VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

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. : 0038203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJAY YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH (ORN), 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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)					

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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. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Seventh schedule provide State list, Union list, concurrent list, and acts as foundation for federal democracy.

Need to revisit Seventh Schedule

- Not reviewed since 1972 when first time amendment occured.
(eg) Education, weight & measures, wildlife put in concorrent list

- Many committee suggested amendment
(eg) Ashok Dalwai committee => Transfer 'Agriculture Marketing' in concurrent list

- India need more decentralised approach (Sarkaria commission)
shift union items except where

national uniformity needed shift in Concurrent list/state list.

- Increasing conflict between centre and state can be resolve through seventh schedule amendment.

(eg) Central → FARMLAWS, despite Agriculture being state subject.

(eg) COVID Pandemic → centre declare 'LOCKDOWN' despite Public order (State Subject)

However, there are argument which implies no need for amendment :-

- for unity and National integrity strong centre is vital.

- India already has 'Huge diversity', need for more uniformity to develop nationalist feeling.

(eg) 'Hindi' → Trifle language formula issue

- More decentralisation increase the further North-South divide

Thus, the need for review with proper coordination with states in interest of more united India

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Online dispute resolution involves use of internet for online disposal of cases. It is emerging as new sector for dispute resolution.

(eg) TAX sector → Faceless - online dispute resolution

Advantages

- Reduce phenomenon of 'Manual interaction' based bribes and collusive corruption.

- Easy to Access, Affordable and Accessible
(eg) All high court mostly - Capital cities: Difficulty in outreach

- More accountable and transparent in functioning.

- Easy to connect different people at one moment/point.

- Use of DATA analytics tool to Study the similar petitions ⇒ CLUB them for speedy Justice

(eg) National Judicial Data Grid

Yet, Challenges in Implementation

- Connectivity issues

(eg) Tele density:

Urban	108%
Rural	59%

- Digital Divide

(eg) 28% of Rural women has no access to internet

- Awareness issue

- Need for Computer, Internet etc are needed ⇒ BPL families cannot afford it

- Privacy issue, cyber hacking issues

Thus, the need for development of comprehensive policy to fulfill the aim of justice for all (Art 43A)

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Constitution through Seventh schedule, written constitution, independent judiciary etc has strengthened division of powers.

Yet, Central-State disputes are perennial feature:

- Taxation Dispute
  State allegation GST LAW has weakened the state taxation power
- River water sharing dispute
  Centre failed to reduce the no. of disputes.
- Institution of Governor
  Highly politicised and has conflict with state govt.
  (eg) West Bengal: CM - Gov. conflict

- Arbitrary use of Art 356 (President rule) since independence >100 times used

- Dispute on implementation of Central sponsored scheme
  (eg) W.B. not implemented PM-JAY
  (eg) Centre not allowed Delhi - Home delivery of PDS grains

However, there are incidents when Centre - State - co-operated :

- COVID issues - Strong co-operation
- National unity and integrity
  (eg) State supported Pulwama → Airstrike
- Disaster management
  (eg) No. of deaths reduced
- Financial federalism
  → centre alway accept Finance Commission recommendation ≥ 41% fund devolution

Thus, more needed like Inter Sector Council, Zonal Council to strengthen co-operative federalism

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

'Lobbying' is tool very active in western economies to tilt the decision in their favour.

(eg) USA: corporate lobbying not to weaken ARM act.

Benefits of Adopting Lobbying

Participative Democracy

- Corporate, industrialist, civic societies will easily participate and influence the government decisions

(eg) EU lobbying for carbon tax on exports.

- Forest right Activists, Environmental Activists, RTI activists would easily influence the government policies.

EoDB → government will frame PRO-corporate policies to strengthen economic growth.

(eg) USA: Amazon lobbying for liberal policies - Developing nation

However, there are issues:

- Collusive corruption will increase.
  (eg) Bofors scam due to corporate lobbying, Nirav modi scam
- Marginalisation of poor and vulnerable.
  (eg) World inequality report, 2021 ⇒ Bottom 50% have only 17% of wealth
  cannot influence government.
- Threat of Pro-business can change into Pro-cronies.
  (eg) Economic survey (2018-19) → Before 1991, corporate lobbying lead to crony capitalism.

Thus, need for transparent & vibrant democracy..

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recently, government through FOSS for COVAX portal, Digi-locker, National Digital Health algorithm have encourage people's participation.

Need for FOSS

→ Enhance the startup culture through use of FOSS

→ Govt. following MAXIM - "Gov. has no business to do business"

→ Thus, inviting others to develop more sophisticated products.

→ Strengthen the grassroot innovation and entrepreneurship

(eg) Dhruv startup using FOSS for space products

Despite this, True potential remain unutilised. Reasons :

- Lack of Awareness about FOSS
- Lack of Digital literacy
  (eg) 29% of rural women never used internet.
- unskilled Demography
  (eg) India skill report (2021) ⇒ 45% of graduate unemployable
- Lack of government support through FUNDS, mentorship and ideas
- Poor IPR culture in India
  (eg) Most institute don't teach about IPR

Thus, need for strengthen the awareness and IPR culture to realise the potential

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

NGO are defined by World Bank as non-state actors playing proactive role in realising the social-political-economic upliftment.

According to CBI, India has more than 31 lakh NGOs.

NGO as safety valve for community

→ Act as Bridge between government and citizens.

(eg) NGO old care pressure govt. for elderly policies

→ Strengthen government accountability

(eg) NGO Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan (MKSS)

↓

Regular RTI to disclose scams

→ Aware people about government initiatives

(eg) NGO SEWA - women upliftment

→ Diffuse Tribal tensions and promote to Maoism.

(eg) NGO Green Peace, IUCN working for tribal welfare.

→ Protect Human Rights and excessive use of force by state.

(eg) NGO Amnesty international

Poor condition - Indian Prison

However, there are concerns like NGO funding for vested interests, not complying with FEMA rules and decelerating Indian growth. Thus, proper regulatory mechanism need to develop

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Mental Health Care Act, 2017 has heralded the new era of MENTAL HEALTH AWARENSS to reduce the stigma around mental health.

It appreciated for its patient centric approach :

(1) Decriminalise the SUICIDE

(2) Diffuse the stigma around mental heath
(eg) ghost rider

(3) Banned the Electric shock treatment without consent.

(4) Institutional mechanism for monitoring and oversight

However there are issues remains with its implementation :-

- Lack of fund and Budgetary support by govt. to enhance mental health infrastructure.

- Lack of emphasis on Psychological Counselling, mental Health experts penetration in tier 2, tier 3 towns

- Lack of state enthusiam for Awareness campaign on the line of Swachch Bharat Abhiyan

- Lack of sensatisation of Police officials and Enforcement agencies in treating mental patients.

Thus, the initiative like MANODAYAN is good start to fulfill the aim of mental Health care act

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

According to PLFS data (Sept, 2021) the unemployment rate is 7.9%, which is very high. Thus, the demand are increasing for Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS).

Need for UEGS

- Art 39 (DPSP) government responsibility for good livelihood for all.

- Art 40 (DPS) government shall aim to provide employment and economic opportunities

- Harness Demographic dividend.
(eg) By 2026: 65% of population will be - work force category

- Reduce Juvenile Delinquency and Law and order cases

(eg) NCRB report : Illiterates and unemployed are more prone for criminal activity

- India Already has MGNREGA (Rural) the need for same for URBAN to avoid distress migration = Rural areas for MGNREGA → seen covid times

However there are challenges in its implementation :-

- Resource scarcity ⇒ Public Exchequer burden etc.
- 'ONE SIZE fit all' approach may hindered regional Diversity
- Fiscal Deficit may further increase (eg) 2021-22 ⇒ 6.9% of GDP
- Laxity will increase in youth for better entrepreneurship growth

Thus, the need for small scale regional approach rather national level

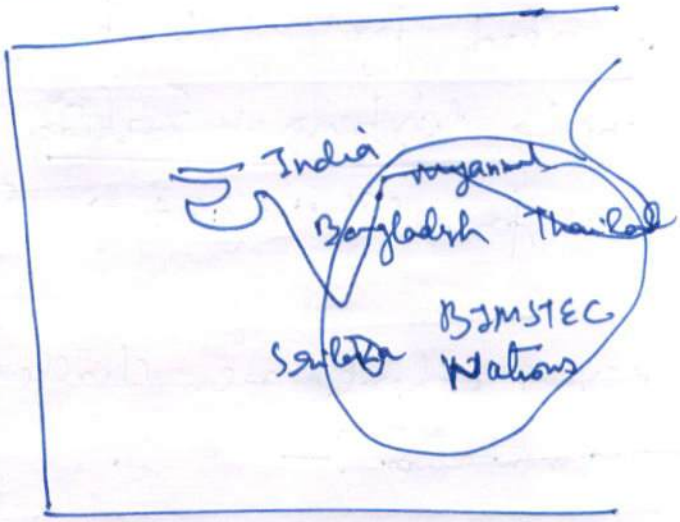
9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

BIMSTEC is the association of countries - Bay of Bengal region for socio-economic Co-operation

Relevence of Indian ocean region (IOR)



- Strengthen trade and Co-operation among nations
  (eg) Kaladan multi-modal project
- Reduce the chinese footprint in the region
  (eg) China willing for → Myanmar - Bangladesh - China corridor

- Strengthen India SAGAR doctrine (security and growth for all in the region).

- Regional co-operation to reduce the disasters loss of live and livelihood

- Reduce the Inter-state disputes (eg) Indo-Bangladesh on Teesta river

Amphan cyclone
Phailin cyclone
Fani cyclone

- Able to full the Dream of India as Net security Provider

- Strength the initiative like QUAD plus.

- based on the principle of Blue economy initiatives

Thus, the need for better socio-economic integration to realise the BIMSTEC potential

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Gujral Doctrine aim for India Non-reciprocal based relationship with neighbours to reduce the image of Big Brotherly attitude.

Relevence - Present times

- Strengthening India's Neighbourhood first policy?

- Strengthening India relation with multiple neighbours
  (eg) Bangladesh, Thailand

- Provide Non-reciprocal based help.
  (eg) India : $4.5 Billion help to

Srilanka during economic crisis.

- Strength India's as credible and trustworthy partner by not interfering in any countries internal affairs

- Strengthen co-operation among nation
  (eg) BBIN transport connectivity
  (eg) Kaladan multimodal project

However, there is need for judicious use of soft power (Gujjaral Doctrine) and Hard power for Realpolitik
  (eg) Taliban rise ⇒ Afghanistan
  (eg) Pakistan ⇒ Terrorist attack
  (eg) Sri-lanka ⇒ Hambantota port (Sri-lanka)

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

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Officers of parliament help in impartial and neutral functioning of parliament.

PIVOTAL Role

- Help parliamentary committees in their work and discussion
- Provide forum for different political parties to work together.
- Help in legislation framework and parliamentary procedure

Constitutional and statutory provisions

Constitutional

- Work under Rajya Sabha and lok sabha Secretariat (Constitutional bodies)
- Nominated and appointed by Speaker / Chairman.
- Salary charged from consolidated fund of India
- Administrative Head of 'Officer of Parliament' i.e Parliament Secretary.

Statutory provisions

- Derive their power from Transaction of Parliamentary Business Rules and

other parliamentary conventions.

- Governed by Speaker / Chairman.

The need to streamline the skill and capacity for further improvement in parliament productivity and capacity

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Financial commission under Art 280 tasked for both Horizontal and vertical devolution of taxation / Net proceeds between Centre and State, and between States.

Crucial role = Fiscal federalism

→ Distribution of Net proceeds
(eg) 15th F.C ⇒ 41% of Net proceeds to States

→ Corrected Regional imbalanced development
(eg) weightage to population : 15%
Area : 45%
(15th F.C)

→ Try to help state with revenue deficits
(eg) Arethra Pradesh

→ Give funding for diverse needs
(eg) Health, education, sanitation

→ Accomodate centre concerns through term of reference
(eg) Defence Security Fund
(eg) Disaster Mitigation Response Fund

Recommendation of 15th F.C. evaluation

→ More tilt towards centre-demands
(eg) Fund tied with Power sector reforms
(eg) Performance grant funds

→ Lack of weightage to state adopt demographic policies
(eg) weightage to population : 15%
weightage to Demography : 12.5%

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

→ Lack of recommendation to control to curtail taxation through CESS and surcharges.

→ Lack of weightage given to FOREST cover and ecological preservation strategies

(eg) forest cover weight ⇒ 10% only + less than 13th F.C

North East : 65% of Area (forest)

→ Ie = the fund allocation through performance grant rather discretionary.

→ Lack of fund given to Disaster mitigation efforts of states

Thus, the need to review the F-C working, where state to actively participate — terms of reference

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

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Model Code of conduct are broad code of behaviours accepted by different political parties to follow during election process.

Need for statutory backing to MCC

- Effective implementation and strong deterrence effect.

  eg) Assam CM despite warning using communal tone during elections

- Strengthen free and fair election process (Art-324)

  eg) ECI failed to penalise higher political posts (PM, HM)

- Arbitrary punishment given by ECI reduced.

- Arbitrary exercise of power (Art 324) used by ECI would stop.

- Citizens and civic society can move to court for effective implementation

- Parliament oversight over election increased through discussion, LAW amendment.

However, there are issues with legal backing of MCC :—

- scope of creativity and innovative style of leadership will be curtailed (eg) Threat of MCC Law

- Proper usage of Art 19(1)(a) (free speech and Expression) would be curtailed.

- ECI power will be replaced by court based petition and jurisdiction.

- Difficult to Amend, thus new emerging heads like Paid news, Social media usage difficult to integrate.

- Pendency of cases further increased (eg) Already 4.2 crore pending cases

Thus, the need for strengthening of Representation of People Act, 1950 & 1951 as recommend by Law Commission of India

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

According to NASCOM, digital economy of India will be $500B by 2030. Digital revolution impacted almost every socio-economic-political sector.

Market Disruption by Digital Revolution

→ Health sector
↳ e-Medicine, e-Pharmacy, competing local medicals.

→ Education Sector
e-education, Start-up (Byju's, Unacademy) challenging school based education

Telecom Sector
Tariff rate of India is one of the lowest.
(eg) India: ₹8/4B Data

Fintech companies
e-commerce challenging the Retail market of India

Thus, the need for renewed focus and

fair competition :-

- predatory pricing issue

(eg) Jio → free Internet

- Discounting policy and 'First Sale' phenomenon => Hamper retail shops

(eg) AMAZON launches exclusively XIOMI phones

- Free Lunch syndrome

Raghuram Rajan : Deep Discount and unsustainable model of earning will destabilise the Indian economy

- Unethical practices like oligopolistic tendencies

(eg) E-commerce : Amazon - flipkart duopoly

telecom : Jio - Airtel duopoly

- Lack of legislative framework

(eg) future market - Amazon dispute not able to solve due to poor lawbacking

Thus, Need to revamp the CCI:

- More teeth to CCI to counter anti-competition practices
  (eg) Amendment of ~~CCI Act~~ Companies Act, 2013 and IT Act ⇒ Regulate E-commerce

- Reactive approach ⟶ Pro-active approach
  (eg) Future-Amazon dispute CCI failed to solve retail

- Technological-legal framework
  use of AI, Data Analytics, BigDATA to stop digital monopolies
  (eg) Amazon → Targetted campaign of CLOUDTAIL products

- Synergical effort
  Strengthen coordination b/w CCI, SEBI and National Consumer Protection Authority
  (eg) Insider trading: conflict b/w SEBI and CCI on rules

Thus, need to revamp CCI based on western model (Independent, Autonomous, more powers) for effective functioning

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Death of whistle blowers are very frequent in India. NCRB reports an increasing trend of death.

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanism

- Whistle blowing play an important role in disclosing institutional corruption

(eg) Panama paper release, Pegasus spying case

- Strengthen accountability and transparency safeguards.

- Recommended by 2nd A.R.C report and Malimath committee

- Reduce the harassment and life threat

(eg) many RTI whistle blowers died

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

Thus, need for development of proper safeguards :-

Public space

- Strengthen CVC and LOKPAL vigilance over whistle blowers and their institutional protection.

- Amendment of Evidence Act and CRPC provisions to allow whistleblowing even in National security issues

- Develop proper web portal and institutional mechanism for speedy and confidential action.

- Amendment of provisions like disclose identity, file to competent authority etc should be removed

Private space

- Promote corporates to pro-actively support whistle blowing as in developed countries.

(eg) Amend Companies Act, 2013 to provide whistle blowing

- Provide JOB, livelihood and harassment security from corrupt private players.

- Institutional mechanism for speedy action.

(eg) USA → speedy Action after PANAMA paper release.

Thus, the need for a effective regulator with parliament oversight to strengthen whistle blowing = India

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Co-operative movement began in India in late 1960s. The constitutional provision under Art 19(1) and Part IX-B (multi-state co-operatives) provide legal sanction and powers. Under Seventh schedule → State list (co-operatives).

Reason behind poor performance

- Politicization and Bureaucratisation of co-operatives.
  (eg) UP: many sugar mills runned by MLA/MPs
- Lack of professionalism and scientific management.
  (eg) UP → sugar mills (Lakhimpur region) ⇒ No professional management
- Restrictive policy hampers the growth.
  (eg) Cane-reserve area policy
- Overregulated and under governed
  (eg) Export restrictions on DAIRY co-operatives

- Phenomenon of Dwarfism (Economic Survey (2017-18))
  - due to rigid labours law and incentives for small

- lack of infusion with modern technologies

(eg) Sugar mills ⇒ sugar recovery rate

India	8-9%
Brazil	13-14%

However govt. taken many reforms to overcome the shortcomings:

- → Ministry of Co-operatives formed to streamline the co-operation and co-ordination between different ministries
- → Strengthen FPOs (Farmer produce organisation) and SHGs (Self Help groups) to remerge as co-operatives

→ Funds for their expansion and technological development.

(eg) Dairy processing and infrastructure development fund. ⇒ Dairy Sector

(eg) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund (ATUFS)
↳ other Sectors

→ Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Export promotion

(eg) Dairy Entrepreneurship promotion Scheme.

→ Incentivising women participation

(eg) AMUL Hiring more women dairy farmers

→ JEC campaign

(eg) MoCo-operatives ⇒ Co-operatives, workshops, Co-operative festivals

Thus, more need to done to make co-operative as an instrument to achieve SDG #1 (Zero poverty) and SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Public-Private partnership (PPP) model based on co-operative partnership between government and private sector in multiple domains

Challenges in proper harnessing of PPP model

- Liquidity crunch
  (eg) IL&FS crisis
- Regulatory chokehold
- Clearences issues
  (eg) Land acquisition, Forest clearence
- Lack of institutional mechanism
  (Vijay Kelkar committee report)

Potential to strengthen India's Health Care system

- Fund mobilisation
  govt. struggling at 1-1.5% of GDP

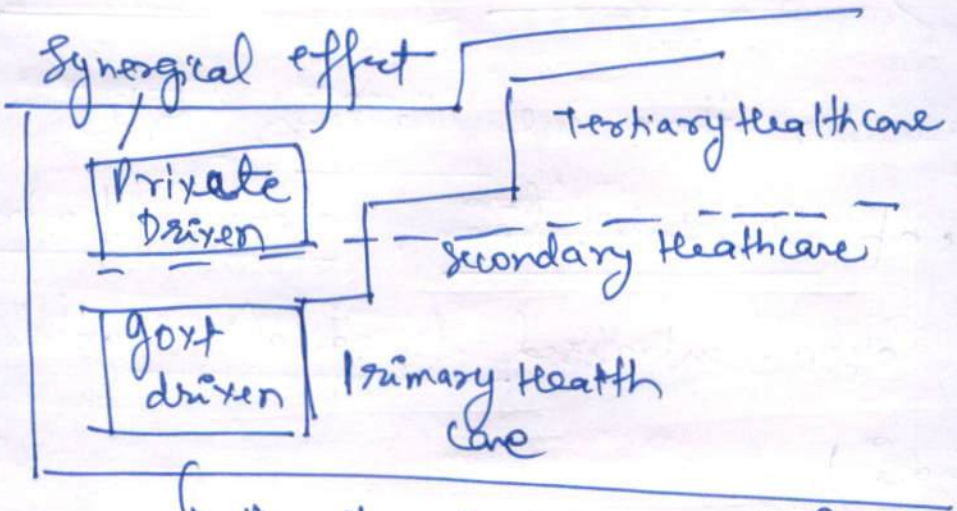
- fund for Health sector. Private participation can fullfill the aim of National Health policy, 2017 (2.5% of GDP by 2024)

- Technological competence and specialisation

Private sector specially - Tertiary Healthcare has huge expertise

(eg) Apollo, Fortis

- Synergical effect



↳ Amartya Sen recommend for efficient utilisation of resources and synergy

- FDI and investment in Healthcare improved with PPP model

- Govt. can have more resources for primary Health care facilities

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

(eg) National Health policy, 2017

75% of govt. expenditure should be Primary Heath sector

- Private participation will streamline Traditional Knowledge through more Scientific hacking.

(eg) PATANJALI Ayurvedic products

However there are challenges like lack of Digitalisation, poor infrastructure and over-centralised (medical Council of India).

Thus, the need for liberalisation of heath sector so that every individual achieve good health (Art 47) and a step towards UNIVERSAL HEALTH security (PM-JAY started this)

8. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

New Education policy, 2020 envisages to revolutionise the Education sector according to modern needs of economy and society

Commendable vision of New Education policy

- Achievement of Foundational Learnings and Numerical literacy for all youth.
- Budgetary allocation 6% of GDP
- GER (Higher education) → 50% by 2030
- Liquidate illetracy and digital divide
- Skill based vocational education
- Integration of Education rather current departmentalised education (eg) Science, Humanities, Legal → change → CREDIT based integrated knowledge
- Teacher Holistic Development and periodic training

However, its success will lie on effectively integrate with other policy initiatives :-

- Private participation and digitalisation of education sector
  (eg) NEAT initiative for collaboration with private sector.

- Integration with Samagra Shiksh Abhiyan to liquidate foundational Numerical illetracy.

- Integration with schemes like GIAN, SIARCS for foreign collaboration to fulfill the aim of diversified knowledge

- Integration with NISHA scheme (Holistic development of teacher) for Quality education.

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

→ Integration with STRIVE and SANKALP scheme (skill development) for vocational training.

→ Integration with National manufacturing Policy, PLI schems for quality higher education dream and Demographic dividend.

→ Implementation with Institute of Eminence initiative (PPP model) and Private participation to acheive GER of 50% by 2030

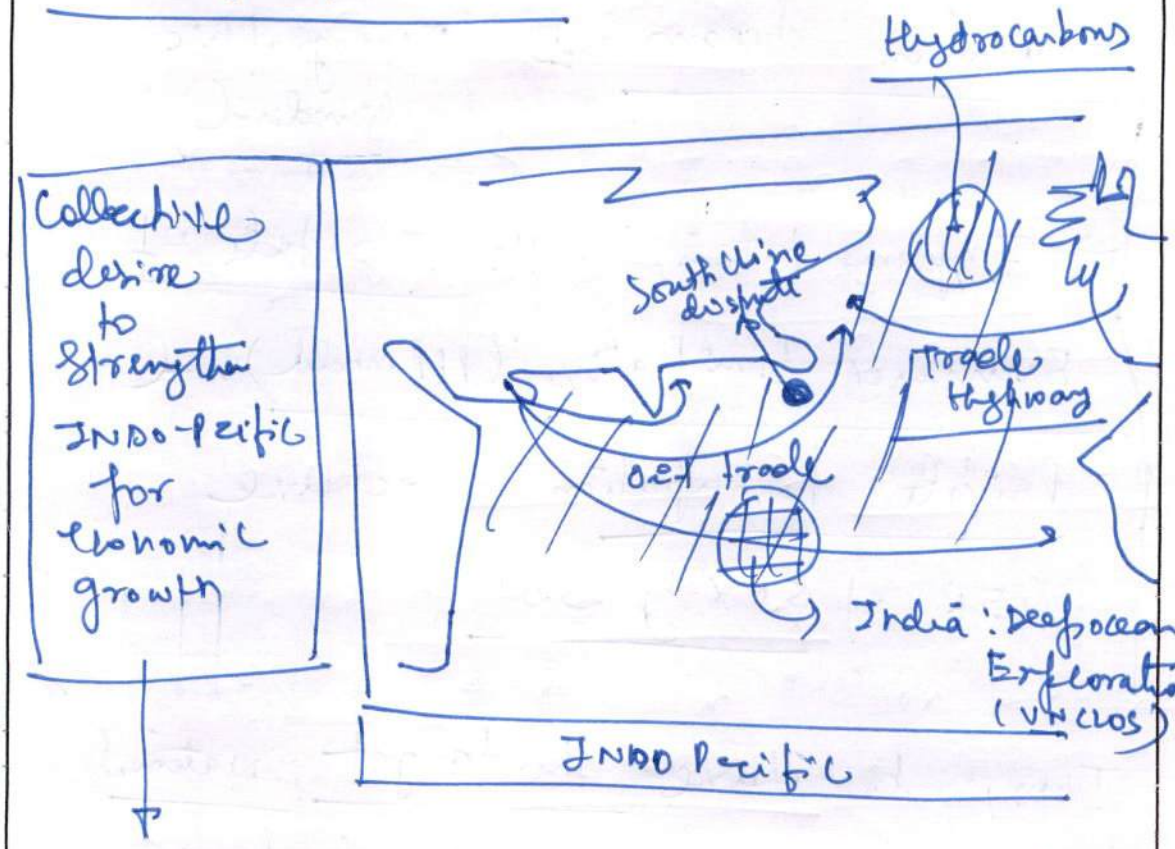
Thus, to acheive the target, National Educational Policy 2020 should have departmental co-operation, private participation and integration of schemes to acheive SDG #4 (Quality education) for all

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

IPEF has envisaged to shift the global economic fulcrum in Indo-pacific region.



① China, India, Australia → Export of finished good and freedom of Navigation for Import of oil || energy needs

② Potential → Hydrocarbons, energy, fisheries resources

(eg) India, China ⇒ Largest fishery exploitation nation

(3) Expanding market of CHINA, INDIA and west Asia ∴ Indo-pacific.

(4) Rise of minilaterals → QUAD, → SCO } Desire to regulate the region

(5) High Demographic Dividend ∴ ~~Fro~~ the region.

(eg) China median age : 37 years
India " " : 27 years

However, there are challenges ∴ fulfilling this dream:

(1) China aggressive policies
(eg) South China dispute : Nine Dash line

(2) Diverging interest
(eg) China - India : Border clash
(eg) China - USA : Taiwan issue

(3) Islamic belt → fundamentalism issue

(4) No. of pirates Hotspots
(eg) Somalian region

(5) Rising natural disaster

(eg) Tsunami (Indonesia),

Earth Quake, Cyclones

However, India has specific concerns:

- Dilution of India's footprint in the Indian ocean region

- China's → Debt traf diplomacy

(eg) Sri lanka ⇒ Hambantota port (99 years)

- Potential Hotbed of Cold war 2.0 between USA and China

(eg) Recent Clash on Taiwan between India and China

Thus, the need for strengthening the BLUE economy initiatives by India to emerge as Net security provider - Indian ocean region and reduce china's footprint

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Ministry of External Affairs established the New and Emerging Technologies Division to use techno-diplomacy to secure India's interest.

Complexities of Expanding Digital space and New & Emerging technologies :-

→ Data localisation vs Data Sharing issues
(eg) India not supported 'OSAKA Track' for data sharing

→ AI based Big Data analytics misuse
(eg) Facebook - Cambridge analytica case

→ Crypto currency and associated issues
(eg) Money laundering, DARK web transaction

→ Space technologies
↳ oligopoly of few nations → USA, Russia, China

→ Expanding Biotechnologies and its misuse threat
(eg) COVID - wuhan lab leak theory

→ 5g sector and import dependency
(eg) Allegation of Huawei for sharing DATA with PLA (China)

→ Quantum technology → china advancement

Thus, the need for India to identify priority areas.

→ AI based revamption of IT sector
(eg) Niti - Aayog → National AI Portal
↳ National AI Strategy

→ Develop India as hub for Blockchain products.
↳ Niti Aayog : National strategy on Block chains

→ Quantum technology vital for fullproof communication

(eg) India ⇒ QUEST mission

→ Space technologies expansion for future exploration of resources

(eg) Moon → Abundant with Helium (Needed for Nuclear fusion reactor)

→ Nano-technologies can help in bringing revolution in Pharmaceutical and fertiliser sector

(eg) IFFCO : Patent Nano Urea (Game changer in fertiliser sector)

Thus India need to increase its R&D and global co-operation with like minded countries to emerge as champion in JR&D

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK