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.

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashrith Shathamuri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad.

Anoojidhoth

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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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)					

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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

7th schedule of the constitution deals with divisions of powers between central and state governments.

There have been number of instances between centre-state friction:

① Agriculture: many initiatives regarding agriculture are from centre's side including 3 farm laws but it is in the state list, which caused states' dissent in these laws.

② police issues and discipline

③ CBI issue: main argument against General consent of states. says that "police is a state matter"

④ Labour matters also comes under states' purview but centre has been involving in labour code making also

③ Cooperatives Ministry : Since Cooperatives is a state issue many states have condemned formation of ministry.

Need for revisiting 7th schedule:

① Many topics have not been mentioned in 7th schedule

eg = Cybersecurity

② Some topics distributed arbitrarily

Eg: Irrigation in state list.

③ Local govt's topics should also be given in the 7th schedule as recommended by 2nd ARC.

There is a need for cooperative federalism for nation's progress, but one step in the direction is to revisit 7th schedule.

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

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 (ODR) mechanism has already been in use in e-market places and online goods and service delivery. It has been effective.

It can be replicated for justice delivery in mainstream:

① Easing the standard of living and Ease of doing business and hence growth follows.

② Faster and effective as seen in consumer market, compared to conventional courts.

③ Decreasing burden of cases existing already, nearly 4 crore cases are pending in subordinate courts.

(4) Decreased expenditure for the government

Challenges with ODR:

(1) Not possible in case of criminal justice, as evidences needs to be examined

(2) Digital divide and digital illiteracy.

(3) lack of fast internet services across the landscape

Nevertheless, ODR can be imitated in mainstream justice delivery.

It can also be coupled with AI-based mechanisms for case assortment and segregation.

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
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7th schedule of the constitution has clearly divided the powers between centre and states. Since Independence, there has been rise in centre-state disputes:

① Finances: Most of the tax collection is in centre's hands. while responsibilities is in state's hands.
↳ GST has further favored centre over states.

② Misuse of central police forces to harass political opponents.
eg: Supreme court called CBI, "caged parrot"

③ Decreasing the powers of states by executive authority abuse
eg: AIS rules amendment, 2022.

(4) Issue of new all India services such as All-India Judicial services, and Environmental services.

(5) Overlapping of many trivial issues.

eg: Irrigation in state's list. while implemented projects on interstate river borders.

(6) Asymmetric federalism is also one of the reasons for centre state disputes.

eg: special status for some states.

(7) Issue of discretion of Governor as seen in West Bengal, Maharashtra etc.

Centre had been given more powers, such that, it can hold the nation together in the background of riots and partition. But now the same powers are creating regionalism. desired amendments should be made.

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 the process of exerting influence on the government and its policies, by the rich and powerful in the society. (or) by pressure groups.

Benefits of lobbying framework

(1) Mainstreaming the already existing phenomenon and legalising it would plug its holes.

(2) It improves Ease of doing Business by hastening the decision making process.

(3) Improves the holistic perspective in decision making process. thereby participatory governance

Challenges :

① Only the rich and powerful would have the ability to lobby the government policies

② There is a possibility of biased policy making for the lobbyers.

③ Government feels the pinch in sovereignty and decision making.

Pilot project can be setup. only for some sectors and non-critical domains and check the efficiency and compatibility in Indian decision making process.

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

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ़्री 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

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

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 लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-state voluntary organisations which can be state funded (or) crowd funded. They are formed for a common cause (or) interest.

Various issues through NGOs have reached the limelight:

(1) Tribal and environmental issues.

eg: Niyamgiri Hills case (Odisha)

(2) Political cleanliness and democratic transparency

eg: ADR, PRS etc.

(3) Human rights and political rights issues. eg: Bharat Muslimeen Mahila Andolan

(4) NGOs also work in sectors untouched by government

NGO.

eg: Helpage India - oldage Care

NGOs involve in the following which keeps them closer to people:

1. policy formulation & policy implementation

2. Own initiative, so more motivated

3. Holding transparency and accountability from government

   eg: Mazdoor Kisan Sangh (Rajasthan) - RTI Act

4. Grass root level knowledge and collecting feedback regularly

5. Reaching last mile public service delivery

NGOs are definitely a relief to the government because they act full time on a particular issue and relieve the state of time and economic pressures

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

UN had said that 21st century would be a century of mental health care, realising its very importance.

And so did India realise the importance of mental health and enacted Mental Health Care Act, 2017

Issues in Implementation:

① No awareness about mental health in India.

② Country has not still addressed many communicable and non-communicable diseases, where most of the government focus is at.

(3) Administrative apathy towards mentally disabled and patients of mental illnesses.

(4) Non-presence of certain drugs in Indian markets, which are important for treating medical issues.

Way forward:

(1) Mental Health awareness campaigns and letting know to people, that it is equally dangerous.

(2) Online service delivery with respect to health consultations and medicine supplies.

(3) De-hyphening stigma attached to it

As technologies grow and life becomes easy in physical sense but complex in mental sense, government forms should also change. Rising suicides during pandemic is a warning sign.

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

MGNREGA has been a stay of unemployed people during the Covid crisis, pointing to the importance of similar scheme in urban areas.

Need for a MNUEGA:

① Many skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled labourers and citizens are laid off in the pandemic

② Dwindling urban infrastructure as a result of rapid urbanisation.

③ Increasing urban population and growing population overall

④ It acts as social security in dire situations like pandemic

⑤ Success of MNREGA in poverty reduction

Areas where MNUEGA can be deployed:

(1) Building and capacity training in emerging technologies and data collection for skilled people.

(2) Child day care centres and orphanages and care economy can be associated with semiskilled people

(3) Unskilled as usually can be given employment in road construction and water harvesting structures etc.

2018-55 is the goldenage for India to reap demographic dividend and become a global power. For this, most of the labour force has to be utilised productively.

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 an Indian ocean organisation which includes India along with maldives, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Economic aspirations:

1. supply chains can be diversified.
2. Decreased dependence on china
3. As a non-member of RCEP, India could reap the benefits of trade with BIMSTEC

security:

1. SAGAR (security and growth in the region)
2. India could use this a part of arranging Necklace of diamonds. by developing ports and infrastructure

(3) Countries' increased dependence on India may move them away from China.

(4) Interoperability exercises with navies and armies of the member countries..

Softpower of India can be utilised to achieve the desired objectives, as the countries in BIMSTEC have substantially shared pasts and cultures with India

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

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 says that "India doesnot except anything from small and weak neighbours but helps them whenever in need". It is the sign of a regional power. and altruism.

Relevance in present day:

① Nepal: India helped them setup democratically and in making of their constitution.

② Maldives: Help in infrastructure building and defense supplies.

③ Bangladesh: It has grown to be successful economy in textiles, other sectoral initiatives can also be supported.

(4) Srilanka :

As the country is fighting inflation and sovereign debt crisis, India helped them consistent moral support, lines-of-credit, infrastructural development, grants, and currency swaps.

In the background of covid, India also supplied free vaccines to neighbors under "vaccine maitri".

China and pakistan are impediments to India's growth and stature. and any altruistic initiative of India should be backed by strategic interest

Growth and development in the neighborhood also creates prosperity in India. Any mishap con poverty in the region also affects India adversely.

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 include speaker, deputy speaker, chairman and vicechairman of Loksabha and Rajyasabha respectively.

Their importance can be understood by the level of precedence of ranking.

Role of presiding officers in parliament:

① Matters of deliberation can be lined up on the discretion of the presiding officer

② Deliberation and passage of bills would be done on the discretion of the officer. i.e, He tells whether its a Yes or No.

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

③ They play pivotal role in interaction between legislature and president, i.e, any reports after deliberation in the parliament would be put forward to the president.

④ In case of defection, it is the presiding officer who take the final decision.

⑤ Any legal inquiry in the parliament premises and any arrests of the MPs can only be taken after the prior permission of the presiding officer.

Constitutional and statutory provisions for impartial functioning:

① Their salaries and allowances are charged on the state exchequer

(2) They can only be removed by the procedure in the constitution, not at the pleasure of executive or president.

(3) They are immune to disqualification in case of Anti-defection law, if they resign from the party.

Officers of parliament also ensure connectivity between both houses. The privileges and securities of the officers make their positions very robust and effective.

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

62% of the finances go to the central government while 63% of the total expenditure is done by the states. This creates imbalances in finances and responsibilities. Finance commission is the institution to converge these imbalances.

Recommendations of 15th FC:

① 41% of the total taxes of the divisible pool go to the states. and 1% extra specifically for the UTs of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh.

② This time, forest cover of the states has also been considered in giving/sharing out the revenues.

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

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 had first time emerged in kerala state elections. It is not statutory by nature, rather it is just an agreement between political parties.

positives of according statutory status to MCC:

① Increasing use of caste and religious credentials for gathering votes can be curbed.

② Use of money and muscle power in elections, especially on ground before the election day.

(3) ECI finding it difficult to enforce with legal penalties.

(4) Without legal backing, any mishap during the electoral process is creating a blemish on ECI

Eg: Partiality etc to ruling party

Negatives of according statutory status:

(1) Polling and campaigning methods are constantly changing and frequent amendments would be burden on Legislature.

Eg: Social media

(2) Random cases would be filed including political fake cases, which would burden already burdened judicial system

legalising model code of conduct and establishing code of Ethics among the political parties would promote free and fair elections.

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

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

Competition commission of India is a statutory body to ensure free & fair competition among different players in the market.

Need to revamp CCI:

(1) New and multiple forms of marketing and selling is taking place.

eg: Amazon, Myntra etc..

(2) Penetration of internet and digital economy even into rural areas

(3) To ensure that products are not being dumped in the name of flash sales and free sales.

④ To protect the local retailers who had been in the same retail businesses.

⑤ To ensure that no MNCs (or) digital players are being manipulated by their origin nations.

⑥ Protection of Consumers by virtually-unseen seller.

Way forward:

① Giving more teeth to the organisation for strict enforcement of law.

② Revamping the abilities and retraining the staff with required capabilities.

(3) power to hold independent inquiries.

(4) power to take up suomotu cases.

(5) separate staff to enforce laws regarding market.

DPIIT came up with the platform ONDC (open network Digital Commerce) which would be an integral step in ensuring transparency in the market.

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

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

Even after the legislation of Whistle blowers protection Act, there have been numerous instances of threats and favours around the whistle blowers and RTI activists.

Need for safeguards in public sphere:

① Growing corruption despite various initiatives by central and state governments.

② Breaking the psychophancy in Indian bureaucracy

③ Many legitimate officers and subordinates have been victimised for whistle blowing

(4) Lack of transparency in department functioning such that atleast whistleblowers can bring out information if anything goes wrong.. and promote transparency

(5) Criminalization of politics had further effected whistle blowers

(6) promoting good values and protecting good initiatives.

Need of safeguards in private sphere:

(*) Though private sphere, is mainly concerned with themselves.

Some public delivery services are monopolised by some private companies, there arises the need for safeguards to whistle blowers.

(1) companies make violation law. for extra profits.

② As privatisation of services is being taken place in India, there is a need to monitor

③ Anonymous complaints if attached with right documents should be taken up.

④ Private corruption is also creating inefficiencies in the society.

⑤ Rewards to be given to the whistle blowers in case of crime gravity and size of the crime

Ensuring vigilance and surveillance at all offices and all levels is not possible, so better way would be to promote and protect whistle blowers to create a culture of intolerance towards corruption & injustice.

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

Cooperatives is formal voluntary organisation formed by a group of people with pooled in resources and common interests.

Reasons behind poor performance:

① Excess political interference in functioning, even day-day affairs.

② Some influential people buying shares in the name of family members, to gather extra votes in elections.

③ Misuse and diversion of excess funds.

④ Only large farmers get benefitted because they indirectly control investments from the cooperatives.

(5) Cooperative banks are having politically appointed chiefs, who have no knowledge in their functioning.

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

Initiatives of the government for better functioning of cooperatives:

(1) Separate ministry of cooperatives. – such that they are promoted to become competition to MNCs like Nestle etc.

(2) Banking regulation Act, 2020 such that not only are cooperative banks under state registry but also under RBI's guidance and surveillance.

③ 97th CAA - constitutional amendment

Right to forming Coop is a fundamental right Ar. 19(1)(c)

Clear guidelines with respect to elections and working of the cooperatives

④ national policy on cooperatives.

way forward :

① Making elections mandatory every year.

② Only one vote per family instead of of vote per member

③ separate body to conduct elections.

④ reduce political interference in day-to-day functioning.

Cooperatives are the best weapon to fight poverty, create growth along with cutting inequalities.

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

Indian Healthcare system has been critical since ages and the criticality has again been expressed during the covid-pandemic

Gaps in healthcare system:

① Primary Healthcare:

→ Not present in urban areas.

→ very scarcely present in rural areas.

→ Excess focus on communicable diseases and maternity health

② Secondary Health care:

- Specialist care hospitals
- only present in district head quarters
- doctor : patient ratio is low
- Insufficient infrastructure

(3) Tertiary Healthcare:

- monopolised by private agencies.
- very few govt. Hospitals in tertiary healthcare
- multispeciality Hospitals, but only in state headquarters.
- High out of pocket expenditure

Benefits of public-pvt partnership:

(1) Required finances can be given by private, while govt finances are burdened.

(2) Use of BOT, BOOT, EPC for construction and maintenance of hospitals.

(3) provision of doctors would be better.

(4) They should be incentivised to setup hospitals in rural and backward areas.

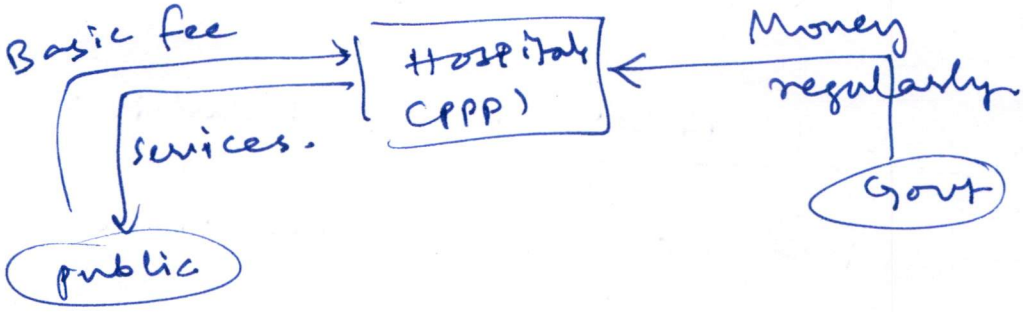
(5) state-of-the-art technology.

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

public hospitals = +ve result
~~+~~ve experience

pvt hospitals.
= +ve experience
-ve result → PPP

+ve experience
+ve result



Benefits :

① Best practices adopted in health care

② Decrease in out of pocket expenditure

③ wastage of public money would be reduced in maintaining doctors and Hospitals.

There is a need for radical revamp in the health sector, such that services reach the poorest people

18. 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

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

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 is a US-led initiative to create growth in the Indo pacific region and also create a platform for economic management. This contains 14 countries. including India

It includes 4 components:

1. Clean economy (Non-fossil fuel)
2. Resilient economy (Supply chain resilience)
3. Green economy
4. creative economy.

Benefits of IPEF:

1. whole world is moving away from china, this would be enabling Indo-pacific to do so.

(2) Realising new concerns and addressing them in post-cold world order.

(3) Support to QUAD & AUKUS economically, while they are strategic & security initiatives.

(4) Growing economics and trade in the region; as Europe and West are suffering the sideeffects of sanctions on the otherside.

Concerns with IPEF:

(1) USA could dictate terms in IPEF according to its own interests.

(2) It is not an agreement, but just a platform.

(3) Multiplicity and duplicity of frameworks.

(4) India wanting to be self-reliant and self-sufficient economy cannot subdue its interests.

(5) Criticism for creating blocks like in coldwar psychology by China, Russia

IPEF has the potential to create world class economies, but this cannot be possible by consensus and transparency which USA should adhere to while functioning.

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

20. 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

In the background of Emerging technologies, India needs to be expanding its technological capabilities to remain relevant with changing times and become a global leader (Rapat quen).

Priority areas :

① Fin-tech :

India is to-be most populous and home to largest no. of digital transactions. Countries like singapore, Nepal and canada are looking forward to adopt our UPI technology.

↳ The easiest and safest way to carry cash.

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

② Data privacy and security:

In the new era where "Data is the new oil". India needs to promote data localisation and data privacy, and be a benchmark / reference other countries to look up to India.

③ Military technology:

Military hardware had almost become obsolete in peace loving states but it still is the sign of supremacy, therefore relevant boost to military tech is necessary

Eg Israel is looked up to by many big nations including India

↳ This includes Drones, new age warfare

↳ This also includes.

anti-missile system

Eg S-400..

④ Biotechnology and Nanotechnology which has the potential to clean up the mess that Humans have created

Eg: Bioremediation by nanobots

Eg: Climate resilient seeds and soil amendment.

⑤ In the growing digital era, India should also focus on digital technologies related to Education & health and work from home initiatives.

India has the largest no. of engineers passing out everywhere, right training to them can help India create new and disruptive technologies and leverage it in the international relations. for strategic Benefits.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK