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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 उपरान्त 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. : 1195934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

	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)					



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

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

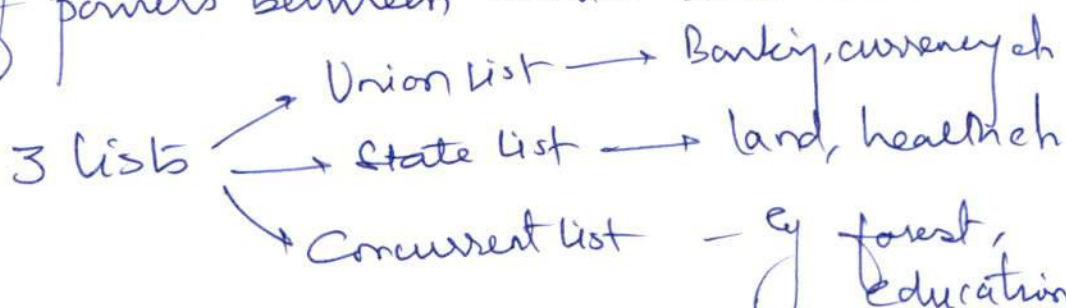
1.

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

Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution gives the federal division of powers between Centre and State. 

Time has come to revisit

- ① Continuous encroachment of Centre on state lists (Eg 97th Amendment for Cooperatives)
- ② Increased number of items in Concurrent list after transfer from State list (42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976)
- ③ Overlapping & confusing items (eg lack of clarity on inter vs intra state trade & commerce).

- ④ Demand of regional autonomy in
view of decentralisation
(eg transferring education to State list
↳ by NEGT issue in Tamil Nadu)

No need to revisit

- ① Existing framework is workable
using Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission
recommendations

↳ Concurrent List Law after
consultation with State

- ② Federal Supremacy required to
maintain national integrity.

- ③ May become a slippery slope
increasing separatism (more demands
for transfer)

Way forward → High powered Committee
to examine
↳ Bring clarity on overlapping
items
↳ Clarity on
residuary powers

Seventh Schedule remains a key
followed by cooperative federalism

2.

न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

ODR is an ADR ^{using} using ICT to resolve disputes.

Advantages

1. Use of data analytics reduces time & cost.
2. AI & big data can bring innovative solutions.
3. Dispute prevention & legal hygiene.
4. Decrease pendency of courts
 (-4.5% cases)

Challenges

1. Lack of awareness
2. Poor infrastructure
3. Data security, privacy & Confidentiality
4. Feature of appeals -
Increasing litigation
5. Possibility of bias towards
vulnerable like women & children
due to under/over representation.
6. Prevents innovation due
to lack in.

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

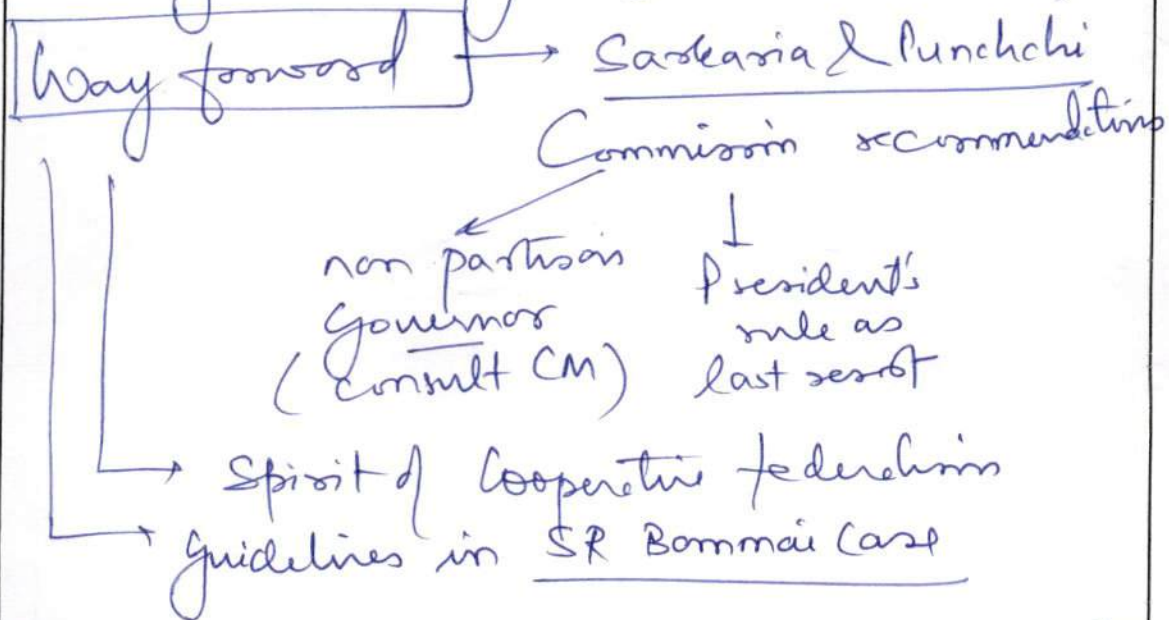
Indian constitution envisages a dual federal polity, clearly demarcating powers (Constitutional federalism)

Constitutional division of powers

- ① Seventh Schedule → Gives legislative jurisdiction of States & Centre
- ② Financial division of powers → Different taxation items & Finance Commission (Article 280)
- ③ Executive :- As per Seventh Schedule (Concurrent list - State executes)
- ④ Territorial jurisdiction → Centre over Indian territory, while State over state boundaries (as per ~~First~~ Schedule)

Centre state disputes

- ① Governors → functioning at times as 'agent' of Centre (e.g. ~~Nadu~~ Tamil Nadu governor delayed sending NEET Bill to President)
- ② Deployment of Central agencies → e.g. CBI case in West Bengal.
- ③ Financial allocation → Disputes over taxation powers impacting fiscal federalism (e.g. GST subsuming state taxes)
- ④ One nation concept → States fear losing autonomy (e.g. One nation, one election)



Centre state relations must be activated in good faith & guided by reason.

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

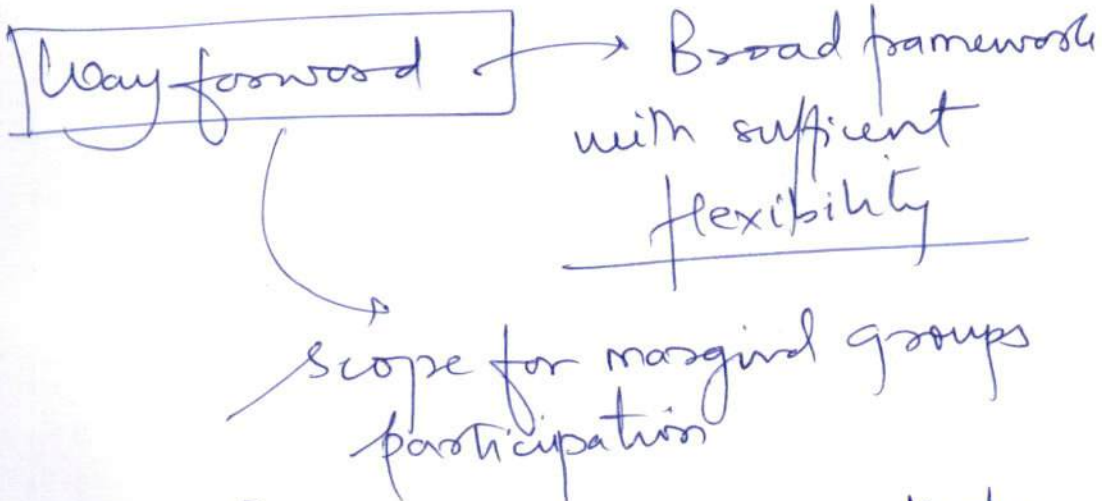
Lobbying refers to legitimately convincing legislators & bureaucrats about one's interest group's demands & issues.

Framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance & EODB

- ① Structured mechanism to put forth views (eg FICCI on budget)
- ② Increased role of marginal groups who otherwise can't participate (eg MSME associations)
- ③ Curb illegitimate practices of bribing & corruption (eg cash for query)
- ④ EODB → convince govt on flexible regulations, easier permits.

Challenges of framework for lobbying

- ① May lead to increasing rigidity in working of pressure groups.
(eg current use of media may become difficult)
- ② Restricts use of alternative mechanisms - like propaganda
(eg by tribal associations, labour unions etc.)
- ③ Excessive lobbying may lead to representation of one group at cost of other (eg mining association vs local residents)



lobbying & pressure groups can make democracy truly participative.

5.

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

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

10

Open Source (FOSS) refers to availability of source code of a digital platform / application in public domain for implementing changes & adapting as per own context.

Government encouraging FOSS

- ① COWIN → Can be easily adapted by different providers. recent use by Gambia
- ② Digilocker → for storing digital documents.
- ③ Open source e-commerce ~~platform~~ network
— moving beyond platform based model.

④ Education platforms like SWAYAM,
DISHA etc.

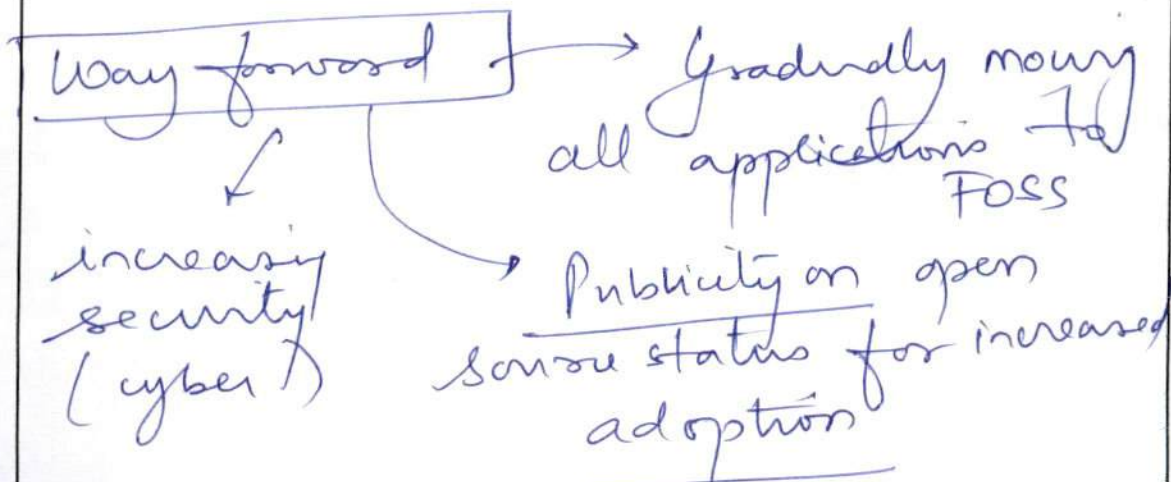
⑤ e Governance for grievance redressal
platforms. (eg CPGRAMS,
Arogya setu)

Unrealised potential of FOSS & digital platforms

① Low usage by ~~pub~~ private
sector for our needs.

② Use of manual processes by
bureaucracy (eg several PTOs
~~do~~ take paper RTI queries)

③ Lack of scalability for universal
use



FOSS & digitalisation can bring true
transparency & accountability

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

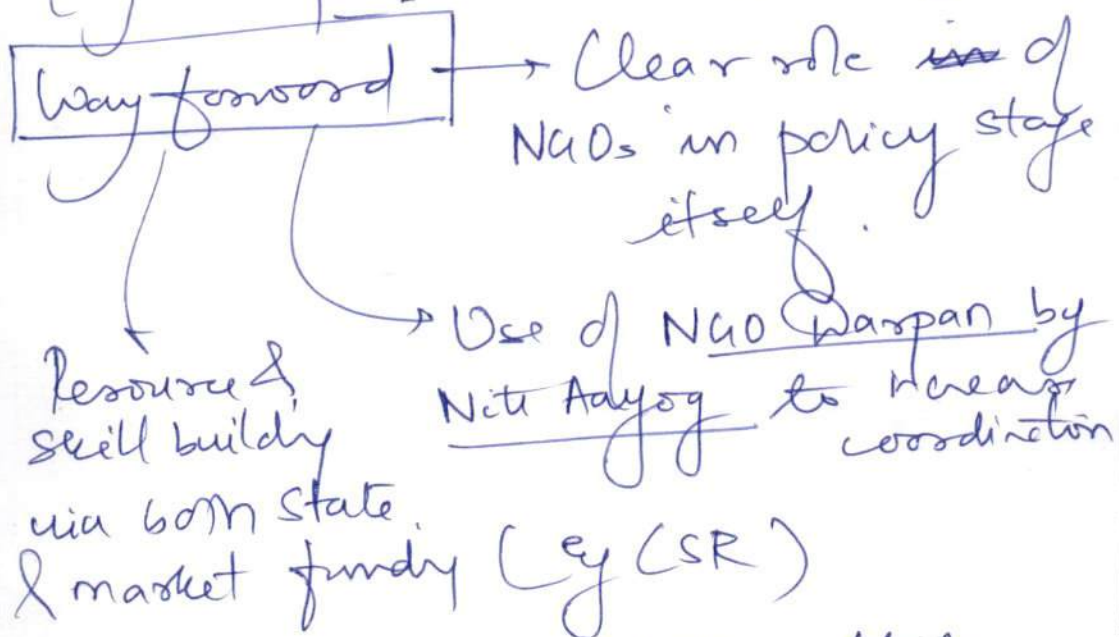
NGOs form part of civil society organisations which are non state - non market voluntary organisations.

Social safety valve to voice concerns

- ① Advocate social change in existing laws & for new laws & reforms
→ e.g. RTI campaign by MKSS
- ② Voice of marginalised sections who otherwise may remain unrepresented
e.g. → Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan ^{NGO}
against Triple Talac
- ③ Prevent violent reactions → give space for peaceful struggle (safety valve)
e.g. → India Against Corruption
→ Greenpeace for environment
- ④ Improve service delivery
e.g. → Aasha for education sends teachers to Govt schools.

Homes, few challenges with NAOs prevent them from acting as voice of communities:

- ① Financial fraud & criminal activities (anti national as well activities)
- ② Poor resource & skill base
(eg challenges in online education during Covid)
- ③ Lack of coordination with state (duplication of efforts)
- ④ Working in silos → no cooperation with other civil society organisations (eg multiple NAOs work for migrants)



Collaboration between state, market & NAOs is the holy grail for citizen centric governance.

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

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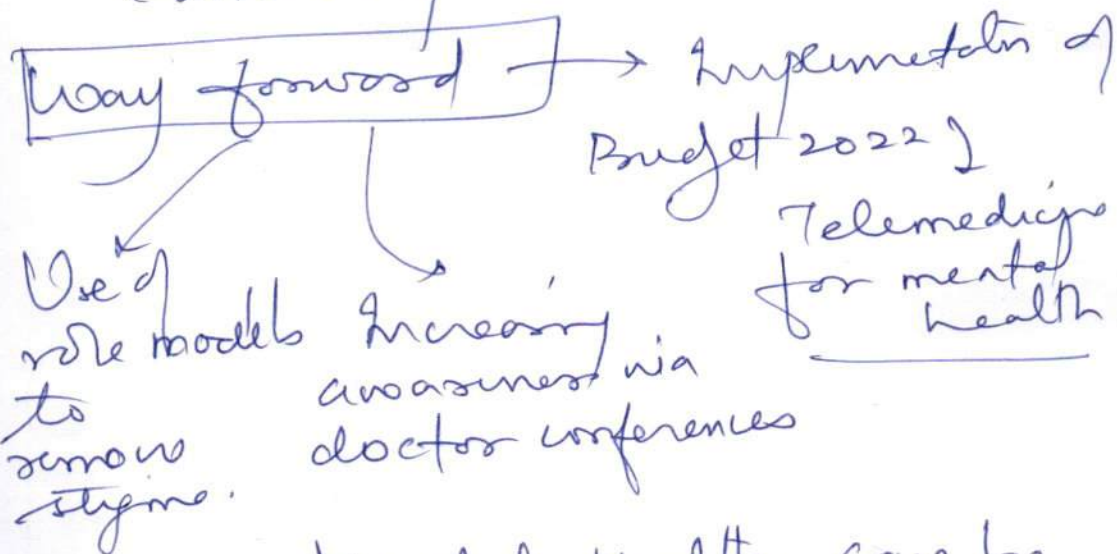
Mental Healthcare Care Act, 2017
 signifies a paradigm shift in bring
 mental health in mainstream.

Patient centric approach

- ① Considers suicide attempters as victims requiring rehabilitation.
- ② Provides for care, support & counselling.
- ③ Dedicated psychiatry professionals
- ④ Includes depression & anxiety
 (most common mental health diseases) -

Implementation - issues

- ① Lack of awareness among both medical staff & patients about rights & responsibilities.
- ② Shortage of trained psychiatry doctors.
- ③ Fails to curb the stigma associated.
- ④ Contradiction with IPC 309 & Lian Kaur Case on suicide's criminality.



Mental Health can be
cured by effective ~~pa~~ encouragement & support to patient.

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)

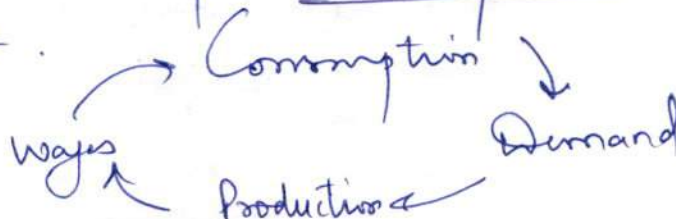
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Challenges in Covid & efficacy of rural employment scheme MANDRA have brought Urban employment in focus.

Need to formulate Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

- ① Provides a safety valve in crisis (by Covid - reverse migrants)
- ② Can increase female labour force participation (less in urban than rural)
- ③ Can protect vulnerable like SC, ST, specially abled from poverty (Oxfam :- 2020 :- 4.6 Cr fell in extreme poverty)
- ④ Can keep consumption economy robust.



Hence, formulation is challenged on following grounds:-

- ① Excess fiscal burden on State
(by fiscal deficit)
- ② Lack of constructive avenues for building productive assets
- ③ May increase rural-urban migration, further burdening cities.
↓
increase sums burden civic amenities

Way forward

- ① Increasing skills based learning for better industry linkage (India Skill Report 2021 → 47% employability)
- ② Flexible regulatory regime (by labour codes)
- ③ Industrial growth to accommodate rising demand (Make in India)

India must focus on creating productive employment to reap its demographic dividend.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of maritime states formed around Bay

of Bengal Region.

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfill India's strategic aspirations

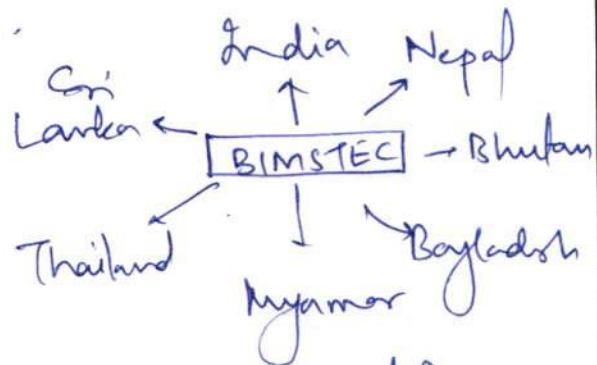


Fig: Members of BIMSTEC

① Strengthens role as 'net security provider' by building cooperation & collaboration.

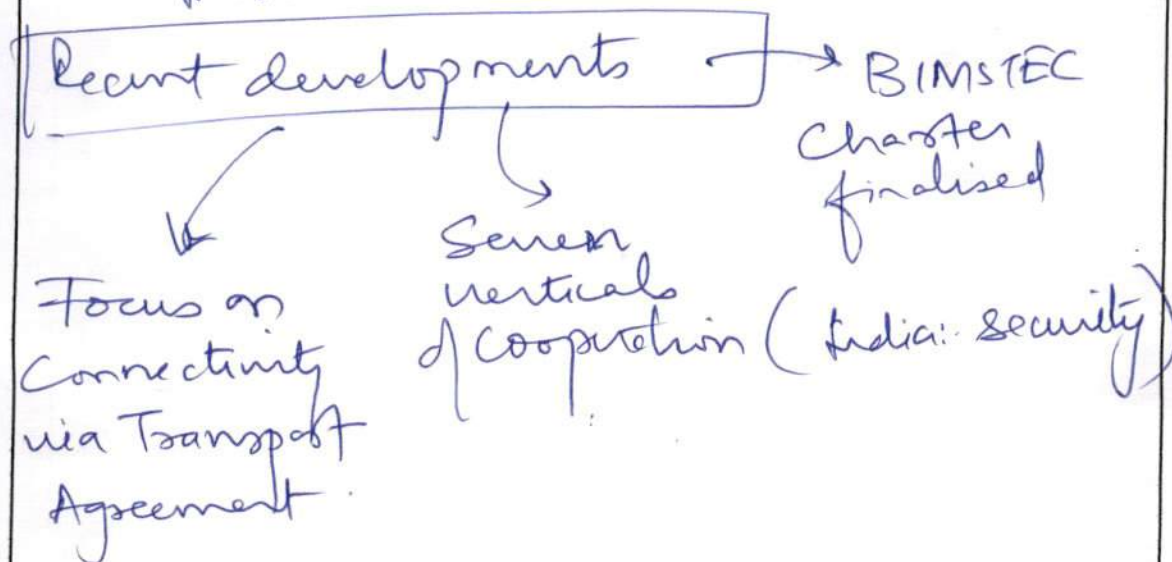
② Potential to increase trade & economic development.

③ Security cooperation of navies & HADR operations

④ Counter Chinese hegemony of Belt & Road in South Asia (by Hambantota port in Sri Lanka)

⑤ Aligns with SAGAR, Neighbourhood
first policy. Also 'Act East' via
Thailand in South East Asia.

⑥ Important for energy security →
polymetallic nodules & hydrocarbons in
Indian Ocean.



Way forward

- ① Continuous, regular political engagement.
- ② Build on cultural & people to people ties in the region.
- ③ Continue development aid to counter Chinese debt trap diplomacy.

BIMSTEC is the key to India's
regional & global aspirations of becoming
a superpower.

10.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral Doctrine is based on 'no returns asked' relationship with India's neighbours.

Features → Principled distance from domestic politics
→ Development support
→ Helping neighbours build Capacity

Relevance in present times

- ① India's neighbourhood first policy is an extension of Gujral doctrine.
- ② Ensures cooperation & regional integration in South Asia
- ③ Continues HADR operations

④ Can tackle India's perceptions
of regional hegemon & 'big brother'

⑤ Builds trust among neighbours.

However, its relevance gets limited
on following issues:-

① Countering Chinese influence
which requires more pragmatic
approach.

② Unstable neighbourhood induces
strains (e.g. coup in Myanmar,
crisis in Sri Lanka).

③ Increased security threats of
piracy, drugs, organised crime
need strong navy beyond Gujarat
doctrine.

④ Indian Ocean & Indo Pacific
have become global (e.g. IPEF by USA)

We need to combine
Gujarat doctrine with aspirations of
other net security providers.

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 Speaker, Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha and Chairman, Vice Chairman in Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal role

- (A) Speaker - Lok Sabha
 - ① Maintains decorum, interprets Constitution & other provisions in ~~the~~ the House.
 - ② Certifies money Bill (Article 110)
 - ③ Disqualifies ~~and~~ MP (Lok Sabha) under Tenth Schedule for defection.
 - ④ Presides over joint sitting.
- (B) Chairman - Rajya Sabha
(ex officio Vice President)
 - ① Same role as Speaker on decorum, interpretation & Tenth Schedule disqualification in Rajya Sabha.

② Maintains fiscal balance by Presiding over Council of States

Deputy Speaker

① Presides in absence of Speaker

② Presides in vacancy of Speaker's office.

Deputy Chair

① Presides in absence of Chairman

② Presides in vacancy of Chairman.

Common role of Officers

① A motion for discussion can be moved only after approval by Presiding Officer.

② Can allow for secret sitting of house.

Constitutional provisions for impartial functioning

① Salaries of officers charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

② Tenth schedule allows resigning by Speaker without disqualification.

③ Special majority (effective majority of all then members of House) required to remove Speaker, Deputy Speaker & Deputy Chair.

④ Chairman can be removed only as VP → special majority by Rajya Sabha
→ agreed by Lok Sabha.

⑤ Conditions of service can't be disadvantageous post appointment
Statutory provisions

① Motion of Speaker removal requires support of at least 50 members.

② Conduct of Speaker can be discussed only on substantive motion

Convention:-

Deputy Speaker from opposition.

If Parliament is the 'temple of democracy', Officers of Parliament are its priests holding its integrity intact.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 280 creates an independent, quasi-judicial Finance Commission appointed every five years (or earlier) by the President.

Crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism

- ① Provides for devolution to States from Central divisible pool (vertical balancing)
- ② Provides allocation among States (horizontal balancing)
- ③ Provides for grants to States
- ④ Provides for grants to local bodies
- ⑤ Determining principles of devolution and any other matter referred by President.

Recommendations by 15th FC

- ① Allocation of 41% of net Union tax revenue to states (1% addition to new UTs of Ladakh & J&K)
- ② Addition of ecology, tax collection efforts for horizontal balancing criteria.
- ③ Provides for formation of Fiscal Council
- ④ Performance linked grants to local bodies (Challuye Fund)
- ⑤ Further delinking of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (increasing states contribution)

Examination

- ① More fiscal autonomy to states (untied 42% funds)
- ② Centre devolves ~34% of total scheme → fiscal space for Centre

- ③ Fiscal Council for better cooperation of States & Centre & fiscal & monetary policies.
- ④ Autonomy to States to implement Central Sponsored Schemes as per local context.
- ⑤ Increased efficiency of local bodies on water, sanitation etc.

Challenges

- ① Can reduce accountability of States in schemes (due to lack of fund control of Centre)
- ② Reduced autonomy of local bodies
- ③ Increasing surcharges & cesses (non divisible) not tackled.
(e.g. petrol & diesel)
- ④ May increase Centre's burden (~44%) till all CSS delinked.

Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of cooperative fiscal federation.

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 हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct is designed with Election Commission of India in consultation with political parties. It gives guidelines for candidates & parties on election conduct.

Statutory backing will contribute to free & fair elections

- ① Potential to reduce money & muscle power (adherence to expenditure limits)
- ② Disqualification at pre election stage itself for electoral offences & corrupt practices (RPA, 1951)
- ③ Power to ECI to register parties
- ④ Reduced criminalisation of politics
(-43% of MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have a criminal case against them - ADR)

⑤ Statutory backing will not contribute to free & fair elections because:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Despite RPA 1951 law, there is rampant use of money & muscle
- ② Will increase time & cost of elections due to increased litigation.
- ③ Ends of first past the post → requires only ~30% of votes - easy to win for a candidate even with criminal background.
- ④ Lack of internal party democracy can't be cured.

Way forward

- ① Stagnating RPA, 1951 → Give powers to EC/ to deregister parties outside MCC.

② ~~select~~ selective ^{provisions} ~~laws~~ can be statutorily recognised in RPA itself.

↳ by restrictions on excessive expenditure

③ Self regulation by parties by publicising their own Model Code of Conduct

④ Apart from MCC, implement Vohra Committee, Indrajit Gupta

& Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendations for free & fair elections.

Model Code of Conduct

must be supplemented with both Code of Ethics and robust RPA, 1951

to ensure free & fair elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is witnessing a digital revolution with ~83% internet subscribers.

Market disruption requiring focus

- ① Monopolies of large tech firms like Google, Facebook.
- ② Discriminatory practices by E-commerce firms to give preference to selective sellers.
- ③ Chances of marginal MSMEs being left out in digital race.
- ④ Increasing market penetration where everyone competes for same target group.

Need to swamp CCI

- ① To bring clear guidelines on digital firms.
- ② Enable check on firms with office outside India but market in India (e.g. Google advertisement)
- ③ To ensure equal chance to local sellers on e-commerce.
- ④ Balanced use of digital space
- ⑤ Ensuring idea of net neutrality in collaboration with TRAI.

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Way forward

- ① Legal → Clear Law ~~an~~ amending Competition Act to add digital economy role of CCI.
- ② Increase awareness on digital rights among all.
- ③ Equipping CCI with digital experts & digital infrastructure to check monopolistic practices.

New digital world requires
renewed role of competition
watchdog.

15.

भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Whistle blowing refers to uncovering illegal, corrupt, unethical activities and making the details public.

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

- ① Ensures transparency and accountability → details are public.
- ② Controls corruption in administration & private
(eg Satyendra Dubey → Golden Quadrilateral Corruption uncovered)
- ③ Poor efficacy of current anti corruption agencies (legionary appeals, lack of evidence etc. → eg CBI, CVC)
- ④ Fear of public complaint (potential backlash) → anonymity possible in whistle blowing

③ Need for safeguards

- ① Large scale threats & murders (eg killing of RTI activists)
- ② Encourages people to participate in governance.
- ③ Threat of victimisation can be reduced. (eg complaint against senior)
- ④ Protects vulnerable sections
eg → women can blow whistle on sexual harassment.

Current Act: The Whistleblower (Protection) Act

Challenges of whistle blowing

- ① Can be motivated by vested interests → for personal gain
- ② Can damage reputation of honest public / private workers.

③ Complete anonymity makes difficult to trace genuineness.

④ Can lead to leaks of national security related critical information

⑤ Potential breach of privacy

Way forward

① Maintain anonymity → disclosure only in extremely urgent cases under judicial oversight.

② Creating mechanisms in all institutions
eg → separate e-portal.

③ Strict mechanisms to ensure no threat of victimisation → eg ~~assurance~~ action against offenders in law itself.

Whistle blowing can make both public & private spheres resilient, transparent & effective.

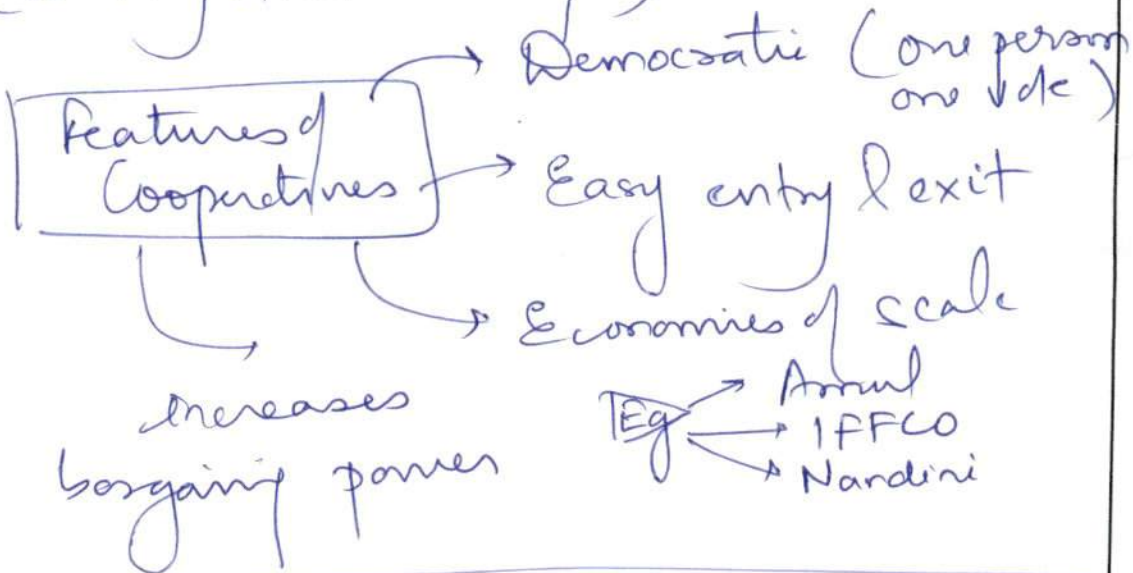
16.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Cooperatives are voluntary organisations where people come together, pool their resources & start an enterprise (or any other activity).



Reasons behind poor performance

- ① Political interference reduces autonomous character & efficiency (eg ~~via~~ control via Registrar)
- ② Non regular elections → Dominated by certain sections, creating both idle & dominant members.

③ Lack of professionalism due to
non expert supervision (eg poor

performance of cooperative banks - ^{G.Lakshmi}
^{Vikas}
Bank closure)

④ Take over by state over Board
of Directors in case of audit failures.

⑤ Lack of financial autonomy →
restrictions on diversification, investment
etc.

⑥ Lack of operational autonomy →
Control of structure of cooperative.

Reforms undertaken

① New Ministry of Cooperation → to
formulate national level policies of
Coordination.

② 97th Constitutional Amendment Act

Article 19(1)(c)
right to form
Cooperatives

Article 43B
(DPSP)

Part IXB
↓
Regulations on
Directors, elections,
representation

③ Multi state Cooperative Societies Act, 2002

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
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Way forward

- ① Financial autonomy → Allow usage
of market based instruments like
bonds to raise funds.
- ② Regular & periodic elections, with
representation for SC, ST, women
(if ~~in~~ part of society)
- ③ Collaborate with states to make
flexible regulations balancing
autonomy, professionalism & democracy
- ④ Skills & training to diversify
& increase incomes.

Success of Amul, sugar
cooperatives in Maharashtra, Gujarat
is a testimony to potential of cooperatives
in ensuring 'Sahkar Se Samridhi'

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 हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public Private Partnership (PPP) refers to collaboration of state & private sector in delivering a service based on several models (eg Build, Operate, Transfer - BOT)

Potential to bridge the gap in healthcare system

① Niti Aayog's PPP model for secondary healthcare →

increase number of medical colleges
 (improve doctor ratio to 1:1000 - WHO)

Increase district hospitals

Better facilities eg cardio

② Can help get one time large funds required to build hospitals

③ Increase affordability of tertiary care - currently highly privatised. This will be via state subsidy.

(DOPE $\rightarrow$ 48.8%)

④ Increase insurance penetration $\rightarrow$ increased competition - reduced premium especially for 'missing middle'.

Challenges

① May still remain urbanised (-70% of hospitals in urban India)

② Profit motive may further increase costs.

③ High subsidy burden on state

④ Less clarity on dispute resolution

Way forward

- ① Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations on PPP.
- ② Start in pilot mode to gauge response.
- ③ Allocate mainly medical functions keeping administrative functions with state to control costs.
- ④ Regular survey to ensure quality.
- ⑤ Focus on incentivising rural health care (by preference in awarding contract).
- ⑥ Encourage FDI based PPP to increase competition.

PPP model can help us to achieve SDG 3 to Good Health & Well being.

18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy, 2020 initiates a total overhaul of Indian education system moving from 'passive to active' learning.

Vision & features

- ① Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) — Formalised & based on Activity based learning
- ② Primary education → guided by mother tongue & foundation literacy & numeracy.
- ③ Secondary school → Brings 100% enrolment. → Vocational education
- ④ Higher Education → Research
 In Indian languages → Academic Bank of Credit
 Higher Edu Commission

⑤ Focus on teacher's training,
reskilling & upskilling.

Success dependent on integration
with other policy initiatives

① Health & Nutrition → Integration
of ICDS, mid day meal to ensure
enrollment ratios

② e-learning → Use of Swayam,
eVidya to maintain accessibility

→ NISTHA, DISHA for teachers'
training

③ Culture based learning via Eklavya
schools for tribal students in mother
tongue.

④ Collaboration with foreign
universities (by UGC) to increase
skills

- ⑤ Use of NIPUN for foundational numeracy & literacy for 3-6 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

- ① Engage civil society for effective collaboration across all schemes (eg NAOs for mid day meal)
- ② Clear guidelines on convergence of schemes & targets.
- ③ Collaboration with states so that they design policies in line with NEP.
- ④ Implementation of National Education Framework (being designed under Kasturirangan Committee as per NEP)

NEP is the harbinger of inclusive education for all aiming to achieve SDG 4.

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

IPEF is an informal grouping of countries in Indo Pacific region with USA (including India) for increased economic cooperation.

Collective desire to make Indo Pacific engine of economic growth:-

- ① Countries want to collaborate to counter Chinese hegemony via BRI.
- ② No provision of increased market access → flexibility in trade
- ③ Increases connectivity & trade without formal free trade agreement like RCEP.
- ④ Can widen towards new areas resource exploration, building

energy security, HADR etc → builds cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Not a collective desire

- ① Emerges out of USA's interest to maintain hegemony & counter China (Asia Pivot Policy)
- ② Limited potential due to non existence of FTA & market access.
- ③ Nations are apprehensive of creating a negative perception in China.

India's concerns

- ① Talks of environmental & labour regulations
- ② Maintaining strategic autonomy (as China & Russia discard Indo Pacific & call it Asia Pacific)
- ③ Potential to reduce India's role as net security provider due to increased US presence.

- ④ May increase imports over exports
- ⑤ Lack of participation in Osaka Trade (on data flow)

Way forward

- ① Use the platform as a leverage to increase trade without joining RCEP.
- ② Collaborate with South East Asia
→ pivot of ASEAN in Indo Pacific (Act East)
- ③ Increase converge with Quad to strengthen both.
- ④ Maintain strategic autonomy on core security issues.
- ⑤ ~~Increase~~ Expedite signing of FTAs on sidelines of IPEF.
IPEF can help to build a free, open & inclusive Indo Pacific.

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

Ministry of External Affairs has
created NEST to collaborate &
participate in emerging tech.

Need to identify priority areas

- ① Collaboration to gain expertise
on AI, biotech etc.
- ② Protect Critical Infrastructure
from state & non state actors.
- ③ Gain economically from tech like
nanotech, vaccines etc.
- ④ Identify security threats like
cyber leaks, catfishing etc.

⑤ Transfer of tech via platforms

⑥ Increase domestic skills

Way forward

① Increased interaction of
NEST with leading science
countries

② Priority targeted discussion
a) Israel - agri tech
Russia - defence

③ Increase skillip to adopt &
adapt

④ Include cyber & tech
security in NSA level talks

(c) Use tech to build people to
people contacts
by virtual reality tourism

Tech diplomacy is the
emerging face of diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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