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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. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

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(DELHI)

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

Article 22 talks about the procedure for detention of a person ~~but~~ by the state when such a person's actions are considered to be a threat to the security of the state.

PARTS OF ARTICLE 22 CONSIDERED TO BE FUNDAMENTAL DANGER

→ A person be detained if he seems to pose a threat to the society through violence, promotes enmity between different sections of society.

→ If a person does suspicious activities or does anything related to terrorism, he be detained to prevent any harm to society.

ISSUES

- Presumption of harm does not prove guilt of the person.
- Unless guilt is proved, person should be considered innocent.
- Large number of people are being detained under Preventive Detention by the state
- This prevents citizens from raising their voices against the state
- Courts are overburdened
- Courts not able to provide speedy justice in cases of preventive Detention.
- Prisons are over burdened with people under Preventive detention. Reforms needed to course correct.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

10

Fair and speedy trial is an age-old problem in India.

REASONS BEHIND INCREASE IN UNDERTRIALS

- Over-burdened courts
- 3 crore cases are pending in courts
- ~~Lack~~ Vacancies in Courts
- Less working hours of Courts
- Courts not working at their full capacity.
- Indiscriminate usage of Preventive Detention Laws like TADA, VAPA, 1967.
- Lack of economic capability of the undertrials to hire lawyers who charge hefty fees.

MEASURES TAKEN :-

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- Prison Reforms
- Police Reforms (Prakash Singh Judgement)
- Separation of Crime investigation from Law and order issues
- Supreme Court Judgements on judicious use of VAPA and other Preventive Detention Laws
- Judicial Reforms
- Increase in the number of benches
- Fast-track hiring of judges to fill vacancies.
- Use of technology like AI to solve pending cases.

Thus, only speedy justice can address the problem of burgeoning undertrials.

3.

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

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

10

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

Cooperatives are a group of people who come together voluntarily to form a business to earn income and raise their living standards.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVES

- Raise incomes

Eg:- Amul is a Cooperative which raised the incomes of dairy farmers manifold and made Amul a global milk brand.

- Build Social Capital — trust, mutual understanding among members

- Provide Credit

Eg:- Primary Agriculture Cooperative Banks provide collateral-free loans to farmers which reduces the latter's dependence on moneylenders

- Innovate

Eg:- Amul has used innovative artificial insemination techniques to raise its yield of milk.

ROLE OF MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

- To provide institutional support to Cooperatives
 - Facilitate and strengthen cooperative movement in India
 - Improve the sources of income of Cooperatives
 - Collective ownership of cooperatives by employees to improve their work culture with the help and guidance of the Ministry.
 - Improve Corporate governance of Cooperatives
 - To improve transparency and accountability of cooperatives, especially credit cooperatives
 - Provide marketing support to agricultural cooperatives
- Also this will strengthen cooperative movement in India.

4.

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

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

10

The NGT Act, 2011 gives
NGT an adjudicatory role as
well as role to take up cases
suo-motu. ✱

ADVANTAGES :-

- Effective grievance redressal
- Environmental Conservation
- Effective monitoring
- Prevention of breakdown of environmental Rules
- Ensures adherence to environmental rules and regulations.

Example → NQT recently pulled up industries in UP for discharging their untreated sewage into river Ganga.

→ NQT levied heavy fines on such industries.

Thus, NQT^{Act} ensures effective compliance of all stakeholders with environmental laws.

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 वृत्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NFHS-5 showed that there has been a demographic shift in India. Now, number of women are more than number of men. Also, there is more awareness on use of Contraceptives both by men and women.

→ NFHS-5 data shows that the Total Fertility Rate of India has stabilised to 2.1, which is close to the population Replacement level.

→ This has happened due to:-

- ↓
Enhanced education of women
- ↓
Effective use of Contraceptives
- ↓
Increasing awareness and exercise of choices by women.

→ Some southern states have TFR less than 2.

→ However, some northern states like UP, Bihar have TFR higher than 2.

Since on average, India has a TFR of around 2, thus, population control measures ~~and~~ legislations should be abandoned.

→ This will ensure freedom of choice to all stakeholders.

→ Coercive measures always do harm and can be counterproductive like China's One-Child Policy.

→ Instead, government should resort to awareness about Contraceptives and family planning so that population control can be curbed through effective persuasion.

6.

PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

PM Awas Yojana - Gramin being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is a marked improvement over other previous rural housing schemes.

REASONS

- Under PMAY-G, there is Convergence with other schemes like MGNREGA
- People hired under MGNREGA build the houses of people under PMAY-G.
- Rural people are given credit by the government over and above Rs 2 lakh provided by the government for construction of houses.

- Unlike previous schemes, PMAY-G leverages technology effectively.
- All the houses have been Geo-tagged.
- The progress on construction of rural houses is monitored real-time on the dashboard of Ministry of Rural Development.
- The Identification procedure of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is more robust than previous schemes.
- Thus, there are less Inclusion and exclusion errors.
- The outcomes of the scheme are being regularly monitored by Development, Monitoring and Evaluation office of NITI Aayog.

Thus, PMAY-G is a marked improvement over previous schemes in its design.

7.

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

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

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

Nutritional status in India
has been a cause of concern.

ISSUES

- As per NFHS-5, 32% of children are stunted.
- Around 20% of children face wasting.
- Around 36% of children are underweight.
- 50% of women in India are anaemic.
- India's ~~got~~ rank in Hunger Index is deteriorating each year.

MEASURES :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Fortification of food
 - PDS rice, wheat can be fortified with Vitamin A and proteins
 - Effective implementation of Mid-Day meals in schools
 - Provision of nutritive biscuits to the poor
 - Regular monitoring of POSHAN Abhiyan
 - Mobilising SHGs to cook food in community kitchens so that the poor can get food. This will also solve the hunger crisis. Eg:- Aam Aadmi Canteens in Delhi, Anna Canteens in Andhra.
 - Obesity and Lifestyle diseases be countered through awareness
 - Capacity-building of Anganwadi workers
 - Provision of iron-folic tablets to pregnant women.
- All this will solve nutrition crisis,

8.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Skilling and education is imperative
for India's development.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RISE AND EQUIP SCHEMES

- Under EQUIP, teachers will be hired to provide creative and innovative skills to students in colleges.
- Industry-academia linkage to be done to provide skills.
- Exchange programs are organised for students.
This enables students to go

abroad & learn from foreign
exchange programs.

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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→ Professors from foreign
universities also collaborate
with Indian Universities.

→ Innovation is promoted in village
schools.

This will undoubtedly usher a
skill revolution in India.

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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ASEAN is gr a group of
South-East Asian countries.

The objective is to bring and
promote socio-economic
development of region.

India's Act East Policy will

→ enhance trade with
ASEAN countries

→ Connectivity to be enhanced
through Kaladan
Multimodal Project.

→ Economic services be
exchanged with ASEAN

→ Cultural exchanges and
tourism be promoted.

SAGAR (securing Growth for All in the Region)

Objectives :-

- Maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries
- Control the hegemony of China in South China Sea and Indian Ocean.
- Ensure freedom of Navigation in the sea.
- Promote Maritime trade
- Counter China's String of Pearls strategy
- Ensure maritime security and safety of sea lines of communication with the help of ASEAN countries.

Thus, engagement with ASEAN needs to ²³ be enhanced.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China's Polar Silk Road

is a road from China towards the Arctic region.

CHINESE INTERESTS IN ARCTIC

→ Hydrocarbons

→ Oil

→ Natural Gas

→ Minerals

→ Polymetallic Nodules

China hopes to benefit from the resources of Arctic and seeks to achieve a seamless connectivity from its mainland to Arctic.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA :-

- Over-exploitation of resources by China
- Increase in Chinese hegemony is a cause of concern for India
- Easy connectivity and transfer of maritime resources like fishes, minerals from Arctic to China will strengthen China's economic heft.
- Debt-trap diplomacy used by China to help countries in building its Polar Silk Road is also a cause of concern for India as it affects India's bilateral relations with other countries.

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

Separation of Powers ensures division of powers among various organs of government.

<u>Organ</u>	<u>Power</u>
Legislature	Law-making
Executive	Implementation of laws
Judiciary	Adjudication of disputes

The US has strict separation of powers. Eg:-

→ The Executive in USA is not a part of the Senate or the House of Representatives

→ Thus, the executive is strictly separate from the Legislature.

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

USA

- Executive not part of legislature
- Executive not responsible to legislature
- Judiciary can strike down any law.
(Judicial supremacy)
- Judiciary does not make laws.

India

- Executive i.e. Ministers are part of legislature
- Executive i.e. Council of ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.
- Judiciary can strike down law only if it violates Basic Structure
- Judicial activism and judicial directives are visible in India
Eg:- Police Reforms → SC gave 7 directives to be followed by State Governments.

→ UK has very loose separation of powers.

→ The MPs in UK's British House of Commons can also be Ministers, just like in India

→ UK has parliamentary supremacy
Thus, UK's Judiciary cannot strike down Parliament's law.

India has followed Principle of Separation of Powers Largely

as Laws are passed after effective debates by MPs and Parliamentary Committees,

Executive implements laws (and provides advice to Ministers in framing policies),

Judiciary adjudicates but intervenes to fill the gap created by legislature and executive, in public interest.

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

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Indian electoral system is vibrant and robust but there are a few issues.

ISSUES IN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

- First-Past-the-Post system (FPTP)
promotes vote-bank politics.
- FPTP ensures majoritarianism and voices of the minorities are ignored.
- SOCIAL ISSUES
- Bribery
- Corruption
- Money, muscle Power
- Criminalisation of Politics.
- Caste-based Voting
- Religions and faith of candidates matter during Contesting elections.

• TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

- Glitches in EVMs, VVPATs
- Ineffective monitoring of Voting Booths and EVM Strongrooms

• ECONOMIC ISSUES

- Funding of Elections is not transparent
- Electoral Bonds have increased opacity

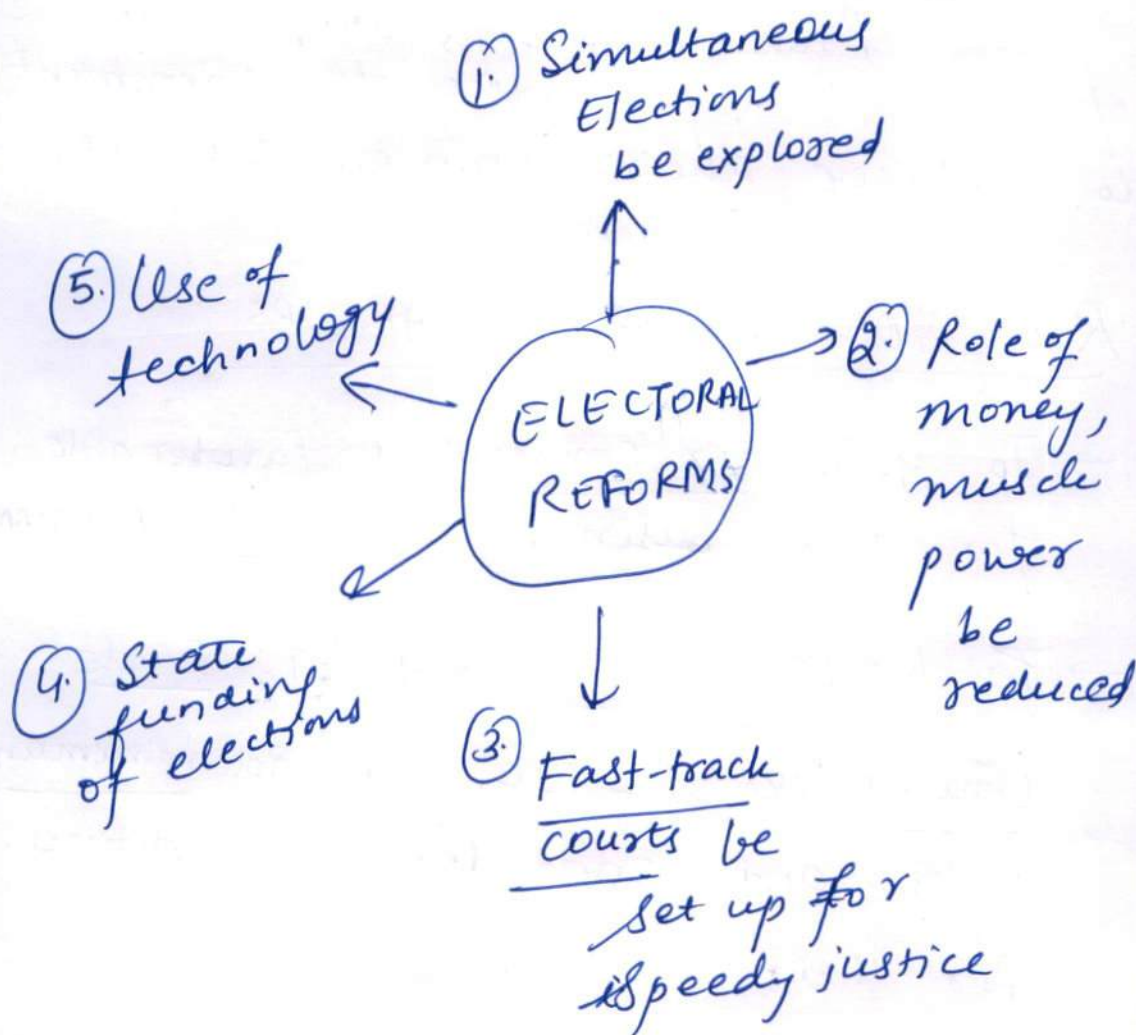
• JUDICIAL ISSUES

- Fast-track courts (to convict politicians) are few in number
- Delayed justice
- Delayed conviction



• INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

- Election Commission does not have powers to deregister a party for electoral offences.



Thus, the Election Commission needs to be strengthened with plenary powers to deregister a party. Only then, true electoral reforms are possible.

13.

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

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

15

Pressure groups are groups of people who pressurise the government to achieve their common interest.

ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS

→ To gain tax concessions favourable for their businesses. Eg:- FICCI, ASSOCHAM

→ To Welfare of workers. Eg:- Trade Unions like AITUC demand minimum wages and good working conditions for their workers.

→ Voice the concerns of those people who do not have the time and resources to negotiate with the government. Eg:- Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan addressing farmer grievances and engaging with govt.

ISSUES :-

• TRANSPARENCY IN REPRESENTATIVENESS OF GROUPS :-

- These groups are not 'inclusive'
- Minorities like Transgender, Muslims, women are hardly able to form these groups.
- These pressure groups are formed only by those who have :-
 - Wealth → Eg:- businessmen form AICC
 - Caste Power → Eg:- Jats in Haryana
 - Numbers Power → Eg:- Patidars in Gujarat
- The leaders of these groups are influential people and the entire group abides by the wishes of the leader.
- Thus, there is little role of common people in these groups, who fail to get any significant representation.

• FUNDING ISSUES

- These pressure groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM get international funding
- Farmer groups were also alleged to get funding from pro-Khalistan groups from abroad

• RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVT.

- These pressure groups lobby hard with the government to push their interests

- These groups fund elections and thus political parties listen to these groups.

Eg:- Bribing of politicians by big zamindars to cajole government to dilute land reforms is common.

- MNCs like Amazon try to bribe politicians to push their agenda to introduce FDI in multibrand retail.

Thus, ~~NGOs~~ Pressure Groups need to be regulated for effective governance.

14.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Urban Local Bodies ^(ULBs) created under Article 243 of the Indian Constitution consist of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. However, they ~~have~~ are not functioning efficiently.

CHALLENGES FACED BY ULBs :-

• Lack of finance

→ Municipal bonds are unable to raise capital from bond market

→ Investors are not attracted to buying these bonds as they are not aware of the functioning of municipalities

→ Credit Ratings of municipalities can help to raise investor awareness.

- Ineffective implementation of Property Tax Collection policies

→ There is massive encroachment on public lands by slums

→ Thus, property tax collection has not been effective and Municipalities are unable to effectively use the public land.

- Parallel Bodies

→ Parastatals like District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) interfere with the the work of municipalities.

→ There is no role clarity,

→ Effective activity mapping needs to be done.

- Lack of accountability and transparency, ³⁶ corruption, poor work ethics

- Political interference in municipalities reduces their effectiveness
- Democratic functioning and decentralised planning hardly witnessed in municipalities
- Poor Infrastructure
- Poor monitoring and evaluation of government policies.
- Lack of training
- Lack of municipal Cadres
- Municipalities need to leverage technology and ensure capacity building of its personnel for solving complex urban problems and effective grievance redressal of citizens.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The governance in India should ensure that nobody is left behind.

This can be ensured through welfare initiatives as well as through freebies.

IMPORTANCE OF WELFARE INITIATIVES

- Welfare programs like MGNREGA provide citizens with the Right to livelihood. NREGA is a demand-driven program and ensures that anybody who needs a job, is given a job through NREGA.
- It strengthens civil rights, without giving anything for free.
- People have to unskilled work in order to get NREGA wages.
- Similarly, PM Fasal Bima Yojana is a welfare initiative

to provide insurance to farmers.

→ Again, PMFBY is not free as farmers have to pay 2% premium to insurance companies and rest of the premium is paid by state governments.

→ This creates a sense of entitlement of farmers towards the scheme.

→ Similarly, Interest-Subvention schemes to MSMEs help MSMEs to stand on their feet. The interest has to be paid by MSMEs but less. This ensures their welfare and embodies civil rights.

FREEBIES

→ Freebies are free lunches given by patrons (government) to clients (citizens)

→ Example:- Loan - waivers given during time of elections establish a patron-client syndrome which is harmful both for political governance as well as economic system.

→ Freebies encourage moral hazards among the clients and lead to principal-agent problems.

→ Freebies like ~~free~~ power subsidies, irrigation subsidies, fertilizer subsidies lead to over-use of water and fertilisers leading to land degradation.

→ Freebies impose excessive cost on the excheques and thus, should be discouraged for effective governance.

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)

NGOs are non-profit associations whose aim is to serve the people and the society.

ROLE OF NGOs in NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

- Serve as grassroot institutions
- Act as agents of change
- Provide services which the state and the market fail to provide
- Ensure Conservation of environment, thus promote sustainable development
Eg:- NGOs like Greenpeace, Goonj
- Women empowerment by promoting SHGs, eg:- SEWA (self-employed women's Association)
- Conservation of natural resources
- Ensure government's accountability through RTI.

ATTEMPTS BY NGOs TO HAMPER DEVELOPMENT

- Excessive PILs in Courts to stall development projects by NGOs
- Apologist attitude towards Naxals, Maoists Eg:- PUCL
- Protest against mining projects, dam, hydroelectricity, railway projects undermining develop
- Protest against Nuclear power plants, thus depriving India of clean source of energy
- Acting on the wishes of their donors
- Foreign-funded NGOs protest against Coal-based thermal power plants so that Indian governments enter into contract with US-based MNCs to import Natural Gas. Thus, NGOs like Greenpeace protested against Coal mining in Singrauli⁴² at the behest of MNCs.

Thus, the state has:

- Legitimate interest

(to stop the excessive undue protest by NGOs to continue development projects for economic growth and welfare of the public)

- Legal authority

(under FCRA i.e. Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act, 2011 to regulate the funding of NGOs and monitor the utilisation of funds by NGOs) and

- Constitutional Duty

(under Part IV of the Constitution i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy) to work for the welfare of the public.

NGOs and the state need to build trust and work together to take India to greater heights.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the XV Finance Commission has announced a health grant of Rs 70,000 crores for Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

The focus is to improve primary healthcare as a public good.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

- Helps in Prevention of diseases.
- ~~of~~ Early detection of diseases like Tuberculosis, Covid.
- Curing diseases
- Effective treatment near doorstep.
- Medical counseling for family planning, mental health.

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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① RURAL AREAS

- The primary healthcare infrastructure in rural areas is quite robust
- Due to NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) launched early in rural areas, there are many Primary Health care centres (PHCs) in rural areas.

② URBAN AREAS

- Urban areas have less PHCs as compared to rural areas because NUHM (National Urban Health Mission) was launched very late in comparison to NRHM.
- Also, there is lack of Inter-agency Coordination in urban areas.

Example :- Delhi's MCD cancelled land allotments to Mohalla Clinics and also shut down a few mohalla clinics, citing complex rules. Thus, primary healthcare infrastructure ⁴⁸is still weak in urban areas.

STEPS TO IMPROVE PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

- Increase inter-agency coordination
 - Enhance the ratio of doctors working in rural areas.
 - XV Finance Commission has recommended 'Creation of All India Medical Service to address the problem of
 - inter-regional disparity of doctors
 - Incentivise urban doctors to serve in rural areas.
 - Forge partnerships with biotech companies for medical equipments
 - Effective procurement of genuine medicines, medical toolkits, vaccines, oxygen cylinders.
 - Effective monitoring
 - Capacity building of ASHA and Anganwadi workers.
- All this will ensure robust primary healthcare system.

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

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Child marriage is a social custom in which girls and boys get married before reaching the age of 18 and 21 years respectively.

REASONS BEHIND CHILD MARRIAGE

→ SOCIAL REASONS

→ Age-old tradition

→ Lack of education about appropriate

Age of girl to get married

→ Patriarchal reasons → Parents try to get rid of their girl child as soon as possible.

→ ECONOMIC REASONS

→ Poverty → hence, parents of a girl try to reduce their burden and responsibility by marrying the girl.

→ Dowry → Lure for early dowry makes boy's parents⁴⁷ accept child marriage.

- GOVERNANCE REASONS
- Poor implementation of laws regarding child marriage
- Weak monitoring
- Ineffective behavioural change of villagers and Panchayats.

IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE

- Girls deprived of education facilities
- Girls forced to take up all household responsibilities
- Adolescent pregnancies
- Increased Maternal mortality
- Girls being denied to develop fully into women.
- Children being denied of their choice to marry.
- Poor education outcomes
- Viscious cycle of poverty

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE CHILD MARRIAGE

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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- ~~String~~ Strict Enforcement of Laws related to child marriage
- Vigilant Police
- Encourage reporting of child marriages
- Swift action on FIRs of child marriage
- Behavioural Change Programs and Campaigns for deterring child marriage
- Effective monitoring.
- Responsive Administration
- Information, Education, Communication on TV and Radio Programs.
- Scholarships for higher education of girls.

All this will go a long way in preventing child marriages.

19.

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

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

15

Central Asian countries like Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are of great significance to India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

• GEOSTRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

→ Central Asian countries help India to connect with Eurasia.

• ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Central Asian countries have huge reserves of minerals like coal, uranium and hydrocarbons like crude oil, natural gas.

• POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

→ Help to maintain peace in Asia
 → Regional stability
 → Prevent terrorism.

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REASONS FOR WEAK RELATIONS :-

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- India has not able to strengthen its ties with Central Asian countries because :-
- SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) is still in its nascent stages and has still not played a major role in strengthening ties.
- INSTC (Indian North-South Transport Corridor) is yet not operational due to which trade from India to Eurasia has not picked up.
- Chabahar Port in Iran is still not well-utilized by India for trade.
- Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan has jeopardised India's efforts to send goods from Chabahar to Zaranj-Delaram Highway in Afghanistan to Central Asia.
- China, Pakistan play a disruptive role in SCO.
- Partnerships in oil and gas exploration have not yet been forced due to weak diplomatic efforts.

WAYS TO DEEPEN RELATIONSHIP

- Leverage SCO to promote trade i.e. free-flow of goods from India to Central Asia and vice-versa
- Forge Partnerships for oil and gas exploration in Central Asia
- Mining projects to be taken up
- Develop Chabahar Port
- Recognise Taliban and restore connectivity to Zaranj-Delaram Highway
- Leverage INSTC for enhanced trade.

Thus, effective diplomacy is key to deepening relationship with Central Asian countries

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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Sri Lanka is an important geo-strategic partner for India.

CONCERNS IN INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONS

• SOCIAL CONCERNS

- Suppression of Tamil minorities
- Special favours to Sinhalese (Buddhist) majority at the cost of Tamils

• POLITICAL CONCERNS

- Authoritarian attitude of government of Sri Lanka
- Anti-democratic amendments in the Constitution
- Attempts to increase the tenure of President for life.

• FISHING CONCERNS

- Indian fishermen are stopped from fishing in the disputed Katchatheevu island
- Loss of livelihoods to Indian fishermen
- Many Indian fishermen have been arrested by Sri Lanka.

• ECONOMIC CONCERNS

- Sri Lanka is reneging on its Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with India
- Indian companies' investments and Adani Projects have been stalled
- India lost the BTA dispute with Sri Lanka.

• SECURITY CONCERNS

- Sri Lanka providing safe havens to ISI insurgents
- Indian youth at risk of getting influenced by ISI
- Terrorism concerns
- Drug trafficking, arms smuggling

• STRATEGIC CONCERNS

- Sri Lanka's Hambantota port (leased to China for 99 years) is part of China's 'String of Pearls' strategy.
- Chinese debt trap diplomacy with Sri Lanka and rising Chinese investments in Sri Lanka are a cause of concern for India.

STEPS TO STRENGTHEN INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONSHIP

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- Increased Indian Investments in Sri Lanka
- Increased Maritime Cooperation with
↓
Blue Economy and Securing sea
lines of
Communication
in the Indian
Ocean.
- India to develop ports like
Triconomalee Port in Sri Lanka
to counter China's String of
Pearls.
- Joint military and naval exercises
with Sri Lanka
- Joint regulation of deep sea mining
- Ensure freedom of navigation
and rules-based usage of resources
in the Indian Ocean.

In this way, India and Sri Lanka can
develop a favourable relationship