



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 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. : 34466

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Manasi Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi Rajender Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Lavi

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

Seventh Schedule (Art 246)

provides for division of powers between center and state tiers of government.

Need for Reform

1. Rajamannar Committee → empower states with greater taxation powers
2. strengthen federal spirit →  Residuary powers to states
3. undo 42nd Amendment Act's centralization  Added items like weights & measures to concurrent list.
4. 75 yr old conceptualization → No secessionist tendencies like 1947.

No need for major reforms

1. Constitution already provides for cooperative and competitive spirit.
2. Bottom-up and timely reforms should be implemented.

Law Commission has suggested that legislative on concurrent list must be made in consultation with states.

Thus, an informed parliamentary debate with all stakeholders must be initiated to look at possible 7th schedule reforms.

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

Online Dispute resolution (ODR)

is an innovation in justice delivery system, as an alternative to concrete court establishments.

Advantage

1. Increased access to justice for all
2. Transparency in judicial process
3. Timely dispute redressal
4. Cost effective solution
5. Doesnot increase burden on court's physical infrastructure.
6. Also opens door for ADR

CHALLENGES

1. Digital divide → lack of internet penetration
2. Infrastructural deficit for ODR.
3. Increase in frivolous cases.
4. Does not address the issue of vacancies in judiciary

Thus COVID pandemic has provided opportunity for 1ed access to justice through Online Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

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

Indian Constitution establishes a federal polity, thus has provided for Constitutional Division of Powers.

1. Art 246: Schedule 7 provides division of subjects between Centre & states.

2. Art 279A → GST → division of taxation powers.

CENTRE - STATE DISPUTES

1. Concurrent List → 42nd Amendment added items to concurrent list from state list.

2. Appointment of Governor → act as agents of centre $\Rightarrow$ Imposition of President's rule.
3. Legislation on state subjects → using Art 249, 250 $\Rightarrow$ Form laws violated federal spirit.
4. GST issues → $\Rightarrow$ Compensation cess related issues.
5. Taxation issues → $\Rightarrow$ centre uses cesses to bypass finance commission devolution.

Solution $\nearrow$ Inter-state councils (Art 262) be convened
 $\searrow$ Follow Punchi Commission
 Refersme guidelines.
 in 7th schedule.

Niti Aayog has provided a platform to bring centre & states together as a TEAM INDIA.

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

Lobbying is a method employed by Pressure Groups to influence law makers to make favourable policies.

USA already has a framework for Lobbying.

Lobbying strengthens Participative Governance

1. Mobilises public opinion on topics & issues of their interests.

⇒ SIAM might push for delays in implementation of BS VI norms.

2. Raises issues of diverse stakeholders

3. People can form different groups
∴ empowers citizens to participate
in debates on policy making

Strengthen Ease of Doing Business

1. Business Lobbyists advocate against red tapism.
2. push for reforms in governance
⇒ Foreign lobbyists push for FDI liberalization.
3. Brings innovation ⇒ single window framework for EoDB.

In this light, S Vijay Kumar Committee has called for an umbrella framework to self regulate Pressure groups, Lobbyists & HGOs.

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

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

In a push for Digital India, govt is promoting Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) to make ~~the~~ e-governance truly accessible to all.

⇒ Open source common platform to promote e-commerce

⇒ SWAYAM, NDOCS platform for education for all etc

True potential unrealized

1. Digital divide ∴ unable to reach last mile connectivity.
2. Digital illiteracy → slow adoption

of e-technologies.

3. Lack of knowledge regarding coding to leverage open source software
4. Competition and market capture by MNCs. $\Rightarrow$ Amazon, Flipkart.

Steps to improve effectiveness

1. Digital education
2. Start ~~a~~ revolution in business process reengineering in digital sector. (e-governance)
3. Coding in compulsory school curriculum.

4th Industrial Revolution is an opportunity for India to leverage digital technologies to take India to \$5 Trn economy & beyond.

6.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs are informal organizations that provide public goods in absence of state or in complement of state actions.

Principle vehicles to voice public concerns

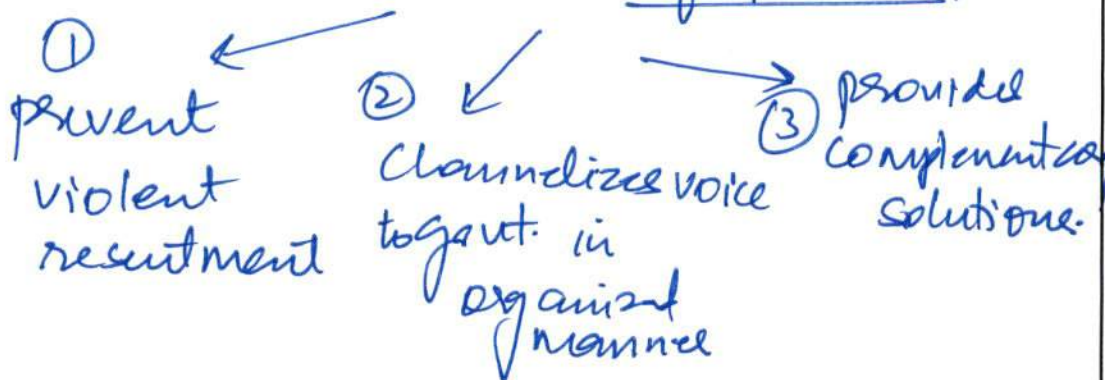
1. Participative nature → PILs filed by ADH and PUC for public grievance
2. Raise awareness → Advocacy NGOs spread information regarding govt-schemes & citizen rights
3. Organized nature → act as pressure groups → ASER highlights deficits

in learning outcomes.

4. Complements absence of state

Ex) Akshay Patra, Gyanj foundations in child health & nutrition.

∴ NGOs act as Safety Valves.



In Neo-liberal era, as the state is retreating it has created space for NGOs. To strengthen NGOs, SC in DAV College & Trust Case brought NGOs under RTI.

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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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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8.

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

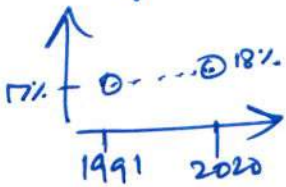
Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Unemployment has reached around 8-10% in many urban areas. $\Rightarrow$ Haryana accounted for 17% unemployment (CMIE data)

Need for Urban Employment Scheme

1. Mechanization of work has led to $\uparrow$ ed unemployment.
2. Labor market polarization $\rightarrow$ high skills - high wages & low skills - extremely low wages in urban areas.
3. Stagnant manufacturing sector

 $\therefore$ lack of job creation
4. Jobless growth $\rightarrow$ low employment

elasticity of service sector growth:

5. High inflation in urban areas

Concerns with urban employment scheme

1. lead to increased rural $\rightarrow$ urban migration (higher wages)
2. skill deficit $\rightarrow$ urban areas need skilled work force.
3. Lack of land availability $\rightarrow$ $\therefore$ needs employment in manufacturing sector.

Thus, urban employment scheme can be explored as suggested by Jean Drze's idea of DUET $\rightarrow$ Decentralised urban Employment & Training scheme.

9.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC was formed in 1997 as a grouping of Bay of Bengal littoral states.

Fulfills India's Strategic Aspirations

1. Neighbourhood 1st
2. Act East
3. Not security provider in Indian ocean region.
4. 1st trade between 10+ nations
5. Prosperous neighbourhood is central to India's Foreign policy.
6. P2P and cultural connection.
7. Absence of obstructionist behaviour as in SAARC

8. Forum for India to counter
China's growing influence in
BIMSTEC Nations.

Concerns

1. Largely dysfunctional
2. China's debt trap diplomacy.
3. India's big brother attitude.

BIMSTEC is one of the most
important regional grouping
to present India as the leader
of the developing world. (Global South)

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 क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Gujral Doctrine

- ↳ Neighbourhood 1st
- ↳ principle of Non-reciprocity
- ↳ prosperous Neighbourhood as primary concern.

Relevance in present times

1. SL crisis and Nepal crisis → India's aid → financial & material without expectation of return.
2. Counter China's Chequebook diplomacy
3. Prosperous neighbourhood is central to India's prosperity.
4. Open channels of communication

for mutual grievance redressal.

Q

Thus Gujral doctrine is most relevant in current times with failing states & assertive China.

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11.

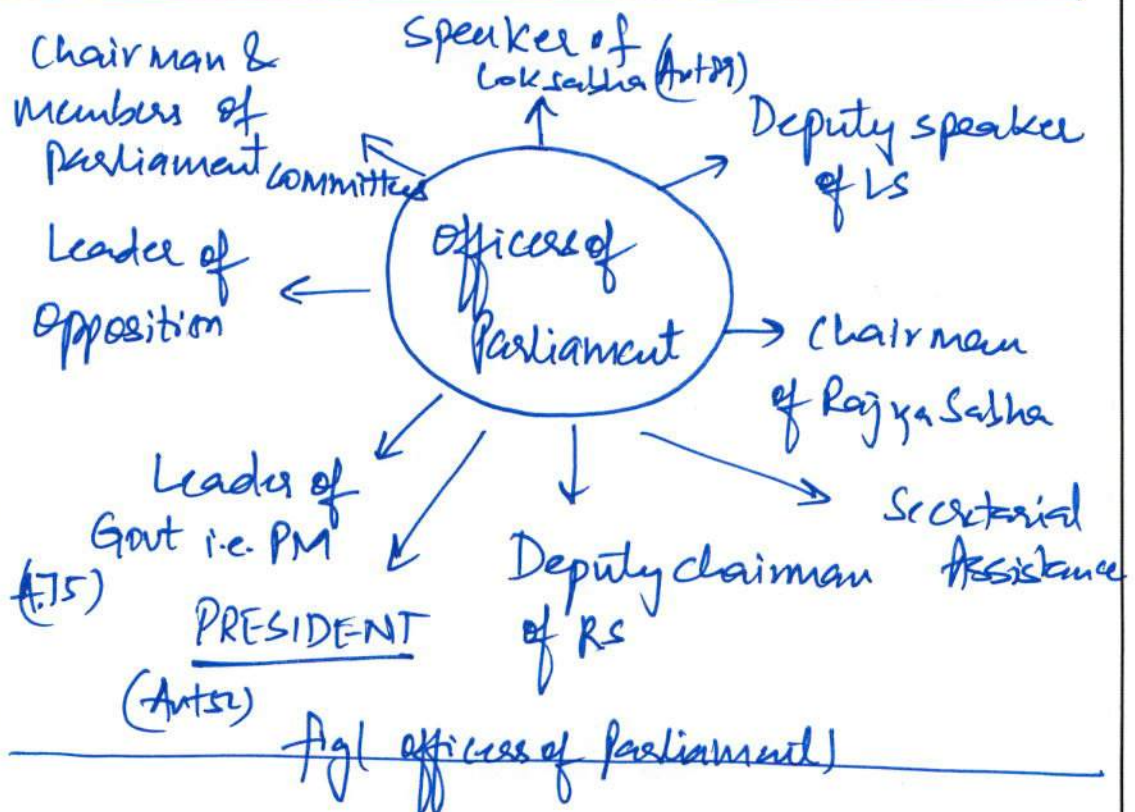
भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has adopted Parliamentary system of governance at center and in states.



Pivotal Role & Constitutional Provisions

1. Conduct of Business of House →
Speaker, Chairman

2. Speaker & Chairman are final interpreters of Constitution in Parliament.
3. President → integral part of Parliament but does not participate in its proceedings
4. Members and chairpersons of Parliamentary Committee →
 - scrutiny of bills
 - accountability of Executive.
5. Prime Minister → Leader of Lok Sabha → lays down govt policies.
6. Leader of Opposition → officer of cabinet rank
 - holds govt accountable on floor of the house.
7. Parliamentary Secretarial Staff

permanent officers of parliament
& assist above officers.

Impeccable functioning

(I) Constitutional → Separation of powers
(Art 212)

↳ Schedule 10 → Speaker's role
in Anti-defection
Art 110 → endorse money
bill

↳ Art 75 → Council of Ministers
is accountable & responsible to Lok
Sbha.

(II) Statutory provisions

↳ Leader of Opposition → cabinet
rank

↳ Parliamentary privilege →
power of Contempt.

Thus Indian parliament
has many powers to ensure free &
fair functioning of its officers

12.

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

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हद्दिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Art 280 provides for President to establish a Finance Commission after every 5 yrs. It provides recommendations & guidelines for fiscal relations between Centre & states.

Balancing Fiscal
Federalism

1. Devolution of taxes from common pool to centre & states
2. Grants to states & local bodies
3. refer to Terms of reference given by President.

15th Finance Commission Recommns

उम्मीदवारों को
इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. It provided recommendations for 2021-2026 period.
2. 41% tax be devolved to states
3. 1% to UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
4. Performance related grants to states
 ↳ reforms in DISCOMS, effective implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes
5. Tied and compulsory grants to ULBs and PRs.

Issues in recommendations

1. population of 2011 census → concerns raised by southern states

2. performance linked grants →
Violate federal principles → states
are ~~not~~ autonomous units.
3. ↑ed use of cess and surcharge by
govt → ∴ smaller devolution fund
available.

Achievements

1. Balanced population control measures
through performance grants. (15%)
2. Forest reconstruction component
∴ in line with India's target 33%
forest.
3. Financial empowerment of ULBs & PRIs

Thus the recommendations
of NK Singh led 15th FC are in line
to propel India in direction of \$5 Trn
economy while ensuring states as
equal partners in growth story.

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct is a guideline followed by political parties during election times to ensure free and fair elections.

It is issued by Election Commission of India and is formed by consensus of all major political parties.

Need for Statutory Backing

1. Extensive violations → especially by govt of the day.
2. Increase tooth of EC → greater deterrence effect.

3. Law will be formulated in Parliament so expresses greater people's will
4. The accountability of individual candidates & political parties.
5. Currently, social media is beyond MCC guidelines. $\therefore$ It will become comprehensive
- 6 Give greater authority to ECI
 $\therefore$ MCC no more toothless tiger.

Issues in statutory backing

1. Increased litigation
2. Judicial intervention in elections
→ dilute ECI powers
→ against separation of powers.
3. Will require frequent amendments

∴ reduces adaptability of MCC.

4. ECI has voiced against statutory backing to MCC in part.

Way forward

1. Law Commission suggested Statutory backing → a well debated law be formulated
2. International Best Practices → UK doesnot have a statutory MCC like instrument.

Thus, political parties need to better adhere to MCC. Supreme Court has advised ECI to be more proactive & use its constituent powers to ensure free & fair elections.

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 हार्डिग में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India

(CCI) is a statutory body formed to ensure level playing field for all companies in a free market.

Role of CCI → prevent anti-competitive practice
↓ free & fair market practice
suggest govt measures to prevent mkt monopoly, dumping etc.

Need for revamp

1. Digital Economy → disruptive market practices through digital medium.

eg Amazon offering exclusive

discounts, leveraging its deep pockets

2. ~~Sub~~ Entry barriers → small firms are captured by large firms
∴ lack of free & fair opportunities

3. Digital alliances beyond Indian markets.  Facebook and whatsapp now linked. Business conducted seamlessly.

4. Monopolization → digital market is a monopoly of few big Tech giants.
∴ govt looking to introduce open source digital market.

Steps to be taken

1. changed perspective of anti-market practice →  better and

functional & definition.

2. structural change → monitoring and pre-empting digital alliances

3. Greater powers → to impose penalties on anti-competitive practices.

4. Long-Term plan & vision ~~statement~~ to regulate digital economy.

5. Training of staff.

Thus, due to its disruptive nature, digital revolution will lead future markets & it is time to reform & strengthen CCI in this direction.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WHISTLE-BLOWING refers to bringing out corrupt practices in public domain by an insider.

Thus, it requires adequate safeguards to call out such malpractices.

⇒ USA's whistle-blowing law has ~~protected~~ many whistle-blowers such as in Facebook Analytica case.

Need for whistle blowing Mechanisms

1. Systemic Corruption in both public & private spheres

⇒ NHAI scam highlighted by S. Dubey.

2. Collusive and coercive corruption
- hard to catch collusive corruption without whistle blowing.
3. Acts as deterrence
4. Leads to effective and optimal use of govt resources
5. fosters healthy work culture with responsive govt.
6. Instills principles of Corporate Governance in pvt companies.

Need for safeguards for whistle blowers

1. 2nd ARC has recommended a comprehensive whistle blower protection Act.
2. Non-disclosure of identity

3. Alternative employment opportunity
or state support.

4. Kumar Mangalam Committee on Corporate Governance highlighted its need in corporate sector.

Further Reforms Required

1. e-governance practices → ↑
accountability & transparency
2. stringent laws and prompt
implementation of Anti-corruption
laws.

Thus, a multi-pronged approach centered around whistle blower protection will be required to end public & private corruption.

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
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Cooperatives refers to organization of people, primarily in rural areas, who come together for a certain business opportunity by pooling their resources.

Cooperatives got Constitutional recognition through 97th Constitutional Amendment Act u/r Article 19.

Reasons for poor Performance

1. Scale → small scale $\therefore$ less productive.
2. Dominance of few → $\therefore$ not entirely democratic
3. Technological inertia → traditional cooperatives unable to compete with modern industries.

4. Skill → lack of professionalism & formal skills of work force.
5. Infrastructure bottlenecks ⁱⁿ backward & forward linkage → ↓ profitability
6. Paucity of Funds → Banks unwilling to lend due to NPAs. & informal funds are expensive.

REFORMS by Govt.

1. Constitutional Recognition → Fundamental right to form cooperatives (Art 19)
2. Fund of Funds → to channelize formal credit $\rightarrow$ Priority Sector lending norms
3. Infrastructure Creation → Forward & backward linkage devt.

4. Digital India → direct market
accessibility → Govt-e-marketplace
model
5. National Skill Devt Mission → ~~the~~
formal skilling of workforce.
6. Internet subvention scheme →
enhance scalability.

Recent, SC judgement
read down 97th Amendment ∴
intra-state cooperative reforms
now have to be done on state level

Niti Aayog has termed
cooperatives as "untapped power house
for delivery of social goods" ∴
cooperatives must be revamped to
reap their dividends.

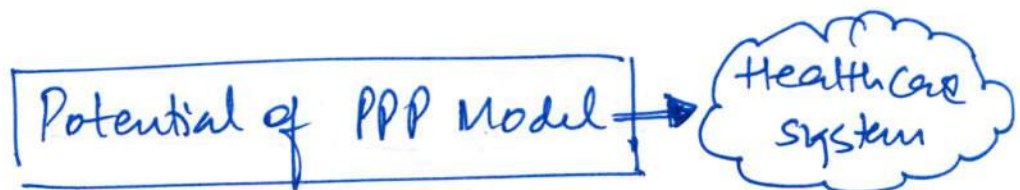
17.

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 Model
(P-P-P) is a synergistic collaboration of govt and private sector to build physical and social infrastructures.



1. Physical Infrastructure

→ ICMR highlighted lack of hospital beds & big hospitals during covid pandemic

2. Critical infrastructure

→ high-tech equipments like ventilators, surgery machines etc.

3. Technological expertise of private sector

↳ developing next-generation healthcare systems Ex Tele-health infra, remote surgeries.

4. Deep pockets of govt. + clearances by govt → fast-track devt of critical health infrastructure.

5. High quality and low cost solutions

↳ innovation

↳ transparent bidding.

Inherent issues in PPP for healthcare

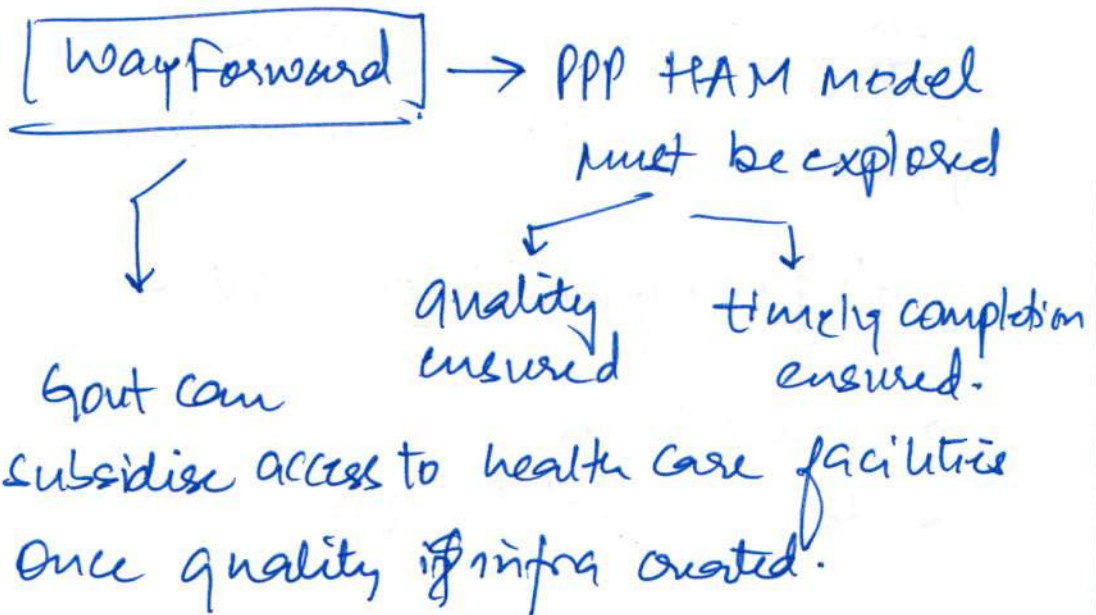
1. Profit motive of private organization must not drive healthcare infrastructure creation.

2. Issues of corruption 3 Inordinate delays

4. Cost over-run → delay in clearance
→ Negative market sentiment.

5. Constitutional obligation of state to deliver health care services

6. Expensive health care services →
↑ excludatory access



Thus, PPP can also be made Public - Private - [Pcope] partnership by addition of stakeholder consultation & social audits to make PPP more effective.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Kasturibhainani Committee
suggested new National Education Policy (2020) to transform India's education paradigm in line with present & future demands.

Commendable vision

1. Early childhood education → laying platform for better learning outcomes.
2. Seamless education from primary to higher education.
3. Exclusive focus on Teacher training
4. Focus on learning outcomes

5. Focus on leveraging technology as a means but not an end
By Digital university concept.

Effective integration with other
govt. initiatives needed

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan → aim to achieve universal primary & secondary education.
2. ICDS & Midday Meal → learning outcomes are inherently linked to nutritional status.
3. Nipun Bharat Scheme → links NEP with attaining foundational numeracy & literacy
4. Open Source learning platforms → SWAYAM, MOOCs, eGPG etc.

to complement student's learning.

5. Higher Education Financing Authority
(HEFA) → in line with NEP to
establish quality higher education stds.

Additionally NEP targets
needs to be integrated with state
govt's policies

Some integration issues

1. Funding poverty
2. Lack of flexibility in certain scheme.
3. Over leveraged school infrastructure.

Thus it is the synergy
between political will, NEP 2020
vision and other govt. schemes that
will ensure its 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)

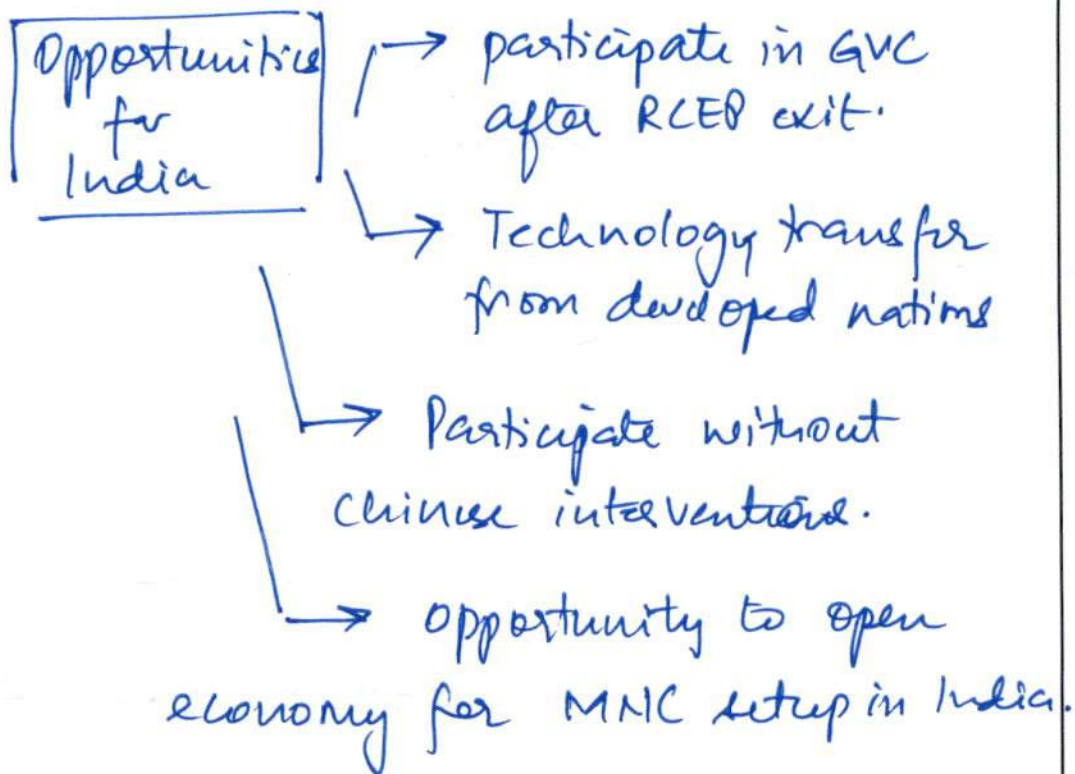
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Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is a group of 13 nations including India, USA that seek to build post covid economy & resilient supply chains.

Engine of global Economic Growth.

1. post - covid economic recovery in line with Build Back Better
2. Resilient global supply chains
→ free from weaponisation of GVC by china during covid.
3. special emphasis on Clean economy → adherence to SDG targets.

4. Form 60% global trade $\rightarrow$ rules based trading among members.



Concerns with IBEF

1. Economic $\rightarrow$ Not an FTA
 $\rightarrow$ Not a forum to discuss trade negotiations
 $\rightarrow$ Cannot debate market concessions.

2. Strategic $\rightarrow$ Data localization concerns for India
 $\rightarrow$ India's market access

without commensurate
benefits.

3. USA's interests → IPEF promotes
USA's interests rather than Indo-
Pacific collective.

4. Overlap → Blue dot initiative
→ SRI initiative of Ind
Jpn.

Therefore, in order to make
IPEF a success, USA must grant
concessions to its partner nations
to build a robust & assertive
Indo Pacific.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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This is the era of 4th Industrial Revolution ie digital era.

Priority Areas

1. Technology transfer
2. Atmanirbhar Bharat → indigenous development.
3. Collaboration
4. Rules based order → WTO IPR concessions.
5. Alliance with like minded nations.

6.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हविष में
नहीं लिखना
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL