

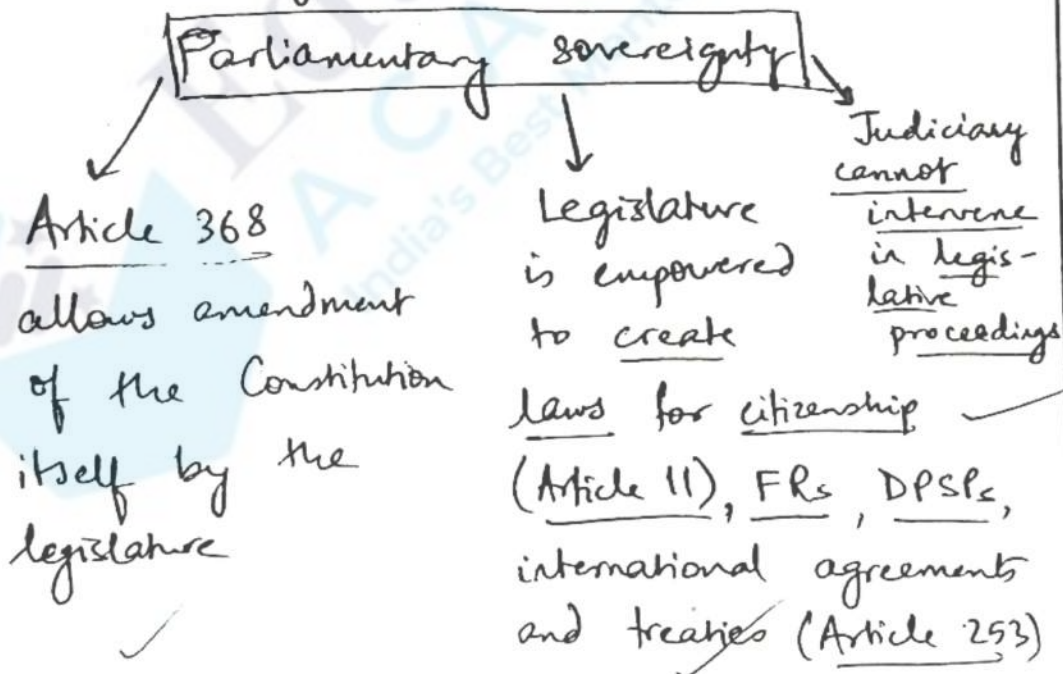
<b>Educrat IAS Academy</b>			
Contact Details: 9163228921/8910154148			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name of the Candidate	Sahars Kumar		
Email ID	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	001
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date	14/08/22 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Half)

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. 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.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6			Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.	
7			<p style="text-align: center;">Try to add diagrams, tables in few answers, write in points Read all aspects of the question. Good content format</p>	
8				
9				
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15			Start Time:	End Time:
16			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
17			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:
18			Total Marks:	
Remarks:			Educrat IAS Academy Pvt. Ltd.	
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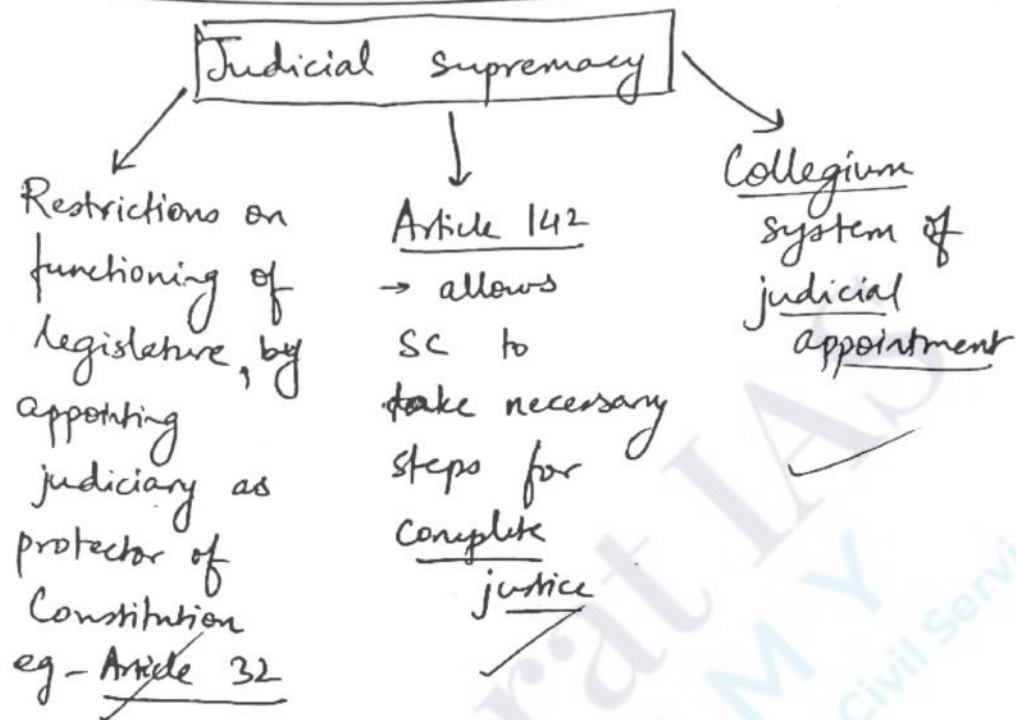
Q.1) Constitution presents India as a compromise between Judicial Supremacy and Parliamentary Sovereignty. Critically analyse. (10 marks)

Judicial Supremacy represents condition where the judiciary is supreme organ of democracy. eg US Parliamentary sovereignty, as practiced in UK, holds the legislature's actions to be beyond judicial reproach.

Indian Constitution follows a blend of both.



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Thus, Indian democracy enjoys a healthy blend of judicial supremacy and parliamentary sovereignty to provide necessary checks and balances.

Also write about the issue between 2 aspects - add examples of cases, amendments etc

⑤

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Q.2) 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. (10 marks)

Article 22 of Fundamental Rights provide protection against <sup>arbitrary</sup> punitive and preventive detention in India.

However, preventive detention laws are held to be an unfortunate addition to the Indian Constitution.

Reasons why Article 22 is not FR, but Fundamental Danger →

- 1) Vague - allows exorbitant powers to the executive. → no grounds defined clearly
- 2) Misuse - it has often been misused for political agenda. Eg- A.K. Gopalan case. ✓  
many countries have removed it
- 3) Insufficient protection provided under the ~~law~~ article. This can be construed as breach of right to life and liberty.

4) Even without Emergency - such provisions are not restricted to Emergency periods, like in other democracies.

### Benefits of Article 22 →

1) Important for safety and security for unity and integrity of India, a country which is surrounded by strife, internally and externally.

2) It is better to have preventive detention than just punitive detention.

3) Risky, but risk worth the benefits, in case laws do not allow us to stop a terrorist attack beforehand.

Punitive detention provisions should be used in the rarest cases and only when there is confidence, beyond doubt, that an innocent person is not being imprisoned.

Q.3) Indian foreign policy towards the United States can never be called consistent.  
Comment. (10 marks)

Indian foreign policy has seen major changes over the past 75 years. Once, an ally of China, it is involved in border clashes with China at present. Once, a non-aligned country, India is increasingly integrating with different world economies.

*mention about USA in para*

### Indian foreign policy towards USA

1) Limited diplomatic relations initially, Pakistan developed friendly US-relations, while India started diplomatic efforts towards Russia.

*mention years*

2) Indo-US relations hit a low after India's nuclear tests. India suffered US sanctions and dependency on Russia increased.

3) Indo-US relations improved with lifting of

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Sanctions and Indo-US civil nuclear deal  
in 2008.

4) Today, India is a close ally of  
USA in the Indo-Pacific <sup>mention</sup> Quad, 12 US  
<sub>here.</sub>

India is trying to diversify its  
defence dependency on Russia, and has  
signed 4-foundational military agreements  
with USA.

(5) The QUAD initiative, IPEF are examples  
of US' role in Indian foreign policy.

Thus India-US relations embody  
the principle that in international relations,

*good conclusion*  
there are no permanent friends or  
enemies — only permanent interests

- talk about how India is cooperating &  
conflicting with USA now too.

↓  
• int. agreements

- CAATSA
- India's closeness to Russia
- AUKUS

Q.4) What is the Overseas Citizenship Scheme of India? Can OCI be construed as dual citizenship? (10 marks)

Overseas Citizenship Scheme of India allows certain benefits to those who are of Indian origin, by virtue of the parents/grandparents, but are citizens of a foreign country. Eg - US - Vice President Kamala Harris is an OCI.

add some benefits given to OCI  
Article 9 of the Constitution of India provides for only single citizenship in India. However, OCI bears similarity to dual citizenship. ✓

Reasons why OCI cannot be construed as dual citizenship →

- 1) Constitutionally not allowed - Article 9 ✓
- 2) No Indian passport - OCIs do not get an Indian passport ✓
- 3) Only some benefits provided - eg - free life-long visa. But OCIs cannot

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undertake research work in India without prior permission, are <sup>considered</sup> ~~charged~~ as foreigners since ~~in~~ when they cannot purchase agricultural land. ✓

4) OCIs cannot vote in elections ✓

Therefore OCIs are not actually citizens, but a sort of secondary citizens, in terms of the benefits they receive. ✓

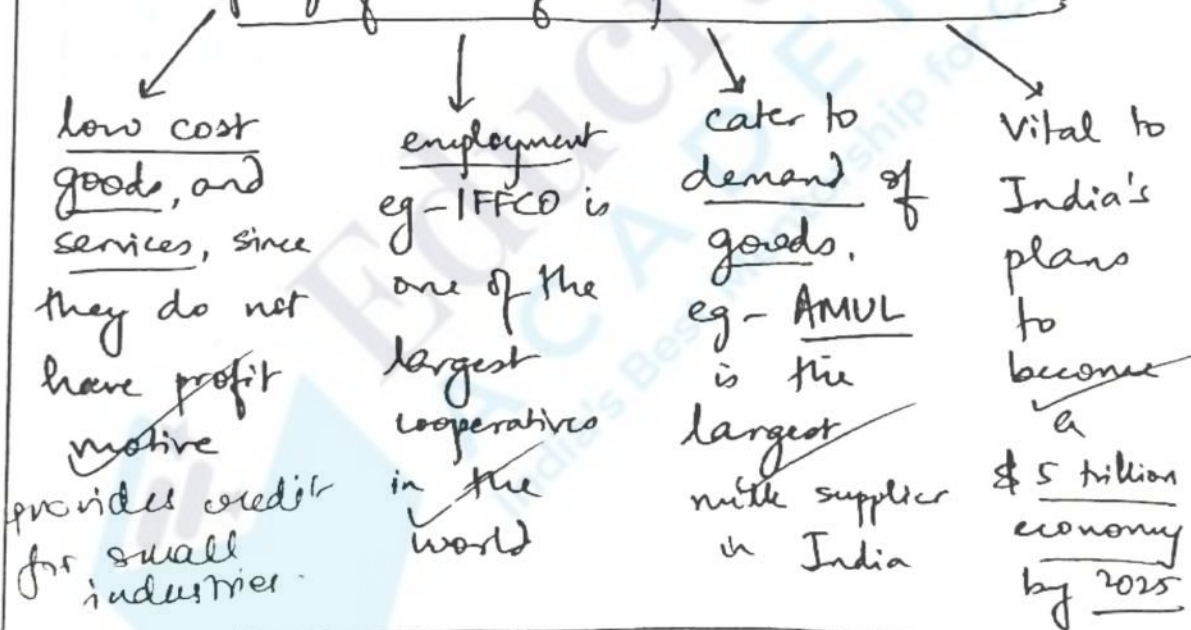
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Q.5) Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (10 marks)

The Ministry of Cooperation was recently created to give an impetus to cooperatives in India.

Cooperatives are organizations/enterprises where members pool funds to carry on a business and all members are owners. work on principle of no profit no loss.

### Significance of cooperatives in India



### Role of Ministry of Cooperatives →

i) Organize and regulate cooperatives to provide necessary guidance. — focused approach

2) Encourage credit flow to cooperatives - reaching upto grassroot level

3) Technological upgradation of cooperatives will get major boost

4) Provide a check on fraudulent cooperatives for consumer welfare

mention  
H3 B

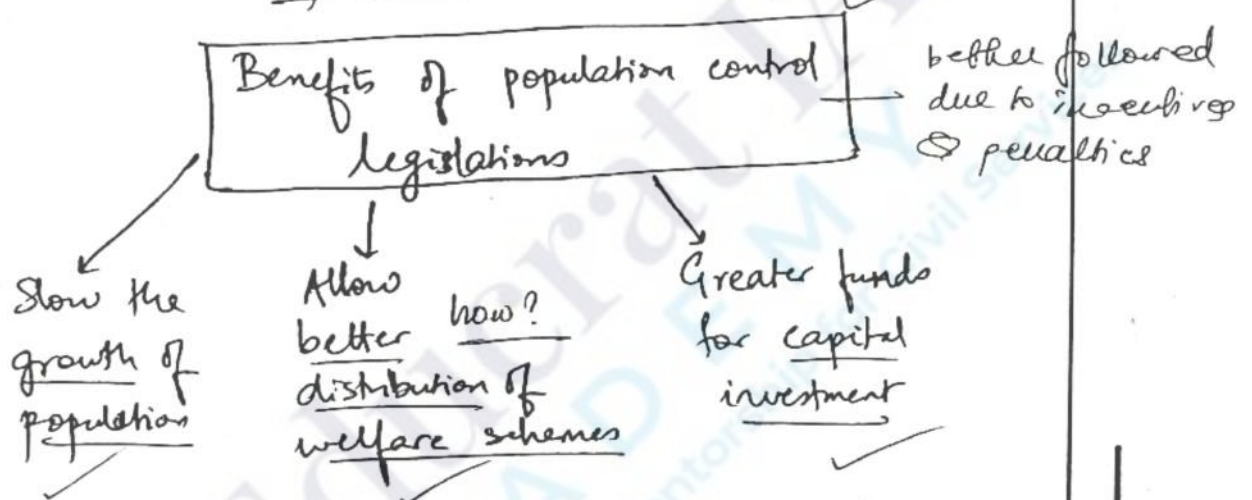
Ans The Ministry of Cooperatives should publish a National Policy for Cooperatives for quick adoption of a framework for their growth

- vision of Sakshar Se Samridhi
- facilitate BODR

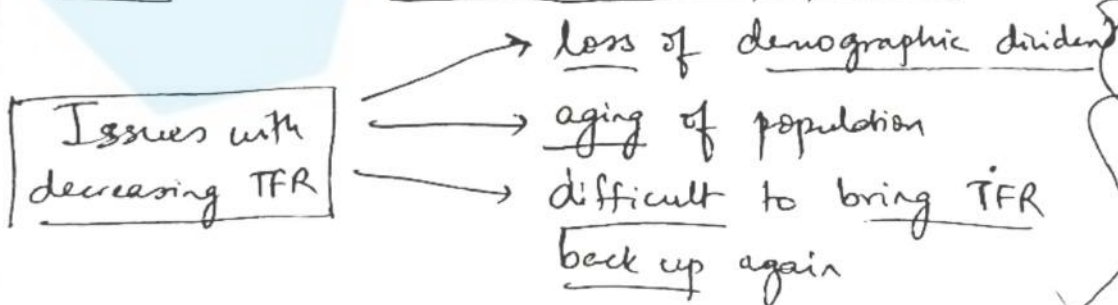
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Q.6) In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? Discuss. (10 marks)

The NFHS-5 survey highlighted different demographic changes in India. In the context of population, it held that India's Total Fertility Rate has good reached replacement level of 2.0.



However, considering that India has already reached replacement level fertility, a further reduction in TFR would decrease the population.



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not asked.

Therefore, population control legislations are not necessary to be passed.

talk about SIDG

Rather, extant control measures should be continued to keep reproductive TFR at 2.0 and utilize the demographic dividend

Write or why popul<sup>n</sup> control legislation will not be enough too:

- women's edu, awareness
- attitudinal change
- growth rate already declining

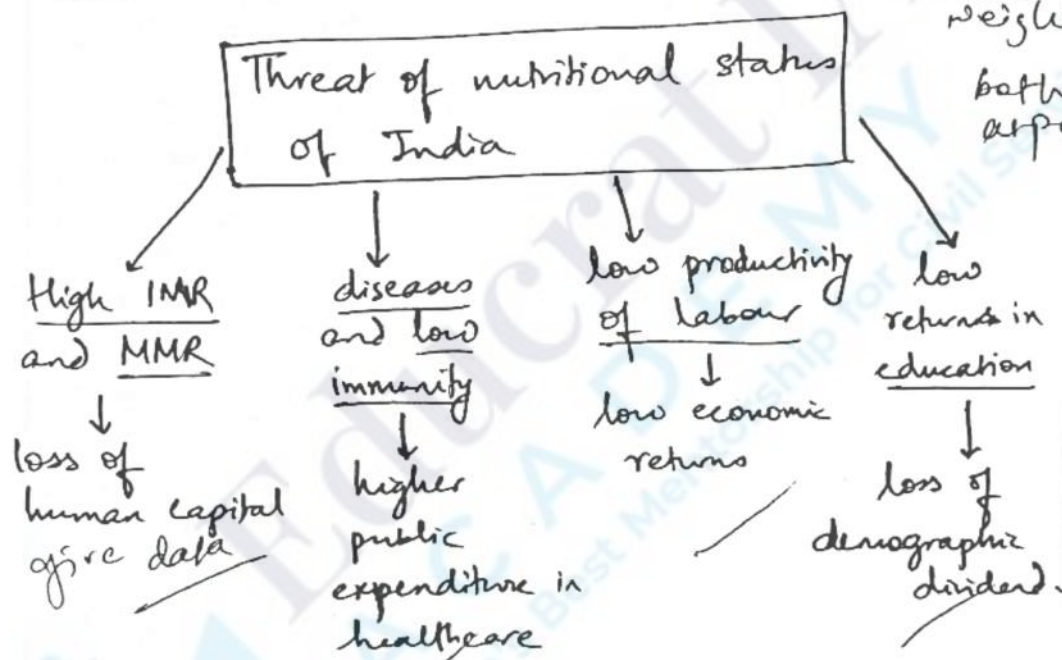
4.5

Q.7) 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. (10 marks)

According to Global Nutrition Reports

50% of women in India of child-bearing age are anaemic.

760% cases of child mortality are due to child malnutrition.  
 } underweight  
 } over weight  
 } both aspect



**Measures to overcome nutritional crisis**

i) PM Poshan Abhiyan to improve nutritional content of food  
 ↙ ↘  
food fortification      awareness of nutrient-rich food

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2) Mid Day Meal scheme to ensure children consume <sup>required</sup> nutrients

3) ICDS is instrumental for pregnant women, who are anaemic, to receive iron-folic acid tablets.

4) Scheme for Adolescent Girls - Kishori Health Cards to track health status of adolescent girls.

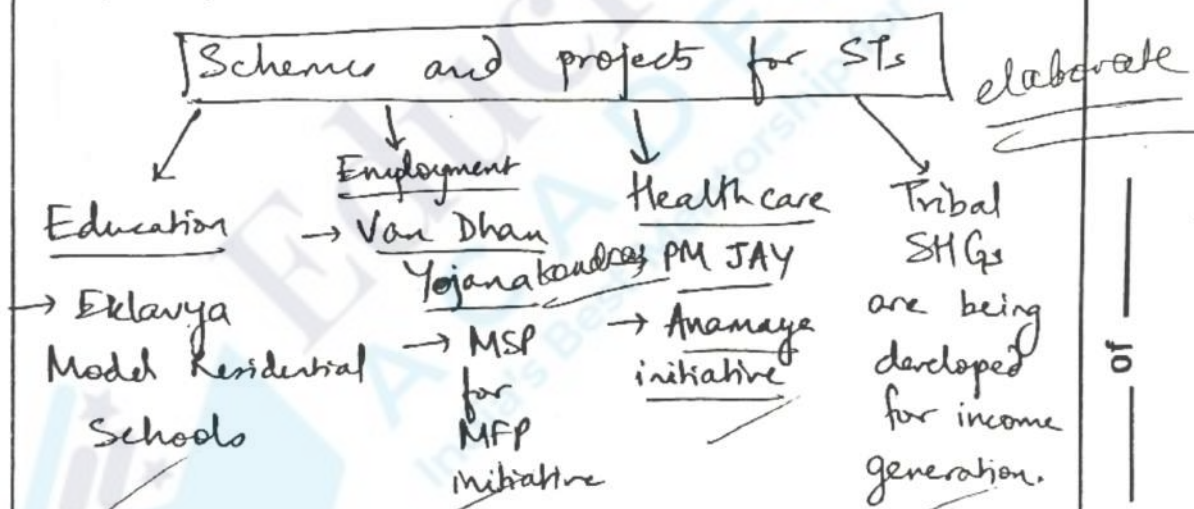
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The govt should invest in development of Poshan vahikas in rural areas to provide fresh-nutrient-rich food. Nutrition is one of the major requirements of healthy living and requires govt support.

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Q.8) What are the schemes and projects for the development of Scheduled Tribes in India? (10 Marks)

Scheduled Tribes are tribes living in remotest areas of India in traditional way of life. The 6th schedule of the Constitution allows areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to get autonomy for development of these tribes.



The KVIC, along with ministry of Tribal Affairs is trying to realise the export potential of tribal goods and

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promoting them. Also, Tribal indigenous practices of communal living with nature is being studied and replicated.

- STU schedule
- PESA
- Goal scheme
- three line permit

↓  
can mention about current president in conclusion.

5

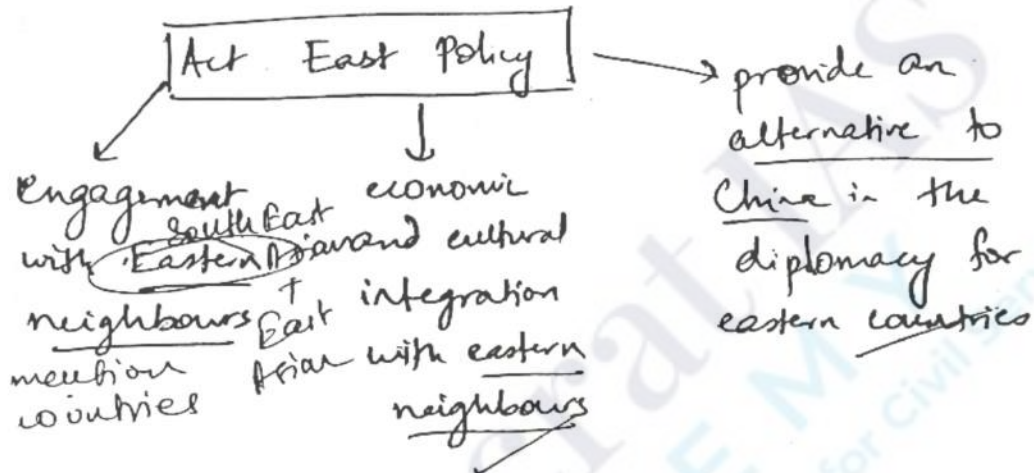


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Q.9) Can India's Act East policy be considered to Look East Policy 2.0? (10 Marks)

Honourable PM <sup>at world</sup> Modi launched the Act East Policy in 2014 as an upgrade to its Look East Policy of Vajpayee.



The Act East policy includes all the features of the original Look East Policy and further improves on them.

It recognizes the influence of China and aims to provide a trustworthy, regional partner to ASEAN countries.

Thus, the Act East Policy can

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definitely be called as an upgrade  
to India's Look East policy and  
be referred to as Look East Policy 2.0  
mention how look east is diff from  
act east.

4

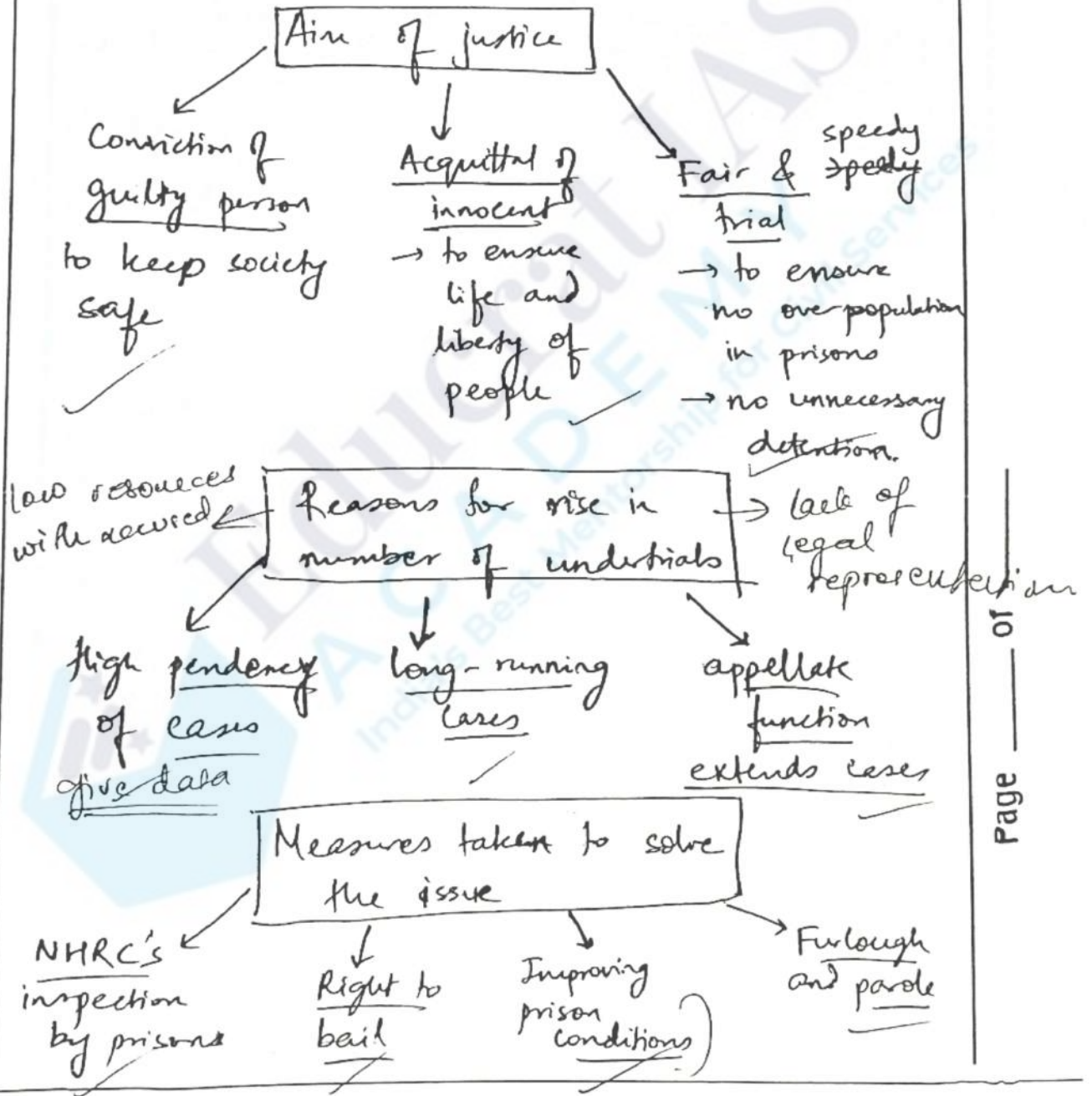


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Q.10) The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (10 Marks)

The administration of justice is the best feature of a fair and equitable society. Define undertrials



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good conclusion  
The Prakash Singh guidelines should be followed to reduce unnecessary arrests and reduce over crowding in prisons.

mention few points

- fast track courts
- plea bargaining
- holding courts in prison.

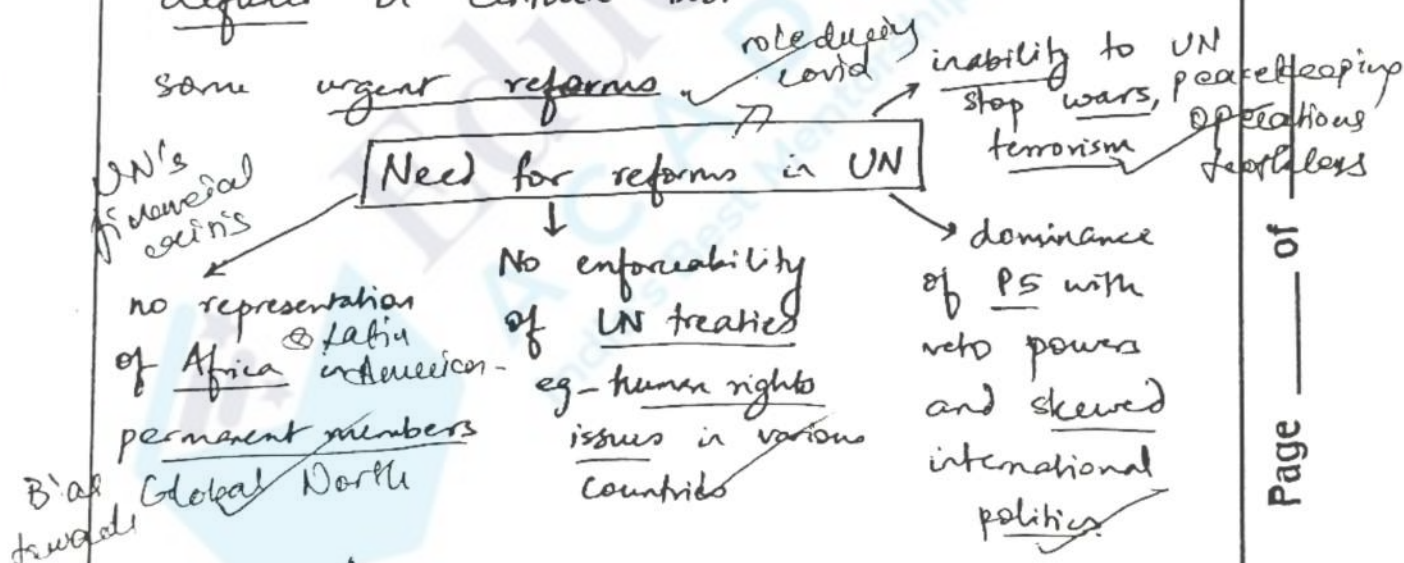
↓  
Balance this  
justice delayed  
is justice denied  
justice hurried is  
justice buried

6

Q.11) Comment on the need for reforms in United Nations. Critically evaluate India's demand for a permanent seat in the UN security council. (15 marks)

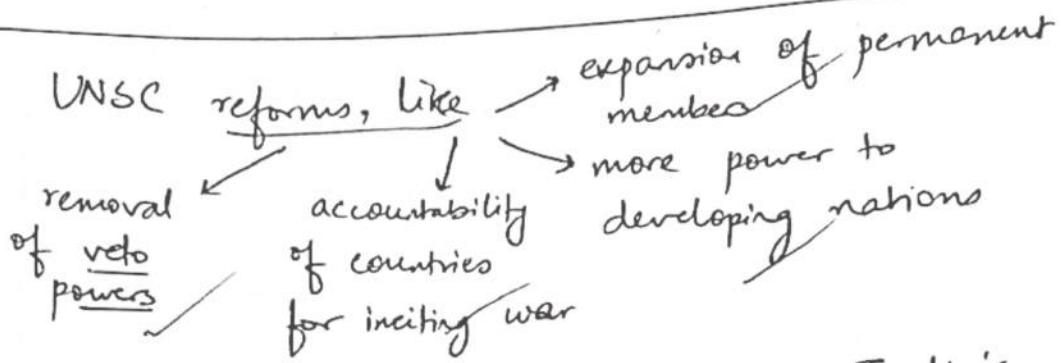
The United Nations is an international, multilateral organization established in 1945 after WW II to ensure peace and security in the world and that no such war happen in future. It has evolved into a body for monitoring and advancing <sup>equitable</sup> development in different countries.

However, UN has appeared as defunct in certain instances and needs some urgent reforms.



As a result, many countries like India, South Africa, etc have been demanding

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(8)

Countries have been supporting India's demand for a permanent seat on UNSC

In favor of India getting permanent seat

1) Largest democracy and seen-to-be

most populous country ✓

long wish  
died with  
UN  
representative  
of African  
region.  
active  
participation

2) Global linkages in trade, international politics, emerging global power, 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy

3) Peaceful message of India is important

for global politics ✓

4) To establish rules-based order in Indo-Pacific. ✓

recession  
about  
G14

The UN is a body of the past and has failed to evolve with the needs of contemporary world. India must display its leadership to pass resolutions to improve the UN, in an increasingly multilateralist environment ✓

Q.12) If there is a conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSP, what will prevail? Trace the instances and court cases of conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSP. (15 marks)

The Constitution has provided us certain enforceable, justiciable Fundamental Rights in Part III and non-justiciable DPSP in Part IV of the Constitution.

As per prevailing laws, the FRs prevail over DPSP, except that Articles 39(b), (c) have superiority over Articles 14 and 19, in case of conflicts.

Conflict between FR and DPSP →

- a) Shankari Prasad Case held the FRs to be amendable.
- b) The Goldaknath case held that the FRs are sacrosanct and cannot be amended in any case. It held that FRs prevail over DPSPs.
- c) 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act passed Articles 39(b), (c) Article 31C, which held that DPSPs prevail.



over FRs and any such provision cannot be contested in a court of law.

(d) Keshavananda Bharati judgement, 1973 -

It gave the basic structure doctrine and held that every amendment falls under judicial review ✓

(e) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 1976 -

It held that all DSPs prevail over FRs ✓

(f) Minerva Mills case - It finally laid the matter to rest by holding only Articles 39 (b), (c) over Articles 14 and 19 of FRs.

It also held valid the doctrine of basic structure.

Thus, after a lot of debates and discussions, the present system was evolved, which gave primacy to welfare state over establishing equality.

✓ better conclusion needed.

10  
decision that balance b/w FR & DSP is basic structure

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Q.13) How crucial are the relations with the two landlocked countries in the Himalayas - Nepal and Bhutan - for India in the 21st century? Critically assess the possibilities. (15 marks)

Nepal and Bhutan are 2 of India's neighbouring countries and we share deep relations between the two.

Madhesi, Kalapani dispute.

India - Nepal relations

Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1949 governs our relations

>90% of Nepal's trade goes through India, which is largest trading partner of Nepal.

People-to-people relationship  
↳ rohi-beti ka rihita

Presently, due to Chinese influence, relations are slightly damaged.

Try to add a small map depicting location.

Nepal

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

+ve

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

issue

Bhutan

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Amended Friendship Treaty of 2007

India - Bhutan relations

Very good relations and people-to-people contacts vague

India provides huge grants to Bhutan and is developing many hydroelectric projects, eg - Kholongchu

Acts as a buffer against China. Doklam was true test of their friendship

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Thus, in the present age of global confusion, India needs the supports of its northern neighbours

Possibilities for relations with Nepal and Bhutan →

- 1) Chinese deterrence - They protect India's northern borders ✓
- 2) United front on international <sup>forums</sup> ~~fronts~~ like UN can help India
- 3) Electrification of border villages by purchasing power from them ✓
- 4) BBIN initiative, SAARC, BINSTEK - India can get required support and improve trade through Motor Vehicles Agreement.
- 5) Assist India in tackling China's BRI and attempts to infiltrate India's neighbours.

India should maintain healthy relations with both these countries and follow principles of Gujral doctrine for them, without appearing as a big brother

7  
Cultural respect  
mutual respect  
recognition

Q.14) CBI handles anti-corruption, economic crimes, special crimes such as terrorism, bomb blasts, sensational homicides etc. But the issue of autonomy for CBI is still unsolved. Explain the issues related to CBI autonomy, along with court orders and progress made so far. (15 marks)

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a major policing body which helps to fight against corruption, white collar crimes, terrorism, ~~etc~~ and even homicides.

*Reduce size of intro.*  
Established on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee, it aims to fight cases detrimental to national security. It gets its powers through the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and is currently under the Ministry of Personnel, Pensions and Public Grievances.

Issues related to CBI autonomy →

1) Appointment of director - Although appointment is by a multi-member body, recent amendments allow for three 1-year extensions by Central Govt

2) Agent of central govt / Due to direct

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CBI called  
a caged  
parrot.

control of Central govt. Political interference.  
3) Autonomy issues as it needs  
permission to investigate offences involving  
Central govt. officials.

4) Friction with local police managed by  
State govt. talk about specific consent  
or low accountability

Court orders →

In the Prakash Singh case, the  
SC had directed measures for improving  
the autonomy of the CBI such as  
→ fixed tenure to stop punishment  
transfers  
→ transparency in CBI appointments  
→ extension of tenure in only rare  
circumstances

Progress so far →

Progress has been limited with  
the CBI still being a bone of contention  
between central and state govt.

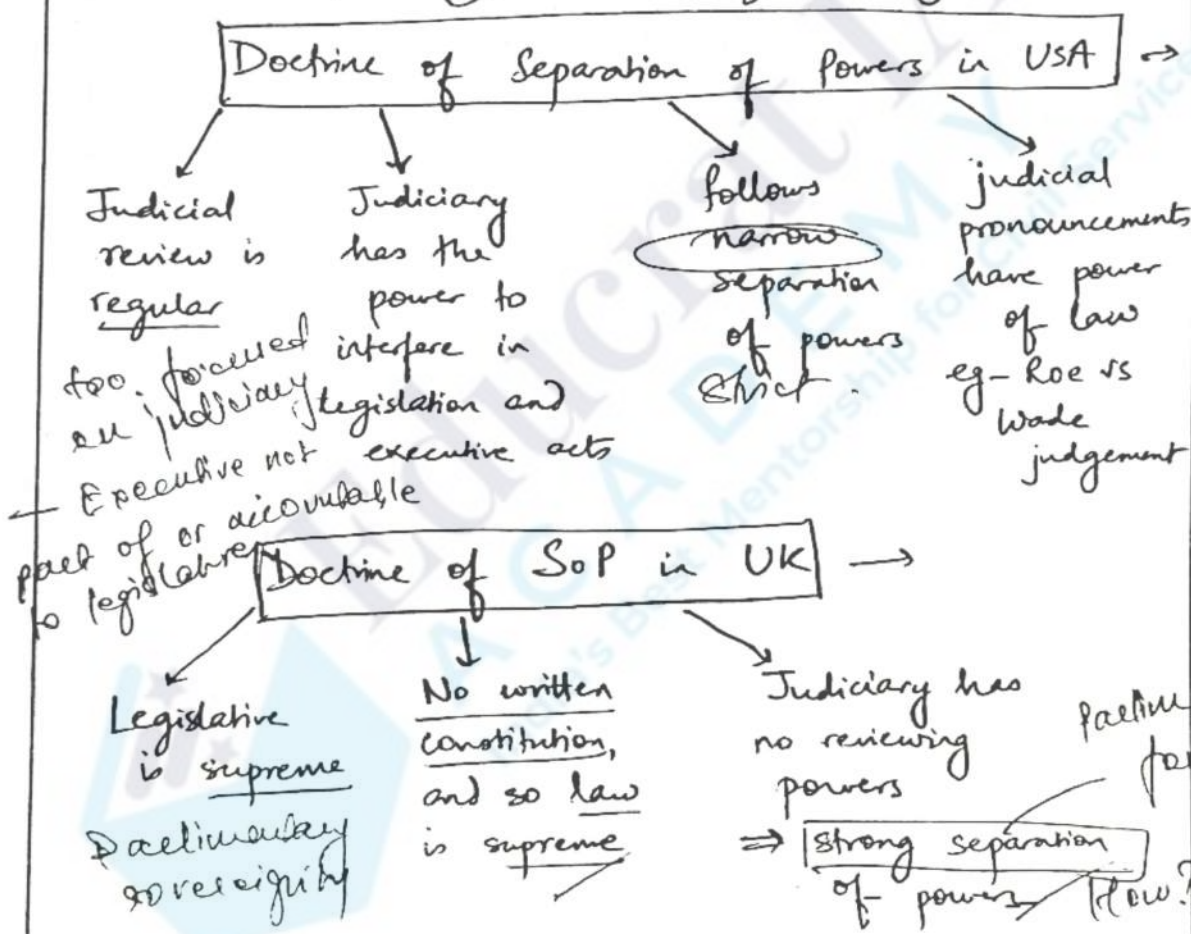
Proper autonomy of the body should  
be ensured so that it can do justice to  
its role and equally investigate all crimes

more  
info.  
needed  
- idea of  
specific  
general  
consent  
elaborated  
now.

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Q.15) 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. (15 marks)

The Doctrine of Separation of Powers holds that the executive, legislative and judiciary are 3 organs in a democracy and their powers and jurisdiction should not overlap for efficient functioning.



India adopted a middle-path with elements of both USA and UK.

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## Doctrine of Sol in India

written  
Constitution.

Article 51  
mentions  
separation of  
powers of  
executive and  
judiciary

Basic structure  
doctrine allows  
judicial review.

However, no  
suo-moto powers

Role of  
judiciary  
as guardian  
of the  
Constitution

too focused  
only on  
judicial  
separation.

In India, the judiciary interferes into the domains of executive and legislature when necessary for smooth adherence to the Constitution

Eg - Vishakha guidelines

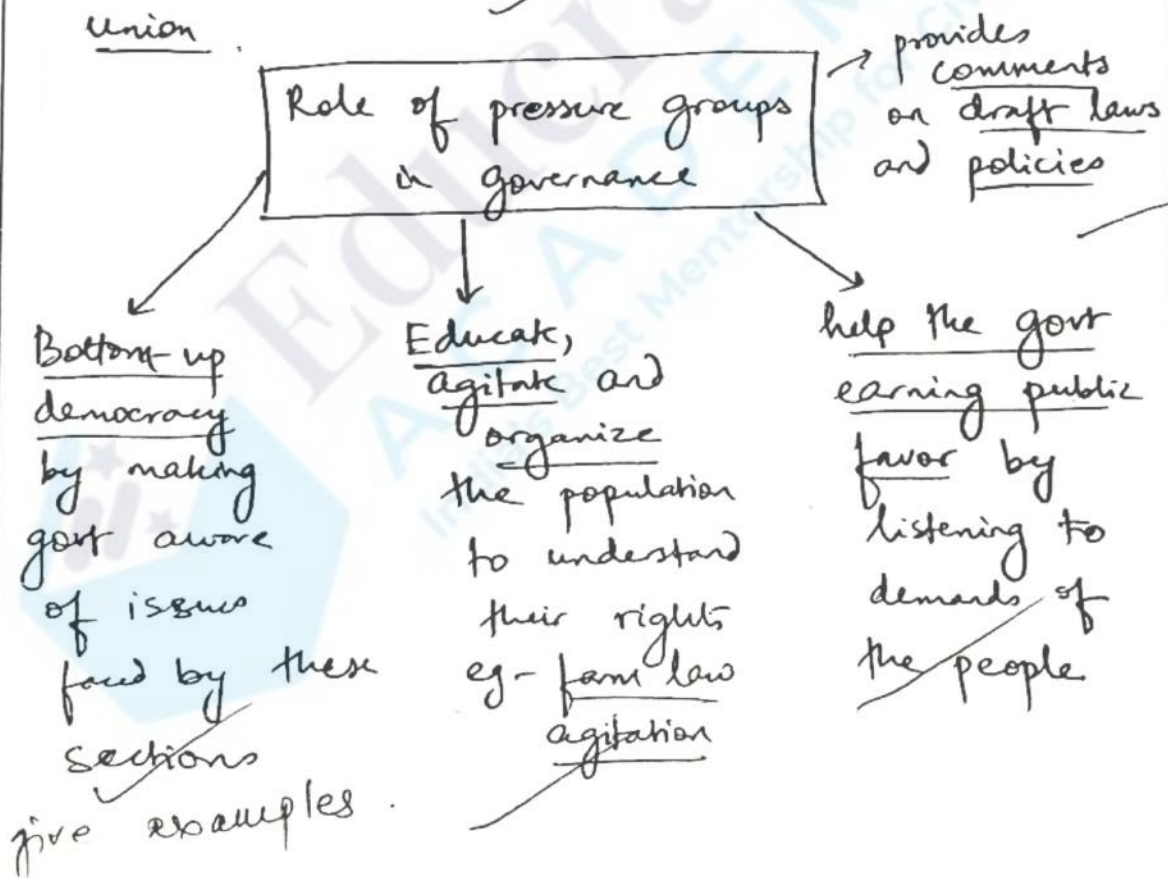
However, judicial overreach is not preferred and the judiciary intervenes in the rarest circumstances. The judiciary must ~~then~~ ensure it does not overstep the fine line between activism and highheadedness

(6)

Q.16) 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. (15 marks)

Pressure groups have been called as agents of leadership, reservoirs of modernization by Rajni Kothari <sup>of good</sup>

Pressure groups are civil society organizations that represent the interests of certain sections and lobby for benefits to the govt. Eg - workers' union.



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## Issues with pressure groups →

- 1) Transparency - According to IB reports, certain pressure-groups are working for the interests of non-state actors, terrorists
- 2) Funding - The govt has used provisions of the FARA to ban certain pressure groups, found to use ill-gained funds.

Amended rules → Groups must receive funds in designated SBI account and must use for designated purpose

- 3) Relationship with govt - Some pressure groups are found to act as agents of the govt to indoctrinate sections of the population. Interest groups should be peoples' representatives, and not the govt.

The FARA Act should be amended to maintain financial propriety and regulation of such groups, as well as allowing people insight into working of these groups

add more points

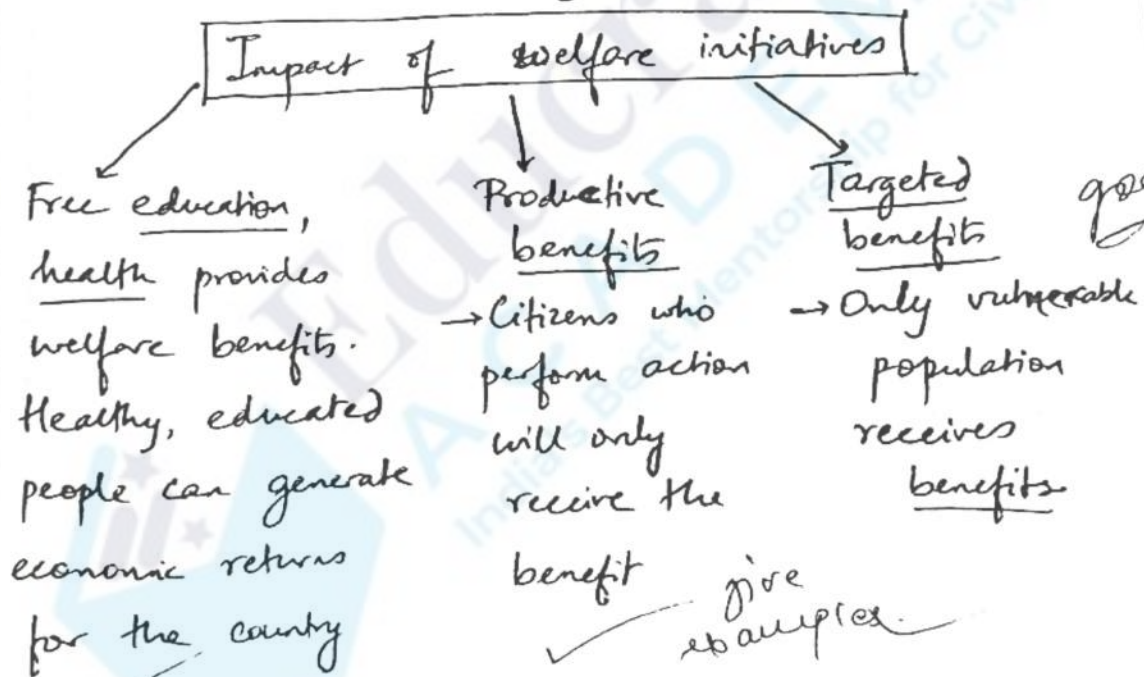
(9)

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Q.17) Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (15 marks)

Welfare initiatives include subsidies, which are provided to sections or population in return for work. Eg - electricity subsidies for farmers are useful only to those who engage in cultivation.

Freebies on the other hand are blind distribution of goods to the population. Eg - free electricity to all.



⇒ Welfare benefits are a revenue expenditure, but it leads to public welfare as well as economic welfare. Show how it benefits

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## Impact of freebies →

1) Non-productive expenditure - No action/work is expected in return

2) Non-targeted - All sections of society, irrespective of status, get benefits

3) Public welfare is derived. However, greater benefit is that incumbent political party earns favour of the people

4) Unsustainable in the long term as it promotes undeserving benefits ✓

## Way forward

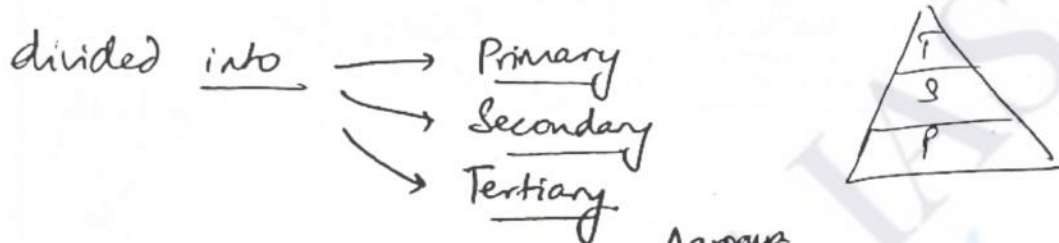
→ SC guidelines to stop providing freebies during elections should be followed

→ Welfare should be targeted, else it loses its meaning ✓

→ Short term gains should not overlook long-term losses. ✓

Q.18) 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. (15 marks)

Healthcare is an imperative for all. On the basis of severity of ailment, and treatment, healthcare is



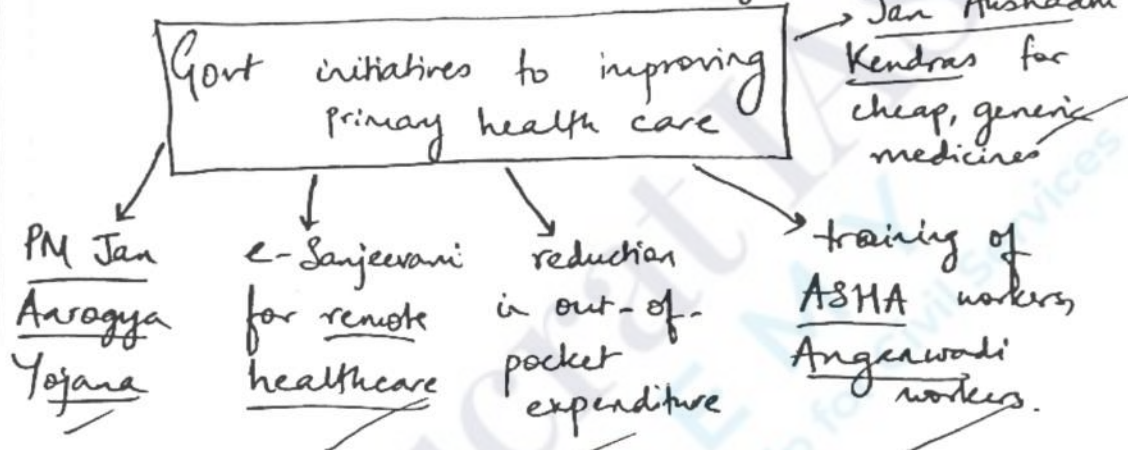
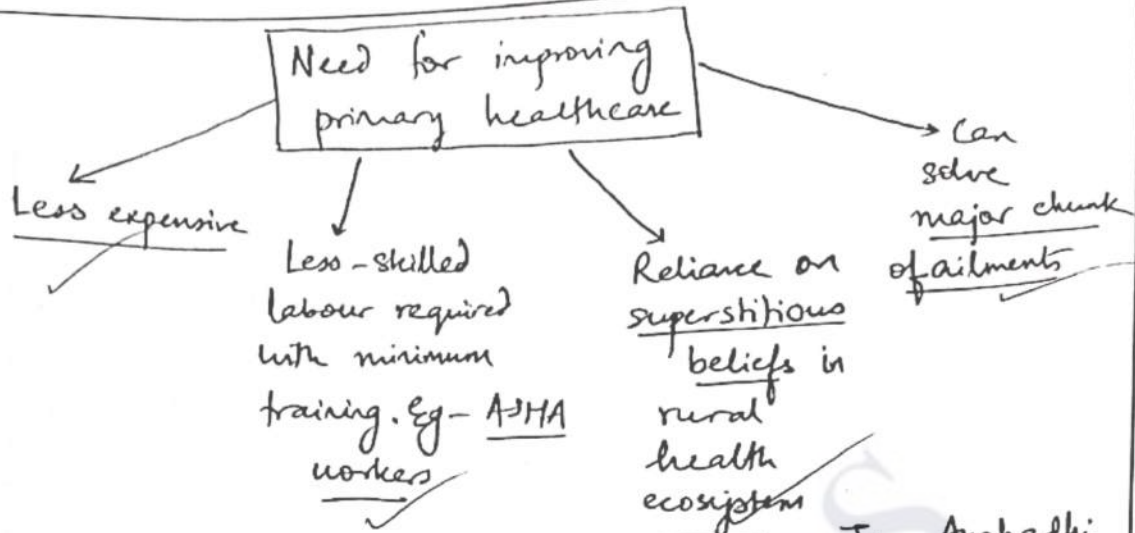
India's PM Jan ~~Dhan~~ <sup>Aarogya</sup> Yojana aims

to develop India's primary healthcare facilities by establishing a network of <sup>govt</sup> Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in rural areas



Primary healthcare improvement is the most efficient step and is primary focus at present.

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**Way forward** →

- 1) Convergence of schemes like PMJAY, Indradhanush scheme, Atmanirbhar Bharat Digital Mission for holistic care
- 2) Bottom-up planning to make provision for local diseases. Eg - cholera treatment at PHCs in flood-prone areas
- 3) Implement internships at PHCs for young doctors to tackle doctor availability in rural areas.

mention about Niti Aayog's recommendations on PHCs

Q.19) What are the problems faced by the transgender community in India? How far The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 will be able to address these problems and bring justice to this community? (15 marks)

Transgenders are persons who do not identify with a particular gender, and their gender of birth is different to their current gender. India has a large transgender population, who were largely ignored in govt policymaking until recently.

Problems faced by transgenders in India

- 1) Social abuse - Abuse at the hands of family and rejection by society
- 2) Lack of employment opportunities lead transgenders to engage in begging, illicit activities
- 3) No social security - They are also deprived of education, proper healthcare
- 4) Victims of drug abuse, trafficking
- 5) They are unable to receive govt benefits

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due to their gender status

Recently the Transgender Persons Bill, 2019 was passed to uplift the transgenders.

Role of the bill to address the problems →

1) Establish National Transgenders Council

How will the bill help?

to look into transgenders issues

2) Allows transgenders to the right of identifying with a particular gender

3) Recommendations of the Council will be considered <sup>while</sup> ~~while~~ making laws ✓

4) Allows minors to stay with their families, who can be compelled to do so ✓

Limitations

Transgenders Council has only recommendatory powers

self-identification of gender is subject to DM's approval

no mention of other genders like queer

transgender minors may face abuse at home ✓

The Transgenders Bill should be made more inclusive and provide more than just nominal justice to transgenders

Q.20) Can the vicious cycle of gender inequality, poverty and malnutrition be broken through microfinancing of women SHGs? Explain with examples. (15 marks)

SHGs are <sup>entrepreneurial</sup> organizations, mostly run by women in rural areas, where they run an economic enterprise collectively to earn extra income and empower themselves.

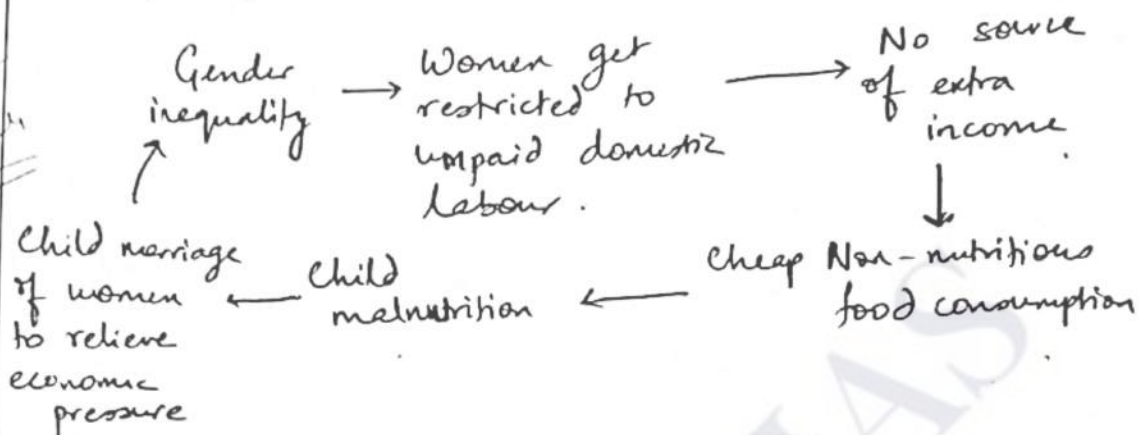


All these issues can be resolved through empowerment of women as they relate to removing gender inequality, increasing family income and aring for the side.



## Vicious cycle of gender inequality, poverty and malnutrition

good but not clear



### Microfinancing of women SHGs breaking the cycle

1) Women empowerment - adds extra disposable income for family and respect for women.

2) Consumption of nutritious food, which lowers cases of malnutrition.

3) Women education gets a fillip, increasing GER. GER of ~~two~~ girls increased by 18% from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

4) Child marriage is not done and it breaks the cycle.

Thus supporting women SHGs to raise their confidence and empowering them to break the glass ceiling brings returns for entire country.