



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SURBHI PATHAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

6/6

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's 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)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

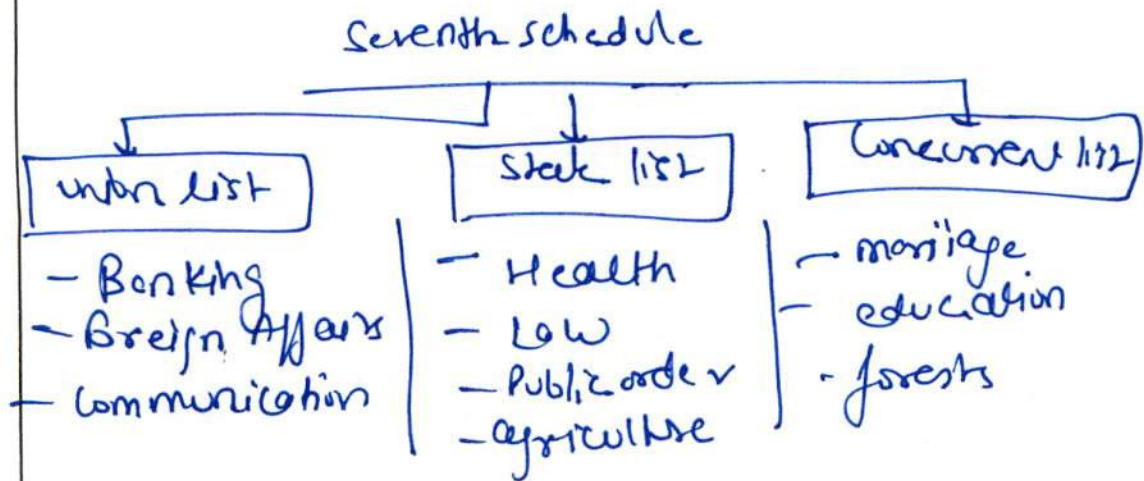
1.

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

10

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

7th schedule of Indian constitution is a basis of India's federalism where subjects are divided between centre and state



Need to revisit 7th schedule

- ① Devolving power to state government
 - Resource generating powers like banking, foreign relations are with centre
 - Resource utilization subjects like health, public order with state
- ↓
- leads to loss of revenues for states and fiscal imbalance

② central schemes impinge on state rights

[eg] 77th constitutional amendment of 2011 to regulate cooperatives without state ratification (art 368)

③ Creation of laws by evading states

[eg] - 3 farm laws were in agriculture domain, ordinance (Article 123) was used to bring law

④ GST implementation → loss of state's

Sovereign power to tax

→ loss of revenue during COVID

→ sunset clause of 2022 to restrict central transfer

→ centre 2/3 votes in GST Council render

any collective decision by states unimportant

⑤ Taking unilateral decisions on concurrent list matters

[eg] Recently, Jaya Prakash Committee on increasing marriage age → without state consultation.

Need of the hour is to ensure effective state cooperation in national level decision making and promote federalism (Basic structure)

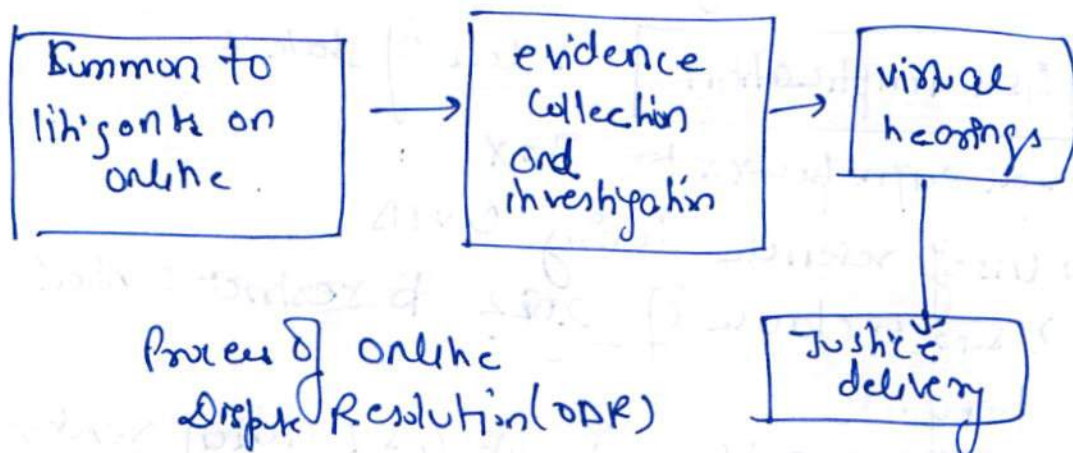
2.

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

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

In the backdrop of Covid pandemic, Justice delivery become easier online with increased internet penetration in India (2nd largest number of mobile subscribers in India).



Advantages of ODR

- ① Reduce cost of approaching courts especially from rural areas
- ② Reduce burden on judiciary
 (3.5 crore pending cases as per National Judicial Data Grid)

③ forster justice delivery

④ easy to access especially from far flung areas

⑤ Reduced tensions between the parties

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

challenges with effective implementation of eDR

① Digital divide

As per

Census data → access to computers

Rural → 14%

Urban → 42.9%

② Privacy issues → due to leak of video conferencing and important judgements

③ Multiple appeals lead to eventual burden on judiciary

④ Lack of compliance

— A whatsapp

Judgement cannot be easily implemented

⑤ Lack of adequate infrastructure and

trained personnel to effectively operate technical devices.

with 4th Industrial revolution on set, it's essential to develop a conducive environment for efficient online justice delivery

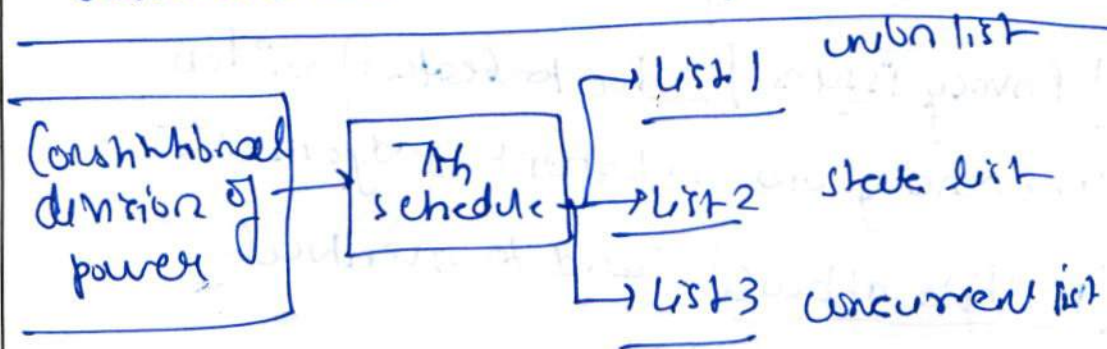
3.

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)

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

Recently, centre-state relations took a hit due to refusal of West Bengal Chief Secretary to join central deputation

Such issues impact India's federalism (Basic structure) and create disputes between centre and state.



Centre-state disputes

① Over finances → GST Compensation Cess

— lack of revenue transfer during COVID
— sunset clause of 2022 for adequate compensation to states

→ Centre - 1/3 while in GST monthly

② deputation of officers → lack of strength in bureaucracy

→ states unwilling to release officers

③ States / not ~~have~~ invited for consultation on concurrent list matters

[C] → marriage age of women Bill, 2022

④ [CB] being allotted cases by centre but the general and specific consent sent by states

⑤ Low and order issues

⑥ Imposing President Rule (art 356)

Based on Governor's report

→ Removing democratically elected party

⑦ Governor's election / nomination to act as centre's agent → leads to dispute.

Recent bill on National Capital Territory enhancing role of LG in Delhi further led to rift between Centre-Delhi.

An comprehensive approach is needed to resolve Centre-state disputes to promote federalism in India.

4.

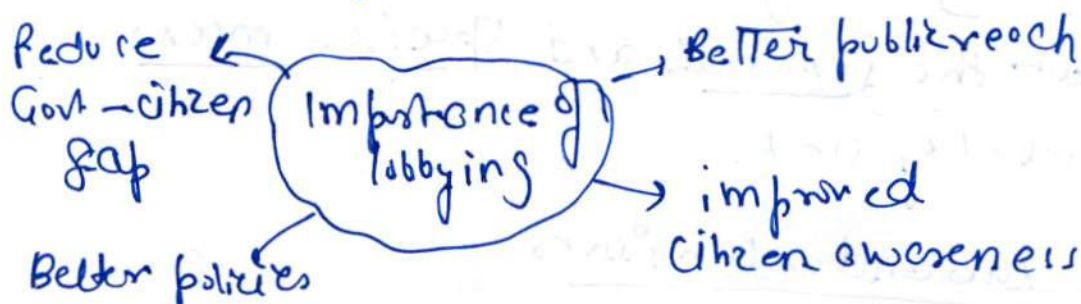
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबींग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टि से नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, government has withdrawn three contentious formal laws due to demand of pressure groups and farmers



Advantages of adopting a framework of lobbying & ensure democracy

① Improved interest articulation

citizens and their demand.

[eg] India-USA nuclear deal of 2010 was made possible by Indians in governance

② Improved and empowered citizenry

→ can analyse policy making and its impact on India

③ uphold democratic principles and reduce authoritarian tendencies

→ check on govt extreme policies

④ Improve grievance redressal mechanism

for citizen voice and anger to be heard

⑤ organized framework of approaching

govt
Better forgetting
of policies

→ improved public service delivery.

But, caution needs to be followed to

- Reduce violent demands
- prevent disruption to governance through foreign funding and impact of outside forces
- citizen voice should not be overpowered by few interest groups

For a functioning democracy, lobbying can prove to be an asset in citizen awareness provided adequate safeguards are in place.

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

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

With rise of 4th Industrial Revolution and digital revolution, Government have also adopted Internet Technology in governance to improve public service delivery.

eg Recently, Open Data Governance (ODG) was launched.

eg ONDC - open national Digital Commerce has been promoted to provide level playing field to local sellers online.

True potential of Free and Open source software (FOSS) remains unrealized

① Low level of digital literacy among citizen

eg Census → alien to Internet
2011

Rural	→ 14%
urban	→ 42.9%

② Lack of successful citizen charter
to provide knowledge to citizens

③ Infrastructure issues

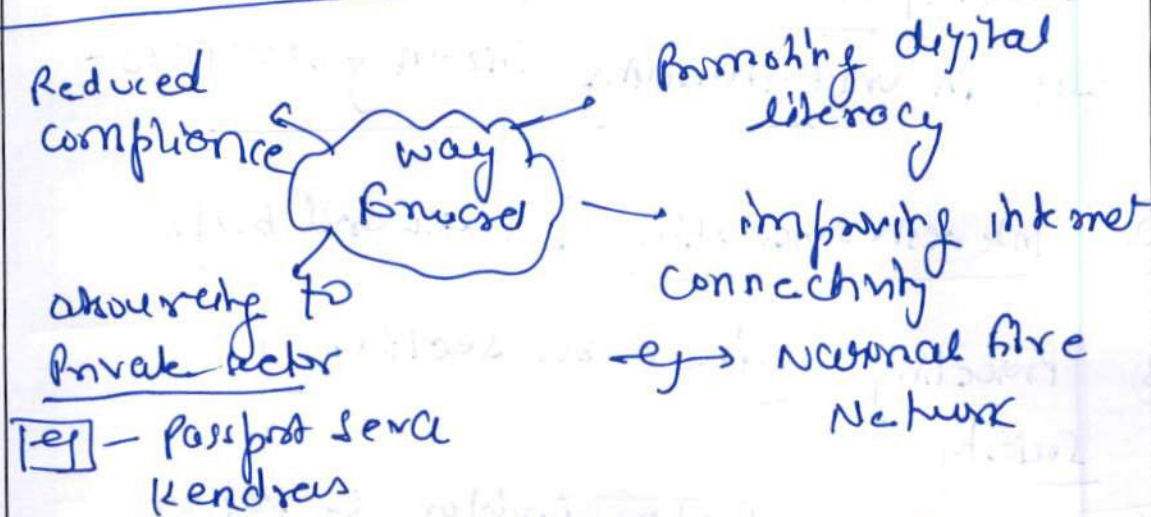
- adoption of technology
- lack of trained personnel

④ Latency issues in government websites

- Poor connectivity

⑤ Bureaucratic process

- multiple forms, e-signs



Government needs to enhance
citizen awareness and user-friendly
platforms need to be developed to
improve digital usage...

6.

एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्फ के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recently many NGOs had their licenses revoked on account of lapses in following Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (FCRA).

NGOs as safety valve for communities' to voice concern

① Better citizen reach and reduced gap in understanding citizen grievances

② Interest articulation of backward people

③ Protecting vulnerable sections of society

[eg] Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi

④ Promoting socio-economic development

[eg] Pratham foundation Helpline ATR survey

[e] Tithi Bhogon by various NGOs

(5) provide rights and justice to needy

[e] Role of NGO foundation in promoting
rights of LGBTQ

(6) Policy implementation and monitoring
mechanism to ensure benefits reach the
needy people

But, recently many NGOs have flouted laws
and thus undermining democracy

Threat of
external
state actors

money
laundering

embezzlement
of funds

Thus, a cautious approach is
needed to promote NGOs in India and
promote community participation to expand
socio-economic development and better
targeting of beneficiaries.

