

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. : 1278123

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

22/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre LKO
VISION IAS CENTRE
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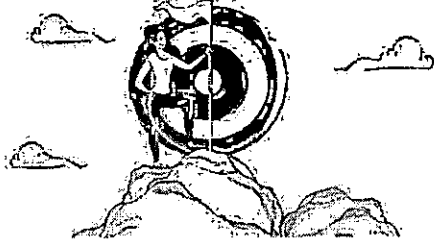
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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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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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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution divides the legislative power into 3 lists -
Centre (I), State (II) and Concurrent List (III)

Need to revisit the 7th schedule:

1. give effect to committee recommendations
eg: Sarkaria Commission (1988) recommended to transfer residual powers to Concurrent list.
2. keep up with changing times: modern threats like climate change, cyber-security, etc
3. For cooperative federalism: equitable distribution of powers b/w centre & states
4. Decentralization: for effective implementation.
eg. NITI Aayog recommended localization of SDGs to achieve the targets.

5. Reduce centre - state disputes eg: 2020 Farm laws (now repealed) which impinge on states powers.
6. Fulfil global commitments : like Net zero by 2070 (Panchamrita), SDG (2030), etc.

Hence, there is a need to revisit 7th schedule. The Law commission of India has also recommended the same.

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)

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

10

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) refers to using modern ICT methods like Internet, video conferencing, etc. to achieve justice.

eg: e-courts hearings; In 2020, the Supreme court shifted to online hearings.

Advantages:

1. Ease of access: no physical presence needed. Accessed using mobile, laptop, etc.
2. Low cost: Reduce expense on ^{physical} infrastructure.
3. Reduce case pendency
4. Achieve Article 38 goals: (Justice - social, economic & political)
5. easily blend with Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods.

Challenges:

1. high initial cost: mobile, internet connectivity.

2. Rural - urban divide : many remote areas don't have reliable internet.

3. Digital illiteracy

4. Threat of cyberattacks

5. Rich - poor divide : might increase inequalities further.

Hence, ODR must be adopted. Government spending must be increased to improve network connectivity, provide digital literacy (eg: BMGDISHA).

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

India has a quasi-federal structure with more power to the centre than the states

The 2th schedule of the constitution gives 3 lists - Union, State and Concurrent List.

Centre - state disputes

1. Emergency powers (State emergency)
(Article 356, 365) : exploitation by centre to harass states.
2. Official language issues : Centre has pushed for Hindi as the official, national language of India. But resistance from states - Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.
3. Taxing powers
 - i) GST : many states like Kerala, Telangana, etc. opposed GST in 2017.

ii) Excess duty on petrol : both accuse each other of levying higher taxes on petrol, diesel.

4. Central agencies : alleged misuse by the centre
eg: use of CBI, ED against opposition party members (recently, the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha was summoned by ED despite parliament session).

There is a need to reform disputes through Inter State Councils and Zonal Councils. More periodic meetings must be held.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian government often focus lobbying from various pressure / interest groups like industry organizations, farm unions (SKM), etc.

§ Adopting a framework for lobbying:

a) Pros

1. More inclusiveness

- i) Representation of weaker sections and their organizations
eg: those managed by SC/STs/
- ii) More rural organizations : would be able to lobby
- iii) Reduce inequalities

2. More citizen participation

- i) people will know the do's and don't's
- ii) universal access to information

3. Ease of doing business

- i) more participation of MSMEs
which are often unheard
- ii) Increase in employment
- iii) reduce red tapism
- iv) reform laws, eg. 100% FDI
under automatic route in telecom

10/ Cons

- 1) difficult to provide a framework
for a diverse country like India.
- 2) proper consultation of all is needed.

Hence, a framework for lobbying must
be adopting, taking inputs from all the
stakeholders A committee should be formed.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the Ministry of Commerce (DPIIT) launched ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce). This will allow access to all buyers, sellers irrespective of the platform on which they are registered.

Government encouraging open source:

1. UPI (Unified Payments Interface)
 - 1) instant, online bank transfers
2. ONDC
3. COWIN app : vaccination for Covid-19
4. digilocker : to store crucial data.
5. National Data Governance Framework Policy (NDGFP), 2022 : for standardized data handling encourage open source.

Potential of FOSS & digital platforms - Unrealized:

1. Low coverage: many people are not registered/don't have access, due to -
 - i) digital illiteracy
 - ii) lack of infrastructure - mobile, internet, etc.
2. Rural-urban divide: Many rural people are left behind.
3. Poor implementation by ^{states} local governments

The success of UPI can be followed by the boom of ONDC which has huge potential to enhance India's socio-economic growth.

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

NGOs refer to the non-profit organizations which work for collective welfare, provide basic services and promote socio-economic & political interests. eg: Association for Democratic Reform (ADR)

NGOs - social safety valve, voicing concerns of communities:-

1. Increasing awareness about various government schemes.
2. Social Accountability - eg - citizens charter, social audits, participatory budgeting, citizen report cards, etc.
3. Monitoring of schemes
4. RTI (Right to Information) : Increase transparency & accountability of the

government.

5. Educating the masses, skilling
6. Using digital technologies - to register complaints, monitoring, etc.
7. Addressing regional, local and national concerns : to address ~~prob~~ problems at various levels.

Hence, NHOs must be allowed to work democratically. Financial assistance must be provided to NHOs.

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

(MHA)

The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 made
gave equal rights to mentally disturbed
people and decriminalized suicides.

Patient Centric Approach:

1. Upholding fundamental rights of mentally ill people - Article 14 (equality), Article 21 (right to life & liberty).
2. Rehabilitation : specialized education, skilling
3. Decriminalized suicides.

Sluggish, various issues in MHA, 2017

1. Low funding : 0.05% of the health budget is spent on mental health in India
(State of the World's Children, 2021 Report - ~~UNICEF~~ UNICEF) (SDG, 2021)

2. Social stigma: <40% of the 15-24 yr. olds were willing to get mental health support (JOWC, 2021)
3. High prevalence of depression, anxiety ~14% of the youth in India suffers from depression (JOWC, 2021)
4. Low implementation of the provisions of MHA, 2017
5. Red tapism in bureaucracy
6. Low awareness about mental healthcare, especially in rural areas

Effective implementation of MHA 2017 can help to achieve SDG-3 (good health & well-being).

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Rajasthan Government launched
Indira Gandhi Shiksha Rozgar Yojana, (IRSY)
for 100 days urban job guarantee.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee:

1. high unemployment : i) >15% UR among youth (PLFS 2019-20)
ii) 9.3% UR (unemployment rate) in Q4 of FY21 (PLFS 2019-20)
2. increased cases of depression, anxiety, etc.
3. Increased use of drugs, alcohol among unemployed youth.
4. Threat to life : increased cases of suicide, especially in southern states
5. Economic growth of India

6 Self respect, confidence to youth,
including women.

Not needed:

1. Not interfere in free market demand supply (classic economics)
2. Not so good performance of MGNREGA
- delayed payments, etc.
3. Extra burden on national treasury

The ~~poor~~ performance of 2G SPR, 2022
must be monitored before deciding on
Urban Employment Guarantee.

9.

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the 5th Summit of BIMSTEC was held virtually in Colombo.

The BIMSTEC Charter was adopted.

Relevance of BIMSTEC - India's aspirations in IOR :-

1. Economic growth : Increased trade
2. Connectivity in the Bay of Bengal, IOR
3. Secur Security including Energy Security (this pillar-headed by India)
4. Environmental friendly rules
5. Promote Science & Technology (headed by Sri Lanka)
6. Further Indian initiatives like
 - i) SAGAR (Security And Growth for All)

in the Region)

ii) NFP (Neighbourhood First Policy)

7. Maritime Cooperation eg. IOMS (Indian Ocean Naval Symposium)

From here, BIMSTEC will have multi-
sectoral benefits for India & tackle
China's dominance in IOR.

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 वृत्ति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The Gujral Doctrine was propounded by former Foreign Minister of India (Gujral). He had a successful career in external affairs and helped create foundation of Indira's foreign policies.

Relevance of Gujral doctrine with immediate neighbours presently:

1. Financial emergency in Sri Lanka
India gave \$4 billion support
(food, fuel, fertilizers, line of credit etc.)
2. Extend Indira's Neighbourhood First Policy (NFP) : to give unilateral support without expecting anything

in return (Mishkam Karma)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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3. Increase economic relations

- i) BBN MVA (Motor Vehicles Agreement)
: Increased connectivity with Bhutan,
Bangladesh, Nepal.
- ii) Bangladesh - 4th largest import
destination (Economic Survey 2021-22)

It favours Article 51 (DPSP) (promote
international peace & cooperation, cordial relations
between nations).

11.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 'Officers of Parliament' refers to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman, Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal role:

1. maintaining decorum in the House
2. determining whether a money bill or not (Speaker).
3. casting vote : to break a tie
4. interpreting parliamentary provisions, rules, etc in the House.
5. punish / disqualify those who disturb order in the House.
6. Anti-defection law (10th Schedule): to disqualify defectors.
7. Head of the House - Speaker, Chairman respectively.

Provisions for their impartial functioning:

a) constitutional

- i) Emoluments charged from the Consolidated Fund of India.
(not subject to vote of Lok Sabha)
- ii) additional powers to maintain decorum in the House
- iii) 10th schedule (52nd CAA, 1985):
defection to be decided by the Speaker/Chairman.
- iv) oath : for impartiality, ethical principles

b) statutory:

- i) laws to grant additional powers to the Officers of Parliament
- ii) immunity : on their acts in respect of their official duty
- iii) ^{they} cannot be called by a court ~~for~~ while Parliament is sitting.

Statutory law must be made to
make Speaker party neutral like in UK
(permanent speaker)

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the creation of a Finance Commission (FC) every 5 years by the President of India.

Role in balancing fiscal federalism

1. Recommends tax devolutions to the states from the Centre (vertical devolution). Also, its distribution among the states (horizontal devolution).
2. Recommends grants : from the Centre to the states.
3. Recommend ways to strengthen the financial position of Panchayats, local bodies on request from Governors.
4. recommend on other financial matters as called upon by the President.

Recommendations of 15th FC:

for the period: 2021-2026

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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1. vertical tax devolution = 41%
2. new parameters for distribution among states: i) income distance ii) population
iii) forest cover iv) economic advancement
v) backwardness
3. ₹ 2 lakh crore assistance ^{/grants} to be given
by the centre to reduce revenue deficit
to the states with decl decreasing no.
of states qualifying for the grant
each year.
4. Performance based grants to states
i) rural development ii) power
sector reforms etc.
5. Performance based grants to local governments
i) Mission for cities with > 1 million
population, 100% funds to be

performance linked.

ii) MCF fund (Million Plus Cities Challenge)

- 6) Performance based grants for health sector, setting up of new cities - Channelized through local bodies.
7. Online audits of fiscal reports.
8. Set up Independent Fiscal Council to monitor FRBM provisions, fiscal health of governments

These must be implemented in spirit and in structure for overall welfare (Article 38).

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Currently, the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is framed by the Election Commission of India (ECI) in consultation with all the parties. But it is not statutory.

Statutory backing to MCC - free & fair elections:

a) Pros

- i) legally enforce all the clauses in the MCC.
- ii) strict punishment, penalty to the violators
- iii) reduce / eliminate hate speeches by politicians.
- iv) de-criminalization of politics: parties must publish all Criminal antecedents of the candidates. Also, as per Supreme Court judgment, 2020.

v) curb vote bank politics : eg. buying
citizens with free alcoholic drinks etc.

vi) curb electoral freebies eg. In recent
2022, elections in Punjab, free cash
transfers to all women (monthly).

vii) level playing field for small,
regional parties. curb dominance
of large parties.

b) Cons

1. Shift focus from other serious
issues - like anti-defections,
splitting among parties (recently-
in Maharashtra government)
2. Poor implementation of laws in India:
due to low police force / 1 lakh
population, less infrastructure.
eg. Power Prohibition Act - but
still continues after 50 yrs. too

3. Need for larger electoral reforms

i) intra-party democracy:-

to curb dynastic politics

ii) de-criminalization of politics

(>40% MPs had criminal
cases registered against them

— ADR report, 2020)

4. Committee recommendations:-

That, Vinod Groswani committee

recommended State funding of elections

These steps like -larger electoral reforms must be implemented for free & fair elections.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The CCA Act, 2002 provided for the creation of Competition Commission of India (CCI), repealing the MRTA Act 1969.

It was created to ensure just business practices and prevent monopolies.

Market disruption - due to digital revolution:-

1. New monopolies, duopolies : in digital domain. eg: Google (largest search engine), Youtube (largest video streaming & sharing platform).
2. Social media dominance
eg: Facebook & its Instagram, Whatsapp, Twitter
3. Targeted advertisement : by using cookies, personal data of online users.
eg. in Youtube

4.) E-commerce : Amazon, Flipkart hegemony. Promote, sponsor their own sellers (highly prefer)

5.) Online lending : > 50,000 fake lending apps on Playstore, Appstore - RBI

Need to revamp CCI:

1. Keep up with or changing times - digital revolution.

2. Skilling / training of its officials

3. new provisions to address issues like :

i) e-commerce dominance by few
eg: Amazon

ii) social media hegemony Facebook

iii) Search engine : Google

iv) Computer hardware (Dell, HP)

4. New threats : cyberattacks.

As per Global Cybersecurity Outlook, 2022 (WEF), >151% increase in ransomware in 2021.

5. Personal and Critical data regulation.
ⁱⁿ
~~or~~ line with eg. EU General Data
Protection Regulation

Recent steps like ONDC (Open Network
for Digital Commerce) are in the right
direction. CCI must also be updated.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per the Corruption Perception Index, (CPI) 2021 ~~the~~ - India ranks 85 out of 180 countries. In the World Happiness Report, 2022 India ranks 136 which has corruption as one of its 4 sub-indices.

Need for whistleblowing mechanism:

1. to curb rampant corruption : eg: 85th rank, India's score has remained stagnant in the last decade in (CPI, 2021).
2. promote ethical, honest working of officials
3. protect anonymity of whistleblowers
4. punish perpetrators who exact vengeance on the whistleblower - eg: through blackmails, life - threats, etc.
5. ease filing of complaints, easing

whistleblowing process.

6. promote a whistleblowing culture : in public & private organizations.
7. Reward honest / ethical members.

Saf] Safeguards for their protection in public and private spheres:

1. Discourage revenge (blackmails, death-threats, kidnapping of family members, etc.)
2. Upholding Rule of law, equality before law (Article 14) and right to life (Article 21)
3. Promote peace, reduce crime rates
4. Encourage whistleblowers (eg: an employee of Facebook revealed its vested plans)

Such mechanism can prevent corruption at all the levels (senior, middle, junior).

Also, controversies like recent ₹35,000
crore DHFL scam, NSE ~~CR~~-location scam
△ illegal phone tapping, illegal foreign
funding in AIPL (Amnesty India International)
can be reduced / eliminated.

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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
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The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011 provided for the creation of a constitutional recognition of cooperative societies. It includes all types of cooperatives.

Reasons - poor performance of cooperatives:

1. Corruption : in many cooperatives.
2. Dominance by powerful members (like upper castes)
3. No regular elections
4. No or periodic meetings : to discuss the agenda, issues.
5. Illiteracy, low awareness about cooperatives, related schemes
6. Digital divide
7. Lack of infrastructure, low utilization of ICT/modern devices
8. Lack of funds.

Reforms by government to overcome shortcomings:

1. Digital India initiative: to transform India digitally; digital revolution.
2. Dairy Sahakar Scheme: funding to dairy cooperatives; financial assistance
3. PMGDISHA: to provide digital skills to rural people
4. PMKVY (Kanshal Vikas Yojana): skilling of all the people
5. Prevention of Corruption Act 1988
6. Infrastructure Create: NIP (National Infrastructure pipeline) - 77400 projects (Economic Survey, 2021-22),
PM Gati Shakti
7. Network, mobile connectivity:
Recent 5G spectrum auctions,
BharatNet project.

As per Article 43B, the government
must promote cooperative societies for
their democratic functioning, transparency,
etc.

17.

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model refers to a collaboration between the public and private sector to carry out a project. Eg: Construction of National Highways.

It harnesses the efficiency of the private sector along with the welfare interests of the public sector/government.

PPP model: bridge gaps in healthcare system

1. Creating and managing medical institutions/colleges

eg: Recently, Mhr Aayog recommended collaboration b/w public & private sector in managing medical colleges, provide quality teaching, etc

2. More healthcare access

i) Setting up more hospitals,
nurseries, etc.

ii) Reducing cost of healthcare
expenditure

3. Reduce the high out of pocket
expenditure on healthcare in India
- rational fees (affordable)

4. Harnessing modern technology like MRIs,
genome sequencing etc.

5. Treating severe diseases : eg: Recently
rectal cancer was completely cured
in US patients through Vastarlimab

6. Bridge rural-urban divide : more
healthcare in rural areas; strengthening
primary health centres (PHCs)

7. Increase investments in health sector
currently only ~1.5% of GDP

National Health Policy 2017 recommends
at least 2.5% of GDP

8. More doctors and trained nurses :
increased no. of medical graduates
each year.

9. Better pandemic preparedness : like
Covid-19.

PPP model will also help India achieve
UN SDG-3 (good health & well-being)
by 2030.

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।
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The New Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) was adopted in ^{July} August, 2020 to provide for a holistic, more flexible and universal education access.

[Commendable vision:-]

1. Flexible learning : eg. a science student can opt for Humanities subject & vice-versa.
2. Local language impetus : 3 language formula. Mother tongue to be used for small child children.
3. Holistic learning : Academics, extra-curricular activities like sports, entrepreneurship, etc.
4. Increased vocational skill training : to all school students.

5. To achieve universal literacy.
6. push to digital learning
7. teacher training (NISHTHA)

Integrate with a government's other policy initiatives-

1. Skilling policies
 - i) PM KVV (Kanshal Vikas Yojana)
 - ii) NSRF (National Skill Qualification Framework)
 - iii) ASEEM (Employee - Employer Matching)
2. Literacy policies
 - i) Nehru Indra Literacy program
Score new learners at 1 crore/yr
Preference to women, SC, ST, etc
 - ii) SSA (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)
3. Higher education
 - i) RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan)

ii) VBA Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

4. Teacher training

- NISHTHA (National teacher training)

5. Digital education

→ Dmevidya, SWAYAM, etc.

The NEP, 2020 implementation can also help to achieve UN SDG-4 (Quality education), SDG-8 (Economic participation), etc. by 2030.

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)

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

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The Recently, US President launched the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) with support from other countries - Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, etc.

Purpose to make Indo Pacific region - engine of economic growth:

1. rules based international order
2. enhance economic cooperation in the region.
3. increase & strengthen economic ties.
4. collective security of maritime region - uninterrupted trade.

India's concerns:

1. US hedge hegemony : the developed

Countries might promote their own economic interests.

2. China tussle : might anger China.
Lead to border tensions (eg: 2020 Ladakh Standoff) or economic actions.
3. Clash with other groupings of India - like BRICS, BIMSTEC, QUAD, etc.
4. Might affect bilateral trade with non DPEF members
5. Dangerous region : eg: Recent Taiwan, China held multiple military, naval & air exercises to showcase their power.
6. Might affect India's ongoing FTA talks eg: with EU

Hence, there is a need to promote promote inclusive framework

in DPEF with equal powers to
all members.

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

The digital revolution & technology growth has increased even further after the Covid-19 pandemic with increased digital adoption.

Need to identify priority areas to further techno-diplomacy:

1. National security - defence
eg: Brahmos II missiles (jointly between Russia & India), S-400 missiles
36 Rafale Jets (from France).
2. Cyber warfare (5th dimension of war)
eg: In current Russia-Ukraine war, many cyberattacks were launched by each side.
3. Personal data protection: to prevent its misuse, hacking, etc. eg: EU's General Data Protection Rules.

4. Offset provisions in defence trade
to acquire latest foreign technology.
5. E-commerce - for safe transactions,
inclusive access
6. Online payments - eg: India's score
increased to >300 in RB's digital
Payment Index 2021
7. Social media misdeeds : eg. hate speeches,
abuse, troll, etc.

[New & Emerging Strategic Technologies]

1. AI (Artificial Intelligence)
eg: Google's LAMBDA, autonomous
vehicles
2. Facial Recognition Technology (AI) -
recently adopted by police.
3. Defence - S-400, S-500
4. Ro Nano-robots - help in healthcare
5. Cyberbots

Recently, CERT-IN gave new guidelines
to protect India's digital space &
critical infrastructure - saving digital
logs, user info (for VPN providers), etc.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK