

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. : 810341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Manish

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Mukharjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Parul

	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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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)					



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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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7th Schedule of Indian Constitution under Article 246 envisages legislative division of powers among centre and states.

Time to Revisit

- ① COVID 19 & increasing disasters has highlighted absence of entries - like Disaster Management
- ② increasing centralising tendencies in legislation - eg Passage of farm bills
- ③ cater to newer entries due to tech. disruption like cyber security, Hybrid wars.
- ④ address states demand for greater autonomy
- ⑤ Revisiting will help in promoting cooperative federalism & thus reduce friction.
- ⑥ certain areas like Health etc demands consistency in policy; hence need to revisit.

What can be the changes

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
बाहिर
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- ① Sarkaria & Punchi commission recommended Residuary power in concurrent list (Article 248)
 - ② Rationalising of entries
- formation of expert committee that can suggest addition, removal of redundant entries and transfer.
 - ③ Reforms in powers of taxation could be done - financially poor states could be given more freedom to levy tax - celebrity cess in Kerala
 - ④ Centre 'must' consult states on concurrent list matters.
- Last 7th schedule modification was done in 1978 under 44th constitutional Amendment. It is high time again to revisit the 7th schedule to ensure competitive cooperative federalism.

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

online dispute resolution is
 is an alternative method of
 Dispute Resolution that leverages
e-tech & online courts for
 conflict solving.

eg online mediation done in
Singapore

Advantages

- ① cheap and economical
- ② reduces travel time - more convenient.
- ③ best mile connectivity - upholding Article 39(a) - equal legal aid
 - Presently ~ 50% SC cases are from north India
- ④ improve court efficiency & bring down pendency - MoL & J det's pegs it at 4.1 cr
- ⑤ Alternative Methods can boost social capital & improve contract enforcement.

⑤ improves coordination among different agencies

eg Faster bail order transfer under FASTER Scheme

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

Challenges

→ Digital divide
- Rural internet penetration at just 28%
- male female gap.

→ absence of reputed infrastructure
[Power
Hardware]

→ absence of legal framework
eg what evidence are admissible?

→ Required technical training of judges.

→ Cybersecurity threat due to low hardware indigenisation

→ online privacy concerns in the absence of Policy framework

Way forward → Govt need to bring dedicated legal framework along with capacity building of judges. e Court Mission mode Project, Proposed Judicial infrastructure committee etc are steps in right direction.

3.

शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Indian constitution according to KC Wheare federalism watered down to meet India's needs with centralising tendencies.

Reasons for Perennial disputes

① Questionable Position of Speaker

② Centralising tendencies

eg issues like
Passing of
GST &
compensation cess

frequent imposition
of President's
rule

③ Multi Party system - Political conflict
between national & state party
eg WB's refusal to implement
PM-JAY Scheme

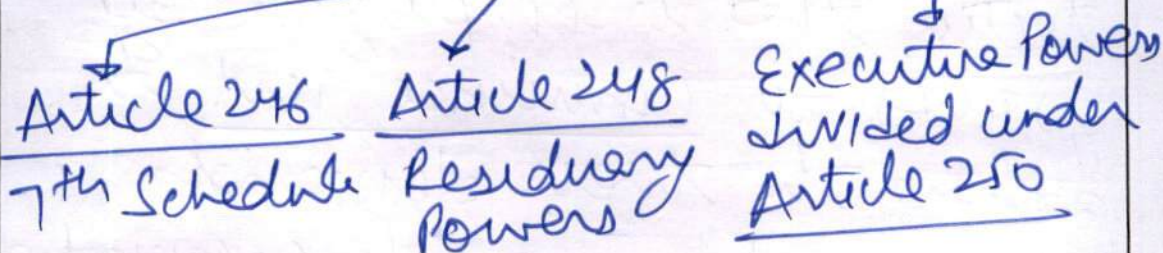
④ Legislative centralisation - more
powers to centres + Residuary
Power under Article 248

⑤ tussle over control of All India
Service. eg IPS deputation
issue

- ⑥ centre using central machinery
 of agencies like CBI, EP
 → BSJ jurisdiction extended

उम्मीदवारों को
 इस दृष्टि में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
 Candidates
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 write on
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constitutional division of Powers



What can be done

- ① Strengthening + frequent meet of Interstate Council (Article 263)
- ② Adhering to Sarkaria & Punchi Commission Recommendations → Residuary Power to states
 → Reforms in office of governor (SC in Nabhi Rem case)
- ③ 7th Schedule Reforms
- ④ Political capital of central Parties could also be utilised
- ⑤ Fiscal federalism could be strengthened by - Fiscal Council
 as advocated by NK Singh
 These can usher a true form of constitutional democracy

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

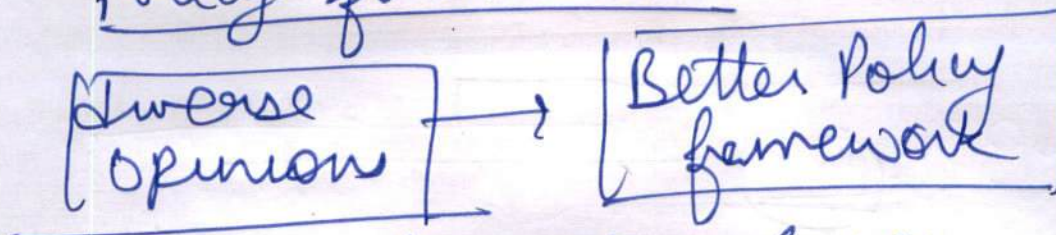
उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्षा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lobbying is a pressurising tactic that is employed by groups to convince govt to adhere to their demands.
if done by corporate organisations for favourable policies

Positives of Lobbying

- ① strengthening of corporate pressure groups which can help in policy inputs & leads to → Ease of doing business
- ② intimate govt about concerns at bottlenecks about unease
- ③ accountability of govt w.r.t. laws & policies could be upheld
if firm laws → lobbying
withdrawal of bills

- ④ involve more people in policy formulation



These will require lesser
mid course correction

Concerns with lobbying

- ① issue of corporate politics
nexus
- ② undermine independence of
government as policies
will be influence by their
interests.
- ③ No prior expertise with Indian
corporates about it.

A more consultative approach
based on evaluation of global
best practices should be
undertaken

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open sourcing means that govt services and data are integrated & remains accessible to all, albeit with se safeguards eg e-marketplace model based on open sourcing

Reasons for underrealised FOSS potential

- ① Technological backwardness of MSMEs, ~~Rur~~ Population at large etc.
- ② Digital - Rural Urban, caste & gender divide
- ③ infrastructural challenges
 - ↳ electricity issues
 - ↳ gadgets issues etc

④ cybersecurity & Privacy concerns

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नहीं लिखना
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What can be done

- ① gadget & equipment
indigenisation as envisaged
in Draft Data Centre Policy
2021.
- ② offering hybrid service -
both offline & online
options
- ③ Data localisation to norms
- Hasten Passage of Data
Protection Bill
- ④ cyber hygiene & Privacy
laws

These can help realise the
true potential of FDI &
usher digital economy

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

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NGOs are non profit organisations that aim to further societal welfare by community participation.

eg Karlesh Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan

How can NGOs Help

- ① can act as pressure groups to mould policy decisions
eg led to passage of lokal Act
- ② strengthen democracy by holding govt accountable
eg works of ADR
- ③ uphold citizens' right - right to safe environment after PIL by NGOs in MC Mehta case
- ④ financial empowerment through SHG formation - this increases their voice & bargaining power
- ⑤ fill the funding & governance gap - eg important role in cyclone management in odisha

However these NGOs face various issues

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

- ① lower funding after FCRA 2021 ban on regenerating
- ② foreign meddling - undermine 2/3% of GDP as per IB
- ③ 20% limit on admin expenses reduces ability to hire quality staff
- ④ mandatory ~~bank~~ account in SBI Delhi - ↑ compliance cost

other issues

tech back wardness Adhar compliance lower Economies of Scale

Way forward

- ① finance through social stock exchange
- ② ease regulatory regime by revisiting 2021 FCRA Amendment
- ③ Handholding by govt in East & North East as > 60% in South & North
- ④ Tech upgradation drives

NGOs can act a strong Pressure groups & can help achieve constitutionally mandated objectives

7.

अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare Act 2017 aims to develop mental healthcare infrastructure, bridge human & financial resource gap.

[Progress sluggish & issues]

- ① awareness about presence of Act is low.
- ② stigma associated with mental health.
- ③ scarcity of professional psychiatrists. only 3000 for 1.3 billion population
- ④ growing Patient load due to urbanisation & corporate induced stress eg high rates of suicides in Kerala Noted
- ⑤ inadequate focus on mental health in hospitals etc

What can be done?

- ① Removing stigma by open
talks from beginning - at schools
homes and colleges
- ② CSOs, NGOs, PRI could be
used for awareness generation
about mental health
- ③ mainstream psychology &
psychiatry as a course in
college & career for students
- ④ Potential of life-tech and
telemedicine could be utilised
- online counselling

Govt's initiatives like NIMHANS,
Mending Our Minds etc are
steps in right direction. More
steps with intensified will need
to be taken to ensure good
mental health

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

currently, India has ~~rural~~ employment guarantee for Rural Areas only, under MGNREGA, 2005

- 100 days employment
- unemployment allowance
- 33% women

Need for Urban Guarantee

- ① Can prevent incidence of urban poverty
- ② 90% informal workers - This can prevent them w/ shocks like COVID-19
- ③ improve consumption levels will give impetus to consumer industry.
- ④ Prevent urban crimes associated with poverty & need for survival
- ⑤ Build urban assets just like

Concerns

उम्मीदवादी को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

- ① large burden on Public finance
already high debt: GDP @ 89%
- ② Question over what kind of jobs?
- ③ Question over acceptability as
urban unemployed are
mainly semi-skilled / skilled
- Acceptance of menial jobs
- ④ Inflationary concerns
- ⑤ Might attract more migrants → Resource Pressure

~~Recent~~ Recently, Lejsthen govt has
mooted the idea of such
scheme. This could be a good
Pilot study based on whose
findings, Desired course
correction could be made.
This could ensure social
security for urban workers

9.

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

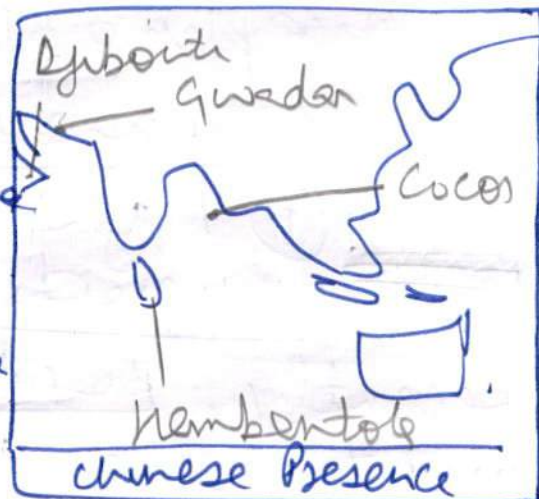
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

BIMSTEC ~~is~~ according to its charter is a regional (not subregional) organisation aimed at economic & strategic cooperation among BoB littoral states

Significance
& Relevance

① Key to undermine Chinese Power Projection in the region (Pg →)



② Key to India's Act east Policy

③ Redundant SAARC - BIMSTEC can act as economic lifeline to ensure security & Growth for All in Region

④ can safeguard India's North east from insurgency & develop it. If operation surprise for insurgency

of IMT highway for develop
ment

(5) Regional leadership
will pave way for larger
Permanent member leadership

(6) BIMSTEC Region → developing
vast potential for Indian
Private sector investments
and Markets

(7) Littoral States : Bangladesh
Help safeguard Myanmar
Silent Con
SLOCs - 70% trade by Volume

Concerns with
BIMSTEC

India's only 5
Big summit
Brotherly meets
Attitude lack of will

delay in Project
completion

Chinese
dependency
of Myanmar

Key to Indian foreign Policy,
as mentioned by PM Modi in
Shangri La dialogue would be
to circumvent power struggles.

Focus should rather be on
issue based multilaterals

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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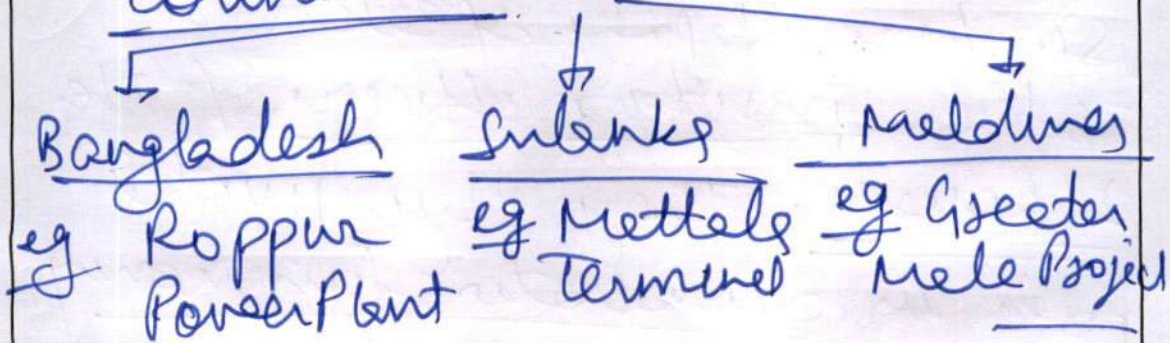
Gujral Doctrine is based on strengthening relations with neighbourhood countries & based on Principles of Mutual benefit, Non involvement in internal affairs etc.

Relevance

- ① can secure Indian Preminence in the region & undermine growing chinese influence
eg recent issues with Nepal & Maldives
- ② strengthen India's role as net security provider & first responder
- ③ Economic benefits - Intro Regional trade
 - SAARC = < 5%
 - ASEAN = 35%
 - EU = 60%

Regional integration can help in this leveraging

④ secure India's commercial interests in neighbouring countries



⑤ help in securing SLOCs and threats like Piracy & ILU fishing

⑥ addressing similar concerns that south Asia face will be easy. These are →

Radicalisation

Terrorism

Climate emergency

Addressing Chinese hegemony, big brother perception & delay of projects should be the way forward. This can be done by SAARC Revival & leveraging soft power

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)

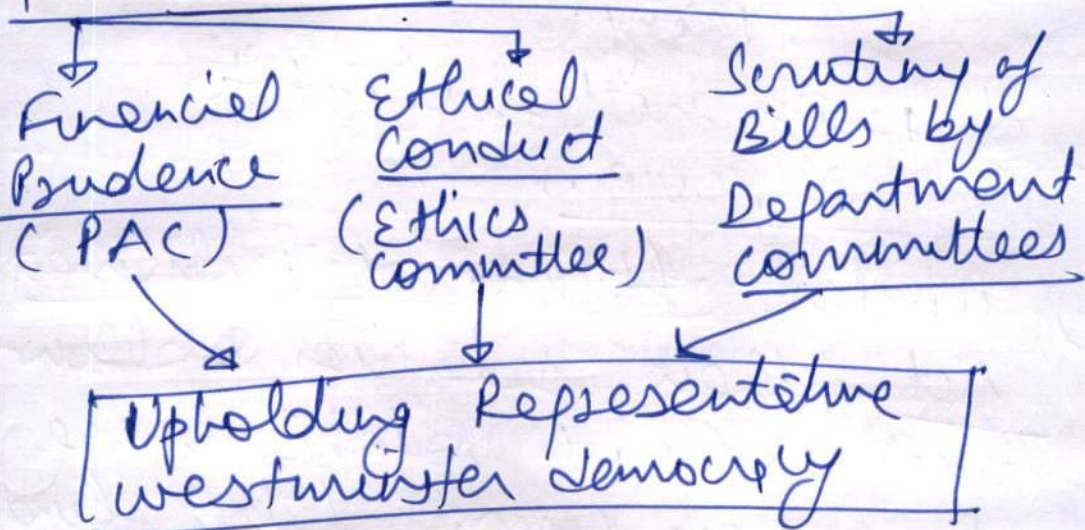
15

Officers of Parliament include Speakers, Deputy speaker & other presiding officers of the 2 houses. They play Pivotal role in Democratic functioning

- ① Maintains decorum on the floor of house
eg recent suspension of 10 MPs for Nuisance creation in house
- ② suspension of house in the absence of quorum
- ③ implementation of Anti Defection law under 7th Schedule
→ Prevents defection & upholds Parliamentary Democracy
- ④ enforcement of Parliamentary Privileges under Article 105
eg No arrest without them

Permission

- ⑤ safeguard parliamentary secrecy
by conducting Secret Sitting
(on request of Leader of House)
 - ⑥ Appointment of Parliamentary Committee + himself a member of Business Advisory & Rules Committee
- [This ensures]



Provisions

- ① Article 93 recognises role of speaker and deputy speaker as the Presiding officers of the houses
- ② Article 105 grants power relating to collective Privileges of the House
- ③ Powers of casting vote is given

- Prevents biases & secures
impartiality

- ④ Security of tenure - can only be removed by effective majority + Both Houses
- ⑤ Exempt from Anti Defection law - can resign from Party.
- ⑥ Decision not subject to judicial Review
- ⑦ under officers of Parliament Act, their salaries & allowances are not votable & are charged on consolidated fund of India.

Present a vacancy of office of Deputy speaker undermines their constitutional role. Hence, Govt. must promptly fill the constitutional office to serve the above mentioned functions

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 the constitution empowers the President to elect a finance commission every 5 years. 15th FC was headed by NK Singh.

Crucial Role

- ① decides allocation & devolution of funds between Centre & states
- ② Decentralised fiscal federalism by devolution to local bodies
- ③ Neutral constitutional office - Hence free from centralising tendencies
- ④ incentivises states by Performance based criteria.
- ⑤ caters to asymmetric form of federalism. eg 5th FC recom ended creation of special category states for states

Recommendations

- ① vertical devolution to be kept at 41%. (42 → 41; 1% for J&K)
- ② 3 criteria
 - Performance based
 - demography
 - performance
 - Tax effort
 - Need based
 - Population
 - forest cover
 - Equity based
 - income
 - distance
- ③ creation of non leprosy defence fund
- ④ fund for incubation of new centres
- ⑤ Disaster management fund to be established
- ⑥ increased grants for LSG govt

Evaluation

- ① Recommendation of 41% devolution will strengthen states finances & ensure sound financial base.
- ② will incentivise states to increase Tax base (Tax effort) & improve overall Tax: GDP ratio

- ③ will also address growing TFR challenges in Northern states of TFR above 25 in UP & Bihar
- ④ Modern urbanisation problems like - urban flooding will be better dealt with by fund for cities & disaster management
- ⑤ Terms of Reference had defence reforms. Thus, creation of defence funds will strengthen defence production & acquisition - Achieve 2X exports by 2025 target of defence ministry
- ⑥ Further, FC also called for creation of fiscal council. This will strengthen fiscal federalism

Additionally, NK Singh has also called for reforms in electoral system of freebies - Passport to fiscal disaster. NITI Aayog & Kelkar Taskforce has called for Permanency of FC for Policy Regularity

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC)

is a set of guidelines by Election Commission to be followed from the date of announcement of Poll dates.

It aims to secure free and fair elections.

How statutory backing will help

- ① Statutory backing will act as a deterrent & reduce the incidence of violation of MCC in the first place
- ② Public can approach judiciary for MCC Violation.
- ③ Powers will be recorded to ECI to try violators or refer the case (suggested by voter committee)
- ④ Reduce incidences of Vote Spoil

communal and caste appeals

⑤ Prevent criminalisation of Politics - which se in PML, 2013 called extremely lamentable & disastrous situation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑥ enforcement of MCC with media & social media will prevent their alleged involvement in elections of Cambridge Analytics case

However it can't be a simple Qna non, other areas of Political reform still remains unaddressed; These include →

① election finance

↓
No limit on Party expenditure

↓
opacity in electoral bonds

② won't address the manpower & capacity constraints with ECI to enforce MCC.

③ Behavioural changes with Public

eg Voting on communal lines
is common, as highlighted
by CSDS survey - 2x chances
of communal to win.

④ issues like Proliferation of numerous parties, Section 8(i) of RPA, 1951 will remain addressed

Hence, statutory backing to ~~MC~~ MCC should be accompanied with the following reforms

- Funding → Cutting Party funds
→ State funding
→ SV Qureshi called for National Electoral Fund
 - Party → Power to deregister Party
→ Political Parties under RTI
→ Intra Party Democracy.
 - Voter awareness - through SVEEP and Chunav Pathshala.
 - Additional Powers like verifying winners affidavits, regulate social media
- list of reforms by Tarekundu & Voter Committee should be implemented

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

15

According to stats, India is home of 35.7% of market of digital giants like google, facebook and amazon. Thus need arise for their efficient regulation based on fair market, state control balanced by laissez faire.

[Need to Revamp CCI]

- ① Anti trust cases filed against companies in west & also starting India
- ② Predatory Pricing & Price to the bottom eg very high discount during big billion days
- ③ giants like Amazon, flipkart with anti competition policies presenting

threat to local shops & informal economies

④ Prevent user interest by Preventing Monopolies

eg elimination of many companies from Telecom has raised concerns about Tio Monopoly from current oligopoly

⑤ Prevent economic losses (estd 10 billion \$) associated with Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

⑥ ensure efficient control over user data - these companies often steal & share data by deceived consent

Therefore the existing challenges in CCI need to be addressed to serve above functions

Suggestions - ① Digitisation & tech upgradation in CCI to ensure thicker check on digital forms

- ② additional powers in financial segments could be devolved
- ③ CCI is lying redundant, marred by human resource shortage - This need to be taken care of by strengthening CCI cadre
- ④ independent review of its functioning must be taken by expert committee & required reforms could be institutionalised based on its recommendations
- ⑤ legislative reforms based on Industry 4.0 Challenges.

India's transition in 1991 from Autarky to free market economy is based on free market competition (in ~~place~~ place of MRTP)

The CCI must be strengthened for further economic growth

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 is the act of drawing public / organisational attention to wrongdoing by organisation or employees. whistle blower (Protection) Act, 2011 regulates it in India

Need

- ① widespread corruption in the society
- ② prevent unethical practices in fields like medical science etc.
- ③ Preventing organisational wrongdoing eg highlighted by SC in Police in Beekash Singh case
- ④ prevent economic interests of country by whistleblowing in corporate sector

eg Scams like Satyam Scandal or Harshad Mehta Scam could be prevented (SEBI guidelines)

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, whistleblowing in India suffers from serious concerns

- ① Threat of life to whistleblowers
eg Satyendra Dubey in golden Uned project
- ② absence of witness Protection scheme.
- ③ No dedicated law for safeguarding private whistleblowers.
- ④ shaming by colleagues and fellow workers
- ⑤ discouraged due to fines & penalties vs frivolous complaints
- ⑥ delay in operationalising of 2011 whistleblowing Act
- ⑦ overemphasis given on organizational loyalty over ethics hinders whistleblowing

⑧ Delay in court rulings due to pendency ↑ risk in the absence of witness protection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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These need to be dealt with by

- ① financial reward to whistle-blowers to encourage them
- ② adequate safeguards to prevent disclosure of identity
- ③ compensation to victims of harassment & torture
- ④ organisational orientation session about whistleblowing and associated legal provisions
 - ↓
will prevent wrongdoers from doing
 - ↓
will encourage whistleblowers to come forward

These reforms if institutionalised can ensure social justice based on good public-private governance. It's high time we reward the courage of the whistle blowers

16.

भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

Cooperatives ~~were~~ play important part in social cohesion and economic upliftment of marginal sections, forming the backbone of rural economy
eg. Arund cooperative transformed farmer landscape of Gujarat

Reasons for Poor Performance

- ① Absence of ~~poor~~ Democratic functioning - delays in elections
- ② Meddling by politicians and local strongmen
- ③ lower economies of scale as most are single purpose cooperatives
- ④ internal quarrels & rivalries especially among farm cooperatives
- ⑤ skewed regional penetration
- dominant in west and south India only.

⑥ Technological backwardness
eg Tech backwardness → Not
able to utilise e-commerce
markets → hindered growth

⑦ Credit shortage - due to NBFC
crisis & demonetisation

⑧ HR Quality and staffing
issue → low efficiency and
Productivity
eg corruption highlighted by
RBI in cooperative Banks

Steps taken by Government

① constitutional status under
97th Amendment, 2011

inserted Part titled <u>'Cooperatives'</u>	FR to establish <u>Cooperatives</u> under 19.	Directive <u>Principle</u>
--	--	-------------------------------

② RBI tightened its regulation
under Banking License Some
work to regulate cooperative
banks

③ establishment of Ministry of Cooperation

- ↳ Policy framework for cooperatives
- ↳ regulate functioning
- ↳ incorporation & winding up of cooperatives

उम्मीदवादी को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Judiciary struck down ~~197th~~ CAA, 2011 as 'cooperatives' is Part of state list

⑤ increasing liquidity in cooperatives & MSME through Quick loans

Further suggestions

- state cooperative electoral board could be established for safe & timely elections
- Govt. sponsored tech infusion drive for them

These steps can ensure the replication of Arend Pattern in fisheries, Agriculture & other sectors & help us achieve socialistic DPSP - Reduce inequalities & Gandhian DPSPs of Promoting cottage industries

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)

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

Indian healthcare system
 is characterised by many
challenges like (gaps)

↓
Doctors' shortage

1:1400 vs
 WHO mandated
 1:1000

↓
infrastructure shortage

eg only
 30% PHC
in rural areas

↓
unaccountable nature

eg Gorkhpur
Dejedy

How can Private Sector Help

① Reduce the finance gap
 Presently just 1.5% of economy
 vs National Health Policy, 2017
target of 3.0%

② Corporate Model of Healthcare
ensures increased accountability

③ Research & Development can
bring new state of art tech
& infuse efficiency

eg newer technologies for
Cancer treatment through
tech transfer

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

- ④ bridge the infrastructural
bottlenecks, especially in secondary
health care system

However, by default (in the
absence of state action) there
are concerns w.r.t. Private health
Care :-

- ① based on market forces
- will relocate to profit making
urban centres

- ② can disregard specific concerns
of communities, like Tribal
communities, Transgenders etc.

- ③ costly and opaqueness in
funding + illiteracy $\Rightarrow$ could
be
disastrous

- ④ unethical Practices
 $\hookrightarrow$ recent selling of womb
in Chennai & Violation of
Hippocratic oath.

Therefore Private sector need to be partnered with Public agency & harnessed properly

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

This can be done by

- ① harnessing funding, R&D, and infrastructure potential of Private; whereas govt can control Management and Pricing
- ② innovative models like BOT Annuity & EPC Models could be tried.
- ③ Regular visits & interaction of Medical Ethics board should be done to PPP hospitals
- ④ Australia has provisions for Hard postings in health. Some could be replicated for hospitals in Rural & Tribal areas by giving tax incentives, grants etc

These steps if properly taken could usher new democratic healthcare system & help achieve SDG 3 on Health.

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

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

Based on recommendations of Kasturirangan Committee the NEP envisions to achieve 100% learning outcomes

Commendable vision

- ① Increase Education expenditure to 8% of GDP (current < 3%)
- ② Be Primary curriculum
- ③ Improve learning outcomes by mother tongue
- ④ focus on vocational learning
- ⑤ Higher Education reforms
 - ↳ establish Higher Education Regulatory Institution
- ⑥ Reforms in teachers education
- ⑦ flexibility in curriculum - more combination options

These however need to be integrated with other policy initiatives.

- ① It is important that Private Participation is ensured (Govt's increasing focus) to achieve the target of 6% expenditure of recently Hon'ble PM Modi asked Private to come forward & do their bit
- ② ^{for} teacher training to be a success, the vision needs to be integrated with other reforms like NISTHA etc
- ③ Focus on Vocational Learning must be complemented by
 - Skill India Mission
 - Reskilling Revolution by WB
 - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojanato improve labour force Participation (PLFS-I: 40%) & employability (Indian Skills Report @ 46%) otherwise, dropouts may ↑ for low skill jobs
- ④ Provision for Gender inclusion funds will need support from

budgetary allocation (under Gender Budgeting) & behavioural change to ↑ Girls enrolment by schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

⑤ Foundational literacy & Numeracy must be coupled with other reforms like Anganwadis & Balvatikas

⑥ Provision for Preprimary Education won't be a success if under 5 Mortality & undernutrition is not addressed. PM Suran, POSHAN PDS etc need to be strengthened

⑦ Poverty leads to ↑ drop outs (to increase hands to work). Thus under MGNREGA, social security nets should be amplified

⑧ flexibility must be ~~be~~ coupled with IO Es to ensure STEM quality education

These reforms can transform India into a knowledge based economy

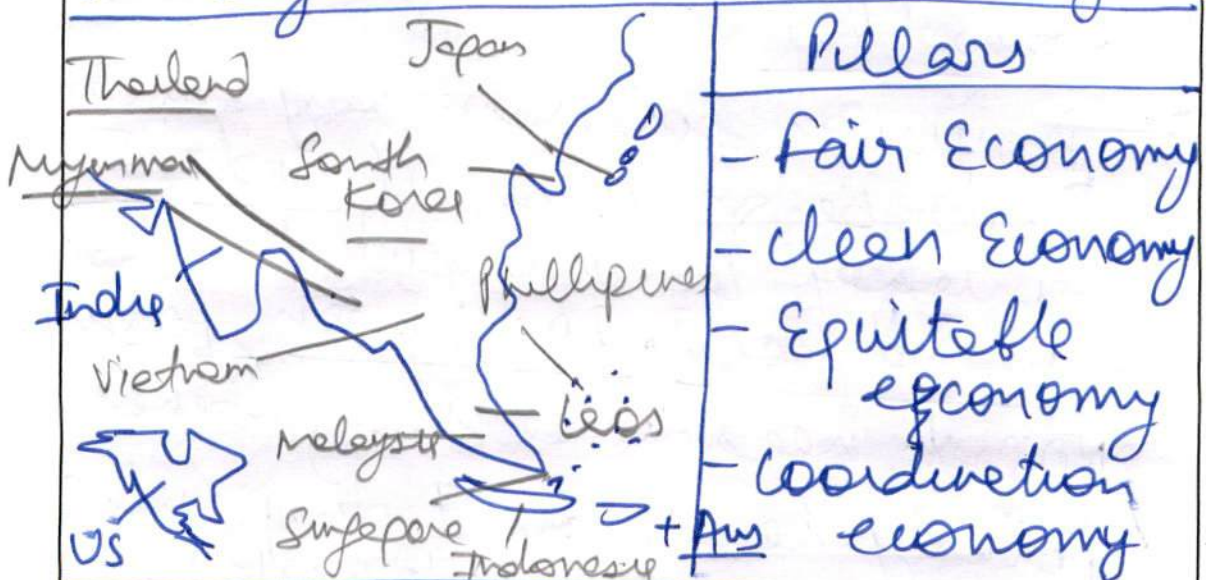
19.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस छोटी सी नई लिखनी चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF is a US led economic grouping that aims to intensify economic cooperation in the region. It is not a Trade Agreement.



Members & Principles of IPEF

Born out of a collective desire

- ① born out of a collective desire to ensure resilience of supply chains, especially after COVID supply shocks

- ② Harness Mutual complementarity
of the Region → Dairy
→ low end Manu^{facturing}
→ US's technologies
- ③ circumvent Chinese RCEP
& other opaque economic
blocks
- ④ IPER visions to strengthen
mutual capacities of manufacturing
by involvement, incentives &
tech transfer.

However, the desire & its success
remains susceptible due to
following challenges

- ① short of countering China
as No direct benefits are involved
unlike BRI of China.
- ② Multiplicity of frameworks
as it overlaps with Blue Dot
Network & Belt and Road
(Now PGII)
- ③ absence of dispute settlement
system

- ④ concerns of members Pertaining to it serving only US's interest
- ⑤ outside WTO's frameworks & Protection (Not a Trade Agreement)
- ⑥ lack of coherently defined agenda

Concerns by India

- ① might be forced by US to concede monetarism on electronics
- ② might antagonise China & lead to clashes along LAC.
- ③ discussions about labour & environmental standards - India has not been keen about.
- ④ No direct trade benefit → Might not be as beneficial as RCEP for India
- ⑤ Perception of US hegemony, also a concern of India

Although numerous opportunities, its success will depend upon America's wish to sideline vested interests

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

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

Ministry of External Affairs has established new and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) Division thus highlighting the role of tech in diplomacy.

Need to identify Priorities

- ① Bring consistency in diplomacy for long term
- ② safeguard national interests
eg issue of debt sovereignty
at Osaka track
- ③ Prevent hostilities from ~~us~~
neighbours like Pak & China
Attack on critical infrastructure
- ④ develop and strengthen its own security & offensive tech capabilities

- ① localisation of key critical minerals eg Lithium dependence on China, Aus & South America
- ② Differential development of tech → west = more advanced
- ③ conflicting interests with developed world
eg Japan Industrie on Osaka Trade
- ④ Technologies is investment intensive
eg limited capabilities in space segment & warfare.
Hence addressing, financial, diplomatic and other challenges will be key for technological transformation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL