



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. : 0664228

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Gaurav Kayandepati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Chl

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

7th schedule of Indian constitution provides for three list highlighting division of power between centre and state (Art 243)

Considering recent developments taking place like GST, model traffic/motor vehicle management act, cooperation ministry. there is need to revisit 7th schedule because

① Increase tussle between centre and state over federal division.

[eg] Development and interlinking of rivers

② Rising globalisation necessitates changes in critical subject matter

[eg]- health and education

③ law and order → situation like inter

[eg] state coordination on crime
Removal of general content.

④ Various Committees recommendation on modification

[eg] - Rajmanna Committee, West Bengal

Memorandum recommended more subjects in central list.

Yet various factors need to be considered while change in 7th schedule.

① Unity and integrity should remained intact.

② Equal division with cooperation should be agenda.

③ Centre should not interfere into state subject on political matters rather consult them in suitable issues.

Thus, Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission measures should be considered to uphold the federalism to bring more cooperation and collaboration.

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

Online dispute resolution (ODR) refers to use of ICT in solving issues of arbitration, mediation, judicial process to ensure better justice delivery mechanism.

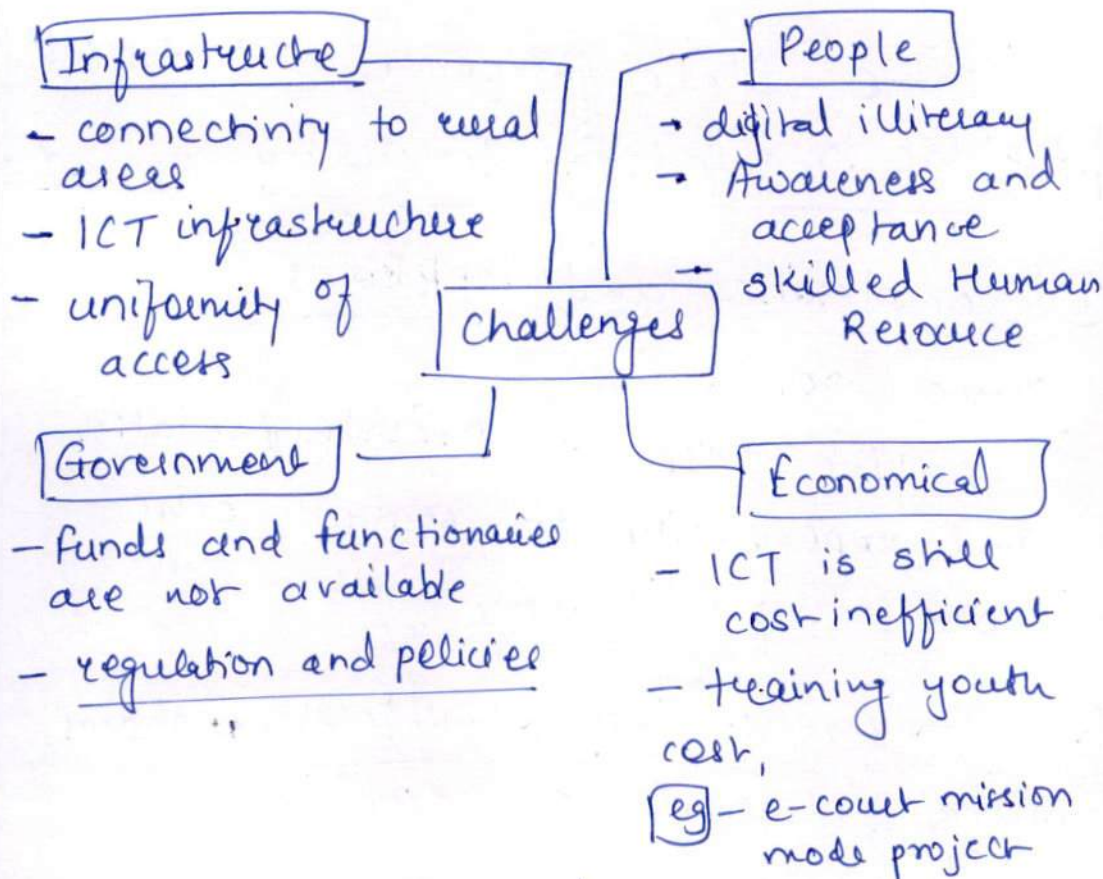
Advantages of ODR

- ① Accessibility, Affordability and timely delivery of justice
↳ reduce pendency of courts - 4.4 crore cases pending as per ministry of justice
- ② reduce delay, saves time, cost in decision → helps strengthen private MNCs confidence in doing business and better resolution of disputes. → ease of doing business

③ India signatory to New York convention
and Paris convention for mediation
and online dispute resolution

④ Promotes egovernance, transparency
and accountability in system

Also there are various challenges
associated with ODR are



Thus, ODR is need of hour to
reduce pendency and ensure better
justice delivery system.

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

Centre - State division of power provided in 7th schedule, Article 245-255 provides for cooperative and collaborative federalism.

Centre - State Dispute as perennial feature in Indian democracy

① Complexities and loopholes due to vague words

↳ give rise to misinterpretation and opportunity to control other sphere of influence

② Concurrent list (61 subject) shows more chances of disputes creation

[eg] - 42nd Amendment, 5 subject transferred to concurrent list

③ Growing centres influence in state subject such as law and order

[eg] - deployment of security forces,
general consent for CB

④ Role of governor to control state

↳ in case of different political party in government of state

[eg] - Recent Maharashtra issue followed by Bihar government

⑤ Tussle over financial control -
given rise to disputes without
finances no activity is possible

[eg] - Single uniform GST reduces
state finances

Thus, various committees like
Sarkaria Commission, Punchhi Commission,
G.V.K Rao Committee should be
considered to ensure cooperative
federalism and reduce judiciary
intervention.

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

Lobbying refers to use of personal, informal, formal connection to carry out or persuade people to do certain action or task

Lobbying as a mean to strengthen participative governance

- ① Strengthen forward and backward linkages to get better inputs on policies and regulations
- ② Promote stakeholders participation in decision making and thus more acceptance to reforms
- ③ Adopting lobbying will provide more diverse option which are pragmatic and suit present situations.

Yet various challenges associated with lobbying are -

- ① Only few powerful pressure group or lobbyist will control major government policies.
- ② lead to more biased or partisan governance which might be ineffective.
- ③ Neutrality of administration may get compromised → might also lead to favoritism, nepotism in public schemes and policies.

Thus, need of lobbying can be effective subject to effective regulation, ensure transparency in governance and welfare of state.

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

Free and open Source software refers to such software that are license free and user can develop as well as modify the source code as per his needs.

The FOSS tools include software like libre office suite, fedora, ubuntu operating system.

Reason for unutilized FOSS and digital platform

① Knowledge and awareness — only 45% of Indians are digitally literate and only 15% are responsible tech savy

② Issues of vulnerability → due to open source code - vulnerability is high and can be misused to compromise privacy, critical data.

③ Non availability - as major MNC like google, facebook provide many services free, people avoid to use open sources on internet

Yet we need FOSS and other digital platform because -

- ① Ensure equitable access to all users
- ② less discrimination and better service delivery
[eg] - Open network for e-commerce.
- ③ Prevent exploitation at hands of big MNCs

Thus, mere awareness and promoting digital literacy to ensure better acceptance of FOSS technology

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

Non governmental organisations (NGOs) are organisation owned and operated outside government and are more independent in service delivery and welfare activities

eg - Redcross NGO, Akshaya Patra foundation.

NGOs as Social-safety value

① Act as a mode to provide dissent against government policies, schemes and grievances

② provide voice to voiceless in ensuring social justice

eg - Pensions of elderly population, and tribal welfare

③ Spread awareness among public regarding benefits, schemes, spread social message

eg - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao →

④ Act as a hand of government in collection of data, information, census etc.

⑤ Also act against government as pressure group, nobilize people, raise grievance

[eg] - Greenpeace during Kudohulan plant, POSCO plant in Odisha

Also NGOs need to be regulate due to

① Ensure less influence by external state actor

② become voice of vulnerable section not majority powerful people.

As. D.Y. Chandrachud said "Dissent is safety valve of democracy" NGO

can act as vehicle for community voice.

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

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

aim to ensure critical support to people health due to rising issues of stress, lifestyle disease, heart attacks, depression etc.

It provided for patient centric approach by

① promoting healthy diet, lifestyle, yoga as means to overcome mental disorder.

② almost 32% of people suffer from some form of mental stress like depression, post pregnancy anxiety etc.

③ it was effectively promoted to support challenges of growing materialistic society.

Yet it was considered sluggish and mixed with issues such as -

उम्मीदवारों को
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- ① Could not create awareness among people about and overcome fear
eg - people consider mental illness as madness, social stigma attached to it
- ② No proper implementation due to lack of coordination
[eg] - Use of NGOs, Civil society could have been used.
- ③ Institutional issues of less number of psychologist, clinics which could provide support.
- ④ No Customer care or helpline working created challenges of communication

Thus, it needed to be rectified on multiple end as WHO data shows 1 in every 10 person needs mental support and health care.

8.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent PLFS survey highlights rise in unemployment to 4.7% in 2020 also due to pandemic. Rising unemployment and growing youth population (61%) is a concern to Indian economy.

Need of Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

- ① Provide opportunity of employment due to rising unemployment, migration, no large sector to accommodate youth.
- ② Lack of skills as major reason giving rise to burden of population.
- ③ Rising privatisation has led to mechanisation, less employees

are required

- ④ India going through structural unemployment due to recession, no required skillsets, digital illiteracy etc.

Thus, Urban employment guarantee can be useful yet focus should be on -

- ① Developing quality workforce
- ② promote entrepreneurship, Agri-preneurship opportunities for self employment
- ③ provide required digital literacy, skill set (PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojana).
- ④ Various initiatives should help in supplementing this need such as Skill India Mission, Stand up India, Vocational training.

Thus, Capacity building supplemented by Urban Employment scheme can help in effectively ~~utilising~~ utilising demographic benefits.

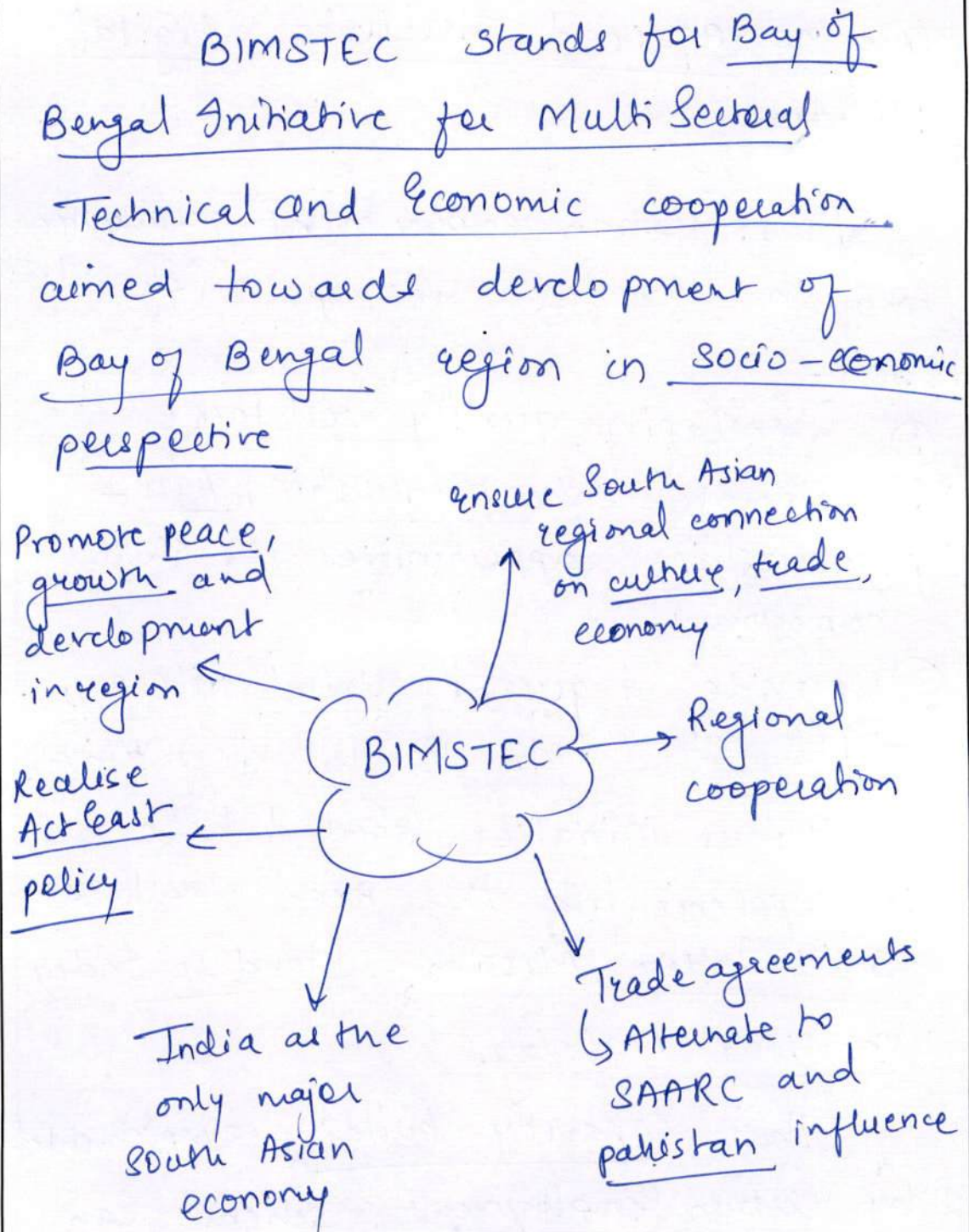
9.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिमस्टेक 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

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Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfill India's aspiration

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- ① Alternative to SAARC - reduce china's and pakistan influence in decision of India
- ② Promote regional interest of Bay of Bengal in development of 'Blue Economy' also security in IOR
eg - SAGAR initiative
- ③ Connect India to East through Thailand is providing access to trade, infrastructure also to counter terrorism
- ④ Increase India's trade surplus with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand which can act as source of raw material to Indian industry.
Then BIMSTEC can become a hand to ensure stability and prosperity 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

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I.K. Gujral in 1997 initiated Gujral Doctrine which aimed to develop diplomatic relation by means of development, aid, support to nations without expecting in return. (unilateral diplomacy)

Aims of Gujral doctrine

- Ensure capacity development
- trust building among nations rather than agreement friendship
- ensure soft power diplomacy in form of aid, long term loans, projects etc.

eg - Yoga, Indian Diaspora as means to diplomacy.

Relevance of Gujral diplomacy in present times

① In case of Sri Lanka

→ deferring loans due to economic crisis

→ sending food supplies, providing employment on projects

eg - Triconomalee ^{oil} farm development

② Afghanistan

↳ sending food - wheat, rice with aid of UN to overcome famine of war

↳ Infrastructure development

eg - Salma dam, I.G Children Hospital at Kabul.

③ Bhutan

↳ Construction of hydropower plant

↳ development of buddhist circuit and large prayer hall

↳ exchange of students and providing training

Thus, Gujral doctrine has provided alternate paper ~~and~~ based formal diplomacy to ensure capacity building measures in long term

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" are the staff, secretaries, administrators which are responsible in providing services to lok sabha and rajya sabha such as

- ① Secretarial support to MPs, chairman, committees on information, data dissemination.
- ② Conducts various sessions like Question hour, zero hour, etc.
↳ creates agenda; provides circular, question list etc.
- ③ Conducts voting during passage of bills, budget.
- ④ Support parliamentary committee

with research support, volumes,
managing reports etc.

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Constitutional and Statutory
provisions for their functioning

- ① Governed by Transaction of Business rules and Allocation of Business rules, 1961.
- ② various sub rules of Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha guide their conduct and businesses.
- ③ Outside RTI ambit, as exception to Section 8 → provides them authority, independence in functioning providing impartial service.

Thus, "Officers of parliament" are the bureaucratic system to parliamentary function based upon Weber's model.

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)

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Finance Commission (Art 280) (FC)
is a constitutional body constituted
every 5 years by president to
recommend fiscal devolution, grant-in-aid to states.

15th Finance Commission headed by
N.K. Singh for period (2021-2026)
has made major recommendation of
41% (1% for new born UT of J&K).

Role played by FC in fiscal
federalism

- ① provide division of finances among
centre and state to ensure independence
in development
- ② provide formula for grant-in-aid
to ensure special statutory grant
based upon parameters
eg - population, demography.

- ③ Recommends devolution of grant between states and local bodies as well

Recent Recommendation given by 15th FC are -

- ① 41% devolution to states

↳ 1% reduction from 14th FC due to newly formed state of J&K

- ② New parameter for consideration

(a) ↳ Population Census — 2011 as base year

(b) ↳ Forest and ecology included to ensure environmental justice and promote green GDP

(c) ↳ New parameter of Demographic measure to ensure better utilisation of human resources in skill development measures

- ③ Recommended formation of

Independent Fiscal Council

by replacing FRBM Act, 2003

for fiscal consolidation.

④ States to reduce debt-GDP ratio
to 4% by 2024

⑤ Recommended ~~better~~ adherence
to strict fiscal policy norms rather
than using sunset clause as loophole

Yet various issues need to be tackled
which are not included such as

① cess and surcharge as mode to
centre fiscal and not being
devolved

② delay in payment and only
advisory nature of FC.

③ need of permanent FC is also
suggested by Vice president

Thus, FC has provided an adequate
measure to ensure sustainable finance
to bring equity in development.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model code of Conduct (MCC) was first adopted in 1960s in Kerala constituency which aims to strict adherence to ~~non~~ politi- rules of free and fair election (Art 324)

[eg] - No declaration of public schemes during MCC enforced.

Statutory Backing to MCC will lead to impact such as

- ① Strict enforcement of law -
 - ↳ reduce discretion of Election Commission (EC)
 - ↳ make EC responsible towards public
- ② Bring validity to law and binding nature on political parties, bureaucracy.
- ③ Breach of MCC will lead to

disqualification of MPs/MLAs

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④ Bring more transparency and democratic way of election.

↳ ensure judiciary to punish on its breach and avoid illegal activities.

⑤ Avoid loop holes in existing MCC and bring codified version in CPC and IPC to supplement same.

Thus, Various committees like Dinesh Goswami committee, Indrajeet Sengupta committee ~~will~~ has recommended statutory backing.

But, still it may not solve issues entirely because.

① Politician and parties may exploit it to delay elections and create pendency

② Binding nature reduces EC's authority in deciding issues and transfer it judiciary.

- ③ Any changes to MCC law will require amendment which provides authority to legislature.
- ④ Legislature may dilute many of its provision as done by denying RTI amendment.
- ⑤ Executive control will increase by way of statutory law.
 - ↳ binding nature reduces independence

Thus, there is need to ensure strict reforms of MCC by codifying it and ensuring vigilance by EC using ICT (eg- eVigilapp) and more people participation.

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

उम्मीदवारी करें
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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Digital revolution refers to
rising use of ICT in providing digital
and other consumer services leading
to quality service delivery.

[eg] - ecommerce websites, CPCGRAMS

Market disruption caused by
digital revolution

① local stores, shops could not
match large MNCs

eg - local retailers price margin
compared to Amazon sellers

② Promotes more consumerables of
brands → discourages local
brand competition and small
scale industries get impacted.

③ Use of Predatory pricing method

↳ eg - Big Billion day sale of
flipkart → creates shift of
consumer market to online shopping

④ ~~skewed~~ skewed in favour
of online platform.

↳ online platform has less regulation
compared to small market in
taxes, permission, investment etc.

thus, there is need to revamp
strict control of Competition Commission
of India to ensure fair competition
because -

① it will ensure economic justice
to public service delivery and
fair competition

eg - CCI notice to Jio for giving free
data on internet as price
distorting

② Ensure prevention of monopoly
in various domains

[eg] - Jio and Vodafone remain as
major players

③ Give fair opportunity to local as well
as global players to do business

[eg] - daily purchase and sale limit
on cloudtail → subsidiary of flipkart
in ensuring delivery.

④ prevent regulatory cholestrol,
private MNC dominance, strict
nonpartisan role etc such measures
are needed to reform CCI

Thus, CCI need to be strengthened
by providing better governance,
authority and autonomy by
reducing overlapping jurisdiction.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Whistle Blowing refers to an individual who can be an employee inside organisation, a subsidiary contract employee or any person who discloses about activities which are illegally carried in an organisation.

eg - Recent ~~was~~ WikiLeaks issue by Julian Assange and Edward Snowden

Need of whistle blowing mechanism and need of protection of whistle blowers

① to provide more people participation in disclosing unfair activities carried by people

eg - Insider trading

② Promote self disclosure by

employees about private dominance in ensuring equity and welfare

[eg] - Infosys in payroll management.

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③ Whistle blowing act ensures protection to identity, life of person and encourage fearless disclosure.

[eg] - Currently, loose implementation of Whistle Blower Act, 2014 (WBA) ~~has~~ led to people afraid to show identity.

④ Strict punishment against government employee who discloses details either purposefully or by mistake

⑤ Both public and private sector to be covered to bring transparency and promote ethical governance in all sectors.

Present WBA has various loopholes, no standard operating procedures, no provision for reward or award to whistle blowers rather give rise to threat ~~be~~ due to nexus between organisation and government.

Thus, a strict, codified, better WBA ~~to~~ similar to USA can be adopted to bring better protection and safeguarding whistle blowers rights

16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are organisations which is formed by employees who themselves are its ownees and customers. for purpose of pooling finances, resources etc.

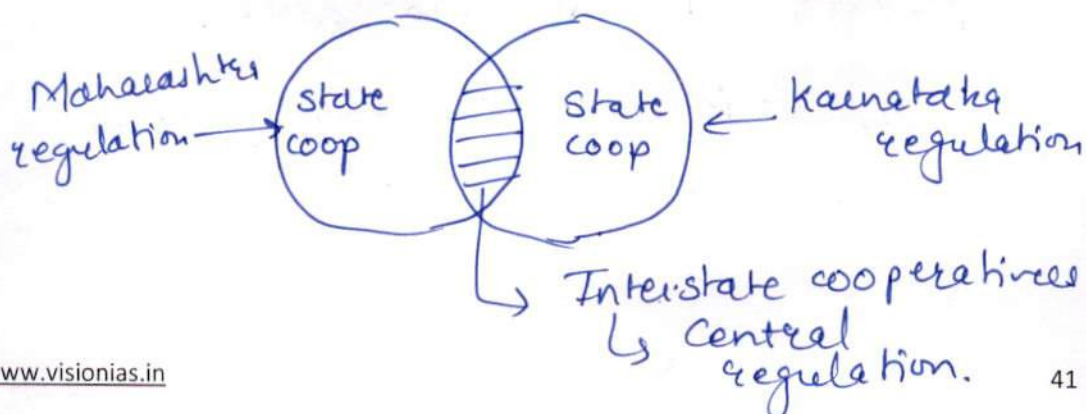
[eg] - Multi-State cooperative Bank.

Cooperatives is a state subject under Article 243.

Cooperatives are performing poorly due to -

① loose vigilance by registrar of cooperatives

↳ No. uniform regulation and depends upon sector of cooperation



② Recently SC struck down 97th AA
act partially
↳ gave rise to loose central
control

③ (a) Rising NPA due to poor management,

(b) ↳ also pending litigations against
loan default

(c) ↳ dominance of few people in
cooperatives

④ difference regulation creates
opportunity to establish shelf
cooperatives to only receive government
incentives

↳ promotes corruption, money laundering.

⑤ majority of state cooperative have
politicians as their members,

↳ No defined constitution or
Standard operating procedure.

Thus, various government reforms
are taken such as.

Reforms

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① Ministry of Cooperation

↳ Better regulation and promotion of cooperatives

↳ promote people centric approach in pooling resources, finances to start SHGs, entrepreneurs, startups

② 97th Amendment Act, 2007

↳ Right to form cooperation and promote it in various domains of agriculture, small scale industry

③ RBI regulation on banking related cooperatives

[eg] - PCA frame work on PMC banks

④ Vigilance and adoption of uniform regulation, -shift cooperatives as [concurrent subject] in 7th schedule

Thus, cooperatives have become a backbone of Indian industry and support employment generation on large scale.

17.

सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Public - Private partnership

model refers to cooperation between public organisation, private organisation in various projects particularly infrastructure based upon various finance sharing model

eg - BOT, EPC, Hybrid Annuity model

Potential of PPP in Healthcare System

① Development of Infrastructure

↳ Hospital building, clines, beds

↳ upgrading existing infrastructure i.e. brownfield projects

↳ government can act as monitoring mechanism.

② Help in technology upgradation

- use of modern equipments
→ Reduce cost of burden by promoting
FOI in healthcare and viability
gap funding mechanism.

③ Ensure quality delivery of services
where government reach is less
eg— remote villages, use of tele
medicine, robotic surgery

④ It may help in further expansion
of critical health infrastructure like
pharmacy, api chemicals etc.

Yet various challenges exist
such as

- ① Need to ensure cost-benefit analysis
to reduce debt of existing projects.
- ② may give rise to high input cost
and ~~per~~ high healthcare
expenditure
- ③ ensure strict price control
initially to balance sudden
switch to ~~per~~ ppp mode of
policy.

④ Regulations challenges like RTI, auditing are outside PPP ambit thus may give rise to litigation.

Thus, Kelkar task force has recommended PPP as viable option in healthcare subject effective regulation and good governance practices are followed.

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
aim to reform education systems
to adjust to present challenges
of value based education and
provide increase literacy rate and
access to education.

Commendable Vision of NEP, 2020

- ① Promote Vocational training and
replace 10+2 by 5+3+3+4 pattern
to provide suitable categorisation.
- ② provide multiple entry and exit
points to students with interoperabi-
-lity choice across institutions and
courses.
- ③ promote integration of language
of various states at primary.

level to ensure better learning prospects.

- ④ More practical, theoretical ~~participation~~ methods to bring enrichment in childrens grasping power and developing foundational literacy.

Although its vision is broad its success depends upon positive integration with other policies like

→ ① integration of digital education and NEP on issues of accessibility, affordability

② Fulfilment of staff requirement and initiatives such as NISTHA, LEAD program for teacher training

③ availability of resources such as digital library, SWAYAM, PRABHA DTH connection.

④ overlapping issues due to coordination of UGC, Medical Council of India, and many regulators like AICTE, state boards.

Thus, NEP success will be ensured by better implementation and integration approach adopted by Ministry of education and merging multiple institutions into single ensure better coordination and control.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indo pacific Economic frame work (IPEF) is emerged as collaboration efforts of India, USA on pacific and Indian ocean to boost regional economy.

Collective desires to make the Indo pacific region an engine of global economic growth

- ① Promote trade movement between Indian ocean and pacific region which includes major economies eg- Tiger Economies
- ② provide a lifeline to India and Asia in providing resources, crude oil, natural

gas.

- ③ Potential to transfer "Blue economy" as engine of global growth

[eg] → polymetallic nodules
→ fisheries
→ shipping, logistic and marine wealth.

- ④ Bring better diplomacy and give rise to better economic prospects

Concerns of India

- ① Chinese influence in IOR.
- ② issues of growing USA, Russia and other in IOR security giving rise to challenges
- ③ IOR still remains unexploited ~~due to~~

Thus, IPEF is critical in India's entry to global economic growth.

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

India's glowing presence in field of service expert, space, defence given rise to techno-diplomacy

eg - ~~NASA~~ - ISRO cooperation on NISAR satellite.

But various complexities exist due to expanding digital space, and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies

① Issues of Agreement, MOUs to bring effective coordination
eg - NEST division started in Ministry of External Affairs

② Rising space exploration have give rise to competition and collaboration eg → Chandrayaan

mission.

③ Rising conflict upon sharing technology and use of technology

[eg] - Russia suspended sharing of cryosphere engines

↳ delayed ISRO's project of Mangalyaan

Use of Shakti Antisatellite missile created hue and cry among nations

Thus, there is need to identify priority areas for techno diplomacy because

① To ensure better coordination and exchanging technology

eg - harness digital space data on marine oceans and environment

② Support exchange of Arms and Ammunition in defense

[eg] - reduce complexity of third party involvement give rise to

• corruption [eg] - Augusta Westland

③ Promote innovation among countries
and better sharing of knowledge

[eg] - India's IRNSS satellite for
other Asian countries

④ Reduce delays, litigation over
disputes,

[eg] Antrix-deal → ~~lead~~ created
delay in project

Thus, priority sectors such as
defence, science and tech, nuclear
can promote tech diplomacy among
countries and act as better
mode of establishing international
relations

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK