



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. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre Bishop Johnson
School, Prayagraj

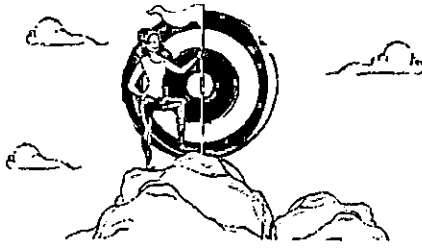
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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 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)					



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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
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Seventh schedule of Indian constitution deals

with 3 lists viz Union list (only Centre can legislate); State list (only state can legislate) and Concurrent list (where both can legislate)

Time has come to revisit Seventh Schedule → Yes

↳ Federal issues :- eg → police as a state subject, however, collaborative effort is need of the hour to catch cyber criminals.

↳ Article 254 → Centre prevails over state laws → eg Mines and Minerals Amendment Act 2022 uproar by Kerala.

↳ Fiscal federalism → Institutions like GST Council (Article 279A) has reduced the tight boundaries in the list.

Increasing digital space and Quality of Service Delivery → eg in transport sector (under state list) but any open platform on transport requires collaborative effort.

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Time has come to revisit Seventh Schedule ~~NO~~

↳ NITI Aayog, Intra State Council, National Integration Council etc other institutions provide a platform to deal with issues

↳ Separation of Power Principle

↳ Each item in the list serves its own purpose
eg — RPF → under Centre ; State police → state .

Way Forward

↳ Law Commission → Lists need to be revisited.

↳ Bankaria Commission → strict separation of taxation powers → All residuary powers under Concurrent list ; taxation → under Centre residuary

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Online dispute resolution mechanism came to be seen as an important means of delivering justice during COVID pandemic

Advantages of ODR

- ↳ High judicial pendency of cases → over 77,000 ~~lakh~~ cases pending
- ↳ Only one Supreme Court Bench in India
- ↳ Speedy delivery of Justice → Average time taken for disposal of cases - 10-12 years.
- ↳ Transparency insured by online justice delivery.
- ↳ Mechanism like → arbitration, conciliation, negotiation, etc can be explored.

Challenges associated with ODR.

- ↳ Less number of judges → 18/1million
- ↳ Digital divide present in India
- ↳ Digital literacy lacking → Only 27% of household digitally literate.
- ↳ Lack of trained judicial staff → for record keeping, digitisation, etc.
- ↳ Judiciary do not exist in a silo → (eg) has continuous interaction with police department → further issues

Way forward

- ↳ Separate bench → eg separate bench for rape cases; separate for Criminal M.A. etc.
- ↳ Indian Judicial Service → Law Commission
- ↳ Digitalisation in phased manner → eg PIL etc. hearing

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
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Division or separation of power is a basic structure of Indian constitution. This principle is stated in Part IV, DPSP, Article 50.

Centre-state dispute → a perennial feature

- 1) Centre-state encroaching on each-other's power - eg → Mines and Minerals Dev Act, 2002
- 2) Transfer of 31 IPS officers of state gov of WB in deputation → issue Centre → State
- 3) Allegations by states that grants under IGST not being given as IGST Act but under Finance Commission
- 4) GST Council (A279) → Centre dominated
→ 1/3rd vote of centre.

5) Recent Delhi government allegations
for ^{state} ministers' visa needing approval of Centre

उम्मीदवारों को
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6) NIA Amendment Act → uproar by Kerala.

7) CIA Act → uproar by Chhattisgarh gov.

8) Centre-state dispute regarding
President Rule in several states (Article 356)

Way Forward

→ B.R. Ambedkar → The Constitution has
provided right mould of federalism and it
must be respected.

→ Granville Austin → ~~colla~~ cooperative federalism

→ SC in LG Delhi case → collaborative
federalism need of hour.

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
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Lobbying involves deliberating with the government regarding demands of certain groups/people.
Currently, there is no official framework / no Constitutional Framework for lobbying.

Framework for lobbying → strengthen participative gov.

- 1) A framework can increase the accessibility to people and can make democracy participative eg mygov.in has ↑ participation
- 2) Inclusive gov → vulnerable groups like transgenders, tribals, women etc will be able to put forward their demands.
- 3) Proper channel of communication → No arbitrariness in gov policy.

Framework for lobbying - Ease of Doing Business

- 1) Demand of small industries like MSME
heard → eg MSME demanding tax rebates
- 2) Environmental clearance for big projects
will be streamlined as in EIA Act.
- 3) Reduce red tapism ; Increase transparency

However care needs to be taken:-

- ↳ Ensure inclusion of all → deliberate
exclusion needs to be avoided
- ↳ Extension services → everyone needs to
be made aware of such a framework.
- ↳ Integration with RTI Act (2005) and
Citizen charters so ~~that~~ avoid 're-inventing
the wheel')

Thus, democratic values of 'participatory'
democracy can be strengthened by
framework for lobbying.

5.

सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (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)

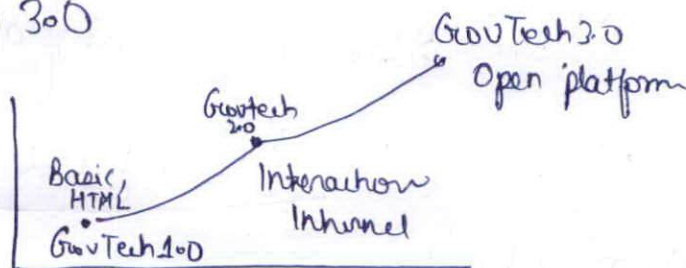
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Free and Open Source Software is a platform where a platform is built by government and other public and private agency use it for further developing apps on it - Example It is like google of India.

Govt → encouraging FOSS

1) GovTech 3.0



2) Government itself build an open platform
eg - Aarogya Setu App was built

Potential of FOSS remain unrealized

- Lack of trained engineers - 'Brain Drain' is a real issue
- Lack of requisite infrastructure
- Technology deficit of India
- Recently a new committee formed for these platforms by government.

Way Forward.

- ↳ Focus on AI, Machine Learning in premier institute like IITs, NITs, etc
- ↳ Collaboration with foreign institutes for technology transfer
- ↳ Smart India Hackathons
- ↳ Increased spending on research → 'Jai Anusandhan'

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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NGOs are non-government organisation which represent the interest of group but they do not want to capture political power.

NGO → social safety value

- 1) NGOs like Lok Bahari have led to saving of RTI activist and voicing their concerns
- 2) NGO HelpAge India Foundation has been filling the gap of state agencies in 'core-economy'
- 3) NGOs like Shethari-Sangathan, Kanhab Sangam have led to voicing farmers concern → eg during farm laws

4) NGO in environment → A women NGO in Kerala has won UN award for seed banks sustainability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Ambikapur Model : Garbage to Gold →

In Chattogach, NGO encouraged people to solve waste problem by voicing their own concern.

However; certain issues prevail :-

- FCRA violations
- Subletting of funds to smaller NGOs
- Money laundering allegation.

Way Forward

- S. Vijay Kumar committee → accreditation of NGO
- SC in Noel Harper case → No subletting of funds to smaller NGOs.

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

Mental Healthcare Act 2017 was an important act as it dealt with current social and medical problem of mental healthcare.

Key provisions of Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

- De-criminalized attempt to suicide
- Focus on mental healthcare as a part of physical healthcare.
- Aim to improve mental healthcare infrastructure.
- Nodal Mental care officers

However, its implementation remained

sluggish as :-

- Social stigma high as compared to other countries
- Trained psychologists, counsellors, psycho-therapists less in India.
- Lack of awareness that a person is mentally ill
- Rise of individualism and breakdown of social values, increased anomie
- Decreasing social circle due to pressure of work (eg) COVID pandemic social isolation → ↑ in mental patient

Way Forward

- Normalising mental illness by society
- Psychologists, counsellors as a career option
- Depression is normal → speaking about it eg Deepika Padukone.

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)

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

Rural employment guarantee scheme in the form of MGNREGA exists in India. However, there is no such urban employment scheme in India.

Time has come → (Yes)

1) Right to decent work and living conditions a directus principle of state policy under Article 39.

2) Rising urban unemployment → NSO data, unemployment rose to 6% in 2020

3) Skill - employment gap as highlighted by Economic Survey in 2021

4) New platforms of employment emerging in urban areas (eg) - platform work, work from home.

5) Right to work essential part of right to life with dignity.

Issues associated -

- Fiscal targets - likely to ~~may~~ widen fiscal deficit
- Large migration to urban areas → already overcrowded.
- It is still not a fundamental right.

Way Forward

- Skill building eg PM Kaushal Vikas
- Incentivising → eg EPFO scheme
- PM focus on work from home, flexi-work hours.

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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BIMSTEC is an organisation comprising Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan. It is India led organisation.

BIMSTEC → To fulfill India's strategic aspiration

- 1) Means to counter deadlock in SAARC
- 2) 'Rule based order' in Indo Pacific
- 3) Focus on development of all → SAGAR
- 4) Isolating Pakistan
- 5) Challenging China's Belt and Road Initiative and Check-book diplomacy
- 6) Indian Defence Minister, Rajnath Singh

said that India's soft power much greater than China.

7) 'Guyial Doctrine', Neighbourhood first Policy

Issues with BIMSTEC :-

- 1) Noodle Bowl Effect - Too many similar organisation eg BBIN, duplication of efforts
- 2) India Big Brotherly Attitude → Nepal fearing India during blockade by Madhese population
- 3) Unstable neighbourhood → Sri Lankan crisis, Bangladesh crisis, etc.

Thus, BIMSTEC although an important organisation need to re-orient itself in the changing geo-politics

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 कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Gujral Doctrine stated that India should help its neighbours in all conditions and should not expect anything in return.

It is extension of NAM Panahsheel Principle in International relations.

Relevance of Gujral Doctrine

- 1) Pakistan bankruptcy → FATF grey list
- 2) Sri Lankan Constitutional crisis →
India extending line of credit
- 3) China Cheque Book Diplomacy /
Debt Trap Diplomacy → eg
Hambantota Port of Sri Lanka

- 4) Afghanistan crisis - withdrawal of US forces, Taliban takeover.
- 5) Bangladesh economic crisis
- 6) Buto Bhutan push for environmentalism
- 7) Bhutan - Doklam Crisis
- 8) Nepal - Kalapani issue
- 9) Bangladesh land enclosures - solve.
- 10) Maldives President visiting India first

Thus, Gujral doctrine is very relevant.

As, our Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar said that growth of our neighbours will lead to growth of India, we need to

move towards SS strategy of PM Modi

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Parliamentary System forms the bedrock of Indian democracy. The parliamentary values are majorly enumerated in Article 74 and Article 75 of Indian Constitution. To make it function effectively, "officers of parliament" had an immense role

Officers of Parliament → Constitutional/Statutory provisions

1) Speaker of LS (Article 93) → head and ultimate interpreter of Constitution in the LS.

→ For independence, his salary is charged upon Consolidated fund, cannot be removed unless absolute majority

2) Comptroller and Auditor General (Article 148)

- He is the friend, philosopher and Guide of Public Accounts Committee
- Audit → propriety audit, audit of account of gov departments, firms, etc
- Independence → removal like SC judge, salary charged upon CFI

③ Secretary of Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

- ↳ Member of Indian Civil Service.
- ↳ Maintains all records, rules of Parliament
- ↳ Independence — cannot be removed by an authority lower than authority of appointment
- ↳ Act → Rules of Procedure Act, 1961.

④ Parliamentary Secretaries

- ↳ Not constitutional, not office of profit
- ↳ helps in better deliberation and discussion on policies and Acts outside their party - loyalties

5) Election Commission of India, Article 324

- ↳ Free and fair elections of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha MPs.
- ↳ Independence → EC removed like judge of Supreme Court, salary charged upon CFI

6) Vice President / ~~Speaker~~ Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

- not a member of Parliament
- final authority for interpretation of Constitution in RS.
- not affiliated to party politics
- Salary → charged upon CFI, cannot be curtailed during his tenure, ~~cannot~~
- his conduct cannot be discussed unless under impeachment.

Thus, the above officers of parliament help in smooth functioning of the Parliament.

12.

वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोपीय 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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance Commission (Article 280) of India
has been entrusted with the role of
distributing net proceeds of taxes between
Centre and State.

Finance Commission → General Role in Fiscal Fed.

- ↳ Decides distribution of taxes between
Centre and states
- ↳ Decides 'how much' share of centre tax
should be devolved.
- ↳ Also recommends the distribution to
state panchayats
- ↳ Also recommends how the Fiscal Responsibility
and Budget Management Act (2003) need
to evolve with time

15th Finance Commission - Recommendation

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

1) Net proceeds of tax $\rightarrow$ 41%. 14th FC
had 42%. The 1% decrease is due to
the fact that J&K is now a UT.

2) Parameters of devolution $\rightarrow$

Population of state - 30%

Tax policy - 7.5%

Distribution of income - 30%

Forest cover. $\rightarrow$ ~~10~~ 12.5%

Measures population control. $\rightarrow$ 7.5% etc

3) Also 4 state FRBM targets :-

Fiscal deficit - 3% by 2025.

Debt $\frac{\text{Centre}}{\text{GDP}}$ - 40% $\frac{\text{Debt State}}{\text{GDP}} = 20\%$

Total Public Debt $= 60\%$
GDP

4) It also recommended to increase
the health expenditure to 8% from
current 1.6%

5) Called for an 'escape clause' or
'force majeure clause' if there is
'act of God' → exemptions under COVID

eg) FD → as high as 4% of Centre

Issues

↳ States like Andhra Pradesh dissatisfied
that 'efforts to control population'
not given preference.

↳ Forest covers more importance

↳ Education model → Delhi Gov - 25%
expenditure

↳ Only advisory in nature.

Nevertheless, Finance Commission has led to
balancing of wheel of fiscal federalism

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

'Free and fair elections' is one of the basic feature of Indian Constitution.

Model Code of Conduct is a set of informal agreement agreed between parties and

Election Commission of India to discontinue illegal practices/corrupt practices.

Statutory backing MCC → Free and fair election - Yes

1) Give death to ECI → as said in

RamJethmalani Case, it will lead to

stopping of corrupt practices in elections

2) Amend Election Commission of India Act to give statutory backing

- 3) Reduce paid news, set a limit on expenditure on parties.
- 4) Will lead to [fair practices] eg → party in power will not take undue advantage of its position.
- 5) Can lead to [disqualification of corrupt candidate] → speedy justice is justice served.
- 6) Reduce criminalisation of politics → Acc to Association of Democratic Reforms, in 14th LS → 43% of candidates have criminal cases.

Statutory backing of MCC → Free and fair election-
(No)

It can supplement the process but sole dependence on MCC for free and fair election is not a panacea.

→ New ways of corruption invent →
bypass the law.

→ Other powers needed like

1) De-registration of political parties

(Registration under Article 29A of RPA 1991)

2) Power to cap political party expenditure

→ Only individual expenditure capped till now

3) Paid News made a criminal offence.

Thus, sole reliance on statutory provisions

will not clean politics. As Mahatma Gandhi

said, "there is a court higher than court of

law, that is court of conscience". Thus

morality needs to be inculcated in Parliamentarians

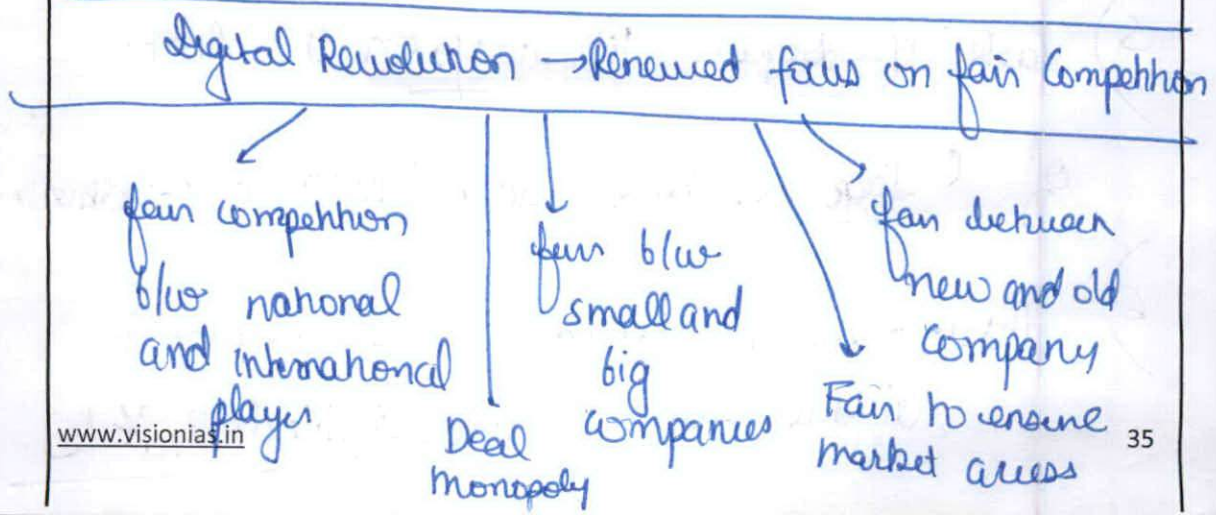
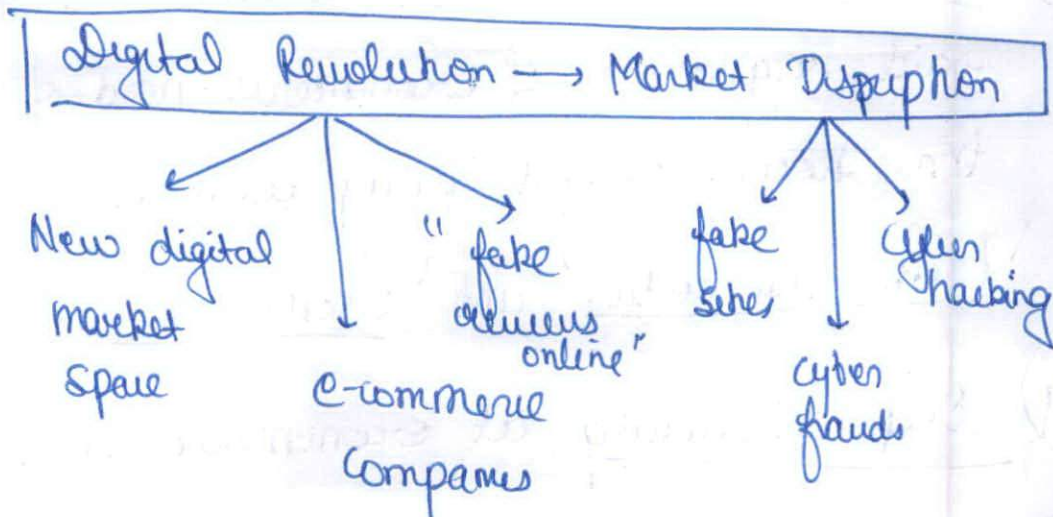
14.

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

Industrial revolution 4.0 has digital revolution as its important component. It has caused "creative ~~de~~ destruction" of the market which has led to new set of challenges for policy makers.



Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

- 1) e-Commerce frauds → Bank received in place of mobile by famous actress Sonakshi Sinha
- 2) Reduce monopoly - eg in Telecom business only 2 major players - Airtel and Jio, Vodafone on brink of sale.
- 3) Rita Tewari Committee on e-commerce said regulation of e-commerce need of the hour. Brought parity between 'brick and mortar' and 'e-commerce'
- 4) Deep discounting at e-commerce sites
- 5) Lack of Digital literacy on the lines of 'Jago Grahak Jago' needs to be cultivated
- 6) International boundaries shrinking in digital space → Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3

of WTO rules.

7) e-commerce rules to differentiate between 'market place' model and 'merchant based model' were a welcome step to ensure free and fair competition.

In the above light CCI needs to be revamped :-

- Scope needs to enlarge
- Power needs to broaden
- Staff needs to be trained
- Collaborate with Consumer Protection Authority and state police for effective 'outcome'

Thus, CCI along with other steps need to be taken to ensure fair competition.

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)

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

15

'Whistle blowing' means coming out in the public for a particular grievance against an organisation / government authority

eg → Edward Snowden, UP Police Constable for food quality, etc.

Need for whistle blowing mechanisms.

↳ Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)

→ everyone has the right to free speech.

↳ Principle of Natural justice → Be it any person / within or outside gov, ~~this~~ he has 'right to be heard'

↳ Concept of Sarvodaya and Antyodaya → public interest over personal interest

↳ 2nd ARC → concept of ultimate accountability → ultimate accountability to public
not chair/departments.

↳ Increase in [scams] in private sphere
eg → NSE-Vogel scam, PNB fraud
due to lack of audit, etc.

↳ RTI activists are being killed → recent
report by Lok-Samachar

Necessary Safeguards for whistleblowers

- Protection of family and self
- Right to life under Article 21
- Right to speak his mind in front of authority.
- No undue harm caused in promotions / posts in service

However, following points need to be considered while whistleblowing:-

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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- 1) Code of Conduct, 1961 → it should be the last resort.
- 2) Doctrine of colorable legislation - what cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly.
- 3) Fundamental right to speech, not absolute
- Article 19(2) - limitations for security of state, sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, etc.

Whistleblowers protection Act present in India but its proper implementation is the need of the hour.

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 शीट पर नही लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives in India have been
 Constitutionalised under 97th Amendment Act → Fundamental Right → Right to form Cooperatives
 → DRSP - 48A → state to promote "
 → Complete chapter on cooperatives in Const

Reasons for poor performance of cooperatives

- ↳ Casteism → casteization of cooperatives did not made people collaborate
- ↳ North-South divide → In Southern India, cooperatives were more successful than in North.
- ↳ Class barriers → big zamindars did not support formation of cooperatives

→ Trust deficit - between citizen and between citizen-government.

→ Non-state actors like NGO did not succeed to bring people together.

→ No financial incentive

→ Lack of autonomy to women

Nevertheless, some cooperatives were a

success like → Amul, Gujarat

→ Mudumthri, Kerala

→ Lijat Papad - 800 cr annual turnover

Steps undertaken by government to

overcome cooperatives:-

1) Farmers Producer Organisation

2) Incentivising to collaborate → eg

easy access to loans, sharing of farm machinery

- 3) Mudra Yojna → Loans to women
- 4) Enhancing social fabric by eradicating
the feeling of brotherhood and
reducing caste consciousness
- 5) Priority Sector Lending Scheme
of Banks → to increase lending
- 6) Collateral free loans to cooperative
- 7) Use of non-state actor eg
Ela Bhatt NGO, etc.

However, much more needs to be
done—:

- Famous economist Jean Drèze
suggest training and skill
development of farmers.
- Sociologist P.C. Joshi recommends
'bottom-up approach' instead of
top-down approach

17.

सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

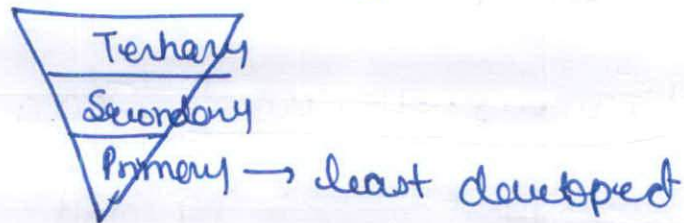
उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PPP model is a model where public sector and private sector come together for service delivery in India eg → in highways, railways passenger operations, etc

Gaps in Indian health-care system

→ Low spending → Only 1.6% of GDP

→ Top-sided health care system



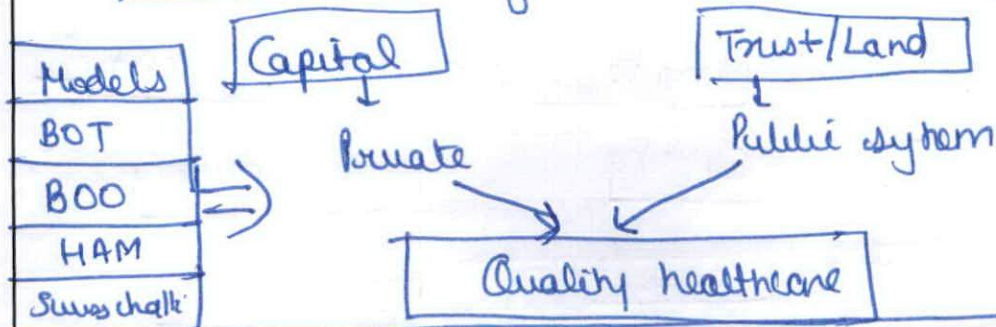
→ Lack of good quality infrastructure in public health care system → eg cancer treatment

→ Lack of doctors - pupil : doctor ratio is very low as compared to USA.

How can PPP in healthcare harness the potential :-?

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

1) Collaboration of public private eg.



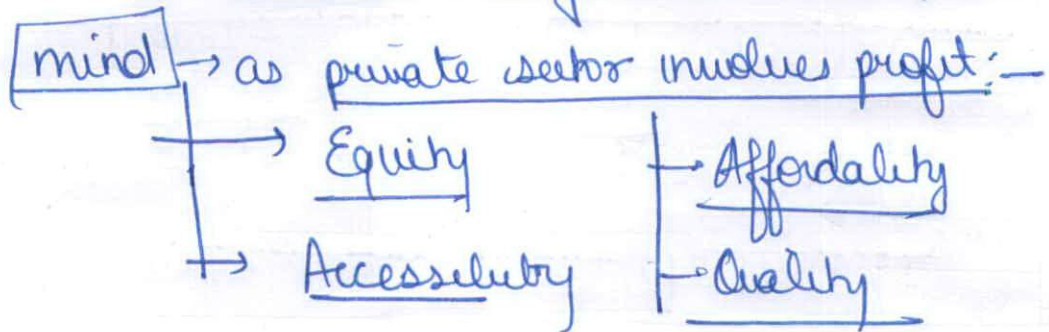
2) Private healthcare system can bring the expertise of private sector to public eg in Railway hospitals, specialised diseases referred to private hospital $\Rightarrow$ such model can be replicated in public

3) Mohalla Clinics $\rightarrow$ Aarogya focus on primary health care.

4) NITI Aayog recommended that half of beds of Primary Health Centre can be given to private player in return of quality treatment

5) Huge population eg → during COVID pandemic, private sector filled the gap.

However certain things need to be kept in



All 4 need to be maintained

Way Forward

→ PM Ayushman Bharat Yojna → Slack
Insurance to each BPL household

→ UK model of health services

→ Use of digital technology for
enhancing accessibility eg telemedicine

Thus, healthcare system improvement needs
to be done with private sector but
ensuring 'Sehka Sath' and SDG 4

18.

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

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

15

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

New Education policy 2020 is one of policy which ensures Right to Education guaranteed under Article 21A in Indian Constitution.

New Education Policy → Vision.

1) Cognitive learning → Focus on learning of (3-6) years as 90% of ^{brain} development happens in this age.

	Present	<u>AIM</u>
2) <u>Primary education</u>	<u>GIER</u> → 100%	maintain
<u>Secondary education</u>	<u>GIER</u> → 75%	to ↑ 100%

3) Reduce drop outs of tertiary education

4) One single agency - HECI for regulation of all institutions

- 5) 3 language formula with 2 language
Indian, 4 foreign.
- 6) As far as possible primary and secondary
education in mother tongue.
- 7) Vocation based learning - on lines with
Germany Model.

Success will depend upon integration with
other models. :-

- 1) NEP needs to be integrated with other
education initiative eg -
women education -> Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- 2) It needs to be integrated with Research
schemes - eg SRIMAN, Atal Tinkering
labs, Women in STEM, etc.
- 3) It needs to be integrated with
schemes of skill development (eg)

Pradhan Mantri Mahashil Vikas Yojna,
APEEM portal, ASPIRE initiative.

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4) Teachers need to be trained →
interlinkage with BED programme
eg → to upskill them for 3 language
formula.

5) Sector Skill Council needs to be
promoted → Sharda Prasad Committee
and integrated.

6) Education - Concurrent list → Federal Issues
Thus NEP is a good step. However,
it needs integration with other initiative

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 is a collaboration of 12 countries led by US, including India to promote global economic growth.

IPEF → engine of economic growth

↳ Counher Belt and Road Initiative of China by spurring infrastructure growth in non-BRI countries

↳ Fills infrastructure gap

↳ Focus on economic growth, digital growth, clean energy, reducing tariffs and promoting collaboration

- ↳ It aims to promote clean energy by technology transfer from USA, Japan, Australia to other countries.
- ↳ Aims to reduce digital tariff → promote common tariff among these.
- ↳ Aims to promote economic growth by giving grants to countries, hand-holding certain countries

Concerns of India are

- 1) It is not an FTA or Free Trade Agreement - hence it would have less impact
- 2) Other similar initiatives like Blue Dot network having similar aims failed miserably
- 3) Sovereignty issues - India won't

be detracted by countries like USA.

↳ It might lead to flooding of Indian
market by Australian dairy.

↳ No significant improvement in Mode 4 /
labour movement across these countries
demanded by India.

↳ Indian policies not in line with other
11 countries.

Nevertheless, Indian PM Modi said that
IPEF could be a success if 'three Ts'
are taken into account



20.

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

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India needs to adopt a practical diplomacy w.r.t techno-space and shun idealism as adopted in early years

Expanding Digital space in IR.

- International tech companies operating in India eg → Amazon
- Cyber-security challenge - Peagusus malware, Cambridge Analytica, etc
- Critical infrastructure of India on digital platforms (eg) Power Grid Information, Aadhar Information, etc.
- Social media and its impact on

→ social harmony (eg) fake news
through whatsapp spread on child
abduction → led to ~~death~~ lynching

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New and Emerging Strategic Technology

- Cyber space warfare
- Outer space warfare eg China
- Biological weapons virus
- Russia trying to capture nuclear plant of Ukraine
- Technology enhancement in warfare

India needs to do?

- Collaboration with US
- Technology Transfer

Atman-Nisban Bharat us the need
of the hour.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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