



**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. : 0493973

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Deepak Godara

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

*English*

तारीख  
Date

*27/09/2022*

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

केंद्र  
Centre

*Muchajee  
Nagar.*

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

*P. P. P.*  
*27/8/22*

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

**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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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)

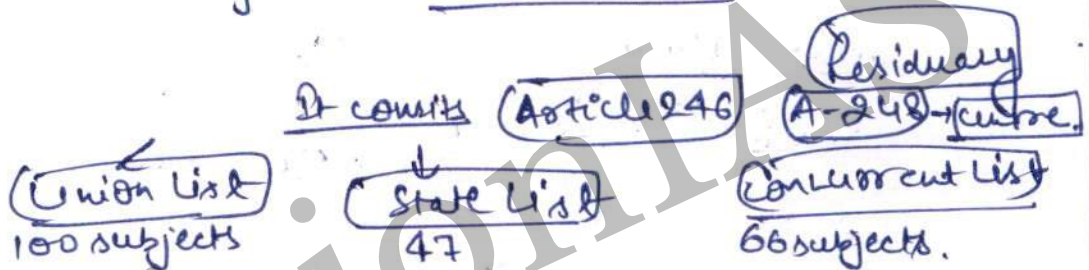
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Seventh schedule of the Indian

Constitution is regarding the distribution of powers between the central and regional govt. It is a structural part taken from Govt Act 1935.



Time to review seventh schedule

- ① securing more power to state govt.  
↳ State govt's are dependent on centre for grants and have responsibility more. e.g DISCOM issue
- ② Balance between states and central power to review and look it professionally.

③ Also suggested by Rajmanna, Anandpur  
Sahib Resolution, West Bengal Memorandum

↳ Recently various CM's like Telangana <sup>concerned</sup> ~~asked~~  
on it.

④ more fiscal autonomy to states.

↳ Article 293, ~~to~~ their own source of revenue  
(grants)

as states spend 60% of CAPEX (capital expenditure)

⑤ To make state more competitive.

↳ TNadu Model, Kerala Model  
(Health) (Education)

However various committees like

Punchi → on concurrent Discussion with states

Sarkaria → residuary to concurrent

Also NCRWC (National Commission to  
review working of constitution) has said if  
constitutional morality, State Councils (A-263)  
are used then there will be less rift

between centre and state. Hence a

look with engaging states to look for

7th schedule is head of blow.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट पर नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is a mechanism in which cases are resolved in online mode using the digital media platforms.

During COVID pandemic the complex voluminous judiciary was not able to deliver efficiently.

### Advantages of ODR

- ① fast dispatch of cases → AICTE to NJDG (Judicial data grid) 3.5 crore cases are pending in all courts.
- ② Reduced expenses on justice delivery  
↳ physical movement reduced.
- ③ Experts can be used in multiple

Cases

eg e-commerce companies have done such provision.

- ④ Access to justice for all: usually normal man don't approach courts. this fear can end

Challenges Associated

- ① Judiciary & ADR level → lack of ICT infrastructure  
→ willingness is lacking  
→ No extra budget
- ② Court level → No political will  
→ lack of (Cyber data protection laws) (personnel)
- ③ citizens → Digital divide  
→ awareness is low  
→ Cyber Threats  
→ NITA Judicial Infrastructure Authority  
→ awareness in public  
→ ICT infrastructure in courts

Way out

Hence if this is ensured we can ensure justice and it's access to all citizens (Article 39A)

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

7<sup>th</sup> Schedule of Indian constitution provides (Article 246) for legislative division of powers ; Articles 255 - 263 → Administrative  
Articles 264 - 293 → financial

But still we see there are conflicts among centre and states.

↳ Governor reserving Bill and not sending to President (T.N. Anni N.C.E.T)

↳ Agencies CBI, ED against state employees & Govt. (Maharashtra)

↳ issues over GST compensation less.

↳ Bill (Electricity Bill) DISCOMS by Centre → opposed by state govt

↳ Freebies issue (Revlon culture by PM Modi)

# Reasons for disputes

① Centralising tendency for federalism (Lor jang)  
↳ Article 356, 352, 200, 213  
(emergency) (president avert in ordinance)

② reserve discretionary power to Governors  
↳ Article 200 to reserve a Bill.

③ misuse of power → Doctrine of  
colorable legislation eg 3 form  
Bills (Agriculture state subject)  
CBI (police - state subject)

④ financial issues  
Ces & surcharge → 20% of total revenue  
Hence recommendations of  
Barua & Punchi commission to consult  
state on concurrent Bills and during  
government to be used and Constitutional  
moralities to be used to reduce the  
disputes

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

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

India have adopted for a parliamentary democracy. And inputs from civil society strengthens a democracy lobbying in a practice by pressure group to influence the political decisions of Govt in policy implementation.

Framework for lobbying will provide a formal way and engaging with pressure groups for better decisions.

### Participative Governance

① more quality input as parliamentary work is voluminous.

▷ Form Bills returned due to engagement.

② Expertise in decision making

Parliamentary Standing Committees can engage with stakeholders.

▷ FICCI, ASSOCIAM for money supply

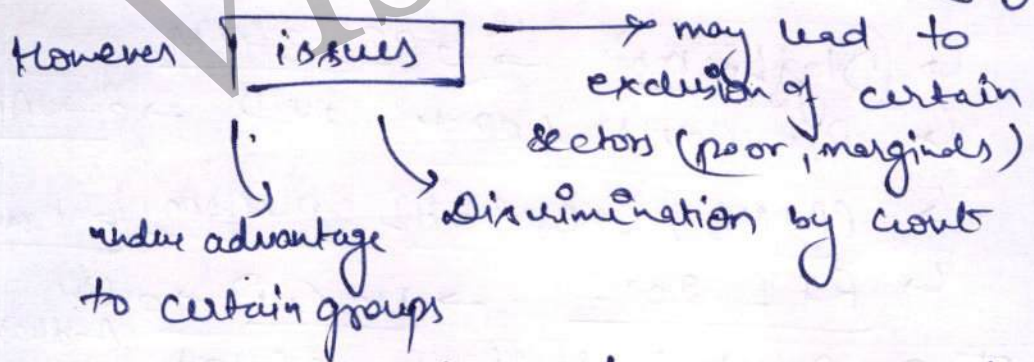
③ check on illegal lobbying

▷ caste, religion based

▷ advantage to certain Business eg Adani group Allegations

④ Fair playing field for all  
Stakeholders

⑤ check on excess corporate lobbying



hence by debate and discussion with all stakeholders it will be right time to adopt a framework for lobbying.

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

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

Last decade the growth rate of digital penetration is very high in India. with programs like Digital India, Skill India, Startup India, Govt is encouraging open technology instead of proprietary.

FOSS & Digital platforms are that provide open access to citizens  
 ↳ Digilocker → UPI, BHIM  
 ↳ PM-COVID APP in COVID → e-NAM  
 ↳ PRIME, SECURE AP platforms (e-trans)  
 ↳ RTI 2005 → NeliP → online Aadhar

True potential still unrealised

① very few people use BHIM UPI  
50% are in cash payments  
RBI report.

② usage using COVID was limited to 14

cities. and didnt go much in rural India

③ few users on DigiLocker.

Reasons

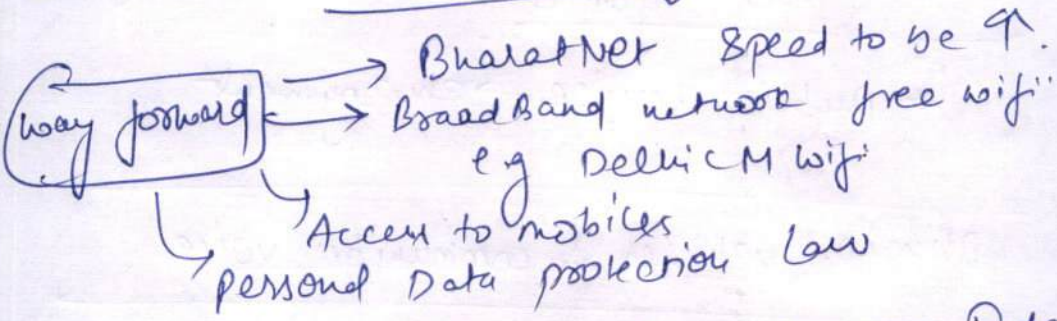
① Digital Divide, regional divide  
people dont have access to mobiles  
only 700M have internet connections.

② lack of Digital Infrastructure

③ Quality of Service vis-a-vis private is very low.

④ Cyber crimes & no personal data protection law

⑤ less awareness among citizens.



India ranked 100th in e-governance Index  
Hence the need is to boost Infrastructure  
in governance & improve good governance.

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

NGOs are non-state and non-business (profit making) organisations that work for society welfare & environment.

eg → Naz Foundation  
↳ ADR

Social Safety valve

→ during COVID NGOs delivered ~~and~~ education

→ ensuring justice → Shakti Vani → Chap Panchayat Ban  
↳ Naz Foundation → LG RTI rights

→ ensure social justice

↳ public service → employment.

Principal vehicles & communities voice

① To ensure the social justice

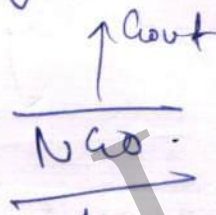
↳ Bilkis Bano case NGOs helped

her get justice. & sc to look her  
criminals go,

② To environment justice & redressals

↳ NCOs help them poor to speak  
their voice

③ Bridge the ~~voice~~ gap between  
court & people



④ Taking democracy to grass root level.

eg rural areas

These NCOs are major  
element of social justice. But they  
should not be caste, religion

based, and help society. NSA  
Hit dalal said they can be 4th

state of war. Hence NCOs needs to  
be very socially inclusive.

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

Covid pandemic lockdown once again shows the importance of Mental Health which is overlooked by individuals in India,

Mental Healthcare Act 2017

↳ To bring awareness in Health (mental)

↳ treatment of individuals by

Institutional mechanism

↳ Capacity Building of doctors

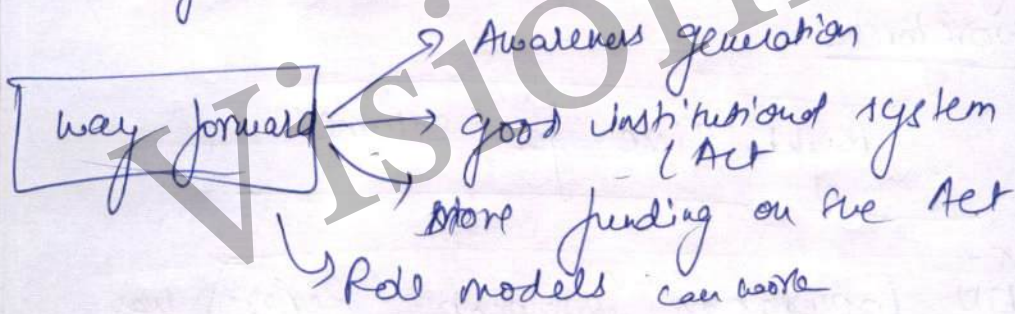
sluggish & various issues

① The awareness is very low in mental Health care.

② Social Stigma in society did not promote culture of showing mental Health in society.

③ No Behavioural change in society

④ Lack in Implementation of Law as very few doctors are there for mental Health.



Hence mental Health have to be treated and social stigmas to be broken and Behavioural change with Institutional framework will work.

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

The mimic of MGNREGSA Urban employment Guarantee scheme was discussed in Union Budget - 2022-23 by Finance minister.

UEGIC is a scheme that will ensure minimum day work to urban poor in unskilled workforce.

Right Time for scheme

① (UN Population Perspective Report) has said urbanisation will be curbed in 3 countries India, Nigeria, China. Hence it's right time.

② 35% population lives in slums who don't have skills & no work.

③ Provide job security to them

④ It will end urban poverty which is high as compared to rural areas. (Economic Survey 2019-20).

⑤ To utilize demographic dividend (2018-2055)

⑥ Help reduce Inequalities in India which are increasing. AIC (World Inequality report) lowest 50% receive only 10% salary

Hence it is

right time to bring the scheme.

as Article-38 provides for social economic justice in society

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently the attention of Geopolitics has shifted towards Indian Ocean region in last decade. In this regard BIMSTEC holds great significance for India.

BIMSTEC is a socio-economic, scientific cooperation in Bay of Bengal region.

members India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan.

BIMSTEC And aspiration in IOR

① Geostrategic → as India is

Net security provider in the region.

engaging other will strengthen this.

↳ ensuring safety of SLOC, critical chokepoints (sealanes of communication)

↳ To counter China as Chinese ship

Yuan wang-5 on Sri Lanka Coasts

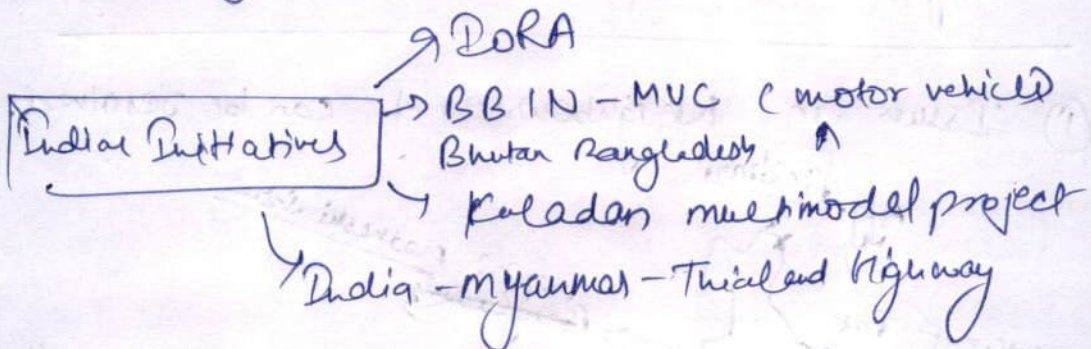
② Geopolitical → Help in Act East policy that will enrich Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiative

↳ Indo-Pacific economic framework for prosperity

③ Geo-economic → 70% of sea trade happens via DOR. Hence open, inclusive ocean is important.

④ Geo-cultural → Project Mausam will enhance our relation and consequently strategy for Indian ocean.

⑤ In exploring marine economy (Blue)  
↳ polymetallic nodules, rare metals.



Hence BIMSTEC plays an important role for Indian ocean strategy.

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 Guiral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The growing political environment in Indian Neighbourhood provides importance for adopting of Guiral Doctrine.

It was given by At Guiral (Foreign minister)

Principles are

① India will Help Neighbours and follow Neighbourhood First policy

② It will not ask for reciprocity.

Relevance with relevance to immediate neighbours at present time.

① Issues in Neighbourhood can be resolved.



## ② Building Trust with Neighbours

▷ Sri Lanka Best time as it will help

in marine security & Indo-Pacific Strategy

▷ Radar system to maldives

## ③ doing away with Big Brother Syndrome

on rule Based South Asia

▷ Nepal → 'Soti Beti Ka Nata'

▷ Bangladesh (target beneficiary of ILOC)

④ revive multilateral Institutions

↳ SAARC, BIMSTEC. based on

democratic institutions

## Advantages

① Help in Geostrategic → Act East Policy

② Security ↗ Internal → Crocker crescent  
↘ maritime → Sri Lanka

③ Helps in checking infiltration [Rohingya]

④ River-borders disputes

Hence India can make a good South Asia relation than only image of 'Vishu gaur' can be established.

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)

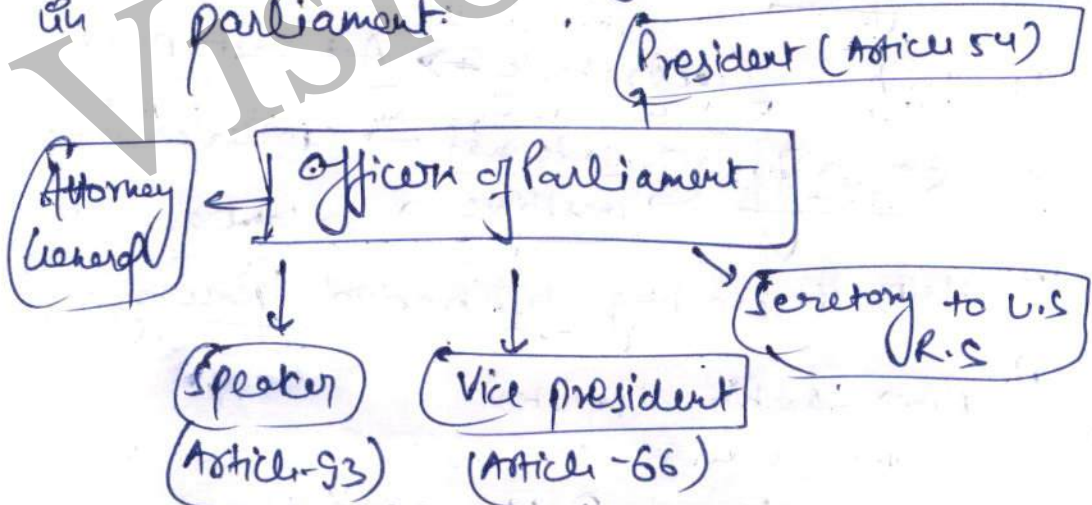
Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

India has opted for parliamentary Democracy & the Accountability of executive to Parliament is important for working of Democracy

Officers of Parliament refers to the officers who hold a special post (statutory or constitutional) in parliament.



pivotal Role

① President → All Bills are signed by him.

→ Pocket, Absolute veto powers

Zail Singh → pocket veto.

→ reconsider a Bill to Parliament if passed.

→ Reserve a PM in hung assembly.

→ Issue ordinance (Article - 123). on behalf of President

→ Declare emergency → financial, National presidential rule.

② Speaker → Declare a money Bill (A-110)

→ Decide on Anti-Defection

(10th Schedule)

→ Preside on J.S Article-108.

→ declare a member suspended, Healthy debate

③ Vice president → ex-officio of R.S  
↳ Decorum of House.

④ Attorney General → To represent govt in courts.

⑤ Secretary to decide agenda and provide ministerial secretary.

## Constitutional & Statutory provisions for impartial functioning

① 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule (Article 105) regarding Disqualification Speaker.

▷ Nelam Sanjeeva Reddy resigned from party.

② Articles 110, 117 money Bill & Finance Bill.

③ veto powers to President

④ Rules of House provides Speaker, Vice-President to be a final interpreter.

⑤ Hence healthy debate without party politics.

But usually it is seen they support party in power. We need independent, impartial officers like Rajendra Prasad, Venkiah Reddy to ensure the dignity of such officers.

12.

वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोपीय 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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism  
Ambedkar

Article 280 lays down that finance commission to be set up by Parliament

Composition 5 members 1+4

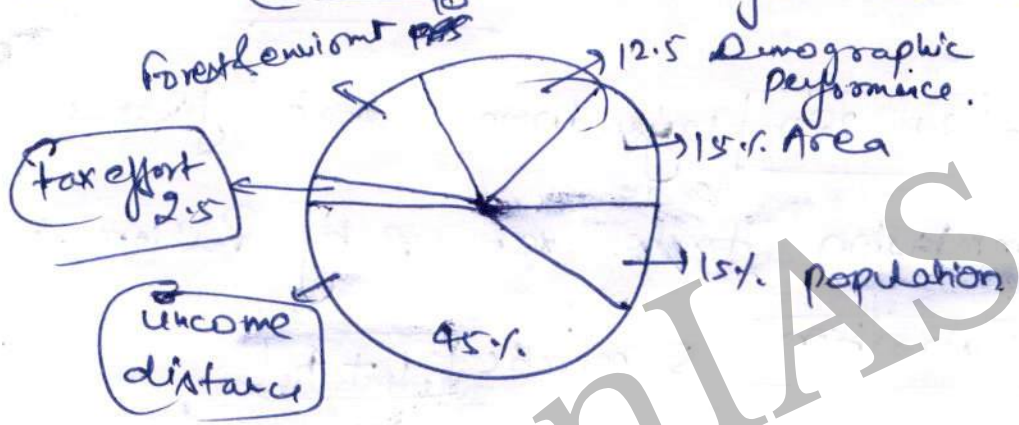
Role in balancing fiscal federalism

- ① Terms of reference → To decide the fiscal distribution vertically & horizontally. b/w states & Centre
- ② To define the criteria of such distribution.
- ③ Any other recommendation president may demand.

- Ⓐ To enhance economic stability.
- Ⓑ ~~to enhance~~

Recommendations of 1st FC

① The Criteria decided for devolution



② To devolve 41% (earlier 42%) to state pool as J & K was made a UT.

③ To reduce the portion of cess & surcharge (20%) on it is central govt part

④ Urban local Bodies → To increase their own source of revenue generation. (50% currently).

⑤ To improve & devolve more power  
to PRG (Panchayat raj Institutions)

⑥ for Disaster management →  
more money to SDRF & NDRF  
and follow Sendai Guidelines.

⑦ GST → The consent of States & more  
power to them.

However FC lacks some  
real powers

→ recommendations  
only not binding

→ Not a Permanent  
Body

↓  
Heads are mostly  
Bureaucrats,

Hence FC (A-280) should be made  
a Permanent Body and Centre should  
accept its grants (Sarkaria Commission)

Recently it is also working on Freebies &  
PRBM rules. Hence it is a very  
strong constitutional regulatory Body  
for federalism.

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

Free and fair elections are the  
Basic requirement for the democracy  
Also they are part of Basic  
Structure + Doctrine.

Article 324 gives  
Election Commission powers to  
conduct elections freely.  
Model code of  
conduct refers to the guidelines  
by ECP from the day of  
announcement of elections.

currently Moc  
is not enforceable by EC.

# Statutory Backing to Model code of Conduct

① It will empower the Election Commission to take enforce steps if it is violated.

▷ Hate speech → caste, religion based

as it is said in India 9 people

don't cast their vote they vote their

cost ?

② Increasing use of social media, is hard to track & if tracked

they don't come under Sec-126A RPA.

③ The social media use will be checked

④ Reduction of corruption in elections

▷ Bengal election 'wine bottles caught'

⑧ Strict action against MLAs/MPs  
or violators will encourage  
public trust in elections.

⑨ Increase voter turnout as people  
have trust

⑩ But with this there will be  
issues → Proper Administrative machinery  
for EC as it is dependent on  
governments  
→ proper power to take action

Hence an amendment to RPA  
1951 in simple procedure and  
should be done as early as  
possible. T.N. Seshan also recommended

for statutory model code of  
conduct, to ensure that elections  
(festivals) of democracy are  
celebrated cheerily.

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)

Last decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century have been a 'revolution of digital' with initiatives like Digital India, Startup India, Globalisation and opening of market.

In this regard CCI (Competition Commission of India)'s role have been into light as big MNCs like C.A.F.A have undue advantage over small companies.

### Market Disruptions

① Undue advantage to companies

↳ e-Commerce Amazon, Flipkart

showing some Brands at top.

② No transparency in working  
↳ Algorithms are not known.

③ No grievance redressal mechanism  
or very poor.

④ Micro-targeting, No Net Neutrality  
Need for focus & fair competition

① To help smaller companies  
↳ MSME's, cooperatives

② To provide consumer right to choose

③ protection of Digital Rights

Hence the need arises to revamp  
CCP reforms

① More power in reference to  
Digital media and e-markets.

② To make more ICT infrastructure  
in CCI to check growing

## ICT speeds

- ③ Capacity building of staff to new technologies → IoT, AI, Big data.
- ④ To carry out Audit of such Big firms.
- ⑤ To ensure Net Neutrality (recommended by At Bhargava Committee).
- ⑥ To ensure e-consumer rules are followed.
- ⑦ Safeguards rights of consumers.

Hence By these reforms  
CCI will be able to tackle the  
growing ICT culture otherwise it will  
be late and short firms will be  
at disadvantage.

15.

भारत में एक प्रभावी विहसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में विहसल-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 refers to condition when any employee of company comes out with the Business policy that is doing harm to society or Environment.

▷ Snowden revelations of US secret information.

Need for effective whistle Blowing mechanism

① Whistle blowers security has to be ensured to promote this culture

② Good for society as it exposes unethical Business practice

③ are whistleblowers from legal  
trudles & threats.

▷ Satendra Dubey was killed  
in 2019 (NHAI scam  
exposure).

▷ Facebook whistleblowing case.

④ To ensure CSR and good

Business ethics ▷ Dejours

⑤ loss of job security

---

Both in public & private

---

① Both work for social welfare  
of society and whistleblowing  
bring justice.

② private are more profit oriented  
& engage in unethical practices

Hence to come out for whistleblowing in private is more tough

③ Loss of job in private is very easy; Employee is laid off quickly hence private require more protection.

④ Informal culture of private companies  
▷ not following CSR, Business ethics

Hence Govt should quickly come up with Law WhistleBlower

Act 2013 to give it life and

promote cultural, organisational ethics & protection to

whistleblowers.

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

Cooperatives are formed by persons of similar interest who come together and work for maximising of profit. 1974 constitution Amendment

gave constitutional status to Cooperatives and inserted Article 43B Article 19(1) to form cooperative & part IX-B.

Indian cooperatives have done a remarkable work but eg AMUL

still there is poor performance

① Corruption in cooperatives due to Nexus between politicians & leaders

② No regular elections. leads to

reduced transparency in cooperatives

- ③ only limited to western part of India → GJ & Maharashtra
- ④ lack of credit facility to cooperatives to go for "economy of scale"
- ⑤ limited to certain sectors only
  - ↳ Agriculture (milk)
  - ↳ Fertilisers (IFFCO)
- ⑥ lack of ICT infrastructure and govt support.
- ⑦ cooperation between centre & states in lagging.

---

Reforms by Govt of India

---

① Setup of Ministry of Cooperatives  
to boost cooperative movement.

② cooperation with State govt  
to check on corruption,  
elections of cooperatives.

③ PM Mudra Yojana, PM Atmanirbhar  
Bharat Mission to work & Boost  
Cooperative

▷ IFFCO developed NANO liquid urea

④ Reservation of women, SC, ST and  
-making cooperatives inclusive

⑤ Linking cooperatives with KVK, FPOs  
etc.

Also govt is working National  
Cooperative policy that will realise  
the PM's vision

"Sankarta & samridhi"

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

COVID lockdown have shown the lags in India's Health care system

PPP model is a public private model

that can be used to remove these lags.

Gaps in India's Healthcare

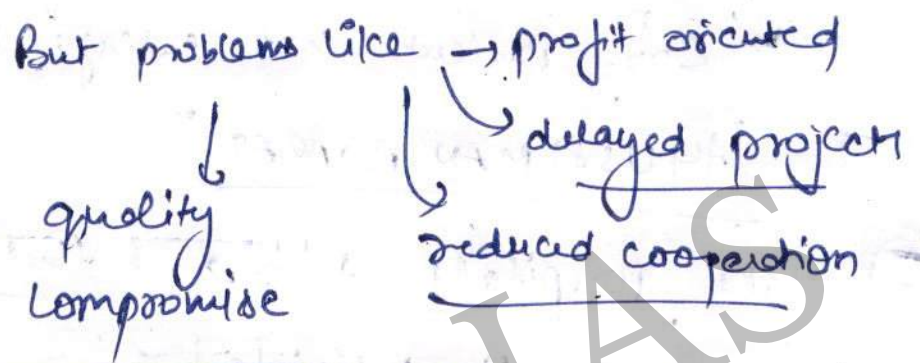
- ① Doctor to patient ratio 1:1456  
WHO recommends 1:1000
- ② Poor PHC & WHC and very low service delivery wellness & health
- ③ 85% population rural & only 30% doctors in rural India
- ④ lack of DR in private & public sectors
- ⑤ only 35% hospitals in rural India.
- ⑥ No data of many in Ayushman Bharat (patients).
- ⑦ ASHA workers are low paid.

## How PPP will address them

- ① Improving credit availability to Hospitals & doctors.
- ② Efficiencies in Healthcare sector.  
→ Govt. Patients not satisfied by "AYUSHMAN BHARAT"
- ③ Take Hospitals to rural India to reduce the divide
- ④ Improvement of PHC (Primary Healthcare centres).  
▷ Delhi Model Clinic (District Hospitals) model.
- ⑤ "UBI" Universal Basic Insurance to Health sector; without private it is not possible.
- ⑥ Help in data driven economy  
↳ "National Digital Health Mission"
- ⑦ Linking with ASHA workers & NGOs to improve

Quality delivery.

⑧ Improvement of good quality  
Infrastructure: in rural areas,  
as well as private areas



Kelkar Committee on PPP said if  
good cooperation & tracking is done  
then it can be success

Hence as  
suggested by 'National Health Policy  
2017' the time has come to  
bring reforms in health care sector  
and increase spending to 5-6% GDP  
to that India achieve IDH - 3<sup>rd</sup> good  
Health & well being.

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)

National Education Policy 2020 was launched as the new economic system being incorporated in India's education system and to make inclusive education.

### NEP 2020 & commendable vision

- ① To increase gross enrolment ratio at all three levels
  - primary
  - secondary
  - Higher education
- ② setting up of SEZ (special education zones) in backward areas
- ③ 5+3+3+2 framework
- ④ flexible exit option in graduation
- ⑤ flexible subject selection
- ⑥ New subjects like AI, cyber security
- ⑦ Vocational Training
- ⑧ Industry linkage
- ⑨ Digital initiatives
  - Diksha A
  - National Digital Library

But its success will be decided by integrating with other initiatives

① Health & education goes hand in hand  
Health  Education. No good Health without  
No good education.

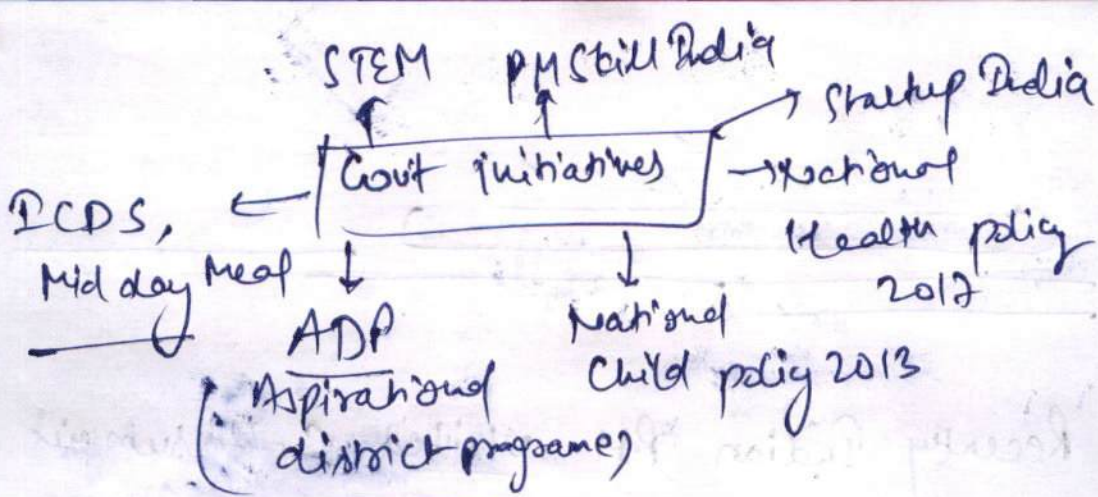
② Schools & higher education to join  
with Industry → Vocational education

③ girls, vulnerable children drop  
out due to <sup>SCIST</sup> social factors  
↓  
Patriarchal mindset      child marriages      social safety

④ Parents to follow fundamental  
duty (Article 51A) to compulsory  
educate the children

⑤ Improvement in centre & state relation  
for education (education → concurrent  
list)

⑥ private institutions to be made  
important in NEP 2020



उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Way out

- ① Improved quality education (SDG-4) by Teachers
- ② Imparting soft skills.
- ③ school Infrastructure & T Improvement
- ④ reducing drop out rates.
- ⑤ success of ICDS + Mid day → good education
- ⑥ good Health of children (Global Hunger Index 101 rank) to be improved.
- ⑦ Anaemia in children NPHS-5 is

low  
Hence there has to be convergence of all such schemes to make NEP success because padhega India Tabhi Badhega India

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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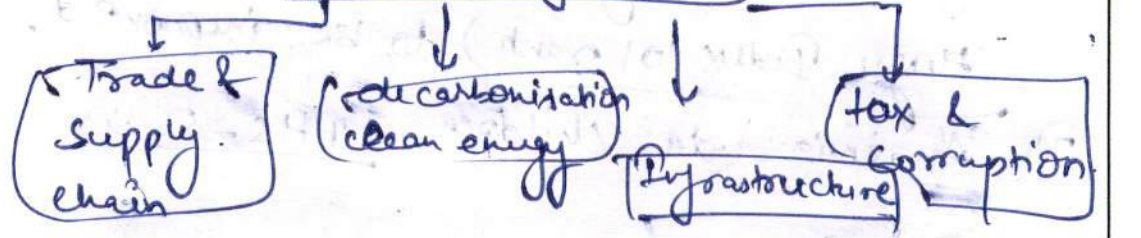
Recently Indian PM visited G-7 summit in Germany where IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic framework) for prosperity was ~~launched~~ discussed.

Aims of IPEF

① To engage Indo-Pacific countries equally

② To counter China.

③ Not an FTA so no economic concerns



Born from collective desire

① To ensure supply chains are not disrupted

- ▷ In pandemic SC (supply chain) disrupted
- ▷ SC dependent on China.

② To check aggression of China  
▷ China - Taiwan military drills near  
Taliban  
▷ East, South China sea

③ To work for clean energy & climate  
change as climate change is an  
issue for ASEAN Nations.

④ To ensure fair Tax regime  
like DTA (double tax  
Agreement) to avoid BEPs  
(Base erosion  
Profit sharing)

⑤ To ensure free, open, inclusive  
open Indo-pacific.

### Concerns for India

① undermine existing institutions  
▷ QUAD, and shift India from  
US's Indo-pacific strategy.

② India is Net security Provider in Indo-pacific and still not part of MSP (Mineral security Partnership) a US led Initiative to Counter China.

③ No legal & binding commitments done so far.

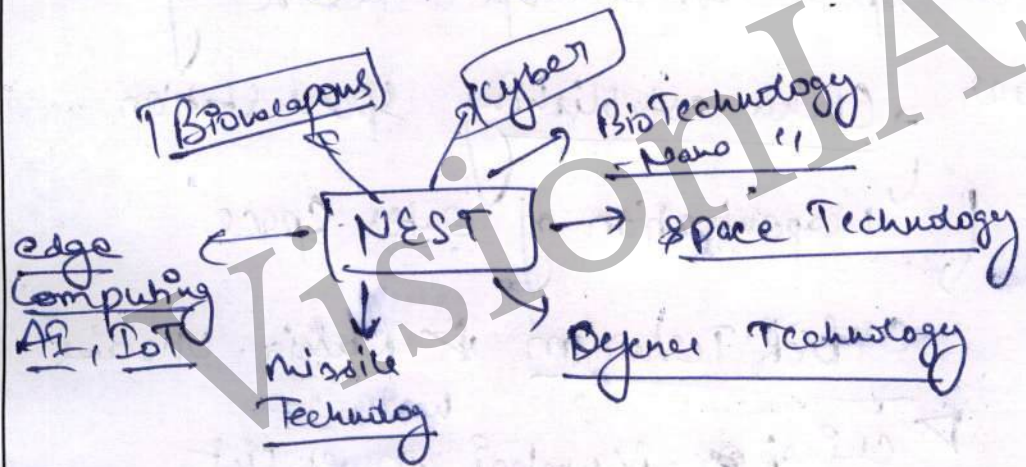
Hence India should see DPEC as a weapon for "Act East Policy", Indo-pacific ocean initiative, economic engagement (as India opted out of RCEP).

As PM Modi said DPEC rests on 3T (Trust, transparency, Timeliness) to make it a success in Indo-pacific region.

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)

Last year the NEST (New and Emerging Strategic Technologies) division was set up in Foreign Ministry to take decisions in geopolitical relations in NEST.



Need to prioritise & Techno-diplomacy

- ① for advancement in space sector and Research and development.
- ② Geostrategic → watch on Indo-pacific as India is Net security provider.

India gave Maldives a radar system.

- ③ Geo-political → Need on multilateral institutions BRICS, QUAD  
India - US → GENOA, BECA, COMCASA  
Indo - Japan → LUPEX mission

- ④ Development in Cyber technologies  
as space is an open theatre of war → China establishing Space Station  
↳ Weaponisation of outer space  
CYBER Terrorism → Russia - Ukraine war  
↳ China's Mumbai power cut  
Kudankulam Nuclear project  
(Critical Infrastructure)

- ⑤ Space Technology  
Russia → S-400 to counter Chinese aggression on LAC.  
↳ Brahmos Ind-philippines \$100 M

## ⑥ Space missions

↳ India - Russia Gaganyaan mission

↳ INSPACE, NSIL launching  
satellites of Brazil last year.

## ⑦ Digital technologies

↳ IOT, AI, Defence,

↳ Pegasus (Israel)

Hence to reduce the  
complexities of NCST the new division  
will help India in prioritising  
India's strength and cooperation with  
other nations to help India's  
National Interest.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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