



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. : 0570255

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGESH DILHOR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

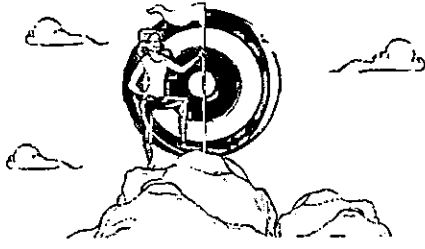
27/10/2022

	<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 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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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 जाता 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.

VISIONIAS

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

Mr Singh in XV FC report has recommended that VII schedule needs a shock.

Why?

- ① \hookrightarrow 42nd CAA \rightarrow shifted 5 subjects from state list to the concurrent list (education, etc).
- ② \hookrightarrow residuary powers are with the Centre
(Sarkaria \rightarrow residuary powers except the taxation powers should be with the states)
- ③ \hookrightarrow 40% of the resources with the states and 60% of the expenditure obligations with the states
(Fiscal Imbalance)
- ④ \hookrightarrow Centrally Sponsored Schemes

under Art. 282 are arbitrary and often not attuned to the need of the states

⑥ Principle of subsidiarity → at scale, services should be offered at the smallest level they can be supplied.

⑦ 1985 GoI Act view of Centre-state division of subject is now archaic.

⑧ Agricultural laws, was squarely within the ambit of states but was still legislated upon by the Centre Union Parliament.

It is time to reimagine the federal architecture to make it more asymmetric and state specific (education for Bihar and environmental management for Kerala)

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

Online Dispute Mechanism is when Alternative Dispute Resolution Instruments such as mediation, conciliation, arbitration are available in the online mode.

ADVANTAGES

↳ (1) low cost → no time and resource wastage

↳ (2) reduces physical infrastructure cost

↳ (3) Ease of doing business

↳ enforcing contracts

↳ average life of a commercial dispute in Indian courts → 5 years.

↳ (4) Accessible to the common names.

↳ (5) effectiveness is now demonstrated

↳ digital Lok Adalats
were functioning during
corona times

Challenges - NITI report → trust among
people.

(1) ↳ bad digital connectivity
(call drops)

(2) ↳ digital literacy

(3) ↳ a legal framework for ODR
is missing → physical
framework cannot be applied to
the digital world without change

(4) ↳ fraud → private mediation cells
can dupe people

Coming of the 5G technology is critical
for ODR resolution as it would
provide stable connectivity to digital
infrastructure.

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 245 and VII schedule clearly demarcate areas of ~~proper~~ jurisdiction for the centre and the states.

However, the Constitution and the socio-political context has provided room for Centre State conflict.

↳ ① CONSTITUTION
concurrent list → legislative battles over estates duty, tobacco duty etc.

↳ ② Article 356 → Governors have routinely suspended legislatures and dismissed governments
↳ reshaped by SR Bommai case

↳ ③ Fiscal Federalism → 60-40 problem. 60% of revenue with the Centre but 40% of the responsibility and 60% of the expenditure with the state.

↳ cess and surcharges with the centre

↳ GST implementation

↳ Compensation cess

↳ ④ 'misuse' of Central Agencies such as CBI, NIA, ED → Centre state conflict → General and specific consent withdrawn by states.

↳ ⑤ UTs → Delhi and Puducherry under a separate constitutional framework → friction b/w Centre and UTs. (Delhi & Puducherry)

It is the spirit of cooperative federalism that has often been missing. The new battleground seems to be the cadre policy and deputations of ALL India Officers.

Inter-State Council must be revived for settling these friction points

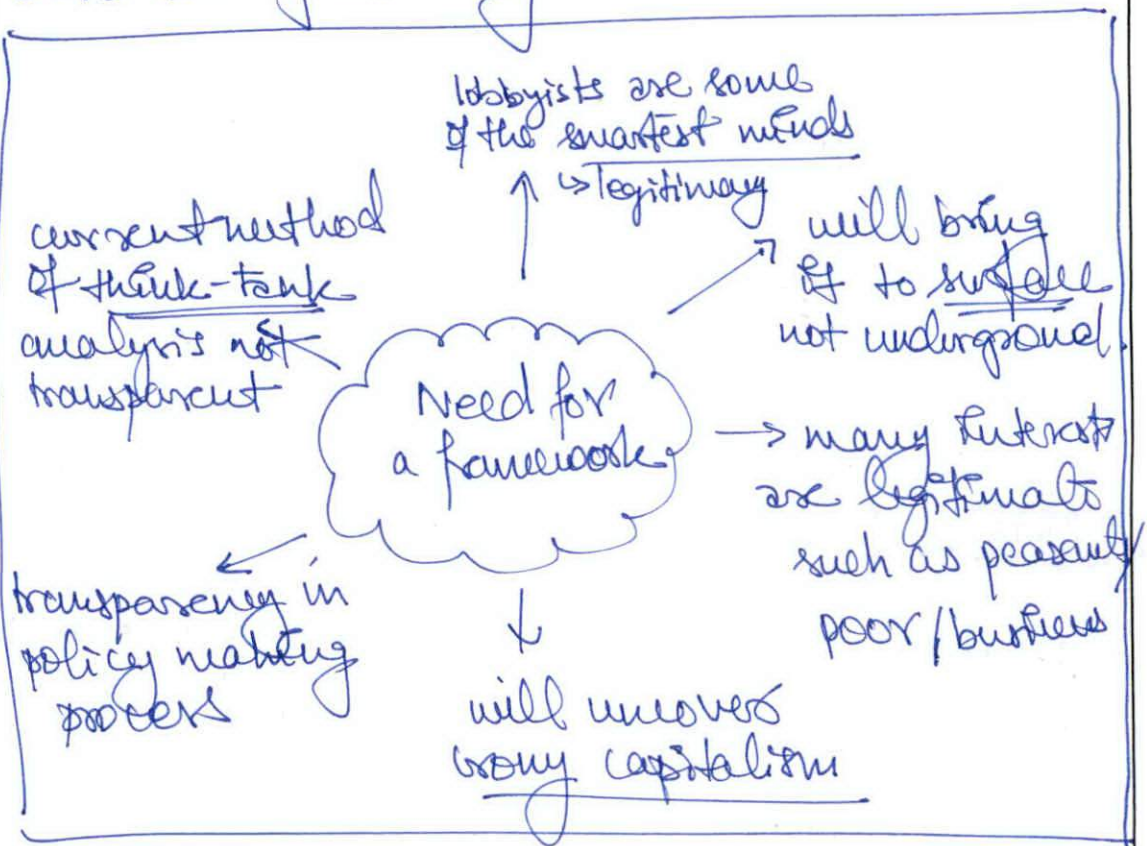
4.

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

Lobbying is the 'pressure tactic' employed by pressure groups in a political set up to reform 'policy making' of the legislative or the executive and often also the judiciary.



BUT,

pressure group politics and democratic politics is already that framework needed to reform policy making.

① Constitution already provides for 'right to association' (19(1)(c)) and hence, pressure groups are ~~already~~ already all pervasive in our democracy.

② 'illegitimate interests' will not come out in the open even if a framework is provided for lobbying.

③ US lobbying framework is important for it is an international power and multinational interests are represented by the lobbying groups.

Pressure Groups are 'schools of democracy' and participation in them is critical as power in democracies is often exercised ~~at individuals~~ in groups. But lobbying consultants are expensive and only for the organised corporate interests and not for the vulnerable.

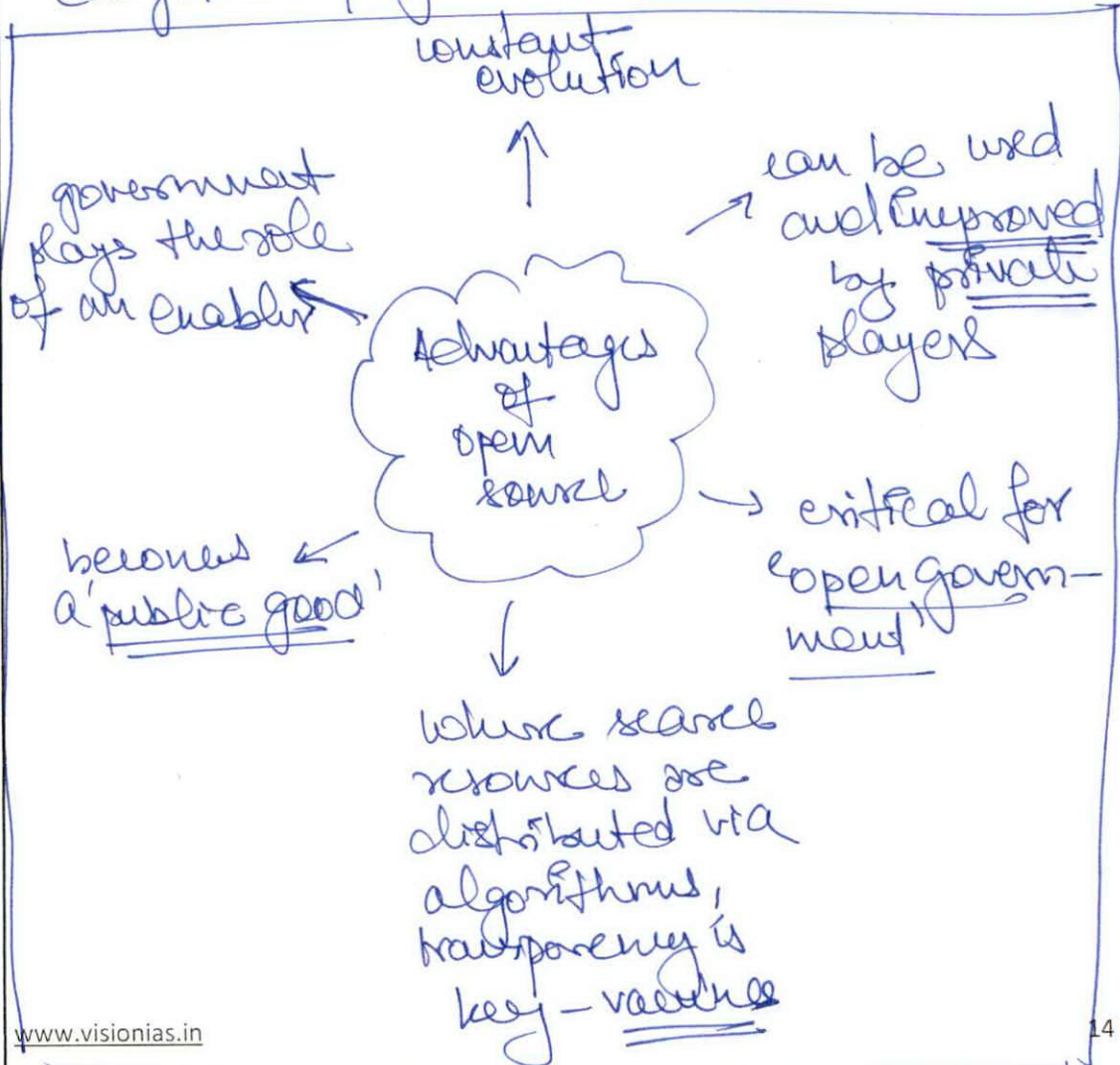
5.

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)

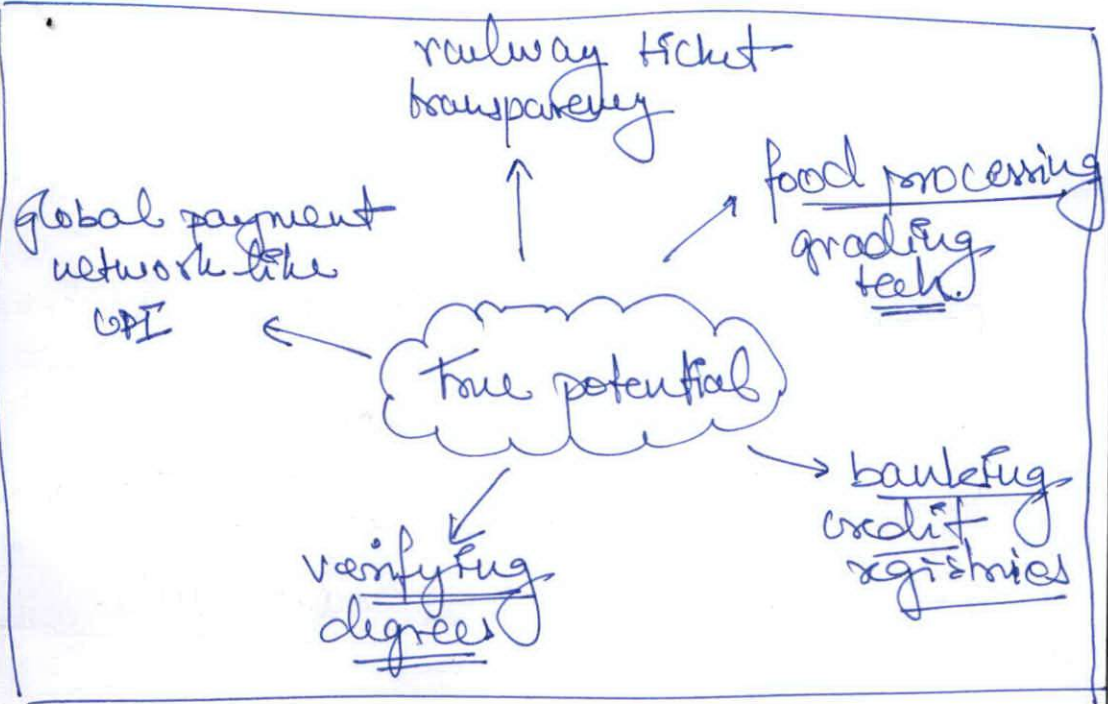
Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

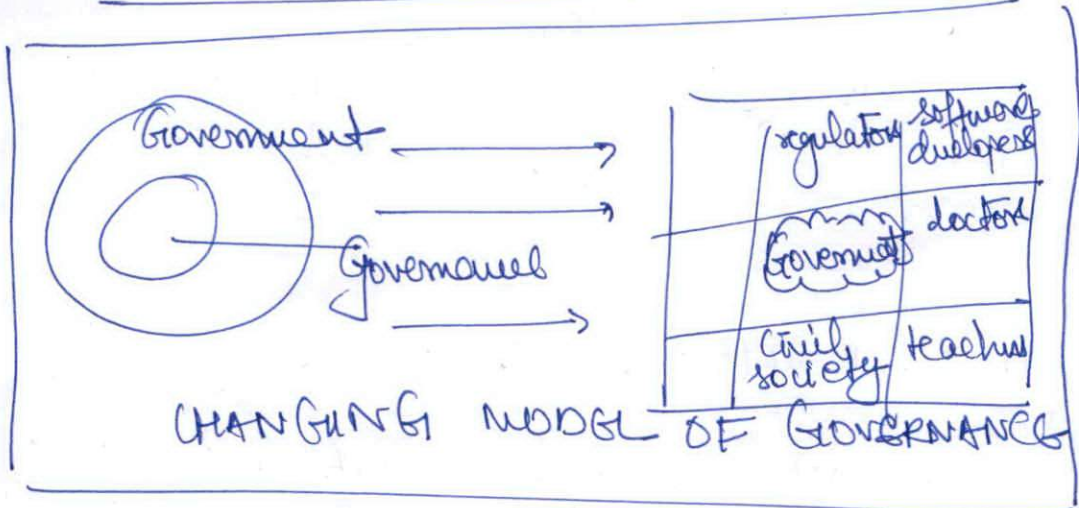
UPI (Unified Payments Interface) is a good example of public domain proprietary technology for government applications that has brought about a 'revolution' in public behaviour (digital payments).



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advent of SG, a community of software developers in India and blockchain has raised the potential for free and open source software in India.

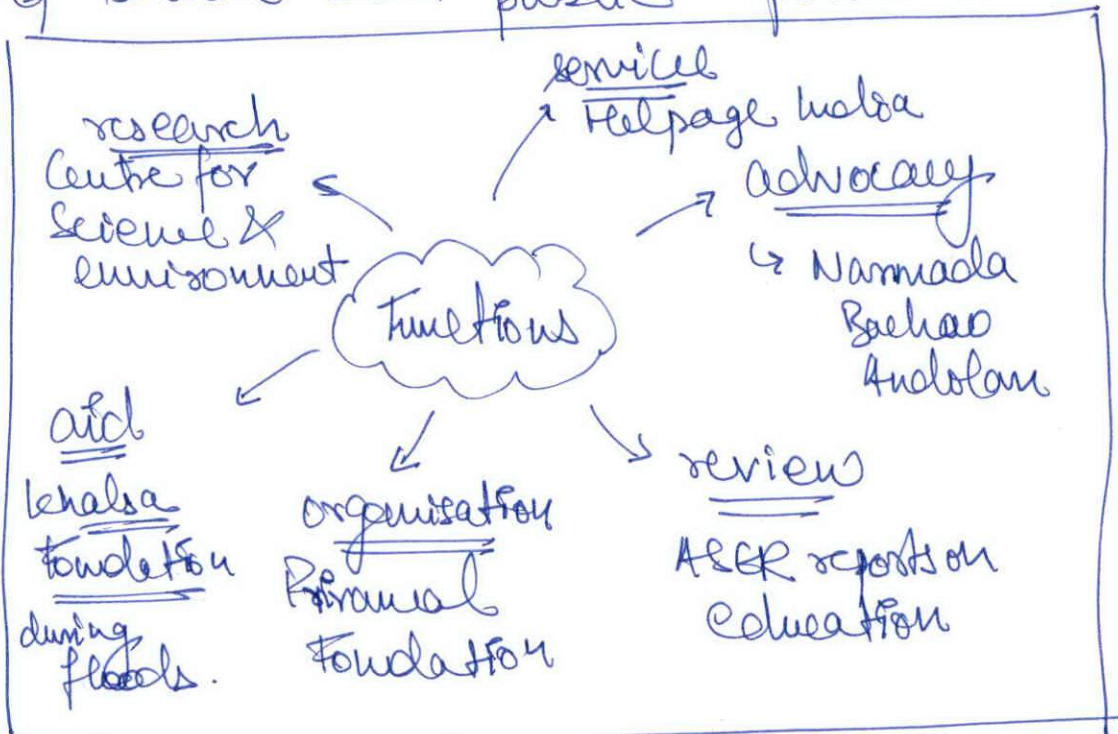


6.

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 a 'citizen based organisations' that work for the 'common causes' and raise awareness about issues of social and public importance.



PRINCIPAL VEHICLES FOR CONCERNS

- ↳ environmental (NBA, Dityadan movement)
- ↳ governance (MukSS → RTI movement)
- ↳ tragedies (COVID → Praramal foundation in Aspirational districts)
- ↳ education (Teach for helba)

However, concerns remain:

↳ more NGOs in India than
police professionals

↳ urban bias → 70% in urban
areas

↳ dormant NGOs
or obstructionist
(18+ post 2014) → use IT returns
→ oppose critical
projects

↳ NGOs lost 2% of GDP
every year (Kudankulam
project).

↳ social tensions → Comparison
International
(religious conversions).

India is a 'welfare state' (Article 38).

NGOs must join-in to provide social
goods envisaged in Directive Principles.

Empowered Group 6 and Darpan portal

are important interventions besides
FERA amendments.

7.

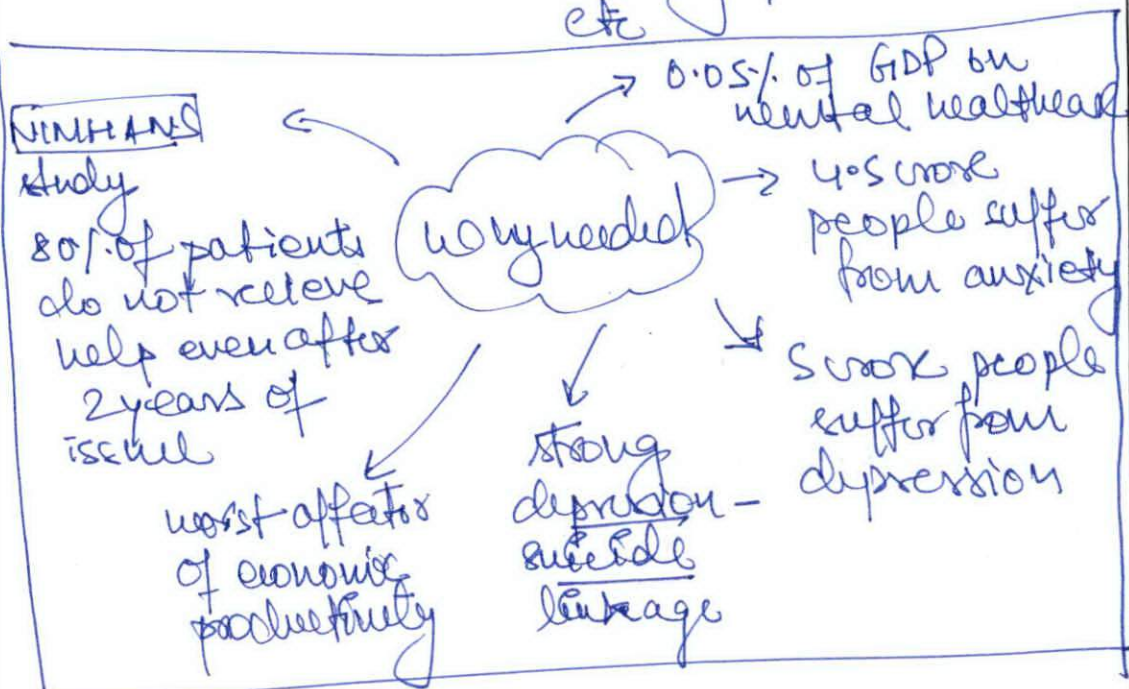
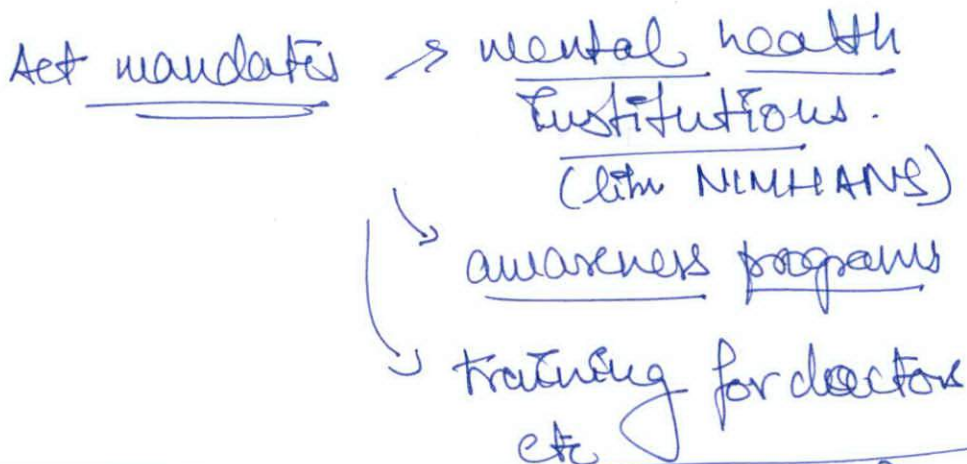
अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act,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

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

10

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was a continuation of Mental Health Policy, 2014.

↳ AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, AWARENESS.



Healthcare

Act makes mental healthcare a right → But NO awareness

therapy
↓
socially discouraged

doctors often not trained to diagnose
specialised doctors not available at the grassroots
lack of infrastructure and research

Bellamy model of mental healthcare

↳ teams of trained volunteers go house to house looking for diagnosis

Ex President of India Shri Kovind warned of a health epidemic in India. We must collectively raise awareness about the issue so that those most affected can demand healthcare as a right.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8.

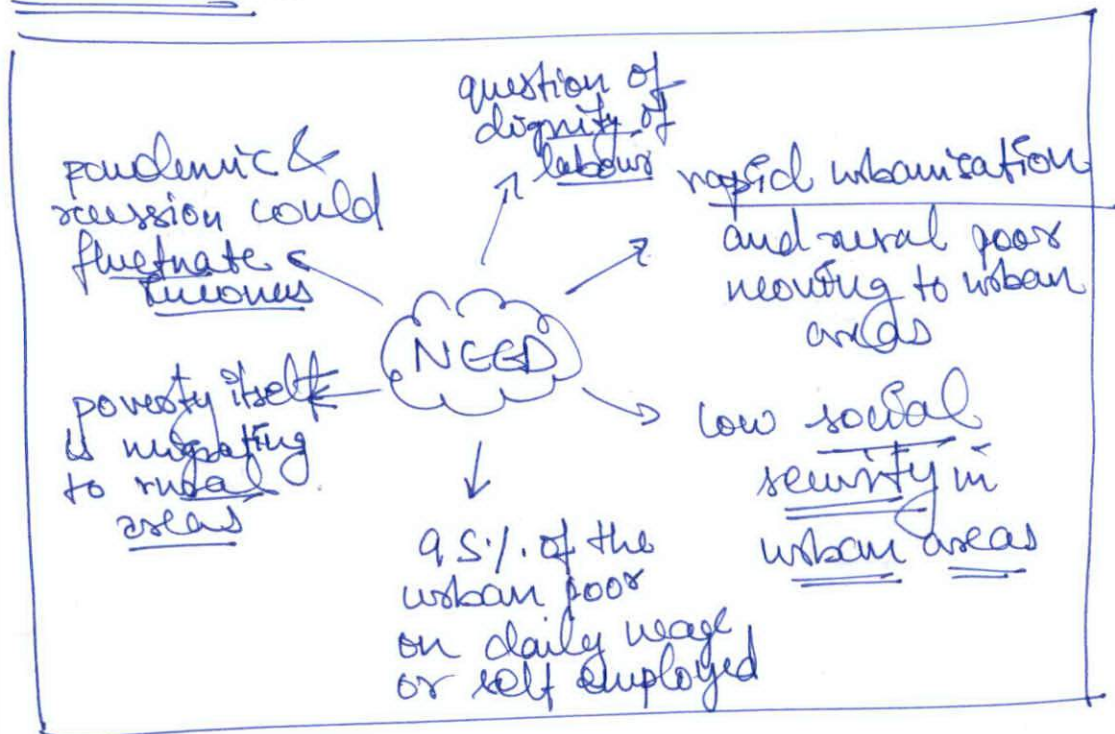
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Black Debray Committee of the PM Advisory Council and the Economic Survey has argued for an 'urban MNREGA'.



[YES]

- ↳ construction of assets in urban areas (New Deal US model)
- ↳ maintenance of

[NO]

- ↳ Universal Basic Income can achieve the same objective without the bureaucracy
- ↳ asset quality was bad in MNREGA

public assets

↳ protection against frustrating losses

↳ most efficient way.

↳ integration with Smart Cities Mission.

and might be bad for urban MNRGTA

↳ crowding of urban areas due to the scheme

↳ sudden shortage of agricultural labour in rural areas

↳ massive bureaucratic costs

The debate between expansion of MNRGTA and UBI (Univ. Basic Income) will be resolved on localised reasons and not a national pan-India strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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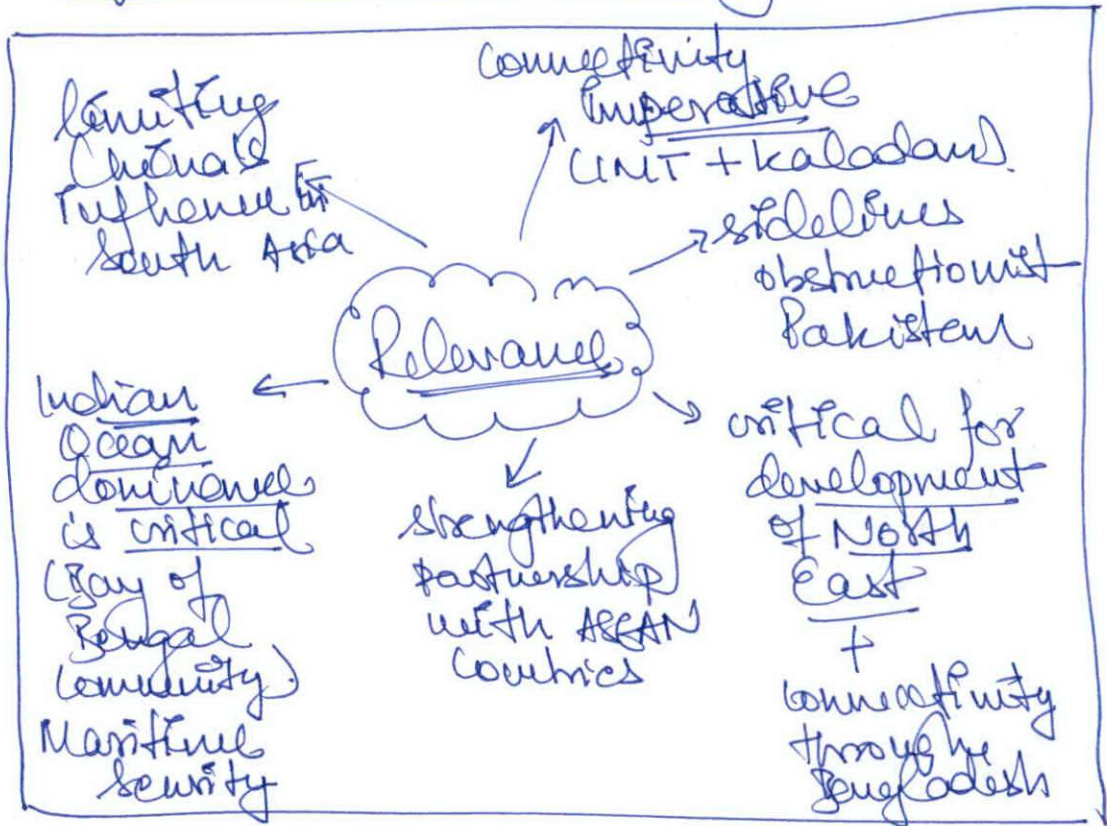
9.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC is the fulfilling of South Asia with South East Asia. BIMSTEC is the centrepiece of our regionalist aspirations. BIMSTEC is the culmination of Act East and Neighbourhood First Policy.



Can it fulfill our aspirations?

YES → But → competitiveness must be quick → fix the delivery deficit

- provide assistance on health and climate resilience to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh & Nepal.
- Nepal and Bhutan need access to sea → imperative to make road network operational
- Regional visa regime
 - ↳ only for the region → easy to cross borders
- Build 'interdependence of economies'
- work towards a 'Free Trade Area' without negative lists.
- 'Mutual Recognition Agreements' like India-Singapore.
- conduct routine joint patrols in the Indo-Pacific and Bay of Bengal region.

INMTEC must be an active organisation. The recent summit level meeting adopted a 'charter' and brought down the areas of cooperation to 7 → clarity of aims.

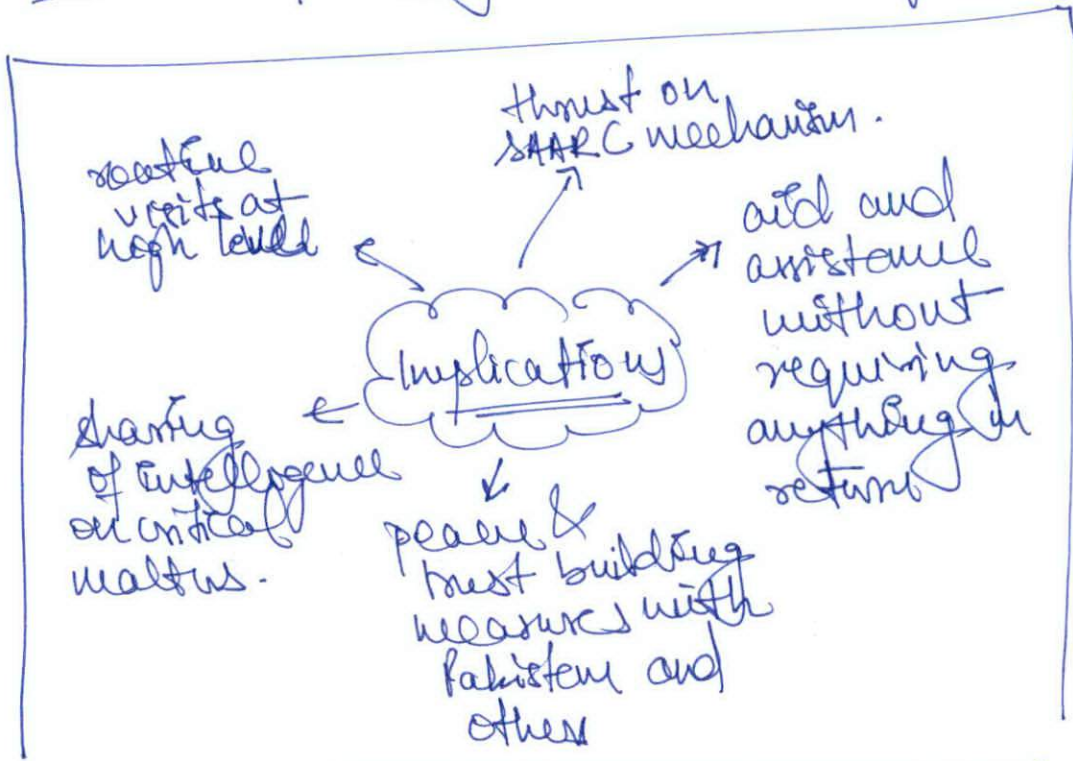
10.

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

The essence of Gujral doctrine was 'non-reciprocity' with our neighbours



Relevance today :

Scholars argue that 'Neighbourhood First' is a 'new avatar' of the Gujral doctrine.

↳ Patronage of neighbours in our foreign contribution

↳ 4 Billion Dollars to Sri Lanka

↳ Vacuum diplomacy

↳ Earthquake help to
Afghanistan

↳ emphasis on 'regional integration'

↳ BIMSTEC

↳ only primary difference is the
exclusion of Pakistan from the
framework. While Gyal doctrine
considered Pakistan to be the
primary issue, Neighbourhood First
considers China and 'economic
interdependence' to be the primary
issue.

Gyal doctrine is important for India
to keep in mind while designing
its approach to the neighbourhood.
due to the adversarial presence
of China.

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

Article 74(1) establishes Parliament as the pivot of the parliamentary democracy and 75(3) makes the executive collectively responsible to the Parliament. Hence, Parliament must have 'officers' to govern the functioning.

↳ Speaker of Lok Sabha [93(1)]

↳ Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (convention → opposition)

↳ Chairman of Rajya Sabha (VP).

↳ Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

↳ Leader of Opposition (LoP Act, 1967)

↳ Secretary General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

↳ members of committees and Chairperson of committees

Provisions for Impartial functioning

↳ Article 105 → privileges of Parliament
↳ exclude people from gathering
↳ regulate publishing of parliament-entire material etc.

↳ Article 118 → Power to regulate their own conduct

↳ Leader of Opposition Act, 1967
↳ gives powers and standing to the Leader of Opposition

↳ Salaries of Parliamentary (Constitutional officers) charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India

Pivotal role of these officers

→ Speaker is the final interpreter of the Constitution on the floor of house

→ Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to disqualify members under the Anti-Defection law.

→ They allocate time for question hour ~~or~~ and other discussions

→ Secretary General → executes the orders of the officers of Parliament.

These officers ensure that Parliamentary system can effectively seek accountability of the Executive on a day to day basis.

The role of Ex-VP Venkaiah Naidu in recommending and instituting reforms is well acknowledged.

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

Article 280 of the Constitution of India ~~establishes~~ the Finance Commission. provides for

President can establish the Finance Commission by an executive order and provide 'terms of reference' for the same

FUNCTIONS

↳ (1) devolution of tax revenue to the states from the central pool of taxes

↳ (2) distribution of states' share among the states
↳ principles that govern them

↳ (3) Principles that govern the statutory 'grants in aid' (275).

↳ (4) measures to augment the finances of Panchayats & urban local bodies.

15th Finance Commission - NK Singh

- ↳ 41% devolution to the states
- ↳ effective distribution ^{among} to the states based on tax performance, area, population, demographic performance, ecology etc.
(good mix of incentives and disincentives → Equity as well as efficiency)
- ↳ 4.5 lakh crore to be devolved to the local bodies over the next 5 years
 - ↳ based on performance
(tied grants)
- ↳ A non-lapsable defense fund
- ↳ 1% for Union territories of J&K and Ladakh.

How it fared?

→ The recommendations highlight the importance of fiscal federalism after GST implementation.

↳ an effective 'fiscal roadmap' was prescribed to the Centre and States (4.5% FD of GDP by 2024 for centre)

↳ reconsideration of Centrally sponsored schemes as they amount to 10% of GDP

↳ relook at Schedule VII prescribed by the Finance Commission has sparked an academic debates

↳ reduction in proportion of cess and surcharges must be high on agenda.

The biggest eye grabbing part was the massive influx of capital in local bodies. An effective audit mechanism must follow this money to ensure that corruption does not become the norm.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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An all parties conference in Kerala accepted some norms of conduct in 1960s during elections. TN Sheshan erected the Model Code of Conduct from Kerala and applied it to all parties everywhere.

Power? → Article 324

↳ Superintendence, control and direction of elections

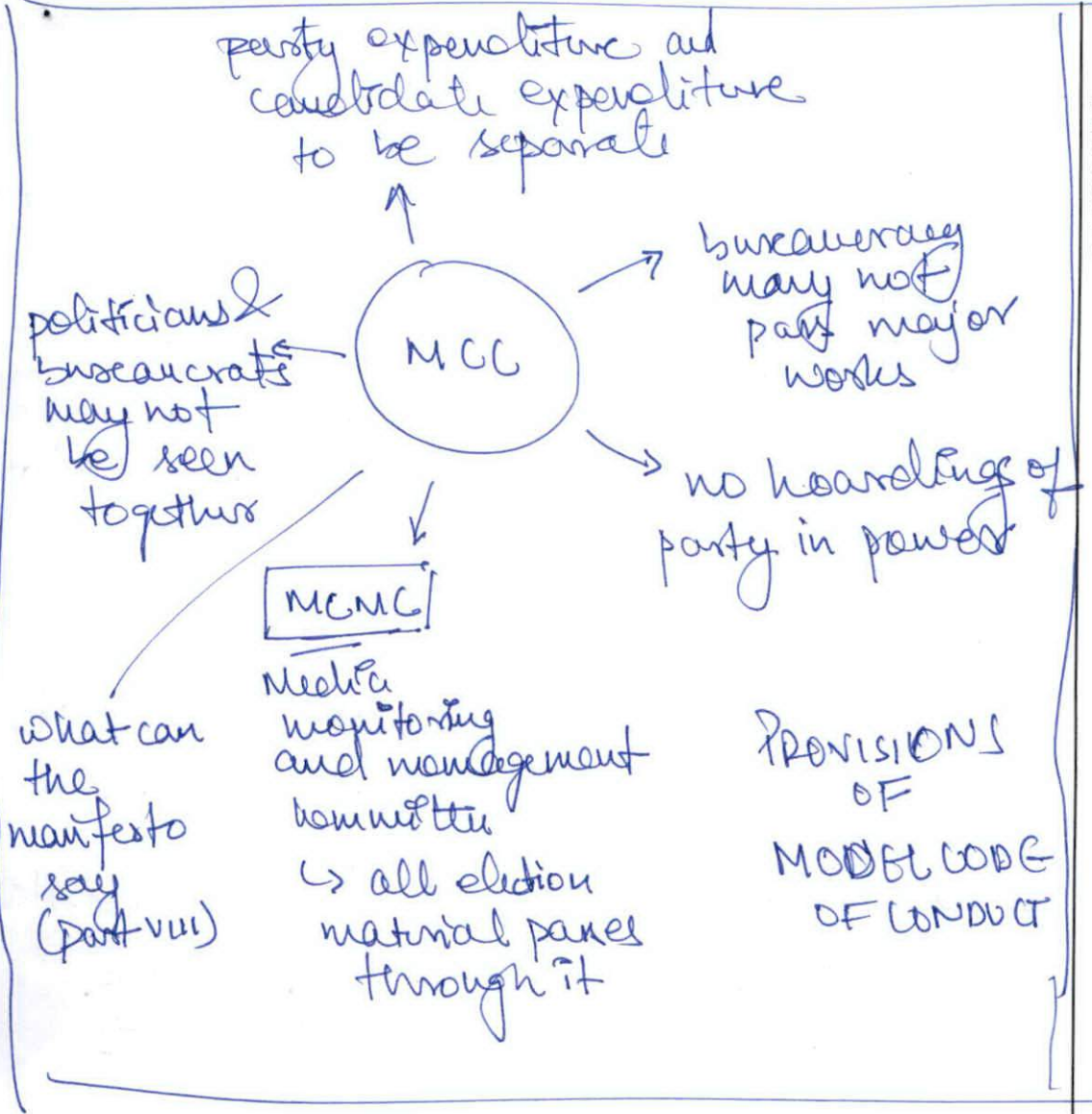
Why statutory backing needed?

↳ most of the provisions are continually violated

↳ fines for violation are small (500 rupees) and inconsequential

↳ no deterrence for violation as Election Commission has no powers to punish.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Statutory Backing?]

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
<p>↳ will create <u>deterrence</u></p> <p>↳ principles already accepted by parties</p>	<p>↳ Election Commission is not <u>empowered</u> to play this role</p> <p>↳ principles keep evolving.</p>

↳ may bring legal certainty

↳ may check criminalisation of politics

↳ might create legal complications violating

Article 329

↳ no election petitions before elections

Statutory backing to Model Code of conduct remains an auxiliary issue in electoral process. To truly clear the process, we need to attack the process of electoral functioning.

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)

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

15

Google, Apple, Facebook, Alphabet (GAFAM) monopoly over the digital market has limited interest from competition regulators all over the world.

Competition Commission of India
was established in 2000 under the Competition Commission of India Act.

Functions

- ↳ check monopolistic practices
- ↳ ensure fair competition in the market
- ↳ parameters → 'dominant position' → 'abuse of dominant position'
- ↳ check mergers and acquisitions where significant market shares are involved.

Digital Disturbance → App stores compulsion charges

- ↳ Digital monopolies are all pervasive today
- ↳ monopolies of 'data ecosystems' even though may not be part of the same company.
- ↳ monopolies disrupt democratic processes (Facebook in USA election)
- ↳ too much arbitrary power in political institutions
- ↳ issues of sovereignty → Digital Media Rules (Twitter)
- ↳ implications on freedom of speech and reasonable restrictions.

Revamp?

- ↳ a more dynamic CCI
 - ↳ officers
 - ↳ processes
 - ↳ assessing 'dominant position of players'

↳ CC1 in recent times has not received objections on any deal except the Future Group deal

↳ A healthy business ecosystem implies new players must emerge and challenge the old (creative destruction)

The monopoly of United States in the 1890s and 1910s was broken up by Teddy Roosevelt as it was threatening to take over the institutions of government itself. His time we look at these digital monopolies the same way.

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

Whistleblowers are insiders in organisations that reveal the harmful, illegal or unethical practices of the companies/organisations in public interest.

eg. Edward Snowden for US
Intelligence

eg. Uber whistleblowing etc.

Need for urgent safeguards

↳ death threats and intimidation

↳ culture of 'secrecy' in organisations

↳ whistleblowers often cleanse the system and provide for a new beginning.

↳ often grave violations of morality are brought to light

(eg) Satyendra Dubey in NHAI

case.

↳ grave corruption can be checked effectively this way.

New mechanism

↳ a new law to provide for security of whistleblowers is needed

↳ civil society must act as a safety net

↳ courts must actively protect whistleblowers

↳ requisite exceptions must be provided for national security and privacy for individuals

↳ Whistleblowers Protection Bill needs urgent consideration of Parliament.

RTI Act tries to create a culture of 'open government' that was emulsaged by the Ray Narayan case in 1970s.

Whistleblowers Protection Law is needed to ensure that open government becomes a reality.

Whistleblowers Protection regimes in United States have brought to light grave cases of 'insider trading' and 'corporate fraud'. India should also look to emulate these laws and regimes.

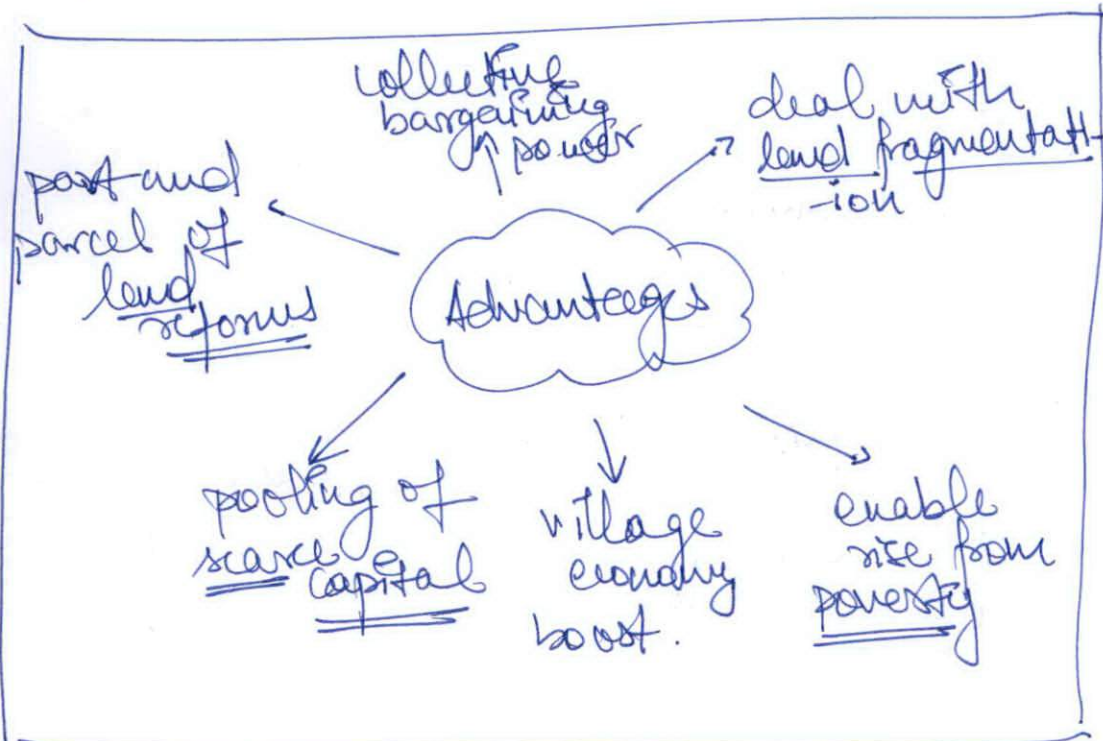
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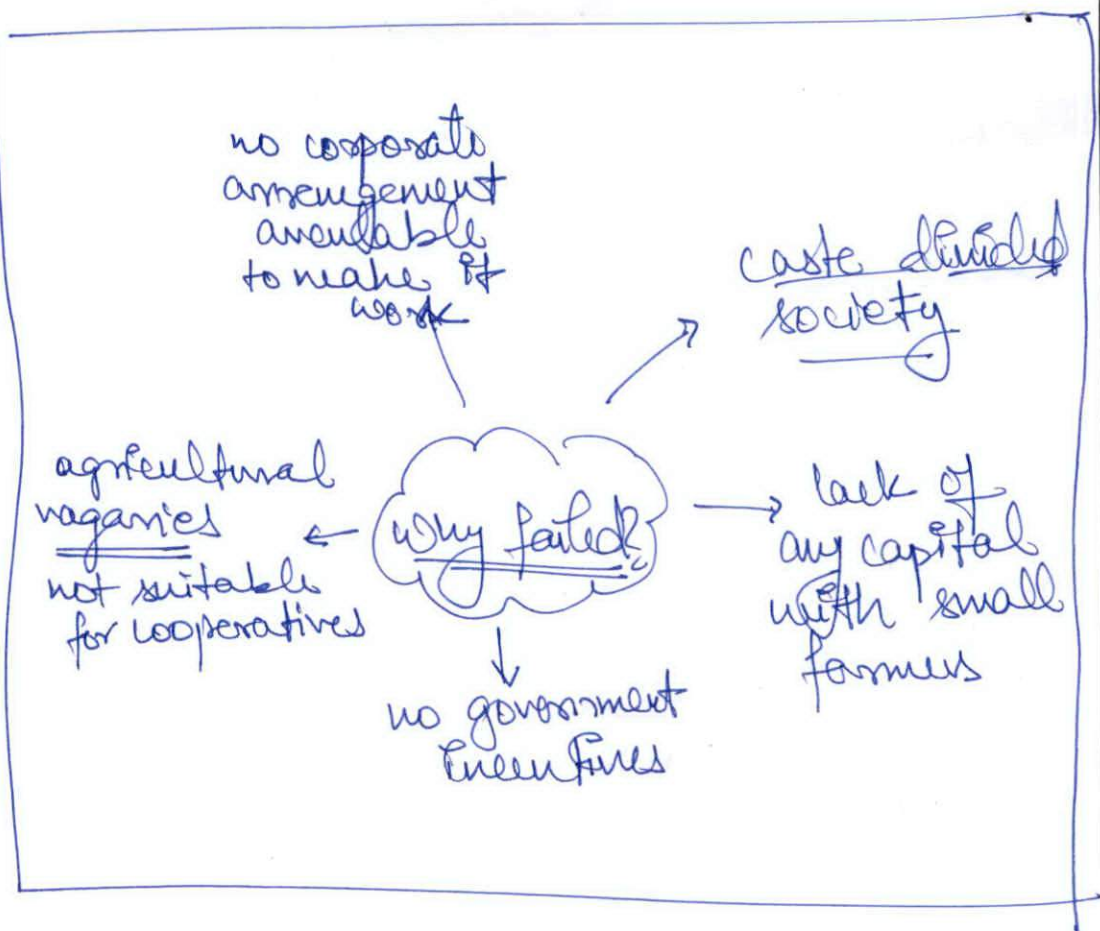
भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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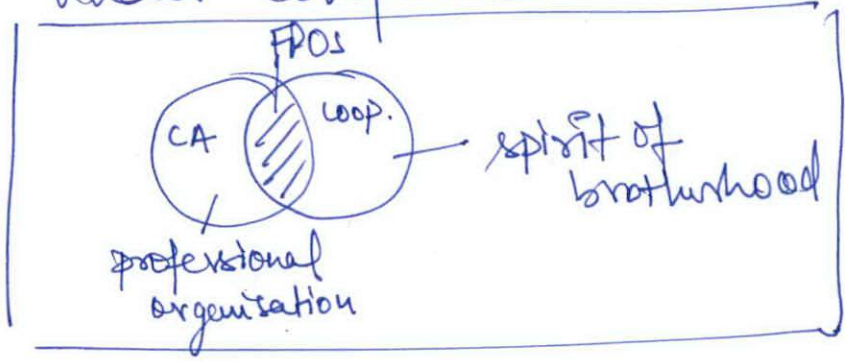
The cooperative movement in India began with independent India. Because of the Stalinist experiment in USSR, a no force policy was adopted. Hence, the cooperative movement could never emerge as an effective alternative.





STEPS

↳ Farmer Producer Organisations under Companies Act.



- ↳ Constitutional Amendment
 - ↳ right to form cooperatives
- ↳ Ministry of Cooperatives.

↳ Cooperative Banks
↳ legislative framework

↳ Self-Help Groups by women
cooperatives.

↳ formalisation of Food processing
enterprises → SHGs

↳ Gram Swaraj Abhiyan for
SHGs.

↳ 70,000 FPOs formed

↳ Incentives → ₹ lakh
per year + credit subsidy.

The Supreme Court judgement striking
down the 63rd CAA for cooperatives
was a setback but formation
of a cooperative ministry has shown
that it is still a serious solution
to the problem of local fragmentation
and poverty in India.

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

NITI Aayog has recommended that PPP model must be utilised to build public hospitals and digital infrastructure for healthcare ecosystem.

POTENTIAL?

- ↳ building and maintenance of hospitals and dispensary infrastructure in India.
- ↳ Government has not been able to provide steady maintenance and ambulance management in government hospitals.
- ↳ Telangana 'Narayana' model ~~can~~ lead to significant gains in health outcomes.

↳ Ayushman Bharat employs
the private sector for
cashless and hasslefree
hospitalisation

↳ @. of effective
private-public partnership.

↳ Ayushman Bharat Digital
Mission involves private sector at
the planning phase itself.

↳ Telemedicine and Teleconsultations
under e-Sanjeevani programs
have evolved participation of the
private sector.

CONCERNS

↳ private participation is no
substitute for govt. sponsored
hard infrastructure in healthcare

↳ PPP model has a bad track record in delivering social infrastructure (sanitation, health etc)

↳ World Bank → private sector will only do what it is paid for and nothing else.

Economic Survey has argued that if health spending is increased from 1.26% of GDP to 3% of GDP,

out of pocket expenditure in poor households will come down from 65% to 35%. For this capital investment, private sector must be roped in.

However, a sectoral healthcare regulator is a sine qua non for private participation in health (Economic Survey 2020).

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

New Education Policy brings a paradigm shift in what wants as a 'good education system'

Commendable vision?

- ↳ (1) wholesome schooling system from the current rote model
- ↳ (2) Involvement of private sector in higher education
- ↳ (3) Foundational Literacy and Literacy to be critical to early education
- ↳ (4) A dynamic & language formula - keeping regional sensitivities in mind.
- ↳ (5) values education
- ↳ (6) well rounded education.

Other policy initiatives

↳ Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

↳ entire ecosystem (smart schools, mid day meal, teacher training etc.)

↳ NIPUN Bharat Abhiyan,

↳ foundational literacy and numeracy

↳ Education is in concurrent list → states play a more important role.

Jharkhand → ~~spot~~ spot testing mechanism

Rajasthan → reform of schools
↳ routine toppers in NAB cycles

Himachal → learning outcomes program.

It is the integration of these initiatives with the New Education policy that will reflect the actual success of NEP, 2020.

How?

- ↳ Integration of mid day meal + Foundational literacy
- ↳ online education + physical assistance → hybrid model
- ↳ SATH E → portal for data collection → use to create micro level progress analysis.

Hence, National Education Policy is not the end but the means to create an education ecosystem for growth and achievement.

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

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

is a multi-member grouping that seeks to bring together economies of the region and deliberate on issues of economic growth.

Features

- ↳ (1) no market access talk as of now, only discussions on future
- ↳ (2) resilient supply chains
- ↳ (3) climate resilient infrastructure
- ↳ (4) all the countries are democracies
- ↳ (5) even ASEAN countries (Singapore, Vietnam) and South Korea were present.

↳ this is significant as they were earlier worried about 'ASEAN centrality' in the Indo Pacific.

↳ (6) Possibly a standard setting organisation of the future

Concerns

↳ no market access discussed anywhere → 'hollow agreement' change

↳ main objective seems to be rebalancing of China (more strategic than economic)

↳ pits democracies v. non-democracies
↳ not Indian way of thinking

POTENTIAL

↳ Indo Pacific is the economic engine of the future.

↳ geopolitical disturbances can hamper this growth trajectory → hence, IPGEF is a collective hedge

↳ there is possibility of an economic arrangement of the future

↳ many companies will take their businesses out of China - 'supply chain reconfiguration' - India needs to be on the table when this happens.

According to US Secretary of State, IPGEF is a modern framework for the current world. It is flexible, agile and can maneuver without rigidity."

20.

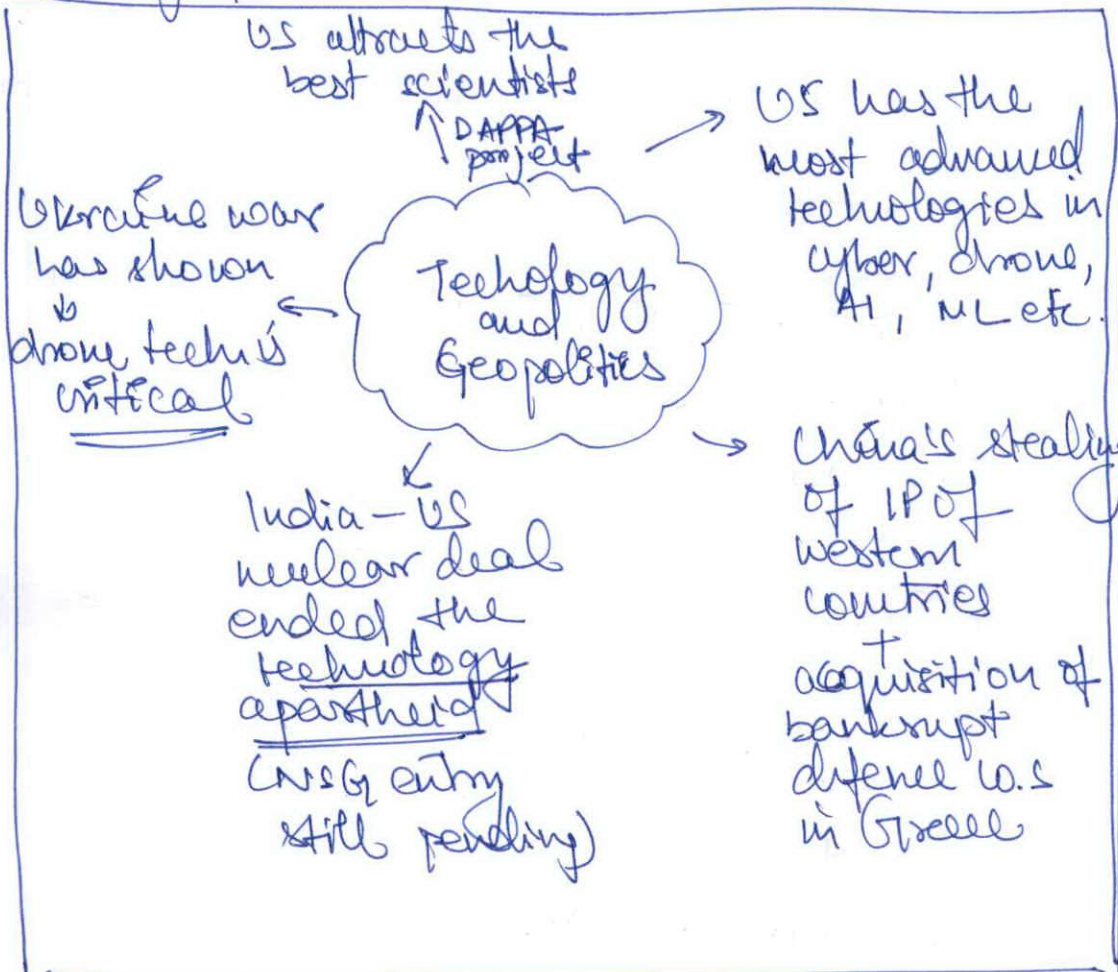
विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

Technology is now underpinning the new geopolitical order.



India's Diplomacy in technology

↳ acquisition of key tech

↳ Branches joint ventures (Russia)

↳ DTTI with US (Defense Trade & Technology Initiative)

↳ our relationship with Israel is a technology based relationship → Heron drones etc.

↳ India-Europe Technology Council

↳ Indo-Pacific Emerging Technologies Council.

↳ participation in Wassenaar and Australia Group and quest to join NSG.

Expanding digital space

- ↳ IoT of weapons
- ↳ cyber-warfare
- ↳ digital diplomacy

Emerging Technology

- ↳ Drone warfare
- ↳ Clean technology → battery storage under Western QUAD - investment from UAE.

↳ nuclear fusion tech

↳ space tech → collaboration
with Japan on LUNAR (moon
lander).

↳ AI, ML etc.

Technology underpins the modern
economic and geopolitical order.
US dominance of the skies could
be easily challenged by Russia
through hypersonic weapons and
similarly Russian 'tank hordes' could
be challenged by western drones.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL