



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. : 289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Abhijit Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

Gurukul

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Ajoy Prasad

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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
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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

The preventive detention laws under Article 22 of the Constitution have been one of the most misutilized provisions of the Constitution.

Provisions

- arrest on suspicion of danger to national security, public threat etc.
- Cause of arrest can be not told
 - ↳ in national interest
- upto 3 months detention
 - can be extended with recommendation of a committee

Issues

- Used for political vengeance ex:- POTA, TADA
- Arrests of progressive and radical voices in the society
 - violation of ~~for~~ Article 21 and human rights

of human in A22 w/o some extent
 Hence, Anderson compromised freedom
 ↳ security of state.
 ↳ to prevent transnational crimes
 Sometimes, they are necessary to certain extent
 P07A etc. have been misused. But at
 preventive detention laws like TADA,
 ②

Basic structure doctrine

①
 - against spirit of democracy

→ may be detained without even knowing
 reason of arrest

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)

10

→ SC in Hussainara Khatoon case, had expressed the need of quick trial of the undertrials.

Reasons

→ Faulty investigation of police
- slow and inadequate

→ Unnecessary arrest
- As per LC, more than 60% arrests in India are not required

→ Bail release clause difficult
- many linger in jails b'coz not able to pay bail amount

→ Slow justice delivery
- More than 35 crore cases are pending in India

Measures

→ Fast Track Courts

→ Prison Modernisation Scheme

- to provide adequate ^{basic} facilities
to the jailed people

→ Use of ICT

↳ for faster justice delivery

Way forward

→ Melometh Committee - suggests to increase
Judge/Population ratio

→ Law Commission

↳ easier bail conditions
↳ law and order and investigation
wing of police to be separated

The languishing of undertrials in
jail is gross violation of A 21 and basic
tenets of the Constitution.

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

→ The AMUL revolution paved the way for the rise of cooperatives in India in the post-independence period.

Significance

→ employment to many people
↳ ex:- SEWA employs more than 6000 employees

→ poverty alleviation

→ gender empowerment

- as many women are involved

→ contribute to increase in GDP in India

→ increased exports of India

→ political empowerment of people

Ministry of Cooperation created in 2021 will further the cooperatives by:-

→ More direct focus on cooperatives

- earlier, Dairy and Farmers Welfare

Ministry, focus was less

- Resolve various issues like
 - ↳ Politicisation of cooperatives
 - ↳ lack of democratic culture
- Granting more funds for rapid growth
- To focus on cooperatives skill development
 - ↳ to diversify cooperative sector.

The proper development of cooperatives can only be achieved by 'cooperative federalism' between the centre and state as cooperative is a state subject.

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

National Green Tribunal was established under the National Green Tribunal Act in 2010

Powers of NGT

→ can impose fines on organisations not adhering to its orders
ex:- on 'Art of Living' for polluting Ganges

→ can take caveats
↳ no need for complaints

→ can order to stop an activity which can harm the environment

↓
without considering stage of stoppage

Issues → Government interference in appointments
↳ Govt's influence remains
→ no investigating agency of own

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

- Issues
- no powers to enforce order
ex:- Art of living not paying the fine
 - lack of expertise
↳ to give environmental judgments
 - NCT is bypassed in many cases.

Thus, although NCT was established with a noble cause, it needs to be further strengthened so that it can perform its functions in a better way.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ As highlighted by NFHS-5, India's Total Fertility Rate has already reached replacement level ~~is~~ at 2.1

Need for population control legislations

→ So that TFR doesn't increase again.

→ Intra-regional balance

↳ some states like Assam etc. still ^{Bihar}

has high TFR

∥

so legislations are needed here

Not required at

- TFR is already at replacement level

- Demographic dividend

∥

less population will hamper

economic development

[pointed out by Lancet study]

Way forward

- Focus should be on enhancing skills and education of the youth
- Intra-regional imbalance in population growth needs to be checked
- Focus on geriatric care
— as old age people are increasing
- Focus on better health outcomes

Thus, although population control legislations are necessary at some states level, holistically its need has drastically reduced in light of recent NFHS-5 report.

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 हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

→ The PMAY-G was launched to provide minimum housing facilities in rural areas.

PMAY-G provisions

- To provide around 1.5 Lakh money to people having land to construct houses
- Identification of beneficiaries under SECC.
- To use ICT through enabling PMAY-G through AwasSoft platform

Improvements over previous schemes

- Incorporation of digital means
↳ so that forms could be processed on speedy basis
- Proper identification of beneficiaries
 - compared to previous schemes
 - ensure that non-needy don't benefit

→ Increased financial allocation
↳ so that adequate money is
received for construction of houses

Way forward

- Convergence of schemes for better outcomes
ex:- PMAY-G, PMJAY, PM

Gram Sadak Yojana

- Proper implementation of scheme

Housing facilities are basic
needs as per Basic Necessities Index
of ES. So, needs to be emphasised.

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

The Global Hunger Index ²⁰²⁰ ranks India at 94/107 which is a reflection of the poor nutritional status of India

Nutritional status

- Stunting - 73.5% as per GHI
- Wasting - very high
- undernourished
 - ↳ Acc to FAO, around 267 million

Indians go to bed hungry

Reasons

- Poverty - less money to feed themselves
- Unemployment
- Lack of nutritious food
- Improper food habits - reliance on one kind of food

Steps taken

- Poshan Abhiyan

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

- PM Shishu Suraksha Yojana
- PM Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
 - ↳ mid-day meals provision.

Further measures

- Strengthening awareness about nutritional requirements — distribution
- Proper implementation of schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan etc.
- Poverty alleviation
- Employment generation.

Proper nutritional status is
a must to fulfil our goals under
SDG-2: Zero Hunger.

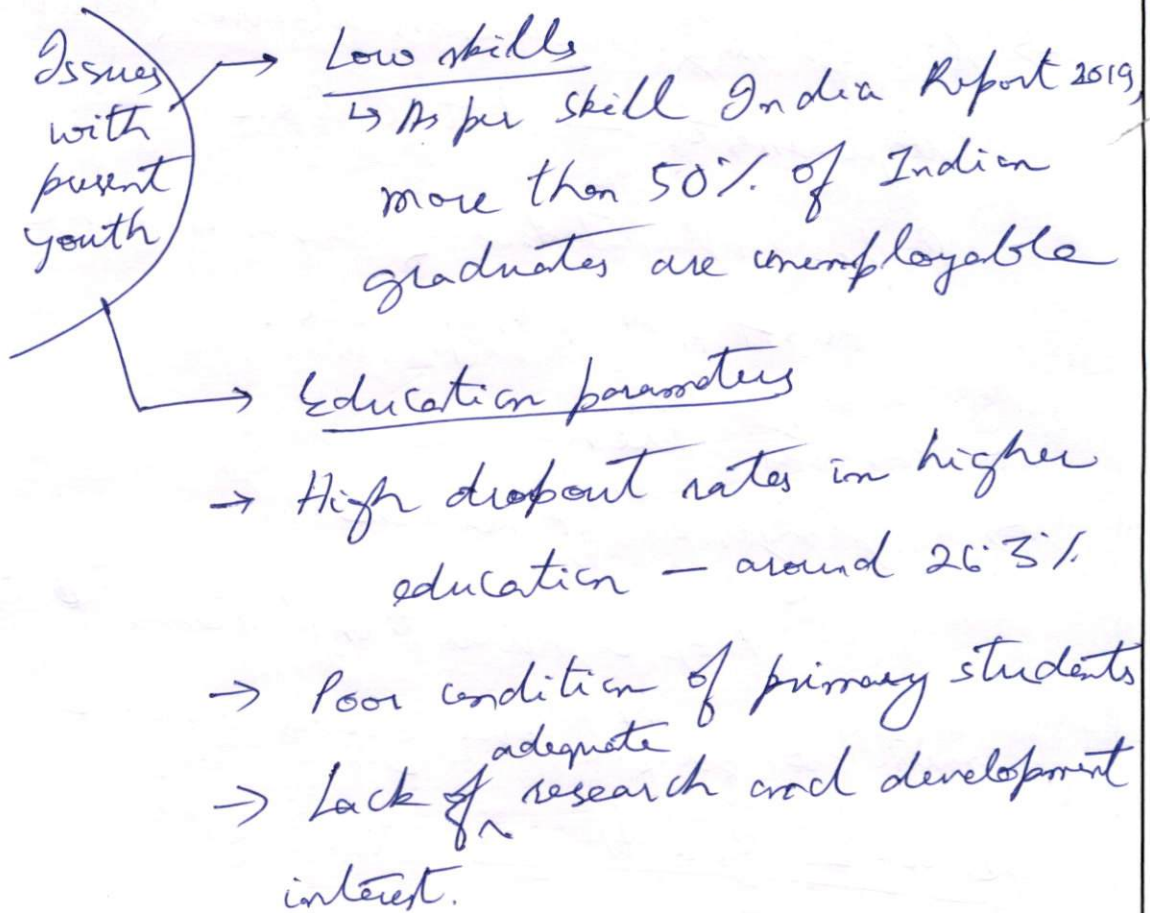
8.

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's population will peak by 2048 at 161 billion people as per Lancet study



RISE and EQUIP are launched to address these issues

Significance

→ To enhance skill development

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

→ To emphasise on innovation

→ To focus on R and D

→ To reap the demographic dividend

↳ India's youth population will
peak by 2041

→ Economic development of India.

Thus, schemes like RISE and
EGUIP can play significant role in
realising the potential of its growing
population.

9.

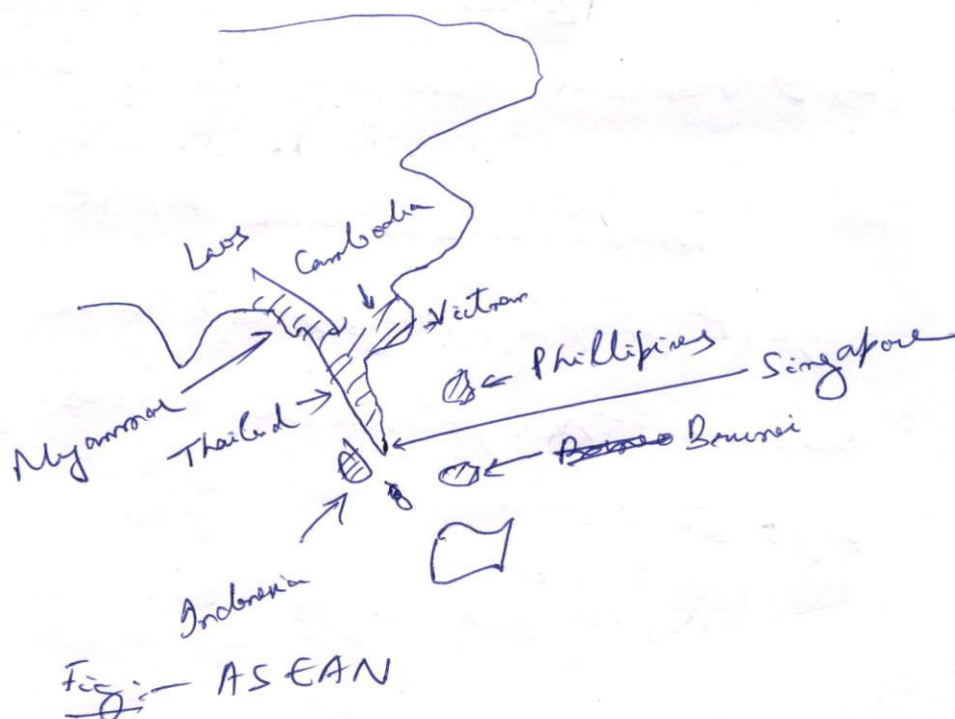
भारत की एक ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

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

→ ASEAN Bloc comprises 10 nations which are at the heart of India's vision of the Indo-Pacific



Centrality of ASEAN

→ Act East Policy

- Myanmar is the starting point
- ASEAN lies at the centre of India's vision towards its east upto Pacific
- Connectivity with North east

ex:- Kaladan Multimodal Project
Trilateral Highway.

→ Economic ties with region
- needs to be enhanced

→ strategic unification of region
→ trade routes

SAGAR Policy

- envisages 'Security and Growth For All' in the region
- proximity with ASEAN
 - ↳ safeguard from insurgency etc.
- economic development
 - hydrocarbon exploration
ex:- Vietnam
- to fulfil vision as 'Net Security Provider'
 - closer ties necessary

Thus, closer ties with South
East Asia is the need of the hour. RCEP
and being part of APEC can be considered

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Arctic region is represented by the Arctic Council which comprises of eight countries of the Arctic region.

Significance of Arctic region

→ Huge natural resources reserves
ex: - oil and natural gas

→ Trade routes - lesser distance
↳ becoming possible as glaciers are melting

→ enhance understanding of climate change in world

ex: - India's Lakshadweep → Svalbard

→ China's Polar Silk Road Initiative

↳ emphasis on exploring hydrocarbon resources in region

↳ research and development in the region

Considerations for India

activities in region
→ enhance bilateral ties with Artic region countries

→ exploration for natural resources.

India's foreign status in

Arctic Council on help it in enhancing ties in Arctic region.

tes in Arctic region.

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 implies the strict separation of the spheres of action of the legislative, executive and judiciary in a state.

US

→ follows strict separation of power as :-

→ it is a Presidential system of Govt.

↓

executive is not accountable to the legislature

Main features

→ President cannot be removed easily

↳ only on crimes like bribery

→ President has his own 'Kitchen cabinet' who are not part of legislature

→ Judges cannot be removed

↳ remain for lifetime

→ The leader of executive cannot dissolve the legislature

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

UK

- Parliamentary supremacy is followed
- Judges have no power of 'judicial review' → only check (Procedure established by law) (PEBL)
- executive is a part of the legislature and accountable to it.

India

- rather than complete 'separation of powers', 'doctrine of checks and balances' followed

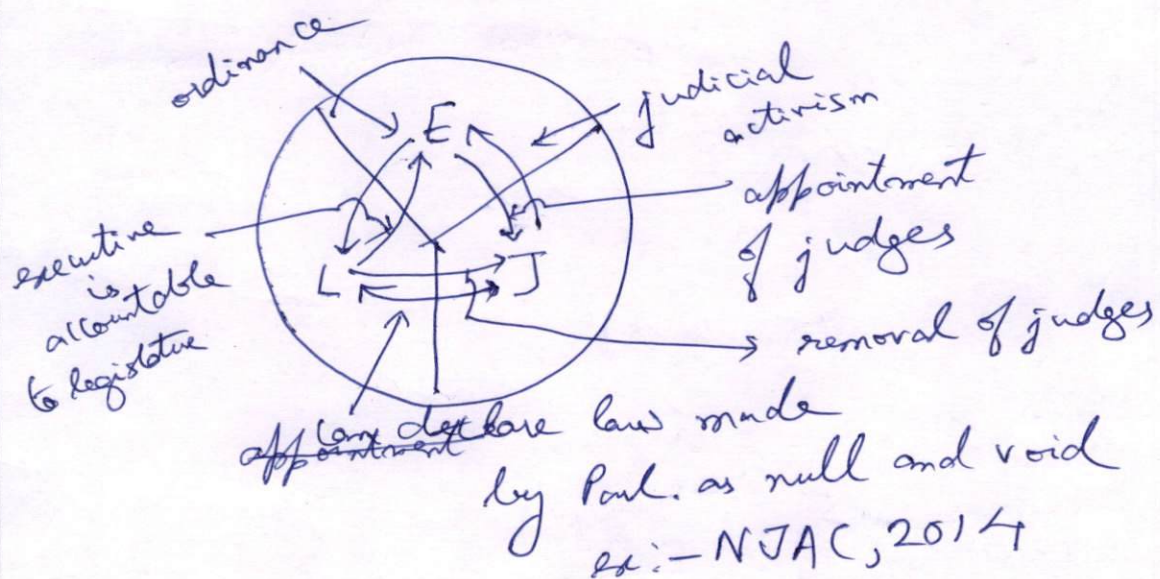


Fig: - 'checks and balances'

At the same time, primary function of
Judiciary → to provide justice
Executive → to administer the law,
maintain law and order
legislative → to make laws, to make
executive accountable

Many exceptions are there to 'separation
of power' in India, but as SC suggested
everyone should know their domains and
~~stick~~ stick to it so that the balance of power
is not disturbed.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of People's Act is the main law that governs elections and its system, procedures in India and was enacted in 1950 and then 1951 respectively.

Issues

→ Person cannot be disqualified before conviction from participating in elections

- no of ^{MPs with convs} ~~convictions~~ has risen from 23% in 2004 to around 40% in 2019

→ False affidavits
- not a condition of preventing person from contesting

→ Right to vote
not granted to people in custody

→ Legal sanction to Model Code of Conduct
(MCC)

→ Electoral Bonds - not under RPA, 1951

→ Incapable of auditing assets of contestants for elections

Reforms

→ EC suggests that electoral bonds should come under purview of RPA Act, 1951

↳ so that accountability is there

→ Provision of disqualification in case of heinous crimes accusations before conviction

→ Inclusion of false affidavits as ground for disqualification under section 8 of the Act

→ False affidavits can be considered as corrupt practices under S123 of the Act

→ Model Code of Conduct needs to be updated
↳ to include some provisions into the RPA Act

→ Investigating staff to EC to properly enforce provisions of the act.

↳ ex:- limits on election expenditure
- criminal antecedents etc.

Other steps taken by EC

↳ Rapid awareness programs

↳ Form 26 under Conduct of Election Rules - declare criminal records

↳ Flying squads

RPA Act, 1951 thus needs to be revised. Lily Thomas judgement is a positive step towards electoral reforms in India

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

The informal groups that influence the Government either directly or indirectly through the public to accommodate their views are known as pressure groups.

Role of pressure groups

↳ Making Government more accountable
- by highlighting the output of various initiatives

↳ create public awareness
ex:- ADR publishing ^{criminal} records of election participants

↳ upholding interests of a particular group
ex:- FICCI of industrialists

↳ check corruption

✍

Issues

↳ narrow representation
ex:- FICCI

Representativeness

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

→ marginalised sections voices don't
come out - not represented adequately

→ Transparency

↳ as many pressure groups have
direct links with Government ex:- CII

Funding transparency

→ Lobbying - for own interests

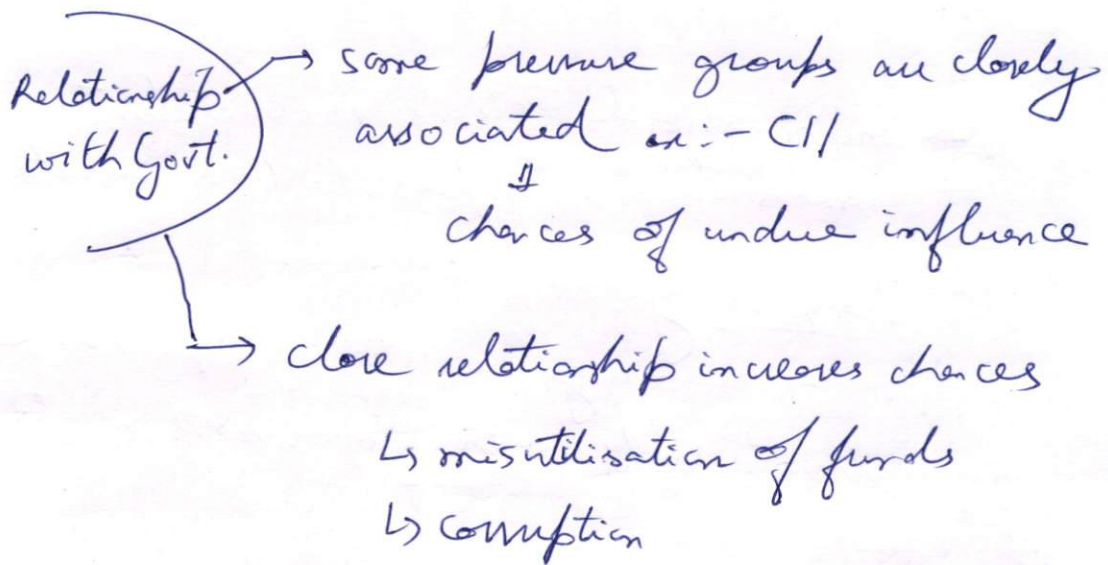
↳ nexus between Govt. and
pressure groups

ex:- as seen in Nira Radia leaked letters

→ No ^{transparent} Govt for money issued by Govt.
from CAPART etc.

→ Non-submission of spending records
↳ < 50% NAOs didn't submit
their annual records

→ Foreign funding
- not properly regulated



Pressure groups are very important in governance, but at some time, they need to be properly regulated to rectify the issues associated.

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

The Municipal Performance Index 2020 was recently released by NITI Aayog that highlights the performance of urban local bodies (ULB) in India.

Reforms undertaken

- Constitutional status under Art 243P 624324 and 12th Schedule
- Schemes for holistic development
↳ ex:- AMRUT, Smart City Programme
- Devolution of powers
- Allocation of more funds

Challenges

- Lack of adequate autonomy
- As per MP1, only 20/111 municipalities

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

surveyed could borrow money from the market without the permission from the state Government.

→ Lack of adequate funds

- As per MPI, more than 35% of municipalities couldn't even raise 5% of their earnings by themselves

→ Lack of expertise

- in urban planning

→ Lack of devolution of powers

- most powers are exercised by the state Govt. and the municipalities are just for implementation

→ Lack of coordination

↳ between centre, states and ULBs

Way forward

→ Issuance of municipal bonds

- to raise funds

- Need for more autonomy
 - to raise ~~funds~~ funds
- Proper devolution of powers under 12th schedule
- Focus on holistic development through convergence of various schemes like PMAY-U, Smart City, Hriday etc.

By 2030, as per UN state of World Population Report, 40% of Indian population will reside in urban centres and so ULB's strengthening is of utmost importance

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

India's focus since independence has largely been on populist schemes rather than capacity development across various spheres.

Freebies

→ make people to take work lightly

↳ productivity is reduced

→ think that it is their right to get freebies

↓

cascading effect on society where more and more people are brought into the ambit

→ political compulsion

↓

continuation of freebies

→ take freebies for granted

ex:- NFSA Act, PM KISAN

Thus, it cultivates a patron-client syndrome

Welfare initiatives

- embody civil rights by
 - social justice of ~~the~~ marginalised
 - ex:- PM MUDRA, → poor sections
 - Startup India → loans to SC/STs/
women
 - mainstreaming vulnerable sections
 - ex:- Transgenders - NCT
→ Protection of Transgenders
Act
 - Physically Handicapped - ADIP scheme
 - Old age people - PM Vayoshree Yojana,
Vayansatha Samman
 - Capacity development
 - ex:- Skill India Programme
 - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 - spreading education ex:- PM Samagra
Shiksha Abhiyan

→ eradication of untouchability
ex:- SCSTs prevention of
Atrocities Act

→ employment and poverty alleviation
ex:- MGNREGA.

Thus, welfare initiatives should be
focused rather than freebies by following
capability approach of Amartya Sen.

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)

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

15

The Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) was recently amended to curb the misuse of foreign funds by NGOs

NGOs as part of development

- Brings transparency into functioning of Government
- The voices of people reach the Govt.
- creates acceptability of Govt. schemes among public
- helps in last mile delivery of services
- exposes corruption

Issues with NGOs

Issues	Government responsibility
→ <u>Hamper development</u> process by agitations, demonstration etc.	To work for economic development of people

→ Non-transparency
in working
(750% don't submit
accounts)

→ Religious oriented
groups
ex:- 'Compassion
International' was
banned

→ Money for terrorist
activities

→ Money laundering
and terror financing

→ To make NAOs accountable
so that people's money
is not misutilised

→ Under Preamble, A25-28
of Constitution; uposible
to maintain secular
ethos of India

→ To safeguard the
security of India is
the prime responsibility
of the Government

Steps taken

→ FERA amendment

- money can be taken only in designated
SBI account in Delhi
- can't transfer money to anyone not

registered under Govt. to receive foreign contribution

- regular renewal of permission
- not more than 20% spending in administrative functions

→ Benami Property Act

→ FEMA

→ PMLA

Although NGOs are very important for development, but at the same time, they need to be regulated to prevent the misuse of NGOs to hamper national interests

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

The total healthcare expenditure as a part of GDP is just ~~2.5%~~ 1.6% by state and centre combined which is very less compared to other developed nations.

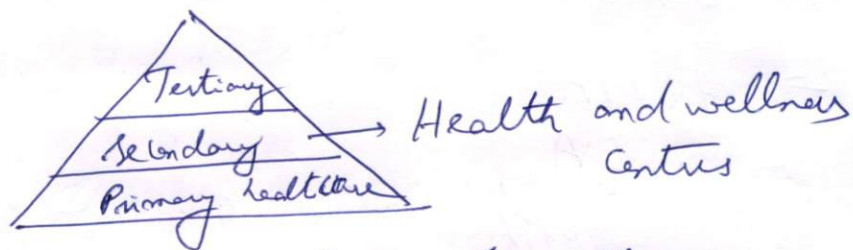


Fig:- Three levels of healthcare

Need for focus on all three levels

- Lack of basic infrastructure
 ex:- doctor/person ratio is only $1/456$
 - lack of beds and hospitals
- Privatisation of healthcare
 - exclusion of poor
- Out of pocket expenditure is very high
 - about 58.5% in India

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

→ Coordinated setup lacking
↳ of all tiers

~~Reason~~ But, primary healthcare needs to
be the main focus as :-

→ Most illness can be cured at primary
level - disease burden high at
primary level

→ Lack of primary healthcare centres
at rural areas

↳ bogus doctors treatment
↓

risk of wrong treatment

→ Basic necessity

↳ part of human rights

↳ included as a part of A21

→ To ensure affordability

- so that everyone can get the
primary healthcare benefits

Steps taken by Government

- ↳ under Aspirational Districts Programme
- ↳ increase in penetration of doctors in rural areas
- ↳ ASHA workers under DAY-NRLM
- ↳ ANGANWADI workers
- ↳ PM-JAY

Thus, primary healthcare is a must to achieve the goal of SDG-3
Good Health and Well Being.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

→ As per Census 2011, about 30.8% of the married women in India were married before the age of 18. Thus, child marriage is still persisting

Initiatives

- Prevention of Child Marriage Act
 - ↳ Minimum age: - Boys - 21 years
Girls - 18 years
- CM Prohibition officers - under PCMA
- Provisions for punishments under PCMA on violation of rules
- Provisions for rehabilitation of victims

Reasons

- Acceptance of 'child marriage' as social norm in many places of India
ex:- Raj, Haryana etc.
- Improper implementation of child Marriage Act.

- Issues with dowry
 - ↳ considered bride married at less age, less dowry
- Lack of alternatives
 - as not educated and skilled
- Conception that women are only to 'bear and beget'
- associated with prestige of family
 - need to be married away quickly

Impact

- Women
 - high Maternal Mortality Rates
 - due to conceiving at early age
 - low status of women
 - Child
 - high Infant Mortality Rates
 - neglected (if girl child)
 - Society
 - demographic dividend can't be reaped
 - discriminatory behaviour continues
- The nation can't reap productive benefits of women and also its status in global

parameters remains low

Further measures

- strict implementation of PCM Act
- create awareness among people about
ills of early marriage
- focus on providing education and
skill development especially of women
- charismatic leaders should come out
- attitudinal change in society

The Jaya Jaitly Commission has
been recently established to look into
marriageable age in India.

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

The Central Asian region comprises the five countries and is a connecting link between India and Europe



Fig:- Central Asian Countries

Poor ties reflected in

→ Trade relations

- only about 16 bln US\$ in 2017-18

→ Person to person ties - limited

→ Defence cooperation

↳ only with few countries mainly Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

Significance

→ As connecting link between India and Europe

→ Part of multilateral forums
ex:- SCO

→ Huge reserves of oil and natural gas
ex:- Sotpayev Gas field, Kozakhr

→ Strategic significance
↳ to fight terrorism

→ To get support for Indian interest
ex:- UNSC reforms

Reasons for poor relations

→ Lack of physical connectivity
- located far away

→ Lack of complementarities in trade

→ C Asia's closer connect and dependence
on Russia and China

→ India's less than effective efforts

To enhance ties with region

Way forward

→ To increase bilateral relations

→ Focus on expediting connectivity projects
ex:- INSTC, lapis lazuli corridor

→ Focus on completion of energy projects

ex:- TAPI

→ To increase cultural ties

- enhance ties with Uzbekistan

→ To engage in multilateral forums

ex:- SCO

Connect Central Asia Policy can

be a guiding light to enhance relations
with Central Asia.

20.

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)

15

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

India-SL share a close historical, cultural past and are geographically neighbours. So, the relationship gains much importance.

Concerns in recent times

→ Cancellation of East Coast Terminal contract

↳ joint project of India-Japan

→ Growing proximity of SL with China
— leaving of Hambantota port

→ Fishermen issue

— harassed, fired at by SL people

→ Debt swap moratorium request by SL

— India not complying

→ SL's endorsement of BR1

Importance in Indian Ocean region

- Our trade (maritime) routes passes through or nearby SL
 - ↳ transit in SL ports
- To secure sea lines of communication
- To prevent China from militarizing SL
- To maintain its status as Net Security Provider — needs to be most important power in IO region.

Favourable relationship: Steps to be taken

- To resolve pending issues
 - ↳ like non-entry of fishermen into SL seas
- To expedite projects undertaken in SL
 - Colombo Matsara sail
 - West Coast Terminal development

- To continue developmental assistance
- To fulfil SL demands
 - ↳ debt swap moratorium
- To strengthen itself in Indian Ocean region
 - by capacity development
- To ensure humanitarian assistance

India - SL relations are important
to India's SAGAR policy and needs
to be strengthened.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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