

**Educrat IAS Academy**  
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GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate		Sahas Kumar	
Email ID		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date	

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				
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10			<i>Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.</i>	
11			.....	
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19			Start Time: Director	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:
Remarks:				

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Q.1) Capital punishment is revenge rather than punishment and is a morally doubtful concept. However, all Guilty people deserve to be penalized in proportion to the severity of their crime. Critically discuss the above in light of the need to review the process of Capital Punishment in India today. (10 150)

Capital punishment is a highly debatable topic in legal discussions around the world and can be described as provision of death penalty for certain crimes. India is one of the countries where capital punishment is legally allowed. However, this provision has been criticized by various advocacy groups.

reduce size

Advantages of having capital punishment law -

- 1) Deterrence - It deters criminals to commit the most heinous offences.
- 2) Protection of society - It protects the majority of society from such criminals.
- 3) Provides justice - It gives a sense of justice to victims and their kin, such as in the Nirbhaya rape case.
- 4) Reduces crowding of prisons - Capital punishment to these <sup>serious</sup> criminals with no scope for rehabilitation reduces burden on the exchequer.

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5) Faith in judicial system - It restores faith in judiciary by catering to populist demands of capital punishment for heinous crimes.

Disadvantages of Capital punishment -

1) Against human rights - Penalty of death is against human rights and does not cater to human values of forgiveness

2) Deterrence - There is no conclusive study to determine the effect of capital punishment on deterrence of heinous crimes

3) No idea of rehabilitation - The prison system is aimed at reformation and rehabilitation.

Capital justice goes against this

4) Temporary justice - It only leads to temporary feelings of contentment and justice among victims and their kins.

The Supreme Court has advised lower courts to implement capital punishment in the rarest of the rare cases. A review of this laws should be done to analyse the efficacy of capital punishment in contemporary times

use in rarest of rare cases

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Q.2) The care economy is growing as the demand for childcare and care for the elderly is increasing in all regions. Discuss the opportunities and challenges of care economy in the 21st Century. (10 150)

The care economy can be described as the economic sector that deals with elderly <sup>as well as children,</sup> <sup>paid/unpaid</sup> care / geriatric care, and aims to bring improvement in their lives. The proportion of elderly in the Indian population was 8.6% in 2011 census and is aimed to hit 19% by 2050, signifying the importance of the silver economy to India.

Opportunities of care economy -

- 1) Increasing population of elderly - Sizeable population of elderly signifies a growing need of silver economy.
- 2) Global problem - Most developed countries are <sup>climate change</sup> <sup>Urbanisation</sup> going through a geriatric bubble and early-market capture is vital.
- 3) Demographic dividend - India's demographic dividend is uniquely relevant to deal with growing interest in care economy.
- 4) Importance of childcare - The children will become the productive citizens in future and focus on their holistic development is important.
- 5) Employment - This sector can provide opportunities.

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for jobs to nurses, day cares, the creche workers, doctors, etc.

However, there are certain challenges to care economy such as -

India spends  
ed less  
% of GDP

- 1) Counter to business sense - It runs against business sense to focus on unproductive sections of the population ✓
- 2) Exploitation - There are instances of child and elderly exploitation in the garb of care. Instances of human trafficking are rampant ✓
- 3) Political will - Only recently has the Ministry of Social Justice and Ministry of Women and Child initiated efforts to boost care economy. ✓
- 4) Awareness - Lack of awareness of possibilities. Anganwadis in rural areas provide basic support in this regard ✓
- 5) Social institutions - Development of old-age homes, creches, etc. run against social institutions of family, relatives, neighbours, etc.

The care economy is a huge potential sector for economic growth. Hencever, it must be regulated to reduce scope of exploitation and implement it in the true sense of Article 42 of the Constitution.

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Q.3) While the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has successfully chartered a new era in the history of bankruptcy resolution in India, it needs reform in order to speed up resolution and recovery from insolvency firms. Analyse. (15, 250)

The IBC, launched in 2016, gave a huge boost to banking reform in India. It is a code of steps that should be followed by debtors as well as creditors to deal with cases of NPAs. Ever since implementation, the IBC has been instrumental in resolving many NPAs and has brought down the Gross NPA of scheduled commercial banks in India to 6.5%.

#### Benefits of IBC

- Reduction of NPAs - Major recovery of loans since IBC was launched
- Recovery of depositors' money - It brought back money of the depositors
- Improved balance sheet - The financials of banks improved
- Reinstated faith in banking system and the RBI
- Recapitalization by Govt was reduced saving public money and banks got money available to give credit

### Suggested reforms in IBC -

→ Deadlines - Although it is a time bound process, many resolutions take longer and need extensive meeting time period.

Give  
Data

→ Recovery - Although recovery has improved, yet NPAs still have scope for reduction

→ Liquidation - IBC provides liquidation as a last resort. However, liquidation is <sup>slow??</sup> inefficient.

→ Company management - Management of firms of debtors gets hit during insolvency process and IBC needs to ensure smooth interventions

→ Media glare - Creditors do not want to initiate IBC cases due to fear of media trials and erosion of public faith.

The IBC is a revolutionary step yet it is a reform that needs to be improved according to challenges. Quick redressal and time-bound resolution are some steps which will help in improving the ease of doing business in India.

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Q.4) While freebies can be seen as a broader part of welfare agenda of government, its use for vote bank politics has actually hampered its credibility. Critically Evaluate.

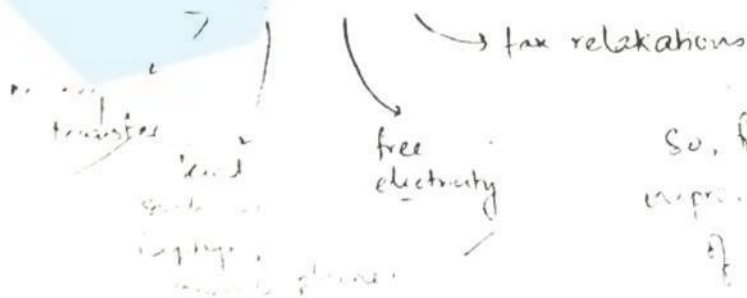
(10, 150)

Freebies can be described as free gifts given to certain section of the population. These are promises, which are generally used during election campaigning to entice the voters to vote for a particular party. good

Importance of freebies - welfare state population

- > Public welfare - The section of population who gets benefited receive public welfare
- > Govt approval - Public approval of the govt which provides promised freebies increases
- > Economic growth - It increases disposable income of beneficiaries and to some extent helps in growth
- > Gives power to the people - In a way, it is empowering democracy, by recognizing the importance of people to elect governments.

-> Freebies include



So, freebies may also improve living standards of beneficiaries

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## Challenges

- Unsustainable promises - Politics becomes a game of which party gives the greatest promises, which are often unsustainable
- Reduced faith in govt - If an elected govt does not follow through the promises freebies, people feel cheated
- Increases demand - People look forward to elections for freebies and their demands keep on increasing
- Taxpayer's money - Inefficient use of public money for giving free benefits

The use of freebies for vote-bank politics is actually harming democratic values of the country. Such unsustainable govt was one of the reasons for the Greek economic crisis. The ECI should implement changes in the Model Code of Conduct to reduce the use of freebies.

level patron system  
↓ questioning  
does not focus  
on major issues of  
the country

(X)

Recd  
about  
SC  
freebies

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Q.5) Sanctioning marital rape is an acknowledgment of the woman's right to self-determination of all matters relating to her body. Critically evaluate in light of recent discussions with respect to criminalization of rape. (10, 150)

Marital rape can be described as an act of raping a spouse by the husband/wife. In India, rape is criminalized and is a cognizable, non-bailable offence. However, marital rape has not been criminalized, and is a highly debated issue. ✓ See 3 & 5

Reasons why marital rape should be sanctioned

Doctrine of  
overruling  
colonial  
laws

1) Woman's right - It acknowledged the right of the woman on her body, which has been reiterated by the Supreme Court in the Puttanamy judgment and Joseph Shine cases.

14 2) Dignity to women - It gives dignity to the women who have no legal recourse against rape after marriage. ✓

3) Women empowerment - It highlights importance of the woman as an individual and not as an object of her husband. ✓

4) Human rights - Rape is a heinous offence and must be criminalized in all forms.

5) Social improvement - Sanctioning marital rape tries to break the patriarchal laws in India and

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punishes anti-social elements.

Reasons given for not sanctioning marital rape -

- 1) Against marriage - It is disruptive of the social institution of marriage and can break families. ✓
- 2) Patriarchy - Women are considered property of her husband in certain religious texts.
- 3) Reduces revenge complaints - The law could be misused by grieving /vengeful married women to accuse their husbands and in-laws.
- 4) Domestic violence law - Some experts believe that the domestic violence law could cater to complaints of marital rape. ✓

Recently, ~~extreme~~ esteemed lawyers and judges have spoken up against provision of marital rape laws. However, the govt should realise the importance of such laws to maintain the sanctity of autonomy or bodily rights for women in India.

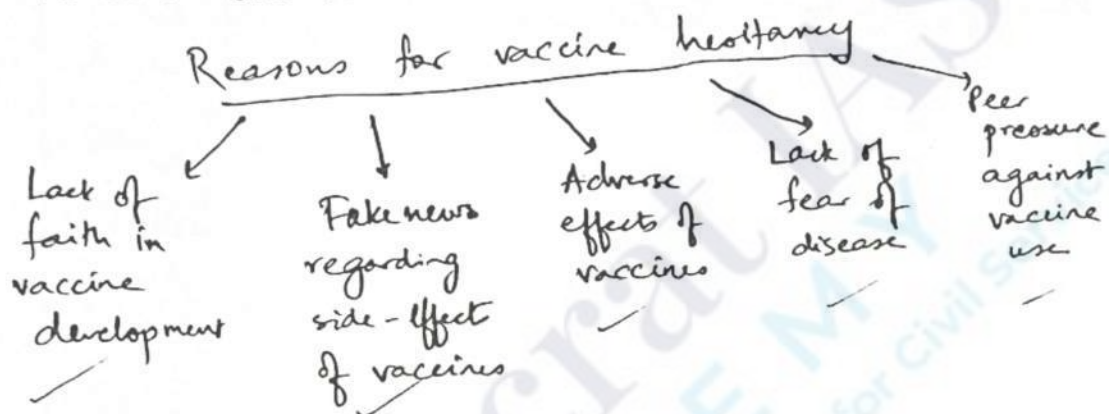
mention JS Verma committee

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Q.6) What is vaccine hesitancy? Discuss in light of recent judgment of Supreme Court on whether one can be forced to be vaccinated or not. (10, 150)

10  
global  
health  
issue

Vaccine hesitancy is a term which has seen increasing relevance during Covid-19 pandemic. It can be described as a hesitancy to get vaccinated, and instead a choice to remain unvaccinated.



Recently the Supreme Court passed a judgement, where it held that it is a matter of individual autonomy, whether one wants to get vaccinated or not.

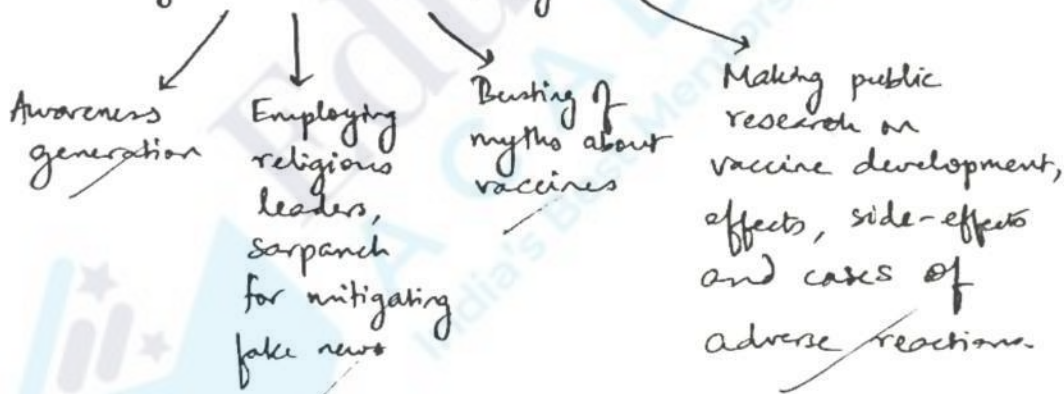
Benefits of giving choice for vaccination -

- 1) Article 21 - It gives right to life and liberty and self-determination of what to inject in our body.
- 2) Focus on getting those people vaccinated first who are amenable to get vaccinated.
- 3) Optimum use of public resources to tackle the pandemic and not for ensuring/forcing vaccination.

## Benefits of forced vaccination -

- 1) Eradication of disease is more feasible in case of forced vaccination. ✓
- 2) Normalizing life can be sped up by forced 100% vaccination. ✓
- 3) Safe country - India can get recognized as a safe destination globally. ✓

However, in a democratic country like India, forced vaccine would be unconstitutional and this is why the Supreme Court is right to allow autonomy. However, the govt should focus on disrupting tackling vaccine hesitancy at the root. by -



Q.7) Sedition as a concept is colonial and archaic but still finds a place in the Indian statute. Critically discuss the need to curb or review it in light of recent observations of apex court. (10, 150)

Sedition law has been mentioned in

<sup>what is</sup> Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).  
<sup>Sedition</sup> It is a cognizable, non-bailable, non-

compoundable offence and is often debated whether the law should exist in a democratic nation like India. The Supreme Court in a recent judgement had asked the govt to review the law and make required changes.

Importance of sedition law -

- 1) Restricts anti-national activities - It restricts speeches, actions, signs that aim to generate disillusionment against the incumbent govt
- 2) Constitutional - It is included in the reasonable restrictions of speech and expression in Constitution
- 3) Unity and integrity - It maintains the unity of the country and reduces anti-state elements
- 4) Dissuades anti-state actors - The act levies a fine and an imprisonment of upto 3 years or life imprisonment.

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## Development of sedition law -

Started in UK.  
Concept of 'The king  
is always right'  
(divine right of king)

Implemented in  
British India to  
curb anti-British  
feelings. Mahatma Gandhi,  
Nehru, Sardar Patel were  
some freedom fighters  
arrested in this act

Continued in post-independent  
India

### Reasons to review the act -

- 1) Rampant misuse - Since it is a cognizable offence, it is often misused by police to arrest people. Police needs to be sensitized about the act
- 2) Political agenda - The act has been allegedly used as a political tool now??
- 3) Criticism v/s sedition - There is a fine line between criticism and sedition and the law goes against freedom of speech
- 4) Low conviction - There is low conviction rate in these cases highlighting misuse

The SC has asked the govt the utility of such a law in today's world which had arrested so many freedom fighters. The govt should amend the law and limit its applicability.

not needed

mention committees

egote grounds

6.5

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Q.8) India is the largest producer of jute followed by Bangladesh and China, however, in terms of trade we are far behind our neighboring countries. Critically evaluate the issues in the jute industry and suggest steps to overcome the trade imbalance. (10, 150)

India is the largest producer of jute in the world followed by Bangladesh and China.

Jute is a crop which grows in regions of alluvial soil and hot and humid weather.

As such, the Ganga - Brahmaputra delta region is one of the most productive areas in the world in jute production.

However, we are far behind our neighbouring countries in terms of trade.

Issues in jute industry in India -

- 1) Declining industry - The number of operational mills have reduced steadily in recent years.
- 2) High costs - Farmers are steadily moving to other more profitable crops and availability of raw materials is declining.
- 3) Supply chain - Decreasing importance of jute has led to breakdown in supply chain.
- 4) Low demand for jute - There is low demand for

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jute and jute products in the country to due to focus on synthetic fibres like nylon.

↓ quality  
↓ income  
↓ food  
↓ mills  
↓ climate  
↓ large  
↓ floods

5) Lack of manpower - Labor costs are higher in India as compared to Bangladesh and manpower availability is low as well.

The situation has warranted the govt to pass the Jute Packaging Act mandating jute Packaging of <sup>agricultural</sup> goods

### Suggestions for improvement -

30den fibre Rev. Geo. Textiles  
1) Awareness - Run campaigns to generate eco-friendly benefits of jute use and jute bags can replace the banned single-use plastic

Jute Packaging Act-  
2) Jute farming - Govt can provide benefits to jute farmers to increase jute supply in the market

3) Benefits to mills - Like tax benefits, electricity costs

4) Invest in R&D - to bring better variants of jute, which is biodegradable as well as stress resilient.

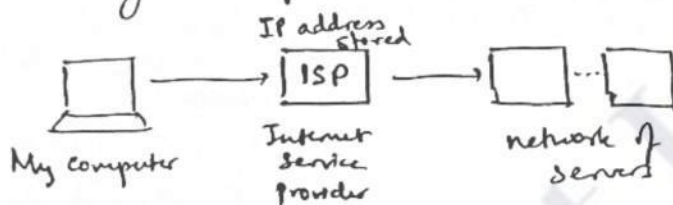
5) Industry-academia interface, political will, National Jute Board - implemented National Jute Policy.

Jute is one of the heritage products of India. In an increasingly climate conscious world, jute production and trade is an enticing option

Q.9) What do you mean by VPN? What is its significance in the current digital times? Also highlight the recent directives issued in this regard.  
(10, 150)

VPN stands for virtual private network.

In our daily usage of the internet, our data goes through a network of servers and the data gets captured in these servers. ✓



To reduce exposure of data usage, the concept of a virtual private network was introduced.

VPN can be described as a tool which allows us to browse the internet virtually undetected.

Importance of VPN in today's world -

- 1) Privacy - It allows us to surf the internet without fear of our usage getting tracked. ✓
- 2) No caches or cookies - Since, we are not tracked, no user-targeted cookies are generated. ✓
- 3) No personal advertising - This leads to no ads targeted to my searches. ✓
- 4) Circumventing national barriers - It is used to

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view pages, which are otherwise not accessible in the country.

### Challenges of VPN

Anonymity  
which can be used for harmful purposes

Difficult to track  
It leads to possibility of money laundering, terrorism

Dark web  
It can be used to surf dark web, which has nefarious elements

Recently the Govt of India has implemented rules for VPN providers, where they are mandated to — store usage data of users for 5 years

- elaborate* {
- provide required data to govt agencies when asked
  - maintain detailed customer records such as name, phone number, address.

VPN is a popular tool used by internet users today and is a major source of circumvention of internet rules as well. The govt is justified in implementing given rules in the interest of cyber safety.

Q.10) In recent times the instances of floods and landslides have increased and have become frequent. Suggest various factors involved and the measures to control them especially in the urban areas. (10, 150)

Floods and landslides are major climate hazards, which has seen an increase in occurrence in recent times. Floods are instances when river-water crosses embankments and spreads to the river banks. Landslides occur due to movement of landmass over a particular slope under gravity.

Reasons for frequent occurrence -

1) Floods -

a) Global warming - It has disrupted rainfall patterns and led to greater melting of ice and increased flow of rivers eg.??

b) Unustainable development in cities - Unplanned and unsustainable development led to reduction in available outlets of floodwater

c) Construction of dams in rivers blocks flow of water. breast of dams.

d) Silting of rivers decrease river capacity

e) Glacial lake outburst floods and cloudbursts have led to flashfloods. ✓

2) Landslides -

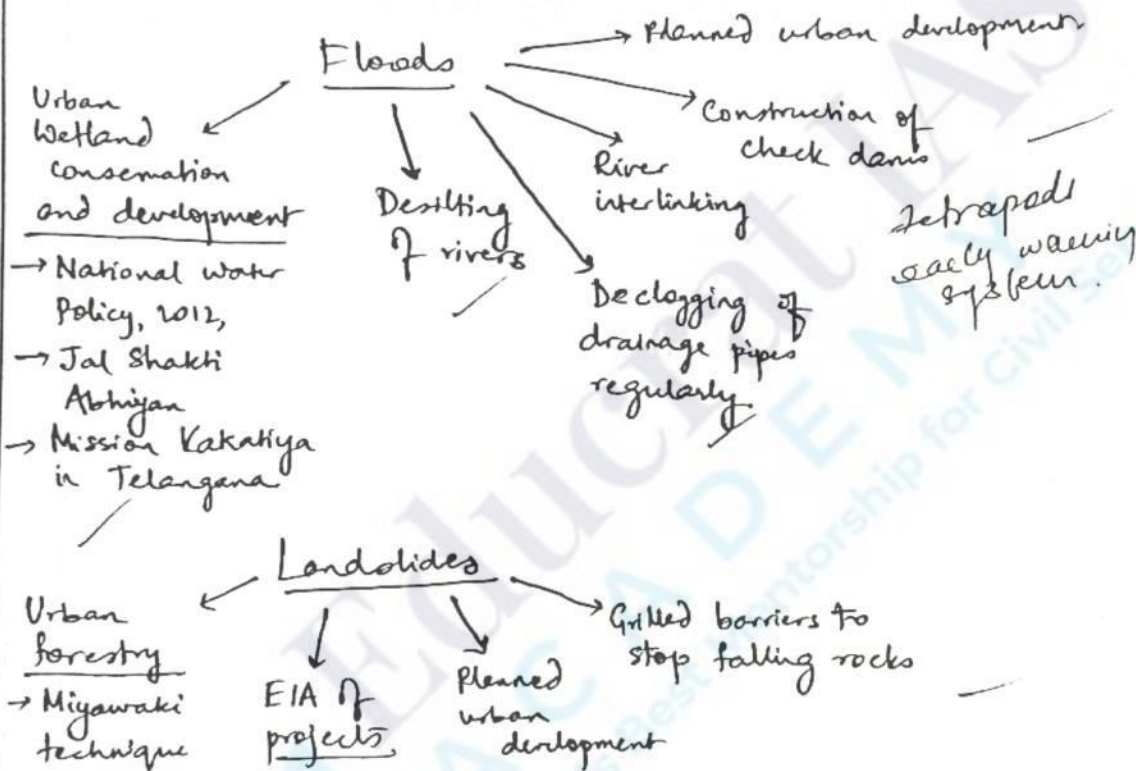
a) Deforestation - Loosens the hold of soil

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in 200  
sensitive  
2008

- b) Urban development - Such development on hilly areas leads to landslides
- c) Human activities like construction changes land pressure leading to landslides
- d) Rainfall - Runoff often leads to landslide

Measures to control them -



Floods and landslides are major natural hazards and principles of the Sendai Framework should be used to mitigate their effects.

The main factor for implementation is sustainable development of cities and towns.

Q.11) Discuss the concept of Stagflation. In an economy like India, how much inflation will be justified to achieve our target of growth? Also highlight its causes and the remedies to control it. (10, 150)

Stagflation is an economic phenomenon. It can be described as an occurrence of low economic growth and high inflation and unemployment. In usual conditions, inflation is inversely proportional to unemployment. However, this changes in case of stagflation.

In India, inflation targets are set by MPC the Govt of India in consultation with the RBI.

Considering that India is a developing country, it needs substantial inflation to accelerate its growth.

A rate of 4% ± 2% is good enough to implement growth targets as well as not cause public unrest.

Inflation should be high enough to

bring external investment

industrial growth

improve labor wages

and low enough to

not cause public agony

reduce prices

increase demand

good

Causes for stagflation - or

1) Supply shocks - Shocks like war, pandemic, which disrupt the supply chain. Russia-Ukraine war

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↓ credit

- 2) Low skilled labor - Lack of skilled labor leads to low employability
- 3) Low demand - Due to high prices of goods
- 4) Fiscal and monetary policies - Incorrect policies may lead to inflation stagflation.

Remedies to control stagflation

for measures  
limiting wage of labour reform

- 1) Supply chain resilience - To improve supply chain issues and maintain steady value chain eg: incentive for private sector <sup>now??</sup>
- 2) Investment - According to principals of counter cyclical policy, govt should increase public investment
- 3) Skill training - Skilling of labor must be done
- 4) Minilateralism - Minilateral trade pacts to reduce impact of supply and demand shocks
- 5) Helicopter money - This is a debated remedy, where money is provided directly to the poor population. to raise demand (will ↑ inflation)

8

Stagflation is a real concern in today's world. The Govt should be ready, along with RBI, to keep a close watch on macroeconomic statistics to implement reforms as needed.

Q.12) The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2021 propose to raise the minimum legal age for women to get married. In Indian socio-economic set up, discuss the challenges in implementing such a reformative step. (15, 250)

The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment Bill) Bill 2021 aims to raise the minimum marriageable age for women to 21, to bring them at par with men. This bill has been tabled as per the recommendations of the Jaya Jaitley Committee

Need for implementing this bill -

- 1) Parity between men and women - Bring the two genders on the same level Art 14
- 2) Female education - Women can spend these years on education and employment
- 3) Reduction of MMR and IMR - Early pregnancies lead to high mortality of mothers and infants
- 4) Women empowerment - Empowers women by providing opportunity for skilling and economic contribution of women
- 5) Reduce child marriage - India has one of the largest number of child brides in the world. Increasing marriageable age should reduce marriages taking place at the age of 16 or below

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## Challenges in implementing the bill -

no changes  
seen  
ground level

→ Patriarchy - It is difficult to bring public consensus for this bill.

→ Honor killings - It would lead to higher instances of sex-selective abortions and honor killings and child brides

→ The law will be used as a tool by parents to discipline children not marrying according to their wishes.

→ Misdirection - This bill is a misdirection against more important issues of women education, opportunities, etc.

## Way forward -

→ Building public consensus - Foremost it is important to build public consensus

→ Strict implementation with focus on sex-selective abortion

→ Political will is important to break the patriarchy and ensure women empowerment.

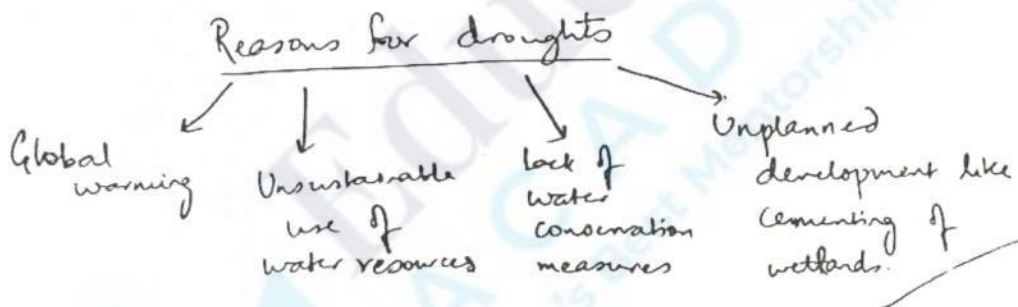
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Q.13) Recent reports of United Nations (UN) highlight the fact that a large part of India falls in the region which are vulnerable to droughts. State the economic and environmental impact of drought on Indian society. (15, 250)

India is a major drought-prone country. Droughts occur due to sustained absence of water over a particular region due to reduced rainfall, depleting groundwater and dry rivers.

Recent report by UNICEF highlighted that over 60 <sup>million</sup> Indians will face extreme water crisis in the coming years. WMO highlighted that India has one of the highest rates of loss of Terrestrial Water Storage (TWS) in the world.



Impact of drought -

(A) Economic impact -

- 1) loss of life and livelihood of people in affected areas
- 2) Public expenditure to provide relief and rehabilitation

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impact on  
secondary sector  
tech sector  
raw  
material.

- 3) Loss of agricultural productivity leading to dip in production/yield in the region ✓
- 4) Survival mode - Less focus on education, skilling, etc ✓
- 5) Employability - Employment also reduces explan  
situation to 17 points.

### (B) Environmental impact -

- spread of diseases
- 1) Arable land becomes wasteland ✓
  - 2) Loss of biodiversity and life of plants, animals. ✓
  - 3) High consumption of fertilizers in agriculture.
  - 4) Land caving risk due to drying up of underground reservoirs.

### Way forward -

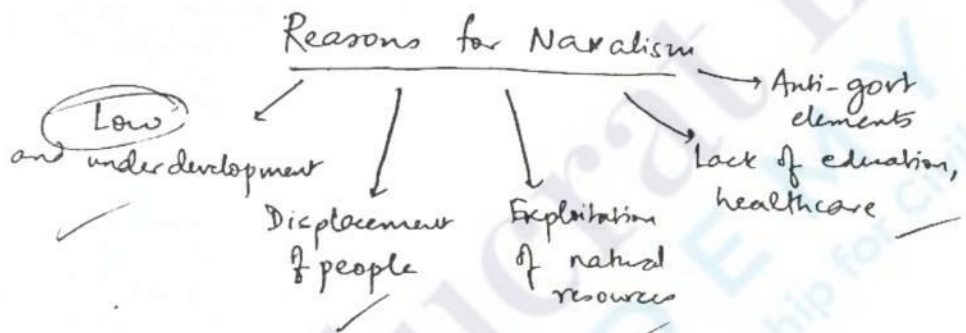
Sustainable development in a planned manner is important. The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) can play an important role in improving resilience to droughts.

Water conservation measures, Atal Bhujal Yojana, rain water harvesting, microirrigation and drip irrigation, crop diversification, etc. are some measures which can be implemented. ✓

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Q.14) Naxalism is a major security and development challenge which the state government is facing today. Suppose you are posted as a Superintendent of Police (SP) in a Naxalite district, what innovative measures you will take to restore long term peace and development. (15, 250)

Naxalism is a major security challenge. It had its origins in the region of Naxalbari, West Bengal and spread to different regions of the country. It is basically a revolution against the government for inequitable development and lack of opportunities.



### Measures

As an SP of a Naxalite district, my aim would be to reduce the Naxalite presence in the region by reinstating faith in govt policies and their implementation.

### Measures I would take -

- 1) Identifying major actors - Firstly, I would utilize the police to identify people responsible for Naxalite activities. Then, I would try to target and capture or threaten them.

of to divide into used soft approach chance to surrender

9

- 2) Identify their supply chains - It would aim to cut down their access to weapons
- 3) Awareness - I would implement campaigns to make people aware of how they are falling prey to criminal activities
- 4) Rehabilitation - I would focus on ensuring smooth rehabilitation and de-weaponization
- 5) Development - I would seek assistance from the DM to ensure quick redressal and development of these areas.
- 6) Female assistance - I would try to seek assistance of villagers, mostly women, to convince their spouses and children not to engage in Naxalite activities. Religious leaders can be approached too.
- 7) Continuous efforts - The people should <sup>not</sup> be left feeling duped and through on-ground visits I aim to listen to their concerns.

The Naxalites are a largely contained threat today. The Principles of SAMADHAN given by the Govt can be useful in dealing with the remaining Naxalite strongholds and providing the people the benefit of developmental assistance

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Q.15) Year 2022 marks 150th birth anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Discuss his diverse contribution in different segments of Indian society. (15, 250)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a major social reformer, freedom fighter, writer, religious reformer of the 19th century. He is known as the Father of Modern India.

On his 150th birth anniversary in 2022, it is imperative we ~~remember~~ remember his contributions to development of modern Indian Society.

### Contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ Writings - He wrote Precepts of Jesus.

He converted many religious texts in Bengali, such as Vedas, Upanishads.

He aimed to study the ideology of different religions.

→ Social institutions - He formed the Atmiya

<sup>Brahmo Samaj</sup>  
<sup>for socio-religious reform</sup>  
Society, which later became the Brahmo Samaj. It played a major role in the socio-religious agitation for social reforms in India.

→ Education - Raja Ram Mohan Roy understood the importance of both modern Western education and Vedic education. He established

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Vedanta School in Benaras and helped  
in establishing Hindu school ✓

→ Social reforms - His main contribution was  
in the abolition of Sati in 1829, under  
the Governor-General William Bentinck.  
This laid the foundation for further  
social reforms.

→ Idea of religion - In Brahmo Samaj, he  
focused on a religion free of superstitions,  
idol worship, image worship. He held that  
the essence of Hinduism is monotheism

90  
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was so learned  
that he earned the epithet of Raja by  
Mughal emperor Akbar II. On the 75th  
year of our independence, it is important that  
we remember his contributions

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Q.16) In the wake of the slowdown in economic activities due to the lockdown, the rise in Non-performing assets (NPAs) is inevitable. In this context, critically analyze the need for a bad bank. (15, 250)



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Q.17) India's regulation of surrogacy falls short of protecting bodily autonomy and guaranteeing reproductive liberty. Critically analyze. (15, 250)



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Q.18) What are single-use plastics? Discuss the concerns behind the recent move of banning it and also the global approach towards it. (15, 250)



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Q.19) No reform can be fool-proof and without teething troubles. In light of the above statement, critically assess the recent protests against the Agnipath scheme announced by the government. (15, 250)



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Q.20) What is anti microbial resistance (AMR) and what re its concerns? Highlight the recent measures taken at domestic and global level to fight this menace. (15, 250)



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