

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. : 0291804

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prashant Shasema

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
Public School

Delhi - Rajinder Nagar

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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया 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

Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists down jurisdiction of centre and states in legislative and executive fields. It lists union, state and concurrent list for the same.

Issues with 7th Schedule

- states have been allotted with lesser functions (63) than centre (98)
- Concurrent list has led to ambiguity
- Rights of states have been regularly encroached via concurrent list eg. passing agricultural laws by centre despite it being in State List citing marketing in Concurrent List

→ ~~Lower~~ financial powers to states not consistent with powers given.

However, 7th schedule is important as:-

- Lays down jurisdictions of both leading to clarity
- Ensures federalism
- Emphasizes unitary tendencies of the Constitution

Thus, 7th constitution should stay as it's an important part of constitution and federalism (Part of Basic Structure) cannot be ensued without it. However, functions can be reviewed as per the spirit of Minerva Mills Case Judgement to ensure clear separation of powers and better Centre - State co-ordination.

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

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

Dispute resolution is an integral part of any democracy and judiciary as well as ~~quasi~~ tribunals ensure that ^(ODR)

Online dispute resolution is an emerging form of dispute resolution. Its advantages are:

- ~~Not~~ Not necessary to visit courts which is time consuming
- can lead to decentralization of judicial system
- can address shortcoming w.r.t. lack of judicial infrastructure eg. only 1 Supreme Court Bench in India
- Filing cases can be easier through ODR
- Choosing lawyers of choice

could be easier.

Challenges associated with effective implementation of ODR in India

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

- Digital Divide. Only 37% of rural population has access to internet
- lack of digital literacy
- ~~Di~~ Poor judicial infrastructure over ~~the~~ electronic platforms
- lack of familiarity of judges and lawyers
- can have an impact on proceedings and impair functioning of judiciary

It is important to address judicial and digital infrastructure constraints before taking full-fledged step towards ODR.

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

Despite constitutional division of powers in 7th Schedule, centre-state Disputes have been recurring phenomenon in India. Reasons for it are as follows :-

- 1) Nominated Governor has often acted as agent of Centre leading to dispute with states
- 2) All India Services has led to greater central over states by Centre eg. Pajamanna Committee called for abolishment of All India-Service
- 3) Assertion of autonomy by states eg. Anandpur Sahib Resolution in Punjab
- 4) Greater financial distribution

powers with Centre and
discretionary powers eg. diktats
of Planning Commission were
apposed

5). GST has led to decline in
taxation autonomy of
States.

6). Centrally Sponsored schemes
have led to additional burden
on States.

Considering the pressure points,
it's important to adhere to
following recommendations/judgements:

- Raghukul Tilak Case :- Governor as
a constitutional post and not
merely agent of centre

- NITZ Aayog ⇒ Improved fiscal
federalism and co-ordination

- Sarkaria Commission → Strengthening
of All India Services

Usage of mechanism like
Inter-State Council (Article
263) can also help in
dispute resolution

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to advocating for a common cause ^{generally} using financial resources eg. lobbying for greater incentives to technology based businesses

How can lobbying framework help in strengthening participative Governance and EODB

- Improved transparency
- Can ensure representation of diverse interests and businesses eg. farmers, textile business, MSMEs
- Increase sensitivities in Government regarding issues of groups
- Ensure greater education of masses regarding

different groups and their
problems.

→ Can lead to improved
environment and incentives
for businesses

Issues with Lobbying

→ Can lead to crony capitalism

→ Interest of those with
financial muscle prioritised

→ Institutionalisation of
corruption

→ can harm citizen and environ-
mental interests eg. lobbying
by fossil fuel companies

~~Hence~~. It's been seen in USA
that lobbying has led to
no action against gun

ownership. Hence a lobbying
framework shouldn't come in
hurry and its drafting
should ensure equitable framework

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
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10

Government is encouraging
Free and Open Source Software
as Source Code is free
to view for all and
necessary improvements can
be made accordingly. It
was also implemented in
Government Apps like
DigiLocker and Aarogya Setu

Reasons for unrealized true
potential

→ Lack of widespread
acceptance of FOSS.

→ Lack of awareness

→ Poor digital infrastructure and scope for further digitization.

→ Reluctance to share source code by certain stakeholders

→ Privacy concerns

To encourage Foss further, it's imperative to continue with digitization push and also help dispel

misconceptions. Government can also come up with a mission to provide appropriate framework for encouraging FOS.

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

NGOs refer to organizations committed towards a particular ^{which are} cause * not being under the control of a government.

Examples of NGOs are Nirman, Red Cross etc.

NGOs as principle vehicles of voicing concerns

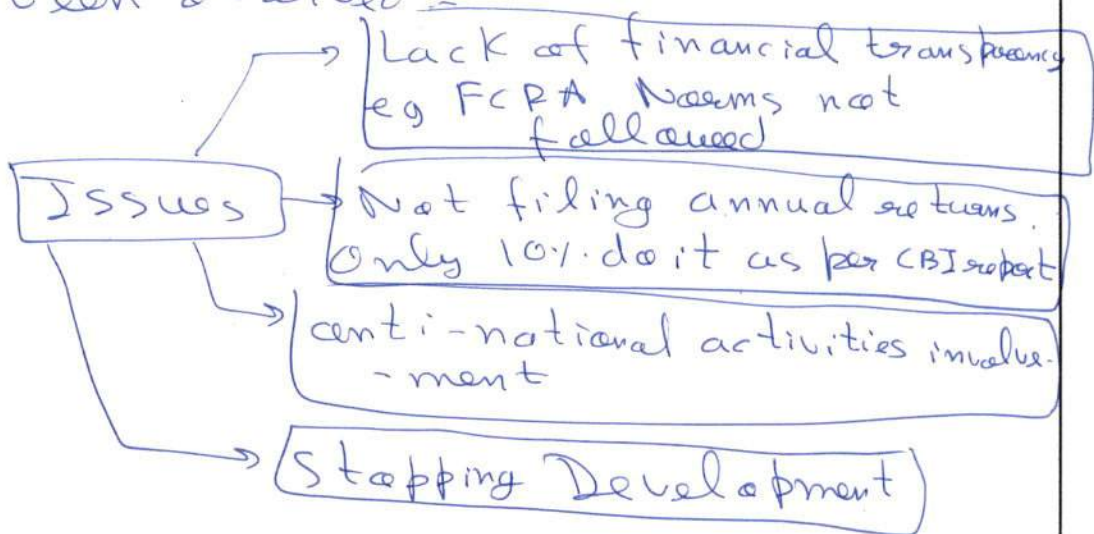
→ Point towards societal problems eg. Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi Foundation point toward existing child labour (Article 24 violation)

→ can be a tool to highlight grievances of people eg

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan instrumental in RTI

- can bring development deficit into attention through their work e.g. Teach India
- can ensure balance between development and environment through agitation
- lead to citizen education and engagement through rights awareness

However, some issues have also been observed:



As India is entering Amrit Kaal, it's important for NACs to play effective and positive role for deepening of democracy.

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 is one of the most neglected aspect of healthcare in India.

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

aimed to address this through:-

→ Greater financial allocation towards mental healthcare.

→ Awareness and education

→ de-criminalisation of suicide

→ Availability of counsellors, particularly in rural India.

Despite the above measures, implementation of Act

remains sluggish as:-

• Lack of Investment
• Only 1.35% of GDP is allocated towards

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

healthcare of which, only 1% of healthcare expenditure goes to mental healthcare

- Unavailability of counsellors in most cities and villages of India
- Absence of institutional structure
- Lack of awareness and acceptance of mental healthcare
- High charges of medicines and therapists

Institutional constraints need to be addressed for effective implementation of Mental Healthcare Act.

There is also a need for greater education on this matter to ensure

Right to life under Article 21 is not violated by depression.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban employment Guarantee
Scheme was in news at the time of Covid-19 crisis in 2020 when unemployment rate exceeded 25% in urban areas.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee Schemes

- Guarantees right to work as provided in Article 21.
- Reduces unemployment
- Reduces poverty and insures income security
- Creation of urban assets which are much needed as urban areas face infrastructure constraints

eg. panda to prevent urban flood
→ can lead to women empowerment
and greater work force
participation from current
23.6.1.

Issues with Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

→ High expenditure. About ^{allocated for} 73,000 ~~crore~~ was spent of
MGNREGA in 2022-23 and

it might require similar expenditures

→ Potential of lack of labour
availability for industries due
to employment guarantee works

→ Wages may not be sufficient

~~Can~~ Idea of Urban employment

Guarantee scheme should be
studied by understanding
nature of prevalent unemployment

and financial implications
of the scheme.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical Co-operation (BIMSTEC) involves India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand and Sri Lanka



Relevance of BIMSTEC in fulfilling India's strategic aspirations in IOR

→ It gives a push to India's ~~to~~ Act East

imitative Policy

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

→ Adherence with Gujarat doctrine →
India to have positive approach
towards neighbouring countries.

→ will increase trade in Bay
of Bengal Region and enhance
India's economic standing

→ will strengthen India's role
as Net Security Provider in
Indian Ocean Region.

→ It will help India secure
sea lanes of communication
and counter China's assertion

→ It can also lead to closer
relations with ASEAN countries.

Thus, India should prioritize
~~development~~ BIMSTEC to ensure
its strategic goals in IOR
and Indo-Pacific are
achieved.

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

Gujral doctrine was given by IK Gujral, India's former President highlighting framework for diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries. It emphasized on:

- Support to neighbouring countries
- Non-interference in their internal affairs
- Lack of expectations regarding reciprocity

It envisaged a framing attitude towards neighbouring countries rather than big brotherly attitude

Relevance of Gujral
Doctrine in Present Times

→ Sri Lanka is undergoing financial, political and humanitarian

Crisis and India should support it as done through \$4 Billion Line of Credit.

→ Afghanistan is undergoing drought and humanitarian crisis and India should provide aid to Afghan people. ⇒ Afghan-led, Afghan owned, Afghan controlled policy.

→ Myanmar recently witnessed military coup. India shouldn't intervene but advocate for democratic rights eg. India voiced concerns against hanging of pro-democracy protesters.

→ Increased engagement with Bangladesh and resolution of Teesta river dispute.

→ Resolving trust-deficit on borders and river-water sharing with Nepal.

Following Gujral Doctrine can help attain objectives of Article 51 of Directive Principles calling for peace and just International Relations.

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

In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'Officers of Parliament' are Members of Parliament' (MPs) in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Pivotal role played by 'Officers of Parliament'

→ legislative role ⇒ Law Making

→ Public Policy scrutiny

→ Execution of Government schemes.

→ Financial scrutiny over budget proposals

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

Constitutional and statutory provisions for them are as follows:-

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

1). Parliamentary Privileges

- Freedom of speech in Parliament
- Freedom from arrest for civil offences \Rightarrow 40 days before and after commencement of session
- Punishment happens only as per rules of Parliament

2). Cannot be removed arbitrarily \Rightarrow

Well defined criterion for the ~~same~~ same

3). Salary cannot be varied to their disadvantage

4). Advice tendered cannot be enquired in court

Thus, above mentioned provisions ensure impartial and objective functioning of 'Officers of Parliament' which is needed for free and fair functioning of democracy.

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

15

Finance Commission is mentioned in the Article 280 of Indian constitution. It lays down criterion for:-

- Vertical distribution of resources between Centre and State
- principles which will govern horizontal distribution of resources among diff. states
- principles which govern distribution of grant-in-aid
- Devaluation of financial powers and resources to Local Bodies

Considering the role of Finance Commission,
recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

were as follows:-

- 1). Shares of states in total tax distributable revenue was to be at 41%.
- 2). Devolution criteria amongst states to be based on the following formula and weights:-
 - Population (2011) \Rightarrow 15%
 - Demographic Performance \Rightarrow 12.5%
 - Income Distance \Rightarrow 50%
 - Forest & Ecology - ~~10%~~ 15%
 - Tax Effort - 7.5%
- 3). Basic grants to be shelved and emphasis on performance linked grants
 - 4). creation of non-lapsable fund for defence.
 - 5). Increased devolution to local bodies

Thus, 15th Finance Commission provides a framework for ensuring fiscal federalism principles are followed and appropriate devolution take place to states as well as local bodies for their effective functioning.

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

Model Code of Conduct is a code of conduct which is followed with the st announcement of elections to ensure appropriate laws are complied with for ensuring free and fair election process. It is not provided statutory backing as of now

Need for statutory enforcement

- will lead to stricter punishments for violators
- can lead to reduction in criminalisation of politics with appropriate disclosures
eg. recent ECI order to publish criminal records

of candidates there

- will give greater powers to Election Commission and enhance its independence
- will prevent manipulation of election outcomes through check on opinion polls and fake news
- Provision of opportunities and platforms to all candidates
- Increased action against violators of financial rules with legal backing
- Stricter check on new scheme announcement
- Deterrent effect of legal action against violators.

However, some issues can also potentially come up with accordance of statutory

status to Model Code of Conduct such as:-

→ Involvement of judiciary can lead to greater delays eg 4.4 crore cases pending in judiciary

→ May lead to longer time in filing and registering complaints

→ Risk of undue actions against opposition parties

Thus, statutory backing of MCC can help in stronger enforcement of MCC which can ensure free and fair elections. It should be complemented with greater powers and resources for investigation with ECI.

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)

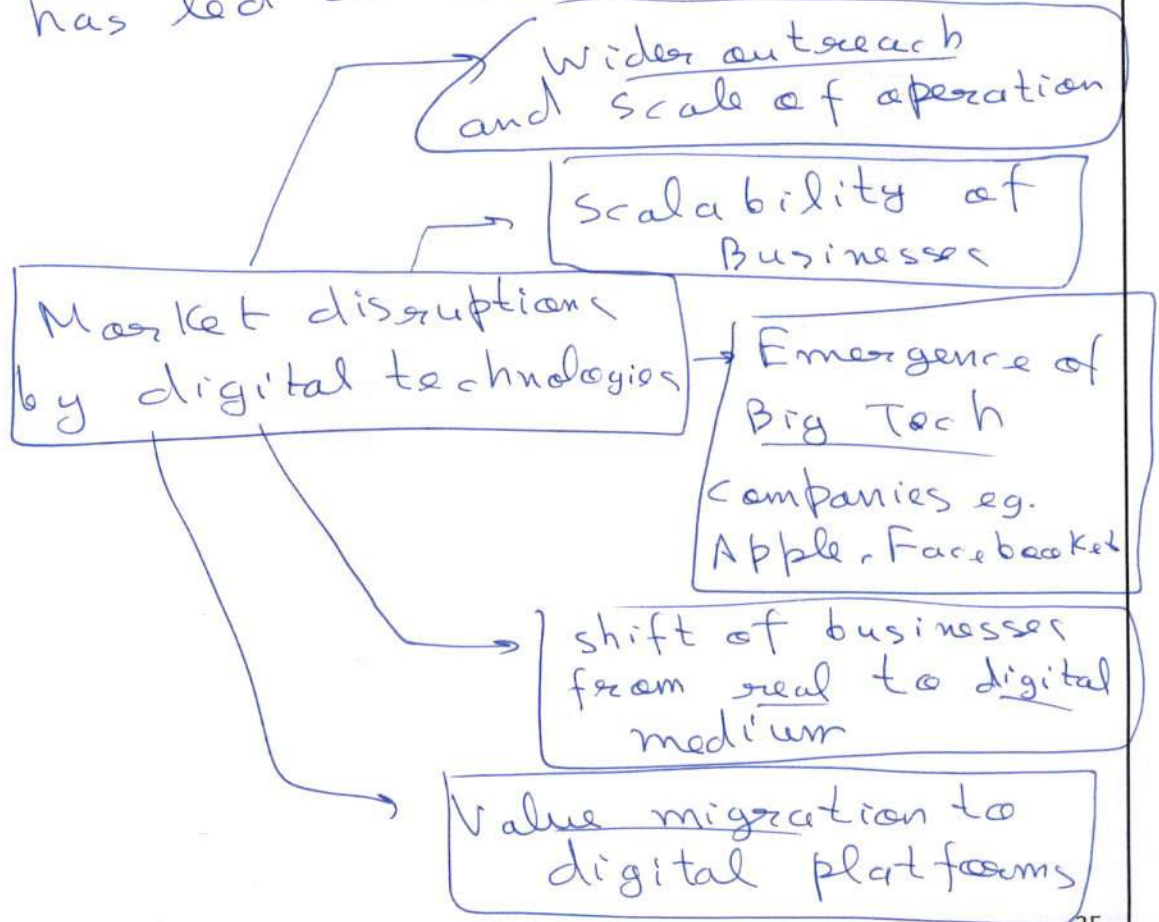
The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Competition Commission of India

was formed with the enactment of Competition Act, 2002. It is a successor to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969.

Emergence of digital revolution has led to several market disruptions:-



Because of the market disruptions that have occurred, CCI needs to be revamped and following aspects need to be reviewed and reconsidered :

1). Greater account should be taken towards the evolving nature of digital businesses

2). Large economies of scale and operation scale need to be understood to get an idea about reasons leading to monopoly of big tech like Facebook and Microsoft

3). E-commerce business should be studied and measures taken to ensure small retailers are provided with equal opportunities.

4). Practice of predatory pricing i.e. selling at low prices to outst rivals should

be detected
5). Capacity building should be undertaken to understand blockchain based models and monopoly of selected firms in that

6). Imposition of effective punishment against violators. It will also lead to deterrent effect

Hence, evolving nature of businesses also requires evolution by E CCI through increased digital capacity building and understanding of businesses. It should be complemented by appropriate actions against violators.

15.

भारत में एक प्रभावी विहिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में विहिसल-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 speaking up against unfair practices in an organisation by an employee in the organisation. India has a Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2013. However it fails to provide appropriate anonymity and can also lead to harm for whistle-blowers.

Need for establishing whistle-blowing mechanism in public sphere :-

- Ensuring principles of public welfare are complied with and not violated
- Deterrence against corruption e.g. whistleblowing in Mayang against Panchayat Scams

by an IAS officer

→ Ensuring probity in

Governance as whistle-blowing is generally last-resort when other mechanisms of internal grievance redressal fail

→ Ensures safety of public and quality of government service
eg. Whistleblowing against poor quality of bridge

→ can also ensure filtering out of fake complaints

Need for establishing whistle blowing mechanism in private sphere

→ Ensuring quality of service delivery

→ company standing up to its promises eg. Volkswagen

Whistleblowing case against wrong practices

→ Enhancement of corporate

Governance and ethics
→ Deterrence against wrongdoings

Effective Whistle Blower Protection Act should involve:-

- Anonymity of Whistle Blower
- Protection of Whistle Blower
- Reward if Investigative mechanism over complaints registered
- Reward if registered complaint is found to be true
- Punishment in case of false punishments
- Encouraging culture of speaking up and internal grievance redressal

Thus, Whistleblower Act can lead to greater compliance of norms by companies and can ensure better service delivery

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

Co-operatives in India have been given constitutional status through 97th Amendment Act 2011. Important role was envisaged for co-operatives in India's development and economists like Radgil also supported them

Reasons behind poor performance of Co-operative

- 1). Lack of credit with co-operatives
- 2). Lack of unity due to internal fighting
- 3). Politicisation of co-operative
- 4). Lack of technical expertise
- 5). Guidance to co-operatives regarding entrepreneurial ventures has been lacking

6). Deficiency of infrastructure inhibiting their functioning
eg. farmer co-operatives not able to market produce due to lack of storage and road infrastructure

7). Lack of awareness regarding prevailing market conditions and delay in adaptation.

There have been successful examples of co-operatives as well like AMUL.

Steps taken by Government to overcome these shortcomings are :-

- 1). Constitutional Status through 97th amendment \Rightarrow Likely to bring professionalism and structure in their functioning.
- 2). Regular elections and mandatory participation

- of marginalized sections like
SCs to increase inclusiveness
- 3). Ministry of Co-operation
formed for Capacity building
for Co-operatives
- 4). SMA-Bank Linkage programme
also aims to finance co-operatives
- 5). Co-operative banks were formed
on co-operative model with
a focus on funding co-operatives
- 6). Revolutions have been
envisaged on the lines of
White Revolution by AMUL
to encourage co-operatives
-). Incentives to Farmer Producer
Organisation ⇒ Exemptions, Infrastructure
support

Thus realizing importance of
co-operatives in inclusive
growth, government has
provided framework to
address their shortcomings

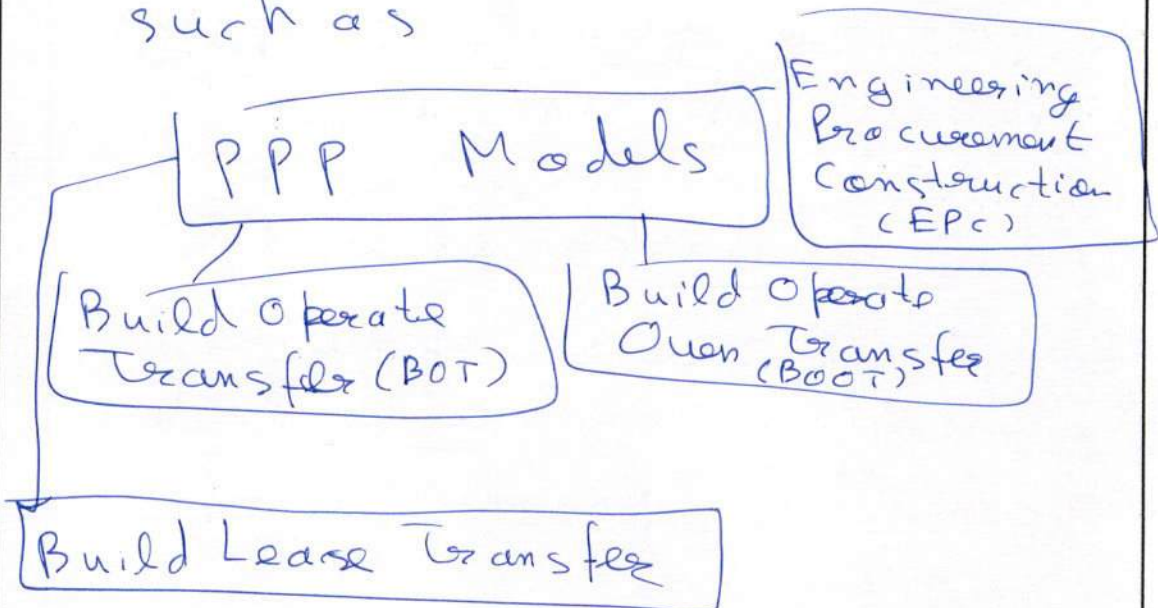
17.

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

Public - Partnership Model refers to the development model which involves both public and private bodies in execution of specific functions. It involves several models such as



PPP model can bridge gaps in healthcare system as:-

- 1) Government expenditure on healthcare is only 1.5% of GDP and

private investments along
with it can lead to significant

healthcare infrastructure enhancement.

2). It can lead to greater private
expenditure in achievement
of Government healthcare goals

3). It can lead to greater outreach
of healthcare infrastructure
to villages.

4). Technological enhancements in
private sector can be used
to improve public healthcare
outcomes

5). Operations by private enterprises
can ensure deficiency in
doctors, (1 doctor per 1500 people
in India) beds and surgical
means are met

6). It can give a push to
National Digital Health
Mission

7). It can also lead to
improvement in quality

of doctors in the PPP setup.
In public sector, majority
of the qualified doctors do
not aspire to work.

All of the above benefits can
be realized with proper
harnessing of PPP Model.

It requires

- Proper and clear contracts
- Financing Means
- Focus on public goals
- Ensuring profitability
- Defining long-term goals

If the above mentioned goals
are realized, PPP can truly
revolutionize healthcare
ecosystem.

18.

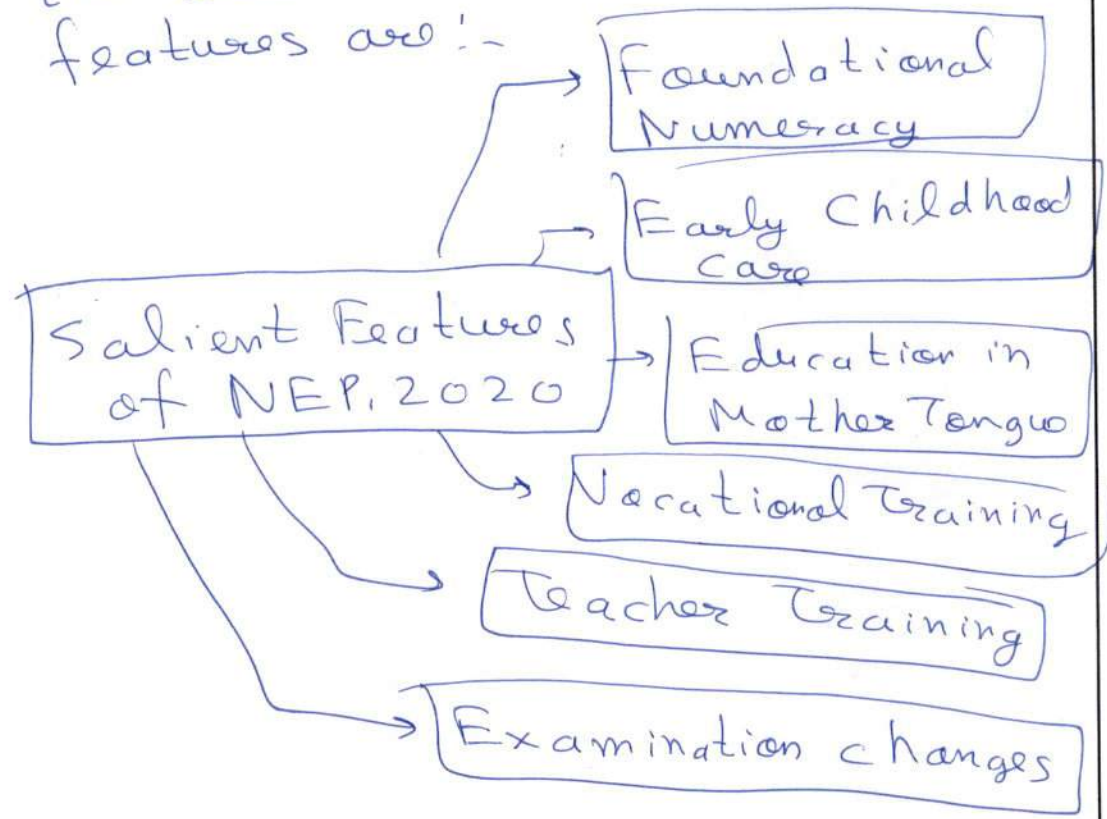
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

New Education Policy, 2020 aims to transform the ~~agricultural~~ educational system from a traditional to modern one. Its salient features are:-



For its success, it needs integration with several existing Government schemes

such as:-

1) Early childhood care and education in 3-6 age group requires scale of Anganwadis and hence needs to be complemented with Integrated Child Development Scheme

2) Vocational training requires integration with Skill India from an early age

3) Reforms in examination and testing are consistent with formation of National Testing Agency (NTA) and reforms like NEET and CUET

4) Foundation Numeracy requires integration with general educational outcome improvement schemes

5) Implementation of NEP requires strengthening of public school

• infrastructure

6). Digital education initiative
like DISHA and Swayam
Prabha can also improve
learning outcomes

Apart from effective application
of existing schemes, there is
also a need for -

- New approach to education
- Change in methodology from
rote to understanding
- Involving interest of children
through innovative methods
- Attitude change regarding
education

A comprehensive approach using
existing schemes and incorporating
new changes can help in
truly realizing the goals
of NEP, 2020

19.

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

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

15

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework
is a US-led initiative
to ensure greater compliances
with rules based order in
Indo-Pacific region and
enhancement of trade in
the region.

IPEF to make Indo-Pacific
Region an engine of global
economic growth

→ It prioritizes trade in
the region amongst the
countries in the grouping
→ It ^{envisages} ~~ensures~~ safety and
security in the
region which is

• needed to boost trade

→ Encourages exploration of crucial minerals in the Indo-Pacific region

→ Development of Small Island Developing States in the region.

→ Availability of loans for increased financial engagement

However, it is also being said that the aim of the grouping is countering China and not economic growth

India's concerns

→ India's vision of Indo-Pacific differs from IPEF.

→ India's concerns in the

region like China's String of Pearls Strategy has not been taken into account.

→ India is not a part of the treaty

→ Potential clashes with interest of Quad.

India should engage with IPFF as well as its member countries to ensure compatibility

and similarities with respect to vision for the Indo-Pacific region.

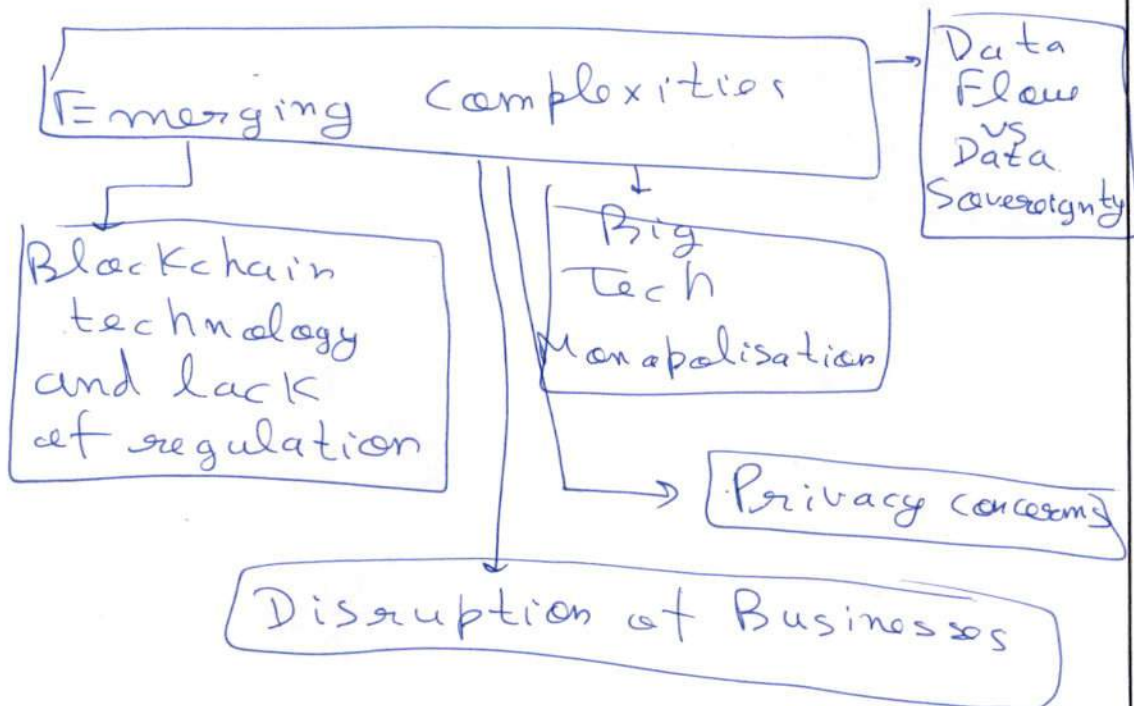
विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्रो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital technology evolution is revolutionizing diplomacy as well just like other spheres. It is said that 'Data is the New Oil' and will have tremendous relevance in coming years.



Considering the emerging complexities, India needs to identify priority areas

and further techno-diplomacy
as:-

- 1). It can lead to first moves advantage eg. India is trying to do this for electric vehicles through E-Amerit portal
- 2). It can lead to capacity building in chosen sphere eg. Solar Energy and International Solar Alliance
- 3). It can ensure greater Research and Development on chosen fields eg. National Strategy on Blockchains
- 4). Position of strength in technological sphere can lead to greater bargaining power
- 5). It can reduce dependance on big tech and global monopolies

6) Data Sovereignty can also be ensured by lesser dependence on foreign technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, India shouldn't remain solely focussed on priority areas and have a degree of flexibility as:-

- Technology evolves fast
- Lack of attention in specific areas can lead to backwardness in them

Thus, identifying priority areas is of utmost importance to ensure greater focus in the current era of increasing complexities. It should be supplemented by a degree of flexibility as well.

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