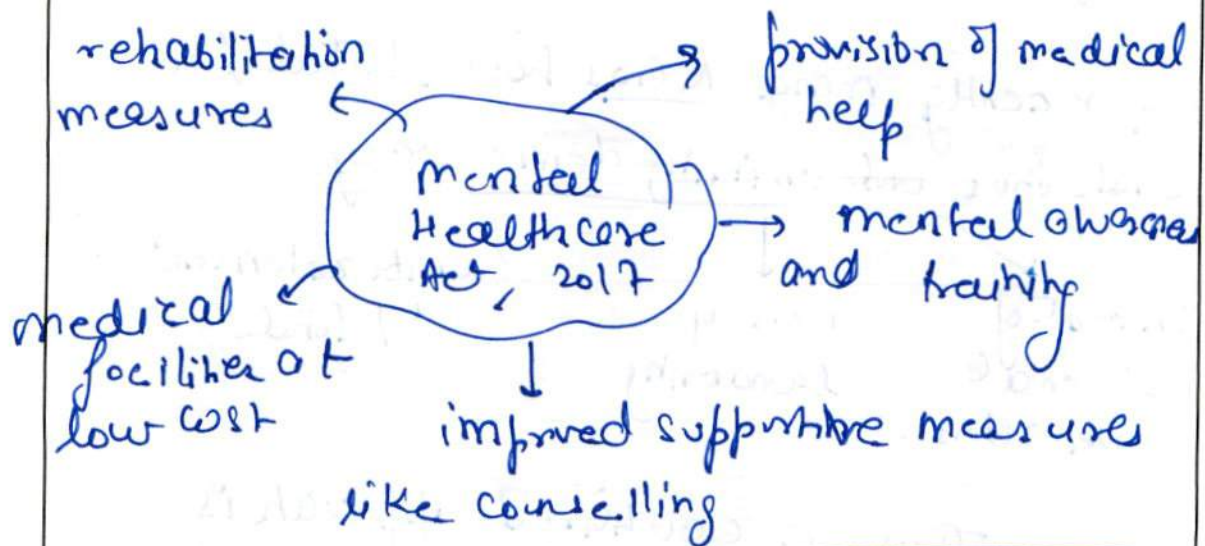
7.

अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Increasing cases of suicides in India especially in backdrop of COVID-19 has highlighted the lacunae in promotion of mental health in India



Issues with mental Healthcare Act of 2017

① Lack of recognition to mental problems

eg we still called a victim as died by suicide → taking a negative approach

② Societal exclusion of a person
diagnosed with a mental problem
→ lack of adequate supportive measure

③ Rehabilitation homes not conducive
for human development

→ lack of sanitation

④ Policy implementation gaps to differentiate
between different illnesses

depression ↓ insomnia → Psychological issues

Improve medical diagnosis → way forward → Focus on core and rehabilitation within family
Adequately to be provided adequately.

It's high time to normalize
medical and mental health issues to
ensure equitable and inclusive growth

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

Recently, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) ran out of funds due to large scale migration of people to rural areas during pandemic.

Need to formulate urban employment Guarantee program

- ① To protect livelihood of migrants
- ② Better targeting of beneficiaries in need of government led employment initiative
- ③ Promote formalization of Economy
 - Current — 90% in informal sector
 - Boost to manufacturing sector
 - only 17% to GDP

④ Easing burden on poor families in urban areas

slum dwellings

Reduce density of slums

improve housing provision

⑤ Reducing burden on Rural employment schemes - e.g. - MGNREGA, PM Growth Assets Yojana

⑥ Promoting infrastructure growth in urban areas

Key: migrants can be employed in PM Awas Yojana, Bharatmala scheme to improve road connectivity.

⑦ Data driven Policy making and targeting

of beneficiaries

→ measurement of migrants

→ dedicated portal like e-shram

A dedicated policy at national level can help in improving labor force participation (42%) and improve urban cities and make them sustainable (SDG11)

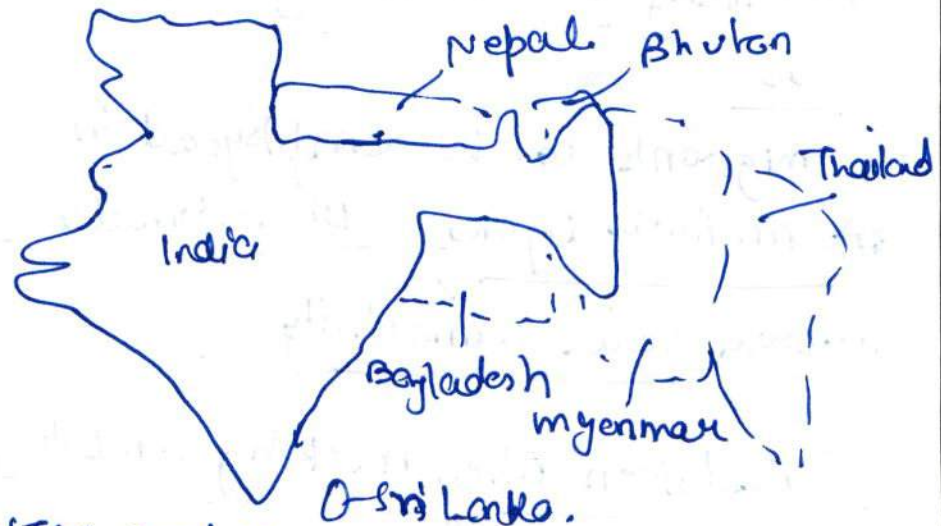
उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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)

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

BIMSTEC is an important organization for India as it connects India to South East Asia and Indian Ocean countries



By: BIMSTEC countries

Relevance of BIMSTEC for India

- ① Improve connectivity and economic development → Sri Lanka line of credit duty free
- e.g. → Kaladan multimodal project in Myanmar's Rakhine state to access India's Northeast

② shared culture with countries like
Thailand

③ Bridge between India and South East
Asia and ASEAN

[ex] India - Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral
highway

④ stability in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)
improve geopolitical
interest in Indo-
Pacific Region
Resist China's
hegemony in
Strait of Malacca → Hambantota Port

⑤ Colombo security Dialogue has been
recently initiated between India, Sri Lanka &
Maldives

⑥ Sea Lines of Communication and imports
of India

⑦ Protecting Andaman and Nicobar Islands
and expanding reach through SAGAR - security
& growth for all

BIMSTEC usher in a new era
of economic progress between South Asia
Countries. India should promote further
investment in region.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is at the cross-roads of multiple countries in South Asia with hostile borders along Pakistan and Chinese borders. This calls for a careful foreign policy negotiations.

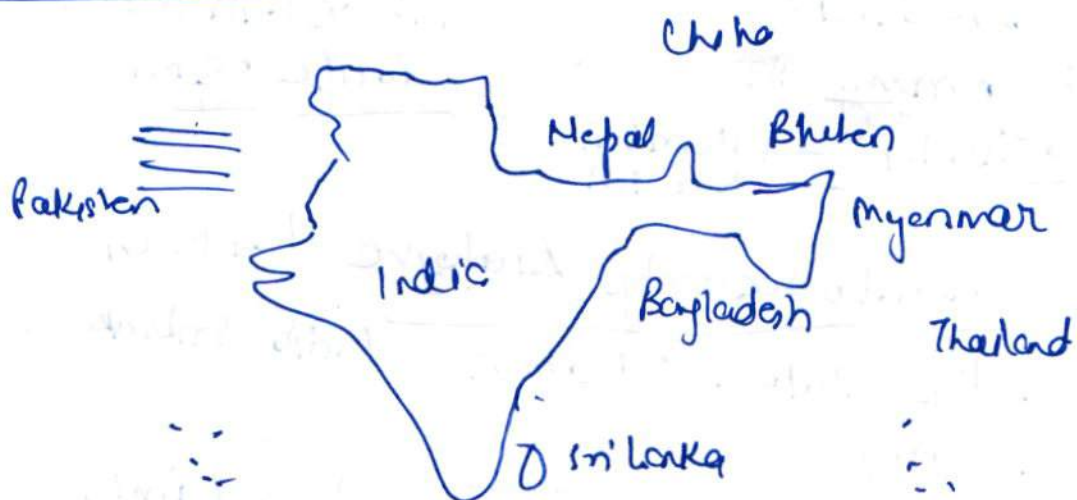
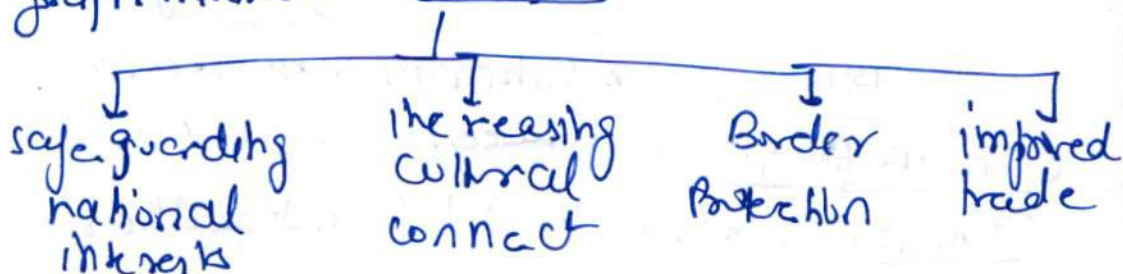


Fig: India and neighbours

Gujral Doctrine was propounded by ex-
foreign minister I K Gujral



Relevance of Gyrat doctrine in relations with immediate neighbours

- ① Protecting borders along Pakistan and China
 - ② Improved defense capabilities
 make in India → defense procurement
 - ③ economic cooperation
 ↓
Sri Lanka - during current crisis
 → Line of credit
 → currency swap agreement
 ↓
Bhutan
 - construction of dams
 - power plants
 - ④ shared cultural ties with Nepal and Bangladesh
 - ⑤ Improving dialogue with China on border disengagement and talks to avert future crisis.
 - ⑥ Talks with Myanmar on cross border irritation and Rohingya muslims
- India should revisit Gyrat doctrine to improve foreign relations and economic development

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 help in
ensuring Parliamentary democracy
and improved policy making

Role of Parliament Officers

① Improved quality of debates and discussions

[eg] - Speaker / Chairmen ensure
of LS of RS

decorum in house

② Parliamentary secretaries help in
election of President and Vice-President
by rotation

③ Parliamentary Committees like
Departmental Committees Public Accounts
Committees need support personnel

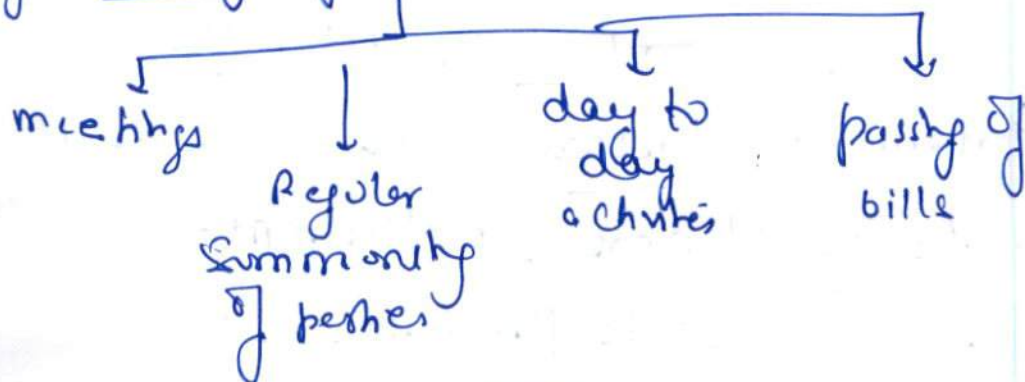
for better evaluation of policies

[y] - Staff, Analysts

[y] During Budget Preparation, technical teams are involved

Finance / Economics / Taxation

(4) They help in ensuring smooth functioning of Parliament through



Constitutional Provisions

Article 53 → President to summon the house

Article 80 → Rajya Sabha and composition

Article 82 → Lok Sabha composition.

Article 110 → Money bill to be signed by Speaker.

Article 101 → To prevent defection

Statutory Provisions

→ Business of Lok Sabha and Conduct of Rules Act

→ to ensure Lok Sabha functioning.

→ Representation of People Act, 1951 →
disqualification of members on ground
of corrupt practices

Recent ruckus in Lok Sabha by
Parliament members need to be dealt
strictly by officers of Parliament to
uphold democratic functioning of our
Parliament. India should promote
democracy in the world by practising
it diligently

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

15

Article 280 of Indian constitution provides for setting up of a Finance Commission by President every 5 years

Role of
Finance
Comm.

- Proceeds of devolution to centre & state
- grants-in-aid to state
- augmentation of revenue of Panchayats
- any other matter as referred by President

Crucial Role of Fin. Comm in balancing fiscal federalism

① enhances Cooperative Federalism between centre and state

For Devolution of 41% to states by 15th F.C.

② ensures revenue of state Finance Comm. and local governments are improved.

(3) improve in sharing of information on direct and indirect tax collections and methods needed to augment tax resources

15th Finance Commission (F.C.) was set up by government under the chairmanship of NK Singh for the year 2020-2026.

Recommendations

① 41% · devolution to states (vertical devolution)
(Reduced from 42% → 41% on account of
promotion of J&K and Ladakh as Union
Territories)

② Horizontal devolution based on multiple
efforts

→ Population	15%
→ Area	15%
→ Forest & Tree cover	12.5%
→ Income	45%
→ Demographic perf.	10%
→ Tax efforts	2.5%

This will ensure:-

1) Poor states based on income levels are getting adequate compensation for socio-economic development

2) Impetus to southern states on population control measures

3) Awarding the states with high forest and tree cover (24.67% as per FSI, MP - maximum cover)

③ Sector specific grants

↓ based on moral education ↓ health ↓ power sector
to promote important sectors of economy

④ Disaster management grants to cope with increasing frequencies of flood/drought etc.

Finance Commission thus plays a key role in promoting economic development of all the states and also nudging the states to promote and adopt better and sustainable policies to maintain fiscal health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13.

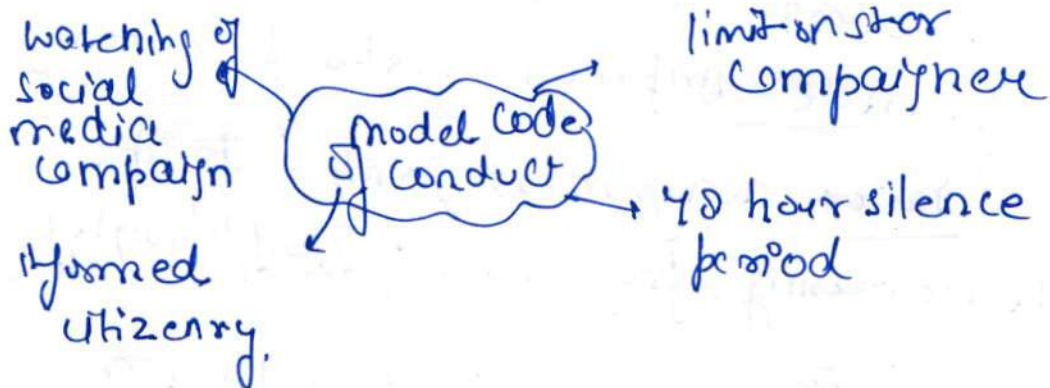
आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Model Code of Conduct has been repeatedly in limelight due to breaking of conduct rules by many candidates to achieve higher vote share.

It is backed by Representation of People's Act of 1951 to ensure free and fair elections in India



According statutory backing to MCC — Benefits

- ① Better following of Rules of conduct to ensure no foul play
- ② Any violation can be penalised quickly

③ Legal enforcement will lead to better accountability by various political parties and candidates

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

④ uphold democratic ethos and promote water ownership

⑤ Reduction in social media campaigns during silence period.

⑥ Stricter ban on exit polls → lead to better citizen safety

Demerits of according statutory status to
model code of conduct

① Increase burden on Election Comm.
of India (art 324)

② Heavy pendency on judiciary will be
further impacted
[3.5 crore cases pending — NJDG]

③ Time tested performance of MCC.

④ Increasing compliance will lead to
political parties looking for loopholes

⑤ Mid-election disputes will lead to frequent cancellation of elections and increased by polls

↓
heavy burden on exchequer

↓
Fiscal Imbalance

Thus, we should focus more on voter awareness through methods like street, campaigns and improve political party accountability and ethics of candidates rather than providing statutory status to MCC. It can be provided with more powers to ensure compliance

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)

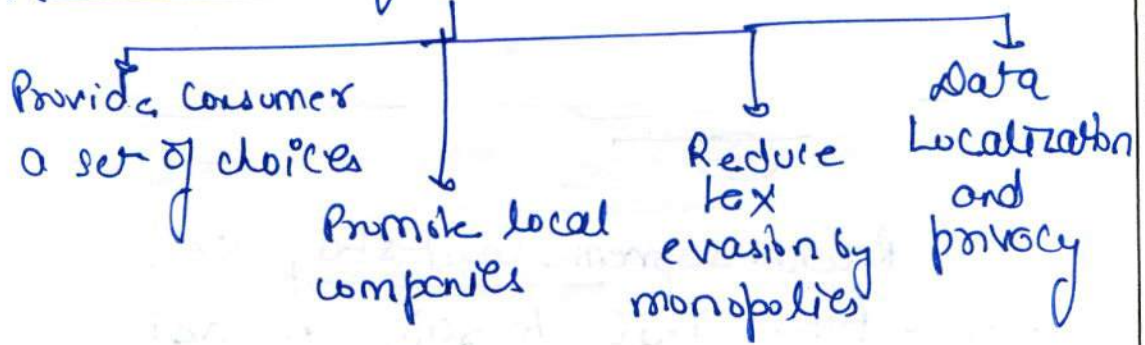
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Supreme Court stay over Amazon - Flipkart deal to gain market share in retail market brings focus on the market disruption caused by digital revolution.

Reasons for market disruption by digital rev.

- ① Digital market includes huge data processing power
- eg → Recently, NSE chairman was removed due to controversy over trading of shares through online advantage by few brokers
- ② Monopoly of few companies eg → Google, Facebook.
- ③ Consumer has low bargaining power
- ④ social media leads to threat to privacy

Focus on ensuring fair competition



Competition Commission of India (CCI)

was formed after abolishing monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1960s (MRTP)

It ensures

- 1) fair competition among market players
- 2) protect consumer privacy and expand consumer choice
- 3) Right to be informed of the product benefits
- 4) ensure economies growth.

Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

① Limit the growth of Market Leaders
at the expense of local companies

[e] companies like Twitter, Facebook
lead to loss of local companies

② Data privacy as per Justice Puttaswamy
Judgement of 2017
↳ Fundamental Right under Art 21

③ Ensure data protection of Indians

[e] American Express was asked to
curtail domestic business due to ownership
of data of Indians

④ Reduce Tax Evasion by big monopolies

[e] GAFA tax imposed by France
significant Economic Presence concept in
India

⑤ Protect Consumer Interest

low prices due to
more competition

Better choice

Advances of digital domain needs to
be monitored effectively to ensure level playing
field and free economy.

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 blower is a person who reveals a privately known information in public sphere to promote citizen awareness and improve governance standards

Issues in present whistle blower mechanism

① Lack of adequate safeguards for whistleblowers and family

Ex Satendra Dubey, Vinod Narayan
are case in point

② Anonymous complaints cannot be filed
- Reduce incentive for citizen to promote
whistleblowing

③ Delay in trials leading to loss of
evidence and thus the real motive
lags behind.

④ Judicial Impunity to accused due to political-bureaucratic nexus

⑤ Lack of awareness among the people

⑥ No reward or incentive to promote culture of whistleblowing
↳ leads to loss of ethical people morale and motivation.

Necessary safeguards in whistle-blower protection

① Improve safety and privacy of the whistle-blower and family

② Allowing for Anonymous complaints

improve culture of reporting wrong doing

Reduced threat to life

③ enhance the morale of people through Reward and recognition

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

④ use of Integrity Pacts to ensure ethical behaviour

⑤ Fast Track Courts to enhance judicial decisions and promote justice delivery

⑥ Ensure better monitoring and surveillance to reduce future chances of corruption

⑦ Improving citizen awareness through
social media Code of Conduct company policies

Ensuring ethical conduct is of utmost importance in any governance framework. whistle blowers should be promoted to expand the culture of organizational ethics and improved governance.

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)

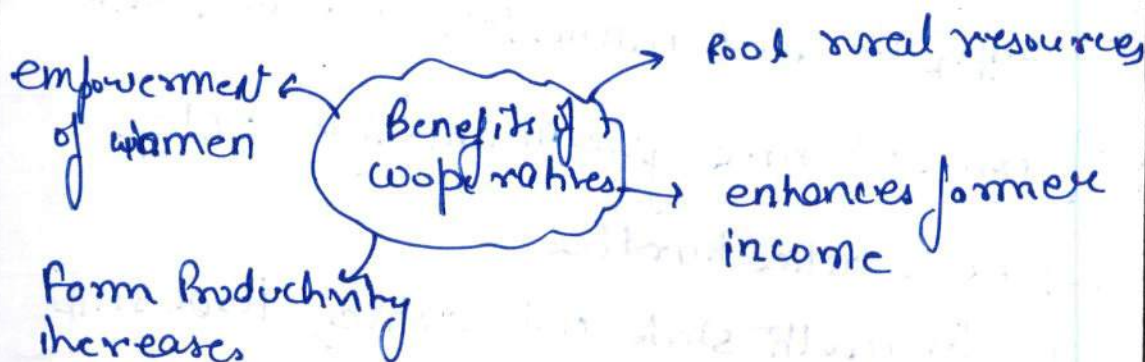
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

97th Constitutional Amendment

Act²⁰¹¹ was enacted to give cooperatives formation as a Fundamental Right under article 19. Schedule IX-B was also added.



Reason behind poor performance of cooperatives

- ① Lack of adequate credit
→ leads to low investment
- ② Land not available
→ diversion to agriculture land
→ large areas not suitable for agriculture have been diverted to industries
→ fragmentation of land holdings

③ Inadequate backward linkages with farmers

→ lack of good quality fodder for livestock based cooperatives

→ poor warehouse capacity

④ Market access limited

→ Reduced consumer demand

→ supply demand mismatch & During covid

⑤ non-supportive government interventions

→ Bureaucratic hurdles

eg In multi-state cooperatives, leadership issue persists.

⑥ Poverty and lack of resources in rural areas

To overcome above shortcomings
various steps have been undertaken.

① Ministry of Cooperation

→ to enhance govt support

→ ensure coordination between centre and state govt

② Str 6 - Bank linkage program

- By NABARD
- to enhance provision of low cost funds

③ Granting Priority Sector Lending PSL

- status
- ensure investment opportunities

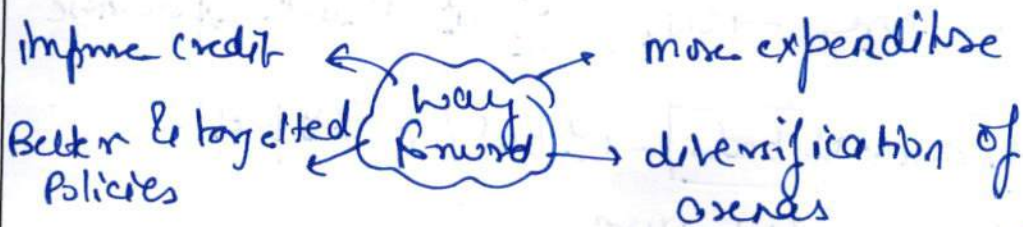
④ Increase Research and Development on products like milk, food base products

⑤ Better convergence through

- Bharatmala for improved logistics
- RM SAMPADANA to ensure product based cooperatives

⑥ Schemes like Storcht India, USTRAD

- to promote women entrepreneurs, and vulnerable people to take up employment



Amul has ushered in a wave of cooperatives through operation Flood. ushered promote more of cooperatives to ensure farmer growth.

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

The second wave of COVID-19 pandemic brought to the focus the gaps not only in rural healthcare but also in urban healthcare with out of pocket expenditure → 48% (NFHS-5)

Gaps in healthcare system of India

Primary Healthcare

- 1) low spending → 1.5% of GDP as against 2.5% by National Health Policy, 2017
- 2) lack of qualified doctors
 - ↳ density
 - WHO → 1:1000 patients
 - India → 1:1456 patients
 - ↳ WHO says 53% quacks
- 3) low focus on preventive and promotive healthcare → only 7% of health expenditure
- 4) low number of beds → 1 bed for 89 people
- 5) Rural connectivity is low
- 6) Regional imbalance

Secondary Healthcare

- 1) low spend on integrated disease surveillance
- 2) high out of pocket expenditure

In-patient 60% out-patient 70% (NHS-4)

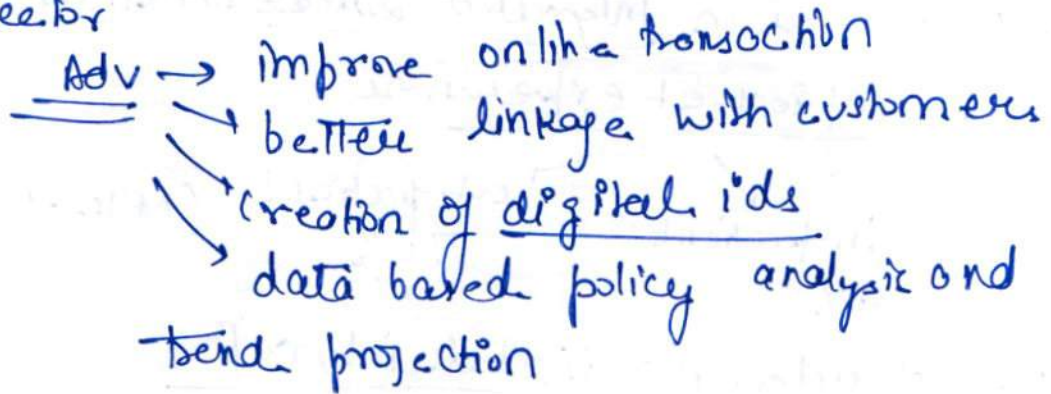
- 3) lack of adequate digital integration
- 4) High rural-urban divide
- 5) ~~Provision~~ ^{Provider} induced demand → lack of medical facilities to actual beneficiaries.

Public-private Partnership can bridge the above gaps if harnessed properly

- ① Increasing expenditure on research and development → 0.65% of GDP currently → back to surveillance and monitoring to better prepare for future pandemics
- ② creation of central Bed bureau - outsourcing setting up of facility to private sector
- ③ Enhance private medical colleges and focus on increasing intake.
- ④ outsourcing infrastructure set up of

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

National Digital Health Mission To private sector



- ⑤ more private hospitals can be empanelled with Ayushman Bharat

Reach customer in rural areas

Reduce digital divide

- ⑥ setting up of medical banks → blood banks
organ donation banks

- ⑦ Awareness campaigns through social media and improving pandemic handling capability

Healthcare is of utmost importance to ensure a healthy and upbeat workforce (15-49 age) to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

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

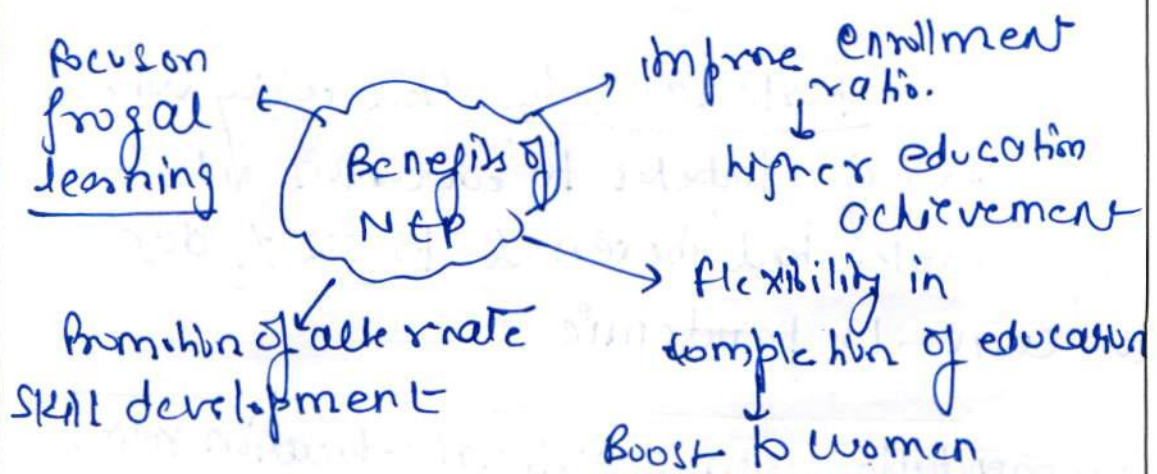
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

National Education Policy ushered
in an era of impetus to education where
dropout rates had increased to 52% due
to COVID-19 pandemic.

Commendable vision of National Education Policy
(NEP)

- ① Revamp school structure to (5+3+3+4) to include primary education as part of mainstream curricula
- ② Enhance primary gross enrollment rate (GER) to 100% by 2030
- ③ Improve secondary GER to 50% by 2035
- ④ Use of mother tongue till 5th and preferably till 8th.
- ⑤ Enhance education infrastructure to support cognitive development of children from infancy onwards.

6) Focus on vocational learning and concept of transfer of academic credit



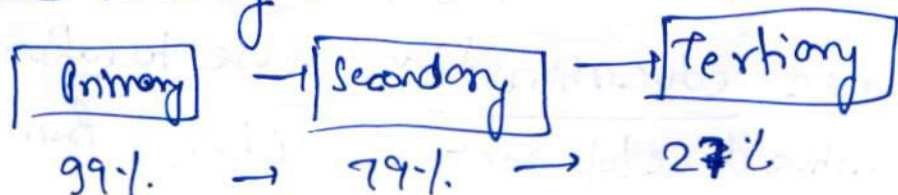
But, success of NEP also depends on convergence with other policy initiatives

① Promotion of child cognitive development

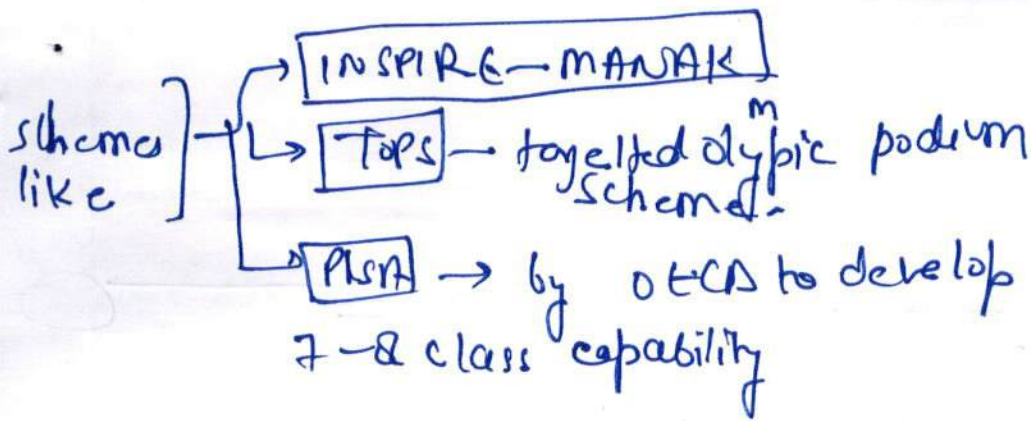
through → Aatma Innovation Mission
→ Aatma Tinkering Labs

② only universalization of primary education

will not help, efforts should be taken to improve tertiary enrollment



Ashe
2020



उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ KAPILA mission and GATI mission to improve innovation capability of women and improve enrolment in higher education

AISEE (-) → women in secondary education higher than men but not in highlights of National Importance

④ Improve GIR of vulnerable regions

AISEE GIR

national	→ 27%
SC	→ 24%
ST	→ 18%

→ Focus on RTE
→ Nai Manzil, Nai Roshni for backward

⑤ Improve health and nutrition

↓

Swachh Bharat Mission mid day meal PDs

Education is the key to reap benefit of demographic dividend. Improved infrastructure and cognitive environment is need of hour to achieve quality education target of 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)

Indo-Pacific has become a new arena of geo-political interest with increased presence of China and USA amid recent tension between both countries on the historic visit of Marco Rubio (USA senator) to Taiwan.

Importance of Indo Pacific

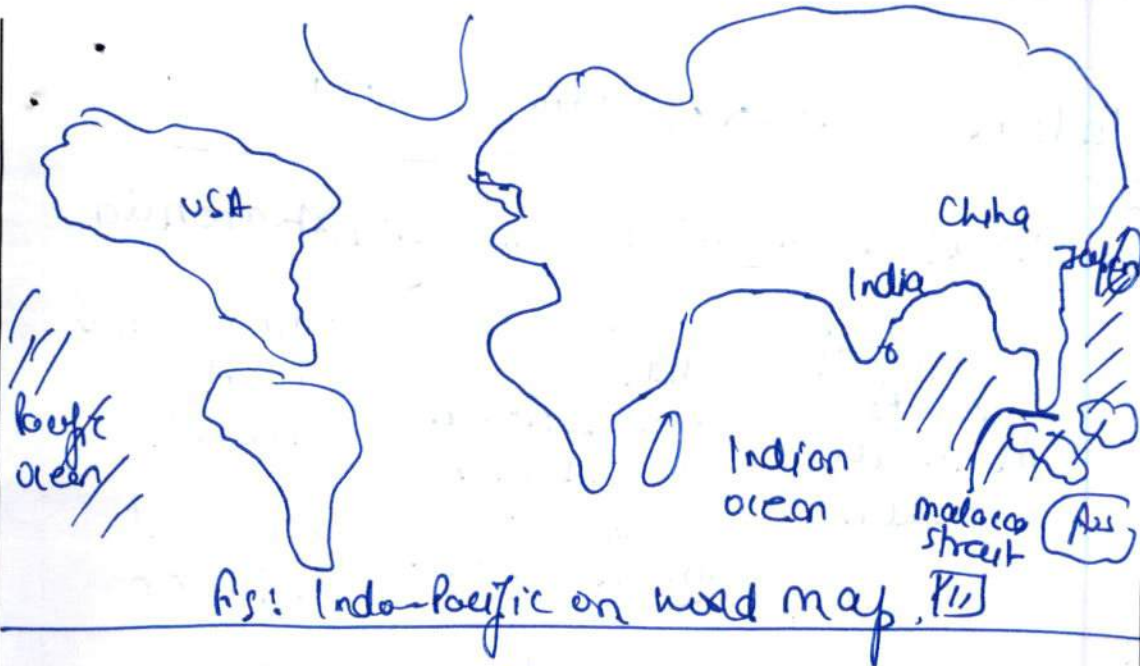
① Important source of mineral and energy resources

Ex - China has been building artificial islands in South China Sea to extract natural gas

② Important Sea Lines of Communication

Ex Molucca Strait → near 60% of world trade

↓
Strategic choke point for China's exports

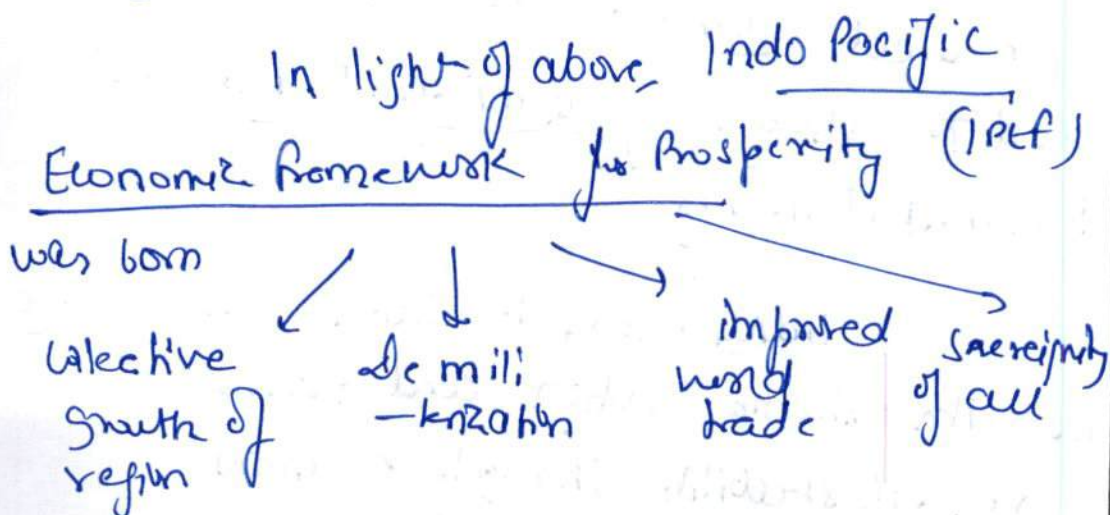


③ Sovereignty of ASTAN countries against China's hegemony.

④ ~~Increased~~ Increased militarization of region

eg. AUKUS alliance between Australia, US & UK.

⑤ Small Island Developing Nations eg. Marshall Island vanuatu - race to make them allies.



India's concern regarding IPRF

- ① Threat from China's expansionist agenda
 - String of Islands in Indian Ocean
 - Rise of Chinese Presence in Sri Lanka
 - Hambantota Port
 - Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - Improved vigilance
- ② Loss of investments and economic development with ASEAN
- ③ shared culture and overseas impacted
- ④ China could escalate matter on India's borders due to QAD and USA's closeness to India
- ⑤ Impact on trade and India's export potential
- ⑥ Increased China-Taiwan tensions can further lead to shortage of semi-conductors and important elements

India needs to take collaborative steps with extreme caution and promote regional stability through economic cooperation and SARAR

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

with the advent of 4th industrial revolution and digital technology, policy measures need to be recalibrated to enhance diplomacy on strategic fronts

Digital Space

- Internet
- world wide web
- rise of internet monopolies like Apple, Facebook

New and Emerging Strategic Technology

- Cryptocurrency
- digital cyberware
- use of drones to attack

Priority Areas to foster technodiplomacy

- ① **Defence** — India — 3rd Layer 1st defence spender as per SIPRI, 2021
→ defence modernization to deal with modern threats like drones and cyber.

② Critical Infrastructure

— like banks, power plants

Ex] China's hackers attack on Kundakulam nuclear power plant

③ Space assets

— Joint collaboration with other countries to expand India's capabilities in space

Ex] NISAR — Nasa India (ISRO) collaboration

— Anti-satellite mission (ASAT) to protect space assets

④ Education

→ Improving digital connectivity

→ modern ways of teaching

Ex] Reintroduction of operation medical to students in other colleges

⑤ Currency stability

- Risk of cryptocurrency

→ collaborated efforts on regulating it

⑥ Privacy and data localization

→ to address security of citizen's data

- Kns Gopalakrishnan committee on sensitive data

India needs to augment its technical expertise and ~~also~~ engage with countries to promote safe cyber environment. Recent creation of New and Strategic Domain (NSD) in ministry of external affairs is a welcome step

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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