



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. : 0943054

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAMIKSHA SARWARI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

33

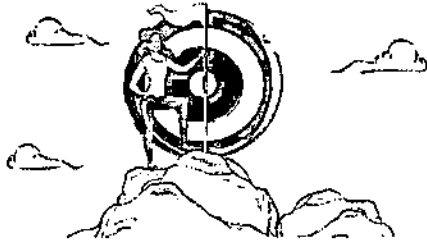
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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 में 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.

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

Seventh Schedule (under Art 242)
provides for the division of subjects
the Centre and states can
legislate on.

Need to revisit seventh schedule

① Unitary bias

[en] union list has more entries
than state list.

② Increased entries in Concurrent
list.

[en] Indira Gandhi government
transferred subjects like education,
wildlife in Concurrent list.

③ More mature and stable
democracy -

↳ State governments and

local level governments have now become 'established' enough to take more responsibilities.

④ Changing technological and market landscape -

[ex] Integrated markets more prudent to harness economies of scale.

⑤ fulfil regional aspirations

↳ no 'one size fits all' approach.

Hence, the 7th Schedule entries need to be rationalised in the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Further, the states must be engaged over concurrent subject legislation as recommended by Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions -

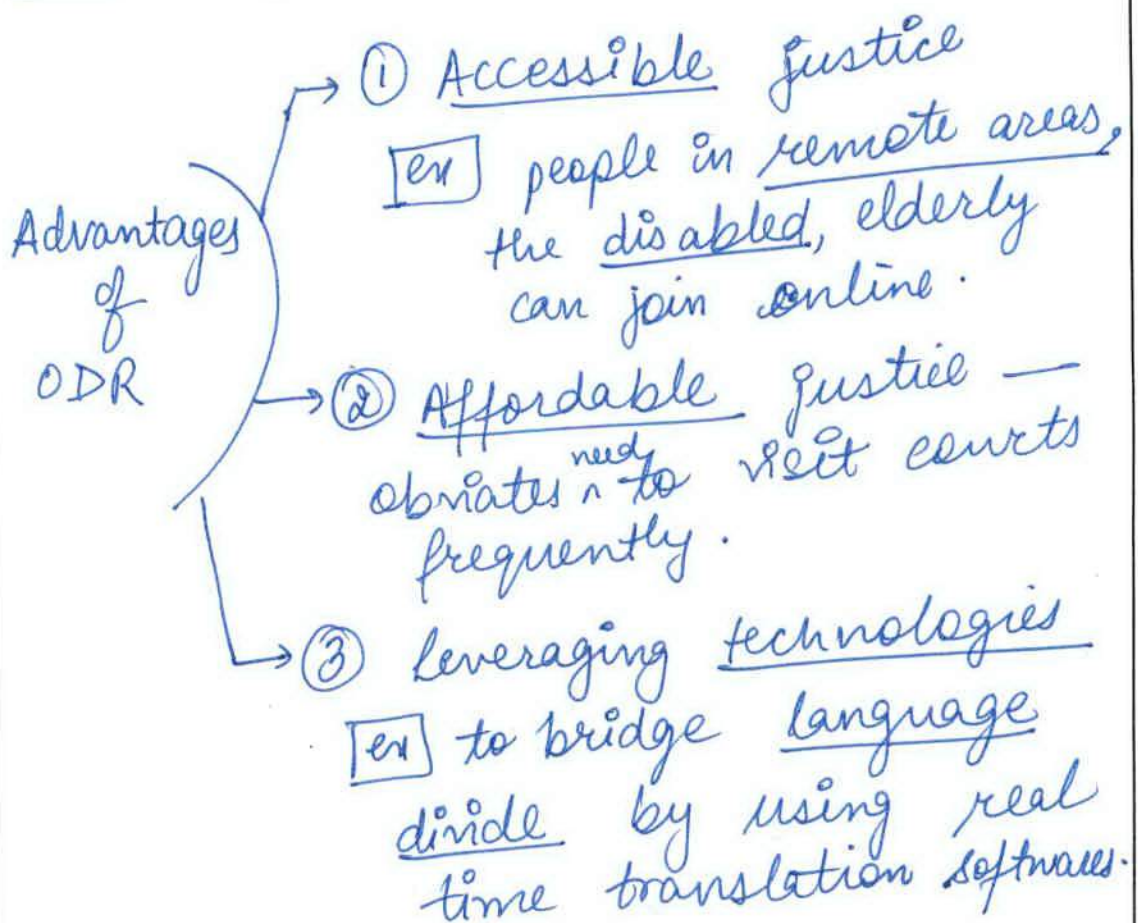
2.

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

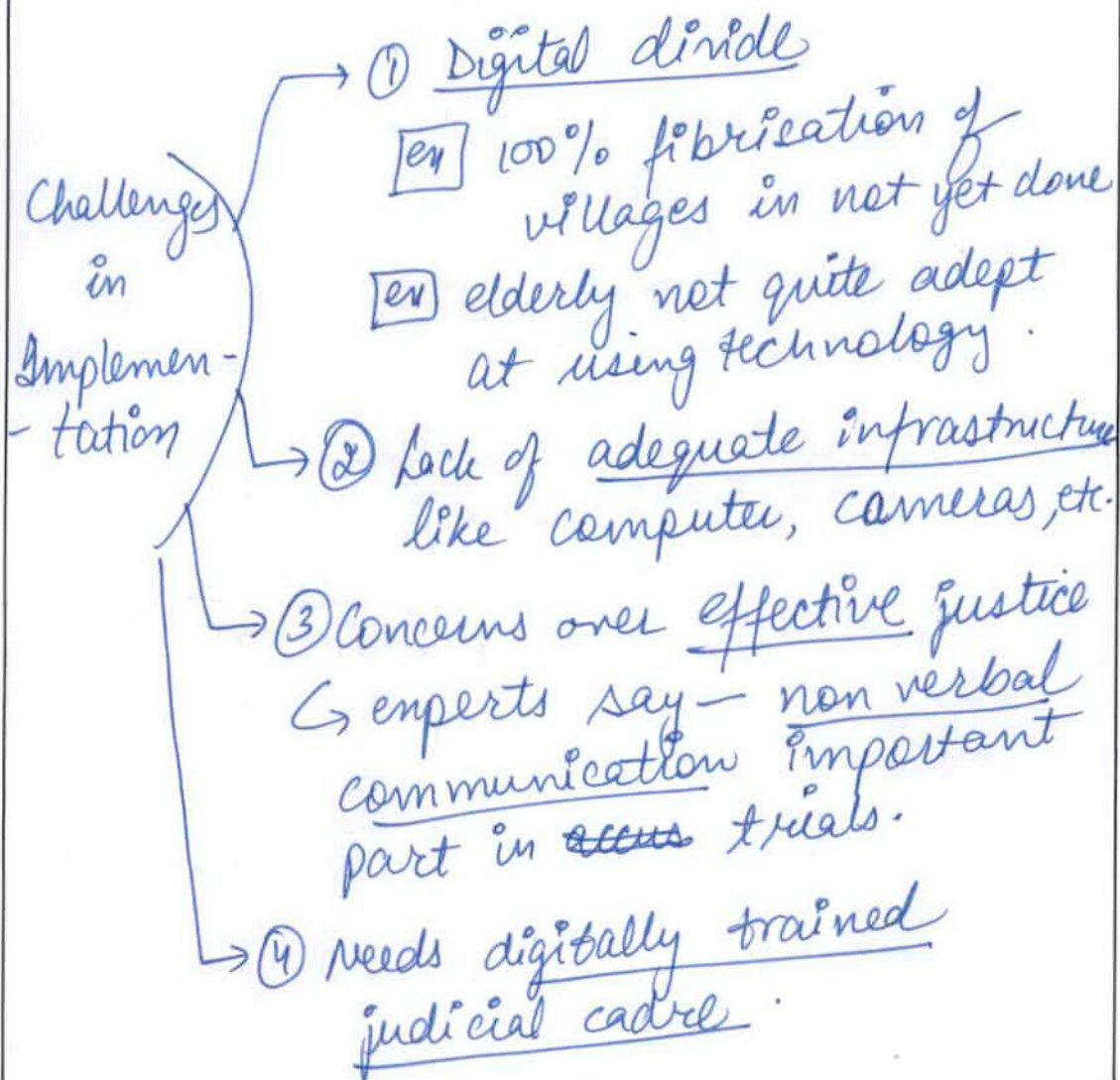
उम्मीदवारों को
 इस हार्शिए में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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Justice delivery heavily relied on Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) during covid lockdowns. This "pilot" run has led to consideration of main-streaming ODR.



However, effective implementation is difficult owing to certain challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस बाकी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

- ★ National Judicial Infrastructure Authority (NJIA) to bridge infra gaps -
 - ↳ (fmr CJI NV Ramana's recommendation)
- ★ Phase-wise roll out - starting with non critical application
 - [ex] e-courts project, online case status

3.

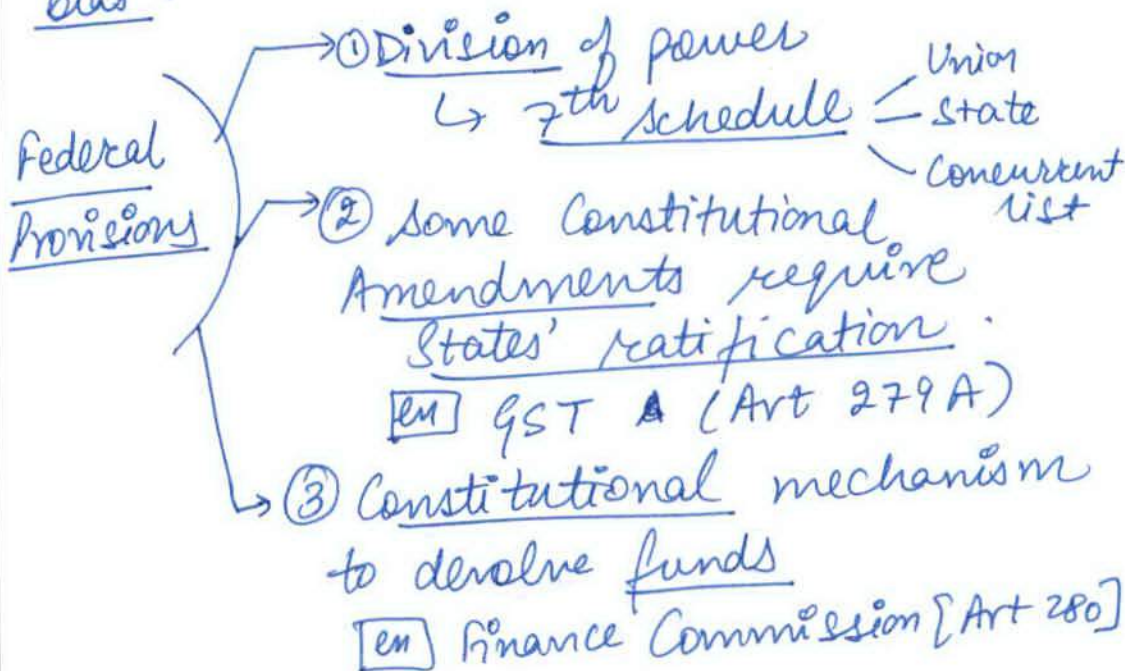
शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Indian Constitution is said to be federal in nature, with unitary bias.



However, unitary bias has led to perennial Centre-State disputes —

① Finances

(i) States' own sources of revenue limited.

↳ shrank further post GST.

① Centre's increased recourse to cess and surcharge

[en] increased from 10% to 19%
(2011) (2021)

② Central agencies vs State's jurisdiction
in Law and Order.

[en] WB withdrew general consent to
CBI

③ Legislations overriding State laws -

↳ to give effect to Intl treaties

↳ concurrent subject legislation

[en] Farm marketing - trade and commerce
State List concurrent list

④ Politicisation of office of Governor

[en] TN Governor returned NEET Bill.

As Sarkaria Commission observed, the unitary bias is given with objective of inclusive and equitable growth but Central governments need to uphold principles of cooperative federalism for unity and integrity of the Nation.

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)

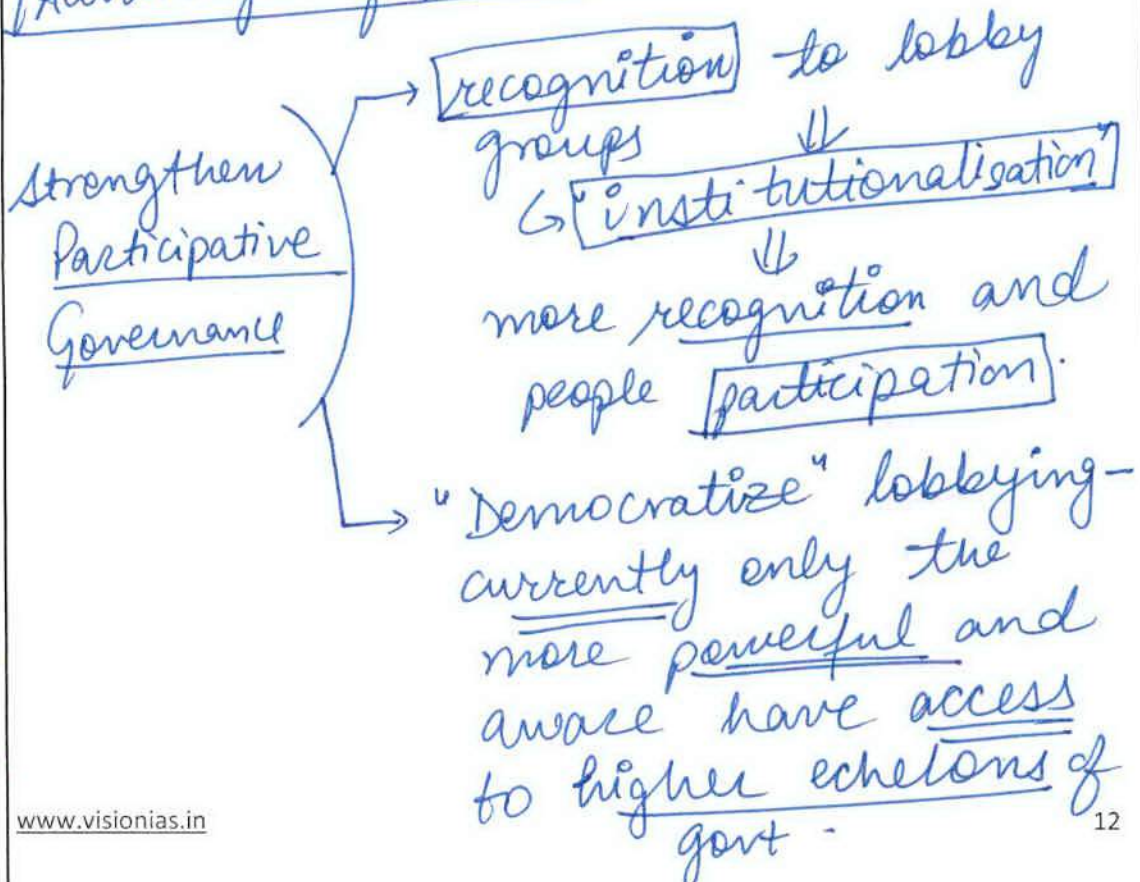
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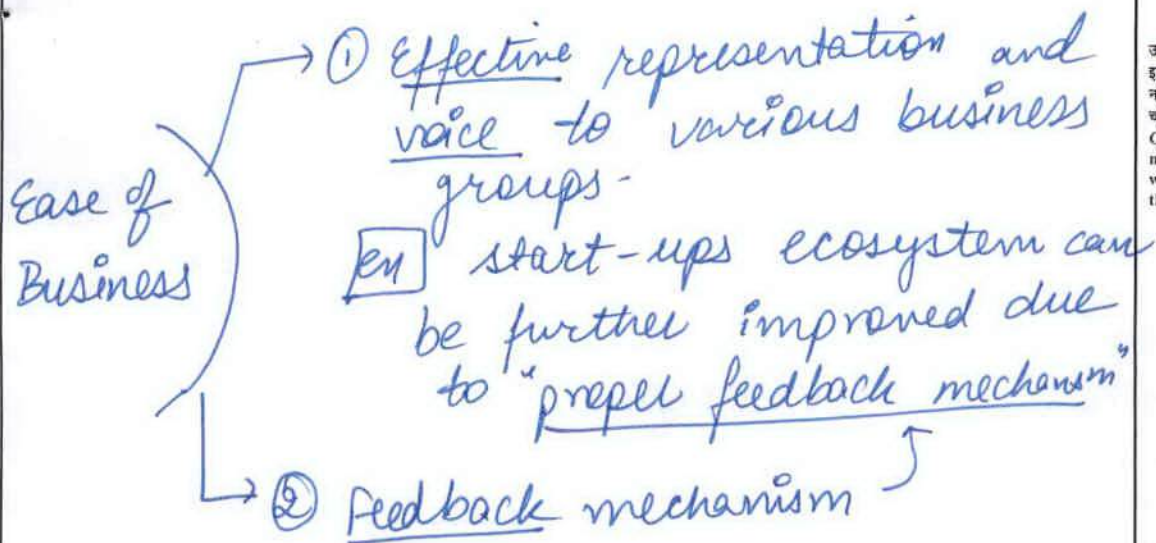
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफ़ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to the Pressure Group tactic of influencing policies through prayer, petition and power.

Given increased ~~to~~ lobbying in modern day functioning democracies, experts suggest having a framework for lobbying.

Advantages of framework





However, cautious approach needs to be taken to avoid pitfalls -

① hijacking of the framework by the powerful - elites and crony capitalists

↳ would lead to less focus on wider social welfare policies.

② Effective checks & balances needed to curb use of money power.

Need of the hour is to give voice and representation to the sections lagging behind in India's growth story.

A simple, accessible, responsive framework would be a step in right direction. ~~towards~~

5.

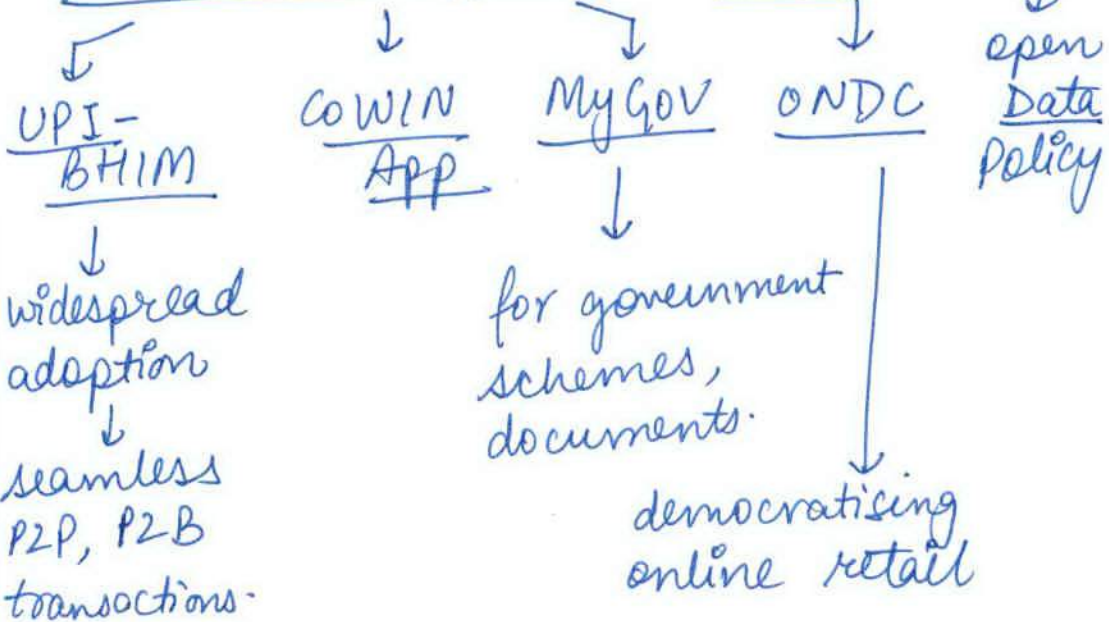
सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Open source refers to availability of a technology for use by anyone in business / public life.

Instances of Government encouraging open source applications -



However, the true potential still remains unrealized due to -

- ① Lack of awareness and adequate technical skills.
- ② Digital divide
[ex] poor connectivity in rural areas
- ③ "Distrust" in technology due to cyber frauds, thefts, etc.
[ex] cyber ~~att~~ frauds increased 300% during 2020-21 [CERT-In].
- ④ Lack of Data legislation
↳ to address privacy concerns
↳ to encourage / mandate data localisation

There is a need to invest in infrastructure, digital skilling, start-up ecosystem, cyber security to leverage this "tech-ade" for humanity

6.

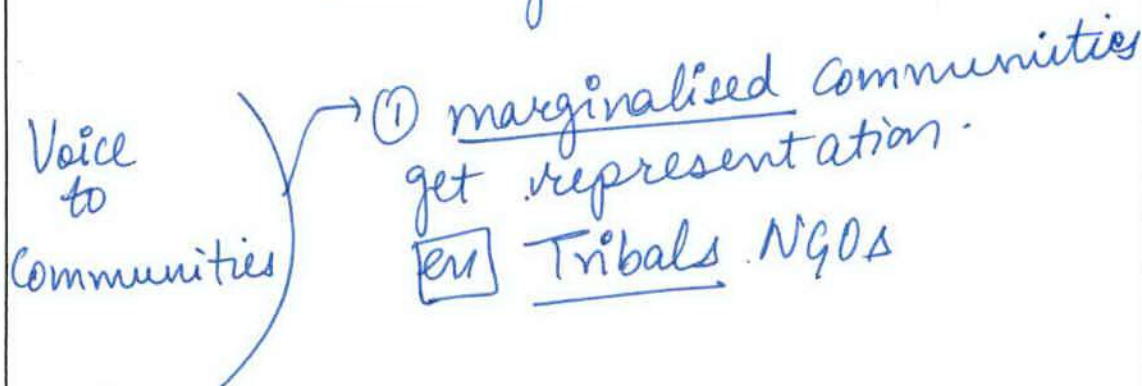
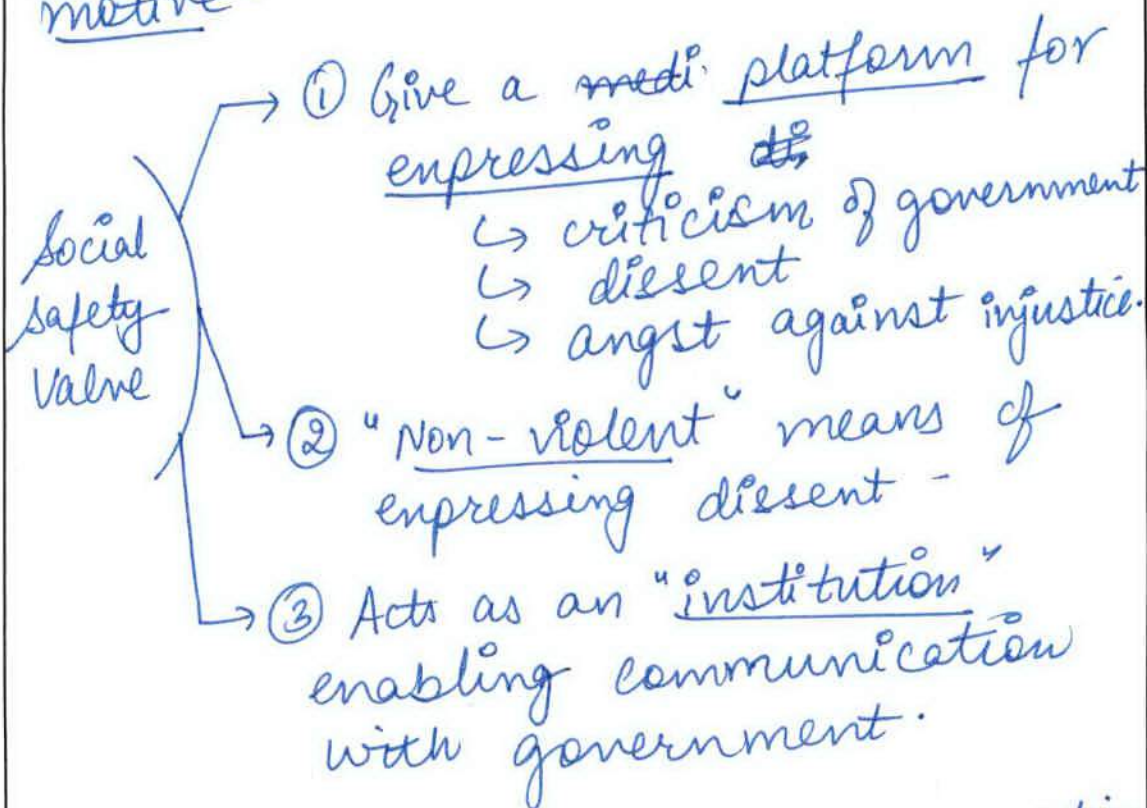
एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
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this margin

~~Non~~ NGOs, as defined by World Bank, are organisations of people coming together for social causes they believe in — no government association, no profit motive.



- ↳ ② voice to people not yet exercising their franchise
[ex] young students under
"Fridays for Future"
- ↳ ③ Women movements

However, ~~so~~ the NGOs can ~~be~~ sometimes not be sufficient as principal vehicles to give voice to people because —

- ① Elite capture
[ex] feminist movements have failed to address problems of the most disadvantaged women.
- ② Vested interests
[ex] Navals misusing NGOs to stall development in Red Corridor.
- ③ Anti-development, anti-national activities
[ex] "Eco-terrorism"

NGOs are effective platforms. However, there is a need to regulate NGOs working towards harming national interest.

7.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental health seeks to focus on psychological well being of an individual.

Increasing ~~awareness~~ cases of mental health issues and rising awareness led to formulation of a dedicated Mental Healthcare Act in 2017.
(MHA Act)

Implementation Issues

① Lack of funds

less than 1% of health budget is spent on mental health.

② Lack of doctors for mental health-
counsellors, psychiatrists —
due to outdated curricula.

③ Stigma associated with mental
health
↓
deters people from seeking
remedy.

↓
The Act failed to address this part.

The patient-centric provisions of the
Act like confidentiality clause are
well thought out, however
addressing this issue requires
going beyond legislation and
adopting a "whole of society" 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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Recent CMIE data pegs India's
unemployment at 6.2% with
urban unemployment higher
than 8%.

The safety net MGNREGA
provides to rural households has
led to demands for an

Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme
because —

① Higher unemployment in
urban areas.
[$> 8\%$ [CMIE data].

② Urban poor more vulnerable
↳ no "community support"
unlike in rural areas.
↳ limited alternate livelihood

avenues unlike in rural areas
ex - [↓] livestock.

③ CPI (urban) is higher than rural CPI $\Rightarrow$ Impact of poverty in urban areas is higher.

④ Unutilized demographic potential more skilled labour in urban areas.

However, MGNREGA like scheme for only "unskilled manual labour" may not be fiscally feasible.

Way forward

① Creation of semi-skilled jobs — right to "dignified" livelihood.

② move from job seeking to job creating through schemes like Start-Up India.

③ Better provision of social safety nets
[ex] Ration card portability (ONORC).

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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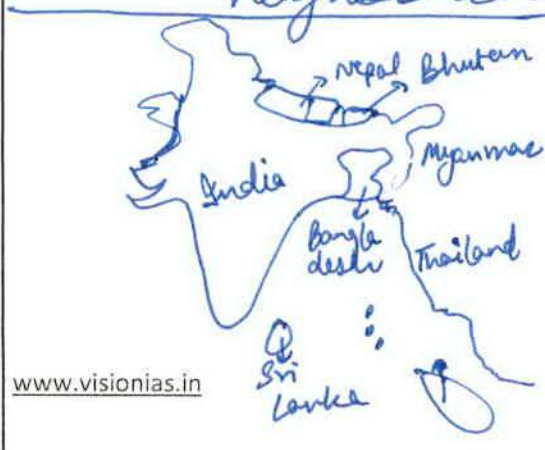
Bay of Bengal Initiative (BIMSTEC) is a grouping of Bay of Bengal littoral countries cooperating in sectoral, technical, economic and connectivity areas.

India's strategic aspirations in the Region

- Net security provider in Indian Ocean region
- countering China's inroads
- Regional stability for peace, prosperity.

Relevance of BIMSTEC

④ covers entire South ^{East} Asian adjacent neighbourhood —



Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

② other regional groupings in
beginnings and deadlocks

[ex] SARF's inability to meet
regularly due to bilateral tensions

[ex] SCO - India, China boundary
issues - hamper effective engagement

③ Gateway to South East Asia and
ASEAN's Tiger economies

[ex] connectivity projects like
Kabaddi, IMT trilateral highway

④ Development of North East
↳ alternate connectivity via
Bangladesh and Myanmar
(Chittagong) (Sittoung port)

However, there is a need to increase
engagement, provide a secretariat
and increase sectors of engagement
to fulfil strategic ambitions of
the region as a whole.

10.

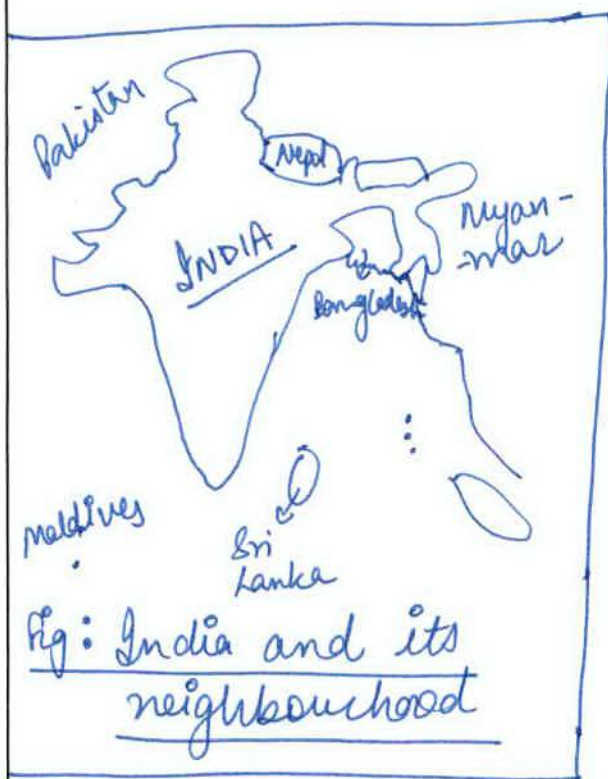
वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral doctrine is a foreign policy doctrine that governs India's relations with its neighbours.



Relevance in present times

① Sri Lanka's economic crisis calls for India's unconditional economic support (non-reciprocity principle)

② Bangladesh Issues

↳ stressed economy

↳ Rohingya refugee crisis

calls for mutual cooperation.

③ Maldives

↳ recent "India out" campaign
and ~~B.~~ rising anti India
sentiment.

↳ calls for muted visible Army
presence — in keeping with
Gujral Doctrine's respect for
territorial sovereignty and
integrity.

④ Myanmar coup

↳ requires India's cautioned
approach

↳ principle of non interference
in internal matters.

The principles enshrined in Gujral
doctrine remain relevant even
after three decades to guide ^{our response to} the
present day crisis in India's neighbour-
-hood.

11.

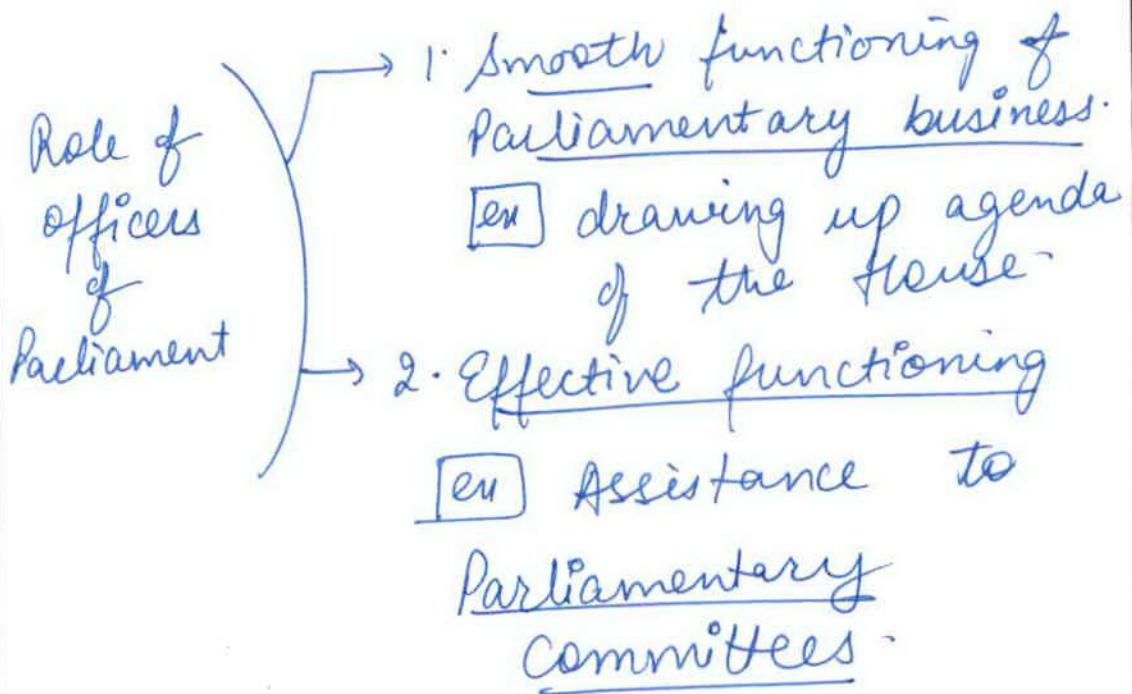
भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Officers of Parliament are the functionaries engaged in roles other than or besides law making.

[ex] Secretariat, chairperson, etc.



Constitutional and statutory provisions for impartial functioning —

① Office of Speaker

- ↳ vote only in case of tie
- ↳ decisions under judicial review

② Attorney General

- ↳ right

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12.

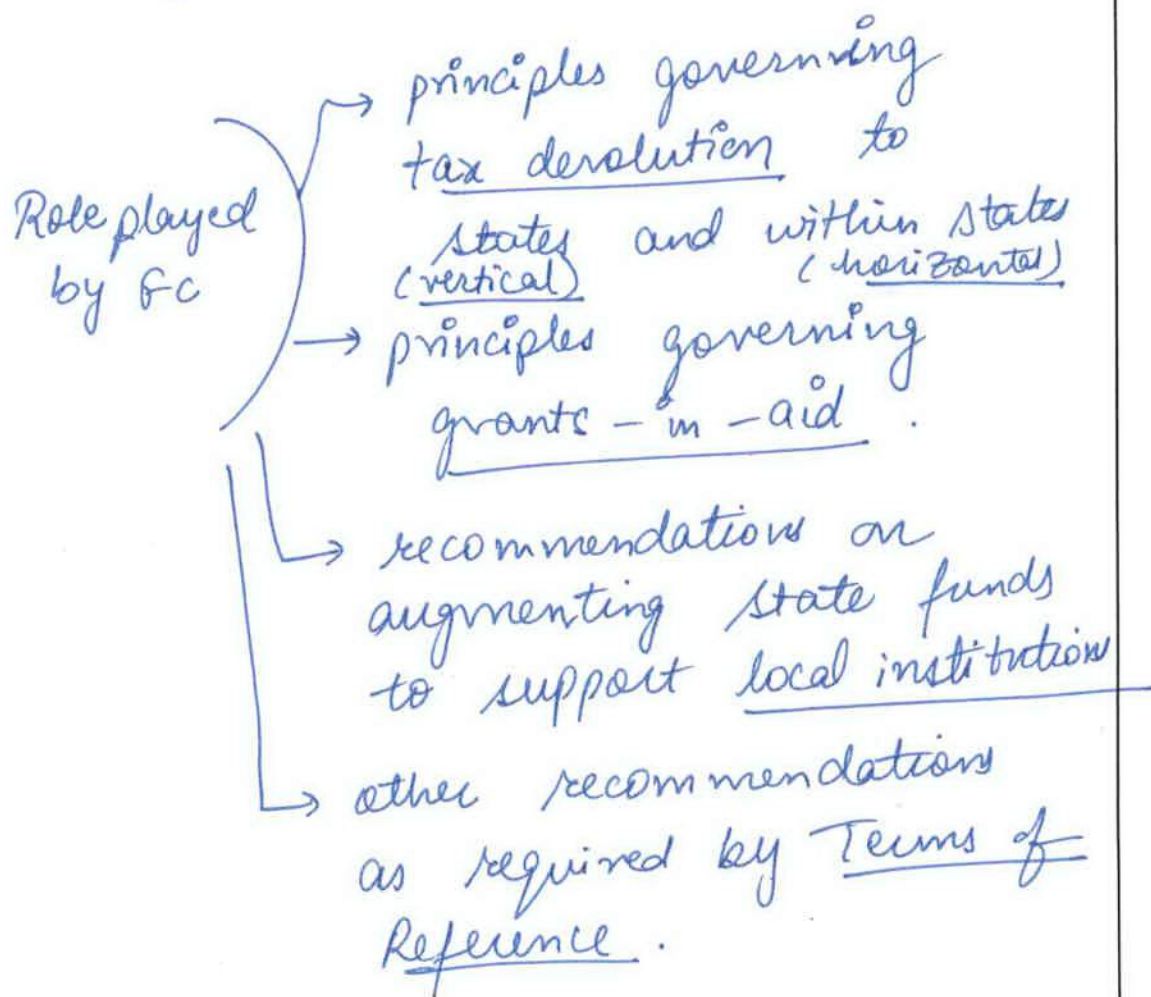
वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Art 280 of the Constitution provides for finance commission^(FC) as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism.

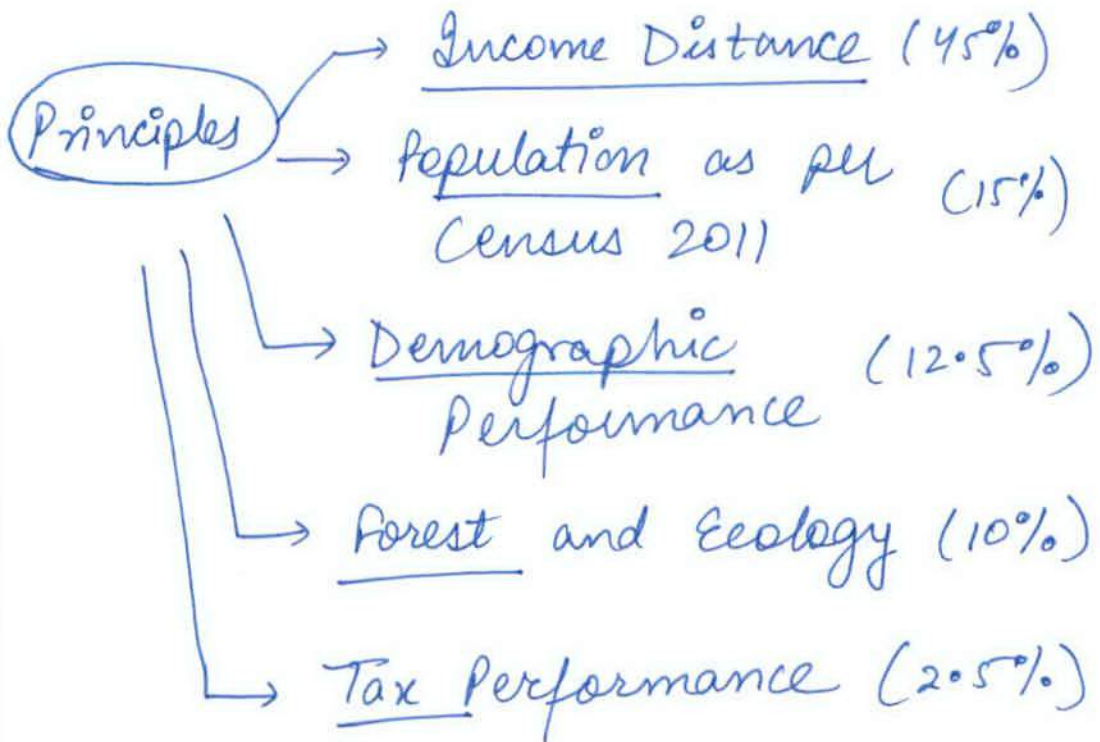


15th Finance Commission under chair N.K. Singh has given

Recommendations for 2021-26

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इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
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① Tax devolution of 41% of
divisible pool.



② Grants - in - aid of more
than Rs. 1 lakh crore.

③ Fiscal prudence recommendations
central debt + state debt to
be less than 60% of GDP
(currently 85%)

- ④ Non lapsable Disaster funds
- ⑤ Defence modernisation fund
↳ non lapsable.
- ⑥ Greater spending on
primary health.

The tax devolution of the 15th FC,
which provides funds based on
need (income distance) and
addresses opportunity cost of environ-
-mental action (forest & ecology)
has been hailed as fair and equitable.

13.

आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) — 15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC) refers to a set of voluntary code drawn up by consensus by political parties to regulate conduct during elections.

It is non-enforceable, but nevertheless important for free and fair elections -

Case for statutory backing

Experts have suggested conferring statutory recognition and power of enforcement to ECI so ~~that~~ as to address —

① Increased compliance due to fear of penalties

- ② Incentivise ethical conduct by political parties
- ③ Address menace of fake news
- ④ Relevance to curb freebies —
to bind parties to provide
"rationale" as well as
"Ways and Means" of populist
schemes.
- ⑤ ~~How~~ Tackle emerging challenges
due to social media like
hate speech, misinformation
campaigns, etc.

However,

MCC may not be sufficient to
address all challenges related
to free and fair elections —

- ① Legal issues like jurisdiction, intermediary responsibility in case of social media.
- ② Criminalisation of politics
(ex) 31% of RS MPs face criminal charges.
→ requires RPA 1951 Amendment.
- ③ Electoral funding issues
↳ Non transparency in electoral bonds (issue raised by ECI).
- ④④ other challenges
~~hence~~, ↳ increased burden on ECI
↳ cases / disputes in courts if MCC is made enforceable.

Way forward

- ↳ Amending RPA 1951 To address menace of money / muscle power.
- ↳ National Electoral Fund to provide level playing field [fr CEC Sy Qureshi]

14.

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

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a quasi-judicial body (statutory) responsible to ensure fair market practices.

Need to revamp CCI in wake of digital disruptions —

① Marketing Paradigm has changed

[ex] online commerce

② Digital divide leads to no level playing field for retails sector.

[ex] conventional ration shops competing with Big Basket.

③ Information Asymmetry

[ex] Amazon has user data —
used for targeted advertisements.

Reforms in CCI required

① Powers over multi-national
companies (MNCs)
↳ ironing out jurisdictional
issues.

② Augmenting Human Resources
↳ digitally trained skilled
workforce.

However, the problem goes beyond
the scope of CCI to address.

Other reforms needed —

① Open data access — to

address information asymmetry.

② Government support to conventional businesses

[ex] ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce)

③ Data Protection Framework to prevent misuse of data by businesses to wipe out local merchants.

④ Cyber security to prevent cyber frauds for seamless functioning of digital economy.

↳ [ex] Domino India's user data was leaked, auctioned on DarkWeb.

The need is to keep pace with technological advancements with continuously evolving legislations and support mechanisms like ONDC.
(like Data Prot. Bill)

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 official confidential information of alleged unethical/illegal practices, in public domain.

Whistle-blowers have been increasingly targeted in recent times
[ex] Bihar RTI activist killings highest

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

- ① Protect the identity of whistle-blower.
- ② Strengthening transparency and accountability call for adequate whistle blower protection.

⑤ Entrenched corruption - difficult to deal with - without whistle blowing.

Protection in Private Sphere

- keeping identity and address confidential
- more security provisions for the person & family

Protection in Public Sphere

- any denial of services, employment on account of whistle blowing should be made punishable. (violates Constitutional principle of Equality)
- protection from departmental action whose information is made public.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
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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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are voluntary associations of people coming together to build an enterprise by pooling their resources and running it democratically.

[ex] Amul — dairy cooperative

Cooperatives have not been able to revolutionise in the way it was envisaged.

Reasons for poor performance

① Lack of resources

↳ Institutional credit mechanisms are lacking

② Inefficient management

↳ lack of technical / management expertise.

③ Political hijacking

↳ many cooperatives have become political vote bank arenas.

④ No standardisation

↳ Rules varying from state to state.

↳ multi state cooperatives under ambiguous jurisdiction

However, the government has brought reforms to overcome shortcomings —

① Dedicated Ministry of cooperatives at the centre

↳ better coordination in multi-state cooperative societies.

② Credit augmentation under Atmanirbhar Package.

③ Change in management board rules to bring expertise.

④ "Model Law" to guide state legislations.

Cooperatives are crucial institutions bestowing greater bargaining power to ordinary citizens and ~~users~~ harnessing collective strength to be competitive in a liberalised globalised economy.

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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इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Public Private Partnership (PPP) refers to a joint venture between govern-
-ment and private entity for execution of projects.



PPP has potential to revamp India's healthcare sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gaps in Healthcare System

How PPP can help?

① Financial crunch
[ex] only 3% of GDP spent
(vs NHP recommendation of 6%)

Private sector can bring upfront investments.

② Infrastructure deficiency
[ex] not all districts have medical college.

Infrastructure / construction projects outsourced $\Rightarrow$ speedy implementation

③ Hospital Health "management" is poor.

Private consulting firms can analyse issues and suggest reforms
(along the lines of "Saksham" project
(Haryana education - BCG))

④ Harnessing power
of digital
technologies

many innovative
health-tech
startups

[ex] Leaf Tech
(Mumbai)
~~It~~ can help.

There are obvious synergies that
can be leveraged in a PPP model
to achieve SDG 3 goal of
"Good Health and Well Being"
for all.

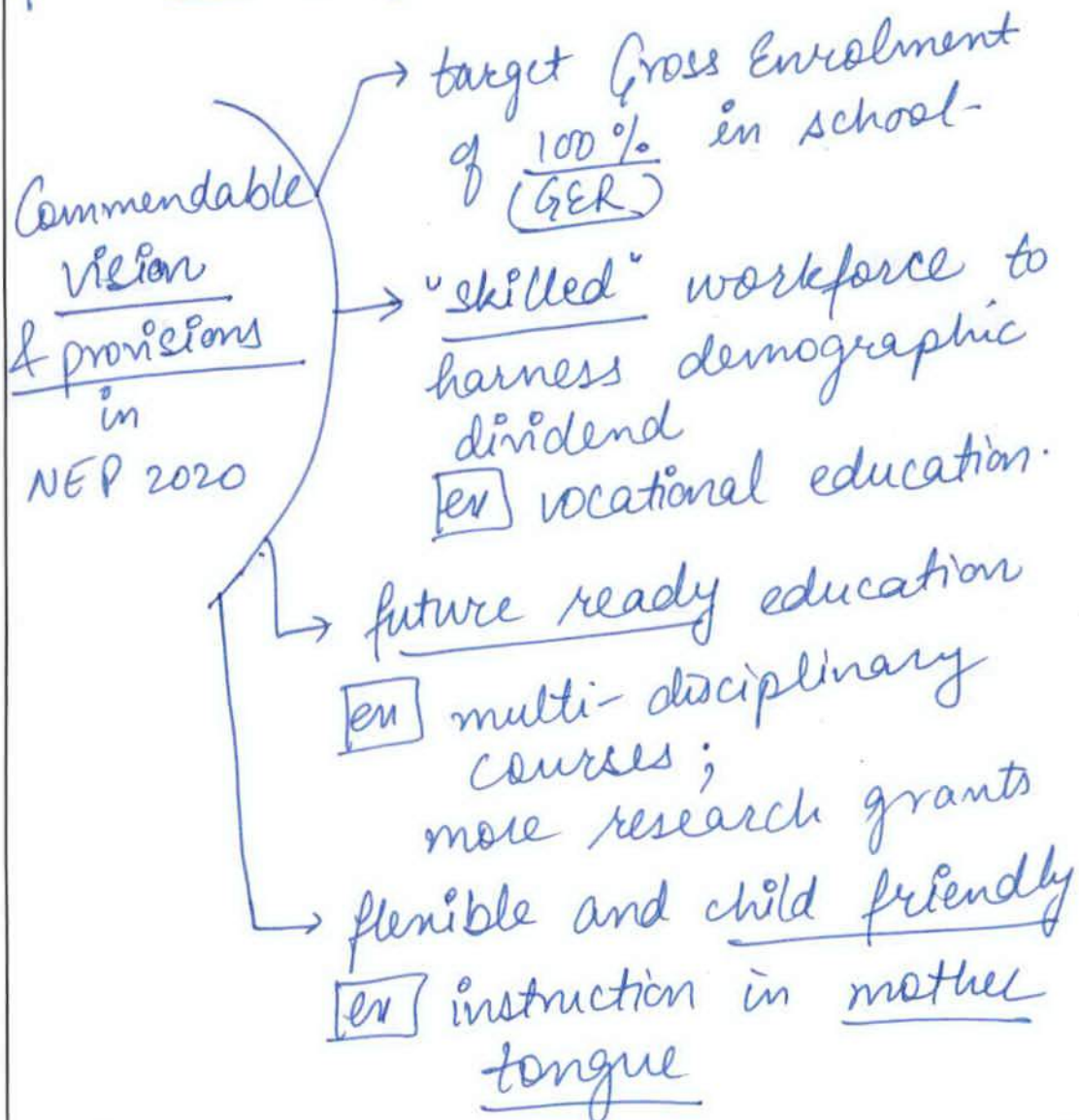
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

New Education Policy (NEP) was released in 2020 to overhaul the entire education system of India — from primary to higher education —



↳ revamping higher education
(ex) Academic bank of credit
↳ in tune with foreign
institutions frameworks.

However, NEP 2020 roll out by itself
will not suffice to attain its
objectives.

Integration with other policies is
required —

① Health

↳ "Healthy mind resides in a healthy
body".
↳ malnourished children (>30% as
per NFHS 5.0 data) will have
poor learning outcomes
[ASER report]

② Economic policies

↳ need to generate "good quality"

employment.

[ev] unemployment in Haryana is 26% due to high education but lack of commensurate skilled jobs.

③ Industry - Academia coordination
↳ to be able to ~~se~~ adequately cater to Industry requirements.

[ev] Agri courses in rural areas to encourage Agri-entrepreneurship

NEP 2020 is hailed as the miller moment of India. ~~It~~ With a co-ordinated approach, it can ~~let~~ catapult India towards a 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 (panch praan).

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलिए में
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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)

15

Indo-Pacific Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) was launched by the US in 2022 with over 14 partner countries — as an economic cooperation initiative.

Reasons/objectives of IPEF

[A] Desire to make the region engine for economic growth —

↳ Indo-Pacific accounts for more than half of world's GDP.

↳ Huge markets

[ex] India — second most populous country (1.36 billion)

↳ Complementarities

[ex] Japan's technology,
US's finance, India's workforce,
Australia's natural resources.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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[B] However, experts suggest that
the IPEF is meant to go beyond
just economic desires —

↳ countering China's growing
clout in the region.

[ex] Debt trap diplomacy leading
to instabilities, like in
Sri Lanka.

↳ bringing ASEAN countries
out of China's fold.

↳ countering RCEP.

↳ be in "possession" of Indo-
Pacific Sea Lanes of Communication
through increased trade

↳ increase maritime surveill-
-ance on this pretext.

India has, even though, joined IPET,
but there are concerns for India -

- ① US might try to dominate
the markets in the region -
neo imperialism -
- ② Market access to dairy products
from Australia, etc -
↳ similar concerns that led to
India not joining RCER -
- ③ May not be taken well by
China
↳ escalate tensions.
- ④ Deglobalisation - "friend sharing"
Since India has "missed the bus"
during RCER, this can be a good
opportunity to play bigger role
in global economy. However, any
negotiations must be strictly guided
by our National Interest -

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)

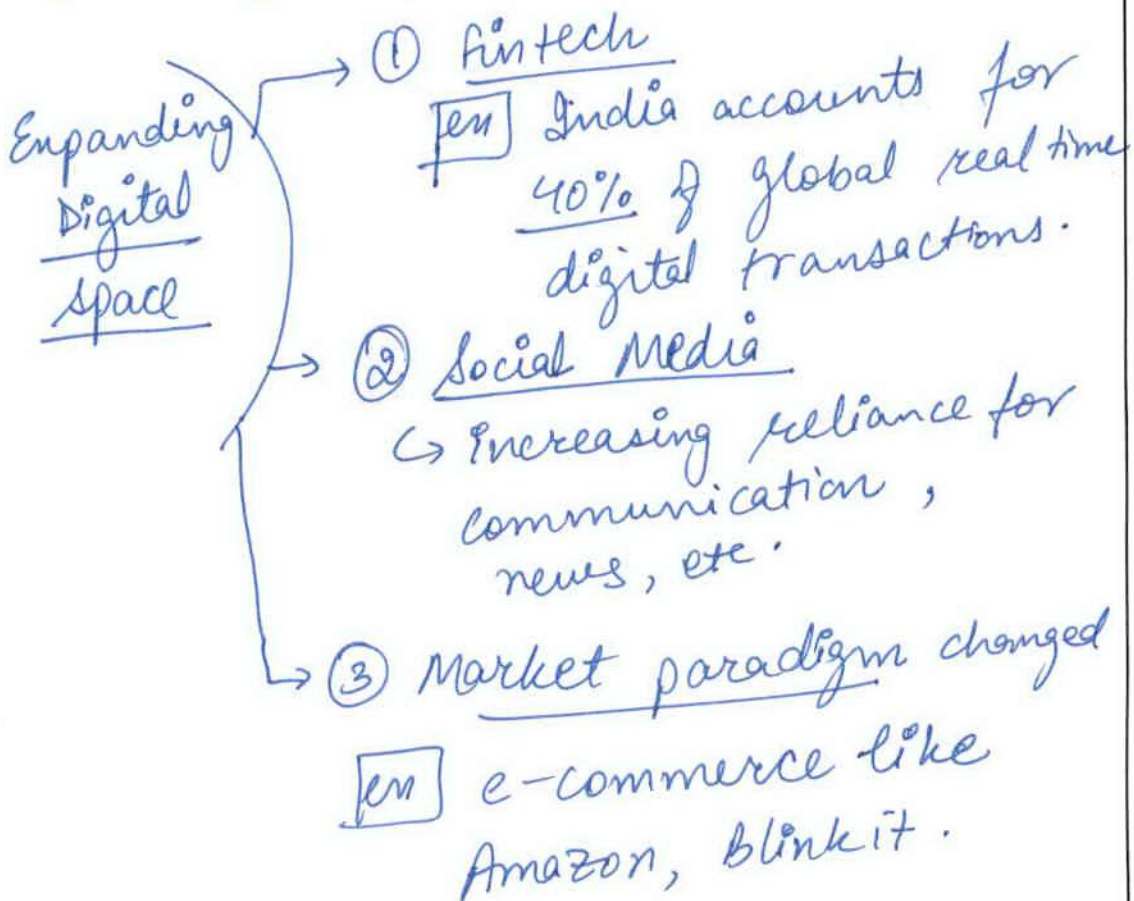
India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

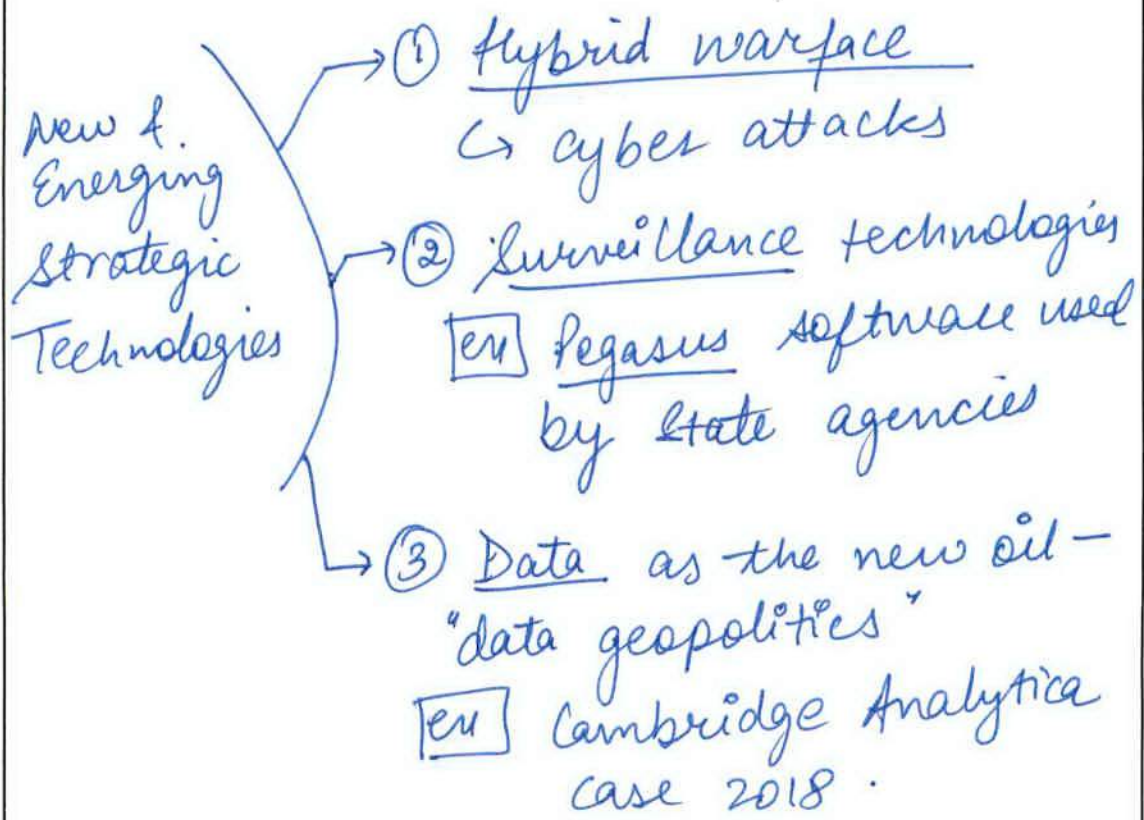
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Techno-diplomacy refers to engagement between nations regarding technologies and technological developments.

Emerging opportunities in techno-diplomacy space





In this context, India needs to Identify area of tech-diplomacy

① National security and defence
↳ developing latest technological warfare capabilities.

② Cyber - offensive and defensive capabilities.

③ Tech in people's lives
[ex] UPI adopted by Bhutan,

Singapore, UAE.

④ Diaspora in technological space.

[ex] Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella
(Google) (Microsoft).

⑤ Aid economy and environmental
ambitions

[ex] Precision Agriculture techniques
from Israel.

India ~~offers~~ has highly skilled
demographic potential that can be
leveraged to advance techno-diplomacy
to benefit the nation and the
world in the spirit of 'Utsaahain
Kutumbakam'

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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