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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. : 0625229

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : CHAITANYA AWASTHA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre

KANPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

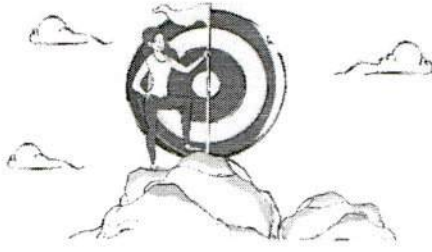
22/Aug.

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

Indian Constitutional Scheme provided for a Federal System. 7th Schedule is a key architecture of it. It provides explicit division of subjects in respective domain.

✧ Advantages

- ① Quick Decision Making
- ② Efficient Resource Distribution
- ③ Strengthening Principle of Subsidiarity.

✧ Need to Revisit

- ① Changed Centre-State dynamics and national priorities
- ② "Health", for example, has shown to be a 'state' subject with national consequences
- ③ Reducing Ambiguity → subjects in Concurrent list lead to confusion

④ Incentives and Accountability

- ↳ Rationalisation of Concurrent list to establish incentives to work for.

⑤ Supplementation

- ↳ Most Model Laws don't get incorporated on Concurrent List.
eg. Model Tenancy Act.

⑥ End Silos Mentality

- ↳ Development as a collective effort instead of compartmentalized.

Thus while the 7th Schedule is an effective manifestation of Federalism, its current layout may have outlined its utility. Like the 1976 reshuffle, another rationalisation with respect to health, education, law and order is need of the hour.

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

ODR mechanisms refer to a plethora of adjudication and dispute resolution mechanisms accessible through ICT technologies.

Egs. → e-Lok Adalat, e-Mediation etc.

* Advantages

- ① Ease of Access to Justice
- ② Reduce Pendency → 3 crore cases pending.
- ③ Inexpensive remedy
 - ↳ making justice inclusive
- ④ Fast and Efficient
 - ↳ online reduces court visits.
 - ↳ infrastructure saving
- ⑤ Less Complex
 - ↳ Procedurally less cumbersome
- ⑥ Data Driven Adjudication
 - ↳ leverage technology

• 7 Challenges

① Digital Divide

- ↳ may widen the existing valley of inequalities

② Infrastructural Deficit

- ↳ Poor last mile connectivity & associated infrastructure - major impediment

③ Awareness

- ↳ Poor cognizance of rights and mechanisms will make it prone to exploitation

④ Capacity Building

- ↳ Citizens as well as Officers may find difficulty to adapt

⑤ Policy Ambiguity

- ↳ unclear stance and lack of state support

Thus while ODR is definitely a technology for tomorrow, it needs multisectoral supports. eg. ODR Ways etc

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

Our Constitution envisages a Federal Polity (A-50). However, its smooth functioning is left up to the constituents.

• Centre State Disputes

① Disputes related to Taxation

- ↳ eg. GST conflicts, compensation cess, Central surcharges.

② Disputes related to Usurping Functions

- ↳ Centre encroaching upon State domains
- ↳ Bypassing their concerns, high handedness

③ Co-ordination Issues

- ↳ All India Services recruited and trained by Centre, controlled by States.
eg. WB Chief Secretary tussle

④ Armed Forces Disposition

- ↳ states resisting entry of Central forces and agencies
eg. Withdrawal of General Consent of CBI by several states.

⑤ Governor's Role

- ↳ controversial actions as "Agents of Centre" hamper federal fabric

⑥ Conflict of Interest

- ↳ Regional aspirations may not be synchronous with national aims.

eg. NEET issue in Tamil Nadu

⑦ Vested Interests

- ↳ expand vote bank politics.

eg. Jammu & Kashmir, Hindi language issue etc.

⑧ Paradiplomacy

- ↳ attempts by state governments to enter strictly union subjects.

eg. West Bengal and Bangladesh.

while federalism is a Basic Structure as per SR Bommai judgement, its true implementation lies in leveraging NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, InterState Council etc. to harness co-operative federalism.

As is said, "The whole is greater than sum of its parts."

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 alternate channels of influencing policy making. It works on principles of collective interests, contacts etc. eg. Tobacco Lobby etc.

• Lobbying - Need for Framework

- ① Currently unregulated and 'behind the stage' approach.
- ② Casts clouds of suspicion and uncertainty on the entire process.
- ③ Rampant Corruption, Favouritism and Undue Influence due to lack of oversight.

• Advantages of Framework

- ① Legitimise the process granting it sanctity.
- ② Attract new talent as a viable career option and fresh ideas.

③ Participatory Governance

- Make process more inclusive and transparent
- All 3 stages - policy formulation, implementation, evaluation.
- Enable multi stakeholder consultation to voice their concerns.

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

④ Ease of Doing Business

- ↳ safeguard commercial interests
- ↳ Transparency and Accountability ↑↑
- ↳ Investor Confidence ↑↑
- ↳ This will translate into effective aid for \$5 trillion economy.

Thus lobbying can be an effective tool of empowerment for safeguarding interests. Robust, transparent, equitable framework is need of the hour.

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

Government's recent emphasis on Open Source Technology is in line with ambition of Govtech 3.0.

Recent initiatives like UPI, Aarogya Setu etc. have demonstrated the transformative potential of this breakthrough technology.

* Advantages of FOSS

- ① True Democratisation of Services
- ② Scalability and Adaption
- ③ Thrust to innovation
- ④ Adaptation to meet specific requirements
- ⑤ Accessibility and empowerment of Masses
- ⑥ Data Ownership, Transparency ↑, Prevent Monopolies.

✧ Unrealized Potential

- ① Skilled Manpower Constraints
- ② Issues of Interoperability
- ③ Weak associated infrastructure
- ④ Network and Internet constraints
- ⑤ Awareness among masses is low
- ⑥ Vested Interests resistance.

✧ Government Efforts

- ① Future Skills Prime program to upskill workforce
- ② Bharat Net project to increase network coverage
- ③ Financial Inclusion and push to Digital India
- ④ UPI → rapid adoption
Aarogya Setu → crisis handling
ONDC → revolutionise e-commerce space.

As Internet is going to be the global townsquare of tomorrow, principles of democracy and privacy ought to be upheld.

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

NGOs are ~~org~~ non governmental voluntary organisations working towards a common objective.

• Role of NGOs

- ① Act as the 3rd Sector of Development
- ② Mobilise energy of masses to bring closer to functional democracy.
- ③ Complement a resource-strained State.

• NGOs as Social Safety Value

- ↳ can play instrumental role in citizen empowerment and awareness
- ↳ can bring more citizen centricity to governance through following tools :

- ① Transparency → seek information from authorities and provide to public. They can make informed choices. eg. ADR

② Accountability → seek fulfilment of duties by state towards citizens.

③ Grievance Redressal → aid and assist citizens in exercising their rights in a complex governmental setup through simplified process.
eg. consumerfilings.com

④ Rights Protection → voice grievances of minorities and less electorally prominent issues. eg. Amnesty for Human Rights, GreenPeace for sustainability, PETA - animal rights, SHE India - women issues.

⑤ Fill the Gaps → where state unable/unwilling to provide services.
eg. Akshaya Patra, Feed India etc.

Thus NGOs play an instrumental role and government initiatives like Darpan platform are good steps. Lot needs to be done to extract their true potential as drivers of change eg. Naz Foundation.

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The passage of Mental Health Care Act was a watershed moment. It was in consonance with India's idea of Health being more than a physical state of body.

* Features

- ① With <20% of Depression victims seeking professional help, the Act de-stigmatised Mental Health Issues.
- ② Infrastructure
 - Inclusion in formal medical establishments
 - Registry of professionals
- ③ Awareness
 - Use of media to build dialogue and break taboos
 - sympathetic societies
- ④ Counselling
 - adequate support
 - patient specific response
 - De criminalise suicides.

* Issues

However despite bonafide objectives, it became dead letter of law due to:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Behavioural Apathy
 - ↳ social mindset of stigmatization
- ② Not an electoral issue
 - ↳ didn't pander to vote bank, so no initiatives taken.
- ③ Weak implementation
 - ↳ Bureaucratic apathy and indifference.
- ④ Poor Resource Allocation
 - ↳ In an already resource restrained Health Budget, Mental Health took a backseat.

As Mahatma Gandhi said, Happiness is when your thoughts, words and actions are in sync. Similarly Health is not a mere absence of disease. India must act towards Holistic Health approach.

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 दृष्टि में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Employment forms the basis of economic growth due to its spin off effects. Like MGNREGA at rural level, an Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS) at centre would entitle urban people with Right to work.

Advantages of UEGS

- ① 90% of work sector is informal. It will aid formalisation.
- ② Data for Scheme Targetting after enrollment.
- ③ Most urban youth is low skilled, unable to find meaningful employment.
- ④ Employment can create a virtuous cycle to rid several social evils.



* Challenges with VECs

- ① Resource Constraints
- ② Demand Supply mismatch as urbanisation expected to rise to 50%.
- ③ Voluntary Joblessness
↳ As per CMIE data, 30% layoffs were due to 'Mass resignation'
- ④ Skill Issues
↳ Meaningful employment
- ⑤ MGNREGA itself plagued with vices.

Thus, though urban employment ought to be a priority, State should play role of facilitator and leverage P-P-P, Startup Ecosystem and Ciig Economy for sustainable employment.

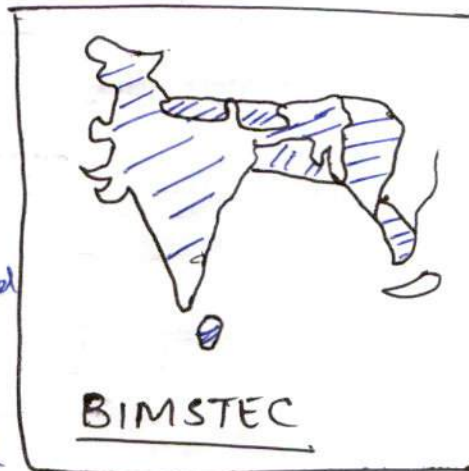
9.

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 is a grouping of like minded South Asian and South East Asian countries toward common interests. It was formed via Bangkok



Declaration in 1997. It consists of Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

• BIMSTEC - Gateway to India's Aspirations

① Complements India's Look East and Act East Policy.

② Essential to contain China's growing influence and presence in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

③ Counter China's Belt and Road Initiative, String of Pearls.

eg. Sri Lanka's Hambantota Port

China Myanmar railway.

China Bangladesh Economic Corridor.

④ ~~A~~ Provide sustainable alternative to
• China's debt trap diplomacy.
eg. India's currency swap with Sri Lanka
Line of Credit to Bangladesh.

⑤ Geopolitical sidelining of Pakistan
↳ SAARC rendered useless.

⑥ Connectivity
↳ BBIN, IMT Highway etc to
secure inter regional connectivity.

⑦ Secure Chicken Neck Corridor
↳ China's eye on Doklam
↳ India's leverage over Bhutan.

⑧ Economic integration
↳ Nepal and Bhutan using UPI

Thus BIMSTEC can be a gateway
to India's regional strategic interests
in line with ~~Gutz~~ Crispal Doctrine.
India must enhance collaboration,
synergy and bilateral contact.

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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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Gujral Doctrine pronounced reforms in relationships with neighbour countries. It envisaged shunning of 'Big Brother' syndrome and acting without quid pro quo to gain goodwill.

• Relevance

- ① Effective alternative to China's aggressive assertivism for regional hegemony.
- ② India can lead the way as a counter to Wolf Warrior Diplomacy.
- ③ Sri Lankan crisis has made countries in the region skeptical of Chinese intentions. Right time to strike the iron.

④ India can leverage socio cultural
ties to deepen bonds.

⑤ China Doctrine can allay apprehensions
help in trust building in an increasingly
polarised world.

⑥ A peaceful and secure neighbourhood
is a sine qua non for India's
rise in this century.

⑦ Harness potential of Asian Tiger.
Thus China Doctrine can play an
effective role towards India's long
term vision of Multipolar world,
Bipolar Asia and Unipolar South
Asia.

As A.B. Vajpayee said, "One can
choose his enemies, not his neighbours."

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 refers to the functionaries responsible for smooth operation of Parliament. These include Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Deputy Chairman.

→ Pivotal Role

- ① They enhance legislative productivity and quality through allowing debates and discussion.
- ② They form Committees to scrutinize bills and proposals for deliberation and informed debates.
- ③ They maintain decorum and dignity of House.
- ④ They have a casting vote in case of deadlock.
- ⑤ They are the protector of collective and individual privileges to ensure proceedings without fear.

⑥ They are the final interpretators of rules, regulations of Constitution within the House.

⑦ They decide on member disqualification under Anti Defection Law

⑧ They decide on procedural aspects of floor tests

⑨ Speaker of Lok Sabha determines whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not.

Thus given the important role they play, Constitutional and statutory safeguards have been provided to maintain their integrity :

↳ Salary and Expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of India. Hence it can be discussed but not ~~debated~~ ^{voted}.

↳ Cumbersome Removal

① 14 days Notice

② Limited grounds

③ Minimum strength to move motion

④ Special Majority in Houses

⑤ Speaker has Right to Defend and vote.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4 provided with own Secretarial staff in respective houses to function.

Thus, given the Pivotal role in parliamentary system, Officers of Parliament are provided numerous safeguards. Yet, they continue belonging to a political party raising apprehensions of Conflict.

India can learn from UK to further strengthen the above roles and make them non-partisan.

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^(FC) is constituted by the President of India every 5 years usually under A-280. It is a chief instrument of fiscal federalism whose recommendations go a long way in strengthening our Federal fabric. Currently 15th Finance Commission under NK Singh presented its recommendations.

• Role of FC

- ① Distribute appropriated taxes between Centre and states
- ② Decide on inter-state distribution of taxes.
- ③ Decide the principles and allocation of Central Grants disbursal to several states.
- ④ ~~Suggest~~ Suggest measures to augment capacity of State Finance Commissioners and Financial Decentralisation.

• Recommendations

- ① Devolution of 41% share in taxes to state due to J&K becoming a UT.
- ② Increased Central Assistance to states in light of COVID pandemic.
- ③ Greater fiscal room of borrowing to states from markets to meet unprecedented expenditure.
- ④ Convergence and Optimisation of schemes through rationalisation, better targeting and plugging leakages.
- ⑤ Better scheme coordination for effective implementation.
- ⑥ Financial Decentralization and additional avenues to PRIs for fund raising.
- ⑦ Allocation of new taxes to Municipalities.

⑧ Sound economic practices to
avoid unsustainable freebies

⑨ Strengthen State Finance Commission
institutionally and financially.

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इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
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Finance Commission recommendations
form basis of several central policies.

Due deliberation, discussion ought
to take place on them. FC reports to

President who causes such report to
be laid before Parliament.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Free and Fair Elections form the bedrock of any healthy democracy.

A.324 of Constitution provides for an Independent Election Commission (EC)

to ensure sanctity of the process.

According to EC devised MCC for further strengthening of electoral process.

* Model Code of Conduct

↳ It is a set of guidelines based on voluntary consensual adoption by parties.

↳ First Deployed in Kerala legislative elections, they are now used across the Country.

↳ They are a mere code of conduct with no statutory backing

↳ Prescriptive in nature. "Slap on the wrist"

✧ Provisions in Brief

- ↳ Provide level playing field to all parties → "Fair Elections"
- ↳ Curb unconstitutional attempts to influence voters. → "Free Elections"
- ↳ Prevent use of government machinery by any party
- ↳ Keep a check on media etc.

✧ Advantages of Statutory Backing

- ① Strengthen the force behind it
- ② Make violations punishable
- ③ Abate ambiguity in its implem interpretation.
- ④ Strengthen accountability of political parties.
- ⑤ Make elections transparent and just.

✧ Concerns

- ① Critics point out that similar provisions already exist in other legislations. eg RPA, TPC etc.
- ② Add to litigational Burden

- ③ Make elections a time consuming process.
- ④ Distort level field as Big parties can afford expensive litigation.
- ⑤ Statutory is no guarantee of effective implementation.

A parliamentary standing committee in 2013 recommend incorporation of MCC as § 20 (B) but Supreme Court restrained the attempt citing above reasons.

Thus EC should continue strengthening electoral processes as Abraham Lincoln said, "Ballot is stronger than the Bullet."

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

The world is moving towards a Digital Economy. India alone aspires to achieve \$1 trillion growth through digital economy alone. But every opportunity comes with own set of challenges.

* Threats from Digital Revolution

① Monopolisation of Data

↳ "Data is the new oil"

↳ ownership over data sets can be exploited to the detriment of small players.

② Huge Entry Barriers

↳ Technological companies need huge initial costs and other players can impede entry of new players

③ New Forms of Unfair Competition

↳ Deep discounts, flash sales, price wars etc.

④ Privacy

- ↳ Unethical Data Harvesting, Profiling, Monetisation.

• CCP

- ↳ Competition Commission of India was established under Competition Act, 2002

- ↳ Act aimed to curb unfair trade practices, prevent monopolies and ensure fair competition to uphold consumer interests.

- ↳ CCP played an instrumental role hitherto in curbing veiled unfair business practices.

• Need to Revamp?

- ↳ How ever with changing nature of world, blurring lines between digital and real, CCP needs to be upgraded to meet contemporary challenges.

- ① Greater investigative mechanisms to unveil dishonest transactions.
- ② Power to stop merger of companies aiming / having potential to wipe out competition.
- ③ Ban flash sales, predatory pricing, cash burn practices.
- ④ Penalise misleading content or information.
- ⑤ Training and Capacity Building to make officers experts in Information Economy.

CCI ought to be strengthened as consumer interests are safeguarded only when healthy and fair competition thrives in economy.
eg. Telecom Sector.

"Commerce without morality is a sin"
— Gandhiji.

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 practice of revealing confidential information by the employee of an establishment due to ethical overbearings.

* Importance of Whistleblowing

- ↳ best suited to know internal plans and objectives
- ↳ essential for information impacting public and national interests to be brought out before too late.
- ↳ Eg. Facebook, Twitter whistleblowers showed the dark reality of data commodification and compromise of consumer interests
- ↳ Governments too are not immune eg. NSA leak - Edward Snowden

↳ on an individual level of morality it leads to a more ethical society.

•> Framework in India

↳ Whistleblower Protection Act, 2013 was specifically drawn for the above issue.

↳ it ensures privacy and easy information sharing mechanism.

↳ It provides for associated implementational framework.

•> Need for effective mechanisms

① Attitudinal changes towards whistleblower

② Lokpal and Lokayuktas don't entertain anonymous complaints.

③ Revelation of identity can have ramifications for personal safety.

④ This has a 'chilling effect' on other morally astute individuals

⑤ RTI Act should be strengthened to make access to information convenient.

⑦ Grievance redressal in both public and private ought to be made impersonal.

⑧ Confidentiality ↑↑

⑨ Security to whistleblower without discrimination.

"All it takes for evil to win is for good men to do nothing."

Thus we must strengthen the above mechanisms to build a more transparent, just and inclusive society.

5. 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 refer to voluntary grouping of people pooling resources towards a common objective.

Cooperatives play an extremely crucial role recognised by their inclusion in Art. 19, Part XII by the 97th Constitutional Amendment.

• Benefits of Co-ops

eg. AMUL,
IFFCO

- ① Economies of Scale
- ② Bargaining Power ↑↑
- ③ Capital Shortage ↓
- ④ Saving Habit
- ⑤ Collective Action and Unity.

• Poor Performance - Causes

- ① Dual Regulation → State and central registrar.
- ② Weak Internal Democracy
↳ no uniform elections

③ Politicisation

- ↳ Dormant members
- ↳ Vested interests take all decisions despite One Member One Vote.

④ Awareness ↓↓

⑤ Access to Capital ↓

⑥ Bureaucratisation

- ↳ nexus with politicians
- ↳ apathy towards small member.

⑦ Fronts for Money Laundering

⑧ Technology Access

⑨ Skewed Geographic Distribution eg. UP, Bihar, North East etc.

★ Reforms Under taken

① e-Governance

- ↳ transparency

② PM-MUDRA, Kisan Credit Card

- ↳ Capital ↑

③ Ministry of Cooperatives

- ↳ dedicated workforce to solve problems.

④ Forward and Backward Linkages

- ↳ investment in cold storages and Marketing initiative.
- ↳ PM-MFP Scheme, Sampada Yojana Make in India

⑤ "Sahkar se Samridhhi"

India should leverage the collective power and herald a new dawn of citizen led development.

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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

India's Health Care system and its weaknesses were exposed by the recent pandemic. With less than 3% public expenditure on average for 1.3 billion people, Indian Health sector is a disaster waiting to explode.

✧ Shortcomings

- ① Dilapidated Infrastructure
- ② Doctor Absenteeism
- ③ Lack of Data
- ④ Lack of Comprehensive and Holistic Approach.
- ⑤ Poor Patient - Doctor - Bed ratio
- ⑥ Lack of spending on R&D

→ How Private Sector can Bridge

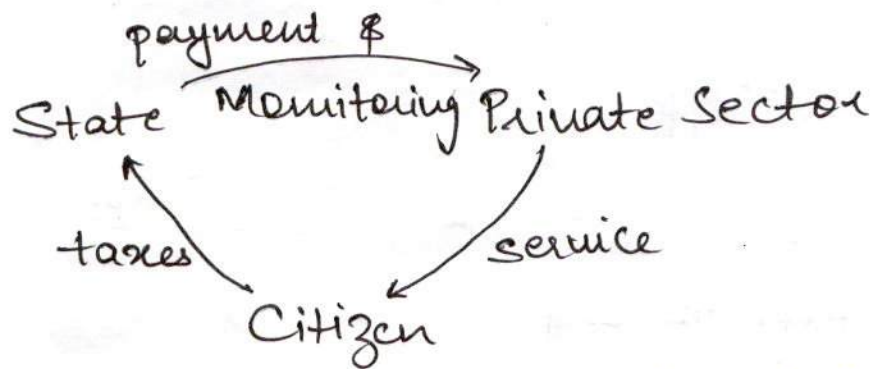
- ① Bring Capital → $\text{Infra} \uparrow \uparrow$
- ② Skilled Manpower
↳ efficient doctors and nursing staff.
- ③ Coordinated and Data Driven
↳ prevent duplication
↳ targetted efforts.
- ④ Bring R&D infrastructure
↳ indigenous solutions for India
↳ low cost drugs etc.

→ Private Sector Concerns

- ① Profit Maximisation Model
- ② Financially unattractive to invest in rural India
- ③ Make it expensive and unaffordable for masses

✧ Way Forward

4 Aristotle's Golden Mean —
Both Public and Private



Above system addresses the ~~stated~~ stated concerns providing institutional, financial and infrastructural support through P-P-P.

Viability Gap Funding can also be considered.

As it is said with synergy
one and one equals eleven not
two.

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, 2020 was formulated to revolutionize and modernize education system. Objective was to shepherd new skills and future ready workforce as per Kasturirangan Committee

* Vision and Features

- ① 10+2 Model $\rightarrow$ 5+3+3+4
- ② Report Cards $\rightarrow$ Personality Cards.
- ③ Interdisciplinary
- ④ Academic Bank of Credit
- ⑤ Interoperability. (ICNDU)
- ⑥ Higher Education Financing Agency
- ⑦ Teacher Capacity Building
4 DIKSHA platform

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नई लिखना चाहिए
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⑧ Mix and Match courses

⑨ New Domains → AI, Big Data etc.

• 7] Limitations

- ↳ As seen above the grand vision to be translated to reality would be a Herculean Task
- ↳ Associated infra would be needed.
- ↳ Behavioural changes would be needed.
- ↳ Extensive capacity building of all stakeholders to leverage and adapt to such an overhaul.

• 8] Benefits of Integration with existing schemes

- ↳ greatly accelerate objective achievement.

① Integrate with Sama Shiksha Abhiyan for GER ↑, integrated

and holistic primary education.

② Integrate Mid Day Meal, Poshan Abhiyan and AASHA for multiplier benefits in ~~ECCE~~ Early Childhood Care

③ Integrate several scholarship schemes.

④ Leverage financing through existing UGC grants

⑤ Leverage Digital technologies like Disha, e-Vidya, DIKSHA, MOOC etc.

"Education is a single panacea to myriad social evils"

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डियर में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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)

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Indo Pacific Economic Framework
(IPEF) is a inter regional economic agreement to boost trade.

• Potential

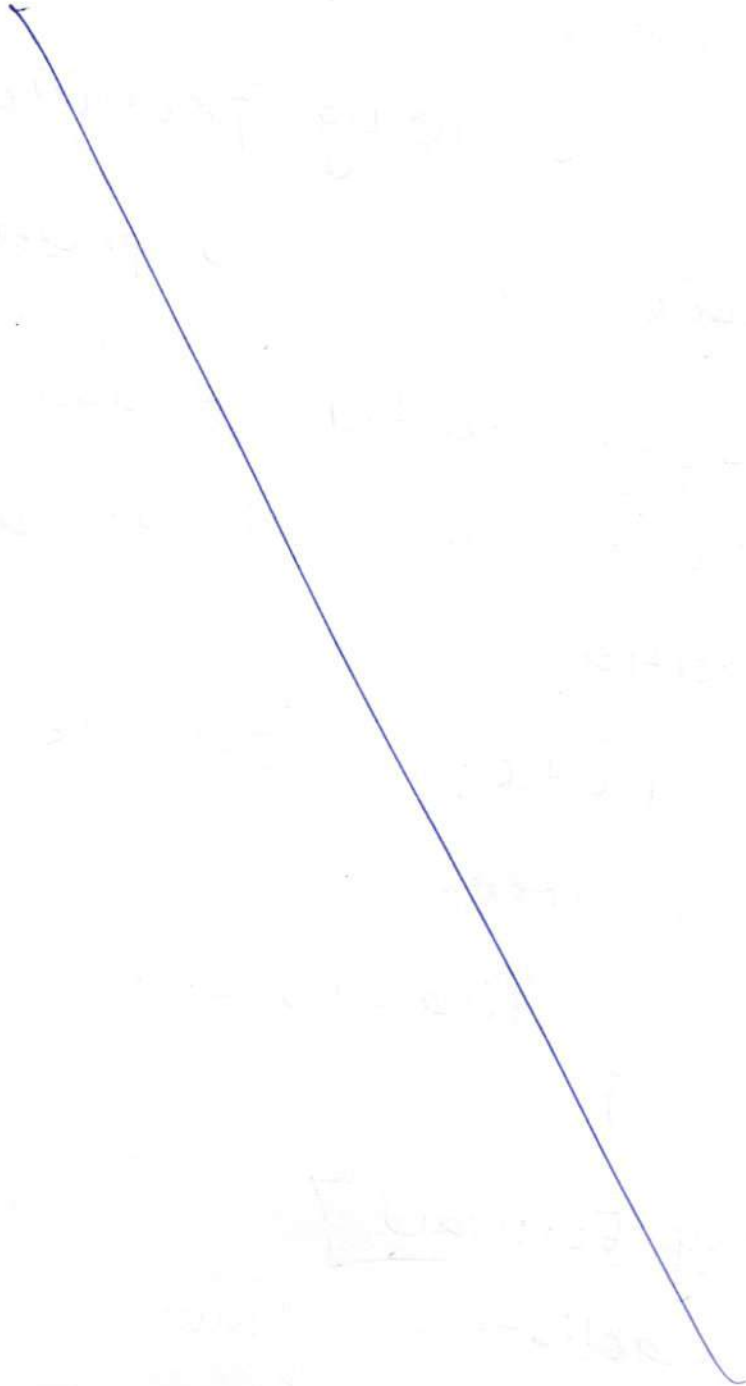
- ① Rise of Asian Century
- ② Hub of Manufacturing
- ③ Huge Market
- ④ Vast Mineral Deposits
- ⑤ Oil, Natural Gas and Energy Reservoirs
- ⑥ Sea Lanes of Communication
↳ 60% world trade
- ⑦ Renewable Energy as within tropics.

→ India's Concerns

- ① Trade Deficits with most members
- ② No anti dumping provisions
- ③ China's overbearing presence
- ④ Already existent trade agreements in bilateral capacities
- ⑤ Disproportionate Benefits to members.
- ⑥ Lack of financing sustainable channels.

→ Way Forward

- ① Renegotiate to favourable terms
- ② Leverage geopolitical advantages
- ③ Secure through soft power.

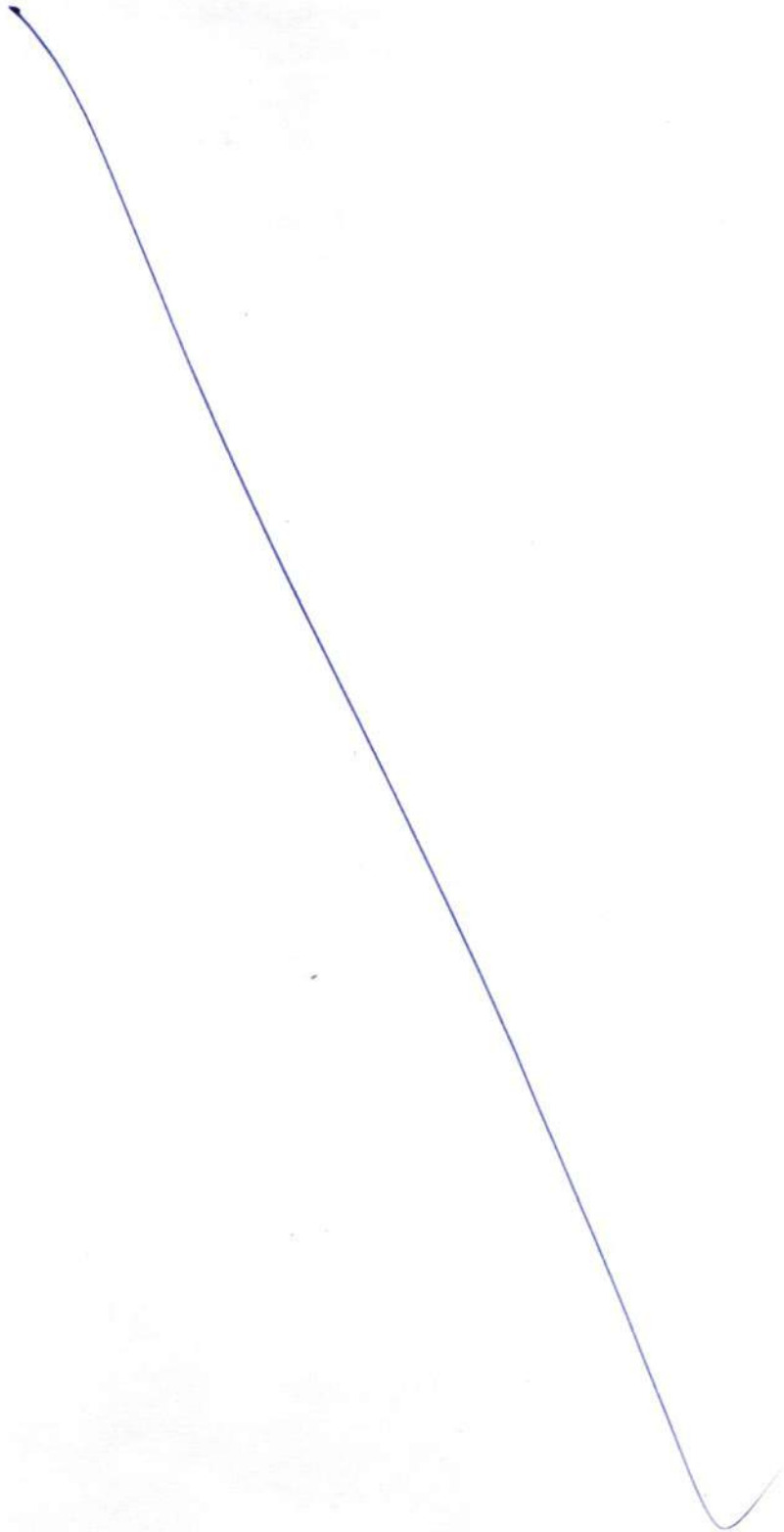


विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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