

GENERAL STUDIES

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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS			
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained				
1	10	4	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.			
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6	10	5	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....			
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20	15	5.5			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		102.5	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:		

1. "Nehru's 'temple of Modern India' consisted not only of steel and power plants, irrigation dams, but included institutions of higher learning, particularly in the scientific field." Elaborate. (150 words, 10 marks)

After Independence, Five Year Plans were adopted with focus on Industry and Scientific development.

Nehru's Temple of Modern India

- a) Focus on Heavy Industry like Steel and power plants. Eg. Bhilai
- b) Focus on irrigation & projects like heavy Dam construction. Eg. Bhakra Nangal.
- c) Policy Making also focused on Science and Technology with forming of Central Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) with PM as the head.
- d) Fund allocation on Research and Space (Satellite explorations)

(P) Opening of scientific higher  
institutions eg. IIT Kharagpur the  
first such Institute.

(b) Role to shape the Nuclear.  
Research and Policy by work of  
Homi J. Bhabha - BARC

Modern India's seed of heavy  
Industry and Scientific Bodies were  
laid in Nehru Era resulting



~~ff~~ The 'Scientific Temperament' mentioned  
in Part IVA of Fundamental Duty had  
started in 1950s.

2. Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India. (150 words, 10 marks)

Environment movements have been voicing the concerns of marginalised and environment resource. keeping check on limitless development projects.

Nature and Scope

1) River Protection - Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2) Forest Protection - Chipkoo Movement

Sunderlal Bahuguna. and Eco-feminism

3) Tribal Belt Protection - Aranya

Movement in Chhattisganh against govt. projects and forced displacement.

4) Health and Hazard - Protest of Greenpeace against Kudankulurn Nuclear Plants.

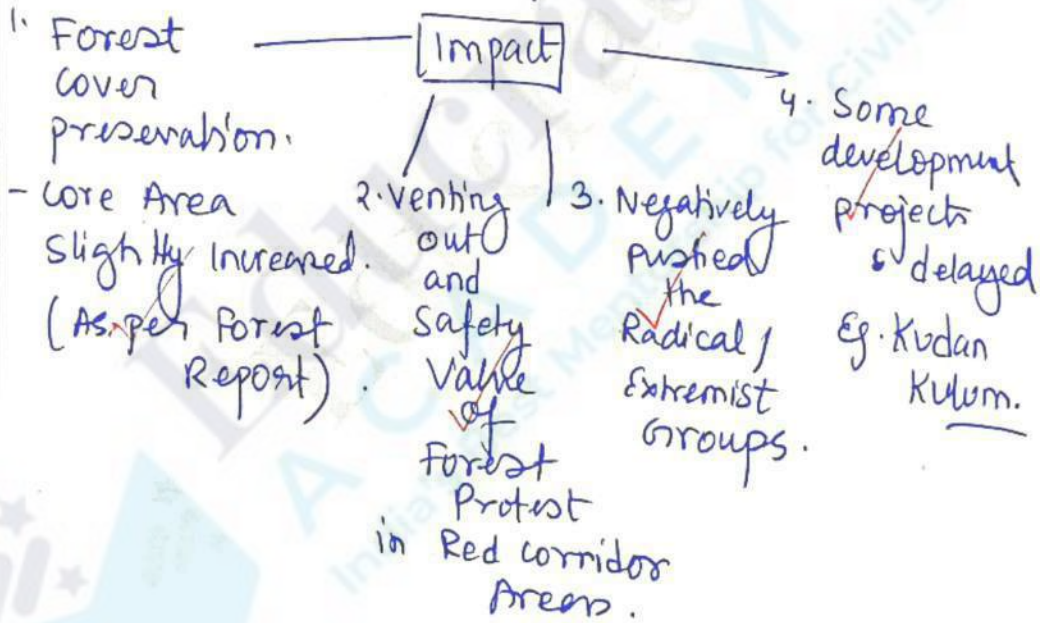
Legal  
Non Violent  
Community  
led  
Civil Society

Consequences it Prevents

- (i) Forced Displacement.
- (ii) Exclusion from Right to Health and Good Environment.

Consequences it causes

- (i) Delay in Employment Cycle.
- (ii) Excess role of NGOs.



'Environment (Ecology) is Economy' - If followed developmental models can become sustainable.

3. "After Indian Independence India-China relations started on a high note, but during the course of the coming years India had to face a bitter experience due to the Chinese aggression." Elaborate. (150 words, 10 marks)

India-China relation started with slogans - 'Hindi-Chini Bhai' and signing of Panchsheel agreement in 1960.

But in course of time China's capture of Tibet and India's asylum to Dalai Lama escalated tensions to 1962 war

From then it is a bitter course!

(a) Chinese Dominance in Trade and debt trap to India's neighbour.

(b) China's Belt and Road Initiative. and OBOR infringes India's sovereign right in POK (JIK). eg. China-Pak Economic Corridor.

(c) Chinese Borders skirmishes in Doklam

(d) Assertion of Arunachal Pradesh

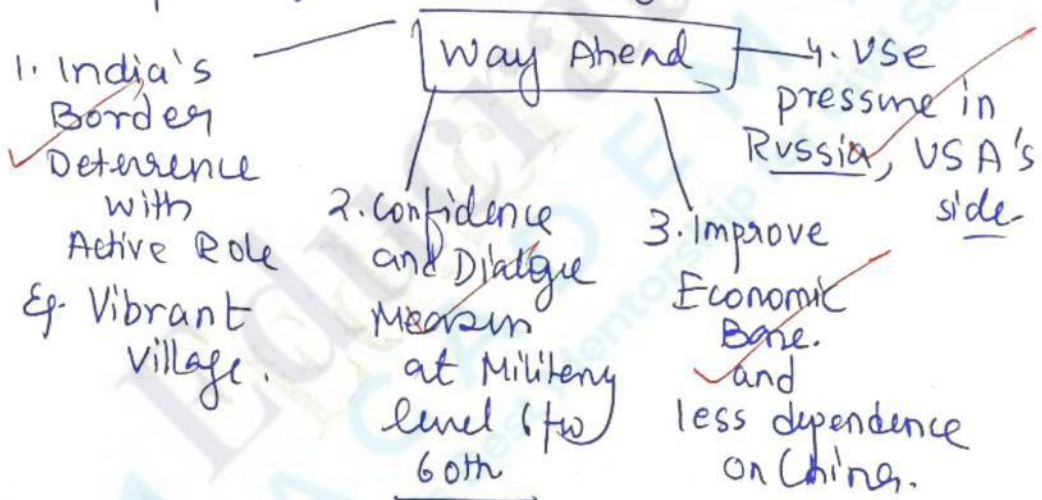
as South Tibet

(e) Development of villages and Highways

near Pangong Tso lake

(f) Border issues push in Bhutan and

Nepal. Eg. Chumbi valley.



As China seeks a sino-centric model of aggression, India should improve hard power (military), soft power (UN) and Regional integration. to tame Chinese Dragon

4. "India's need for a federal system was more an imperative than a political choice." Do you agree? (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 1 of the constitution reads - India, that is Bharat is a Union of States, but India has a federal system as per the shared powers between centre and states in Schedule 7.

More Imperative  
Choice

More Political  
Choice

(i) Risk of Secessionist Movements.

(i) Demand of Regional Powers and Politics

(ii) Reorganisation of States and Integration more than 500 princely States!

(ii) Interest of Minorities and earlier role of Muslim League.

(iii) States had to manage the diversity of race, language, culture etc.

(iii) View of Congress on decentralisation.

\* Partition  
\* Cultural



In conclusion, we can say it was ~~was~~ mix of both the options with more imperative need as political choice (like of PM Nehru and congress) favoured Strong Unitary given the 'susceptibility of time'.

As KC Wheame once held India to be 'Quasi-federalism', and now the aim is 'Cooperative Federalism'.

5. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively. (150 words, 10 marks)

As per NCRB Report 2021, crime against women were on rise with a quarter jump in domestic violence during COVID.

- Various Forms of Violence Against Women
- 1. Sexual Harassment  
4 in 5 girls face in his lifetime.
  - 2. Domestic Violence  
4.25% ↑ in cases in 2020.
  - 3. Work place Harassment
  - 4. Forced work
  - 5. Trafficking

Ways it can be addressed

1) Implementation of existing models.

For eg. 16 out of 30 sports Federation do not comply with POSH Act 2013 (workplace harassment)

2) Awareness of Rights of Women

eg. Portal by NCW for registering cases.

3.) Free legal support and Fast Track Courts.

4.) Improve Fund for women security in surveillance and checking.

Eg. Nirbhaya Fund.

5.) Women-led Budget. with more focus on women led growth.

Eg. ~~Sabam~~ Sambal, Samanthya, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

6.) Gramroot Organisations Role Enhance.

Eg. Odisha's Mission Shakti

empowers 70 lakh women in SHGs

7.) Self Protection - Kudamshree Model (Kerala).

'Nari Tu Nanayani' and Safety of

Women are key to equal progress in nation.

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local.. (150 words, 10 marks)

Globalisation refers to the process of integration and interdependence of society and economy so that event in one part of globe affects the other.

Eg. Idea of Global Village.

Borderless issues like Climate Change, Economic Shocks etc.

Globalisation manifested in local in Global

- a) Export Organic products from India and GI products. Eg. Kalanamak (Buddha Rice), Sikkim products.
- b) Jewellery export - Fame of diamonds specially cut in Surat
- c) Furniture - Indian local designs like Jaali work. much demand outside.

(d) Food - International - Yeast of  
Millets - eg. - Prouced product of  
✓ Bajra, Ragi, (Noodles).

(e) demand of Indian local fabric  
like Pashmina Silk, Chickankari, Cotton  
etc.

Global in Local: (a) McDonald Product  
with (Aloo Tikki) ✓

(b) Indian twist of Manchurian (origin in  
N.E India) and new cuisine - 'Indian  
Chinese'  
i.e. Fusion ✓

(c) Foreign Brands and copy of such  
brands. Eg. Design of Nike Shoes,  
Puma

(d) Western Culture and Ideas in local  
culture. Eg. Korean Makeup.

✓  
✓  
✓  
With advancement of one District  
One product, India can take the local  
to more global markets.

7. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words, 10 marks)

Social Security is a source of insurance and aid in prevention of risk. both economic and social.

Social Security Types

↓  
Economic Safety Nets.

Eg. Insurance

↓  
Food Security Protection.

Eg. PDS.

↓  
Age-Old Needs

Eg. Pension.

↓  
Mental Well Being.

Eg. Compensation on loss.

It should include social empowerment as well.

(i) Include more women centric schemes of security, i.e. PDS, Insurance Policies.

(ii) Inclusive of all sectors i.e.

pension, insurance should incorporate

Beggar → unorganised workers → Transgender → LGBT etc.

Eg. E-Shram Portal.

Access to Banking, Employment Guarantee

(iii) Data enabled and covers wider populations. As per NITI Aayog Report Middle Class is the missing middle in Health Insurance Policy.

(iv) Social Empowerment is source of overall well-being and improves economic development.

✓ Eg. Role of Women as Head in PM Awas Yojna.

Therefore, government schemes and social security policies in particulars should follow social empowerment mantra.

8. Discuss the role of women and women's organizations in various spheres of life such as education, health, economy, politics and social movements. (150 words, 10 marks)

Women comprises the half of the population and yet lags in metrics of plethora of sectors.

In this role, women's organisations have played important role.

(i) Education - CRY and Bachpan Bachao Andolan found on wo girl child Education.

(ii) Health - Jagori organisation for the hygiene of women. 18% women only had access to sanitary napkins in menstruation (2018 WB Report).

(iii) Economy - Role of Illa Bhat and her organisation SEWA helped in mobilising women in unorganised sector and SHGs.

(iv) Politics - Role of Pramila Bishoi the 74 year old woman Lok Sabha MP.



from Chakamani's village of Odisha.

Her Mission Shakti is mobilising

70 lakh women in SHGs in the state.

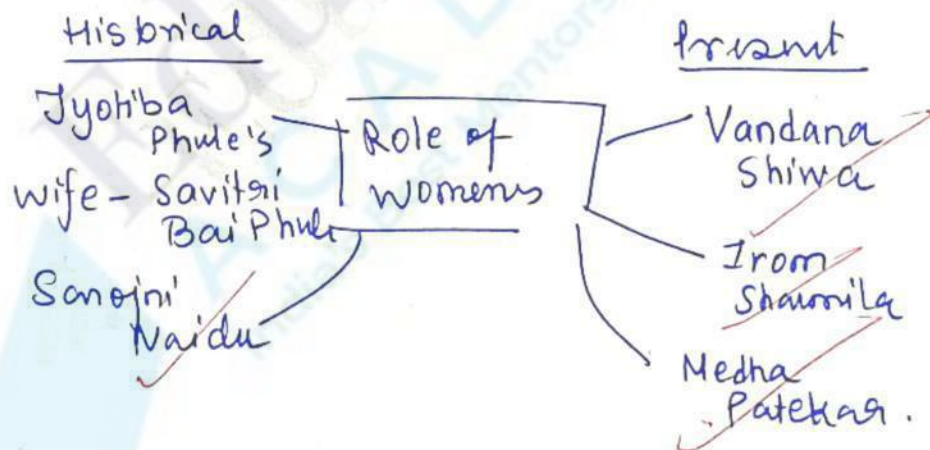
Social Movements — Appiko Movement

for the protection of Environment and

Women's rights (Eco-Feminism) and

fight menace of alcohol consumption

and domestic violence.



Women's movement have been in  
the front to raise the rights  
of women.

9. Communalism In A Secular India Is A Threat To Minorities.  
Justify. (150 words, 10 marks)

Communalism is the far extreme form of regionalism with negative aspects of community based clashes.

India, though home to diverse communities and religion, has also seen communalism based movement harmful to her Secularism.

Threat to Minorities:

a) Invoke 'us vs. They' and break social fabric. Eg. Muzzarnagar Riots.

b) Make Hard Borders for culture.  
Eg. Cow vigilantism

c) Perception against Minority on population etc. Eg. Delhi Riots - 2019.

d) Social Integration is less more intolerance. Eg. Trolls on Social Media.

(c) Invokes Revenge and Vengeance

Eg- Aim of Khalistan after operation  
✓ Blue Star.

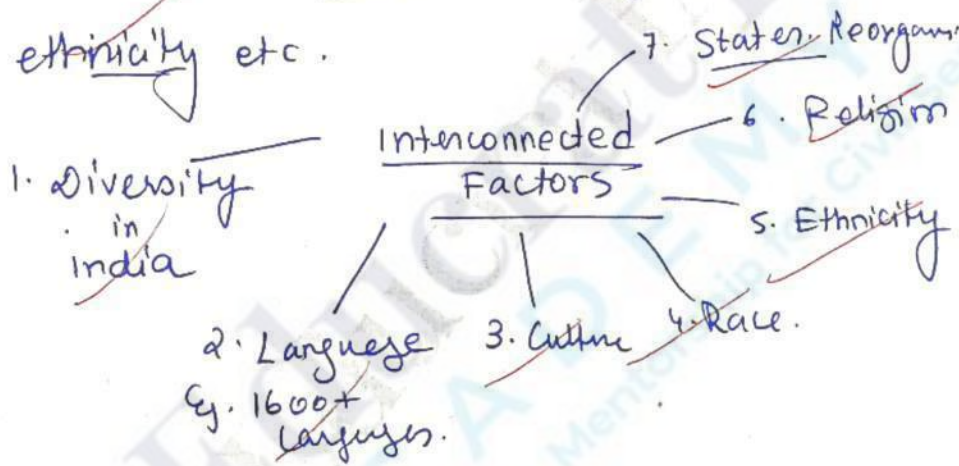
(b) Infringe on Minority Rights and  
their cultural expression  
✓ i.e. Drmscode, Food Habits etc.



✓ Aimed at 'EK Bharat Shreshth  
Bharat', Secularism should shine  
in India's social fabric.

10. Regionalism in India is a result of various interconnected factors. In this light discuss the various types regionalism in India and also suggest suitable measures to curtail negative impact of regionalism. (150 words, 10 marks)

Regionalism is the feeling of the regional priority over nation based on common culture, history, race and ethnicity etc.



Types

\* demand for autonomy  
\* fear of the state  
\* inter state  
\* inter state

- (i) Language Based - Andhra Pradesh, Muzum, Telangana (Telgu) Formamu.
- (ii) Race - WB's workhaland seeking more autonomy. for the racial identity.
- (iii) Ethnicity - Nagaland, Manipur, for the

ethnic protection.

(iv) Culture Protection - Bengali from  
Bangladeshi • Vs. Assamese Culture.

(v) Religion based secessionist -  
Khalistan in Punjab.

Measures To Curb

1. Strong  
State  
Machinery  
to  
Curb the  
Force  
Eg. AFSPA  
in Nagaland.

2. Political  
Power  
Eg. Hamro  
Party  
in WB's  
Gorkhaland

3. Cultural  
Integration  
- Tamil-Kashi  
Sangam-  
- Mission  
Yuva -  
for N.E  
integration.

Regionalism is good for culture  
of the region but should be  
curbed before it takes worse  
form.

11. The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (250 words, 15 marks)

Reorganisation of States. is still an ongoing process with newer tensions of border issues. The process has been long since mid-nineteenth century.

1850s - 1900 :- (i) Doctrine of lapse and (ii) Subsidiary alliance of Wellesly put many states under control of British Paramountcy.  
Eg. Satara, Pune, Indore, Gwalior, Maratha Confederacy.

1900 - 1920s :- (i) Administrative control became decentralised with GOI Act 1919, more power with local government

\* Partition of Bengal 1905  
\* Nagpur 1920  
\* Saikuntla

(ii) Autonomy to corporations in Bengal,  
Bombay and Madras.

1920s - 1950s :- (i) Autonomy to  
Princely states to leave British  
Paramountcy.

(ii) Partition of India with border  
lines in Punjab, North-East,  
West Bengal - (Radcliffe).

(iii) British controlled Areas like  
United Province.

1950s - 1970s :- (i) Reorganisation of  
540+ princely states by Sardar  
Patel

(ii) Acquisition of Hydrabad, Goa,  
Sikkim in India.

(iii) Border Issues on basis of Language like - Andhra Pradesh (1950s), Gujarat - Bombay, Tamil Nadu, Travancore -

(iv) Further Division of States for administrative purpose. Eg. Himachal, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh etc -

Recent demands : - (i) Forming of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, in 2000.

(ii) Telangana in 2014.

(iii) Newer demands for Bihar etc.

Thus, the integration of unity of Indian states has been a long journey of ups and downs. like Kashmir too.



12. "Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment came to symbolised the struggle of India and other newly independent nations to retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism." Critically evaluate. (250 words, 15 marks)

Goal  
Non-Alignment Movement came in the aftermath of cold war when third world countries decided not to take side of either block (USA vs USSR) and follow independent foreign policy.

Symbol of struggle to Retain the independence from colonialism

\* independent  
\* foreign policy  
\* support for  
\* UN principles

- a) Including principles of Panchsheel like non-aggression, protecting the sovereignty was a symbol of coming out of colonial past.
- b) Seeking autonomy in foreign policy free from colonial influence.

(c) Values like Apartheid (S. Africa) and anti-racism was symbol too.

(d) Focus on Economic Improvement

Moral Neutrality : criticisms

(i) West accused Third World for moral abstemity in world affairs.

(ii) NAM was unsuccessful as many members were anyway affiliated with either Block - Pak with USA, China with USSR etc.

(iii) NAM didn't prevent clashes among the members.

G. 1962 war India-China

1961 India-Pak

(iv) India's move to USSR in 1971 was seen end of NAM.

after disintegration of USSR became ineffective  
failed to prevent many important crisis

## Implications for Today,

(i) Shift to Strategic Autonomy  
instead of Ambivalence

(ii) Multi-Aligned Approach.

(iii) Moral Backing and not neutrality.

Eg. India's say on war of Russia-Ukraine — 'We're on side of Peace'

NAM did fulfil the purpose of those times, but today's time needs

a strategic engagement in direction of fulfilling India's National Interest.

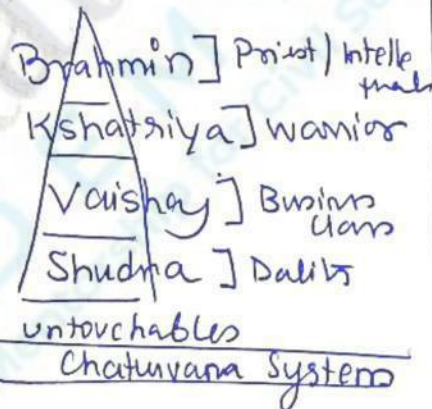
Eg. India-USA New Tech Deal. et

13. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

Caste System is a result of the four-fold Chaturvarna system of division of society on the basis of purity and pollution.

Continue to persist?

a) There are 3000 castes in India with 25000 sub division (Rohini Commission).



b) Caste and Politics are intermingled.  
People vote their caste!

c) Role of Caste in Elections. Eg. Political Parties role - Bahujan Samaj Party,  
Affirmative Action - Quota in seats in Lok Sabha, Panchayat.

(d) Changing Economy but lower caste still attached to earlier roles.

✓ 97% of Manual Scavengers are SC/OB and rest ST/OBC.

(e) Dominance of caste in Business community (Vaishya Caste)

### Signs of Change

1) With education and enrollment in higher institutions with quotas like EWS etc.

2.) Bureaucracy see change. with more caste representation in years.

3.) Social Mobility, Urbanisation, Sanskritisation helped to take professions outside the caste identity.

## Way Forward

(i) National Integration with feelings of Unity and less Division.

(ii) Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat, Yoga Day, Gramav Diwas, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Caste identities get blurred.

(iii) Affirmative Action implementation.

Good

With focus on ~~division~~ Diversity rather division is the key to the answer of caste lines in India.

14. Child marriage in India is still a significant problem. Analyse the reasons for the same and suggest suitable solutions to expedite social change in this regard. (250 words, 15 marks)

33% of global child marriages are from India (UN Report) with maximum burden of child brides.

It is a significant problem and are due to a number of reasons:

(i) Education - low enrollment.

As per Niti Aayog Report only 12.5% women in 15-50 age group attend college.

(ii) Seen as liability and married early on.

(iii) Dowry Pressure for an educated woman, so marry off early.

(iv) Social Exclusion and pressure of peers in rural areas.

- (iv) External factors like COVID induced early marriage. Eg. 42% in WB, 41% in Bihar (NFHS)
- (v) Patriarchy role and limiting women's education, economic opportunity.
- (vi) Leeway in government legislation.

Measures Needed for the Social Change

- (i) Culture and Art - Eg. Show called Balika Vadhu helped to bring the awareness through Daily soap.



(i) Empowerment of Girl Child - Piplantai Model from Rajasthan to plant a tree for the female child born and a Bank FD

(ii) Focus on Education with positive Incentive - eg. Kanyashree Model from West Bengal. to give ₹25K after 18 years of girl child (unmarried)

(iii) strict implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.

(iv) Role of NGOs, Civil Societies and ground level Panchayat.

(v) Online Portal for complaints etc.

The work of ~~Vith~~ Vidyasagar on Child Marriage - 'Bal Bibah' is still relevant in today's time.

15. Globalisation has changed the role of State. Critically evaluate its impact in the context of developing countries. (250 words, 15 marks)

Globalisation is the process of the integration and interdependence of economy and society so that event in one part of globe affects the other.

Eg. Effect of Global Village.

Role of State in Globalisation.

(i) Sovereignty of State has reduced

due to active role of NGOs, CSOs

Eg. Amnesty, Greenpeace. in many developmental Projects.

(ii) Economic Interference by MNCs and global investors.

Recently India has extended the deadline of PLI scheme in favour of MNCs and investors.

(i) Debt Burden increases. Eg. Role  
of China in African countries.  
Pakistan's role diminished due to  
China.

(ii) Welfare and Development Projects  
shifted from State realm to global  
players like UN, FAO, UNICEF etc.

v) Role in maintaining fiscal balance.  
Eg. IMF, WB's bailout is Sri Lanka.

vi) States control over assets like  
Data, Social Media diminished.

Eg. Data Centres in West and  
extracted from East.

India is making laws on Data  
Localisation

States Role Remain Intact in:

*Dominant*  
*Heater*  
*Calculus*  
(i) Determining what exactly is a threat to the nation.

(ii) Law and Order. (Myanmar, Pakistan)

(iii) Regulating the Global Players.

eg. FCRA in India.

Globalisation has shrunked the world but not much of the states role as much autonomy still there.

16. You are working in the electricity department of a State. You are assigned with electrifying all the villages of the State under Saubhagya scheme. Around 35 personnel work under your supervision. A seemingly honest subordinate has come to you and said that he has unearthed a major corruption done in a village by local authorities in collusion with elected panchayat members. Being an officer of integrity, you have asked him to submit a detailed report in two days. But the politicians and local authorities have approached your subordinate and encouraged him to help them in return for a share in the lump sum amount siphoned off by them. Being convinced, your subordinate comes to you after two days and claims that he has mistakenly believed there has been a corruption, but in reality he claims no such irregularity has occurred.

Answer the following:

- (a) What are the ethical issues in this case?  
(b) How will you respond to the changed opinion of your subordinate?  
(250 words, 15 marks)

Case Summary:

- (i) Need for Electrifying villages and work underway in State.
- (ii) Subordinate ~~officer~~ asks for intervention in <sup>alleged</sup> corruption case.
- (iii) Later on, takes back his comment and under influence of money and politicians.

(a) Stakeholders	Ethical Issues Involved
(i) Me, <u>officer</u> .	i. Honesty in the work is violated.
(ii) <u>Subordinate officer</u>	ii. Dedication to duty is breached.
(iii) <u>Politicians</u>	iii. Undue Influence
(iv) <u>Administrative office and local department</u>	iv. Unbecoming of Civil Servant (by the subordinate)

b) I will take following measures:

(i) Will explain the subordinate through persuasion first to not worry about political influence and consider this case as whistle blowing.

(ii) If he still negates his earlier comment, warn him of consequences of taking bribe and punishment

of breaking rules in the professional service code of civil servants.

Conduct a self inquiry into matter

(ii) Ask other officers to keep vigil on ground activities.

(iv) Meanwhile, I will keep extra vigil on auditing, expenses and contracts of said area.

The nexus of politicians, bureaucrats is the breeding ground of corruption. as per Vohra Committee, should be tackled with enforceable whistle blowing.

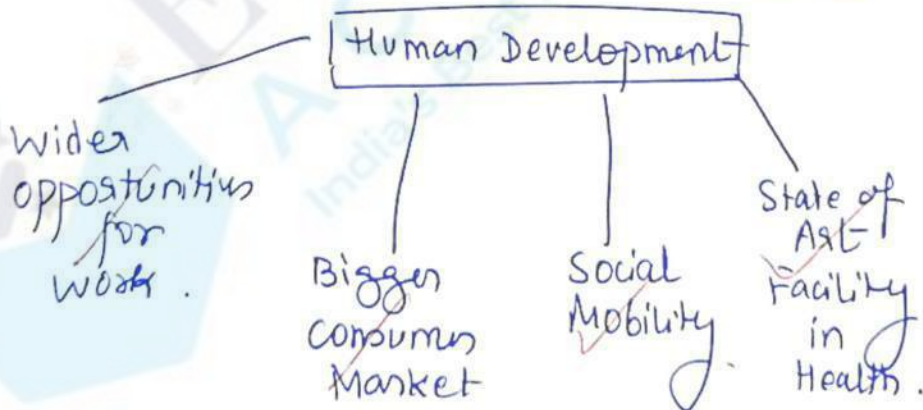
17. Urbanization has long been associated with human development and progress, but it has been observed that urban settings can also lead to significant inequalities and health problems. Discuss the statement. (250 words, 15 marks)

As per World Cities Report  
there will be 41.44% population in  
urban areas by 2030 in India.

Currently, 35% reside in urban areas.

Urbanization is process of changing  
the small / semi-small areas with urban  
setups, growth of population. Laced with  
newer facilities.

Eg. Tier 3, 4, 5 cities of India.





### Inequalities :-

- a) Forming of Slums - 36% Delhi  
✓ population in slums, ghettos like Dharavi
- b) Clusters of growth and shady area.
- c) Old settlements do not grow at pace  
✓ of newer settlements.
- d) Wage disparity - It would take  
✓ 946 years of Daily wage worker to  
earn what Executive of MNC earns in  
1 ~~de~~ year. (Oxfam Report)

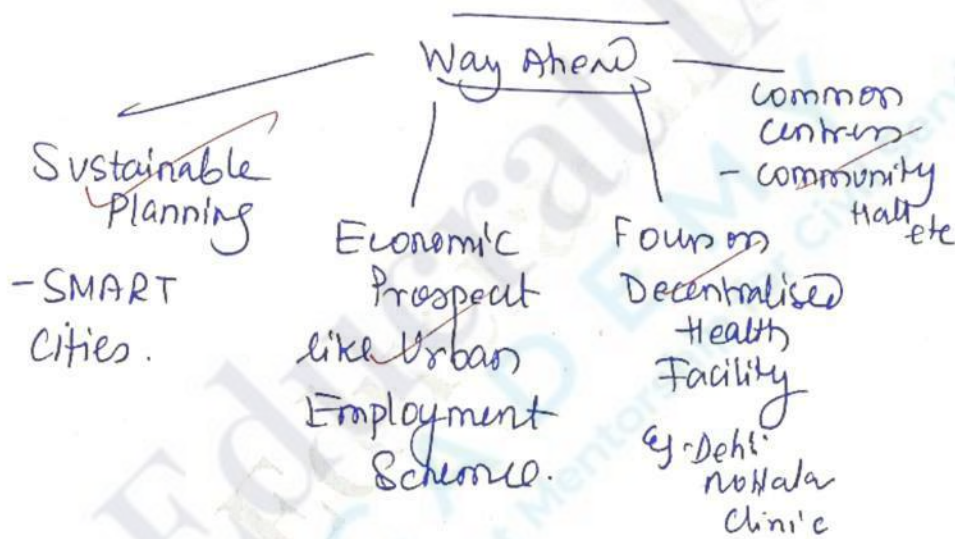
### Health Problems :

- a) Congested Areas prone to epidemics,  
✓ Dengue (Delhi case), Malaria.
- b) Pressure on public Health Department.

(c) Inequal Access to Insurance Products

(d) costly facilities for poor -

Eg. AIMS



With the growing need, India's urbanisation should focus on Awaas, Environment and Health aspects in the plans.

18. In the light of the recent remarks of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence, critically evaluate India's preparedness to counter China's growing military ambitions. (250 words, 15 marks)

India's military preparedness is the key for the deterrence of growing China's might and border issues as per the Parliamentary standing Committee.

India's Preparedness: In place

(i) Strong army, navy and air force.

more  
points  
required  
like

(ii) Advance equipments and fighters  
like Pinaka, Agni

(iii) Enough Nuclear Deterrence.  
Eg. Submarine Plan. Kavir Class

(iv) Improved Strength - eg. INS Asihant

(v). India's strong military ties on  
import from Russia, USA. (F414  
engine for HAL Tejas) -

## Preparedness: Lacking

- (i) Lack of Integrated Command.  
✓ Eg. Only 1 in Andaman, China has 3
- (ii) More Investment in Pensions than Innovation.
- (iii) Hurdle in advance Tech-Transfers from Israel, US (Now ended with new deal)
- (iv) Updation is slow MIG 24 replaced by Tejas
- (v) More Nuclear Arsenal vs. China has 300+  
Pak has 164+
- (vi) Mostly Import Dependence.

## Way Forward:

- ① Integrated Command. Eg. Role of Chief of Defense Staff.
- ② Equip Technology. with AI, ML, IoT etc.
- ③ Train the newly recruited Agaveers

for modern day war like  
Bio-weapon, Drone Attack, Cyber war  
etc.

④ As per Shaktan and Kangil committee  
investment in hard power arsenal  
and more nuclear deterrent like  
nuclear submarine.

⑤ Better practice share in military  
drills and practices  
e.g. Vudhy Abhyas, Malabar Exercise.

⑥ Defence - Make In India.

India's Balance of Power

is the answer to China's Threat.

Conclusion?

19 India is known across world for its diversity. Discuss the reasons why India happens to be so diverse and whether India's diversity is serving India well? (250 words, 15 marks)

India's diversity is about unity and not uniformity, diversity not fragmentation.

Reasons:

(i) different Races Culmination —

Indo-Aryan, Negro, Mongoloid.

(ii) Different Languages — 1600 dialects

(iii) Tribes — 3700 Tribes

(iv) Geographical division — 6 physiognaph division.

(v) History — Migration. Eg. Ahom Kingdom, Tribes in N.E.

(vi) Medieval Invasion/Rule — Mughal

Impact, Sultans, Iran's Ruler

(vii) Birth of Spirituality and Religions

Culminates - Sikhism, Hinduism, Jain,

Buddhism born here

(viii) Welcoming Culture - Eg- Christianity in

North-East

How it is serving India

Well

(i) It strengthens the idea of Indianness

and make it a very wide concept.

Eg: Idu Mishmi tribe from Arunachal to Sidda tribe in Gujarat all Indians

(2) Soft Power of India.

Not so well

(1) Incorporates Regionalism to extreme.

(2) 'us vs - They' feeling.

(3) 'Son of Soil'

and culture Bias in other sectors.

(3) Voice of collective strength.

ways to

*Conclusion*

**Educrat IAS**  
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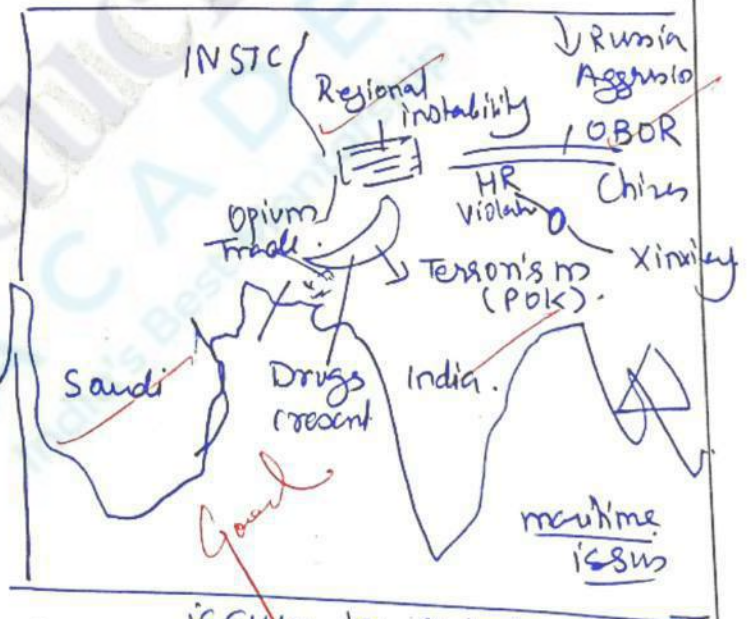
20. Despite being a multilateral organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) faces significant challenges in achieving its goals. Analyze the key challenges faced by the SCO and suggest measures to enhance its effectiveness in promoting regional stability and economic cooperation. (250 words, 15 marks)

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a China led regional grouping comprising central asian countries and India and Pakistan (2017).

Significant Challenges

(i) Regional instability.

- Pakistan, India, China  
 Border issues on Doklam, Ladakh.



(ii) Russia-Ukraine War: lesser

scope on peace talks.

issues in Central and South Asia.

(ii) Terrorism — selected move.

China's block in UNSC in listing exposes the shortcomings of SCO's RTAs.

more on institutional  
↓  
use  
↓  
criticism  
↓  
west  
↓  
India  
↓  
representing

(iv) Financial Burden by China thru Debt Trap → Pak-China corridor.

(v) SCO is has failed to do Trade Integration.

Way Ahead:

a) Regional Groupings should work on cultural commonality.

Eg. India Buddhist Summit and connect with central Asian countries.

b) More clarity on Terror prevention

activities in RATS (SCO).

(c) Transparent Role of development  
Bank. by China.

(d) Pressure by members countries  
to continue to projects like  
INSTC in central Asia.

(+) Group should find peaceful stand  
on issues like climate change.

Conclusion?