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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2419)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Enforcement Directorate's role is the implementation of the PMLA and the FEMA.

Role played by Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violation of foreign exchange laws

- ① Tracks suspicious activities.
- ② Questions / interrogates people involved in these actions.
- ③ Does investigation of such financial crimes.
- ④ Maintains database of past money laundering and foreign exchange law offenders.
- ⑤ Conducts raids on premises of questionable organizations.
- ⑥ Ensures that the laws (PMLA) and FEMA are practiced without any loopholes.

- ⑦ Punishes / recommends punishment for offenders.
- ⑧ closely monitors financial activities in India.
- ⑨ Issues warnings and seeks clarifications from organizations.
- ⑩ Has individuals as well as organizations in ambit.
- ⑪ Discovers facts and intelligence related to these issues.
- ⑫ Coordinates with other similar agencies in India (eg) NIA, FIU)
- ⑬ Works with global-level bodies (eg) FATF, INTERPOL)
- ⑭ Serves as strict deterrent for money laundering and foreign exchange violations.
- ⑮ Indirectly maintains stability of economy.

B M SHAH committee recommendations can further strengthen the FD

2. भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Indian Constitution has played crucial role in forming India as a VIBRANT democracy.

How constitution has provided a framework for liberal democracy in India

- ① Provides administrative setup
- ② Limits the government
(eg) fundamental rights, Part III)
- ③ Has provisions related to free and fair elections.
- ④ Gives Universal Adult Suffrage in Article 326.
- ⑤ People have been given the ultimate power (eg) Preamble)
- ⑥ Empowers democratic values and organizations (eg) PRTIs in Part IX)
- ⑦ Establishes a 3-tiered system
- ⑧ Liberty is principle in Preamble.

At the same time, there are some limitations of the Constitution

- ① Many principles are voluntary (eg Decentralization of powers to local level).
- ② Many provisions are vague/ambiguous.
- ③ There are some non-democratic aspects like appointments.
- ④ Inadequate safeguards to democracy.
- ⑤ People's liberties can be curtailed (eg Art 19(2)).
- ⑥ The framework is often not followed in practice.
- ⑦ There are many loopholes in several articles.

There is scope of further improvement. The NWCRC's recommendations can be followed in this regard.

3. "समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Principle of SUBSIDIARITY refers to decentralization / delegation of functions / powers to lower levels (eg Local level).

Importance of Principle of Subsidiarity in India

- ① To promote deepening of democracy.
- ② To empower local level organizations (P&Is)
- ③ To ensure federalism is followed in spirit.
- ④ To prevent concentration of power.
- ⑤ To meet regional and local aspirations.
- ⑥ To include people in the governance (eg Jan Bhaagidari)
- ⑦ To avoid a one-size-fits-all

- approach to development.
- ⑧ To promote the vision of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'
 - ⑨ To ensure last mile delivery of services.
 - ⑩ To bolster welfare in India.
 - ⑪ Decentralized approach is usually more democratic.
 - ⑫ To prevent federal issues/ conflicts.
 - ⑬ To have a bottom-up way to governance.
 - ⑭ To better protect citizens' fundamental rights.
 - ⑮ So that no state/region feels neglected.

Thus, democratic decentralization should be aim as also propounded by [GANDHIST], to achieve a SARVA SRESHTHA BHARAT by 2047.

4. "मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Gandhiji said that rights flow as a consequence of performing one's own duties

fundamental duties do not smother rights but establish a balance by making people conscious of their duties

- ① People are the ultimate source of power in democracy.
- ② Society is based on people's interactions and actions.
- ③ The fundamental duties (Part IVA, Art. 51A) do not obstruct my rights
- ④ Performing fundamental duties promote others' rights.
(eg) send child to school = Right to Education)
- ⑤ Ensures people don't forget

their role in society.

- ⑥ Makes people active participants in governance.
- ⑦ Brings moral awareness in people.
- ⑧ People do not get complacent about their actions.
- ⑨ Many of the duties are important for development (eg scientific temperament).
- ⑩ Duties promote ideals of Preamble (eg Fraternity, respect).
- ⑪ Remind people of their responsibilities to the state.
- ⑫ Makes society overall better and harmonious.
- ⑬ Give a moral identity to the people.

(AIMS Student Union) case said that fundamental duties are equally important as rights.

5. क्या आपको लगता है कि कार्यपालिका द्वारा प्रत्यायोजित विधान का प्रयोग शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Do you think the exercise of delegated legislation by the executive goes against the principle of separation of powers? Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The principle of separation of Powers is enshrined in Articles [50, 121, 122, 211, 212] of the Constitution.

Delegated legislation does not usually go against principle of separation of powers

- ① The political executive is a part of legislature itself.
- ② The legislature has many burdens hence needs to delegate.
- ③ The executive action is still scrutinized by legislature and judiciary.
- ④ The executive knows the ground realities better.
- ⑤ Executive is the one to implement the legislations.

- ⑥ Executive is anyway involved in policy formulation.
- ⑦ Brings synergy between executive and legislature.
- ⑧ India does not have strict separation of powers.
- ⑨ The executive is accountable to legislature.
- ⑩ Judiciary analyzes the executive action (eg. Judicial review)
- ⑪ It happens rarely.

At the same time, delegated legislation should not become the norm because

- ① Legislature is tasked with legislation.
- ② Opposition parties get bypassed.
- ③ Executive already has to implement legislations
- ④ May create federal issues

Thus a Balance is needed in delegated legislation.

6. दोषपूर्ण गवर्नंस के पीछे प्रमुख कारण एक ठोरे में सोचने की आदत और एकाकी कार्य प्रणाली है। भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा कीजिए।

A key factor behind poor governance is a system of thinking and working in silos. Discuss in the context of public services in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Good governance requires the governance to happen in an integrated manner.

Thinking and working in silos is a key factor behind poor governance

- ① Most issues are inter-linked (eg. Poverty - Hunger)
- ② Multi-pronged approaches are ~~needed~~ missing.
- ③ Coordination between agencies is ~~needed~~ missing.
- ④ Leads to inefficiencies and time delays.
- ⑤ Causes wastage of many resources
- ⑥ The actions are often not adequate.
- ⑦ There are many redundancies and duplicacies.

- ⑧ Isolated solutions are often impermanent.
- ⑨ Coverage of such interventions is limited.
- ⑩ They do not address the issues' root cause.
- ⑪ Planning is either not done or is incomprehensive.
- ⑫ Leads to ad-hocism and knee-jerk reactions.
- ⑬ Siloed approach does not solve issues permanently.
- ⑭ People's needs and aspirations are multi-faceted.
- ⑮ Service delivery quality is not up to mark.

Thus, to ensure good and effective governance, we must adopt a 'WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT' approach.

7. असुरक्षित गर्भपात भारत में महिलाओं के प्रजनन और मातृ स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और उपचारात्मक उपाय भी बताइए।

Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The recent change to ROE v/s WADE judgement in USA has brought debate over abortion.

Reasons behind unsafe abortions

- ① Poor quality of healthcare systems in rural India.
- ② Lack of health facilities.
- ③ Insufficient awareness in women about abortion.
- ④ Lack of institutional care / abortion.
- ⑤ Unscientific methods being used in many parts of India.
- ⑥ Unwanted pregnancies leading to forced abortion.
- ⑦ Not seeking medical attention at the right time.
- ⑧ Poor capabilities of health-care workers in India.

Remedial measures to prevent unsafe abortions

- ① Investing in health care facilities.
- ② Increasing number of doctors and gynecologists.
- ③ Spreading awareness about abortion methods.
- ④ Removing stigma around abortion.
- ⑤ Capacity-building of health-care workers.
- ⑥ Involving ASHA workers.
- ⑦ Use of contraceptives.
(eg) Antana, Chhaya)
- ⑧ Increasing quality of healthcare in India.
- ⑨ Banning unscientific methods

Reproductive and maternal health of women is an aspect of SDG 5. PAM RAMPVI committee can be guide.

8. डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच और उसकी वहनीयता से संबंधित स्थायी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सक्षम है। इस संदर्भ में, देश को 'डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य' क्रांति के मुहाने पर लाने में आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Digital healthcare has the potential to address the perennial issues pertaining to accessibility and affordability of healthcare in India. In this context, discuss the role of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission in putting the country at the cusp of a 'digital health' revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is one of the largest digital health missions in the world.

Role of Ayushman Bharat digital mission in putting India at cusp of 'digital health' revolution

- ① Increases outreach of health facilities.
- ② Even remote areas covered.
- ③ Increases affordability of healthcare in India.
- ④ Promotes initiatives like e-Sanjeevani (telemedicine)
- ⑤ Improves quality of diagnostics (eg AI).
- ⑥ Quality of healthcare will improve.
- ⑦ People's time will be saved.

- ⑧ Number of treatments available will increase.
- ⑨ Will reduce out of pocket (OOP) expenditure.
- ⑩ Will simplify out-patient care.
- ⑪ Will create many jobs in the sector.
- ⑫ Monitoring of patients will become easier.
- ⑬ Consultations can be done very conveniently.
- ⑭ Reduces dependence on physical infrastructure.
- ⑮ Builds India's soft power and image.
- ⑯ Is a push to 'Digital India' mission.

SDG 3 of good health will get a major push. SRINATH REDDY committee can serve as a guiding light.

9. दक्षिण एशिया से एकमात्र G20 सदस्य के रूप में, भारत के लिए G20 का नेतृत्व वैश्विक स्तर पर दक्षिण एशिया की आवाज को बुलंद करने के लिए एक प्रभावी मंच के तौर पर इस समूह का उपयोग करने हेतु एक आदर्श अवसर है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

As the only G20 member from South Asia, the G20 leadership is an ideal opportunity for India to use it as an effective platform to amplify South Asia's voice at the global stage. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The G20, established in 1999, has become one of the most important multilateral organizations today.

G20 leadership is an opportunity for India to amplify South Asia's voice at global stage

- ① Brings needs and aspirations of South Asia to a global platform.
- ② Highlights concerns of the developing countries
- ③ Can focus on issues like terrorism, smuggling.
- ④ Can boost trade in the Indo-Pacific region.
- ⑤ Shift from west-dominated agendas to South Asia.
- ⑥ Global focus will come to

South Asia.

- ⑦ The problems and issues of South Asia can be addressed.
- ⑧ Bolster South-South cooperation globally.
- ⑨ Increase geopolitical importance of South Asia.
- ⑩ Shift towards a more multi-lateral world.
- ⑪ Reform global institutions like UN, World Bank.
- ⑫ Bring more economic focus to South Asia.
- ⑬ Improve India's relations with ASEAN countries.
- ⑭ Prevent western-hegemony in geopolitics.

Thus, India should use this opportunity to emerge as a global leader and the voice of South Asia.

10. भारत-यू.ए.ई. CEPA दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करेगा तथा भारत को इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।
The India-UAE CEPA will serve as a catalyst to bolster economic ties between the two countries and give India greater access to the region.
Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India and UAE recently signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

India-UAE CEPA will bolster economic ties and give India greater access to the region

- ① Increase in trade between India and UAE.
- ② More inflow of foreign exchange.
- ③ Increased investment (FDI) in India.
- ④ India can also invest in UAE.
- ⑤ More remittances from UAE.
- ⑥ Greater access to the Middle-East region.
- ⑦ Can help build ties with other middle-east countries like Qatar, Kuwait.

- ⑧ Ease duties and taxes.
- ⑨ Reduce barriers to trade.
- ⑩ collaboration in projects with UAE.
- ⑪ India can access UAE and other countries' markets.
- ⑫ India's exports will rise.
- ⑬ Technological transfer will help India.
- ⑭ Boost to India's influence in the region.
- ⑮ Can help promote cultural interactions with the region
(eg student exchanges)
- ⑯ Connectivity to middle-East will improve.
- ⑰ Can harness ties with other countries. (eg Israel)

Thus, the India-UAE CEPA is a huge opportunity for India to gain economically as well as geopolitically.

11. एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।
A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the India Justice Report, there are over 3 crore pending cases with the judiciary, and almost 400 vacancies in the High Courts.

Dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of good legislation and need for domain expertise are challenges for Judiciary

- ① Huge pendency of case.
(> 3 crore).
- ② Low conviction rate due to over-arresting.
- ③ 2/3rd ~~under~~ in prison are undertrials.
- ④ Huge burden on judiciary
- ⑤ Large number of bail applications.
- ⑥ Infrastructural gaps in the judiciary.

- ⑦ Large number of loopholes and exemptions in laws.
- ⑧ Unclear / vague definitions in laws (eg POCSO issue)
- ⑨ Domain-specific issues coming up (eg Artificial intelligence)
- ⑩ Need for balancing security, law and order with human and fundamental rights.
- ⑪ Inadequate evidence collection.
- ⑫ Flaws in investigations.
- ⑬ Lack of issue-specific laws (eg Data protection).
- ⑭ overlapping / conflicting provisions of many laws.
- ⑮ Misuse of police for vested interests / vendetta.
- ⑯ Judges cannot have expertise on every issue.
- ⑰ Emerging concepts like transgenders, data localization

- ⑮ Increased number of crimes
(eg crimes against women)
- ⑯ Higher complexity of crimes
(eg cyber crimes).
- ⑰ Lack of compliance by people
to court's orders.
- ⑱ Increased conflicts between
government and judiciary.
- ⑳ Lack of transparency in
many judicial affairs.
- ㉑ Complicated petitions deliberately
to confuse judiciary.
- ㉒ Obscurantism to hide facts.
- ㉓ Loopholes in the Evidence
Act, IPC.
- ㉔ Low utilization of the
AMICUS CURIAE.

The new bills to replace the IPC,
CrPC and Evidence Act will
reform the criminal justice
system and aid the Judiciary
in overcoming challenges.

12. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किम हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The anti-defection law was introduced by the 52nd CAA as Tenth Schedule.

Successes of the anti-defection law in addressing political instability in India

- ① Stopped frequent change of parties ~~(eg)~~
- ② Stopped bribery / purchasing of candidates (eg) horse trading
- ③ Upholds trust of people in their candidates.
- ④ Prevents shift of ideologies of elected candidates.
- ⑤ Earlier governments used to collapse frequently due to this.
- ⑥ Reduces scope of disruption in governance due to such defection.

- ⑦ Improved productivity of the parliament / legislatures.
- ⑧ Reduces ill-will / animosity between parties.
- ⑨ Ensures stable government.
- ⑩ Governments can focus more on work rather than politics.
- ⑪ Disincentivizes electoral malpractices.
- ⑫ Brings cohesion and consistency in parties.

Limitations of the anti-defection law in ensuring political stability

- ① Provision of 'Mergers' is still there.
- ② Many times state governments fall due to defection.
- ③ Politicians do change parties when not in power.
- ④ Leads to inconsistency of ideologies of many leaders.
- ⑤ Voting in India is often done

- as per party agenda rather than individual candidate.
- ⑥ Punishment to defection is not clearly defined.
 - ⑦ speaker has discretion over punishment in case of defection
 - ⑧ There are no timelines to punish for defection.
 - ⑨ Courts have limited role in anti-defection.
 - ⑩ There has been rise in factionalism within parties.
 - ⑪ Political instability is still there.

Thus there is further scope of improving the law. The

KICHOTO & MOLLATHAN case

and VOMRA committee ideas can be followed so that people's rights are protected and India becomes VIBRANT democracy.

13. भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघर्ष के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms, which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently the MULLAPERIYAR dam issue brought to light inter-state river governance issues.

Issues in governance of inter-state rivers due to conflictual federalism

- ① River water sharing is often disputed.
- ② Water-use by different states creates tussles.
- ③ Often the lower riparian states do not get enough water.
- ④ There is already water stress in most of India.
- ⑤ States do not cooperate over these rivers.
- ⑥ Often judicial intervention is ineffective.

- ⑦ Prevents optimal use of water resources of the rivers.
- ⑧ Sometimes causes violence between the states.
- ⑨ Creates rivalry between the states which hurts cooperative federalism.
- ⑩ Collateral damage to the poor whose livelihoods depend on the rivers.

Mechanisms which can be utilized to solve the issue of inter-state rivers in India

- ① [Article 262] provides for a inter-state river board.
- ② Parliament may set up such a board to decide on the issue.
- ③ Water Tribunals can be formed.
- ④ Water sharing can be done as per binding contract by the Union.

- ⑤ We can learn from the best practice of FRANCE: Water PARLIAMENTS to decide on such issues.
- ⑥ There must be a cooperative, harmonious approach.
- ⑦ Use of technology to measure water-use levels.
- ⑧ Augmenting water resources to reduce water stress.
- ⑨ NITI AAYOG can play a role of mediator to foster a joint solution.
- ⑩ create a uniform policy / legislation with respect to ~~the~~ interstate rivers.

Thus, we must solve these issues so as to promote COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM, and ensure sustainable growth and RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION (SDG 12)

14. उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document.

(Answer in 250 words)

15

The Indian Constitution deviated sharply from existing constitutions of the 1950s even though we borrowed many features from other constitutions.

Fundamental aspects in which Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document

- ① It was a very bulky document (~400 articles, while USA : <10 articles)
- ② Adopted a mix of Capitalism and Socialism rather than strictly following one.
- ③ Laid high focus on fundamental rights (eg Equality)
- ④ It was written in very technical legal language rather than being simple to read.

- ⑤ Made India a Quasi-Federal form (K C Wheene) rather than entirely unitary or federal.
- ⑥ 3-tier government (Art 40) as goal rather than 2-tier.
- ⑦ Prioritized national security and integrity (eg Art 19(2)).
- ⑧ Balance between Judicial Supremacy ^(UK) and Parliamentary Supremacy (USA)
- ⑨ Written Constitution, even though Britain's is not written.
- ⑩ Maintained provisions of Emergency which very few countries did. (Part XX)
- ⑪ Had provisions of preventive detention (Art 22) which very few countries had.
- ⑫ Had several voluntary features (eg DPSP).

- ⑬ Underwent a large number of amendments (105).
- ⑭ A parliamentary system rather than presidential.
- ⑮ Direct as well as indirect elections.
- ⑯ Flexibility and rigidity were balanced.
- ⑰ ~~Para~~ Positive concept of secularism rather than the negative concept followed by most.
- ⑱ Many safeguards to minorities
- ⑲ Provisions for affirmative action (eg Art 15, 16).

Thus, the Indian constitution has several novel features and in many fundamental aspects it deviated from the norms followed by contemporary countries.

15. मुफ्त उपहार, विशेष रूप से चुनावों से पहले, समाज के लिए लाभकारी होने की बजाय अधिक हानिकारक हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में युक्तिसंगत तर्क दीजिए।

Freebies, especially ahead of elections, do more harm than good to the society. Do you agree? Give logical arguments in support of your answer.
(Answer in 250 words) 15

Freebies refers to the practice of offering free items / services / money as a part of election manifesto in order to garner more votes.

Freebies do more harm than good to society

- ① Creates a culture of parties offering more and more freebies
- ② Prevents people from taking informed decisions.
- ③ Shifts focus of government from constructive work and welfare to votes.
- ④ Puts burden on fiscal exchequer of government.
- ⑤ Often governments / parties

make unfeasible promises,
which reduces people's
trust in parties.

- ⑥ Reduces legitimacy of the government.
- ⑦ Spoils the voting culture of society.
- ⑧ The funds used in freebies could have gone for other welfare services.
- ⑨ freebies are an unsustainable form of election campaigning.
- ⑩ Lead to wastage of resources (eg free electricity)
- ⑪ creates higher expectations of freebies from people.
- ⑫ May lead to wrong party coming to power.
- ⑬ Detrimental to governance in long-term.
- ⑭ May promote other unfair

malpractices like bribery.

- (15) Spoils India's global image / soft power.
- (16) May create a politically unworkable system.
- (17) Puts additional pressure on resources.
- (18) Quality of service delivery may suffer.
- (19) Often freebies only cover a particular section of Society.
- (20) May incentivize vote-bank politics.

freebies should be phased out.
SUPREME COURT'S guidelines on non-essential freebies can be followed, so that FREE and FAIR elections are assured for India and all its citizens.

16. भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को बदलने के लिए शुरू किए गए स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के मिश्रित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस मिशन को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Smart Cities Mission, which was launched to change the urban landscape of India has produced mixed results. Discuss. Also, highlight the challenges faced in executing the Mission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart Cities Mission seeks to rejuvenate cities with infrastructure and technology to create economic growth.

Successes of smart cities mission

- ① Infrastructure of cities has increased significantly.
- ② Growth rate of cities has seen an increase.
- ③ Many jobs have been created.
- ④ Amenities like healthcare, education have improved.
- ⑤ Social security in cities has improved.
- ⑥ Technology has improved standard of living.
- ⑦ City planning has become easier.

Limitations of the Smart Cities Mission

- ① Issues like pollution are still prevalent.
- ② Traffic problems have increased.
- ③ Increased migration to cities.
- ④ High pressure on infrastructure and resources of cities.
- ⑤ Growth has not been very inclusive.
- ⑥ Housing issues are there.
- ⑦ Rural areas near cities have not adequately benefitted.
- ⑧ Life in cities is now more hectic / stressful.

Challenges in executing the Mission

- ① High amount of funds required.
- ② Lack of technological expertise

- ③ City planning is a challenging task.
- ④ Meeting the aspirations of a huge population.
- ⑤ Slow/untimely completion of projects.
- ⑥ Presence of administrative leakages.
- ⑦ Low quality services.
- ⑧ Clearance hurdles (e.g. Environment)
- ⑨ Large number of issues in society.
- ⑩ Isolated approach to the different issues.
- ⑪ Lack of technological (ICT) interventions like Smart Lights.

Smart Cities Mission can help boost economic growth and help India achieve goal of \$5 trillion Economy in an inclusive manner.

17. यह तर्क दिया गया है कि भारत में उद्यमिता परिवेश के समक्ष विद्यमान विभिन्न बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत के भविष्य को इसके उद्यमियों द्वारा आकार दिए जाने की संभावना है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
It has been argued that despite several hurdles faced by the entrepreneurship ecosystem in India, the future of India is likely to be shaped by its entrepreneurs. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

2021-22 was called the 'Year of Startups' especially in the technological field.

Hurdles faced by entrepreneurship ecosystem in India

- ① Lack of funding for startups.
- ② Lack of handholding and guidance.
- ③ Startups are not encouraged.
- ④ High amount of operational risk.
- ⑤ No institutional mechanism for startup promotion.
- ⑥ Limited crisis support for startups.
- ⑦ Culture of India advocates stable jobs over entrepreneurship.
- ⑧ Strict compliance burdens.

- ⑨ Complicated procedure
(eg) taxation.
- ⑩ Non-transparent functioning
of startups.
- ⑪ Regulatory hurdles.

Yet, future of India is likely to be shaped by entrepreneurs

- ① Entrepreneurs bring in a lot of innovation.
- ② Often startups turn into unicorns (eg) Unacademy).
- ③ Huge employment generation by startups.
- ④ will be a push to services sector.
- ⑤ Will boost India's economic growth.
- ⑥ Successful entrepreneurs often inspire youth (eg) Elon Musk)
- ⑦ Technical startups will aid governance also.

- ⑧ Boost to India's image globally (soft power).
- ⑨ Will prevent Brain drain and promote reverse migration.
- ⑩ Will contribute to stalling of India.
- ⑪ Will boost formalization of Indian economy.
- ⑫ They can bring in huge foreign exchange reserves.
- ⑬ Large startups tend to be influential.
- ⑭ Will help India achieve \$5 trillion economy and inclusive growth.
- ⑮ Push to self-employment in India.

STARTUP INDIA and other initiatives of DPIIT should be pushed to promote entrepreneurship in India.

18. हालांकि, 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना ने लैंगिक भेदभाव पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, लेकिन यह खराब कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के कारण वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-needed attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was launched with aim of preventing female infanticide and promoting girl child education.

How the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has given attention to gender discrimination

- ① People were encouraged to have and raise girl child.
- ② son preference reduced.
- ③ Sex ratio has improved
(eg) NFHS 5: 1020 women
for 1000 men
- ④ Gender discrimination has seen an overall decline.
- ⑤ Literacy rates of women have increased.
- ⑥ Female Labour force Participation Rate (FLFPR) increased from 20% to 33%.

- ⑦ Greater number of women are taking up higher education and skilled employment.
- ⑧ Pay gap between men and women has reduced (Art 41)
- ⑨ Overall shift from a patriarchal society to an egalitarian society.

However it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring

- ① female infanticide still takes place unnoticed.
- ② Still priority is given to boys' education over girls.
- ③ Wage gap is still present.
- ④ Crimes against women are common.
- ⑤ Low incentive to prefer a girl child.
- ⑥ Often the benefits of the scheme are misused.

- ⑦ Outcomes of education of girls have not been properly tracked.
- ⑧ Employers prefer to employ men over women.
- ⑨ Socerebal attitudes towards women still needs change.
- ⑩ Often women / daughters are not encouraged to take up jobs / higher ~~employ~~ education.
- ⑪ India's performance in Gender Gap Index is dismal.
- ⑫ Monitoring the girl child's attendance is not done.
- ⑬ Incentives to girl child need to be tracked.
- ⑭ More opportunities need to be ~~go~~ created for women.

IMF data says that India's GDP will increase by 25%. if the female LFPR becomes equal to male LFPR. [Jaya Jaithey] panel's recommendations can help achieve [SDG 5].

19. दक्षिण-पश्चिम हिंद महासागर में सुरक्षा खतरों के स्वरूप और उनकी बारंबारता में वृद्धि के मद्देनजर, इस क्षेत्र में लघु द्वीपीय विकासशील देशों (SIDS) के संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As security threats increase in form and frequency in the South-West Indian Ocean, discuss the role played by India in relation to small island developing states (SIDS) in the region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has recently emphasized its support to the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Role played by India in relation to SIDS in light of increase in form and frequency of the security threats in South-West Indian Ocean

- ① India as a first responder in the region.
- ② India's SAGAR doctrine (Security and Growth for all in the region).
- ③ India is the leading player in the Indian Ocean Region.
- ④ India can help provide immediate support to SIDS in case of security issues.
- ⑤ India's monitoring and

Surveillance in the region will help SIDS better prepare.

- ⑥ India can send troops for support to SIDS.
- ⑦ In case of natural disasters, India can help evacuate / protect SIDS.
- ⑧ India can promote stability of the entire region.
- ⑨ India can protect the maritime routes from issues like piracy.
- ⑩ India offers financial assistance to those in need.
- ⑪ India conducts missions to supply essential commodities like food, medicines.
- ⑫ India's ties with SIDS can improve.
- ⑬ Boosts India's image as a 'Net Security Provider'.
- ⑭ Boosts India's soft power.

- ⑮ India and SIDS can take part in joint defence exercises.
- ⑯ India and SIDS can sign logistics agreements.
- ⑰ India can supply defence technology and equipments to SIDS.
- ⑱ India's agricultural exports will ensure food security in SIDS.
- ⑲ Underground cables (electricity) can help in Energy security.
- ⑳ Boosting trade with SIDS will help SIDS' economic growth.
- ㉑ Regional security will make investments in India desirable.
- ㉒ India can build goodwill in the region leading to more cooperation.

India plays a major role in EOR especially in relation to SIDS. This can bolster security and cooperation in the region.

20. चूंकि भारत अपने पड़ोस की पुनः कल्पना कर रहा है, इसलिए उप-क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से सीमा-पार कनेक्टिविटी तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As India re-imagines its neighbourhood, cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming increasingly vital. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's foreign policy stance has maintained 'Neighbourhood First' and 'GUTRAL DOCTRINE'. Recently we have also gave a push to 'ACT EAST' policy.

As India re-imagines its neighbourhood cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming more vital

- ① For enhanced trade, there needs greater land and maritime connectivity.
- ② Major connectivity routes are through difficult terrain which requires sub-regions as connectivity routes.
- ③ This will ensure multiple routes of connectivity to all our neighbours.
- ④ It will also lead to the

development of these sub-
regions.

- ⑤ Will ensure all-time connectivity irrespective of weather.
- ⑥ Will lead to an increase in trade routes.
- ⑦ Increased mobility for the army will strengthen our security too.
- ⑧ Will open more avenues for people-to-people and cultural links.
- ⑨ Countries will adopt a more synergistic view towards each other.
- ⑩ Common threats like terrorism can be addressed.
- ⑪ Will increase opportunity to connect with other countries also (eg) South-east Asia).
- ⑫ Exports will see an increase.
- ⑬ More number of collaborations

will be possible.

- ⑭ To avoid security ~~issues~~ issues, vulnerable regions, new routes are needed.
- ⑮ Monitoring of these routes via surveillance (eg CCTV) is also important.
- ⑯ Can streamline cross-border movement of persons.
- ⑰ Can identify and prevent smuggling / illegal migrations.
- ⑱ Will open up other countries / markets to India.
- ⑲ India will be able to assist our neighbourhood better in case of security threats / disasters.
- ⑳ To increase our engagement with our neighbourhood.

Thus, importance of sub-regional connectivity is rising for the improvement of our relations and meeting our policy change.