



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 उपरांत 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. : 632803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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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)					



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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

Article 22 is a part of

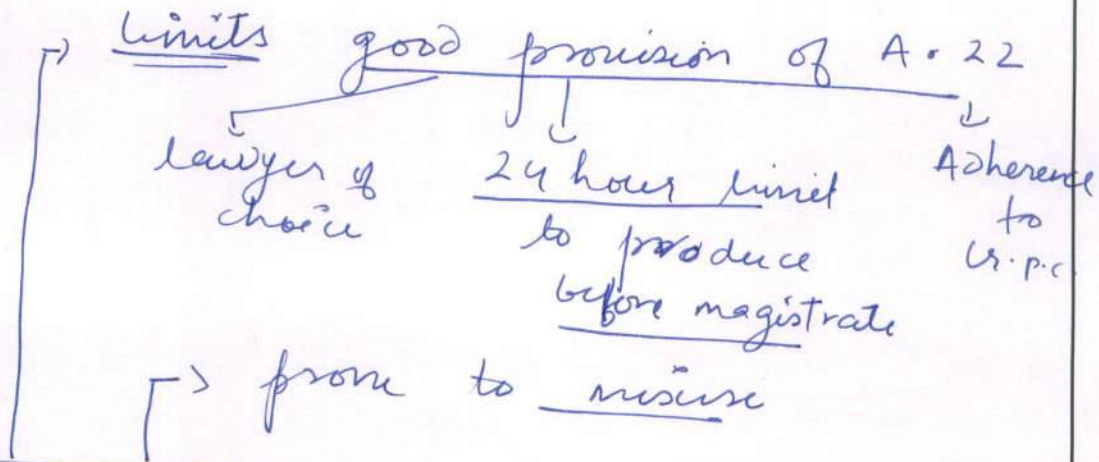
Right to freedom, it protects an individual from illegal detention and provides certain rights.

Part of Article 22 considered Fundamental Danger

- ① Parliament and State Legislature could make laws for preventive detention → no trial for 3 months
- (2) Preventive detention → limited access to lawyer
- (3) further on the basis of a Board headed by High court judge detention can be extended to more than 3 months
- (4) Laws such as U.A.P.A, N.S.A,

And Jammu and Kashmir
prevention law are made under
Article 22

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



Issues with preventive Detention law

- NICRB → Only 21. conviction under U.A.P.A
- Negatively received by Human Rights Agency such as UNHRC etc.

Need for such laws

- National security threat
- Delay in ordinary criminal justice system
- Secession
- terrorism

As the Supreme court has highlighted A. 22 is a necessary evil for protecting unity and integrity of India.

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

Supreme court of India
has adjudicated Right to fair
and speedy trial to be part of
Article 21 of the Constitution

According to NCRB Crime
in India Report 6970 (from 671
earlier) of prisoners are undertrial

Reason behind increase of undertrials

- (1) Pendency of cases with judiciary
↳ Economic Survey (2018-19) - around
3 lakh cases pending in lower
judiciary.
- (2) Culture of false cases and
cross f.i.r.

(3) Lack of legal aid to poor and marginalised communities.

↳ NCRB → marginalised communities are overrepresented among prisoners.

(4) failure of prosecution

↳ Tata's survey → highlights low capability of prosecutor.

(5) shoddy investigation

↳ lack of forensic capabilities

↳ Legal Services Act, 1987 and creation of NALSA, SALSA

↳ Supreme court directive to settle old criminal cases

Steps taken to solve the issue

→ prison reforms

→ judgement in manu case highlighting need of early trial.

Way forward

(1) Enhancement of funds to NALSA, SALSA

(2) Creation of Indian court and Tribunal Service (economic survey) for early justice.

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 खंड में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are association of individuals for cumulation of resources, undertaking economic activities and raising capital.
E.g. PARAG, NAFED, IFFCO

Significance of Cooperatives

(1) Enhancing Agricultural production
↳ AMUL helped India become number 1 in milk production

↳ IFFCO provides fertilisers at subsidised rate.

↳ NAFED buys pulses and copra.

(2) Granting capital and funds to farmers and weaker sections.

↳ Urban Cooperative banks →

loan portfolio of more than 5 lakh crore

(3) Enhancing financial inclusion
↳ Rural cooperative Banks

(4) Undertaking commercial activities

↳ PARAG, AMUL etc.

Recently ministry of cooperation
was created with Amit Shah ji as
minister.

Role of Ministry of Cooperation

(1) Regional Balancing

↳ more cooperatives in
EAG states like Bihar.



(2) Implementation of 97th
constitutional amendment regarding
multi state cooperative societies

(3) Better governance of urban cooperative
banks → averting PMC Bank like
fiasco

The Royal Commission of
Agriculture said in 1927 "If cooperatives
fail all other thing will fail too"
Ministry of cooperative should fulfill
its responsibility.

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

NGT Act of 2010 created

NGT to adjudicate issues related environmental governance, relief and compensation. It's schedule lists various laws like Water Act, Air Act, Public Liability Insurance Act etc.

NGT: Sui generis institution

→ leeway to NGT

(1) Not bound by Cr.P.C., ^{CCP} can

adhere to principle of natural justice.

(2) Not bound by Indian Evidence Act.

(3) can Regulate its own procedure

→ Other advantages

(1) Reducted timeline

↳ 90 days for judgement etc.

(2) Limited appeal

→ As per 12 Act appeal lies

to Supreme court

(2) Appointment → judicial preponderance - once, can be headed by ex-judge of supreme court.

(4) Security of tenure.

Process to Redress ^{environmental} grievances

(1) Can follow principles like

- ↳ ~~At~~ No fault liability
- ↳ precautionary principle
- ↳ sustainable development.

(2) Can Order Relief and compensation

(3) Can penalise offenders.

(4) Can order stay on any project contravening Judgement

(5) Can order specific action
Eg NGT 2017 order to deam
Jamuna

Recently issues with NGT like not hearing cases due to time limit (90 days) were highlighted.

NGT must respect the mandate of Act of 2010 ¹³ and do complete justice.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Report of NFHS-5 was released recently. NFHS forms the backbone of India's population policy.

→ India's Total fertility Rate (2.0) Below Replacement level TFR

findings of NFHS-5

↳ Sex Ratio has improved

↳ Sex Ratio at Birth is an issue.

Population control legislation have been suggested by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam government.

Issues with population control legislation

- (1) TFR at 2.0 → shows that population would stabilise and decline.
- (2) Gov against Cairo Conference and protocol of 1994.

(2) forced population control during
Emergency → decline in contraceptive
usage

(4) Chinese experience → forced control

- artificial decline
- demographic disaster
- skewed sex ratio

Need for Legislation

(1) IFR in EAG states like U.P.
Behar ranges from 2.5 - more than

3.0

↳ U.P.'s population would be
2.5 crore

(2) excessive pressure on economic
resources and natural resources.

Way forward

(1) More allocation to Mission Parivar
Vikas yojana in districts with high
T.F.R.

(2) Adherence to National population
policy 2000 and target free approach

(3) Wide consultation before Population
Control law is legislated.

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 हानि में नई लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMAY-G aims to provide ^{pucca} home to all the homeless in Rural areas. It succeeds earlier schemes like Indira Awas Yojana etc.

PMAY-G: Improvement in Design

- (1) Sunset clause → There is a target to be achieved by 2024.
- (2) Direct Benefit transfer → funds for building homes are transferred to beneficiaries account.
- (3) Involvement of panchayat → in implementation, transfer of funds and monitoring.
- (4) Dovetailing with other schemes
↳ Swachh Bharat mission toilets are built in PMAY-G

- b) involvement of MGNREGS labour
- c) under Sat Jeevan mission
piped water

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

(5) Women empowerment

→ house is registered in name
of female

(6) Involvement of local contractors
rather than one large contractor

(7) Third party auditing of houses

(8) provision for social audit

(9) Spotting of assets under the
schemes

→ pendency of works (Only 80%)
→ corruption at Panchayat

Issues with PMAY-G level
→ poor quality of
construction

Though a landmark scheme
monitoring and evaluation of PMAY-G
should improve social audits Reports
should be made public document.

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

India was ranked 101

in Global Hunger Index 2021

much below Pakistan and Nepal

Nutritional status: Public threat

Stunting - 35%.

(1)

Severe - NFHS-4 -> wasting - 17%.

malnutrition

↓
51.

(2)

NFHS-5 - Anaemia rate

among women is 57%

→ High IMR | MMAR

→ Overburdened health system

Impact

failed during COVID-19

→ lower cognitive development (ASER)

→ lower labour productivity (McKinsey)

→ Enhancing spread of pandemic among vulnerable population.

Measures to overcome crisis

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

- (1) Implementation of POSHAN 2.0
 - ↳ Only 34% fund utilisation.
- (2) Food fortification
 - ↳ highlighted by Prime Minister in Independence Day speech.
- (3) Anemia Mukt Bharat
 - ↳ make it Jan andolan
- (4) Diversification of PDS system
 - ↳ millets under NFS4
 - ↳ fruits and eggs
 - ↳ Mid Day meal
 - ↳ ICPS (Anganwadis)
- (5) Urban Anganwadis
 - ↳ CNNS shows urban malnutrition

A vertical under NITI

Aayog should be created specifically for nutrition.

Poshan Ratikas should be built in mission mode.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए *
Candidates must not write on this margin

India demographics
dividend would peak in 2047.
Skill and Education would
lead to double digit growth.

Recently launched schemes

- (1) EQUIP → to enhance GER in
higher education to 50% by
2035
- (2) RISE → to enhance research
standards and improve secondary
education holistically
- (3) They are in accordance with
National Education Policy 2020.

Significance of RISE and EQUIP

(1) AISHE $\rightarrow$ GER in higher education is only 28%, EQUIP would raise it.

(2) EQUIP

$\hookrightarrow$ Better standards of state Universities

$\hookrightarrow$ Improvement in socially and economically disadvantaged group (SEDG) GER.

$\hookrightarrow$ Enhancement of skill and vocational education.

(3) Role of RISE

$\hookrightarrow$ Integrating vocational education

$\hookrightarrow$ Reforming ITI's key to Skill India.

$\hookrightarrow$ Raising employability of secondary education (McKinsey - less than 5% employable)

$\hookrightarrow$ More formal skilling (PLFS - below 5%)
RISE and EQUIP could herald a revolution in Indian higher education sector.

9.

भारत की एकट 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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए *
Candidates must not write on this margin

Association of South East Asian

Nation is a group of 10 nations
such as Indonesia, Myanmar etc

Centrality of ASEAN

(1) Act East Policy

(a) ACT East

itself aims at greater economic,
political and developmental collabora-
tion.

(b) Connectivity with eastern nation
would go through ASEAN

e.g. India - Myanmar - Thailand
highway

(c) ASEAN nation and RCEP

controls 40% of world trade

↳ without ASEAN India
cannot enter Regional Value Chains

or Global Value chain

(4) Security and Growth for all
in Region (SAGAR)

(a) Security

↳ ASEAN controls important
SLOC like Malacca Strait.

↳ ASEAN is central to
Indo-Pacific security construct.

↳ success of QUAD, SCRI, etc
require ASEAN support.

↳ Vietnam buying Brahmos and
Dhruv missile helps SAGAR.

(b) Growth

↳ growth of North East Andaman
and Nicobar etc would be aided
by ASEAN.

↳ Technology like 5G, IoT etc
would develop in ASEAN.

India needs to upgrade
relations with ASEAN. Firstly it
should renew Indo-ASEAN
FTA of 2010.

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China polar Silk Road
initiative aims at utilising the
Northern Sea Route at economically
integrating China, Russia with
western markets



Growing interest in Arctic Region

- (1) Melting of Arctic → created
potential for warm ports and
trade via Northern Sea Route
- (2) Resource potential
↳ ~~Arctic~~ Arctic has more than 20%
of natural gas Reserve
↳ Deposits of Rare earth

minerals

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

(3) Research potential

↳ Learning about climate change

↳ Research on melting of glaciers

↳ Good Relations with Russia

↳ Strategic location

China's advantage → capital availability

Implication for India

(1) Chinese dependence on Malacca Strait and Indo-Pacific may reduce → It could challenge India more openly.

(2) India could be ousted from Arctic Council (Observer status)

(3) Relations with Russia may deteriorate.

(4) China may control resource allocation of Arctic.

India's draft Arctic policy should be promulgated and India should enhance resource allocation to Arctic region

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

Separation of powers doctrine was enunciated by Montesquieu, it highlights need of allocating power to Judiciary, Legislature and Executive and restricting them to their jurisdiction.

A - O.P : In U.S.A

- (1) U.S.A follows true separation of power - President is not part of Legislature.
- (2) President may veto any legislation, may declare war and peace.
- (3) The Supreme Court adjudicates dispute and interprets constitution.
- (4) Legislature makes laws and control finances.

There are some exceptions like
Vice president heads Senate;
Impeachment of President by
Senate etc.

A. O. P in United Kingdom!

- (1) UK follows parliamentary
sovereignty as Blackstone has
highlighted
- (2) Until Recently House of Lords
was highest court of adjudication
before coming of supreme court.
- (3) Executive i.e. Prime Minister
and Council are but Executive
Committee of Parliament
- (4) No written constitution has made
all courts in effect lower than
Parliament.

A. O. P in India!

- (1) various parts of the

Constitution like

A. 50 → separation of judiciary
and executive

A. 122 → powers of legislature
etc. highlight separation of
powers.

(2) A written constitution has
given certain powers to judiciary.
Independent judiciary and
judicial review → Basic Structure

(3) Article 14 → is legal basis of
separation of power
→ Article 75 → Council of minister
responsible to Lok Sabha

Exception → Art. 124/47 → Appointment
of judges.

↳ Removal of president and supreme
court judges.

Thus though separation
of powers is part of Basic
structure India follows a
policy of checks and balances
than true P. O. P.

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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of People
Act, 1951 and RPA, 1950 regulates
conduction of elections in India.
free and fair elections
are cornerstone of real democracy.

Contemporary Issues in Elections

- (1) Issue in funding
 - ↳ Electoral Bond scheme
 - ↳ rise of money power
- (2) Criminalisation of politics
 - ↳ AOR → 45% member of Parliament have criminal cases against them
- (3) Rise of big political parties.
- (4) Increase in electoral offences
 - ↳ Hate speech
 - ↳ Use of Religion for vote

(5) Bribery and corrupt practices
→ Recently 1000's of Crore
was confiscated by police.

(6) Declining authority of Election Commission of India

(7) Need for Regulating Social Media

Necessary changes in R.P.A, 1951

(1) change in Section 8

↳ Any person chargesheeted with heinous crime to be disqualified.

(2) changes in Section 29

↳ According to SY Quaishi
Election Commission should have
power to deregister party indulging
in offence.

↳ Further EC should Regulate
Expenditure of political parties

(3) changes to Section 123

↳ addition of offence like influencing through social media;

(4) section prohibiting bribery should be made more stringent.

(5) Further additions

↳ Election petition to be mandatorily adjudicated in 3 months.

↳ power to ECI to disqualify candidate for violation of S. 123.

↳ Social Media Regulation code

↳ Inclusion of Model Code of Conduct in RPA, 1951.

The road to criminalisation of politics and free and fair election passed through Robust RPA - parliament should utilise power vested in Article 102.

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

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

Pressure groups are informal or formal associations of individuals and groups which tend to influence public policy in their favour.

E.g. FICCI, ~~Sanku~~ Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM)

Role in Governance

- (1) Informed policy making
↳ Council on Science and Environment
role in environment policy.
- (2) Voice of Marginals
↳ Chipko Andolan
- (3) Better Laws
↳ Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti and RTI
- (4) Greater Awareness → Bachpan Bachao Andolan ³² spreading awareness

on PENCIL.

(5) Better Implementation of Scheme

Issues in Transparency

(1) Representation

↳ Backward and marginalised communities are underrepresented.

↳ Organisations used to run national agenda

↳ According to IB India loses 2.1% of GDP due to activities of foreign controlled NGOs and pressure groups.

↳ Terror connection → pressure groups like Jamaat-e-Islami, Hurriyat

(2) Issues in funding

↳ foreign funding → foreign agenda
e.g. Greenpeace's action against Kardankulam.

↳ funding through Hawala → Hurriyat.

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

↳ According to CBI only 10%
of NGO (a pressure group) have
submitted their accounts.

↳ Diversion of fund.

(3) Relationship with government

↳ Confrontational

• chakka jam, Bharat Bandh.

sansad gherao etc are standard
operating procedure.

↳ Destabilising

• they tend to disrupt normal
functioning

↳ Lack of institutional apparatus for
dealing with pressure group.

↳ Lack of trust

↳ 12 round of talk between
farmers and government failed.

Way forward

(1) A scheme for formalisation of
pressure group.

(2) Pre legislative consultation policy
2013 to include ³⁴ consultation with
pressure groups.

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)

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

15

Urban local bodies are created through 74th Constitutional Amendment. Article 243X states need for devolution of functions to Urban local bodies.

Reforms by Central and State Government

- (1) 3 tier ~~panchayat~~ Urban local body structure → Nagar panchayat, municipal council, municipal corporation.
- (2) Fund allocation by finance commission such as fifteenth finance commission.
- (3) Creation of State finance commission.
- (4) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1971.

(5) Delegation of powers under Article 243X.

(6) Landmark schemes like SBM(Urban)

JJM(Urban) include urban local bodies.

Challenges to efficient functioning

(1) Absence of elected mayors

(2) 2nd ARC → large number of parastatal bodies - infringe on ULB.

(3) Economic Survey (2018-19) - Only 40% Revenue from own sources.

(4) Absence of Area Dashas (2nd ARC)

(5) failure of Municipal Metropolitan planning committees.

(6) low standard of provision of service

↳ Only 1/20 city has potable water supply (BIS)

- (7) Stability to monetise land
↳ Sichuan generates 80% revenue from land.

- (8) Issues in urban housing.
↳ 17% population lives in slums.

Reforms for efficient functioning

- (1) 5 year term → elected mayor
(2nd ARC)
- (2) make parastatal arm of ULB.
- (3) Land holding companies under ULB.
- (4) Fifteenth Finance Commission
↳ Adher to State finance Commission Report
- (5) Link grants to Internal Revenue generation.
- (6) Enhance functions under A. 243.
60% of Indian GDP comes from cities, efficient ULB are necessary for becoming 5 trillion dollar economy.

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

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

for poverty alleviation and development Rights based approach and welfare initiatives are considered more useful than Entitlement based freebies.

Welfare initiatives: Their advantage

- (1) Toilets under Aarochha Bharat Mission
↓
protect civil rights of dignity
- (2) Cylinder under Ujjwala
↳ promotes gender equality
- (3) Home under PM Awas yojana
↳ Right to life secured
↳ Women empowerment
- (4) Bulb under Ujjwala UJALA

Gyana Secures Right to Education

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

(5) Peepal water connection under
Saaj Jeivan Mission

and
Aapka Bharat } secures
Right to
Health

Thus welfare initiatives secure
various rights.

Freebies: Patron client syndrome

(1) Economists argue that free
power → makes farmers dependant
on state's power supply

↓
environmentally blind farming
wastage of resources.

(2) freebies like free washing machine,
scooters etc are one time grant
and can be diverted.

(3) Large scale diversion of Urea
shows misuse of freebies.

(4) freebies lead to no skill
development or empowerment

Counter - Argument

(1) free food grains under NFSA
was a lifesaver during COVID-19
and averts starvation death.

(2) free provisions like electricity
↓
Enhance household disposable
income
↓
more demand - more growth.

(3) Sometimes freebies are necessary
↳ provision of free fertilisers
necessary for Green Revolution.

Indian public policy
should shift toward welfare
initiatives like SBM, JJM but
essential freebies like NFSA
should continue.

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)

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

15

NGOs are non state,
non-market group of individuals
and people creates for betterment
of society.
→ E.g Baba Amte Leprosy foundation

Integral part of Development

- (1) Key role is implementation of schemes
 - ↳ Bachpan Bachao Andolan helps in eradication of child labour.
- (2) Better public policy making
 - ↳ ASER Reports helped in formulation of New Education policy
 - ↳ CSE Report help in environment policy
- (3) Transformational laws like
RTI was made due to MKSS

- NGO.
- (4) Increasing transparency
↳ Social Audit through NGO.
 - (5) Agitations and raising people's voice
↳ Chipko Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan

NGOs : Acting against National interest

- (1) According to LD → 21% of GDP is lost due to anti-India NGOs.
e.g. Greenpeace stalling Kudankulam.
- (2) According to CBI → Only 10% of NGOs show proper accounts.
- (3) NH4 recently barred Amnesty for anti-India action.

State and NGOs

- (1) Legitimate interest to curb nefarious NGO
- (2) State must protect unity and integrity of India.

(2) Legal authority

↳ Society Registrations Act, 1860,
Indian Trust Act give power
of regulation

↳ FCRA, 2010 gives power of
regulating funding. Recently
amended.

↳ NITI Aayog has power of
accreditation

↳ Supreme Court has given
authority to act against corrupt NGOs

(3) Constitutional duty

↳ Anti India NGO infringe
citizen's right to livelihood,
Right to health etc and are
anathema to Rule of law under
Article 14.

India must update
National policy on voluntary sector
2007 having clear provisions for
banning anti-India NGOs and
promoting socially responsible NGOs

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

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

The Astana Declaration
and Alma Ata Declaration highlight how primary health-care is key to universal healthcare.

[Need to focus on all three levels]

(1) Primary healthcare → acts as social vaccine.

(2) Doctor: population ratio is only 18000:1 in Bihar

Secondary healthcare → Rise of ^{mental} ~~NECD~~ disease

↳ Pandemic control
↳ Referral centres for disease like Japanese encephalitis
↳ Rise of communicable disease like COVID, TB etc.

(3) Tertiary healthcare

↳ To improve Research and Development

↳ more post graduate institutes
↓

more doctors

↳ Make India pharmacy of world.

Primary healthcare as public good

(1) Robust primary healthcare system
with PHC / CHC stops spread of
disease

(2) Non communicable diseases like
Hypertension can only be solved at
primary level.

(3) Diagnostic and preventive healthcare
gets boost.

(4) Nutritional status — 57% anaemia
35% stunting
would improve.

(5) Women empowerment → through

litter condition of ASHA,
ANM, Anganwadi bahus

(2) Informed citizenry

Improving public healthcare

(1) National Health policy

↳ 1.8% GDP on public health

(2) State Government to allocate

15% of Budget → public health.

(3) Standing committee on health
recommended more PHC/CHC.

(4) Rural health statistics → only
> 2000 Health and Wellness Centre
Built → Mission mode PM-JAY

(5) Training and technology to
ANM, ASHA bahus etc.

National Digital Health

Mission and SDG-3 would

remain a pipe dream without
Robust public health and primary
health system.

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)

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

15

Child marriage $\rightarrow$ marriage

before legal age (21 for boys, 18 for girls). According to NFHS-4 more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of marriages of girls are below 21 years i.e. majority of them are child marriage.

Reasons for child marriage

- (1) Cultural preference in areas like Rajasthan.
- (2) NFHS-4
 - 1) lower educational standards is directly related to child marriage
- (3) low female labour force participation rate (PLFS-25%)
- (4) Taboo on love marriage and companionship

(5) Social Sanction behind child marriage

E.g Bhanwari Devi was tortured for opposing child marriage.

Initiatives of Government

(1) Prevention of Child Marriage Act.

(2) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

↳ GER of women / female is greater than GER of male.

(3) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, 2018-

(4) National Population Policy, 2000.

Further Initiatives

(1) Raising Age of marriage to 21

pros

(1) Better nutrition, health standards

(2) More educational standards

cons

(1) Criminalises self arranged marriage

(2) Legal solution to social problem.

- (2) Enhancing Female LFRK
↳ tax incentive to companies
giving employment to women.

- (3) Behavioural change
↓

BETI HAMARI DHANA LAKSHMI
(Economic survey 2018-19)

- (4) Enhanced educational standards
~~rate~~

↳ More female hostels

- (5) Enhance female security

↳ Implement JS Verma Committee
Report

↳ Ramp Sexual Harassment at
Workplace Act.

Child marriages perpetuate
subordination of women and
declining nutrition status of India.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Asian countries
such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan,
Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan
could emerge as one of the
poles of multipolar world

Significance of central Asian countries

(1) Connectivity

The International
North South trade corridor
passes through central Asia



• They connect India INSTC
to Russia and Eastern Europe

(2) Resources

• Uranium, rare earth metals,
oil and natural gas are found
in abundance

Eg. TAPI pipeline could enhance India's energy security

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Regional Security

↳ Central Asian countries like Tajikistan are important facet of solving Afghan issue

↳ Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and RATS, Uz Tashkent essential for counter-terrorism.

Irability to strengthen ties

- (1) No direct land route
- (2) Delay in INSTC, TAPI
- (3) Rise of China-Russia axis in SCO. India a marginal player.
- (4) Absence of Institutional relation apart from SCO.
- (5) Closer relations with QUAD countries. QUAD is seen as ASEAN NATO.

- (6) India has become marginal
in Afghanistan after Taliban
takeover.

Deepening Relation with Central Asia

- (1) Develop institutions like SCO
under Indian leadership
→ Central Asian countries
can be observer in SANEC.
- (2) Leverage maritime Resources
↳ ports like Chabahar, Bombay
to be connected to Central Asia.
- (3) Deepen security Relations
↳ more airbases in Tajikistan
↳ Export of Dhruv, Brahmos.
- (4) Common policy on regional issues
like Afghanistan
↳ more Delhi based NSA level
talks.

ACT CENTRAL ASIA

policy on lines of ACT EAST policy
should be ⁵² articulated.

20.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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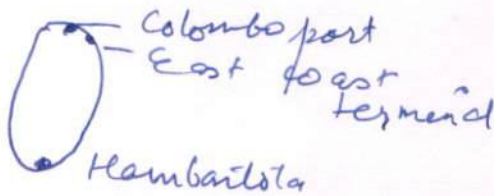
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Indo-Sri Lankan relations have deteriorated recently due to variety of factors.

Concerns in Indo-Sri Lankan Relations

(1) Rise of China in Sri Lankan political affairs

↳ All major projects are given to China.



(2) Exclusion of India and Japan from East container terminal

(3) Rise of Rajapaksa under Gotabaya Rajapaksa

↳ they have negated 13th Amendment and Tamil rights.

↳ considered close to China

(4) Issue in Grants

↳ Sri Lanka believes India favours Bhutan and Nepal more

↳ Sri Lanka's demand for \$ 500 million from RBI is pending.

Importance of Sri Lanka

(1) Controls major SLC like
Bab-el-Mandeb — Malacca —
South China sea.

(2) Strategic location near India

(3) Sri Lankan Civil War destabilised
the entire Indian ocean region.

(4) Sri Lanka's wide Exclusive
Economic zone controls polymetallic
nodules, rare earth minerals and
oil and natural gas reserve.

(5) Decline in Relationship →

success of strings & pearl strategy.

Ensuring favourable Relationships

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- (1) Creation of eminent person group (EPG) for collaboration.
- (2) Revision of Indo Sri Lankan treaty of 1987.
- (3) Adherence to Gujral doctrine by India for shedding Big Brother image.
- (4) ~~Draw~~ Drawing Red lines on projects with China.
- (5) Improving fisheries relations and turning bottom tier ~~to~~ trade fisheries.

Success of Indo Pacific, BIMSTEC, SAARC, ACT EAST, SAGAR, MAUSAM all depend on good India - Sri Lanka Relation.