



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. : 0025308

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Divya A. Gundale.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Nagpur.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

M. H.

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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

Seventh schedule enumerates the 3 lists on which the Centre and State have powers.

Features

1.] 3 lists → Union (7100 subjects)
→ State (48 subjects)
→ Concurrent (51 subjects)

2.] Concurrent list is under dual jurisdiction but there supremacy of Parliament to override it.

3.] Parliament on several occasions legislates on state list.

→ when 2+ states request

→ when Rajya Sabha passes resolution.

Revisit of 7th schedule

1.] Over centralisation in the 75 years is undesirable as the needs of states have risen.

2.] Doctrine of Subsidiarity → States
for devolution of power at the
appropriate levels.

3.] Emerging spheres → digital space,
disruptive technology, migration
are not covered, thus needs addition.

4.] Stricter rules for non-transgression
of federal units and centre in their
domains

eg controversy over CBI, ED, NIA
sabotaging p'state police.

Arguments to maintain status quo

1.] The federal structure has been
functioning suitable to India's
needs.

2.] Only newer areas can be added
without hampering the structure.

The schedule has stood the
test of time, but changes to
better it are needed regularly.

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)

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

10

Recently RBI issued ODR Policy, 2022 for financial dispute.

Need for ODR.

- 1.] Reducing the overburdened Judiciary (406 Cr cases pending)
- 2.] ADR - Alternate dispute resolution promotion of out of court.
- 3.] impetus to amiable solutions, reduce cost, time overruns.
- 4.] Ease of Doing Business enhanced
(eg) India score poorly on enforcing contracts (143/146)
- 5.] Developing India as a hub of mediation, fintech arbitration - like Singapore.

Initiatives

- 1.] e-Lok Adalats
- 2.] e-Courts
- 3.] RBI - Online Dispute Resolution Policy

Challenges

- 1.] Logistical lacuna
 - only 33% women have access to internet, 28% in rural areas.
- 2.] seamless internet infrastructure
 - last mile connectivity hurdles
- 3.] apathy of govt to move to online arena
- 4.] online ODR cannot replace physical courts

ODR is a step in right direction, the singapore and hamburg are emulation worthy examples to implement it in India.

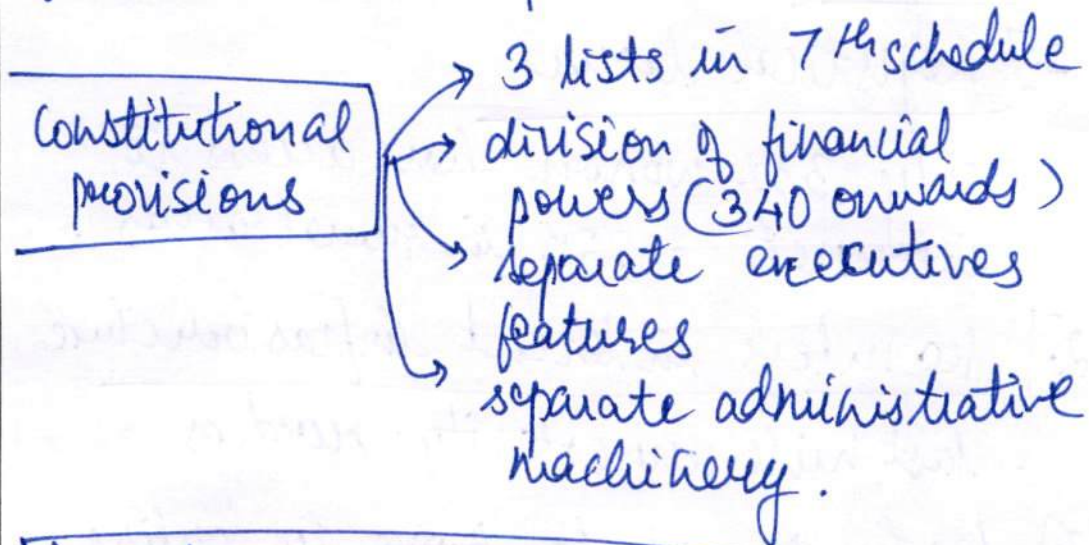
3.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Indian federalism is the reaction to cooperative and competitive federalism" - Supreme Court.



Disputes of Centre - States

1.] Demand for new states

eg Madoland, Mithilanchal, Marathwada.

2.] Asymmetric Federalism

that gives special provisions to some states under Art 371 A, B, C.

3.] River Disputes

- Inter State River water disputes
(Art 263)

4.] More financial devolution (280)
under Finance Commission as
effectively states get only 35%.

5.] More IAS posts in the States
→ This was addressed during GST
Council meeting.

6.] Appointment of Governor
→ Perceived as agent of centre than
independent heads.

7.] Against All India services (312)
→ "outsider bias" that govern the
administration.
(50% outsider quota in AIS)

8.] Sparing use of Presidential Rule
only on failure of administrative
constitutional machinery.
(S.R. Bommai case)

PM Modi in the recent
GST Council meeting lauded the
role of states during pandemic as
"model for other countries".

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

Lobbying is a pressure group technique to influence decision making and support inputs in policy formulation.

Lobbying is a well established practice in western countries like US, but it is looked at with suspicion in India:

Challenges and Concerns

- 1.] Nexus of corruption between businesses, politicians, bureaucrats
- 2.] Crony capitalism → unfair practices.
- 3.] Hamper healthy competition, mute the market forces
- 4.] Increase money power in electoral democracy.

A framework of lobbying could help in the following ways:

1.] Participative Governance

- policy level inputs at night time
- multi-stakeholder decisions
- consensus based decision making
by public, NGOs, Trade unions.
- Expertise from relevant people.
- Bottom-up approach to policies

2.] Ease of Doing Business

- Business-friendly atmosphere
- Reduce red tapism promote
"red carpet" attitude
- Economic efficiency could increase
- Sustainable private participation
in developmental process
- Ease govt's provisioning services,
help better privatisation.

Lobbying to be treaded with caution and need more deliberation.

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)

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

Recently government has encouraged open sourcing of govt data.

Some initiatives

1. National data sharing Policy
2. Open network Digital Commerce.
3. UMANG portal - all data on schemes, initiatives

Challenges in harnessing true potential

- 1.] Digital literacy is low in India.
- 2.] Skewed digital space by big MNCs and small businesses are left out.
- 3.] Technical anomalies → non-compatible softwares.

4.7 Safety and data security

concerns

eg Data hiest of sadhak (2019)

57 Fears of mass surveillance

eg Pegasus controversy.

Way forward

1. multi-stakeholder approach
- business, commerce, citizen forum
2. popularisation of Free and open source software.
3. Facilitate Integration with other initiatives
eg GEM portal, MSME Samadhan, various apps by ministries.

"Data is the new oil" and it must be accessible, affordable and available to all anytime, anywhere.

6.

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

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

NGOs are voluntary organisations of people based on common consensus to work toward a goal.

NGOs help in governance. They are considered 4th wing of good governance by UNDP.

Social safety valve

1.] Representation to the vulnerable sections

eg Friends of Tribals : in Melghat, MH.

2.] Voicing concerns over their issues

eg MKSS on right to information.

3.] Giving voice to the voiceless

Animals, plants

eg WWF, IUCN, Birdlife International

4.] Agitating against social evils

eg Narendra Sabholkar's Andhasbaddha

Nirmanul Samite.

5] Educating the people

→ CRY, Teach for India,
Kerala Sahitya Sheshta Parishad.

On the contrary NGOs also
act against the state and work
against the concept of safety valve:

- 1] Funding Naxalism in Bastar,
terrorism in Kashmir.
- 2] ID report → obstructionist policies
lost 2-4% of GDP.
- 3] CBI report → 90% have not filled
income tax returns.
- 4] used as ghost entities to
bypass funds.

NGOs were recently put
under stringent regulations of
FCRA (Amendment) Act, 2021. These
were upheld by Supreme Court.

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

Mental Health care Act, 2017
was high in its vision but
poor in delivery.

Facts on mental Health

• NIM HANS :

- 1] 63% women face anxiety
- 2] 64% men substance abuse
- 3] Dementia most common in elderly.
- 4] Covid pandemic saw rise in suicide cases.

Patient centric approach

- 1] It decriminalises suicides attempts.
- 2] It maintains right to privacy of individual under Art. 21.

3.] It discontinues regular use of electroconvulsions.

4.] Anonymity and role of guardians are clearly enumerated.

Issues

1.] Lack of experts - psychologists, psychiatrists.

2.] Lack of logistical challenges in funding, infrastructure.

3.] Piecemeal approach instead of One Health Approach.

4.] Abuse of patients (Arundhan Singh)

5.] Stigmatisation and its fears render low access and readiness among patients.

The way forward lies in One Health Approach of WHO

Palliative care, holistic approach with AYUSH - naturopathy, etc to improve mental wellbeing.

8.

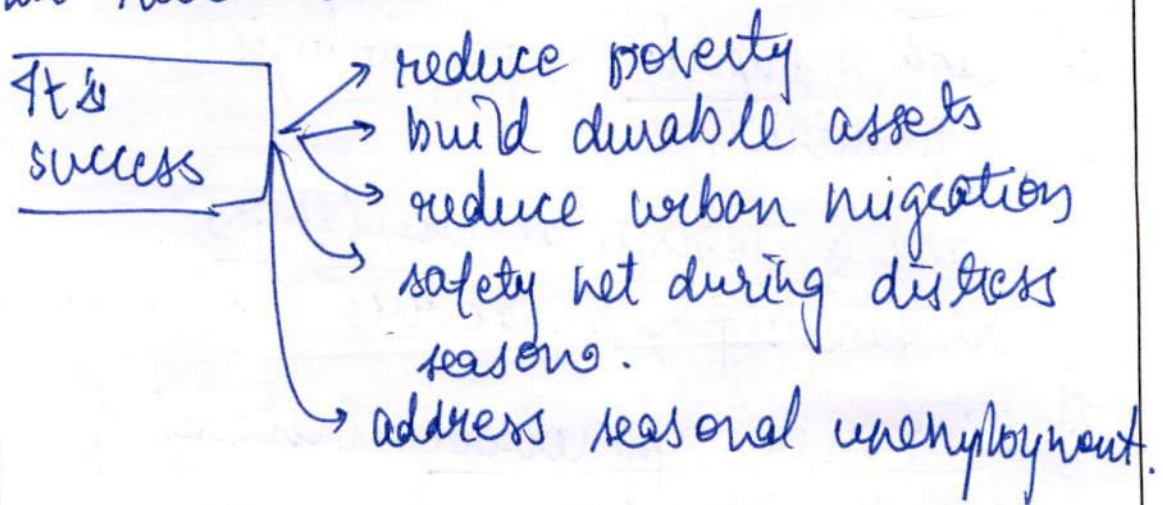
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

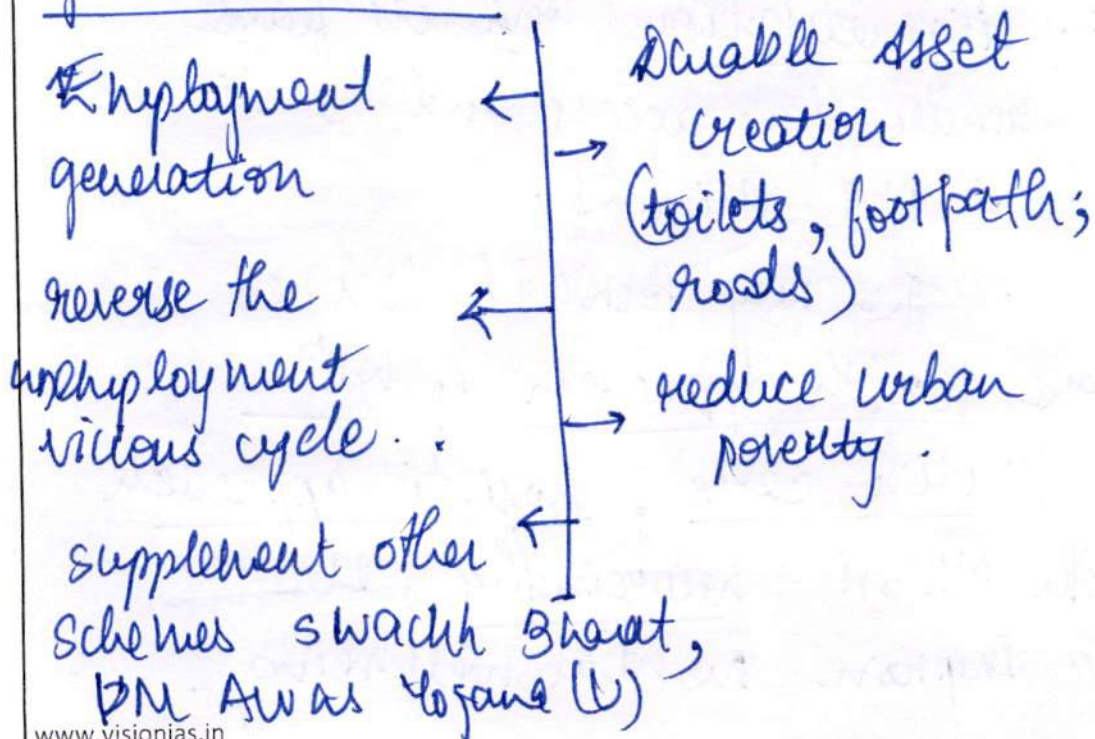
10

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

MGNREGA scheme is the flagship employment guarantee scheme in rural areas.



Advantages of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme



Arguments against it

- 1.] Heavy burden of payment on state
 - MGNREGA guarantees fortnightly payment.
- 2.] It will further increase urban immigration
 - skewed sex ratio
 - feminisation of agriculture.
 - urban slum sprawls
- 3.] MGNREGA was a distress - solution to prevent poverty increase, its extension will mean economy is in perpetual stress.
- 4.] It is unskilled work.

Way forward lies in encouraging self-employment, skilling youth, increasing employability in quality jobs. The microfinance success of Bangladesh can be a good way head.

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

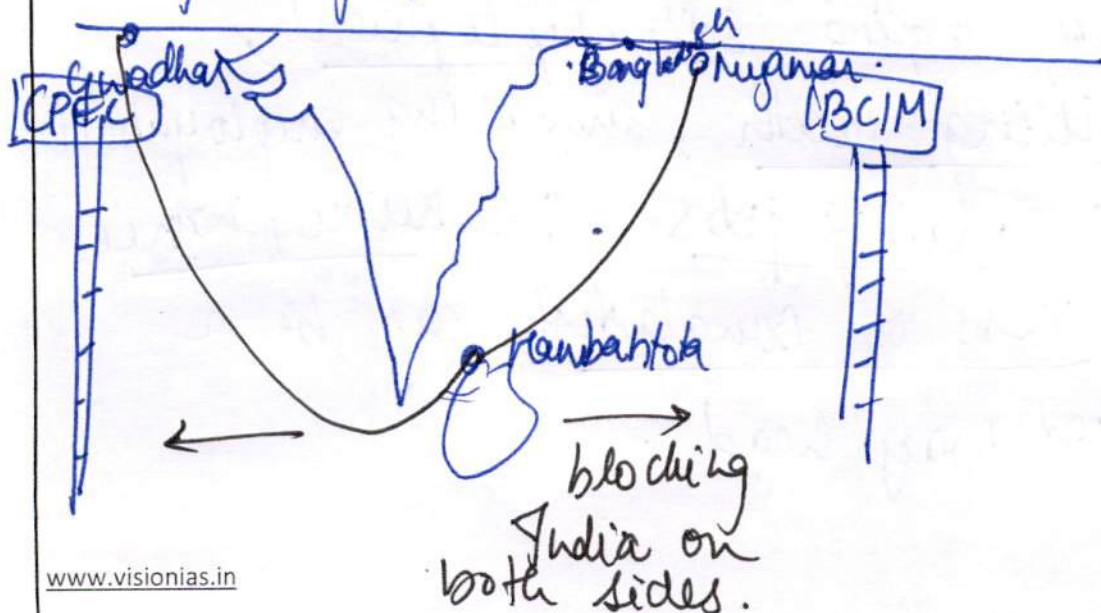
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of 7 countries around the Bay of Bengal. Recently, BIMSTEC held a session attended by PM Modi.

Relevance

1.] Strategic significance

- location on SLOCs, maritime trade.
- it covers choke points Malacca strait
- Increasing militarisation in IOR
by String of Pearl of China.



2] Multisectoral significance

- economic trade
- BBIN, BCIM for connectivity
- BINSTEC- Disaster management Exercise.

Challenges

- 1] Complete decoupling of China from region not possible.
- 2] Bangladesh, S. Lanka, Myanmar part of Belt-Road Initiative
- 3] Seen as an alternative to SAARC has its limitations
- 4] Low outcomes
 - BCIM
 - India Myanmar Thailand Highway.
- 5] Drug infiltration from Golden Δ .

Thus BINSTEC needs to be more consensus-based, multi-dimensional with more energy.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

I. K. Gujral was the man behind the formulation of the Gujral Doctrine.

Provisions

1] Non-reciprocal relations with neighbourhood.

This is reflected in the Neighbourhood First Policy.

eg \$3.5 Bn aid to Sri Lanka (2022)

2] Respect to territorial integrity and sovereignty

eg Land border agreement with Bangladesh.

eg open borders for trade with Nepal, Bhutan.

3.] Non allowance of foreign power in regional space

eg India raised voice against Chinese ship patrol in Indo-Sri Lankan Border (Aug, 2022)

- India opposes cheque book diplomacy of China in the region.

4.] Mutual respect and non - Big Brotherly attitude

- India today has shed the past attitude to move towards cooperation, collaboration.

Way forward

The recent Panchsheel principles of PM Modi at UNSC are the way ahead for neighbourhood:

Samman, Sahabhaag, Sahayog, Shanti, Sauviddhi.

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)

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

15

Indian Parliamentary system is manned by "Officers of the Parliament" that help in the smooth functioning of the institutions.

Pivotal role of Officers of Parliament

1.] Administrative Efficiency → by handling the official work load.

eg Parliamentary secretaries.

2.] Supportive role : in policy level inputs.

eg deliberations with secretaries of departments.

3.] Pivotal role in the Parliamentary standing committees

4.] Committee stage in a passing of bill is helped by the role of officers of Parliament.

Reg Speaker nominates heads of committees.

5.] Appointments to organisations

6.] Speaker himself heads several committees — Business Advisory, Rules, General Purpose.

7.] Conduct of Business

- Speaker and Chairperson conduct proceedings in the house.
- They maintain decorum & discipline
- hold secret sittings.

8.] Financial functions

- Speaker decide on the question of money bill.

9.] Judicial functions

- punishment for contempt of house.

• Constitutional provisions

- 1.] Art 76 to 80 deal with parliamentary proceedings.
- 2.] Art 110 deal with money bill and its certification.

Concerns regarding functioning.

- 1.] Bipartisanship in conduct in anti-defection cases.

eg Maharashtra case 2022
Karnataka case.

- 2.] Bypassing legislature by certifying money bill.

eg Aadhar case; Prevention of money laundering Act, 2022.

- 3.] Decreasing parliamentary efficiency every year.

IIARC and Ramalinga Swamy committee recommend - overhaul of offices of Parliament, instill verifiability, maintain decorum. eg. Nellam S. Reddy.

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)

15

Art 280 of the constitution empowers President to constitute a Finance Commission every 5 years.

Role in Fiscal Federalism

- 1.] Vertical devolution of funds to instill cooperative federalism.
 - 2.] Horizontal devolution on the basis of felt need approach.
 - 3.] Comprehensive set of parameters for equitable distribution
 - 4.] Address financial needs of sub-federal units
- eg Panchayat institutions and Urban Bodies - through recommendations -

Recommendations of 15th FC

1.] 15th FC headed by N.K. Singh rolled out 2 plans considering COVID situation 2020-21 , 2021-2026.

2.] New performance based criteria introduced.

⇒ Tax Efforts - 2.5%.

3.] Total devolution more or less remained same at 41% (including T&K.)

4.] Population criteria had 2 parameters.

1. Total population → 15%.

2. Demographic performance → 7.5%.

It was based on 2011 census data.

This was done to balance the concerns of southern states.

5.] Continuation of forest cover to address the opportunity cost of conservation efforts.

6.] It also ~~was~~ recommended establishing National Disaster Mitigation Fund and state " Mitigation Fund.

7.] Revenue deficit grants were recommended as well.

8.] Local Body finance augmentation was separately addressed.

Way forward

1.] Steps to limit fiscal deficits to 4% and 3% of Centre and State as per FRBM Act.

2.] Populist measures to be controlled.

3.] Increase revenue generation capacity of States.

Finance Commission promote balancing wheel of fiscal federalism and its needs to further its implementational strength.

13.

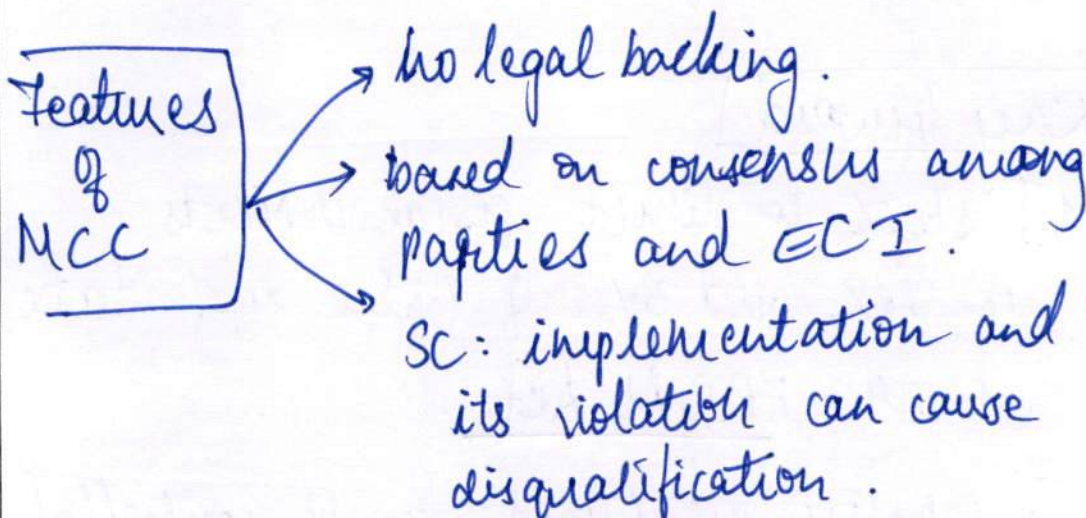
आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

Model Code of Conduct is an informal mechanism introduced by Election Commission under T.N. Seshan leadership



MCC can ensure free and fair elections

1] Recent debates on legalisation → state that it helps prevent electoral offences

eg booth capturing, vote buying.

2] It enables discipline and deterrence

against malpractices.

3.] Prevents exit polls and any publication that can influence public voting for free and fair elections.

4.] There is quick actions and considerable flexibility in implementation to suitable local needs.

Arguments against legal backing

1.] The disputes and debates will become part of Judicial proceedings

2.] Lacadaisical implementation.

3.] Money and muscles power will find loopholes.

→ Rewari culture

4.] Increase time and delay in actions due to legal route.

5.] ECI itself does not favour legalisation.

Other ways for free and fair elections

1. voter awareness and reduce voter apathy
2. Rules on exit polls stricter
3. Ombudsman to handle complaints on malpractices.
4. implementation of already existing provisions of MCE.
5. Election training to officers, observers to be more rigorous
6. Use Technological interventions
eg e-voter cards, dynamic ballot units, etc.

Free and fair elections is a basic structure under Constitution

- SC in Abhiram Singh case

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)

15

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

Digital revolution and Web 3.0
are the future that the world
is headed towards.

market disruptions due to digital
revolution

1.] Digital economy → e-commerce.

2.] Deep web → that is hidden and
saved from open web.

3.] Illegal activities on digital space
eg Black market,
money laundering.

4.] Disruptive technology

a) block chain → decentralised ledger.

b) Cryptocurrency → "new Hawala"

5.] Multitude of users → more than

800 mn users of internet.

6.7 Government promoted channels

eg Gen portal, MSME Samadhan.

7.7 Post-covid digital impetus

- work from home
- booming software industry
- gig economy.

Thus, there is need to ensure fair competition on digital space.

Concerns

- 1.7 small shop owners are left behind
- 2.7 Predatory tactics → loss to consumer
- 3.7 Algo-trading and AI-based data is altering e-commerce sector.
- 4.7 Deep discounts by platforms cause market distortion and consumerist tendencies rise

Revamping Competition Commission of India

- c 1. Inclusion of e-commerce platforms under its full jurisdiction.
2. Kamkote Committee : recommended CCI and enforcement agencies to have crypto wallets to collect illegal proceeds.
3. Keeping pace with developments
4. increase presence of digital space.
5. Clear demarcation between jurisdictions of CCI, ED, Consumer Courts, etc.

These steps will channelise the digital commerce into democratic and fair space.

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

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

Whistle-blowing refers to the raising voice against corruption in the system. It is governed by Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2016

Need for effective mechanism

1. Limited efficacy of the Act on ground.
2. Deaths of whistleblowers and RTI activists that exposed corruption
→ 240 in last 15 years
3. State and state parties lead to Conflict of interest as state
hears cases against itself.

Public sphere protection

1. Anonymity to be protected.
2. Sensitisation of enforcement agencies toward & whistleblowers.
3. Security of tenure to civil servants exposing corruption.
eg 54 times transfer of IAS Khemka.
4. Fast track courts for corruption cases.
5. Unit Specially created for whistleblower protection in police.
6. Independent agency to deal with cases to reduce conflict of interest.

Private sphere safeguards

- 1.] Rewarding the whistleblowers
- 2.] Maintaining police protection as many face death threats.

3.] Extending safeguards to families
to reduce extortion, blackmail.

4.] Key element is anonymity
of the individual.

5.] Well chalked out channel to
report cases. Responsibility to
be well delineated

6.] Use of technological interventions

↳ online complaints,
portals created for it,
use of social media handles.

Whistleblowers are bulwarks
of cleaner, leaner and more
accountable good governance
in India. Best example be taken
from Sweden and Finland in
their protection.

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

India has a long tradition of cooperatives, guilds, shrenis. But several challenges are faced by them.

Reasons for poor performance

1.] Politicisation of cooperatives

eg Sugar cooperatives in Karnataka maharashtra.

- They are divided on party lines.

2.] Unwieldy administration

Top-heavy structure, leads to high revenue expenditure.

3.] Low farmer awareness

on functioning, structuring.

4.] Socio-cultural divisions reflected in functioning

eg caste lines, communal disharmony.

5] Logistical challenges
poor infrastructure, machinery

6] Funding issues

90% cooperatives exit market due to lack of financial viability.

7] Poor decision-making

as it is consensus-based, time consuming affair.

Reforms by government

1] Establishment of new ministry
of cooperation.

2] Awareness generation through
schemes like

- Yuva Sahakar Yojana to attract
youth to cooperative sectors.

3] Mobilising formations

- Farmer Producer Companies
- Farmer Producer Organisations

4.] Financial aids

- credit linked subsidies.
- Credit cards.
- drones rebates for FPOs.
- linking with banking sector.

5.] Training and capacity building measures

- seminars, video conferencing.

Way forward

- 1.] Cooperatives as an curriculum in ITIs, education
- 2.] Emulation of best models like
AMUL, Khawa cooperatives (MH)
- 3.] International knowledge sharing
MOUs with Bangladesh, Russia.

Article 43B and 243ZT
enable the safeguards for cooperative
sector development. This needs to
be materialised further.

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

India's healthcare grapples with several challenges. ~~63% out of pocket~~

Current status

1. 63% out of pocket expenditure
2. 1: 1456 doctor : patient ratio
(WHO: 1:1000)
3. High incidence of Non-Communicable diseases - 63% deaths.
4. MMR $\rightarrow$ 103
IMR $\rightarrow$ 36
Wasting $\rightarrow$ 33%
Stunting $\rightarrow$ 19% } low levels of achievement of targets under N. Health Policy, 2017.

Potential of PPP model

1.] Accessibility

It will increase reach, last mile connectivity.

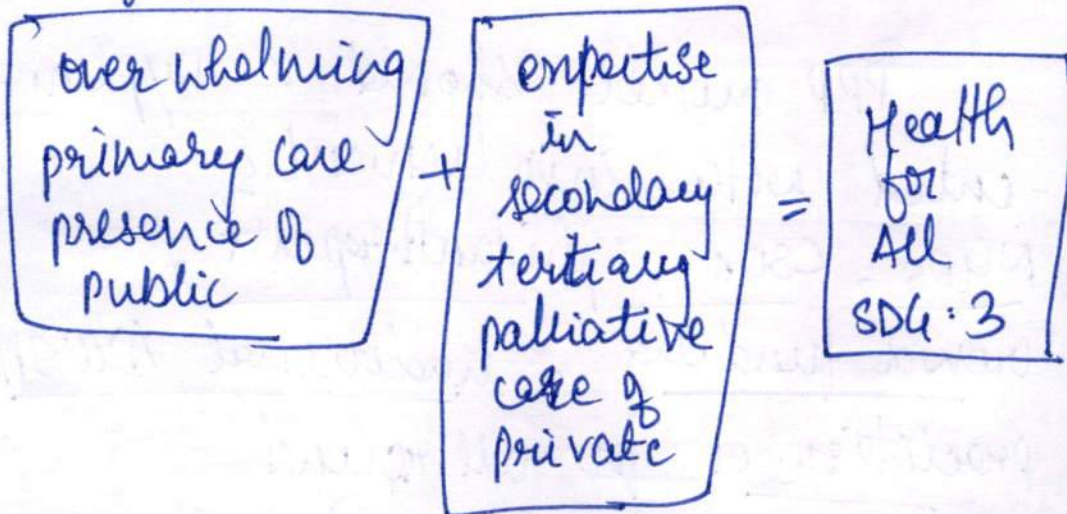
2.] NGO's strength is people's trust With them will help in

remote tribal pockets.

3.] PPP model has potential to reduce out of pocket expenditure

eg health insurance under PM Jan Arogya Yojana increased by 86%.

4.] Expand facilities and mass reach of public will be a boon.



5.] Infrastructure deficits can be plugged with private participation.

eg building hospitals, machinery.
India has low beds to population ratio.

Concerns of PPP

1. Affordability is the biggest challenge
2. Bringing private on board will be difficult.
3. Illegal activities - organ trading, exorbitant bills will rise at the cost of govt funds.

PPP model should be supplemented with involvement of NGOs, CSOs, philanthropists, crowd funding, traditional AYUSH practitioners for all round development of the sector.

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
based on recommendations of
Kasturirangan committee instills
new sparkles in the education sector.

Commendable vision

- 1.] Integrated structure of education system.
eg from early childhood to university.
- 2.] Continuum of continuous learning.
- 3.] Flexibility and right to choice
in higher studies.
eg degree, diploma, certification.
eg easy entry, exits.
- 4.] Focus on vocational education
since school years
- 5.] Focuses on regional and mother

tongue at earlier stages.

6.] Early childhood care for
readying of students

7.] Internationalisation of education

⇒ allow tie ups with foreign
institutes.

This will require initiatives in
other sectors as well

1.] Funding to be raised to 6% of GDP

2.] Research and development garners
only 0.57% of GDP. While
China → 2%, S. Korea → 4% of GDP.
This to increase.

3.] Training of teachers will be crucial
as 23% are not fully eligible (UGC
data)

4.] Industry - academia tie up
for vocationalisation of education

5.] Improving ranking of higher

institutions in QS Ranking.

eg only 3 feature in Top 200 and none in Top 100.

6.] Training Anganwadi centre,
ASHAs for comprehensive
Early childhood care.

eg Model Anganwadi, Nandurbar, MH.

7.] Curriculum revisions for multiple
entry-exits.

8.] Use of technology eg Blockchain,
data analytics for Credit Banks
Book keeping.

Thus, a all stakeholders
based multi-sectoral inter connected
implementation with "Team India"
spirit is essential for NEP to
be a success.

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

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

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

(IPEF) is a grouping 14 countries that are geographically located in Indo Pacific.

Features of IPEF

1.] 14 members include QUAD, some from ASEAN, EAS.

2.] Aims and collective desire

1. Resilient Economy.
2. Sustainable Economy
3. Clean economy.
4. Fair economy.

3.] US-led initiative.

4.] Supplement the other initiatives
- Partnership for Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)

- Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) of Japan.

Advantages of IREF

- 1.] It brings nearly 3Bn population, nearly 40% of GDP and 40% of global trade.
- 2.] It enable secure sea lane of communication (SLOC)
- 3.] Help in countering China and its Belt and Road Initiative BRI, Global Development Initiative (new)
- 4.] Protect environment and diversity of the region.
- 5.] It focuses on resilience in supply chain through
 ~~Reg~~ Reg near shoring
 Friendshoring.
- 6.] It brings focus to energy security as 60% of world's oil passes through this region
 ~~Reg~~ Reg West Asia - Horns street.

India's concerns

1.] Non starter of other previous initiatives

Blue Dot Network,
Global gateways.

2.] Complete decoupling of China is not possible (vivek Katiya).

3.] Group is internally divided as some are members of BRI of China.

4.] US-led neo-colonialism concerns

5.] Some members like Cambodia, did not join IPEF.

6.] Strategic tight rope walking balancing US led IPEF and BCD, BRICS for India.

N/EA S. Jaishankar "India's foreign policy are based on its own interests, its cultures and we must avoid any bandwagoning."

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)

Recently India-Australia held their 2nd virtual summit. This calls for recognition of technology in diplomacy.

Identification of priority areas

1.] Harnessing the digital space.
that is border-less, identity free,
nationality-free.

2.] S. Jaishankar → India must

a) leverage the dominant

- harness technology from the best

eg Israel for agri tech.

Europe for digital space

Russia for space tech.

b) cooperate with convergent

- like minded countries like
Brazil on data protection.

- taking GAFAM multinational companies with Europe.

3.] manage competition

- 5G tech from china to be countered with home grown tech.
- Agri tech of Australia, Israel that might hamper Indian industry to be managed with MOUs, etc.

Steps taken by government

- 1.] New NEST department set up in M/o External Affairs.
- 2.] MOUs signed for technological sharing.
eg Japan-India on technology transfer on Nuclear power.
- 3.] Capacity building of entrepreneurs and scientists.
- 4.] Regulation of digital space

- with the help of Global minimum Alternate Tax ,
→ FATF regulations .

Way forward

- 1.] Addressing emerging challenges like cryptocurrency trading , blockchain for money laundering .
- 2.] Consensus-based digital regulations that are agreeable to all .
- 3.] Implementation to the teeth of decisions to gain fruits of the MOUs , regulation
- 4.] Leveraging institutional set ups like - UN , WTO , IMF to deliberate .

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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