



UPPCS 2023

FULL TEST- 2

TEST CODE: UPM2305

Name of Student: Nidhi Shukla

Date: 3/08/2023

Medium:

English



हिन्दी

Time:

Test Received:

Test Submitted:

Test Center:

Mukherjee Nagar



Old Rajendra Nagar

Prayagraj

Lucknow

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q 1 st		Q 9 th		Q 17 th	
Q 2 nd		Q 10 th		Q 18 th	
Q 3 rd		Q 11 th		Q 19 th	
Q 4 th		Q 12 th		Q 20 th	
Q 5 th		Q 13 th		Evaluator Sign:	
Q 6 th		Q 14 th			
Q 7 th		Q 15 th			

MakelAS Test Series Centers

Nehru Vihar:

GF- 20 A-B, Ground Floor,
Vardhman Plaza
9899282107

Karol Bagh:

113 No - 1st Floor, Apsara
Arcade, Karol Bagh Metro
Gate No. 78700476287

Prayagraj:

In Front of A N JHA Hostel,
Science Faculty
9716521918

Lucknow:

3rd Floor, B 1/66, Sector J,
Aliganj, Lucknow
9899282107

Q1. स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार में शामिल प्रावधानों का वर्णन करते हुए, मौलिक अधिकार की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।
[125 शब्द]

Describing the provisions included in the Right to Freedom, describe the features of the Fundamental Rights. [125 Words]

Right to Freedom, enables an individual to effectively use the available other rights.

Part III of Indian Constitution, provides for Article -19 i.e. right to freedom, to fully explore the individual's capacity and interest areas.

Provisions Included in Right to Freedom

(1) Under Article -19

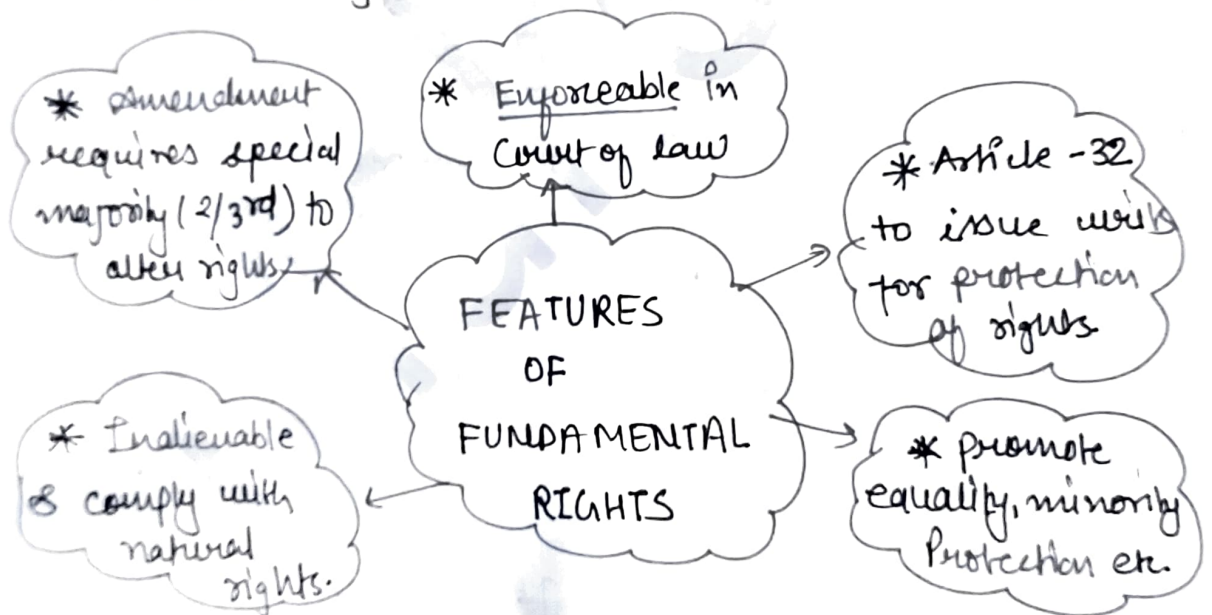
→ Right to freedom of speech and expression

It means no person can be denied of its way of thinking, feeling, acting, sayings etc.

→ Right to assemble peacefully, without arms, but it don't give the right to strike.

- Right to move in any part of the country, subject to public health & morality.
- Right to reside in any part of country, ~~without~~ limited restrictions.
- Freedom to form association, unions or cooperative societies.

These freedom rights ensure the effective use of other crucial rights.



Fundamental rights, promote equity, justice, cooperation and collectively this led to individual freedom for Peace and Security of country.

Q2. नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों को व्यावहारिक स्तर पर लागू करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों की सीमाएं लिखिए। [125 शब्द]

Describe the steps taken by the government to implement the Directive Principles at the practical level. Also, write the limitations of Directive Principles of State Policy. [125 Words]

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), found its mention in part-IV of Indian Constitution to ensure social - economic justice to the society.

Steps Taken By Govt. to Implement DPSP

- (1) Article - 39 A :- Equal Justice & Free Legal Aid.
 - Lok Adalats, to provide cost effective and justice to everyone.
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for effective & speedy justice.
- (2) Article - 40 :- organisation of village panchayats.
 - 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 to promote bottom to top governance.
 - Idea of 'Gram Swaraj' model.

(3) Article 41, 42, 43 :- Worker's right and living condition.

→ Implementation of International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions like Convention no. 138.

→ Maternity Benefit Act, Code on Labour Laws, MGNREGA

(4) Article :- 45⁴⁷ :- Early childhood care & Right to Health

→ Minion Indradhanush, Anganwadi system, National Health Policy, 2017, Child Care number, Aayushman Bharat etc.

Though DPSPs are fountainhead for ensuring just & equal society, but it's gripped by several

Limitations such as :-

* Lack of strong political will

* Rising inequalities & Funding constraints.

LIMITATIONS OF DPSP

* Non-enforceable in nature

* Poor Inter-state & Centre-state Cooperation

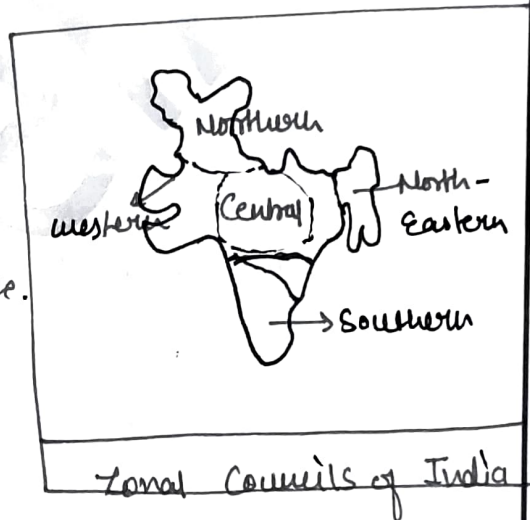
DPSP are the reflection of government's intent to create an equality, justice and ensuring justiciable rights for all in the 21st century.

Q3. क्षेत्रीय परिषद की संगठनात्मक संरचना को स्पष्ट करते हुए, विवादों को हल करने और सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसकी भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। [125 शब्द]

Explaining the organizational structure of the Zonal Council, describe its role in resolving disputes and promoting cooperative federalism. [125 Words]

Zonal Councils are statutory bodies, created by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 to ensure better coordination between states and between Centre and States.

There are five Zonal Councils in the beginning and in 1972, N-E Council came into existence.



Organisational Structure of Zonal Councils

- (1) Chairman :- Union Home Minister, is the chairman of each councils.
- (2) Vice Chairman :- Chief ministers of the states included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman by rotation.

(3) Members :- Chief ministers and two other ministers nominated by Governors from each state and two members from Union Territories.

(4) Advisers :- One person nominated by NITI Aayog for each of the zonal council.

ROLE OF ZONAL COUNCILS

(1) Discussion & deliberation over common area of interest.

(2) Any matter of border disputes, linguistic minorities welfare are discussed.

(3) Promote national integration and mutual dispute resolution

(4) A model of Cooperative federalism to ensure socio-economic rights.

A fully empowered and active zonal councils, can provide for effective dispute resolution and national well being.

Q4. वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान पद्धति क्या है? भारत में प्रचलित विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए। [125 शब्द]

What is an alternative dispute resolution method? Describe the various alternative dispute resolution mechanisms prevalent in India. [125 Words]

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), aims to provide speedy, flexible and citizen friendly justice at low cost of expenditure.

ADR is suitable in dealing high pendency of cases in courts and provide quality based justice.

Different ADR Mechanism in India

- (1) Arbitration :- a third member took the charge of settling the cause of concern between parties.
- (2) Conciliation :- It is mutual basis to solve disputes and compromising nature to end the disputes.
- (3) Lok Adalats :- localised solution to resolve

regional disputes in small regions such as village
urban area, suburbs etc.

(4) Mediation :- flexible way to solve dispute in
any time period during course of the dispute.

(5) Negotiation :- It does not involve third party and
based on mutual solutions.

Benefits
of
ADR

- * cost - effective & less expensive.
- * Reduce pendency of cases over courts.
- * Easy to use and under the
ambit of layman's understanding.
- * Implement Directive Principles'
Article - 39 (A)

India has some traditional means of ADR also
like 'KHAP PANCHAYAT' in Haryana, which hear local
matters of concern. ADR are the way of hope to
reduce prison occupancy (135% now), timely justice
delivery to the common man.

Q5. भारत न तो विशुद्ध रूप से संघ है और न ही एकात्मक, अपितु यह दोनों का मिश्रण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। [125 शब्द]
India is neither purely federal nor unitary, but a mixture of both. Analyze. [125 Words]

Indian federal structure took its model from Canadian system, which focus on strong centre, and devolution of few powers to the state.

Federal Feature of Constitution

- (1) written constitution with specific provisioning of power structure.
- (2) 7th schedule, encompasses list of items under Union (100 items), state (67 items) and Concurrent list.
- (3) Independent judiciary and bicameral legislature to ensure checks and balances.

Unitary Feature of Indian Constitution

- (1) Appointment of Governor, done by President.

- (2) Supremacy in alteration of states boundaries.
- (3) During emergency central govt. became all powerful.
- (4) Centre's law prevail in case any law made under concurrent list by other states.
- (5) Reservation of certain bills for president's consideration.
- (6) More important items like defence, communication are in ~~the~~ union list.

'K.C. Wheare' rightly designated Indian ~~the~~ federal system as 'Quasi-Federal', as it encompasses element of both but inclination towards centre's strong power provisioning.

Q6. G-20 का वर्णन करते हुए भारत की G20 प्राथमिकताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। [125 शब्द]

Describing the G-20. Explain India's G20 priorities. [125 Words]

G-20 is the group of twenty countries, across the world, formed in 1999, to bring and coordinate on various economic, financial, and areas of common concern.

→ G-20 :- 75% of global GDP.

India is among the Top 10 to host G-20 meetings in 2023 at its capital 'New Delhi'.

INDIA'S G-20 PRIORITIES.

- (1) Promotion of digital economy, as India is the most populous country and largest user of internet based services.
- (2) Tourism :- to attract tourist from across the world at the land of all major religions, India

Convened cultural meetings at Varanasi, Agra etc.

(3) Environment friendly growth rate, and focus on a different way of Lifestyle For Environment [LIFE] by no-plastic use, less CO₂ emissions etc.

(4) India - a hub for Investment in every major sectors.

(5) To raise India's influence and promote soft diplomacy too.

(6) Enhancement in Trade, Commerce and Investment

G-20 provides a vibrant opportunities to India, and it can boost India's image in global world, also provide strong deterrence against China.

Q7. भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता को लागू करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए। [125 शब्द]
Present the arguments in favor and against the implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India.
[125 Words]

Uniform Civil Code (UCC), is the idea of bringing a Common Code of Conduct to be Observed and it applies to ~~every~~ every community despite ^{different} religion, Caste, class etc.

Goa is the only state in India to have UCC, Implemented by Portuguese to simplify the interpretation of laws.

Arguments in Favour of UCC

- (1) promote Uniformity in multi-faith laws in country. Like Hindu Succession Act, 1955, Christian marriage Act, Sharia's based Muslim laws etc.
- (2) Women :- UCC promote equality for all, it helps in women empowerment and get rid of traditional

- Customs & rules.
- (3) Contemporary aligning with global practices. Ex.
UK has UCC at its place.
- (4) will help in curbing radical ideologies, communalism and fulfill ^{happy} mutual living.

* Against the idea of unity in
* diversity, which India cherish.

* will cause violence and resentment in society due to poor understanding of UCC.

Arguments Against UCC

* Violation of Freedom to Practice, Profess any religion (Art. 25)

* Promote separatist tendencies among youth & regions.

Without thorough study of UCC & its implementation, impact, UCC should not be implemented in hasty manner, as it is of immense national importance & sensitive issues.

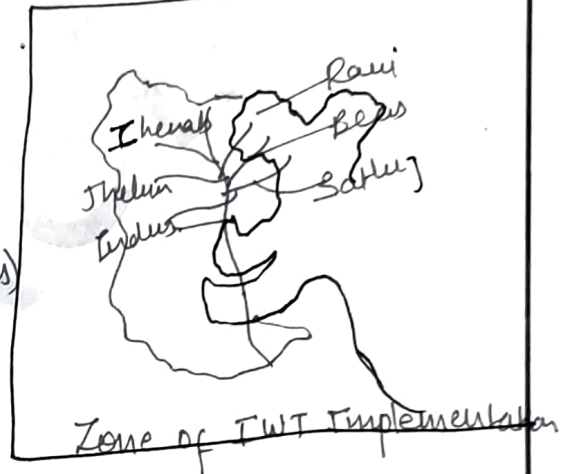
Q8. हाल ही में भारत ने सिन्धु जल समझौते में संशोधन की इच्छा प्रकट की है यह क्यों आवश्यक है? इस संशोधन के क्या परिणाम हो सकते हैं? [125 शब्द]

Recently India has expressed its desire to amend the Indus Water Treaty, why is it necessary? What could be the consequences of this amendment? [125 Words]

Indus Water Treaty (IWT), ¹⁹⁶⁰ is a water sharing agreement between India and Pakistan to ensure all year availability of water on both sides.

Why IWT Amendment is Necessary:-

(1) It is very old (~52 years) treaty on water sharing, requires amendment.



(2) Change in the geographical features due to earthquakes or anthropogenic activities, made to change course of river in the Indo-Pakistan border.

(3) Increase China - Pakistan engagement also, made India to change IWT's provisions.

(4) To fulfill the requirement of water in Punjab Himachal Pradesh region of India.

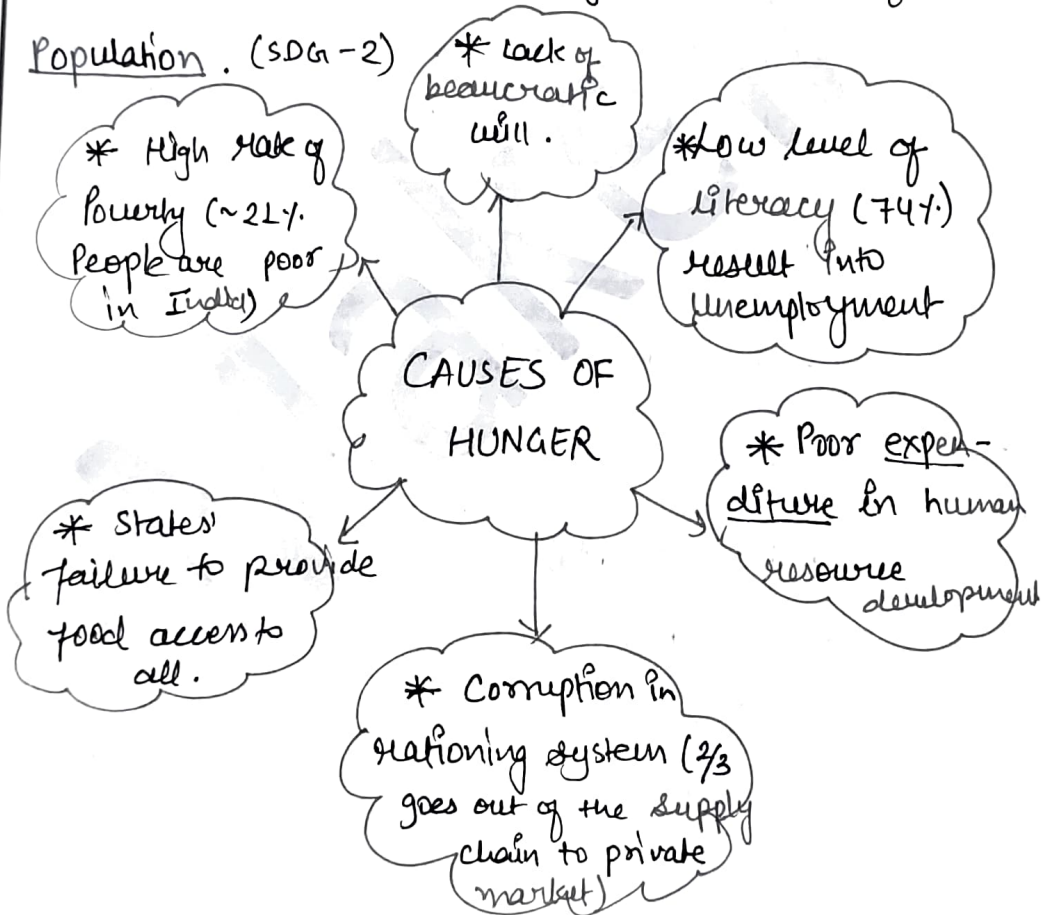


An efficient and effective treaty will help in resolving the water deficient region, provisioning of small hydro power set up to both countries, with effective jurisdiction process.

Q9. वैश्विक भुखमरी सूचकांक (GHI) 2022 में भारत 121 देशों के बीच 107वें स्थान पर रहा। इस संदर्भ में भारत में भुखमरी के कारणों एवं उनके समाधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। [125 शब्द]

India ranked 107th among 121 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2022. In this context throw light on the causes of hunger in India and their solutions. [125 Words]

Hunger is defined as ^{the} lack of access to food, and according to Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) India has the largest number of hungry population. (SDG-2)



To end the hunger issue in India, steps that can be taken are as follows. :-

- (1) Efficient and corruption free public distribution system.
- (2) strong collaboration between govt. and civil societies.
- (3) Government based canteen to provide squares of meals.
- (4) providing employment opportunities and ways of earnings to end hunger.
- (5) Implementation of poverty reduction schemes to end hunger.

STEPS
TAKEN
BY
GOVERN-
MENT

- MGNREGA, 2005.
- Food for work Scheme.
- Food Security Act, 2013.
- PM - Annadata Anna Yojana.
- 'Daal - Bhaat Kendra' by various state govt.

Hunger is the manifestation of weaknesses in govt.'s effort to ensure healthy & hunger free population. India must take steps to ensure accessibility of food for all.

Q10. शिक्षा की वार्षिक स्थिति रिपोर्ट (ASER) के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का वर्णन करते हुए, भारत में स्कूली शिक्षा में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। [125 शब्द]

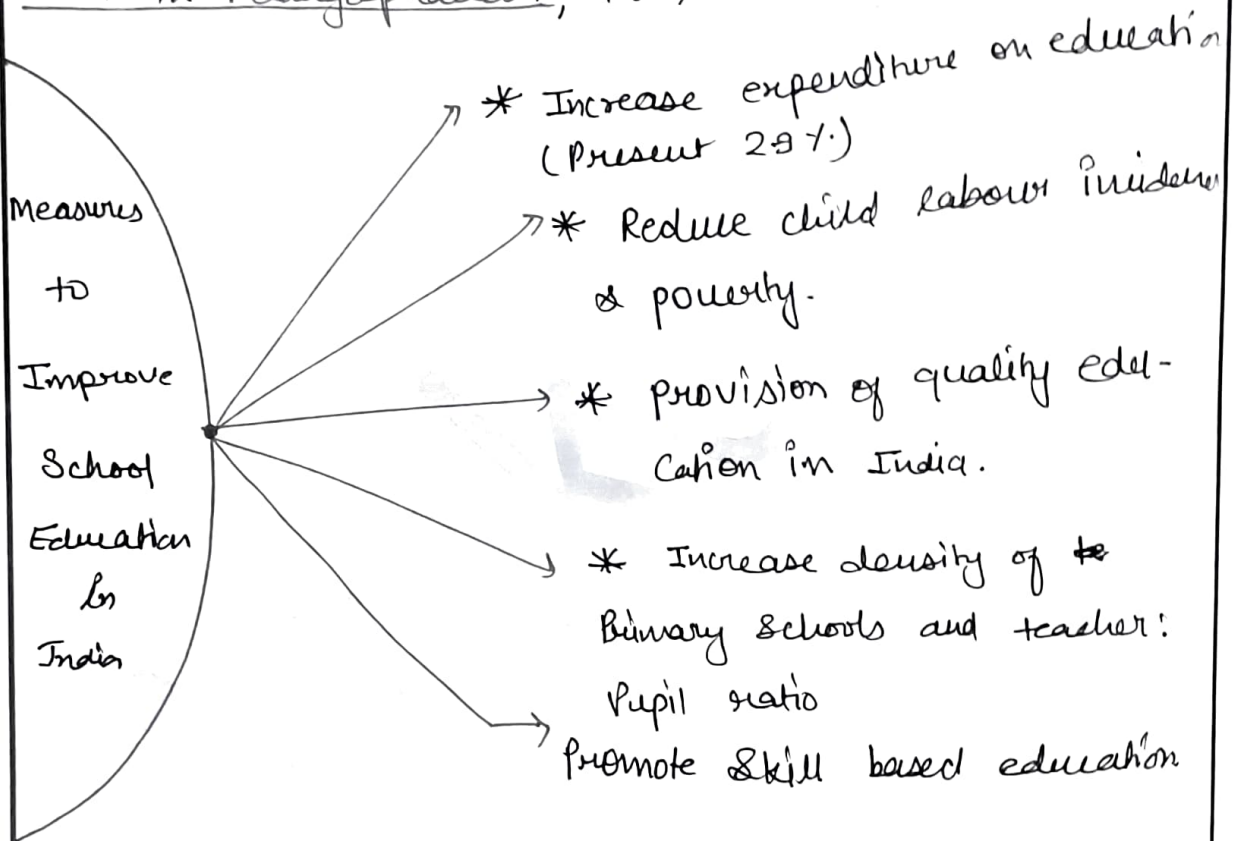
Explaining the major findings of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), suggest measures to improve school education in India. [125 Words]

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), is a ~~new~~ report released by NGO - 'PRATHAM' to seek data on cognitive, basic reading & learning capacity between Class 1 to 8 in govt. schools & aided schools.

Major Findings of ASER.

- (1) Enrollment :- 98% children enrolled in ^{schools} ~~primary~~ level institutions ⁽⁶⁻¹⁴⁾ and shows an improvement of about 3% from last year.
- (2) 7.3% improvement in govt. school enrollment.
- (2) Basic Reading and Arithmetic Skills :- Decline in basic reading and arithmetic skill of children in class -3 and class -5

- (3) Only 20.5% students of class-3 can read.
- (4) 42.8% students in class-5 can read.
- (5) Number of girls not going to school is above 10% in Madhya Pradesh, 15% in U.P. ~~etc~~



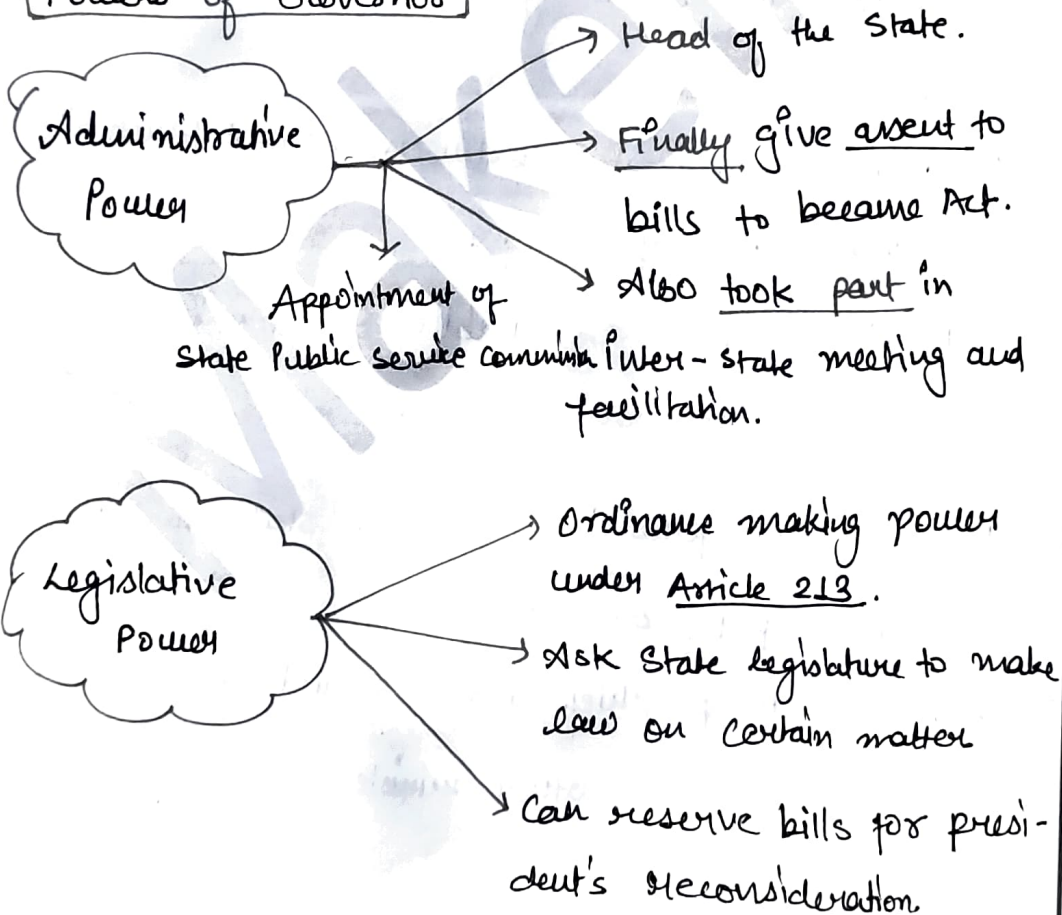
Education is necessary to utilise vast human resource potential ~~held~~ held by India and to promote sustainable growth.

Q11. 'भारत का संविधान' के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल की शक्तियां एवं कार्य का वर्णन कीजिये। साथ ही, राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति की वर्तमान प्रणति का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये। [200 शब्द]

Describe the powers and functions of the Governor under the 'Constitution of India'. Also, critically evaluate the present method of appointment of governors. [200 Words]

Governor is constitutional position under Article 151 and it is the head of the state & perform executive functions with other functions.

Powers of Governor



Judicial Powers

- ~~Article 72~~ Governor can give reprieve, respite, commutation etc. to the victim.
- Don't have power to pardon criminal cases.

Functions of the Governor

- (1) Governor act as the agent of Central govt. in State.
- (2) Facilitate communication between states' functioning and central govt. functioning.
- (3) Appointment of State public Service commission (SPSC), Advocate General etc.
- (4) Provide for president rule if state is not working as per Constitution.
- (5) Appointment of Chief minister and on his advice appointment of other ministers.

(*) Present Method of Appointing Governor

- (1) President appoint the Governor, for a term of 5 years and he/she act as the 'head of the State'.
- (2) Governor is main link for communication between State & Centre.

Lacuna in Governor's Appointment.

- (1) Governor stays in office till pleasure of president.
- (2) Biased behaviour sometimes seen in the political field.
- (3) Lack of Independent body to hear election issue with Governor.

Governor, is the fountainhead of bringing effective communication, stable functioning of state and promote democratic way of governance.

Q12. वित्त आयोग एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है, तथापि इसकी सिफारिशें बाध्यकारी प्रकृति की नहीं हैं। वर्णन करें। [200 शब्द]
The Finance Commission as a constitutional body plays an important role in balancing fiscal federalism, although its recommendations are not binding in nature. Describe. [200 Words]

Finance Commission, constituted under article 280, to provide judicious distribution of revenue between Centre and state.

Fiscal federalism aims to divide the share of revenue between the state and central government.

Composition of Finance Commission

- (1) It is made up of five members.
- (2) Constituted for a period of 5 years.
- (3) Each member should have expertise in fiscal decisions related to centre and state.
- (4) Appointed by president.

Finance Commission - Balancing Wheel of Fiscal Federalism

- (1) It focus on distribution of govt. total tax, duties ~~collection~~ towards centre & state expenses.

15th Finance Commission, divisible pool of 41% for States.

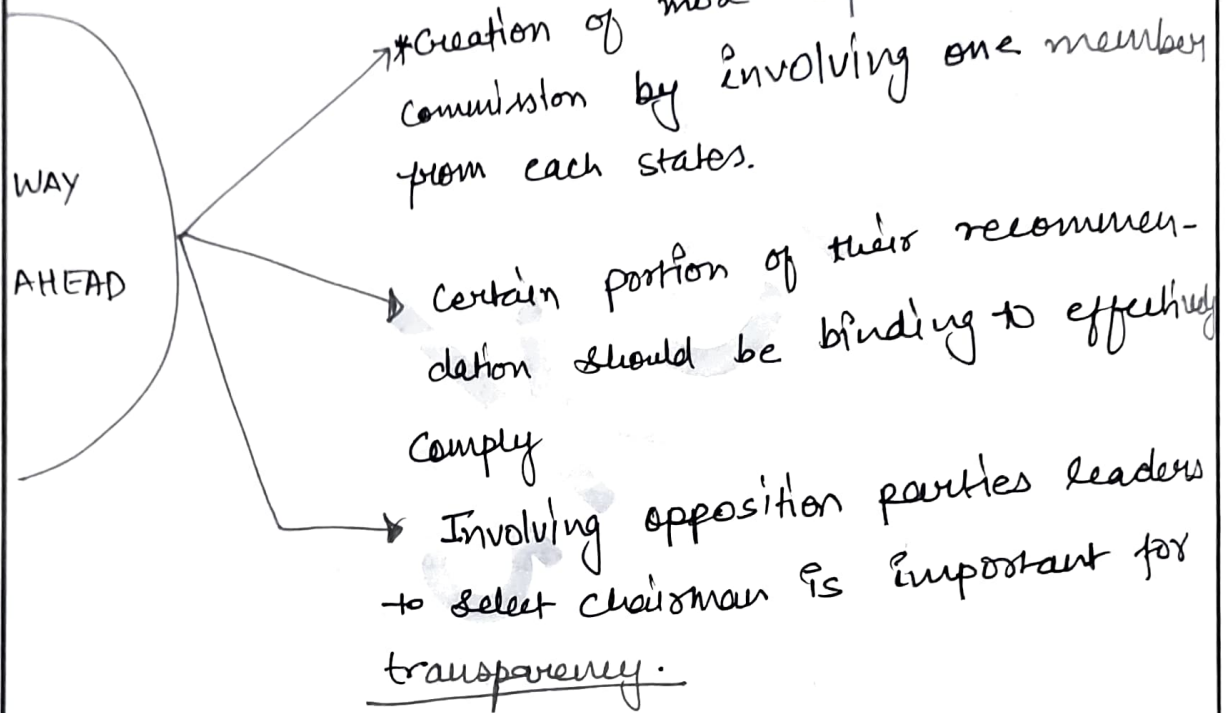
- (2) It avoid the centre - state tussle over revenue sharing.
- (3) Impartial body to take decisions based on contemporary need of the organs of state & centre.
- (4) It's allocation to states also based upon population control measures, forest cover etc. make efforts towards these things sustainable.

ISSUES WITH FINANCE COMMISSION

- (1) It's recommendations are advisory in nature, not binding.

(2) It's ~~Sometimes~~ role is limited to only making a Plan of revenue distribution and after that it become dormant.

(3) No specific qualifications, minimum age is given.



Hence, Finance Commission is solely responsible for decision on revenue sharing. By making it more representative it will lead to strong fiscal federalism in India.

Q13. जनहित याचिका सामाजिक परिवर्तन को प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कानून का रणनीतिक रूप से उपयोग करने का एक उपाय है। परंतु स्वार्थ हित के लिए इसका उपयोग चिंता का मुद्दा है। चर्चा कीजिए। [200 शब्द]

Public interest litigation is a way of using the law strategically to effect social change. But its use for self interest is an issue of concern. Discuss. (200 words)

In 1980s, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) brings a revolutionary change in the justice delivery mechanism in India.

PIL, is the process of filing litigation on the behalf of others, who can not, due to socio-economic or ^{for} any other reason could not reach to the courts. ^{Justice} P.N. Bhagwati pioneered in introducing PIL in India.

Benefits of Public Interest Litigation.

(1) Relax law of 'locus standi' to get justice.

Ex. 'Hussainara Khatoon Case' released 40,000 underbrials in Patna's jails.

- (2) Safeguard group interest for the welfare of all.
- (3) Promote Fundamental Rights of equality, right & timely justice etc.
- (4) Put forth the misery of people, who cannot fight for their own.

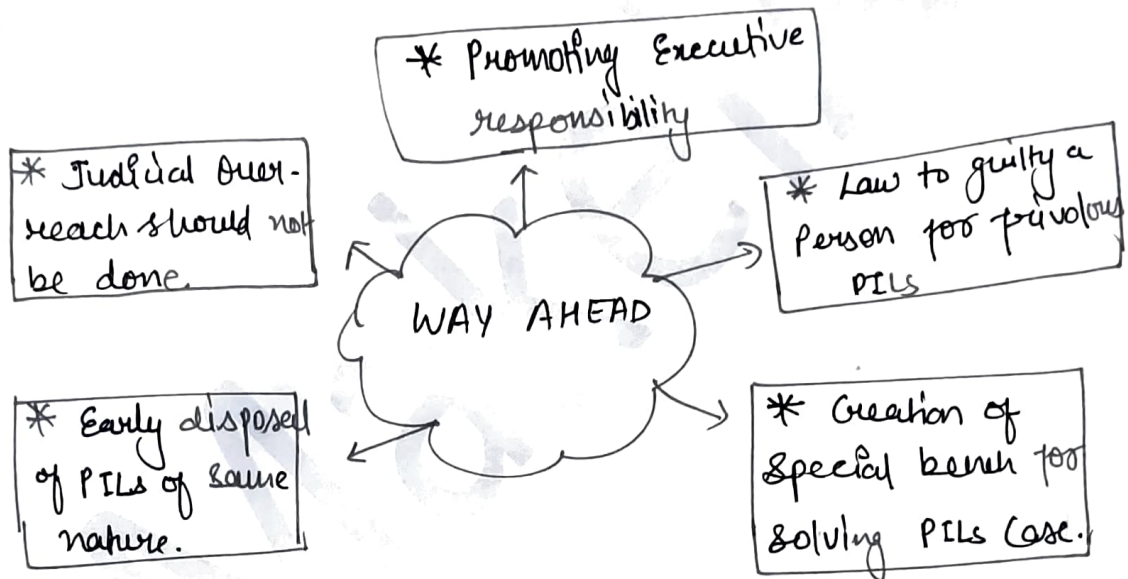
Recently, honourable Supreme Court, gave statement that PIL's should only be use for welfare of others not for self interest.

Ex. Menka Gandhi filed PIL for harmful effects of 5G technology but without proof.

ISSUES WITH PIL IN INDIA

- (1) Conflict of competing rights. for ex. closure of polluting industry vs rights of workman there.

- (2) Overburdening of courts due to frivolous PILs by parties for self interest.
- (3) Sometime cases of 'Judicial Overreach' can be seen to provide socio-economic justice by courts
- (4) Long gestation period for complete disposal of Cases.



PILs provided an astonishing results to secure the rights of vulnerable sections, instigate govt. accountability and ensuring 'Justice for All'.

Q14. पारदर्शिता और जबाबदेही की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए, शासन में इनकी आवश्यकता का वर्णन कीजिए।
[200 शब्द]

Explaining the concept of transparency and accountability, describe their need in governance.
[200 Words]

Transparency refers to revealing information and operating in an open & honest manner.

Ex. Right to Information Act, 2005.

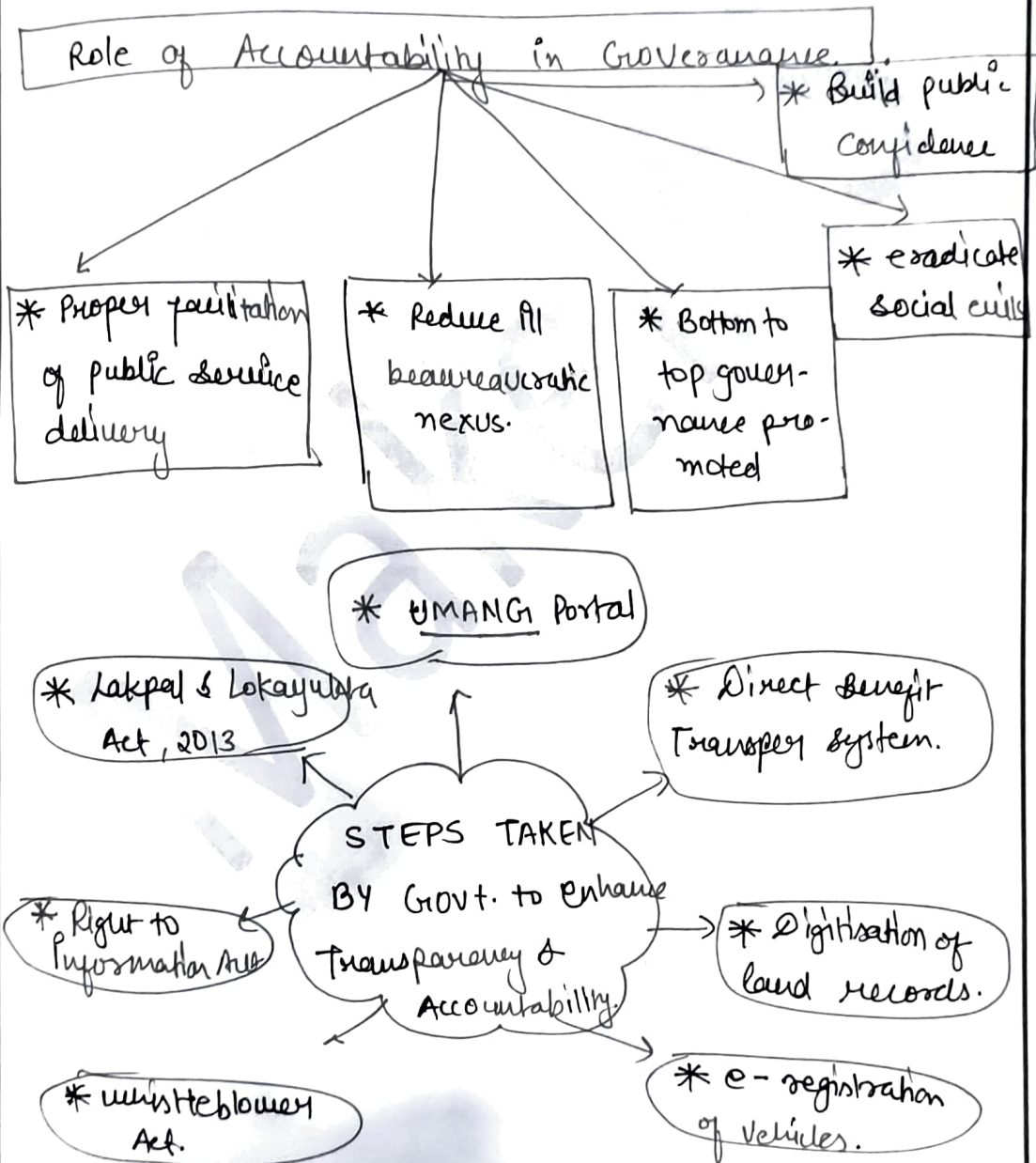
Accountability, refers to a responsible behaviour of whatever decisions are taken in public sphere.

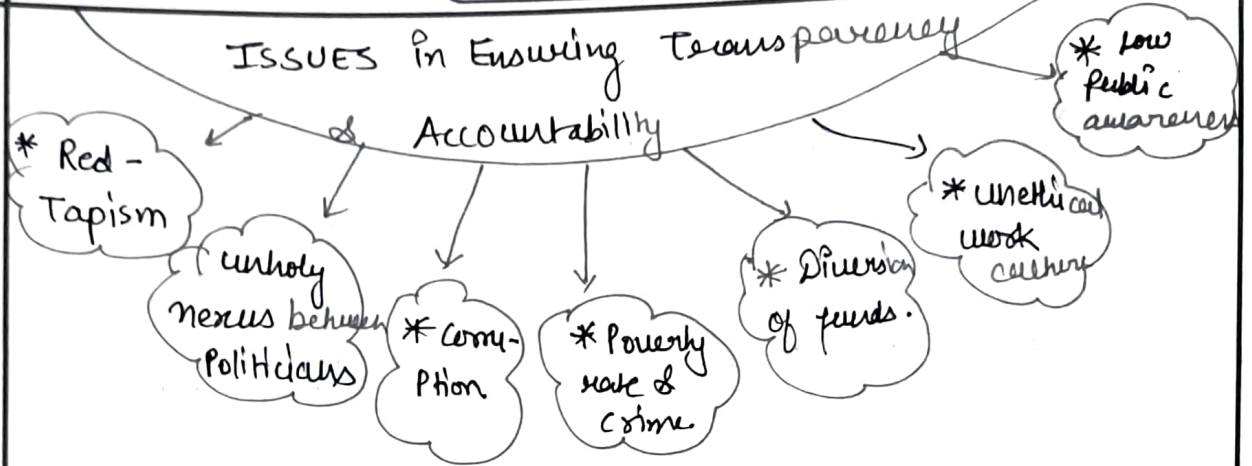
Ex. e-gov.in's Complaint portal.

Role of Transparency in Governance

- (1) promote efficient and satisfactory public service.
- (2) Reduce the trust deficit between govt. and people

- (3) Helps in establishment of rule of law.
- (4) Reduces corruption in public sphere.
- (5) Earn people's faith in democracy.





Transparency and accountability are twin Pillar of good governance, it enables a citizen to enjoy its right and performance of duties effectively.

Q15. ई-गवर्नेंस सुशासन को सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है किन्तु इसके समक्ष उपस्थित चुनौतियों से निपटना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। [200 शब्द]

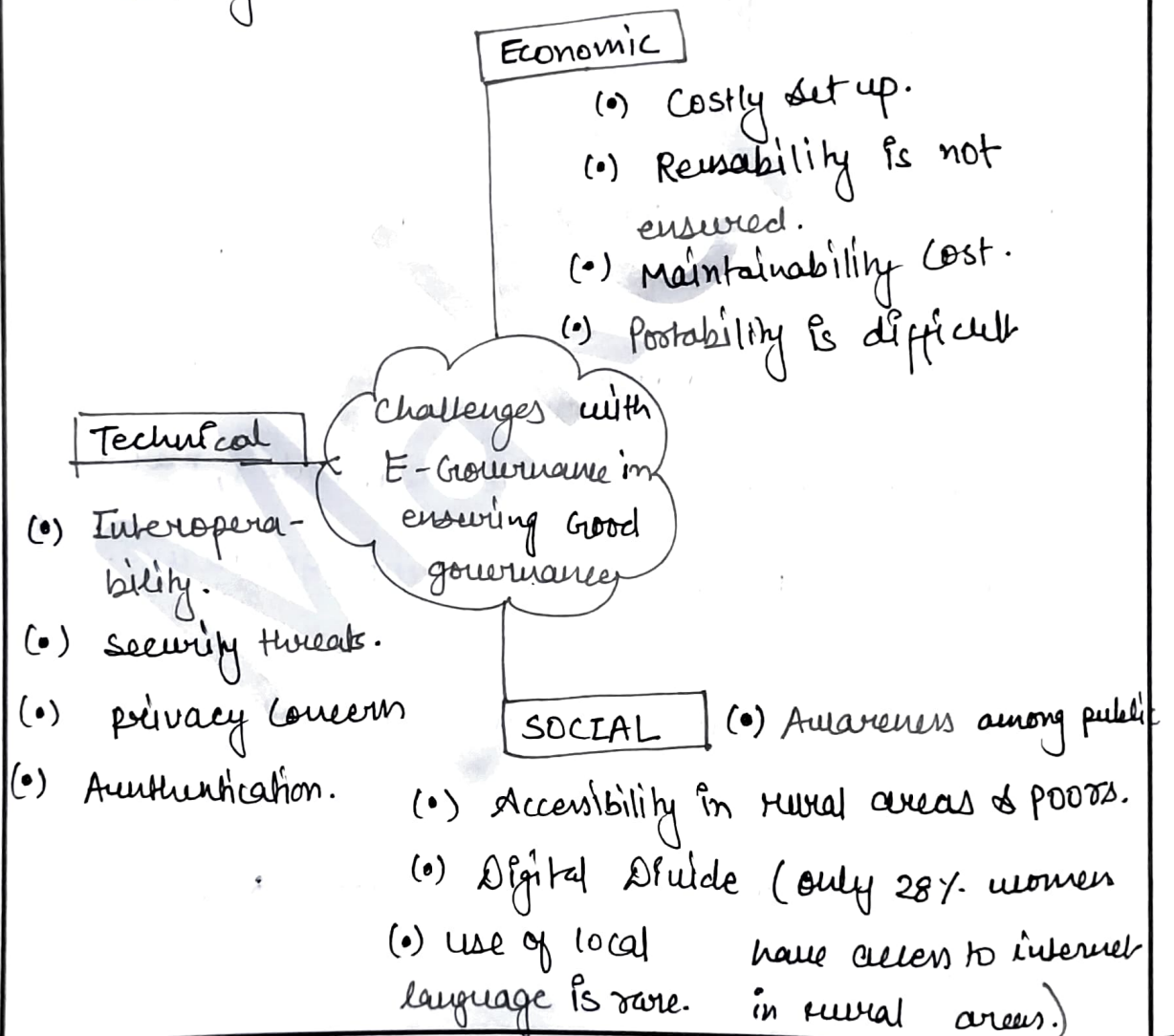
E-governance can play an important role in ensuring good governance but the challenges before it have to be dealt with. Discuss. [200 Words]

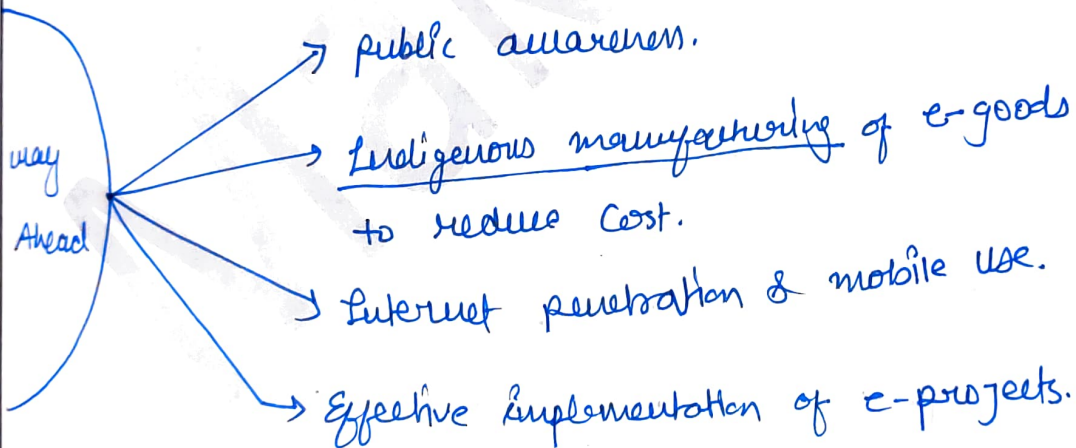
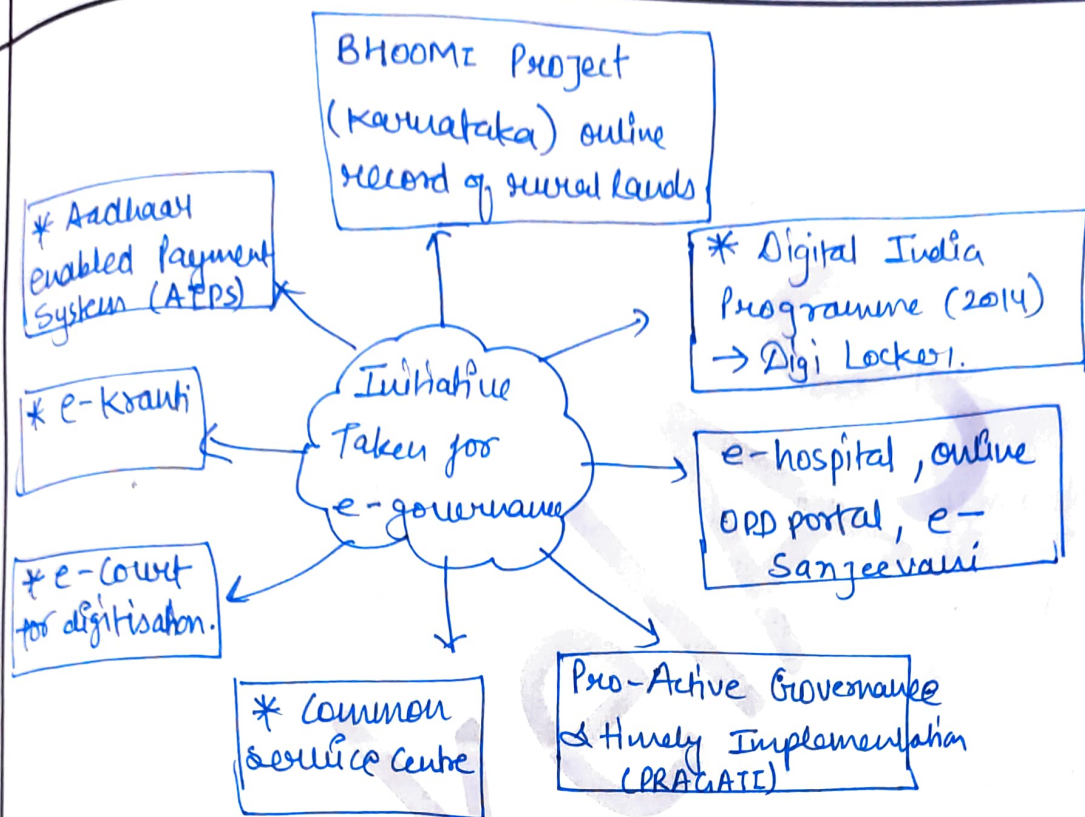
E-governance refers to use of information and communication technology ^(ICT) to ensure effective and satisfactory provisioning of govt. services.

Relation Between E-Governance and Good Governance

- (1) promote transparency :- e-services like online complaints portal, vehicle registration, marriage certificates etc. promote transparent governance.
- (2) Bridge trust deficit between people and government.
- (3) citizen empowerment through access to information.

- (4) Reduces paperwork and red-tapism in the administrative process.
- (5) Restructuring of administrative process.
- (6) Fast resolution of grievances and service delivery.





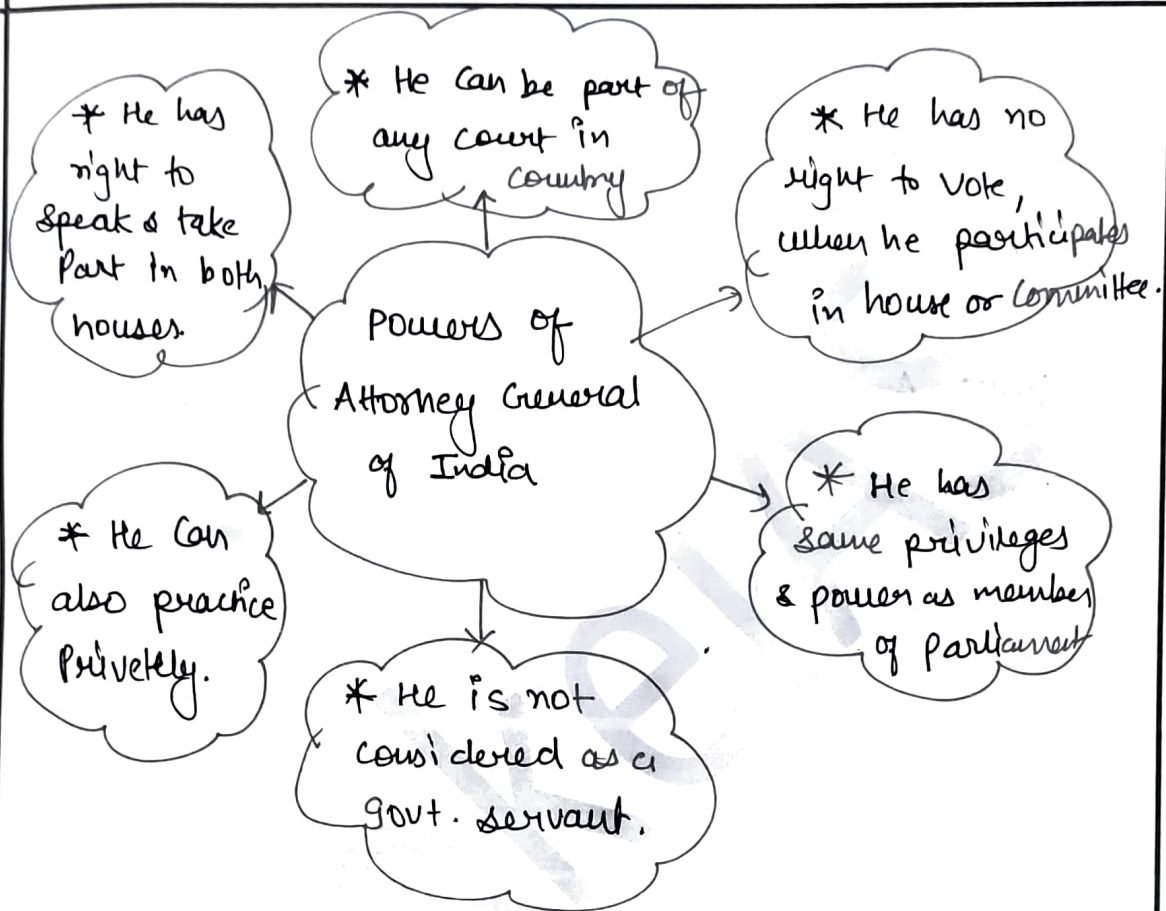
e-governance is the vibrant tool to foster good governance, democracy and collaborative way of administration.

Q16. महान्यायवादी के कार्यों एवं शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए, साथ ही बताइए कि क्या भारत सरकार इसकी एजेंट है या इसके द्वारा सरकार के किसी भी कार्य का बचाव करना अनिवार्य है? [200 शब्द]
Describe the functions and powers of the Attorney General, as well as explain Is the government of India a client of the AG/ Is it mandatory for the AG to defend any act of the government? [200 Words]

Under Article 76, Constitution provide for ^{provide} Attorney General (AG) for India, to ^{provide} legal aid to the government. (Part-V of Constitution)

Functions of Attorney General

- (1) Legal advisor to the govt. of India, in Public & private cases.
- (2) Highest law officer of country.
- (3) He perform all duties mentioned in the Constitution.
- (4) He appears in Supreme Court, High Court for any case related to govt. of India.



Limitations Put on Attorney General

→ The highest law officer of country, can not deny the Govt. of India to defend any Act of the government.

→ He has to advise the central govt. on any legal matters, for which govt. of India is a party.

~~Attorney~~ Attorney General, represent & defend the government's act & policies and ~~def~~ provide a protective shield to the decisions taken.

Q17. एक शांतिपूर्ण विश्व के लिए के लिए सुस्थापित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों के महत्व को उजागर करते हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के समक्ष उपस्थित प्रमुख चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। [200 शब्द]
Highlighting the importance of well-established international laws for a peaceful world, discuss the major challenges before the implementation of international laws. [200 Words]

International laws are made to ensure human rights protection, avoidance of border disputes, judicious use of natural & man made resources.

Importance of Few International Laws

(1) United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982 :- aims to facilitate better & transparent use of marine resources.

Crave Concept of :- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for country's better demarcation of ^{marine} line.

(2) Beijing Convention, agreed in china for better women condition, gender equality and promoting bodily rights.

(3) Human Rights Charter, 1948, to provide fundamental basic rights to the global citizens.

Ex. Right to food, shelter, sleep, against exploitation.
(FAO)

(4) Convention on Rights of Person with Disabilities, 2006 to fulfill the justifiable environment for handicapped Population.

(5) Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1996) for Peace & non-violence in world.

(6) Geneva Convention on refugees.

Challenges with International Law.

(1) Most of the laws are non-binding in nature.

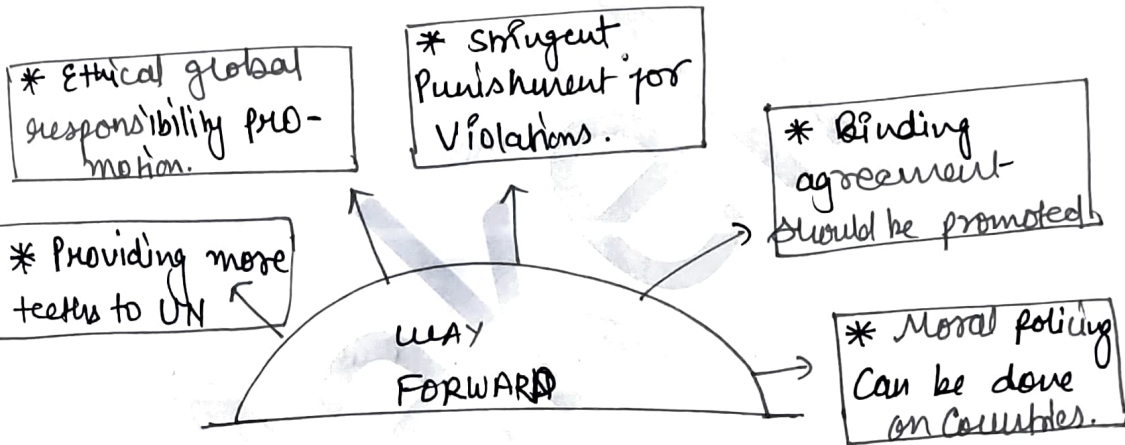
(2) Protectionism at the cost of other Country's resources, civilians etc.

Ex. Unfair use of African resources without

Proper compensation.

(3) Increasing bipolarity in world like Russia - U.S.A., USA - China etc.

(4) violation of treaties like Iran's uranium enrichment, Syrian wars, Afganistan crisis, Genocide etc.



Law, be it international or national, made for peace and non-violence, if it does not ensure it, it must be amended and promoting ethical global behaviour will help.

Q18. हाल ही में केंद्रीय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण और कपड़ा मंत्री ने भारत-सऊदी अरब रणनीतिक साझेदारी परिषद की मंत्रिस्तरीय बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए सऊदी अरब का दौरा किया। इस बैठक के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों को साझा करते हुए, भारत और सऊदी अरब के मध्य संबंधों का वर्णन कीजिए। [200 शब्द]
Recently the Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Textiles visited Saudi Arabia to participate in the Ministerial meeting of the India-Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council. Elaborate the major findings of this meeting, describe the relations between India and Saudi Arabia. [200 Words]

India and Saudi Arabia are the major trading partner, with a bilateral trade of \$ 42 billion in 2021-22 (Ministry of External Affairs).

Outcomes of Saudi - Arabia Strategic Partnership Council

- (1) Saudi Arabia will invest worth USD 100 Billion in India. (Boost India's Infrastructure needs)
- (2) Endorsement of 41 areas of Cooperation Identified by technical teams under
→ Agriculture & Food Security.

- Energy
- Technology and IT.
- Industry & ~~Infra~~ Infrastructure.

(3) Collaboration in digital fintech sectors through use of UPI & RuPay in Kingdom.

(4) Reaffirmation in LNG projects, petroleum storage facilities etc.

Relation Between India & Saudi Arabia

- Bilateral trade :- \$42 billion in 2021-22.
- Saudi Arabia is ^{fourth} ~~third~~ largest trading partner of India.
- India is third largest recipient of foreign remittances from Kingdom.
- Saudi Arabia is India's second largest supplier of crude oil.

→ Saudi Arabian Company 'ARAMCO' partner with Ratnagiri refinery in Maharashtra.

WAY
AHEAD

- * More frequent meeting to collaborate in other sectors.
- * Use of India's diaspora (9 million) and soft diplomacy.
- * Diversification of projects & agreements beyond crude oil.

India and Saudi Arabia share civilisational link since ancient period, Arabia is important for India due to rising demand of fuel in world fifth largest economy. India must focus on strengthening bilateral relations.

Q19. भारत और फ्रांस के मध्य द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का वर्णन करते हुए, हाल ही में हुई रणनीतिक वार्ता में विकास का उल्लेख कीजिए। [200 शब्द]

Describe the various areas of bilateral relations between India and France. Also mention the developments in the Strategic Dialogue in recent years. [200 Words]

India - France has a bilateral trade worth
15.1 billion USD, and France is India's
11th largest trade partners between (2000-2020).

Areas of Bilateral Relations

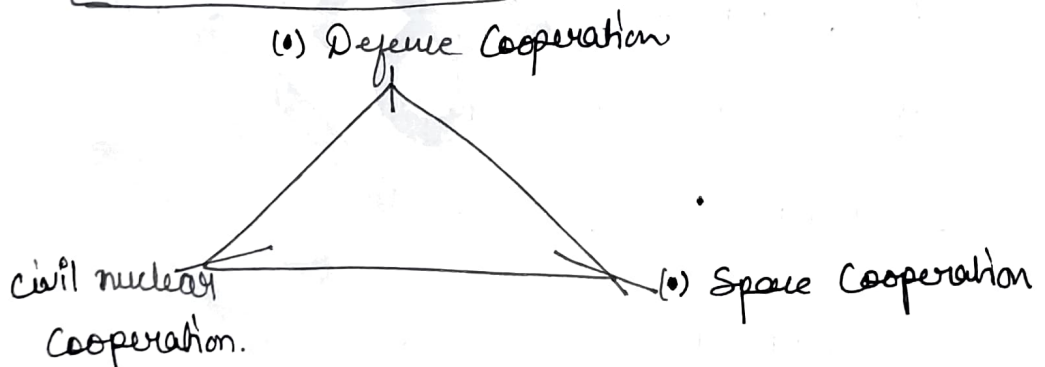
(1) Defence Cooperation :- India is trade partner
& big purchaser of jets, navigation ships etc.
Ex. Rafale Planes.

(2) Energy Cooperation :- Indo-France agreement
on investment in the green energy sector
of the country.

- (3) Agreement on cooperation in 'Gaganyaan' mission
- (4) In 2018, India & France together give flag for International solar Alliance (ISA).
- (5) Bilateral exercises like Shakti, Garud, Varuna etc.

Strategic Relation between Indo-France

→ Based on 3 pillars :-



→ France is supporter of India's membership in UNSC.

→ Both countries are against terrorism & its supporters.

→ military and defence ties helped in modernisation of India's defence sector.

India & France, share historical link, when François Bernier came in the court of Aurangzeb, and he was a doctor. This link is still in tradition between two countries in different forms such as - support at international forums, transition of India into green energy country etc

Q20. समकालीन विश्व में विद्यमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में व्यापक सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिये। साथ ही, यह भी बताइये कि यह सुधार किस तरह के होने चाहिए? [200 शब्द]
There is a need to comprehensively reform the United Nations Security Council to deal with the existing challenges in the contemporary world. Discuss. Also, also tell what kind of reforms should be made? [200 Words]

United Nations Security Council (UNSC), is a group of 15 Countries, within which 10 are non-permanent members and rest 5 are Permanent known by P-5 naming.

Within United Nations (UN), UNSC is the executive body, who took decision on various areas of global world, like security, violation of human rights, Peacekeeping missions etc.

CHALLENGES WITH UNSC

(1) Do not reflect the present reality of global world.

- (2) Dominated by only few countries i.e. 5 and their veto deny the entry to the new member.
- (3) It promote western ideas and inclination towards self-fulfilling interest.
- (4) No country from Africa, South-America and Australia got a single seat in P-5.
- (5) The term of non-permanent member is very less i.e. only 2 years.

To effectively deal with such major challenges

UNSC needs reforms such as :-

- (1) Reconsideration of seats allocation in permanent-5.
- (2) Must comply with 21st century global realities and relinquish orthodox pattern of decision making.

(3) To provide atleast few seats from Africa, South America and Australia.

(4) Diversification of UNSC is the present need.

UNSC is the most important organ of UN,
it must be fair, transparent and all encompassing to show the contemporary global reality.

रफ कार्य

Int'l laws

- ① UNCLOS. (1982)
- ② Human Right's Charter
- ③ Beijing Declaration.
- ④ ISA
- ⑤ UN Population prospect.
- ⑥ Comprehensive NTB (CNTBT) (1996)
- ⑦ Convention on Rights of
- ⑧ Convention Person with disabilities



ICJ → Pak.
RISB → India

829
+ 20

849

