



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: Ravish Mittal

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: —

Center & Date: Kanpur Bahr, 25/07/23

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): —

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.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

www.drishtiias.com

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) |
-

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)

Art 123 and Art 213 of the Indian Constitution provide ordinance making powers to the President of India and the Governor of states respectively.

Ordinance Repromulgation - fraud on constitution and democratic subversion

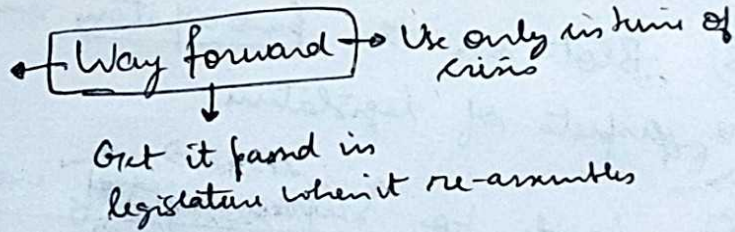
- ① It is violation of separation of powers as bypasses legislation.
- ② It leads to subordination of parliamentary democracy.
- ③ Blot on the participatory and representative aspects of legislature.
- ④ Leads to supremacy of executive over other organs.
- ⑤ SC judgments related to ordinance
 - (a) RC Cooper case - Ordinance is subjected to judicial review
 - (b) DC Wadhwa case - repromulgation of ordinance without scrutiny of legislature is illegal

- ② Chandra Kumar Case - Ordinance should be used in event of real crisis.

Necessity of Ordinance making power

- ① The present order is very dynamic.
- ② Execution, therefore needs a way of quick response to problem. Ex COVID-19 pandemic disrupted parliamentary proceedings
- ③ Regular chaos in parliament, leading to poor efficiency.
- ④ Parliament is not active throughout the year. To deal with sudden situations.

What can't be done by legislature in normal period shouldn't be enforced by ordinance



Ordinance making power is a necessary component of constitution, which should be used to deal with crisis and not to bypass the democratic process.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

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)

Basic structure doctrine is an Indian judicial innovation, that was introduced by Supreme Court in the famous Kesavananda Bharati case.

Importance of Basic Structure doctrine

- ① It is necessary to check and ensure that the government is bound by constitution, i.e. follow constitutionalism.
- ② It is necessary to uphold Art 50 and ensure separation of power between organs.
- ③ SC is the guardian of FR of citizens, therefore to fulfill its duty it is necessary to have a testing stone.
- ④ Basic structure doctrine helps in ensuring a system of check and balance as provided by constitution.
- ⑤ Supreme court is also guardian of constitution on constitutional morality. Therefore to uphold constitutional morality and check that basic pillars are safe, basic structure doctrine is important.

Criticisms of Basic Structure Doctrine

- ① It is very open ended and no particular list is mentioned.
- ② The list of things included in doctrine can be updated anytime by judiciary.
- ③ This may lead to establishment of Judicial Supremacy in the country.

Basic Structure Doctrine is a necessary innovation that ~~can~~ helps judiciary test the actions of executive and legislator. However, a more comprehensive and transparent process of adding items needs to be followed.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

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)

Diaspora refers to the people of Indian origin, NRI, OIC etc who live outside India. India has around ~20mn diaspora, one of the largest in the world.

Significance of diaspora

- ① Help in country's soft power.
- ② More people to people contact.
- ③ Agent of social change in country.

Role in enhancing economic and Strategic interests

① Economic

- ① Remittances bring in much needed foreign exchange.
- ② Act as sources of FDI for India.
- ③ The remittances in rural areas serve as lifeline to rural demand.

② Strategic

- ① Helped in India's Civil Nuclear Deal with USA.

⑥ Spread Indian culture and knowledge to the world. Hence enhances India's soft power.

⑦ Help in shaping position usage of the country
For Indians are only 1% of USA population. But are one of the richer communities.

Challenges of diaspora

Gulf

- Kabala law
- Exploitation
- Nitagat law
- Long work hours

Western World

- Racism
- Underpaid
- poor FDI rate as compared to China

Way forward

→ Better agreements with countries wnt to our diaspora.

→ Events like Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas

Strong stand against to integrate them with country racism and discrimination at multilateral forums.

Indian diaspora is one of the most significant diasporas in the world, and are important for India's global interest. Therefore, relevant policies need to be adopted for their safety and integration.

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 महत्व 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)

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was set up in India in 2010. It is a statutory body with judicial powers. India is 3rd country to have such tribunal after Australia and Switzerland.

Features of NGT

Has 4 offices [Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune]

Headed by retired or serving SC judge

Has more members

Upholds Art 21 of people

Half judicial and half technical experts.

Importance of NGT for Environmental Governance

① Right to Clean environment is part of Art 21 under MC Mehta Case as per Supreme Court.

② NGT enforces Art 21.

③ It helps to penalise wrong industries by imposing fine on polluters.

④ It regulates the fire cracker and associated laws in India Delhi.

- ⑤ Appeal against NGT's rulings lie with SC within 90 days of ruling.

Challenges in functioning

- ① The ruling can be appealed in Supreme Court, no binding jurisdiction.
- ② No wide consultation with NGT is carried out before framing environmental laws.
- ③ Its offices are present in just 7 cities therefore, is not accessible throughout the country.

NGT is a comprehensive body with less powers in the area of jurisdiction. Its effectivity needs to be enhanced to enable it to better uphold Art 21 of people.

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

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 refers to the Suo-moto and overarching participation by judiciary in executive and legislative functions. Justice Chinnappa Reddy, PN Bhagwati were the first ones to use this in India.

Judicial Activism: A safety valve

- ① Legislature sometimes doesn't legislate on sensitive issues. Judicial activism fills the legislative vacuum.
- ② Judicial activism also upholds the system of checks and balances in country.
- ③ ^{High & Supreme Court} Courts are guardians of FR. Judicial activism and review are tools in the process.
- ④ Judicial activism has led to many reforms like :- Vishaka Guidelines became POHA Act, 2013
Triple Talac Banned, Muslin Ara
Khatoun Can
for UCC

⑤ Judges also want to be a part of Social development. Judicial Activism helps them in this part.

⑥ It protects from arbitrary action of executive and legislature.

⑦ PIL has increased Judicial Activism.

Looploes of Judicial Activism

① The judges are not democracy band but meritocracy band.

② The represented and elected heads should form laws and implement them, not the selected bureaucrats.

③ It leads to conflict between various organs of government.

④ Judiciary already has huge tendency of cases. First that needs to be taken care of. ~4cr

Judicial Activism is a good development, but it should not transform to Judicial Overreach. Separation of power must be ensured, hence judges need to practice Judicial restraint.

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)

Art 326 of constitution provides right to
vote to every person in the elections without
discrimination on basis of Caste, class, race, sex etc

State funding of elections refers to the budgeting
of election expenditures from public exchequer.

Benefits of State funding of elections

- ① It will reduce the money and muscle
power in politics.
- ② It will help tackle problem of Criminalisation
of Politics.
- ③ Elections to 17th Lok Sabha were the costliest
elections of the world. State funding would
limit our expenses on elections.
- ④ It will ensure inclusivity so that not well
to do minorities can also fight elections.
- ⑤ Dinesh Gupta Committee, Indrajit Goswami
Committee, 2nd ARC, Law Commission, etc have

Supported state funding of elections.

⑥ It will help ensure transparency in funding of political parties and reduce corruption in elections.

⑦ Electoral bonds are a step towards ensuring transparency.

Challenges in State funding

① Government already has load of welfare schemes to cater to.

② There are criticisms that black money will be used over and above sanctioned amount in state funding.

③ This will further widen the gaps between the candidates.

State funding of elections is a good step towards accountability and transparency in elections, but needs to take into cognisance with variety of reasons and time horizon that an equal footing is available to everyone.

7. सामाजिक अंकेक्षण, जवाबदेहिता को लागू करने और प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता लाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण तंत्र है। भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण 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

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Social Audit is defined as the process of
auditing of the development and policies of
the government by the Stakeholders. It helps
increase participation in administration and
also enforces accountability.

Social Audit : increased transparency and accounta-
bility

- ① It makes the administration accountable
to people about the development projects.
- ② North India's Motter Committees, helped in
better implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme
and provided better outcomes.
- ③ It brings out true representative nature
of democracy.
- ④ It acts as civil society tool to check the
claims of the government and actual
ground results.

Legislative supports for Social Audit

- ① There is establishment for Social Audit Unit ~~in~~ in MGNREGA to check the implement-
ation and overlooking of tasks.
- ② Various organisations like NKSS support social audit.
- ③ Environment Impact Assessment under EPA, 1986 also has provisions related to public consultation.
- ④ Pre legislation impact assessment also has provisions for social audit.

Social Audit is a step to increase accountability, ensure transparency and more representation for people and government. It is a parameter to judge effect of policies on people and tool for their grievance redressal.

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

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

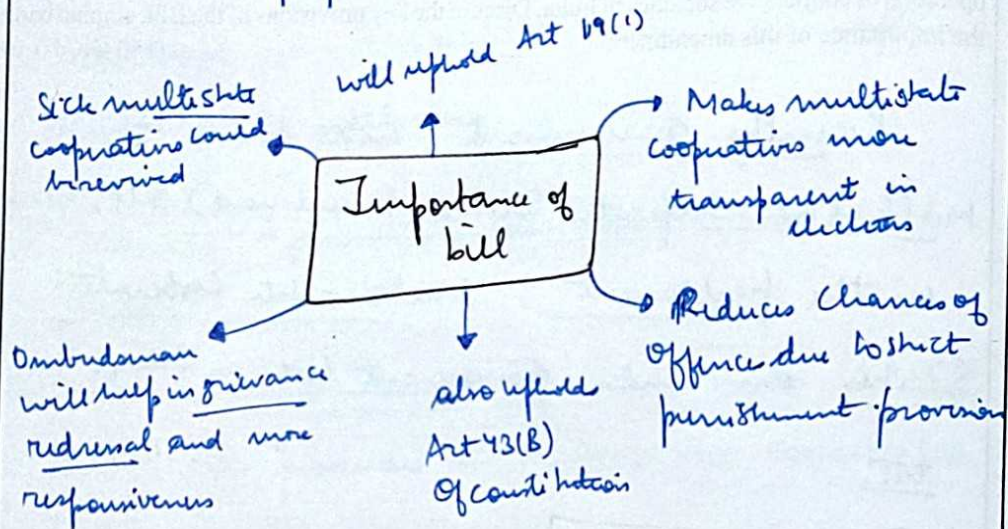
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Recently government, introduced the
Multi-state Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
in the parliament. Multi-State Cooperative
Societies are under concurrent list in Schedule
VII.

Provisions of the Bill

- ① It provides for merging of any cooperative
Society into multistate cooperative society.
- ② Bill seeks to amend Multi-State Cooperative
Societies Act, 2006.
- ③ It has provisions for establishing 'Election Authority
in cooperative society to ensure transparency
in election process in cooperative society.
- ④ It provides for establishment ~~development~~ MSCS fund
to revive the sick multistate cooperatives
in need of money.
- ⑤ Bill increases punishment and penalty for
offences

- ⑥ provides for formation of Cooperative Ombudsman to ensure proper grievance redressal.



Challenges of amendment

- ① Issue of federalism as cooperatives are under State list.
- ② Some states criticised the bill on the basis of overreaching their power.
- ③ Some MSCS have protested on the provision of funding the rehabilitation fund from their profits.

Multistate Cooperative Societies are an important factor of economic collection and democratic welfare of people. Therefore relevant amendments need to be made.

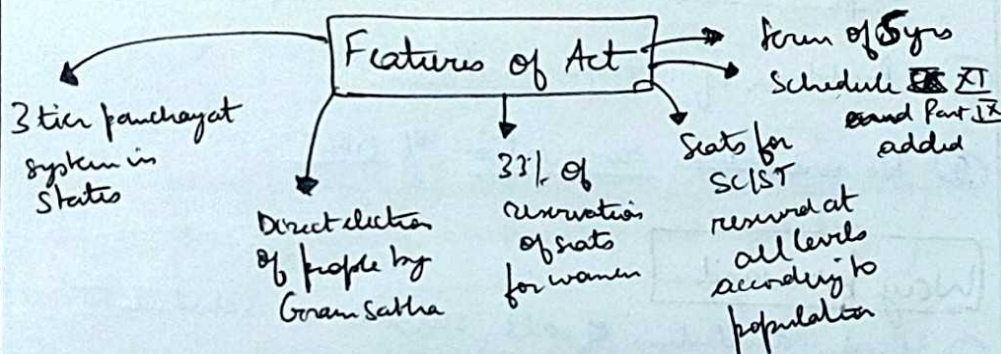
9. 73rd संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1992 का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये, जो जमीनी स्तर पर लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। (150 शब्द) 10

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।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

73rd CAA, 1992 transformed India from procedural to ~~rep~~ participatory democracy. It led to constitutionalisation of Panchayats and improve the local self governance of country.



Benefits of 73rd CAA, 1992

- ① Representation → Participatory Democracy.
- ② Followed bottom up approach.
- ③ Art 40 of Constitution based on Gramdhian principles fulfilled.
- ④ Reservation for women, SC, ST a progressive step for welfare of minority.
- ⑤ A Structured organizational system of Panchayats

set up to be followed by state.

Loop Loopholes of 73rd Amendment

- ① Lack of function devolution by state government to Panchayat.
- ② Paucity of funds with panchayats.
- ③ The functionaries in Panchayat are not their staff.
Staff is hired by state for Panchayat.
- ④ Problem of Sarpanch Pati.
- ⑤ No reservation of DBL.

Way forward

- ① Proper devolution of all subjects in Schedule XI to Kerala.
- ② Untied grants to be given to panchayats.
- ③ Recruitment by Panchayat for staff.

73 AA, 1992 changed the face of Indian democracy by following bottom up approach. But due to above challenges, functioning of Panchayats is paralysed. Also politicisation of lowest level has begun. Therefore these challenges need to be resolved.

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)

Recently India's decadal population census
for year 2021 was again delayed until 2025.
Population census helps in listing the number
of people and various demographic factors in
the country.

First population census was carried out in
1871 by Lord Mayo.

Effect on efficiency in development by delay

- ① It leads to improper delimitation of seats
in the legislature.
- ② Proper designing of policies requires exact data
and figures of demography.
- ③ Distribution justice of resources is impaired.
- ④ Indicators like sex ratio are required
to understand the progress of country for
gender equality steps.

⑤ It helps list the backward areas, its population, its health indicators etc and proper emphasis on them can be laid during policy making.

⑥ It ~~acts~~ ^{acts} as a yardstick to measure success of population planning policies by indicators like Total fertility rate, IMR, MMR etc.

Way forward

- ① Carry out census as soon ~~fast~~ as possible.
- ② Digitalization of census process to arrive at results quickly.

Population Census of a country helps to develop a proper planning and implementation policy in areas of population control, health, infrastructure etc. Therefore it should be conducted in every 10 years.

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

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 share a long standing relationship ~~is~~ which recently completely 50 yrs.

~~Emerging areas of cooperation~~

Data point

- ① Japan is India's part of top 5 trading partners.
- ② Two countries have Civil Nuclear Deal
- ③ Cultural contacts date to ancient times

Emerging areas of cooperation

- ① Japan can support India's efforts of rapid transport and bullet train systems.
- ② Japan has strong secondary sector and India a strong tertiary sector. Together both economies complement each other.
- ③ Japan has an aging population and India possesses a rich demographic dividend

Together both the countries complement each other.

- ④ Japan and India are both part of Supply Chain Resilience Initiative to decrease dependence on China.
- ⑤ Both the countries are cooperating for a mission on moon in the space sector.
- ⑥ Both the countries are part of QUAD to counter China's aggression in Indo Pacific.
- ⑦ Japan's Free and Open Indo Pacific, ~~can~~ is in tune with India's 'Act East' policy.
- ⑧ Japan is a potent source of ^{foreign} investment for India, because Japan recently pledged 50bn\$ in Indo-Pacific.
- ⑨ India can learn disaster management practices from Japan.

Challenges in relationship

- ① Both countries have very low trade as against

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

the trade potential. They lack effective free trade agreement.

- ② India recently pulled out of RCEP that could have strengthened economic integration.
- ③ Japan and India have different perspective of Indo-Pacific Region.
- ④ Japan is not happy with India's stance and silence on Russia-Ukraine war.

Way forward

- ① More integration of defence level like Shimoga Maitri exercise
- ② Signing of early harvest agreement and follow with FTA.
- ③ Cooperation on various global supply chain issues, semiconductors, automobiles etc.

It is believed that India-Japan relationship is a low hanging fruit in Asia. Therefore, it is important to work towards cooperation and make Indo Pacific multipolar.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

12.

समकालीन वैश्विक व्यवस्था में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महत्व का आकलन कीजिये तथा इसके सुधार और पुनरुद्धार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

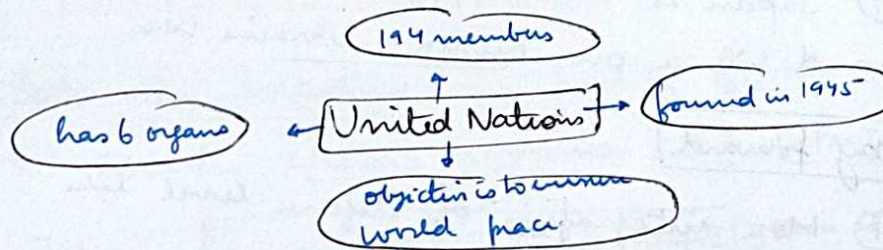
Assess the significance of the United Nations in the contemporary world and discuss the need for its reform and revitalization.

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

(UN)
United Nations was founded in 1945 after
the end of second world war. It is successor
of League of Nations founded post WWI. India
was a founding member of UN.



Significance of UN in contemporary world

- ① Aggression of countries beyond borders.
e.g. North Korea, China
- ② Russia-Ukraine war may escalate to World War
- ③ Disasters like COVID-19 and their socio-economic impact on world
- ④ Possibility of use of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Biotechnology etc.
- ⑤ Increasing terror related incidents.

Need for reform of UN

- ① The power structure in UN resonates with times of 1950s.
- ② It doesn't reflect the present power politics of world.
- ③ The world's 'population masters' ^{→ e.g. India} are overpowered by 'technology giants' ^{→ e.g. EU}.
- ④ Unequal representation of ~~the~~ countries in principal organs like UNSC.
- ⑤ Lack of consensus and cooperation on global issues like terrorism and global warming.

Possible reforms to revitalise UN

- ① Equitable representation of countries based on parameters of :-
 - Ⓐ Technological upgradation
 - Ⓑ Resources
 - Ⓒ Population
 - Ⓓ Historical injustices
- ② Reforming the organs like UNSC and

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

providing representation to Latin America, Africa and Asia.

- ③ More comprehensive reforms in mandate of UNHRC to uphold human rights.
- ④ Ensure equitable resource allocation and work for multipolar world.

UN can be a vital component to deal with global issues like brokenness, WMD, terrorism etc. It can help strengthen Coordination & cooperation to achieve SDGs.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

13.

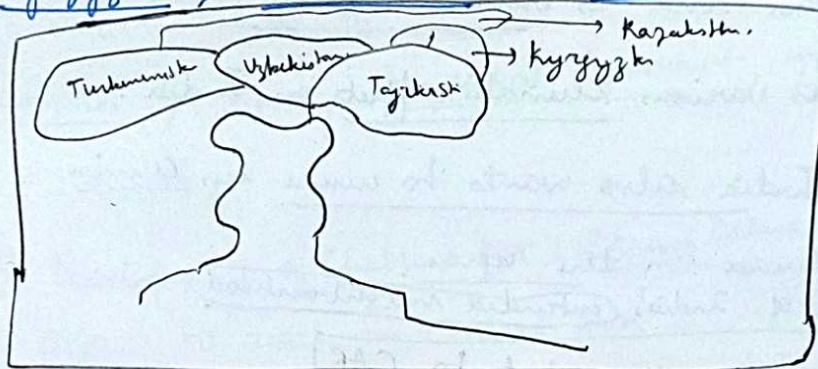
उन कारकों एवं भू-राजनीतिक हितों पर चर्चा कीजिये जो मध्य एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों को एक आकार प्रदान करते हैं। उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिये जिन्हें भारत को इस क्षेत्र में अपनी पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिये उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

(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

Central Asian Region (CAR) refers to the group of 5 countries namely Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.



Factors and geopolitical interest in CAR

- ① India has historical relations with central asian tribes. E.g. Mongols, Huns etc. came from these areas.
- ② These areas are rich in energy resources like Natural Gas. E.g. Darwaza Gas crater
- ③ They are rich in resources like Uranium and other critical earth metals (rare earth metals) necessary for electrical equipments.
- ④ These areas are untapped markets of the

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

world.

⑤ They are gateway to Russia and Europe
for India.

⑥ ~~They~~ CAR is called the 'New Great Game'
after USA's exit from Afghanistan.

⑦ This area is environmentally fragile and
has various climatic effects on India.

⑧ India also wants to curb China's
influence in the region.

⑨ Part of India's intended neighbourhood.

Challenges with respect to CAR

① Poor connectivity with the region due to
lack of direct boundary and rugged
terrain.

② The political system of the countries is
instable and therefore makes the investments
volatile.

③ The China factor and China's debt trap
are point of concern.

④ Many countries find India's policy towards
Muslims as questionable.

- ⑤ Increasing Russia - China - Pakistan (RCP) axis in the region.

Indian Initiatives

- ① First airstrip in Tajikistan (Farzad).
- ② India's connect Central Asia Policy.
- ③ Establishment of International North Souths Corridor, Signing Ashgabat Agreement, TAP agreement.
- ④ Development of Chabhar Port, Zaranj Delaram High to reach in Central Asia.
- ⑤ Military exercises like Kazakhstan.

Way Forward

- ① Economic integration
- ② Use of soft power by line of credit, more people to people contact.

Central Asia is the place of new great game due to its strategic location and resource richness. Therefore a comprehensive policy and soft power need to be used to make inroads into the area.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not 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

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

Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provides for establishment of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in the country. It is part of Part IV of constitution, i.e., DPSP. UCC refers to the common application of laws in areas of marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc.

Need for UCC

- ① To uphold Art 14 - Right to Equality of women. Because due to lack of UCC they don't have rights of inheritance and divorce in some areas.
- ② To reduce the complexity of civil laws. Due to presence of civil laws of various religions, it becomes complex for judiciary.
- ③ This will also reduce burden on judiciary and decrease judicial pendency.

④ will enhance the ideals of Secularism as secularism is part of Bane Structure Doctrine.

⑤ It will improve fraternity of the nation and increase nationalism, because everyone will be governed by same law.

⑥ will help in codification of laws and precedents.

⑦ Judicial judgements like Munain Ara Khatoon, Shah Bano, Daniel Latifi will be upheld.

⑧ Law Commission, ARC all support it

Challenges in implementation

① It has 'one size fits all' approach, therefore will be at debate with Art 25 of Freedom of Religion.

② Minority community has not raised demand for UCC. Therefore fear of 'majoritarianism'.

③ It is part of DPSP, which are non enforceable justiciable in nature.

④ Many tribal groups fear, that their customs, culture and traditions will be sidelined. Therefore, loss of identity.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

- ⑤ Laws like Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Inheritance Act etc have not shown very positive results.

Way forward

- ① Public discussion on need of UCC, follow with diverse representation.
- ② Start with codification of personal laws at religious level.
- ③ Wide stakeholder consultation of the points and laws required.

UCC is a constitutional mandate that needs to be fulfilled, but not before proper debates, discourses and discussions at larger public level.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

15.

“भारतीय संसद एक संप्रभु विधायिका नहीं है; इसकी शक्तियाँ विशाल हैं लेकिन असीमित नहीं।” कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

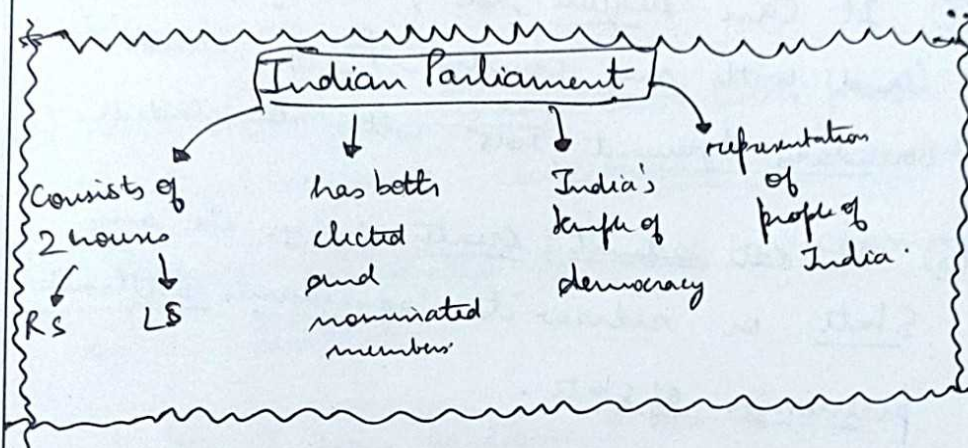
“The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign legislature; it has vast but not unlimited powers.” Comment on the statement.

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

India follows Westminster model of parliament. It has borrowed it from Govt Act, 1935.



Indian Parliament: not sovereign legislature

- ① It is not absolutely sovereign.
- ② It is bound by the ideals and articles of the constitution.
- ③ It has to work under constitutional morality.
- ④ It is bound form of government, hence constitutionalism is practiced.
- ⑤ The judiciary via 'basic structure' ensures that parliament is following the constitution.

Next Powers of Indian Legislature

- ① It can legislate on any topic of Union List. Reserve and Concurrent list. It can also formulate law on subjects of State list in case of emergency.
- ② It can acquire, cede, transfer, exchange land with any country. For eg, Land Boundary Agreement, 2015 with Bangladesh.
- ③ It can admit, create, merge or any State or redraw its boundaries without permission of state.
- ④ It can also turn down ~~to~~ direction of judiciary by democratic voting.
- ⑤ It can impeach the President, judges of Supreme Court and High Court.
- ⑥ Can also lead to dissolution of council of ministers by No Confidence Motion.
- ⑦ It passes the annual financial statement of the country.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

But limited powers

- ① Has to follow Art 50 ~~and~~, i.e., separation of powers.
- ② Legislation of state subject is subject to various conditions.
- ③ Impeachment of President requires ~~of~~ Absolute Majority.
- ④ Can't transfer, exchange land with foreign countries without constitutional amendment.
- ⑤ Budget, expenditure etc needs to be passed by the legislature.

The Indian parliament has a wide range of powers but they are limited by the constitution of India (reflection of people's will). Therefore, in India it is not the Parliament that is ^{sovereign} ~~supreme~~, but constitution and people of the country.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

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

Para diplomacy is defined as interaction between constituent units of country (for y states in India) with other foreign nations or their constituent states or provinces.

Increasing para diplomacy

- ① To attract FDI in the states.
- ② To enhance competitive federalism in the country.
- ③ To ensure development benefits reach to the backward states also. UP doesn't get much FDI due to landlocked nature.
- ④ National talks are more emphasised on benefit of the country. They can't emphasise on state basis.

Growing significance of sub national actors in IR

- ① State Governments are the first contact

of people with administration. Therefore they can better represent people.

② A healthy competition between states will nudge them to do better.

③ UP Govt interacted with tech company. Gujarat Govt struck a deal with Foxconn to establish their plant in the state.

Para diplomacy is a new front that will change the face of international relation. However, it is required that parochial identities don't hamper rational interest in the process.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाराये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

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)

Recently, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) came up with National Geospatial Policy, 2022.

Objectives of Policy

- ① To make India self dependent in geospatial data collection and analysis.
- ② To make India net technology exporter in the field.
- ③ To regulate the geospatial data field.

Goals of policy

- ① By 2025 - Democratization of process and commercialisation
- ② By 2030 - High resolution topography Survey and mapping.
- ③ By 2035 - Digital twin of major cities
Bathymetric analysis

Significance of Policy

- ① will help better realisation and achievement of SDG.

- ② will stimulate the start up sector in R4D for the area.
- ③ Therefore will provide more jobs.
- ④ In critical management areas it will help self reliance.
e.g. Military data, nuclear installation ^{management} ~~ch.~~
- ⑤ It will help in better disaster ^{management} ~~map~~ via vulnerability atlas and hazard maps.

Challenges

- ① Data management, strays ~~ch.~~
- ② It will have critical data of country. If it lands in hand of enemy could be fatal.

Way forward

- ① Uk for disaster management and provide proper training to people involved.
- ② Develop a clear roadmap and SoP for the policy.

The National Geospatial Policy, 2022

has potential to drive India into a new era
of self reliance in area of geospatial data
which has various ^{positive} spillover effects in development,
security, disaster management etc.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

18. 'गरिमा मानव जीवन का सार है' और यही राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) का लक्ष्य है। (250 शब्द) 15
मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण में NHRC के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिये।
'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)

NHRC was set up in India as a statutory
body under Protection of Human Rights Act,
1992.

Objectives of NHRC

- ① To uphold human rights, because they are
the basic requirements for development of a
human being.
- ② Uphold Art 21 and ensure people become
agents in development process
- ③ To check against the arbitrary action of
organs of government.
- ④ To uphold India's allegiance to
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 under
UN.

Features of NHRC and its functions

- Features → statutory body
→ members appointed by Committee headed
by Prime Minister

Functions

- ① Investigate into matters of human rights violation.
- ② Provide policy support to government by acting as people's representation.
- ③ Present a report to the President about the human rights issues which is laid before Parliament.
- ④ Has power of civil court in its area.
- ⑤ Can enter any prison to check the condition of infrastructure and people in there.

Challenges of NHRC functioning

- ① It is a statutory body with no constitutional mandate.
- ② Overlapping jurisdiction of with NCSC, NCST, NCW etc. & Assault of ST women.
- ③ No freedom to hire own staff.
- ④ Recommendations are not binding on government.
- ⑤ Just a recommending body.

Past performance of NHRC

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><u>Good</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① inputs for various bills | <p><u>Bad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Custodial deaths ② Fake encounters ③ Increasing crimes against women |
|---|--|

Way forward

- ① Make it constitutional body.
- ② Should have freedom of investigation and hiring of staff.
- ③ Reports and recommendations should be made binding and it can not be accepted written reply for not accepting.

Human rights are essential part of human development and realisation of capabilities. NHRC helps uphold them, therefore the powers and recommendations need to be enhanced to ensure SDG targets are met.

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

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.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

(250 words) 15
Self Help Groups (SHGs) refers to the informal groups of 8-10 women usually who work together and produce things or lend money to the members.

Features of SHG

- ① Consists of rural BPL women.
- ② Present in 2-3 geo contiguous districts.
- ③ Above poverty line women can enter but can't take managerial positions.
- ④ works for emancipation of rural poverty.

Significance of SHGs

- ① Provides financial incentive to women in rural areas.
- ② Integrates women into the economic arena of the country.
- ③ Supplements rural incomes and provides funds for distress needs.
- ④ Help break the gender stereotypes in the country side.

⑤ Acts as agent of social change in ^{rural} area. & Kudumbashree in Kerala, SEWA in Gujarat.

⑥ Provides financial and social empowerment to women.

⑦ Some SHGs act as active participants in Civil Society movements.
& Mother Committees in Social audit in North Indian school.

⑧ Many Gulf and African countries are following the Kerala 'Kudumbashree model' to bring women empowerment.

Challenges faced by SHGs

① Poor skills, not in tune with contemporary requirements

② Lack of sufficient funds for working.

③ Skewed distribution of SHGs in Western and Southern India. Less in Northwestern and Eastern India.

④ Used as vote banks by politicians.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

- ① Gender band stereotypes offer their functioning.

Government initiatives

- ① NGOs to train members of SHGs to impart skills.
- ② Nabard - SHG bank linkage program to provide funds.
- ③ Promotion of SHGs in other parts of country

Way forward - to turn SHGs into panacea

- ① Gender band stereotypes to be challenged to improve efficiency via awareness drive.
- ② More promotion of SHGs in less favourable parts of India.
- ③ Education be spread by SHGs with help of State and NGOs.

SHGs are not "THE" solution for Socio-economic development but surely is "a" possible solution. Therefore, they need to be strengthened and integrated into Indian Society.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

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

Taiwan is a small island located in the South China Sea. It is also called as 'Chinex Taipei'.

Significance of Taiwan

- ① Taiwan stands in opposition to China's Communism ideology.
- ② It is the global semiconductor manufacturing hub with >90% of semiconductor chips production.
- ③ Although not recognized as a country by UN it is an observer member.
- ④ It contributes to global supply chain of electrical and electronics items.

Taiwan: potential flashpoint in geopolitics

- ① Due to >90% fabrication of chips, it is single power area for devices.

- ② Any disruption or attack on Taiwan would lead to supply demand gap and inflation worldwide.
- ③ All critical systems today are tech band, which require semiconductor chips. This could endanger security (military) of world.
- ④ Any defence activity of aggression over Taiwan would lead to potential war with USA.
- ⑤ Taiwan is major ally of USA.

Taiwan guides the balance of power both in the real and virtual world we live in. Therefore it is necessary to safeguard it and also diversify its production to make world more resilient to any supply shocks.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)