



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. : 1049612
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ROMIL DWIVEDI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

MUMBAI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

A. Damant
27/08/22

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

Ans -

Dr. N.K. Singh (Chairman of the 15th Finance Commission) recently said that seventh schedule of the Indian constitution needs to be revised.

Need for revision

- i) Unfair to states with more subjects in Centre List. (Article 246 - List (I) - 100 subjects, List (II) - 47 subjects)
- ii) Concurrent List is more or less a Centre jurisdictional region
- iii) Doctrine of Pith and Substance has often being unfairly utilised by Centre. Eg: Recent farm laws
- iv) Art. 249 and Art. 250 - allows Centre to legislate on state subjects under certain conditions.
- v) Residuary powers lie with Centre.

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

Opinion of various Commissions

i) Rajamannar Committee - High-powered committee should be formed to decide subjects on list

ii) Venkatachaliah Commission, NCRWC and Punchhi Commission - Lists need to be rationally distributed. Reasons should be given by each party while legislating on any subject in concurrent list.

iii) N.K. Singh - Except taxation, all residuary powers should lie with states.

iv) Doctrine of Colorable legislation should be strictly adhered to.

Hence, subjects under lists of Seventh Schedule need to be revisited to allow more room for states to achieve their welfare goals, with restraint and supervisory role of Centre.

2.

न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Ans -

Indian justice system is plagued by a number of issues including the number of pending cases which is as high as 2.3 crore. In this regard, online dispute resolution (ODR) can prove to be an effective tool, but it has its own set of complexities which was seen during COVID-19 pandemic when the system was put to test.

Issues with ODR

- i) Lack of necessary digital infrastructure
- ii) Multiplicity of legislations in India require a necessary human intervention
- iii) Lack of trained personnel
- iv) Almost 85% of pending cases are with subordinate courts where lack of infra-

- structure is amplified.

- v) Less awareness among common people and element of mistrust.
- vi) Judges aren't accustomed to online delivery system
- vii) Exposure to online hacking of records which may distort facts

Way Ahead

- i) Development of an umbrella agency to monitor online delivery system across courts under Supreme Court.
- ii) Proper training to court personnel
- iii) Sensitizing common public about online delivery systems.

e-conciliador in Brazil ~~was~~ is an effective ODR system which resolves around 80,000 cases a month. Hence, ODR mechanisms have the potential to provide speedy and consistent delivery of justice.

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

Ans -

India follows a unique style of federation, a holding-together federation. Article 3 of the Constitution states that India is a indestructible union of destructible states. This is seen in the constitutional division of powers causing Centre - state disputes.

Reasons

- i) Skewed federalism in favour of Centre
- ii) More number of subjects in Centre and Concurrent Lists than State List. Even then, Centre is allowed to encroach on State's powers under various circumstances.
- iii) Residuary powers lie with Centre.
- iv) Emergency provisions turn India into a unitary state
- v) President's rule - Used more than 125 times in India
- vi) Investigative agencies - NIA, CBI, ED

work across the state borders -

vii) Non-partisan role of governor

viii) Military powers - Art. 355 allows Centre to protect states. Eg - AFSPA.

Recommendations by various Committees

i) Rajamannar Committee - High-powered committee to revisit distribution of powers and Centre-State relations.

ii) Venkatachaliah Commission, NCRWC and Punchhi Commission - President's rule should be sparingly used as a last resort.

iii) Sarkaria Commission - Governor should act in a non-partisan way.

iv) Various SC judgements - Centre and State should act in collaboration.

Hence, platforms like Zonal Council, Inter-State Council, NITI Aayog, GST Council, etc. should be used to perpetuate a 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

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

Ans -

Lobbying is a policy of promoting one's interests by appealing or motivating those in policy-framing roles of government. It is an acceptable practice in many Western countries such as US.

Lobbying - Arguments in favour

- i) A suitable law will enhance control over activities which are hitherto going on in Indian Parliament in secret.
- ii) Lobbying by organisations such as FICCI, CII will enable effective framing of policies
- iii) Lobbying will actualise contribution of civil society.
- iv) Evident-based lobbying will help in welfare measures. Eg - ~~•~~ ~~•~~ Allowing usage of a certain drug for treatment of disease.
- v) Strengthened democratic fabric

Arguments against

- i) Increase the politician - business nexus and will breed corruption
- ii) Difficult to monitor lobbying activities
- iii) Lobbying organisations are themselves undemocratic with narrow interests
- iv) Voices of the few in place of voices of unrepresented
- v) Role of third-party state actors may get increased.
- vi) May lead to anti-developmental activities
Eg: Greenpeace in Kudankulam Project

The experience of lobbying worldwide has been a mixed bag. Hence, lobbying should be adopted in a piecemeal approach and only in non-strategic sectors.

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

Ans - Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) are the software platforms and tools developed using open-source technologies without any licensing requirements for distribution.

Importance

- i) Economies of scale can be achieved swiftly
- ii) Less cost and low data privacy issues
- iii) Easy to adopt, modify as per the requirements
- iv) Decentralised technological softwares are built on open-source platforms.

Govt. used open-source technologies to built several applications like UMANG app, COVID-19 Biomedical Waste App etc.

Low prevalence of FOSS

i) Current network of open source tools may not offer all tools. Eg- Aarogya Setu App was built on proprietary technology and subsequently its code was made open-source

ii) Limited technological support

iii) No reliability or less reliability of tools due to various beta issues, and endless ongoing debugging

iv) Less awareness among end users

v) Marketing of open source tools is poor.

vi) Building proprietary software using open source is difficult.

vii) less integration with services such as AWS etc.

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) need substantial investment and leveraging of government technologies like Aadhaar Stack, ONDC to build viable technology solutions.

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

Ans- As per UN, Non-governmental organisations are philanthropic organisations, civil associations, environmental organisations, interest groups and others working with a non-profit cause in their constitution.

NGOs are part of civil society groups which can work for the betterment of society in following ways -

- i) Providing voice to the voiceless - underrepresented communities, marginal sections
- ii) Making governments aware about ground realities. Eg - Bangalore groups raising concerns about loss of water bodies
- iii) Bring development and welfare agendas to the forefront
- iv) Influence policy-making
- v) Act as a conduit between people and

the government.

- vi) Many NGOs such as Clinton Health Access Initiative, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation work alongside government to bring changes in the society.
- vii) Implementation of government programs
- viii) Providing necessary research and sector-specific inputs (FICCI, IBA)

Shortcomings of NGOs

- i) NGOs are themselves undemocratic
- ii) Vested interests. Eg - Greenpeace in Kudankulam Project
- iii) Money-siphoning allegations under FERA. 30,000 NGOs were shut down alone in 2018.

NGOs and DFIs have assisted governance in India since independence. They have helped people to represent their demands and positions for various social realities, acting as a social safety-valve.

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

Ans -

As per WHO, a healthy person is not just free from diseases, but she is physically, mentally and socially fit. Mental health in India often bore a stigma attached to it which is slowly diminishing.

To mainstream the mental health the Indian government. However, its implementation is affected by various reasons -

- i) People are still shy of accepting mental health as a disease.
- ii) Social stigma attached to the depletion of mental health as someone who is lunatic
- iii) Lack of mental health facilities and mental health professionals
- iv) Less awareness among general public

v) Insurance companies do not cover mental health problems.

Govt. Initiatives

- Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- Manodarpan
- Suicide and stress helplines

Contemporary Relevance

• COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated mental health related problems such as isolation, stress, etc.

• However, this has also led people to come forward and accept. Mass quitting and quiet quitting are outcome of this phenomenon

Way Ahead

• Mental health should not be treated as a question mark in our capability ^(means) but it should be a means as well as an end to a good happy life.

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

Ans-

MGNREGA, one of the largest employment programs in the world has been a resounding success in various parameters. This was witnessed during COVID-19 pandemic when reverse migration led to an increase in number of people seeking jobs, almost all of whom were absorbed by MGNREGA.

This has led to an ongoing debate that a similar scheme should be implemented in urban regions as Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS).

Arguments in favour

- i) Substitute of universal basic income to the urban poor.
- ii) Alleviating poor living standards of urban poor especially slum conditions
- iii) Labour can be utilised for development of infrastructural, national and municipal

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

assets.

- iv) Step towards fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goal.
- v) Ready reference model in terms of MGNREGA to emulate.

Arguments against

- i) Urban workers are skilled. Usage of them in non-skilled job is demographic wastage
- ii) More stress on exchequer
- iii) Will reduce the differential between villages and cities leading to additional migration
- iv) Additional stress on limited resources of cities
- v) Delay in payments (as seen in MGNREGA) can be disastrous for urban poor.

The change from welfare-based to rights-based employment schemes should be accompanied by training in skill development and evidences that such scheme will benefit cities as a whole.

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

Ans -

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) was formed as a regional organisation by India and its neighbours as a substitute to SAARC and excluding Pakistan from regional grouping. It consists of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and

Objectives

- i) To facilitate technological and economic cooperation around the region
- ii) To provide regional stability
- iii) To grow cooperation for political, environmental and economic aspirations of the group.

Evaluation

- i) BIMSTEC was initially supported with frequent meetings and exchanges. Subsequently,

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

group meetings have reduced to a bilateral level.

- ii) India - Bangladesh relations have strongly developed while other bilateral relations are still catching up. Eg: Start of logistics line between India and Bangladesh.
- iii) India - Myanmar - Thailand project developed under it as an offshoot to the organisation is progressing very slowly.

Contemporary Relevance

- Incursion of powers such as China demands a convergence of BIMSTEC countries
- BIMSTEC countries can form a regional grouping to develop South - Asian region and facilitate trade with South - East Asian countries.
- Regional supply chains to counter any disruption.

BIMSTEC can play a strong role in aspirations of India to become a global leader.

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

Ans -

Gujral doctrine was developed under ex-President I. K. Gujral's tenure as a diplomatic leader / minister. Gujral doctrine envisages universal cooperation (in piecemeal approach) to achieve common objectives.

Features

- i) Development of cooperation: Bilateral → Regional → Asian → Global
- ii) Minimum interference and maximum interaction at diplomatic level
- iii) India should develop along with its neighbours. Given its size, India can share take responsibility ~~of~~ ^{with} ~~off~~ neighbouring nations. Eg: India - Sri Lanka
India - Maldives

Relevance

Amidst the development of a multi-polar order and threat of China

in the region, Gujral doctrine becomes very relevant.

Cooperation between nations is essential for checking the advances of China.
Eg- China's debt diplomacy.

China has extensively invested in the region under Sea of Pearls and Belt and Road Initiative.

11.

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

Ans -

Officers of the Parliament uphold the spirit of legislative constitutionalism in the Indian Parliamentary system. These include Speaker of the House, Deputy Speaker, Additional Speakers and Secretary General of the House.

Importance of the officers

- i) Maintaining decorum of the house
- ii) Providing conducive platform for deliberations and discussions required for rule-making.
- iii) Overseeing day-to-day and administrative processes of the Parliament
- iv) Speaker / Deputy Speaker acting as the

presiding officers of the house.

v) Ensuring that business of the house is conducted according to the constitutional provisions and rules of the house

vi) Casting a deciding vote in case of a deadlock (by presiding officer)

vii) ~~Maintaining~~ Maintaining rules-based order

viii) ~~by~~ Referring matters to parliamentary committees
Constitutional & statutory provisions

i) Tenth Amendment Act, 1985 - Deciding

on the defections of the legislators

ii) Office of Speaker is not subjugate to leader of the majoritarian party

iii) Following parliamentary tools such as assent on bills before introduction to the house.

iv) Decision on the money bill in case of Lok Sabha

v) Selection of head and composition of parliamentary committees

vi) Privileges extended to a speaker cannot be reduced during his tenure.

vii) Selection of speaker is done through a democratic party of legislators in the house.

However, impartial functioning of officers have been questioned due to them being invariably selected from the majoritarian party. Good international practices such as relinquishing party membership, ethics-based supervision can be implemented to augment non-partisan role of Parliament officers.

12.

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

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Ans -

Finance Commission is a constitutional body setup every 5 years under the Article 280 of the constitution. It provides for the devolution of funds between Centre and States.

Importance of Finance Commission

- i) Balancing fiscal federalism
- ii) Impetus to states and centre finances
- iii) Catalyser for government schemes
- iv) Non-partisan devolution of funds under a comprehensive framework

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

- i) Devolution to States - States share has been reduced to 41% from 42% as envisaged under ~~42%~~ 14th finance Commission

- ii) Emergence of new factors such as performance of demography and ecological considerations have been considered.
- iii) Income distance - Share of income distance has reduced.
- iv) Devolution to 6th Schedule regions - First time a finance commission has recommended funds devolution to 6th Schedule Areas. This was one of the recommendations of Xaxa committee for tribal administration
- v) Proportion of central sector and women-specific schemes has remained constant.

Hence, Finance Commission under Dr. N.K. Singh has tried to maintain a healthy equilibrium between Centre and

States and their performance. The need of the hour is to alleviate following concerns -

- i) Non-binding nature of FC leads to non-implementation
- ii) Utilisation of funds - As on 2018-19
only 36% out of 42% share of states was devolved (as recommended by 14th FC)
- iii) Lack of devolution of funds to local bodies
- iv) Discriminatory use of special category of states
- v) Cesses and surcharges are not a part of divisible pool.

The above concerns need to be judicially judiciously addressed to provide fiscal autonomy to states.

X

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)

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

15

Ans -

Model Code of Conduct is enforced by Election Commission of India prior to election of any government body in India. It is enforced from the declaration date of schedule of elections and remain active till the results date.

It is a convention and does not have any statutory backing. Model Code of Conduct's statutory backing can contribute following towards free and fair elections -

- i) Strong deterrence to people violating the rules
- ii) Increased trust among the people about the electoral processes
- iii) Increased participation of the people.

- iv) Power to the EC to effectively enforce rules along with punitive powers
- v) Upholding the spirit of democracy
- vi) Monitoring of election funding and vote-bank politics
- vii) Ensuring free and fair elections.
- viii) Prohibiting criminal activities

However, statutory backing to Model Code of Conduct only cannot resolve all the issues of electoral processes in India. It needs to be accompanied by overhaul of the structure of Election Commission by providing them auxiliary powers -

- i) Deregistration of a political party violating MCC
- ii) Criminal cases pending against leaders need

to be reported exhaustively.

- iii) Individual audit of political parties and candidates
- iv) Donations above a certain limit needs to be disclosed.
- v) Spending of star campaigners should be separately ~~required~~ reported
- vi) Use of public resources by ruling parties should be effectively checked.

Election Commission needs to be provided new teeth to effectively eschew the malpractices of elections.

— X —

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

15

Ans -

Competition Commission of India was established under Competition Commission of India (2002) which replaced the Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices of India Act.

Functions of CCI

- i) Promote healthy competition
- ii) Prevent monopolistic and oligopolistic tendencies
- iii) Safeguarding the interests of consumers
- iv) Promoting small players of the industry
- v) Checks to ensure unfair trade practices
- vi) Supervising mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity of the industries.

Need to revamp

CCI is a common body which works across the sectors and often clashes with other regulatory agencies such as RBI, SEBI, etc. Moreover, a generalist approach may need not capture all contours of all sectors. Hence, a ~~ne~~ revamp is required in the CCI.

i) Need - clashes with other regulatory bodies
Change - ~~Revamp~~ Inclusion of representatives of other bodies as part of consultative committees

ii) Need - Generalist approach
Change - Incorporating sector specialists

iii) Digital scenario - Behemoths like Amazon, Microsoft, Facebook (FAANG etc) are on an acquisition spree controlling a majority chunk of digital world.

Change - Checks and active monitoring to control privacy of data, disproportionate pricing and exploitation of small digital players

iv) Ecosystem development to facilitate growth of domestic digital players leveraging vibrant startup ecosystem of India

v) Formulation of a Data Protection Authority (DPA) along with other regulatory agencies.

vi) Collaboration with other international agencies.
Eg: Global Minimum Tax by OECD countries

vii) Comprehensive reporting of business models of large digital players (on a regular basis) to check pivots on their business strategies

Industry 4.0 and Web 3.0
demand a renewed CCI (CCI 2.0)

————— x —————

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)

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

15

Ans -

Whistle-blowing mechanisms are new additions to Indian democracy, although they have been a part of Western world's discourse since ages (from Rockefeller's secretary to Edward Snowden).

In India, owing to diversity and plurality, whistle-blowing can act to provide rights primacy to rights of individuals in both public and private spheres.

Importance of whistle-blowing

- i) What cannot be reported directly can be reported directly
- ii) Brings accountability and transparency
- iii) Acts as a deterrence
- iv) Assertion of people's rights and

proper utilisation of resources.

Dark side of whistle-blowing mechanism

- i) Anonymous reports lead to unnecessary and scrupulous reportings
- ii) Often, whistleblowers are threatened
- iii) Obtention of information through non-legitimate means
- iv) Affects rights to privacy
- v) Institutional measures — punitive measures for disclosing information etc. have been adopted by various institutions.

Hence, there is an urgent need for the protection of whistle-blowers because —

- i) Identity protection of whistleblowers — To be disclosed only in front of relevant authorities.
- ii) Protection — Protection to whistleblowers

till the matter is resolved or a concluding action has been taken.

III) No punitive action should be taken against the person for whistle-blowing.

IV) Whistleblowing in an institution should be encouraged for healthy growth of any organisation.

Reporting of non-warranted events and actions act as the healthy contributors to the governance of the organisation. Good governance ensures a strong grievance reporting and redressal mechanism.

X

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

Ans -

Cooperatives are the cornerstones of a village and self-sustaining rural economy. They were promoted to bring necessary changes in post-independent Indian economy and are enshrined under Article 43(B) of the DPSPs. Under 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, right to form cooperatives has been made a fundamental right.

Importance of cooperatives

- i) Promotion to village economy
- ii) Access to better credit
- iii) Purchasing power is improved
- iv) Integration of resources to realise economic development
- v) Boost to small, medium and cottage

industries

- vi) Growth in self-confidence of people
- vii) Special focus to sectors such as agriculture, dairy, poultry etc.

However, cooperatives are marred by various problems -

- i) Politicisation of cooperatives
- ii) Giving importance to self-goals rather than cooperative goals
- iii) Multiplicity of legislations
- iv) Credit is primarily being extended by cooperative banks who are laden with NPAs.
- v) Abandonment of cooperatives
- vi) Contribution to economic growth has been negligible.

Steps taken by government

- i) Making right to form cooperatives a fundamental right
- ii) Bringing urban and inter-state cooperative banks under RBI regulations
- iii) Formation of a central cooperative ministry
- iv) Special focus on auxiliary sectors of agriculture - animal husbandry, poultry etc.
- v) Lending to cooperatives as a priority sector lending
- vi) Use of NABARD etc. for better coverage of cooperatives
- vii) Emergence of micro-finance institutions and FPOs under the ambit of cooperatives

Cooperatives ~~can~~ have the potential to transform the rural economy. ~~They~~ They need to be effectively channelized.

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

Ans -

Public - Private - Partnership (PPP) model has been harnessed in India to gain significant strides in infrastructure development of the country. Eg - HAM projects, TOT projects etc.

India's healthcare system suffers from various laxities with healthcare spending being close to 1.3%. Role of PPP becomes of great importance to increase interventions of India's healthcare system.

1) Development of network hospitals - New government hospitals can be setup and given to private players to operate, as common to hospitality industry, for a given period of years. The payment to private players can be fixed in the form

of annuities. Erosion of revenue risk will facilitate participation of players.

ii) Development of tertiary and secondary facilities in rural and remote areas.

iii) Training to doctors : India's doctor to patient ratio is 1:1333 as against 1:800 to 1:1000 recommended by WHO.

Use of docto private players and private medical hospitals to provide in-house as well as field trainings can be encouraged.

iv) Insurance coverage - Insurance coverage of Indian population is one of the lowest in the world.

v) Integration with government schemes - Role of private players can be linked with ambitious government schemes like PM-JAY, JJY, etc. Gaps in these schemes are

because of poor implementation which can be outsourced to private players.

- vi) Focus on women, child and geriatric care
- vii) New research and development facilities for drugs and pathologies
- viii) Private investment can bring a variety of specialists like oncologists etc. from foreign countries.

However, it should ~~not~~ be noted that ultimate aim of private party is profit-seeking. Profit-seeking shouldn't be done at the expense of ^{health of} patients. Hence, a ~~new~~ strict monitoring policy should be in place with provisions like permanent blacklisting.

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)

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

Ans - New Education Policy, 2020 developed on the basis of various committee recommendations in the education sector over the years. Some of the key features of NEP are :

- i) Developing a curriculum framework for the vocational education of students
- ii) Pedagogical structure as 5+3+2+2.
- iii) Multiple exits at the collegiate level
- iv) Integration of various courses at the collegiate level.
- v) Skill-based competencies and evaluation

Aims

- i) To achieve gross enrolment ratio of 100% at primary level and 50% at secondary level by 2030
- ii) To impart skills-based knowledge

- iii) To provide provisions for instructions in mother tongue for education
- iv) To reduce school drop-out rates
- v) To develop a common higher education commission (HECI) except legal and medical
- vi) Depositories of school data
- vii) To facilitate continuous learning of students
- viii) To provide a common exam for the students to reduce burden for children.

Need for integration with other policy initiatives

- i) Multiplicity of education legislations in India which may overlap with NEP, 2020
- ii) Role of research and development in science and technology can be augmented only ~~be~~ by a complementary increase in such facilities and laboratories.
- iii) Linkage with agencies such as National

Testing Agency (NTA) needs to be outlined.

iv) Multiple scholarship schemes are availed in India which need to be enumerated under a common portal to derive maximum benefit of NEP, 2020 [e-scholarship portal]

v) Complementary development in infrastructure schools is required.

vi) Teachers and trainers need to be adequately trained and sensitised about goals of NEP, 2020

vii) Education regulators like NCERT, CBSE, UGC, etc. need to ~~common~~ come in a common platform to ideate and devise strategies.

To truly implement NEP in letter and spirit, a great collaborative thrust is required.

x

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

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

VisionIAS

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

VisionIAS

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

Ans-

Industry 4.0 and Web 3.0 have allowed humankind and countries to leapfrog miles ahead in technological advancements. This becomes crucial in case of India which bypassed manufacturing/secondary sector growth to become a soft power. Digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies are bringing changes in the fields which India cannot afford to miss to retain and augment its soft power.

Need of techno-diplomacy

- 1) Technological inventions work across the porous borders.
- 2) Digital conglomerates like Google, Apple, Amazon etc. have captured the entire global digital ecosystem.

III) Proliferation of fake news and, role of non-state parties and state parties in its proliferation

IV) Asymmetric warfare

v) Critical infrastructure such as banking, telecom are prone to digital attacks

vi) Dependence of India on other countries for electronics and telecom equipment

(including rare earth metals like Lithium etc. required for such equipment)

Eg: China holds 90% of rare earth metals and supplies 40% of electronic equipment worldwide (along with Taiwan)

Way Ahead

1) India needs to further techno-diplomacy by forming coalition of nations to ensure global supply chains that can prevent disruption in case of disruption of current supply chains (including China).

ii) Geological mapping of rare earth metals and extraction of the same using national and international technologies. Eg: Lithium in Rajasthan and Karnataka

iii) Collaboration with global agencies such as G-7, OECD to counter ever-pervasive nature of digital conglomerates

iv) Strengthening data protection rules and framing a comprehensive policy

v) Necessary cyber tools and counter-attack capabilities

vi) Setup of alternate and emergency systems including military controls, communication and banking networks

Technologies like SWIFT were taken away by the owning countries in spite of it being a global common during Russia - Ukraine war. This necessitates that India builds its own indigenous capabilities to deal with the world at its own terms.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL
VisionIAS