

Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	861690
Center	SAMYAK JAIN	Date	27-12-21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

1. Highlight the role played by the MPLAD Scheme in creating community assets based on local needs. Also, critically evaluate the recent move to suspend it. (150 words) 10

स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर सामुदायिक परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में MPLAD योजना द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसे निलंबित करने के हालिया कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched by MoSPI. It sanctions a fund of 5 crore each year per MP To be ^{used for} development of her constituency.

Role played in creating community assets.

- 1) Social infrastructure - like schools, hospitals have been strengthened.
- 2) Hard infrastructure - like street lights, electricity, paved roads created.
- 3) Community waste treatment facilities.
- 4) Region specific social needs
Eg. Community marriages.
- 5) Other projects based on local needs.
Eg. local markets, libraries etc.

Recent move to suspend it

	Merits	Demerits
①	Freeing up funds for <u>COVID-19</u> response.	Reducing funds for <u>local infra</u> eg. health facilities
②	<u>Plugs</u> the inefficient usage of funds under <u>MPLADS</u> .	<u>Kills opportunity</u> for local employment generation.
③	checking <u>nepotism</u> and <u>corruption</u> in development projects eg. NITI Aayog report.	Reduces <u>the agency</u> of MP to develop her constituency.

Proper accountability of the MP must be ensured, along with social audit mechanisms, while resuming the MPLADS scheme.

2. Adequately empowering the third tier of Indian federal structure is key to strengthen federalism in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संघीय ढांचे के तृतीय स्तर को पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त बनाना, भारत में संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने की कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The 73rd and 74th Amendment Act for democratic decentralisation extended Indian federalism to the third tier of governance

Weak third tier
↓
Weak federalism



Fig. 3 Tiers of Indian Federal Structure

- 1) Improper devolution of 3Fs - Funds, Functions and Functionaries.
- 2) Lack of effective capabilities in elected representatives.
- 3) Weak State Election Commission and State Finance Commission.
- 4) Poor implementation of provisions under PESA act.

Empowering IIIrd tier → empowering federalism

- 1) Bottom-up approach in policy making.
- 2) Powers to IIIrd tier → Effective devolution of powers and governance.
- 3) Strengthens regional autonomy → principle of subsidiarity.
- 4) Creating local capacities → holistic development.

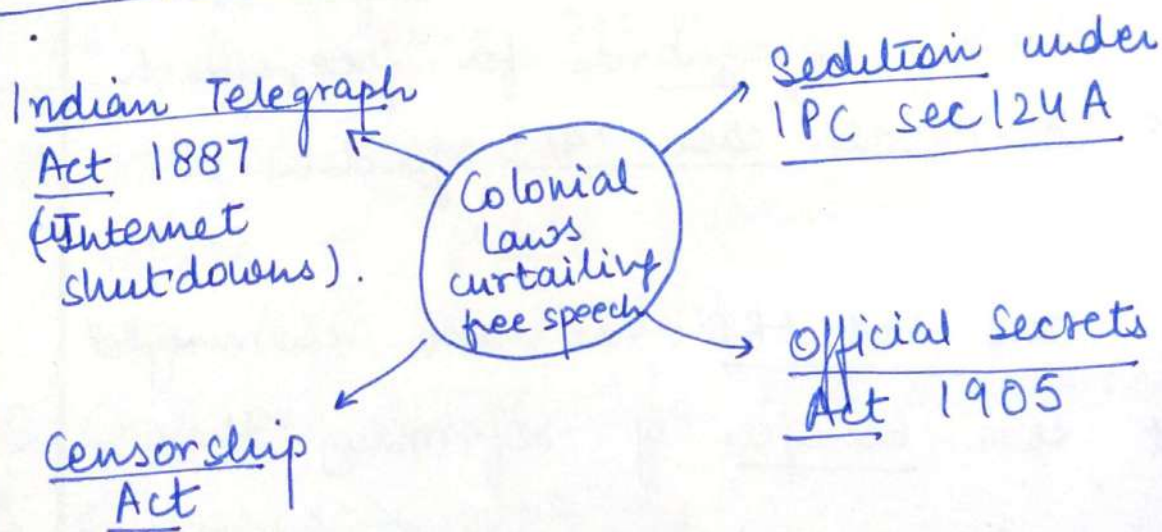
Way forward

- ① As recommended by Punchhi Commission :
 - Ⓐ devolution of powers (Kerala model)
 - Ⓑ Training of representatives
- ② ⑤ 2nd ARC recommends effective SFC for funds devolution and enhancing own resources.

3. To safeguard and uphold the freedom of speech and expression in India, it is imperative to adequately reform colonial laws that curtail free speech. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने और उसे बनाए रखने के लिए, मुक्त वाक् को कम करने वाले औपनिवेशिक कानूनों में पर्याप्त रूप से सुधार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of speech and Expression
(Art. 19(1)(a)) ~~used~~ is a fundamental right under Part III of Indian Constitution. It comes in conflict with various colonial era laws.



Imperative to reform colonial laws.

- 1) Strengthening right to information thus ensuring accountability and transparency.
- 2) Reforming Official Secrets Act 1905 curbs.

culture of secrecy in governance.

- 3) Reforming Telegraph Act - prevent Internet Shutdown as directed by SC in Anuradha Bhasin case.
- 4) Even UK which brought these laws in its colonies, has repealed them in UK.
- 5) Reform the law to
 - ⑤.1 clarify definition, remove vagueness.
 - ⑤.2 identify safeguards for free speech
eg. Kedamath case 1962 guidelines.

The 2nd ARC has also recommended that the benefits of reforming these colonial laws outweighs their chilling effect on freedom of speech and expression.

4. Highlight the role of pressure groups in a democratic country. Also, differentiate between pressure groups in India and developed countries. (150 words) 10

एक लोकतांत्रिक देश में दबाव समूहों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, भारत और विकसित देशों में दबाव समूहों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Pressure groups are interest based groups that do not take part in electoral politics.

eg. FICCI, CII for business men,
PUCL for civic rights.

Role of Pressure Groups in democracy

- ① Interest aggregation of people on issues of public interest -
eg. BKB for farmers.
- ② Continuous deliberation and democracy.
- ③ Ensure accountability -
eg. PUCL, ADR.
- ④ Putting pressure for governance reforms. eg. IAC for Lokpal.
- ⑤ Enable democratic policy and law
eg. MKSS for RTI

<u>Pressure groups in India</u>	<u>Developed countries.</u>
1) <u>Pressure</u> ^{groups are} of <u>community based</u> and <u>anomic</u> eg. Jat Sabha, RSS.	1) More <u>associational</u> <u>presence</u>. eg. Business groups and lobbies.
2) No legal backing.	2) legal backing for <u>lobbying</u>.
3) Extensions of <u>political parties</u> eg. ABVP, INTUC.	3) Mostly independent.
4) Weak organisational structure	Strong organisational structure.

Pressure groups in India can act accountably to put developmental demands rather than community narrow demands.
They can act as 5th pillar of democracy.

5. The idea that Public Intent Data can play a transformative role in the public sector is not bereft of challenges. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यह विचार कि लोक प्रयोजन डेटा (पब्लिक इंटेंट डेटा) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में एक परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभा सकता है, चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Intent Data is the type of data generated by public for utilisation by public, for public purposes.

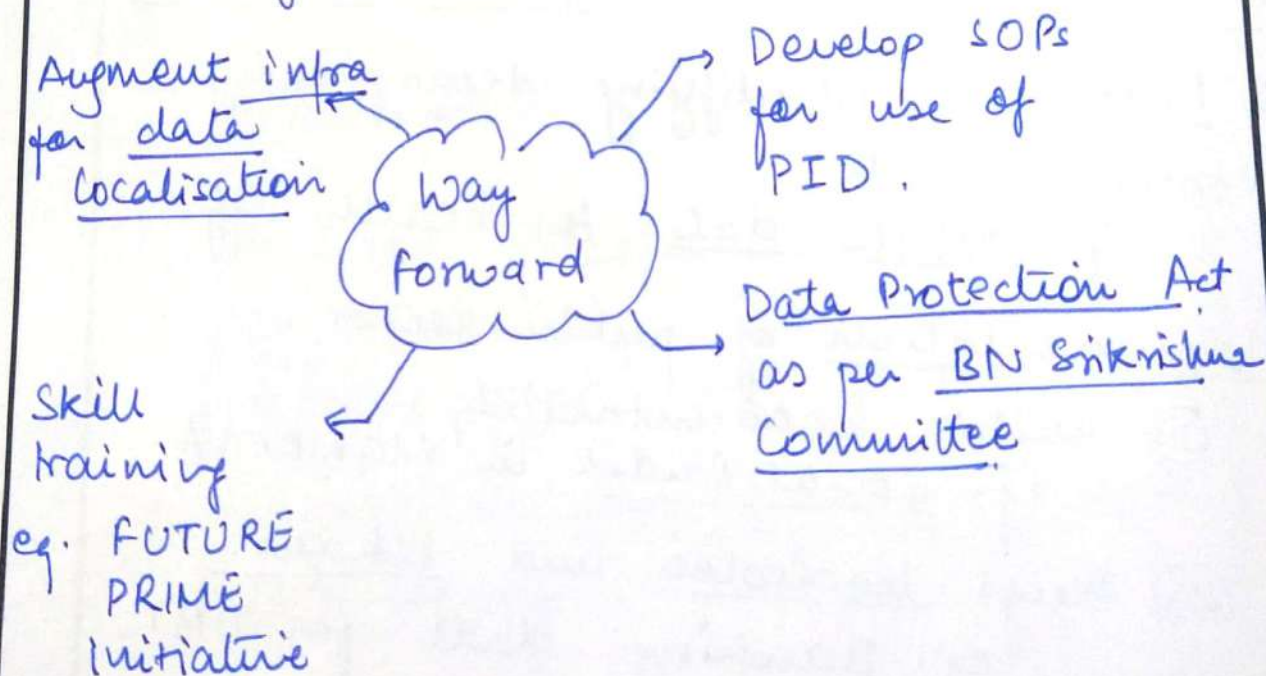
eg. NSS surveys, SRS registration data.

Transformative role in public sector

- 1) Planning - identifying demography specific needs.
Eg. NFHS data for health infra.
- 2) Implementation of public sector.
 - ②.1 Builds accountability.
eg. Social Audit in MGNREGA.
 - ②.2 Plugs loopholes and leakages.
eg. Banking data for DBT.
- 3) Innovation in public sector.
eg. Big Data Analytics to identify future trends.

Challenges.

- 1) Privacy and data anonymisation
- 2) Data standardisation and converting to machine readable formats.
- 3) Challenge in accessibility of data for public.
- 4) Lack of skilled workforce to process Public Intent Data.
- 5) Lack of cloud, IT infra.



Generating Awareness using community figure-heads can go a long way in data led public sector.

6. Enumerating the key objectives of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, discuss why the recent amendments in the act are seen as a matter of great concern for the development sector in India. (150 words) 10

विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस अधिनियम में हाल के संशोधनों को भारत में विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए बड़ी चिंता का विषय क्यों माना जा रहा है।

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act under the MHA seeks to regulate foreign capital inflows of various institutions in social sector.

Key Objectives

- ① Prevent foreign funding of anti-national, anti-social activities. eg. Terror finance.
- ② Prevent money laundering and black money.
- ③ Ensure transparency and accountability in foreign aid
Eg. NGOs like Greenpeace.

Recent Amendments

- 1) Reduce administrative spending of foreign funds from 50% to 20%.
- 2) Dedicated bank account in SBI, New Delhi to receive FCRA funds.
- 3) Renewal of license every 5 years.

Concerns

- ① Increased burden of compliance on smaller NGOs.
- ② Reduction in administrative spending may hamper effective functioning.
- ③ Excess executive discretion and control.
eg. Blacklisting organisations.
- ④ Might discourage foreign aid.

Regulation of foreign funds is essential, however a conducive environment must be developed for mutual benefit

7. The current COVID-19 pandemic has posed a serious threat to the safety and wellbeing of children all over the world. Discuss. Also provide an account of the measures taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने विश्व भर में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और कुशलक्षेम के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

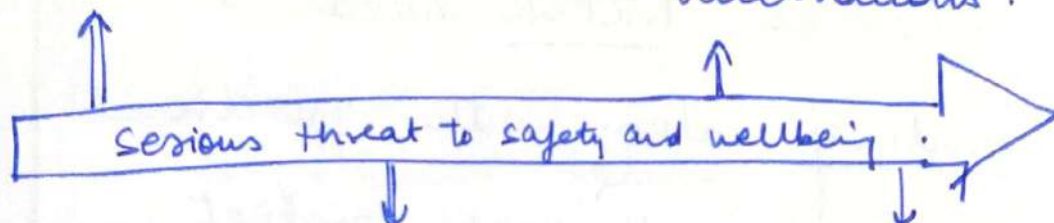
The COVID-19 pandemic has caused devastating impact on children across the world as highlighted by State of World's Children Report UNESCO.

Ist wave:

- Ⓐ Impact on education
- Ⓑ Child labour ↑

Future

- Ⓐ Risk to health due to low child vaccinations.



2nd wave

- Ⓐ COVID orphans
- Ⓑ Child trafficking
- Ⓒ Illegal adoption

Cascading effects

eg. Nutrition due to stalling of MDM. etc.

Measures taken by NCPCR.

- 1) Monitoring the health and social risks to children e.g. Report to Parliament.
- 2) Studies and lobbying for children vaccination.
- 3) Legal safeguards for illegal adoption with CARA.
- 4) Coordination with MoWCD.
e.g. extension of PM-CARES for children

However, NCPCR needs a clear roadmap along with functional independence to effectively protect childhood in this time of crisis.

8. Various challenges need to be addressed in order to
the menace of bonded labour in India. Discuss.
(150 words) 10
- भारत में बंधुआ श्रम के संकट को सफलतापूर्वक उन्मूलित करने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Art. 24 under PART III of Indian Constitution gives a Fundamental Right against exploitation by bonded labour. However, it is not eradicated fully.

Challenges

- ① It is not just a legal challenge but a socio-economic issue.
 - ①.1 Prevalence of caste discrimination eg. Manual scavenging.
 - ①.2 High incidence of poverty pushes workers to bonded labour.
 - ①.3 Lack of education and skills for social mobility. eg. inter-generation
- ② Weak legal structures to implementing existing laws eg. Bonded Labour Act.

- ②.1 Overburdened Judiciary.
- ②.2 Lack of sensitisation in police.
- ③ Lack of social security net for the poor.

Addressing Challenges.

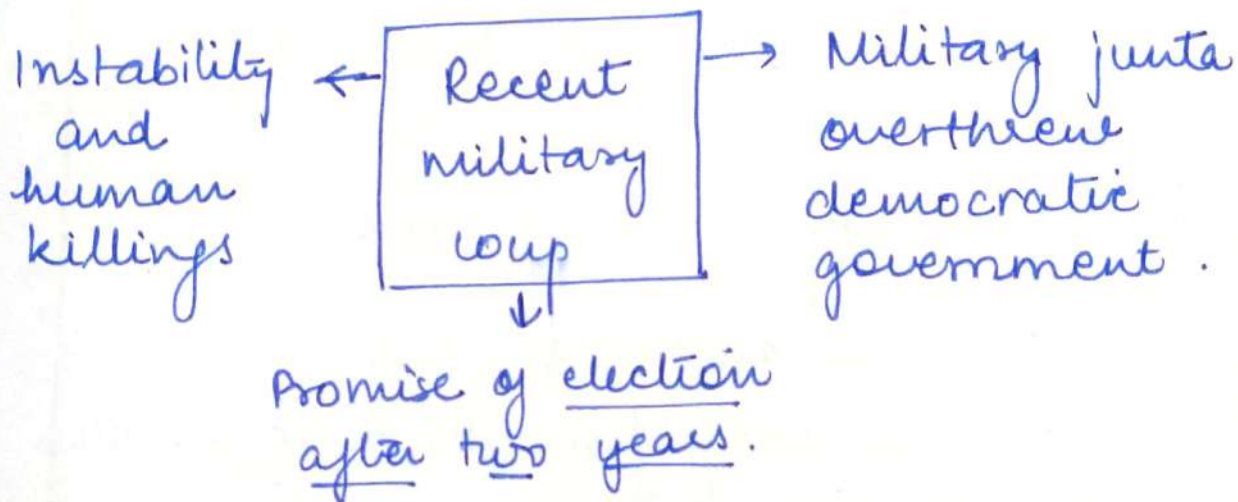
- ① Strengthen legal mechanisms.
 - ①.1 sensitise police.
 - ①.2 special courts for faster justice.
- ② A National Commission for Labour Protection.
- ③ Improving social mobility.
 - welfare schemes eg. MGNREGA
 - ↓ Education and skills eg. ITIs.
 - ↓ PDS system.

The marginalised sections need to be made aware of their Fundamental Right to safe work (SDG-8) along with societal attitude shift.

9. In the background of the recent military coup in Myanmar, discuss why a stable Myanmar is important for India. (150 words) 10

म्यांमार में हाल ही में हुए सैन्य तख्तापलट की पृष्ठभूमि में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एक स्थिर म्यांमार भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

Myanmar is the land bridge between South Asia and South East Asia, and integral part of 'Act East' policy for India.



Stable Myanmar important for India.

① Strategic importance

①.1 For connectivity and development of North East eg. IMT.

①.2 Countering Chinese influence in India's neighbourhood.

② Security

②.1 For free-open-inclusive Indo Pacific.

②.2 Prevents safe haven for insurgent groups eg. Operation Sunrise.

③ Economic

③.1 Safety of infra eg. Kaladan project

③.2 Active participation in BIMSTEC.

③.3 Conduit for trade for ASEAN.

④ Cultural ties between Mizos and Myanmar.

India's stance

→ support for a democratic process.

→ humanitarian aid.

→ abstaining from direct condemnation of coup.

India needs to adopt a wait and watch approach in Myanmar in order to ensure stability and revival of democracy.

10. In the case of Maldives it's not the size but the location that makes it strategically significant. Explain in the context of India's neighbourhood first approach. (150 words) 10

मालदीव के मामले में, आकार नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अवस्थिति उसे रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण बनाती है। भारत की 'पड़ोसी देश प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Maldives is a small archipelago situated in western Indian Ocean. However its strategic location makes it an important partner in "Neighbourhood First policy".

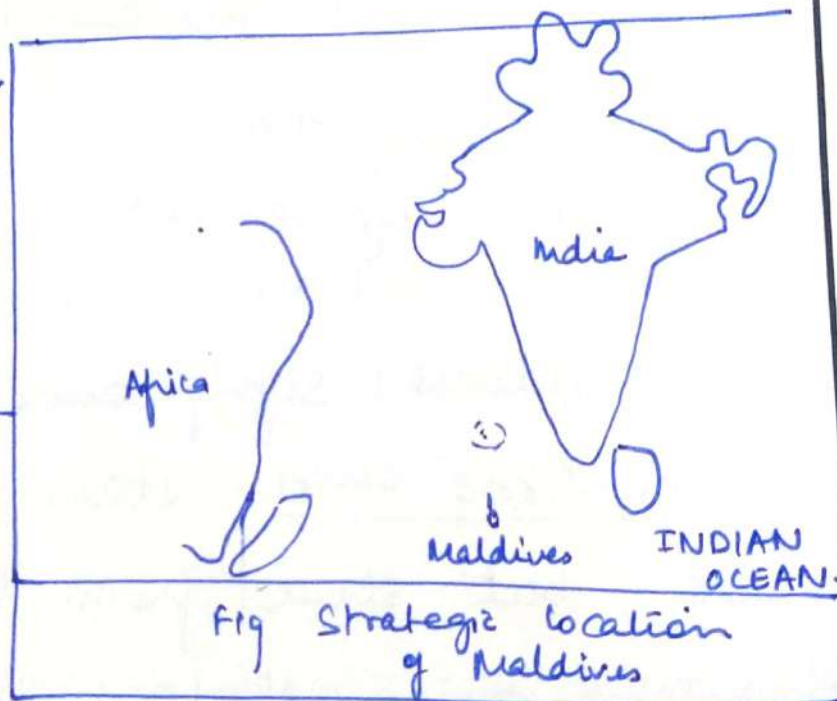
Strategic significance of Maldives' location

1) Lies at crossroads of maritime trade routes

eg. 80% of global trade through Indian Ocean.

2) Vicinity to Lakshwadeep and mainland India.

3) Can be a Port of call for ship refuelling.



- 4) Outpost for maritime domain awareness and surveillance.
- 5) Unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean.

Neighbourhood First and Maldives.

- ① Extended soft loans for Greater Male Connectivity Project. (\$500m).
- ② Dornier aircraft for maritime patrolling.
- ③ Joint security drills.
- 4) Air bubble agreement.

Maldives' significance in Neighbourhood First stems not from its size, but stems from long standing cultural, historic, strategic ties. and vision of SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)

11. While the judiciary should not be a silent spectator when constitutional rights of citizens are infringed by executive policies, it must also not assume the role of the executive or pass policy prescriptions. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (250 words) 15

जब कार्यकारी नीतियों द्वारा नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो तब न्यायपालिका को मूक दर्शक नहीं बने रहना चाहिए, साथ ही इसे कार्यपालिका की भूमिका भी ग्रहण नहीं करनी चाहिए अथवा नीतिगत निर्धारण जारी नहीं करना चाहिए। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The Constitution envisages a
fiercely independent judiciary to
act as "guardian of the constitution"
and "protector of fundamental rights"

Should not be a silent spectator

① Judicial Review under Art. 13

to validate constitutionality of
executive actions and laws.

eg: Aadhar case.

② Art. 32 for protection of fundamental rights of citizens.

Eg. Right to healthy environment
under MC Mehta case.

- ③ Extending definition of rights
eg. K S Puttaswamy judgement -
Right to Privacy.
- ④ Art. 142 to do complete justice
Eg. Vishakha guidelines.
- ⑤ Fill the executive and legislative vacuum . eg. BS-VI.
- ⑥ Protect against arbitrary action.
eg. Quashing 47% of sedition cases.
- ⑦ PILs to take up matters of public interest eg. for migrant labours during COVID-lockdown.

Shouldn't assume role of executive

- ① Against Doctrine of separation of Powers under Art 50.
- ② Lacks expertise
Eg. FCI judgement to distribute food grain.
- ③ Lacks ground implementation
eg. Liquor ban

- ④ Lacks representativeness and democratic character.
- ⑤ Judicial Overreach.

There is a fine line between
Judicial Activism and Overreach.

Judicial Restraint must be maintained
as per Doctrine of checks and
Balances.

12. 'Effective legislatures are measured by their outcomes and not by their output.' Analyze the functioning of the Indian Parliament in this context. (250 words) 15

‘प्रभावी विधान-मंडलों का मापन उनके आउटकम्स (परिणामों) के आधार पर किया जाता है न कि उनके आउटपुट (निर्गत) के आधार पर।’ इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय संसद की कार्यप्रणाली का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Parliamentary Democracy
under Art. 74 has legislature as
of one the three pillars.

Measuring outputs - Ineffective legislative

Measuring outputs is a
quantitative measurement of schemes,
laws, policies. It ignores the
quality aspect.

- ① Drawback of inefficiency and
resource wastage.
- ② Focus on budgetary allocations
rather than transformative
changes in society.
- ③ Ineffective deliberation as the

outcome of law is not discussed.

Eg. Transgender Bill negates right to self determination.

④ Ineffective legal impact assessment.

Eg. PM Gram Sadak Yojana measures kilometres of road built, but not the areas and population served.

Measuring outcome → effective legislature.

⑤ Measuring outcome measures the real, ground-level, qualitative transformation and impact of schemes, laws, policies.

① Benefit of efficient resource utilisation and optimisation.

② Better accountability.
eg. MGNREGA on quality assets and not just funds allocated.

③ Possibility of mid-way course correction.

Eg. Jal Teevan Mission.

2nd ARC had also suggested outcome based budgeting. Indian Parliament can too enhance debate, discussion based on real outcomes

13. Fiscal federalism in India has evolved with time. Discuss in light of the developments in recent years. (250 words) 15

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद समय के साथ विकसित हुआ है। हाल के वर्षों के घटनाक्रम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fiscal federalism refers to the division of financial resources and powers among centre and states.

Eg. Finance Commission under Art. 280. 15th FC gave 41% of divisible pool to the states.

Evolution with time

Impact

→ Initially, post independence, centralized planning:
eg. Planning Commission.

① Reduction of regional imbalance
eg. Refinery at Mathura, Panipat.

② Heavy tax share with centre.

	Impact
⇒ Post 1991 reforms	② Increased share of states in fiscal federalism ④ Liberalisation of industries ⑤ Privatisation - lesser central control. ⑥ <u>Globalisation</u> attracting FDI directly to states. ⑦ financial devolution and autonomy. eg. state finance commission.
⇒ 73rd, 74th Amendment	
⇒ In recent years	
→ Health and Education <u>cesses</u>	⑧ Lesser share of cess to states - <u>imbalance</u> in <u>fiscal federalism</u>.
→ GST.	⑨ <u>2/3rd</u> weightage to states in GST Council., <u>strengthened</u> <u>fiscal federalism</u>.

→ Budget 2021 @ Centre's fiscal measures encroaching federal domain
eg. Agri Infra cess

Way forward

- ① Institutions like Inter State Council Art. 263. to address states' concerns in fiscal federalism.
- ② NITI Aayog. to ensure balanced development.

The 15th Finance Commission has kept divisible pool share at 41% which is a positive step in fiscal federalism.

14. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is often cited as an example of the rising politicisation of public institutions. In this context, identify the issues associated with the CBI's functioning. What steps can be taken to address these issues? (250 words) 15

केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) को प्रायः सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के बढ़ते राजनीतिकरण के उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, CBI की कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

CBI is an extra constitutional,
non-constitu statutory ^{body} deriving
its powers from Delhi Police
Special Establishment Act, 1946.

Cited as
example
of
politicisation
of
public
institutions

- politicisation in appointment
eg. Rakesh Asthana case.
- Use against opposition
eg. discontent in West Bengal government.
- Use for political gains
eg. near election time.

Issues associated with CBI functioning.

① Structural issues.

- ①.1 Political appointment hampers independent functioning.
- ①.2 Lack of security of tenure
- ①.3 Frequent transfers.

② Personnel issues

- ②.1 Overworked, undertrained staff.
- ②.2 Lack of coordination with local police and other agency

③ Operational issues.

- ③.1 Low conviction rate
- ③.2 Allegations of corruption.

④ Discretion of executive

Eg. suo-moto investigation.

⑤ Federal issues

eg. withdrawal of "general consent" by Maharashtra, WB etc.

Steps to be taken

- ① Appointment by a committee of PM, speaker and Leader of opposition (2nd ARC)
- ② Security of tenure for impartial, independent functioning.
- ③ Statutory recognition to CBI, defining its powers.
- ④ Practicing political restraint.
- ⑤ State forces - CBI interoperability training.

Functional, operational 'Independence
of CBI is important to shed its
image of a "caged parrot"

15. The principal constraint for India is trying to find solutions to 21st century problems using 19th century government structures. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत के लिए प्रमुख बाधा 19वीं सदी के सरकारी ढांचे का उपयोग कर 21वीं सदी की समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने का प्रयास करना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India of 21st century has most of its governance structure continued from Government of India Act 1935, that was based on 19th century British rule.

Principal constraint

21st century
problems.

19th century
structures

1) Continued caste discrimination.

Legal punishments
without attitude change.

Eg. Prevention of
SC/ST Act.

② Gender
inequality

Structures advancing
patriarchy and
gender bias

Eg. Hindu Property Act.

③ Poverty

Colonial hangover in bureaucracy, affecting welfare schemes delivery.

Eg. Red-tapism in PDS.

④ Economic development problems.

Lack of vocational education.

④.1 Employment

Centralised education government structure

④.2 Lack of infrastructure.

eg. UGC giving grants + recognition.

Absence of land records hampering infra.

Continuing element of

'License-raj', 'Inspector Raj'

⑤ Cultural Rights

Colonial laws like Section 298 used against

of Freedom of | Tilak and Gandhi),
speech, digital | curbs on civil society
rights etc. | etc.

Way Forward

- Law Commission recommended Parliamentary Committee for review of Colonial Laws
- Mission Karmayogi to train government servants to meet 21st century needs.
- Use of technology to enhance transparency, citizen centrality.
eg. e-Kranti.

Critical review of "New India"

and its systems needs to be taken
in order to make them future-ready.

16. How far has the government achieved transparency and accountability?

(250 words) 15

भारत में अभिशासन (गवर्नेंस) ने पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को कहाँ तक प्राप्त किया है?

Transparency and Accountability
are the main pillars of good
governance as stated by 4th report
of 2nd ARC.

Governance in India

Achieved Transparency

① Right to Information to citizens.

Sec- 2(h) for public authorities.

Sec- 6 for proactive disclosures.

② Transparency in use of public funds.

Eg. Participatory budget

Public finance management
system etc.

③ Transparency in schemes implementation
eg. data.gov.in

Achieved Accountability:

- ① e-governance
eg. PRAKATI portal, UMANG app
- ② Grievance redressal mechanisms.
eg. Art-32 to judiciary, PILs,
online e-FIR for police, Citizen
charters.
- ③ Social Accountability.
eg. Meghalaya social audit law.
Delhi Participatory Budget
Analysis

Scope for Improvement:

- ① Lack of capacity in public to
hold governance accountable. eg. MGNREGA
- ② Ineffective grievance redressal.
Eg. Citizen Charters don't specify.
complaining authority.
- ③ Loopholes in transparency mechanism.
eg. Sec 8, OSA 1905 against
RTI.

- ④ Continuing corruption, red-tapism,
elitism, top-down governance.

Way forward

- 1) Citizen charters in vernacular with
specified grievance authority.
- 2) Build citizen capacity through
IEC campaigns. eg. Humara Paisa
Humara Hisaab for RTI.
- 3) Plug loopholes in existing laws.

e-governance is a way
forward for bringing accountability
and transparency in governance.

17. Identify the barriers that exist in the enjoyment of reproductive health rights by women in India. Also highlight the interventions that have been adopted to remove these barriers. (250 words) 15

भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उपभोग करने के समक्ष विद्यमान बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए किए गए हस्तक्षेपों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

UN Women recognises the reproductive rights as a basic human right for each woman

Barriers in enjoyment of reproductive health

① Social barriers :

①.1 Patriarchy associated women reproduction with family lineage, honour.

①.2 Quest for male child leads to son meta preference and repeated pregnancies.

② Psychosociological barriers.

②.1 Lack of sex education.

(2.2) Social taboo on discussing reproductive rights.

(3) Legal barriers.

(3.1) weak implementation of laws
eg. PCPNDT Act 1995 - only 300 convictions till now.

(4) Economic barriers.

(4.1) Lack to access to contraceptives, institutional care.

Eg. 53% abortions done non medically.

Interventions

(1) Legal:

(1.1) MTP Act Amendment 2020

→ cutoff period to 24 weeks

→ reproductive autonomy of woman.

(2) Raising the marriageable age from 18 to 21, to enable agency and education.

(3) Schemes like RMNHC+A strategy,

surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan,
Kanyashree for reproductive empow-
erment : eg. institutional deliveries.

④ Behavioural change by Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao.

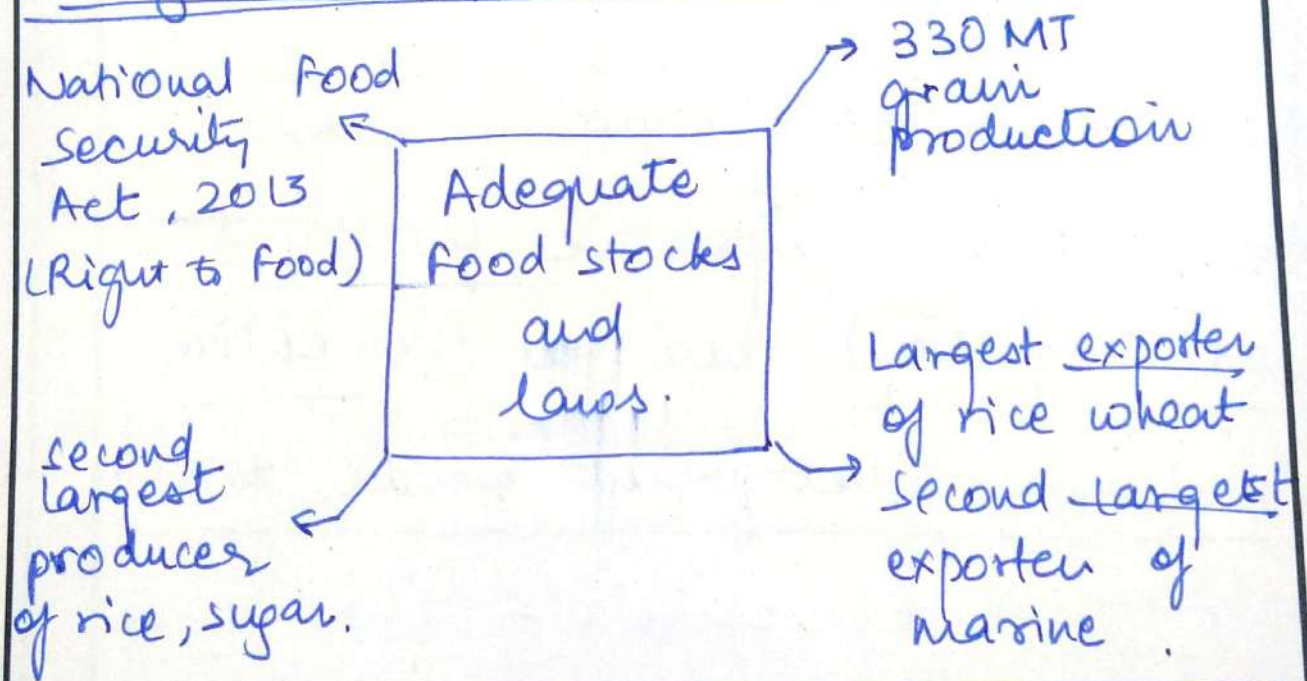
⑤ ABHAS workers to educate women
about reproductive rights.
eg. spacing between children.

Reproductive rights of women
are not only imperative for SDG-5
(gender equality) but for the entire
sustainable development agenda 2030.

18. India continues to face the problem of hunger despite adequate food stocks and statutory laws that ensure food security. Discuss and provide solutions to deal with this problem. (250 words) 15

पर्याप्त खाद्य भंडार और खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने वाले वैधानिक कानूनों के बावजूद भारत भूख (हंगर) की समस्या का सतत सामना कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए समाधान प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Despite being a food surplus country, India has a dismal ranking of 107/117 in Global Hunger Index, 2021.



Continued Problem of Hunger.

1) NFHS-5 @ 68% children ^{under 5} suffer from acute malnutrition.

- ⑥ 57% of women in reproductive age are malnourished.
- 2) Hidden hunger due to lack of nutrient supply.
- 3) Unhealthy eating habits eg. Junk food.
- 4) Inefficient PDS.
 - ④.1 Leakages and corruption
 - ④.2 Poor quality grains.
 - ④.3 Focus on rice & wheat only.
- 5) Poverty: (20%) prevents access to quality food.
- 6) Rising inflation dampens food intake.
- 7) COVID-19 pandemic causing shutdown of MDM, loss of incomes, rise of food prices.

Solutions

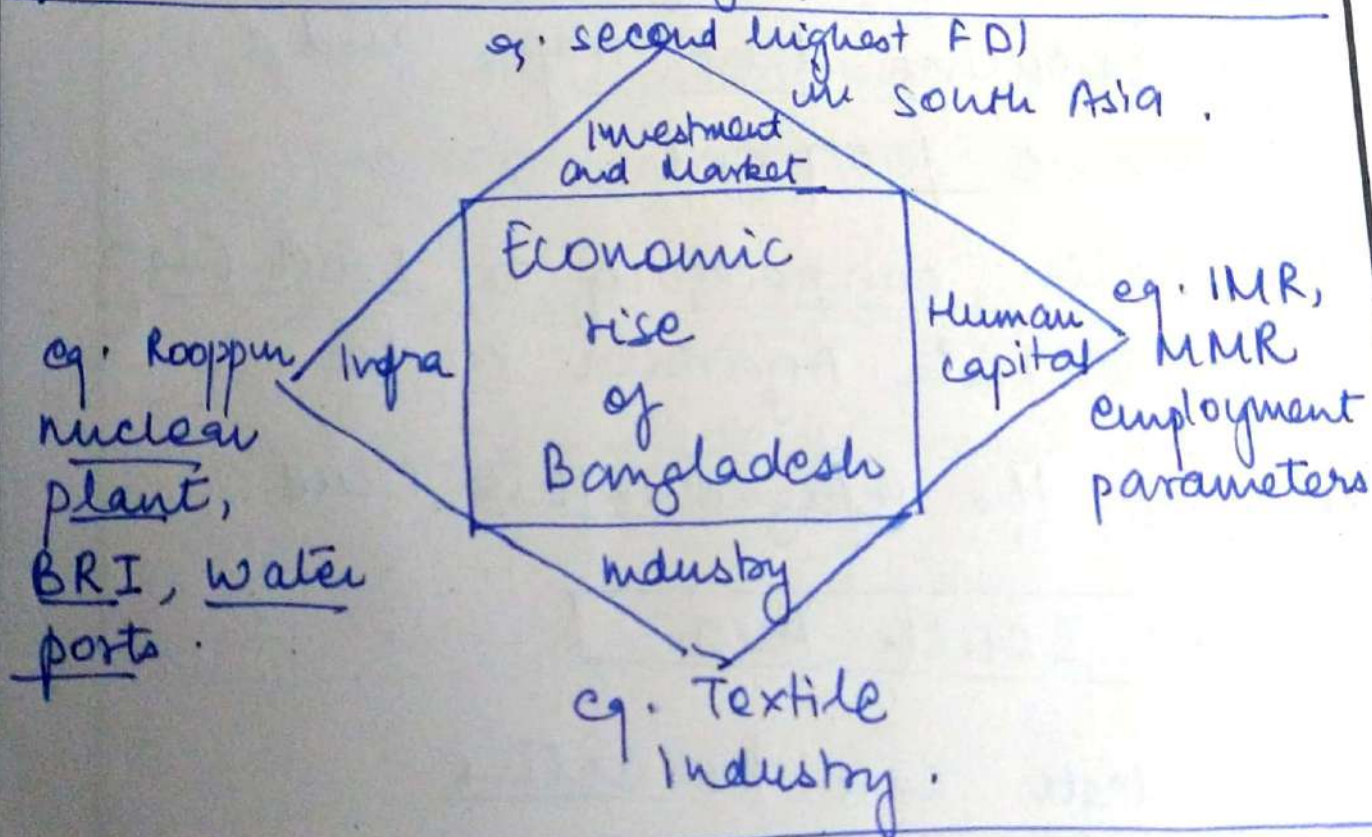
- ① Food fortification eg. Vit A in rice.
- ② Inclusion of local cuisines in MDM. eg. Millets

- ③ Improving food absorption
eg. WASH
- ④ Behavioral change in eating habits
eg. Eat Right Movement of FSSAI.
- ⑤ FCI ; PDS reforms
eg. Shantakumar Committee.
- ⑥ Food diversification
eg. Millets, horticulture, fisheries etc.

Food security needs to be enhanced to nutritional security to address problem of hunger and achieve SDG-2 (Zero hunger)

बांग्लादेश का आर्थिक उदय भारत के लिए एक अवसर और दक्षिण एशिया के लिए आशा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The IMF in its World Economic Outlook has lauded the economic rise of Bangladesh (10% annual GDP growth rate) and gives suggestions for India to leverage it.



Opportunity for India

- 1) Better integration with local textile, hute industries for raw

material export.

- 2) Great field for Indian investments.
eg. IT firms.
- 3) Leverage the growing market for
goods and services.
eg. spices export.
- 4) Strategic opportunity
 - 4.1 Reducing debt-trap and
Chinese footprint
 - 4.2 Better connectivity to North East
eg. Kolkata Agartala route.
- 5) Stabilise the refugee influx issue.

Hope for South Asia.

- ① Bangladesh can be active
contributor to BIMSTEC.
- ② Help in reviving SAARC.
eg. SAARC energy grid.
- ③ Revive South Asian regional trade

(currently 5%, ASEAN-25%, EU-68%)

- ④ Strengthen India's wartime cooperation in Bay of Bengal and wider Indo-Pacific.

India can leverage this opportunity by

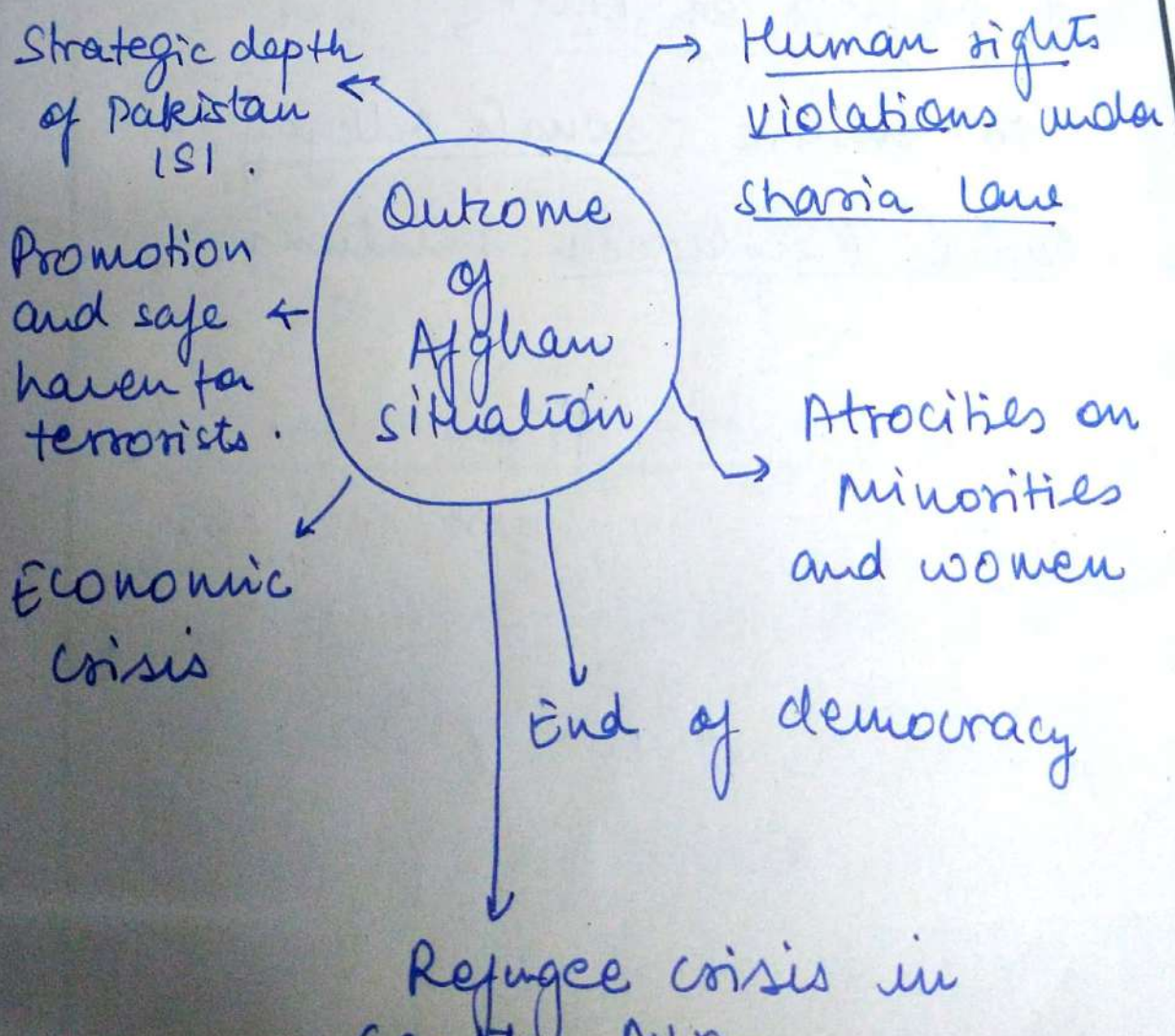
- ① Increasing trade ties
- ② People-to-people connect eg. Border Haats
- ③ delivery on development partnership and projects eg. PIWTT.

to ensure 'Sonali Adhyay' in India Bangladesh relations.

20. Outcome of the Afghan ^{situation} peace process may have serious implications for the wider region. Discuss. (250 words) 15

अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया के परिणाम का अपेक्षाकृत व्यापक क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, after Taliban takeover of Kabul and US troops withdrawal, the situation in Afghanistan is destabilising not just for country but for entire region.



Implications for Asian Region

- ① Security especially of Tamman and Kashmir, central Asian chechenya region etc.
 - ①.1 Ungoverned spaces in Afghan territory → safe havens and terror launch pads.
- ② Organised crimes like drug trafficking. (Golden Crescent). may rise.
- ③ Refugee crisis for Iran, Pak, India etc.
- ④ Rising influence of China.
 - ④.1 debt trap.
 - ④.2 strategic infrastructure.
 - ④.3 Taliban - Pak - China nexus.
- ⑤ Continued "great games" and proxy wars eg. Turkey, China, US, P, as main players.

How to tackle situation ?

- 1) Open dialogue Track I + II with Taliban.
- 2) Draw new red lines.
 - ↳ safety of Indians infra built over 20 years. eg. Salma dam
 - ↳ safe passage to Indian & Afghan nationals. eg. Operation Devi Shakti.
- 3) Adopt $\frac{6 + 2 + 1}{\text{neighbour} \quad \downarrow \quad \text{Afghanistan}}$ approach.

super powers.

Various platforms such as SCO, SAARC, UN, GCC must be utilised for active engagement with all stakeholders in Afghanistan. This will ensure an inclusive, stable governance.