



GENERAL STUDIES (Test-2)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/23 (J-A)-M-GSM (P-III)-2302

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: GYANENDRA BHARTI

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): ENGLISH

Reg. Number: _____

Center & Date: ONLINE/14/07/23

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 1103180

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.	5	11.	6
2.	4.5	12.	5
3.	5.5	13.	6
4.	5	14.	6.5
5.	5	15.	5.5
6.	5.5	16.	6.5
7.	5	17.	5.5
8.	4.5	18.	6
9.	5.5	19.	6
10.	4.5	20.	6.5
Grand Total (सकल योग)		109.5	

Sghuman

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Reviewer (Signature)

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Contact: 8750187501, 8448485517



Feedback

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता) | 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता) |
| 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता) | 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह) |
| 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता) | 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता) |
-

Dear,

1 Excellent Contextual clarity is shown by understanding core demand in all the questions

2 Introductions has good DATA, SC JUDGMENTS, DEFINITIONS and are to the the point.

3 Quality of content is very good with robust analysis but you fail to add more number of examples. Please write more number of examples

4 Conclusions are relevant and with robust analysis

5 Presentation is good but in Questions of IR, you could draw maps and also in some questions, flow charts can be drawn to break down the monotonous nature of answer.

overall, well done !

1. "अध्यादेश का पुनः प्रख्यापन, संविधान के साथ एक छल तथा लोकतांत्रिक विधायी प्रक्रिया का विध्वंस है।" प्रमाणित कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
"Repromulgation of Ordinance is a fraud on the constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative process". Substantiate. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good use of articles Under Article 123 & 213, the

good intro

President & Governor respectively are empowered to promulgate ordinance when either (or) none of the house of legislature is in session & emergency arisen to legislate.

Significance

- ① To deal with urgent public matter
- ② The maximum validity of such ordinance is 6 months & 6 week.

issues related to repromulgation

- ① It violates the separation of power.
It is just a tool to tackle the emergency situation not to replace the legislature.
- ② It avoids the legislature scrutiny,
debate and discussions on a bill

underline
imp keywords

which is the bedrock of democratic process.

- ③ Also, it establishes the executive tyranny. Executive can make
- (1) pass the ordinance for benefiting only certain section of the population.
 - (2) It bypasses the expert input in the legislation process through parliamentary committee review.
 - (3) It hinders the scope of public view through consultative process.

Supreme Court in D.C. Wadhwa case rightly pointed out that re-promulgation of same ordinance again & again is the fraud over constitution

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

tyranny

very good
points but
give some
recent
examples
also such as
Ordinance on
public service
control in
delhi

2.

“मूल संरचना का सिद्धांत आवश्यक और वांछनीय दोनों है।” कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

“Doctrine of basic structure is both necessary and desirable.” Critically analyze the statement.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Doctrine of basic structure

means that certain part of the constitution is so important that they can not be altered. It is a judicial innovation through Keshwananda Bharti case.

Significance

- ① It protects the core value of constitution i.e. secularism, federalism etc.
- ② It has been evolving with time & caters to the changing need of the society through various court cases.
Eg. S.R. Bommai case added secularism as basic structure
- ③ It prevents legislature becoming all powerful.
- ④ It helps to ensure supremacy

very good
intro

of the constitution.

Criticism

- ① Judiciary has invented this doctrine & it does not represent the will of people.
- ② Legislature represents the popular will & support & hence they are entitled to modify the constitution as per changing need of the time.
- ③ Also, what is basic structure is still evolving & it depends upon the will of judiciary.
- ④ It establishes the supremacy of judiciary.

There are certain limitation of basic structure doctrine, yet it helped to preserve the basic values of the constitution.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good
conclusion

4.5

3.

भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय की प्रासंगिकता तथा भारत के आर्थिक एवं सामरिक हितों के संवर्द्धन में इनकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the significance of India's diaspora and its role in enhancing India's economic and strategic interests. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

India has largest diaspora population in the world due to historical & contemporary factors.

Role in enhancing economic interest

- ① It is the largest receptient of the remittances as per World Bank report.
- ② It boosts the India's forex reserve.
- ③ Diaspora is also helping in economic growth through mentoring start-up by providing technology & funds.
- ④ Diaspora is helping tourism industry thru know your country program launched by India.
- ⑤ Also, scientific community of Indian diaspora is helping

try to give data about number of diaspora

Country to boost research & development through collaboration with Indian universities.

Role in strategic interest

① Various Indian origin people are at leadership role in foreign countries such as Rishi Sunak in United Kingdom, Kamla Harris in USA etc.

② They act as pressure group to ensure favourable policies towards India. Eg 123 Nuclear deal of India with USA

③ They also are cultural ambassador of India enhancing soft power of India. Eg Popularity of Yoga, classical dance in foreign countries.

Government has recognised role of diaspora & celebrates Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas & Samman.

excellent
point

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

4.

“राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) एक अनूठा मंच है, जिसे देश भर में पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों को स्वतः संज्ञान में लेने की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं।” इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्र के पर्यावरण शासन में NGT के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

“National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a unique forum endowed with suo motu powers to take up environmental issues across the country.” In this context analyse the importance of NGT for environmental governance of the nation.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

good use
of specific
judgement

Supreme court in Ankita Singh
Vs Municipal Corporation of Mumbai
Upheld the power of National Green
Tribunal (NGT) to take suo motu
cases.

Significance of NGT.

- ① It ensures expert view in the environment related issues & judicial process.
- ② It helps in providing speedy justice in environment related cases.
- ③ It helped in introducing landmark judgements to protect environment
Eg - ban of diesel vehicles in NCT
of Delhi to tackle air pollution
- ④ It follows the principle of natural

good eg

justice which makes it more effective.

⑤ Suo-motto taking issues are further forward step to ensure environmental justice.

However, there are concern about NGT.

① Some time suo motto taking up cases may result into Judicial adventurism. Eg ban of crackers in Delhi is largely an executive power (Policy matter)

② Vacancy in the NGT hinders its functioning.

③ It has failed to ensure right to health under Article 21. Top 7 polluted ~~country~~ city in the list of top 10 most polluted city.

Though there are some issues with achievement & functioning of NGT, yet it is right step to ensure environmental justice.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

timely
redressal
of cases not
happening

Non
implementat
-ion
of Ngt
order

5. भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान एक सुरक्षा वाल्व तथा यह विश्वास प्रदान करना है कि न्याय पहुँच से परे नहीं है। कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
The great contribution of Judicial activism in India has been to provide a safety valve and a hope that justice is not beyond reach. Critically analyze the statement. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Judicial activism means proactive role of the judiciary to protect the right of citizens. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is the prime example of judicial activism. good eg

Benefit of Judicial activism

- ① It makes citizen more empowered to access the justice.
- ② It helps in filling the vacuum of executive & legislature inaction.
- ③ It ensures that executive is working properly if not then courts may direct them to discharge their duty.
- ④ Courts are last resort to ensure justice to people & judicial /

good analysis but add more eg as well

activism helps to ensure it.
Issues

- ① It violates the ~~separation~~ of power.
- ② It erodes the trust of public in legislature & executive.
- ③ Judiciary is not expert in policy matters. Hence, they should leave it to executive.
- ④ When judiciary itself having huge pendency, how they can blame executive for inaction.
- ⑤ Executive & legislature are ~~are~~ accountable to people & they can penalize in election for their inaction.

There is thin line between providing justice & judicial activism.
All the organs must ensure that they are working in their domain.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

valid
analysis

6. चुनावों के राज्य वित्तपोषण की अवधारणा से आप किस सीमा तक सहमत हैं? (150 शब्द) 10

To what extent do you agree with the concept of state financing of elections?

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good

Indrajit Gupta committee recommended

state funding of election to ensure
level playing field.

Benefit:

① Election is costly affair today. The
state funding can ensure level
playing field for all.

② It may enhance 'youth and poor
people to contest the election.

③ It may help to reduce the political
party corporate nexus.

④ It also may help to reduce the
flow of black money in electoral
process.

issues:

① It would burden on state exchequer
which is already facing issue to
enhance revenue base.

② It may result into increase in the non-serious candidate to be part of electoral process just for the sake of state fund.

③ It may not end the political party corporate nexus & use of black money.

Way forward.

① As suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee only state party & National party can be funded.

② Short term measure of providing material / kind assistance may be

③ Election Commission of India suggested electoral reform including political funding through electoral bonds.

There is need of electoral reform & curb the flow of black money in the electoral process, it should be the focus area 14 of ECR.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हार्शिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

you can
mention
case studies
of country like
Germany where
elections are
state funded

7. सामाजिक अंकेंक्षण, जवाबदेहिता को लागू करने और प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता लाने का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण तंत्र है। भारत में सामाजिक अंकेंक्षण के लिये उपलब्ध विभिन्न विधायी समर्थनों पर प्रकाश डालिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Social Audit is an important mechanism to enforce accountability and provide transparency in the administration. Highlight various legislative supports available for social audit in India. (150 words) 10

Social audit is the process of involving the people to examine the utilization of financial resources by public agency to ensure ~~accountability~~ & transparency in the process.

Social audit as tool to ensure ~~accountability~~ & transparency

- ① It ensures the proper utilization of the fund. **by upholding accountability**
- ② It also helps to ensure the quality of assets ~~created~~.
- ③ It hinders the scope for ~~corruption~~ in the public work.
- ④ It enhance the people participation in governance & ensure high standard in auditing process
- ⑤ It ensures monitoring & ~~feedback~~.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

valid
definition

can draw some
flow chart
to show
features of
social audit

Legislation to ensure social audit

① Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGS)

Act has provision to ensure social audit is conducted.

② Panchayati Raj institutions work on the principle of social audit through role of Gram Sabha.

The Gram Sabha has been empowered to ensure social audit of the works done by Gram Panchayat.

By enhancing the capacity of the masses through training about the technical aspects & raising awareness about benefit of social audit can help to ensure quality of work & reduce the corruption.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Meghalya
introduced
a social audit
specific
law

8.

प्रस्तावित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समिति (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022 भारत में सहकारी समितियों के संचालन में सुधार का उद्देश्य रखता है। इस संशोधन के महत्व पर बल देते हुए इसके प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The proposed multi-state cooperative societies (Amendment) Bill 2022 seeks to revamp the operation of cooperative societies in India. Discuss the key provisions of the Bill, emphasizing the importance of this amendment.

(150 words) 10

Multi state cooperative societies have function area in more than one state & falls under jurisdiction of the central government.

Key provision of proposed amendment

① It has ~~provision for merger of~~ cooperative society into multi state cooperative society (MSCS) by majority of 2/3 present & voting.

② It seeks to establish Co-operative election authority.

③ It made certain offences ~~more~~ liable for more stricter ~~punishment~~.

④ It also have provision for Co-operative Ombudsman with power of civil court.

⑤ It also have provision for

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

mention
2003 act for
multi state
cooperatives

you could
briefly
touch
on idea of
cooperatives.
what is their
basic objective

valid
points

Rehabilitation & developement of
sick cooperatives.

Significance

- ① merger of cooperative can provide breathing space for financially unviable cooperative.
- ② cooperative election authority may help to ensure free & fair election along with regular election in cooperative societies.
- ③ The Ombudsman can help to reduce the time taken for resolving litigation by boosting ease of doing business.
- ④ Rehabilitation & developement fund will help to revive viable sick cooperatives.

Cooperative (Amendment) Act 2022 along with formation of ministry of cooperation can help to realize the vision of cooperative movement in the country.

9. 73वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1992 का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये, जो जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। (150 शब्द) 10
Critically evaluate the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, that seeks to establish democracy at the grassroots. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

73rd Constitutional Amendment
Act of 1992 was introduced to ensure
political decentralisation through
establishing grassroots democratic
political institutions/unit.

73rd Amendment to ensure democracy
at grassroots level.

① Formation of Gram Panchayat
ensures their representative at
next door there by boosting
public participation.

② Provision for reservation to SC &
ST as per their population ensures
inclusive governance.

③ Provision for reservation for women
at 33% seats are tool for women
empowerment. Eg Honable president
Smt Droupadi Murmu started her

political careers at Gram Panchayat.

Challenges.

- ① Culture of saxpanch pati hindered the empowerment of women.
- ② lack of fund, function & functionary to local government are hindering utilization of full potential.
- ③ They are still working at the clutches of bureaucracy.
- ④ There is overlap of functionality ~~and~~ with state government.
- ⑤ Tied nature of fund prevents them to work as per local needs.

Though there are certain issues with functioning of PRI's, yet they are important tool to ensure establishment of democracy at grass root level. 20

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good

5.5

10.

जनगणना में होने वाली देरी से विकासात्मक पहलों की प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता प्रभावित होने की संभावना बनी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Delay in Population census has the potential to affect the efficacy and efficiency of developmental initiatives. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

in intro, in one line
write what is census?

India has been conducting regular census at interval of 10 years since 1881 till 2011. Due to covid-19 it was not conducted in 2021.

Reason for delay

① Initially due to contagious nature & airborne transmission of covid-19, census was delayed.

② Later due to freezing of territorial boundaries to conduct general election, it was postponed.

implication

① Schemes like Public Distribution System requires latest data. Old data results into exclusion of vulnerable people from availing benefit of PDS.

② Census data helps to determine
the total workforce, employment
status, participation & distribution
in economic activities. In turn
it helps to frame proper policies.

③ Delaying census may also
result into incorrect estimation
of poverty, health status etc
thereby reason for exclusion-
inclusion error in developmental
policies.

④ Also, it may hamper the
representation to schedule caste
& Tribals in electoral bodies as
their reservation are linked to
their population.

Government must ensure to
conduct the census exercise at
earliest for ~~effective~~ administration.

11. बदलते भू-राजनीतिक परिदृश्य के आलोक में भारत-जापान सामरिक संबंधों में सहयोग के उभरते क्षेत्र और चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द) 15

In light of the changing geopolitical landscape, what are the emerging areas of cooperation and potential challenges in the India-Japan strategic relationship? (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

India - Japan relationship dates
back to ancient time which was
started due to spread of Buddhism.

valid
intro

Changing geopolitical situation

- ① The era of physical war has
been largely converted into economic
war, space war & cyber domain.
- ② Aggressive China in South China sea
& towards Indian border.
- ③ Era of bipolar world to multipolar
world.
- ④ Russia - Ukraine war has changed
the global scenario.

Area of cooperation

- ① In geo political domain, both are
facing aggressive China.

- ② Also, in economic domain supply chain was disturbed due to China factor & both started supply chain resilience initiative with Australia.
- ③ Quad is the common link between two countries to ensure free & open Indo Pacific.
- ④ Both are cooperating each other in Africa through Asia - Africa growth corridor.
- ⑤ Various Japanese ~~countries~~ companies are working in automobile & consumer electronics. eg??
- ⑥ Both countries are part of G-4 demanding reform in United Nation.
- ⑦ Japan is helping India in Bullet train project.
- ⑧ Both are cooperating in space domain, emerging technology, trade etc.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

you could
draw
on map India
and Japan
and show with
lines key
cities having
sister city
initiatives

Concern.

- ① India opposed Osaka track for free flow of data.
- ② India Russia relationship is threat to Indo - Japan relationship.
- ③ India's participation in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is seen as anti-west approach.
- ④ Both countries have diverging interest in trade & commerce such as India want free & open e-commerce for digital transaction but Japan opposes it.

India has largely maintained the strategic autonomy & balances the relationship between Russia & West (Japan is part of western group). This strategic autonomy is needed to be maintained.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good points

valid
analysis

12.

समकालीन वैश्विक व्यवस्था में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिये तथा इसके सुधार और पुनरुद्धार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Assess the significance of the United Nations in the contemporary world and discuss the need for its reform and revitalization. (250 words) 15

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

successor of
league of nations

United Nation was establish post
World War-II to ensure peace in
the world. With change in time it
need reform.

Significance in contemporary world.

① It is the global organisation which
has near universal membership. Hence,
it is right platform for deliberation
& tackling emerging conflicts.

② It's organ & specialised institutions
such as World Food Program, United
National Development Program
etc are working to eradicate poverty,
Hunger etc.

③ It provides the global south countries
to raise their voice.

However there are limitations also.

④ It failed to meet the rising

radicalisation, terrorism etc.

② It failed to prevent conflict. Russia - Ukraine war is the prime example.

③ It failed to give due position to emerging powers such as India, Brazil etc.

Need for reform

① To ensure geographically proportionate representation. For example Africa & South America has no representation in UNSC.

② UNSC has decisively very large power as compared to United Nation General Assembly.

③ It emerged as the battleground for countries having veto power.

④ It failed to tackle the environmental issue largely such as climate

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

genocide in
SERBIA

change. Also, there is no consensus over common but differential responsibility. (CBDR)

⑤ It failed to prevent the conflicts such as Syrian issues, Yemen issue, Afghan issues, Palestine-Israel conflict, Kashmir issues etc.

good

Way forward:

- ① More power to General Assembly
- ② Reforms in UNSC to provide more representation to Africa, Latin America, India etc.
- ③ Reforms in functioning of its agencies such as World Health Organisation.
- ④ The need of nuclear disarmament should be taken.
- ⑤ Comprehensive definition of terrorism.

As the contemporary time war is not solution to any problem. There is need of reform in UN to ensure peace in the world²⁸

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quote PM

"it is not an era of war"

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

13.

उन कारकों एवं भू-राजनीतिक हितों पर चर्चा कीजिये जो मध्य एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों को एक आकार प्रदान करते हैं। उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिये जिन्हें भारत को इस क्षेत्र में अपनी पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिये उठाने की आवश्यकता है। (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss factors and geopolitical interest which shapes India's engagement with central Asia. Also Mention steps which India need to take to enhance its reach in the region.

(250 words) 15

India Central Asia have civilizational link dating back to ancient time through Buddhism, Gandhara Art to Mughal rule in India.

Factors shaping India's engagement

① Economic factors Central Asia is blessed with vast natural resources such as minerals, fuel, uranium etc which can help India to achieve \$ 5 trillion economy.

give examples of few key resource regions

② Also, India can work in trade & commerce, pharma industry telemedicine etc in Central Asia.

③ Central Asia plays important role in establishing peace in the region specially in Afghanistan, tackling terrorism & extremism.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

In IR questions, draw central asia and INDIA Map and some initiatives can be plotted on map itself

- ④ Further, central Asian countries provides support at multilateral institution such United Nation reform & India's membership.
- ⑤ They can act as support in facing aggressive china.
- ⑥ Central Asia is part of International North South Connectivity project which can boost the regional connectivity & trade.
- ⑦ Finally, it can provide agricultural land to Indian enterprises to ensure food security to vast Indian population.

Steps required.

- ① More proactive engagement with central Asian countries.
- ② Faster integration through INSTC project.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नही लिखना
चाहिये!

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write on this margin)

③ Reviving TAPI (Tajikistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India) gas pipeline to ensure energy security.

④ Boosting the trade relation through free trade like regime.

⑤ Leveraging the cultural connect and soft power of India specially ~~bollywood~~ movies.

⑥ Greater engagement through Sanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) & India-Central Asia Summit.

Central Asia can be partner in growth trajectory of India which needs closer cooperation and ~~proactive~~ engagement.

good
conclusion

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

14.

संविधान निर्माताओं ने भारत के लिये एक समान नागरिक संहिता की "आशा और अपेक्षा" की थी, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करते हुए इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिये। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा सकती है? (250 शब्द) 15

The founders of the Constitution had "hoped and expected" a Uniform Civil Code for India but there has been no attempt at framing one. In this regard discuss the need for a Uniform Civil Code in India and examine the challenges in its implementation. What steps can be taken by the government to overcome these challenges? (250 words) 15

Article 44 of the constitution has provision for Uniform Civil Code (UCC) which aims at bringing uniformity in civil laws such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.

There was wide debate & discussion over UCC & finally it was left for future generation. It was mentioned in the Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP).

Past attempt

① Hindu personal laws were codified under Hindu Code bills which included Hindu, Buddhist, Jain & Sikh.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

good use of article

- ② But, no attempt was made to
bring UCC for all community
despite various supreme court
judgements advocated for same.
eg - Shah Bano case

Need for UCC

- ① It violates the right to equality
under Article 14 of the constitution.
- ② Generally, it (the personal laws)
are discriminating against
women. **give eg**
- ③ The democratic country have
no place for personal laws.
- ④ Various supreme court judgements
have advocated for it.
- ⑤ Constitution itself poses obligation
on government through article 44.

issues

- ① First issue is to bring consensus
on bringing UCC.

② Drafting of UCC which is acceptable to all is another challenge.

③ Law commission has mentioned that it is neither desirable nor necessary.

④ Religious freedom & cultural freedom under fundamental rights protect diversity.

Way forward.

① Creating awareness among people. Such changes needs to come out of society itself.

② Piecemeal approach can be adopted. Bringing UCC can be replaced by step by step process.

③ Debate and discussion among society should be promoted to ensure support from society.

The focus should be the diversity not uniformity. The changes must be socially backed not the legally.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

minorities
may feel
threatened with
UCC

well written

15. "भारतीय संसद एक संप्रभु विधायिका नहीं है; इसकी शक्तियाँ विशाल हैं लेकिन असीमित नहीं।" कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
- "The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign legislature; it has vast but not unlimited powers." Comment on the statement. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

excellent
intro

The preamble of India mentions the source of power as "We the People" & the people are sovereign not the parliament.

Limitation on power of parliament

- ① The source of power is the "We the people of India" hence act as limitation on the ~~source~~ sovereignty of the parliament
- ② Article 13 provides that the any law inconsistent with fundamental right would be null & void & hence acting ~~as~~ limitation on sovereignty of parliament
- ③ Supreme court in the Keshwananda Bharti case mentions that parliament ~~can not~~ amend the basic structure of the constitution.

④ Court also held that parliament using limited power can not equip itself with unlimited power, hence limiting ~~the~~ powers of the parliament.

Yet, the parliament has vast power which can be understood by following.

- ① Court (supreme) held that Parliament has power to amend any part of constitution ~~provided~~ it does not amend the basic structure.
- ② Parliament alone is empowered to put restriction on fundamental rights of the armed forces, ~~legislation~~ on the citizenship.
- ③ The parliament have power to approve the emergency thereby turning country ~~into~~ unitary.

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

from federal.

(4) The parliament can legislate on subjects in the statelist provided Rajya Sabha passes resolution for the same.

(5) Parliament has power to act as tool for removal of President, speaker, Vice President, Prime minister (by Lok Sabha), Judges of Supreme court, high courts, member & chairman of UPSC, CAG etc.

(6) The parliament has also judicial power to punish for its contempt.

Hence, though the parliament is not sovereign, yet it have vast power which even can enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme court.

Parliament power limited by constitutional morality and constitutionalism

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

its very lengthy
point.
Dont
write more than
2-3 lines

16.

वैश्वीकरण के युग में, विदेश नीति को आकार देने में पैरा डिप्लोमेसी की अवधारणा का महत्व उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा है और यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में उपराष्ट्रीय अभिकर्ताओं की बढ़ती भूमिका को प्रदर्शित करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

"In the era of globalization, the concept of Para diplomacy has become increasingly important in shaping foreign policy, highlighting the growing significance of subnational actors in international relations". Elaborate in the context of India. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Para diplomacy is the use of subnational actors in the field of international relations to ~~secure~~ national interest.

Actors of Para diplomacy

① Civil society organisations, NGO's are part of para diplomacy. eg : Bill Gates Foundation

② It also involves the use of Indian diaspora to ~~secure~~ the national interest.

Role of globalisation in shaping Para Diplomacy

① In the globalised world, civil societies are working beyond national border & civil society of one nation can ~~easy~~ interact with other.

② Increases means of communication helps to connect with the Indian diaspora abroad.

③ Increasing soft power of India in the form of Yoga, Ayurveda, classical dance & other art forms are helping India to use power diplomacy by influencing locals in foreign countries.

Significance of power diplomacy in current globalised world.

① It broadens the reach & impact of foreign policy in the world.

② It makes easier for the government to initiate track 2 & track 3 diplomatic channel.

③ Role of armed forces through Humanitarian And Disaster Relief also plays important

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

very
good
points

role in shaping popular opinion.
Eg - Role of peace keeper in Africa
& role of NDRF forces during
earthquake in Syria & Turkey
enhanced image of India.

④ Indian diaspora is used as a
force multiplier to persuade
the foreign government to bring
policies favourable to India.

Eg - Civil Nuclear deal (or) 123
agreement with USA.

⑤ Role of para diplomacy was
important in starting the back
channel talks with Pakistan &
Afghanistan in recent times.

Though the para diplomacy has
own limitation, yet it can boost
the efforts of formal diplomatic
channel to secure the national
interest.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good
eg used in
this question

very
good

17. भारत की राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक नीति के उद्देश्य, लक्ष्यों और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
Discuss the objective, goals and significance of India's National Geospatial policy. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

The National Geospatial Policy 2022
released by ministry of earth science
aims at democratising the Geospatial
sector & opening certain data for
public use.

Objective & Goals

- ① To make India a world leader
in Geospatial space.
- ② Boost the innovation by
promoting private sector participation.
- ③ Develop the data & maps which
would be helpful to national
economy & benefiting general
public.
- ④ Creating geospatial infrastructure
skill & knowledge to harness
it's potential.

Provision

- ① A Geospatial Data Promotion And Development (GDPDC) Committee to be setup.
- ② Fixed timeline & associated action for 2025, 2030 & 2035.

Significance

- ① Geospatial data can boost the Cartographic Sector.
- ② It can help in agriculture, transport, health etc & boosting the efforts to achieve sustainable developmental goals (SDG).
- ③ It also can help in enhancing infrastructure.
- ④ Cartographic data can be used in effective disaster management.
- ⑤ It would open avenue for large number of employment.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नही लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good

⑥ Private participation would give boost to innovation, research & development in the sectors.

⑦ It have also the export potential which can give the India upper hand in negotiation with neighbouring countries

There are some concern of privacy, misuse of data, national security. Yet, with proper checks & balance this policy can help to realize many goals & potential of the country.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

5.5

18. 'गरिमा मानव जीवन का सार है' और यही राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) का लक्ष्य है। मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण में NHRC के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
'Dignity is the essence of human life' and it is the objective of NHRC. Evaluate the performance of NHRC in preserving human rights. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good
intro

NHRC is a statutory body
established in 1993 to protect &
preserve human rights of people
of India.

Objective

- ① To protect & preserve the human rights.
- ② To ensure dignity of human life
- ③ Enquire into the causes of violation of Human rights.
- ④ To visit the jails to see the condition of prisoners.
- ⑤ To recommend the government about the policy matters related to Human Rights.

well
written

significance

- ① It has power to take suo motto case which enhances the reach of

Commission to ensure protection of human rights.

② Prisoners condition in jail have been improved due to ~~regular~~ visit by NHRC officials.

③ It has taken up the issue of fake encounters & court has mandated independent enquiry in each & every encounter case.

④ Recent, Odisha triple train accident case, the NHRC have issued notice ~~not~~ for respecting human dignity of deceased person.

⑤ NHRC has taken steps to ensure no custodial death & torture.

⑥ It have taken up issues of tribal exploitation, ~~displacement~~ etc.

However there are some challenges with NHRC effectiveness also.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

good
use of
current
eg

- ① It cannot take up cases older than 1 year means depriving justice.
- ② It is recommendatory body & its decisions are not binding.
- ③ Existence of manual scavenging raises question over its effectiveness
- ④ It do not have investigation wing & has to dependent on existing state police force (or) central agencies.
- ⑤ It has limited role with respect to cases involving violation of human right by armed forces.

Way forward

- ① Providing constitutional status & making its decision binding on government
- ② Giving autonomy in recruitment of staff & investigating wings
- ③ More inclusion of civil society to balance judicial nature of the Commission.

Adequate funding to NHRC

always write conclusion even if its for one line

19.

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिये अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इन समूहों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the panacea for the socio-economic development of the country. Discuss the steps taken by the government to promote these groups.

(250 words) 15

India have set a target of achieving 10 crore SHG by 2024 to spur the development at grass root level.

Role of SHG in socio-economic development:

① It is viewed as tool for empowerment of women. It helps to develop leadership quality and entrepreneurship among women.

② SHG-Bank linkage program by NABARD has provided access to institutional credit to rural poor.

③ It aims at boosting employment by promoting area specific cottage & micro units.

④ It is also tool to ensure skill development through collective action

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

good
intro but
briefly
write
what is a SHG

VERY GOOD

- ⑤ Concept of collective responsibility ensures greater trust of financial institution in lending thereby protecting ~~from~~ clutches of money lenders.
- ⑥ It promotes social capital & gender equality. Financial independence of women helps them in raising their status in decision making in the family.
- ⑦ It also ensures political participation among women.
- ⑧ Finally, cooperative spirit of working is useful for long term goal of integration & unity.

Steps taken by government

- ① Target of 10 crore SHG by 2024.
- ② SHG - Bank linkage to ensure greater financial inclusion.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

CASE STUDY
OF
KUDAMBASHRI
MODEL
OF KERALA

- ③ Provision for providing common service centre to SHG.
- ④ Provision for providing Banking Correspondent (BC) Id to the SHG.
- ⑤ Assigned greater role in food supply chain under National Nutrition mission.

Way forward:

- ① Focus on greater skill development of members of SHG.
- ② Linking them in foodgrain procurement process under National Food Security Act 2013.
- ③ Linking SHG with one District One product program for better productivity.
- ④ Works under MGNREGA can be assigned to SHG.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

MISSED CONCLUSION AGAIN 49

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YOU COULD WRITE PM SAID THEY ARE NATIONAL HELP GROUPS AND NOT ONLY SELF HELP GROUPS TO HIGHLIGHT THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

20.

विश्व के लिये ताइवान के सामरिक महत्त्व का आकलन करते हुए यह निर्धारित कीजिये कि एक प्रमुख आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में इसकी अवस्थिति और एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में एक संभावित फ्लैशपॉइंट क्षेत्र के रूप में यह 21वीं सदी में शक्ति के भू-राजनीतिक संतुलन को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

(250 शब्द) 15

Assess the strategic significance of Taiwan for the world, and how its position as a major economic power and a potential flashpoint in the Asia-Pacific region affects the geopolitical balance of power in the 21st century.

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Chinese communist revolution 1949
resulted into formain Communist
China & Capitalist Taiwan. Though China
considers Taiwan as integral part
China.

Significance of China

- ① It is located near to China in
Western Pacific. Hence, it acts as
irritant to China.
- ② It provides natural gateway to
South East Asia & South China sea.
- ③ It is major producer of high
technology & semiconductor chip
which is backbone for automobile,
renewable energy, mobile component
& internet.

AGAIN a
LENGTHY
POINT

- ④ It is major focus area of global powers due to large amount of trade is passing through western pacific.
- ⑤ Also, it acts as natural ally for countries which feels threatened due to aggressive Chinese policy.
- ⑥ Recently, China has stopped supply of critical minerals and electronic component. The Taiwan can fill the vacuum.
- ⑦ By allying to USA, Taiwan not only aims at protecting own sovereignty but also ensuring rule based order in Indo-Pacific.
- ⑧ India though following one

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

China policy, yet it have cultural & trade relation with Taiwan. The Taiwan policy is key to India's Act East Policy.

⑨ Per capital income of Taiwan is more than \$45000 per year & it can act as model for development in poor Asian & African countries.

India is focusing on Open & rule based Indo-Pacific. The issue of Taiwan is weak point of China & India could leverage this to counterbalance Chinese stance against India.

GOOD

6.5

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)



Space for Rough Work
(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)



Space for Rough Work
(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)



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