



**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. : 0962608

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र  
Centre Gorakhpur  
Academy of  
Computers.

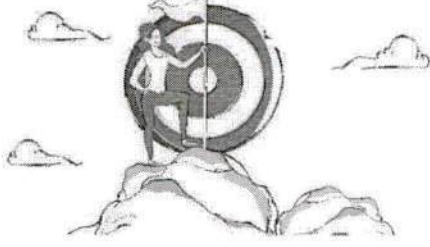
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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

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

The seventh schedule of Indian constitution relates to federal distribution of powers between Centre & States. It has three lists → Central list, State list & Concurrent list.

→ Need to revisit seventh schedule

- ① States dissatisfaction → Over years after independence, the number of subjects in state list has decreased & those in unif Concurrent list increase.
- ② Rise in federal conflicts over some subject eg → Agriculture
- ③ Confusing entries & use of loopholes by centres to make laws on state list eg → The 3 farm bills → made under

concurrent list entry → Trade of commodities.

⑨ Various committees → Sarkaria Commission, 2nd ARC too recommends re-examination of seventh schedule.

→ Way Forward

- Establish inter state consultation group to re-examine 7th schedule entries → consensus basis
- Mandate Centre's requirement to take permission of states on concurrent list subjects.
- Residuary powers → under concurrent list.

7th schedule must meet @ needs & demands of State to maintain a balance of federal division of powers.

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

Online Dispute resolution (ODR) uses digital technology to address out of court dispute resolution between parties. It is a form of Alternative dispute resolution.

→ Advantages of ODR

- ① Reduces cost of Justice delivery
- ② Ensures speedy Justice.
- ③ Promotes Ease of Doing Business (EODB) → through fast resolution of low value, high volume disputes
- ④ Reduce burden on Judiciary.
- ⑤ Digital technology → makes it

more accessible from any location.

## → Challenges associated with ODR

- ① Lack of Digital Infrastructure & Digital Literacy concerns in Rural areas.
- ② Lack of Digital skills & capacities → for arbiters & mediators.
- ③ Cyber security concerns
- ④ Disruption in the process due to weak signals.

Thus, there is need to focus on capacity building along with enhancement of digital infrastructure. This must be complemented by ODR framework for, data storage & dissemination of notices & settlements.

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

The constitution envisages a federal government for India. However, it is structured with a unitary bias that has resulted in constant frictions between Centre & states post Independence.

→ Centre state Disputes

→ • 1950s - 1960s → single party (Congress) at Centre & states → less conflicts.  
• Conflict majorly with southern states on issues of Hindi imposition & concurrent list subjects  
eg → estb of Raja Mannar Commission by T.N → to examine C-S federal structure

→ 1970s → Era of Emergency → subordination of @ states to Central government.

→ 1977 → Janta Government → President's Rule in opposition ruled states

→ 1990s → Coalition governments + LPG reforms

- Less strong central government
- Rise of regional parties

→ Post 2000s

- Economic subordination of states after GST.
- ~~Alleged~~ Alleged Misuse of ~~CBI~~ CBI → withdrawal of General Consent by state eg. W.B
- Politicization of office of Governor, as an agent of Centre.

However, despite conflicts as perennial feature, cooperative federalism too has gained ground in form of Niti Ayog, GST Council, Inter state Council etc.

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

Lobbying refers to pressure tactics by vested interests to legislators or bureaucrats to get their demands met through legal and policy formulation. U.S.A has a strong lobbying framework.

### → Benefits of lobbying

- ① Helps inculcate views of interested parties (private sector, Pressure groups, NGOs) in policy formulation.
- ② Promotes EOB → through market friendly lobbying.
- ③ Keeps legislator in touch with needs of electorate.

## → Issues with lobbying

- ① Promotes political corruption →  
eg → lobbying in return of  
kick bags or favours
- ② Negatively impacts marginalised  
and vulnerable sectors who  
can't have a collective voice  
→ low bargaining power.
- ③ Promotes interest of Big Corpora-  
tes & the rich & not  
the wider electorate.

Thus, in India, marked  
by huge ~~size~~ & diverse margina-  
lised section, their interest  
must be upheld against  
encroachment by influential &  
rich. Thus, there must be  
balance between economic  
interests of private sector &  
social Justice.

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

Free & open source software (FOSS) refers to open access to certain software for usage by all sections eg- MSMEs, Researchers, academic institutes etc. Its objective is to promote better economic mobilization through technology access.

### → Benefits of FOSS

- ① Promotes transparency. eg. Open Govt. data platform.
- ② Promote interoperability between various platform eg UPI
- ③ Help decentralized technology development & adoption.

→ Reasons for unrealized potential of FOSS

- ① Poor awareness & lack of capacity marketing for adoption of FOSS
- ② Poor capacity to adopt digital technology eg. small scale MSMEs
- ③ Lack of data in usable format for researchers & academicians eg. OGD platforms.

Thus FOSS & digital platforms must be based on equity, accessibility, ease & better marketing.

6.

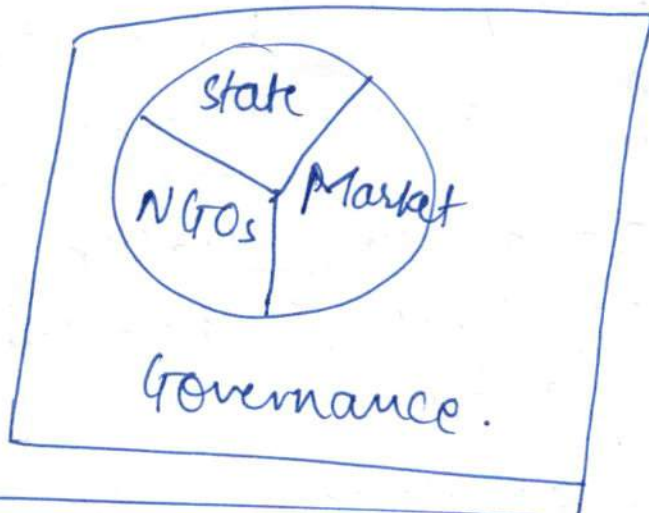
एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Modern Governance framework recognises NGOs as an integral part of governance with specific role of social safety valve.



→ NGOs as safety valve

- ① NGOs → highlight ecological concerns to development  
eg. Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)
- ② Uphold fundamental rights of people  
eg. PUCI (People's Union for Civil Liberties)

③ Enable constitutional expression of dissent, rather than violence.  
eg → sanyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM)  
→ organised farmers against 3 farm bill in non violent manner

④ Helps hold interests of vulnerable & marginalised section.  
eg → Safai Karamchari Union

4 However, there are certain challenges associated with NGOs :-

- Lack of transparency → poor reporting of accounts
- Foreign funded NGO → ~~are~~ for anti-national activities
- Delay economic development.

Therefore government must regulate NGOs with a ~~str~~ view to balance security & sovereignty with freedom for genuine NGOs to operate.

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

The Mental health Care Act 2017, has been lauded for its enhancement of mental health disorder coverage along with ~~existing~~ <sup>promising</sup> right to health & right to dignity for mental health patients.

→ Issues associated with the Act

• Poor enforcement of the act → Persistent discrimination and denial of services to mental health patients

• Lack of facilities to deliver quality treatment & care in Public Health care → Infrastructural deficit.

• Poor monitoring and compliance mechanism.

• Absence of entitlement based approach

• Poor awareness of public on mental health issues.

→ Way Forward

- Palliative care
- Legal assurity of Right to treatment
- Promote awareness on mental health issues.

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

The success of MGNREGA as ~~an~~ Rural Employment guarantee scheme, as led, to discuss-ions around need of an Urban employment Guarantee scheme (UEGS) at national level.

→ Need of UEGS

- ① Would ensure Right to work for Urban poor
- ② Promote enhanced development and maintenance of urban amenities
- ③ Rising demographic pressure with 50% population in urban areas by 2050 → highlight needs to focus on urban employment.
- ④ UEGS → would also prevent urban youth from indulgence in

Crime & drugs due to unemployment.

## → Challenges

Urban areas have distinct issues & challenges and a one size fit all UEGS may not address all issues.

Lack of capacity of Government to fund employment guarantee for huge no. of urban poor.  
Governance issues.

## → Way Forward

- Focus on decentralise urban employment programs → led by a Urban local bodies.
- Focus on urban entrepreneurship in poor pockets of urban areas.

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

BIMSTEC is a regional organisation comprising countries around the Bay of Bengal region. Their focus is on technical, economic cooperation along with connectivity & strategic security enhancement.

→ Convergence of BIMSTEC with India's aspiration in Indian Ocean

- ① Promote regional cooperation in maritime domain → interoperability of navies
- ② Address rising belligerence of China in Indian ocean
- ③ Address collective threats →

Climate change, disasters,  
marine pollution.

④ Ensure trade security through  
security of sea lanes of  
communication.

⑤ Promote energy & mineral  
cooperation eg. offshore  
oil and gas reserves in  
Sunda shelf (Myanmar &  
Thailand)

India can further  
its role as net security  
provider through regional  
maritime exercise with  
BIMSTEC countries in pursuance  
of India's SAGAR policy for  
Indian ocean.

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

Gujral Doctrine provides the basis of India's Neighbourhood policy based on principle of Non reciprocity, developmental support, connectivity and cooperation.

It deals with role of India (a big power), to deal with benignance to small neighbours.

→ Relevance in present times

- ① Peaceful resolution of Border disputes with Bangladesh in 2015. Need such an approach with Nepal (Kalapani issue).

- (2) Developmental support to neighbours eg → line of credit to Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.
- (3) Support to neighbours during crisis → eg. COVID-19 support  
• Support to Sri Lanka during present economic crisis → 40,000 tonnes of Rice.
- (4) HAAR operations, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) & High Impact Community development (HICP) in neighbour-  
-ing countries

Thus, Gaurjal doctrine guides the way for India to maintain peace at its periphery to promote regional stability & economic development.

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  
in Indian parliamentary system refers to the Office of Speaker <sup>chairman</sup> Deputy Speaker <sup>chairman</sup> along with the secretarial staff of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

→ Role of 'Officers of Parliament'

- ① ~~Speaker~~ Presiding officer's role to maintain political neutrality.
- ② Ensure smooth functioning of House
- ③ Provide administrative support to working of House, its sessions, parliamentary committees

④ Provide research support & advice to Presiding officer (by secretarial staff)

⑤ L.S & R.S Secretary → perform role of returning officer for elections of President, Vice president.

→ Constitutional & Statutory Provision

• Art. 93, 94 → establishes office of Speaker & ~~deputy~~ deputy speaker.

• Rules of Business of House → guided regarding roles & procedures of officers of Parliament.

Officers of Parliament, therefore ensure objectivity, neutrality & efficiency in functioning of Parliament.

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

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)

15

Article 280 of Constitution forms Finance Commission as a Constitutional body, with primary objective to devolve financial resources between Centre & States.

→ Role of Finance Commission

• Devolve net proceeds of revenue between Centre & States

• Highlights the basis on which the resources are devolved.

• Suggest measures to multiply financial viability of Centre & States.

• Presents its Report to President who lays it before Parliament.

## → 15th Finance Commission

Decided by Shri NK Singh,  
gave the following recommenda-  
tions :-

- Added population policy performance as a basis of fund devolution.
- 41% of proceeds of net taxes to be devolved to the states & rest for centre.
- Rationalization of centrally sponsored schemes
- utilization of market mecha-  
-nism to generate funds.

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

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

Model code of conduct (MCC) is a political understanding within various political parties and ECI. It upholds a certain ~~fer~~ <sup>code</sup> of conduct during election to ~~maintain~~ <sup>conduct</sup> free & fair elections. However, there is no legal backing or penalization if MCC is violated.

→ Need to provide statutory backing to MCC

- ① Frequent violation of MCC by political parties & candidates.
- ② The electorate too doesn't view such violations negatively + result in lack of deterrence.
- ③ To strengthen the control of ECI over electoral process.

(4) To reduce polarization, caste & religion based political mobilization.

However, there are certain concerns associated with legal back up to MCC

→ Concerns :-

- ① legalization and subsequent judicial intervention → would delay the process of election.
- ② Most of the worst kinds of violation eg → call to violence or corruption → is already punishable under criminal laws.
- ③ legalization would enhance the burden of ECI, due to which ECI itself has opposed legal back up to MCC.

④ Further, MCC is code of conduct and ~~it~~ is based on convention & ethical deliberation + thus need not be ~~enforce~~

Thus, rather than legal backup, ECI should enhance awareness of voters regarding political of MCC & create a deterrent for violation of MCC.

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

15

The growth of e-Comm-erce, ed-tech, cryptocurrency etc. are the aspects of digital revolution, that have caused disruptions in economic market.

Disruptions & challenges caused by Digital revolution.

- ① Monopolistic behaviour of big player like Amazon, Google etc.
- ② Lack of regulation of crypto exchanges & crypto currency
- ③ Unfair practices by e-commerce player like excessive discounts eg. Amazon Big

billian day sale.

- ④ Cartelization by selling platforms
- ⑤ Exclusive <sup>supply</sup> agreement of e-commerce platforms with producers against interest of offline retailers.
- ⑥ Poor grievance redressal.

→

to uphold competition @ India as framework under competition Commission Act (CCI) 2002. But it needs reforms.

→ Need to Revamp CCI

- ① Outdated law → made under CCI Act 2002 → doesn't incorporate new challenges posed by digitization.

(2) Lack of capacity to monitor rising proliferation of new business under Cyber revolution.

(3) Need to uphold interests of retailers and consumers in a system which is inherently tilted towards big digital players

→ Way forward

- Consumer Centrality
- focus on early grievance redressal
- E-commerce monitoring cell
- uphold principles like Net neutrality, fair & equitable Internet access.

15.

भारत में एक प्रभावी विहसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में विहसल-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

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

Whistle-blowing refers to an act of disclosing corruption or inconformities in working of public or private organization. Currently, India lacks comprehensive whistle blowers protection Act.

→

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

- ① Rising murders & death threats to RTI activists
- ② To ensure speedy justice delivery → as witness turn hostile due to lack of protection.
- ③ To secure freedom of speech of whistle blower & uphold

probity in public sphere.

- ④ Lack of protection to identity of whistle blower is also against Right to privacy under A. 21.

→ ways to ensure Whistle blower protection

- ① Protection of Identity information of whistle blower.
- ② Pass a comprehensive law regarding it
- ③ Provision of mechanism of effective security deployment in cases of threat to life.
- ④ Integration of W.B protection mechanism under framework of transparency laws like RTI Act.

⑤ Repeal of secrecy laws eg Official Secrets Act 1923, as recommended by 2nd ARC.

The Edward Snowden incident in West had showed importance of whistle blower protection, to secure right to life & liberty. India too must uphold such protection, balancing it with concerns of sovereignty & National security.

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

Cooperative structures refer to a group of people coming together to serve mutual common, economic or social purpose. eg → ~~Cooperative~~ Cooperative Housing Societies, Cooperative Banks, Cooperative Industries (AMUL)

→ Reasons behind poor performance of Cooperatives

① Politicization of cooperatives  
→ dominance of local politicians  
• is antithetical to democratic control

② Lack of funds & credit for capital investment.

- ③ Poor skills of members & lack of professional management.
- ④ focus on ~~single~~ single aspect & lack of focus on Multi purpose cooperatives
- ⑤ Dual regulation in case of cooperative engaged in banking, housing etc.  
→ Referrals undertaken by Government
- ① Passage of 97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011 → added Part IX B and Right to form cooperatives under A-19(1)
- ② Formation of Ministry of Cooperation → for more directed focus on cooperatives.
- ③ Sahkar Hitkari Yojna.

## → Way Forward

- ① Incentivize formation of Multipurpose cooperatives
- ② Model law for ~~Inter~~ Cooperatives → as it is a state subject.
- ③ Governance reform → regular elections, involvement of member in decision making

Since cooperatives are state subject, there is need of cooperative federalism to ensure voluntary formation, democratic control, professional management of Cooperatives (A-43/B).

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

Covid 19 pandemic exposed glaring gaps in India's health ~~Infrastruct~~ Care system. The National Health policy 2017, envisages, among other things, cooperation between private & public sector to fill this gap.

→ Gaps in India's Healthcare System

- ① Lack of Funds → Poor public health expenditure (1.6% of GDP in 2019).  
High out of pocket expenditure → 58%. (NFHS-5)
- ② Poor Health Infrastructure →  
lack of bed (0.5/1000 population)  
lack of Oxygen cylinders. WHO → 1/1000 popl<sup>n</sup>

③ Poor insurance coverage → 19% in urban areas & 14% in rural areas.

④ Poor focus on <sup>Neglected</sup> tropical Disease (NTDs) eg → Kala Azar  
• High TB Burden

⑤ Poor affordability of private & tertiary healthcare.

→ Private Public Partnership in Healthcare

① Co-development projects in Resea-  
-ch & Development for NTD →  
to address fund shortage

② PPP in Rural Healthcare  
Infrastructure development →  
Govt. can incentivize private  
sector in rural areas

③ Coupon based systems for  
urban poor to avail health

care in private sector.

④ Expand more private hospitals and Insurers under Ayush-man Bharat program.

⑤ Better regulation and facilitation of private sector in Medical education → with added incentives in rural areas.

Revamping healthcare is paramount to achieve SDG 3 goals. Thus private sector involvement is necessary rather than a choice.

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

15

New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, brought about a transformative vision for education sector in India at all levels.

→ Vision of NEP

- ① Enhance expenditure on education upto 6% by 2025.
- ② All round holistic educational development (5+3+3+4 policy)
- ③ focus on Vocational along with Technical education
- ④ Enhance Higher Education enrolment ratio upto 50% by 2030
- ⑤ Higher Education Financing Agency.

- ⑥ Multidisciplinary universities in higher education.
- ⑦ Education Governance Reforms.

However, these visions won't succeed unless they are integrated with other policies of the government.

① Health policy → Learning outcomes at primary & secondary level are strongly related to Health and nutritional status of children.

② Industrial policy → Vocational education in NEP at school & higher education level, needs to be complemented with

- Industry linkage &
- Relevant job creation & Placement

③ Further curriculum transformation in Higher education → needs involvement of Industry experts for technical courses)

④ Digital policy → NEPs focus on decentralised & updated education ~~to~~ need to be complemented with access & affordability of Digital ~~Education~~ Education.

⑤ Public administration policy → Reforms in governance in Higher & education need to follow 'minimum govt & maximum governance' approach to reduce Conflicts & duplicati-  
-on of bodies

Thus, NEP has a broad vision, which needs broad based socio-economic cooperation from all sections.

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

India Pacific Economic framework offer Prosperity (IPEF) is initiated as economic cooperation framework by U.S.A. It seeks to enhance <sup>no</sup> economic synergies but, without a formal trade agreement.

→ Potential of IPEF

- ① Indo Pacific Region → includes large number of free market economies with complementarities between them. eg → ASEAN, Latin America, North America, India, Australia, Japan
- ② would help enhance supply

Chain resilience & reduce dependence on China.

(3) Extension of political engagement in Indo Pacific eq Quad.

(4) Help countries to cooperate without foundations of formal trade agreement.

### → India's Concerns

(1) Concerns related to influx of ~~cheap~~ cheap imports from ASEAN, China.

(2) Poor domestic competitiveness of manufacturing → reduces ability to benefit from ~~the~~ IPEF

(3) Concerns regarding intention of USA as it, itself withdrew

from trans-pacific trade (policy inconsistency)

- (4) India's withdrawal from RCEP was also because of these concerns of lack of benefits.
- (5) Dominance of China in trade in Indo-pacific Region. + thus China would be wary to any such new economic grouping.

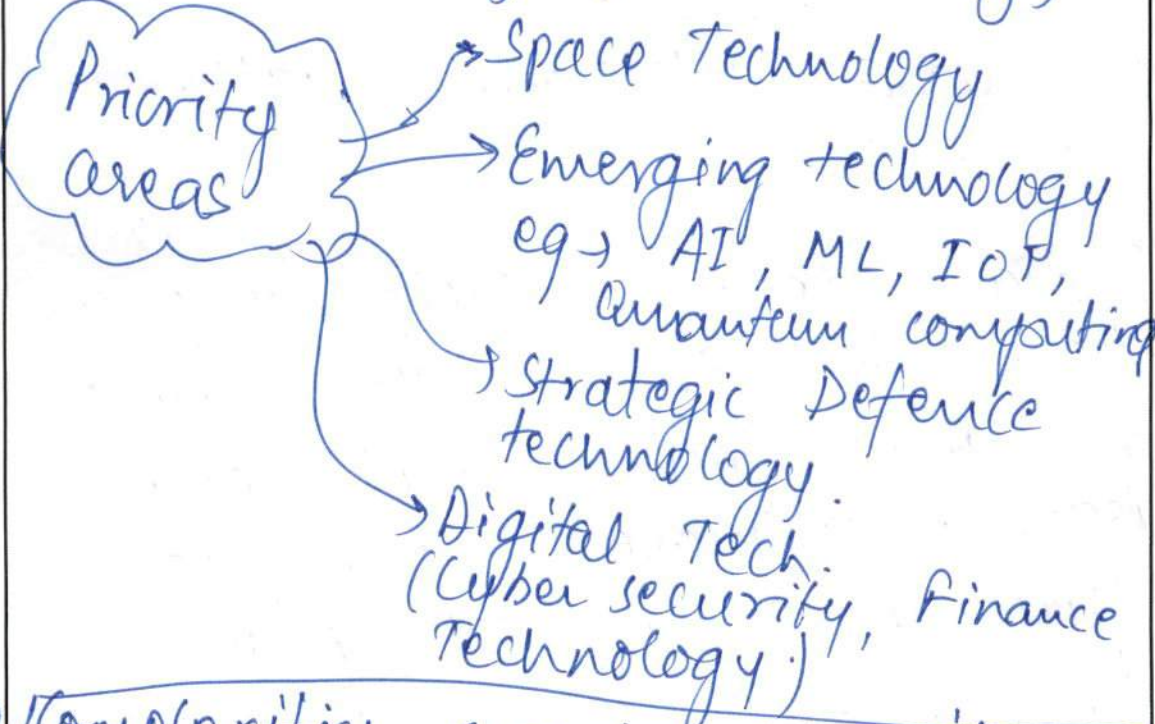
IPEF currently lack a fixed structure. For India it is therefore necessary to improve domestic competitiveness & engage with various economies on a bilateral manner to enhance economic synergy.

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 दृष्टि में नदी लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Techno-diplomacy refers to diplomacy that focuses on enhancing technological cooperation along with regulation & research, development & acquisition of new & emerging technology.



→ Complexities associated with New technologies

- ① Lack of finance & High-Cost

of development & acquisition of emerging technology.

- ② Regulation → Absence of regulatory framework along with standards for new & emerging technology
- ③ The ethical framework around usage of AI, Robotic etc in ~~war~~ intelligence gathering etc. is still unclear.
- ④ India needs multiple cooperations to develop its strength in these technologies. eg →
  - Pegasus software from Israel
  - Military defence tech. from Russia
  - Naval tech. from France.
- ⑤ Further not all countries are willing to share strategic

technologies . eg → AIP (Air Independent propulsion) for Naval submarine

## → India's initiatives

- ① New & Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) division under MEA. → for Techno diplomacy
  - ② Co-development of defence technology eg → Brahmos missile with Russia.
  - ③ Joining global efforts under EU, IMF etc to set regulation & taxation eg Cryptocurrency.
- Thus India need to itself invest in R&D in frontier technology, along with securing interest of developing countries eg localization of digital data.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL