



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. : 0475600

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SATTWIK SATYAKAM DEVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre
NIAT COMPUTER EDUCATION
BHUBANESWAR

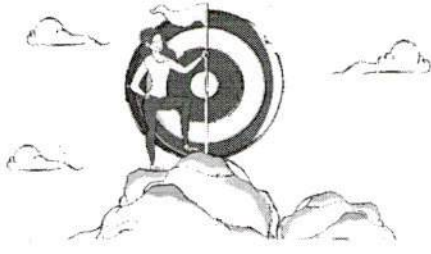
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution under Article 246 divides various subjects into Union, state and concurrent lists.

It also delineates the legislative and administrative powers of union and states.

Need to Revisit the Seventh Schedule

Following issues warrant a need to revisit the seventh schedule :-

① Centre-state disputes on central agencies usurping state subjects
Eg. CBI even though 'Police' is under state list

② Affected financial powers of states Eg. implementation of GST reduced state's control

③ Failure of states to handle border issues
Eg. fighting among police in Assam - Mizoram
border

④ Usurpation of state subjects by centre

Eg. Farm laws passed in 2021 despite agriculture
being state-subject

⑤ Certain subjects like education, forests, etc. in
concurrent list affects states to take into account
local conditions in making laws

Way Forward

- Utilise Inter-state Council to make decisions
on Concurrent List subjects
 - Central agencies should cooperate with state
agencies rather than acting independently
 - Centre must consult states before making laws
on concurrent list (Sarkaria Commission)
 - Keep only those subjects in Concurrent List
which are absolutely essential (Punchhi Commission)
- Greater central-state cooperation on 7th schedule
subjects is the way forward

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

ODR (Online Dispute Resolution) mechanism uses Information Technology enabled services and internet as a means to dispute resolution.

It is an emerging trend of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) mechanism.

Advantages of ODR

- ① Better accessibility as parties don't need physical court infra, transportation, etc.
- ② Can use technology like Big Data, AI, ML, etc for better decision making
- ③ Cost-effective for parties in terms of reduced court fees, lawyer fees, etc..
- ④ Faster dispute resolution as already 4 crore+

cases pending in judiciary (Ministry of Law and Justice)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in ODR

- ① Digital divide eg. only 37% rural India has internet, only 33% women have internet (Internet India Report 2019)
- ② Threats of cyber security and data privacy
- India doesn't have data protection law yet
- ③ Lack of digital literacy among judicial officers, arbitrators, clients, etc.,
- ④ High cost of computers, internet, etc.,

Way Forward

Existing infrastructure like CSCs (Common Service Centres) along with initiatives like PMG-DISHA (Gramin Digital Saksharta) can be used to popularize ODR in India.

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

Article 246 of the Constitution divides powers between Centre and states by the 7th schedule.

Despite this, centre-state disputes are a perennial thing in Indian democracy.

Centre-State Disputes in India

① Financial disputes

Eg: 1st compensation cess ended - Kerala asked to continue it

② Concurrent jurisdiction

Eg. Chattisgarh challenged NIA Act, 2008 on grounds that 'police' is state subject

③ Office of Governor

Eg. Tamil Nadu Governor's refusal to ^{give} assent to scrap NEET in the state

④ Regarding functioning of central agencies

Eg. withdrawal of general consent given to
CBI by West Bengal

⑤ Management of international borders

Eg. the extension of BSF's jurisdiction to
50km from border in West Bengal, Punjab

⑥ Issues of local environment and forests

Eg. Chhattisgarh challenging allocation of
coal mines

Way Forward to solve disputes

→ Implement measures recommended by Punchhi
and Sarkaria Commissions

- Eg. regarding appointment, removal of governor,
seventy schedule subjects

→ Dialogue at constitutional bodies like NITI Aayog,
CGST council, Inter-state council, etc.

Healthy Centre-state relations are the way forward
to a vibrant democracy.

4.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबींग 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

While lobbying is not recognised legally in India, countries like USA have legal statutes regulating lobbying.

Positives of adopting framework for Lobbying

Participative Governance & Ease of Doing Business

- ① Reduced disputes in laws after being passed
eg. recent farm laws
- ② Help stakeholders address their concerns in structured manner
eg. opposition by Haryana Industrial Body against 75% local reservation
- ③ Help continuity in policy environment
eg. despite change in government, pressure

groups can lobby for continuity in policies

- ① Reduce kick-backs, bribes, information asymmetry, corruption, crony-capitalism, etc by giving all stakeholders access to lobbying

Concerns Regarding Lobbying

- ① Unfair advantage to those having higher financial resources eg. Large farmers instead of small ones
- ② Subvert democratic system and representative democracy as group politics may prevail
- ③ May stall decision-making leading to policy paralysis eg. when opposite groups lobby against each other
- ④ May politicize bureaucracy and affect its impartiality

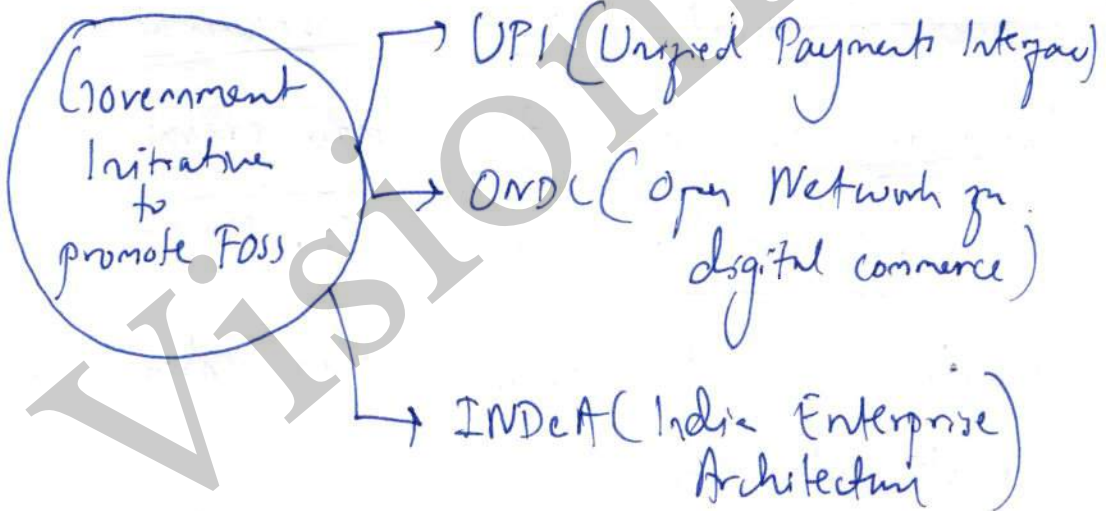
Before adopting a framework, a parliamentary committee may take up the matter for study. Further, law commission could also be asked to make draft

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 सॉफ्टवेयर (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

Q Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)

denotes software that can be freely adopted and used to offer services with underlying software framework.



Why true potential of FOSS and digital platforms unrealised?

→ Limited adoption of e-governance

measures in government departments

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

→ Lesser innovation: Only 0.67% GDP spent
on R&D in India

→ Digital divide: only 37% rural India
has internet - hampers growth of digital
platforms

→ Language barrier - lack of regional languages
in digital platforms reduce usability

Way Forward

→ Accelerate e-Kranti (Digital public services
to citizens)

→ Promote data framework to support FOSS

eg. National Data Governance Framework Policy

→ Ensure privacy and security of data eg. Personal
Data protection bill

Further, private industry can be incentivised to
promote digital platforms using FOSS taking lessons
from UPI's success.

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 हार्जिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-profit organisations working to achieve certain societal goals.

They can act as effective vehicles for participative governance by helping citizens voice their concerns.

Role of NGOs in voicing Citizen Concerns

① Against corruption Eg NGOs help social

audits of MGNREGS

② Promoting transparency in governance

Eg. Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti for RTI

③ Against criminalisation of politics Eg Association for Democratic Reforms

① For protection of environment
eg. greenpeace

② For marginalised - poor, SCs, STs

eg. Oxfam's Inequality in India
report, CHRRI (Commonwealth Human
Resource Initiative)

③ Against unpopular laws

eg. BKU (Bharatiya Kisan Union)
against farm laws

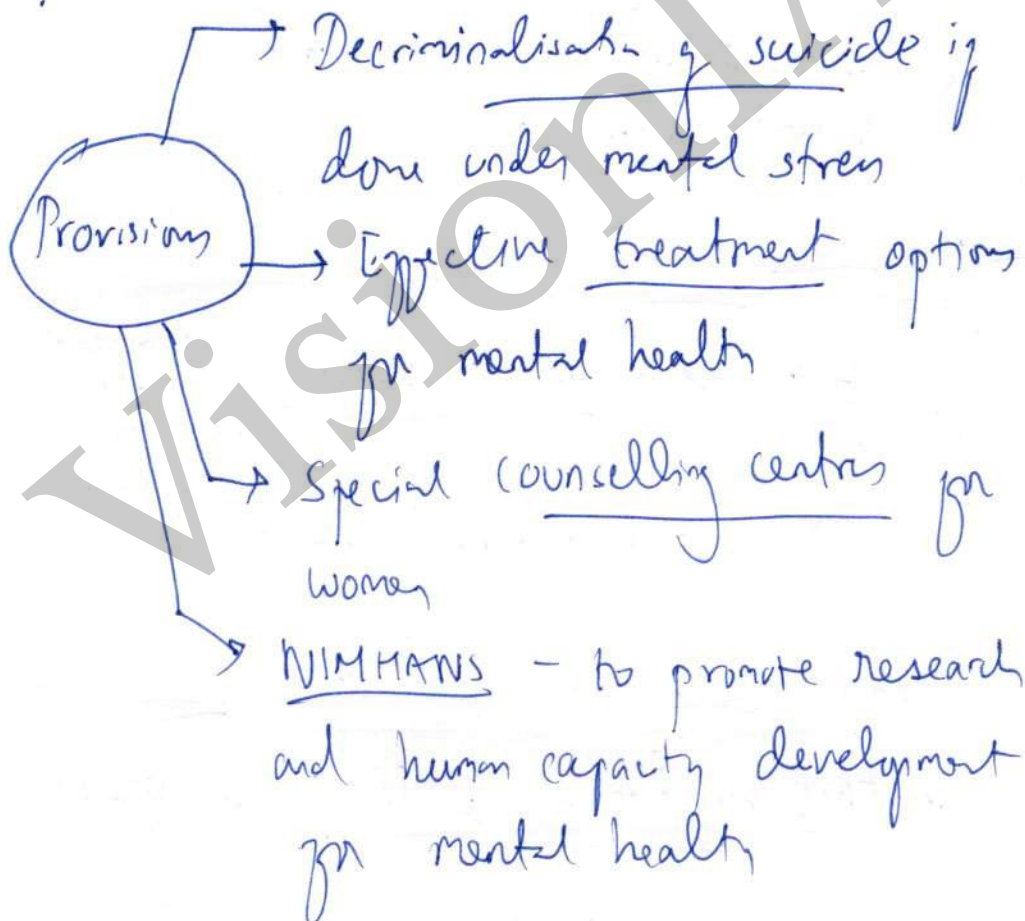


While delinquent NVOs need action, provision
for effective functioning of NVOs is needed
to give voice to citizens.

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)

The Mental Health Care Act, 2017

opens a new paradigm for treatment and rehabilitation of mental health patients.



Reasons for sluggish implementation

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- Scanty human resource - less number of psychiatrists, psychologists, etc in India
- Social stigma with regards to mental problem
- Lack of mental counselling centres in rural areas
- High cost of therapies for mental health problems
- Lack of awareness regarding treatments

Recent steps such as Tele-mental health centres are a good step forward. Technology can be used for effective implementation of the 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With states like Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, etc having their own urban employment guarantee scheme, demands for such a scheme at national level are being made.

Advantages and Need of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme at National level

- High urban unemployment - 6.7% (PLFS 2020-21)
- Reduced incomes due to high inflation - CPI above 6% since January, 2022
- Would give social security in crisis times eg. COVID-19 pandemic

→ Promote better education, healthcare to urban poor

Way Forward

- Scheme can be framed on lines of MUKYA scheme of Odisha
- Wages can be linked to CPI-urban
- More focus on migrants can be made to prevent reverse migration

Along with this, other steps like e-Shram, PM-Shram Mandhan Yojana can help support urban poor.

9.

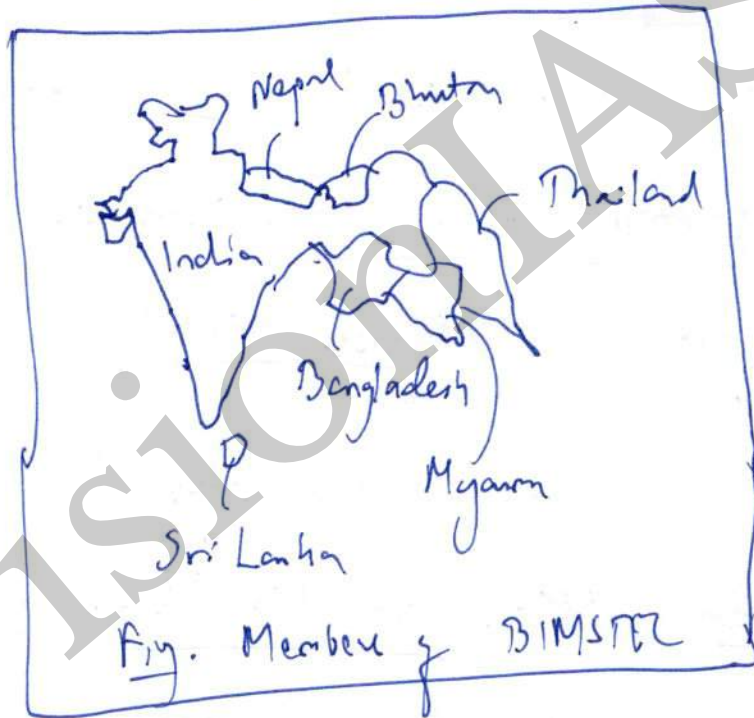
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral
Technical and Economic Cooperation
(BIMSTEC) is grouping of following
nations



Relevance is meeting India's strategic Aspirations in Indian Ocean Region

→ Help India become net-security provider

- eg military collaboration such as MKAN

→ Enhancing HADR (Humanitarian and Disaster Relief) operations

eg. Operation Vanilla, Vaccine Maitri

→ Prevent Chinese debt-trap diplomacy

→ Promote connectivity eg. BBIN

→ Energy security eg. Motihari-Amlekhgunj pipeline

→ Space advancement eg. South Asia satellite

→ Help in Act east policy - through
Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand

Now BIMSTEC can help achieve multiple objectives

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

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नहीं लिखना
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VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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VisionIAS

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

The "Officers of Parliament" include the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal Role of "Officers of Parliament"

- ① Maintain order and decorum of the house
- ② Ensure business is conducted as per Constitutional, statutory ^{norms} ~~and~~ and rules of the houses
- ③ Decide on the introduction of bills, motions, resolutions, etc.

- ④ Decide on disciplinary action against members in case of breach of privilege of house
- ⑤ Speaker in Lok Sabha decides whether bill is money bill or not
- ⑥ The "officers" decide on disqualification of candidate on basis of Anti-Defection Law

Provisions for Impartial Functioning

Constitutional Provision

- Their salaries are "charged" on Consolidated Fund of India - not subject to Parliament's vote
- Security of tenure - can be removed after address by parliament on special majority

→ They are granted high stature
on the order of precedence

Eg. Speaker at 7th position alongside
Chief Justice of India

→ Their emoluments, allowances and conditions
of service changed to their disadvantage
during service

Given the huge authority, honour,
responsibility given to "officers of
parliament", their impartial functioning
is crucial towards a healthy parliamentary
democracy.

12.

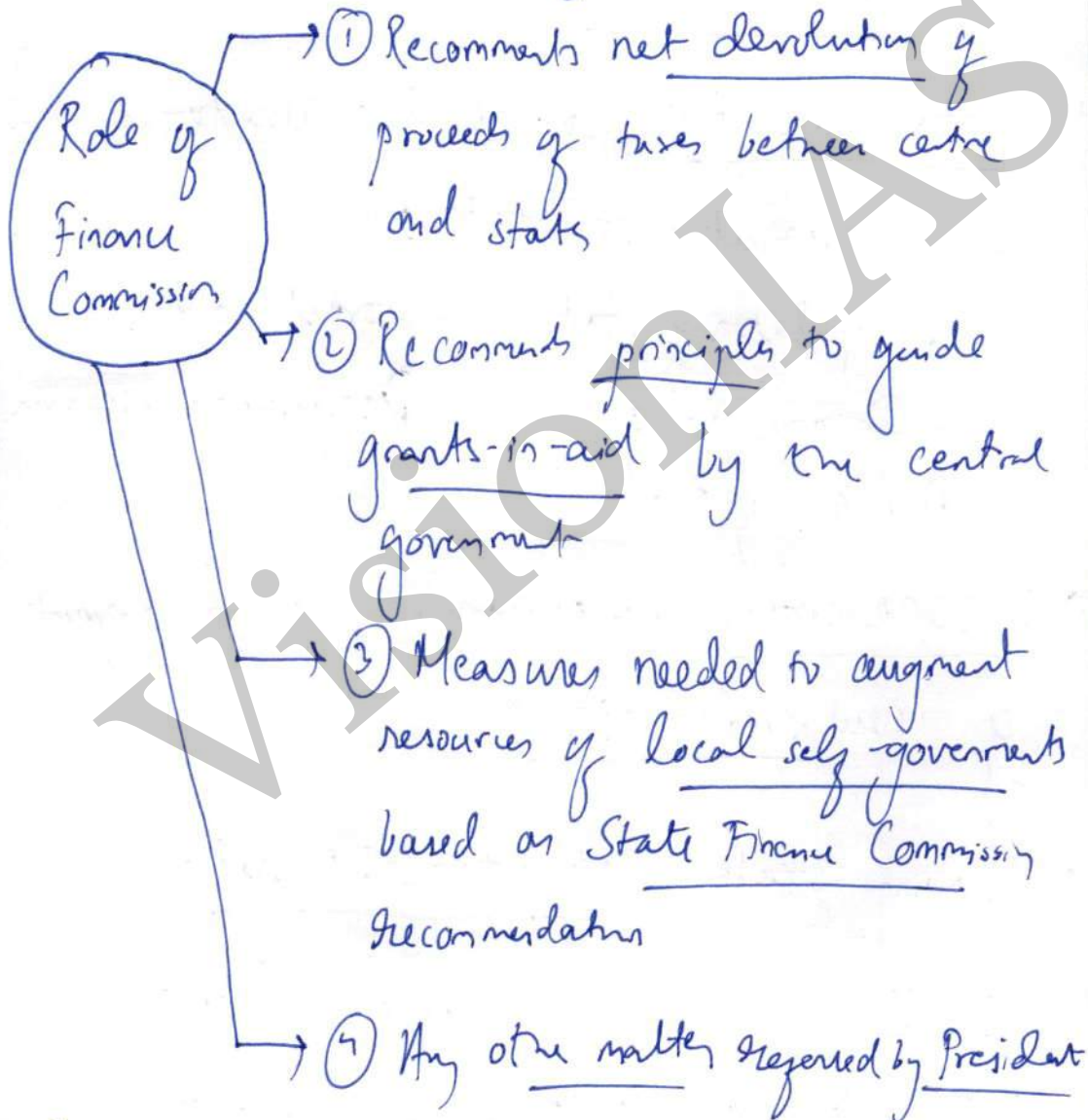
वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The President appoints the Finance Commission as per Article 280 of our Constitution.



The 15th Finance Commission, headed by N.K. Singh gave recommendations for the

years 2021 - 2026.

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

→ 4% of net proceeds of taxes to be devoluted to states

→ 6 parameters to decide quantum of funds devoluted to states :-

- ① Population of state
- ② Income distance
- ③ Area of state
- ④ Forest cover
- ⑤ Demographic performance
- ⑥

→ ₹ 8000 crore recommended for development of new smart cities

→ Allowing states debt-to-GDP ratio at 4% based on reforms like - ULB (urban local body) reforms, DISCOM reforms, One nation - one Ration Card, etc.

→ Enhanced devolution to Urban local
bodies and PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institute)

→ Create a new Disaster Mitigation Fund

→ New fund for supporting families of Para-
military, military, police personnel who
lost life

→ Achieving debt-to-GDP ratio of Central
government 4% by 2026

By making recommendations for equitable
distribution of finances, Finance Commission
serves as balancing wheel of fiscal
federalism in India.

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

The Model Code of Conduct^(MCC) was first enforced for General elections in 1971. It is a consensus-based document arrived at by different political parties to ensure free and fair elections.

Arguments for giving statutory backing to MCC

- ① Ensure greater power to Election Commission to act decisively
Eg. by having penal provisions for violation of code
- ② Make the code justiciable, allowing parties to challenge violations in court
- ③ Affected parties and candidates can get

redressal of grievances at court in case of
arbitrary action

④ Will make ruling party more vigilant as
its actions can directly be challenged in
court

Arguments against giving statutory backing to MCE

- ① Lead to delayed action as orders of Electon
Commission may be challenged regularly
- ② Courts already have pendency of cases,
(more than 4 crore) - will further increase
litigation
- ③ Will prolong election process leading to
governance vacuum
- ④ As it contains ethical codes as well,
it'll be difficult to give them shape in
legal document

Way Forward

- ① Giving more powers to Electon Commission
like → power to de-register party
→ disqualify candidates directly for
corrupt practices / electon offences
- ② Constitutional protection to all Electon Commissioners
- ③ Independence to Electon Commission by
changing its expenditure or Consolidated fund and separate group of personnel
- ④ Consistently modifying MCE to keep pace with technology eg. social media, AI, etc.,

Hence, the MCE should rather remain a consensus based document as legalizing it may give ^{rise} to unnecessary complications.

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

The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established by the CCI Act, 2002 to ensure free competition and fair business practices in the country.

Why Revamp of CCI needed?

- ① Rise of digital economy using ITes, internet, etc. - expected to reach \$ billion by 2025
- ② Rise of so new marketing techniques like social media marketing, influencer marketing, etc.,
- ③ Technology growth e.g. algorithmic targeting of advertisements using AI

④ To prevent unfair practices in e-market places eg. seller-market nexus

⑤ Issues of net neutrality
eg. internet provider supporting particular product's website

⑥ New government initiatives such as ONDC (Open National Digital Commerce)

- hence better regulations needed

Changes needed in CCI

① Capacity building to better monitor digital economy

② Online grievance redressal measures and ODR system (Online dispute redressal)

③ Filling existing vacancies with domain experts from online marketing, digital companies, etc.

④ Amending CEIAT to bring unfair practices of targetted discounts, flash sales, etc under control

⑤ Regulations to ensure net neutrality with regards to ISP (Internet Service Providers)

Furthermore, CCI must adopt technology like data analytics, big data, etc. to better monitor and enforce its decisions.

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

Whistle-blowing denotes the act of making public any type of unfair activities, illegal acts of corruption, etc in a private or public organisation.

Need for Effective Whistle-Blowing mechanisms.

① To prevent corruption and scams

Eg. Coalgate scam, IT scam

② Protect stakeholder interests

Eg. recent NSE co-location scam leading to loss of share-holders

③ Balance public interest with national security

Eg. need to balance whistle-blowing with

Official Secrets Act, 1923

- ④ Creates greater accountability and transparency within organisations
- ⑤ Prevents loss to exchequer of private and public entities
- ⑥ To protect identity of whistle-blowers

Why ensuring safeguards for whistle-blowers protection needed!

- ① Protect from eye threats Eg. Satyendra Dubey
- ② Shield from undue action by organisations
Eg. Edward Snowden and NSA case
- ③ To motivate whistle-blowers to come forward
- ④ To protect from undue harassment by revelation of identity

Steps Needed

- ① Notifying the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014
- ② Strengthening the act by prescribing punishment for those harassing whistle-blowers
- ③ Keeping the identity of whistle-blowers secret and penalties in case of leaking identity
- ④ Anonymous complaints portal for whistle-blowers to make online disclosures

A strengthened whistle blower protection act along with RTI Act can usher an era of transparency and accountability in 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

In India, cooperatives have been given ^{and constitute} legal status under Article 19, Article 43B and Part-IX B of the Constitution.

Despite the effort, co-operatives in India suffer from poor performance.

Reasons for Poor Performance of Cooperatives

- ① Capture Capture of power by few strong leaders and lack of democratic functioning
- ② Politicization of co-operatives - local politicians using it towards political ends
- ③ Government interference - as cooperative rely on govt. support like granting loans, etc

① Problems in cooperative banks - corruption,
high NPAs eg. PMC cooperative bank

② Poor marketing support of cooperative
society products

③ Lack of able human resources, technology
adoption

④ Financial impropriety due to lack of
regular third party audits

Steps by Government to address shortcomings

① Ministry of Cooperation established for
legal, administrative and policy support

② RBI has undertaken supervisory control
of all cooperative banks

③ Schemes such as ^{CC} Sahakar Se
Samriddhi launched

- ④ Agencies such as APEDA (Agricultural Produce Marketing Development Agency) to market cooperative products.

Way Forward

- ① Align cooperatives to One District - One Product scheme.
- ② Ensuring regular elections and third-party audits of cooperatives.

The democratic control and financial empowerment of cooperatives can be a key to achieve goals like \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

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 हार्जिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, NITI Aayog launched a draft concession agreement to promote public-private partnership (PPP) model in the healthcare sector.

How PPP can bridge gaps in healthcare sector?

① Address rural-urban imbalance

= 70% hospital beds in urban India

while 70% population in rural India

(Economic Survey 2018)

② Address human resource gap - only

1 doctor for 1400 persons in India compared

to UN recommended 1:1000

③ Bridge funding gap - 2.5% of GDP need

on healthcare (National Health Policy, 2017)

1/3 current spend of around 1.3% of GDP

(Budget 2022-23)

④ Promote technology in healthcare

Eg telemedicine, robotic surgery, etc.

⑤ Increase seats in medical college as per demand - students won't have to go foreign to study medicine

⑥ Promote preventive healthcare as opposed to current curative and reactive healthcare

⑦ Bridge research in frontier fields such as stem-cell research, genome therapy etc

Concerns regarding PPP in healthcare sector

① Higher cost of treatment due to private motive of profit

② May be concentrated in urban areas - due

to commercial considerations

- ③ Seats for students may be expensive - hence unaffordable for large majority
- ④ Prohibitive costs of treatment may lead to high OOP (out-of-pocket) expenditure leading to impoverishment.

Way Forward

- ① Compulsory empanelment of PPP hospitals under Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- ② Tax incentives, interest subventions for projects in rural areas, hilly states, etc.
- ③ Fixing of fees of essential treatments to prevent over-charging

PPP in hospitals and healthcare sector can be a key to achieve SDG-3 i.e. good health and well-being.

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

The New Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 has high aims such as increasing enrollment ratios at secondary and higher levels, foundational literacy and numeracy, skill development, among others.

But a lot of its success depends on the government's ability to effectively integrate it with other policy initiatives.

Why NEP needs to be integrated with other policies?

- ① Better nutrition leads to higher school attendance
- so alignment with PM-POSHAN 2.0 needed
- ② To reduce dropping out of girl students, need to focus on women empowerment :-
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

- Mission Shakti, etc.

③ Increasing gross enrollment ratio to 50%
at higher education needs:-

⊛ Effective R&D policy and schemes like ASPIRE

⊛ Women's higher education scheme like KIRAN

④ Goal to attain universal foundational
reading and numeracy - needs alignment
with NIPUN-Bharat initiative

⑤ To increase vocational and skill training
- alignment needed to Skill India,
National Skill Qualification Framework, etc

⑥ ~~For~~ Ensuring states adopt 3-language
formula - "Ek Bharat, Sreshth Bharat"
policy

- ⑦ Goal of 6% of GDP expenditure on education
- must integrate with effective fiscal policies
 - eg. avoiding diversion of funds under education cess

Other steps Taken

- Alignment with Digital India - announcement of Digital University in Budget 2022
- Institutes of Eminence programme for high quality higher education
- Foreign universities to be allowed to operate branches in India

Integrating NEP with other policies is mutually effective and help in achieving multiple SDGs of good health, education, gender equity, among others.

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

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is a USA-led grouping to promote economic growth in the Indo-Pacific region.

Motivation behind forming IPEF

- ① For shared economic growth based on mutual cooperation in Indo-Pacific region
- ② Provides an alternative to China's BRI (Belt and Road initiative)
- ③ Promote sustainable debt and avoid debt-trap diplomacy in the region

- ④ Promote private sector participation in infrastructure development in Indo-Pacific
- ⑤ Serve as platform to improve trade and commercial connections among Indo-Pacific nations

India's Concerns regarding IPEF

- ① Creates congestion with other US-led initiatives such as Blue Dot network, Global Partnership for Infrastructure Investment, etc.
- ② Might antagonize China and make it more aggressive along India's borders
- ③ Preferential tariffs among IPEF countries may lead to trade restrictions with others
- ④ Doesn't address emerging supply chains Eg. USA

formed new group Mineral Security

Partnership (MSP) without India

Way Forward

① India can use its Strategic Partnership with USA to raise its concerns

② WTO's pre-eminence in keeping trade and commerce fair must be maintained

While IPEF is good step to promote alternative development in Indo-Pacific, the sources of finances and identification of feasible projects remains a challenge.

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

With the oncoming of Industry 4.0, rise of fourth dimension of diplomacy and wargare, India must identify priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy.

Steps taken by India for techno-diplomacy

- NEST Division (New and Emerging Strategic Technologies) established under Ministry of External Affairs
- Agreements on Cyber-security with Israel, Japan, Australia, USA, etc
- I2U2 (India, Israel, USA, UAE) to take up partnership in new & strategic technologies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Partnership in AI between India and USA

Further Priority Areas that need focus

- ① Indigereous R&D in new age technology
Eg. National AI Strategy
- ② Collaboration among India and International industry and academia
Eg. UK-India Science & Technology Partnership
- ③ Promote human capacity
Eg. Future-Skills PRIME by MeitY and NASSCOM
- ④ Promotion of indigereous hardware manufacture
Eg. semiconductor India Mission, PLI in electronics, etc.

⑤ Increasing expenditure on research from
• current 0.67% of GDP (Economic Survey 2020-21)

⑥ Adopting ethical norms while developing
new technology

Eg UNESCO AI principles, Presidio principles
on blockchain

⑦ Accelerate ongoing projects - Eg Drone

Shakti, NM-QTA (Quantum technology), etc.

Boosting domestic capabilities along with

international cooperation is the way forward

for India to achieve its techs-diplomacy
goals.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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