



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. : 0974747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aranksha Yadav

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

21/08/22

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

केंद्र

Centre 03

Bhai Joga Singh
Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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
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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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 divides subjects into three lists (Union, Concurrent and State) under the 7th schedule.

Time to revisit

YES :

① Emergence of new forms of governance areas that find no mention in current list
eg cyber laws, disaster management

② Need for collaboration of state and centre in spirit of 'Team India'

→ Sarkaria Committee recommended residuary matters to be shifted to concurrent list except taxation

③ Division leading to confusion
eg Police under state but Criminal laws under Concurrent

- ③ Outdated entries like
telegraphs need deletion
- ④ Demands of more devolution
to third tier (73rd and
74th CA)

[No]

- ① Centralization of power (centre
precedence in concurrent list)
necessary for uniformity and
policy stability
- ② 7th schedule in line
with founding father's vision of
cooperative federalism
- ③ State perspective is already
represented in Rajya Sabha
- ④ 'Flexible' constitution may lead
to subversion of mandate

Hence, 7th schedule should
be revisited (in line with
Punchhi, Sarkaria recommendations)
without violating '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 हिसाब में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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Niti Aayog recently released draft paper on ODR. It is the use of ICT to resolve disputes. online

ADVANTAGES

- ① Reduces burden on courts
 Tq 4.7 crore cases pending
- ② Saves time and money for the litigants
- ③ Faster resolution
- ④ Enhances 'access to justice' (Article 21)
- ⑤ Leads to 'digital governance' in line with digital India
 Tq filing e-challan online
- ⑥ Democratizes access through internet

1. CHALLENGES

- ① Digital illiteracy : only 42% women and 62% men have access to internet (NFHS-5) & digital gender divide)
- ② Urban-rural divide : rural internet penetration is 32.2% while urban areas have 99%.
- ③ Lack of data protection law
- ④ Capacity building and institutional gaps
eg 73% courts do not have separate recording
- ⑤ Lack of room awareness about dispute
ADR - alternate redressal

WAY FORWARD

Increasing awareness, capacity and internet penetration can transform ~~ADR~~ ADR leading to better justice (Article 21)

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

The constitution of India ensures the federal spirit by demarcating powers of different levels of governments (7th schedule)

Yet, issues persist

① Use of central agencies for policing despite 'police' being a state subject

eg) Expanding BSF territorial limit to 50 km

② use of CBI & ED
↳ withdrawal of 'general consent by states'

② Fiscal federalism under stress after GST reforms due to low realization of revenue by states

③ use of governor as a

political appointee of the
centre (Canadian model)

[eg] T.N. govt. blocking
NEET bill

(4) weaponizing emergency provisions against
opposition led govt

(5) Use of constitutional and
legal means to curb power
of elected govt

[eg] GNCT Delhi Act to
give [LG] powers over
govt, overruling SC 2018
ruling

(6) Legislating over state
areas [eg] Recent amendments
to electricity bill

(7) Bypassing Rajya Sabha using
money bill route
[eg] Aadhaar
bill

Balance needs to be sought.

Punchi and Sarkaria Commission
Recommendations can be employed

overcentralization leads to

blood pressure at centre
and anaemia at periphery

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

India is a democracy in which people have right to expression (Article 19) and can advocate

LOBBYING implies an organized and professional advocacy.

Need for lobbying framework

① Informal networks already exist

② ethical guidelines should be provided to prevent pro-crony behavior and encourage pro-business policy environment.

③ Lead to better market-policy inter-linkage and attract investment

④ need to transparency in how
policy is formulated

⑤ will allow scope for
counter-advocacy and
participative governance.

However, certain safeguards
need to be put in place

① curbing oligopoly and
giant-corporate nexus by
instituting CCI like body

② Bringing lobbying under
RTI as a public org
under Article 2(h) of
RPA.

③ Ensure state landholding
and civil society groups for
weaker sections (eg farmers)

lobbying can improve EODB
(present rank 63) by improving
investor attractiveness. However
concerns of 'welfare' of
weaker sections needs to be
balanced

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

In the spirit of democracy and technological decentralization govt has made COWIN and Arogya setu open source

It shows great potential for future spinoff effects as well as providing platform

eg UPI platform brought by NPCI enabled 5 billion payment per month

② Nandan Nilekani led TONDC has potential to take UPI like change to alter Amazon - Flipkart monopoly in digital commerce.

however, much of potential is unrealized due to:

- ① lack of 'data' as a public good
- ② No overarching data protection law
- ③ Lack of emphasis on innovation
- ④ Missing industry-academia linkage
- ⑤ Technology at nascent stage.

However, FOSS can be accelerated through

- ① Regulatory handbook and incubators for quicker roll-out
- ② Integrating India Open source governance architecture in all govt programmes
- ③ Handholding by DP117 of funding under start-up India
- ④ Use of AI and predictive analysis for course corrections.

vision of FOSS can help realize innovative 'digital India'

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

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Candidates
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this margin

UN defines NGOs as parts of civil society that aim to further interests of society and encourage good governance

They are safety valves in governance

① Articulating critique of negative elements

[eg] Prashant Bhushan

NGO for communal

#notin my name campaign

② Criticizing govt policy

[eg] 'People for environment' NGO

campaigning against draft EIA rules

③ Ensure 'safety' of all, especially marginalized

eg Kundumshree in Kerala
helping in COVID
vaccination drive

especially important as a
VOICE of communities

① demand for dignity
and equal rights by
transgenders

eg Sajai Kal amchari
Andolan by Bezawada
Wilson

② Protecting weak and kinging
in public domain

eg Kailash Satyarthi
Save the children
foundation

③ enabling grassroots level
reach

eg Aakanksha foundation
giving legal aid to tribals
(Article 39 A)

Challenges persist (1) Deregulation
by govt

② FCRA and financial
irregularities

③ 16 reports say cost 2-3%
CPI by protesting

Way forward
Kumar committee 'light touch'
regulation

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)

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

10

The worsening mental health is called a 'silent pandemic'. MHA, 2017 was a step in right direction

- ① mainstreaming 'mental illness'
(14% India population inflicted - Lancet)
- ② removing stigma and increasing access
- ③ Integrating within
mainstream health discourse
(SDG 3)

As implementation remains sluggish

- ① Lack of awareness among doctors and people
- ② No mental health registry
as 'one stop solution'

- ③ Low budgetary allocation towards mental health
 - ④ Rural - urban as well as class divide in accessing services
 - ⑤ Affordability is a big deterrent
 - ⑥ Stigmatization and marginalization remain unresolved
 - ⑦ Linkage with pandemic and substance abuse needs to be explored
- These challenges can be overcome through
- ① Dedicated helpline numbers
 - ② Integrating mental health and education
 - ③ Employing gate keeper model (suggested by NIMHANS)
 - ④ Instituting national and state level mental health commission

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

Urban unemployment has been increasing and it further escalated during pandemic.

Experts have suggested urban employment scheme on lines of MNRGA

eg Kerala Aayamken scheme (urban employment)

NEED

- ① increasing nature of 'informal jobs' and lack of social security (more than 20%)
- ② increasing poverty in urban areas

eg 70% of Mumbai residents are poor

- ③ will lead to creation of capital assets that

will add in \$5 trillion
economy

- ④ ensure 'right to city' to pool
and marginalized
⑤ increasing unemployment.

However, urban employment
schemes at national level
need to be complemented

- ① skill upgradation of workers

[eg] PMKVY

- ② Providing social security
through [E shram]

- ③ Ensure productive
employment

structural issues of unemployment
like skilling, industry demand
and state of economy need
to be redressed along with
livelihood guarantee scheme

'SDG-11' imagines inclusive
city and employment guarantee
can enable the vision

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

BIMSTEC is a regional organization that came into existence in 1997 via Bangkok declaration

Relevance to India

① Aids India's 'Neighbourhood first policy

② Other organizations such as SAARC are defunct due to Indo-Pak rivalry

③ ensures maritime as well as continental reach in line with SAGAR philosophy

④ Operationalizes Quadrilateral

doctrine of foreign relations
towards smaller neighbours

- ⑥ Counter Chinese influence
in neighbouring countries
- ⑦ Project regional concerns
in international forum
- ⑧ India as 'net security
provider'

However, BIMSTEC has its
limitations.

- ① Divergent interests of ~~the~~ India's
neighbours [eg. Nepal's
'China tilt',
↳ Trans-Himalayan
network
- ② Bhutan pulled out of BBIN
that enabled regional
connectivity

The intra-regional trade remains
low whereas BIMSTEC is also
hindered by lack of operational
& functional capacity.

BIMSTEC has potential
for being lynchpin of regional
policy.

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

JK Gujral was a former foreign minister of India who posited India's responsibilities as a bigger country towards its neighbours

Relevance today

① Increasing Chinese influence through BRI and debt trap diplomacy

Teg 99 yrs lease on Hambantota port in Sri Lanka

② Unique position in the Indian subcontinent and the Indo Pacific.

India can be 'net security provider'

key protecting SLOCs and
championing regional
connectivity

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

③ India's growing stature
Teg leveraging vaccine
production for diplomacy
Teg vaccine nation
towards neighbours

④ soft power production for
political good will
Teg More than \$3 bill
investment in Afghanistan
like Salma Dam,
hospitals etc

Qujral doctrine remains relevant
but must account for
growing Chinese economic
power (cheque book diplomacy)
and anti-India sentiment
Teg 'India out'
campaign in Maldives

India must not show 'big
brother attitude' and respect
country's aspirations to become a
(REGIONAL POWER)

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

The functioning of parliament as the emblem of democracy is enabled by the 'officers of parliament'

Their role includes:

- ① Providing secretarial services to the MPs
- ② enable smooth functioning through timely arrangements, report dissemination and administrative set up.
- ③ The independence of officers is assured by giving the power to control its procedures to the house (Article 105)

④ Both Rajya Sabha secretary and Lok Sabha secretary have rank equivalent to the cabinet secretary Constitutional and statutory provisions

- ① office for speaker for upholding democratic ethos and dignity of parliament
- ② Independent secretariat answerable only to the house provided in the constitution
- ③ Lok Sabha rules and Rajya Sabha rules regulate the functioning of the house.

Questions about IMPARTIALITY

- ① Bureaucratic principles

of anonymity put onus for
a 'committed bureaucracy'

- ② officers are responsible
for giving timely information,
reports and other
supporting documents for
effective law-making
- ③ they are recruited independently
and are answerable to the
house
- ④ security of tenure and
safeguards are provided
to enable them to
work without fear or
favour

Hence, officers of parliament
are necessary pillars for
the effective functioning of
parliament

12.

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)

15

उम्मीदवादी को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

The Finance Commission (Article 280) is a quasi-judicial body that is the linchpin of fiscal federalism.

The 15th FC have various recommendations:

① Devolution of funds to third tier (73rd and 74th CA) ~~was~~ should be increased in line with principle of subsidiarity

② Increase scope of reviews ~~reg~~ property collections have

www.visionias.in

- ③ Increase 'competitive
federalism instead of
handout approach
- ④ Avoid 'fiscal slippage'
that threatens
sub-national bankruptcies

eg unsustainable debt
of Telangana and
Punjab

- ⑤ Reigning in 'populism'
called by PM Modi
culture

- ⑥ Rationalization of central
sector schemes (CSS)

- ⑦ Account for green development
and population based
incentives

Rationalize

⑦ ST sets

to make them more equitable
for states

(9) Rebalance revenue and
capital expenditure to
ensure sufficient
investment for \$5 billion
economy

Centre gives grants under
Article 275 of the constitution

However, many are conditional

FC has suggested more
non-conditional transfers

to enable more
innovative and local needs
based governance.

Way Forward

To ensure fiscal responsibility,

FC suggestions should be
heeded

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 हद्दिए में
नीला लिखना
प्राप्त है
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Free and Fair elections are
recognized as 'basic
structure' of the
constitutional

Election Commission
(Article 324) responsible
for conduction elections
has rooted legal
backing to MCC that is
as if now just an
ethical framework

Arguments for

① will give legal
backing to inflict
punishment otherwise
EC is toothless tiger

- ② create 'respect for law'
and check freebies
culture and hate
speech (section 295A)
of IPC
- ③ compel political parties
to bring reforms in
campaigning culture
- ④ disqualification because
of violation of MCC
will deter MPs/MLAs
from violating law
- ⑤ Prevent criminalization
of politics and politics of
criminalization
(ADR : 109% increase
from 2009 to 2019
in MPs having serious
criminal cases)

⑥ Improve public perception about the fairness of electoral outcomes.

legalizing MCC is not the panacea

① Address of violence and corruption needs to be addressed

② Attitudinal change among public needs to be brought

(ADR reports politicians with criminal records have double the chances of winning)

③ EC needs to be provided

with independent secretariat

④ Political parties under RTI

⑤ EC needs to be provided with power to disqualify

To uphold constitutional mandate and public trust

wide ranging reforms all needed along with MCC legalization

डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Increasing internet penetration and its affordability has ushered digital revolution that has disrupted traditional markets

① Rise of [GAFAM] companies (MNCs) at the cost of MSMEs

② Increasing monopoly and oligopoly in sectors
Teg Telecom sector has limited players and most are debt ridden

③ Increasing 'platform' based services that can be inclusionary in nature

Competition Commission of India mandated under the Companies Act 2013 ensures that no anti-competitive techniques are employed by companies.

It needs a revamp to address 'Internet-age' challenges

① skilled manpower with technical skills about technology and company law to detect corporate malpractices

eg fbse files

reveals use of 'kill switch'

② Power of investigation with independent

officers to ensure bidding practices do not threaten 'brick and mortar' companies

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

③ Deterrence against 'regulatory capture' by increased policy making - CCI interface

④ Learn from international best practices eg imbedded economy of East Asian tigers

⑤ Power to impose fines for predatory pricing and other anti-competition acts

⑥ Expansion of office at state level to ensure quick resolution of disputes and investigation

An empowered CCI can ensure a level playing field for competitive 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)

whistleblowing is an ethical act of an insider to expose malpractices of organizations

[eg] Francis Hangen's FB files

India has whistleblower protection scheme implemented by M/o Home Affairs.

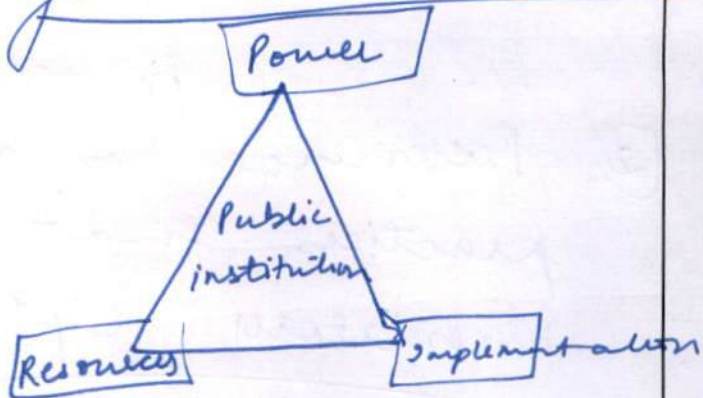
However, more needs to be done

NEED - Public

① To ensure exposure of corruption and enhance accountability of govt actions

[eg] use of Pegasus spyware on citizens

- ② Uphold integrity of public
enchequer and public
faith in govt institutions



उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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- ③ Enable optimum utilization
of resources for public
welfare instead of crony
capitalism
- ④ Create deterrence effect on
corrupt officials
- ⑤ Increase 'spirit of service'
- ⑥ provide psychological
and physical safety
guarantee

NEED - Private spheres.

- ① Huge scope for abuse of

dominant position

eg uber files report
and Facebook
exposed by
Frances Haugen

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

② Prevalence on anti-competitive
practices that lead to
'regulatory capture'

③ Break unholy alliance
between business & govt

④ Private whistleblowing of
influential social figures
is equally important to
ensure social justice and
curb unethical exploitation

eg Baba Ram Rahni
⑤ Protection of journalists
is foremost to safeguard
'free speech' (Article 19)
whistleblowing framework
should be accompanied by
strengthening regulatory
mechanisms

16.

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

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

15

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

~~Ques~~ DPSP 43 B upholds the Gandhian Vision of promoting cooperatives

Despite many efforts, cooperatives accept a few like AMUL, IFFCO have continued to perform poorly.

The Reasons are :

- ① Lack of financial literacy among members
- ② low digital penetration
- ③ Small scale of operations
(More than 90% have less than 50 active members)
- ④ No professional managers and organization

- ⑤ limited market exposure
- ⑥ structural issues such as logistics of cold storage and transportation (logistics cost 14% of GDP)
- ⑦ cooperatives in sectors where market has reached saturation

Govt has taken multiple reforms:

- ① setting up Ministry of cooperation
- ② Empowering handhold cooperatives [WABARD] to
- ③ Enhancing GoDB by schemes such as PM Gati Shakti
- ④ Tie ups with APEPA for import promotion and building 1 brand India

⑤ 97th CA for constitutional
recognition

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

⑥ Promoting SHGs and
MISMEs through start
up India

However, other challenges need
to be met.

① skewed regional balance
eg Maharashtra & Gujarat
have more & better
cooperatives

② Alternatives to 'scale up'
and providing skilling
of its members

③ Invest in 'value addition'
eg Mega Food Parks
PM Matsya Sampade Yojana
and backward

④ Build forward
linkages

⑤ Discourage over-regulation and
dual regulation

Cooperatives can be better
utilized for empowerment as well
as economic 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

Recently, NITI Aayog has put forth the draft paper on PPP in healthcare

There are gaps in healthcare as of present

① low doctor-patient ratio

1:1456

WHO recommends

1:1000

② 80% of government funding goes to primary and secondary healthcare, leaving less for specialization in tertiary sector

③ Rural-urban divide
Rural areas despite having 65% population

population have 30% of
hospital beds and 20%
of doctors

④ lack of infrastructure
to match India's growing
needs

[PPP] can complement
govt efforts to realize
[SPG-3]

① linking pre-existing or
new ~~district~~ ~~medical~~ medical
colleges to district
hospitals increasing number
of seats
(Niti Aayog suggestion)

② Investment in [R&D]
for creating digital
health ecosystem by
using private expertise

③ Empanelment of hospitals
under Ayushman - Bharat

should be levelled up to
make private sector
partners

④ Bringing cutting edge
technologies . eg Proton
cancer centre in
Tattis, Chennai

⑤ make India hub for
medical tourism

⑥ bridge rural-urban
divide by giving incentives
such as concessional
land and tax holidays

Alternate methods of
partnership such as revenue
sharing model can be explored

PPP hence can complement
filling gaps in the health care
system of 21st century
modern India

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

The New Education Policy has been brought to bring to fruition 'demographic dividend' of 'New' 21st century India.

Its Vision includes

- ① New subjects with contemporary relevance
eg AI, robotics
- ② Increasing exposure to vocational training
- ③ Emphasis on inclusion and diversity

Its Success lies in synergy with other policy initiatives.

① Skill - Industry mismatch
redressal.

(Only 46% of India's
graduates are employable)
Skillsbuild (Nasscom) is
a good initiative

② Foundational literacy is
required to upskill
for later stages

→ NIPUN scheme

③ Understanding linkages
between cognitive
development and
learning ability
(ASER report)

National nutrition mission
should redress people's
health as 'social capital'

- 4) Job opportunities should be developed in emerging areas such as clean energy, green jobs to prevent a brain drain

→ nearly 9 lakh students go abroad to study yearly

- 5) To ensure inclusion, women's social and economic empowerment is important to stop dropouts from school and low LFR (25%)

- 6) Regional disparity needs to be addressed to ensure empowerment of students from marginalized sections

For NEP to succeed, steps in social and economic sphere

all equally important

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

USA recently proposed
IPEF as an 'economic
vision' for the Indo
Pacific.

It stems from collective
desire for regional integration
and inclusive growth
many factors contribute:

- ① Presence of developing
countries like India
- ② Low inter-regional trade
eg. SAARC members trade
is 5% of overall
trade
- ③ Scope for bringing
supply chain resilience
and re-ordering of VCs

④ Counters Chinese aggressive
presence through 9 dash
line theory and string
of pearls militarization!

⑤ It is an economic
extension of political blocs
like QUAD, AUKUS, and
UKI

⑥ It offers alternate to
Chinese cheque book and
debt trap diplomacy

eg Taking over
Hambantota port
in Sri Lanka

⑦ Secures SLOCs and
economic freedom of passage

⑧ Encourages effective
utilization of EEZ with
international cooperation
& democratic norms

India's concerns

- ① USA might hijack IPEF for upholding western economic values that do not suit Indian interests
- ② May lead to rising tensions with China leading to increasing militarization in 'near neighbourhood'
- ③ Does not provide 'finance' and is similar to Blue dot network.
- ④ Does not fulfill aspiration of developing countries 'offers first world solutions to third world countries'
- ⑤ Presence of other regional orgs like KEP and ASEAN might reduce utility.

For India, balancing China economically is important. IPEF must be done with political & economic pragmatism

20.

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

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

15

21st century has opened
new avenues for diplomacy
Techno-diplomacy is the
order of the day.
India must leverage
it as a part of its

Soft power

- ① NEST in M/o Foreign
affairs is good step
- ② ensure global leadership
in rule setting of
new technologies called
'frontier technologies'
- ③ potential to reap beginner
advantage

identifying
must

priority areas

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK