



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. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre RPA First College
Bangalore

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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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.

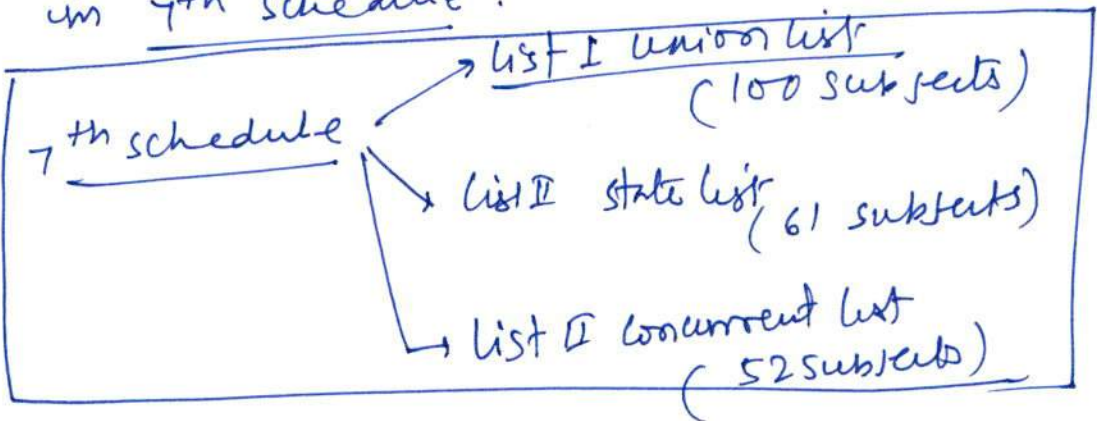
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Article 246 of constitution provide for distribution of power between centre and state as mentioned in 7th schedule.



Since independence there had been changes in 17 schedule.

eg) 42nd CAA 1976 → 5 subjects moved

from state list to concurrent list

→ weight & measures, forest, education

Need for revisiting 7th schedule now:

(1) presence of overlapping jurisdiction in List I & List II

eg) recent farm law controversy was because of this

(ii) vagueness in terms is the list
creates wider interpretation
and centre state conflicts

(iii) missing many subject in the
list: -

eg) Disaster management is
not mentioned

↳ Importance realised during
covid

(iv) Asymmetric division

↳ Central list has more subject compared
to state list

(v) Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission

many subject from centre list and
residual list must be transferred to
concurrent list

(vi) Dynamic society require more
local participation

Federalism is basis structure of
Constitution as mentioned in
S.K Bommai case. Strengthening it is
Priority

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 mechanism (ODR) is using information and communication technology (ICT) in expediting litigation process.
eg) e-court during covid is example of this.

Advantage of ODR Mechanism

- (i) Faster ~~time~~ delivery of cases
⇒ CMIT report says timely delivery of judicial verdicts and can boost GDP by 1 to 2%.
- (ii) Solving pendency of cases :-
→ Presently 4 crore cases are pending in judiciary.
- (iii) Innovation in information transfer and mediation process.

Arbitration

Mediation

Dispute resolution process

Negotiations

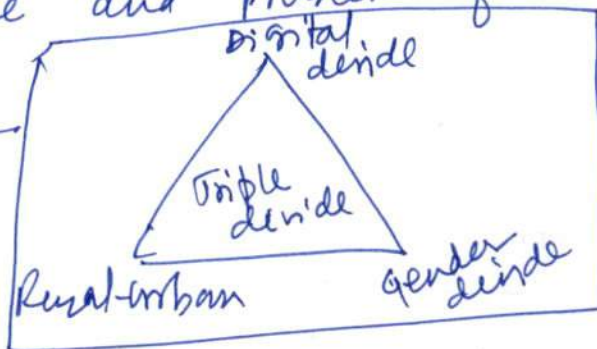
Conciliation

online dispute mechanism can increase efficiency of all four type -

Challenge in ODR mechanisms

(i) Absence of data security and data privacy law in country

(ii) Digital divide and triple divide



(iii) Providing constitutional

validity to such mechanism.

(iv) Awareness and trust among citizen

(v) creating infrastructure for digital ecosystem.

Recent Bhadr high court initiative, and FASTER principle by supreme court and amendment in arbitration law is step in right direction.

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)

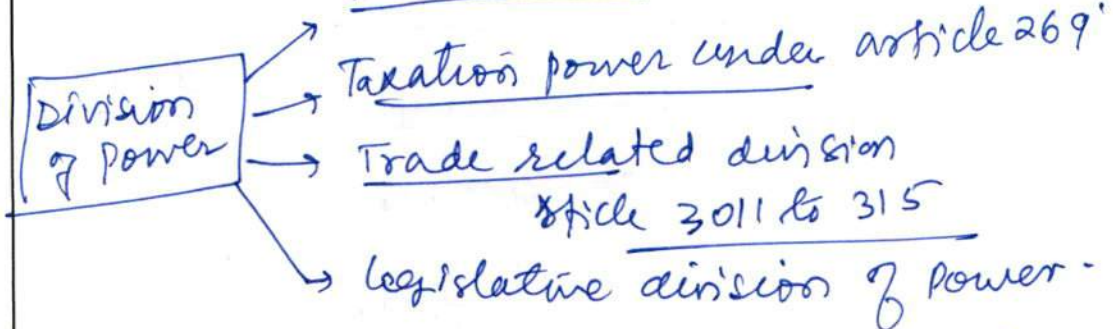
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Constitution of India provide a separate chapter on division of power between centre and states

7th schedule (List I, II, III)



Centre-state dispute is Perennial

(1) 7th constitutional amendment act 1951

↳ demand for separate states and state reorganization in Andhra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka

↳ sarkaria commission report 1954

(ii) dispute related to taxation is long ongoing

↳ cess and surcharge issue

↳ presently GST compensation issue

(ii) Financial devolution (Finance Comm. '85 'm)

(Article 280) ~~is~~ related aspects :-
states from south India demand
different term of reference as compared to
North

(iv) President's president rule and appoint-
ment of Governor →

↳ long tussle since 1971 (era)

↳ Biasness of Governor in the state

To prevent the centre state dispute

1) Strengthening inter state council
(Article 263) as recommended by

Sarkaria Commission.

(ii) Adherence of S.R. Bommai judgement
by Governor code of conduct

(iii) Buta Singh vs state of Bihar - Supreme
court underlined many provision
for president rule and ordinance.

Federalism make disputes inevitable,

∴ we must ensure constructive
resolutions of disputes.

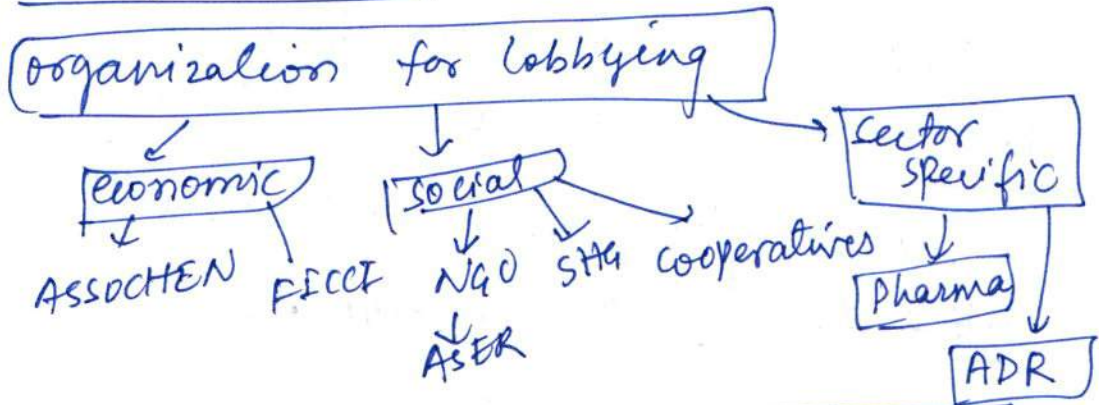
4.

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 इसका उत्तर नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to interaction with civil society and pressure group in policy formulation and execution.



Benefits of lobbying in participative governance.

- (i) Increase contribution of common-men's perspective in decision making
- (ii) Provide platform for participation outside political domain
- (iii) Results in citizen-centric policy making
 ex:- ASSOCHEN and FICCI with Min of finance in financial policy.

(10) provide sector specific feedbacks to legislature

eg:- Safai Karmchahi Sangathan made banning on manual scavenging

(11) Environment governance can be ensured by hearing from all stakeholder

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan on ~~on~~ displacement due to Sardar Sarovar dam

However many times lobbying also results in unnecessary delay in legislative process:-

(i) Due to vested interest of organisation

(ii) IB says unnecessary interference results in loss up to 1 to 2% of GDP

To ensure positive outcome, increase transparency in pressure groups, clear vision and mission and ~~do~~ release of report of discussion.

Lobbying can provide achieving participatory governance and responsible legislative making.

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 UPI platform proved to be revolutionary in bringing transformation in digital payments.

other gloist of government in open source

- (i) making Aadhar detail available for verification
- (ii) use of COWIN app during covid vaccination by other countries
- (iii) provision of government on non personal data sharing

However true potential of free and open source software is still unrealized

Reasons :-

- (i) ~~to~~ only government contributing as source to this open source

(i) Private ~~sector~~ sector are presently only as USERS but not as creator and contributor

(ii) ~~to~~ Lack of awareness among other stakeholders.

(iii) Only NIC (National Informatic Centre) developing products.

↳ Institutional limitation with government

(iv) Data security issue, issue with use of non personal data
↳ Absence of clarity on this topic

(v) Feedback mechanism for improvement in Platform and software is missing

To realise true potential :-

(i) MNC should contribute collectively

(ii) Become active contributor from passive recipient

(iii) public private partnership in development

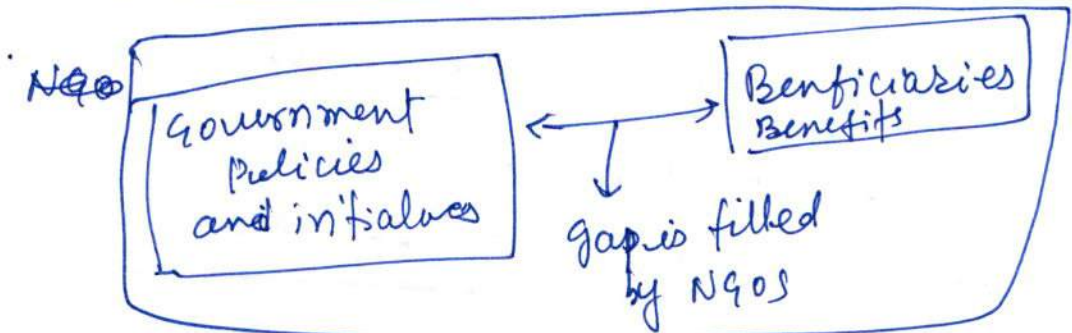
FoSS and Digital platform can provide inclusivity and equality in market.

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

As per World Bank, NGOs are organizations that work ~~to~~ towards providing Health, food, shelter, medical, financial services to vulnerable section of society.



Role of NGOs in for communities

- (i) Provide voice to voiceless → Provide platform to raise concern and ask questions
- (ii) Bridge policy gap
 (e.g.) Akshaypatra foundation in nutritional requirement in mid-day-meals.
- (iii) concerns related to human rights

eg issue raised by NGOs during COVID management

- (iv) Role of NGO in environmental degradation
↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (v) Bharatiya Majzood Kisan Sabha in Right to information act

However NGO, has also created many challenges

(i) As per IB, obstruction led to loss of 1-2% of GDP.

(ii) vested interest NGO, using money for illegal practices

(iii) International influence and agenda

eg Greenpeace foundation in cauvery issue.

thus adequate regulation is required

As per ~~1st~~ 2nd ARC - decentralization of control of NGOs and reasonable restriction under FCRA 2010 will ensure right balance for NGOs

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)

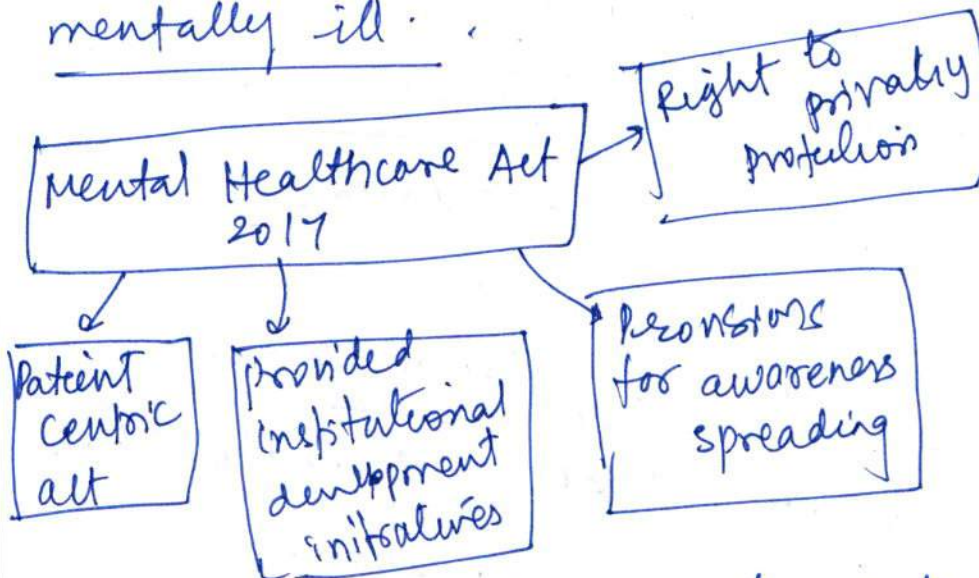
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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mental health is most neglected health domain in India. As

per ICMR 15% population in India suffers from some form of mental depression.

World Health Organization (WHO) say one in 7 people in country is mentally ill.



However, the performance has not been effective.

Reasons for sluggish and mixed performance

(i) negligence by policy implementor.

↳ No due diligence given to act

(ii) low pace of development of infrastructure

(iii) low pace of doctor training
and professional network building

(iv) social stigmatization presence in
society.

To make the act more effective

(i) Behavioural change in society
through persuasion by celebrities

↳ Deepika Padukone opening ~~out~~
up about mental issue

(ii) making community participation
through local governance

(iii) Regular monitoring and reforms

(iv) providing ~~to~~ adequate financial support

Recent government schemes such as

manodarpan, mindful about own

mind during covid are step in
right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉलिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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8.

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

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words)

10

during covid 19 lockdown MNREGA (National rural employment Guarantee Scheme act 2005) proved to be a ~~cost~~ safety net amidst of employment stress and insecurity.

on similar line the demand for urban employment Guarantee scheme is rising.

Need of the scheme

- (i) will tackle the problem of rising unemployment in urban area.
- (ii) In crisis situation like covid, will control rapid reverse migration.
- (iii) will improve condition of standard of living of urban poor.
- (iv) will provide development of urban infrastructure.

Challenges with the scheme

- (i) wastage of potential of skilled urban youth.
↳ MNREGA is for unskilled work
- (ii) will make productivity very less in urban area.
- (iii) will not resolve problem of jobless growth

Instead of the scheme following can be done to provide employment in urban area :-

- (i) Minimum wage guarantee and implementation in true sense
- (ii) Social security net to informal workers and platform worker
- (iii) Affordable housing in urban area
- (iv) Providing basic human facilities at cheap cost.

Demographic dividend may become disaster with unemployment. We must provide adequate opportunity to our youth

9.

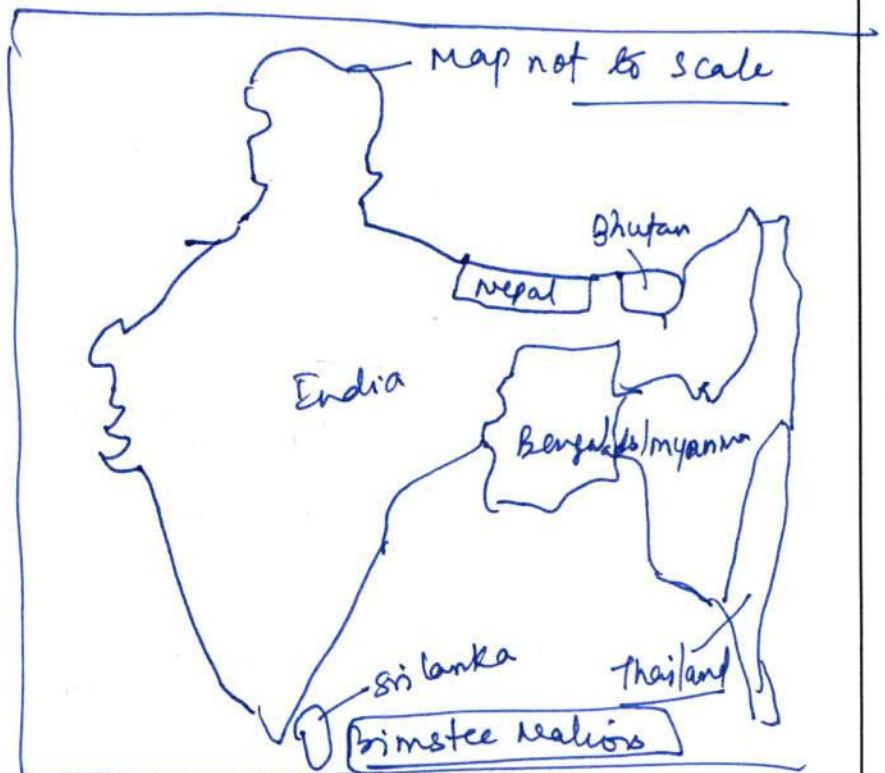
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC charter has been recently adopted and providing it a legal mandate.



Relevance; Bimstec in fulfilling India's regional aspirations: -

- (i) pillar for India's Act east Policy started in 2014.
- (ii) provide for increase South South

cooperation

(iii) Failure of SAARC and BRICS
limitation makes BIMSTEC importance.

(iv) Abstaining from joining RCEP makes
BIMSTEC Important from market
access purpose

(v) Bid for India's seat in UNSC
Permanent member

(vi) Economic opportunity for India in
the region

(vii) India's vision under SAGAR
(Security for all in the region)

(viii) Providing dominance in Indo-
Pacific

BIMSTEC charter has streamline
the process of organization and outlines
7 areas of cooperation.

India has taken responsibility
of Energy and security, this will
also help in fulfilling India's aspiration
for leaders in Green energy

उम्मीदवाते को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral doctrine in foreign relation
provided much needed framework
for foreign relation with
neighbouring states

Relevance of Gujral doctrine

① provide respect to neighbours
aspiration
→ solution to big brother
attitude allegation against
india

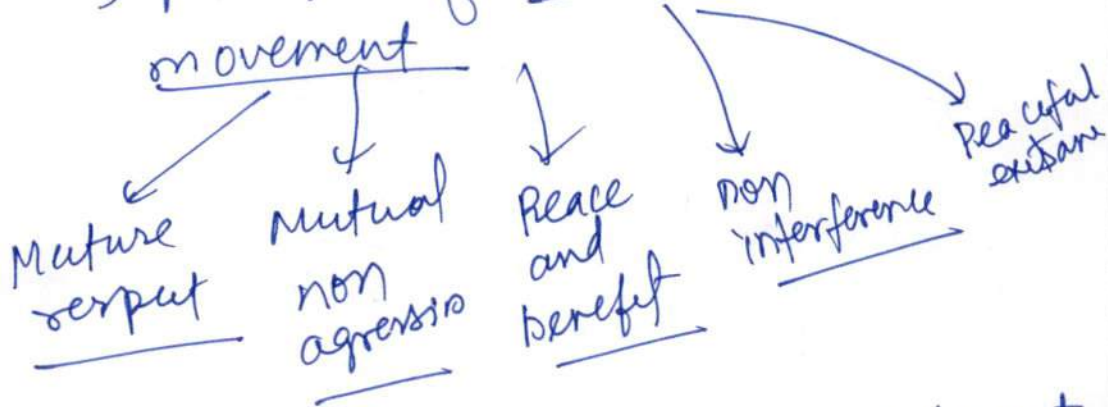
② Improvement in economic
relation with neighbour.

→ Providing economic framework
for South South cooperation

(11) Act east policy and look east policy are based of Gujarat doctrine

(10) SAGAR Initiative is also based on Gujarat doctrine

(9) Gujarat doctrine promote 5 principle of Non-Alignment movement



Thus Gujarat doctrine is very coherent now when tension between India and China rising, India-Pakistan, ~~det~~ disturbing and crisis in Afganistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

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

Officers of Parliament are

officer such as Speaker, deputy speaker, chairman, Secretary of Parliament.

Role of officers of Parliament

Speaker and chairman

↳ effective functioning of sitting of house

↳ maintenance of business of house

↳ Ensuring constitutional provisions are followed

① Parliamentary Secretary

↳ election of President and

Vice president

→ Assisting in day to day business

Constitutional Provisions

(i) Articles describing role of Speaker

↳ As tribunal (Anti defection law)

↳ as ~~the~~ ~~the~~ presiding ~~off~~ to MPs

↳ summoning of house

↳ Adjournment of house

(ii) Providing development of
to rule of house

(iii) Cons Parliamentary Committee
Chairmanship

~~(iv)~~

Parliament Secy

(i) No direct mention but
Provide assistance to
speaker

These these officers are
pillars of parliament

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉगिण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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12.

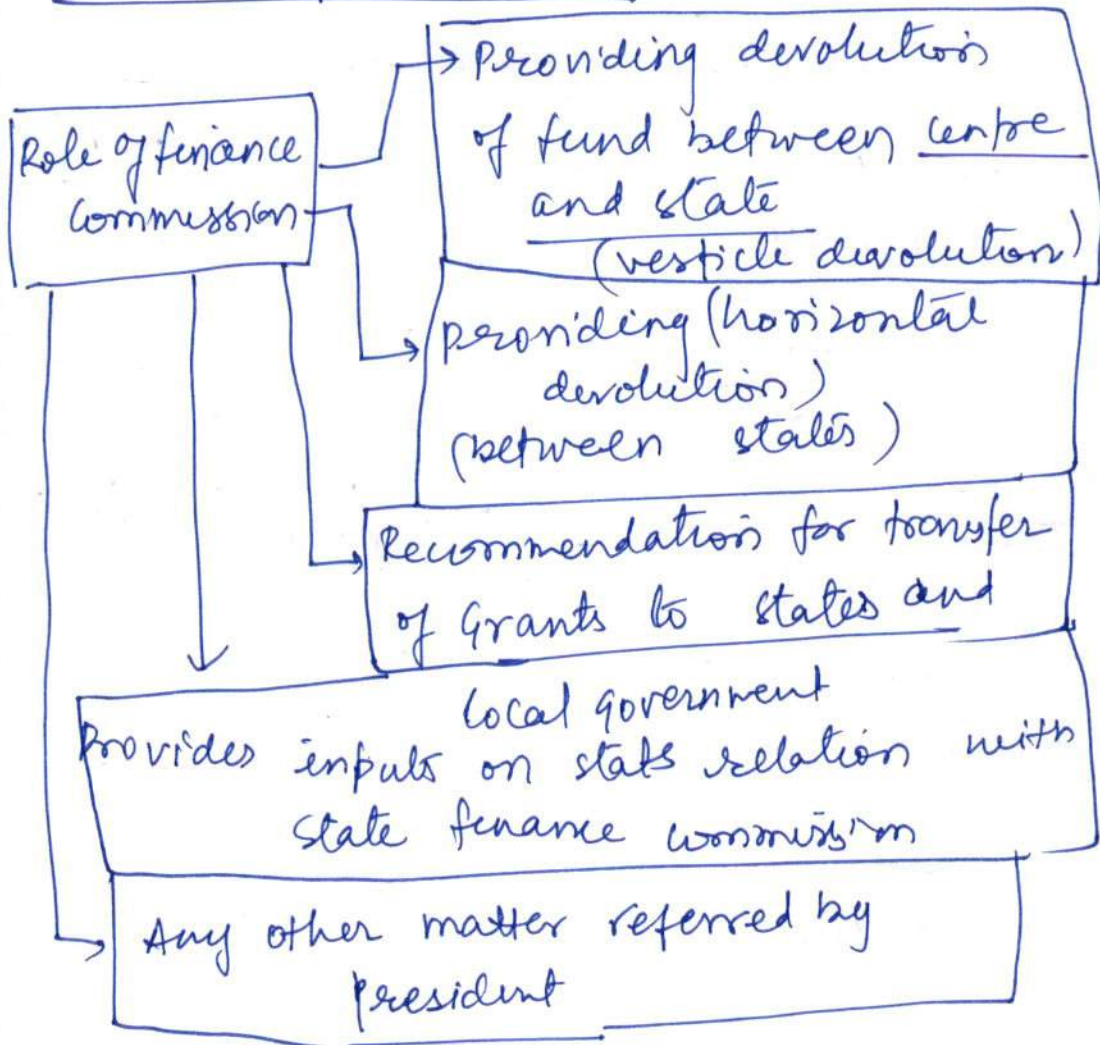
वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280 every five year by president of India. Finance Commission is known as fiscal bulwark of democracy.



15th Finance Commission was constituted in 2020 and headed by Shri N.K. Singh.

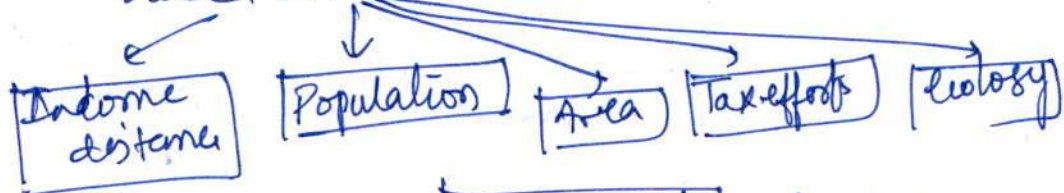
Major recommendations of 15th FC

(i) Released two set of recommendation for 2020-21 and 2021-26 respectively

(ii) Reduction in 1% devolution from 42% to 41% between centre and States from net divisible pool

↳ 1% reduction is due to change in status of J&K as union territory

(iii) Provided horizontal devolution based on



→ Addition of tax efforts to ensure compliance with central rules of GST.

→ Addition of Forest and ecology to ensure forest conservation.

→ Introduction of demography to include changes in Population Structure and efforts made by Southern states.

(iv) provided provision for defence expenditure fund as mentioned in terms of reference.

(v) provided ~~for~~ provision for incentive linked grants for local bodies.

(vi) state grants ~~to~~ are also linked with performance of states.

Thus finance commission, ensure right balance between grants, efficiency, financial autonomy and independence.

next, step is to rationalize cess and surcharge provision of central government.

Fiscal federalism is root for all type of federalism and must be respected.

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)

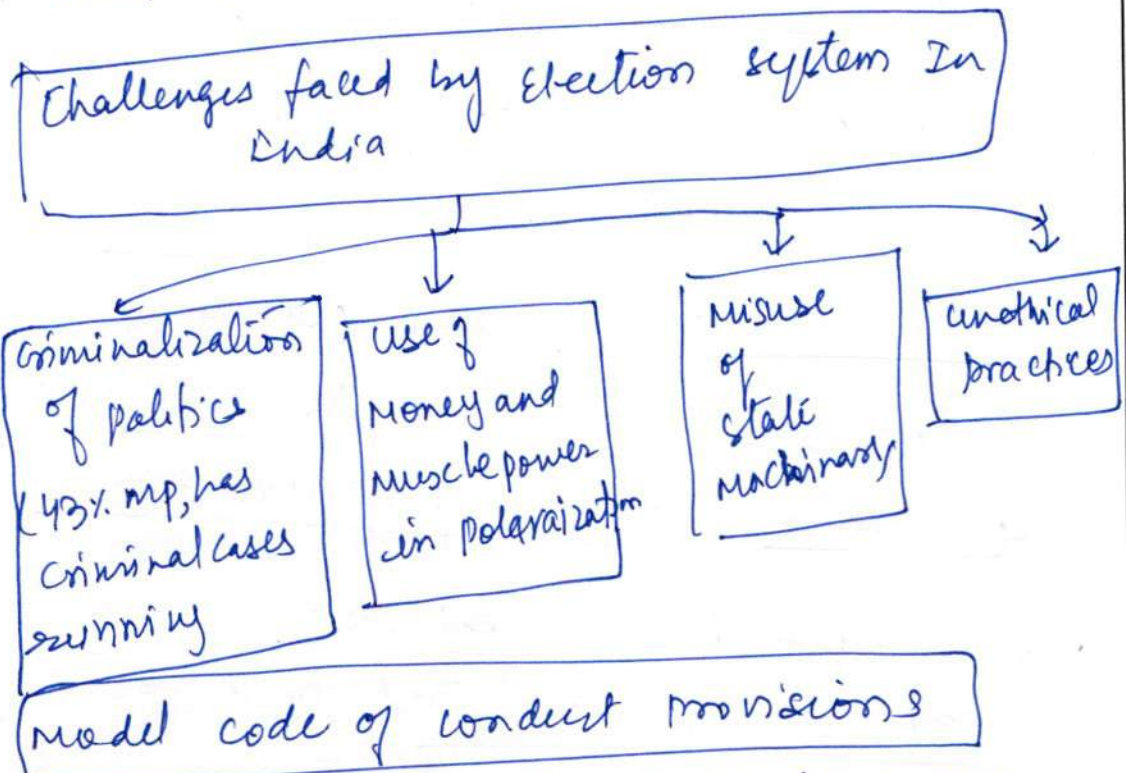
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉलिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Under Article 324 to 329 of constitution of India, election commission is constituted to ensure free and fair election in transparent manner.

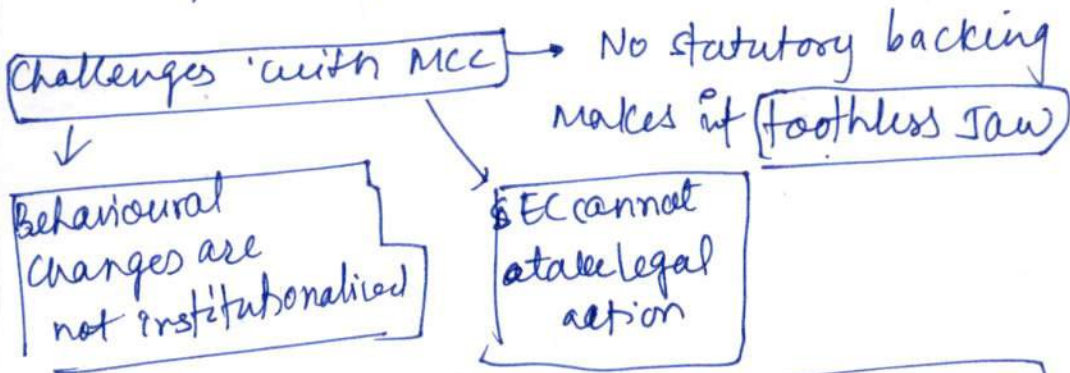
Election commission has introduced model code of conduct (MCC) to ensure smoothness and fairness in election.



(1) Provide ethical values in process

of election

- (ii) separation of religion, caste and electoral practices
- (iii) provision for nooms related to exit polls, opinion polls.



Need for providing statutory backing

- (i) legal mandate for political parties to follow steps
- (ii) will reduce unethical practices, eg hate speech, religious disharmony
- (iii) Election commission may do register party of violation.
- (iv) will provide practical shape to RPA 1950 and 1951

However there are challenges with this statutory backing :-

- (i) Political parties are reluctant in implementing or enacting legislation
- (ii) Election Commission of India has issue of fund and functionary
- (iii) unnecessary disputes and litigation will create undue pressure on judiciary
- (iv) unnecessary intervention of Judiciary in election provision against article 329.

This meanwhile following needs to be done: -

- (i) provision to ensure internal democracy in party
- (ii) reform in ~~Art~~ 10th schedule
- (iii) providing judicial speed in election dispute
- (iv) Increasing awareness of citizen (SVEEP)

Free and fair election is reason for long survival of constitution as we entered in Amrit kal (75 years of independence)

14.

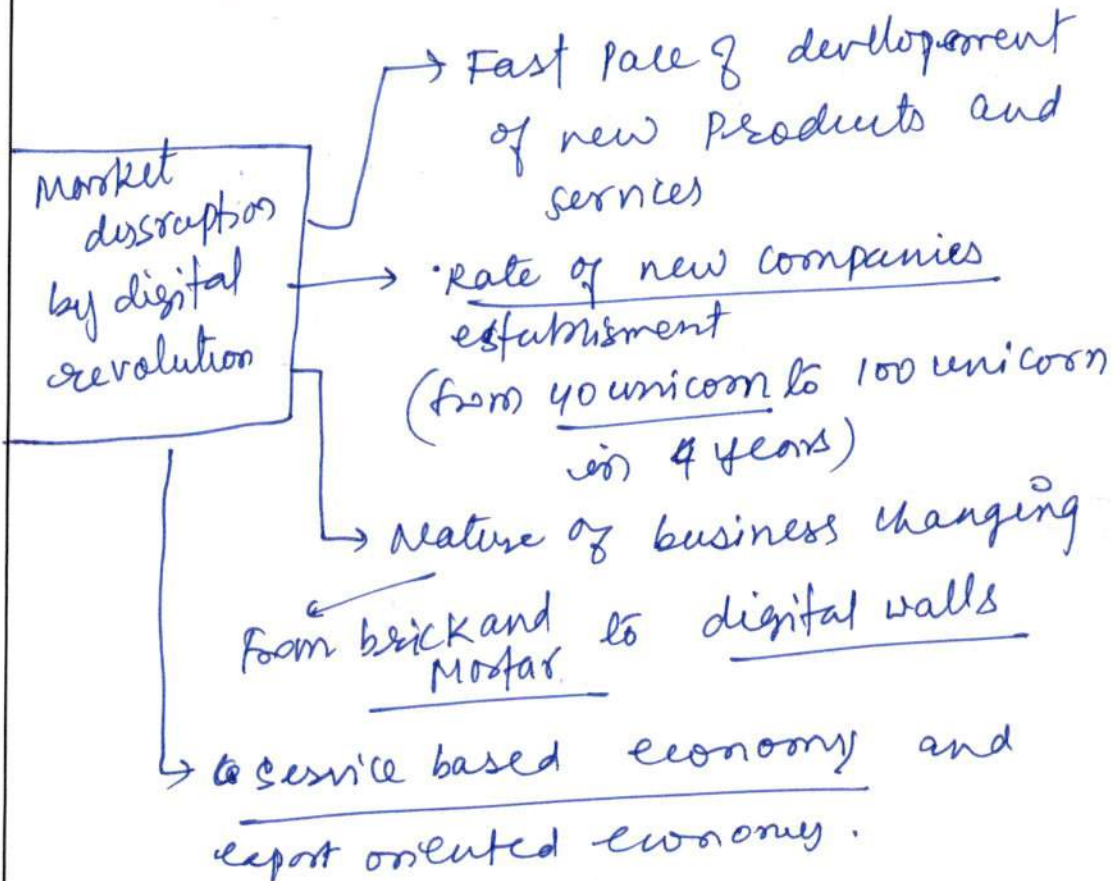
डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Indian digital revolution has increased digital economy manifold. As per ministry of commerce, digital economy will reach \$1 tn by 2025.



challenges with competition commission of India (CCI) in new world :-

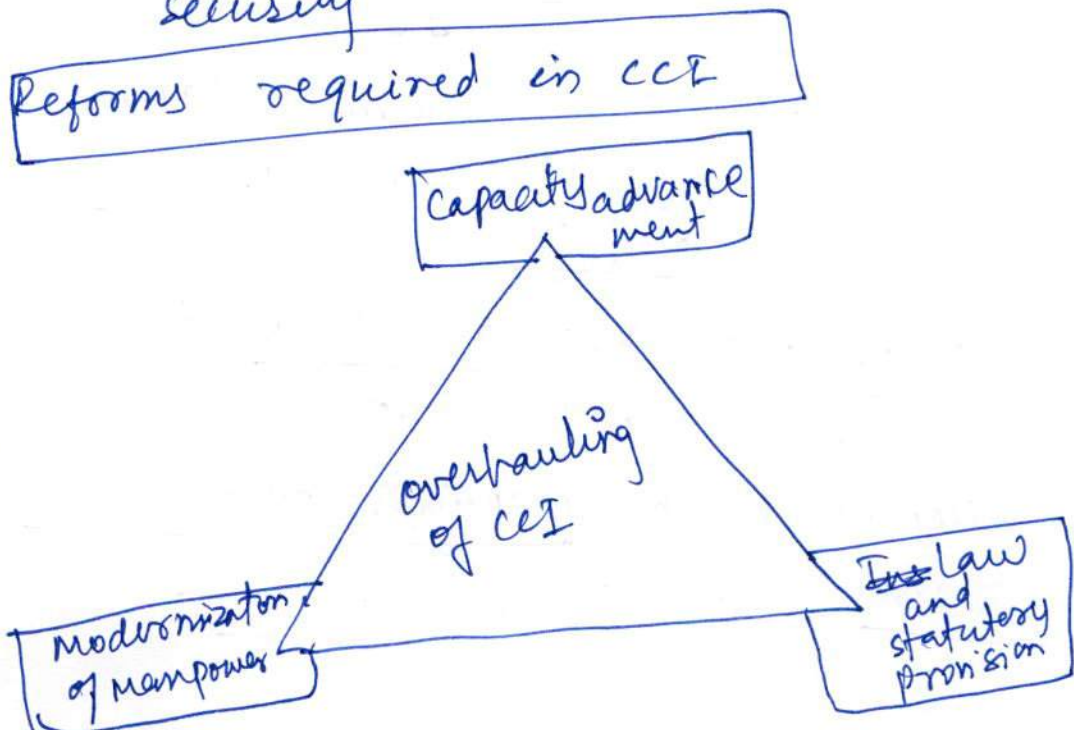
(i) Inadequate institutional capability to deal with the creative disruption

eg → Absence of cyber ecosystem and Absence of skilled manpower

(ii) Issue of functionaries -

→ Rate of demand and rate of increase in manpower has wide gap ⇒ Reduced efficiency

(iii) obsolete laws to deal with traditional version of Industry
↳ Need digital oriented laws
↳ clarity on data protection, data security



Capacity advancement

- ↳ Provide Skilled manpower
- ↳ continuous training of workforce
- ↳ Modern cyberspace ecosystem to track Antitrust practices

Modernization of manpower

- ↳ Industry experience in relevant field
- ↳ continuous field exposure
- ↳ Tech savvy manpower to deal with modern challenges

Legislative changes

- ↳ making provision related to online companies
 - ↳ clarity on stance of ~~ser~~ online service ~~del~~ delivery
 - ↳ data protection, data ~~cons~~ sharing norms
- strengthening . CCI will serve dual objectives → competitive environment and consumer right protection.

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

As per Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2020

India's rank is 86th. As
India is also among most bribed
nation in Asia.

This reflects urgency in
dealing corruption in governance and
private businesses.

Whistle-blowing mechanism
refers to system through which
a person from within the
organization anonymously expose
the corrupt practices to the outside
people.

Need for whistle blowing
mechanism

- (i) to protect the identity of leposer and also tackle corruption.
- (ii) 2nd ARC says corruption is major challenge of Indian Bureaucracy
- (iii) As per Lancet report, because of corruption, medical assistance during Covid times hampered a lot
- (iv) Shantha Kumar Committee said 46% leakage in public distribution system
- (v) Failure of cooper cooperative governance led to financial frauds such as National stock exchange (NSE), PNB scam etc.

Available provisions

- (i) whistle blower mechanism as per supreme court guidelines

- (i) vigilance commission representative in every organisation of public sector
- (ii) Institutional mechanism in private companies -

But,

- 1) whistle blowing mechanism is unavailable for common public
↳ To make participative governance effective
- (ii) Trust in existing mechanism is missing
↳ possibility of leaking of identity of people
- (iii) conflict between vigilance department and corrupt officials -

Along with whistle blower mechanism, Integrity Pacts, Transparency mechanism through Citizen Charter can be implemented.

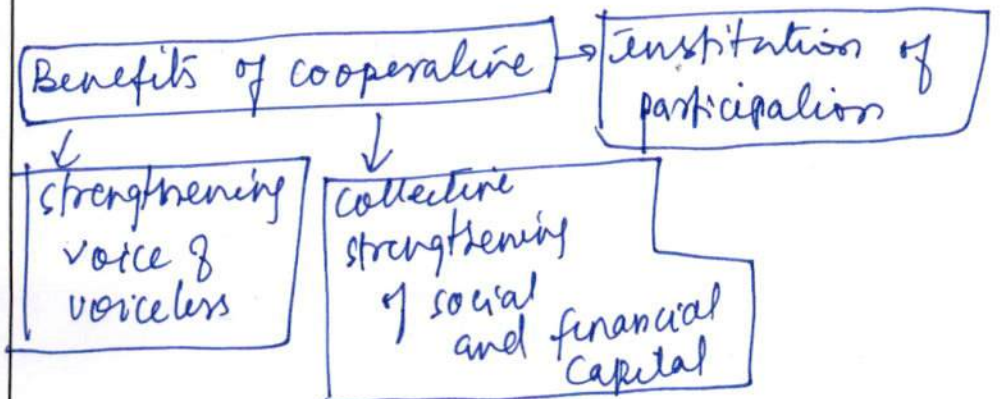
16.

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
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Formation of cooperative movement in India was started by Sir Fredrick Nicholson (Father of cooperative) in India.

under Article 19 and Article 43 Constitution's provisions for cooperative formation as fundamental rights.



Reasons for poor performance of cooperatives

- (1) Multiple legislation creating hurdle in regulation :-
 of ~~the~~ financial cooperatives (FCI)
 was till recently under dual control of state and RBI
 → failure of PMC & Bank

(ii) Regional disparity of cooperatives

> 80% are in southern India,
negligible presence in eastern and
northeast area

(iii) dominance of local politician in
cooperative society :-

↳ Hamper democratic structure
and polarization of cooperatives.

(iv) Lack of awareness about cooperatives
in people of rural background.

(v) Absence of financial support by
institution

↳ Reluctance in giving loans

Reforms undertaken by government
in this regards :-

(1) making separate ministry of
cooperatives to provide specialized
support and stimulus.

(ii) Bank-cooperative linkage programs

providing loans to cooperative under priority sector lending

(iii) Institutional capacity building of

cooperative by NABARD -

→ regulation and supervision.

(iv) Banking regulation (Amendment) act 2021 for removing dual control of VEB.

(v) Technology development through Farmer producer organization (FPO)

(vi) providing funds under Standup India scheme to women-cooperatives,

(vii) provisions of microfinance to cooperative

C. Kanjaraman committee said that cooperative provide answer to problem of colletrol → mobilization of credit.

Usha throat committee also recommended initalives -

As ~~virgese~~ Virgese Kurian (Amul founder) told cooperative is solution of bureaucratic hurdle in public sector and lack of social principle in private sector

17.

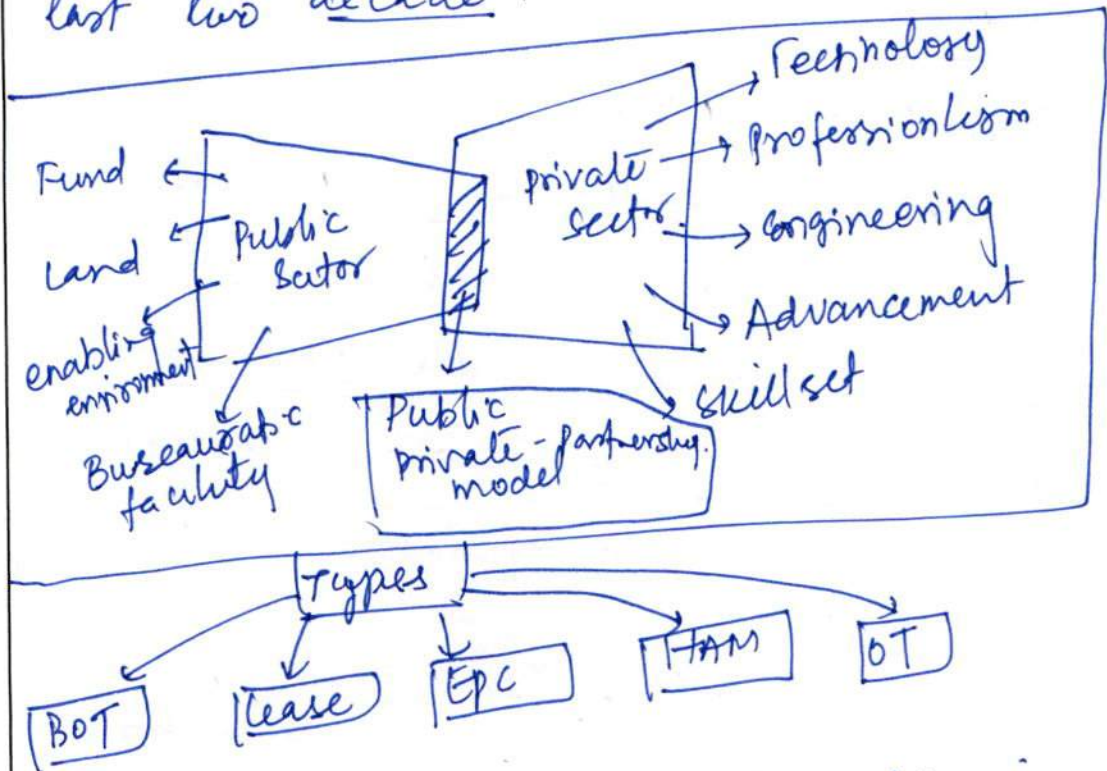
सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Public private partnership (PPP) models

are generating popularity ~~is~~ since last two decade.



Benefits of public private partnership in healthcare system:-

- ① Fast pace of development of government colleges and ~~univ~~ hospitals
 ↳ ~~goverst~~ government has planned AIIMS and one hospital in each district.

- ⑪ Training of medical professional with private facilities can be achieved
- ⑫ Collaboration of private hospitals in government schemes to increase ease and access
- eg) PM-JAN Arogya Yojana has private hospital also empanelled
- ⑬ Increase in advancement in research and development :-
- eg) Role of serum institute of India in COVID vaccine development
- ⑭ Lobby with government in making medical policies more representative

However there are certain challenges

- ① may lead to more commercialization of health care
- ② inadequate regulation may create avenue for unethical practices.
- ③ eg) Recent case of Dolo 600 use during COVID

(iii) Primary health ~~care~~ care may become expensive

To counter the challenges following

can be done: -

At Primary Level

↓
Strengthening PHC
with ~~the~~ help of
Private hospitals

↓
Linking one PHC
with one private
hospital for
efficiency enhancement

At Secondary
and tertiary level

- use of both
Government and
Private hospital
network for
Government
services.

- Advance treatment
may be referred to
private hospital
under schemes.

Health
National health policy 2017 wants

to achieve universal health coverage
and reduction in out of pocket expenditure.

Public private partnership will provide
required thrust.

18.

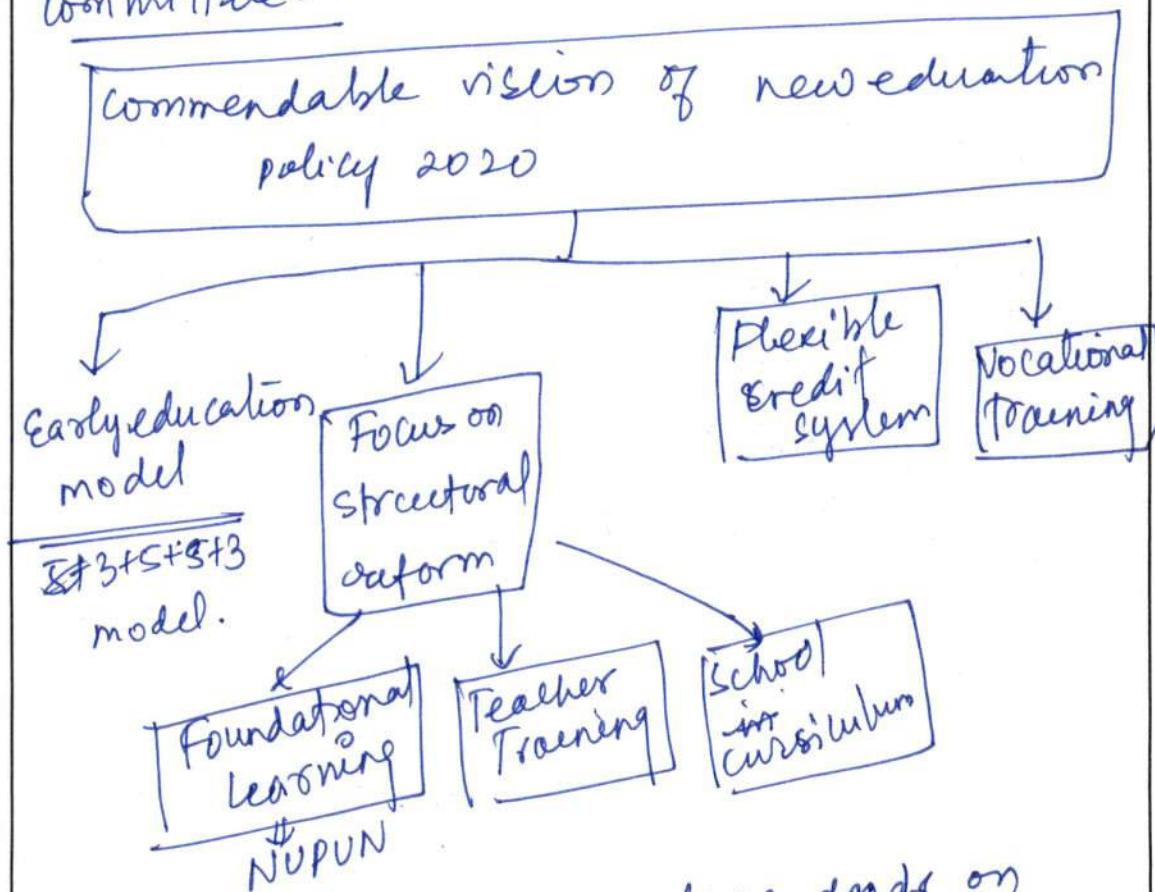
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

After gap of 38 years new education policy 2020 was enacted on basis of recommendation of Kasturibairan Committee.



The success of the vision depends on Integration & with other schemes :-

① For early childhood education: -

Integration with Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)

↳ Anganwadi and Asha workers

↳ Revamping Anganwadi centres

② Teacher's training →

↳ Integration with NISTHA Program.

↳ Samagra shiksha Abhiyan

↳ World's Bank SANKALP program

③ Academic curriculum revamping:

→ coherence required between

UGC, AITEC

④ Foundational learning require

integration with NGOs programs

⑤ Digital India programs must be

aligned with Smart Classroom,

modern educational ecosystem

⑥ For higher education, credit

flexibility

→ National Apprenticeship Program (NAP)

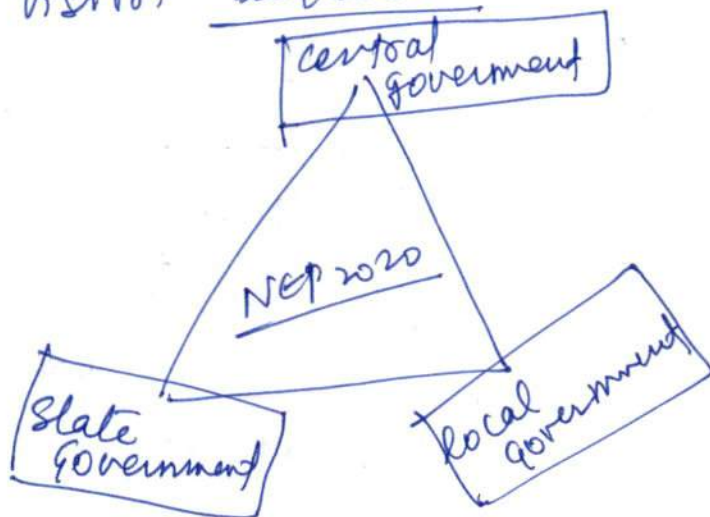
and vocational training program

must be aligned together

(VII) National tradition language promotion

must be integrated with school.

Apart from scheme alignment there is wider requirement of alignment of vision between



When the three organ of federal structure will work together we will be able to achieve SDG goal of 4 (universal education) by 2030.

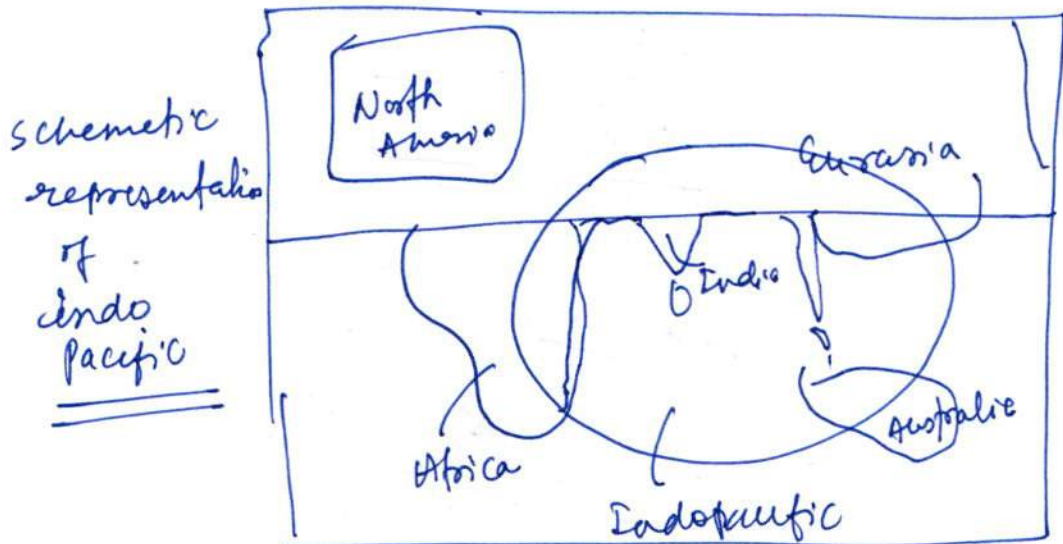
19.

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

Indopacific is a geopolitical construct comprising the region of South Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean and coastal area of African region



Indo Pacific economic framework (IPEF) is USA led initiative by like minded countries for transforming economic potential of Indo Pacific.

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ध्यान रखिए कि
नहीं लिखना
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Objective for Indopacific Economic framework

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(i) making supply system more resilient in the region

(ii) complementing mutual strength of each other

Key → Australia - Natural resource
Japan - Technology
Kuala Lumpur → semiconductor

(iii) Reducing influence of China in the region.

→ Chinese military presence.

→ Dominance of Belt and road initiative (BRF)

(iv) Aimed at providing rule based order in Indopacific

(v) coherence and convergence of country specific Indopacific policy

Key → ASEAN policy on Indopacific
Australian policy on Indopacific
USA stance of Indopacific

Recently during the first meeting

of Indopacific economic framework
(IPEF) India participated.

Concern for Indian with respect to
IPEF

- (i) observer status to India
↳ countries questioning India's
potential in contributing to
the IPEF network
- (ii) Reduction in negotiating power
of India in economic platform
such as QUAD due to this
marginalization
- (iii) India's non-integration with RCEP,
AUKUS, ~~International~~ Mineral
alliance (IAS NMS) increases
challenges for India.

Although still, India plays a significant
role in Indopacific stability.

India must negotiate its way to
IPEF permanent member to
increase its contribution.

20.

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

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

15

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Techno-diplomacy refers to negotiation & on relation with respect to technological transfer, digital business, etc.

Due to digital revolution and Industrial revolution 4.0, techno-diplomacy has assumed significance

Need for India to identify its priority area:-

- ① India's stance on free data flow is not clear
 - India did not join 920's OSAKA track for free data flow.
 - India also did not sign Budapest convention on digitization
- ② with respect to data security and

Privacy → NO clear law available.

↳ Hinderance in negotiations with European union due to their General Data Protection Regime (GDPR)

(iii) WTO discussion of Information technology product trade 2.0

↳ India has not signed ~~by~~ many deal due to unclear stance.

(iv) presence of multinational companies in digital business is increasing and regarding future possible dispute arbitrations also require clear understanding of vision of nation

In this domain few priority areas that can be identified are: -

(1) Protection of right to privacy of citizen

↳ Non sharing of personal data

→ Storage of payment information
within own country.

↳ As per RBI Guidelines

(iv) Protection of national sovereignty
and integrity

(eg) Banning of Chinese products.
in technical domain due to
internal security threat

(ii) Ease of doing digital business
in countries

→ Digital service code

→ Amendment in international
arbitration laws

(10) Technology transfer in emerging
sector to promote indigenization

Indian service sector contribute more than
50% of GDP and it is majorly dominated
by software service export, FDI is
received maximum in digital domain
So steps must be taken towards
streamlining technodiplomacy.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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