

**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. : 166 005

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anjali Shrivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

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

केंद्र  
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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>

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

Article 22 of Indian Constitution comes under Right to Freedom and it provides for detention both punitive and preventive.

Article 22: Fundamental Danger

D The 'preventive detention' clause of Art 22 states that:

↳ any person can be arrested and kept under detention even if there is a slight chance of him causing disturbance in peace and harmony.

Issue

- ① 'Mere' satisfaction of executive is fine to put a person behind bars
- ② The person hasnot convicted any crime in reality

③ Impingement on Freedom and Liberty of the individual (Art 21)

④ Stigma associated with preventive detention

⑤ No reasons / grounds are to be informed to the person under Art 22

⑥ Curb dissent and legitimate protest

⑦ Used as a tool against opposition. 'Tyranny of elected'

However under Indian Constitution safeguards have been provided for being in preventive detention

① Can vote in elections

② Need to be produced before magistrate

③ Has to be given a chance of representation

④ detention allowed only till 2 months; further by High Court Committee

According to NCRWC: Preventive detention should be expunged from Constitution in today's world of a right based approach

2.

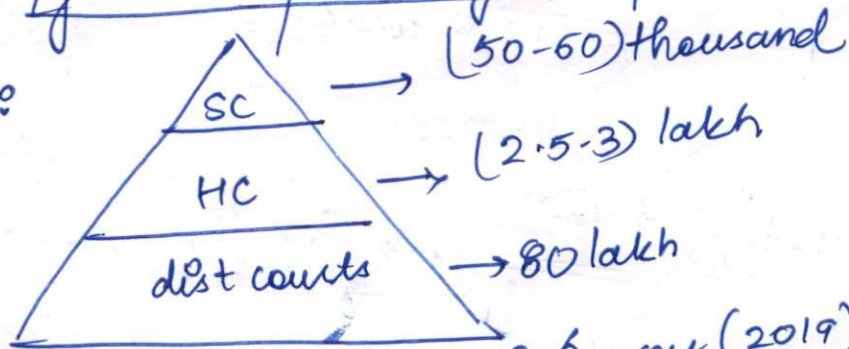
न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए 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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

The Indian judicial system has a record judicial pendency of 3.2 crore cases :



According to Economic Survey (2019)

This has led to the increased number of undertrials in India :

↳ More than 67% population in jail is undertrial (NCRB' 2017)

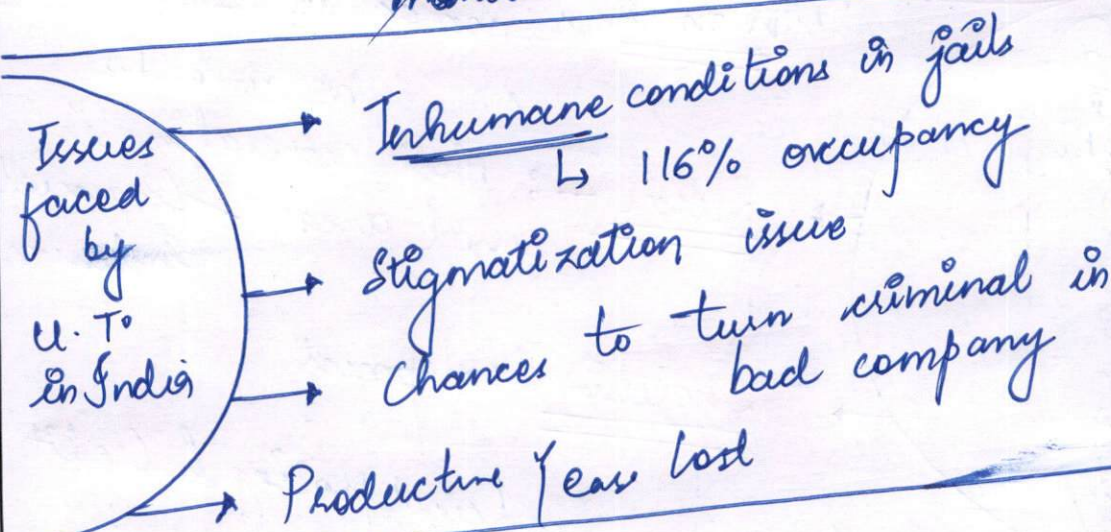
Reasons for increasing Under Trials →

- ① Increasing Judicial pendency, lack of speedy access to justice
- ② Failure of Criminal justice system  
↳ Police filing frivolous cases

③ Legal system  
↳ Ambiguous and thus prone to misinterpretation

④ Lack of judicial access  
↳ most under trials are from poor family, lack of resources → can't hire a lawyer

⑤ Social Crimes  
↳ Increasing due to erosion of values & morals



### Measures taken

- ↳ e-Courts : to reduce pendency
- ↳ Pro bono legal services : justice accessibility
- ↳ Police Reforms : Separate law & order and investigative domain
- ↳ Bail reforms : 'Bail' as Norm (HC court)
- ↳ National judicial data Grid

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

The Cooperative formation in India is under 97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment

Act → Art 19(1)(c)  
↳ Right to form cooperatives

↳ Art 43(b)  
↳ Cooperative society management

Women : 60% participation by women in cooperatives

Rural : Most cooperatives in rural areas — financial inclusion

Inclusive development

Agriculture : Land pooling & Credit

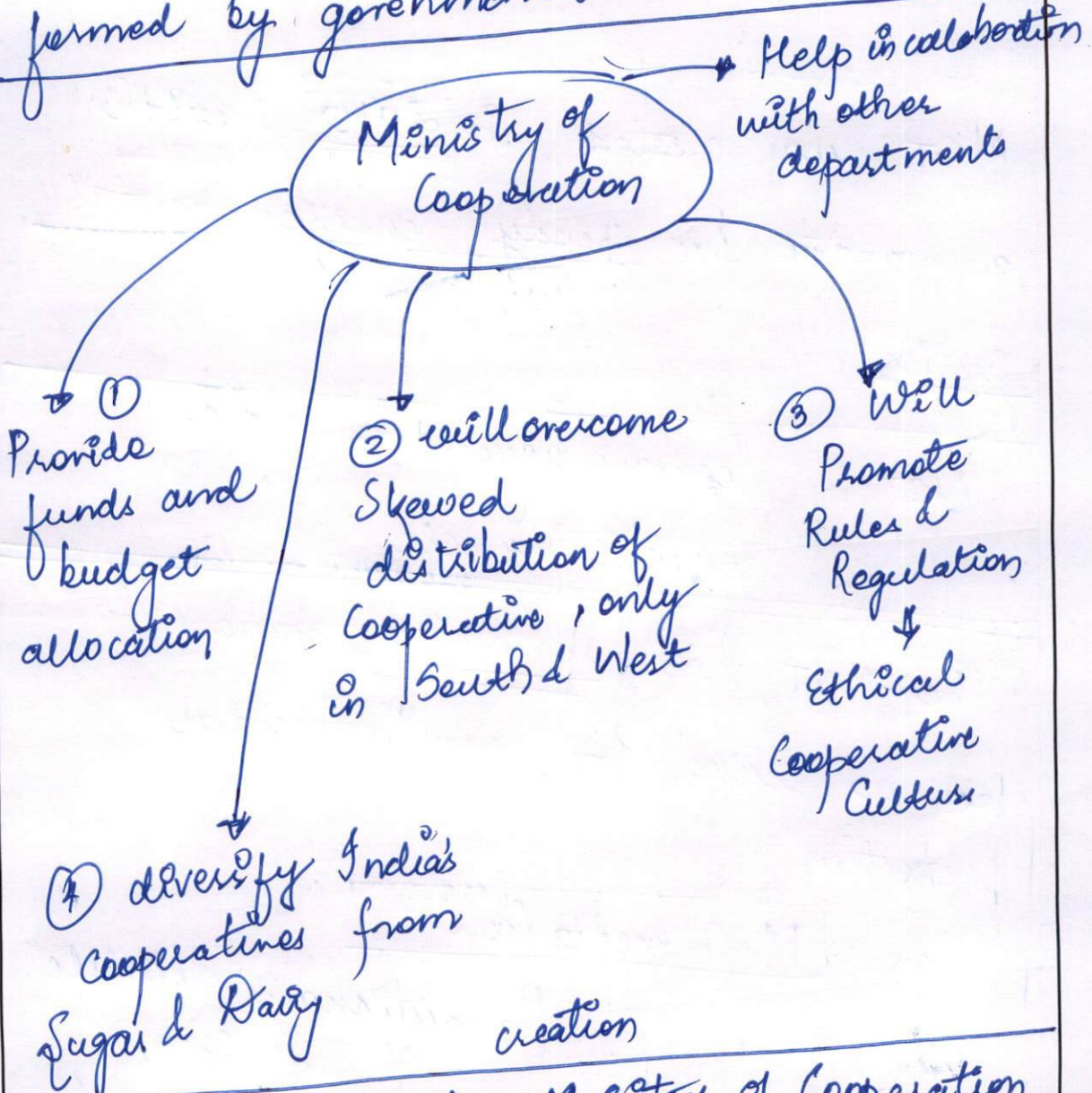
Dairy : AMUL (G) & SARAS (R)

Agro industry Eg: Sugar cooperatives

decentralised development

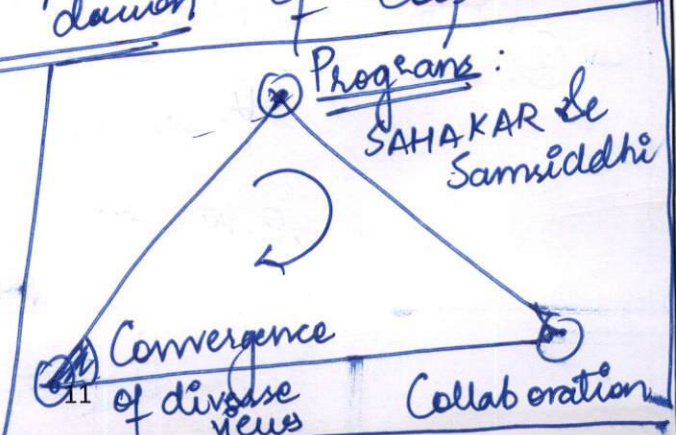
Realising the importance of Cooperative has been the Ministry of Cooperation formed by government.

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



The recent effort by Ministry of Cooperation will usher a new dawn of Cooperative creation

Culture in India leading to Maximum Governance & Minimum Government



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 was created in 2010 with a mandate for speedy environmental justice.

NGT : leeway beyond a mere adjudicatory role

The NGT has suo motu powers to take up cases for environmental protection

① M. G. Mehta Case

↳ Precautionary Principle of stakeholders

② Yamuna floodplain

↳ Ordered Art of living institution to pay 2.5 crore fine for polluting Yamuna

③ NGT has the powers under various acts which expand its jurisdiction

④

Air (Pollution)  
Act 1972

Water  
Act  
1974

Public  
liability  
insurance Act  
1991

④ NGT has a mandate to dispose cases  
within maximum 6 months

5.

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

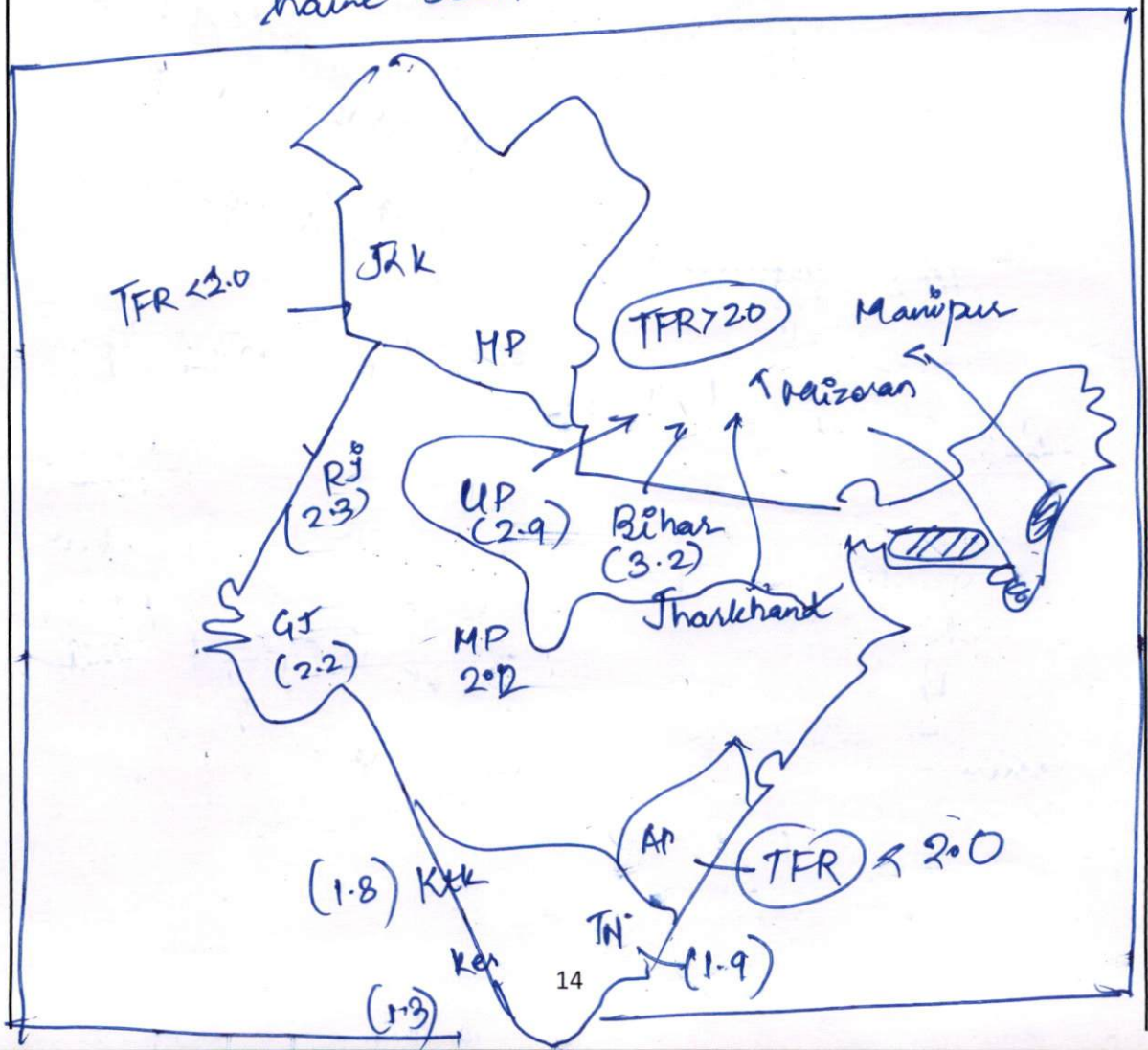
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The recently released NFHS-5 survey points to various demographic changes

→ Total fertility Rate (TFR)  $< 2.0$   
for on an average  
→ Sex Ratio in various states have been increased



# Population Control Legislations

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

As of now, India doesn't need a population control →

① TFR in ~~26/38~~ all States except

Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Manipur has fallen below 2.0

② One size fit all approach will become detrimental

③ Kerala, TN, AP → Increasing Elderly and dependency ratio

④ Against Freedom of Choice (Art 21)

India should adopt State wise strategies

for states  
TFR > 2.0

↓  
Population Control

for TFR < 2.0

↓  
focus on Skilling  
& Reskilling  
Elderly

Needs  
New  
population  
Policy

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

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

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

The Recently released Global Hunger Report - ranks India at 101/116 countries; among lowest in South Asia GHI indices

- ① Child (U-5) mortality — Maharashtra most
- ② Under nourishment — Hidden Hunger
- ③ Stunting — 14.5
- ④ Wasting — 17.5%

This poses a great concern for nutritional status of India being the agri surplus country and still more than half of population goes hungry apart from this:

- Anaemia : > 50% (children & women) are anaemic
- Micro Nutrient deficiency is acute (Zinc, Calcium)

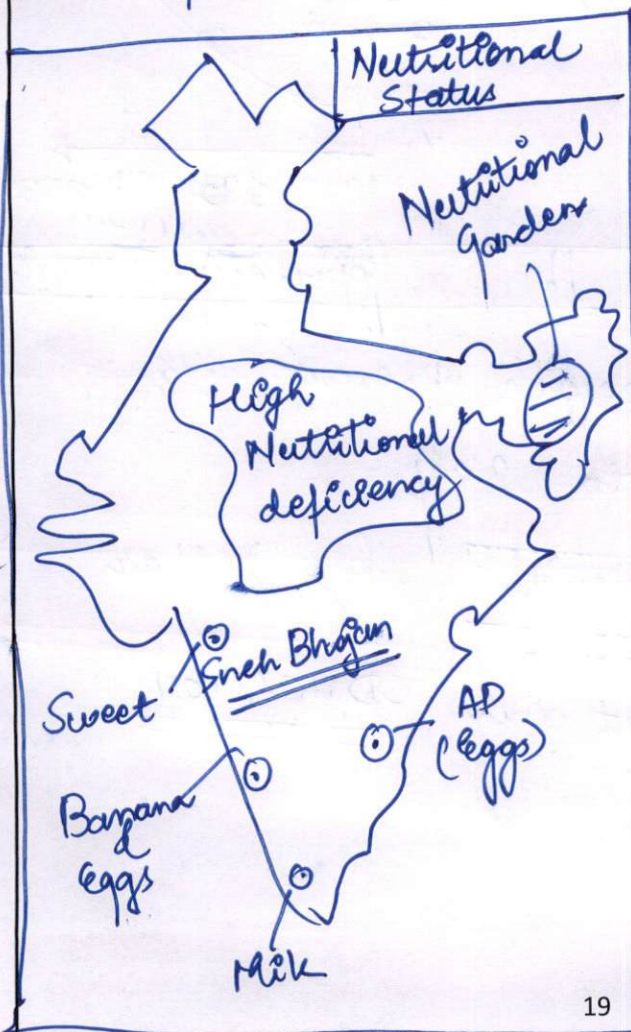
# Measures to overcome Nutritional Crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नही लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

① MDM Scheme :  
↳ Include eggs, Banana as done by AP and Karnataka recently

② Fortification : Biofortification & Foodfortification  
↳ Mandatory fortification of rice  
↳ wheat, oil  
↳ + F logo of FSSAI on such food

③ Improve Storage to reduce food wastage  
↳ Engage with private sector



④ Focus on women & children  
↳ Iodine Bindi  
↳ Folic acid & Iron Tablets

⑤ Improve Accessibility  
↳ Cold Storage

⑥ Nutritional Gardens in schools done in Mizoram

⑦ Reduce leakages & Corruption in PDS

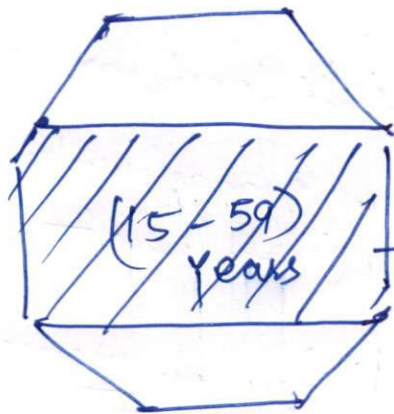
8.

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)

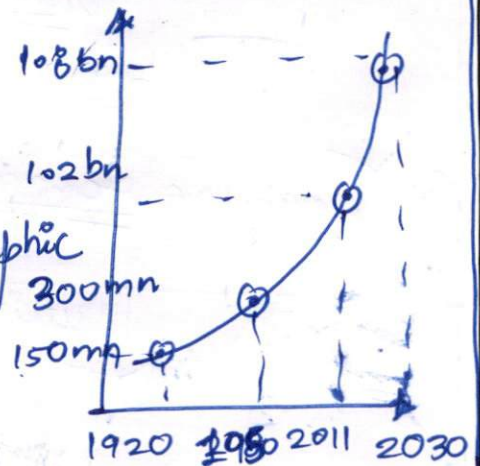
To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The population of India will overcome China by 2027 with 1.8bn and becoming most populated country of world



Demographic



Age Sex Structure

Population Curve

India's population growth presents us with a potential to reap

demographic dividend

by proper

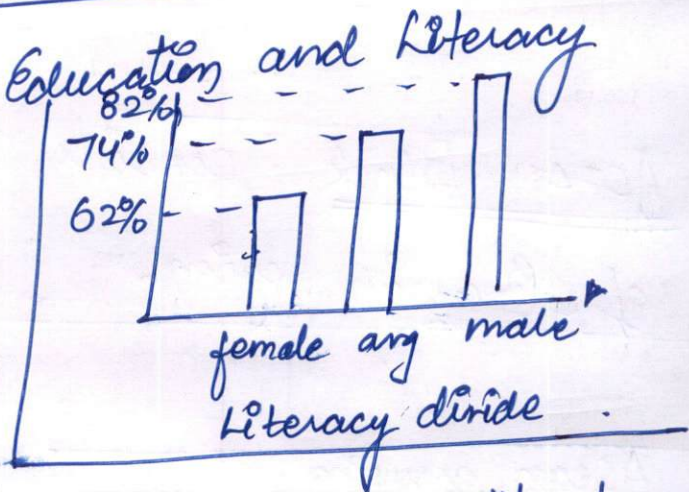
SKILL development and

EDUCATION

# Significance of RISE and Equip Scheme

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

L1 ① Promote Education and Literacy



L2 ② Promote Skill development

only 4% population is skilled, Need

skills in age of AI, technology

L3 ③ Promote Research & Innovation

Ecosystem L only (0.7%) funding

L4 ④ Improve PHD's, teachers' training

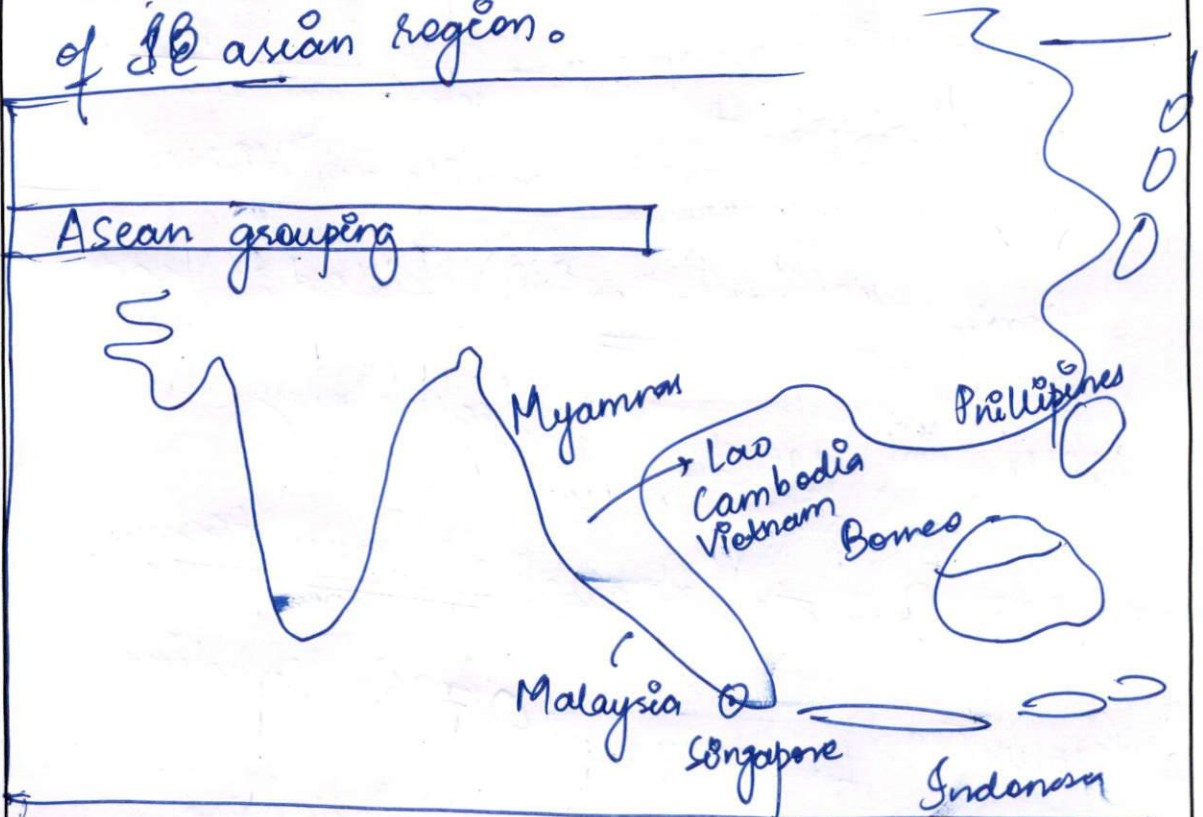
9.

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

ASEAN Block consists of ten countries of SE Asian region.



India has had cultural, geopolitical and (P2P) contacts with South East Asian economies.

Centrality in India's Act East & SAGAR

↳ Geostrategic - location in Pacific Ocean

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

↳ Malacca Strait } Major Trade routes  
↳ Sunda Strait }  
↳ Kra Canal }

↳ (3) India's Act East & RCEP policy →

India didnot join recent grouping due to issues in services & opening up market

↳ (4) Asean and Chinese influence

↳ needs to be checked

↳ (5) Issues around South China Sea

Hydro Carbon Rich  
Trade & Minerals  
Strait

↳ (6) SAGAR policy of India is

Security and Growth for all in the region

Asean Bloc will be helpful in achieving

Secure Sealanes of communication (SLOC)

& check piracy in IOOR and

Pacific ocean

10.

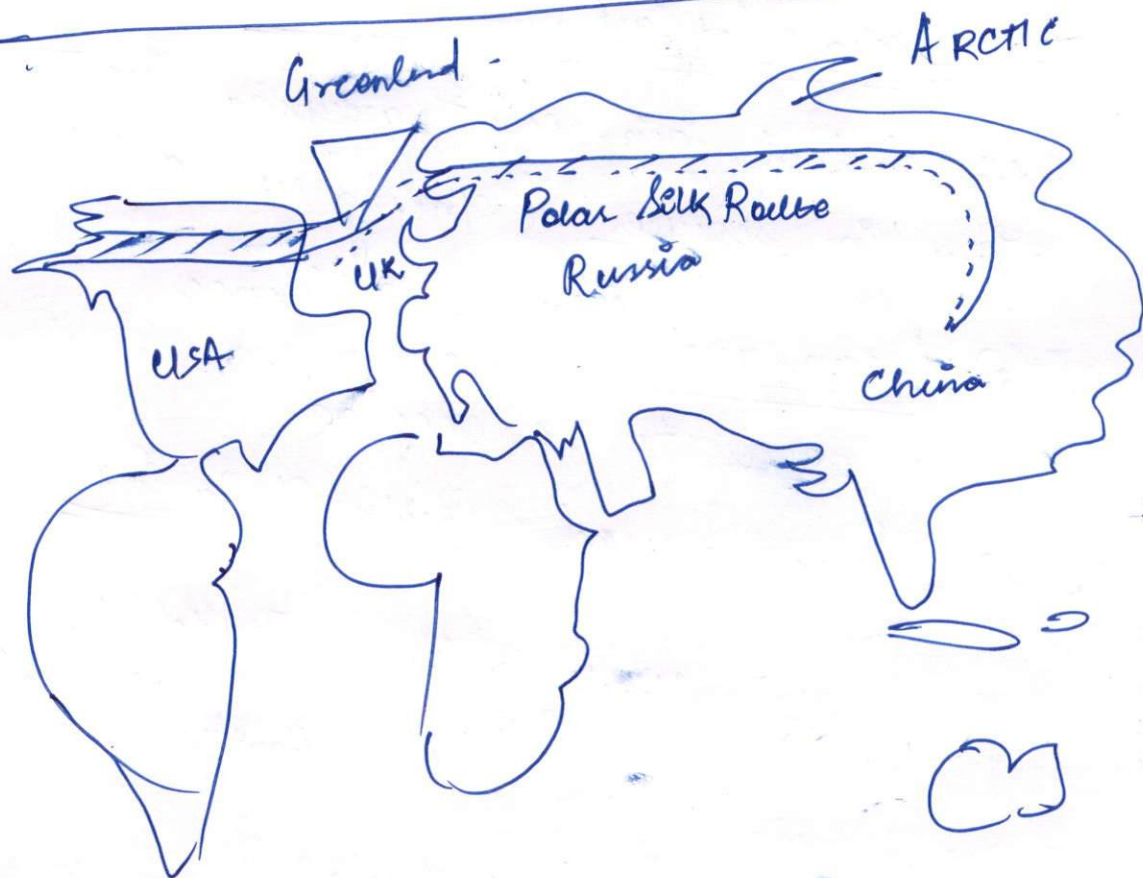
आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

China's Polar Silk Road initiative will make it a 'stake holder in Arctic region



Growing interest in Arctic

① Energy Rich  
( Methane hydrates  
Hydrocarbons

② Opening up of New Trade routes  
↳ Climate change & melting ice

③ Arctic warfare  
↳ land unexplored

④ Water Resources  
↳ Crisis of water in world

⑤ Strategic Ocean  
↳ in both Pacific & Europe  
Asia

### Implications for India

↳ ① India's research bases → Himadri  
↳ IndARC

↳ ② India as Observer State  
in Arctic Council

③ Increasing Chinese hegemony will  
lead India to start its foray into  
Arctic too.

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

The doctrine of Separation of Power entails that the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive shall perform their roles and functions independently of the other organs interfere and control

<p><u>USA</u></p> <p>Strict follow of SOP</p> <p>(Exe)</p> <p>(Jud)</p> <p>(Leg)</p>	<p>↓</p> <p><u>India</u></p> <p>SOP along with <u>Checks and Balances</u> is followed</p>	<p><u>UK</u></p> <p>SOP by three organs rarely followed</p>
--	---	---

Doctrine of SoP - in USA in letter & spirit

- ① Judiciary cannot interfere in Senate discussions and meetings
- ② Senate doesnot have role in appointment of judges

(03) Executive goes President & his council /  
is not chosen from Congress / Senate

(04) President is not member of Congress

(05) President doesn't sit in meeting of  
Congress.

Doctrine of SoP: India - large exceptions

In India Art 50 (DPSP), Art 122 and 212,  
Art 361 etc. provide for SoP

But in order to make sure any  
one organ doesn't exercise undue influence  
is also ensured

Checks and Balances

Doctrine of SoP - In India

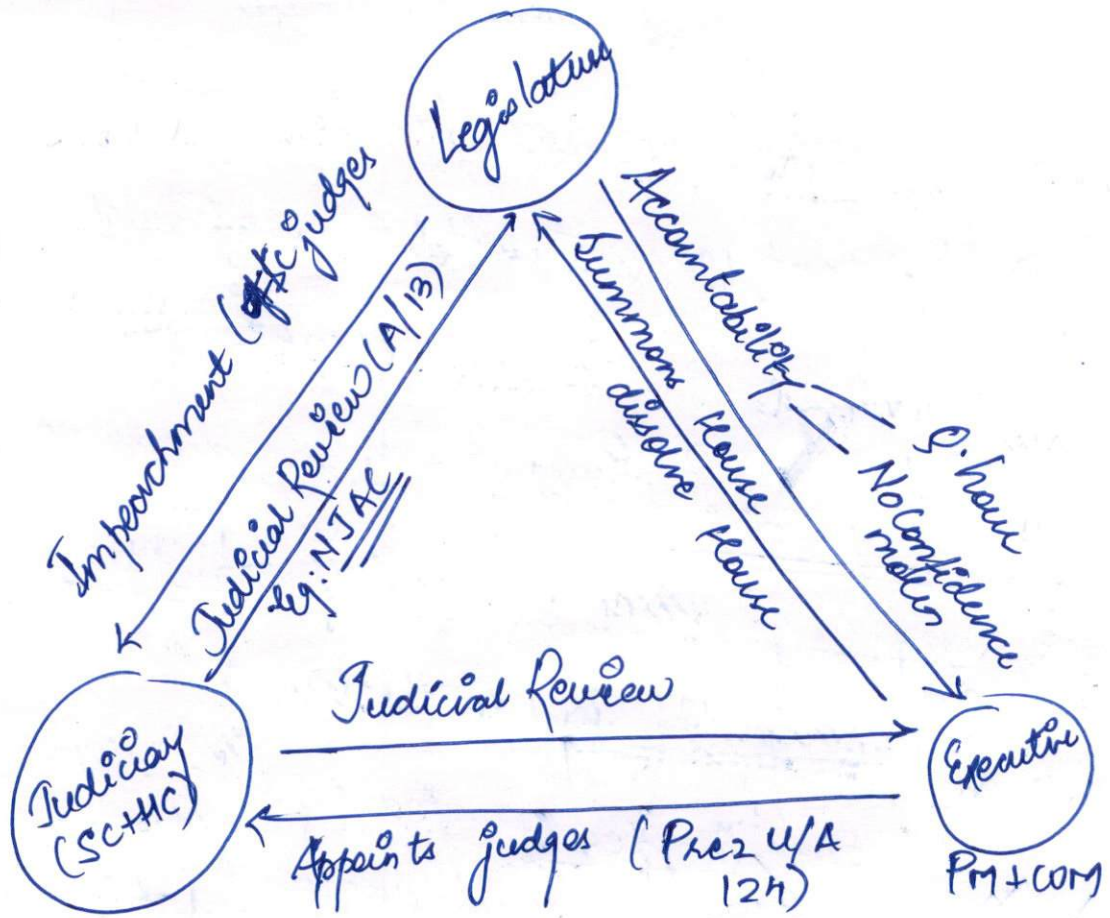
Legislature  
↓  
Makes laws

Executive  
↓  
Permanent Political  
Executes laws &  
implement them

Judiciary  
↓  
Provides  
Justice

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

# SOP - along with Checks and Balances



Such a system of check and balances ensures harmonious and interdependent functioning of all three organs.

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)

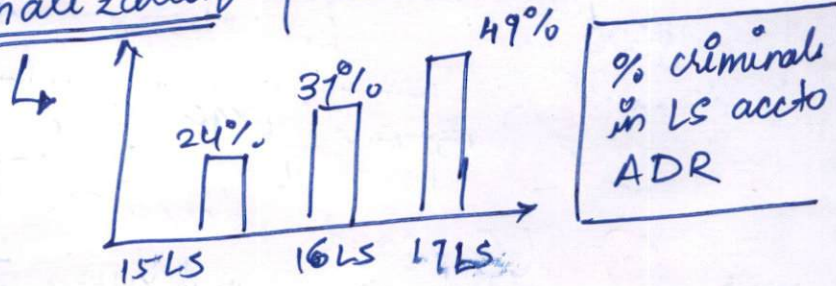
A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

'Free and Fair elections' are the bedrock of Indian Parliamentary democracy and also exposed as BASIC STRUCTURE by Apex court in S.R. Bommai Case

Contemporary issues - need of reforms

① Criminalization of Politics :

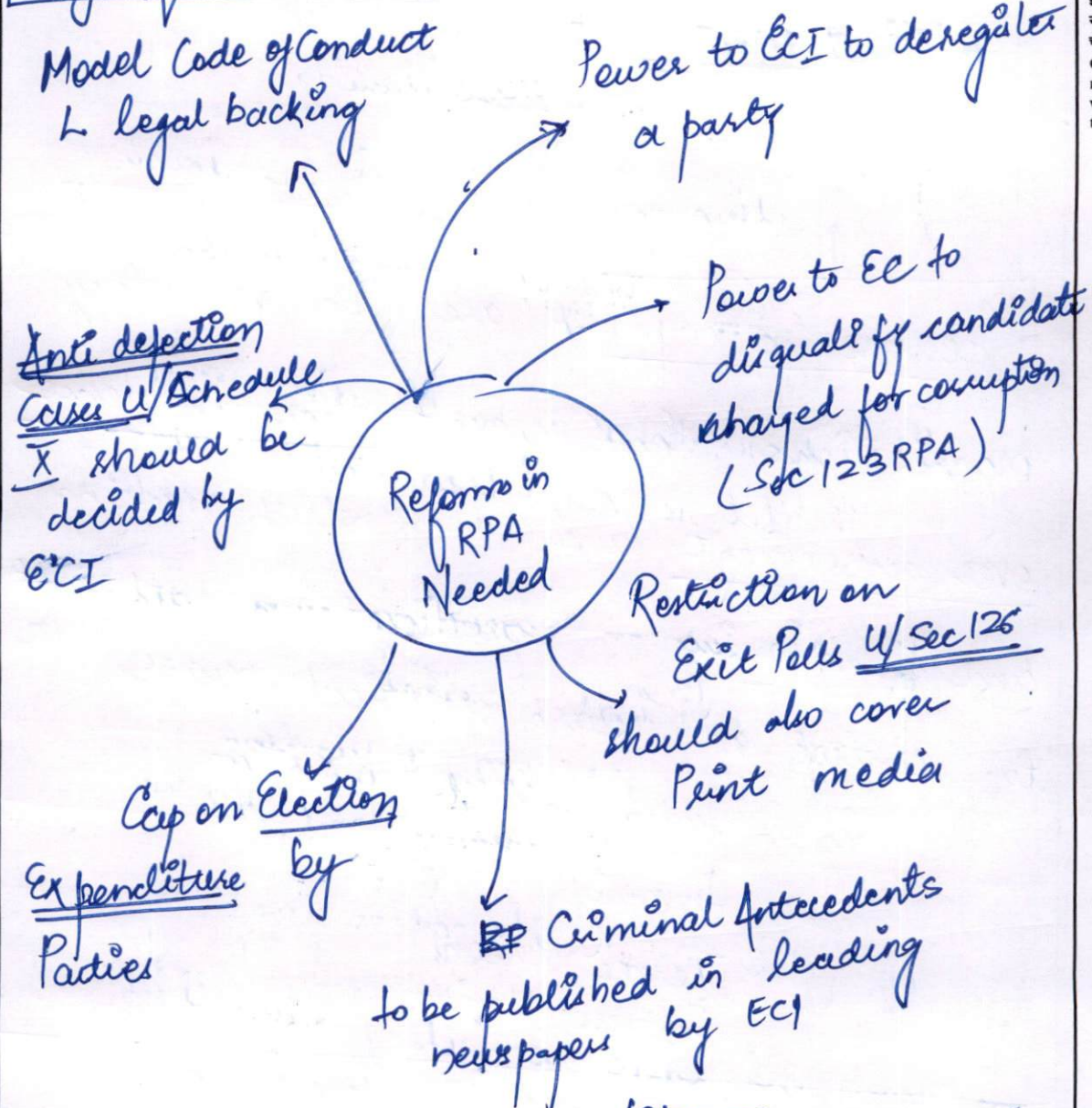


- ② Rising Money and muscle power
- ③ False filing of antecedents (Eg: Smriti Irani case)
- ④ Violence in Elections  
L Eg: West Bengal election Case

- (5) ~~the~~ defection by political parties & Horse Trading
- (6) Appealing for vote in the name of caste, religion and language
- (7) Criminalization & Nexus of Police Politicians & bureaucrats (Vohra) Committee
- (8) No cap on spending in elections by political parties
  - ↳ illegal funding
  - ↳ money laundering
- (9) EC can't deregister a party
- (10) EC can't cancel / disqualify candidature

All the above issues call for various reforms in Representation of Peoples Act (RPA-1951) that is associated with conduct of elections.

Key Reforms in RPA



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

There have been reforms like -

- (1) Lily Thomas Case: disqualification if conviction > 2 years
- (2) Pucl v/s UOI case: NOTA brought in

However, with increasing criminalisation, Criminal justice reforms (Malimath Committee), Police Reforms (Prakash Singh & Case) & Electoral Reforms in RPA is needed

13.

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

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

15

Pressure groups → are the voluntary organizations that exert the influence over government and its policy making and functioning; without an attempt to control or usurp political power

Eg: India against corruption  
Amnesty International  
Trade Union  
Farmers Union

Pressure groups Role in Governance

- 1) Voice to Voiceless  
↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan
- 2) Protect minorities & vulnerable  
↳ Eg - Bachpan Bachao andolan against ~~of~~ Child Labor
- 3) Promote Accountability and Transparency

(4) Act as dissent mechanism in democracy  
↳ Eg - Recent, Charitara Kisan Union  
protest against farm laws.

(5) Impact Policy making  
↳ Eg: Trade unions at GST time  
for compensation scheme for  
small traders

(6) Act as supplementary role to government  
↳ Eg: Akshay Patra foundation in  
mid day meal scheme.

### Issues in Pressure groups

- ↳ (1) Representation of pressure groups
- issues of transparency
  - some frivolous and politically motivated people are a part
  - foreign govt's proxy  
Try to destabilise the government
  - Not inclusive - many have elite domination

# Issues of Funding

- (1) Source of funding is often through money laundering and illicit activities
- (2) Fund many political parties for their vested interest
- (3) Anomic pressure groups have illegal sources - Terror financing

## Pressure groups & relation with Government

In general, Pressure group act like a safety valve for democracy, ensure govt. accountability, however they often come at lesser heads due to

- Economic loss to GDP (1-2)%
- Foreign proxy (protests by Green watch)
- Hamper national interest (Kudamkulam protest)

Considering their important role, the Pressure groups must carefully play their part & a National Policy on voluntary Sector needs to be adopted

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)

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

15

The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1994) provides for Urban Local Bodies under Art 243 P - Art 243 ZW

These include

- Municipal Council
- Nagar Panchayats
- Cantonment Boards
- Municipal Corporation
- Town Area Committee
- Notified Zones.

Reforms by Central and State governments

① Organisation of ULB on the basis of population of area

Eg:  $\neq$  Municipal corporation for > 10 lakh  
Municipal Council for < 10 lakh

② Provision for direct Election of Mayor in ULB's by some State governments Eg: Indore  
Nagpur

③ Devolved funds for their better functioning Eg: BRAC in Mumbai

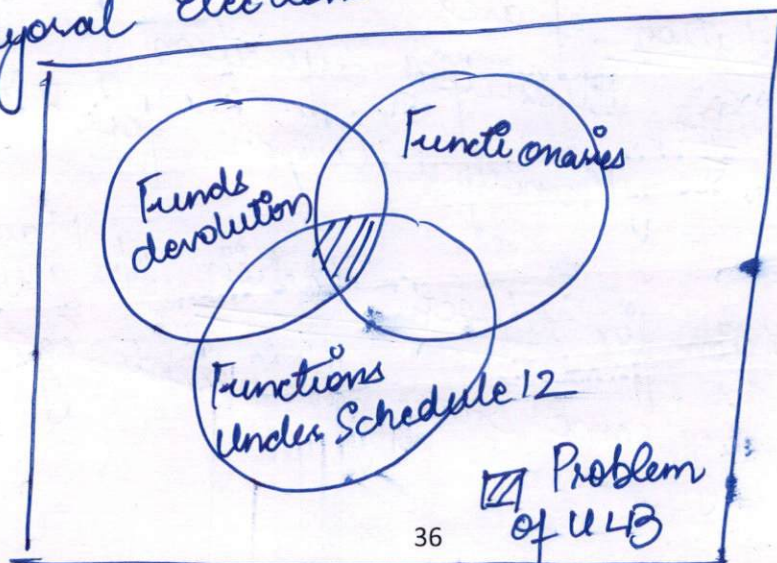
④ Created a separate bureaucratic cadre for their working  
Eg: Kerala has separate municipal personnel

⑤ Taxation powers wrt Power, Property Tax being provided by many state governments  
Despite these reforms, there are challenges

### Challenges in ULB functioning

① According to IIARC → Not all State government have provided for direct mayoral Elections

②



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

(3) Excessive Bureaucratization of ULBs

↳ causing red tapism, delay

(4) Many state governments haven't devolved functions u/schedule 12

(5) Municipal Bodies hesitant to raise taxes in fear of losing out on populism

(6) New Urban Challenges

→ Urban floods: Eg mumbai Hyderabad

→ COVID 19 pandemic  
↳ lack of experience

→ Urban Fires (Eg: surat)

→ Increasing pollution and population pressure

(7) Lack of Trained & Skilled staff

In order to realise the dream of True

Participatory governance in Urban areas it is essential to follow 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC Recommendations

Abolish Para Statal Bodies

DRDA  
Delhi Jal Board  
SPV

Direct mayoral Election

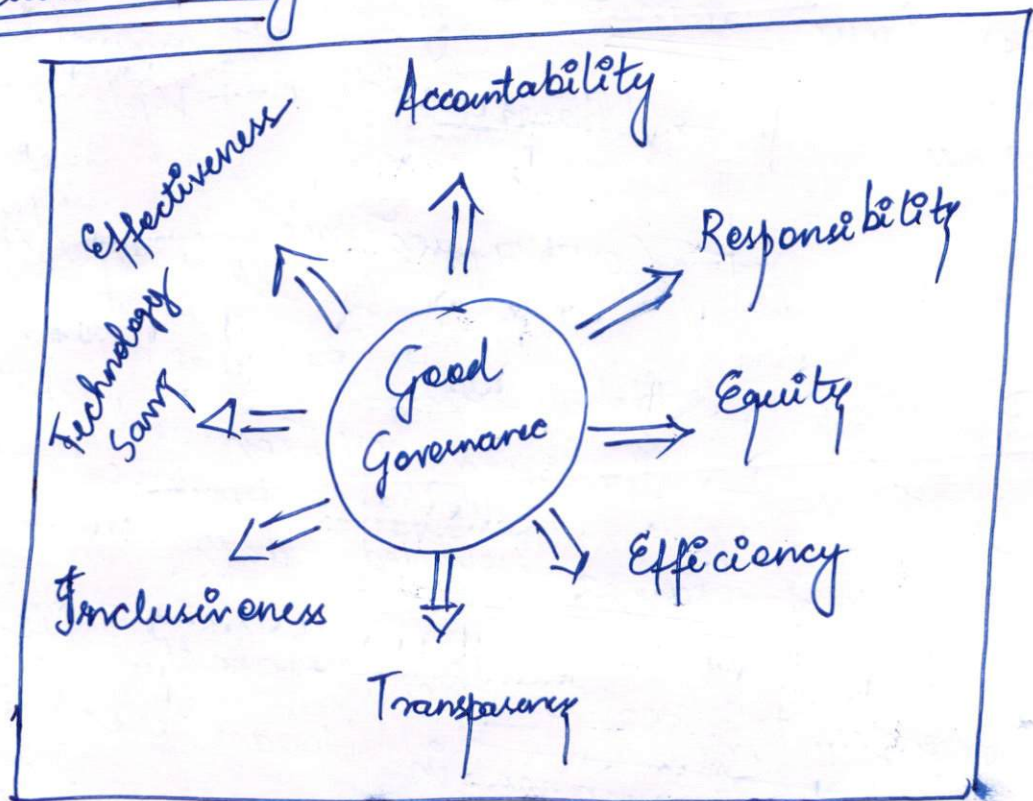
Devolve Funds

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)

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

Governance, refers to the process of decision making and implementation of decisions in order to provide quality service delivery to citizens

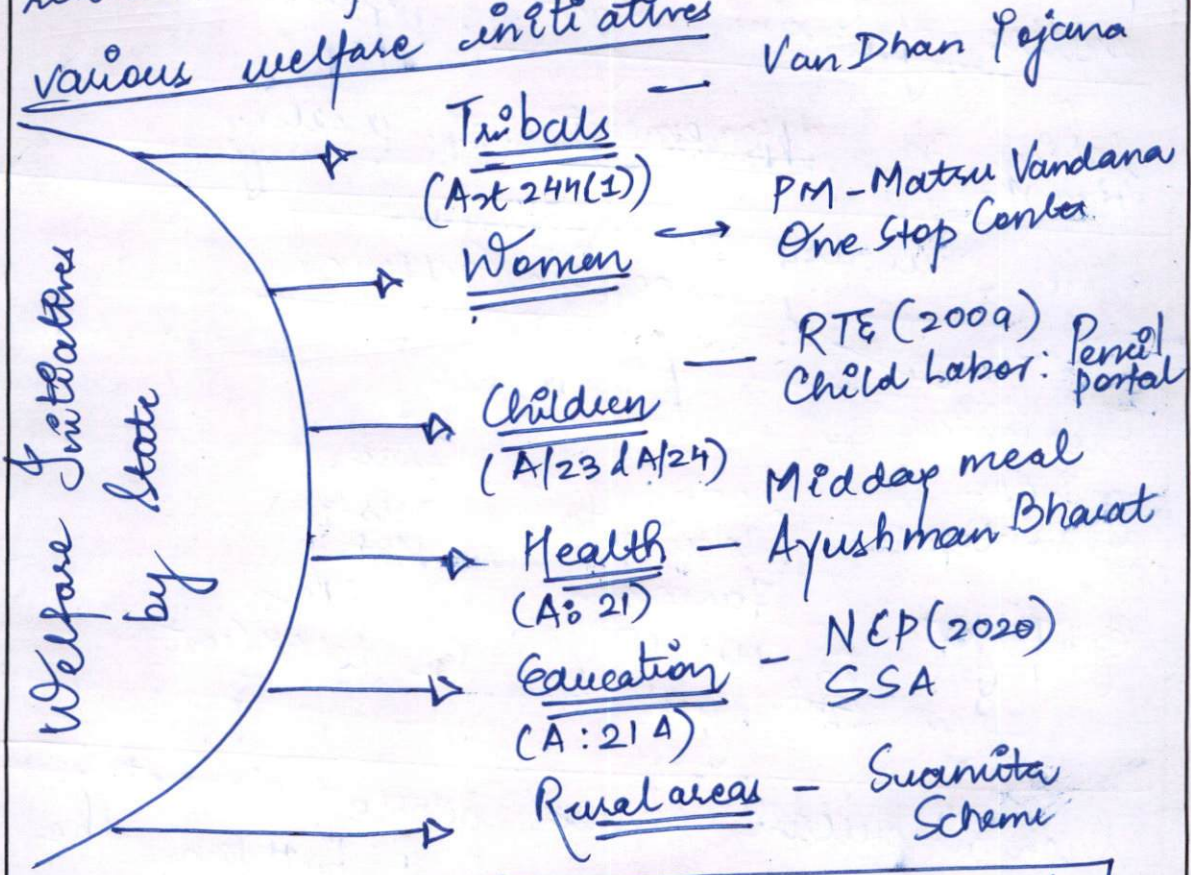


Good Governance : World Bank

Welfare initiatives : embody civil rights  
 according to Social Contract theory

State is under an obligation, to provide <sup>found</sup> quality service to citizens, rights based

approach and do an effective grievance redressal. For this state implements various welfare initiatives



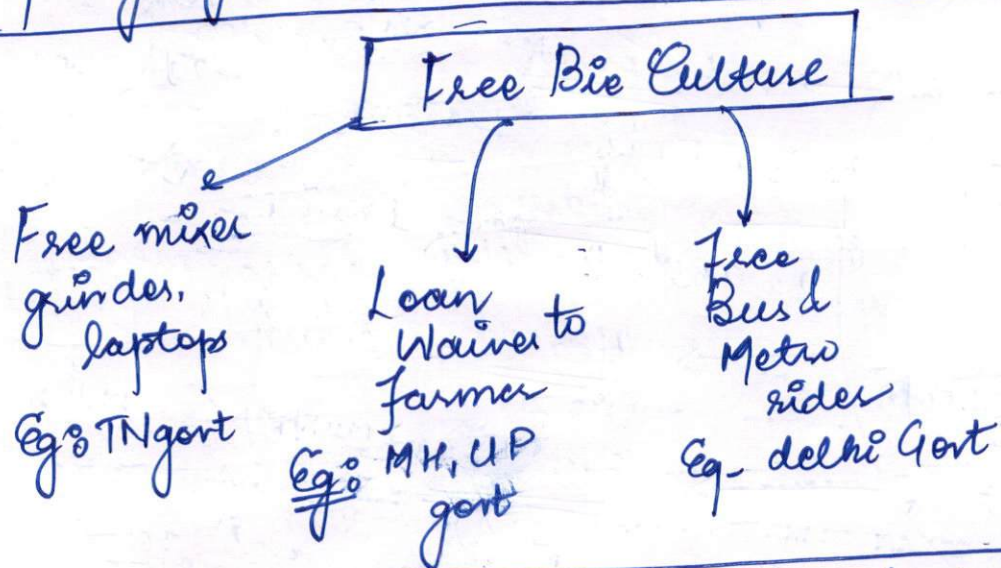
All these lead to Inclusive development

and Good Governance

However, in a bid to secure political power, many states have started Culture of freebies to attract more votes

# Freebies: Cultivating Patron-Client Syndrome

Freebies refer to any good/ incentive provided by state to citizens not as a matter of civil right, but as a policy of appeasement.



Such a culture ensure people vote not on the basis of performance but on the basis of benefits promised to them

For good governance - freebie culture shouldn't be promoted as it leads to moral hazard, corruption and breach of Social Contract

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

15

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are regarded as 'fourth pillar of democracy' which are a part of civil society activism functioning with a motive to provide good and quality services to the people and solve their grievances

NGOs are integral part of development ethos

- ① Children Rights → Bachpan Bachao Andolan against Child Trafficking
- ② MKSS in RJ → led to formulation of RTI (2005) Act
- ③ Tribal rights → Narmada Bachao for their rehabilitation

④ Akhay Patra → supplementing government efforts in midday meal scheme

⑤ India Against Corruption → led to Lokpal Act

However there are certain challenges in their functioning →

① Source of funding  
↳ mainly foreign funded and thus foreign proxy

② Less than 1.5% NGOs take up development work

③ Mostly established for money laundering

④ Cases of Abuse  
(eg - Muzzar Faruk, NGO and Child sexual abuse (Bihar))

⑤ Against national interest  
(eg - Zakir Naik NGO involved in terrorist funding)

Thus we say State has legitimate interest because of these challenges.

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

↳ State also has legal authority as NGOs as civil society are bound to follow laws of land. For this government has enacted

FCRA - Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

- NGOs need to take money in designated FCRA account of SBI branch
- Mandatory registration at Dapan Portal (NITI) Nagreg
- Can't spend > 20% on administrative expenses
- To renew license an inquiry will be held

Also, State has constitutional duty to regulate their functioning U/A 19(1)(g) where a business can't be carried out at exploitation/ account of mal administration

For NGOs - Government should

also follow S. Vijaykumar Committee recommen-  
dations.  
↳ Make registration hassle free  
↳ Proper Regulation

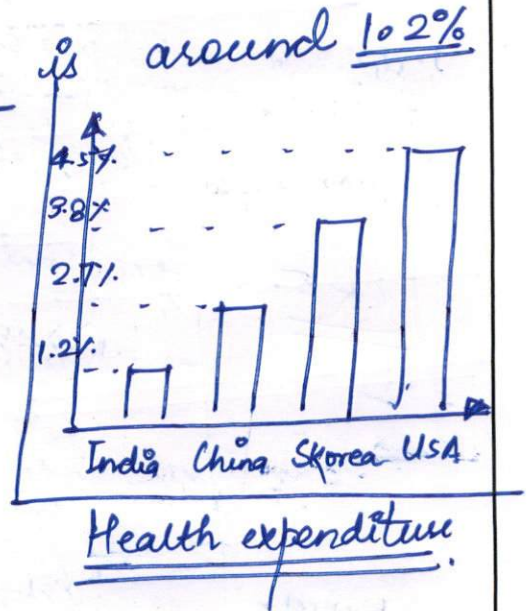
17.

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)

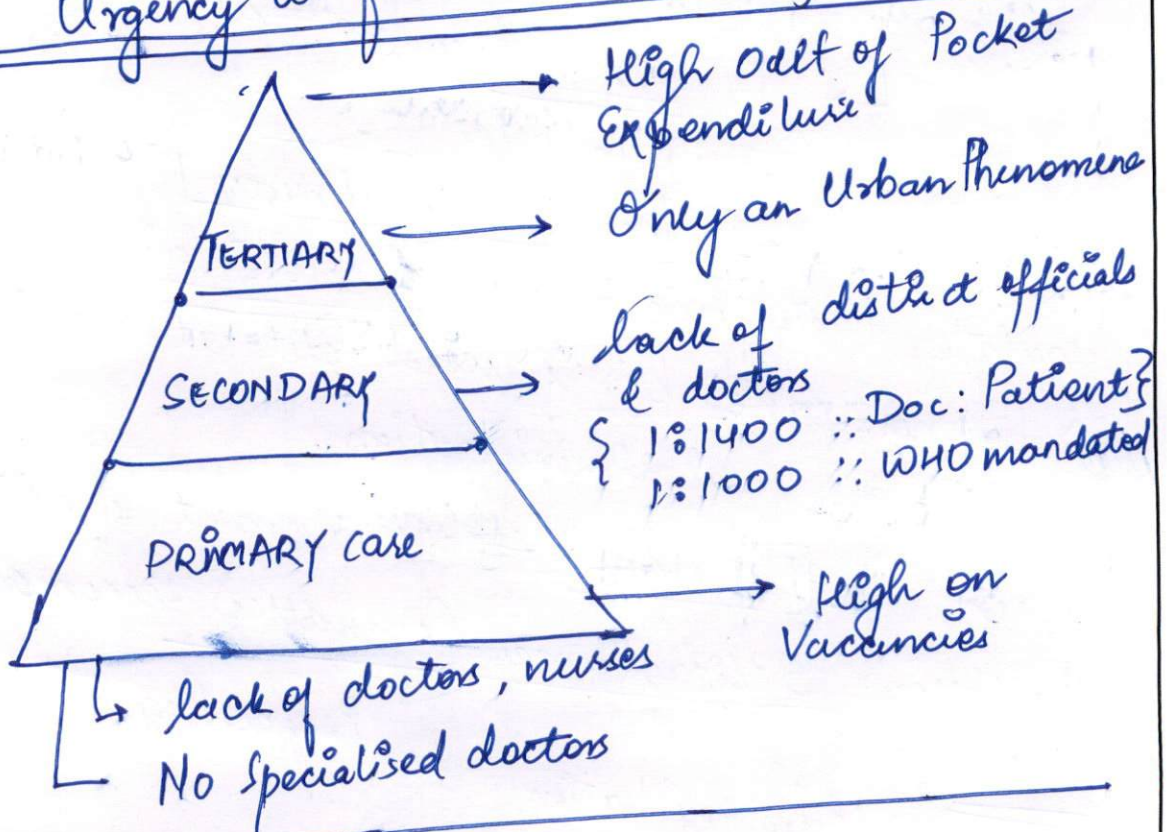
While there is (an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare) it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India's <sup>public</sup> health spending of GDP, which is one of the lowest in world. The COVID pandemic has brought to light the dilapidated health care infrastructure in India



Urgency to focus on all levels of Healthcare



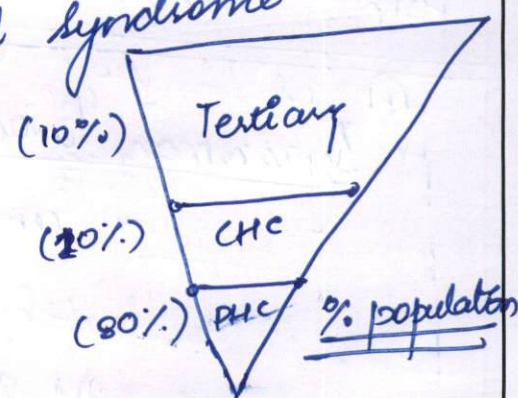
उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Though all the levels of health care need attention, the Primary Health Care (PHC) needs the most attention.

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

PHC : urgent attention as a public good

Challenges that PHC suffering :-

- ① Huge population (~70%) resides in villages and lack of doctors
- ② Inverted Pyramid Syndrome

- ③ Lack of trained doctors and nurses
- ④ Lack of hospital beds
  - ↳ 1 : 10,000 beds (India)
  - ↳ 1 : 1000 beds (WHO)
- ⑤ Many Quacks being appointed to PHC's
- ⑥ Lack of PHC's in villages, need to travel far
- ⑦ lack of fund utilisation

PHCs form the most important component of public health care but their dilapidated functioning has 1) crumbled health care

2) led to huge OoPE by people

3) Mortality rate increased

## PHC: Transforming Health Care

①

↳ Ayushman Bharat

↳ Jan Arogya Yojana and Health & Wellness Centers (HWC) will improve functioning

② Increase funding to (2.5%) of GDP [National Health Policy - 2017]

③ Make Rural postings compulsory for doctors

The PHCs have the potential to make India's Health

P	→	Preventive & Palliative
A	→	Affordable & Accessible
R	→	Reliable
A	→	Accountable & Available
M	→	Maternal & Neonatal Care

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)

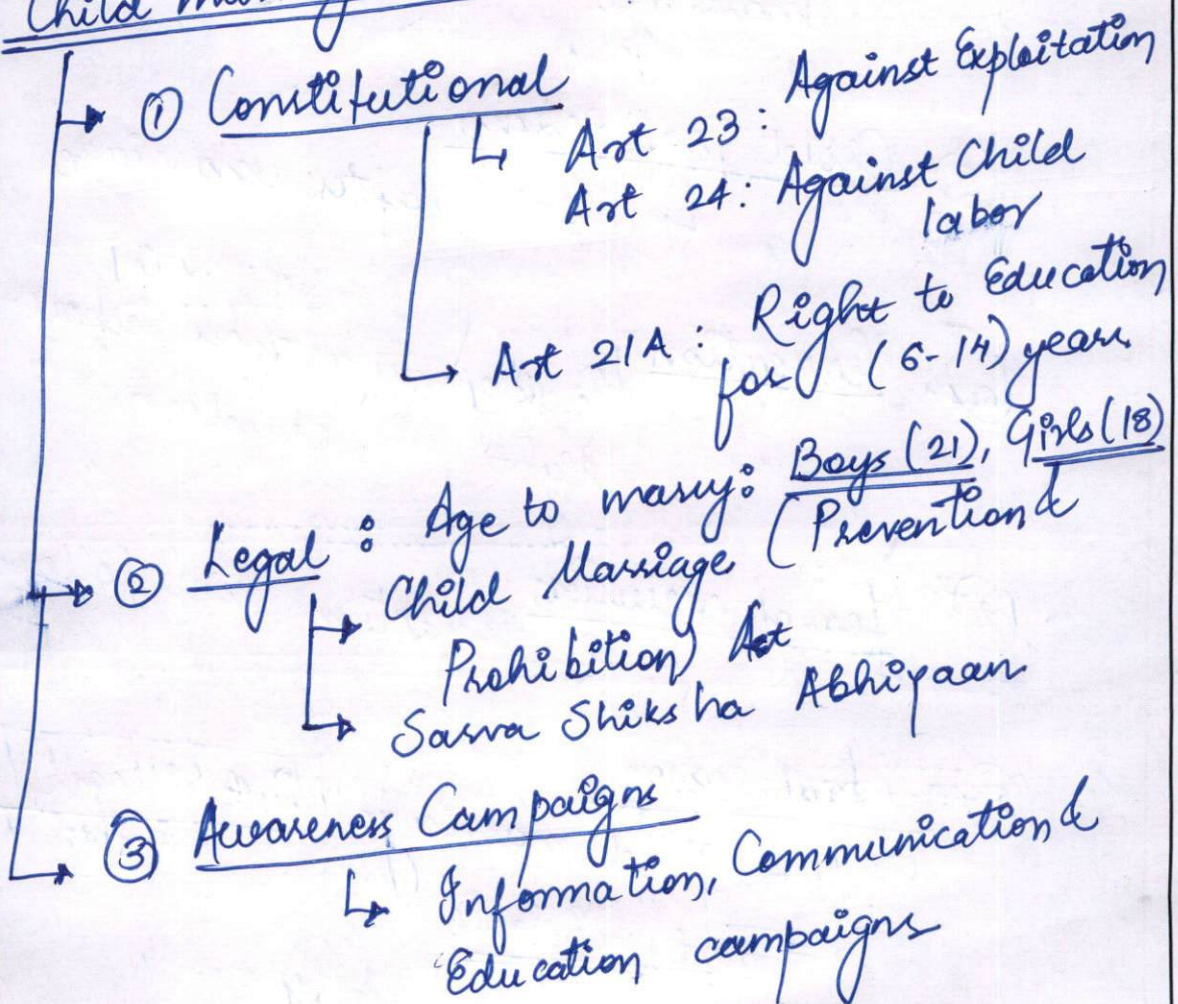
Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Child Marriage according to Census 2011; constitute 33% of marriages in India. It is the worst form of menace that has continued despite laws in place.

### Child marriage's Initiative to Curb



# Child Marriage: Still continues & Persists

- ① Socio-cultural societies → feudalistic, rural
- ② Poverty → girl child seen as a burden
- ③ Dowry → less price to be paid during early marriage
- ④ Patrilocal form of marriage → easy to adjust in early years
- ⑤ Child Trafficking  
↳ sold after marriage
- ⑥ Education  
↳ lack of awareness about rights in children
- ⑦ Fear of exclusion  
↳ if tradition isn't followed
- ⑧ Legal reason  
↳ Child marriage isn't illegal  
but voidable

# Measures to be taken to curb practice

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

① Legal :

↳ Under Child marriage (Prevention & prohibition act) make child marriage illegal

② Strict implementation of law; appoint Child Marriage (protection officer)

③ Attitudinal change :

↳ Cognitive → Statistics of Child marriage  
↳ Affective → Tell about successful children in world  
↳ Behavioural → Role models like leaders, famous actors

④ Social media & TV :

↳ Programs like - Balika Vadhu

⑤ Awareness Campaign

⑥ As Nelson Mandela has said ' There is no greater revelation of soul of society than the way it treats its children'

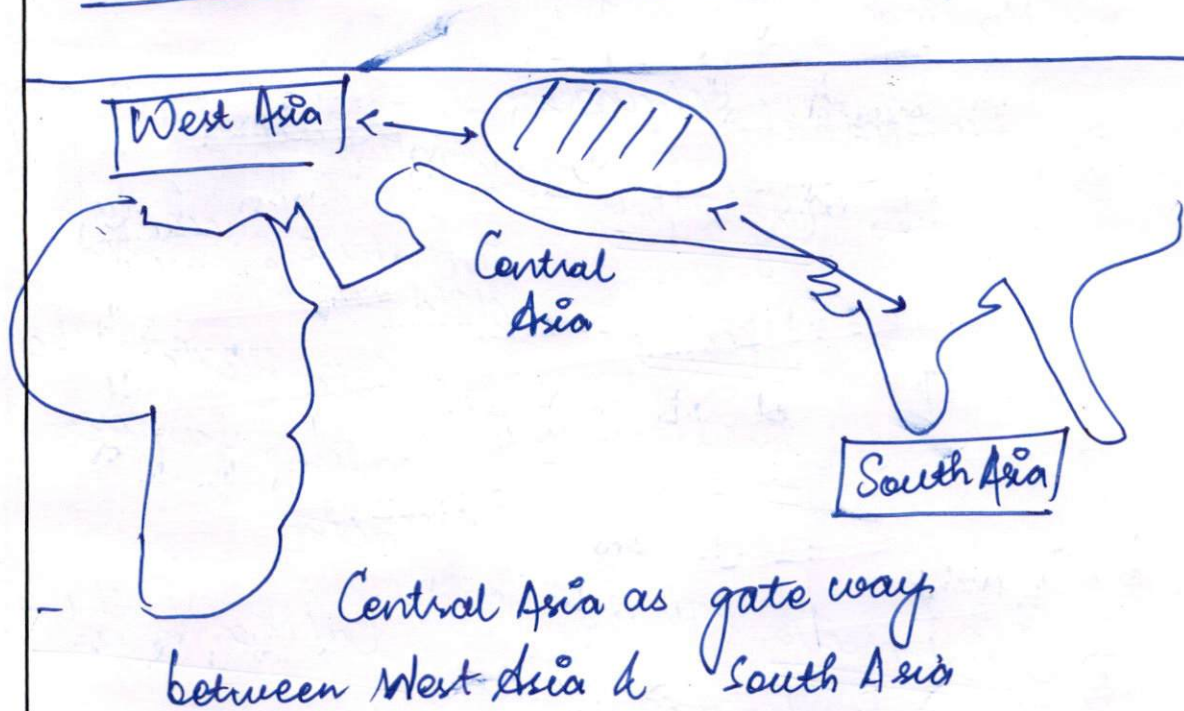
19.

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 include the erstwhile Soviet republic countries of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan



### Significance of Central Asia

#### ① Energy

Uranium - Kazakhstan  
 Oil and Natural Gas - important  
 for India to diversify its  
 energy basket

② Rare Earth minerals →

↳ Rare Earth: future of world in Central Asia

③ Trade and Connectivity

↳ INSTC agreement to reach Europe & Russia  
↳ Ashgabat agreement

④ Gateway to West Asia

↳ Opens up to Caspian Sea rich in hydrocarbons  
↳ West Asian economies of oil and gas in proximity

⑤ Security → India's airbase in Tarkhan

⑥ Historical → Part of the ancient Silk route

⑦ Regional forums → SCO : Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

Reasons for Non engagement with Central Asia

India has not been able to deepen its ties with Central Asia

① Till new Look West policy of India focused on Iran - Israel - Saudi Arabia

② China's increasing presence in the Central Asia is a challenge for India

③ Trade has not picked up with less than \$2bn trade due to direct connectivity

④ Land route is blocked by Pakistan (POK) and turmoil in Afghanistan

⑤ Chabahar port in Iran has also been delayed

---

Central Asia & India: Strategy to deepen ties

---

① India should explore sea route to directly reach Central Asia through Turkmenistan, Iran

② Cooperation in areas of pharmaceuticals, agri products, gems & jewellery should be carried

③ Energy agreements and MOUs should be signed

④ Also India should follow policy of Promise & Deliver

20.

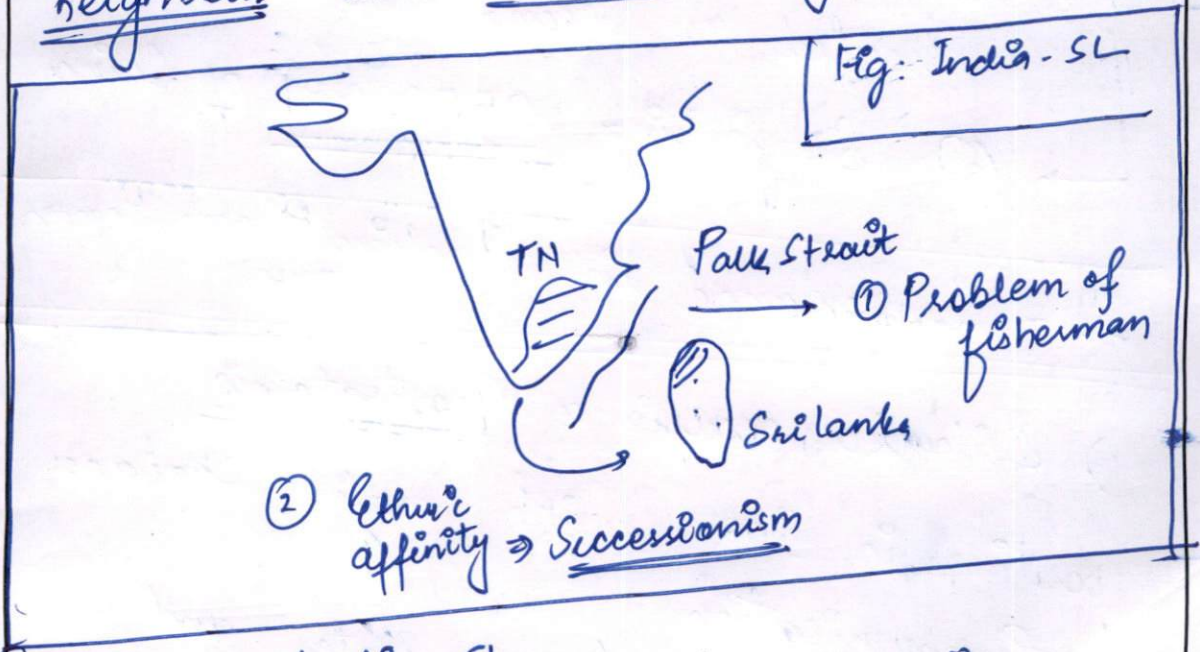
हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

India - Sri Lanka relations are as old as Ramayana times and continue to be strong till date. (SL) Sri Lanka is India's maritime neighbour and share convergence in several areas



Concerns : India - SL

- (1) Problem of fisherman issue; illegal fishing in each other's borders
- (2) Issue of Bottom Trawling and Ecosystem damage
- (3) Growing Proximity to China

- (Eg): 1) Hambantota port given on 99 years lease  
2) Port City Colombo project
- ④ Katchatheevu island issue  
⑤ Issue of Tamil Indians in SL treated as second class citizens  
⑥ SL joining OBOR-BRI of China

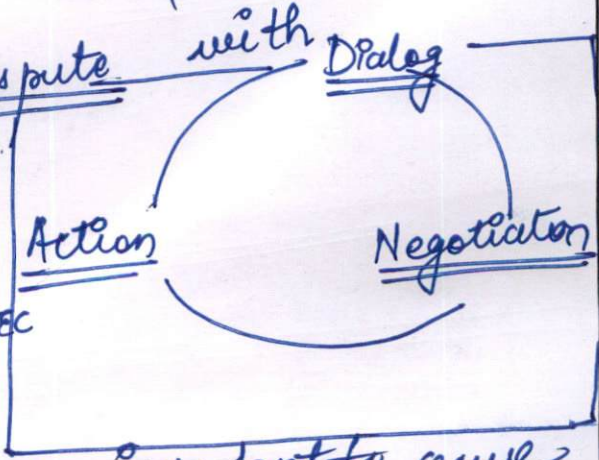
SL - importance in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

- 1) Sri Lanka occupies a Geostrategic position in IOR with major Sealanes of communication
- 2) Proximity to Indian states and fears of China occupying a strategic depth
- 3) Can act as a choke point in trading route
- 4) Part of IORA - Indian Ocean Rim Association

# India's strategy to ensure favourable SL relationship

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

- ① Convergence on issues
  - Climate Change and Sea Level Rise
  - Safety & Security in I.O.R.
  - Food Security (eg. food Emergency in SL)
  - Terrorism (eg. SL Easter attacks)
- ② Let, SL take advantage in its competitive sectors eg: pharma and tourism
- ③ Foreign Exchange Swaps : \$400 mn
- ④ Cultural Connect : People to people and Buddhism in SL
- ⑤ Leveraging Softpower : Tamil Actors and Cricket
- ⑥ Solving fishermen dispute with Dialog
- ⑦ Converge at forums like SAARC and BIMSTEC



Good ties with SL are important to secure India's national interest!

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL