



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. : 0629408

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANAN AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

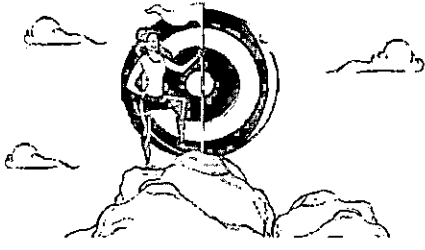
Durgesh

	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 किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 की ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका से 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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Seventh Schedule and Article 246 of Constitution provide for distribution of legislative subjects between Centre and States.

When Time Has Come to Revisit the Seventh Schedule

1. "Land" placed in State List

1.1 Leads to non-uniformity in regulation across states w.r.t. acquisition, records, etc.

1.2 May be moved to Concurrent List to ensure uniformity alongwith diverse needs

2. "Labour" placed in Concurrent List

2.1 States fail to make adequate protection

2.2 May be moved to State List for greater responsiveness of administration

3. "Public Order" and "police" placed in State List

3.1 Centre-state tussle on nation-wide

law enforcement e.g. organised crime
money-laundering (ED)
anti-taxer (NRA)

↑
↳ Chhatyapal has challenged
NIA Act, 2008 under Article 131

3.2 Need for clarity to balance security
concerns with local needs

4. Need to include new subjects like

4.1 "Pandemic management"

4.2 "Emerging technologies"

4.3 "Climate change"

4.4 "Terrorism"

5. ~~Need~~ to eliminate irrelevant subjects like

5.1 "Boilers", "Refugees of partition"

While the Seventh Schedule has
served India well for over 70 years, there is
need to revisit it keeping in mind Sarkaria
and Punchi Commission recommendations.

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

10

The ODR refers to use of ICT tools for ~~and~~ resolving judicial cases.

Advantages of ODR

1. Clear backlog of judiciary cases
↳ 3CR cases pending at all levels (ADR)
2. Quick and efficient delivery of justice
3. ~~Further with~~ Reduced cost of dispute resolution
 - avoid travel
 - limited staff needed by court
 - paperless justice
4. Better implementation of court order
↳ e-verified copy of order instantly available
5. Easier maintenance of court order records in soft copy for future reference
6. No need for physical travel in each adjournment

reduces disruption to professional life of parties to dispute

7. Easier recording of evidences

Challenges with ODR in India

1. Lack of digital access ; digital divide

<u>People with Internet</u>	Rural	Urban	(NSO)
	15%	42%	

2. Concerns of data privacy

3. Lack of cyber security $\Rightarrow$ interfere with justice delivery

4. Inadequate digital infrastructure

5. Poor digital literacy

6. May lack use of vernacular languages

Through initiatives like SUVAS, ~~SCI~~ SCI - Transform, e Courts project, the vision of Article 39A is being gradually realised through ODR.

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

The Constitution of India provides for clear division of powers between Centre and State e.g. Schedule 7 and Article 246 on legislative subjects.

Centre - states Disputes → Perennial Feature

1. Dispute over role of Governor

1.1 Rejection of State Bills

e.g. in Tamil Nadu, Bill on NEET

1.2 Imposition of President's Rule under Article 356

2. Use of investigative agencies e.g. CBI, ED, NIA e.g. in Delhi recently

2.1 "Police" under State List

3. GST Compensation Cess continuation after 2022

4. All India Services

4.1 Recent rule change on deputation
to Centre

5. Use of Central Forces

5.1 Deployment of AFSPA in North-east

6. Withdrawal of "general consent" to CBI
by states

Centre - states : Areas of Cooperation

1. Cooperative Federalism

- ↳ NITI Aayog Sub Group of CMs
- ↳ Inter State Council (Article 263)

2. Competitive Federalism

- ↳ India Innovation Index, SDG India Index

The Centre-state disputes need to
be resolved keeping in mind the recommendations
of Subramanian Commission, and that
"Shy states make strong India".

4.

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

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Lobbying refers to use of influence by civil society and pressure groups for favourable policy making.

Framework for Lobbying

ADVANTAGES

1) Strengthen participatory governance

↳ Clear-cut guidelines to civil society on engagement

↳ Avoid hesitations by officials

↳ Set limit on confidentiality of information that can be shared

↳ Provide level playing field to all groups ⇒ avoid confidential negotiations

2) Ease of Doing Business be improved

- ↳ Better conveyance of views
from industry to government
- ↳ Ensure effective stakeholder consultation
 ⇓
 Lower disputes at advanced stages
 of project
 ⇓
 Save future delays
- ↳ Better contract enforcements in
 PPPs ⇒ reduce cost overruns

CHALLENGES

- 1) May promote unregulated interference
- 2) May distort competition in favour of
those with greater resources to access
government

Lobbying must be done transparently
and in public interest. To this end,
a framework is desirable.

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

FOSS refers to publicly available softwares at free or minimal cost unlike proprietary technology which have to be licensed at high cost.

Ex : Linux (FOSS) v/s Microsoft Windows (proprietary)

True Potential of FOSS Unrealized

1. Lack of quality standards adherence
2. Poor customer support infrastructure
3. Lack of customisation available
4. Low level of marketing done
5. Limited updates on FOSS due to low incentives
6. Poor security and vulnerable to cyberattacks

Government Encouraging FOSS

1. Subsidy on FOSS development
2. Deployment of FOSS in public offices
3. Free hosting services provided

6.

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

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

NGOs refers to organisations formed by private persons for public purpose that functions in democratic, independent and apolitical way.

NGOs as Social Safety Value

1. Important for educating public opinion and mobilizing them
e.g. MKSS and Jan Sunwari
2. Provide effective channel to convey people's concerns in organized manner
e.g. India Against Corruption
3. Helps establish accountability upon government
e.g. PRS Legislative Research
4. Conducts thorough and in-depth analysis and advocates issues among the people
e.g. ADR, PVCL

5. Effective tool for government to reach out in remote areas for public service delivery.

e.g. Ekal Abhiyaan on education

Challenges of NGOs as Social Safety Valve

1. Opaque functioning $\Rightarrow$ lack of trust by government

CBI Report: Over 90% NGOs not filed annual report

2. Used for anti-national activities

IB Report on 2-3% GDP loss to India per year

3. Lack of trained staff

4. Overdependence on state for funding

5. Misused for money-laundering

6. Lack of professionalism

NGOs must be operate in transparent manner and utilise portals like NGO Darpan.

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

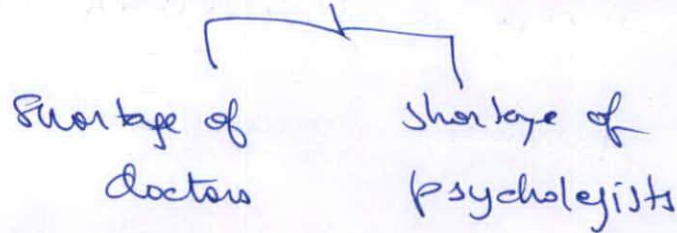
The Mental Healthcare Act 2017 aims to bring mental health treatment at the forefront of healthcare in India.

Patient-Centric Approach

1. De-criminalization of suicide
 - 1.1 Seen as a mental health issue
2. Provision for setting up rehabilitation centres
3. Wellness clinics, & counselling clinics
4. Raising ~~of~~ awareness on Mental Health
5. Dedicated facility at every hospital
6. Curriculum changes in medical courses
7. Research on treatment methods funded

Issues in Implementation

1. Lack of trained workforce



2. Lack of clarity in steps to be taken

Limited

3. ~~At~~ focus on attitudinal change in society

↳ Mental health still considered a stigma

4. Poor fund allocation ⇒ low mental health

used social media
work stress
↳ drug addiction

infrastructure deployed

5. Causes of mental health not looked at

rather only symptomatic treatment done

↳ use of medicines,
anti-depressants, etc.

Way Forward

→ Promote workforce training

↳ De-Stigma through influential role models, voices

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The success of MGNREGA (Rural Employment Guarantee) during Covid-19 as Social safety net has led to demands for an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme as well.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme
at national level

1. Check poor status of urban employment ^{unemployment at} (7% : CMIE)
2. Better urban poverty alleviation
3. Creation of public assets in cities through dovetailing with Smart Cities, AMRUT, etc.
4. Solve problem of Slum dwellers, roadside beggars, etc. ⇒ Dignity of Life
5. Drive economic growth since ^{poor} ~~urban~~ have higher marginal propensity to consume

Challenges with Urban Employment Guarantee

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

1. Source of funding is not clear
2. Urban areas have diverse skill population hence difficult for uniform scheme
3. Poor shape of urban local bodies
 - └─ funds shortage
 - └─ poor implementation capacity
4. Will drive up rural-urban migration hence higher strain on limited urban infrastructure
5. May lead to higher cost of labour for industries $\Rightarrow$ Reduce competitiveness
 $\Downarrow$
Higher unemployment $\Leftarrow$ Lower exports

Way Forward $\rightarrow$ Adopt a random-controlled trial based approach to study it
 $\rightarrow$ Focus on existing like ~~PM~~ NULM, Skill Rudra, MUDRA, etc.

There is need to further consider the issue with data-based decision making.

9.

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

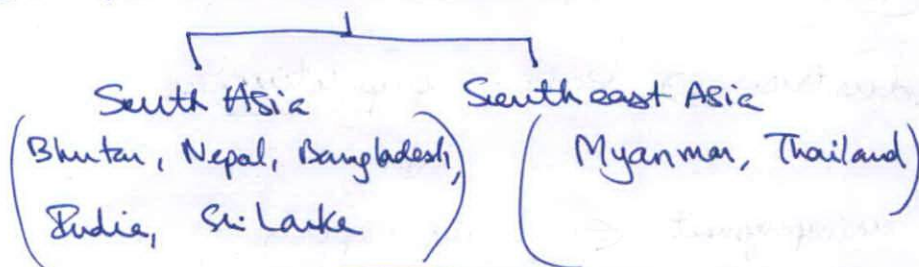
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC stands for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

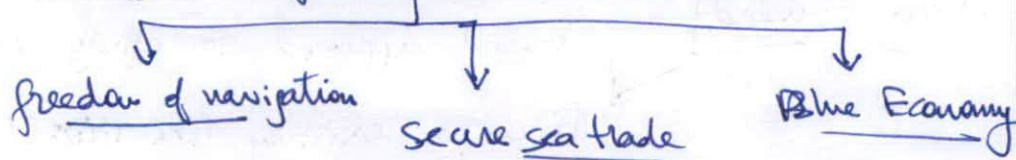
Strengths of BIMSTEC to Fulfill India's Strategic Aspirations in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

1. Recent signing of BIMSTEC Charter has led to institutionalization of relations

2. The member countries



have joint geostrategic interests



3. It can provide for joint efforts at humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR)

in the IOR

4. Strong P2P links in BIMSTEC - Buddhism, ~~Angkor Wat~~ Hinduism, etc. - provide agency for projection of India's soft power in IOR
5. Appt agency for India's gateway to Southeast Asia e.g. India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral Act East Policy > BBIN MVA

Challenges with BIMSTEC

1. Lack of connectivity among members
2. Geopolitical : good relations with China of most members
3. Bilateral tensions due to Rohingyas, insurgency, etc.
4. Asymmetry w.r.t. India $\Rightarrow$ perceived hegemony

Way Forward $\Rightarrow$ There is need to broaden scope of BIMSTEC to bridge trust

In India's quest for SAGAR, the BIMSTEC is of immense relevance in the IOR.

10.

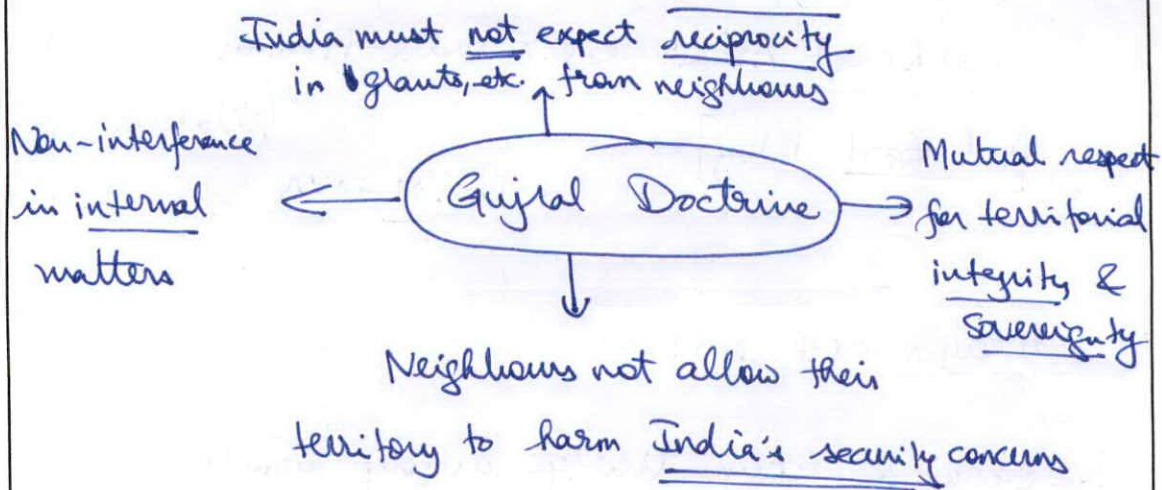
वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's immediate neighbourhood presents unique foreign policy challenges to India at the moment.



Relevance of Gujral Doctrine in Present Times

1. Afghanistan

- 1.1 Faces unstable domestic environment
- 1.2 Need to step up humanitarian assistance
- 1.3 Taliban not allow anti-Taliban elements to prosper in Afghanistan



2. Pakistan

2.1 Use of state-sponsored cross border terrorism
against Gujral Doctrine

3. Nepal

3.1 Development assistance projects be implemented
by India (e.g. Arun hydropower, etc)

3.2 Nepal not allow China to threaten India
from its soil

4. Sri Lanka

4.1 Immense ~~sets~~ ^{economic} and political challenges faced

4.2 India has rightly responded in line with
Gujral Doctrine → \$4 bn LoC, currency swap
→ food, medicine aid

5. Myanmar → army has taken over government
→ need to continue engagement

5. China → Border standoff at LAC

↳ India must prioritise own territorial
sovereignty as core national interest

Gujral Doctrine in consonance with the
Neighbourhood First policy is essential for India

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

The Indian Parliamentary system
PARTICLE 93
designates the Speaker, Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha)
Chairman, Vice-Chairman (Rajya Sabha)
as "Officers of Parliament".

Pivotal Role of Officers of Parliament

1. They act as Presiding Officers of the sessions/sittings of respective House
 - 1.1 Give time to MP to speak
 - 1.2 Conduct of business in the House
 - 1.3 Punish members for unruly behaviour
 - 1.4 Find if quorum is met or not
 - 1.5 Adjourn the session
2. Decisions taken on disqualification of members under Tenth Schedule (Anti-~~Star~~)

Defection Law) by Presiding Officer

3. The question on admission of various

Motions → Motion to Remove a Judge

↳ Adjournment Motion, etc. and

allow debates on it, is decided by them

Provisions for Impartial Functioning

1. The salary is to be paid as Charged Expenditure, not voted upon by Parliament
2. Security of tenure: removal can only be done by effective majority and after giving 14 days' notice
3. Their conduct cannot be discussed in House except on voting for their removal
4. Not answerable to judiciary for their official act however decisions are subject to judicial review.

