



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. : 175 917

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YASHARTH SHEKHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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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)					



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)

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

10

Article 22 provides 2 types of detention. Detention after crime and detention before crime. It is the detention before the commission of crime which is called PREVENTIVE DETENTION.

Many laws have operationalised it. National Security Act, erstwhile MISA etc.

Issues with it

① Hurts other fundamental right especially freedom of movement, & right to equality of treatment.

② Hurts liberty

③ Hurts the right of Habeas Corpus

④ Creates a weapon in the arms of

executive to be used to hunt down political opposition.

- ⑤ Indicates the tendency to create a police state as against the ~~Con~~ constitutionalism dictates by our makers

Why is it needed

- ① In States like, the politico-social conditions ~~are~~ necessitates such law in view of militant violence.
- ② It may also be needed to safeguard liberty of other people who may be hurt by person in custody
- ③ It is used for extraordinary measure in extraordinary circumstance.

SC has clarified that right under Constitution are paramount but not absolute. Thus the law should be used with extreme caution.

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

India has 67% of under prisoners as undertrials, whose cases have not come to fruitful conclusion.

Reasons

- ① Slow working of police investigation
- ② Slow criminal-justice system
- ③ Pendency of court with 4 crore pendency in subordinate courts, >1 lakh in High courts and 60K in SC.
- ④ ~~Lack~~ Summary arrests by police-offers for minor crime
- ⑤ Lack of money on part of undertrial to secure bond
- ⑥ Lack of priority to case pendency

especially of poor while rich like
Aryan Khan can have day to day
hearing on account of proper legal
representation.

Measure taken

- ① ARC recommended create separate
branch to investigate case and law &
order issue → some step have been taken
- ② e-Courts → to ↓ time required to
deal with it (Use of Tele-law)
- ③ SC has issued injunctions warning against
summary arrest.
- ④ Lok Adalats to reduce the burden of
SC, HC and other ~~and~~ courts
- ⑤ Nyaya Mitra app to provide effective
access to lawyer on pro-bono basis
to help secure bail
It is high^{ting}, it is dealt with.

3.

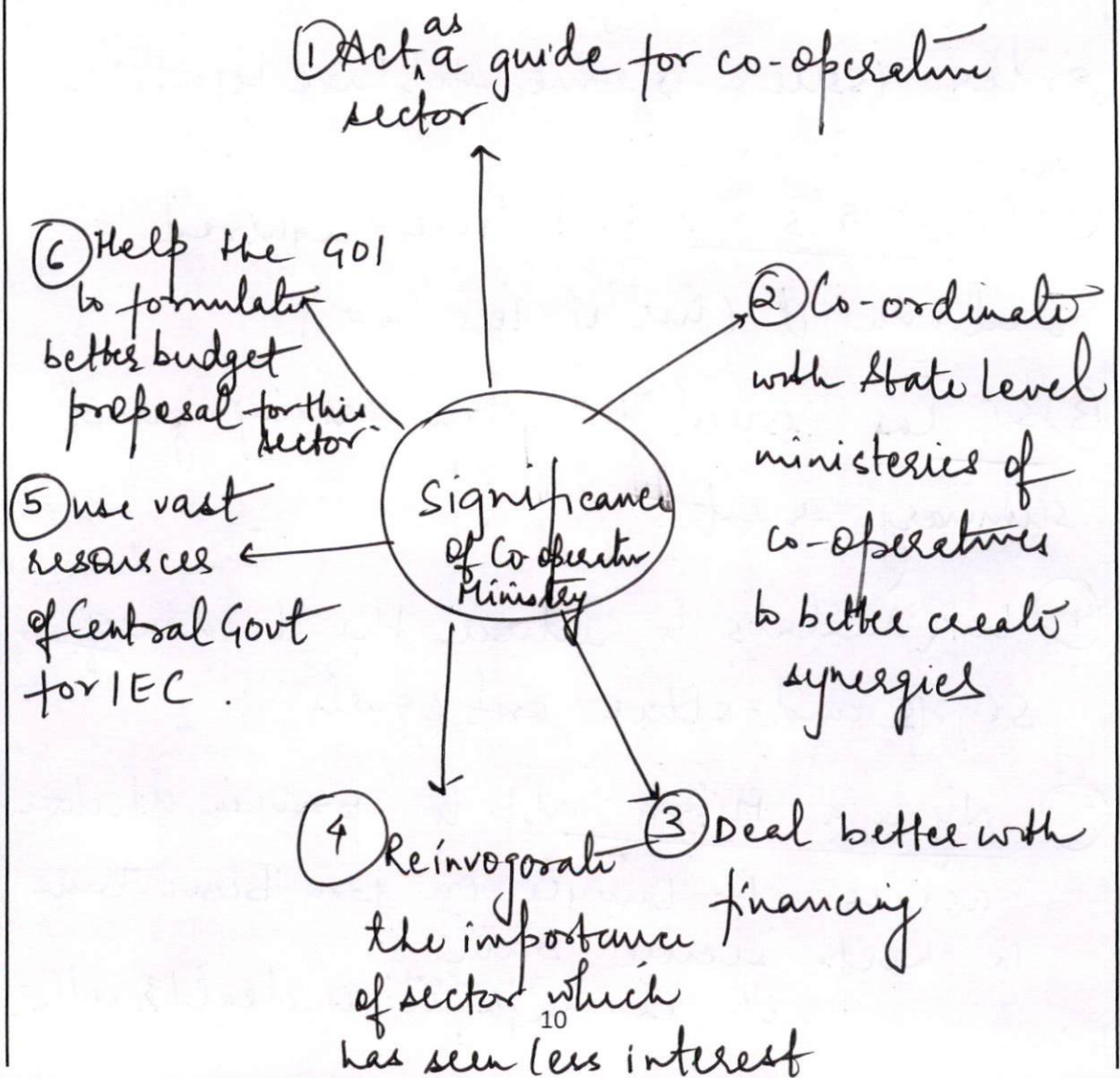
भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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J.C. Kumareppa Committee had recommended Co-operatives. Co-operative are formed when people they come together and pool their resources to create scale and then divide the profit as per their contribution.



Significance

- ① Helps to overcome small size of average landholding in India at 1.16 ha
- ② Create scale factor \Rightarrow profit \uparrow
- ③ Help in mechanisation as large tractor can be used on farms which are big
- ④ Help introduce scale in purchasing input \Rightarrow \downarrow cost \rightarrow \uparrow profit
- ⑤ \downarrow the demand for loan waiver then that money could be used for farm investment which is lacking in India
- ⑥ Create space for commercial farming in India on lines of commercial grain farming of USA

Thus it should be implemented as recommended by
11 Niti Aayag 3 year guide

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 passed under Art 21
empower National Green Tribunal to
effectively deal with environmental issues.

By :

- ① Redressing the dispute eg. CPCB and factories emitting pollutant
- ② Create awareness amongst stakeholders
- ③ Decide on the limits of EIA
- ④ Act as a watchdog of sustainable development practices
- ⑤ It has pro-active or exhibited judicial activism in banning diesel vehicle older than 10 or sale of vehicle of BS IV from 2020.

⑥ It thus complements the efforts of Moefcc.

It is sui-generis because:

- ① Art 21 enables to exercise vast undefined power
- ② Can initiate case on suo motu basis eg. dealing Sr Sri Rawi Shankar event on Yamuna Flood Plain.
- ③ It has the capacity to invite expert opinion eg on use of R.O. system which waste a lot of water.

However inspite of this:

- ① It's order are often not adhered to.
- ② failed to deal with Delhi smog issue every winter.
- ③ lack of vacancy hurt
- ④ lack of access → situated in Delhi primary.

The need of the hour is to strengthen it.

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

NFHS-5 released ~~later~~ recently has indicated that TFR fallen from 2.2 to 2.0. Which is indeed below that replacement level of 2.1.

⇒ Population control legislation are not needed because :

- ① Already $TFR < 2.1$.
- ② May create demographic disturbance as was seen in USA
- ③ May create gender disparity as people (going by son-wish preference) will prefer male over female ⇒ foeticide of female
- ④ India is ~~is~~ signatory to International Insteri Conference and on Population and Development and thus it does not subscribe to target based approach
- ⑤ It may lead to additional pressure

or poor families who are either not aware of contraceptive or can't afford one, though unmet need has come down from 13 to 9%, it is still high.

6) Put additional pressure on female for Tubectomy as men vasectomy usually not resorted to.

Why it may still be needed

- ① High population burden already leading over crowding, high population, high pollution etc
- ② Right of present generation to live honorably
- ③ Incentive based system like the one announced by UP are not enforceable but still incentives.
- ④ Need of govt to adhere to COP26 goal of net 0 by 2070 can't be adhere to without controlling poplto population
∴ It is therefore, a debate is needed to tackle issue better.

6.

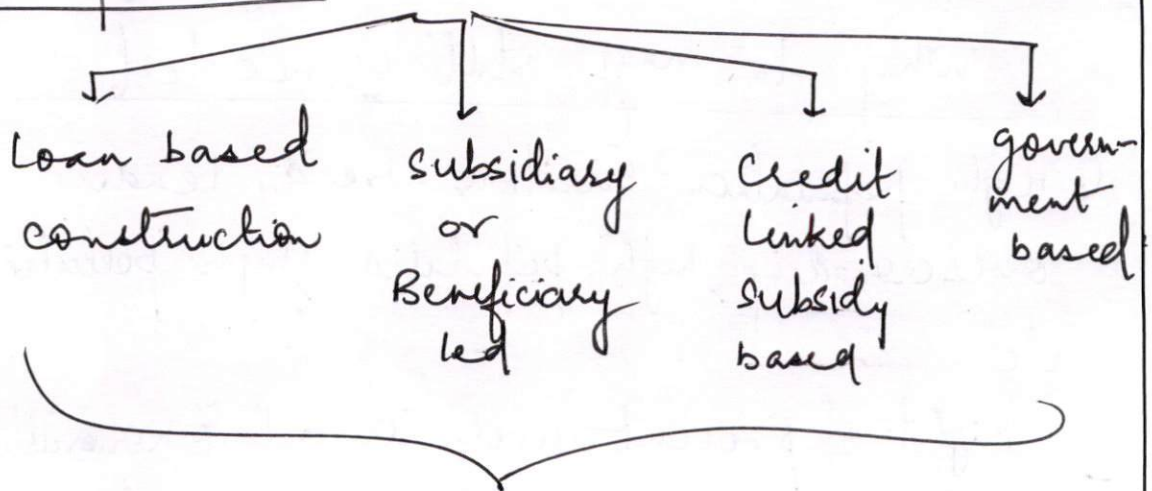
PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

PMAY-Gramin is a scheme under a Ministry of Rural Development which focuses on rural house construction in rural areas as defined by census 2011.

Design of PMAY-G has many components:



post 2014 → These designs were adopted.

Earlier Indira Awas Yojana primary focus on govt based construction in which GOI collaborated with state govt to decide how to construct, who will construct, how many, where

and when. This was not effective.

- ① ↑ bureaucratisation of process
- ② ↓ incentive to complete early
- ③ ↓ role of banks
- ④ ↓ role of digital initiative like Digital

India

- ⑤ ~~↓ role of~~ Absence of DBT
- ⑥ ↓ role of pvt sector

However PMAY-G has the

- benefit of
- ① DBT based payment
 - ② Digital payment
 - ③ Drone enabled inspection
 - ④ use of GIS to track Rural housing construction
 - ⑤ Role of beneficiary inclusion + pvt sector has added incentives to work fast.

✓ All these have ensured the success of PMAY-G over 1AY

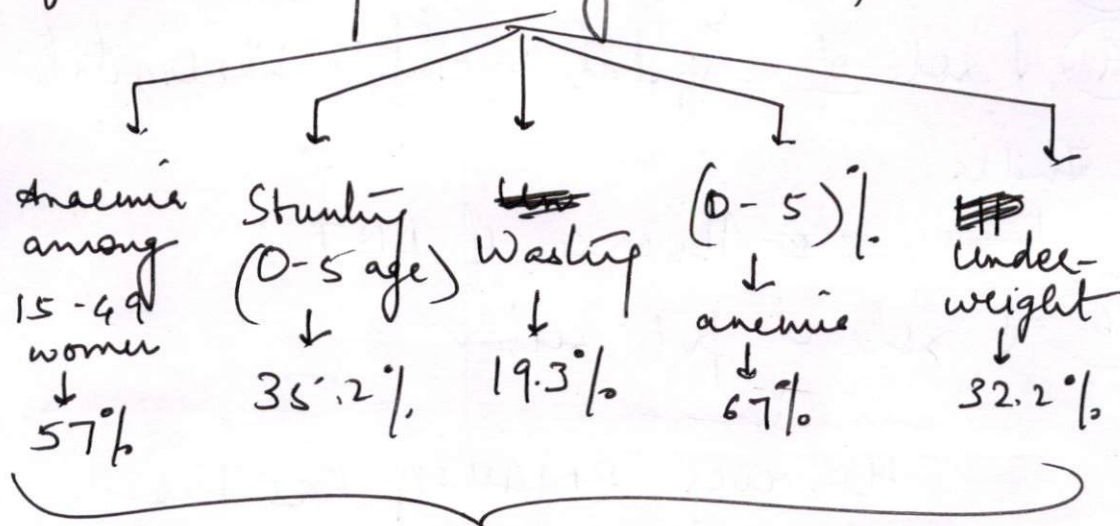
7.

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

India has had the problem of ^{ensuring} nutritional security for a very period of time. Depicted by NFHS-5,



Poor status of nutrition led to this.

Why?

- ① Poverty as MPI of NITI say 26% of India is multi-dimensionally poor
- ② Lack of diversification diet with focus primarily on wheat/Rice
- ③ Poor coverage of FSA with exclusion and inclusion error
- ④ Corruption in public distribution system

(5) Absence of gender equality \Rightarrow poor maternal health \Rightarrow poor child health

(6) Micro-nutrient deficiency exhibited as "Hidden Hunger".

(7) Prevalence ~~on~~ of Child Marriage \Rightarrow (23%)
 \downarrow job for women \Rightarrow less empowerment

It is because of this reason we rank 103/119 countries in Global Hunger Index

Measures

(1) Dietary Diversification through Poshan Abhiyan

(2) Arresting Micro-nutrient deficiency through PDS (6) DBT to purchase food

(3) Adding egg/protein to diet as recently done by Karnataka govt

(4) \downarrow exclusion and inclusion error in PDS + \downarrow corruption in the same (5) Ensuring gender equality + arresting child marriage (recent proposal to age of marriage) is good

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Rise stands for Revitalising Infra and Systems in Education which is aimed at dealing some of most problem of education sector.

EQUIP is world bank supported scheme Ed for Educational Quality Improvement and upgradational purposes.

They will help us tackle the following issue:

- ① ↓ low ^{expenditure} ~~infra~~ as less than 1.2% of GDP
- ② Poor infra especially at primary level.
- ③ * poor teaching training and lack of adequately qualified teacher

(4) low pupil/Teacher ratio

(5) lack of access of content in e-medium especially in context of Pandemic:

(6) ↑ the access to education especially in view of New Education Policy to attain high enrolment ~~under~~ under Higher Education

They will help us achieve this by:

① complementing NEP

(2) expanding access to e-content by infra expenditure

(3) ↑ pupil/Teacher ratio

(4) better infra

(5) Providing multidisciplinary education in consonance with MERU (NEP)

(6) ↑ expenditure to 6% as NEP envisage

Thus to achieve \$5 Trillion economy, we need better system of education

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 is the fulcrum of our Act East Policy as:

- ① It is politically connected to ASEAN through Myanmar
- ② It acts as a platform for engagement with S.E. Asia
- ③ Culture, Commerce and Connectivity ties are exhibited. Kaladan Multi-modal transit transport corridor for eg.
- ④ To activate Act East Policy, Govt can tap into existing discontent among ASEAN about Chinese imperialist design in South China Sea.
- ⑤ Potential for trade is beyond what we have achieved till

ASEAN - Sagar

Sagar stands for security and

Growth for all in the region. It is reflected with ASEAN:

- ① It can enable ASEAN to effectively counter Chinese designs on maritime front.
- ② Sagre can act as link b/w Quad and ASEAN.
- ③ Sagre can enable ASEAN and India to effectively collaborate as "Net Security Provider".
- ④ Sagre has potentiality to developing blue economy with ASEAN.

However, both these initiatives faced headwinds as:

- ① Presence of Communist govts in Cambodia not willing to give up balance over China.
- ② Huge trade link b/w ASEAN and China.
- ③ China's debt to ASEAN as per BRI.
- ④ China's military prowess may deter such success.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China BRI and Maritime Silk route have found expression in Polar Areas as Polar Silk Route.

China is enhancing its collab in the region as:

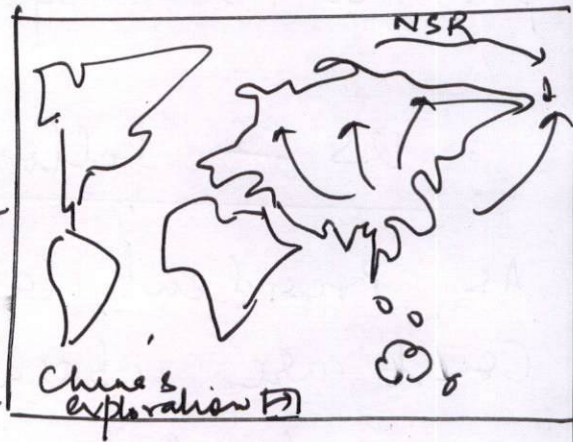
- ① It is already an ~~member~~ observer on ARCTIC COUNCIL
- ② Enhanced ties with Russia post American sanction if after Crimean takeover by Russia
- ③ Already existing collaboration b/w Russia and China as "Power of Siberia" pipeline is operation
- ④ Russia's reach for investor in far East Siberia has found a votary in China
- ⑤ Russia is looking for partner to explore Northern Sea Route with China

6) Bypass of China's east coast to Bering Street and Kamchatka provides greater access.

7) China's Malacca Dilemma offer opportunity to explore oil/gas transport at other place

Implication

1) India's investment as part of Eastern Economic Forum to develop Chennai - Vorkhoyansk route maybe affected.



2) Create dissension b/w India - Russia as trade apart defence is poor b/w India and Russ

3) Hurt India's mission in Norway's ~~By~~ Islands near Svalbard.

4) Further deteriorate already bad loc with China.

5) India's deal with Rosneft to find alternative source route for oil may be affected.

6) Create new competition space with China

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

Montesquieu propounded
the theory of Separation of Power to
protect liberty, end arbitrariness and
promote stability

US — followed with spirit

As President, Congress and Supreme Court are separate and do not encroach upon each other's power

→ President & his cabinet → not members of Congress ⇒ Congress can't remove them except by Impeachment

→ SC has the power to declare law unconstitutional as per "due process of law"

→ Congress can pass without interference from President

It is in US that separation of power has been followed in the most truthful sense.

UK — never followed in UK
purely

- ① Executive is composed from legislature \Rightarrow House of Commons can remove a PM.
- ② No separate Supreme Court existed till 1st October 2009. Even today, it is not as powerful as US Supreme Court. However it did reverse Boris Johnson dissolution of session.
- ③ Role of House of Lords in Judicial process cast a doubt on independence of Judiciary.

India has followed it, ^{with} large
exceptions

①

Executive
composed
from
legislature
↓
violation of
Theory of
separation

Judiciary
is separate
and
independent
from
legislature
and
executive

⇒ theory
works in
principle
+
Judge
select
themselves

Executive
is accountable
to legislature
and may
be removed
by Lok Sabha
⇒ Violation of
Theory

+ legislature impeaching judges again
hinges on Theory †

Sui-generis system are indeed
the result of local history

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

Representation of People Act 1950, 1951 form the pillarstone of our electoral polity. But many issues persist in the electoral dimension:

① Lack of power on part of ECI to de-register political parties

② Exemption of political parties from RTI

③ Exemption of political parties to display their donation if received from Electoral Bonds

④ No bar on political politician from contesting inspite very serious crimes of Pappu Yadav.

⑤ No procedure to hold simultaneous election leads to high expenditure on election &

⑥ ~~No~~ lack of ²⁹ defined power to

these violating Moral Code of conduct

① lack of common electoral roll for elections to state, General and local level. creating issue for voters.

② less space/less no. of time window open to register for election card only once throughout the year.

Reforms needed

① A framework for single electoral roll as recently agreed (ECI in 1999)

② ~~§~~ Provision for simultaneous elections (PM Modi invocation)

③ creating separate courts to deal with serious case against politician + or giving power to ECI to bar such candidates

④ ↓ the scope to fight election from

2 seats as it add to additional expenses.

- ⑤ Giving more teeth to ECI to ~~has~~ de-register a political party
- ⑥ Provision may be created explicitly for ~~the~~ political parties to come under scanner of RTI.
- ⑦ More effective power to ECI to track election expenses.
- ⑧ State funding of election can also be introduced (NCRWC 2001 recommended it)
- ⑨ EVM + VVPAT may be extended to all election to ensure fair election

At All this will go a long to ensure not only free and fair election but ^{also} a vibrant democracy.

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 Group are a group of people who come together because they want to act as a collective voice to push forward their interest. Sanyukta Kisan Morcha which led the recently cancelled farm protest is a pressure group to push for AGRARIAN Interest.

Issues

① Lack of transparency in funding. It was alleged that SKM was received fund from Khalistani Groups to create violence on Jan 26.

② Lack of representativeness. Though SKM is a farmer collective yet

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

its representativeness is questionable given its restriction to Punjab, Haryana and Western UP.

(3) Anti-Reform of SKM against farm bills.

(4) No RTI applicability of pressure groups.

(5) Use of pressure group for anti-development purpose of Greenpeace led pressure group against Kudankulam Nuclear Plant.

(6) Pressure group organised around narrow interest like castes or religions of Tablighi Jamaat threaten to unravel the social structure creating dissensions.

(7) Often ways utilised by pressure to influence govt are questionable. eg. Road blockage by SKM was anti-

democratic. Lobbying as a means to influence creates risk/perception of collusion/corruption as has been found in USA.

- ⑧ Revolving door policy of govt officials travelling back and forth to pressure group creates conflict of interest.

Many measures are needed to deal with:

- ① Creating a law to effectively decide ways to engage with pressure group.
- ② Regulating lobbying effectively.
- ③ Ensuring unlawful ways are not adopted like road blockade.
- ④ Tracking funding especially FCRA usage to tackle unlawful foreign funding.

It is need of the hour to manage so we ~~don't see~~ ^{don't} observe deadlock of last 1 year

<u>Importance</u>	
①	Deeper democracy
②	Promote interest of PCC
③	Act as a link b/w people & govt
④	Act as conduit of grievance b/w govt and people
⑤	34 broader broader wider representation

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Niti Aayog 3-year Action Agenda

Specifically details the need of reform of ULB. Some reforms have been taken:

- ① Regular elections e.g. DDC election were held after long time.
- ② Expanding self-powers of taxation e.g. Assam enhanced the powers of ULB.
- ③ Enhancing power of local bodies in NE.
- ④ Intro Introduction of Social Audit e.g. by Meghalaya.
- ⑤ Use of DBT for fund transfer + use of GIS to track work done by ULB.
- ⑥ Effective enhancement of powers during COVID under Epidemic Disease Act.

However many problem still persist :

- ① Poor Human Resource barring the top level - very poor level of human capital present.
- ② Still lack of effective capacity of bar due to populist pressures.
- ③ Lack of resource and institutional lethargy to think upon development as their work rather than state govt.
- ④ lack of accountability wrt. local population.
- ⑤ Poor representation of women reduce gender aspect in development paradigm.
- ⑥ Use of VLR as plank to climb political ladder rather than it being looked upon as a career as is done in Europe.
- ⑦ Poor access to ³⁶ 18 subject under

Constitution by State govt.

- ⑧ Delay in holding elections Maharashtra govt recently request SC to delay local poll.
- ⑨ Take over of function by other para-statal bodies like SPV.

Measures needed to tackle:

- ① Effective restitution of taxing power on 18 subject mentioned in Constitution
- ② Creating a local efficient cadre either through an examination or by ~~direct~~ recruitment by local bodies
- ③ Social accountability through effective utilisation of "Town Halls" to extract correct utilisation of fund.
- ④ IEC campaign to educate the people about their right.

VLR needs to be empowered to wheel in development as a bottom up approach.

especially to poor people and thus
assist in improving parameter of
the access of Swachch Bharat
Mission or Saubhagya Yojana or
Dijit Ujjwala Yojana.

However an evil ~~ex~~ which
is inevitable part of electoral democracy
are freebies. Eg. free bus ride for
women announced by Delhi govt or
\$5000 per women by TMC in Goa or
the entire political architecture of Tamil
Nadu which is based on freebies.
It hurts in the long run and
create a patron-client syndrome by

- (1) ↓ scope of investment as expenditure
is often cut from revenue side to
manage deficit.
- (2) ~~clear~~ create a positive feedback loop

where either the same political party or other ~~was~~ compete to give more than what was offered last time. The political culture of Tamil Nadu is an example -

- ③ Quality of electoral debate shifts from education / health promise to freebies.
- ④ ↓ Incentive for development / governance as election can always be won by freebies.
- ⑤ It hult future growth + leads to wastage of resource and is regressive as rich people can exploit advantage.
A debate is needed
amongst all political parties to agree to social contract of ending competitive freebies to focus on governance issues.

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)

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

15

NGO ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~group~~ ~~of~~
organisation ~~set~~ where a group of people work to promote a certain issue which is specific to that organisation e.g. Helpage International works for the welfare of old aged people.

Role

- ① Act as vehicle for proper governmental reach of policies e.g. NGO are an important component of MREGA.
- ② ~~to~~ share responsibilities and thus reduce burden of the govt.
- ③ Can act as a conveyor of grievance of people to the govt.

→ act act as a link between govt and ppl

(4) Help to tackle many issues in society eg. Kalash Satyarthi led NGO works for child issues. #CRY (Child rights & you)

(5) They work to promote financial literacy and gender equality →

However many a time these NGO work on the basis of inimical interest to India and thus hamper development proper eg. Greenpeace led ~~ca~~ campaign against Kudankulam nuclear power plant.

GOI has the legitimate interest to sanction such NGO as they aim to hurt development

India. GOI has effectively used the FCRA act to target such non-accountable funding. It is also a constitutional duty of the GOI to prevent the designs of such NGO as art 21 is violated by their attempts.

Other issue that hinders development prospect are use of NGO funding for Hawala purpose, fund weapon purchase, influencing political decision, used for terrorism, opening shell companies to hide black monies and to escape tax authorities.

~~It is~~ It is high time GOI effectively contain such NGO

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

Govt spends around 1.5% of GDP on health which is far less than what should be spent. National Health Policy of 2017 argues it to be increased to 3%.

Issues persist at all three level of healthcare - primary, secondary and tertiary - but main issue is at primary level:

- ① Poor upkeep as lack of interest shown
- ② Poor infra
- ③ Lack of availability of doctor (less than WHO recommended) + lack of proper infra in term of machine and medicine
- ④ Poor support staff as they are hired adhoc and are not from any

cadre based selection.

However, as it is necessary to investment in primary health care as :

- ① It is the first point of largest population which reside in rural area.
- ② It is primarily govt funded so it can act as a conduit to reduce high OOPEx of 67%.
- ③ It's development can reduce ~~more~~ mortality as it is closest to patient thus less time is lost.
- ④ ↓ pressure on ~~press~~ secondary and tertiary care which is visible in how crowded AIIMS usually.
- ⑤ The development at primary level also ~~so~~ reduce scope for role of quack (very prominent in rural area)
- ⑥ Effective primary can be used for

measurement of disease surveillance

increase institutional deliveries
among ^{the} (NFSH-V → 88%)

It is in this GOI
recently launched Ayushman Bharat -
Health Infrastructure Mission (AB-HIM)
which has a plan to strengthen primary
health care through more
Health and Wellness Centre.

Other schemes have
been Ayushman Bharat and NRHM
and NURM [now NHM] to push to
build primary health. ~~This also~~ This
has also been recommended by
World Bank and WHO

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

Child Marriage occurs when a girl child is married before 18 years of age and a male child is married off before 21. As per NFHS-V, the percentage of child marriage has come down from ~~27%~~ 27% to 23% (in 2019-21)

Many Measures have been taken to curb it :

- ① Prevention of Child Marriage Act
- ② SC ruling to ~~ban~~ marital rape in case of child marriage
- ③ Hindu Marriage Act + Special Marriage
- ④ Schemes like Sukanya Samridhi Yojana to incentivise late marriage

However, it persists because

- ① Women are looked upon as burden

(Lack of gender parity)

- (2) lack of emphasis on women education
- (3) ~~lack of~~ Menstruation as a means to child marriage (Muslim Women Law)
- (4) Role of cultural practices in Rajasthan during Akhe Tej / Akshaya Tritiya 1000s of child Marriage are done
- (5) lack of effective enforcement of laws
- (6) PCMA Act does not "void" a child-marriage, it only declare it illegal.
- (7) lack of focus on economic growth rather than laws to tackle it. as only 4% of post graduate women marry before 18% vs 51% with no education

Impact

- (1) Lack of opportunity to progress
- (2) Early pregnancies leads to anemia

(57% of women b/w 15-49 are anemic
NFHS-V)

③ Birth to child with poor health
As per NFHS-V 35% of child b/w
0-5% are stunted etc.

④ ↓ of labour force participation
rate of women which is already
low at 20% as per CMIE

Measures that can be taken

① Enhancing education especially with
NEP as only 4% women with postgraduate
level do child marriage vs 51% who
do not have any education (NFHS-5)

② Economic growth as the massive
fall of child marriage b/w NFHS-3-
~~4~~ NFHS-4 b/w 47% to 27% happened
due to rapid economic growth b/w 2004-07.

③ Schemes like Kanyashree run by
WB may also be followed to tackle.

It is needed to tackle child
marriage to add extra \$1 Trillion to economy.

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)

Delhi Dialogue Centre

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)

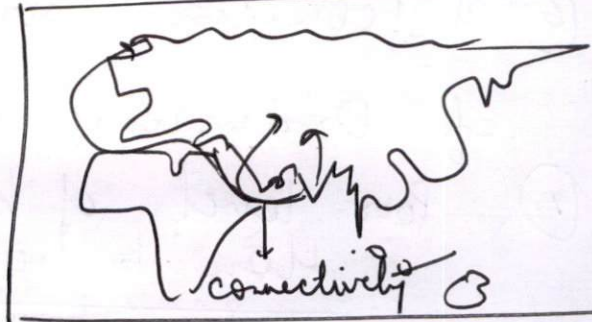
15

India launched Connect Central Asia Policy ^{in 2012} to enhance ties with Central Asia.

Reasons

- ① Places of rich reserve of Kazakhstan has Uranium
- ② Part of connectivity project of ~~that~~ Ashgabat agreement
- ③ Cultural Connect of Central Asia
- ④ Strategic interest as 3 nations share boundaries with Afghanistan
- ⑤ Part of development bloc to tackle radicalisation
- ⑥ Effectively engage with Indian Diaspora

⑦ To tackle
Chinese influence
~~especially~~
especially in context of BRI.



Reasons for weak relationship

- ① Geographical distance further weakened by POK.
- ② Chinese fund support is giant inspite of our support.
- ③ Isolation of Central Asian ^{Republic} from world affair limit interaction at multi-lateral events like WTO, WHO, or UN.
- ④ Shift of our emphasis from Russia-Centric policy to USA-Centric so our interest reduced.
- ⑤ Poor implementation of connectivity project ~~is~~ whether Ashgabat agreement or ~~is~~ or other

⑥ Alternative source of resource
of Uranium in Australia

⑦ Poor level of bilateral trade.
How to deeper ties

① To enhance bilateral level and
multi-lateral exchange

② To enhance the frequency of visit
of leader. Last only PM Modi
went there in 2015.

③ Enhance trade as it is the
best weapon of ~~in~~ intercourse which
is very less.

④ Tap into discontent over
fear over Chinese debt trap.

⑤ by extending LOC (Line of credit)

It is in this regard recently
Delhi held Delhi Regional security

~~Dialogue~~ Dialogue of National Security
in which Central Asian Republics were
invited.

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)

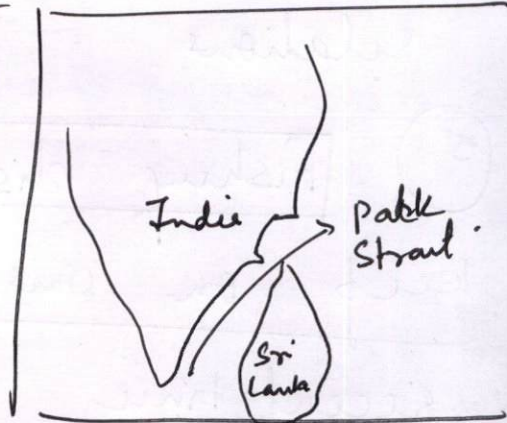
↳ Kushinegar

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

India and Sri Lanka are civilisational allies. But over the last few many ~~con~~ concerns have arisen:



(1) Role of China and takeover of Hambantota port raised risk of China using Sri Lanka as weapon against Indian Ocean Region.

(2) Treatment of Tamil Minority in North and North East had adverse had unfavourable impact on relation

(3) Majoritarianism on rise and resort to communal violence and violation of promised promise to investigate war crime of 2007-09

has put India in a spot over relations with Sri-Lanka.

(4) Low growth of bilateral trade is another irritant in the relations.

(5) Fishing dispute in Palk Strait keep on souring relations even in recent time.

(6) Non-involvement of India in Mattala Airport Project over Chinese Concern

Measures

(1) Extending Line of Credit to to reduce dependence of Sri-Lanka on China.

(2) ↑ bilateral visit like the recent one at Kushinggal Airport inauguration.

- ③ Increasing summit level meeting or adopt the (2+2) format as India has with Russia or Quad group.
- ④ Bilateral trade has to be given emphasis to increase to at least \$10 Bn
- ⑤ Promote Cultural Connect and P2P relations.
- ⑥ Completing infra project in Sri Lanka on time. It may be emphasis that Sri Lanka is important in IOR as it provides access to vast resource of PMN over IOR, blue economy, Transshipment port in Colombo and a EEZ of IOR. To ↓ Chinese influence IOR, a stable partnership with Sri Lanka is a must.