commission Lachna :-

- ↳ Recommendation advises.
- ↳ Distrust among states due to central appoint + lack of autonomy.
- ↳ Issues of long term finances.
- ↳ South vs North divide

② Resource Federalism :- It calls for distribution of all resources not only finances & water, electricity industrializing and policy related relations etc.

↳ Thus call for more power delegation to states.

③ Punehi Commission :- Term of reference of finance Commission to be decided by all the states in confidence only.

(b) Sankaria Commission :- Devolve all ~~other~~ functions to states in residuary list ^{OF} except taxation.

(c) Issues raised by states :-

Ex: Kerala calling states exercise of A-293 in restricting borrowing as financial embargo.

(d) Need of long term finances :- For aging economies, industrialization & growth in states.

Way ahead: (1) Paradiplomacy :-

states with external help

Ex: Andhra from WB for Amravathi

(2) Institutionalization of state bond market and their rating.

(3) Role of Municipal bond

(4) more inclusive GST Council and tax reform

Thus, ~~excess~~ centralization causes anemia at state & fattening centre

both not good sign of healthy India.

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13. While India has a structured but rarely used process for the removal of judges, the UK emphasizes ministerial responsibility and in house mechanisms. Compare and evaluate these approaches in maintaining judicial accountability.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Judicial accountability & independence is sine-qua-non for effective Judiciary and maintaining consti-
tutional morality.

India's structured removal process :-

① A-124: Security of tenure to judge
of SC and HC upto 65 & 62 years.

② A-124 also provide for removal through impeachment process by parliament with 2/3 majority in both houses, to be passed in same session with inquiry committee in one house.

↳ when passes preident ^{removal} ~~bill~~

Rarely exercise → only once initiated but could not be passed
Justice
i.e. Ramaswami case

UK's ministerial responsibility:-

UK's parliamentary supremacy principle

① provide all powers to parliament.

② Therefore responsibility as well with ministerial being ~~impeached~~ ^{removed} in case of violation by public & court.

③ Therefore here power of Judiciary less so is independence.

India model	UK's model
Constitutional supremacy	parliamentary supremacy
Judicial accountability & <u>minister</u> under <u>A-77</u> to legislature	Ministers themselves responsible to public directly.
Checks & balances ensure accountability.	Independence & Separation. (public interest) accountability.

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Way ahead for judicial accountability

① Issues of opaqueness in appointment i.e. collegium system and nepotism (nepotism).

Solⁿ :- New mechanism in between of collegium & NTAC to be explored.

② Removal :- Easing process with keeping independence in mind

③ Internal : Judge Inquiry Act 1968
to be followed. Removal procedure
Internal committee
Post this

④ Technology integration, transparency

⑤ UK's model of judges to be ~~ex~~ tried under separate law & by public can be taken.

Thus, effective judiciary for trust of public & its credibility thus ensuring constitutional morality.

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14. Despite being part of the Directive Principles, the Uniform Civil Code remains unrealised at the national level. Examine the factors behind the delay and suggest potential measure for its national implementation. (15 marks, 150 words)

Article-44 of the Constitution under part-IV (DPSPs) provide that state shall implement uniform civil code for better justice ad-
ministration and for unification.

Laws regulating civil matter, marriage, inheritance, maintenance etc)
It remain unrealised :-

① existence of personal laws :-

- Hindu marriage Act (Hindu, Sikh, Jain & Buddhist)
- Special marriage Act (inter religion)
- Muslim personal laws. (Muslims) (Sharia laws)

Factor Behind Delay :-

① Positive secularism :- India being follower of this thus not imposing state laws.

② Tolerance and plurality :-

framers of constitutions realized importance of religion in life of people of India thus ensured

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freedom of religion (Article-25+26) and thus their practices.

③ Minority rights + apprehension from minority hindered program
eg: Survey: 40% hindu, 50% christian & 60% muslims against UCC.

