



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. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARISHANKAR GIANESAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/1996

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI- RAJINDER NAGAR
03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	<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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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

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

The Seventh Schedule of Constitution deals with the separation of legislative powers between State & Center in conjunction with Article 246 A 248

Aim for severance of Seventh Schedule

1) More Centralising tendency (against federal character)
↳ greater number of items in Central list than State list.

2) Dominance of Center in Concurrent list

eg) NEET in education offered by Tamil Nadu State

3) Residual Subjects which are rising in importance

↳ leads to Central encroachment on new issues like data governance

4) Items of state list bonum have caused inactivity

eg prison reforms unequal, held by Amitava Roy Committee.

However, the current formulation has certain advantages

1) Uniformity in areas like markets
↳ ease of doing business reforms

2) Protection of environment
↳ in 1986, environment, education
brought under concurrent list

3) India is a union not federation
(Article 1) → centralising features
for unity of union

4) ensures safety of nation (eg - BSF 50km radius ops)

A, recommended by Purchar commission

need for consensus based approach
in concurrent & residual test for effective
functioning of "Team India"

2.

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

10

Online dispute resolution refers to a use of IT for quick and effective justice dispensation under Article 39A DPSP.

Advantages of ODR

- 1) High Pendency of Case
↳ 4cr ⊕ cases in and > 80% in lower courts
↳ can use of ODR for simple cases like traffic violation
- 2) Reduced judicial discretion
↳ ODR based on rules framework
↳ increase transparency
- 3) Inexpensive mechanism as ODR will have reduced transport cost travelling to nearest High Court
- 4) More time released for judges to

focus on questions of law rather than fact. ⑤ ease of doing business → contract enforcement

Challenges of implementing ODR

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

1) Only applicable to simple cases of fact rather than interpretation
eg) contract decide death penalty online

2) Increased burden on higher courts due to appeals to the ODR process

3) Digital divide may make it inaccessible eg) Anita Kushwaha Case (2019) → right to justice access
↳ only 50% of Indians with internet access.

4) Risk of data privacy breach
↳ No digital data protection law passed yet.

Thus, need for phased implementation of Online Dispute Resolution to ensure digital governance as prescribed by 2nd ARC.

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

The constitution gives division of powers

under 7th schedule, Article 246 &

248.

Features of
constitutional
separation

↓
distribution of
taxing powers

more powers to
center in 7th schedule

→ emergency provisions
(Article 356 & 365)

→ Governor appointed
by center (Article 153)

Perennial nature of center state disputes

(a) Language imposition disputes →

Article 351 provides for Hindi promotion

→ States like Tamil Nadu oppose.

(b) Political rights → Difference between
single engine & double engine

→ JR Bommai (1994) → Governor to test
strength of government
in the house.

(c) Fiscal disputes → Larger center pool of taxes ~~eg~~ 90% of petrol cess by center
 ↳ only ~30% distribution to states
 against ~42% given by 14th Finance

Amritson
 (d) Executive disputes between police machinery of state & CBI
~~eg~~ W. Bengal withheld CBI blanket permission

However, also many cases of collaboration
 ↳ Cyclone Amphan → NDRF & Odisha worked together

↳ GST brought by consensus → 101st Amendment
 ↳ Support to New Education Policy

Way forward → 3 language policy
 ↳ consensus based approach to

Thus need collaborative and competitive states participation with center

4.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबींग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Lobbying refers to persuasion especially by businesses and voluntary associations to influence government policies. Currently no framework

Role of framework based lobbying

↳ Participative Governance

↳ a) Transparent donations and meetings → higher trust of people → less corruption

↳ b) Institutional pressure mechanism towards unpopular decisions

eg reduction of tax on textile product by textile lobby.

↳ c) Clear rules of engagement → institutional a regular engagement meeting like WEF Davos meet.

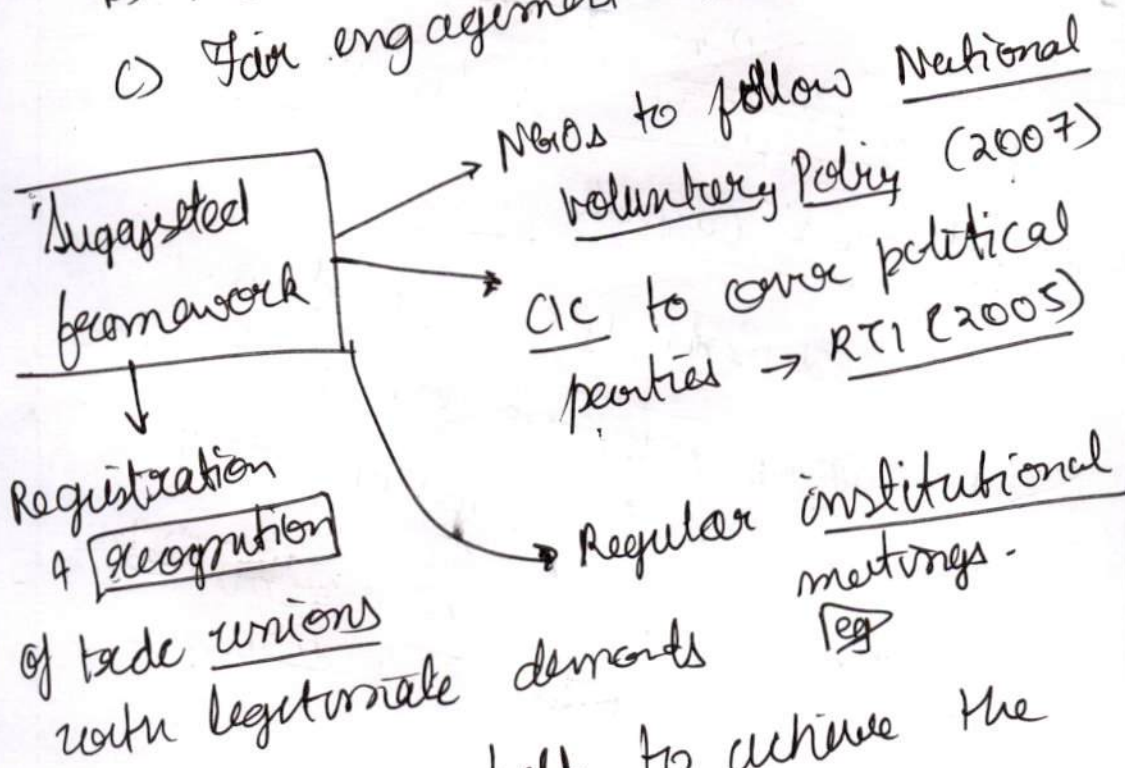
↳ d) Influence PPP terms → better decisions

Increased Ease of doing Business

- Reduced favouring tendencies - level playing field
- Industry pressure for reduced red tapism (funding for efficiency)
- Government can also influence priority sector growth eg higher uptake of PLI

However, must keep in mind challenges of

- continued socialistic structure
- non-perception of corruption
- Fair engagement with all parties



Thus this will help to achieve the \$5 trillion economy dream.

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

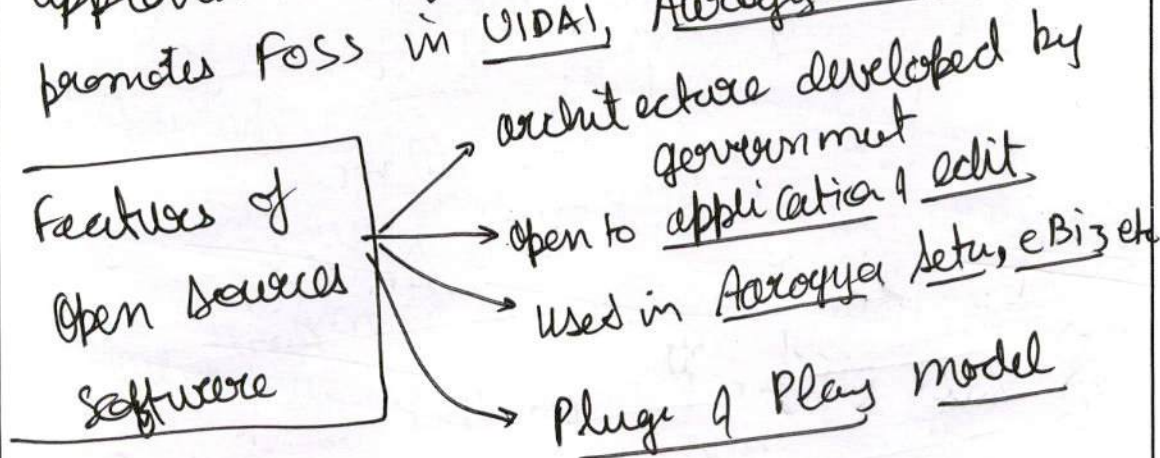
5.

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

India has followed a democratised approach to software development as it promotes FOSS in UIDAI, Aarogya Setu etc



Challenges of Free and Open Source Software and digital Platforms

1) Bugs and software lapses

→ hacking of information of minister from Aarogya Setu app.

2) Lack of data protection norms

↳ uncertainty of use

3) Uneven competition → lopsided to big players like Amazon & Microsoft

4) Skill desert in app location
↳ lower growth of Startup India
after successful takeoff:-
customers demand customised solution

5) customers demand customised solution
↳ open data is generalised.

However, the open source system also
has seen following achievements.

a) Open source RuPay system used
by Bhutan → diplomatic victory

b) Increased of democratisation
of seller platform in e-commerce
"upcoming" → Open source e-commerce

c) Development of layers of apps on
top of Google & UPI

d) Adoption by states such as
Megh EA (Meghalaya Enterprise
Architecture)

Future of open data source software
for WEB 3.0 & Industrial Revolution 4.0
based on a robust data policy based on

Presidio principles.

6.

एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्फ 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

NGOs are non profit oriented organisations which represent interests of the society and specific objectives.

There are ~30 lakh NGOs in India as part of civil society

NGOs as Safety Valve

- Voice for sustainable development
eg greenpeace (Niyangiri Movement)
- Affordability and access proponents for social justice eg Justice Shala
- Publish democratic rights demands
eg 2002 → ADR NGO led to declaration of criminal antecedents of petitioners
- Transparency & Accountability proponents eg RTI, 2005 under pressure of Mandoor Kisan Sashakti Kisan Sangathan

- ↳ Raise concerns of vulnerable population
- ↳ Naz foundation on rights of LBTS
- ↳ women & child issues (eg Goons NGO for child trafficking)

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

However, also shortcomings of NGOs

- ↳ only 1.5% of NGOs do development work (Intelligence Bureau)
- ↳ mismanagement of funds (only 10% of NGOs file tax returns)
- ↳ Raise voice of foreign vested interests (eg FCRA cancelled for 18000 NGOs due to suspicion of foreign involvement)
- ↳ As per IB → 1.5% of GDP lost due to NGOs

Thus need for light touch model of S. Vijayakumar Committee and focus on adherence to National Voluntary Policy, 2007 with regulation by National Accreditation Commission (rather than IB & CBI) is the way forward for "democracy with roots"

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental healthcare Act, 2017 is a milestone legislation as it is the first standalone mental health legislation → included in WHO definition of health

Features of Act

- decriminalised suicide
- recognises discrimination against mentally ill
- Patient rights → no electroconvulsive without anaesthesia.
- Healthcare facility.
- Govt direction to create welfare schemes

Challenges to Implementation

1) Lack of pro-active measures

↳ eg no provision for reservation like that for physically divyangjan

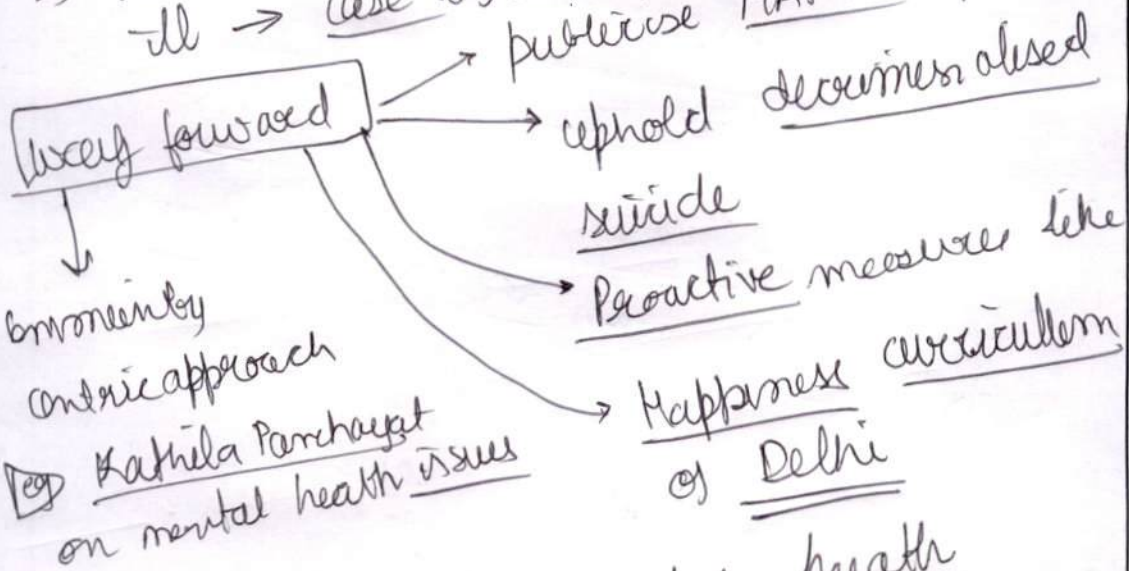
2) No specific guidelines and penalties for punishment for discrimination.
eg given in Disability Act, 2016 but not in mental health Act.

3) Lack of infrastructure and mental health hospitals
eg 14% of India is vulnerable to mental illness \rightarrow less than 0.2 psychiatrists per lakh.

4) Lack of public awareness on patient rights \rightarrow continue archaic voodoo practices

eg Belaji Mehdiपुर mentally ill patients are chained

5) Lack of clear definition of mentally ill \rightarrow case by case basis identity



Need for a robust mental health preservation framework was felt during Covid. Holistic approach to SDG-3 (Health for all)

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

India has a MNREGA to guarantee work for ~~not~~ rural unskilled labour. However no such provision for urban areas.

Need for Urban employment Guarantee

1) High urban unemployment
 ↳ As per PLFS 2020-21, 6.57% urban employment v/s 4% in rural areas.

2) Lack of Gender Participation
 ↳ LFPR in urban areas at ~15%
 ↳ MNREGA gives 33% reservation to women

3) Reverse Urbanisation trend especially post COVID-19

↳ will supplement infrastructure schemes in urban areas like AMRUT & HRIDAY.

3) Constitution provision of living wage in Article 43

Challenges of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

Scheme

- 1) Heavy fiscal burden → by 2050 UNO BSA expects 70% of India to Urbanise
- 2) Increase problem of feminisation of agriculture → reduce agricultural wage rates
↳ Higher migration
- 3) No need as urban employment is not cyclical and seasonal like rural employment
- 4) Reduced ease of doing business as fixed wage rates will get regulated.

Thus, instead of urban employment guarantee, there should be further focus on initiatives like Skill India, Startup India & ASEEM to promote market oriented employment & initiative.

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9.

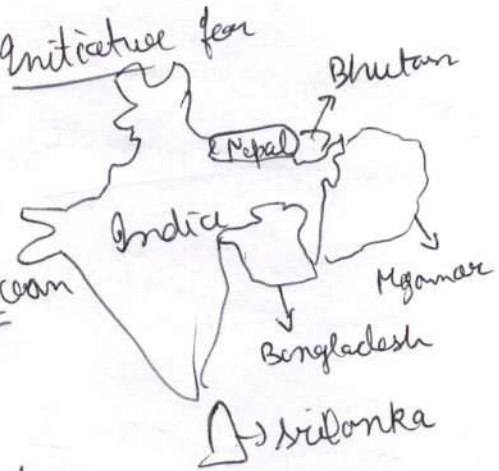
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

BIMSTEC recently held its first meeting and created the charter for its functioning.

Relevance of Bay of Bengal Initiative for
Multisectoral technical and
economic cooperation in IOcean



1) Alternative to SAARC
which is now defunct
due to Pakistani
interference. (eg after Pulwama)

2) Effective counterbalance to China
[eg] China became #1 supplier of arms
to Bangladesh recently. * BIMSTEC
allows to regain influence

3) First responder to disasters
[eg] India responsible under

Character for disaster management.

2) Upholds Neighbourhood first policy

↳ eg IRNS effective deployment

3) Part 4 connectivity infrastructure
in Indian Ocean Region

eg Kaladan 7 Sittoung port
initiative

Thus, BIMSTEC is key card in
overall Indian Ocean Strategy of India

- ↳ Realise big brother feeling
- ↳ Deliver projects on time
- ↳ Now frequent meetings

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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

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Gujral doctrine is the doctrine of
India to maintain peaceful
relations with neighbours

Relevance of Gujral doctrine

- 1) Trouble in Myanmar
is military coup → India follows
non-interference
- 2) Support to Sri Lanka
→ \$2.5 bn support package
- 3) Power agreements with Nepal
→ West-Bhera dam → development
aid
- 4) Resolution of conflict with China
through dialogue
→ Eastern region skirmishes
Ladakh

Solved by dialogue
5) Vaccine Matrie A Sandra Setu
way forward

- reduce big brother tendency
- develop a deliver project on time
- equal engagement.

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इस हाथिए में
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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 include the Chairman & Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Article 64) and the Speaker & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (Article 93) along with their secretariat & Staff.

Role of Officers of Parliament

(a) Maintaining decorum in parliament

→ Suspension of MPs recently in Lok Sabha by speaker

(b) Interpretation of constitution in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

→ UIDAI reading of it as Money bill under Article 110

(c) Selection of members of Parliamentary standing committees → for executive

(d) check secretariat → help MPs in bill formulation

(B) Approval of bill as money bill
(Article 110) [Only Lok Sabha speaker]

(C) Acceptance or non-acceptance

of a motion
~~by~~ removal of SC Judge motion or
no confidence motion

(D) Reading Committees - such as General
Business Committee, Rules

(E) Judicial role of defection under
Schedule 10 → Chairman & Speaker

Constitutional provisions for impartial
functioning:

(a) Safeguards in removal
↳ Article 94 requires effective majority
of Lok Sabha to remove Speaker &
Deputy

(b) ~~Article~~ Casting vote provision of
Speaker in case of tie
↳ impartial consideration

(c) 6th in order of precedence with SC &
↳ considered as impartial benchmark
(d) Salary charged to Consolidated
Fund

(B) Schedule 10 → allows speaker to resign from party without defection clause
eg Sammath Chatterjee from (PIM)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Statutory provisions

(a) Decision on contempt proceedings are out of ambit of courts discretion [special privilege]

(b) Office of Speaker also covered under RTI Act, 2005

→ transparent & accountable function.

Party based

→ consider UK model of non-party speaker
→ time limits on defection proceedings
→ Twinklly appointment
eg Dty Speaker not appointed

Thus the office of Speaker & Chairman is a keystone of parliamentary democracy, need impartiality for "free & fair" nature of conduct

2.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The finance commission (Article 280) is a constitutional body for ensuring fiscal federalism in the country.

Crucial Role of Finance Commission

- advise on devolution of taxes to states
- statutory grants (Article 282)
- advise states to devolve
- other items of Terms of Reference

15th Finance Commission Key recommendations
(Dr. N.K. Singh)

- 1) 41% total vertical devolution to states from central pool of taxes (1% kept out for JAKA Sadak)
↳ effectively same as 14th FC
- 2) vertical devolution to municipal corporations based on OUTCOME
↳ 1mn + cities to get 100% funding on basis of Millennium Development Goals.

3) Suggestion to provide direct
devolution to PRIs & VLBs instead
of route through States

4) Horizontal distribution among

States based on \Rightarrow

1) Distance from highest in one
(Haryana as base)

2) Population

3) Population reduction effectiveness

4) Forest area performance (New)

5) Land area (reduced wastage)

5) One time relaxation (due to COVID) to
overall debt target of 2.5% as
per FC

Positive aspects of recommendations

→ Outcome based (VLB funds)

→ New factors for Competitive federalism

→ ~~Reg~~ forest area increase

→ In line with population policy

→ Sustainable development focus

→ Highest ever grants recommendation

Challenges of NK Singh report

- States demand higher devolution (41%)
- Federal encroachment perception as outcomes decided by central body
- Horizontal devolution factors of population reduction against less developed Hindi Heartland
- Bypassing of States in PR devolution.

Thus, the finance commission report is a balanced & progressive report based on demands of future India. Need to incorporate insenses based terms of Reference as given by Purchase Commission for future reports.

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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)

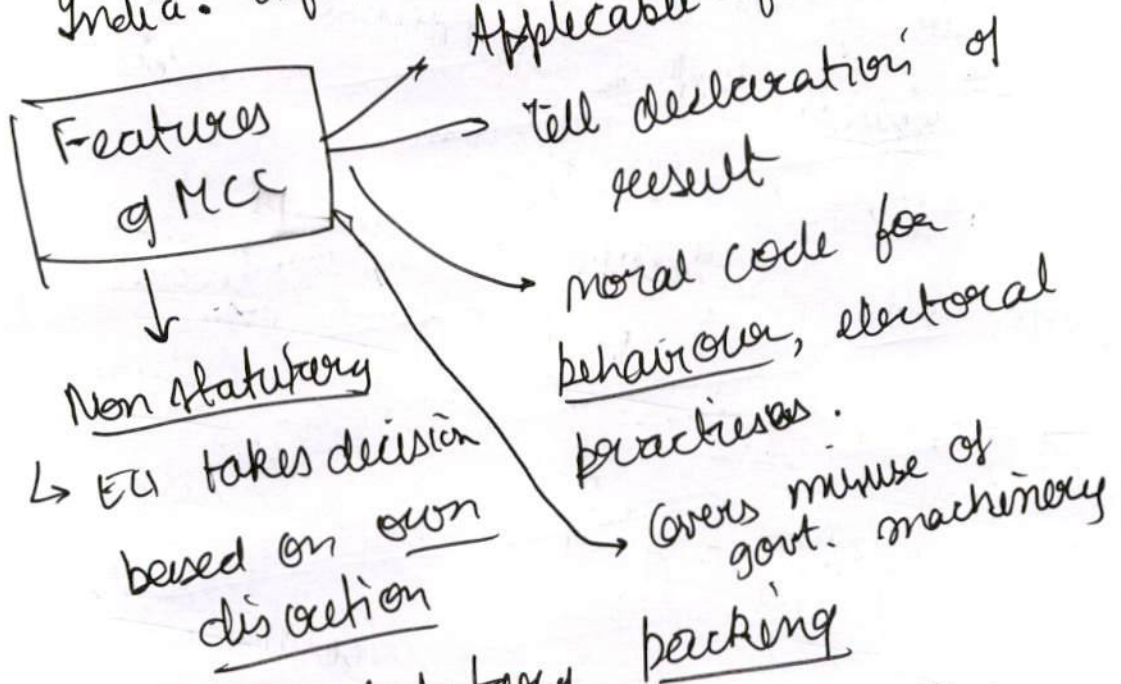
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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Model Code of Conduct is issued by Election Commission of India (Article 289)

to conduct free & fair elections in India. Enforced fully 1st time by TN Sheshan



Benefits of Statutory backing

- 1) More teeth to ECI to punish offenders of MCC.
- can punish by suspension of campaigns

2) Clarity of Conduct for Candidates
↳ clear formulation of what
institutes unethical practice.

3) Parliamentary scrutiny and
democratic legislation
↳ Model Code of Conduct should
be formulated by public
representatives in parliament.

4) Reduction of money and criminalised
politics by effective on spot measures
for ECI → can be made
available

[Shortfalls] of Statutory backing

1) Need enforcement mechanism

not new law

↳ can provide effective punishment
under current construct.

2) Reduces discretion of ECI

↳ which is bulwark of elections

↳ will clog courts

3) Changes of dilution of Model Code
as made by politicians in
parliament

↳ loss of trust of people
eg diluted Lokpal Bill made by
parties

4) Reduced flexibility to deal with
new challenges as COVID-19 &
digital media → laws are difficult
to change.

Thus, as 2nd ARC suggested need
to formulate of Model Code Bill
with consensus of parties while
not diluting powers of the
ECI.

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

Fair competition in market economy is necessary for a fair and reputable development of country's business sector.

Challenges to fair competition in age of Digital Revolution

1) MNC nations → Facebook has enough users to qualify as a country
↳ unequal power to tilt market

eg Net Neutrality opposed by FD

2) Acquisitions and market dominance
↳ reduces competitive dynamics eg Google owns Youtube

3) Threat to consumer rights
eg Whatsapp imposed new privacy norms

↳ Delhi HC a SC stopped
4) Misuse of data possibility
eg use of data in one platform for others

Recent events like Cambridge Analytica have highlighted need for fair competition.

Need to Revamp CCI

↳ CCI is a statutory body created Competition Act to oversee fair market competition

1) Need specific guidelines for defining market of e-commerce

eg Amazon buyout of Future Retail will lead to monopoly in retail market.

2) pro-active investigation of collusion by players like Amazon & Flipkart to charge higher price

eg Ola & Uber collusive agreement case for higher prices

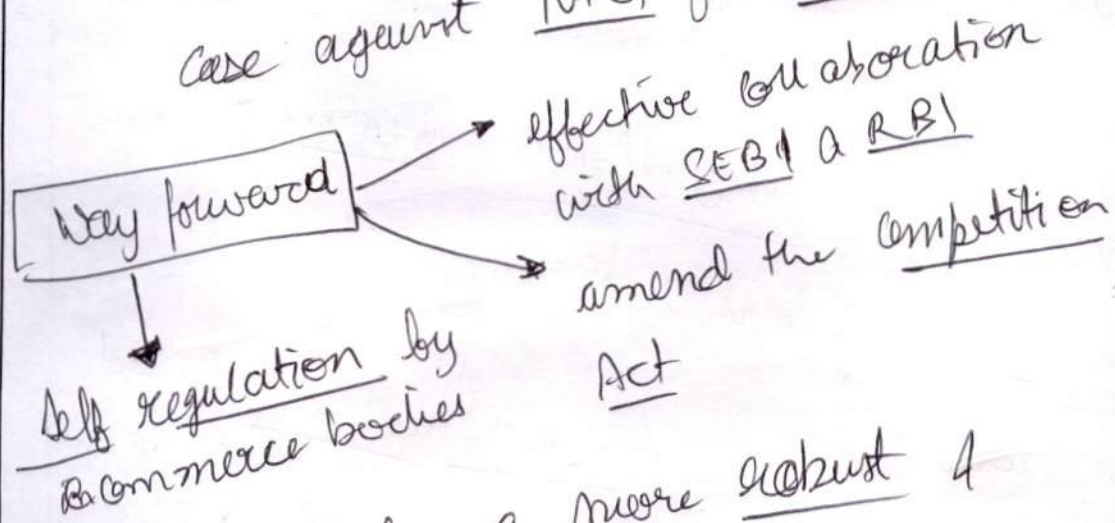
3) Powers to safeguard small media outlets eg European competition

• Commission law to ask Google to pay
local media outlets for published news

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4) Quick action on hostile takeovers
to protect domestic digital firms

5) Watch on government monopoly in
non-critical areas eg Mastercard
case against NPCI for Rupay



Thus, need for a more robust &
vigilant CCI for creation of a
democratic Digital Revolution 4.0
and prevent tyranny of a few.

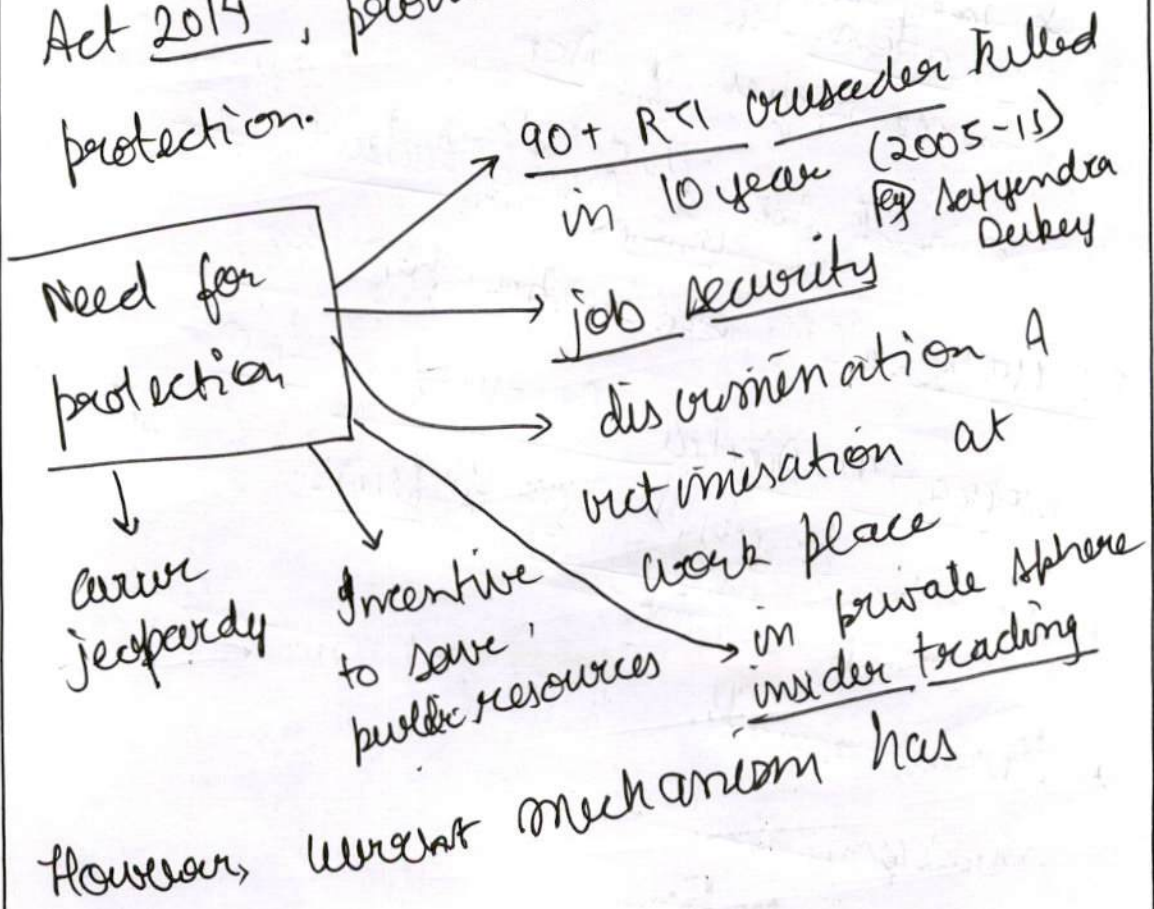
15.

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

Whistle blowing refers to the process of providing internal information of discrepancy to a third party (government mechanism, media etc).
Currently, Whistle-blower Protection Act 2014, provides framework for protection.



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following shortfalls →

- (a) Not enforced → still not enforced after 6 years of legislation
- (b) Does not cover private spheres
 - ↳ Only public sphere covered
- (c) No provision of Anonymity
 - ↳ cases rejected without details of applicant.
- (d) Complaint to higher official in same Organisation
 - ↳ Ministers whistleblow to PM → no third party.
- (e) No clear provision for positive safety measures
 - ↳ no provision for gunmen, round clock security
- (f) Heavy penalty with jail time for misrepresented case
 - ↳ disincentive

Thus, following steps needed

Private Sphere

- Statutory requirement for Internal Complaint Committee
- Protection from harassment at workplace → Compensation provision
- Step taken by SEBI to encourage insider trade info → eg infosys
- Govt under Whistleblowers Act, 2014

Public Sphere

- Reward successful whistleblowers in anonymity with 10% of claim.
- Repeal Official Secrets Act, 1923 as per 2nd ARC recommendation.
- Make anonymous complaint system
- Create specialised 3rd party on lines on Lokpal for

Thus for "Corruption must Shariat"
strengthening whistleblower rights
is a sine qua non.

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

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Cooperatives are given constitutional backing under Section 43B (DPSP) to support creation of groups & clusters of decent sized business units.

Reasons for poor performance

1) Lack of financial resources

↳ Higher credit terms charged by banks → <10% of total credit to coops.

2) Lack of regulation and cases of

Corruption

↳ reduces trust of people

eg [PMC] case with DHFL - money

laundered

3) Regional disparity → very successful in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat (>50% of total). Lag in Hindu hinterland.

⊛ It is State subject

- 4) Lack of unity among farmers
 - ↳ Caste and other social stratification
- 5) Inadequate infrastructure to setup offices and increase participation
- 6) Small sized cooperatives → not enough public resources.
- 7) Agriculture Centre cooperatives → lack of village industry cooperatives
- 8) Skilled administration & manpower shortage → accounts maintained in pen & paper

Steps taken by Government

- Creation of Ministry of Cooperatives
 - ↳ oversee multistate cooperatives
- Creation of - rules for professional management of cooperatives
- Cooperatives as health centres
- ↳ Dahyog & Kendra

- Food processing Cooperatives schemes
 - formalisation of micro FPI
 - 10,000 FPO schemes
- RBI regulation of urban and multi state cooperative banks
- State government level innovation
eg Gouthan model of village cooperative → Chattisgarh
- Bank linkage and NALM scheme to encourage SHGs to become Cooperatives

Thus, as mentioned by Mohammad Yunus in his book "World of 3 zeros" → zero poverty, zero hunger & zero emissions only possible through democratised development of cooperatives.

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

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PPP model refers to the collaboration of private & public resources for bringing best of both worlds to development.

Gaps in Indian Healthcare

- 1) Lack of beds → only 0.4 beds per 1000 as compared
- 2) Lack of skilled manpower → only 0.63 doctors & 1.7 nurses per thousand V/S 14 & 4 recommendation of WHO ; Russian and Ukrainian students crisis
- 3) High OPD spends → 60% spends of by patient out of pocket
- 4) Low budgetary support → only 1.1% of total spend.

Private participation is already at 60% of total healthcare → need to recruit to primary healthcare.

Potential of PPP to bridge gap

(a) Robust healthcare skilling ecosystem

↳ plan to privatise District Hospitals

↳ to provide doctor curriculum &
increase doctors availability
(Medical colleges)

(b) Fill the spending gap

↳ increase [budgetary spend] by
complementing with market
resources

(c) Efficient delivery of healthcare

↳ Public authorities to ensure infrastructure
and regulatory compliance

↳ Private management of specialised
nature [eg] Amritanandmayi largest
hospital in Asia

(d) Reduced wastage of resources &
corruption

↳ Higher accountability of private
sector funders.

However, need to insure that in the process of private involvement, socialistic goal of Health for All is not lost.

- Accountability and Control of prices under BOT model
- Not excess profiteering
- No crony capitalism in process of PPP
- Continued regulation by Medical Council A Doctors Association

Way forward

↓
long term tenders

HAM model of PPP

→ Kelkar model of PPP
guidelines and negotiations
land acquisition amendment

Thus, only PPP towards achievement of SDG-3 of health and Alma Ata declaration of 100% primary healthcare access

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

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

15

New Education Policy in line with the Kasturba Commission Recommendation is a visionary document to tap into India's demographic dividend.

Key Features of Vision

- 5+3+3+4 segmentation of learning
↳ focus of < 8 years learning
- Remanular teaching approach at primary level
- Creation of credit pool for flexibility between courses and colleges.
- Provision for vocational training & skill development
- ↳ Higher Education → UGC replaced by comprehensive HEC
- Teacher training framework separately created → NET centre
- ↳ increase higher education to 50% (now) 25% 47

↳ Coding for 6th class and above

Need of integration with other policy initiatives for success

1) Navas as feeder to Skill India program
where $> 1\text{cr}$ Indians have been
skilled.

↳ Complimentary schemes

2) Education is concurrent subject

↳ need harmonised instruction

with state level schemes and policies

3) Ensure teacher availability to

carry out added burden of
vernacular teaching, digital teaching

↳ NISHTHA scheme complementary

4) Continued focus on gaurav involvement
of children under Mid day meal scheme

↳ Poshan 2.0 budget reduced in
2022 budget

5) Provide job opportunities for new flexible course creation
eg new categories under "Anubate

India"

↳ effective use of educated children.

6) Ensure excheⁿ facility and Anganwadi training for pre-primary education under ICDS scheme.

Thus, need for ground feeding and building on success of Sarva Shiksha abhiyan to achieve "Samagra Shiksha
Abhiyanⁿ.

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

IPEF is proposed by USA & Western countries with participation of nations with ~60% of world's population.

Benefits

- Focus on free trade & equal trade
- Counter balance to debt diplomacy of China
- Sustainable development initiative
- Push to investment from Western Nations.
- Higher resource exploration in Indo Pacific
- Magnesium Reserves

Indian concerns

- No realistic measures for trade measures → reduction of duties
- Perceived as measure against BR1
- Escalates problems with China
↳ already border skirmishes
- Protection of domestic industry
and agriculture important for India
- US is not reliable partner
↳ pulled out of TPPP earlier

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

India has recently developed NEST as
as special department in Ministry
of foreign affairs

Need

- 1) Rising Digital threats by
sovereign nations
eg Red Echo attack of China.
- 2) UAV attacks eg Path Lamam air
base attack.
- 3) Ineffective regional
- 4)

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

Steps taken by India

1) Acquisition of drone technology

eg SMART 2000 from Israel

2) Geospatial Collaboration with

Japan

eg LUPEX for lunar polar mission

3) IRNSS as support to GPS of South Asia

4) Digital protection technology against Chinese hackers

5) Secure internet connectivity of fibre ~~agencies~~ in Maldives.

6) Data Localisation needs

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK