



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 577067

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwarya Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18th Dec 2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder
Nagar.

Surinder Jindal

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

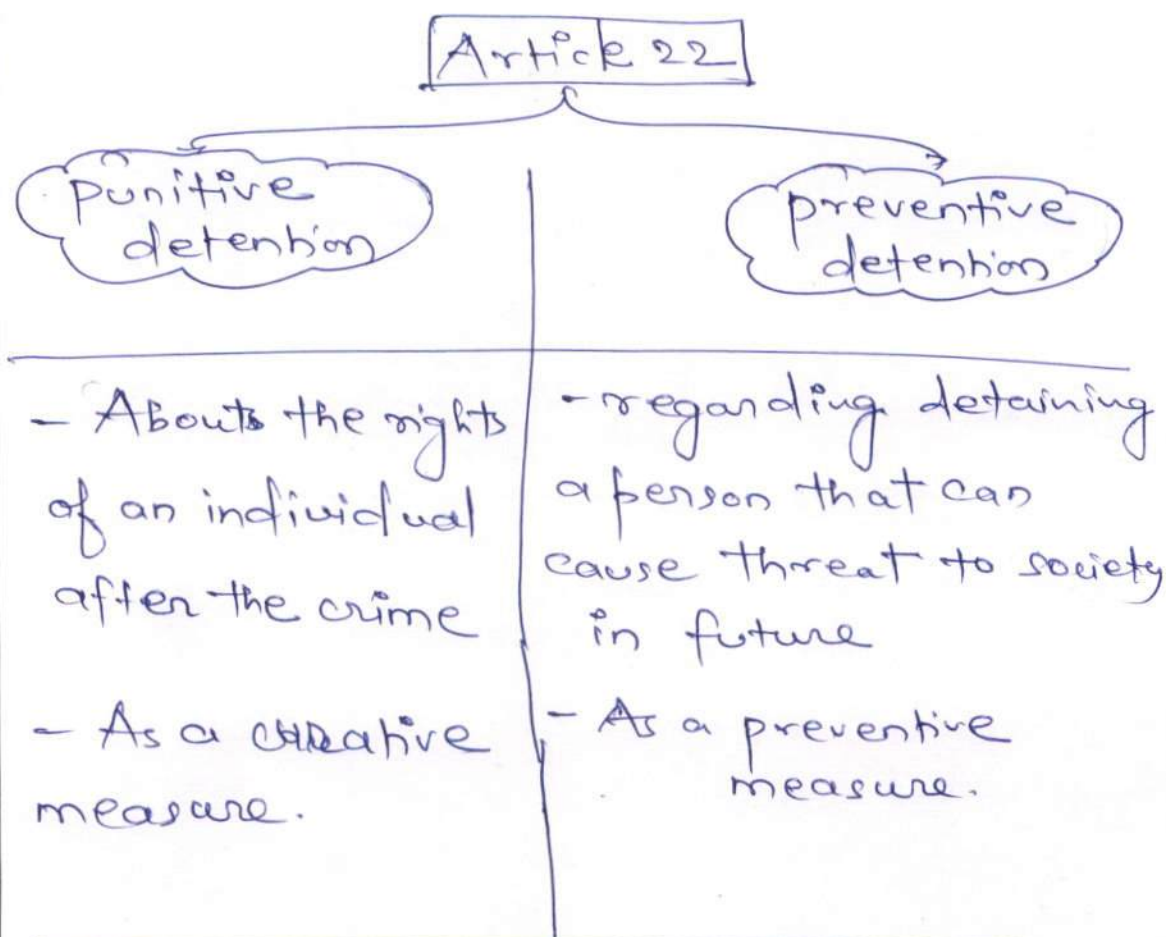
1.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India is the only constitution in the world that provides for preventive detention under Article 22 of the constitution.



Issues with preventive detention:-

① Goes against notion of separation of powers - as executive is

detaining a person without proper trial.

- ② Unlimited discretion which can
led to misuse of power
- can be used against the opposition.

- ③ It can be used to curb and suppress
dissent.

[eg] Many writers & journalists are
detained.

- ④ It goes against the spirit of freedom
and democracy:

- ⑤ It may be influenced by the social
stereotypes of the persons

[eg] Can be used against the
people of lower castes.

It is now high time that India should
come out of colonial legacy and
reform this derogatory practice.

2.

न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidate must not write on this margin.

10

As per NCRB report, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the prison inmates are undertrials showing gross irregularities in the criminal justice system in India.

Reasons for increase in number of undertrials :-

- ① Misuse of power:- police frequently resorts to arrest even in petty issues which can be resolved through warnings.
- ② Delay in Justice - due to overburdened judiciary (3.5 crore cases) often the case drags for many years -
- ③ Issues in the quality of legal services (poor) under Nalsa Act ~~1987~~ 1987.

④ Poverty: Majority of people are poor who cannot afford bail or lawyer.

⑤ Lack of awareness regarding their rights.

Measures taken

① Malimath Committee (on criminal justice system) - provides for release of undertrials if $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of sentence is complete.

② NALSA act 1987 - provides for legal aid to poor.

③ provision of e-courts to access justice from far places.

④ Tele-law initiative to get the legal access.

Article 39 provides for access to justice and free legal aid to poor. Reforms for undertrials will be a positive step towards this

3.

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

Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हस्तिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

99th Constitutional amendment act 2011

provided for formation of cooperatives as fundamental right. It also added Section IX-B to the constitution.

Significance of cooperatives:

① Can boost production in a sector

[eg] Presently India is the largest milk producer due to cooperatives like Amul, Nandini, Sanchi.

② Can create employment to large section.

③ Increases Bargaining power to avail formal credit

④ Helps in women empowerment

[eg] Amul cooperatives - Women have a primary role to play.

⑤ Can bring technical expertise
in unorganised sector -

⑥ Helps in improving social Capital -

Ministry of Cooperation can provide
impetus.

① Can help in reducing the regulatory compliance,

② Improve the infrastructural bottlenecks,

③ Can help in Public private partnership
in cooperatives.

④ Better coordination in Multi-
state cooperative society can
be achieved,

⑤ faster adjudication of dispute and
Grievance redressal.

India should try to replicate the progress
of cooperatives to agricultural
sector. (As seen in ¹¹China) to help increase
farmer's income.

4.

NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was formed through NGT act 2010 to adjudicate on the environmental issues.

NGT act: leeway to tribunals to go beyond:

① NGT is not bound by Civil procedure code rather it is guided by principle of Natural justice.

→ This gives flexibility in working.

② Suo motu cognizance if it can take action against the cases on its own

[eg] Ban of Meghalaya Rathole mining (2017).

③ Faster adjudication:

→ As it is solely established for environmental purpose it can act fast and reduce burden on judiciary (3.5 crore pendency).

④ Expert opinion - NGT bench involves retired SC judge and an environment expert which can provide quick response in expertise.

⑤ It ensures accountability on the firms and state regarding the environment responsibility.

NGT is a good example how tribunals can help in better and quicker adjudication of cases provided the spirit of separation of power is upheld.

5.

NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Recently Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly has approved population stabilisation bill to control the exploding population.

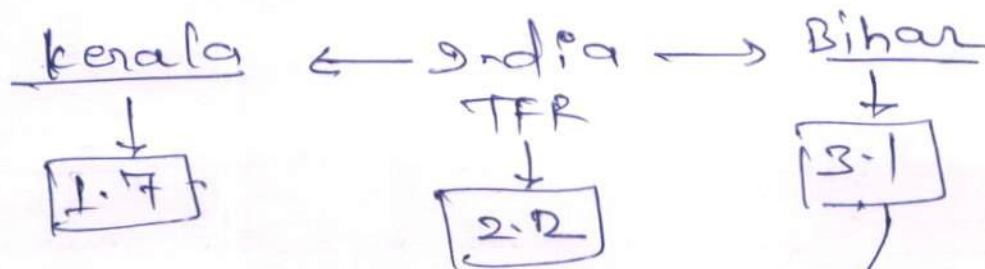
Whereas NFHS-5 (National family health survey) highlights that India's TFR is near the replacement rate (2.1) indicating population stabilisation.

This calls for a look towards population control legislations.

① Benefits of act:-

- (i) Mission mode targets.
- (ii) faster stabilisation. (popⁿ policy 2010).
- (iii) Aggressive marketing & awareness regarding family planning.

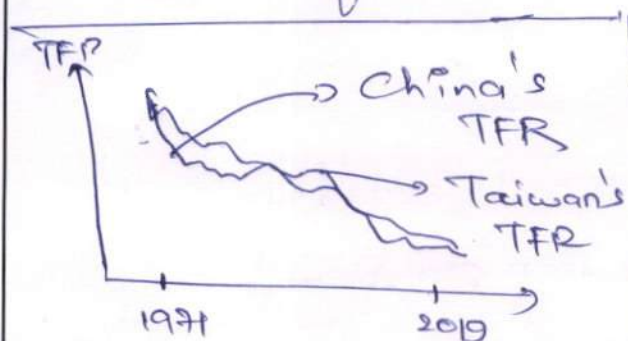
(iv) Skewed Nature



∴ Such states need extra attention.

Issues:

- Affects people right to choice
- Might hurt religious sentiments.
- Can create turmoil in the society
- Fertility directly linked to survival rates of child.



⇒ Data suggests that despite one child policy, china's TFR decline is almost same as taiwan (no one child policy).

Case Study

Rather than coercing the population policy, a rugged health infrastructure and incentives for small families can better motivate people

6.

PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Government has launched PM Awas Yojana - Gramin to provide housing for all by building 2.1 crore units in the rural areas by 2022.

Market improvement over previous housing schemes

- ① Bare necessity - Treats housing as bare necessity
- ② Generates demand - Increases demand in the real estate sector after slump post RERA act
- ③ Generates employment - provides a large section of people with employment → eg under MGNREGA

④ Increased coverage :- as per the
income grouping

[eg] LIC - Low income group
MIC - middle income group.] ↓

- To bring equity in policy.

⑤ Convergence with other scheme :-

such as swachh Bharat abhiyan
for construction of toilets.

⑥ Mission mode :- fixed timeline
to finish construction of houses.

→ Earlier scheme went lenient on
this aspect

⑦ Affordable housing is now under
Priority sector lending providing
more access to poor.

Thus, the effect of this scheme is
seen in the increased demand in
the other sectors as well.

7.

भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has performed abysmally in

Global hunger index 2021 - 101/116

which shows the issues regarding nutrition in India.

Global Nutrition report
2020

Stunting - 37.9% for
wasting - 20.8% children
Anaemia ~ 51% women

Table 1

India faces
a triple burden
of nutrition
- undernutrition
- Malnutrition
- obesity.

Matter of public threat :-

- Affects productivity of persons.
- Affects cognitive learning of child,
- increases crime and law and order situation
- Rise in health costs - out of pocket expenditure
- perpetuates poverty

Measures to overcome:

- ① Reforms in Public distribution system
as illustrated by Shanta Kumar Committee:
 - modern warehousing
(reduces wastage).
 - development of cold value chain.
- ② Awareness generation regarding the
balanced diet
 - eg) Fit India Movement
- ③ Food fortification - to tackle hidden
hunger eg) Golden Rice
- Vitamin A.
- ④ Diversification of food
 - inclusion of milk and egg in
- mid day meal
 - promotion of millets.

Government has recently launched
PM POSHAN to comprehensively address
nutritional issues in India.

8.

अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

India is passing through a phase of demographic dividend with almost 60% population in the working group.

This provides India with huge cheap labour which can be utilised for economic development, provided the proper skills and education are provided.

[Present status:]

① Skills:

- Only 5.4% of the people has received formal skills in India (WEF).
- 90% persons in unorganised sector.

② School education:

- High drop out rates after primary education.

	primary	sec.	Higher
enrollment rate	99%	99%	26.1%
			

= Lack of industry academic linkages.

Significance of following schemes:

① RISE (Revitalising infrastructure in school education)

- provide for conducive & creative environment in school.
- promotes innovation.
- provide better linkage to ~~acc~~ industry

② EQUIP: to formally enhance the skill development as per the dynamic needs

By bringing convergence in education and skills proper utilization of demographic dividend can be done otherwise it could lead to demographic disaster.

9.

भारत की एकट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

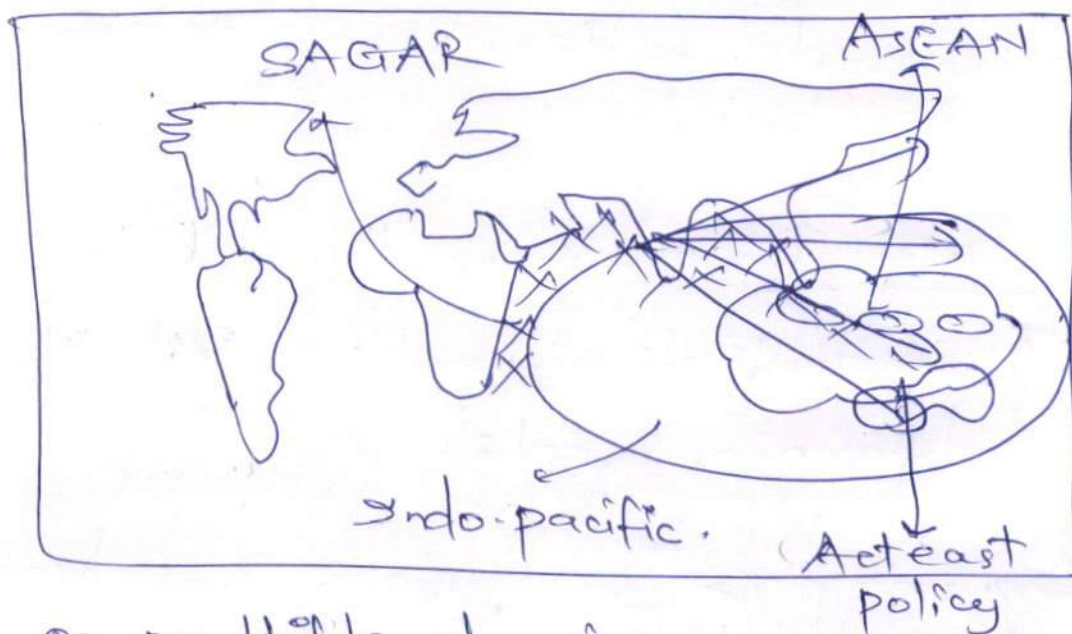
Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India aspires to be a global leader
for which the cooperation of nations
in South Asia and South east
Asia can be beneficial.

For this purpose India has
Launched:-

① Act East policy: Active engagement
with eastern and South east asia



on multiple domains

[eg] economic, culturally,
(FTAs) (people-to-people
engagements)

2

② LAGAR - Security and growth for all in the region.

→ To enhance cooperation with regions surrounding Indian ocean.

ASEAN central to both policy.

① Shared culture - Buddhist nation with strong people to people contact.

② Strategic location - Controlling sea line of communication and important choke points like Malacca Strait

③ Huge economic markets + for FDI generation as well as market potential

(eg) Singapore - 2nd largest FDI source.

④ Countering china's aggression in South china sea,

India's grip in Indian ocean largely depends on relations with ASEAN.

10.

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

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Recently China has released its Polar silk road initiative for exploration in Arctic.

This shows increased attraction of nations towards the Arctic as a new ground for global interaction



Due to these reasons China's interest in Arctic region is increasing.

Implication for India:

- (i) India could miss out on early opportunities.
- (ii) Can be a new arena of Indo-China conflict
- (iii) Can create more tension b/w
US $\longleftrightarrow$ China } economic
(Arctic member) implications
for India.
- (iv) India's exploration prospects
like Research stations could take
a hit.

Way forward

- International guidelines should be build on consensus regarding use of Arctic in a ecological friendly way.

India has released its Draft Arctic policy for peaceful use and exploration of Arctic.

11.

शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Doctrine of Separation of powers
refers to demarcation of powers
between the organs of government -
legislature, judiciary and executive

- It is one of the basic
structure of the constitution of India.

The doctrine is practised in different
ways according to different nations

① US - strict separation of powers

- Here the separation of power is
watertight with both legislature
and executive working in different
domains.

Issue: It can lead to policy
paralysis in case of disagreement

[eg] During Donald Trump's regime,
there was defeat of Budget in
legislature due to which there was
shutdown of govt.

② UK - Here separation of powers
is not followed due to supremacy
of parliament and unwritten
constitution.

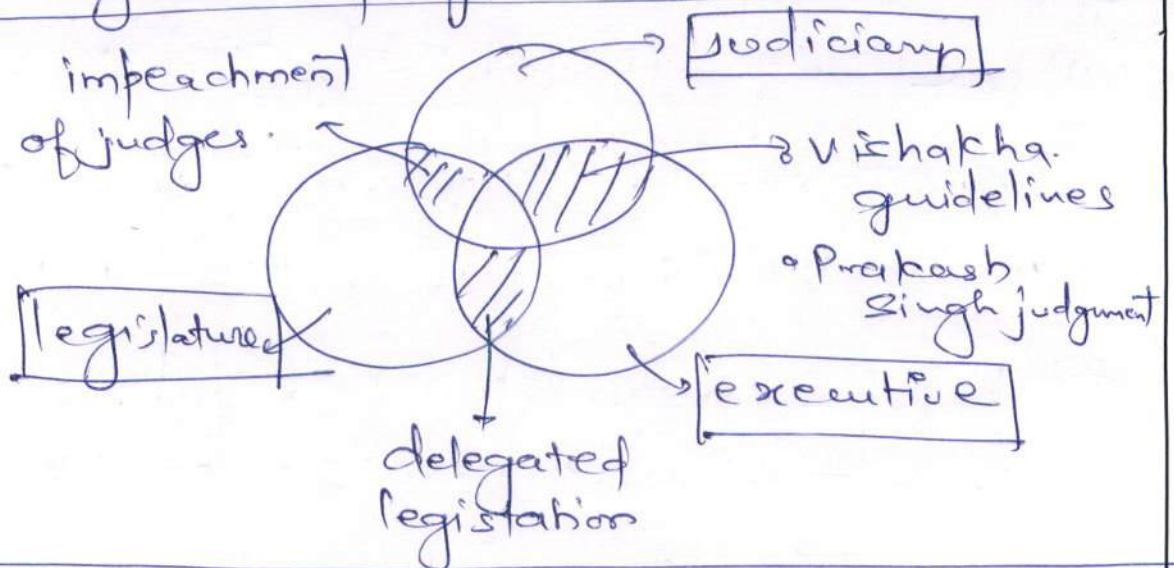
→ people have faith in standards of
the legislators.

Issue - unlimited powers can lead
to misuse of power.

③ India - India follows separation
of power, However it is not
water tight.

It is based on the system of
checks and balances with each

organ keeping a check on other,



→ This system of checks and balances helps in effective functioning of the organs of govt. and ensure that no organ becomes authoritarian.

The spirit of separation of power helps in ensuring accountability and harmony among the organs.

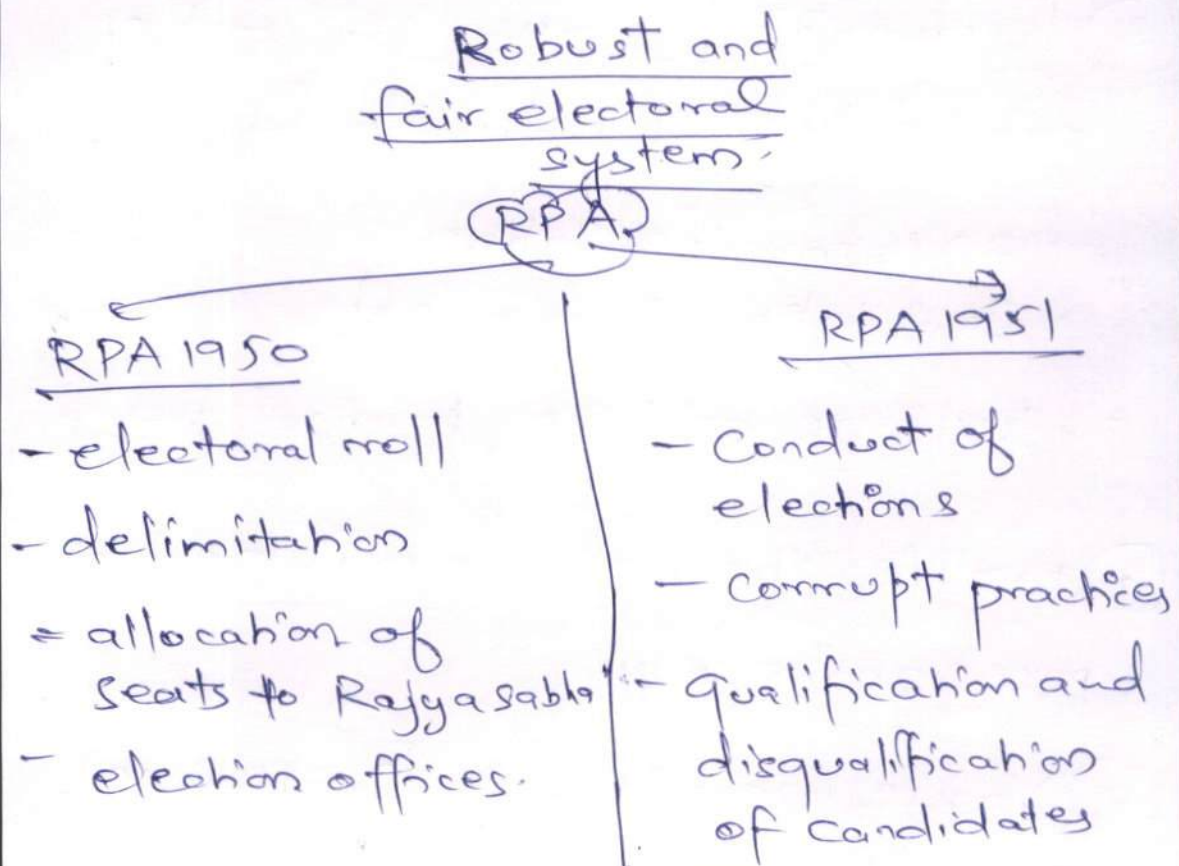
12.

भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

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

Article 327 provides for parliament to enact law governing the electoral process. For this govt. has enacted Representation of people's act 1950 and 1951 (RPA).



However there are many issues hindering the process:-

① Section 29A - gives the power

to register a party to ECI however does not give a power to deregister.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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② Section 33 - Allows a candidate to participate from 2 different seats.

- wastage of resources.

- only act as an insurance for political leaders.

③ Section 77 - Caps the limit of expenditure of individual

- 77 lakh - Lok Sabha

- 30.8 lakh - Rajya Sabha.

→ But does not cap political party

④ proliferation of social media poses challenges -

⑤ Vague wordings in Section 123 - corrupt practices.

⑥ Does not bar convicted criminals
→ increase in criminalisation of politics.

Reforms

- Power to deregister a party.
- Power to Eel for punishing for its own contempt
- Omesh Sinha committee recommends.
- his - Section 126 - election silencing in case of rising social media.
- Eel recommended barring convicted criminals for life.
- Cap the expenditure of political party.
- Dinesh Goswami committee suggested for reducing the participation to single seat
- Sudhrajat Gupta committee calls for state funding of election.

Free & fair election forms the bedrock of ~~good~~ democracy. RPA must be amended as per contemporary realities.

13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफ्ट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pressure groups are the organised groups that tries to influence the policy of government without taking actual part in policy making.

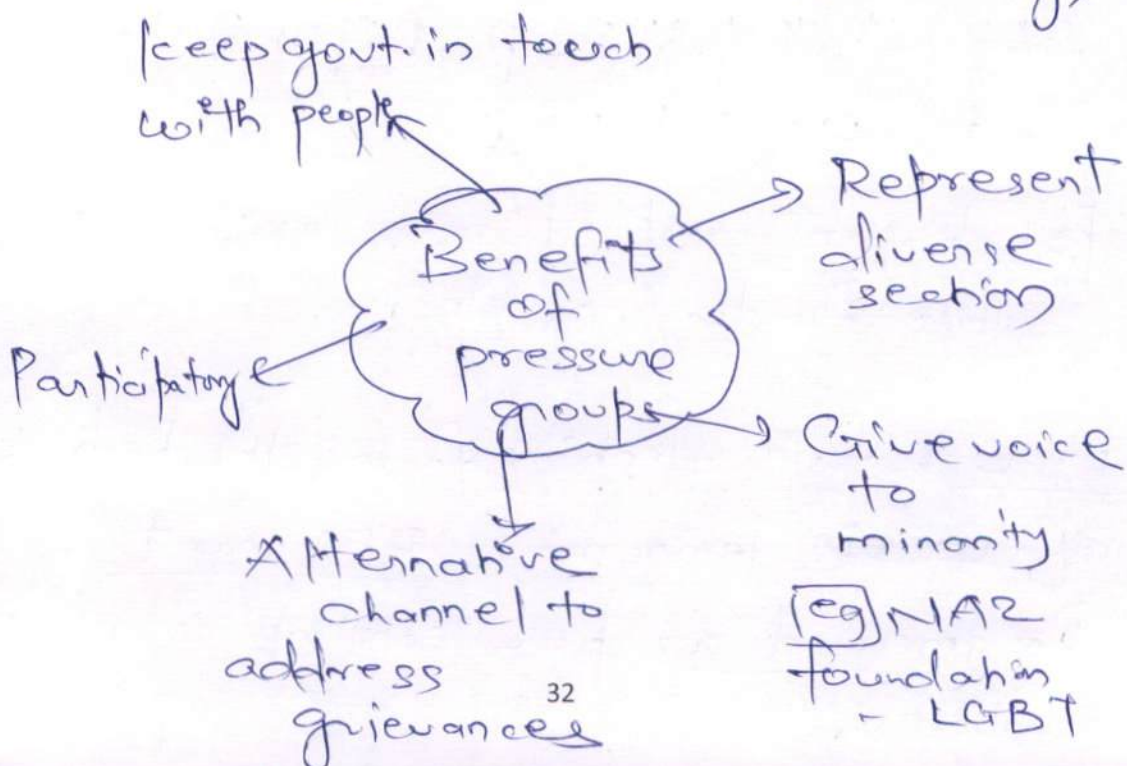
Methods

- + electioneering
- + Lobbying
- + Propaganda

Keep govt. in touch with people

Examples

- All India Kisan Sabha (Farmers)
- MESS (labour)
- OFICEI (industry).



However there are Issues plaguing the system:

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

① Foreign influence: Such as funding and support to destabilise government
[eg] Allegations of Khalistani involvement in farmer's protest.

② Unjust demands - Sometimes populist demand can be illegal and not justified and propagation of same can lead to tussle between govt. & groups.

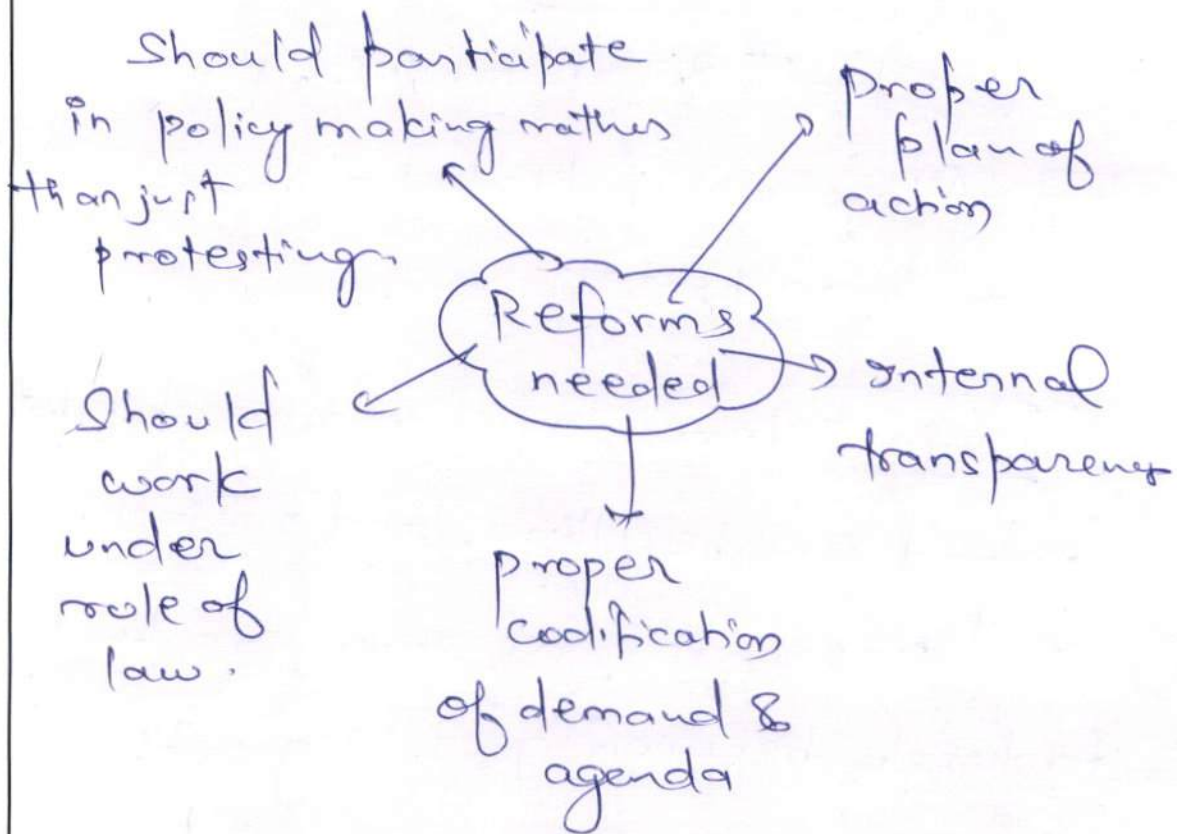
③ loosely organised - They protest based on issues to issues rather than having proper channel.

④ Social cleavages - maybe reflected among interest of various groups antagonistic to each other

[eg] Different pressure groups belonging to different religion can lead to riots.

⑤ Can be used in money laundering and other illegal activities.

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



Pressure groups are useful tools
in ensuring accountability and
these should be used effectively.

14.

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

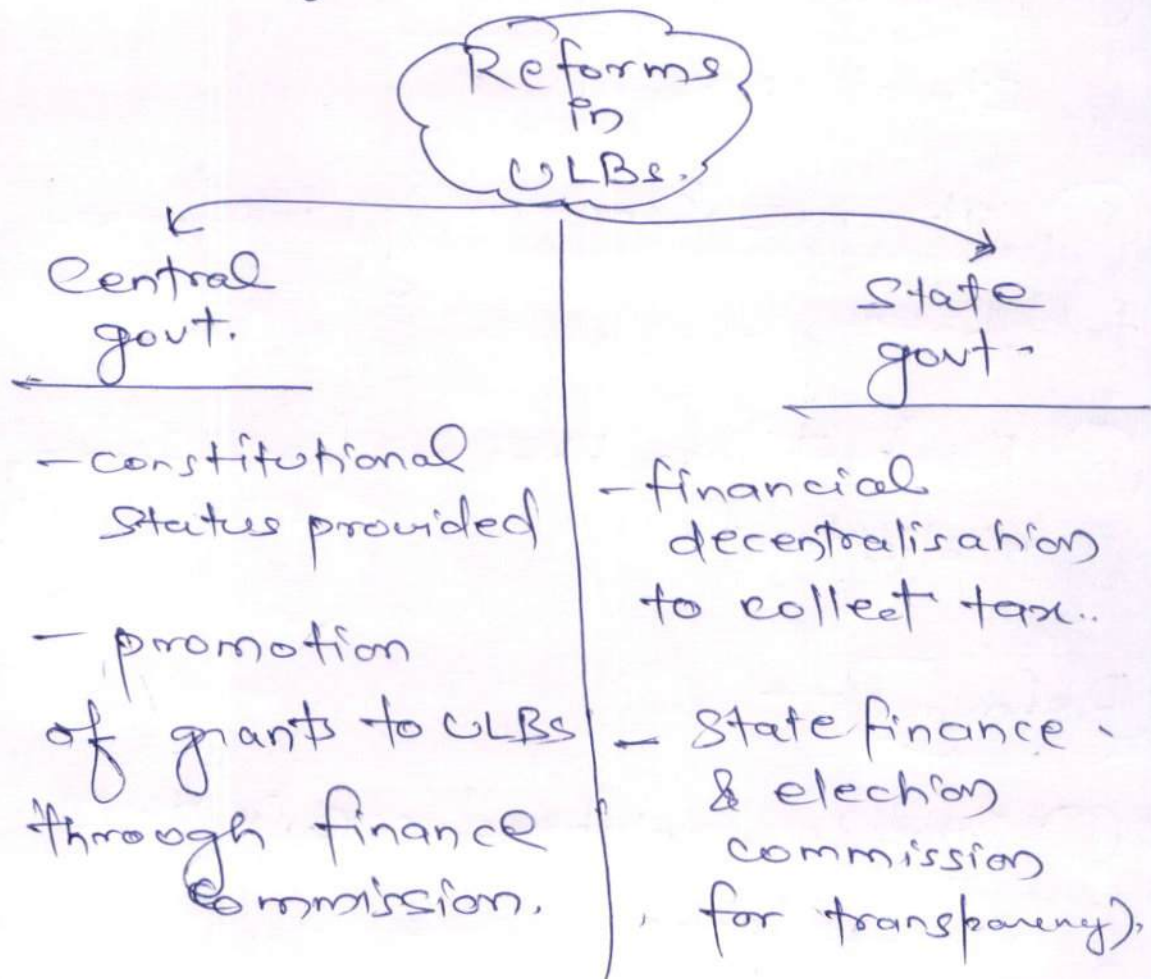
Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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74th Constitutional amendment act

1993 provided constitutional status to the ULBs (Urban local Bodies) to boost grass root democracy.



Despite this various challenges remains:

Challenges:

- ① political interference in district planning & elections.
- ② No effective devolution of power
- ③ Too much bureaucratic hurdles in functioning - inefficiency
- ④ Overburdened nature and outdated structure
- ⑤ Opaque functioning, reduced transparency.
- ⑥ Rampant corruption and erosion of public trust.

Reforms

- ① Greater independence in the fund collection

[eg] promotion of Municipality Bonds for infrastructure

② Citizen's charter for public empowerment.

③ participation from public ~~at~~ at various planning levels

[eg] Draft of plans for public review.

④ effective devolution of power.
both at administrative and policy level.

⑤ Promotion of e-governance.

[eg] faceless Taxpayer charter

⑥ Grievance redressal mechanism
to listen to complaints.

SC has highlighted the doctrine
of subsidiarity's importance in
effective strengthening of grassroot
democracy.

15.

कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

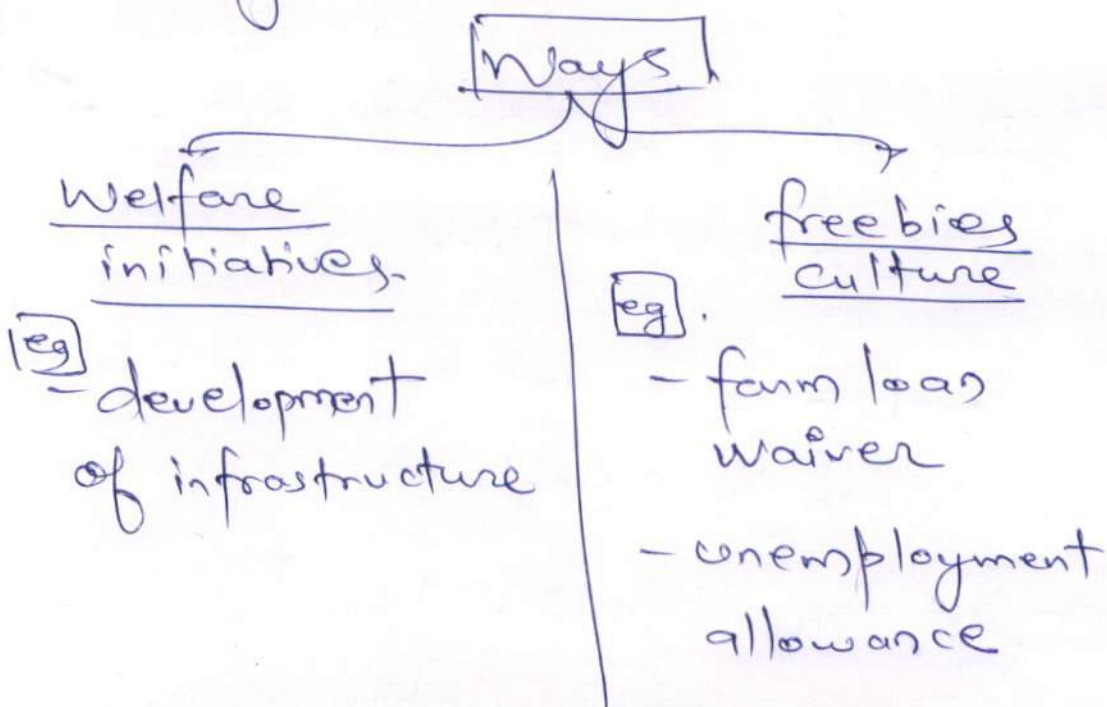
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Governance refers to delivery of services in an efficient, effective and equitable manner.

The way these services are delivered account for good or bad governance.



① Welfare initiatives : advantages:

(i) Builds public capacity like health, skills → productive and sustainable

(i) People are treated as assets rather than liability

eg Demographic dividend concept -

(ii) Boost public's confidence as well as social capital

- increase public trust.

(iv) It reduces the burden on exchequer in the long run.

(11) Freebies culture

(i) Beneficial in short run - political gimmick

- harmful in long run - economic nightmare.

(ii) Makes public lazy and doesn't motivate them to work.

(iii) Increases flood gates for other such demands in the future

(iv) It doesn't address the structural issues in the economy.

(v) Can unbalance Fiscal discipline.
Amartya Sen in Human development approach highlighted the aim of building capacity rather than just feeding. freely. Such approach should be followed in governance.

16.

भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

NGOs are non-governmental and not -for-profit organisations that work for the benefit of public outside the normal channel of state functioning.

Since 2014, govt. has cancelled the licenses of around 14,600 NGOs on account of FCRA violations. This highlights various issues with NGOs.

Issues:-

① Use to destabilise and install the development projects

Eg Greenpeace international, against thermal power plants functioning

② Use for money laundering and

embezzlement - (1 Brepoint - 2-3% GDP loss)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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③ Used to fund illegal activities in
India

④ Sometimes used to harm govt.
image.

[eg] Transparency International

All these issue defeats the purpose
of welfare for NGOs.

Existing Steps taken

① FERA amendment 2001:-

- Reducing administrative expense to 20%
- Designated SBI account in Delhi.
- No transfer of foreign funds
- Scrutiny before renewal of license

② FEMA - Foreign exchange
management act. 1999,

Further needed reforms!

(i) Implement S. Vijay Kumar Committee recommendation.

- Use of IT for seamless registration
- Reduce compliance for NGOs.
(One window clearance)

(ii) Trust building through voluntary disclosure of income by NGOs.

eg) Only 10% NGOs file their annual income status.

(iii) Tax incentives and rewards to better performing NGOs.

NGOs are essential Civil Society organisations needed for development. There should be proper regulations balancing NGO needs and national security

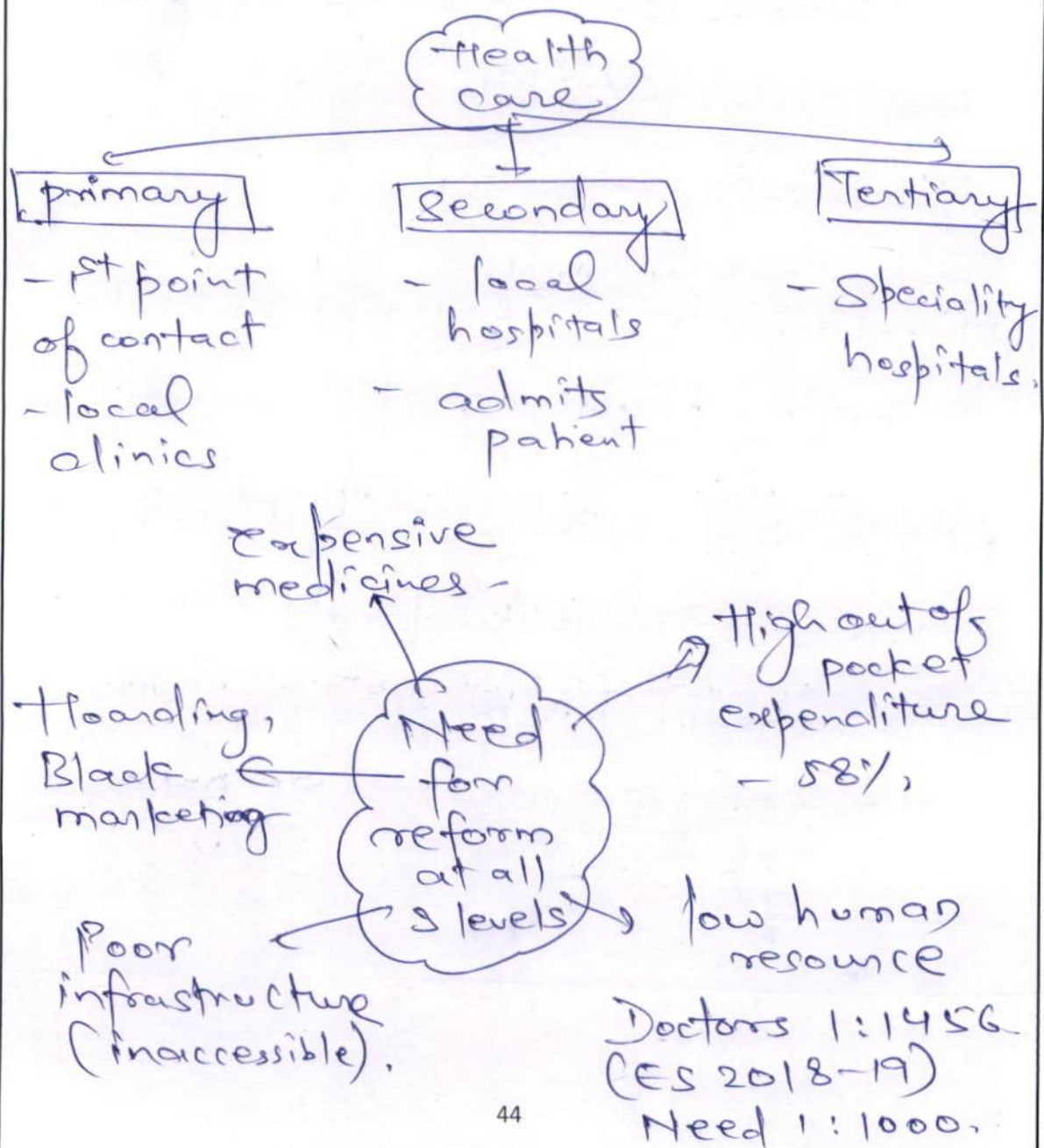
17.

जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

Healthcare system is one of the most essential component of the human resource building affecting the economic development.



Need for reform in the primary sector:

उम्मीदवारों को
इस वॉशिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Poor infrastructure : only less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd is spent on it (primary care), leading to poor infrastructure.
- ② 1st point of contact, can prevent disease from building up and reduces cost for patient
- ③ It focus more on preventive care, which can reduce the impact and onset of disease in the first place
- ④ Strengthening primary sector can ensure inclusivity.

Hence developing the primary sector as public good can help us improve health sector in the long run.

ways to do it!

budget

(i) Increased health allocation

→ 2.5% of GDP :- $\frac{2}{3}$ rd to primary care.
(National health policy).

(ii) Trained workforce :- Motivating them to work in rural areas.

(iii) Awareness generation :- regarding consultation of doctors quickly rather than after building up of disease.

Government has launched Ayushman Bharat to develop 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres to develop primary health.

18.

बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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As per NFHS-4 30% of Indian married women got married before the age of 18. This shows child marriage is still very much prevalent in India.

Reasons for child marriage:

① Patriarchy: Women are not allowed to study, work and are preferred at home chores for which they are married early.

② Institutional pressure: from the society suppress the parental voice even if they don't want to marry

eg "Akha Teej" in Rajasthan famous for group marriages.

③ Poverty - Due to less resources, women are preferred to be married early.

④ Lack of protection - As women are associated with honour of family, they are preferred to be married in the absence of protection mechanism.

⑤ Lack of financial independence

- among women that perpetuates this cycle

⑥ Lack of awareness in women regarding their rights

health rights

legal rights

Reproductive rights

Impacts:

① Loss of human resource in the form of economic participation

[eg] Declining FLPR - 23.3% (2019).

- ② Exploitation of women.
- ③ Rising MMR, IMR due to poor health.
- ④ Psychological scars in child for long time.
- ⑤ widening gender inequalities in society.

Further measures required :

- ① strict implementation of existing laws such as prohibition of child marriage act 2005.
 - ② local monitoring cells should be made active to report.
 - ③ Online portal or box to receive complains.
 - ④ Awareness Campaign through role models like P. V. Sindhu, Greta Thogata etc.
 - ⑤ Scheme like Kanyashree Prakalpa (WB).
- Govt. has recently increased the age of marriage from 18 to 21 to give more chances to women ⁴⁹ for empowerment.

19.

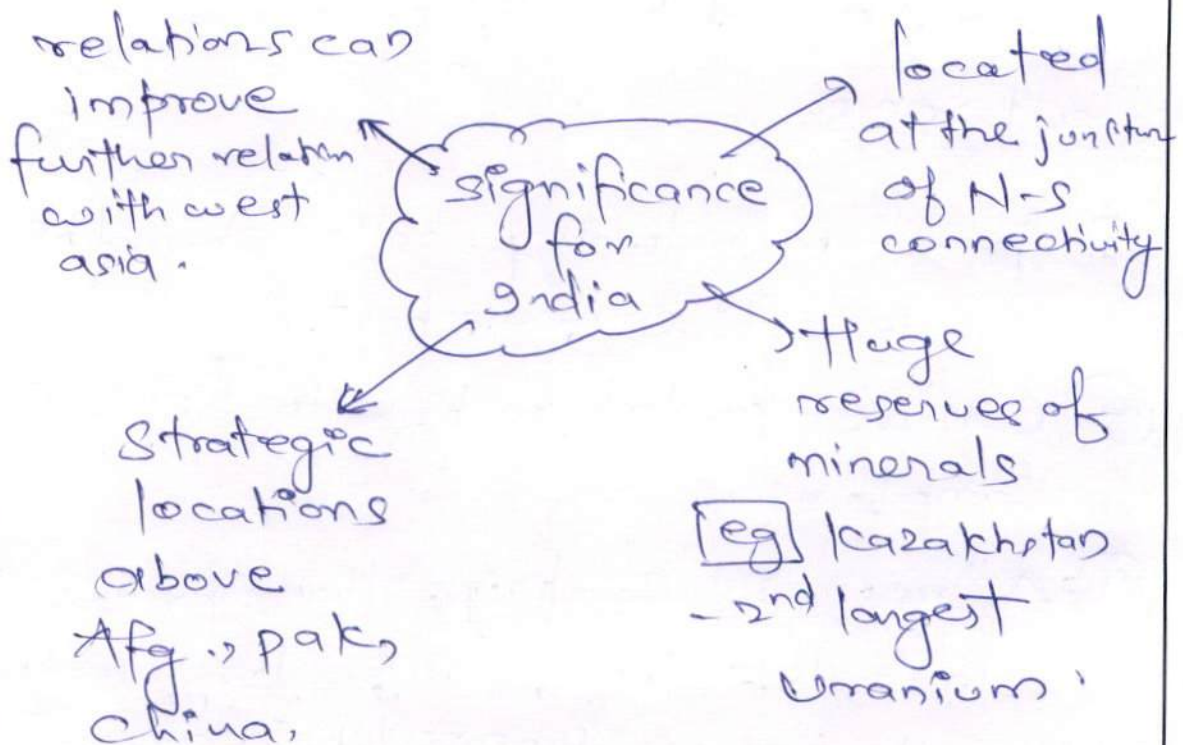
मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Asian nations are group of nation located in Central Asia with landlocked nature - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan.

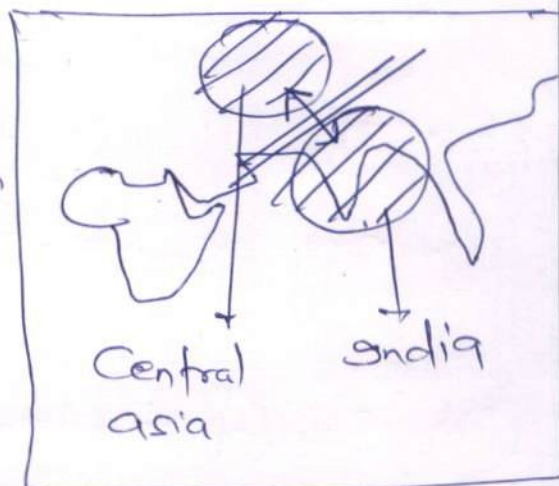


Despite significance India is not able to strengthen relations with them.

① No direct land border sharing
Due to which connectivity is an issue.

② Hinderance caused by Pakistan and China.

③ Rugged and difficult terrain.

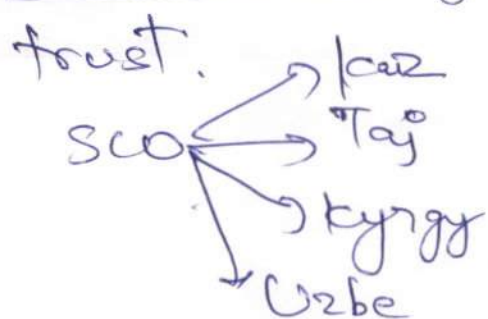


④ less people to people contact,
diaspora is less here,

⑤ Lack of collaboration on strategic aspects — less economic trade
— less defence ties.

Ways to deepen relations:

① Utilise forums like SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) to build



India joined
in 2018.

(ii) Build connectivity to engage

[eg] Revival of INSTC (International North South transit corridor).

(iii) Build soft power diplomacy
- engage in people - people contact

(iv) Build strategic exercise cooperation

[eg] KAZIND (Kazakhstan & India)
⇓

Can be done with other nations as well

(v) Increase the frequency & forums of bilateral summit.

A policy similar to Act east policy for Central Asia can be devised to engage in a better manner.

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

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words)

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India has always advocated for building strong ties with neighbours and "Neighbourhood first" policy is an example of same.

Sri Lanka (SL) forms an important component of this policy. to become a leader in India ocean region.

Issues:

① Economic trade: It has been

stagnant in the past 5 years compared to other neighbours.

② Stalled infrastructure project:

Recently an infrastructure project of an Indian company was cancelled due to change in political institution.

③ Asymmetry in politics: Regime change

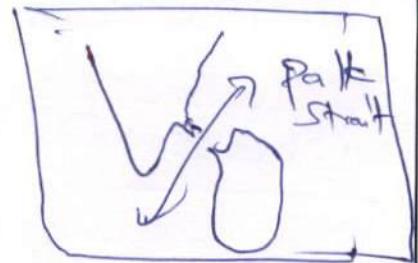
in Sri Lanka has played a hard hand,
with India

eg Frequent use of china card.

④ Influence of china: Rising to the
extent that Hambantota port is
now under chinese lease for 99
years

⑤ Fisherman issue: Conflicts
regarding fishing, arrest and
killing of fisherman
in Palk Strait.

Causing losses to both.



Ways to ensure favourable partnership:

① Renegotiation of trade agreements

- Diversify the trade,
- upgrade relationships.
- resolve the fisherman issue
with bilateral negotiations.

② Building of soft power diplomacy
by improving relations with diaspora.
→ to come out of psychological
scars of SL civil war.

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

③ India should also promote in
active infrastructure development
by involving local workforce (which
China does not do).

④ More comprehensive engagements -
Strategically

[eg] SLINEX exercise should
be upgraded.

⑤ Frequent bilateral Summits to
engage on various issues.

Good relations with Sri Lanka can
give a strong hold to India in Indian
ocean countering China.