Challenges in Impartial Functioning

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

1. They continue to be members of political party which nominated them

1.1 Alleged biased role in deciding disqualification under Tenth Schedule

2. Business of the House is ~~often~~ set as per demands of ruling party in the Business Advisory Committee.

2.1 Stifles dissent by Opposition

3. At times, harsh action against Opposition M

★ ↓

Way Forward

→ Follow British Convention
of "Once a Speaker, Always
A speaker"

↓
May resign from party once appointed

Need to ensure "Officers of Parliament"
function in independent manner to ensure
sanctity of democracy.

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)

15

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

Under Article 280, the President of India appoints the Finance Commission every 5 years with functions of :

- (a) distribute taxes between Centre and state
- (b) principles for grants-in-aid to state
- (c) augment funds for benefit of PRIs and municipalities, etc.

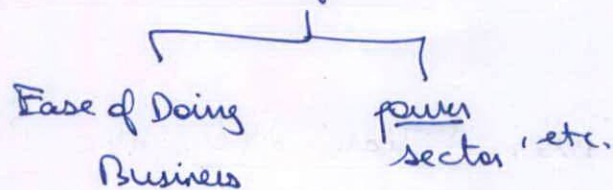
Recommendations By 15th Finance Commission (FC)

1. ~~Distrib~~ Vertical devolution $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Centre} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{States} \end{array} \right]$ at 41%

2. Horizontal devolution (among states) based on :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2.1 Population (2011 Census) | 2.5 Forest Cover |
| 2.2 Income distance | 2.6 Population reduction |
| 2.3 Area of state | based on <u>1971 Census</u> |
| 2.4 Tax effort | |

3. Performance-linked incentives to states based on reforms

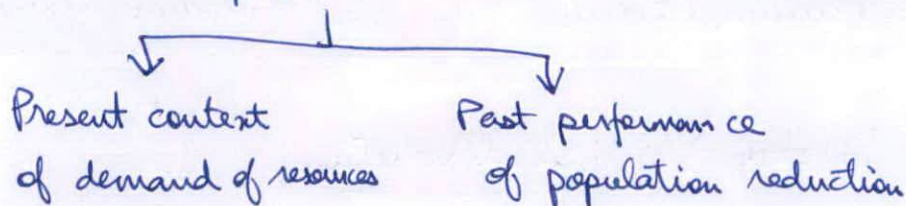


4. Recommendations made on internal security and disaster management for maintenance of fund

POSITIVES

1) Enhanced fund devolution to states

2) Balanced population criteria



3) Promotes fiscal consolidation of states through incentives

SHORTCOMINGS

1) North Indian
45% funds but
32% area

v/s South states
~~less~~ less funds,
large area

- 2) Performance-based incentives on State List subject such as power/electricity
- 3) May weaken demographic performance in the future if current population criteria is used
- 4) Internal security considered a core concern of Centre alone so not be used to divide funds

The recommendations by the 15th FC promote fiscal federalism with a view to greater inter-generational sustainability of fiscal burden of states and transparency in state finances.

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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(MCC)
Model Code of Conduct_n has been framed by Election Commission of India with consultation of political parties in order to ~~in~~ fulfill its Constitutional mandate of free and fair elections (Article 324).

It currently enjoys backing of Supreme Court which has remarked that ECI has power to frame the MCC.

Need for Statutory Backing to MCC

1. Currently ECI lacks power to take action against filing of false affidavit by candidates $\Rightarrow$ lack of credibility of affidavit
 $\Downarrow$
poor accountability of candidate
2. Will ensure greater public trust in elections if errant candidates are brought

to look

3. Help check misuse of official machinery



level playing field for candidates

4. Reduce communalisation of politics as

ECI would not be restricted to Warning or

Censure

5. Reduce use of black money in elections

through legal deterrence

Statutory Backing of MCC May Not Contribute Towards Free and Fair Elections

1. Low conviction rate of judicial system

2. Already over-burdened courts

e.g. 3 crore pending cases at all courts (ADR)

3. People guided by parochial considerations

rather than effect of law $\Rightarrow$ errant candidate

may ~~not~~ still win election

4. Will lead to delays in conducting elections

until court decides

5. Courts are not allowed to interfere in electoral matters by Constitution
6. Greater diversion of state resources towards monitoring, legal MCC enforcement, etc

Way Forward on Free and Fair Elections

1. Source of funding be transparent
(Dinesh Goswami Committee)
2. Banning of criminal elements (Vohra committee)
3. Autonomy and capacity of ECI be improved

As held by former CEC SY Qureshi, MCC enjoys a moral backing that has instant effect on candidate, at times more effective than legal, punitive action

14.

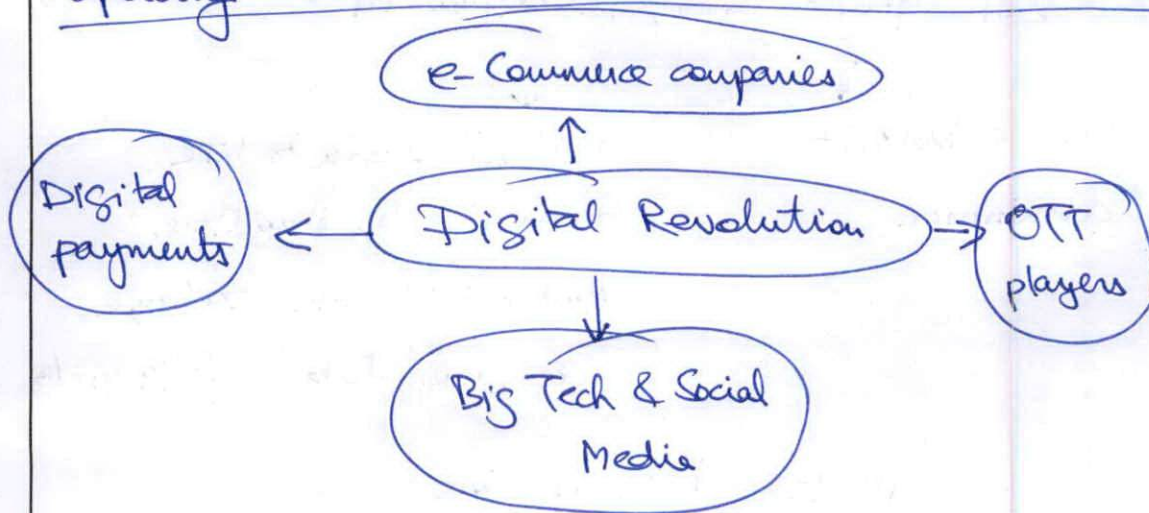
डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इच्छा से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The CCI was formed as a statutory body under the Competition Act 2002 replacing the MRTP Act.



Need to Revamp CCI for Fair Competition in Digital Economy

1. Challenges posed by e-Commerce companies
 - 1.1 Ineffective dispute redressal mechanisms
 - 1.2 Preference to selected sellers $\Rightarrow$ distorts marketplace

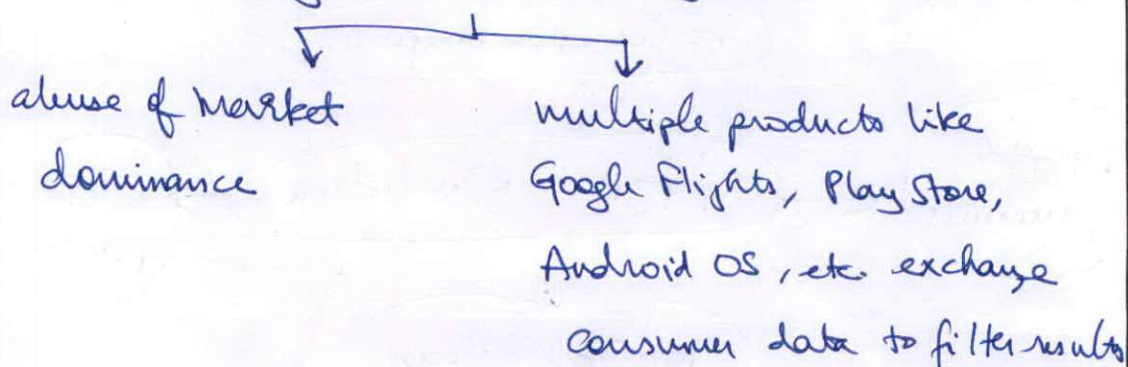
1.3 Use of consumer data to launch
own products

1.4 Flash sales

1.5 Predatory pricing and deep discounts

2. Big Tech Companies

2.1 Google under investigation



2.2 Meta - Whatsapp link

↓
Sharing of data on Whatsapp Business and Facebook Messenger

2.3 Leads to "Too Big To Fail" and lowers competition by limiting entry of new players

3. Failure of digital payment transaction leads to blocking customer money for 7 days

4. Overlapping jurisdiction of CCI with RDI, TRAI, etc. due to hybrid products

Way Forward for CCI

1. Unified regulatory agency with over-arching powers to prevent "regulatory arbitrage"
2. Ensure better ease of doing business by Unity of Command principle
3. Data privacy legislation be re-introduced highlighting specific role of CCI
4. CCI must have power to enforce decision, levy penalties, etc. on digital companies to fix accountability.

In the era of digital revolution, there is need to strengthen regulatory architecture to prevent creation of digital monopolies.

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

Whistleblowing ~~is~~ refers to the act of publicly disclosing any wrongdoing done within an organisation.

In India, it is regulated by the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2014.

Urgent Need for Effective Whistleblowing Mechanisms

1. The 2014 Act has remained a dead letter with rules not being framed for implementation.
2. Needed to ensure accountability of decision-makers at all levels
3. Check policy-level corruption which is not visible to public eye.
4. Transparency laws like RTI provide for non-disclosure in case of national

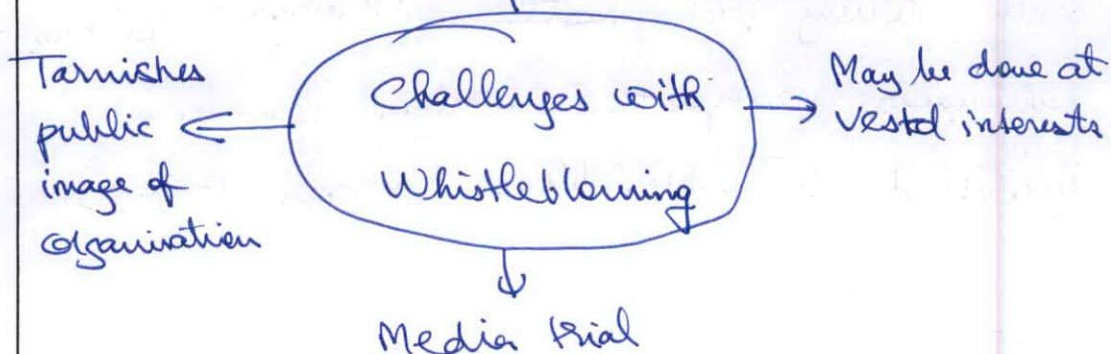
security (section 8)

4.1 Whistleblowing can help insiders in case anomaly noticed $\Rightarrow$ can come out in public

5. Present system is biased in favour of those in power through extensive control of investigation agencies hence whistleblowing can check concealment of information.

Need for Necessary Safeguards for Protection

1. Privacy of whistleblower need to be maintained to check personal repercussions
2. Current Act provides no information will be dealt with unless informer identified
 - 2.1 May create fear of being hounded
Leads to headline grabbing



Way Forward

1. Take inspiration from Carbone Oxley Act of US that protects whistleblowers
 - 1.1 Also incentive through sharing amount involved
2. Transparent, responsive and reliable mechanism be set up for whistleblowing
3. Check against misuse through finer for wrong information
4. Use of technology to assess credibility of whistleblowers information.

A whistleblower be guided by public interest and not personal interest when blowing the whistle. Through necessary safeguards, adequate protection can be provided to whistleblowers to come forward.

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

Cooperatives are ~~very~~ recognised under Article 19 of Constitution as well as under Part 4 (DPSP).

Reasons for Poor Performance of Cooperatives in India

1. Overlapping regulation between Centre and State
e.g. cooperative banks under both RBI and state Act $\Rightarrow$ PMC Bank failure
2. Lack of professional management
3. Inadequate access to funds
4. ~~Poor~~ Misused by political interests
e.g. allegations against sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra

5. Hijacked by vested interests

e.g. for tax evasion, money laundering

6. Limited deployment of technology

7. Small scale of operations $\Rightarrow$ vulnerable to economic shocks



cannot achieve economies
of scale

8. Often operate in rural, backward areas



poor access to ~~modern~~ state schemes

Reforms Undertaken By Government to Overcome Shortcomings

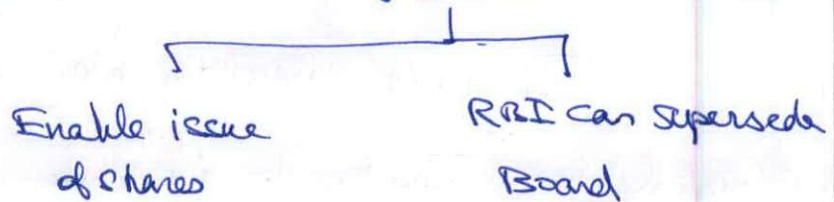
1. Formation of the Union Cooperatives Ministry

to serve as dedicated single point of contact for multi-state cooperatives

2. Amendment to Cooperatives Act to

streamline regulation of multi-state cooperatives

3. Amendment to Banking Regulation Act 1949 to strengthen resilience of cooperative banks



4. Increased awareness drive at local level

5. Easier compliance filing procedures has been introduced

6. Barriers to raising capital lowered

The government is cognizant of the benefits ~~pos~~ of the cooperatives sector hence it is pushing for reforms to achieve goals laid down by Gandhiji.

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)

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

India's healthcare system is crucial for India to become a developed country by 2047 hence the gaps in it must be bridged.

Gaps in India's Healthcare System

1. Shortage of Infrastructure

Doctor : Patient	Beds : Patient
India → 1 : 1500	India → 0.8 per 1000
WHO → 1 : 1000	China → 4.0 per 1000

2. Low health spending at 1.2% of GDP while National Health Policy 2017 targets 2.5% of GDP

3. Low insurance penetration leading to high Out of Pocket Expenditure at 65%. (Nirva Ayog)

4. High cost of private medical education

5. Rural-urban divide with 67% population in rural area yet less than 1/3rd doctors in villages

Potential of Public-Private Partnership Model

1. Boost health spending to match levels of developed countries e.g. US: 8.3% of GDP

2. Improve insurance penetration

- Simple, unified products
- access rural markets
- use data analytics

3. Implement National Digital Health Mission

product innovation
based on user data

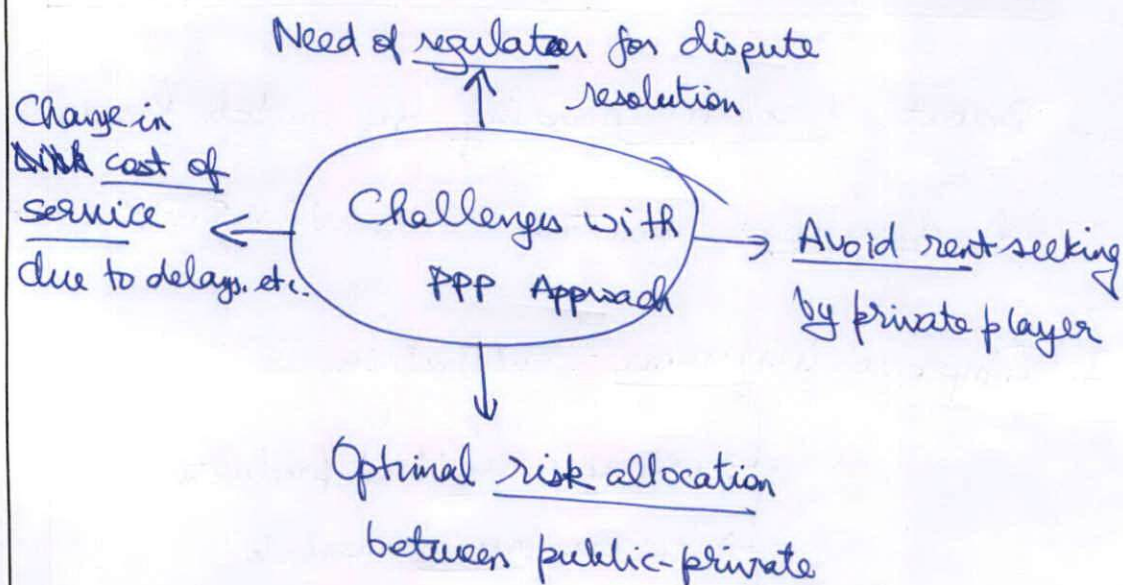
Handholding of patients

4. Low-cost health infrastructure by

Beds Hospitals Medicines

partnering with private sector

5. Efficient operation by private players can be ensured
6. Provide cheap subsidized medical education
7. Use of Telemedicine and Remote Surgeries



Going forward, the Vijay Kelkar Committee recommendations on PPP be adopted with health sector as well so that India's health sector reaps its full potential.

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

In line with changing global scenario of 21st century, the New Education Policy (^{NEP-}2020) was launched replacing ¹⁹⁸⁶ NEP ~~1986~~

Commendable Vision of NEP-2020

1. To ensure critical thinking & creative skills with every child
2. Provides for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) for children with Anganwadis
3. Special Education Zones (^{SEZs}) for the socially disadvantaged groups
4. Provision of "Bagless School" to promote Vocational education
5. Attain universal foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by 2025

Higher Education

6. Target : achieve GER of 50% by 2035
7. Classify universities based on relative share of teaching & research
8. Grant graded autonomy to colleges
9. Promote multi disciplinary education
10. Encourage foreign collaborations

Need for Ability to Effectively Integrate With Other Government Initiatives

1. For ECCE, Anganwadis need to be trained, recruited to fill vacancies, and compensated accordingly
2. For critical thinking, Curriculum and teachers need to be overhauled
 - 2.1 Reduce focus on rote learning
 - 2.2 Exam pattern must check concepts rather than facts; imagination over content

3. CBZs and Bypass School need adequate infrastructure — schools, support staff, learning aids, workshops, etc.
4. For universal FLN, "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and "Padhe Bhanat, Padhe Bhanat" need to be strengthened
5. Need to reform AICTE and UGC to set up new categories of universities
6. Legal changes may be required to enable hiring of foreign faculty in public institutions

The vision of NAP 2020 needs effective spadework at grassroot level to be turned into reality.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IPEF was recently announced by
• US and 14 other countries in Indo-Pacific region, to rebuild economic growth in post-pandemic period.

IPEF : Indo Pacific → Engine of Global Economic Growth

1. Fair economics

- 1.1 Reduce money laundering, tax evasion
- 1.2 Promote fair & just competition

2. Resilient economics

- 2.1 Roadmap to ^{lower} ~~enhance~~ supply-chain disruptions
- 2.2 Protections against price spikes, etc.
- 2.3 Mapping of critical resources
1-5. rare earths

3. Connected economies

3.1 Through common standards, certification

4. Clean economies

4.1 Promotes carbon-free, green growth

5. Countries include major economies of Indo-Pacific

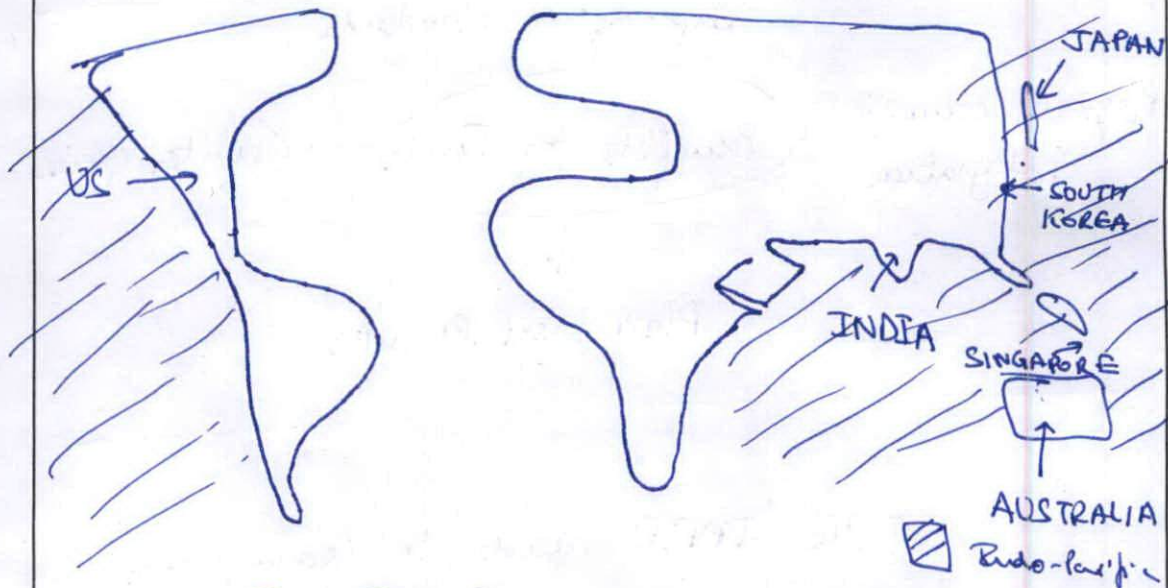
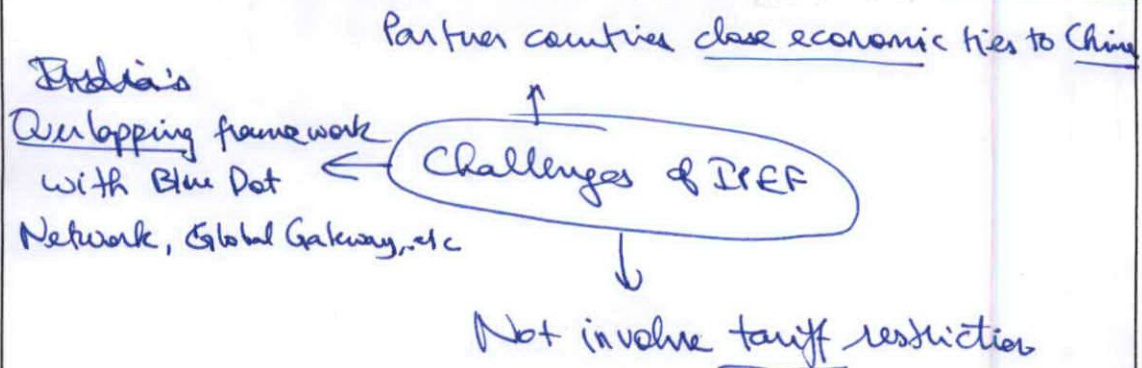
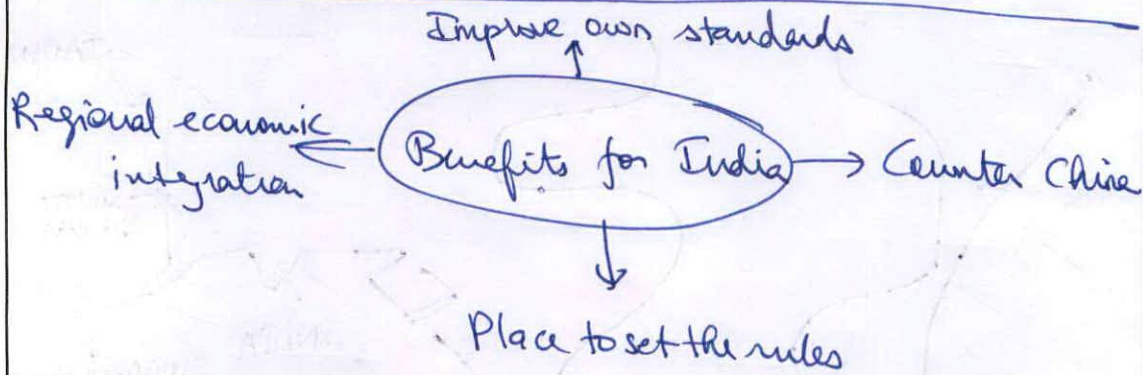


Fig: Indo Pacific region and major members of IPEF



India's Concerns

1. Data localisation may not be allowed by IPEF
2. Need to enhance IPR compliance
3. Environment, labour laws may be dictated by IPEF



The IPEF needs to learn from PM Modi's vision of "Trust, Transparency and Timeliness"

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)

↳ (NEST)

15

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

The Ministry of External Affairs, sensing the growing importance of technology and diplomacy set up the NEST division under it.

Complexities of Expanding Digital Space and NEST

1. Does not follow traditional territorial jurisdictions e.g. cryptocurrency
2. Fast & rapid transmission
3. Stealth nature
e.g. Pegasus spyware
4. Can have internal security ramifications
e.g. Cambridge Analytica
5. Used by hostile neighbours
e.g. 3700 cyberattacks on India per day (CERT-In)
6. Influence public opinion
e.g. social media, OTT platforms

7. Used for cross-border terrorism
e.g. Drone attack at AFS Jammu
8. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
 - ↳ Autonomous weapons
9. Use of biological devices & drugs
 - ↳ alter human capability
 - ↳ deliver ~~to~~ poisons e.g. by Russia

Priority Areas for Techno-Diplomacy

1. Acquisition and procurement of relevant technology
2. Need to avert possible misuse since NEST are dual-use nature.
3. Relevant partners
 - ↳ Israel (defence, agriculture)
 - ↳ Russia
 - ↳ USA
 - ↳ China, etc.

4. Training of personnel to understand
the nuances of techno-diplomacy

5. Private sector collaboration for domestic
manufacturing

As India leaps into the Amrit
Kaal, the present decade being a Techade,
the NEST and techno-diplomacy will play
a crucial role in India's development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL