

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. : 0887006

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KHUSHBOO OBEROI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/Aug/22

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

केंद्र

Centre

Delhi - Rajinder Nagar
(03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Vaish

	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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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)					



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

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

Seventh Schedule of constitution provides for division of legislative subjects between centre & states. It has 3 lists i.e. union, state, concurrent list.

Need to revisit 7th sched

- ① Biased distribution - Most number of subjects & most important subjects provided under union list.
- ② Residuary list subjects are automatically transferred to union list.
- ③ Lack of proper delineation leading to conflicts.

eg Centre's farm laws were alleged to be impinging upon state list sub of 'agri markets'

④ Emergency provisions - Central govt can make law on state subjects in cases of emergency ; if requested by Rajya Sabha ; and under art 282.

However, such unitary bias is also in consonance with quasi-federal structure of Indian federalism.

Thus, way forward :-

Following recommendations - of Sarkaria & Punchhi commission such as :-

- ① Transfer of residuary list subjects to concurrent list.
- ② Centre to make law on concurrent list sub after discussion with state.

Such measures will promote cooperative legislative federalism which is part of Basic Structure.

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 refers to use of arbitration mechanisms with the help of online tools, to provide justice delivery.

Advantages :-

- ① Reduce pendency of cases → currently ~4.5 cr pending cases
- ② inexpensive means
- ③ Presence of flexible proceedings wherein rigid legal law not followed. Rather principles of natural justice used.
- ④ Middle path found which is beneficial for both parties in a case.

Challenges: -

- ① Lack of internet access - As per VN, only $\frac{1}{4}$ th households in rural India have access to internet.
- ② Absence of technical training for judicial staff.
- ③ Complexity in evidence usage - as evidence cannot be examined on camera, and its authenticity cannot be gauged.
- ④ Lack of data protection rules - Privacy of case proceedings & judgement can be leaked.

Thus, there is need for proper mechanisms like establishment of National Judicial Infra Authority (NJIA) proposed by CJI. The recent ODR Bill 2021 is also step in the right direction.

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

Federalism forms basic structure of Indian constitution. However, combative federalism is seen as a feature in Indian politics, involving clashes between centre & states.

Presence of constitutional divisions

- ① 7th schedule for division of legislative powers.
- ② Art 368 providing articles on whose amendment state approval is required.

however, still

Perennial centre-state disputes observed :

- ① Due to diff pol parties at centre & state. Ex - Delhi, WB.

- ② Centrally - appointed officers (All - India Services) posted in states, leads to conflicts.
[eg] Recent clash of AIS Rules amendment.

- ③ Conflicts wot fiscal federalism -
[eg] States asking for extension of GST compensation cess.

- ④ Doubts of state on central agencies,
[eg] CBI, ED, etc.

- ⑤ Unitary bias in Indian federalism leads to greater powers for centre.

However, such conflicts lead to maintenance of accountability in working of both state & central govt. This ensures greater welfare for public, thus fulfilling ideals of democracy.

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

Lobbying is a mechanism applied by pressure groups for influencing govt to modify / introduce policies which work in their favour. Currently, lobbying is done in informal manner.

Adoption of framework for lobbying

Benefits :-

- ① Increased transparency in working of pressure groups &
- ② Participation of civil society in govt policymaking will increase.
- ③ Govt will gain clear insight into demands of various stakeholders.
eg - better connect with farmers in formulation of farm laws possible.

④ Increased ease of doing business →

If demands of industrial sector & small businesses is heard.

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

Concerns :-

- ① Biased / partial policymaking by govt in favour of certain parties.
- ② Populist measures taken which are not beneficial in long-run.
- ③ Conflicts between diff ~~group~~ pressure groups having opposing demands.

Thus, there is need to introduce framework for lobbying. However it must ~~have~~ include measures to ensure that impo unpartisan & decision-making is done to benefit larger society.

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

Govt's recent guidelines provide for Open Source access to technologies in various sectors such as health, education, et al. [eg] - ~~source~~ Cowin, etc.

However, true potential not realised due to following Reasons :-

- ① Lack of R&D - Spending of only 0.7% GDP on R&D leads to less realisation of potential of digital platforms.
- ② Restrictionary approach - Govt follows defensive & restrictionist approach wrt many new technologies.
[eg] cryptocurrency platforms

③ Complex rules & procedures to be followed to access open source data.

④ Lack of adequate bilateral MOUs w/rt FOSS and digital platforms with other countries.

Way forward : -

① Increase spending in R&D to atleast 2%. (Israel - 5%)

② Partnerships ~~with~~ⁱⁿ science & technology domain with international powers.

③ Provide technical aid to countries (eg - Sri Lanka, Nepal) to improve their utility of such open source technology.

Thus, ~~govt~~ Indian govt can utilise its potential to act as global leader in new technologies & digital platform utilisation.

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

NGOs act as lynchpin between public and govt, providing means for trust-building & achieving better welfare opportunities.

Role of NGOs :-

① Informational role - provides data, facts & figures to gauge development.

eg ASER, PRS, Social audits

② To raise demands of community in collective manner.

eg Bhartiya Kisan Union in farm-law protests.

③ Change agents to bring reforms in govt.

eg Responsible for bringing RTI Act.

④ Supporters of govt in development of society.

eg Shakti Vahini provides intel to govt wst trafficked individuals.

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

⑤ Complement govt's role as service provider.

eg Role of NGOs like Mission O2 in Covid.

⑥ Provide increased bargaining power to voice concerns to govt.

However, base challenges:

→ ① IB report highlights foreign-funded NGOs' involvement in anti-national activities.

→ ② Govt doesnot consider reports of NGOs like social audits as legit.

There is need for greater regulation of NGOs, while simultaneously encouraging their participation. NGOs can act as 'change agents' if utilised effectively.

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

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was a welcome step in the backdrop of WHO terming India as 'most depressed country' in the world.

Significance :-

- ① Increased awareness on mental health issues.
- ② Safeguards for preventing use of harmful procedures on mental patients.
- ③ Provision of mental health facilities for proper treatment.

Issues in implementation :-

- ① low funding provided to

mental health sector in healthcare-

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

② Lack of infrastructure such as medical tools, mental health facilities, etc-

③ Skewed access - Rural population has very less access to such features-

④ Lack of awareness wst mental health issues & stigmatisation in society.

As per Niti Aayog's Ind @75 document, there is need to increase spending on mental health to 5% of total health budget to ensure proper benefits for such patients.

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

The role of MGNREGA at rural level in helping escape extreme poverty during covid has raised demands for similar Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Benefits :-

- ① Protect against poverty & unemployment.
- ② Greater influx of rural migrants into urban areas has increased competition & created dearth of jobs.
- ③ Fulfilment of DPSPs of govt to provide aid to unemployed sector.
- ④ Social empowerment of

entire household possible.

- ⑤ 60% population to reside in urban areas by 2030. (UN report).

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

Challenges: -

- ① Increased burden on ~~revenue~~ govt expenditure.
- ② Lack of integrated data of urban poor & rural poor migrants
→ can lead to exclusion errors.
- ③ might not ensure abolition of poverty due to other concerns of unequal distribution of resources wrt women, SCs, STs, etc.

Thus, the time for urban employment guarantee act has come. It must have adequate measures to ensure representation of all sections of urban poor.
eg - via reservation.

9.

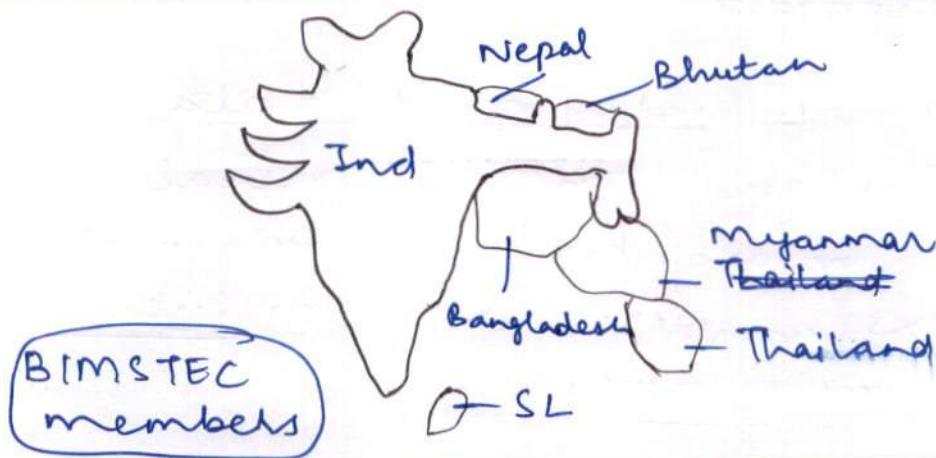
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 was established ~~is~~ as a regional organisation for cooperation between South Asian members.



Relevance as regional org for Ind:-

Benefits:-

- ① Fulfil goals of 'Neighbourhood First' policy & 'Act East' Policy.
- ② Helps counter China & exclude Pakistan from discussions

eg SAARC failed due to
Ind - Pak conflict.

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

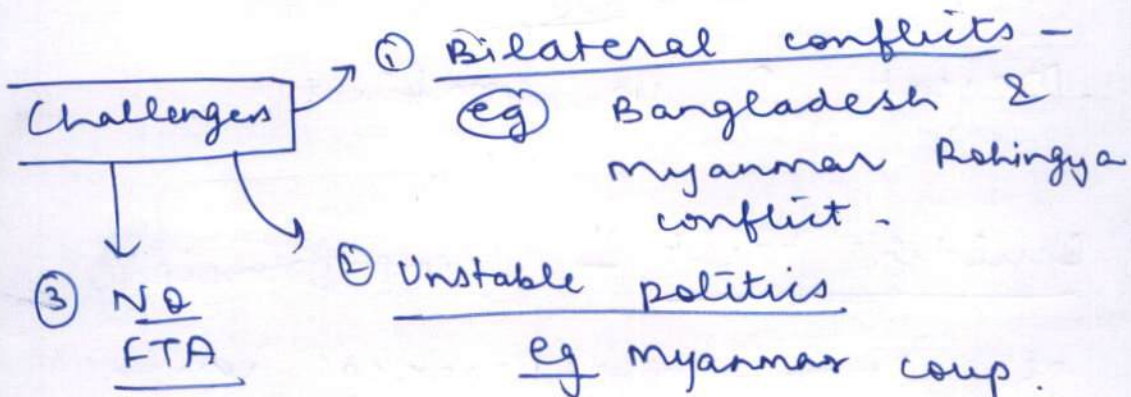
③ Increased cooperation with
members in diff spheres.

eg BBIN MVA partnership
for transport.

④ Improves connectivity of
mainland with northeast
India.

⑤ High trade potential

eg India can learn best
export practices from
Thailand, etc.



Adoption of BIMSTEC charter
in last meeting was right
way forward. Next, must look
for FTA adoption to improve
cooperation.

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

Gujral doctrine provided 5
principles of cooperation
with ~~its~~ allies for India.

Relevance: -

- ① Managing conflicts - Following peaceful dialogue in case of conflicts with immediate neighbours (eg-china) can prevent ↑ in conflict.
- ② Building trust - Using principle of 'non-interference' in case of relations with Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc can help remove 'big brother' tag.

 ^{help} manage 'India out'
campaign in maldives

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

③ ~~Increase~~ Handling of bilateral
conflicts (eg - Ind - Pak) can
be cordially done by
preventing interference of any
3rd party in own affairs.

④ Increased economic cooperation
will lead to better trade
prospects.

⑤ Cooperation with maritime
neighbours will help
fulfil targets of Blue
Economy.

Thus, following Gujral doctrine
can help India achieve
objectives of 'Neighbourhood
First' goal & ↑ peaceful
international ties.

11.

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

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

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

15

"Officers of parliament" refer to presence of permanent executive i.e. civil servants in parliament.

Role of "officers of parliament": -

- ① Expert advice for formulation of new policies & laws.
- ② Data collection & analysis done to prioritise actions.
- ③ Provides inter-ministerial coordination.
- ④ Takes off work burden from Parliamentarians, who also do not meet all the time.

▶ Eg. MPs meet only in 3 sessions per year.

Thus, this pivotal
role is only possibly harnessed
by ensuring impartial functioning

Constitutional provisions :-

- ① Art 311 - provides protection
to & job security to civil
servants.
- ② Parliamentary immunities may be
extended to 'officers of
parliament'.

Statutory provisions :-

- ① AIS Conduct Rules & CS Conduct
Rules.
- ② Various laws guiding functioning
& management of parliament
working.
- ③ Lokayukta & Lokpal Act to

provide penalisation and investigation into corruption charges based by officers.

- ④ CVC - for vigilance to prevent misuse of power for personal benefit.

Thus, officers of parliament play imp role in ensuring democratic & welfarist working of parliament. ~~so~~ They help protect constitutionalism or ideal of 'controlled govt'.

वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोपीय 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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Finance commission of India, under art 280, acts as balancing wheel for fiscal federalism. It provides recommendations to central govt regarding horizontal & vertical devolution of funds to states.

Recommendations by 15th FC

- ① Recomm for 41% vertical devolution to states.
- ② horizontal Devolution to be done as per following parameters
 - area
 - forest cover
 - demographic performance
 - population.
- ③ Recommended for fund devolution to be done for local govt.
- ④ Disaster management - funding to be divided in 80:20 ratio for response fund & mitigation fund resp.

- ⑤ Recomm for rationalisation of cesses & grants ; to increase pool of shared funds.

Significance :-

① Cooperative fiscal federalism -

Recomm ensure that funds are proportionately distributed between centre-states & inter-state.

- ② Address north-south divide - Introduction of new parameter of 'demographic performance' to incentivise low population growth rate in southern states.

- ③ Address env. concerns - with help of 'forest cover' category.

- ④ Provision of funds for local govt :
CAG report has highlighted poor sharing ~~of~~ & devolution of funds to local level.

③ Improve State GDP - Focus on proportional division of funds helps provide revenue to states; which are responsible for >50% expenditure.

⑥ Disaster ~~relief~~ resilience - Increase in climate-change-related adversaries has led to need for funding wth mitigation.

⑦ Improve overall GDP of country.

Thus, finance commission recommendations can help achieve federal goals & achievement of \$5 Tr economy.

However, it faces challenge of being non-binding in nature. central govt must ensure following of necessary recommendations.

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

Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines formulated by Election Commission of India (art 324) to ensure free & fair elections.

Significance of providing statutory backing

- ① make guidelines binding - will ensure greater accountability on pol parties.
- ② Power of penalisation provided to ECI will get further strengthened.
- ③ Clear set of guidelines - Statutory code will have clearer guidelines on all relevant topics.
- ④ Improved means of redressal - Public can easily report cases

of ~~etc~~ unfair / rigged elections.

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

- ③ Clear defining of roles & posts -
Officers will be appointed
for delineated roles of
supervision & management.

However, only
statutory backing cannot ensure
free & fair elections due to
reasons: -

- ① Criminalisation of politics - 43%
MPs in 17th LS have past
criminal records.
- ② Lack of transparent funding - Anonymous
donations to pol parties under
electoral bonds leads to
lack of transparency.
- ③ Corruption nexus between ECI
officials & pol. parties - can lead
to violation of even statutory
rules.
- ④ Lack of proactive approach of

ECI - as observed in electoral rallies during Pandemic not being penalised.

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

Way forward :-

- ① ECI has recommended for statutory backing to MCC.
- ② Need for overhaul of other electoral practices such as -
Party funding, corruption, etc
- ③ Implementation of MCC with help from other sectors.
eg - ECI collaborated with Google to check violation of MCC on social media.

Thus, while statutory backing of MCC will act as helpful measure, various other measures need to be implemented by following recomm of Indrajit Gupta & Dinesh committee

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

15

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body formed under Competition Act, to ensure healthy market competition.

Need to revamp:

- ① Strict penalisation as seen in western counterparts is absent.
 eg → France recently put hefty fine on Google.
- ② Politicisation & corruption can lead to partial decision making.
 eg CCI did not pay heed to ~~Assam~~ complaint against Jio's predatory practices.
- ③ Outdated rules - Rules w.r.t digital markets are not

updated as per contemporary realities.

- ③ Lack of proper bunds & functionaries to conduct detailed investigations.
- ④ Overlapping jurisdiction - Other departments like Ministry of IT, Finance Ministry, etc have overlapping jurisdiction, causing confusion & conflicts.

Thus, there is need reflected for revamp of LCI wrt current

Digital revolution facing challenges

Such as:-

- ① Lack of transparency & accountability:
eg) social media intermediaries not being held responsible for inflammatory content.
- ② Rise in misinformation & fake news : being called 'infodemic'.

③ Security challenges - as seen via Chinese apps of PUBG, etc.

④ Rise in flash sales; predatory pricing, etc → hurting small businesses.

Way fwd :-

① Making required recommendations with help of intl laws.

eg EU's recent law for Digital Market Regulation.

② Strengthening independence & powers of CCI.

③ Clear delineation of roles & functions of CCI & other depts.

The Industry 4.0 is going to make upcoming decade a 'techade'. Proper harnessing of digital markets is needed to prevent misuse.

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

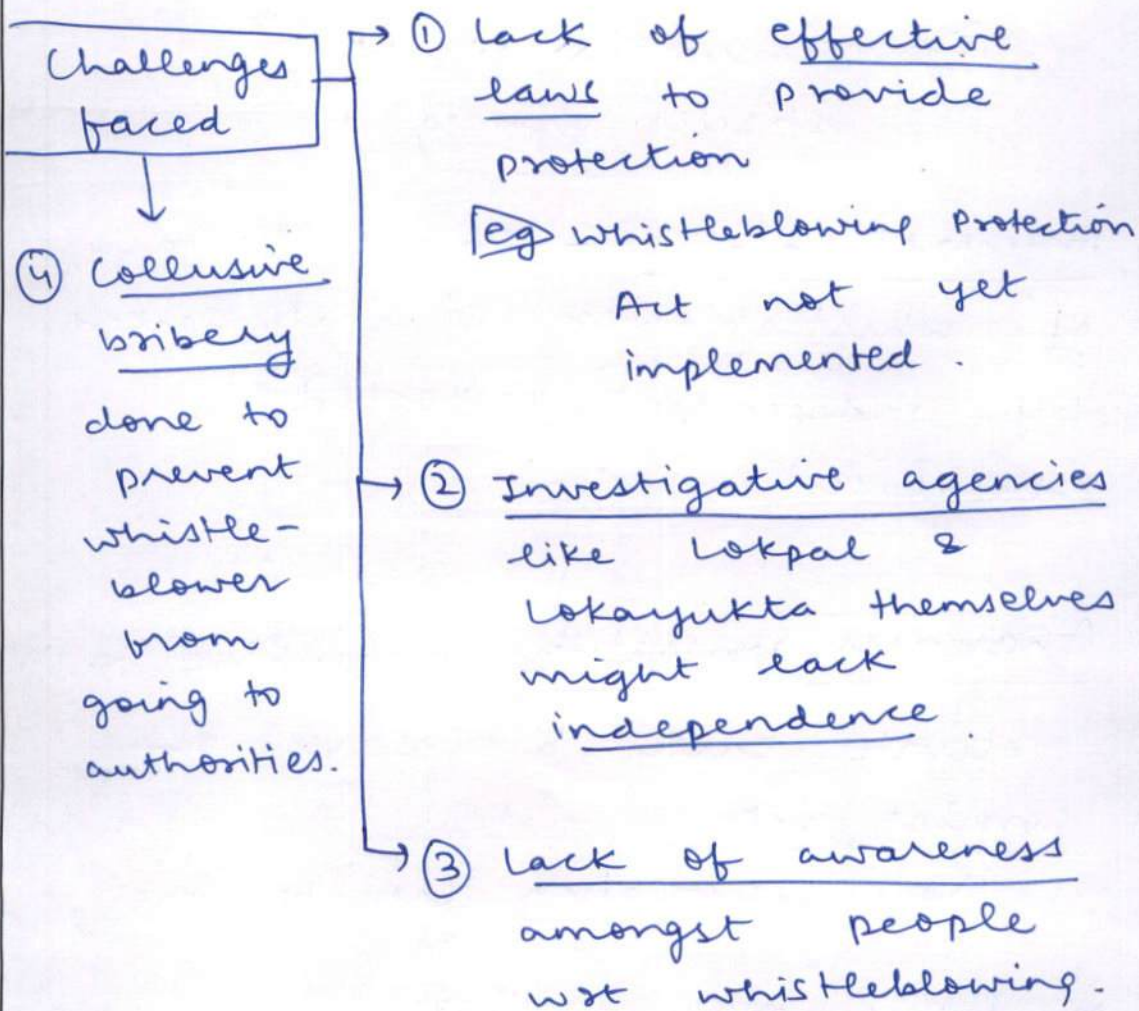
उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistleblowing mechanism provides for disclosure of corrupt practices being carried out in public/private organisations. It is governed under Whistleblowing Protection Act in India.

Need for strengthening mechanism

Public sector	Private sector
1) India ranking at <u>85th position</u> in <u>corruption Perception Index</u> . 2) <u>No provision</u> for <u>anonymous whistleblowing</u> available. 3) <u>No protection & for safety</u> for whistleblowers	① Increased participation of <u>prt sector</u> in <u>Indian economy</u> . ② Rise in <u>fraud cases</u> : <u>eg Kingfisher</u> ; <u>Nirav Modi</u> ; <u>PMC scam</u> .

eg as seen in cases of Satyender Dubey & Vyapam scam case.



Thus, there is need for better mechanisms & safeguarding with help of measures :-

- उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin
- ① Drafting laws on whistleblowing by taking help from intl. laws like USA.
 - ② Providing legal & security protection to whistleblower.
eg anonymous identity; shelter homes.
 - ③ Protected database - Ensure privacy of whistleblower is not leaked by independent protected databases.
 - ④ Awareness generation in public to motivate early disclosures of corrupt acts
↳ incentivisation can be done.
 - ⑤ Mandatory grievance officer in private officers.

As per 2nd ARC, corruption is the rotting breath of the nation. There is need to remove this rot with help of transparency & accountability.

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

Provision of formation of cooperative societies is a fundamental right under Art 19(1)(c). This provides for democratic group formation for socio-economic benefits in collective manner.

Reasons behind poor performance

- ① Politicisation - Cooperatives are being run by political heads & their associates, which leads to lack of independence
(eg) - Maharashtra banks
- ② Lack of technical skills - members are both owners & customers. These members lack technical knowledge of propriety of loans.

③ High levels of corruption

eg PMC scam.

④ Lack of 'proper regulations to ensure accountability.

⑤ Multiple jurisdiction - Both centre & state govt has control over cooperative functioning.

⑥ Lack of proper funds.

Reforms undertaken ! -

① Formation of Ministry for Cooperatives : to enhance promotion & handholding.

② Clear regulation - RBI has been given clear, overarching authority over cooperative functioning.

③ Promoting cooperatives in diff sectors - like health,

education, etc apart from cooperative banks.

④ Easy provision of credit

There is need to further promote cooperative formation, not just in rural but urban sector as well, by more initiatives of Coop Min.

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

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

The underfunctioning & poor capacity of state healthcare in management of Covid Pandemic reflected need for shift to PPP model.

Gaps in healthcare system :-

- ① Underfunded - only 1.5% GDP is kept for health sector.
- ② Vacancies high - There are 1456 doctors / 1 Lakh population in India, as compared to WHO recomm of 1000 / 1 lakh.
- ③ Lack of quality healthcare.
- ④ Missing infrastructure - outdated medical instruments; improper cold chain.
- ⑤ Low indigenous production - 85% APIs and ~70% pharmaceuticals

imported by India.

Potential of PPP in healthcare :-

- ① Extra ~~sever~~ funding will help achieve goal of 3% GDP being spent on healthcare.
- ② Provision of quality healthcare at lower costs.
- ③ Pvt sector's research & development & workforce can help in improving indigenous production.
[eg] Indigenous vaccines for Covid ~~to~~ made by private sector.
- ④ Insurance for 'missing middle' (as recomm by Niti Aayog) can be provided by low-cost schemes proposed by PPP.
- ⑤ Incentivisation of pvt sector to establish health centres in rural & remote areas.

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

- ⑥ Promotion of primary healthcare
Eg Yoga centres, etc.

Way forward: -

In order to ensure reaping of potential, PPP model needs to be harnessed properly as follows: -

- ① Promote newer models like HiAM, Swiss Challenge for increasing prt participation.
- ② PPP model can be used in National Digital Health Mission for ensuring efficiency.
- ③ Incentives for prt sector like tax breaks.

Thus, PPP model for healthcare can transform health ecosystem & lead to fulfilment of SDG 3 →
Quality healthcare.

18.

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

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

15

New Education Policy 2020, formulated on the basis of Kasturibangan Committee recommendations, provides vision for future of education sector in India.

Brings a commendable vision with features like:-

- ① Improving Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary & secondary education to 100%.
- ② Improve GER in higher education to 50% by 2025.
- ③ Special provisions for girls, ~~and~~ transgender, disabled to ensure equity in education.

- ④ Teacher training via schemes like NISHTHA
- ⑤ 3-language policy to promote English, Hindi & mother tongue.
- ⑥ Fluid education system with no rigid stream boundaries.
- ⑦ Provision of transferable educational credits in higher education.
- ⑧ Collab with foreign universities.

Success will however depend on integration with other policy initiatives: -

- ① Proper functioning & implementation of midday meal scheme will improve ~~GPR~~ GER for school students.
- ② Building of infrastructure facilities in schools & colleges

(eg - ^{functional} girls washroom) helps improve attendance of girls.
(ASER survey).

- ③ Schemes like Bharatnet for universal internet access can help ensure every student has access to online education.
- ④ Bilateral MOUs with countries required to promote joint degrees; & foreign university campuses in India.

Thus, a holistic approach with integrated participation of all govt sectors can ensure SDG-5: Quality education & make India = Vishwa Gurukul.

19.

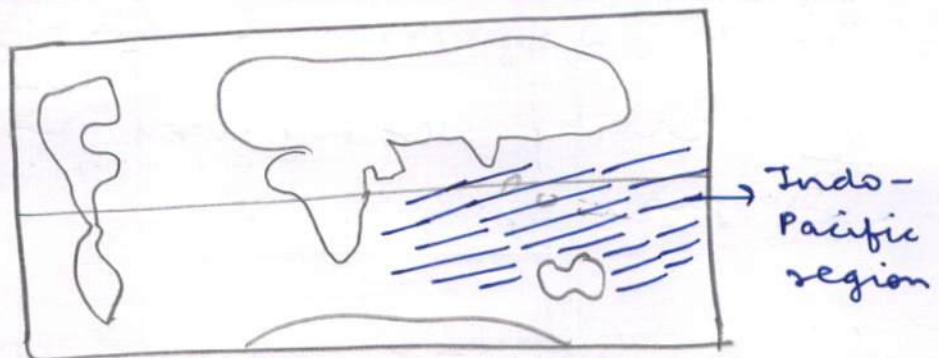
इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 launched by USA to promote economic trade links in Indo-Pacific region

Engine of global eco. growth



- ① Improved trade cooperation - Increase bilateral ties of countries in economic sphere.
- ② Diversification of supply chains - to decrease dependence on 1/2 country ; and prevent global

shortages as seen in pandemic.

eg Semiconductor shortage

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

③ Counter Chinese dominance - will
act as answer to China's
'String of pearls' campaign.

④ Resilient infrastructure - It will
act complementary to initiatives
of BBW (Build Back Better
World).

⑤ Empowerment for poorer countries :
Small nations in Indo-
Pacific will also benefit
from initiative.

India's concerns

Even though India is a
part of IPEF, it has
certain concerns:-

① Dialogue on digital economy
to be done in IPEF - India
usually does not indulge in

such dialogues.

- 2) Setting up of trade rules & mechanisms - might not be in favour of India.
- 3) Over-dominance of USA in Indo-Pacific region might pose certain challenges in long term.
- 4) Might prevent larger role for India in Indian Ocean Region.
[Eg] India wants to be net security provider for IOR.

Thus, there is need to follow 3Ts of Trust, Transparency & Timeliness promoted by Indian PM - to make IREF a success.

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

The current Industrial Revolution 4.0 has led to emergence of expanding digital space & new technologies. This warrants need for techno-diplomacy.

Complexities of expanding digital space

① Introduction of newer technologies like Blockchain, AI, machine learning, etc.

② Lack of proper accountability mechanisms.

[eg] Cryptocurrency not backed by sovereign currency.

③ Non-traditional threats -

Increasing risks of cyber warfare, drone attacks, etc

△ Eg 'Stuxnet' malware used to attack Iran's nuclear power plant.

- ④ Lack of trained technical staff to deal with arising issues.

Need for identification of priority areas:-

① Economy → appropriate use of AI, ML, Blockchain, etc while countering misuse of technologies like cryptocurrency.

② Security → need updation of technological abilities

(eg) - Anti drone technology, satellite surveillance.

③ Collaboration with allies in respective sectors:

△ US - India ~~part~~ parts of

COMCASA, etc.

▷ Technical partnerships with Israel to gain from their R&D on newer technologies.

▷ Import of newer weapons & missiles from Russia.

④ Formation of specific depts in ministries for better prioritisation.

eg NEST (New & Emerging Strategic Tech) division in MEA.

Thus, India can harness the potential of techno-diplomacy to counter newer challenges & emerge as global leader wth expansion of digital space.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL