



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. : 1202306

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKUR KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre (Bhai Joga Singh School)
[Regindar Nagar, Delhi]

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 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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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.

VISION IAS

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
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Seventh schedule of the constitution is the true embodiment of 'Marble-cake federalism' model of India, where the powers between Center and State are divided into three separate lists.

However, in recent times, it has been causing center-state disputes, and there is a call to revisit the schedule.

Seventh schedule in present scenario:

(a) Combative federalism

⇒ Increasing Center-state conflicts over law making jurisdictions.

→ Like Ministry of Cooperatives,

when Cooperative is in State list.

(b) Ensure internal security

Key BSF jurisdiction increased to within 50 kms of state boundary, interfering with Police (state subject)

- (To ensure control on drone dropping / human trafficking)

(c) Disaster management

Key Epidemics Act, Essential Services Act etc under Coordinating by Union even though (Health) = state subject

(d) Agricultural laws

Key Farm laws interfering with the state list subject

Hence, while there are some concerns regarding the intrusion of union into state powers, but recent geopolitical and environmental circumstances require Cooperative federalism in line with Article-263 (Inter-state Council), thus, focus should be on mutual respect and not on sensitivity 7th schedule.

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

Justice is the prime virtue of human institutions, and pendency of over 4 crore cases, and imprisonment of undertrials ~~to~~ undermine the core philosophy of a just and wellbeing society.

Online Dispute Resolution is a technique to ensure highest order of justice by use of information technology.

Advantages of ODR :

a) Reduced pendency

- ⇒ Effective justice delivery
- Reduced conviction of innocents.

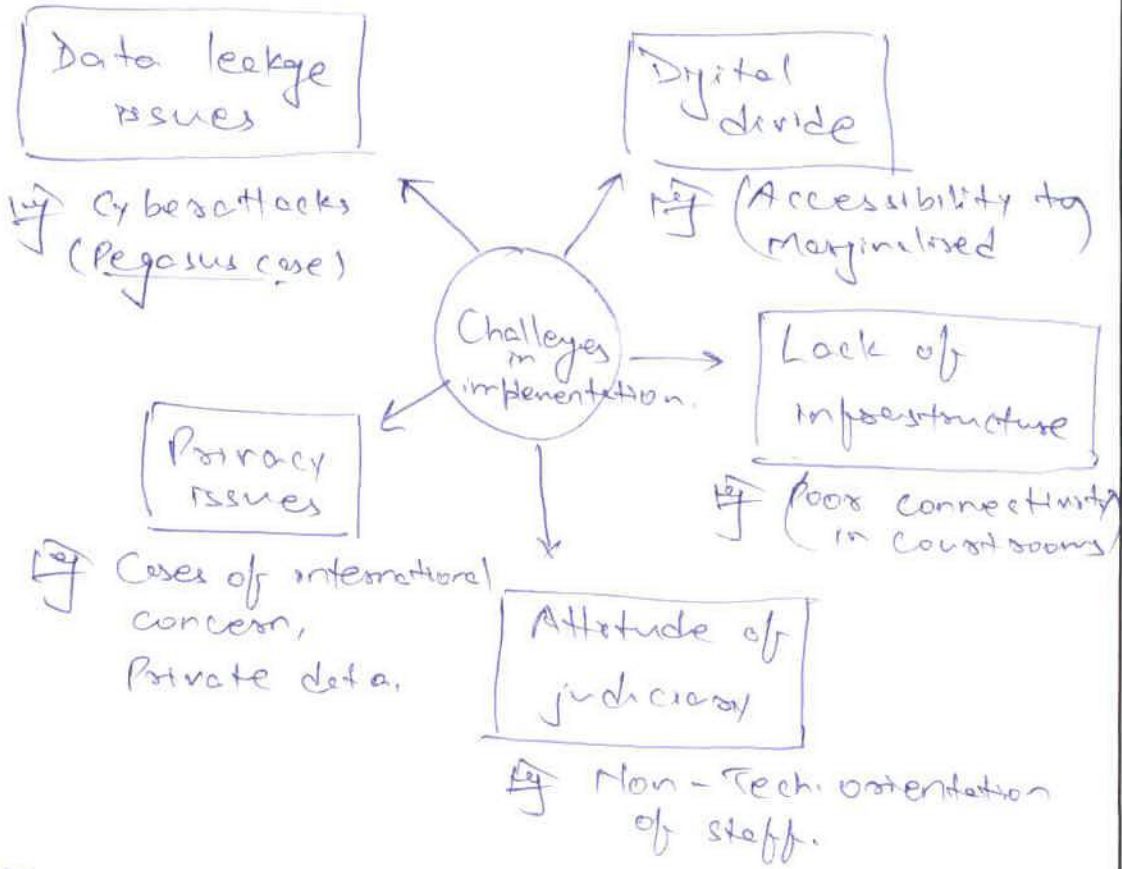
b) Increased public trust

- ⇒ Uphold morals of judiciary.

(c) Ease of doing business
 ↳ Samarth portal for MSMEs for quick dispute resolution.

(d) Reduced redundant task of judges
 ↳ Use of AI to enlist important cases.

(e) Effective intra-government communication
 ↳ e-Court initiative, Bail on the go etc.



Thus, while Online Dispute Resolution helps fulfill the 'social contract' in an effective way, it must be effectively regulated to ensure protection against emerging cyberattacks for effective implementation.

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

Division of powers between Centre-state is the foundation of Indian federation 'sui-generis'. It ensures a national integrity, by maintaining union-of-states, with due autonomy to states for regional aspirations.

Centre-state disputes on division of power:

(a) Residuary powers

- Article 248 ensures Union to be empowered on major laws on topics other than in schedule 7, unlike US.

↳ Data localisation laws

(b) River water disputes

- Article 262 ensures separate Inter-state tribunals.

↳ Kaveri river tribunal

(c) Schedule 7

L Asymmetric division of powers.

⇒ More important and numbers of subjects in Union list.

Like Security, Boundaries etc.

(d) Union of states

L (Article 1-4) makes India an indestructible union of destructible states?

⇒ Demand for new state: Telangana
Now Bodoland, etc.

(e) Post of governor

L Article 153 acty as an agent of union in state.

⇒ Recent conflict in West Bengal

(f) All India Service

L Article 312, Central Organisations

like CBI, ED etc. criticised to work in favour of union. ⇒ Maharashtra issue

In times of volatile geopolitics, it is time to focus on Co-operative federalism and revive Inter-State Council (A/263) for enhanced Union-state cooperation.

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

Lobby groups are pressure groups which influence public policy according to the demands of sections they represent, like FICCI, AICCC for Business.

Lobby groups as participative governance :

a) Civil society discussions

⇒ Feedback from industry before roll out single use plastic ban.

b) Farm laws repeal

↳ By lobbying of Punjab farmers.

c) NGO- SHGs participation

⇒ Influencing government to roll out e-waste management law etc.

Lobby groups as ease of doing business:

a) GST implementation

Key Ensures effective tax reforms.

b) Consult for online-grievance redressal

Key Samadhan portal for MSMEs.

c) Government procurement

Key GeM portal for transparent procurement.

Hence, the core philosophy of lobby groups is to be creative and communicate with government regional aspirations, which will reduce by adopty a strict framework as it will undermine the spirit of individual participation and promote undue institutionalisation.

Hence, instead of a framework, a code of ethics should be promoted in lives of effective democracy.

5.

सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स 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

Open source applications (OSS) refer to e-governance initiatives like Digibharat, DigiLocker, Aadhar etc in lines of using publicly available software infrastructure for easy and transparent interoperability.

While government is pushing for OSS, the instead of proprietary technology, full scale potential has not been realised as:

Open source in FOSS:

a) Online procurement

eg

GeRA portal

↳ Issue of efficient unbureaucracy of seller

↳ L1 (least cost method) not viable.

(b) Online documentation

Key DigiLocker for safety has been documented

Not efficiently interoperable,

↳ Issues of data leakage, works with
other institutes for certificates

(c) Online redressal

Key Saradheen portal: MSMEs reluctant
to use for grievance redressal as
reduced trust.

Open source in Digital platforms

(a) My-Cov → Spammy by unwanted
participants.

(b) CoWin → Effective vaccine delivery,
but not much use post-Covid.

(c) e-filing at MCA → Issues of system
bugging while filing

(d) Online GST Key e-way bill. Clients
not adopty due to less profit.

Thus, while OSS offers means for effective
participation, there has been limited success,
which require active private partnership like
in case of e-passport, Aadhar for fast
and quality realisation.

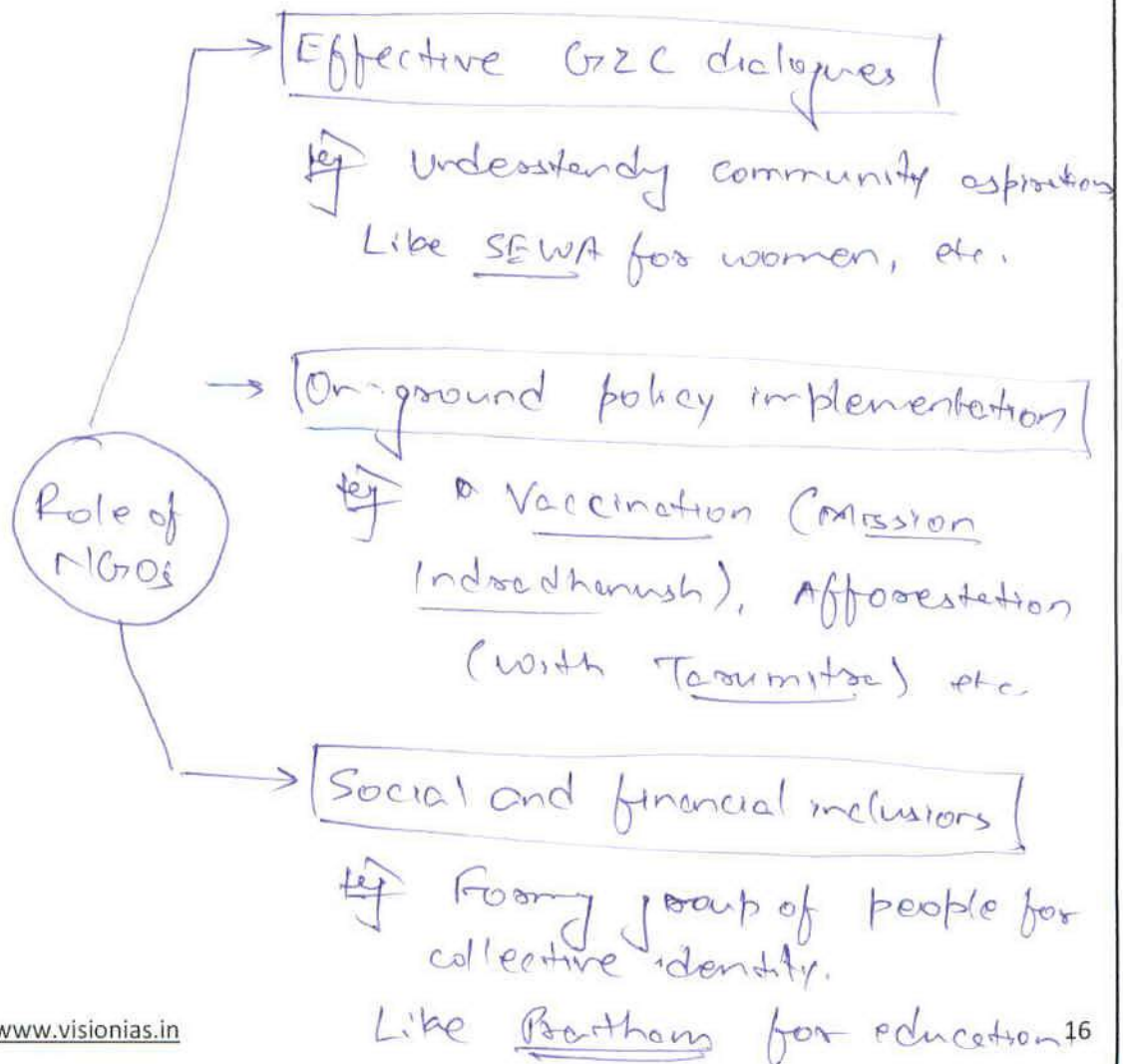
6.

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

NGOs are independent organisations with a specific goal of their existence, be it poverty, upskilling (Generation India), environment (Greenpeace) etc.

NGOs as principal vehicles of communities



↳ Ensure social upliftment

Key Kudumbashree working for poverty alleviation.

Thus, NBDOs form a social safety valve by channelising communities frustration as well as aspirations for development.

However, they have following challenges:

a) Lack of fiscal prudence

Key A/CBI report, less than 10% NBDO file audit report.

b) Foreign fundy concerns

Key FCRA regulation tightening.
- Foreign fund for addresssary propaganda

c) Internal security

Key Civil society as the front of 4th generation - (By NISA)

Hence, while NBDOs truly embody aspirations of communities, effective system of checks and balances are required for democratic participation in true sense.

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

Mental healthcare has been an increasing concern due to isolationism and disruption in private finances / businesses post Covid crisis. Mental Healthcare Act 2017 provides a legal framework to bypass taboos associated with it and ensure well being.

Patient centric approach of the Act

Custom made solutions

⇒ For each individual

Rehabilitative care

⇒ Enabling to jump back to normalcy

Ensured privacy and dignity

⇒ Doctor-patient secrecy

International cooperation

⇒ To ensure highest quality service.

Various issues in the Act:

Lack of trained doctors

⇒ Role of counsellors and psychiatrists gets overstepped.

Lack of enforcement mechanism

⇒ In case privacy is violated

Lack of infrastructure

⇒ To ensure privacy and dignified care.

Sluggish implementation

⇒ As health is a state subject.
⇒ (Non-uniform adoption)

Thus, while the aim of the act is to ensure every human as an end to itself, it fails to provide due case based service, hence active participation of civil societies (NGOs), etc. is required for efficient implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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 हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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As per Keynesian theory of economics, unemployment is the root cause of poverty, which is the 'mother of all crimes'.

An Urban Employment Guarantee (UEG) scheme is a mean to ensure employment for all.

Need of UEG at national level :

→ Alleviation of poverty

⇒ Guaranteed income and jobs to poor across nation urban.

→ In line with MNREGA

⇒ Poverty with social employment laws.

→ Ensure safe urban space

⇒ 18% people in Delhi live in slums, undignified.

→ Strongly demerit

→ Embourasng locals.

Challenges in UEP

→ State taken as guaranteed

→ Reduced individual motivation.

→ Lack of skill development

↳ Jobless growth

→ Laxed approach of people

↳ People not willing to work

→ Fiscal deficit

on governments

Thus, while UEP guarantee can be a tool for inclusive development, it is not a panacea to all problems in labour sector, hence I don't agree with its formulation at national level, rather focus should be on skill development (PMKVY, USTAD etc.)

9.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिमस्टेक 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 वक़्त में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC forms a regional participatory organisation of Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand to ensure

mutual cooperation and growth.

Relevance of BIMSTEC

(a) BBIM

- motor vehicle agreement for improved logistics.



(b) Enhanced Net-Security Provider

- India as 'big brother' in Indian Ocean region.

(c) Counter Chinese assertion

- Build partnership with Ast-East and Neighbourhood first policies.

(d) Energy security

↳ Hydropower share between
Bhutan, Nepal, India

(e) Drug trafficking

↳ Control between border
present to border states

(f) Strategic Implication of Andrus

- Chocky Malabar strand

Thus BIMSTEC forms an organisation for
strategic aspirations of India to assert
itself as a global power in tune with
South Asian dominance.

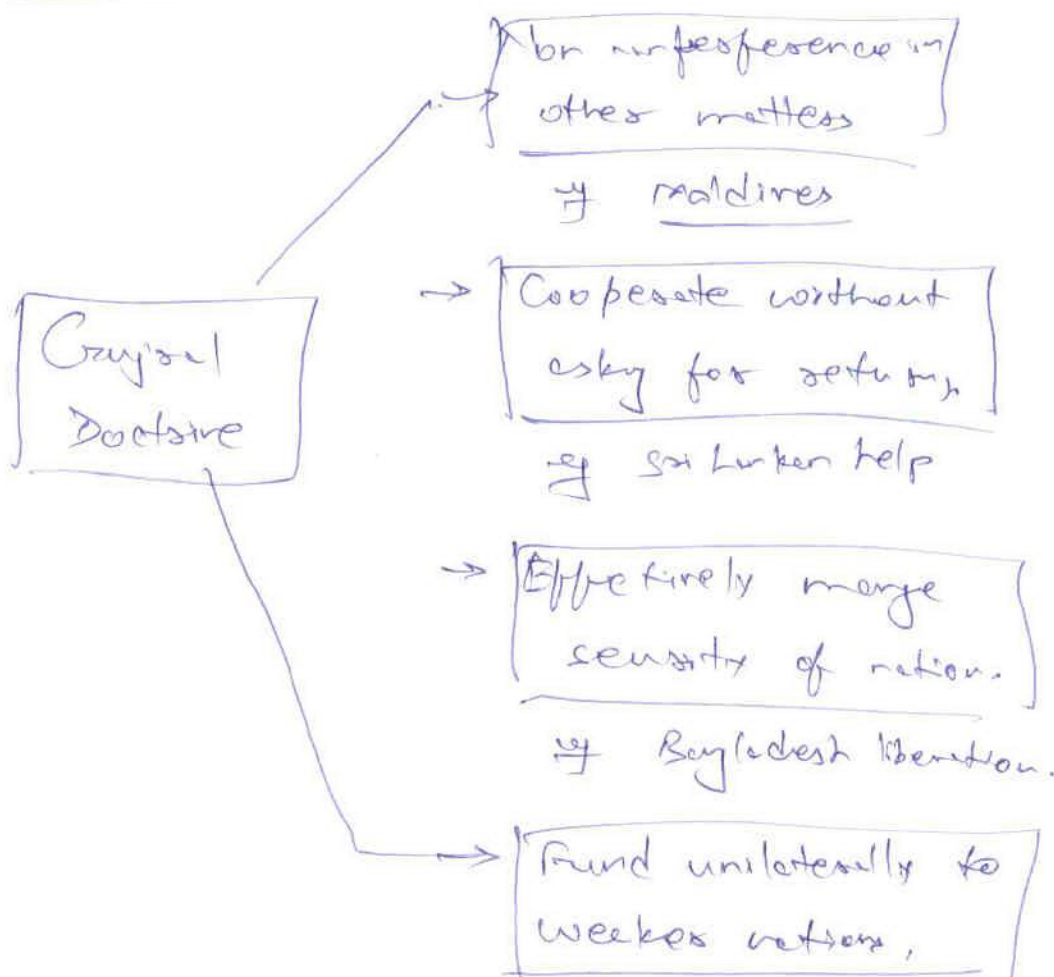
10.

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

India's foreign policy of Gujral Doctrine is the basis of Neighbourhood first and peaceful neighbours, inspired from Panchsheel policy.



Thus, in immediate future, relations with Sri-Lanka (Crisis), Bangladesh etc has to be in line with this to project India as a developed nation.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस शीर्षक में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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

Parliament houses the principles of Indian democracy as enshrined in Article 79-122 of the constitution, and the officers of parliament play a role of enablers in ensuring it.

Role of officers of Parliament.

- a) Ensuring parliamentary procedures
 ↳ Timing of question hour, sequence of questions etc.
- b) Elections of President and Vice President
 ↳ Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha secretariat provides support.
- c) To uphold sanctity of parliament
 ↳ Article 93: Speaker and deputy speaker ensures free and fair

discussions on lawmaking.

(d) Effective communication

→ Circulate agenda of discussion to all parliamentarians

(e) Training of new MPs

↳ To enhance their role in lawmaking.

(f) To check contempt of the institute

↳ Book anyone who publicly violates the dignity of parliament.

Important functions of officers of parliament:

(a) Rules of Parliament

→ Speaker to remain in post, even after Lok Sabha dissolved.

(b) Conventions of parliament

→ Speaker from ruling party while Deputy speaker from opposition.

(c) Parliamentary privileges

(Article 105) and (Rules of business)

ensure parliamentary sovereignty.

(d) Assent to Bills

Key (Article 111) ensuring ways through which bills is passed in objective manner.

(e) Regulations and past experiences

Key Voice vote while passing bill,

Role of parliamentary committees.

Thus, Officers of Parliament guard and ensure the temple of democracy is functional to grant its citizens with laws in line with prevalent social ethics and the need of the hour.

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

15

Finance Commission is an independent constitutional body as per the Article 280 of (Part XII), which ensures just and effective horizontal and vertical distribution of finances.

Recommendations of 15th finance commission

(a) Vertical devolution

↳ 41% of the net proceeds to be given to the states.

↳ 1% given to centres for Jammu Kashmir state.

(b) Horizontal devolution

↳ Between states, on the terms of income distance,

population, demographic dividend,
forest cover etc.

(c) Sector specific grants

(i) Health : To upgrade local
primary health care centres

(ii) Education
↳ To build primary
edu schools.

(iii) Defense : Defense modernisation
fund to Union

(iv) Local bodies

↳ Tied grants : For water
and sanitation.

↳ Untied grants : For infrastructure
developments.

↳ Conditional grants : For
milestone based fund release,
like constituency State Finance
Commission (Article 243 F)

(d) Disasters management grants

↳ For resilient infrastructure and relief.

(e) Post devolution revenue deficit grants

↳ To help states finances.

(f) Special states grant

↳ To Telengana, Andhra Pradesh

Thus, while 15th Finance Commission ensure redistributive justice by making sure taxpayer's money is utilised for public growth, it enables a cohesive environment for objective, impartial and inclusive development in line of SDG-10.

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct refers to the guidelines released ^(MCC) by the Election Commission of India before elections to ensure free and fair use of public infrastructure for a transparent democratic exercise.

While Part XV, Article (324-329) specifically deals with elections, there has been a call for statutory backg of MCC.

Advantages of statutory backg of MCC :

(a) Reduced discretion ↓

↓ Undue conflict between party in power and opposition avoided.

(b) Increased transparency

↳ 'Justice seen is justice done'

⇒ Ensures public trust on the Election Commission.

(c) In line with constitutional morality

↳ Free and fair election a must for healthy democracy.

(d) Objectivity in disqualification

↳ As per RoP Act 1950/1951

Disadvantages/Challenges to MCE

(a) Against principles of Natural Justice

↳ statute made by parliament, for which the election is to happen.

⇒ Chances of a watered down statute.

(b) Lack of enforcement mechanism

↳ May be controlled and influenced by party in-power.

(c) Against constitutional principles

⇒ Legislative intensity independence of Election Commission.

(d) Scope of increased discretion

⇒ More rules ⇒ More ambiguity
⇒ Reduced free and fair elections.

Thus, while elections are a means to ~~elect~~ choose representative of collective sovereignty, a model code of conduct in itself acts as a filter to screen out participants violating constitutional morality, thus are held accountable in the eyes of public. Therefore, a statutory backlog might not be a relevant idea in this context.

14.

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

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

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

Competition Commission of India embodies the principles of mixed economy of India, by regulating market space to provide a balance between ease of doing business and predatory business practices thwarting individual initiatives.

Fair competition in the digital economy :

(a) David v/s Goliath

Most of the digital revolution players are Fortune 500 companies like Amazon, Apple etc.,

⇒ Need to control their dominance over Indian smaller companies.

(b) Ensure Atmanirbhar Bharat

Promoting startup space like Nykaa, Zomato etc to launch IPOs

(c) Deep pocket subsidisation

- Digital giants like Facebooks etc.
have enormous funds to setup
new companies by throwing on
unviable business models.

(d) A just market

- For mutual growth and market
capitalisation,

Need to revamp CCI

(a) Changing need of times

⇒ Rapid changes post the dot com
bubble

⇒ Balance between liberalisation and
nationalisation.

(b) Upskilling employees

⇒ To understand dynamically
changing technologies like AI/ML.

(c) To comply with international laws

⇒ Ongoing dispute of data localisation
in WTO.

- Custom moratorium to e-commerce
companies etc.

(d) To cater to Indian society

⇒ Proactive approach in being an enabler
instead of a regulator

↳ Like affirmative actions for Indian
startup companies.

(e) Ensure cyber security norms

⇒ Rampant phishing, money laundering etc.
by digital companies, to be regulated.

Thus, while CCI forms the successor of
MRCA law of the command economy regime,
in the rapidly changing world, it needs to
be reformed and upgraded to ensure fair
competition in digital space in lines of
the Indian model of Socialism.

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 refers to the proactive steps taken by an individual to highlight corruption or undue government practices.

Whistle blowers form the moral watchdog of a just society, hence need to be safeguarded.

Need of Efficient whistle blowing mechanisms :

- Institutionalise individual proactiveness
 - ⇒ Maintain uniformity and organised approach to justice
- Reduce fraud whistle blowing
 - ⇒ By maintaining initial system of checks. Like fraudulent RTIs.
- Channelise local aspirations
 - ⇒ Easy access to justice

→ Ensure democratic participation

⇒ A transparent, secure mean of
whistle blowing.

As for the 2nd ARC recommendation, ensuring
no corruption is a must for probity in
governance, which is upheld by whistle blowers,
hence need to be safeguarded.

Safeguard for whistle blowers:

(a) Public Space

↳ Protection of identity: to prevent
attacks from people in power.

↳ Police protection

↳ To ensure security by
deterrence.

↳ Reward mechanism

↳ For promoting participation.

↳ Media ethics

↳ Prevent 'kangaroo courts'
and undue highlight of
subjudice issues.

(b) Private Space

- ↳ Healthy corporate governance
 - ↳ Uday Kotak committee recommendations.
- ↳ Independent grievance redressal
 - ↳ Ensure concerns of locals to be met.
- ↳ Strengthen District Mineral Fund and local bodies
 - ↳ To reduce social stress.
- ↳ CSR activities
 - ↳ To provide security and just solution to whistle blowers issues.

Proactiveness and moral enlightenment is a must for effective whistle blowing. Thus in a 'social contract', it forms a bypass to highlight lacunae in redistributive justice, hence threatened by the power in place. Therefore on an urgent scale, whistle blowing mechanisms need to be segregated.

16.

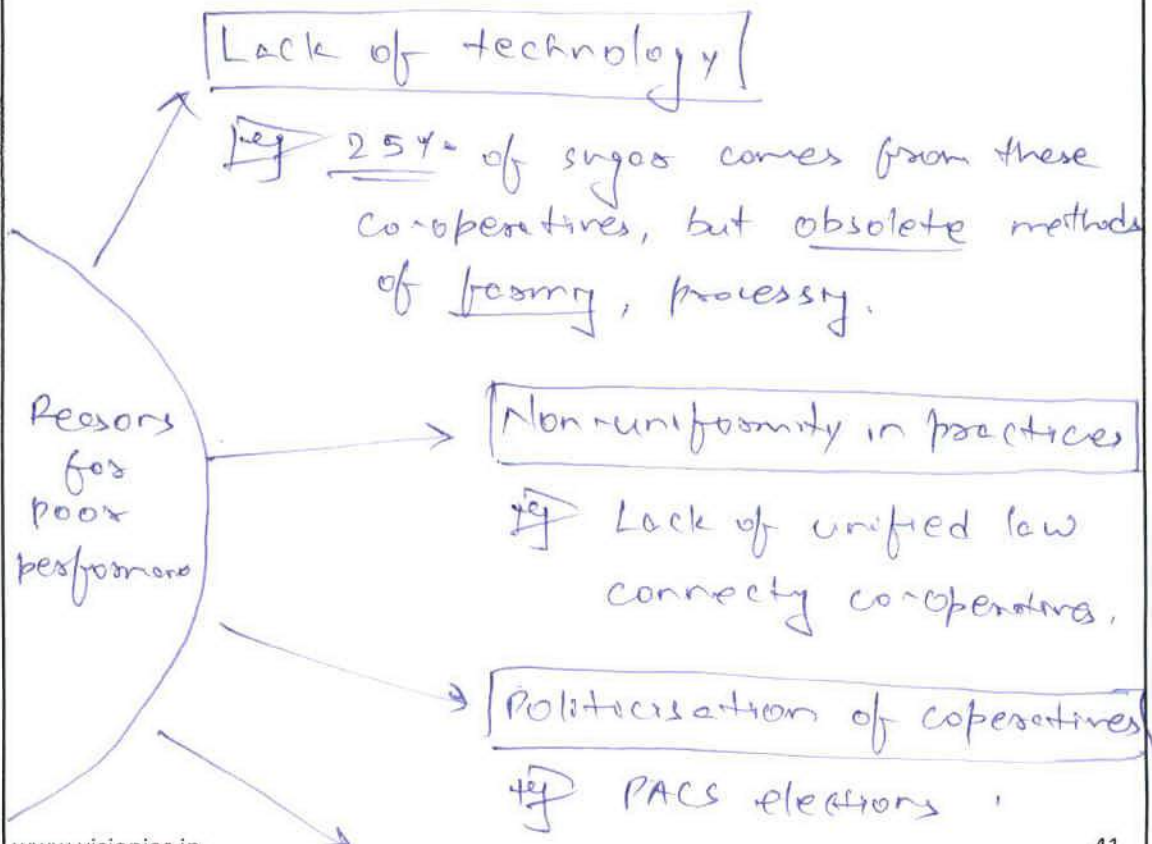
भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 खण्ड में नही लिखना चाहिए
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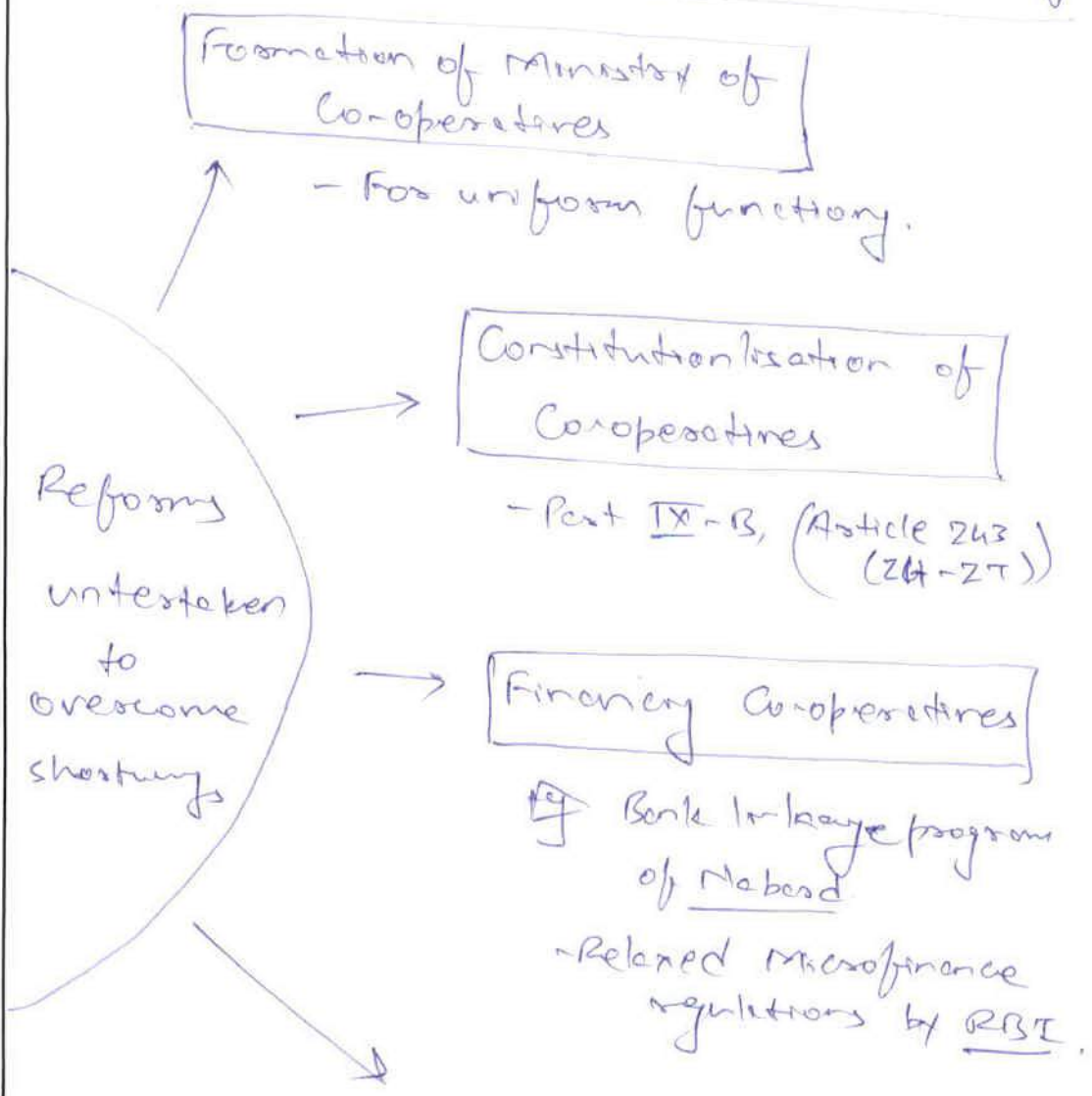
Co-operatives are the local bodies functioning on the power of collective bargaining ability to carry out business and trade operations. These form the grassroot organisations and embody Grandhian principles of 'manufacturing by the masses'

Reasons for poor performance of Cooperatives



- Channelisation of black money
 - Use of Co-operatives to funnel dematerialised notes.
- Reduced diversification of products
 - Reliance on rice-wheat system by FPOs

Reforms undertaken to overcome shortcomings:



→ Coop diversification programs

→ National Arogya Mission,
Net Mission on Edible Oils etc.

→ Use of digital commerce

→ e-NAM online marketplace
for agriculture.

→ Promote agriculture exports

→ Permy day boats, Inland
navigation, Shepherd certification
etc.

Cooperatives from the foundation of Indian
democracy, have given one of the finest
modern politicians, as well as of economy
by embodying a collective identity of
farmers and foodies. Therefore, it is an
urgent imperative to strengthen it, in lines
of promoting cottage industries (DPSP) and
ensuring inclusive development.

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

Public-Private partnership essentially means a hybrid and blended model of finance ^(PPP) between a private organisation and government.

The personal motivation of private party and the welfare approach of government make it a lucrative model for overall growth.

PPP model in Indian healthcare :

(a) Boosting healthcare expense

⇒ Currently 1.5% of GDP while WHO recommends 5% of GDP

⇒ (Private funds may bridge the gap)

(b) Quality service delivery

⇒ (Poor but diverse government infrastructure)

⇒ (High quality but limited reach of ~~the~~ private party.)

(c) 'Governance as a service' model

⇒ Taking cues from the success of erpsspast of TATA and government PPP model.

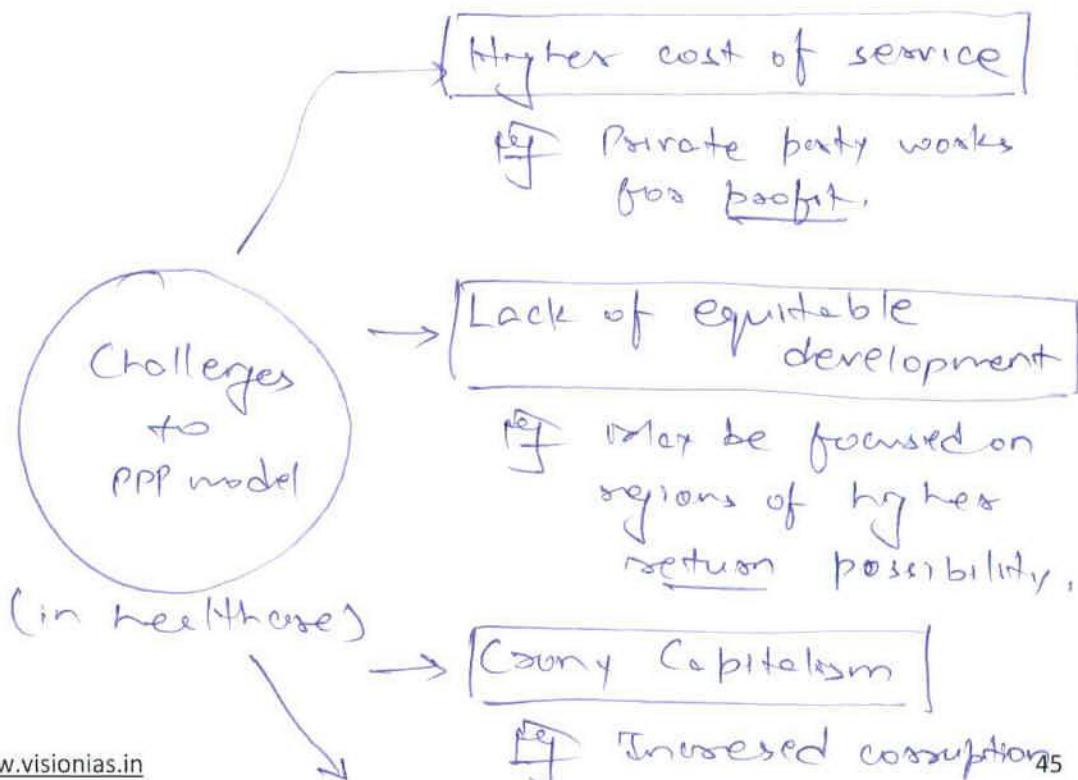
(d) Improved Human development Index

⇒ Currently Infant mortality rate at 20 per 1000 live birth (Among the lowest in developed nation)

(e) Improved public health surveillance

⇒ Checking the explosion of diseases like Covid.

Challenges in PPP model of healthcare :



→ Over-reliance on private party

⇒ If one company ⇒ (Monopoly)

If many companies ⇒ (Non-uniformity
in service)

↙
→ Risk of unavailability

⇒ In case of disasters or epidemics,
private party may refuse to work.

Thus, while a PPP model is a healthy synergy
of opposite motivations, a regulated and
objective approach with milestone bes and
time based service delivery models can
ensure revolution in healthcare, in line
of SDG-3.

18.

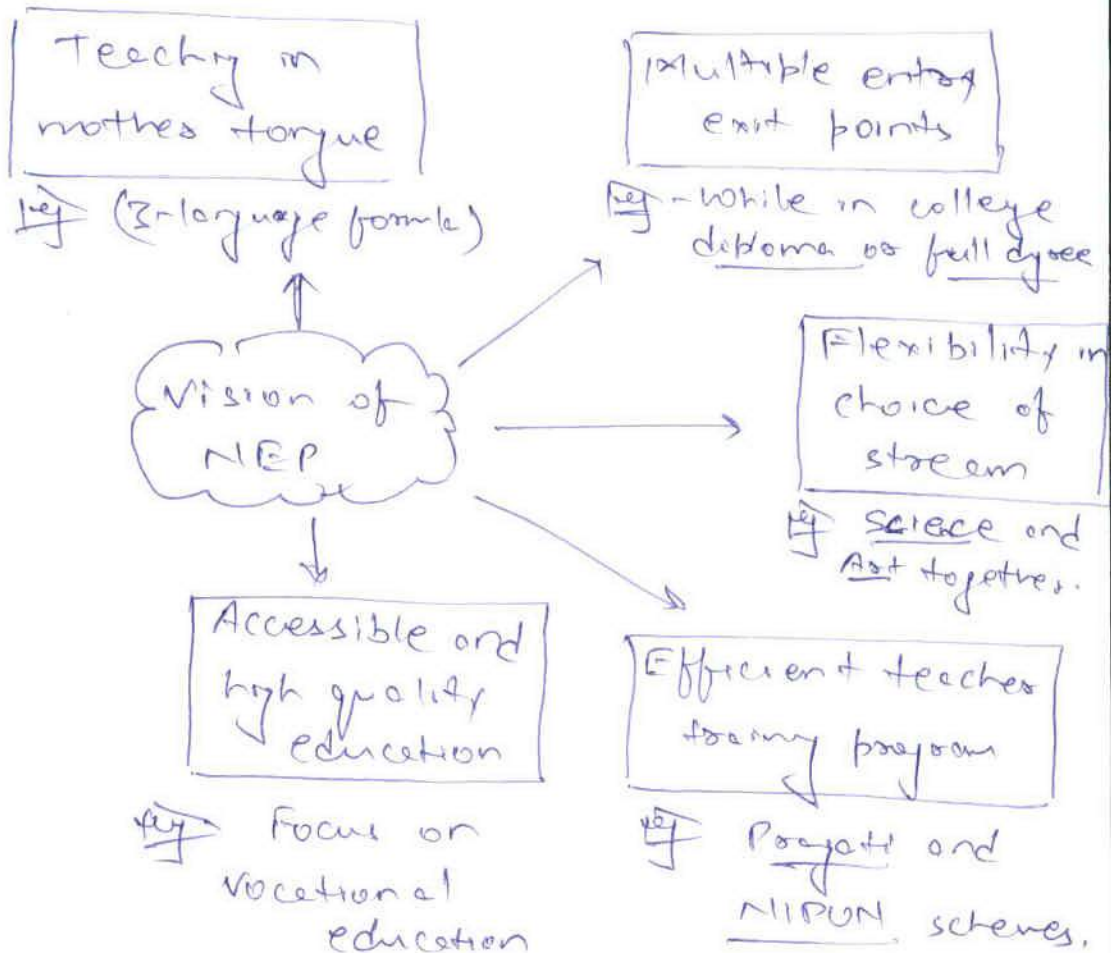
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

New Education Policy is the recent large scale reforms in the Indian education system, to make it more agile, accessible and in line with changing demands of the market.

Vision of NEP



Education forms the backbone of workforce and means of poverty alleviation and development, hence success of NEP depends on integration with other policies also.

Integration of NEP with other policies:

(a) Constitutional provisions

Key Article 350A: Mother tongue instructions

Article 350B: Special officers of linguistic minorities.

(b) Skill development policies

Key UITAD: To identify learned skills.

PMKVY: Upskilling youth to meet market demand.

(c) Entrepreneurship development

Key Mudra, Startup India schemes.

(d) Women empowerment

⇒ Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

↳ Higher interest savings,

- Marriage age reforms: To increase ^{minimum} legal age of girl marriage to 21

⇒ (Ensure girl child as no burdening to family and attends school)

(e) Integration of tribals

⇒ Forest Rights Act 2006.

Wildlife Conservation: Niyishi tribes
conserving hornbills etc

Education is not what one learns in a school, rather a comprehensive understanding of how society in general works, which is the main rationale of NEP for which a holistic integration with other policies to ensure higher Gross enrollment rate (upto 50%) and inclusive participation of society, in line with SDG-4, SDG-5 and SDG-10.

19.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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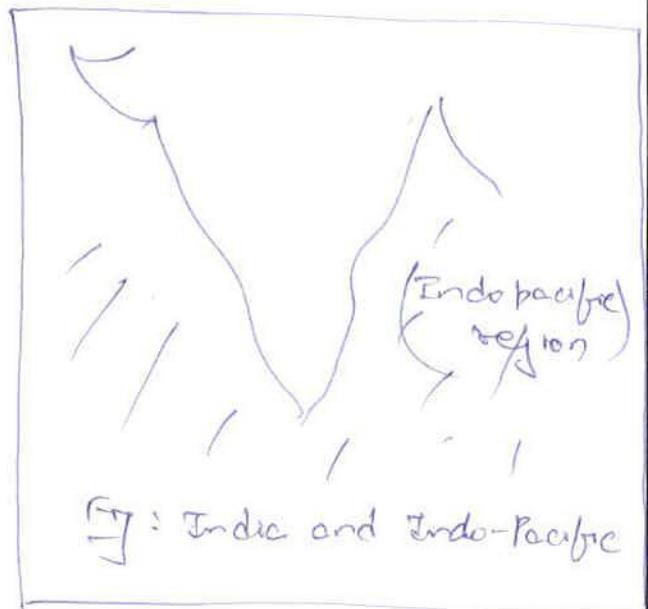
Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

is an informal agreement between India and the United States for a peaceful and cooperative maritime environment.

IPEF as the engine of economic growth:

(a) Supply chain resilience

→ Over 80% of Indian trade via seas.



(b) Counters Chinese assertion

→ (China - Solomon islands) treaty recently.
(Chinese Debt trap policy in Sri Lanka)

(c) Regulate trade in the South China sea

↳ One of the busiest trade routes,

accounting for over 3.7 trillion USD, but
disruption by Chinese nine-dash boundary
conflict.

(d) Regulation of Illegal, Unreported and
Unregulated fishing

↳ Promote Indian aquaculture exports.

(e) Boosting regional cooperation

⇒ In line with India's Act East and
Sagor policies,

- Collaborate with Island nations, Australia
etc.

India's concerns in IPEF :

(a) Control on India's export

⇒ Due to Sanitary and Phytor-
Sanitary measures by the
USA and EU economies,

(b) Overlap with existing frameworks

⇒ Supply chain resilience with Japan
QUAD with USA.

(c) Not well defined

⇒ Increased discretion and ambiguity, thus chances of future conflicts.

(d) No agreement in data laws

⇒ India wants data localisation and control on e-commerce monopolies which US and other developed nations oppose.

Thus, while IPEF provides an effective forum for India to be a Net-Security provider in the Indo-Pacific region, it must ensure its strategic autonomy and Balance global powers for its projection as a developed nation by 2050.

20.

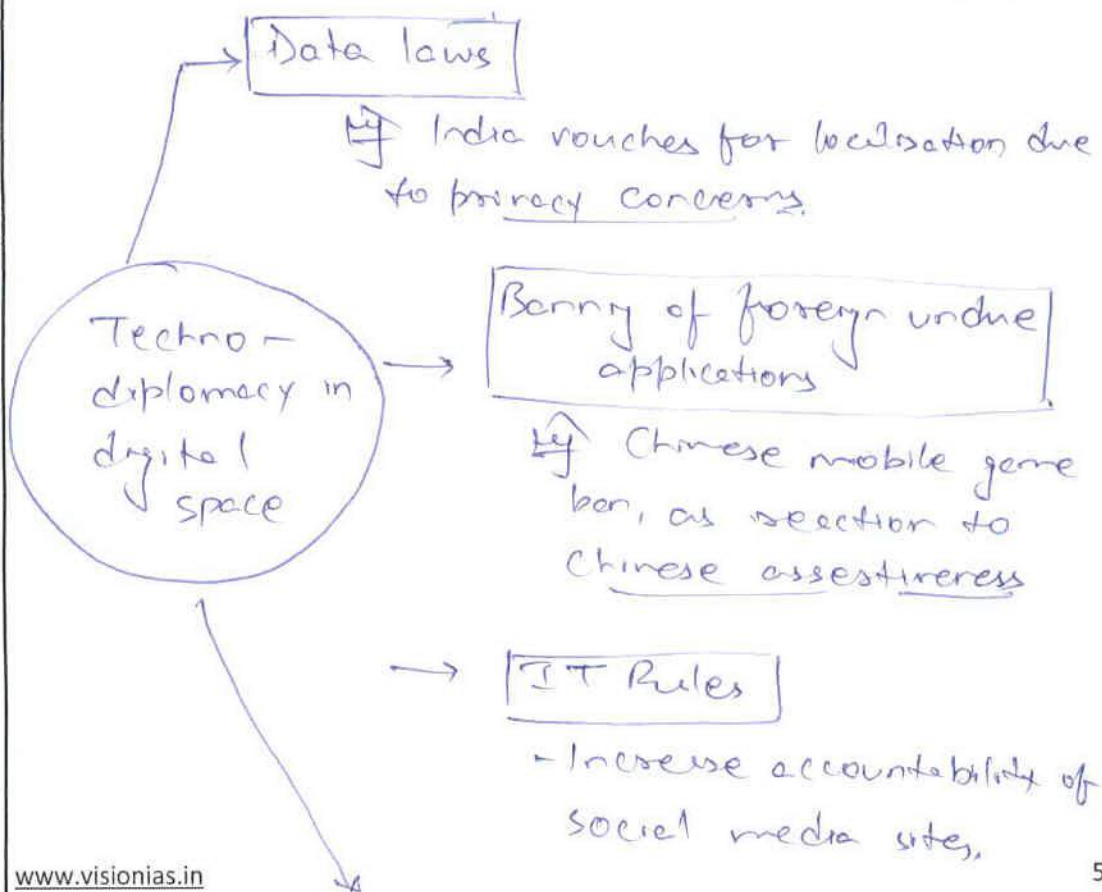
विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस शक्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Techno-diplomacy refers to the use of technology to assert soft or hard diplomatic control over others. In the changing geopolitics, while Information Technology grants house majority in US, Indian diaspora forms the engine of it.

Priority areas techno-diplomacy in digital space:



→ Engagement with diaspora

↳ Leases in major companies like Microsoft, Google are Indians.

India, being one of the most populous countries, is a lucrative market for digital space companies, hence Indian diplomacy must prioritise one's security and values over profitability of others.

New and Emerging Strategic Technologies

→ Defense

↳ S-400 deal with Russia to get air-counter offense.
Rafale deal with France.
AKUAV with USA.

→ Space Technology

- ↳ - Participant in the Nuclear fusion project (ITER),
- LIGO gravitational wave detection.
- Liquid water telescope as a first in India.

→ Hydrology

↳ Deep Sea Mission

Antarctic Act to cover
peaceful poles.

→ Renewables

↳ Cooperation with UK.

- Deal with Saudi Arabia etc.

Thus, India's techno-diplomacy needs to be
visionary in the complexities of energy
world to get a lead in future technologies
and its impact.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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