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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. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Prajnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27. 08. 2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT computer
education,
Bhubaneswar.

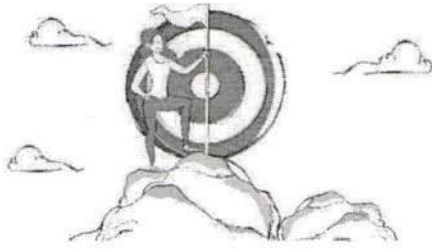
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7th schedule of Indian constitution provides for state list, ~~centre~~ union list and concurrent list of subjects and sets a limit on legislative powers of Parliament and State assemblies.

Need to revisit 7th schedule :-

1. It gives centre more power on concurrent list (unitary bias).
↳ Union laws on concurrent list to be prioritised on state laws.
2. Many subjects are put in irrational manner e.g. Health - state subject
Education - concurrent list
3. Misuse by centre to use concurrent list to form laws on state list.
e.g. Farm laws ~~for~~ under Trade (concurrent list) than Agriculture (state list).

4. Ability of Parliament to amend and change the list.

5. Residuary power with union (again unitary bias unlike USA)

However, 7th schedule still holds relevance →

- ↳ Creates checks & balance
- ↳ Maintain Federal balance.
- ↳ Unitary bias for national integration.

Way forward →

1. 2nd ARC :- Residuary taxation powers need to be transferred to States.
2. Rationalise the subjects in 3 lists.
3. Compulsory consultation with states while forming laws under concurrent list = Sarkaria Commission

Therefore, to maintain federal spirit, adequate changes need to be done in 7th schedule.

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 (ODR) is an Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism, which became popular during COVID-19 pandemic.

Advantages of ODR mechanism →

1. Time efficient - possible to hear more number of cases in a day.
2. Reduces logistics cost
3. Faster resolution of disputes with better communication.
4. Reduces human-human contact - suitable during pandemic.
5. Reduces corruption opportunities.

⊙ However there are some challenges associated →

1. Digital Divide - Access to internet is less in rural area (31% penetration rate)

2. Challenges of slow network,
frequent disconnection.
3. Chances of impersonation &
fraud are high.
4. Digital illiteracy among lawyers &
judicial officers
5. Absence of required infrastructure
in court rooms
6. Lack of technicians etc.

Overall, ODR has
revolutionary capacity to change the
method of justice delivery. The
challenges must be addressed to
realise its potential.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Article 1 of Indian constitution provides for India to be a Union of States i.e. an indestructible union of destructible states.

Constitutional division of power →

1. Legislative division - Art 245 - 255
2. Administrative division - Art 256 - 264
3. Financial division - Art 265 - 292

However, still there is perennial centre-state disputes.

Reasons ⇒

I. Constitutional ⇒

1. Unitary bias — Concurrent list
GST council
Finance Commission

2. e.g. Virtual veto in GST council
Terms of reference of FC
is decided by centre.

2. Power of centre to impose
President's rule (Art. 356)

3. Position of Governor - as an
agent of Central Govt

e.g. CM - Governor dispute in
West Bengal.

II. Political

1. River water dispute (e.g. Cauvery
(TN - Karnataka))
2. Based on Regionalism
(e.g. Hindi imposition (TN - Union Govt))
3. Dispute with states ruled by opposition
4. Misuse of central agencies
like CBI, ED against state.

Way forward -

- + Sarkaria Commission } recommendations
 + Punchhi Commission }
 for improving centre-state relations

Centre - State relations
can be improved by political will
and spirit of constitutional morality.

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
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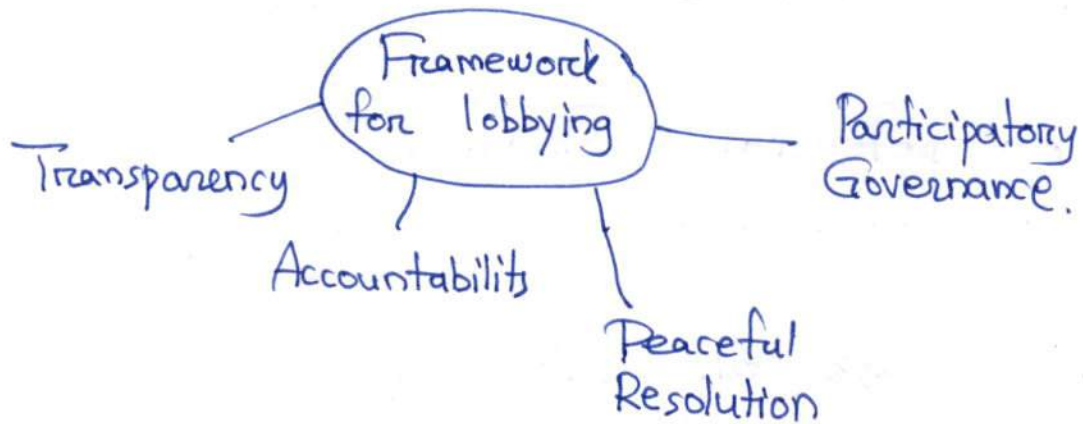
Lobbying refers to pressurising Government to achieve a group's own objective. This is generally used by Pressure Groups against Govt.

Need of a framework for lobbying →

1. To effectively send one's message to Government.
2. Avoiding unethical means like strikes, violence.
3. Better Grievance Redressal can be possible.
4. It will help Govt formulate better laws & regulations and can prevent unnecessary apprehensions.

(e.g.) Farm laws protest

5. It can promote ease of doing business by enabling business groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM to send their demand to Govt.
6. The workers union can also participate in decision making.



Therefore, the Government should formulate a legal framework with institutional mechanism to adopt a framework for lobbying.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, Government has brought Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) platform to democratise e-commerce.

Low potential realisation of such FOSS ⇒

1. Lack of start-ups in this regard.
2. More focus on gaining IPR on such product.
3. Lack of enough incentives to adopt these platforms.

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs refer to non-governmental, non-profit, non-violent group of people to work for any common social objectives. India has more than 30 lakh NGOs, as per NITI Aayog.

NGOs - as a social safety valve →

1. Can act as facilitators of public concerns & opinion.
2. Can push govt to take reforms
e.g. Association for democratic Reforms (ADR) led efforts introduced disclosure of criminal antecedents of candidates in election.
3. NGOs can take people to work for their concerns.
e.g. - Pratham NGO works towards educational reforms.
 - Centre for Science & Environment works for environmental protection.

4. NGOs also complement the govt efforts.

e.g. To address nutritional gap,
Akshay Patra foundation provides
Mid-day meals.

⇒ By enabling people to voice their
concern and work towards solution,
NGOs can act as social safety valve →

- Prevent accumulation of discontent
- Facilitate peaceful resolution
- Proper Grievances redressal

Therefore, NGOs need to
be promoted and they need to be
improved technologically to be able to
better represent people's concern, as
per S. Vijay Kumar committee.

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)

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

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was formulated under Mental Health Policy by Government of India to address the rising issue of anxiety, depression, suicide among youth.

Patient centric approach :-

1. Toll-free number to voice their concern
2. Provision of protecting privacy
3. Connecting with psychiatric doctors on demand.
4. Counselling facilities for patients.

However, its implementation has remained sluggish.

Various issues →

1. Lack of doctors specialised in mental health (Total ~ 30,000 psychiatrists in India)

2. Lack of focus on awareness generation

↳ Advertisements
↳ IEC campaign.

3. Regional imbalances in mental healthcare facilities → Mostly available in tier 1 & 2 cities.

4. Lack of adequate counselling facilities

Way forward →

1. Increase seats under psychiatry at PG in medical colleges
2. Use of AYUSH medicines
3. Availing mental healthcare at primary hospitals.
4. Addressing the taboo ~~and~~ and ignorance around mental health.

Mental health is equally important as physical health. Therefore, adequate focus must be given equally on both.

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

Urban employment at present time is around 5% in India (PLFS - 2020-21).

Need of Urban EGS like MGNREGA →

1. High incidence of poverty in urban India (~25%)
2. People living in slums unable to get constant employment

Argument against $\Rightarrow$

1. Creates patron - client syndrome
2. Urban area needs skilled jobs unlike MGNREGA
3. Skill development i) better alternative with focus on urban MSME.

9.

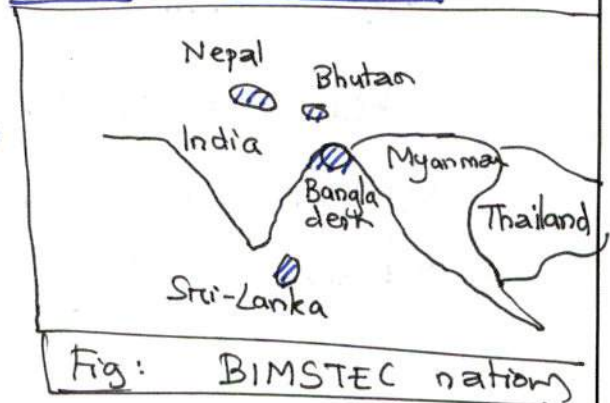
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 refers the grouping of 7 Bay-of Bengal surrounding nations namely - India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri-Lanka.



Relevance of BIMSTEC →

To fulfill India's strategic aspirations in Indian Ocean region →

1. As a Net Security Provider in the region.
2. To tackle rising Chinese Influence in Nepal, Myanmar & Sri Lanka.
3. To ensure better connectivity
 - └ IMT trilateral highway
 - └ Kaladan Multimodal project
 - └ BBIN corridor

4. To tackle China's String of Pearls by developing ports & other infra in BIMSTEC countries.
5. SAGAR policy - Security & Growth for all in the region.
6. Securing important choke points
e.g. Malacca strait
Palk strait etc.
7. To tackle piracy, drug trafficking, terrorism through maritime route.

Challenges

- SAARC vs BIMSTEC debate
- Sri Lankan crisis
- India - Nepal dispute
- Chinese influence is more than that of India's (e.g.)
Hambantota port (SL).

India must use its soft power to increase its strategic position over the IOR region using BIMSTEC as a medium.

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

Gujral Doctrine was
given by IK Gujral, ex-Indian
Prime Minister during 1990s.

Relevance of Gujral doctrine at
present time →

1. India should not have big brother
attitude, as it creates
apprehensions among small neighbours.

(e.g.) India's role in Nepal earthquake
2015 viewed with apprehensions
among Nepalese.

2. India should focus on unilateral
donations to its neighbours.

(e.g.) India's 400 million \$ help to
Sri Lanka during present crisis.

3. India must deal with neighbours
on equal terms

(e.g.) India - Bhutan

4. India must not interfere with internal politics of neighbours.

(eg.) India doesn't interfere in Nepal political crisis

Not Relevant in few aspects →

* To tackle cross border terrorism of Pakistan



Need to use force

However, overall

Gujarat doctrine has relevance in today's India - Neighbourhood relations.

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

Officers of Parliament

refers to the non-political bureaucracy that enables & facilitates the functioning of Indian Parliament.

→ Headed by Registrar General (Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha)

→ Around 1000 staffs in Parliament

Pivotal role ⇒

1. Allocating seats to MPs inside.
2. Enabling secretariat support.
3. Provide research materials on topic to be discussed.
4. Ensure operational efficiency with logistics inside house.
5. Keep records of the discussion

6. Provides translation support to MPs who require them.
7. Conduct voting to pass a bill
 - ↳ Electronic voting
 - ↳ Paper-based voting.
8. Provides support to Speaker / Chairman to act according to rules.

Constitutional & Statutory provisions →

1. Constitution provides for the Registrar General to be returning officer in Speaker / Vice-President election.
2. Rule book of Parliament provides for role of such officers.

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

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

15

Article 280 of Indian constitution provides for the President to appoint a Finance Commission in every 5 year or as when required.

Crucial role by Finance Commission to balance fiscal federalism :-

- 1.. Provides framework for distribution of net tax receipts between centre & state.
2. Advises center to consolidate its receipt & expenditure
3. Acts on the Terms of References by President.

4.

Accordingly, 15th FC has been constituted under the chairmanship of N.K. Singh by the President for 2021-26.

Recommendations by 15th FC

1. 41% of net receipts to be transferred to states. (earlier 14th FC - 42%)
2. The formula for horizontal distribution takes into account the following criteria -
 - (i) Forest cover
 - (ii) Population
 - (iii) Area
 - (iv) Tax efforts
 - (v) Demographic performance etc.
3. 15th FC also recommended to create a Modernisation of security forces fund by Central Govt.
4. It suggested to keep fiscal deficit as per FRBM limit by 2026.
5. For Urban local bodies & Panchayat Raj institution, 15th FC has provided tied & untied funds.

↳ Tied fund { Cleanliness
Water supply

Positive aspects :-

1. Taken into consideration demographic performance to provide justice to southern states.
2. Forest cover & tax efforts are incentives to performing states.
3. Grants to ULB & PRU will further strengthen their fiscal health.

Negative aspects :-

1. Modernisation fund creation was seen with apprehensions by states, as it is taking away their share.
2. Tied fund almost 60% of grants → one size fits all approach.
3. Terms of Reference is ~~be~~ decided by centre without states' opinion.



Unitary Bias

Overall 15th FC's recommendations will further strengthen fiscal federalism in India.

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 was adopted by political parties on consensus basis since 1980s-90s. It refers to a set of guidelines issued by Election Commission of India before election in order to conduct a free & fair election.

Statutory backing to MCC →

In support :

1. It will ensure effective implementation
2. Create deterrence among political parties & candidate to violate MCC.
3. Reduce corrupt practices like use of religious, caste based speech to gain vote.
4. Can effectively prevent use of black money in election.
5. Strengthen India's democracy with more transparent election

Against statutory backing →

1. It will increase burden on judiciary with multiple cases.
2. Parties will misuse MCC to target opposition.
3. The real challenge is different i.e. implementation, monitoring and taking action → Not possible due to limitation of ECI's power
4. Many aspect of MCC are not well defined and subjective to interpretation.

↳ ~~May~~

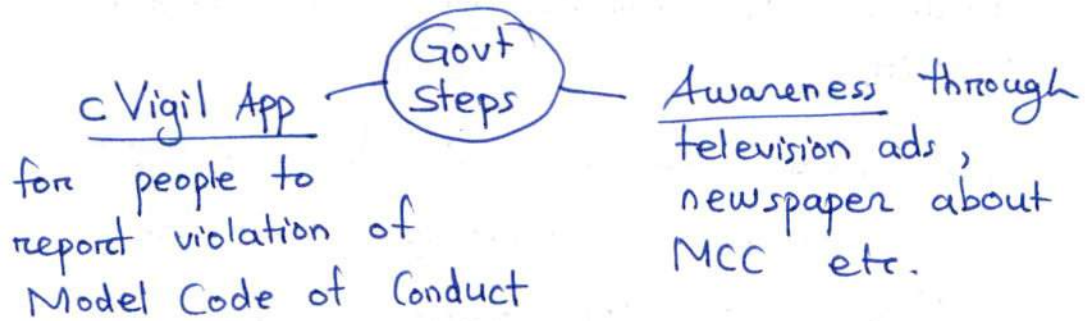
Way forward →

1. Instead of statutory backing, the ECI needs to be empowered.
 - ↳ Power to disqualify candidates
 - ↳ Power to declare elections void in case of use of money power.
2. Create awareness about the essence of MCC
3. Tackle criminalisation of politics

4.

Law Commission's recommendation — not to
give statutory backing to MCC

~~Therefore, MCC~~ n



Therefore, MCC need to
be implemented through consensus,
awareness etc and should not be given
statutory backing.

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body formed in 2002 through an act of Parliament.

Role of CCI →

1. To ensure level-playing field to all companies.
2. Act as quasi-judicial body to solve disputes between company related to mal-practices.
3. It can advise Govt for policy formulation regarding fair competition.

However, with digital revolution, the competition is getting onto cyber space, which is becoming difficult to monitor by CCI.

Need to revamp CCI →

1. Predatory behaviour of e-commerce companies — no level playing field.
(eg.) Selling through own listed company ⇒ Cloudtail by Amazon
2. Collaboration with mobile companies to create virtual monopoly.
3. Targetted ads by social media company.
4. Selective approach while selling products through digital marketplace.
5. Headquarters outside India → promoting lack of compliance among companies.

CCI has failed to address such unethical competition.
Therefore need of revamp.

Way forward →

1. CCI need to be made a constitutional bodies.
2. Integrating with parastatal agencies like Authority on Advanced Ruling (GAR) etc.
3. More power, human resources & technologies to monitor digital companies etc.

To ensure proper competition in economy is necessary for stable economic growth. Therefore, CCI must be revamped accordingly to tackle the challenges of 21st century.

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

Whistle-Blowing refers to the act of disclosing information by an insider person of an organisation related to corrupt, illegal & unethical activities by the organisation.

Present Act → Whistleblower's Protection Act of 2013

Urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms →

- 1.. Rise in corruption like collusive corruption among govt agencies & department.
2. Due to fear of life, many honest employees are unable to speak out.
3. Similarly, in private companies high number of unethical practices are going on such as -
Insider trading
Evergreening of loans etc.

★ Recent cases of ICICI - Vodafone scam,
~~letti~~ is an example of corrupt
corporate governance.

4. Due to strong whistle-blowing framework
Edward Snowden revealed surveillance
by USA govt.

5. Recently found UberFiles, Google's
AI bot having emotions etc facts were
revealed by whistle-blower.

Need to protect whistle-blowers

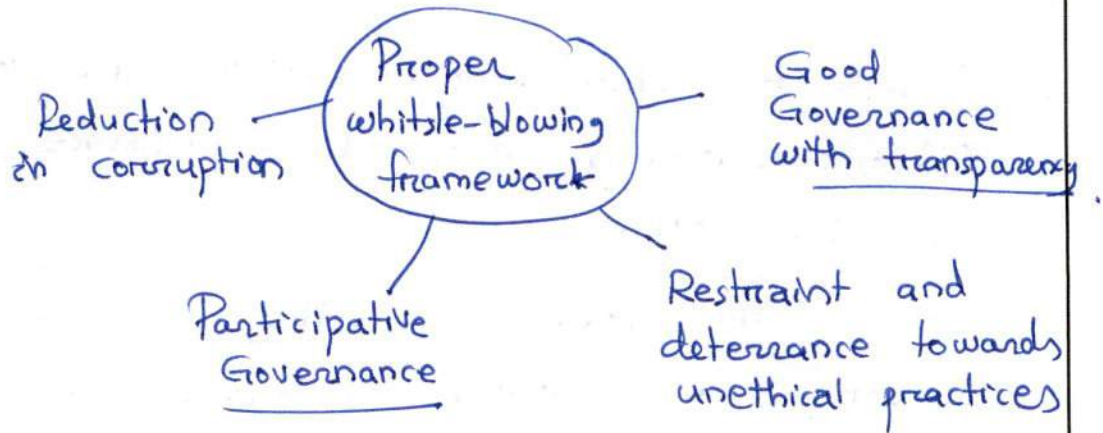
★ Constant threat of life

e.g. Satyendra Dubey was killed
due to whistle-blowing about the
corruption in Golden-Quadrilateral
project

Way forward

1. Strengthening the laws related to
whistle-blowing.
2. Integrate this into Prevention of
Corruption Act.

3. Protect the identity of whistle-blower and adequate provision regarding this.



Therefore, to ensure a transparent & accountable government, as well as private sector, whistleblowing mechanism must be strengthened through adequate legislations, amendment and institutional measures.

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

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

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

Cooperatives are a group of people from similar economic background, who come together to achieve a common economic objective through democratic decision making processes.

For example - AMUL
OMFED
TRIFED etc

Reasons for poor performance →

Social reasons :

1. Caste divide & class divide
2. Low level of awareness due to high level of illiteracy.
3. Lack of guidance and advice.

Economic reason :

1. Low credit availability.
2. Less than 25% of cooperatives maintain their accounts.
3. Poor market linkages & low price realization for their products.

Institutional reasons —

1. Politicisation of cooperatives
2. Dominance of few individuals
3. High instances of corruption and conflicts within cooperative.

However, to tackle the above problems, Govt has taken several

reforms —→

1. Creation of Ministry of Cooperation to specially focus on cooperative.
2. Credit support by banks through linkages program.
3. Promotion of Farm Producers Cooperatives (FPCs) for specific product
(e.g) Kandhamal Haldi in Odisha.
4. Creation of PM - Van Dhan Yojana for tribal cooperatives.
5. Providing extension services to cooperatives to link them with proper market.

Way forward ↓

1. De-politicisation of cooperatives
2. Ensuring gender equality with more female participation.
3. Promoting research to increase the efficiency of cooperatives.
4. Adopting best practices from other states, Role model approach

(e.g.) AMUL's success in Gujarat

Cooperatives are most suitable model for economic development of rural India and it is as per Gandhian dream of cooperation. Therefore adequate reformative steps need to be taken by Govt in this regard.

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

India's healthcare system faces multiple problems at present time.

Such as -

1. Low doctor-population ratio
(226 per 1 lakh population)
2. Low bed to population ratio.
3. Lack of tertiary healthcare etc.

Public-Private Partnership model to bridge the gap →

1. Failure of govt. hospitals to provide adequate healthcare.
2. Shortage of doctors — need of private medical colleges at affordable cost.
3. Need of private investment in primary & secondary health care
 ↳ Most of private sector is in tertiary care.

4. Private investment can bring in best practices, best machineries for modern healthcare.

5. Similarly, the availability of medicine,
o- Telemedicine etc challenges can be addressed through PPP model.

6. Other issues that can be addressed through PPP →

↳ Rationalise cost of private healthcare

↳ Improving quality of healthcare

↳ Ensuring adequate bed availability, ICU facilities etc.

↳ Use of technology such as use of drones to deliver medicines can be explored.

COVID-19 pandemic has shown the gaps in our healthcare system, which can not be managed by public sector alone.

Few steps by Govt →

1. Ayushman Bharat Yojana -
Health insurance to 50 crore
individual (5 lakh / annum) could be
possible through PPP model.
2. AYUSH Mission - Medical education
in AYUSH by private sector.
3. COVID-19 vaccination program -
Covaxin by ICMR & Bharat Biotech
(PPP model)

Therefore, PPP model of
healthcare delivery can transform Indian
health sector to improve Human
capital formation & Human Development
Index.

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 of 2020 was formulated with the recommendation of Kasturirangan committee and it envisages to transform Indian education system.

Vision of NEP 2020 →

1. 10+2 structure to be changed to 5+3+3+4 structure
2. Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)
3. Focus on vocational learning from class VI.
4. In higher education, focus on quality research (National Research Fund)
5. Efforts to bring global universities to India and Indian universities to outside (es) Opening IITs in Egypt

6. Transforming Teacher Education
7. By rationalising curriculum, reduce burden of exam on students.



Limit to learning than rote-learning

Success of these vision depend on integrating with other policy initiatives →

1. Early Childhood Care & Education needs to be integrated with POSHAN Abhiyan, and ICDS . . .
2. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan must include adequate focus on Teacher Education.
3. Online learning through SWAYAM portal etc must be integrated to NEP.
4. Skill development schemes like DDU - GKY, PMKVY should be linked to vocational training.
5. Promoting research through INSPIRE scholarship, PMRF etc.
6. The curriculum must be reviewed and re-formulated, as per the need of 21st century.

7. Use of ICT tools, ~~A~~ Learning AI etc as part of Digital India vision need to be integrated with NEP 2020.

Therefore, the objectives of NEP 2020 can be achieved if the efforts are well-coordinated across ministries & departments.

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)

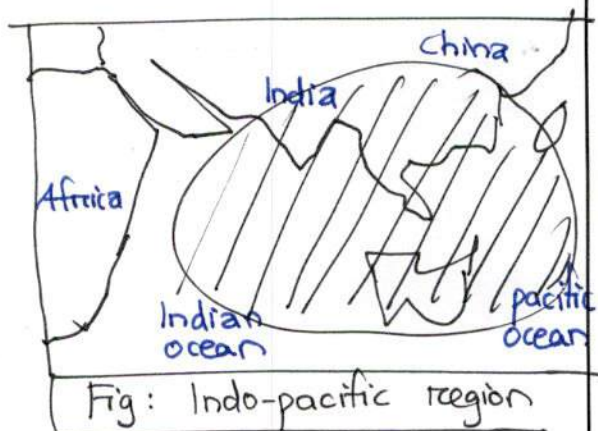
The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) has been formed by USA to ~~transfo~~ transform its military-led Indo-Pacific vision into an economic one.

Rationale behind IPEF →

1. To tackle China's rising influence over the region.



2. Alternate to China's OBOR - One Belt, One Road & Debt trap diplomacy

3. Focusing on restoring USA's influence over small islands of Indo-Pacific.

4. To address the apprehensions against QUAD grouping.

5. Ultimately integrating Blue-Dot Network , and IPEF in the region

However, IPEF has potential to make Indo-Pacific an engine of global economic growth →

1. Easy credit for small island nations.
2. Improving infrastructure
3. Protection of sea line of communication
4. Escaping China's debt trap e.g Sri Lanka

8. In IPEF, India, as a QUAD member has an important role to play. However, India has several concerns in this context →

1. ~~It~~ It may create a new age for cold war
2. Strengthen US-China trade war.
3. Possible militarisation of Indo-Pacific to secure important passes.

4. Reduction in role of India as
net security provider in the region.
5. Against India's Indo-Pacific vision
i.e. ASEAN centric (not US centric)

However, there have
been several benefits for India also.

- To tackle Chinese hegemony
- Secure Indo-Pacific
- India may benefit from financial
assistance by USA in the region.

Overall, IPEF is in the
interest of the Indo-Pacific region.
However, India must try to uphold its
national interests and strategic
autonomy even after being part
of IPEF.

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)

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

15

Industrial Revolution 4.0 has developed many new and emerging technologies in digital space. This has significantly altered the global diplomacy at present day.

New & Emerging Strategic Technologies

(NEST)

- └ Robotics
- └ Microwave based warfare
- └ Cyber-warfare capacities
- └ Drone technologies
- └ AI, IoT etc.

Complexities of NEST & expanding digital space →

1. 3rd generation warfare using cyber-attack, cyber-war
2. Use of drone technologies for arms & drugs trafficking.

3. Use of bio-weapons , chemical weapons
4. Apprehensions about NEST going into the hands of terrorists.
5. Threat to critical cyber infrastructure

India needs to prioritise ⇒

1. Threats from Pakistan →

- └ Drone misuse for strategic bombing
- └ cyber-terrorism
- └ Crypto-currency as money laundering

2. Threats from China →

- └ Cyber-warfare
- └ Microwave weapons etc.

Therefore, India needs to focus on these areas to further its techno-diplomacy ⇒

1. Part of D-10 group for 5G technology.
2. Collaboration with Croatia , Slovenia to harness AI related technology.

3. Banning of Chinese apps & companies from 5G trial
(eg) Huawei ban
4. India is pushing for a global agreement on use of NEST & restricting use of drones by terrorists.
5. India is improving its technological expertise through modernisation with help from countries like Russia.
(eg.) S-400 delivery

‘The new age warfare will not be fought on ground, rather in cyber space’. Therefore adequate efforts through techno-diplomacy must be taken by India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL