



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. : 972717

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

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

केंद्र
Centre Mukhysenagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
21/8/22

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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)					



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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.

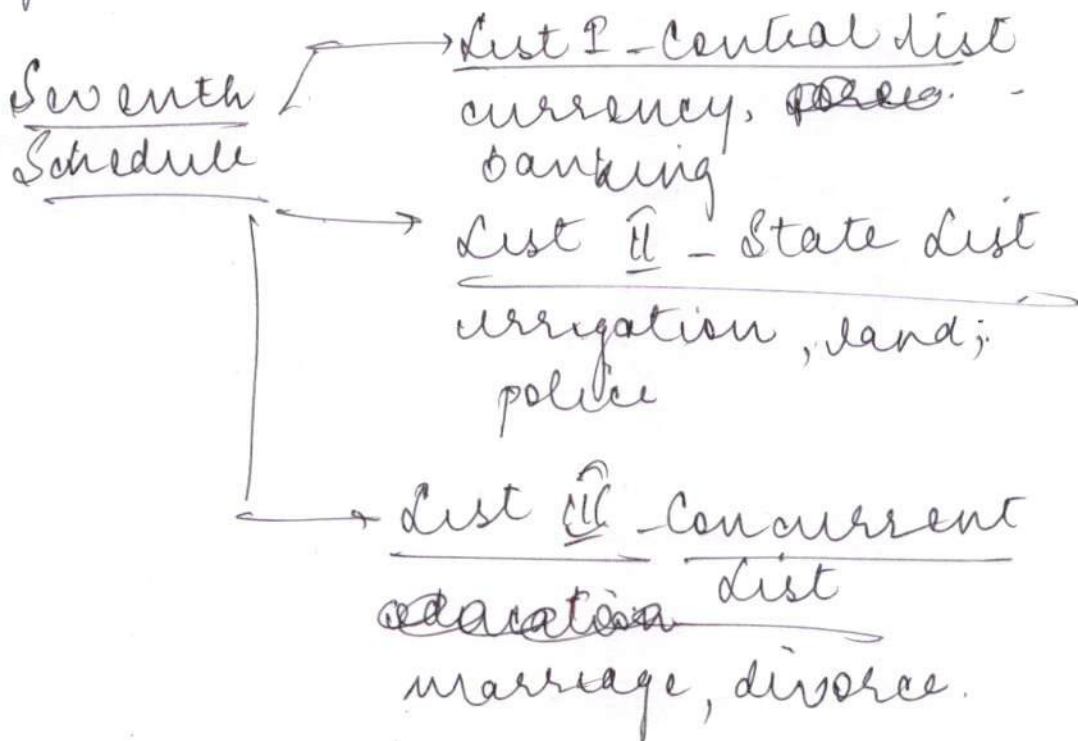
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Seventh schedule of the Indian constitution distributes the legislative powers of various centre and state government



1) Need to revisit Seventh schedule

1.1) Deletion of obsolete subjects

eg lighthouse, boilers, etc
needs to be deleted

1.2) Transfer from state to
one list to another

1.2) Land should be transferred to Concurrent list (to ensure easy land acquisition).

1.3) Bifurcation of education
school education → state list
higher education → concurrent list

1.4) Learning from VS Constitution
Residuary power should be provided to states.

1.5) Insertion of new subjects,
(eg) cyber security, AI and emerging tech should be enlisted

1.6) Rationalisation of civil subjects
like divorce, marriage, etc.

Seventh schedule should be modified to reflect the changed situations to ensure cooperative federalism for good governance.

2.

न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Online Dispute Resolution mechanism refers to justice delivery and disposal of cases through the use of video conferencing and other digital technology.

2) Advantages offered by ODR

1.1) Reduce pendency of cases -
NJDG data says ~4 crore cases pending.

1.2) Faster and efficient mode of justice delivery - flexibility offered in operations

1.3) Allows judges to work from home → improves attendance (currently 188 days/year).

1.4) Brings transparency in proceedings

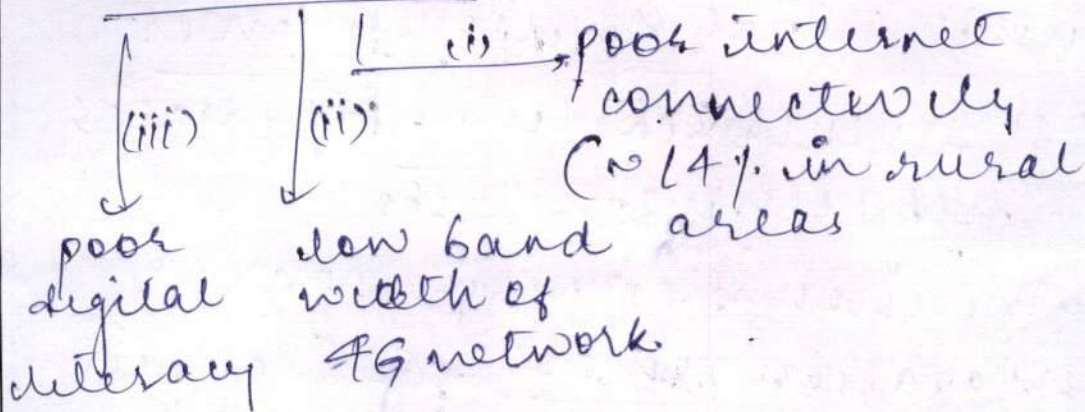
1.5) Reduce cost burden for litigants - guarantees right

to legal action (Article 21).

2) Challenges due to ODR

2.1) Data Privacy concerns - issues of malware threats.

2.2) Disruptions due to structural bottlenecks



2.3) Communication gap could lead to erroneous judgement

2.4) Poor infrastructure to transition to ODR in subordinate courts.

"Justice ~~del~~ - social, economic and political" (under Article 33) requires use of ODR for faster efficient justice delivery.

Way forward $\xrightarrow{(i)}$ bridging infrastructure gap CPM-Wani $\xrightarrow{(ii)}$ digital literacy.

3.

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

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

10

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

Centre-state relations in India has become more important since the rise of regional parties.

1) Constitutional Division of Power

1.1) Seventh schedule - ^{tri} ~~divides~~ ^{divides} subjects into 3 lists

1.2) Division of executive powers

1.3) Taxation powers - GST Council comprised of states, UP, centre (101st CAA).

1.4) Constitutional amendment powers — initiated by centre

— ratification of state for some cases (Article 368).

Combative federalism - perennial

2) feature of India's democracy

2.1) CAIBs Dispute over taxation powers -

→ States asking for centre to compensate for shortfall in Pandemic

2.2) Governor as a point of concern
(eg) Governor's denial to pass
Howrah Municipal Corporation
Act; Twitter banter in WB.

2.3) All India Services (AIS)
allotment & recent amendment
of section 6 of AIS Rules.

2.4) Federal supremacy

(eg) Centre unfringing on states'
right to legislate — Cooperative
Act (97th CAA).

2.5) Extensive powers of Centre

(eg) Centre's decision to push
merge Municipal Corporation
in Delhi

Way forward

Adherence to recommendation
of Sarkaria Committee (Governor's
appointment, 2nd ARC (residual
powers to states) and Rajmachi
Committee shall help to bring
a culture of cooperative federalism.

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

Lobbying refers to pushing the government's machinery toward a pre-conceived objective and cause by a pressure group.

1) Lobbying for strengthening participative governance

1.1) Helps push for reforms

(eg) HOPCOMS in Karnataka under Horticulture Dept. → policy making role of farmers as members

1.2) Promotes welfarism and builds public trust

(eg) MKSS role in passing of PM Garib Kalyan Yojana

1.3) Role in policy making

(eg) FICCI and ASSOCHAM - industry experts collaborating with Ministry of Commerce

2.4). Promotes ease of doing business

(eg) GOM report on GST prepared with inputs from businesses.

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

2) Concerns

2.1) Absence of Lobbying legislation

(eg) Lobbying Regulation Act in US but no such law in India

2.2) Against fair competition

(eg) Walmart lobbying to push for entry in India

2.3) Against democratic ideals

More money power → More bargaining rights

2.4) Bad Lobbying equated to corruption → lack of transparency will lead to nexus.

The need is to adopt a comprehensive legislation to regulate lobbying in India to ensure good governance in the Amritkal

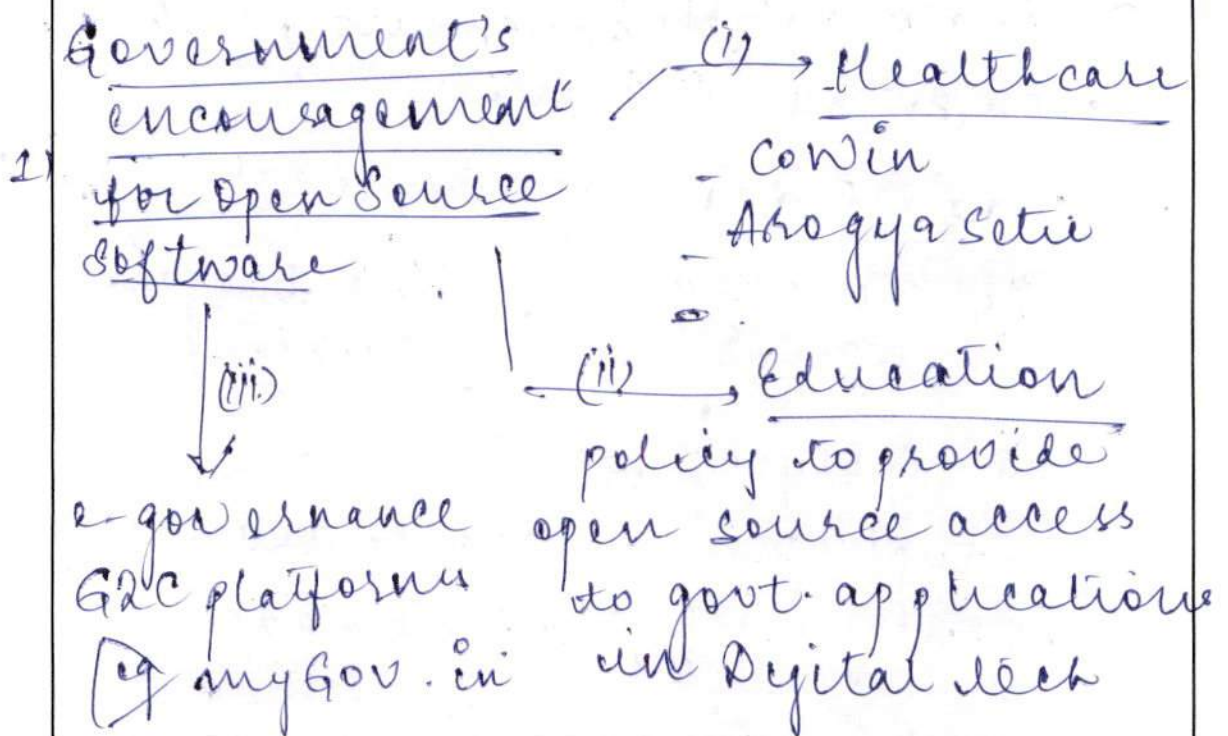
5.

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

Open source software and platforms refers to those software whose codes and structures are available in public domain for everyone's use.



2) True potential of FOSS and Digital Platform remains unfulfilled

2.1) Lower budgetary support to R&D - 0.66 % of GDP. (46th rank in WIPO).

2.2) Lower private sector participation
due to uncertain regulatory
condition

(eg) Ambiguity over cryptocurrency
and blockchain

2.3) Poor geographic outreach.

(eg) ~~Low~~ low internet penetration
(42%) in rural areas

2.4) Limited collaboration with
industry and academia

2.5) Infrastructural

and

other

structural

gaps

(i)

→ poor training
and shortfall
of experts

(ii)

→ lack of
research facilities

2.6) Poor digital literacy — 10%.
as per DMF survey.

The need is to ensure a multi
stakeholder approach to ensure
full utilisation of FOSS for.

achieving the ideals of Panch-
Pran (PM Modi)

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

Non-governmental organisations refers to organisations outside the ambit of market and state forms a part of civil society organisation

Vehicle for voicing concern

1) Bridging gap between common man and government



eg MKSS led to PM Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana

2) Voicing concerns of agricultural sector

eg Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) and AI Kisan Sabha (AIKS) during farmers' laws protest

3) Concerns over foreign policy and global peace and security

eg Role of SIPRI in releasing
report on nuclear disarmament

④ Raising voice over environ-
mental degradation

eg. Babul Films Society (BFS) -
campaigning through films

eg. Greenpeace and PETA.
on ecological rights

5) Cause groups raising concerns
associated with shared values

eg ADR raising concern over
false submission of affidavits

Way forward

Adherence to National Policy on
Voluntary sector 2007

- (i) providing conducive environment
- (ii) ensuring mechanism for
participation with government
- (iii) proper accreditation policy
- (iv) record keeping and easy
fund access.

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 लिखित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 provides healthcare facilities to mentally distressed people (1 out of 7 persons in India)

1)

Provision of Mental Healthcare Act (2017)

- 1.1) ~~1.1)~~ Suicide not a criminal offence.
- 1.2) Provides for "will" - powers to other relatives to make decision on behalf.
- 1.3) Provides for increasing funding and building infrastructure

2) Problems with the implementation

- 2.1) Perception is; mental health considered
issue
not considered a health issue stigma
excessive focus on physical health

2.2) Poor funding - ~ 22 paisa per patient in India

2.3) Poor awareness and capacity building to deal with ^{medical} health issues

2.4) Infrastructural issue $\rightarrow \frac{0.5 \text{ beds per}}{1000 \text{ person}}$

↓
poor training of medical staff

↓
 $\frac{1/1615 \text{ doctor per}}{\text{individuals}}$

3) Way forward

3.1) Strengthening initiatives like Manodarpan

3.2) Emergency contact for suicide cases

3.3) ~~Ca~~ Building capacity through bridging courses

3.4) Increased funding to 2.5% of GDP on healthcare (XV Finance Committee)

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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Here an advocates for formulating an Urban employment guarantee scheme at national level.

① Need to formulate

2) Arguments for

1.1) Promotes welfareism - unemployment during pandemic rose to 24%.

1.2) Boost domestic consumption - (~60% of GDP) — ensures virtuous cycle of growth

1.2) MNREGA has increased rural income — (i) expands food budget
 (iii) surplus — (ii) increased expenditure on healthcare
 brings savings and investment

1.4) Women emancipation - ~50% workers in MNREGA are women

→ National level scheme will promote gender justice

1) Arguments against

2.1) High fiscal burden - ~~23.5%~~ fiscal deficit high fiscal deficit and debt to GDP ratio of Centre

2.2) Absence of skilling in employment guarantee scheme

2.3) Promotes unskilled or semi-skilled labor - against concept of skilling, reskilling and upskilling

2.4) Structural problems with employment schemes → poor funding
→ delay in wages delivery
→ poor convergence with other scheme with like Pradhan Mantri Rojgar

The need is to push for skilling and vocational training to exploit the demographic dividend while keeping guarantee scheme as a last resort

9.

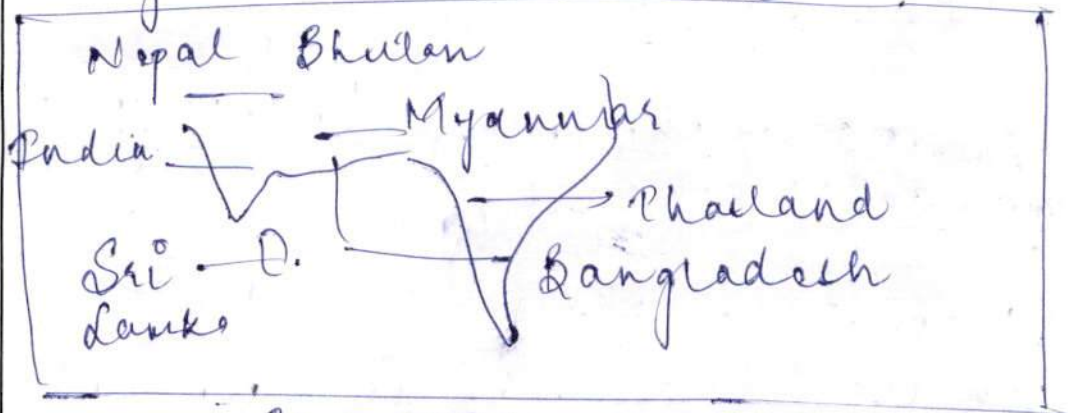
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिमस्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC refers to the regional organisation comprising of Bay of Bengal Littoral states (H.A. Dhaka).



BIMSTEC member countries

1) Relevance in meeting India's strategic aspirations

1.1) Ensuring connectivity

(eg) Kaladan multimodal project and International Trilateral highway

1.2) Complement SAARC's ineffectiveness - push for BIMSTEC FPA.

1.3) Maritime security to realise ideals of SAGAR (eg) MILAN exercise with Bangladesh.

1.4) Focus on energy, security
LNG facility in Bay of
Bengal in (with Bangladesh).

1.5) Countering China's string of
pearls - Access to Mongla
port and Chittagong port
Development of West Container
Terminal in Sri Lanka.

1.6) Military interoperability
and credit generation

- 2) Challenges
posed
by
BIMSTEC
- (i) slow progress in
initial years
 - (ii) stalled FPA due
to dispute with
Thailand
 - (iii) China's rising
clout in Indian
Ocean
 - (iv) Non inclusive

Way forward of Malaysia, Indonesia

- Push for FPA.
- Inclusion of members like
Malaysia.

10.

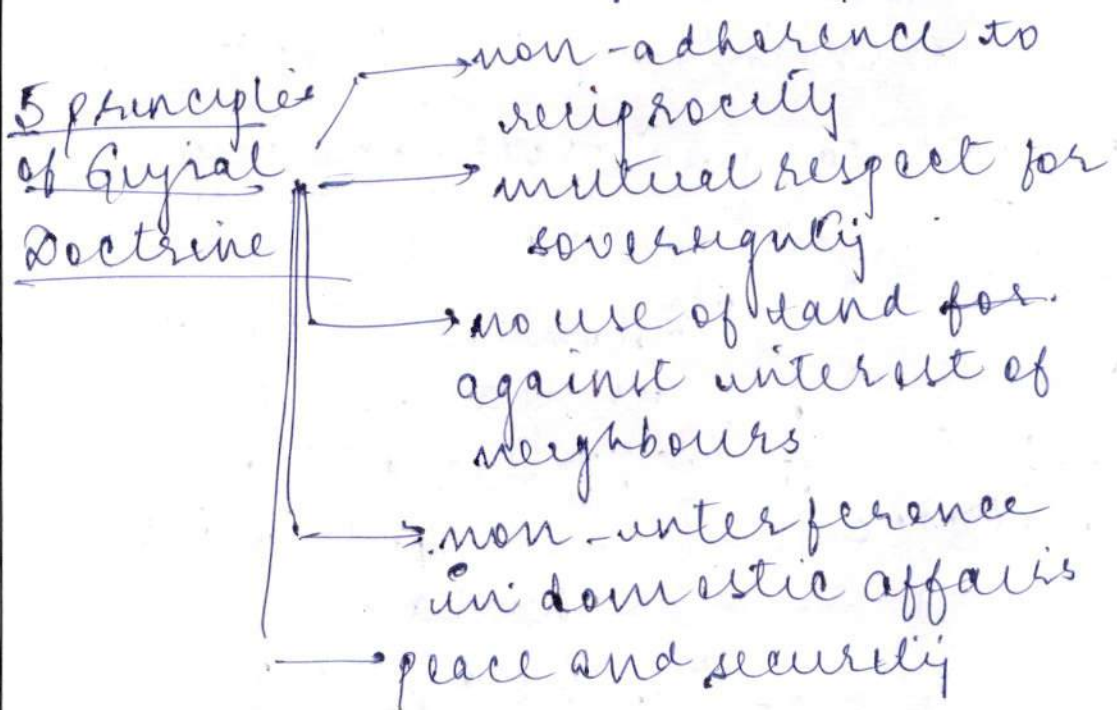
वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral doctrine, envisaged by I.K. Gujral, refers to the ideology that India's stature and size cannot be segregated from its relations with neighbouring members.



1) Relevance of Gujral doctrine

1.1) Promoting India's big brother attitude

→ Support of \$2.5 BN to Sri Lanka amid crisis

1.2) Promoting mutual trust and confidence building

eg India's non-interference in
recent Nepal crisis

1.3) Promoting peace and security (SAGAR) in Indian Ocean region

eg Coastal Radar surveillance
network by India

Colombo Security Conclave
for regional security

1.4) Ensuring sustainable develop ment (ideals of Asian Century)

eg India's HICDP projects in
Afghanistan

India's ambulance project in
Sri Lanka.

Gujarat doctrine helps to ensure
the ideals of 'Neighbourhood
first' and 'Vasudeva Kutumbaka
to promote a safe and secure
Indian Ocean Region

11.

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

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

15

Officers of Parliament' refers to secretarial positions in Lok Sabha and Sabha secretariat

1) Pivotal role of Officers of Parliament

1.1) Provides administrative support

→ summoning of MPs by Secretary General

1.2) Clears agenda and ensures proper functioning

1.3) Provides research support to Parliamentary Committees

1.4) Resource management
files, notices, bills management

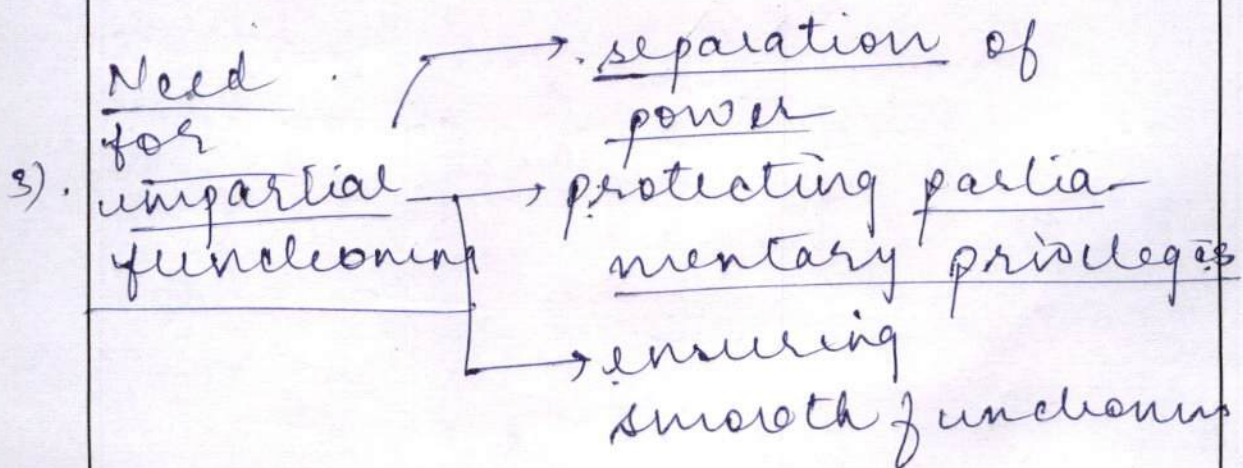
1.5) Publishes parliamentary proceedings

- 1.6) Support to Speaker - timeline, formation, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्ग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Statutory and Constitutional Powers

- 2.1) Equivalent to Cabinet Secretary position
- 2.2) Responsible to Speaker - removal requires constitutional process
- 2.3) Can be removed only on certain grounds
- 2.4) Fixed tenure and service condition
- 2.5) Salaries charged on Consolidated Fund



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12.

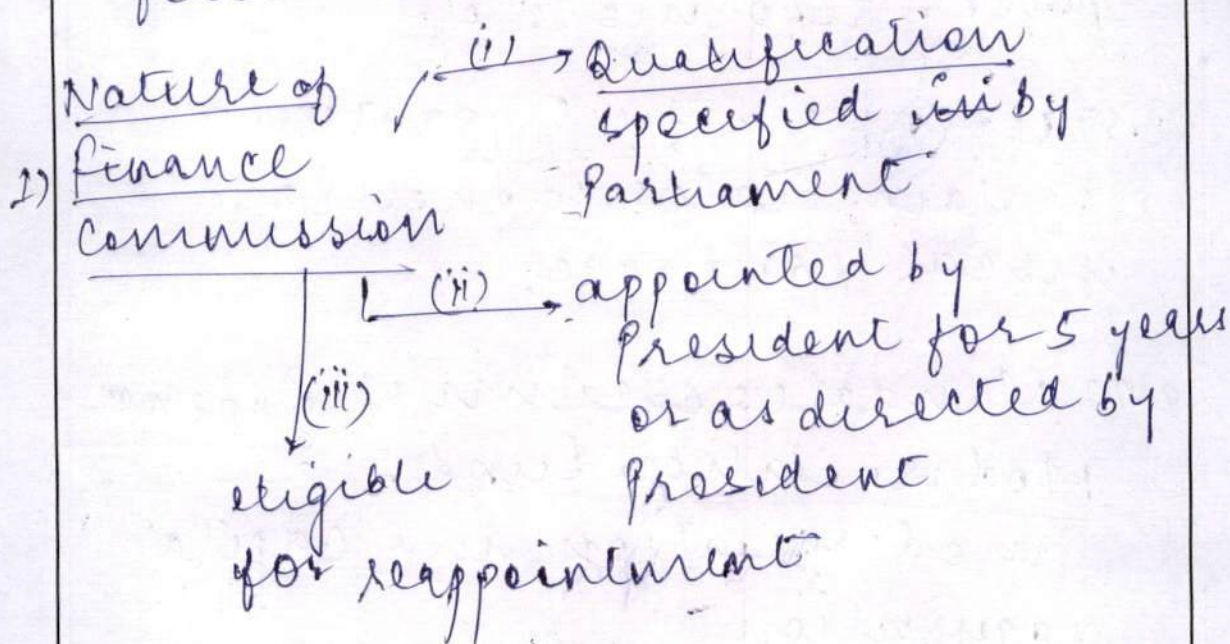
वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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15

Finance Commission is a constitutional body constituted under Article 280 to ensure fiscal federalism



2) Duties

- (i) Vertical devolution of funds between Centres and state
- (ii) Augment the fiscal ~~po~~ status of panchayats by effective devolution
- (iii) Principles laid down for horizontal devolution

3) Recommendation of XV Finance Commission

2.1) Vertical devolution increased from 42% to 42% (creation of P.D.K. and Ladakh)

2.2) Performance based incentive to states — performance on power reforms, etc.

2.3) Revenue deficit grants to certain states to ensure fiscal prudence.

2.4) Mandates creation of Defence Modernisation Fund → modernisation, and capital acquisition

2.5) Extensive focus on demographic performance → 2.5% considered in devolution (0% in XV ~~comp~~ comp)

2.6) Focus on environment vs development debate

eg MP and Chhattisgarh has large protected area percentage —

→ limited scope for development

- Weightage allotted to forest cover

3.7) Emphasis on bringing fiscal prudence - lays down principles and targets for medium term deficit.

~~2.6)~~ Finance Commission, acting as a quasi federal body, needs to ensure ^{judicial} equity ~~bet~~ in fund allocation to encourage a culture of cooperative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC) refers to a set of regulations and restraints (self imposed) to ensure free and fair election (Article 324)

Evolution of MCC

1960s

Kerala parties adopted MCC

→ 1989

EC released MCC norms on a national basis

→ since 2000s

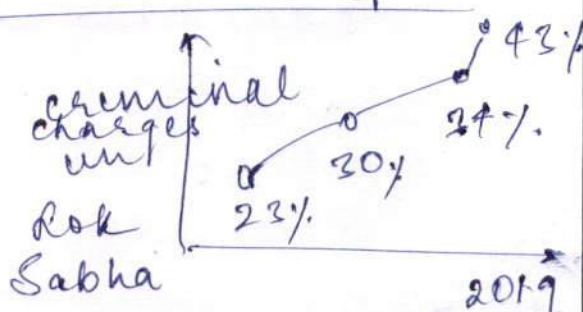
MCC recognised as important for free and fair election (SC).

Critical Analysis of statutory backing for MCC

2) Arguments for

1.1) curbing criminalisation of politics

1.2) curbing violation of MCC codes for political gains



• Regretful sentiments hurt in
OP elections

2.3) Submission of false affidavit
by parties → not considered a
violation

2.4) EC as a "toothless" tiger -

statutory backing will ensure
powers to deregister candidates

2.5) Declining
ethics
in election

(i) → booth capturing

(ii) → use of muscle
and money
power

(iii) → culture
of freebies

(iv) → supply of alcohols

(Recent
Gujarat election)

(eg. Rajender Nagar bypolls)

2) Arguments Against

2.1) Already covered in IPC - (eg.

section 295A - malicious intent
to outrage religious sentiments

2.2) Increased litigation

NFDG data - currently 4 crore+
cases pending in courts 33

2.3) Loses the core values - MCC was meant as a consensual self regulating code.

2.4) Delay in election proceedings leading to larger window of "policy paralysis".

2.5) Lack of political will - to plug loopholes in conducting free and fair elections

2.6) Lack of necessary capacity and reporting mechanism for violation of MCC.

Model Code of Conduct needs to be provided statutory backing while insuring the capacity of EC and judiciary is developed for effective implementation

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

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body formed under Competition Act (2002) to ensure a fair market environment

1) Need to revamp CCI in India

1.1) Poor regulation of digital economy.

(i) Manipulative algorithm providing preferential market access. eg Amazon.

(ii) Evolution of different business model for monetisation
eg Ad revenue by digital platforms

(iii) Preferential access to certain retailers creating unfair competition. eg Allegation on Zomato for sidelining certain restaurants.

1.2) Dual responsibility and role.

(eg) Amazon both a seller and facilitator — Kindle

1.3) Cartelisation in digital space

(eg) recent allegations against Swiggy

1.4) Need to protect data to ensure fair competition

(eg) Role of Facebook and Instagram in selling data to some businesses — preferential treatment

2) Way forward

2.1) Clear regulatory policy to regulate — predatory pricing

↓
preferential access to portal — manipulative algorithm

2.2) Effective grievance redressal
to ensure effective justice
(~~cases~~ under 21A)

2.3) Powers to CCI to prosecute
and provide compensation to
victims

2.4) Powers to cancel licences (if
repeated offender)

2.5) One stop solution for posting
complaints

Saissez faire economy requires
free and fair market access.
With the rise of Digital India,
and startup culture, the need is
to ensure a fair marketplace
for all.

This shall help to ensure justice
for all stakeholders (Article 38).

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

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Whistle Blowing refers to the coming out of employees, ex-employees to reveal the malfeasance by any organisation

Sage Kashyap says, 'Dharma is wounded when good people fail to speak at the right time'

1) Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

1.1) Rampant corruption

recent raids by ED in Charkhand

1.2) No mechanism of safeguard and incentive

eg Sarbanes Oxley (SOX) case offers 10% of compensation to whistle blower.

1.2) Lack of anonymous mechanism

eg cases registered by Lokpal
require disclosure of details

1.4) Lack of alternate employment
opportunities in case the
whistle blower faces the
heat

1.5) Protection to whistle blower
and his family member.
eg recently attacks against
family members has
increased.

1.6) Poor functioning of RPI and
CIC - non disclosure by
PIOs in ~20% of cases
(powers of CIC is only
recommendatory).

1.7) Limited coverage of RPI
Act - eg political parties,
BCCI outside RPI.

~~Q.19.~~
Whistle Blowing in India should
be supported by a comprehensive
legislative safeguard to create
a conducive environment
for whistle blowers

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इस हार्डिग 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

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Cooperatives refers to peer controlled,
self sustained group of people
with common socio-economic
interests

2) Reasons for poor performance
of cooperatives (Reasons by
NIRI Aayog and 2nd ARC)

1.1) Politicisation of cooperatives

(eg) sugar mills owned by politician
in Maharashtra

1.2) Structural
Problems

(i) → poor business
model and
value
addition

(ii) → High logistics
cost

(iii) ↓
limited
geographical
reach (limited in
South and West)

1.3) Poor credit supply - ~20% credit
by informal sources.

1.4) Poor monitoring and record keeping

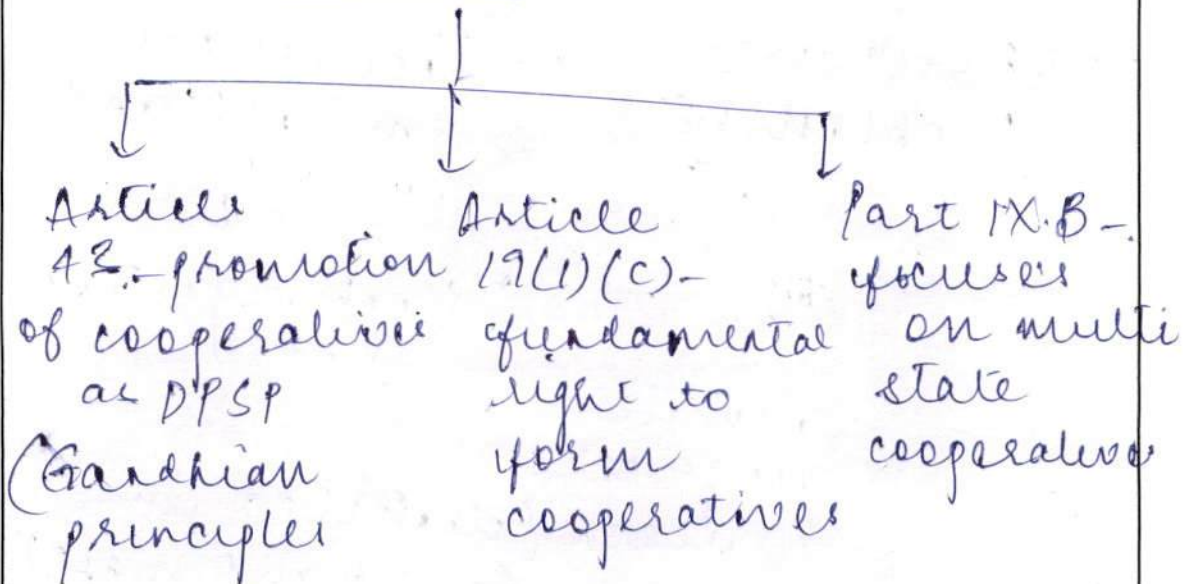
1.5) Poor management skills of elected directors eg. milk cooperatives

1.6) Excessive control of state government in nominations, elections and functioning

1.7) Poor diversification - eg. milk cooperatives do not focus agriculture on papad, bee venom, etc.

2) Measures taken by govt -

2.1) Constitutional measures



2.2) Other measures taken

- (i) Credit supply through promotion of MFIs and NABARD.
 - (ii) Scheme for formation of FPOs - farmers' cooperatives (role of SPAC and NABARD)
 - (iii) Cooperatives Act (97th CAA) → regulation of multi-state cooperatives
 - (iv) Geographical reach - (eg) promotion of regional Rural Banks
 - (v) Programme to National Policy on Voluntary Sector 2007 - aims to create mechanism for partnership with government
 - (vi) Ministry of Cooperatives
Way Forward (Planning Commission)
 - Bank Linkage project intended to east India by NABARD
 - providing services (financial) to cooperatives. (eg) MAVIM in Maharashtra
- This shall ensure 'Sahkaar se Sahyog' to achieve welfare for all.

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)

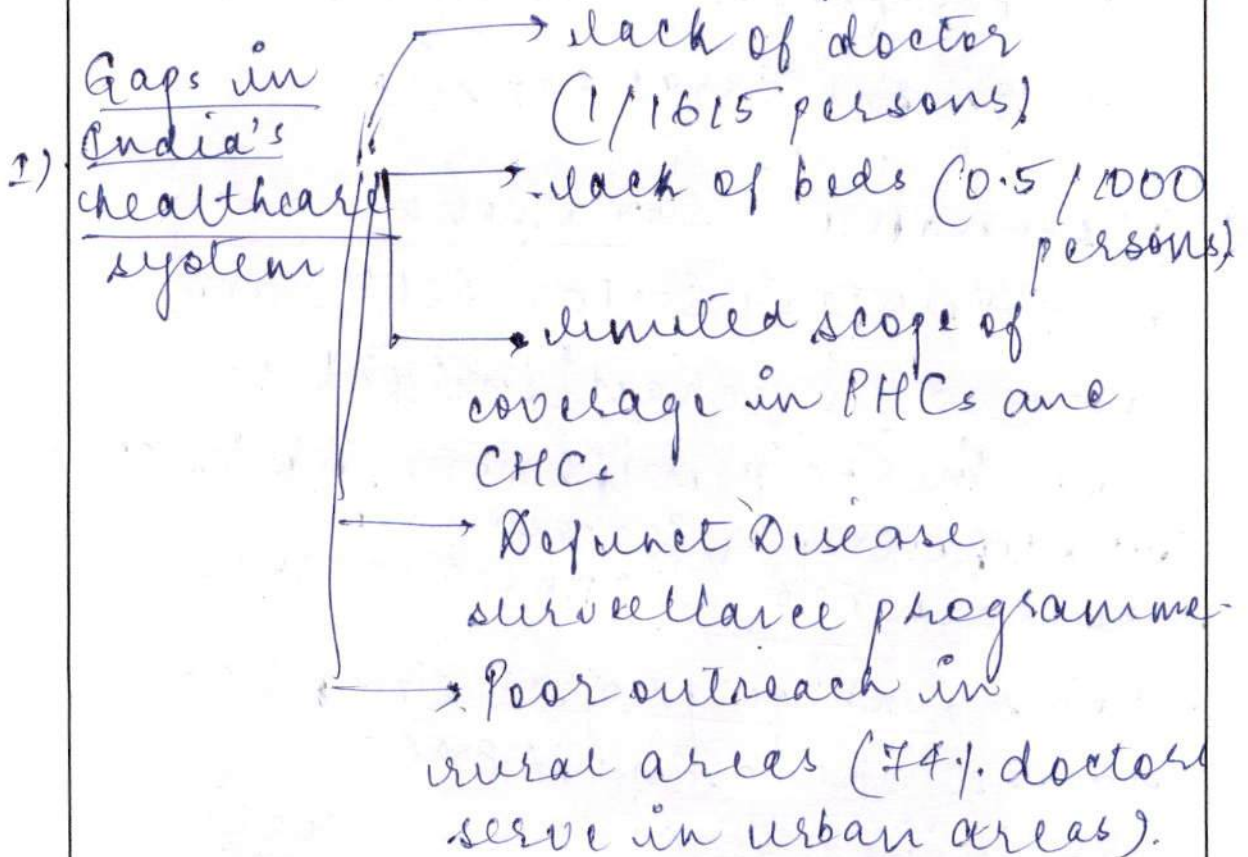
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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"*om sarve bhavanthu sukhinaye, sarve niramaye*" - Let everyone be happy, let everyone be free of disease.

The above quote highlights the importance of bridging gaps in India's healthcare system.

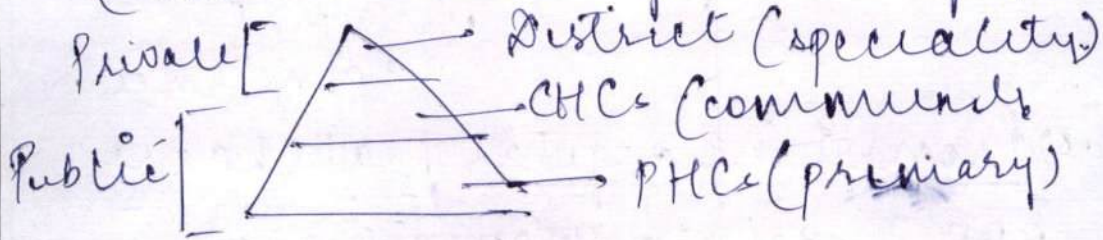


These gaps result in high out of pocket expenditure (48% as per National Health Estimates, 2021).

2) Role of Public private partnership in bridging gap

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिर् मे नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.1) Hierarchical specialisation
(recommended by NITI Aayog)

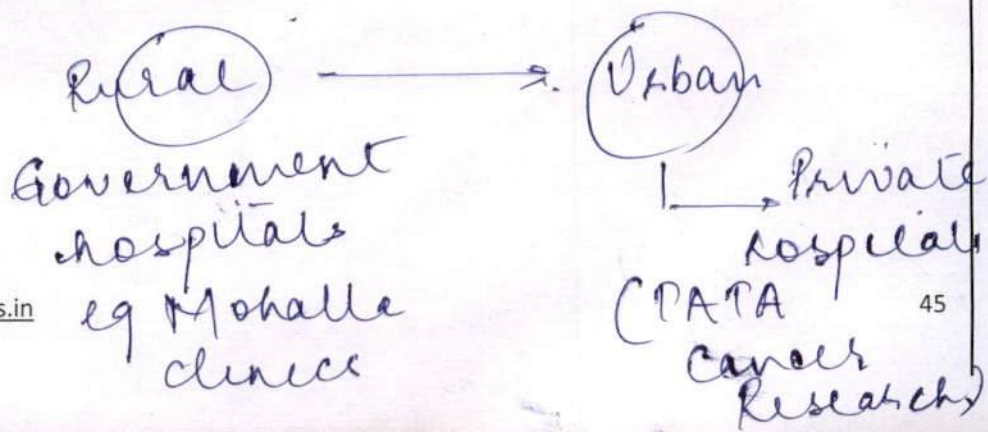


2.2) PPP model to build infrastructure

(eg Ayushman Bharat - JAY
guarantees 1,50,000 Health and
Wellness Centres)

2.3) Private participation in building network of laboratories, Bio-safety labs, etc for epidemic surveillance

2.4) Public sector ensuring geographical outreach



2.5) Private partnership in vaccine and medicines supply chain
→ Private sector to focus on producing APIs. (reduce import dependence).

2.6) Promoting digital healthcare
→ PPP model to promote e-sangathan, e-hospital and. ~~AB~~ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

2.7) Convergence ~~will~~ between government hospitals and private colleges.

Healthcare gaps can be plugged through PPP mechanism to realise the goals of National Health Mission (NHM) of universal coverage.

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

New Education Policy (2020) aims to ensure the fruits of demographic dividend is realised through extensive focus on education

1) Vision of NEP.

1.1) Flexibility in higher education
(eg) Academic Bank of Credit

1.2) Promoting adult education
through usage of infrastructure
in off-hours

1.3) Focus on vernacular education
- promotes 3 language policy
- vernacular to be medium till
class V and preferably till
class VIII.

1.4) Internationalisation of education - (eg) allens (Top 100)
category do open schools in India

1.5) Focus on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (by class III). (FLN)

1.6) Targets set for enrolment rate in secondary, senior secondary and higher education

1.7) Extensive focus on women education

2) Success depends on convergence

2.1) Nutritional targets -

convergence with PM-POSHAN and fortification scheme to curb stunting (35%) and wasting (17%)

2.2) Internationalisation targets -

convergence with initiative "Padho Dikh Me" campaign

Clarity
needed
on

→ reservation policy
→ autonomy in pedagogy and fee structure
→ restrictions on geography.

- 2.3) PLN Targets - convergence with Digital initiatives like
- (i) e-DISHA portal for one-stop solution for materials
 - (ii) SWAYAM PRABHA for D2H connection
 - (iii) NISHTHA portal for Teachers' training

2.4) Women education Targets - convergence with Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao to ensure lower drop out rates

2.5) Vernacular education Targets - role of AI tools for conversion and translation

"saavidyaye vimuktaye" - True education is what liberates us.

The need is to ensure convergence of scheme to achieve the ideals of ! Padhega Bharat, Badhega Bharat

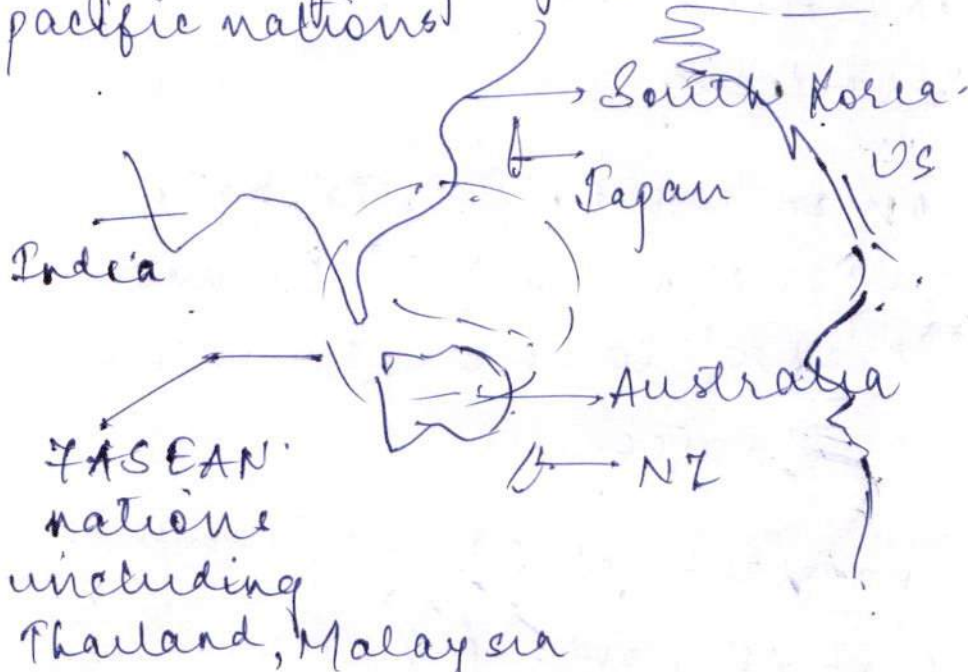
19.

