



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 154283 (154283)

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shoshrat Sangwan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18.12.2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II) GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Since final

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1 (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2 अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3 परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4 उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5 उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6 प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7 प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8 यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, 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 निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part 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.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 22 of Indian Constitution

refers to Preventive Detention, and Conditions under which it is permissible.

This has given rise to many laws such as TADA, UAPA 1967, POTA. which are labelled as 'Draconian'.

Preventive Detention means arrest or detaining a person on mere suspicion that person can commit crime in future.

The law allows detention to enemy aliens and suspects for over 3 months without trial or right to a lawyer.

The era of Emergency (1970s) saw misuse of this provision to target political rivals by the majority party.

Issues with A-22

1. Against A14, 19, 21: Which guarantee basic human rights to life, dignity and equality
2. Prono to misuse. eg. Emergency.
3. Colonial and Obsolete: many developed nations such as UK, France have repealed these laws.
4. Curb free speech: eg. Gauri Lankesh, Stan Swamy case.

Thus free speech and right to life are foundational stones of a mature democracy. As suggested by Law Commission report, the 3 month period should be reduced to 2 months, and the laws must be used sparingly.

2.

न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Justice delayed is justice denied'

— Supreme Court (2012)

Fair and speedy trial was also recognised as a part of A 21 - Right to life.

UNDERTRIAL → suspects of a crime who are yet to be awarded a sentence or acquitted.

India has over 71% undertrials in jails and lockups today.

Reasons for undertrials

① High pendency of cases,
(over 45 million cases)

~~or Forgetting of certain elements~~

② Bail amount is high

- ③ Delays in hearing dates
- ④ Inconclusive evidence gathering by police
- ⑤ Use of money and muscle power : in delaying verdicts. Judicial laxity is there.

Measures taken to help undertrials

- ① Model Prison Rules 2016
 - Making jails reformatory and productive spaces
- ② Prakash Singh & PK Basu Judgements
 - Against custodial torture.
 - Basic rights and humane treatment of undertrials.
- ③ Prison hosts / educational programmes
eg. Delhi Tihar Prison hosts.
- ④ e costs project to expedite pendency with focus on undertrials.

Thus, these steps are in the right direction. Awareness about human rights and focussing on reformatory justice is way forward.

3.

भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 43 of Directive Principle of State Policy favours states' contribution to assist cooperative model of development. Amul in Gujarat was a revolution by Mr Kuri that inspired milk cooperatives in India.

Significance of Cooperatives

① Democratic leadership

- ↳ enhances role of every member
- ↳ makes the body a bottom-up organisation
- ↳ quick grievance redressal

② Public Stakeholding

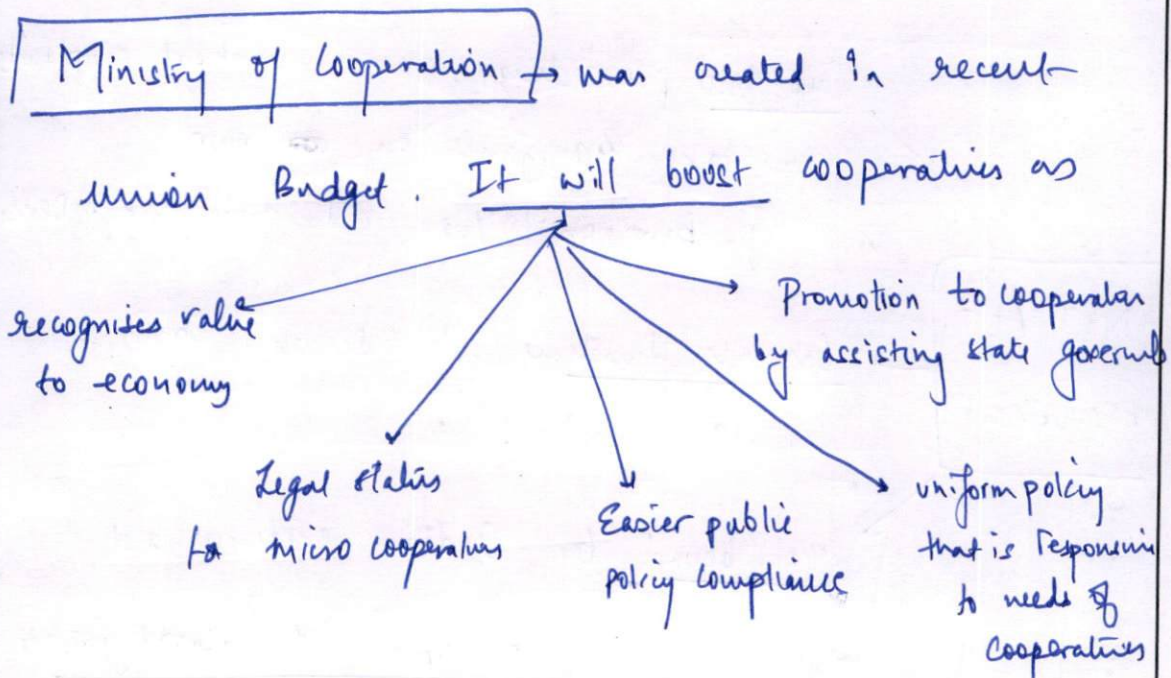
- ↳ Profits are ploughed back to members
- ↳ Eg. ₹1 of retail goes to market
 - ↳ ₹0.80 paise to milk farmer.
- ↳ Elimination of middlemen.

③ Sense of ownership

- ↳ less exploitative work conditions
- ↳ motivation to build better and efficient structure.

④ Consolidation of small scale industry

- ↳ strength of numbers gives bargaining power
- ↳ upgrade technology
- ↳ get formal credit.



'Cooperative' or 'Sarvodaya' model of Gandhi, proved to build back the backbone of Indian Village Economy during freedom struggle. It's time to use those learnings to project India to 'Atmanirbhar' in 21st century

4.

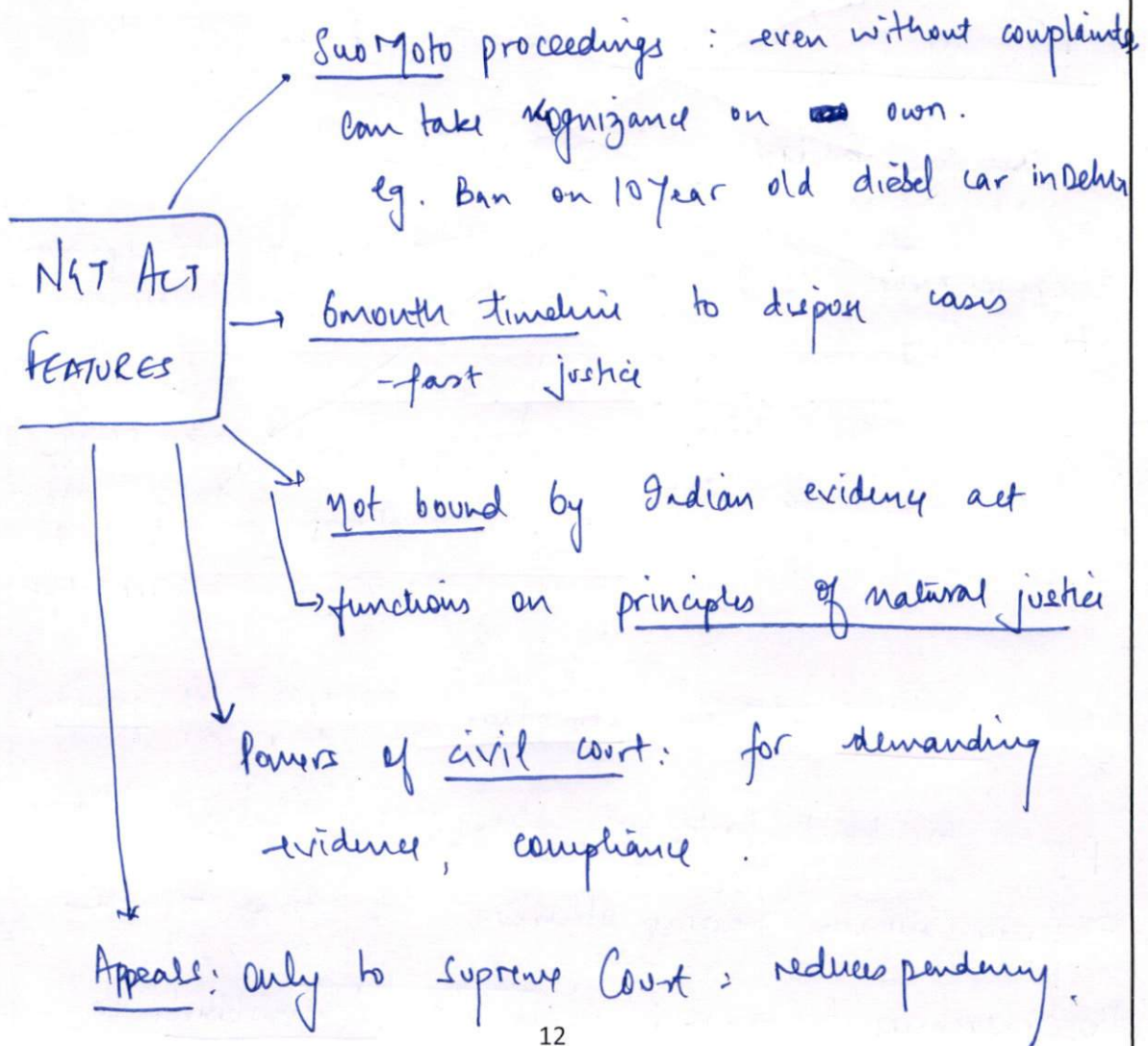
NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory body with the wide ranging mandate to enquire, gather evidence, and judgments for Environment protection Act 1986, Forest Act 1980, Water and Air Acts 1974.



These powers have led to NCT being an eminent institution of Environment Justice.

EXAMPLES / Suigeneris (unique) Benefits

- ① Gave rise to environmental law activism
- such as Sonita Narain of CSE.
- ② Promote awareness of pollution and effects
- through judgments and media coverage.
- ③ Remedial measures and effectiveness
- ordered ₹5cr. fine on act of living
for polluting jamuna.

The NCT does suffer from some shortfalls
such as no jurisdiction over Forest rights Act 2006,

Also sometimes the staff is not adequate,
or judicial vacancies are an hindrance. But

on the whole, they are effective in
promoting the environmental cause, as enshrined
in DPSP 48A: clean environment; protect
wild life.

5.

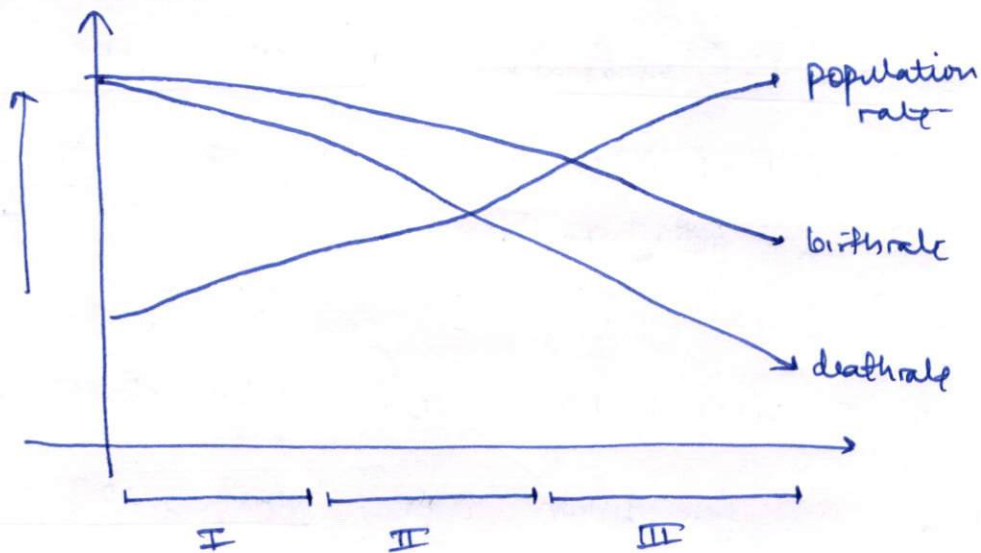
NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Family Health Survey 5 by Ministry of Health and family welfare, 2021 highlights that for the first time, women are greater than men in Indian population.



Graph of Demographic transition

India is in Stage III with

- 1) Declining death rate indicators
- 2) Stabilizing Birth rate indicators

Female: Male ratio (sex ratio) better than NFHS 4.

findings of
NFHS

→ TFR (total fertility rate) : below replacement levels of 2.1

→ North south Divide: rate of growth of northern states much higher than southern states (KL, KA).

Population control regulations - are family planning measures aimed to slow down population explosion.

They will be unnecessary in present day because

→ already declining trend in population

→ Awareness already among people

→ might promote sex selective birth (china)

→ Against Fundamental right to life (A21)

Thus, even though India faced a population explosion phase (1980 - 2015), the trend is self-stabilizing. Need is to focus on human capital and enhancing demographic dividend's capabilities

6.

PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

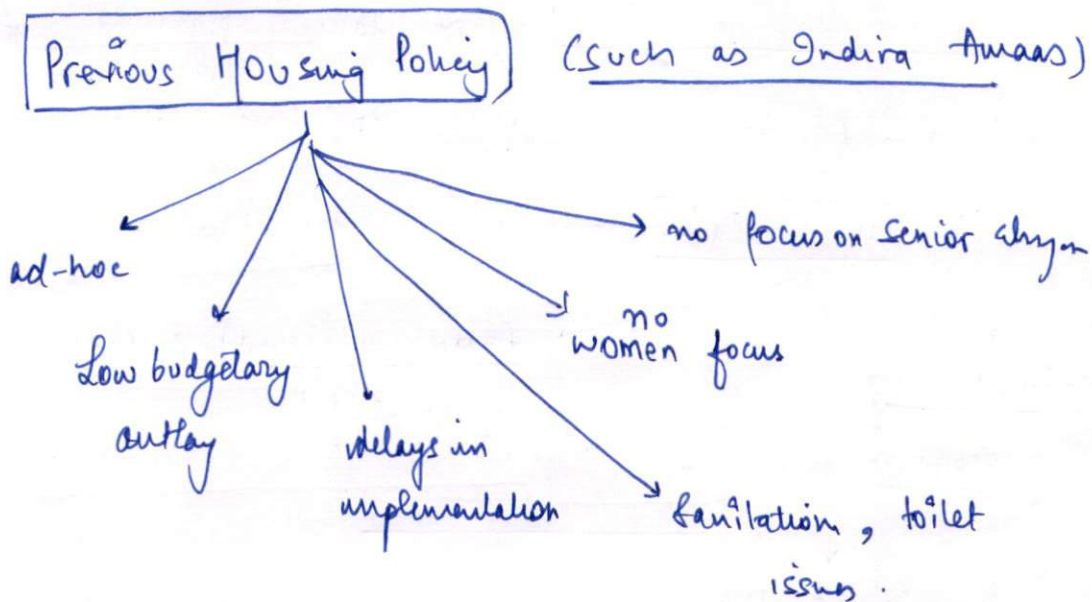
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Grameen

recognises that 63% of Indian Population is still rural (census - 11) and correctly focusses on providing modern housing to them.



Features of PMAY-G → Superb design.

- ① Women-owned houses or joint owned houses - recognises need to empower repressed women.

② Emphasis on Toilet in each house

↳ linked with Swachh Bharat mission

③ 10% reserved - for senior citizens and recognising their special needs

④ Construction under MNRDA scheme - to generate employment

⑤ Flexible models of housing

↳ interest subvention on self made houses
↳ government made houses

⑥ gst reduced to 1% from 8%

Thus, the PMAY(G) is a futuristic scheme that recognises the importance of roti/keeda/makaan: as an economic, emotional, and essential component of respectable living in Indian rural society.

7.

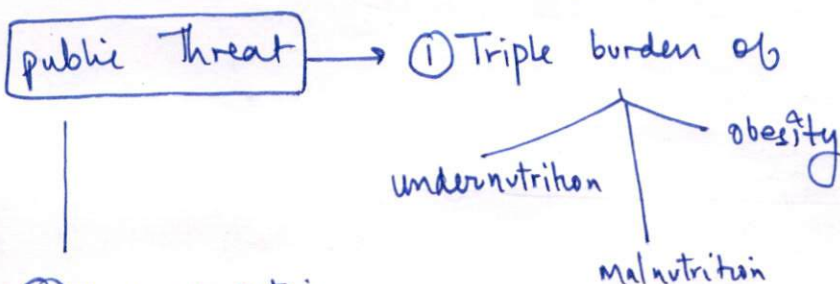
भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPSP article 47 mandates the Indian state to provide for effective healthcare and maintain standards of nutrition in citizens.

Nutrition, as recognised by WHO, is a



② Lack of protein in Indian diet

③ Proliferation of Fast Food : Junk food - momos, noodles.

④ Rising non-communicable diseases (23% in 1991 → 71% in 2018) - Health Survey, NITI Aayog.
burden

⑤ Obesity rising : third highest obese after US/CHINA.

⑥ High stunting (34%), wasting (17%), anaemia (51%) in population.

Some measures to overcome

① Promoting healthy eating

- 1) through awareness campaign : FSSAI's zero salt
zero sugar
eat right campaign
- 2) through mid day meal
inclusion of hot, protein
rich breakfast (Tamil Nadu)

② MSP for non cereal crops enhancing

↳ promote pulses and millets over
rice / wheat.

③ Include milk in mid day meal, ration scheme, TPDS scheme.

④ Awareness about nutrition through IEC - information, education, communication

Thus, nutritional security remains an
important pillar of sustainable development. The
World Bank estimates 5-6% rise in GDP for
India if nutritional related illness are reduced.
eg. Kwashiorkor, marasmus, anaemia.

8.

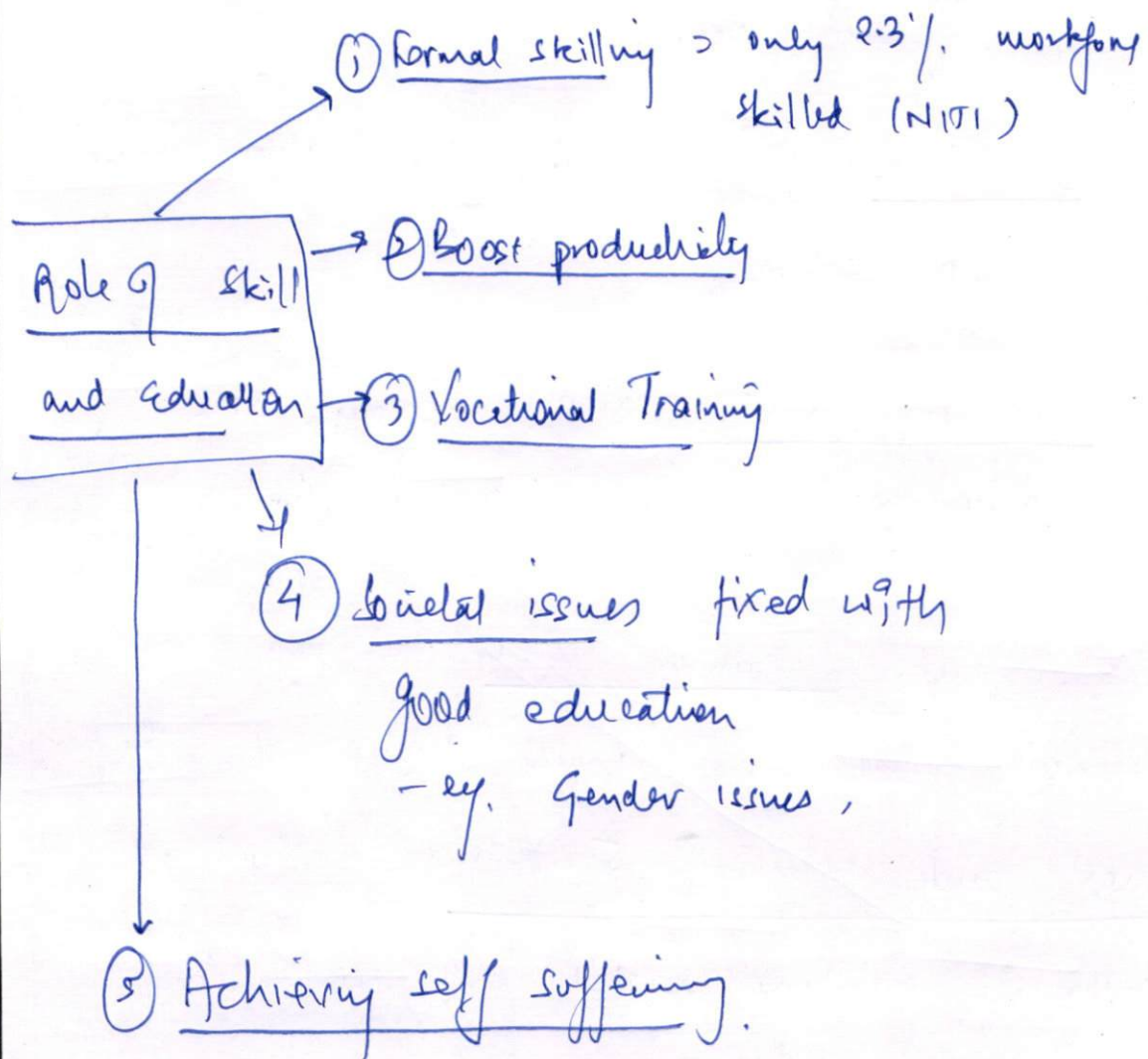
अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्राशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has youngest population at average age of 29 years. It is second most populous nation.



Rise and Equip are schemes in right
direction.

- ① They enhance focus on skill-based
learning.
- ② Use of technology in learning
- ③ Job - focused learning

This vision of 'atmanirbhar' can
be realised through these.

9.

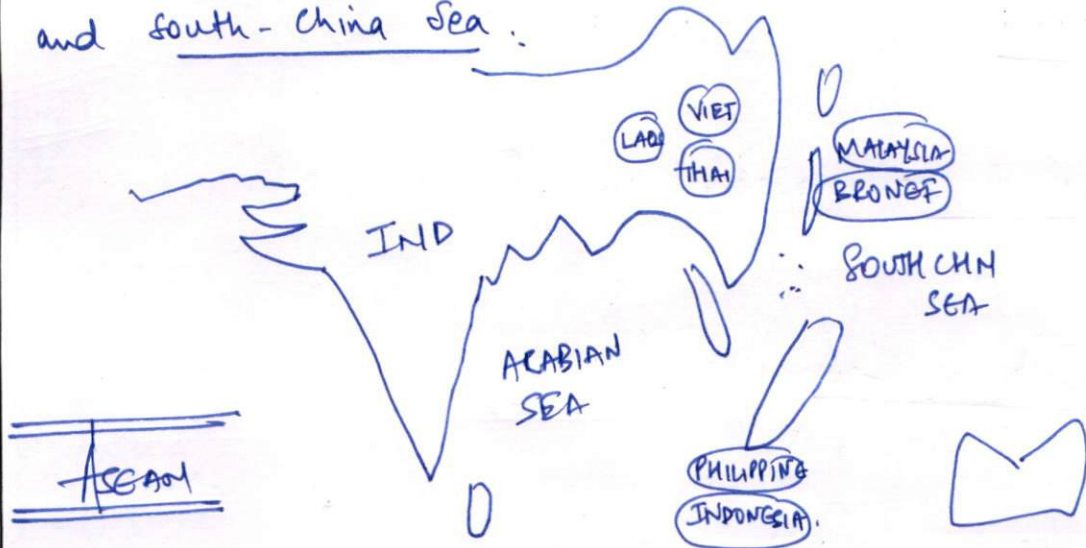
भारत की एक ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words)

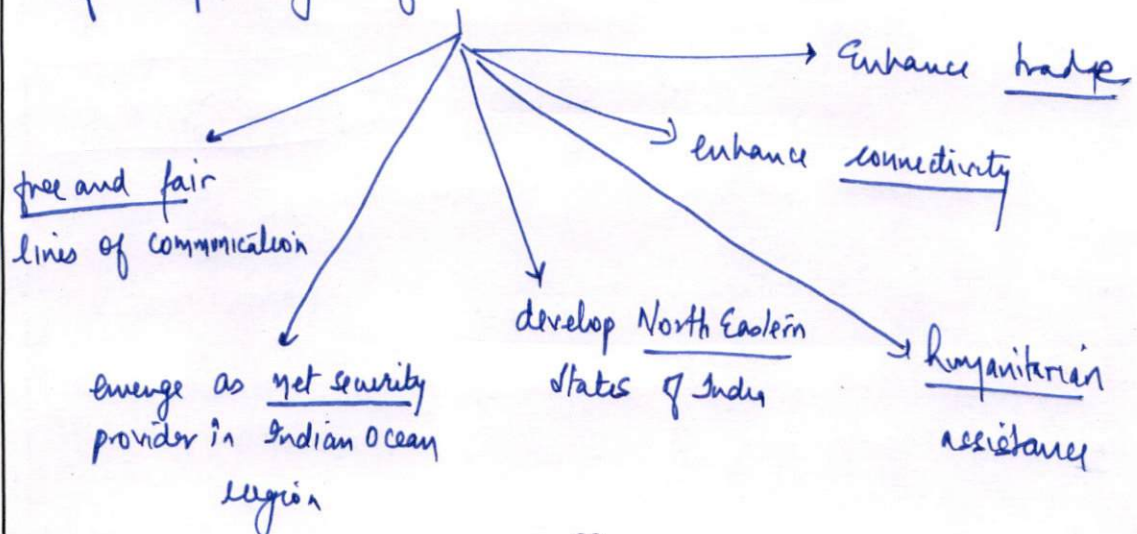
10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Association of South East Asian Countries is a
bloc of 10 countries lying between Arabian Sea
and South-China Sea.



Act East and security and growth for all
in the region (SAGAR) are 21st century models
of diplomacy of India based on



ASEAN Centrality

- ① Proximity to Indo-Pacific ocean region
- ② Potential to enhance trade and as
a possible export destination. eg. FTA of IND-ASEAN.
- ③ Defence cooperation: ADMMT is an annual meeting
- ④ Track 1.5 diplomacy: ① Ind-ASEAN with involvement of business to business, and p2p network
- ⑤ Counter Chinese hegemony: as they also have sovereignty disputes over territory. eg. Paracel and Spratly islands.
- ⑥ Energy security: as energy reserves.

Thus ASEAN is where the future of South and East Asia lies. World bank highlighted it as least integrated region after South Asia.

India must factor ASEAN in all neighbourhood policy decisions

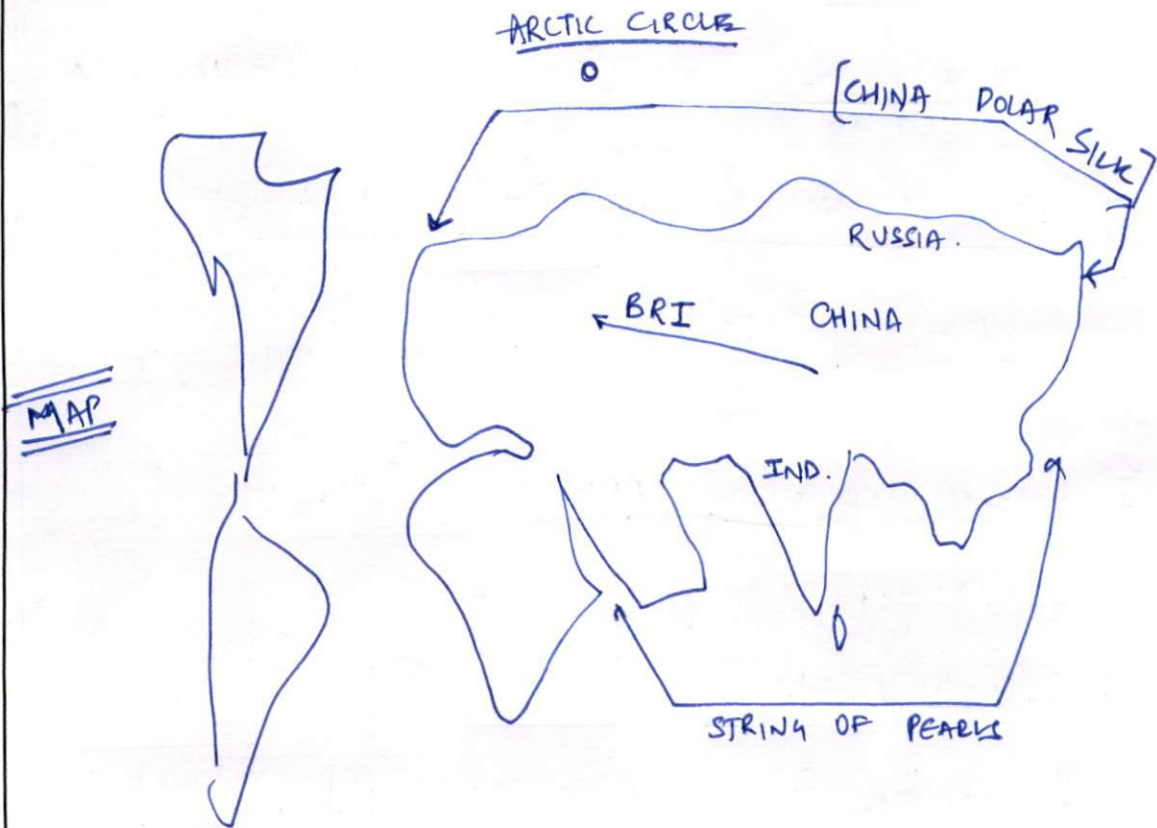
10.

आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



China in recent times has shown an expansionist zeal in terms of connectivity and strategising.

Arctic Region → refers to the region north of 66.33°N latitude surrounding the arctic north pole.

Significance of Arctic → connecting path with melting glaciers
→ Economic resources - energy, natural gas
→ land area not claimed by any country

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

CHINA'S POLAR SILK ROAD by CHINA

- aims to enhance its connectivity of west and east region
- This will shorten trade lines of export to Europe.
- This will also help avoid choke points in the trade route through Indian and Pacific ocean eg. Malacca, Suez Canal etc.
- possible stationing of military base.

Implications for India ① Loss leverage of 80% Chinese trade through chokepoints in Indo-Pacific

- ② Threat to global common - Arctic region
- ③ China can freely weaponise Indo Pacific once its trade dependency shifts away.

Thus India's draft arctic policy 2021 is step in right direction. Further quad partnership on arctic can be explored as well²⁵

11.

शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

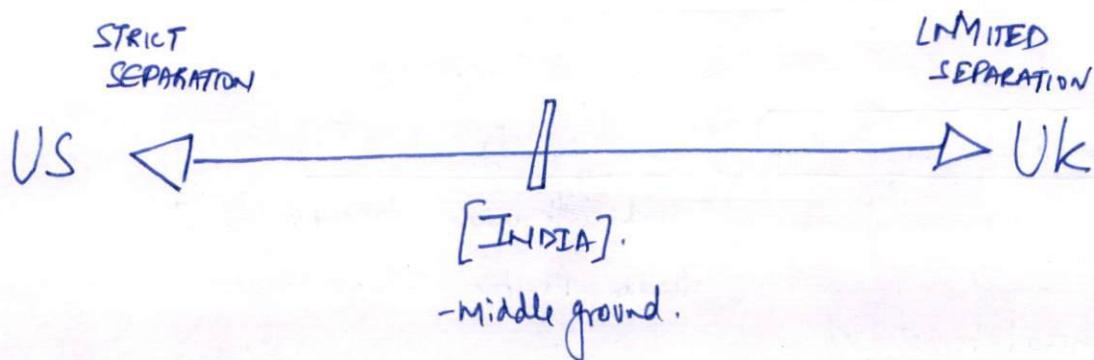
The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The US, UK, and India all are modern day democracies. where government is 'by the people, for the people, of the people'.

Doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' refers to strict separation of functions of Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.

Current Arrangement



Let's understand with examples:

US System

- ① President heads executive and no legislative power.
- ② Congress is law making body but no role in the process of executive governance.
- ③ Supreme court heads judiciary - which is independent, not under influence.

* 'Due process of law' or judicial review of every law / executive action is done.

* President can only give law proposals to Congress for legislating.

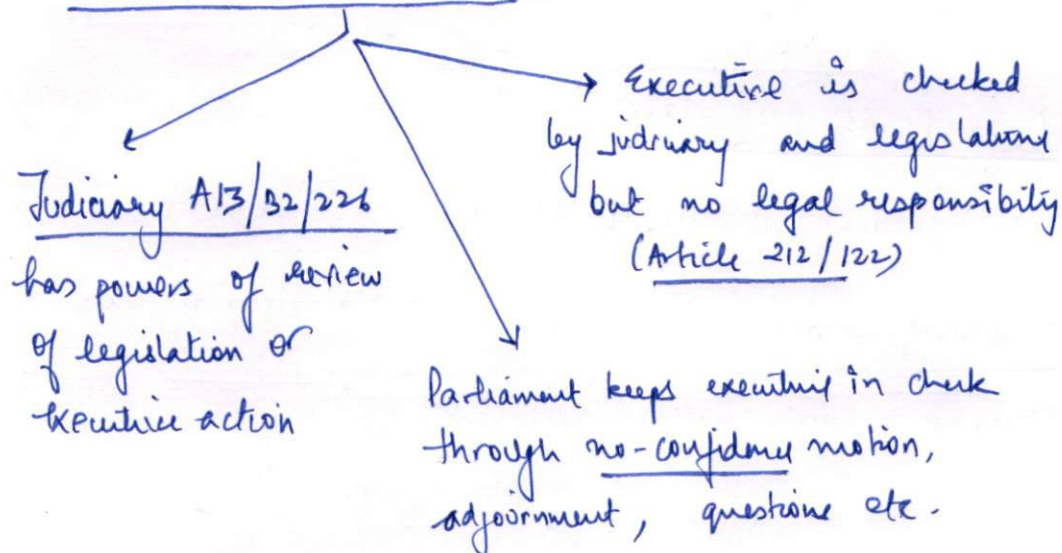
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UK System

- * Parliamentary (Legislative) sovereignty.
- * Judiciary can't invalidate legislation on substantive grounds
- * Prime Minister is locus of power: heads both executive and (usually) legislative too as majority²⁷ party leader.

Indian System

- of constitutionalism is a beautiful blend of British and American systems.
- Article 50 calls for separation of executive and judiciary roles.
- Parliamentary democracy with system of "checks and balances"



Thus, relevant judgements - Maneka case (1980), Keshwananda Bharati case (1973) have also highlighted how separation of powers and judicial review (Due process of law) are 'basic features' of Indian constitution.

12.

भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

RPA acts 1950 and 1951 give the
method of electoral process & conduct
by election commission of India Article 324.

The RPA acts and electoral scheme have
certain issues:

- ① Criminalisation of politics.
- ② Power to disqualify for corrupt practices
not with election commission. It
with high court.
- ③ Inadequate staff for monitoring and
enforcing election rules.
- ④ No legal backing of Model code on
conduct (MCC)

The importance of fixing these issues →

- ① - free, fair democratic process in the truest sense
- ② Be a model democracy.
- ③ Deterrent to criminalization of politics.
- ④ Promote fairness in electoral process
- ⑤ Reduce burden of judiciary in handling electoral matters

The Reforms in RPA are long
awaited and law commission,
and Jnderjit Gupta committee
has also asked for the same.

13.

भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Pressure Groups are interest-based associations that aim to influence government policy without having direct participation in electoral democracy. In USA, they are known as 4th pillar of democracy due to important influence in domestic and foreign policy.

IMPORTANT ROLE IN GOVERNANCE

① Raise Awareness

- for environment issues: eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan
- for anti-corruption eg. India against corruption

② Influence policy

- eg. Samyukt Kisan Morcha 2020-21 against farm laws
- finally farm laws were repealed

③ Mobilize political participation

- eg. NSUI, BJP's Mahila Morcha, APVP.

④ Give policy inputs

- Greenpeace (NCO), ORF (foreign policy).

Issues In Pressure Groups Representation

① Claim to represent much wider concerned people

- eg. Kisan protest had about
50-60,000 protestors who claimed
to speak for 400 million farmers
of the country.

② Centralised leadership in groups around a cult figure

③ Lack of inclusivity

- often women, backward sections
fail to assume leadership ranks.

ISSUES IN FUNDING / WITH GOVERNMENT

- ① Allegations of 'obstructionist activism' by government
- ② Allegations of funding by alien states or non-state actors
- ③ Issue of cash funding / black money.
- ④ Protests and strikes often cause public inconvenience and hinder Art 19(4) - right to movement

WAY FORWARD

- * Consultative decision making by government
- * Legal provision for pressure groups and boundaries of protest being set.
- * Monitor source of funding properly. Eg. FCRA is step in right direction.

Thus, pressure groups when used correctly, enhance democracy (RTI Act). But may also give rise to anti-national tendencies.

14.

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The 74th CAA, 1992 empowered urban local bodies with constitutional status. This was an effective move towards 'local self governance'

Recent Reforms to ULBs	→ enhanced <u>financial</u> devolution (A243-X)
	→ <u>Enhanced</u> powers to raise revenue (A243 W)

↓
Mandatory 'consultation' in making plans for district development (DPCs).

These are steps in right direction. Some states such as Kerala have devolved wide ranging powers to ULBs - such as levying of Professional Tax, apart from usual property taxes.

CHALLENGES TO FUNCTIONING

① Less fund devolution

- NITI Aayog report highlights only 2% of GDP being spent by ULBs compared to 7% (Mexico), 9% (Brazil)

② Dependence on state for funds

- Reluctance to levy user fees / charges
- 90-91% funds are procured by devolution

③ Power to recruit functionaries

- not with ULBs.

④ Power to raise debt : (bonds / loans)

- only with 11 of 104 ULBs in India.
(Municipal corporations)

⑤ Functions not devolved

- Article 243 W : mandates devolution of powers and responsibilities which are ignored.

⑥ DPCs are not consulted before

making district plans

- Parallel bodies exist-

⑦ Mayor of ULBs have no security of

tenure in a lot of states-

- Its merely a 'ceremonial' post as
executive powers lie with CEO (Political appointee).

Way forward →

Greater functions and powers
to be devolved

→ Kerala model where empowered ULBs
effectively manage sanitation, education,
and scheme implementation

→ Mayor reforms, empowered mayorship.

Thus, we are still a long way from
realising the potential of democratic decentralisation,
as envisaged in A40 of our constitution.

15.

कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

"To feed a man fish, is giving him food once,
Teaching man to fish, is feeding him for lifetime"

Welfare initiatives - empower citizens, develop capacity, and are sustainable.

- They embody civil rights as well
(right to life, respectable living, livelihood etc).

Freebies → Populism measures, short term solutions to long standing structural issues. Eg. Promises of Loan waivers to farmers in election manifesto.

→ They facilitate patron-client syndrome which is unstable, unsustainable, and selfish reason-based association.

Indian context

India is a democracy with three tiers of elections every 5 years - Centre / state / P.R.s.

These entail aggressive campaigning by political leaders with baits of freebies

- more government jobs (than necessary)
- more free bijli / pani (free electricity, free water)
- loans waived etc (UP (2016))

The emphasis of policy often shifts towards freebies rather than welfare schemes

- ① Skilling mission : PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- ② Ayushman Bharat Mission : health care infrastructure
- ③ National digital learning mission
- ④ PM KUSUM , Bamboo mission , MSP for Tribal MP
- ⑤
- ⑥

Thus, welfare schemes not only empower the citizenry through self dependence and sustainable ways, they also embody

civil rights

- rights of taxpayer to reap benefits of tax rather than largesse & freebies
- rights awareness among educated population as a result of welfare economics.

This welfare and development approach rather than freebies approach has been highlighted by notable economists such as Amartya Sen, Arundhati Bhattacharya.

Way forward is sustainable development which comes through human capital building.

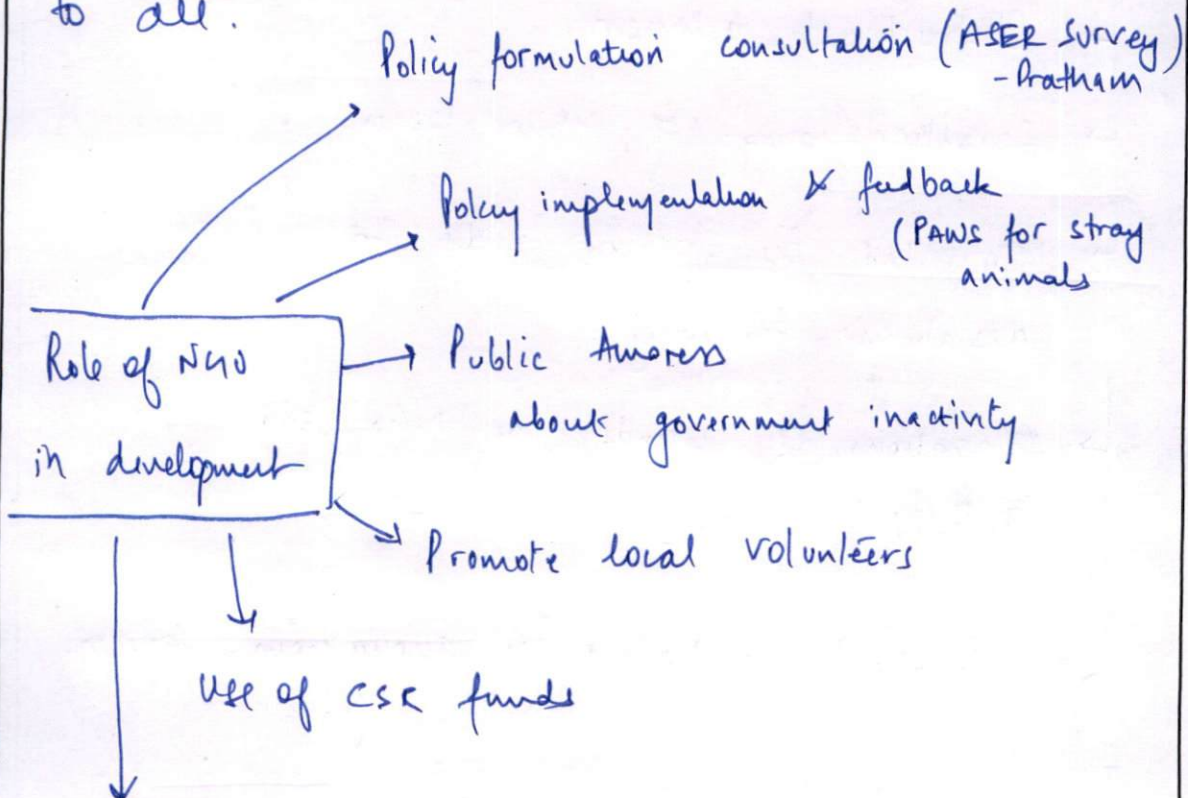
16.

भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

NGOs are important pillars of development along with other civil society organisations. Role was clearly visible during COVID crisis of migrant exodus. when Hemkunt and others fed, provided shelter to them when state apparatus couldn't cater to all.



Supplement efforts of state in development process.

However, role of state to monitor and lay oversight on activities is important as

- + State is legitimately elected authority
- + Ultimate responsibility lies with state to develop and progress economy
- + Ngos are voluntary, often part-time with no legal backing or enforcement power

Furthermore, often Ngos hamper development

- "Obstructionist activism"
- Sensationalising of minor issues
- Motivated by foreign funds to destabilise functioning
- Allegations of funds for Ngos being diverted by Ngos
- International donations by anonymous forces.

In this context, FCRA Act was amended with following changes:

- ① only 20% expenses for administrative purpose from 50% earlier
- ② Regular audits of financial accounts
- ③ Mandatory aadar card of beneficiary
- ④ Accounts only in SBI, New Delhi
- ⑤ No fund diversion, transfer.

These steps are protested against on grounds of curbing freedom, free speech and so on.

However, as the Ministry of Home Affairs highlighted, over 15000 NGOs don't file their audits, and it is becoming a national security issue. Hence, in this context, government control can be justified.

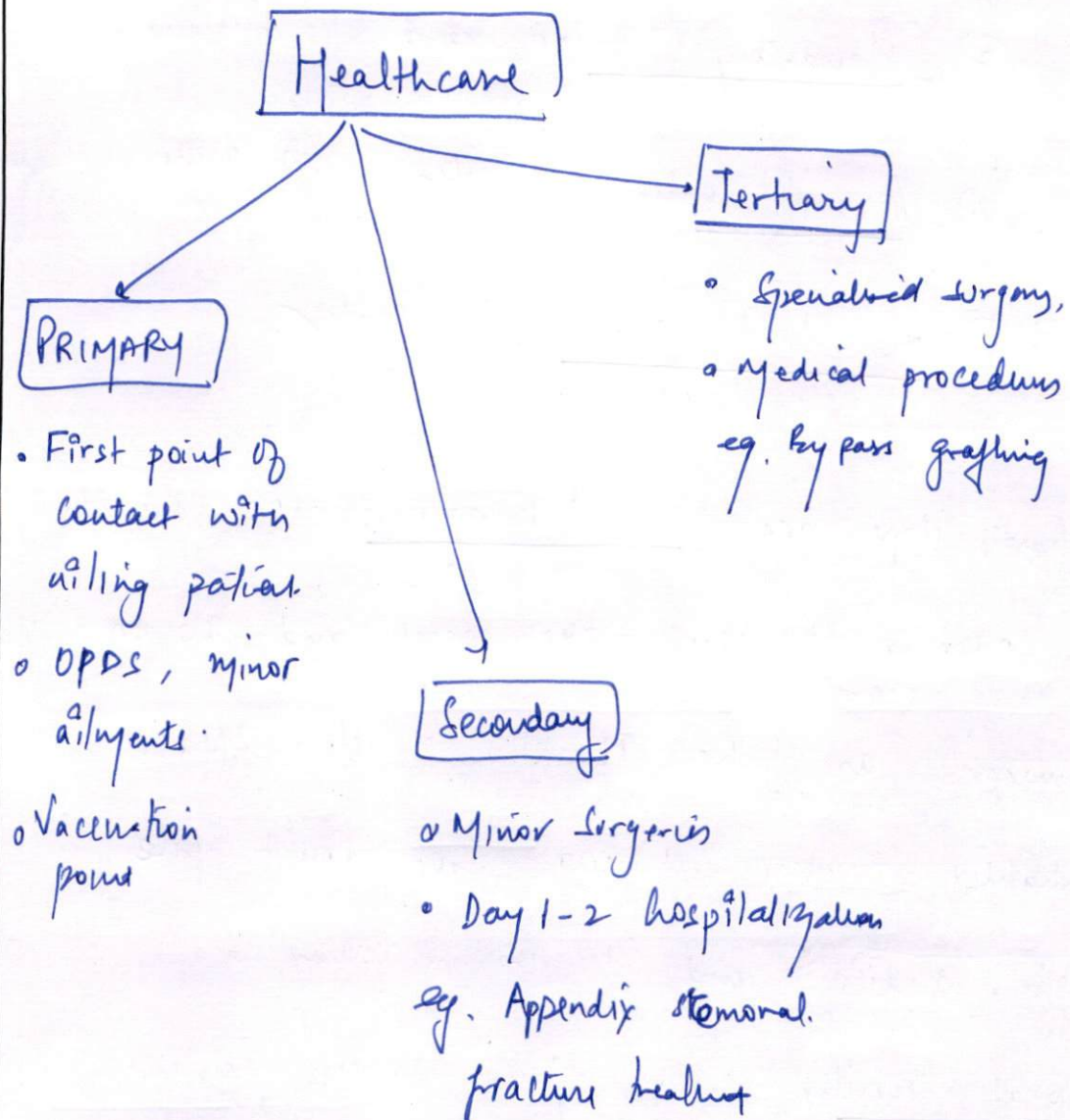
17.

जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

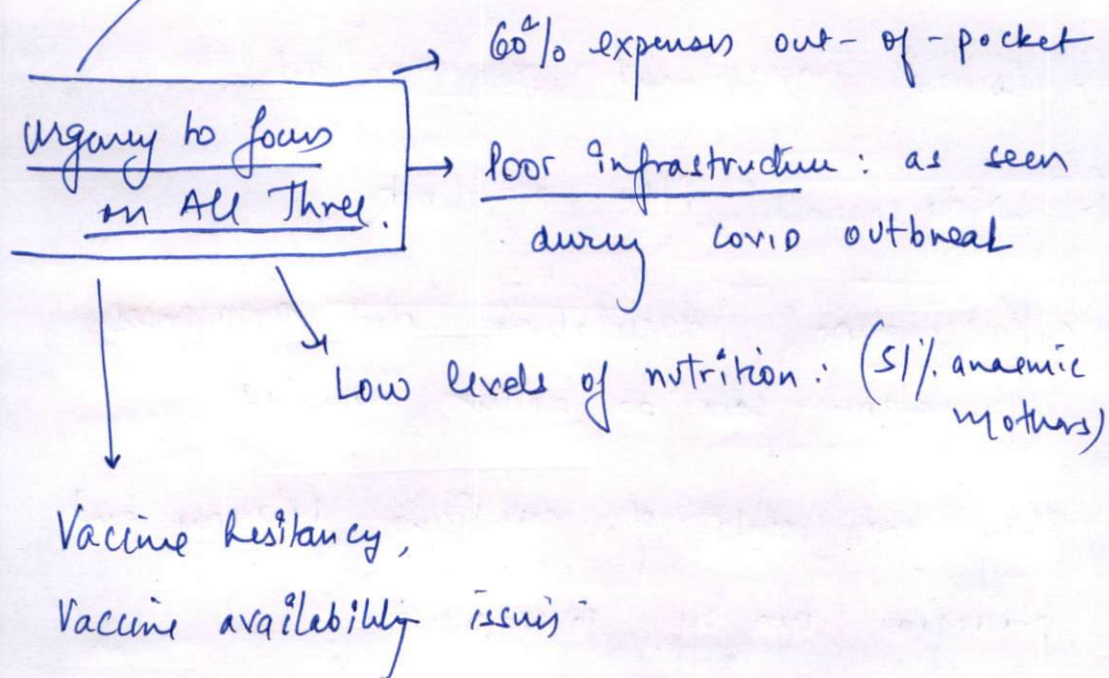
While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Article 47 of DPSP mandates Indian state to cater to raising levels of health and nutrition among citizens through policy intervention.



Low doctor density in rural
areas (only 27% qualified)



However government's focus is on
primary health centres, (PHCs) in various
schemes. such as ASHA, ANMs,
Telemedicine, Tele counselling and so on.
The secondary and tertiary healthcare is
taken care by Ayushman Bharat Scheme,
and other schemes of state government.
(ESI hospitals etc).
CGHS etc.

* Reasons of Focus on Primary Health

- ↳ 1) First point of contact for patient
- 2) Lower investment per patient.
- 3) Wide spread PHC Network.
- 4) Vaccination, inoculation and awareness generation can be better handled
- 5) They are points of medicine delivery and pharmacy run by government
- 6) Prevention of illness is focussed.

The focus on Primary healthcare is correct as "a stitch in time, saves nine".

Consistent with SPH #2 - health for all, government is focussed on extending this to citizens.

18.

बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

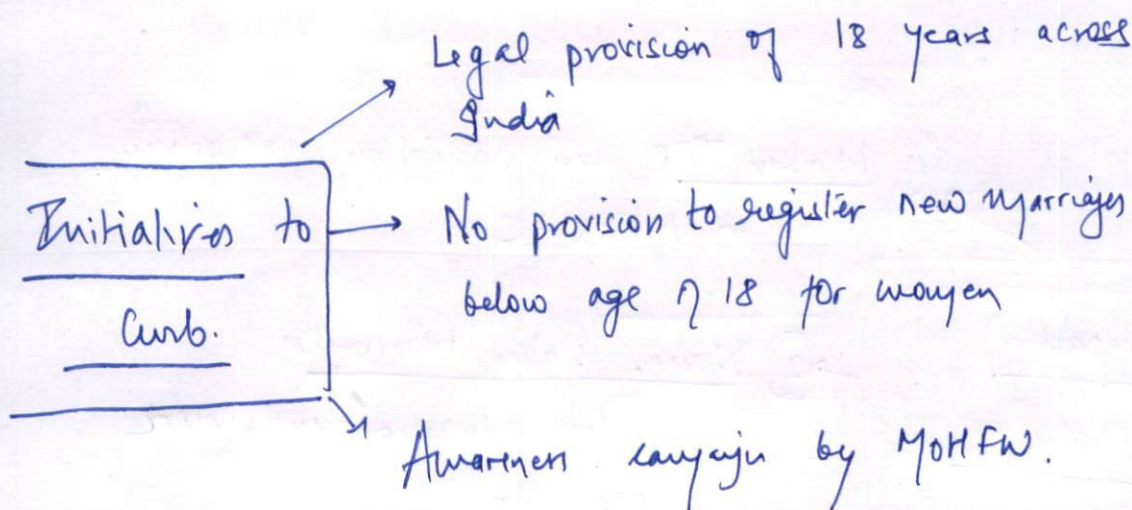
Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

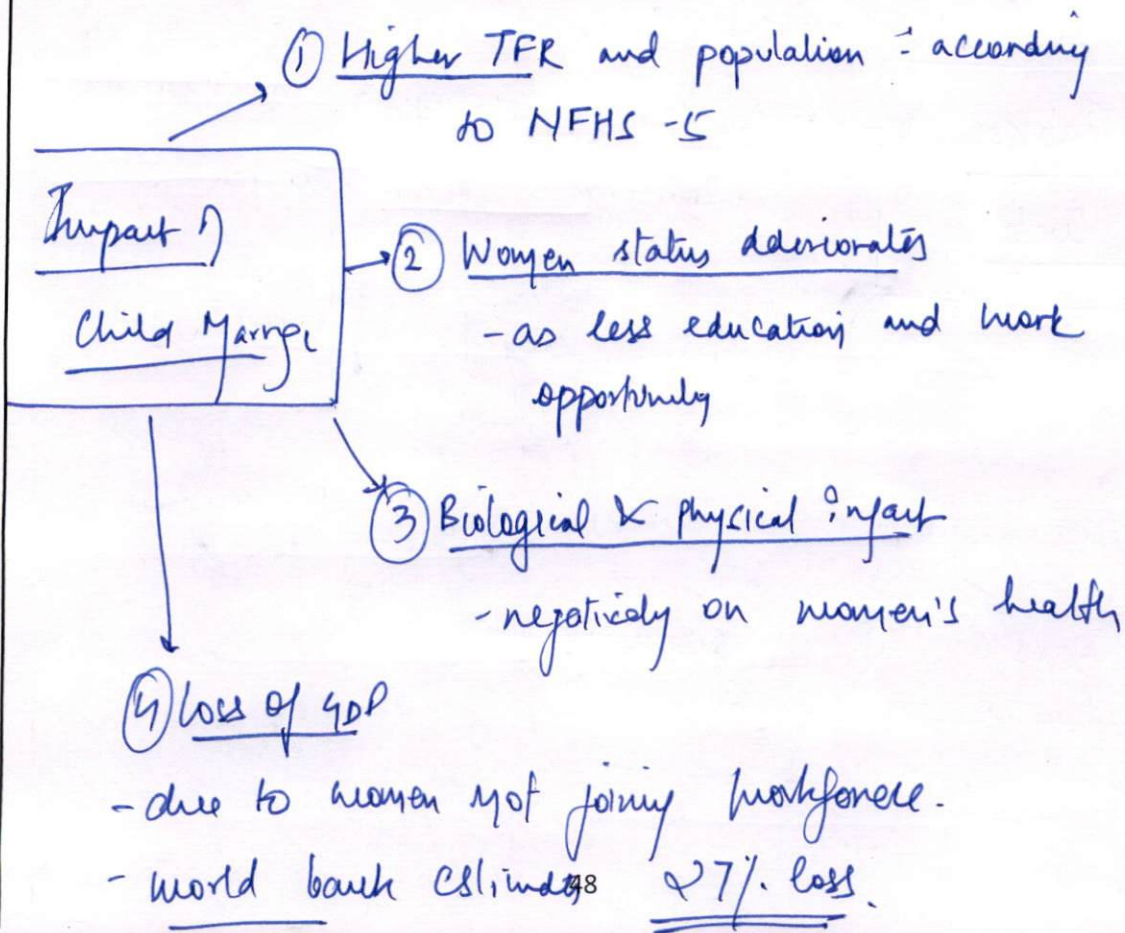
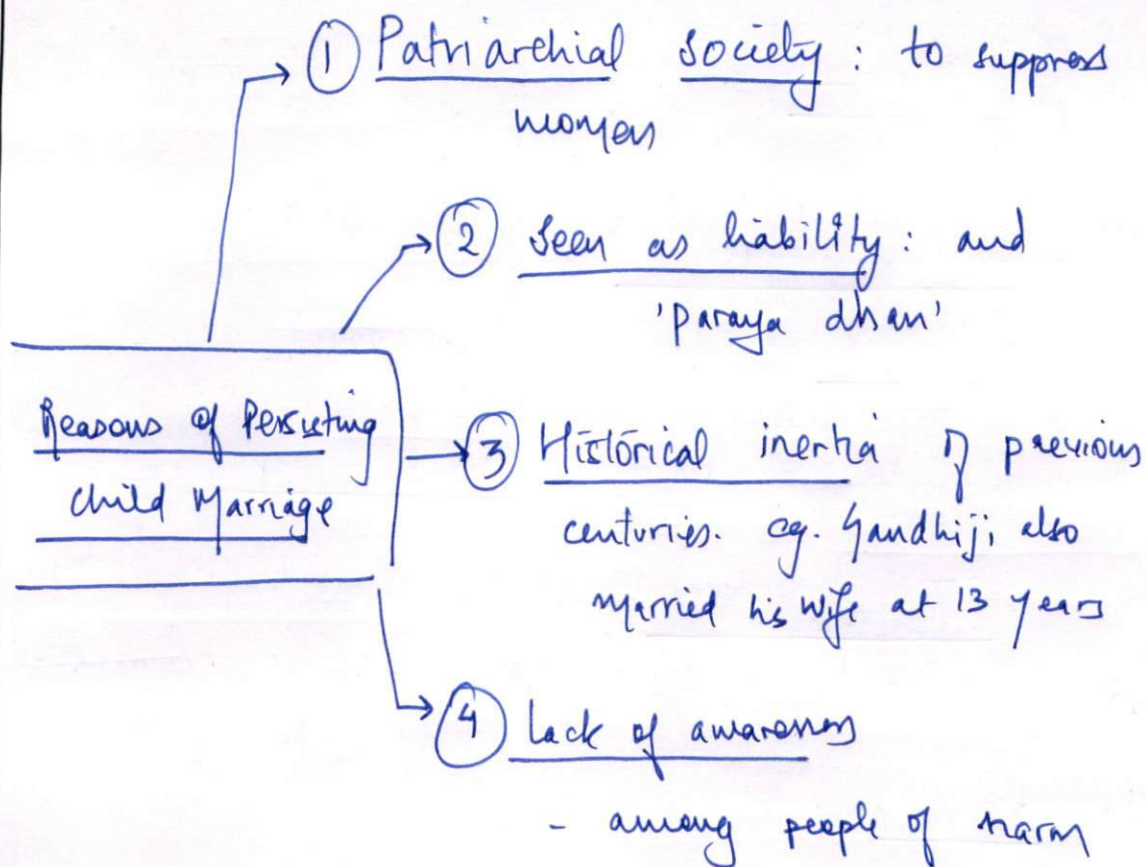
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hindu Marriage Act fixes age of marriage at 18 for girls and 21 for boys.

According to a recent UNICEF report, over 27% of women are married in India below 18 years — with highest occurrences in Rajasthan.



As highlighted by UNICEF report, it continues to persist in India.



① Awareness through IEC: Information,
Education,
Communication

② Strict penalties for underage
marriages.

Further
Measures to be
Taken

③ Involve Pandayats, local
leadership in campaigns

④ Persuasion by influential personalities

⑤ Women centric schemes

- MUDRA, Sukanya Samriddhi that enable
women financially.

Thus, consistent with SDG #5 of women
progress and health, and DPSG #42, A16(3),
women must be empowered at households,
at workplaces, and society so the change
against child marriages is driven by themselves.

19.

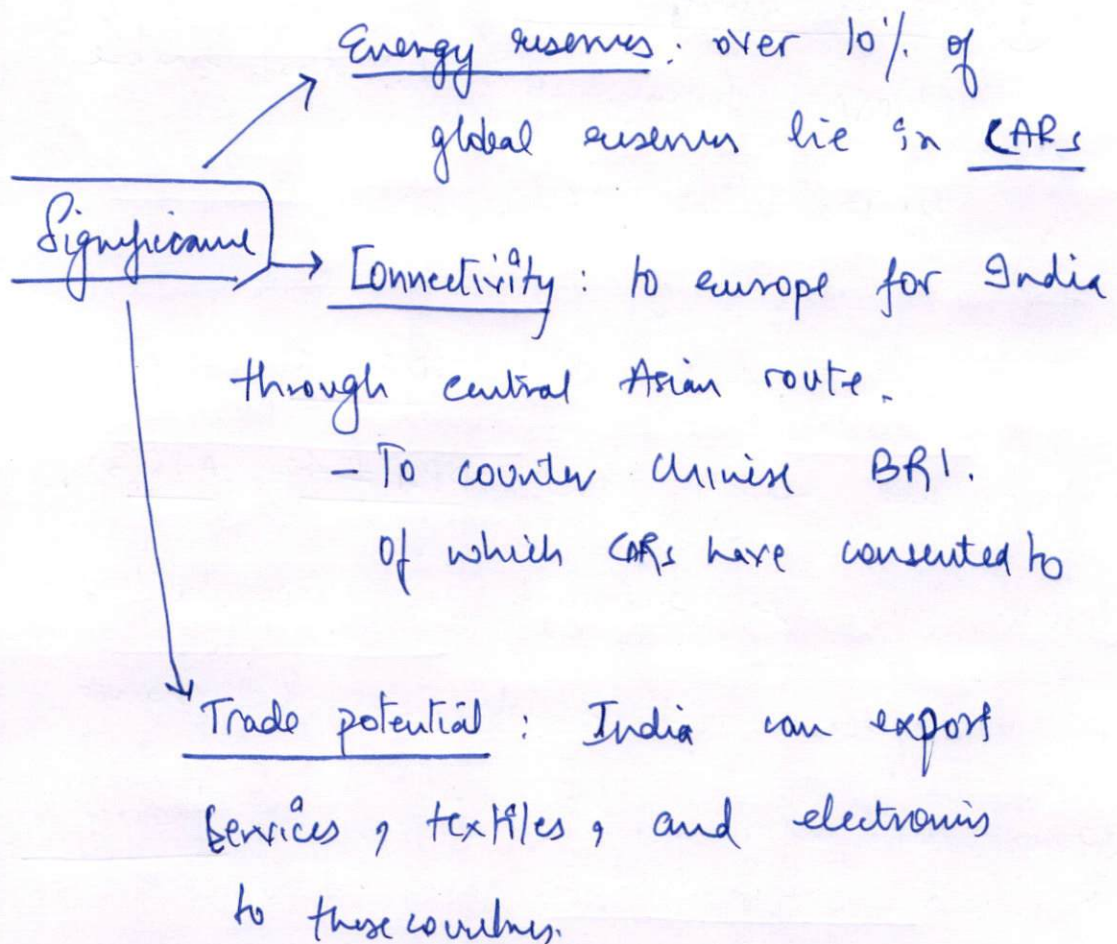
मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Article 51 of DPSP calls for

international cooperation. Consistent with that, we must develop closer ties with central asian countries - Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan.



① Historical focus: only on Russia,
and China to some extent in
central Asia

Reasons for

not strengthening
ties

Ignored in policy decisions
due to perceived insignificance

SCO and regional multilaterals

- have not been successful in
promoting trade, cooperation

- INSTC : not successful

- TAPI : not successful.

CHINA FACTOR

* With debt trap and connectivity promises,
China's foreign policy has engulfed these
CARs into confidence.

furthermore, these nations have never
been into focus of global superpowers.

India being a resource-constrained country,
and did not focus much on CARs

1 WAY FORWARD

- ① Using Soft power : over Chinese hard power.
P2p contacts, Vaccine maitri program,
diaspora connect programs to deepen ties
- ② Utilizing Multilaterals such as SCO,
to engage with CAAs over common
issues such as climate change,
supply chain diversification etc-
- ③ Buy oil from CAAs, deepening cooperation
as well as diversifying energy basket
- ④ Education diplomacy: deepen academia ties,
invite researchers.
- ⑤ Promote Mutual tourism : to boost revenue for
both

Thus, Central Asian Republics are promising opportunities. We must deliver on promises and projects as per planned ⁵² without delays.

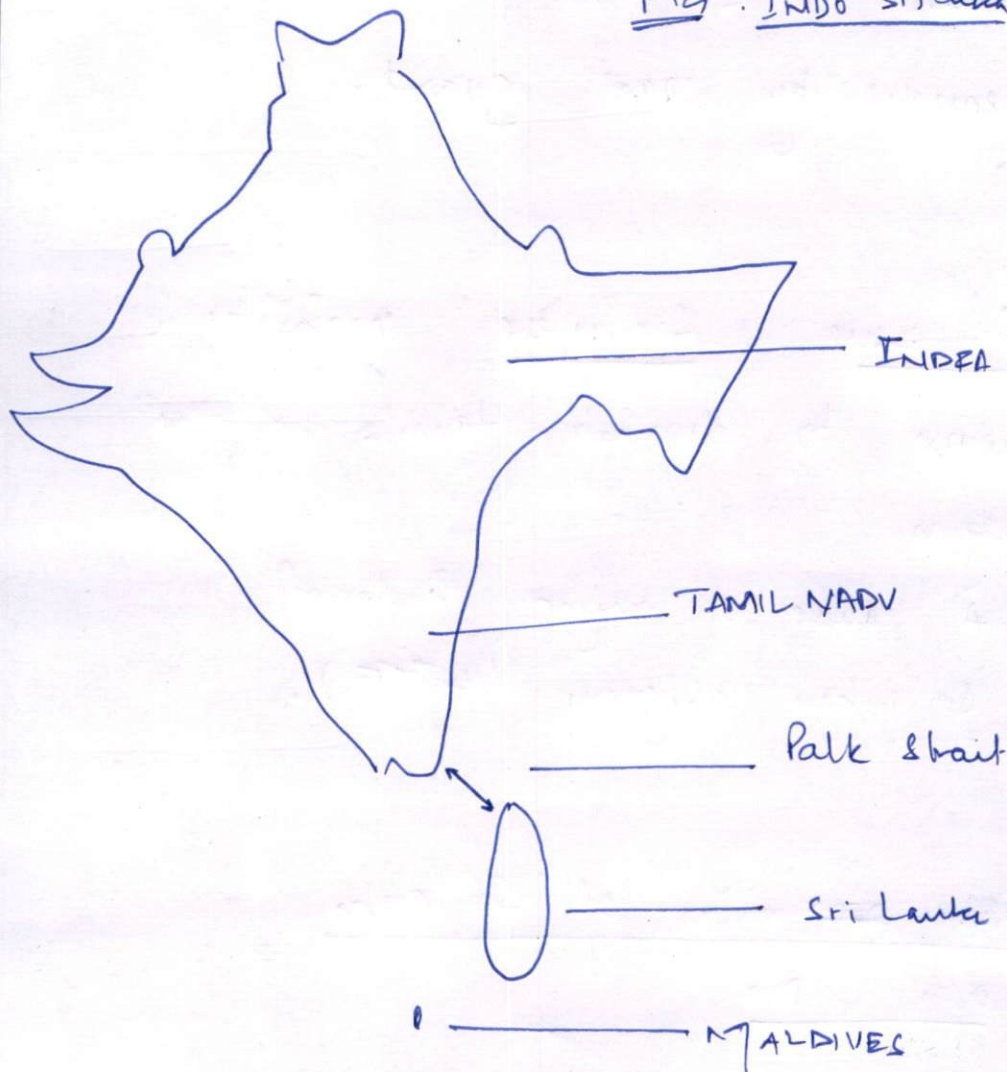
हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fig : INDO Sri Lanka



In recent times the following issues have turned up -

① Fisherman Issue

- Tamil fishermen often enter waters of Sri Lanka and are caught by coast guard.

② Tamil issue : Sinhalese majority is known to dominate tamils in the region.

- A cause of major historical Sri Lankan insurgency (LTTE).

③ China proximity of Sri Lanka over India

- Hambantota port from India, went to China for development.
- This was unsustainable, and SL port authority lost right to land.



WAY

TO FAVOURABLE

RELATIONSHIP

① Boost P2P ties

- tourism, academic exchanges

② Resolve fisherman issue

③ Connectivity of 4 southern states with

Sri Lanka (ERIM) as envisaged by

former Sri Lankan PM

④ BIMSTEC survival : and made

effective for issues like piracy,

free-fair Indian ocean.

⑤ FTA

Thus, Sri Lanka and India share a historical, contemporary, and futuristic relationship that must be balanced to counter common⁵⁵ challenges.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

EAL