

### Entry of foreign universities in India

#### Strengths

- Would help in increasing number of seats and thus improving Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education from current level of just 27.1%, among the world's lowest.
- Only top 500 universities of world rankings or institutes of eminence are allowed which means it would help in raising educational standards in country.
- Would help in bringing much needed foreign exchange reserves.



#### Weaknesses

- Can provide only offline courses which restrict the presently prevailing trend of hybrid mode.
- have to setup campuses within 2 years which is a challenge given the progress rate of infrastructure projects in India



#### Opportunities

- establishing India as knowledge capital of the world and 'Vishwaguru'
- would help in enhancing soft power of India
- Indian students would get world level exposure
- Can spur research and innovation in country
- Create Knowledge based high value economy
- Country can become superpower only through knowledge and innovation



#### Threats

- Can lead to erosion in quality of Indian universities as foreign universities may indulge in poaching of faculties of Indian universities through their money power
- Can lead to a race in course fees of universities further making education less affordable to masses
- Repatriation of funds may lead to net flight of capital within few years



## 2016 Demonetization in India

### Strengths

- Verdict has further clarified the delineation of functions and separation of powers
- It clarifies that decisions taken with bona fide intention are held valid irrespective of their outcome
- Containment of Judicial Activism
- Black Money Recovery
- Curbed Terrorism and Anti-National Activities
- Increase in Tax-filers



### Weaknesses

- Further emboldens the executive to take decisions without bothering about their consequences
- Overlooks the minor procedural lapses noticed by Supreme Court itself
- Caused panic and chaos in the country
- Government expense increased on printing new currencies
- Cash crunch affected businesses & caused a slowdown in the economy for some time
- Unemployment rate stood at a four-year high from 2016 to 2017



### Opportunities

- Gives more room and clarity to executive to take bold decisions in wider public interest
- Can be considered a strengthening of separation of functions and powers
- Paved Way for Digital Transactions



### Threats

- May be misunderstood by executive to take hasty decisions which ultimately affect the people
- Gives the impression to the larger public that Judiciary is not standing up to a strong executive. Thus there may be an erosion of public trust in Judiciary
- Large-scale layoff in the unorganized sector



## Promoting De-dollarization

### Strengths

- De-dollarization can help in insulating the Central Banks of the Countries from geopolitical risks, where the status of the US dollar as a reserve currency can be used as an offensive weapon.
- It can enhance the economic sovereignty of countries by insulating them from effects of US monetary policy.



### Weaknesses

- Transition to a new system or new currency is not going to be without disruptions to world trade.
- Can lead to more fragmented world in terms of globalisation and international trade.



### Opportunities

- Gives an opportunity to restructure the international financial system like World Bank, IMF etc.
- An opportunity to emerging market economies to enhance trade in their own currencies like rupee in case of India.



### Threats

- In case of multiple currencies being used for transactions there would be a challenge as to what should be the benchmark currency for deciding exchange rate.
- More diversified financial system also provides multiple vulnerability points.
- Can hamper the globalisation as some currencies may not be acceptable to one or other group of countries for international trade.



## Special Category Status (SCS) to states

### Strengths

- Implements the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission with consistency.
- Brings certainty in policy implementation.
- Curtails the policy policy of political populism and appeasement.



### Weaknesses

- Brings an element of rigidity to public policy in a highly dynamic society like India.
- As existence of states itself is not guaranteed then how the policy regarding them can be permanent



### Opportunities

- Can be a tool to instil fiscal prudence in the states rather than relying on centre
- Would force states to stay away from populist policies. Thus help in avoiding slippery slope by states.



### Threats

- Some of the backward regions might be backward for longer periods of time in absence of affirmative action.
- Neglects the concept of Equity in a diverse country like India.



### Remote Voting facility for migrants

#### Strengths

- More than 10 million migrant workers are registered on E-Shram portal itself and they would get a chance to cast their vote.
- Ease the burden on transport and security agencies as millions do not have to travel back and forth for voting.
- Deepens the Democracy and makes it truly representative.



#### Weaknesses

- Even though proposed remote voting machines are stand alone systems from the internet, still there is a concern about them among political parties.



#### Opportunities

- Can achieve the goal of No Voter is Left Behind.
- System can be expanded to NRIs etc. also.



#### Threats

- As votes may be casted by a proxy or sent by post, there is an element of security and authenticity of votes polled.

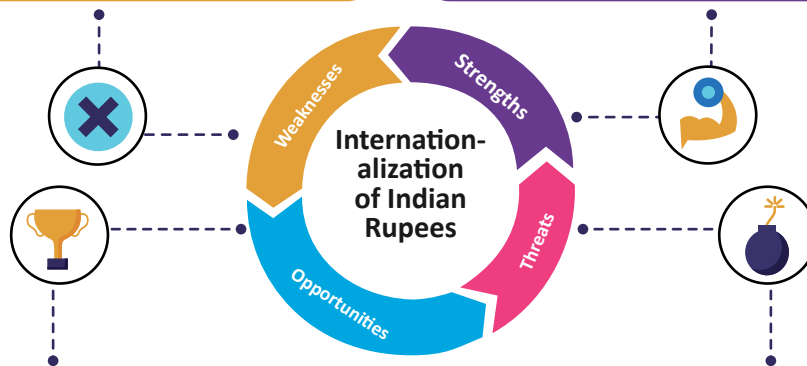




# SWOT ANALYSIS

- The widespread use of the U.S. dollar in international trade poses a challenge for settling trade in rupees.
- The rupee's exchange rate can be subject to various factors, including market sentiments, economic indicators, and global events. This may raise concerns for international traders, who prefer more stable currencies for trade settlement.
- The availability and efficiency of financial infrastructure, including banking systems, payment mechanisms, and clearing and settlement systems, are vital for successful trade settlement in rupees.
- Some international traders may have reservations about the stability, convertibility, and transparency of the Indian rupee.

- Would provide the RBI to manage the exchange rate and monetary policy more effectively, reducing external vulnerabilities.
- Can stimulate economic growth by increasing demand for Indian goods and services.
- Encourages foreign buyers to use the rupee, thereby boosting exports and reducing trade deficits.
- Can lead to improved industrial production, job creation, and overall economic development.
- This move aligns with the broader global trend of de-dollarization, reducing exposure to potential risks associated with fluctuations in the dollar's value and U.S. monetary policy.
- Can strengthen India's bilateral trade relations with partner countries. An important step to facilitate trade with Russia, Iran, and Sri Lanka
- Can lead to the creation of specialized products, such as Rupee-Denominated Bonds, that attract foreign investment, deepen capital markets, and enhance the overall financial ecosystem in India.



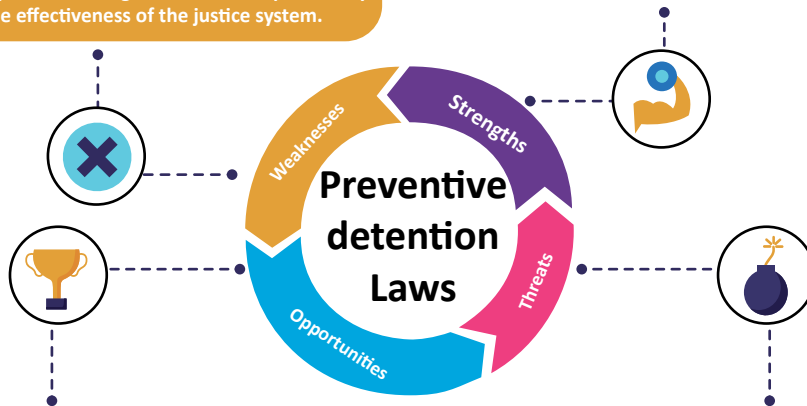
- Provide an opportunity for countries to diversify their currency reserves away from the U.S. dollar. This aligns with the global de-dollarization trend and opens avenues for increased investments in rupee-denominated assets, such as Indian government bonds and corporate debt securities.
- Encouraging neighbouring countries to adopt the rupee for trade settlement can lead to increased regional economic cooperation, reduced transaction costs, and enhanced trade flows within the region.
- Foreign investors can benefit from reduced currency conversion costs, improved liquidity in rupee-denominated assets, and the potential for higher returns in a growing economy.
- It can drive innovation in payment and settlement systems, encourage the growth of non-banking financial institutions, and lead to the integration of various segments of the financial market.

- India's reliance on imports for key commodities such as oil, coal, and precious metals exposes the economy to global commodity price fluctuations. These price swings can impact the stability of the rupee, affect the cost of trade settlements, and potentially undermine the feasibility of settling trade in rupees.
- It may face potential economic sanctions or restrictions imposed by major economies, including the United States.
- It requires navigating various regulatory frameworks, including foreign exchange regulations, anti-money laundering (AML) policies, and know-your-customer (KYC) requirements.
- A significant devaluation of the rupee could lead to higher import costs, inflationary pressures, and potential erosion of confidence in the currency for international trade settlement.
- Geopolitical tensions, conflicts, or changes in global alliances can have an adverse impact on settling trade in rupees.

# SWOT ANALYSIS

- The discretionary powers conferred upon the state in preventive detention can be prone to misuse or abuse, leading to arbitrary detentions, violation of human rights, and erosion of civil liberties.
- It bypasses the usual judicial process, which may result in a lack of adequate checks and balances, potentially leading to unjustified or prolonged detentions without proper review.
- The absence of specific safeguards, such as stringent time limits for detention or robust mechanisms for legal representation, can undermine the protection of individual rights and due process.
- Can burden the judiciary with an increased caseload, leading to delays in other legal matters and potentially undermining the effectiveness of the justice system.

- A useful tool for the state to safeguard national security by detaining individuals suspected of engaging in activities that pose a threat to the country's integrity, sovereignty, or public order.
- Allows the authorities to act swiftly in situations where there is a perceived threat to public safety, bypassing the lengthy process of formal trial, which can be time-consuming.
- Can be instrumental in curbing organized crime, terrorism, and other serious offenses.
- Helps in ensuring the smooth functioning of essential services, such as transportation or public utilities, by detaining individuals who may disrupt their operations.
- Provides flexibility to the authorities to deal with emerging threats and situations that may not fit within the scope of regular criminal proceedings



- It strikes a better balance between national security concerns and safeguarding individual rights through judicial interventions, clarifying the scope and limits of preventive detention powers.
- It helps to review and amend the existing preventive detention laws to incorporate robust safeguards, accountability mechanisms, and periodic review of detention orders to prevent potential misuse.
- The judiciary can play a proactive role in ensuring effective oversight of preventive detention cases, including reviewing detention orders, setting time limits, and providing legal remedies for individuals subjected to arbitrary or wrongful detention.
- Creating awareness among the public about preventive detention, its implications, and potential abuses can foster discussions, debates, and advocacy for reforms, leading to increased scrutiny and accountability.

- It can be misused by governments for political gains or to suppress dissent, leading to a chilling effect on free speech and expression, particularly when detention orders are based on vague or arbitrary grounds.
- Any perceived dilution of preventive detention powers might be met with concerns over national security, making it challenging to strike the right balance between protecting individual rights and ensuring public safety.
- Implementing robust safeguards and improving judicial oversight may require additional resources, both financial and human.
- Resistance to reform from various stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies or politicians, who may perceive preventive detention as an essential tool for maintaining law and order.

# SWOT ANALYSIS

- Coordination among various stakeholders, efficient resource allocation, and timely execution of projects will be critical for successful implementation.
- The funding allocated should be utilized judiciously to ensure the long-term sustainability of the mission.
- Strengthening collaboration between academia and industry is crucial for technology development and commercialization.
- The mission should address potential regulatory challenges such as data privacy, security, and ethical considerations to foster responsible development and deployment of quantum technologies.

- This will strengthen India's research capabilities, attract top talent, and facilitate cutting-edge quantum research.
- It will provide resources for innovation, prototyping, and commercialization, fostering a thriving quantum technology industry in India.
- The funding can be used to support training programs, scholarships, and fellowships for students and researchers specializing in quantum science and technology.
- Can leverage the funding to establish collaborations with domestic and international partners. Joint research projects, knowledge exchange programs, and technology transfer initiatives will enhance India's global standing and facilitate cross-pollination of ideas.
- Can create new job opportunities across various sectors.
- It can also attract investments from both domestic and foreign companies, contributing to economic growth and development.



- Provides an opportunity for India to establish itself as a global leader in quantum research and innovation. By leveraging the funding effectively, India can make significant contributions to the advancement of quantum science.
- It can facilitate collaborations with international institutions, industry leaders, and experts in the field. These partnerships can bring in cutting-edge technologies, foster knowledge exchange, and accelerate progress in quantum research and development.
- India can explore areas such as optimization, cryptography, material science, and machine learning, paving the way for breakthroughs and practical applications.
- By providing support in the form of grants, incubation centers, and mentorship, the mission can foster an entrepreneurial ecosystem, encouraging innovation and commercialization.

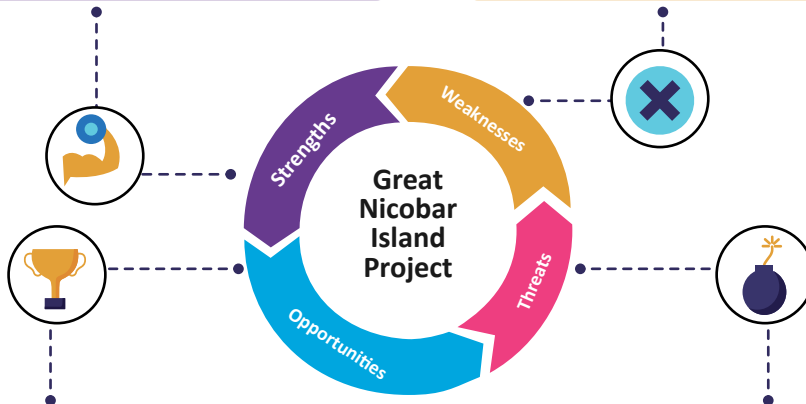
- The NQM faces the risk of falling behind in the global race for quantum advancements. Failure to keep pace with international developments could result in India losing its competitive edge and becoming reliant on external technologies.
- The NQM involves significant research and innovation in quantum technologies. Without robust intellectual property protection measures, there is a risk of intellectual property theft or unauthorized use of indigenous innovations.
- Skilled researchers and scientists in the field of quantum science are in high demand globally. India faces the threat of losing its top talent to countries with more established quantum research ecosystems and better career prospects.
- It has the potential to disrupt traditional encryption methods, but they also introduce new cybersecurity risks.



# SWOT ANALYSIS

- The Great Nicobar Island is home to a unique and diverse range of flora and fauna, including several endemic and endangered species. The project can provide opportunities for effective conservation measures and the preservation of this rich biodiversity.
- The development of infrastructure and tourism facilities in the region has the potential to boost the local economy, generate employment opportunities, and contribute to the overall development of the region.
- The Island's strategic location in the Bay of Bengal can provide India with a significant advantage in terms of maritime security and surveillance.
- The project can facilitate scientific research and educational activities, providing valuable insights into various fields such as marine biology, ecology, and environmental studies.

- Any large-scale development project on an ecologically sensitive island like Great Nicobar can have adverse effects on the fragile ecosystem, leading to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of the ecological balance.
- Inadequate consideration of indigenous communities like the Shompen and Nicobarese tribes' rights, cultures, and livelihoods during the project's implementation can lead to social conflicts and the marginalization of these communities.
- Great Nicobar Island is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis.
- The remote location and challenging terrain of the island pose significant challenges for the development of infrastructure, including transportation, electricity, and water supply, which could affect the project's feasibility and sustainability.



- The project can be an opportunity to showcase India's commitment to sustainable development by incorporating eco-friendly practices, renewable energy sources, and responsible tourism initiatives.
- It provides a platform for the adoption and demonstration of innovative green technologies, such as waste management systems, renewable energy generation, and sustainable construction practices.
- It creates employment opportunities for the local population, particularly in sectors like tourism, hospitality, and conservation.
- It lead to improved connectivity to the island, benefiting not only the local population but also facilitating emergency response, healthcare services, and access to educational and other resources.

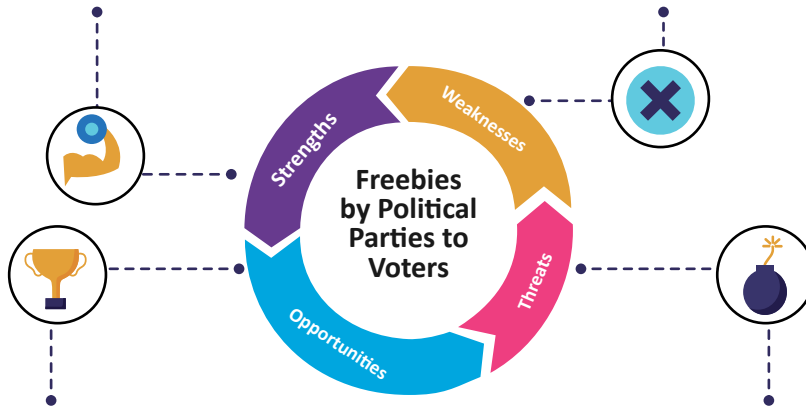
- Improper planning and execution of the project can result in significant habitat loss, leading to the displacement and extinction of several species, disrupting the delicate balance of the ecosystem.
- Inadequate waste management practices, including improper disposal of solid and liquid waste, can lead to pollution of the island's fragile ecosystems, affecting marine life, water quality, and public health.
- The Great Nicobar Island is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, increased storm intensity, and coral bleaching.
- Uncontrolled tourism activities can put additional pressure on the island's natural resources and cultural heritage.



# SWOT ANALYSIS

- It has the potential to increase voter participation and engagement in the electoral process. They can attract voters who may otherwise be disinterested or apathetic towards elections.
- Some freebies like subsidized healthcare, education, and social welfare schemes, can address the immediate needs of marginalized sections of society and contribute to their overall welfare and development.
- They can serve as a means to raise awareness about important political issues and policies among the electorate.
- They can encourage voters to become more informed and involved in the democratic process.

- It Freebies can lead to a distortion of priorities, with parties focusing more on short-term benefits rather than long-term sustainable development goals and policies.
- The financial burden of providing freebies can strain government resources and lead to budget deficits, potentially affecting other essential sectors such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education.
- The practice of offering freebies can be seen as a form of vote buying, compromising the integrity of the electoral process and undermining the principles of free and fair elections.
- Large-scale provision of freebies without proper fiscal planning and sustainability can have negative economic consequences, such as inflationary pressures and increased public debt.



- They can encourage more citizens to exercise their voting rights, leading to increased voter turnout and broader representation in the democratic process.
- Well-designed freebies can help uplift marginalized communities, providing them with essential services and opportunities for socio-economic development.
- They can spur political parties to develop innovative policies and initiatives to address the needs and aspirations of the electorate, fostering a more responsive and accountable governance system.
- They can empower vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and the elderly, by providing them with access to education, healthcare, and social support.

- It can lead to unethical behaviour, including the misuse of public funds, corruption, and the subversion of democratic values.
- It can overshadow substantive policy debates and discussions, reducing the quality of electoral campaigns and impeding the development of well-informed voters.
- It may create a culture of dependency, where citizens expect continuous handouts from the government, hindering self-reliance and self-sustainability.
- It may make unrealistic promises and commitments regarding freebies, leading to disillusionment among voters when these promises are not fulfilled.