④ political reasons :-

minority appeasement seen through

eg: Shah Bano Case judgement not upheld by the then govt for Maintenance to wife

However now seen in some forms:-

① Triple Talak case (Shayla bano case)
↳ making it illegal.

② UCC (model) law in state of Uttarakhand being implemented with safeguard to tribals and their culture.

③ Sometimes: - Hindu Succession Act, 2005
governing inheritance rights, part of UCC only.

↳ Domestic violence Act, 2005 also provide for safety to women from all religion.

Ways ahead / potential measure :-

① Forum to discuss and then taking all in confidence before making law at national level.

② Success of model law like UCB and implement slowly to others

③ safeguard to minority and address apprehensions.

④ proper grievance redressal mechanism.

⑤ Pilot basis and backed with strong judicial mechanism & open for feedback and change.

Thus, ensuring gender equality and increased fraternity a preamble motto.

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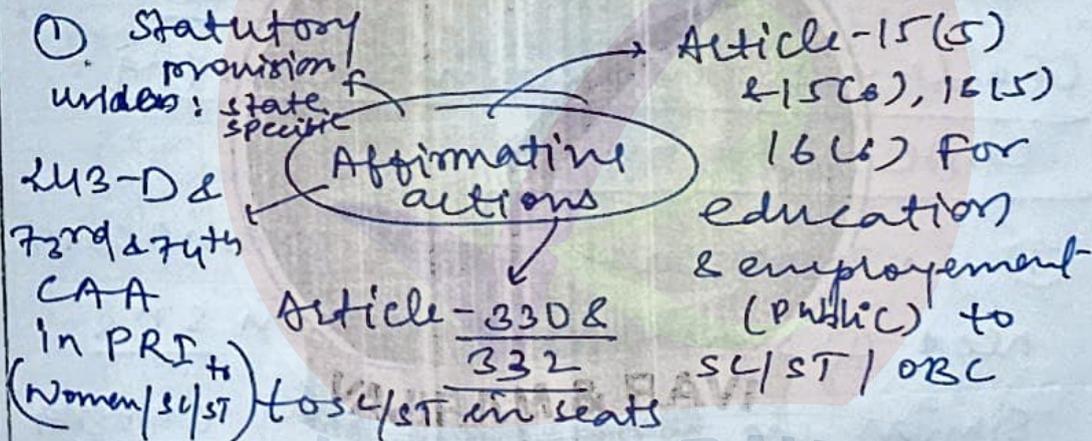
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15 Judicial recognition of intra-caste inequality within Scheduled Castes opens new debates in affirmative action policies. Examine the challenges and opportunities this poses for social justice in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recent cases in Supreme Court regarding further categorization in schedule caste reservation to oppose concentration of benefit in some castes.

Debate over affirmative actions :-



Challenges
Debate

→ Emergence of tribal elites & dalit elites

↓ Ex: Meena & Neogi repealing Rohini Commission all the benefits in tribal.

↳ 27-caste repealing all (~90%) quota of OBC.

- ↳ ^{Also becoming} permanent from temporary nature
- ↳ Issues of inequality based upon income eg: 106th CAT forums.
(New criteria emerging)
- ↳ politicization of these matter
(↑ caste consciousness. rather than redlining) eg: Rohit Verma murder in ~~ITB~~ Orsuicide.

Challenges in recognizing intra-caste categories:

- ① In 2009 case in supreme court need of categorization in SCs similar on line or creamy criteria in OBCs.
- Demanded** →
- ① Data on people gained mobility criteria dividing
 - ② (ex: limit to creamy category)
 - ③ Satisfy that social mobility & no discrimination how by these eg: OLPA for OBC creamy

- ④ Issues of discrimination by those gained mobility in economic terms also there.
- ⑤ May lead to unfilled vacancies like older times.

Opportunity for Justice :-

- ① Reducing inequalities within castes.
- ② Inclusive development & realization of justice - social in true sense.
- ③ Welfare state Article-46 for backwardness.
- ④ Addressing dynamism & change (living constitution) according to need organic.

Thus, making constitution the 'social document' in realizing welfare agendas and progress of society & vibrant democracy.

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16. AI-driven education can play a transformative role in achieving the goals of New Education Policy 2020. Discuss the opportunities and challenges in integrating Artificial Intelligence into India's education system. What safeguards are needed to ensure its safe deployment? (15 marks, 250 words)

National Education Policy-2020 (Kasturba Bhanu committee) recommends aim to make India a knowledge economy & tool in realizing its demographic dividend with implementation of Article-21A and Article-45 for elementary compulsory education.

AI-driven can play transformative role:-

- ① Vocationalization of secondary education:- Role of AI in training student with tools based upon technology.
- ② AI based student specific personalized learning:-
eg. Schools in Kerala using AI to make class schedule, teacher

training and what to teach next day.

③ Role in experiential learning:-

From rote learning to experiment based. eg: AI based 3D simulation can help more

④ AI in higher education:-

AI and computer science for advance engineers deep tech

eg: Role of DERO in collaboration with universities.

⑤ National research fund to be used here

Advances in Blockchain tech with AI and machine learning.

⑥ AI in school Administration:-

↳ Ensuring attendance of teacher

eg: Biometrics & facial recognition use AI tech.

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Challenges:

- ① Rural urban divide
ex: 14% Rural + 42% Urban household have access to internet.

- ② with gender gap.
↳ NESO: 40% less women uses mobile.

- ③ Digital literacy a challenge
↳ only 38% people literate digitally.

- ④ Privacy & security issues.

- ⑤ Dependency on critical minerals in AI develop ex: silicon in China.
↳ US & Taiwan dominating.

- ⑥ ethnicality & its use: biases in Algorithms.

Safeguards :-

- ① DPDP Act 2023 in spirit & letter

- ② afford & education.

BharatNet + CS centres + PM-WANI

↳ PMADICHA
Digital Shala

- ③ collaborate internationally
ex: GAPE (Global AI frameworks & organization)

Therefore use of AI and tech in realization of demographic dividend

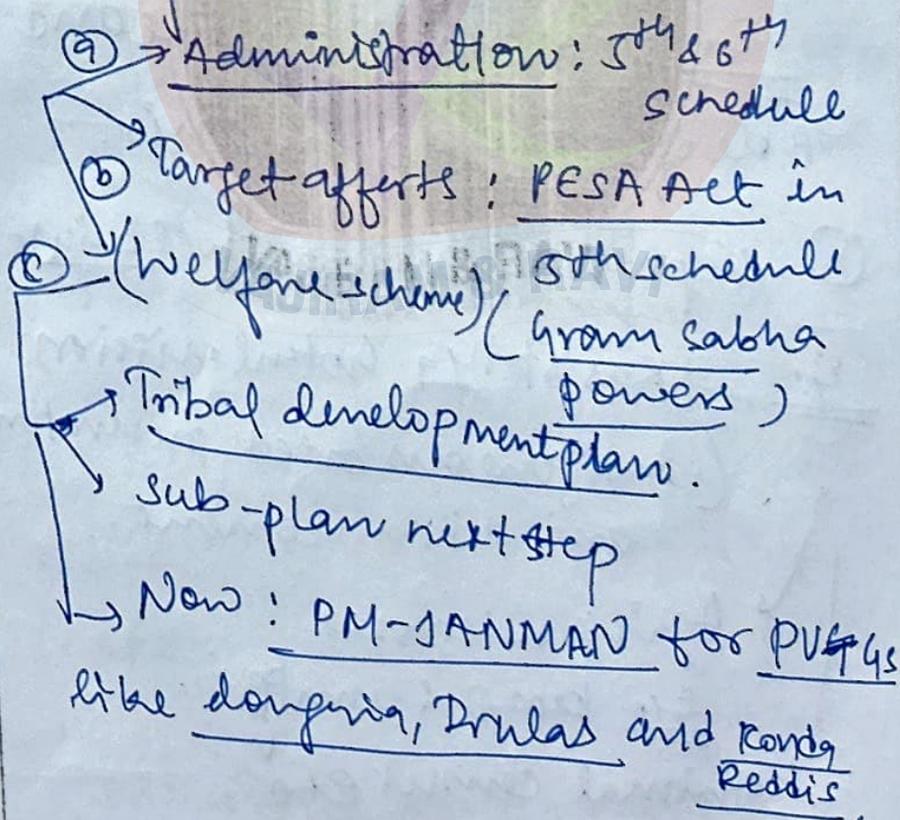
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17. Discuss the role of targeted welfare schemes for nomadic communities in achieving inclusive development. What are the implementation bottlenecks and how can they be resolved? (15 marks, 250 words)

~~Part-IV~~ Part-IV of the Constitution provide for a welfare state and therefore step in welfare of vulnerable section like nomadies.

Welfare schemes for nomadic Communities

① Tribal Communities of 5th & 6th both schedule are majorly being belong to this.



② Targeted with respect to other:-

① Kasturba Balika Vidhyalas:-

Residential girls schools as norms are generally moving.

② Promoting their livelihood.

↳ through democratic mechanism

Eg: → Cooperatives in helping & value addition

Marketing.

Eg: VAN DHAN scheme and

Role of TRIFED in this.

③ Steps for animal welfare:-

Eg: → Rashtriya Gokul Mission
(Indigenous breed preservation and advancement)

→ Agri diseases

Eg: PMO & Umppa.

→ Animal census etc.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Implementation bottlenecks :-

① Lack of awareness among tribals

② Usurpation by public officials

Ex: FRA, 2006 (Role of gramsabhas less compare to forest officials.)

③ Apathy in implementing.

④ Corruption & leakages leads to UPE and Vandalism.

Ways ahead,

① Following (^{tribal} panchshet) principles

→ Develop with their genious

→ Internal leadership promote

② Holistic development & merger of schemes to the group.

③ Address issues like landless ness and migration first.

Therefore, implementation by FRA, 2006 is a step in ensuring inclusive development.

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Marks:	

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

18. "Cultural diplomacy through diaspora outreach has emerged as a soft power tool in India's global engagement strategy." Evaluate the strengths and limitations of diaspora-led cultural diplomacy in advancing India's national interests. (15 marks, 250 words)

Cultural diplomacy refers to role of cultural values like tolerance, festivals, yoga and bollywood in diplomacy & persuasion.

India has largest diaspora according to world migration report and MEA of around 26 million.

Cultural diplomacy & strengths :-

① Enhancing indian civilizational and rich history further.

Eg: promotion of yoga & Ayush.

② Tool for lobbying and persuasion:

Eg: Role of diaspora in Civil nuclear deal between India & USA.

③ Promotion of India as peaceful nation thus credibility of it.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

④ Improving image at world stage :- i.e India a talent pool

eg: Satya Nadela, Sunder Pichai to Rishi Sunak.

⑤ Increase people to people connect thus long lasting engagement.

eg: India + Bangladesh, America.

⑥ Helping in other hard power negotiations eg, Trade deals with UAE (CEPA).

& Migration & mobility agreement with Australia.

Limitations:-

⊛ It cannot fill gap for hard power
power → military capabilities
 → Economic power
 eg: America does.

eg: China exercise

⊛ Also its more on disruption & disruption during crisis eg: COVID-19

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* Seen as superficial nature is not backed by hard power.

wayahead:

① Use of smart power that is combination of both soft and hard power.

→ Trade deal with Russia (\$-400) & oil import, Brahmosh as well as humanitarian assistance to Ukraine

② Improving condition of diaspora:-

↳ Kafala in west asian countries (Abolish & take steps)

↳ safeguard to their cultural practices Ex: In Fiji and Surinam.

③ Use of Hard power in strength soft

① Defense deals with African Ex: Brahmosh to Phillipine

② Trade deals to increase further remittance (\$100 \$ billion).

thus ensuring the 'linking bridge' remains strong & keeps connecting us.

Introduction	
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VAJIRAM & RAVI

19. How have the growing tensions between the U.S., Israel, and Iran affected regional stability in West Asia? In this context, evaluate the key considerations for India's foreign policy to safeguard its interests in West Asia.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Instability in west asia poses a significant threat to India due to its importance in Energy Security. Ideological & ^{Historical &} Economical Consideration leading to conflict in the region.

Tension in the region & effect :-

① Historical: Tension between Israel and west asian countries due to issue of occupation, palastine's right and traviny to holocant by hitler.

② New terrorism in Iran and program of enrichment of uranium and nuclear advancement further problems created.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

② Issue to ocean navigation :-
As port of Chahabar and strait
of Hormuz lying in Iranian
region.

③ Terrorism in the region :-
with Hamas in Israel, Houthis
in Yemen and Boko Haram in
Nigeria, ISIS in Syria-Iraq mostly
being proxies of Iran, impacting
world.

④ Sanctions on Iran :- Halting
progress of Indian projects and
investments e.g. Chahabar port

⑤ Connectivity project & Issues
e.g. DNSTC project and
TAPI pipeline
Angkor Agreement all
taken back sheet.

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Key consideration for India to
safeguard: -

- ① Diversification of Energy needs
Ex: New from Russia explored.
- ② Bilateral engagement and
settlement eg: like with Russia
in Nato accounts, same with Iran
for project
- ③ Going for capitalizing good
relation with all eg: US and
thus collaborative efforts for
peace & dip De-escalation but
against terrorism.
- ④ Mediating & broader approach
eg: USA vs China

Thus, using policy of Mini-Making
(Jhiv Shankar Menon) i.e. minimizing
losses & making gain that is
the right policy.

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20. With overlapping geographical and strategic interests, ASEAN-BIMSTEC cooperation can enhance Indo-Pacific connectivity and resilience. Analyse the institutional, political, and external challenges that impede this collaboration. (15 marks, 250 words)

ASEAN having 10 Asean countries like Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia and BIMSTEC organisation including countries littoral to Bay of Bengal are regional grouping for diverse cooperation in the region.

Overlapping interests :-

① Geographic :- As both share common region & countries like Myanmar & Thailand.

② Strategic interest :-

- Promotion of trade & Investment
- cooperation in security and growth in Indian Ocean
- Collaborate during Disasters
 - Ex: Cyclones
- cultural promotion & socio-economic

However Issues impeding:-

- (I) Political :- Asean being more inward looking, resistant for BIMSTEC collaboration
- (b) Myanmar instability an issue for both groups. (Junta & Milita)
- (c) connectivity lacking

(II) Institutional :-

↳ Asean being more informal and multidiverse group with high collaboration

4% 25% of trade common between the group.

↳ However BIMSTEC lin with respect to trade & investment
↳ Issue in meetings & collaborat

(III) External challenges :-

(1) China factor :- Asean more lean toward ~~the~~ China

- ② Issues of division within
 Ocean ex Cambodia & Laos more
 China dependent compare to other
 against it ex philipine & vietnam.

ways ahead :

- ① strategic collaboration with
 aseans ex Asahmash to philipine
 can be steps in this direction
- ② Bilateral first then group :-
ex oil & gas exploration in
vietnam by ONGC videsh.
- ③ cultural engagement
ex MAUSAM
- ④ ocean collaboration :-
ex SARAR .
- ⑤ broder agencies } south-south
 Reformed multilateral } cooperation
 NAM } Look to Act East

Thus, help in realizing national
interest with smart power -