



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. : 104719

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHRADHA SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/21

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

केंद्र

Centre

RAIPUR

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.

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

Article 22 of Indian
constitution highlight certain laws for
~~den~~ detention and arrest.

Art 22 ensures :

↳ Any arrested person be presented
before magistrate within 24 hours.

↳ ~~convicted~~ A person alleged of offence
be given reason of his arrest
except in some cases.

↳ Right to refer a prosecutor.

Although there are exceptions to the provisions
in form of preventive detention. Any
person suspected of carrying an offence
in future can be detained for a period
of 3 months.

Due to its extreme nature, preventive detention attracts criticism

and is called as fundamental danger
as :-

- ↳ It is against right to liberty, life and art 19.
- ↳ No democratic country in world has legalised preventive detention as in India.
- ↳ Use of detention laws for ~~vested~~ political vengeance.
- ↳ It is governments' excess against civil liberties

But preventive detention laws stand important because of following reasons :-

- ↳ ~~multi~~ diverse society & diversity in form of crimes.
- ↳ Prevent occurrence of large scale crime & big loss.
- ↳ Ensure ~~st~~ social order, harmony in society & prevent antisocial element disrupt peace specially on festivals, occasions etc.

Preventive detention is exceptional clause ∴ its use must be limited and rational.

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)

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

10

Judiciary in India faces
Issue of ~~per~~ huge pendency of cases
(about 37%) .

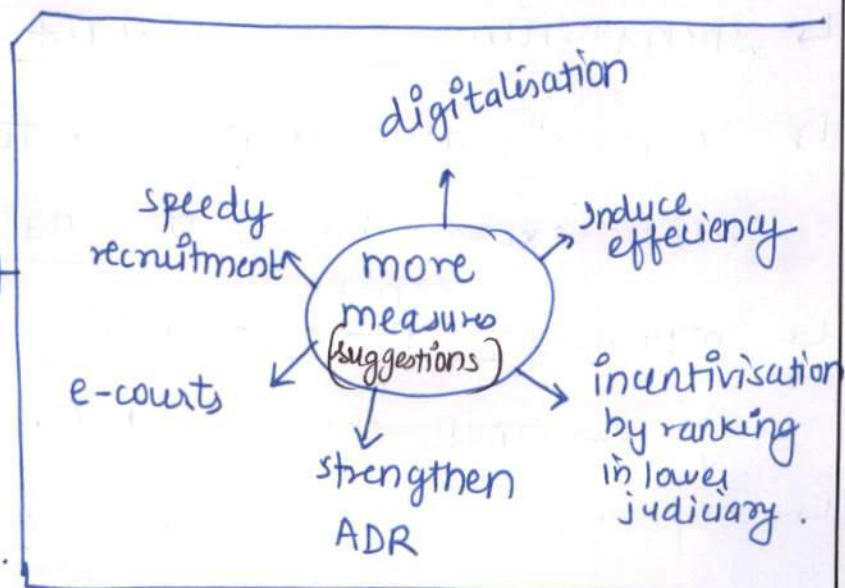
The increase in undertrials in India
is due to following reasons :-

- ↳ High vacancy in judiciary, specially in lower judiciary .
- ↳ To maintain rule of law & notion of justice hurried is justice buried .
- ↳ Higher ~~case~~ burden of cases .
- ↳ Lack of digitalisation , slow process .
- ↳ Low judge : population ratio .
- ↳ Absence of rule regarding maximum number of days to resolve a case .

To address these issues, various measures are being taken by government as :-

- ↳ Establishment of tribunals (243 A, B)
- ↳ Alternative dispute resolution system
eg- Gram Nyayalaya
Dok Adalats.
- ↳ Encourage speedy resolution by lower courts.
- ↳ creation of bodies (like NCT) which will look into specialised cases.
- ↳ ~~High~~ filling of judicial posts.
- ↳ Use of ICT, digitalisation.
- ↳ certain section of cases being defined to be moved in lower court first.

The speedy ~~resolut~~ delivery of justice is one of important rights ∴
A resolution process must be strengthened.



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

Cooperatives are ~~are~~ formed by group of people with an aim to improve their economic status and strengthen social status too.

Significance of cooperatives in India

- ↳ In ~~are~~ employment generation
- ↳ Ensuring women empowerment.
- ↳ Strengthening agriculture, improving production & productivity.
- ↳ Strengthening Rural economy
- ↳ In poverty alleviation and to ~~add~~ release excess labour from agriculture.
- ↳ Improving ^{export} ~~import~~ capability of India
eg - ~~so~~ Amul - enhanced dairy export.
- ↳ Cooperatives also enhance social

harmony.

ministry of cooperative is created
to ~~ensure~~ give impetus to cooperatives.
It will enhance cooperatives by :-

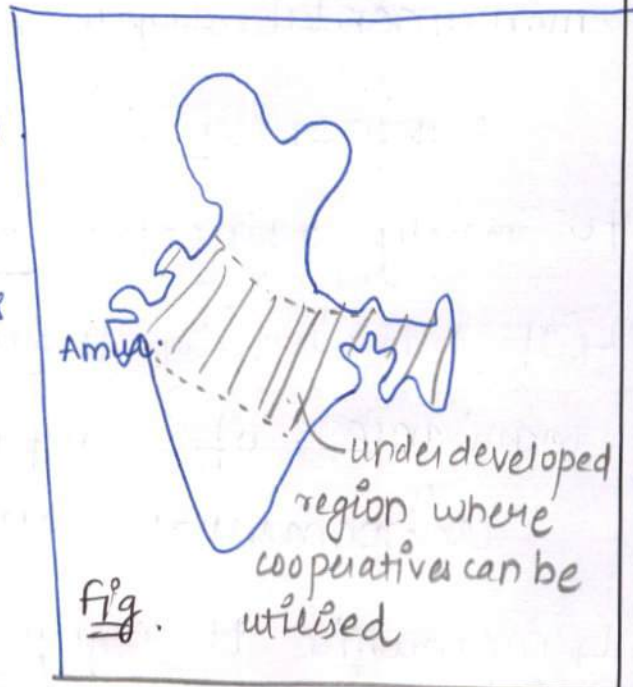
↳ bringing dedicated
policies for cooperatives

↳ streamlining efforts
dedicated to cooperatives

↳ Ensuring fund,
infrastructure is
present.

↳ Easing issues like -
credit availability

↳ Bringing technological advancement
in cooperatives.



Cooperatives like - Amul, Motherdairy,
show that they can enhance rural development
model can be replicated in other sectors (than
dairy to get desired results.

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)

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

10

NGT was established in 2010 with aim of fast-resolution of environmental disputes.

The role of NGT is not limited to merely adjudication but extends beyond :-

↳ It has capacity to suo-moto take cognisance of any issue of importance (environmental issue)

↳ meanwhile it enjoys special powers to conduct inquiry

↳ NGT can also levy fine, punishment for certain offences.

↳ It has given orders to governments for implementing certain policies

to check environmental degradation .

eg : NCT order to ban fire crackers .

But despite these powers, NCT
sometimes faces certain issues like :-

↳ High no. of pending cases .

↳ High no. of external departments (90)

which slows the speed .

↳ low capability , technological obsolescence .

To tackle these limitations
measures like :-

- Use of ICT to solve environmental matters

- Involving of civil society, university,
NGO working in direction of
environment conservation .

NCT is an excellent, specialised organisation,
to utilise its full capability, capacity
development needs to be done .

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

NFHS-5 highlights several
demographic changes like :-

- ↳ lowering of TFR to 2.0
- ↳ Higher sex ratio (~~1040~~)
- ↳ higher no. of youth population
- ↳ low child sex ratio (929) highlighting low no. of girls in future.

Due to reduction in TFR to 2.0, population is expected to be stabilised in near future.

In this respect, population control ~~direct~~ legislations are less of need as :-

- ↳ Aggressive population control mechanism will cause low labour population in future.
- ↳ It may lower TFR more, which can become problematic (eg-china)

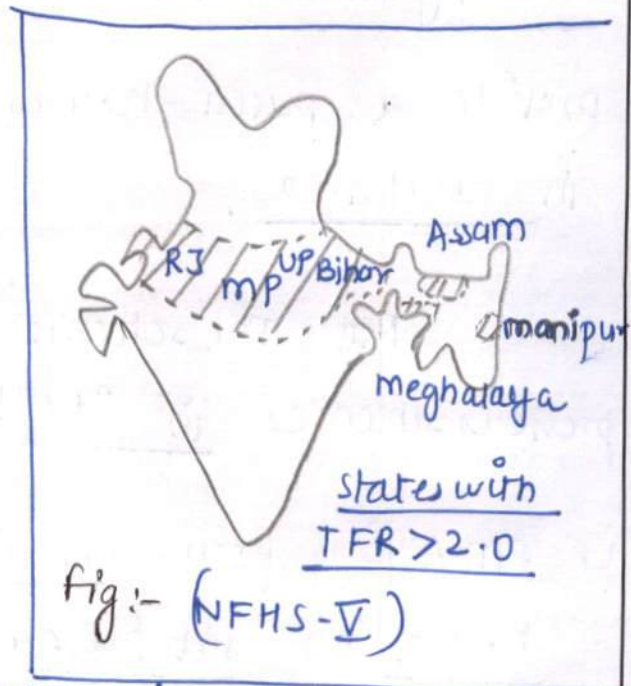
↳ ~~The~~ such legislations will divert attention & fund to a less necessary cause than immediate issues.

↳ But as the TFR of few states are still ~~ten~~ that greater than 2.0, demographic policies cannot be completely neglected.

A balanced measures are needed as :—

- ↳ promote population control but by socio-economic development.
- ↳ No strict population control legislation must be at place.
- ↳ Promote nutrition, health, prenatal care in population policy.

Thus demographic policies in India need to be more comprehensive & inclusive.



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

PMAY-G or Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin is aimed to provide a pucca-house to every household in rural area.

~~The~~ The scheme differs from its previous schemes in its design as :—

- ↳ PMAY-G focus on allocation of houses on subsidised form with the owner entitled to give some portion.
- ↳ The scheme transfers the accountability of quality house creation on the beneficiary — as beneficiary remains the caretaker even during construction.

↳ It controls corruption by DBT, and ensuring partial subsidy.

↳ The issue of bogus ~~data~~ claims became less.

Due to this PMAY-G has successfully created record rural houses and helped in :-

- Improving standard of living
- Better amenities in rural area.
(PURA)
- capacity building.

Along with this schemes like MGNREGA, JalJeevan mission ensure quality of life in rural area.

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

Nutritional status in

India is poor, as highlighted by NFHS-IV. According to it, ~~also~~ 57% of children and 57% of total women are anemic. stunting stands at 35% and about 19% children are wasted.

Nutritional status in India ~~is~~ has always been a matter of threat as:—

- ↳ It pushes India in to cycle of hidden hunger.
- ↳ It increases disease vulnerability,
- ↳ It lowers human capability by hindering cognitive abilities.
- ↳ It also proves to be a threat for women empowerment & gender.

justice .

↳ A poor nutritional status hampers India's capability to use its demographic dividend .

measures to address nutritional crisis

- ↳ diversity of agriculture —
millets, coarse grain cultivation be promoted .
- ↳ diversity in PDS, mid day meal —
shifting focus only from rice/wheat .
- ↳ Including dairy, eggs in MDM .
- ↳ Ensuring quality of MDM by parents,
teacher, ~~so~~ community cooperation .
- ↳ Incentivise localised sourcing of nutritional
food, veggies in school .
- ↳ Promote school garden .
- ↳ women education, increase awareness .

Nutrition is basic requirement to
utilise demographic dividend in India .

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

India is country with large number of working population. Its demography is expected to peak in 2050.

Health and

skill and education are two pillars to encash the population as :-

- ↳ provide the skilled population demand in industry
- ↳ Enhance employability
- ↳ Improve human ~~resource~~ resource utilisation.
- ↳ utilisation of population in diverse segment (agri, industry, technology, IT).

* Government has launched

various initiatives to address the growing demand of skill.

RISE and EQUIP, aim to improve skill development among youths and improve their employability by academia-industry linkage, promote vocational training. These schemes can help youths utilise their potential. and contribute in process of 4th IR, greeneconomy generation and in realisation of india's goal of becoming a \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

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

ASEAN block has been an important ~~had~~ partner of India.

Importance in Act East policy

Act east policy of India aims to improve India's relation with its Eastern partners, with ASEAN being central focus.

- It aims to improve trade with ASEAN members.
- Increase economic activities in N^o East India by involvement of ~~Asean~~ ASEAN nations like myanmar (Kaladan multimodal project).
- It also aims to strengthen strategic cooperation with ASEAN nations.

Importance in SAQAR)

SAQAR initiative is aimed at providing security in Indian ocean to ensure a safe IOR.

↳ ASEAN countries form important members in IOR.

↳ To ~~check~~ check rising dominance of china in IOR

↳ To ~~bring~~ make India as net security provider.

ASEAN nations are important for trade, diplomacy & strategic considerations

Thus, their role in India's policies is important.

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

Arctic Region is important centre with huge energy resources, geostrategic importance and connectivity chokepoint.

China's polar silk road initiative

- It aims to establish Chinese control in polar region.
- Through the initiative, China aims to control northern trade routes.
- It also tries to encash the energy potential in Arctic.
- Moreover, ~~A~~ Importance of Arctic also lies in maintaining global image of china, as USA, Russia

also aim to control Arctic .

Implications for India :

- ↳ China's Polar silk Road initiative is against India's aim to maintain global rule based order .
- ↳ It ~~will~~ will hamper India's access to North and also prove difficult for energy , trade route .
- ↳ It will also impact India's connectivity project with Russia .
- ↳ It will increase dominance of China and will prove to be a step in becoming a ~~gt~~ global power .

Thus polar silk route needs to be checked by cooperation among countries like India, USA, Russia .

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

separate of power refers to separate jurisdiction of executive, legislative and judiciary :

Separation of power in US :-

- ↳ strict demarcation, no overlap
- ↳ The ~~legislature~~ executive is not responsible to legislature.
- ↳ Executive is headed by Presidents who himself chooses his staff from outside the government.

Separation of power in UK :-

- ↳ UK has a unitary form of government
- ↳ The executive is responsible to legislature
- ↳ Due to no written constitution

there lies a overlap between powers of legislative and judiciary executive.

separation of power in India

In India separation of power is limited in sense that there are few grey areas :-

- ↳ Executive is responsible to legislature (art 74)
- ↳ Dual membership of Parliamentarians.
- ↳ Absence of clearcut demarcation of role.
- ↳ Even judiciary enjoys some legislative power
eg - vishakha guidelines by Judiciary
- ↳ The executive enjoys some legislative power in form of delegated legislation.

↳ The executive (permanent) enjoys some majesterial powers.

↳ There lies a zone of overlap between all three limbs in some form.

although, such overlap is limited and the separation of power concept is largely maintained

- Supreme court in Golak Nath case accepted separation of Power as basic feature of constitution.
- Art 50 of DPSP, encourages government to ~~maintained~~ maintain separation of power blw executive & judiciary.

Thus, separation of power in India is limited due to exceptions.

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

Electoral system in

India traces power from ~~art 34~~ ~~art 35~~ constitution which est Election commission as main authority responsible for elections.

In contemporary times, electoral system faces certain key issues :-

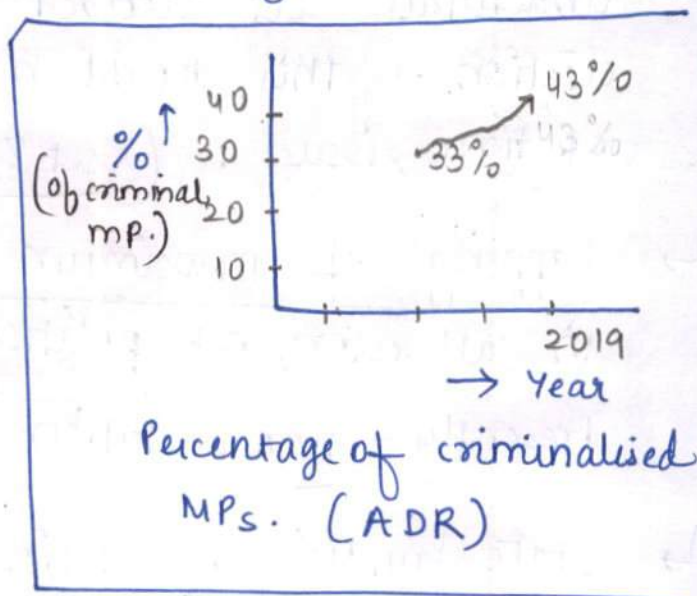
↳ Use of money & muscle power
↳ Rising criminalisation of politics.

↳ Decline in multiparty

↳ corruption in election funding

↳ Based on parochial

issues - caste, religion loyalties.



To check on these issues RPA act 1951
has certain provisions like :

- disqualification of MP
- provision of model code of conduct
- free & fair elections without booth capturing etc.

Certain amendments are require to
address the rising issues :-

- ↳ Presently convicted ^{Politicians} MPs are banned but
undertrials are allowed to contest
election. This should have a limit
of time, issues. (sect 8A of RPA)
- ↳ Capping of maximum expenditure
in all sector, by political parties.
Presently - transportation cost is not capped.
- ↳ state funding of election to provide
level playing field to all players

- ↳ Amendment in model code of conduct to include parochial tendencies as disqualification.
- ↳ Described limit and clearcut demarcation of role of state officials - curb misuse by ruling party
- ↳ Declare fake declaration about asset & liabilities as disqualification

⇒ In To make elections more fair, other measures like :-

- ↳ Independent ECI - with own staff and budget.
- ↳ more digitalised elections, maintaining of electoral rolls.
- ↳ clearcut ~~the~~ model code of conduct.

Free & fair elections are bedrock of democracy ∴ govt must take steps to reform elections.

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 group of like minded people who come together to impact the legislation, execution in their favour.

Pressure group play important role in governance

↳ In giving voice to unheard

↳ ~~that~~ strengthening democracy

↳ Representing deprived

eg - marila shashaktikaran morcha.

↳ ~~Rather~~ Input to legislative process eg - farmer's bill

↳ maintaining accountability

↳ Robust policy mechanism.

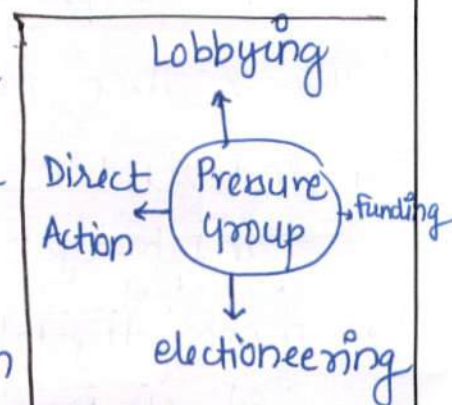


fig:-
method of
action of
Pressure
group.

But there have been some issues
in these pressure group :-

- ↳ leadership by communal / religious leaders — based upon narrow interest
- ↳ sometimes leadership demand extra-democratic actions by people.
- ↳ The groups include ~~well~~ well-offs and the deprived section remain unrepresented
- ↳ funding is often not transparent
- ↳ These groups sometimes support desired party through funding → increase in corruption.
- ↳ The interest of minority group is unrepresented
eg- * Sayukta Kisan morcha —
considered representative of big farmers
- ↳ the process followed is sometimes

against spirit of ~~the~~ democracy

eg- lobbying is sometimes favours
crony capitalism.

↳ leads to legislation favouring some
groups.

eg- Trade group, ASSOCHAM
impacting legislation.

To utilise pressure group as a ~~de~~
way of welfare some measures can
be taken like :-

↳ Delimiting role

↳ Transparency in funding

↳ Representation of all sections.

↳ Presence of different group in same
interest area.

Pressure group are important
to keep democracy on track $\therefore$ steps are needed
to make it more relevant.

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

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

were formed by 74th constitutional amendment act.

Many reforms are brought by central & state government to overhaul of ULBs like - filling of vacancies, delegation of funds.

Despite this several challenges remain like :-

- ↳ Low power delegation.
- ↳ Low power to taxation, dependent on state govt & central govt for fund.
- ↳ State govt populist measures to give up taxes for wote bank.
- ↳ After GST, many tax ended (eg - octroi)

- ↳ presence of parallel parastatal bodies
eg- Jal board, ~~vidut~~ vidut board
- ↳ ceremonial position of mayor.
- ↳ lack of staff, high vacancies.
- ↳ overlapping jurisdiction of various tiers of ULBs.
- ↳ Sometimes jurisdiction of ULB and panchayats ~~overlap~~ overlap in lower level.
- ↳ Rising unplanned urban expansion
— Issue of lack of ~~coord~~ coordination between states.
- ↳ Inefficiency, due to lack of training of staff.
- ↳ Inaccessibility to local people.

To address these challenges, ~~the~~ some measures can be taken like :-

- ↳ more delegation of fund, more taxation right.
- ↳ filling of vacancies.
- ↳ ~~clearcut~~ clearcut demarcation of jurisdiction.
- ↳ clear power delegation by state government.
- ↳ mandatory audits.
- ↳ check corruption, nexus with politicians.
- ↳ Proper training.

ULBs ~~are~~ need to be more efficient as urbanisation in India is growing at rapid rate (35% presently urbanised). Thus reforms are need of hour.

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

Governance in India is based upon welfare motives guided by Directive Principles of state policy (art 38)

welfare initiatives embody civil rights and empower people :—

- ↳ schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, mid day meal are aimed to improve education along with ~~sub~~ empowerment.
- ↳ initiatives like NFS-2013 (PDS), PM Garib Kalyan Yojana prevent collapse of social order by ensuring food security.
- ↳ Policies in form of Pension scheme (Atal Pension), social security (Prayashni),

maternity benefit ensure govt's obligation towards ~~the~~ certain section

while on the other hand,
freebies have negative impact as
they cultivate patron-client syndrome :-

↳ freebies are usually accompanied
by parochial loyalties.

eg- freebies in election for favouring
a party.

↳ The hamper the overall development
of the acceptor by happening,
increasing dependencies.

↳ the government practicing so,
usually acts as patron & utilises
the group negatively eg- vote bank
politics.

↳ It also hinders the social development by creating factionism among the beneficiaries.

To control such tendencies, government must focus on welfare motive :-

↳ Promote human development (health, education)

↳ Encourage active-welfare rather than passive aid lending

eg - replacing subsidy with improving infrastructure in agriculture.

↳ creation of environment which favours welfare instead of freebies.

Thus, welfare must be multidimensional & not be misinterpreted with freebies.

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 or Non govt organisations
are formally registered organisations
aiming to render social service.

NGOs are integral part of
nation's developmental ethos as :-

- ↳ They act as bridge ~~to~~ between people and government.
- ↳ NGOs raise voice of deprived section.
- ↳ They fill the gap between government's capability & people's demand.
- ↳ NGOs work for a special cause, which usually remains neglected.
eg- cry foundation for child right.
- ↳ They also aid govt ~~and~~ efforts in

certain areas

eg - goonj NGO for disaster management.

But ~~the~~ NGOs sometimes get involved
in activities which hamper development :-

- ↳ heaven for black money.
- ↳ lack of transparency in funding.
- ↳ involved in corrupt practices.
- ↳ Practically defunct ^{on} ground.
- ↳ Foreign funding which remains a
thread of corruption.
- ↳ Absence of a proper modus operandi,
misuse of govt funding.

To curb these activities, government
has duty and authority to check on
NGOs involved in unacceptable activities :-

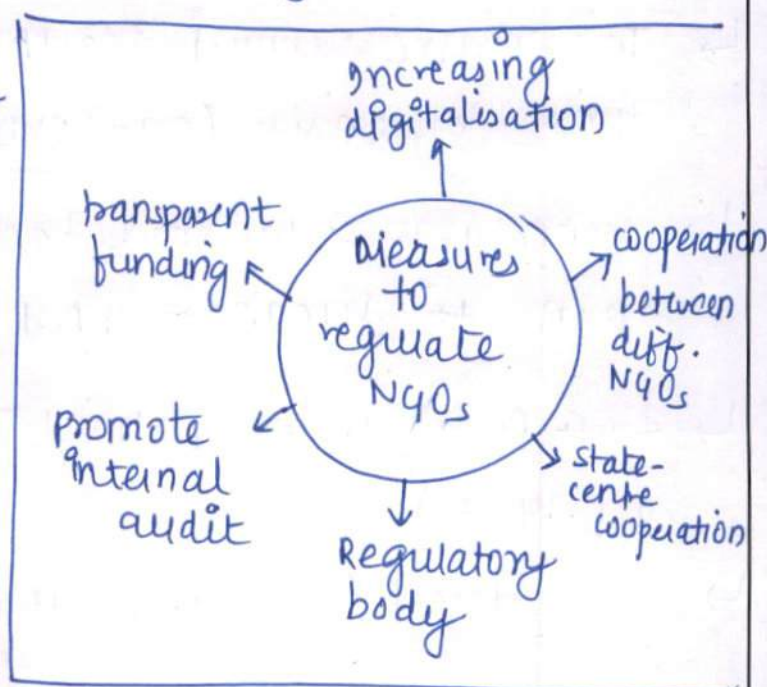
- ↳ foreign funded NGO which aim to bring
social-unrest, anti-state sentiments

(FCRA, FEMA)

- ↳ Regulation of registration, and functioning (eg- Darpan portal)
- ↳ Banning NGO which are seen to be involved in such activities.
- ↳ Regulate transparency in domestic funding

This is in line with government's interest to ensure national interest, security; authority as democratic government; and constitutional duty to maintain sovereignty, unity-integrity & welfare of nation.

Thus, democratically working NGOs are need of hour.



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

Healthcare in India is in developing stage with merely 1.6% of GDP spent on healthcare.

There is a need to focus on development of all 3 level of healthcare as :-

- ↳ Rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD).
- ↳ To ensure robust healthcare in time of crisis (eg-COVID pandemic)
- ↳ secondary sector still faces a huge gap in ~~the~~ demand-supply of services.
- ↳ ~~lack~~ Poor doctor patient ratio.
(1:1467)
- ↳ To develop India as hub of medical tourism.

↳ Rising geriatrics population (8.6% presently)

But, the need to focus on
improving primary healthcare is more
as :-

↳ A robust primary healthcare (PHC) system
ensures that secondary & tertiary healthcare
is also ~~also~~ accessible.

↳ wide range of problems ~~is~~ can be
tackled if PHCs are developed.

↳ developed PHC can cater better in time
of crisis

eg: During COVID-many PHCs were
converted to emergency centres.

↳ still majority population (65%) lies in
villages - where even PHCs remain at
poor condition.

↳ PHCs can ensure - child nutrition
women nutrition, ~~institutional~~ institutional

delivery, neonatal care, minor health issue - which ~~is~~ is need of hour.

↳ developed PHC network will ensure proper vaccination, immunisation.

Thus proper PHC development will automatically revive healthcare system.

measures like :-

↳ Training of midwife, ASHA worker to assist PHC, in case of personnel shortage.

↳ Improving connectivity.

↳ Infrastructure development.

↳ utilising private cooperation, CSR.

↳ Including Ngo.

Healthcare development is first step in ensuring a well developed nation.

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

India remains home to
1/3rd of global child bride.

child marriage is practiced in
India specially in few ~~more~~ dense pockets in
~~the~~ Punjab Rajasthan, UP, Bihar.

Reasons of existing child marriage

- ↳ Patriarchial society, feudal mindset.
- ↳ social dictats (eg- khaps) which make
image of daughter as burden.
- ↳ lack of education, literacy specially
in women.
- ↳ cultural practices
eg- Akha teef in Rajasthan - even
administration fails to control mass.
- ↳ failure of administrative machinery

to implement law.

- ↳ COVID-19 and related impacts -
job loss and closing of schools
causing burden of child marriage -
about 5000 child marriage cases being
reported during lockdown.
- ↳ Poverty, unemployment & social issues
like - harassment of girl child, etc.

Due to this, following impacts are visible :-

- ↳ Increasing ~~and~~ female foeticide,
infanticide
- ↳ *Teen-pregnancy → high mortality.
- ↳ malnutrition in mother & child.
- ↳ lack of education among girls.
- ↳ loss of potential demographic
dividend
- ↳ cases of sexual harassment, violence.

due to lack of awareness about right.

Measures like Prohibition of child marriage, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao are

already taken, but to address problem holistically, foll. measures can be taken:—

- ↳ checking social dictats, khaps
- ↳ Awareness drives
- ↳ Using Panchayat, community led change.

eg - Piplanti in Rajasthan - Panchayat plants 111 tree and secures money for 20 yrs on birth of a girl child ⇒ helped to curb child marriage & harassment.

- ↳ Strict implementation of law.
- ↳ Compulsory registration of marriages.
- ↳ Use of social media, movies, TV serials.
- ↳ continuing effort to educate girls.

child marriage is worst form of violence, ∴ govt & community must come together to fight it.

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

Central Asian countries

are one of most important partners for India.

Significance

- ↳ Energy security (oil, gas).
- ↳ Counter Terror operations.
- ↳ Geostrategic importance.
- ↳ cultural significance, people to people ties.

Despite the significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with central Asia because :-

- ↳ ~~the~~ Absence of direct connectivity.
- ↳ Issues of contention - Rakatan gange.
- ↳ ~~Past~~ Pakistan acting as hindrance to reach central Asian countries.

Lack of equal trade ties → skewed
in favour of central Asian countries.

↳ Political Instability — which makes any
cooperation difficult.

↳ Terrorism — which causes collapse of
any effort taken.

↳ Difference in alignment
eg — many countries are part of
Islamic ~~comp~~ organisation, while India
is not.

To harness the available potential
and deepen ties, following steps
can be taken:—

↳ Improving trade relations, India's
share must also be focused to be
improved.

- ↳ Improving people to people contacts.
- ↳ counter terror ~~ap~~ measures be implemented ~~agg~~ strictly.
- ↳ Improvement in connectivity -
(Iran route)
- ↳ Invest in increasing investment in central Asian countries.
- ↳ Improving India's claim to enter in Islamic cooperation.

central Asian countries remain
im.important, considering the growing
energy needs of India ∴ ties need
to be strengthened.

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

15

Sri Lanka is important neighbour with maritime boundary with India.

Recent times, various concerns have arisen in Indo-sri Lanka relationship :-

- ↳ ~~Rising~~ Rising cases of fisherman conflict, crossing border due to lack of visible border.
- ↳ Issue of Tamilian Rights in Sri Lanka - Tamils are minority and their right is neglected.
- ↳ Rising dominance of China, use of chequebook diplomacy and development of Hambantota as important node of string of pearls.

↳ poor trade relations - low trade than capacity.

↳ Sri Lanka being a neighbour & its role in Indian ocean, its importance for India is great for :-

- ↳ maintaining rule based order in maritime region of (Indian ocean).
- ↳ checking china's neo-imperial motives.
- ↳ To ~~ensure~~ ensure rights of coastal communities and farmers.
- ↳ improve trade.
- ↳ Realise India's aim of being a Net security provider in Indian Ocean Region.

To fulfill these aims, India needs to deepen ties, following measures

can be taken in this regard :-

- ↳ Increasing trade relations .
- ↳ Addressing the issue of fisherman by using technology (eg-geotagging, mobile applications)
- ↳ Increasing investment in Sri Lanka .
- ↳ India can leverage its capacity of being a food supplier in the crisis struck Sri Lanka (banning of chemical agriculture in Sri Lanka) ,
- ↳ It can also improve people to people to people ties to strengthen relationship .

The collaboration between India & China is need of hour to maintain a safe, secure & equal IOR .