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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. : 083 2681

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANUNAY ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

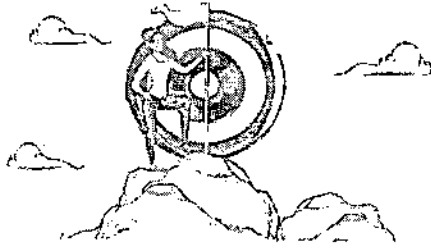
Mohi/K

	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.

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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)					



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

Article 246 of schedule 7 provides for division of power between centre and states which forms the basis of India's federalism

Schedule 7
→ union list : 100
→ state list : 52
→ concurrent list : 61

Need to reform 7th schedule!

1) Need to reform concurrent list

→ various committees like Sarkaria Commission have propagating reforming the concurrent list

→ e.g. state's opinion should be sought by union for legislating on 7th schedule.

II) Health: There have been demands for shifting health to concurrent list for effective policy making.

III) ~~Co~~operative federalism: The 7th schedule needs to be rationalised to ensure true co-operative federalism.
eg: more powers to states

IV) Local governance: In line with 73rd and 74th C.A., 2nd ARC has recommended principle of subsidiarity for more powers to 3rd tier.

V) Emerging challenges: States should have concurrent powers on residuary powers to deal with emerging challenges.
eg: Pandemic.

VI) Uniformity across states: one nation one market through reforming the schedule.

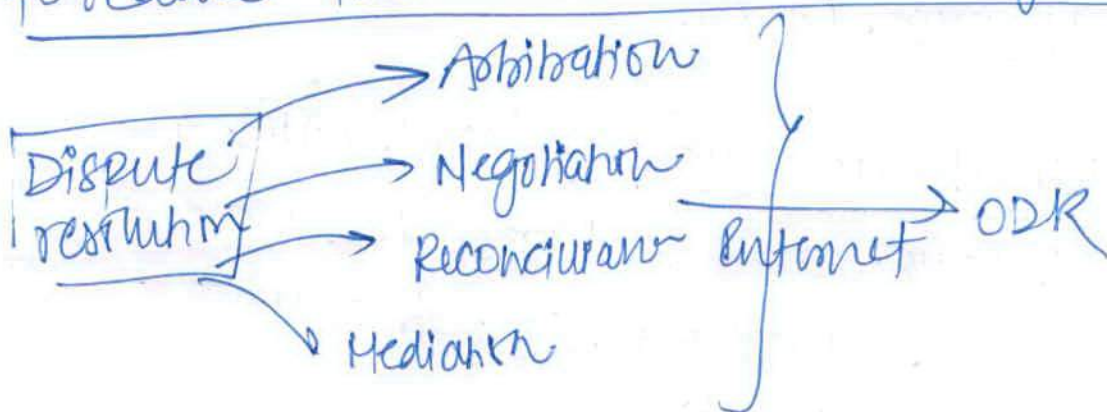
Thus as recommended by Sarkaria Commission 7th schedule should be rationalised to achieve true co-operative federalism.

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

Supreme court along with law commission has emphasized on promoting online dispute resolution to reduce the burden on judiciary.



Advantages of ODR:

- i) Ease of doing business: by reducing cost of litigation and hence cost of doing business.
- ii) Save money and time of litigants
↳ e.g. travel time to court.
- iii) Augment and multiply physical infrastructure

IV) Reduce burden on courts

Eg: standard pre-defined formats of judgments for corporate dispute resolution etc. eg: U.S. compulsory cases

v) promote India as hub of international arbitration eg: transnational arbitration

Challenges in Implementation

1) Digital divide: It will make online dispute resolution less inclusive.

ii) Absence of digital infrastructure

iii) Absence of digital knowhow among judges and advocates.

iv) Privacy concerns: threat of cyber attacks, and lack of data protection laws.

v) Safety concerns: i.e. cyber attacks.

vi) difficulty in verifying online evidence.

Behavioral change is required along with supporting legislation like Arbitration Bill and a comprehensive data protection law is required.

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

Article 243 read with schedule vii provides for division of powers between centre & states. Despite this there has been disputes.

Centre-state disputes a perennial feature:

1) financial dispute: Recent centre state dispute on GST compensation issue is an example despite division of financial power.

2) political:

Eg: Kerala under Art 131 approached Supreme Court against the Citizenship amendment Bill 2019.

iii) Role of governor: Role of governor is another avenue for centre-state dispute. e.g. Neel Bill in Tamil Nadu.

iv) Misinterpretation of Entries in the 7th schedule: e.g. farm bills on agricultural markets was challenged by Punjab.

v) Art 356: Misuse of Art 356 of president's rule greater than 100 times is another avenue of dispute. Various committees like Sarkaria commission, Punchi commission have recommended reform in concurrent list, role of governor etc. to alleviate these disputes.

Further Supreme case in cases like BP Singhal vs UOI (role of governor), SR Bommai case (federation) have tried to address the issue.

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

Lobbying is a popular process in USA where business houses influence government through formal and informal channels to influence policy making in their favour.

Role in participative governance:

I) Evidence based policy making

↳ based on feedback of stakeholders.
eg: inclusion of farmers in deliberation on farm bills.

II) Role of civil society: lobbying can

help increase role of civil society thus making participative more participatory.

eg: Maydoor Kirhan Shakti Sangathan in RTE Act 2005

III) feedback and corrective measures through lobbying.

Role in ease of doing business.

1) Business friendly policy making

→ e.g. correction of inverted duty structure in solar panels.

ii) Enhance FDI by providing policy certainty to investors.

iii) Incorporate concerns of various sectors: e.g. Tax hike on textile sector was paused due to lobbying.

Concerns:

i) Crony capitalism: lobbying may give rise to crony capitalism.
e.g. favours to certain sector and industrial house.

ii) Political corporate nexus: may impact political funding.

iii) Non constitutional centre of power due to lobbying.

Thus a fair and transparent institutional structure is required to ensure ease of doing business and participation rather than lobbying.

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

Recently government has proposed open source software for e-commerce similar to UPE. Open source software were also behind arogya setu app, COVIN, DIGELocks despite this the potential remains untapped.

Reasons for unutilized potential.

i) open platforms are more prone to data thefts.

ii) privacy concerns, lack of effective data protection regulations.

iii) lack of awareness regarding open source data.

iv) Digital divide: Limiting spread of digital platforms. eg: 50% infra of optical fibres.

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

v) poor interface of digital platforms.

vi) language barriers: parents access to digital platforms.

Steps needed:

i) comprehensive data protection rule in line with BND Shri Commission committee recommendation.

ii) Better IPR regime to protect intellectual property.

iii) Citizen centric interface of digital platforms.

iv) digital platforms catering in vernacular language.

To create a knowledge based economy India needs to utilize the potential of open source softwares and increased use of digital platforms.

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

NGOs have played important role in participative decision making since 1960s. Role of MKSS, POU and Association of democratic reforms has been tremendous.

Role of NGOs as principle vehicles through which communities voice concerns:

1) Participatory decision making

↳ NGOs can make government's decision making more inclusive by voicing the concern of marginalised. eg! Role of MKSS in RTE Act 2005

eg! Forest Rights Act

2) Ensure Accountability of government

eg! use of RTI by Association of democratic reforms to expose electoral malpractices.

eg! Role of PVCL in NOTA 2013

iii) consensus generation: NGOs can act as a tool through which various voices of community can generate consensus.

iv) NGOs make voices of people heard through grievance redressal mechanism.

v) NGOs can make people aware about their rights and thus help them raise their voice.

vi) Help in making evidence based policies. eg: involve all stakeholders.
→ lack of accountability among NGOs.
eg: 90% didn't adhere to FCRA 2010.

Challenges

→ Economic loss upto 2.3% of GDP.

→ Misused by foreign countries.
eg: Role of Greenpeace in agitation against nuclear plants.

Modest regulation of NGOs through recommendation of S. Verma committee can truly make NGOs as voice of concerns of the community.

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

Mental Health Care Act 2017 was introduced which amended various regressive legislation like IPC provision regarding suicide and is thus lauded for its patient centric approach (accounts for 14% population).

However its implementation is sluggish because of following reasons:

1) Stigma associated with mental illness prevents health seeking behaviour.

2) Mental health is not seen as a real problem in society.

3) Lack of proper awareness regarding mental health.

iv) lack of manpower in mental health sector

v) lack of sensitization of health care professionals.

vi) lack of awareness among public; i.e. shadow pandemic during COVID but went unnoticed
following steps are required:

i) awareness generator: recent initiatives like manodarpan to ensure mental well being of children

ii) sensitization of health care professionals.

iii) capacity generator in terms of manpower and infrastructure.

And the order to achieve SDG 3.2 of mental health being the implementation needs to be made more targeted and outcome based.

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

The success of MNREGS in countering
rural employment during pandemic
coupled with increased urban
employment has raised demands
for urban employment guarantee
scheme.

Arguments in favour of urban
employment guarantee scheme!

I/ Rights based approach: A demand
based rights approach similar to
MNREGS can raise standard of
living of urban poor ^{ie: in line} _{with part}
IV (DPSP)

II/ Health and education: Employment
guarantee scheme can help
achieve SDG 3 and SDG 4
through minimum wage.

III) Increase resilience of urban economy

eg: can prevent distress reverse migration as visible during COVID 19 pandemic.

IV) Reduce proliferation of slums.

v) creation of urban assets through employment scheme.

VI) SDG 12: achieve safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

Agreement against urban employment guarantee scheme.

1) fiscal constraints: lack of fiscal capacity to provide employment to all.

ii) may lead to crowding out of labour force.

iii) lack of data: due to interstate migrations.

IV) unbalanced migration: eg: more demand in metropolitan area.

Rather than urban employment guarantee scheme government should facilitate

ease of doing business to create market driven employment opportunities.

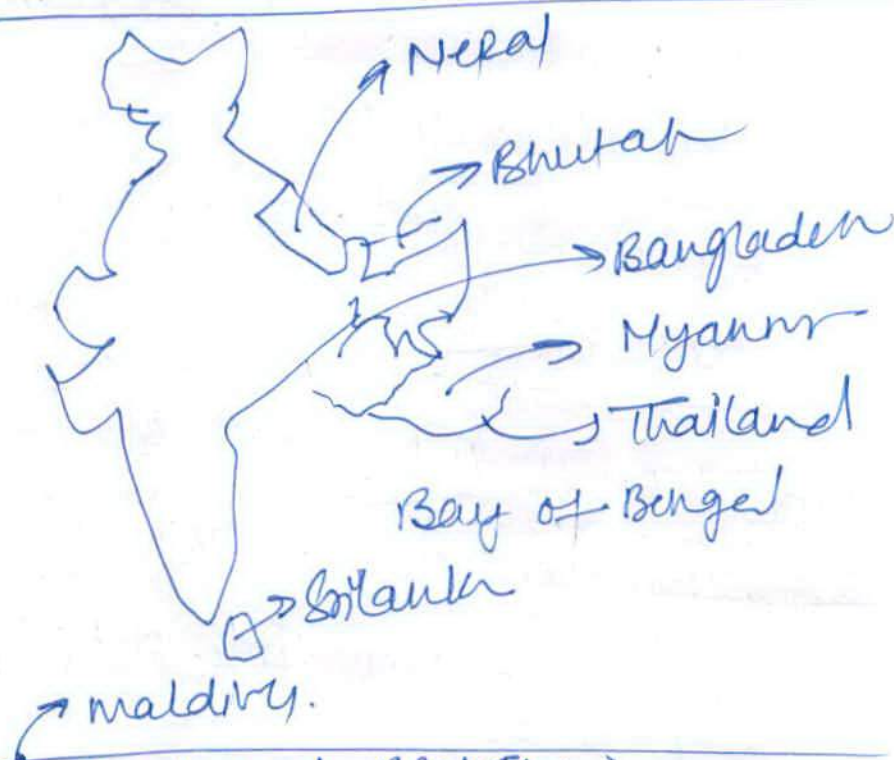
9.

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

BIMSTEC is a grouping of 7 Bay of Bengal littoral states formed in ~~2017~~ 1997 for economic, political and diplomatic cooperation.



Members of BIMSTEC

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfill strategic aspiration:

1) co-operation in South Asia: With stagnation of SAARC since 2014 BIMSTEC can act a platform for South Asian co-operation.

1) Complement Act east Asia Policy

→ BENSTEC can act as bridge between India and ASEAN because of presence of Myanmar and Thailand.

2) Complement neighbourhood first policy i.e. co-operation among neighbours.

3) SAGAR: ~~SAR~~ BENSTEC can help achieve security and growth for all in the Indian ocean region.

4) Connectivity → BBIN Initiative
→ IMT Bilateral highway
→ Kaladan multimodal project

5) Complement Indian ocean Rim accord

6) Counter China in Indian ocean

Challenges: → view India as big brother

1) lack of progress eg: no permanent secretariat

2) limited funding 3) Nepal's non participation in BENSTEC military exercise

4) Dictatorship in Myanmar against democratic values.

5) Ruesan focus of Myanmar and Thailand on ASEAN rather than BENSTEC.

With increasing volatility in the region and Chinese inward India needs to operationalise SAGAR to complement BENSTEC.

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

Gujral doctrine of reciprocity
without any expectations from
our neighbours is of utmost
importance during changing
geopolitical landscape

Relevance:

1) Counter Chinese encroachment into
India's strategic space:

→ China's influence in Nepal through
trans himalayan ^{Railway} ~~doctrine~~, in Bangladesh
through OBOR can be countered through
Gujral doctrine.

2) Counter volatility in South Asia:

Economic crisis: Gujral doctrine
can help alleviate economic crisis
in Sri Lanka, Nepal etc.

3) can help alleviate India's Big brother
image in South Asian region.

IV/ Augment Neighbourhood first policy

→ Gyrat doctrine can help in advancing the policy eg. vaccine to Nepal, Bangladesh

→ eg. Humanitarian assistance to Maldives etc.

V/ Augment India's soft power to counter China's debt trap diplomacy.

VI/ Help solve India's border conflicts.

eg. Kalapani, Lingshadhar dispute with Nepal.

challenges!

i/ can be misused to pit India against China. eg. Sri Lanka balancing India & China.

ii/ limited success of non reciprocity in Africa. ie. No tangible gains were made.

iii/ Difficult to compete with China's financial power.

India can converge gyrat doctrine with collaboration with Japan etc. to ensure financial support to its neighbour.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Officers of Parliament include Speaker, Deputy of Speaker, Range of Speaker etc. There also include Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Pivotal role in Parliamentary system.

1) Parliamentary committee. Speaker and Deputy Speaker are head of various committee like Rule Committee, Business Advisory Committee etc.

2) Decide on money bill.
Speaker decides whether a bill is money bill or financial bill under 112, 117(1) and 117(2) etc.

14) Ensure various motions: eg. No
confidence motion, censure motion etc

15) Role in Anti defection law
under schedule 10.

16) Interacts constitution with the
Parliament

17) Ensure quorum in meeting
of parliament.

18) Ensure smooth functioning of
parliament.

provisions for their impartial
functioning

19) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
Rules.

~~20) Role of speaker and~~

21) Anti defection law which provides
for neutral role of speaker.

However in recent times their impartiality has been questioned
eg: speaker of manipur legislative assembly case.

Thus there is need to reform
the office similar to UK
where a speaker is ~~selected~~ elected
for life and has no party
affiliations.

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

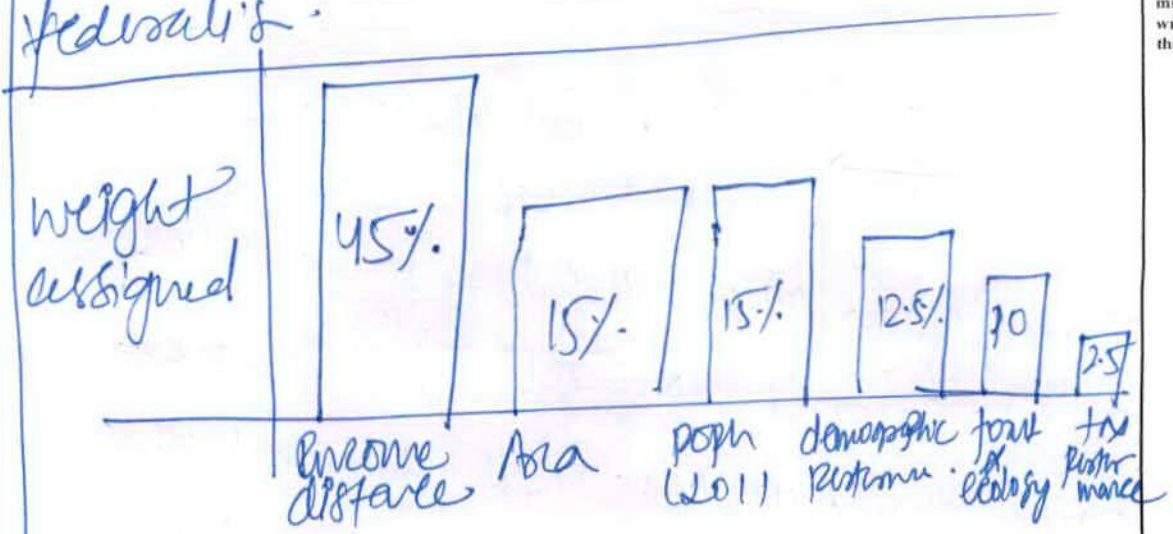
Art 280 of the constitution provides for a four member finance commission appointed by president every 5 years. Recently ^{15th} finance commission under NK Singh has given its recommendation.

Recommendations of finance commission!

1/ Vertical devolution! 41% devolution from central fund to augment the state revenues help ensure fiscal federalism.

2/ Increased devolution to local government bodies! With more than 4% devolution to local bodies & its ensures fiscal devolution to the lowest level in line with principle of subsidiarity (2nd ARC).

iv) Horizontal devolution: weights assigned to various parameters to ensure fiscal federalism.



- increased weight of tax performance ensure fiscal performance of states.
- criteria of income distance help alleviate asymmetric fiscal power.

iv) Permanent non-lapsable fund for Internal Security
 → imposed by state on account of decreased share in devolution.

v) Recommended increased borrowings by state during COVID pandemic
55% of GSDP: → 3% (before)
 → 10.5% power sector reforms.
 0.5% → 0.5% one nation one ration card
 → 0.5% = COVID reforms.

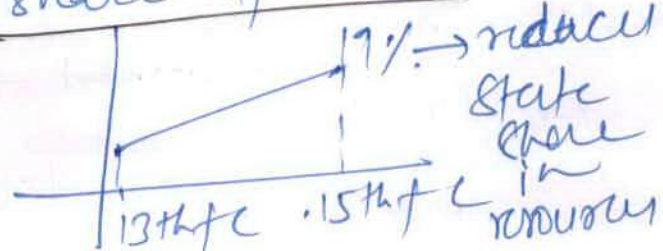
this increased borrowing is in line with fiscal devolution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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vi) statutory grants and revenue deficit grants under Art 275 and 282 help ensure fiscal federalism.

vii) Grants related to health of states. ~~fiscal~~ challenges in achieving fiscal federalism.

i) Increasing share of cess and surcharge:



17% → reduce state share in resources.

ii) fixed nature of increased state borrowings

iii) Issues regarding GST compensation outside the purview of finance commission.

fiscal federalism is the bedrock of cooperative federalism, along with finance commission GST council should play enhanced role to ensure fiscal federalism.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model code of conduct was first used in Kerala state assembly elections in 1961 and was more strictly enforced by election commission since 1990s. It is the result of consensus between political parties and election commission of India.

Arguments in favour of statutory backing to model code of conduct.

i) Ensure enforcement by statutory backing: statutory backing will ensure better enforcement.

ii) Parliament's legislative power: Model code of conduct by election commission is violation of separation of power doctrine.

III) Codification and improvement: codification of MCC along with debates in parliament will enrich MCC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राफ्ट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IV) Reduce violations of MCC
↳ strict penal provision.

↳ provide Election Commission with enhanced power of enforcement.

However election commission has opposed statutory backing because of following reasons:

I) Any changes ~~with~~ will require Parliamentary approval!

→ With creation of statute EEC will not be able to make changes and will the code rigid with inability to deal with dynamic challenges.

eg: emerging challenges like paid news, fake news.

II) Increase time of enforcement due to judicial intervention.
(i.e. 4300 pending cases).

iii) May delay the electoral process
↳ due to judicial intervention.

iv) Lack of political consensus on framework of the statute.

v) Various provisions of MCC are already codified under RPA 1950, RPA 1951, Election of President & Vice President Act 1952 etc.

Hence other steps taken are required.

↳ CVEER app.: by Election Commission to enact model code of conduct violations.

↳ SVEEP: voter education to counter electoral malpractices.

Thus rather than statutory backing to MCC other reforms regarding criminalisation, funding etc should be carried as recommended by Indraprastha committee and Dinesh Goswami committee.

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 हार्शिये में
नहीं लिखना
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Competition Commission of India was set up in 2002 in line with Competition Commission of India Act which replaced monopolies and restrictive practices Act. It aimed to create a free and fair market.

However in light of digital revolution it needs changes because of following reasons:-

- 1) changing nature of economy
[eg: e-commerce where traditional measures are not enough to deal with monopolistic practices.
eg: product monopolies on amazon]

11) Emerging of Digital giants

→ like Google, Facebook etc have created monopolies in digital space.

12) Trans national nature of digital economy

13) New forms of economy like gig economy etc which are not covered under competition commission of India.

14) Promotion of Innovation

eg: start up ecosystem requires temporary monopolies to deal with innovation

15) Gn line with global laws

eg: Anti trust laws of USA

has been reformed to deal with disruptions caused by digital economy.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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vii) to promote new and emerging technologies.

eg: Block chain, AI etc require reformed regulation.

Thus to reap the benefits of emerging digital technologies along with ensuring fairness requires reforms in competition commission of India's.

15.

भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Whistle blowers protection ~~act~~ 2014
had various limitations and thus
there is urgent need for whistle
blowing mechanism.

In public sphere

1) To ensure transparency: Whistleblowing
can ensure transparency
through threat of exposure

2) Accountability: Whistle blowing
can ensure accountability of
public service delivery.

3) Protection of whistle blower:
Effective safeguards are
required for preventing
backlash against whistle
blowers

iv) to make functioning of public offices more responsive in private sphere!

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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i) to prevent corporate-Bureaucracy - political nexus!

ii) to ensure corporate social responsibility of corporate bodies.

iii) to ensure effective corporate governance.

iv) to ensure effective social audit, social accountability and efficient environmental impact assessment in PA sector.

v) to prevent the interests of shareholders.

vi) to prevent increasing corporate frauds.

Steps needed:

i) to ensure that the anonymity of whistleblower is protected.

ii) institutional mechanism to prevent backlash.

iii) better convergence with Lokpal and Lokayukta Act

iv) online avenues for whistle blowing.

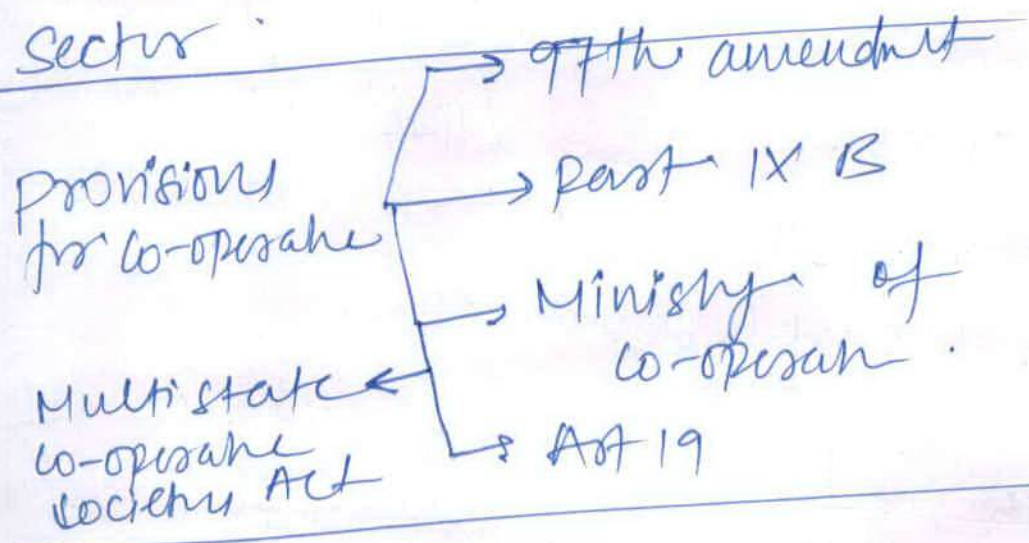
v) framework for whistle blowing in private sector.

Thus a comprehensive law to replace whistle blower protection act can ensure good governance both in public and private sector.

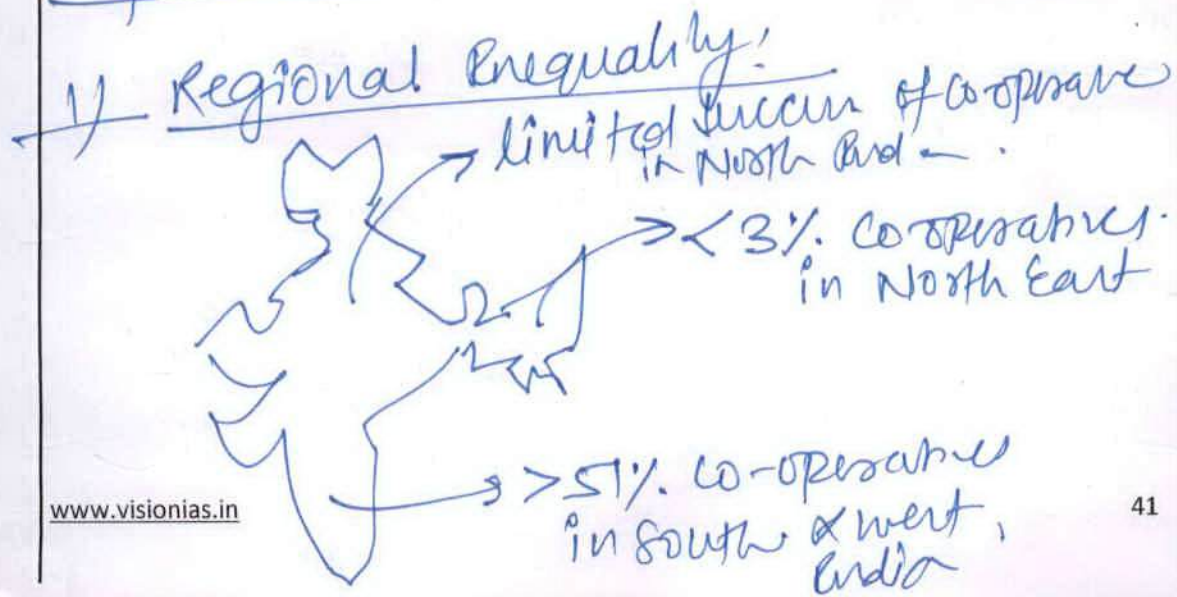
16.

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

Despite the 97th amendment making right to ~~part~~ from co-operatives a fundamental right there has been limited success in India's co-operative sector.



Reasons behind poor performance of co-operatives!



III) Sectoral disparity: Co-operative have mainly been successful in product based and limited success in agriculture.

eg: Success of dairy co-operatives but limited success in agriculture.

II) Not Inclusive: The benefits of co-operatives have been cornered by large farmers limiting benefits to small & marginal farmers accounting for 86% of population.

IV) Political Interference: Political ~~func~~ interference has compromised efficient functioning of co-operatives.

V) Corruption: eg: failure of Punjab & Maharashtra co-operative bank.

Reforms taken by government:

1) Reforms in management of co-operative banks: with

recent RBD regulation on cooperative banks, the regulation and functioning has become transparent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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II/ Ministry of co-operation has been set up for promotion of co-operatives.

III/ Recent judgement of supreme court ~~is~~ ^{on} 97th constitutional amendment Act.
→ reinforces federalism in governance of co-operatives.

IV/ Part IX B and 97th constitutional amendment: to promote co-operatives.

V/ Rationalising ^{Automate} Minimum taxes on co-operatives: to compete with corporate.

VI/ Promote 10000 FPOs: will help in formation of co-operatives.

The future of Indian agriculture as well as micro and small industry lies in co-operatives and their efficient and transparent functioning of co-operatives is required.

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

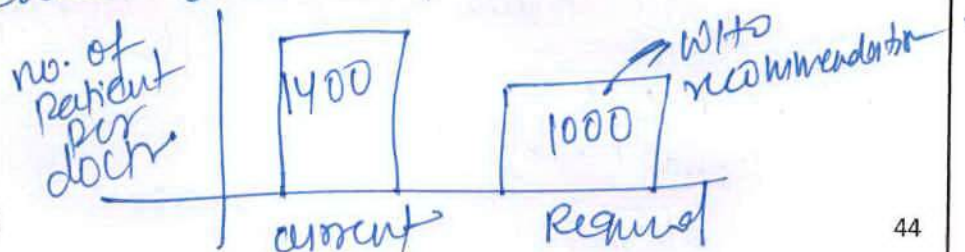
उम्मीदवारी को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's health care expenditure is 1.6% of its GDP. This amount is far below other countries with upto 4% of GDP expenditure on health. PPP can help increase the expenditure as well as alleviate quality concern.

Role of PPP in bridging gaps of Indian health care system:

1) financial gaps: PPP can help overcome fiscal constraints in health expenditure.

2) medical education: PPP in medical education can help correct skewed doctor-patient ratio.



III) R&D ecosystem: PPP can help people India's health R&D ecosystem.
eg: Serum Institute of India
in vaccine development.

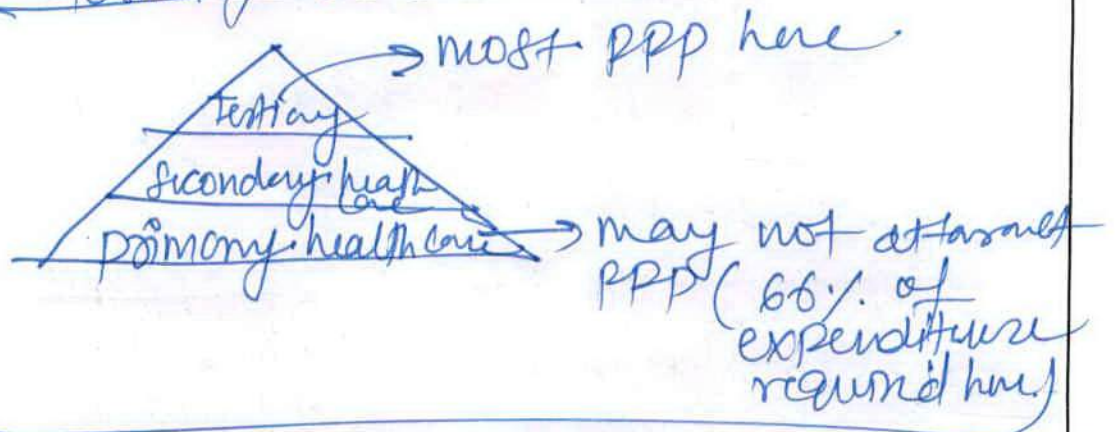
IV) Last mile delivery: PPP can help ensure last mile delivery of health care facilities.
eg: capacity building of Primary Health Centres.

V) Health Insurance: India's health care penetration is 79\$ which (premium/population)
is far below global average.
Involvement of PPP in health insurance like Ayushman Bharat can help deepen health insurance.
eg: missing middle (MIETB category) can be brought under health insurance.

VI) Reduce out of pocket expenditure
ie: 66% today.

However there are various challenges in harnessing PPP.

1/ Commodification of health sector
↳ as PPP may be attracted
mostly in financially attractive
tertiary care



ii) PPP mostly limited to urban pockets: may work Rural urban divide. eg. urban area has 4 times doctors than rural area.

iii) Viability of PPP is a concern -
it may not be profitable.

Government has ~~introduced~~ introduced PPP in health sector by introducing it in tertiary specialised care along with state governments. Success of this model should be the basis of further expansion of PPP in health.

8.

यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

New education policy 2020 on the recommendation of Kasturirangan committee is a commendable step in educational landscape after a gap of 34 years. However its success depends upon integration with other initiatives!

Integration with other initiatives.

1) Interministerial integration!

→ proper co-ordination with M/o women and child development with initiatives like anganwadi, poshan shakti etc to ensure success of early education and childcare.

2) Integration with skill development initiatives. the vision of NEP

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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includes vocational training whose success depends upon integration with skill development initiatives like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, National skill development mission etc.

iii) Integration with digital initiatives.

↳ Success of vision of REIT in education depends on other initiatives like Akshara Portal, Diksha Portal, Shagun Portal, Vaidyapeeth etc.

iv) Integration with larger R&D ecosystem.

The creation of Research based institutions depends upon Research industry linkages.
eg: IMPRI etc.

v) Raising GER in higher education to 50%:

depends ~~on~~ upon other initiatives like Higher education funding agency etc.

V/ Gender vision: The vision includes gender justice, which depends on other such initiatives like KERAN etc aimed at increasing women participation.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VIII/ Raising expenditure to 6% of GDP.

↳ depends on budgetary and financial allocation.

VI/ further convergence with Samagra Shiksha abhiyaan, mid-day meal scheme etc for holistic development of education sector.

Thus a convergence based approach which integrates to primary to higher education along with industry-academia linkage is required for success of vision of NEP 2020.

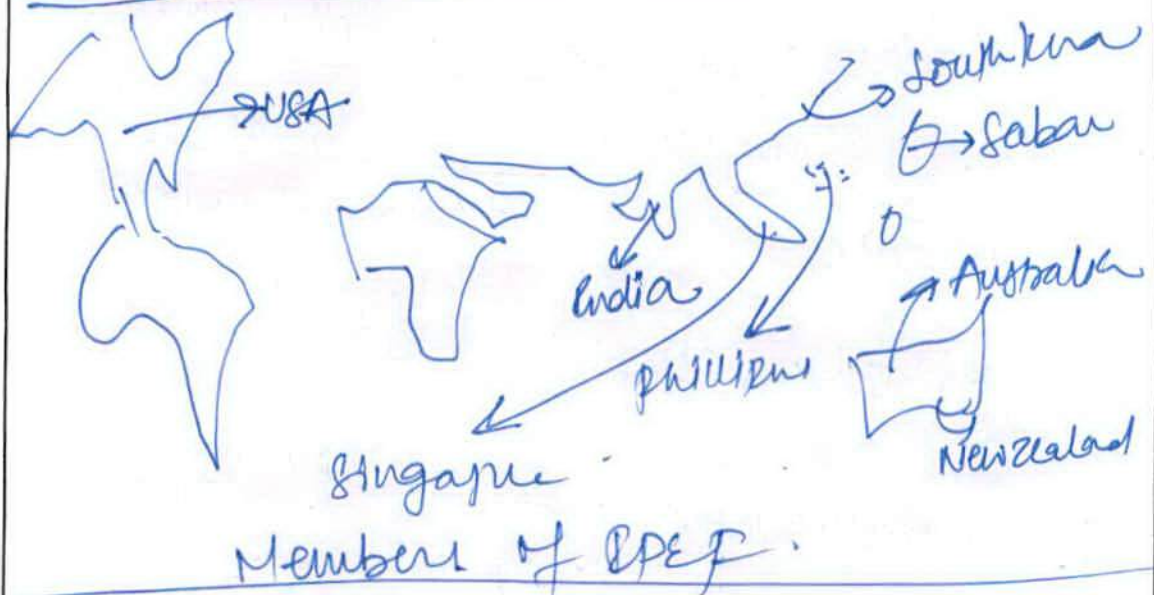
19.

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

Recently IPEF frame work was launched at G20 summit for economic cooperation of Indo-Pacific littoral states.



collective desire to make ~~India~~ Indo-Pacific region an engine of global growth!

1) Increased economic co-operation.
 ↳ IPEF aims at increasing ease of doing business/trade among nations.

ii) counter Chinese debt trap policy

↳ countering Chinese debt trap policy through OBOR can help infrastructure development and propel economic growth.

eg: India! Logistics cost of 14% can be reduced by investment to propel growth.

iii) Ensure free and Rule based order along important sea lines of communication eg: Malacca Strait.

→ will propel growth through increased trade.

iv) Help delocalisation of industries from China to other countries.

eg: delocalisation of industries to Vietnam, India to promote economic growth.

v) Reduced administrative hassle in doing trade

vi) Increase foreign direct investment in the region.

However it has following limitations:

- i) No free trade agreements.
 - ↳ will not lead to tariff reduction.
- ii) will overlap with other such initiatives e.g. Platform for Infrastructure Investment, GAD, AUKUS.
- iii) vague in its objectives
- iv) limited government to government infrastructure investment.

India's concerns

- i) lack of willingness of USA to include transfer of technology.
 - ii) May impact bilateral nature of India - Russia, India - China relations.
 - iii) No preferential trade agreements.
 - iv) No reduction of Non tariff barriers.
 - v) seen as an exclusionary group to promote western hegemony.
- To ensure effective implementation convergence in objectives as well as implementation is required.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With setting up of emerging technologies division in Ministry of external affairs, India has taken steps to further techno diplomacy. However India needs to further prioritise the areas.

Need for priority:

1. Privacy: India should engage with European union etc to streamline its privacy regulation to streamline it with General data protection regulation.

→ This will help deal with emerging technologies like AI in diplomacy which pose significant constraints.

II/Security: India should engage in techno diplomacy to build capacity in cyber security.

eg. recent attack by Red Echo group on critical infrastructure.

→ Techno diplomacy can help build cyber diplomacy capabilities.

III/ Data localisation! India ~~has~~ has not adopted Osaka track of G20 summit. This may pose challenge in techno diplomacy. Thus prioritizing data localisation can help smoothen techno diplomacy.

IV/ Taxation of Digital entities.

eg. India's participation in global minimum tax of OECD to tax digital giants.

vi) Crypto currency: adopt principles like MICA by European union to smoothen techno diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
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vii) Block Chain technology: adoption of internationally recognised principles like principle can help smoothen techno diplomacy.

viii) A&P: adoption of O&P principles and Asilomas principles to promote techno diplomacy.

ix) ~~dis~~ prioritizing space technology

eg: lupex mission with Japan to further techno diplomacy

With Chinese inroads in digital space India needs to enhance cooperation with like minded nations like USA, Japan to build its capacity for the 4th Industrial revolution.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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