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 Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) refers to a regional grouping of 14 Indo-Pacific nations



IPEF - engine for global economic growth

1)

1.1) 4 pillars of economy

- Connected
- Fair
- Resilient
- Free

1.2) Promotes certification of infrastructure

1.3) Push for economic connectivity
through ~~red~~ better ~~con~~ partner
ships and seamless transaction

उम्मीदवारों को
इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

1.4) Flexible in approach - allows
a nation to opt out of any pillar

1.5) Focus on
other dimensions of economic growth

- maritime security
- climate change
- ↓
supply chain resilience

1.6) Diverse subjects covered
(eg) IPR and Digital trade to be
included

→ Concerns for India

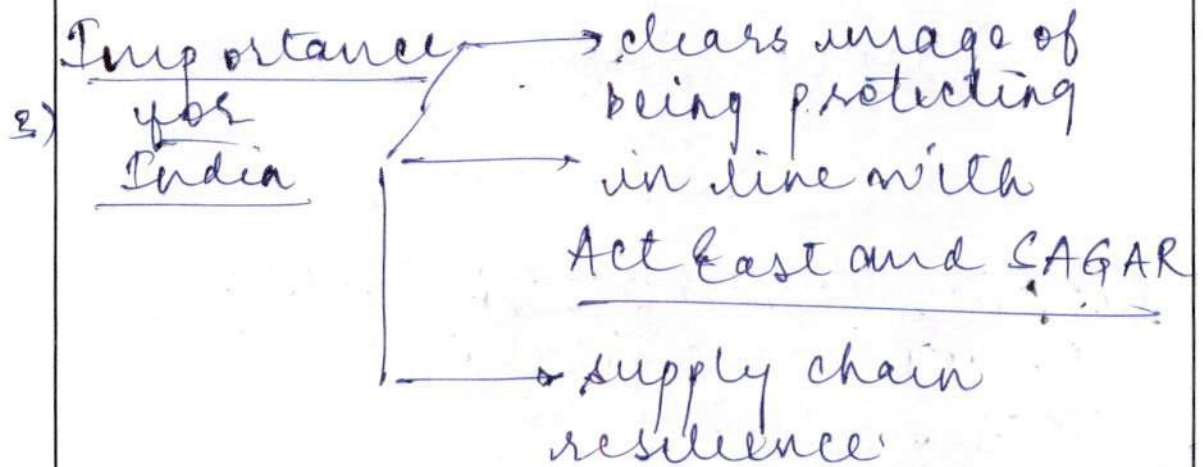
2.1) India's opposition to and
difference related to
subjects like (i) → IPR

(iv) ↓ Data flow
(iii) ↓ Non technical
(ii) → Labor laws
barriers to
trade

2.2) Not inclusive - does not include FIPIC nations like Solomon Islands and ~~B~~ Fiji

2.3) Sees it as a tool ~~to~~ by US to counter China's RCEP.

2.4) Redundancy - Blue Dot Network by US, Japan and Australia also focuses on certification



"IPEF initiative, a tool for US 'Pivot to Asia Program' can be leveraged by India to ensure. "bahujan hitaye, bahujan sukhaye" (welfare of all, happiness of all).

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)

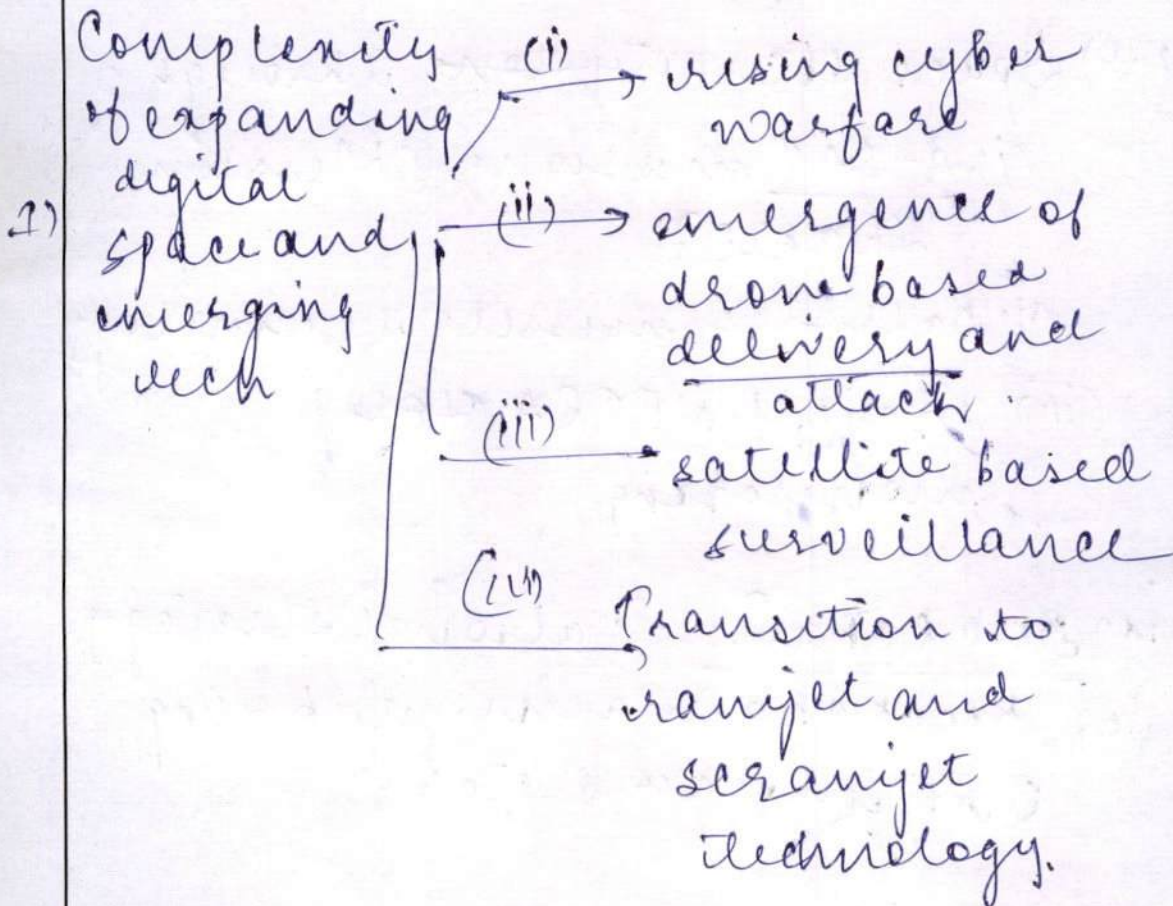
India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

"The wars in the post Cold War era shall be fought in digital space"

CDS Bipin Rawat

The statement highlights the necessity to develop expertise in technology and digital/emerging tech.



2) Priority sector India needs to identify

2.1) Drone technology for both counter attack and defensive strategies

(eg) Kamikaze drone of Israel
Predator Drones of US

2.2) Focus on Nuclear Ballistic missiles with craynet technology (along the lines of China)

2.3) Space Situation ~~low~~ through

(i) A-SAT missions (Mission Shakti)

(ii) Ballistic missile technology

(iii) Project NETRA for monitoring

2.4) Blockchain - National Strategy of Blockchain aims to bring R&D in this sector

Role of Blockchain

- (i) → electoral reforms
- (ii) → registration of civil records
- (iii) → healthcare records

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.5) Focus on Big Data and AI
National Digital Communication Strategy

AI can be used in

- disaster management
- CIBMS border management
(Madhukar Gupta report)
- IoT application

2.6) Building cyber resilience
through Cyber Suraksha Kendra

"In the era of changing circumstances, ~~only~~ war is the only certainty" - EAM Prashant

The need is to build technical competence to ensure the ideals of Panch Pran

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL