



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. : 0074012

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOLD GUPTA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre ORN, 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 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>

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Examiner(s)

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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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 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.

VISIONIAS

All the Best

1.

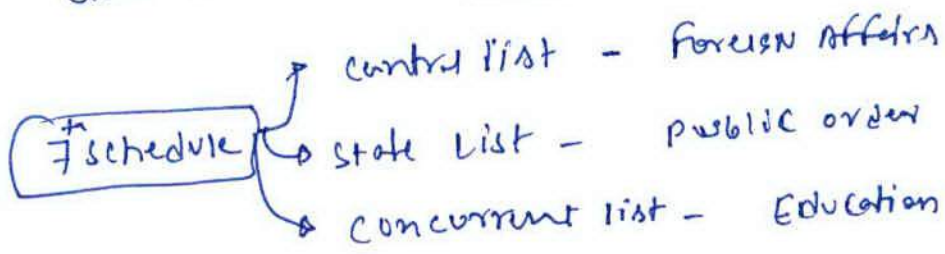
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Article 246 provides for the distribution of power between centre and state in 7th schedule.



Time to revisit the 7th schedule

- ① Old divisions no longer relevant for example law and order involving National security requiring central interventions under NIA Act 2010.
- ② New subjects emerging such as cyber security
- ③ entries like disaster management require new entry.

(4) Bringing in the third tier need,
for constitutional devolution of
subject.

(5) Mishra Shah Committee report
suggested bringing water in
Concurrent list.

(6) state governments demanding
the abolition of Concurrent
list

(7) Disputes between centre-state
rising due to Colourable
legislation

Sarkaria Commission also
suggested some changes i.e. taxation
power in 7th schedule to make
it more relevant to present
needs

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 resolution refers to the use of ICT Technology for resolving disputes through arbitration mediation etc

Advantages

- ① Ensures faster resolution of dispute
- ② Inexpensive as compared to traditional system
- ③ It may help in reducing litigation thus help bring down pendency of cases i.e. 3.5 crore cases pending as per National Judicial data grid.
- ④ Help in improving ease of doing business in the country.

Challenges

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

- ① Digital Divide prevalent in Country i.e. rural area internet penetration around 54% as NFHS-5.
- ② Internet speed and power availability issue.
- ③ Lack of enabling framework for example Arbitration and Conciliation Act does not provide for Online dispute Resolution.
- ④ It may prove to be expensive for non-corporate people

Thus there is a need to provide regulatory framework. It will help in fulfilling mandate of "Expensive justice to all" under Article 39.

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

India is a federal 'Union of states' as per Article 1 providing for Constitutional division of power in 7th schedule of the Constitution.

Despite these centre-state disputes perennial feature:

① Article 356 and its misuse by governments has been major reason for example Indira Gandhi led government suspended state governments led by Janta party.

② Governor's conduct has been an issue i.e. Kerala Governor's issue over appointment of professors.

③ Fiscal issues such as CST compensation tax has been an issue.

(4) legislative encroachment by centre for example 97th amendment establishing Cooperatives.

(5) Rising number of entries in Concurrent list is another cause

(6) Transfers, posting, deputation of All India service officers causes dispute i.e. West Bengal

How To Address

(1) Sarkaria Committee suggested to use Inter-state Council to reduce conflicts.

(2) Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai case came up with guidelines for use of Article 356.

(3) Punchhi Commission called for bringing criteria to appoint governor.

There is a need to work in the spirit of collaborative federalism.

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

Lobbying refers to persuading government to bring policies as per the interest of the particular lobby group for example Dairy groups in case of RCEP negotiations.

Lobbying - strengthen participative
governance and Ease of Doing Business
(EODB)

- ① It will allow people/groups to provide policy input to government.
- ② lobby group can work as feedback mechanism i.e. Business groups on PLT scheme.
- ③ It will promote ease of doing business by allowing business

groups to put policy demands in front of the government.

- (4) It will bring more relevant policies in line with the need of people.
- (5) It can help provide representation to small groups also i.e. minorities.

Lobbying Detriment to Democracy

- (1) It results in money politics, allowing rich more influence in policy.
- (2) Against the policy of one-vote, one value.
- (3) Runs parallel to existing process such as parliament.
- (4) problem like crony capitalism will emerge.

Thus we need to learn more from experience of countries like USA where lobbying is legal, before allowing it. Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas is the goal.

5.

सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटी (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 technology allows various private network to build their applications based on it. Recently government brought open network for digital commerce (ONDC) to promote technology dissemination.

Benefits of open source software

- ① It allows for deeper technology infusion in sector.
- ② It reduces chances of monopoly i.e. Amazon in E-commerce
- ③ Provides memeg to build on it i.e. UPI allowed etc of many online payment apps
- ④ Brings down cost of building

technology interventions.

Reasons for unrealized potential

- ① MSMEs are constrained by lack of skills by their.
- ② Lack of funds is a major reason.
- ③ Digital connectivity and penetration in tier-2, tier-3 city dismal.
- ④ Issue like Digital, ATM fraude deter market development in rural areas.
- ⑤ High competition from big players like Google, Walmart etc.

Thus there is a need to provide digital connectivity through Bharatnet and data security through data protection law to further promote technology promotion.

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 क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-Government organisations (NGOs) are voluntary organisations of people coming together to work for public purpose without profit motives

NGOs - Social safety valve

- ① NGOs like Narmada Bachao Andolan advance the interest of tribals against displacement.
- ② Safai karmachari Andolan bringing loss of dignity issue of manual scavenger.
- ③ NGOs like Amnesty International bring out issues of minorities human rights.
- ④ PUC bringing out issue of violation of civil liberty.
- ⑤ ADR bringing out issues like

Colonialisation of politics giving voice to the people

Who? - promoting vested interests

- Compassion ~~at~~ International banned for promoting induced ~~corruption~~ corruption.
- News found guilty of money laundering.
- News inciting protests against Nuclear plants at the behest of foreign interest.
- IB Report pointed out loss of 2% GDP due to Nep led protests.

How To Increase Role

- ① National policy of Voluntary sector 2007 provides framework for strengthening Nep.
- ② 2nd ARC Report called for National Accreditation Council.

K. Vijay Kumar Committee also favoured involving News in governance as they give voice to the voiceless.

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

As per NIMHANS Report - 1 in 7 person in India is facing mental health issue.

Mental Health care act 2017

- ① It takes a patient centric approach
- ② It provides right to Healthcare and support.
- ③ provides for prior will to appoint person to take decision on their behalf
- ④ It ensures that there is no stigmatization of mental illness.

Issues in Implementation

- ① Lack of mental health infrastructure in primary and secondary hospitals.

(2) severe shortage of psy mental health practitioners i.e. only 3 per 100000 population.

(3) Mental health issue reporting is low due to social stigma.

(4) Lack of awareness among women regarding mental health issue

Way forward

(1) Ensuring more seats of mental health practitioners through NEET

ph.
(2) promoting awareness about law through SARITHA ON wheel buses.

(3) Mental Health Helpline by VIMHANS is a step in right direction

(4) Mano darshan by Ministry of Education will further help in promoting awareness

only a healthy mind provides healthy body Thus need of promoting mental health through yoga etc

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

As per UN world population prospect, more than 50% of India's population will be staying in urban areas.

Need of Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

- ① As per Hashim Committee report $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of urban population is poor.
- ② Due to Covid 19, high unemployment is seen in urban areas.
- ③ Migrants from rural areas are further reducing employment opportunities in urban areas.
- ④ MNREGA's success in rural area in employment security is well recognized.

⑤ Urban employment can fuel demand and help revive the economy

⑥ It can provide labour needed for crucial urban projects like Jal Jeevan mission, PMAY (Urban) etc.

Challenges

① states like Himachal tried urban employment guarantee but it remains financially unsustainable.

② Lack of suitable jobs for semi-skilled educated urban population.

Way forward

finding avenues of skilling urban population and providing opportunities in areas like municipal service delivery can go a long way in promoting employment.

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

BIMSTEC is a regional organisation of countries including India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand. It seeks to promote sectoral cooperation in blue economy, trade, ecology and security in Indian Ocean Region.

Relevance of BIMSTEC for India

- ① Helps in connecting India's Act East Policy with Neighbourhood First Policy.
- ② Helps in harnessing trade potential of Bay of Bengal through BIMSTEC trade.
- ③ It can help promote multimodal connectivity through Kaladan multimodal project.
- ④ Helps in stabilizing Bay of Bengal.

region

- ⑤ Reduces scope for China to gain Influence
- ⑥ India's role as net-security provider in FOR is recognized

Challenges in BIMSTEC

- ① slow process - ASEFTA NOT concluded since 1997.
- ② lack of political will - met only 5 times in 25 years.
- ③ Geopolitics i.e. Nepal refused to participate in Joint military exercise.
- ④ Lack of connectivity i. India - Myanmar - Thailand highway still incomplete.

Thus, need of the hour is to fill BIMSTEC with Energy so that it fulfills India's objectives i.e. Asian open and emerges as Bridge between South-Asia and South East Asia

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

Gujral doctrine was given by
foreign minister I.K. Gujral in 1991.

It had following components :

- ① India's non-reciprocal support
to neighbour countries.
- ② peaceful resolution of disputes
in the neighbourhood
- ③ Not allowing country's territory
to be used for the detriment
of other neighbours.

Relevance in present times

- ① It guided India's land boundary
settlement with Bangladesh through
100th constitutional amendment act.
- ② In this spirit India supported
neighbours during Covid through
vaccine matter -

② India's non-reciprocal support to Nepal, Bhutan i.e. market access.

④ Recent crisis in Myanmar where India did not allow dissidents to come to India.

③ India's 3 billion USD support to Sri Lanka guided by the spirit of Congress doctrine

⑥ In Nepal, boundary dispute being solved through peaceful means.

However there are challenges.

① Rising Chinese influence in neighbourhood

② Problems with Pakistan continue.

The need is to reinvigorate Congress doctrine by neighbourhood first policy. As A.B. Bajpai said, "we can change our friends but not our neighbours."

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

Indian parliament is the supreme law making body and embodiment of spirit of democracy in the country.

functioning of parliament depends on the "officers of the parliament"

Pivotal Role in Parliament

① providing secretarial assistance to parliament

② Ensuring research support to the members of parliament

③ providing support to the working of parliamentary committees like public accounts committee,

④ Ensuring smooth functioning of parliamentary day to day work
i.e. zero hour etc

⑤ Ensuring security and secrecy of the premises of the parliament.

Constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning

① secretary general of parliament is the main functionary which is a secretary level officer appointed by president of india,

② Article 122 empowers the speaker to ensure the working of parliament through rules

- It also bars courts from interfering in the working of the parliament.

③ As per rules, parliament staff is separately recruited and is

free from any ministerial control

In the recent times due to disruptions in parliament and issues like listing of questions in question hour has brought the role of officers in the parliament.

The need of the hour is to ensure impartiality so that the image of parliament is not violated.

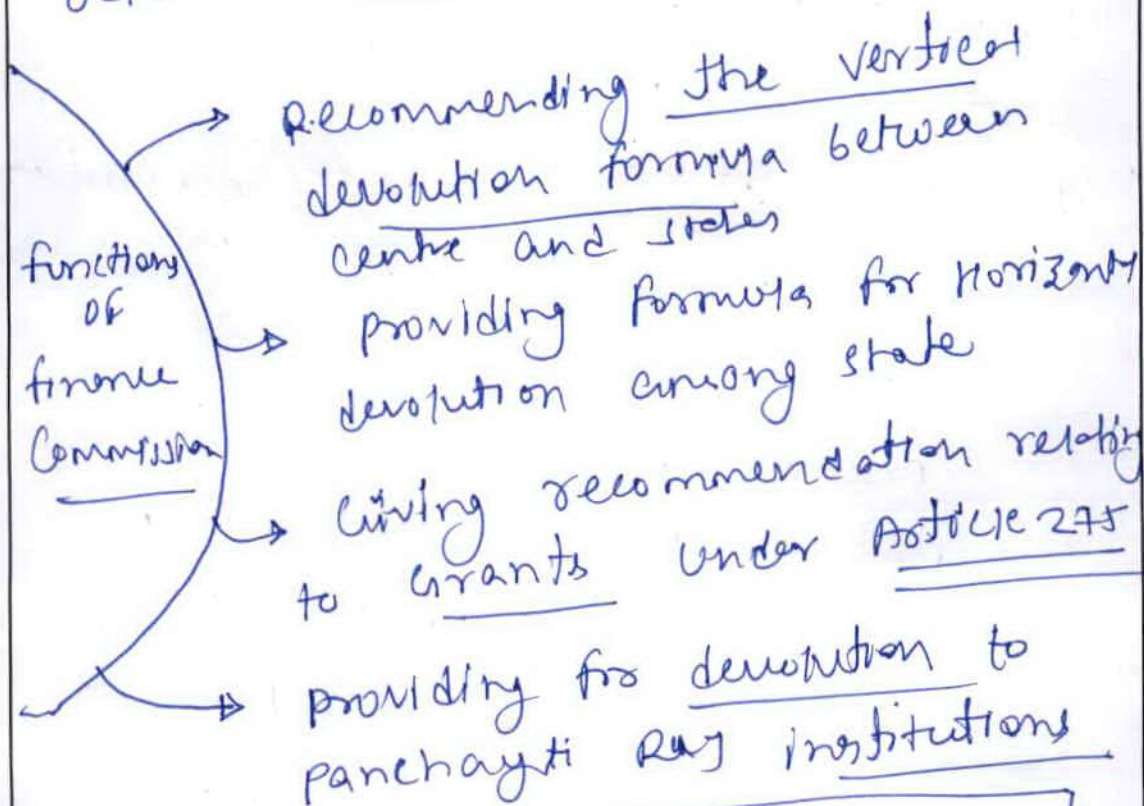
12.

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)

15

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission to provide formula for distribution of tax revenue between centre and state.



Recommendations of 15th finance Commission

① vertical devolution of 41% of net

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

proceeds to state, 1% for Jammu and Kashmir,

- ② Horizontal distribution criteria includes
- Income distance (2.5%)
 - population (15%)
 - Demographic performance (12.5%)
 - Tax efforts (2.5%)
 - Forest Area (10%)
 - Area (15%)

③ Revenue deficit grants have been provided to 13 states.

④ It has provided for devolution of 4.35 lakh crore to local bodies.

⑤ Recommended starting a non-lapsable pool for defence expenditure of 2.5 lakh crore

⑥ National Disaster Contingency fund was also recommended

State's concerns

① states like Kerala oppose giving too much weightage to population disincentivizes population reduction measures.

② Andhra Pradesh has been demanding special category status.

③ Rise of tax cess and surcharge by centre (from 10% 2013 to 19% 2019) a concern for states.

④ Regarding opaque nature of Finance Commission appointment.

Way forward

① Synchronizing state finance Commission and finance Commission at centre.

② Avenues of cooperation between finance Commission and IST Council.

overall Finance Commission has worked as "balancing wheel of fiscal federalism" in India.

13.

आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Elections are the lifeblood of democracy, ensuring free and fair elections thus become necessary.

Model Code of Conduct was brought by Election Commission to further ensure fairness in conduct of elections. It was brought under Article 324, which provides election Commission with power to smoothly conduct of elections.

Significance of MCOE

- ① It ensures level playing field between ~~center~~ ruling party and opposition parties.
- ② It puts limitation on state announcing freebies just before

Elections

③ It helps discipline the behaviour of the officers.

However, it remains an informal code agreed to by the political parties.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हकीकत में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need to Give Statutory Backing

① It will further strengthen the implementation.

② Help in reducing the violations i.e. canvassing for votes during election day.

③ Help in providing objectivity in implementation.

④ Legal backing will provide remedies such as cancelling candidature currently no such power.

⑤ It will help in bringing down criminalization of elections.

However Challenges in giving statutory backing remains.

- ① Dinsh Goswami Committee has opposed giving it a legal framework.
- ② political parties do not want EC to become a court.
- ③ There are question marks on EC's independence due to EVM Controversy and opaque appointment procedure.

It is a crucial matter, which requires wider deliberation among stakeholders. In the meanwhile greater implementation through ECI SUEEP App is a welcome step.

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 क्रांति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Digital Revolution has changed the market and governance also. India's digital economy is slated to touch 1 trillion USD mark by 2030. In this perspective ensuring competition and fairness becomes important.

Competition Commission of India

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established by CCI Act 2001 by replacing ~~the~~ MRTPA Act to ensuring competition in the economy. Its functions include;

- ① Ensuring that there is no predatory behaviour by country
- ② Preventing anti-competitive pricing

of goods and services by companies
i.e. CCI imposed fine on Google

- ③ Preventing hostile takeovers and monopolies i.e. Reliance - Future Group deal.

Need to Remain CCI

- ① New practices such as OTT platforms emerged which need intervention.

- ② E-commerce major arena of anti-competitive deep discounting i.e. Amazon, Flipkart.

- ③ In sectors like Telecom - Jio's predatory pricing killing other business.

- ④ Cross sector ownerships of MNCs resulting in monopolies
i.e. Amazon e-commerce, DTT etc

- ⑤ Product boundaries are blurring

⑥ Countries like China pursuing hostile takeovers.

⑦ New areas of monopoly such as 5G and AI emerging.

In this context there is a need to revamp CCI -

① providing it more powers to seek regulatory filings from companies

② power to award compensation

③ Greater infrastructure and human resource support

It will go a long way in ensuring robust regulation of market ensuring affordable services to citizens.

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

Whistleblowers are people who bring out malpractices in organisation in the interest of public for example Satyendra Dubey brought out corruption in NH&P. Recently Uber whistleblower brought out malpractices in Uber's functioning in India and other countries.

Need for whistleblowing mechanisms in public sphere

- ① prevalence of corruption in administration i.e. Corruption
perception index ranks India at 86.
- ② Lack of effectiveness of internal inquiries
- ③ Murder of 99 RTI activists in east

decade causing insecurity among whistleblowers.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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④ Restrictions placed by official secrets
Act over officers who can
not share government information.

Need for whistle blowing mechanisms
among private sector

① Malpractices among private
companies increasing i.e. Johnson
and Johnson not complying with
product standards.

② Lack of comprehensive regulation

③ Instances of collusion between
government and private companies
i.e. Twitter employee suggesting that
government censors and access
data of twitter.

④ Large scale data access with
private companies

⑤ As per UN watchdog, MNCs are

part of national corruption cartels

How to Ensure Whistleblower protection

In public organisations:

- Whistleblower protection net providing security and ensuring secrecy of whistleblower.
- Reducing chances of political vendetta.
- organisation level anonymous reporting of malpractices.

In private organizations

- promoting work culture which ensures openness about malpractices
- OECD suggests a "whole of society approach" to ensure that whistleblowing is celebrated.

Recently PM Modi has called for preventing corruption before it becomes formidable, whistleblowing is key.

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 हार्डिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are voluntary group of people who come together as group to achieve common goals. They are registered under Cooperative Societies Act of states or Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act. i.e. Amul milk cooperative in Gujarat.

Reasons behind the poor performance of cooperative

- ① Absence of democratic functioning i.e. domination of vested interests
- ② No regular elections are conducted.
- ③ Higher politicisation of cooperatives results in suboptimal functioning i.e. poor cooperative bank issue,
- ④ Lack of sufficient funding is

another cause of suboptimal results.

⑤ Access to markets is causing problems.

⑥ skill deficit and marketing strategy absence are another causes of failure.

Reforms under taken by Government

① 97th Constitutional Amendment Act was brought to give constitutional status to cooperatives

- It provides for fundamental Right to form cooperative under Article 19.

→ Directive principle of state to promote cooperatives.

→ Democratic and regular election in cooperatives.

→ Representation of women in cooperatives.

(2) Ministry of Cooperation was established to provide policy direction to cooperatives.

(3) Cooperatives are promoted in sectors like Agriculture through farmers producers organisations.

Issues :

(1) In Rajendra N. Shah case the Court made 97th amendment inapplicable to state cooperatives, as it violates federal spirit.

(2) No clarity on role of ministry of cooperation.

Way forward

Ensuring Cooperatives' access to financing and technical/skillling

support is needed to achieve the goal of "Sahkar se 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

“Health is the true wealth, not the pieces of gold and silver”

Mahatma Gandhi

Ensuring healthcare for all remains a continuous challenge in ~~the~~ the country. There are following health care gaps in Indian system :-

- Funding of healthcare remains confined to 1.5% of GDP
 - Regional disparity in Infrastructure i.e. 1 bed per 650 people in Goa while same for Bihar is 1/10000 people.
 - Rural area's access to healthcare remains limited i.e. 73% hospitals in rural areas.
 - less than 20% Indians have healthcare insurance.
- As per Economic survey out of pocket

expenditure on health remains around
₹ 485'

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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PPP potential In Bridging the Gap

NITI Aayog has suggested the greater role of private sector in bridging health access gap -

- ① PPP can bring funds that are needed.
- ② It can improve working and service quality in government hospitals.
- ③ private sector strengths can be utilized in establishing the health and wellness centres under

Ayushman Bharat

- ④ private sector can help bring digital revolution and utilize tele medicines
- ⑤ NITI Aayog has suggested

tapping private sector insurance
Companies to provide health insurance
to "missing middle"

Challenges In private sector

- profit motive may limit its affordability.
- private sector is not willing to invest in backward areas
- Absence of Robust regulatory framework is another issues
- During COVID-19, private sector withdrawal also raises suspensions.

Way forward

Kelkar Committee has suggested sector specific regulator to regulate PPP. Service specific (Pilot basis) engagement should be studied
It can help achieve SDG-3
Good health and well being of all

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

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

15

The New Education policy was brought in 2020 on the recommendation of T.S.R. Subramanian Committee recommendation.

Vision of New Education policy

- ① 21st century Education for New India i.e. Adding subjects like AI from early age.
- ② Promoting universal literacy and numeracy.
- ③ Ensuring 100% Gross enrollment ratio at primary level and 50% at higher education level by 2030.
- ④ Ensuring employability of the youth i.e. through vocational education.

(5) Ensuring integrated education from early childhood to higher education i.e. 5+3+3+4 model

(6) World class education by bringing foreign university.

(7) Robust regulation through the Higher Education Commission of India.

~~Ability~~

Success of NEP - Integrating with other policy initiatives

(1) New Education policy has to be integrated with earlier initiatives such as Right to Education Act 2009

(2) ~~New Tech~~ New Education Technology Architecture will depend on digital India to provide digital connectivity

(3) Initiative such as Skill India Mission needs to be aligned

• with new Education policy

④ vision of relevant learning and research needs to be aligned with Make in India.

⑤ Health and Education go together, ensuring healthcare for all needs to be ensured.

⑥ Ensuring women's access to Education is needed for success of NEP.

⑦ Goal of investing 6% needs to be aligned with 9% fiscal deficit target under FRBM Act 2003.

Evidently NEP is an ambitious policy initiative which requires whole of government approach to achieve the goal of (SDG-4) - Education to all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19.

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

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

15

The Indo-Pacific Economic framework is a US-led initiative including 13 other countries to promote trade and economic cooperation among countries in the region of Indo-Pacific.

It is guided by the collective desire to promote growth in Indo-Pacific region.
It has four pillars:

- ① It will promote sustainable trade relations among the members
- ② It seeks to promote supply chain resilience in the region
- ③ Collective goal of ensuring

decarbonizing of economies.

- (4) promoting fairness through control in tax evasion.

Not a product of collective desire

- (1) It is US led project to ensure its hegemony in Indo-pacific.
- (2) It is guided by the desire to contain china.
- (3) Lack of sufficient funding mechanism makes it feeble in front of Chinese BRI.

India's concerns

India has joined as observer and not as full member. India has following concerns :

- (1) It may result in violation of WTO rules as it is a

plurilateral and not a free trade agreement.

② Failure of Build Back Better world makes India sceptical about its success.

③ India supports multilateral free trade rather than group monopolies

④ It may result in dilution of agenda of Quad.

Despite these limitations,

it can help India :

① By integrating in regional value chain

② Complement India's climate agenda.

③ Help contain china.

A realist India should look for opportunities to increase its benefits in groupings like IPEA.

20.

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्रो-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

Rise of Big tech such as AI, machine learning and 5G has increased the scope of techno diplomacy in the indian foreign policy.

Complexity of New Digital space and Emerging Technologies

(1) Technologies like Drones etc. are that use thus their use and abuse creates challenges.

(2) Issues like cross border flow of data are major issue between India and USA countries like Osaka track 14 Cy20.

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

③ Technologies like AI can be weaponized thus need to build resilience and protection

④ It may create New inequalities between Global South and Global North.

Need of prioritization

① Diverse issues result in fragmentation of attention

② focusing on many areas may not give optimal result

③ Resources are limited thus need to be invested judiciously

In this context, India has established new and

emerging technology division in
MEA to deal with the
issues effectively.

India's entry into D10
group for high-end technology
will further provide impetus to
India's techno diplomacy.

Recent Quad summit's
declaration on promoting
Cooperation in emerging
technology is a welcome
step.

India needs to build
capacity of MEA through
external entry of experts
to ensure robust techno
diplo many.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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