

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 उपरान्त 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. : 0507906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nishu Maurya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Monika

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

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

Ans. -

7th Schedule of Indian Constitution
provides for the distribution of
legislative subjects or powers between
the Centre and states.

Recently, various experts have called
for reforms or reviewing of the
7th Schedule,

Arguments in favour of reforms -

- ① Outdated entries such as about
Indian Reserves, princely states etc
- ② Need for adding new entries
such as climate change, energy
technologies, pandemics etc.

③ Sustainable position of entries such as water in Concurrent List.

④ Call by various states for autonomy in functioning.

⑤ Centralized lists as Union List has more subjects than State List. Union has over-riding power over State in making laws on Concurrent List.

⑥ Centralization of powers such as education in Concurrent List by 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

However, 7th Schedule is needed and relevant to ensure unity, integrity of India, balanced regional development, federalism.

Way forward —

① Need to form a Committee of experts including administrators, industrial experts, legal experts etc.

② Timely review and updation of entries as a regular exercise.

2.

न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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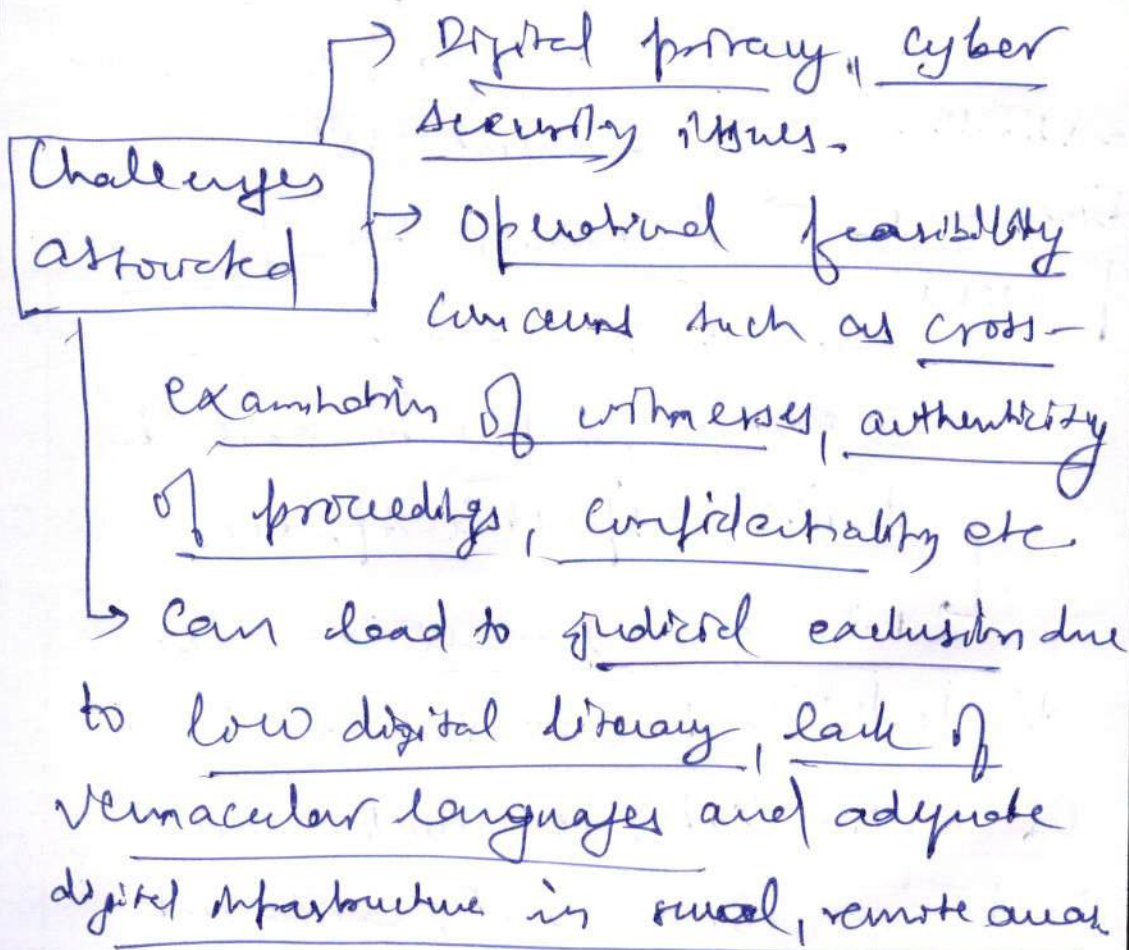
Ans. -

The recent COVID pandemic and the consequent industrial push has triggered the use and adoption of Online dispute ~~and~~ resolution (ODR) in Indian legal, industrial system

Advantages of ODR

- ① Fast, cost-effective justice delivery.
- ② Reliance on tools such as arbitration, conciliation and negotiations, rather than rigid control procedures.
- ③ More scope for negotiations in an informal environment.
- ④ Reduce the burden on regular Courts.

- ⑤ Can enhance ease of doing business through commercial arbitration.
- ⑥ Ease of tax framework through resolution of tax disputes.
- ⑦ Can be used in multiple areas such as consumer disputes, property disputes, landlord-tenant tenancy disputes etc.



Hence, there is a need for streamlined ODR framework for its sustained use and adoption in India.

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)

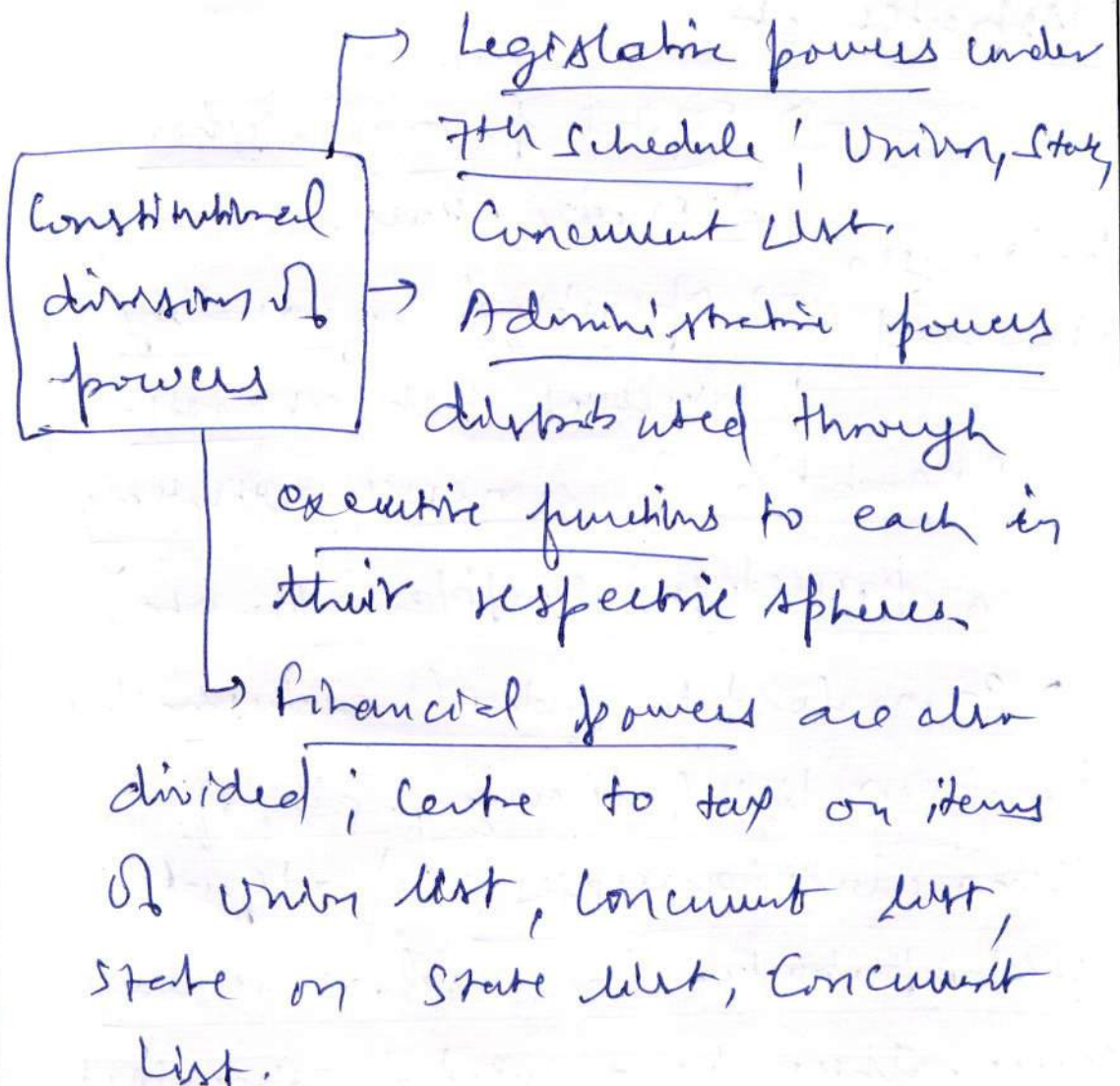
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ans. -

In recent times, there have been regular instances of Centre-state disputes regarding the exercise of federal powers by them.



Centre-State disputes

→ Tax devolution to states
checkings
→ GST Compensation to states
issue

→ CBE versus States
fussle eg. - in Bengal

→ Concerns over extension of
border jurisdiction of BSF to
50 Km.

→ Parliamentary laws on state
lists such as farm laws, ^{model} tenancy
Act 2020.

→ Holding the state bills pending
by the Centre. eg. - Tamil Nadu
NGST bill.

Way forward -

① Need is to strengthen federal institu-
tions such GST Council, Interstate
Committee to mitigate and resolve issues

② Need for Supreme Court to streamline
the scope and interpretation of
disputes arising under Article 131.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Lobbying refers to the tactics of contacts, advocacy of one's interests with the bureaucracy, ministers and official functionaries.

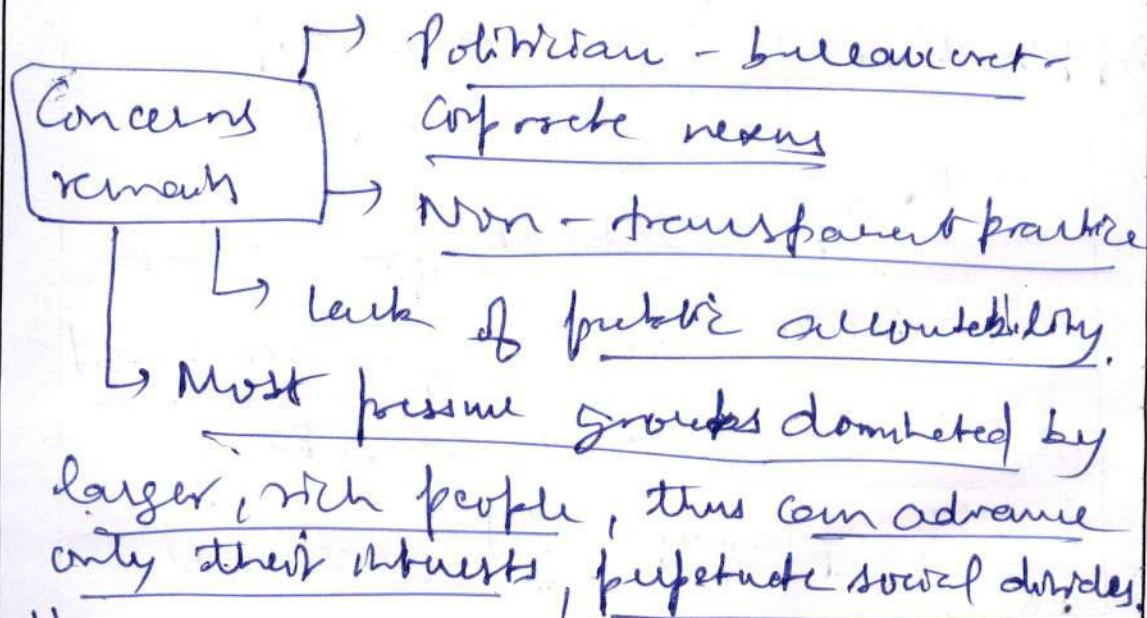
It can help in strengthening participative governance. -

① Pressure groups can legal lobby for protection of their genuine interests. eg. - farmer groups, tribal organizations etc

② Can lead to participation of people's groups like NGOs, civil society in policy formulation and policy implementation.

Gan of dirty business -

- ① Can lead to corporate lobbying with the powerful elites to ensure favourable tax incentives, policy reforms etc
- ② Can lead to reduced compliance, streamlined procedures and enhanced trust-building among the corporate.
- ③ Various global examples, eg. - in USA, under Lobbying Act, lobbying is legalized practice.



Hence, India should bring an Indian social-economic context specific legislation on lobbying to redress its business.

5.

सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (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)

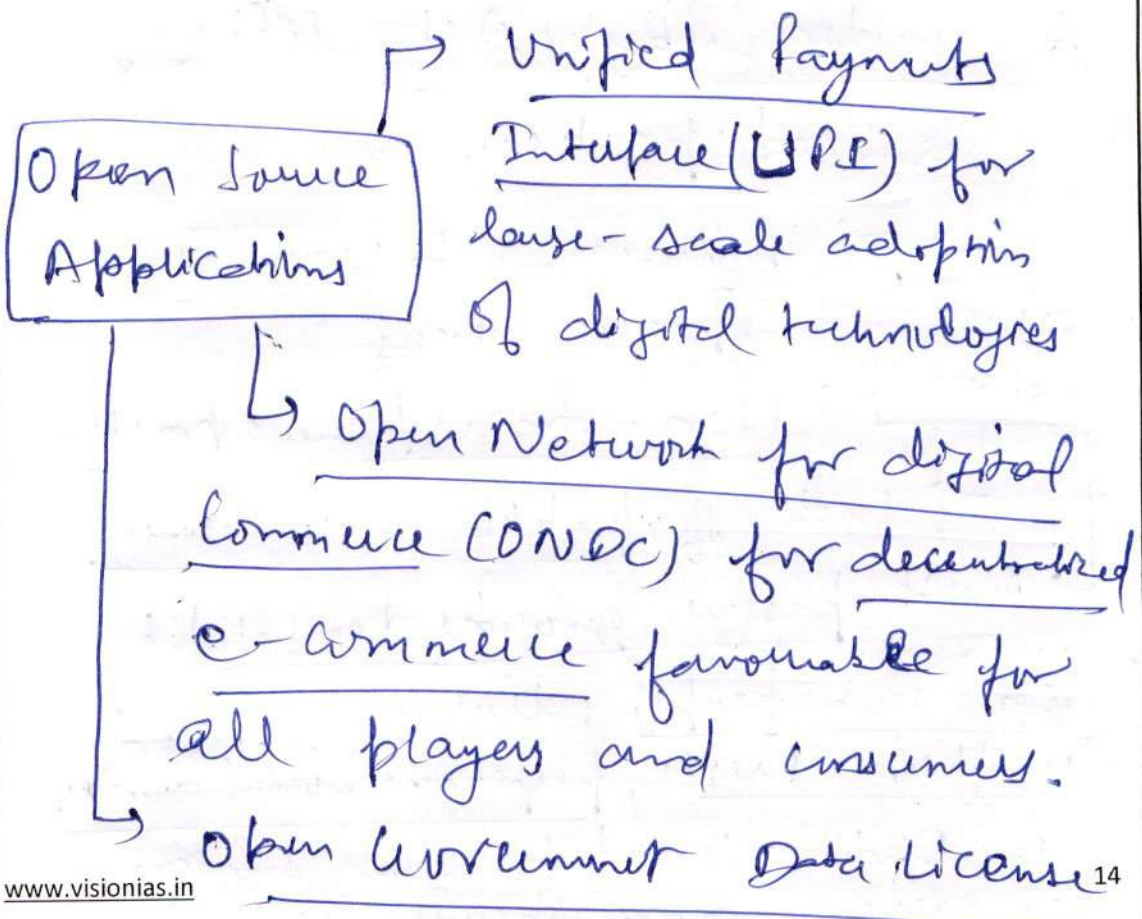
Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ans. -

In recent years, the government has been encouraging open source platforms in the digital and financial domains for inclusive, decentralized benefits



The true potential however
remains unrealized due to several
reasons : -

- ① Lack of competitive digital infrastruc-
ture of government open data platform,
to compete with big techs. eg. -
ONDC vs -a- M Amazon, Flipkart.
- ② Concerns regarding reliable functioning,
trust of businesses, consumers.
- ③ Data privacy, cyber security concerns
- ④ Low digital, financial inclusion,
especially in rural and remote
areas.

Way forward -

- ① Skilled personnel in IT,
finance, leverage latest technologies
along with collaboration with private sector
- ② Competitive functioning of these
platforms to compete against the
Big Techs, MNCs,

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Non Governmental organisations (NGOs) are a collective group of socially-motivated people pursuing agenda of reforms in economy, society or the environment. There are about 29 lakh NGOs in India as per IB Report.

social
NGOs as safety valve -

① Citizens can participate through NGOs to voice their concerns to the government. eg. - tribals can do through various tribal NGOs.

② NGOs advocate the concerns, grievances of citizens.

③ NGOs can act as watchdog against violation of human rights.
eg. - Narmada Bachao Andolan

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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④ Agitator on behalf of citizens
to present their concerns on various
issues such as new acts, power,
push for new reforms. eg. - Mardoor
Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) for
RTI Act.

⑤ Also, NGOs can act as
a facilitative channel for
mobilization of citizens on a
particular issue as for concerns,
eg. - protests, speech expression.

Hence, there is a need to
promote NGOs capability through
funding, capability building, ICT
infrastructure, to reap their true
potential in the area of voicing
citizens' concerns.

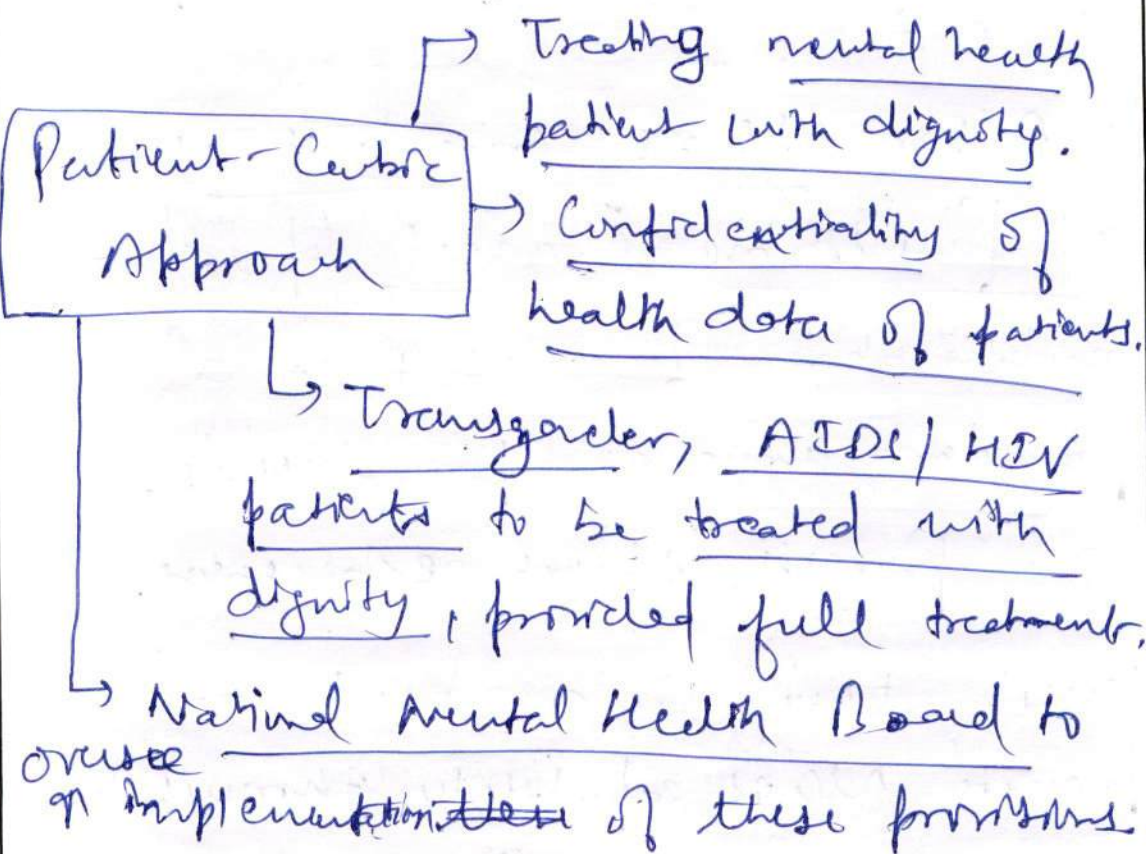
7.

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

Ans. -

Mental Healthcare Act 2017 was enacted with a vision to revolutionize the mental healthcare in India.



Sluggish implementation -

① Low awareness among people

regarding the need to de-stigmatize
mental health issues has restricted
the social transformation about
mental health care.

② Low funding towards mental
health, low number of mental
health professionals, especially in
rural, remote areas.

③ 'One size fits all approach',
not includes context-specific approach
towards drug victims, HIV/AIDS,
transgender patients ~~etc~~ women etc.

④ Fragmented initiative as there
is lack of cooperation with Education
Ministry, Tribal, Social Justice and
Empowerment Ministry.

Hence, there is a need to
streamline the implementation of mental
Healthcare Act 2017 for revolution 19
in new health sector in India.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Ans. —

Recently, there have been calls for a dedicated Urban Employment Guarantee Act or Scheme on the lines of MGNREGS for rural areas.

Need to formulate —

- ① As per Periodic Labour Force Survey data (PLFS), urban areas exhibit more unemployment rate than rural areas.
- ② Rising urban population due to urban migrants population.
- ③ Large informal sector due to lack of wages, social security and

low-skilled jobs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Important for true economic growth of India as urban India contribute towards about 60% of GDP.

② Empowerment of marginalised sections like migrants, women, informal workers etc.

③ Reduce urban poverty bridge urban inequalities leading to inclusive and equitable growth.

→ huge fiscal burden

Concerns → low-skilled jobs for youth human capital
→ MGNREGS implementation issues.

Way forward —

① Can only an Urban Employment Guarantee Act ② Increase the development in Tier, 2, 3 cities through MMBS, private sector investment.

③ Skill development, universal social security.

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)

10

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

Ans. -

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Economic and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organisation ~~for~~ including India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan.

Fulfil aspirations in Indian Ocean Region :-

① Vital for India's aspiration as role of a net security provider in Indian Ocean Region through maritime cooperation in the Bay of Bengal, vital sea lanes of communication and Malacca choke point.

- ② Important for economic aspirations through connecting with ASEAN through Thailand Nyaung-U, to link with regional supply chains.
- ③ Vital for mineral, energy resources exploration in bed of Bay of Bengal through BRISTEC cooperation.
- ④ Vital for countering the Chinese rapidly increasing influence in Indian Ocean Region through Maritime Silk Road, String of Pearls.
- ⑤ Important for India's trade security, first responder role in Indian Ocean Region for Humanitarian Assistance and disaster relief e.g. as during recent Sri Lankan Economic crisis. Hence, BRISTEC is an ideal regional organization for India to improve its Indian Ocean strategic aspirations.

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 भाग में
नहीं लिखना
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Ans—

Gujral doctrine was given by
Mr. I.K. Gujral, former Indian
Prime Minister, in the 1990s
as a tool to improve our
neighbourhood diplomacy.

Gujral
doctrine

→ India should give help to
its neighbours in good
faith, without expecting
anything in return.

→ Restraint by a nation to
encroach on others territorial
sovereignty.

→ Non-interference in domestic
affairs of other nations.

→ Not allowing territory to be
used by non-state actors
to harm another nation.

Relevance in present times —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Rapid deterioration in India's relations with its neighbours such as Sri Lanka, Nepal.
- ② To address the perception of 'big brother' attitude towards India
- ③ For pursuing neighbourhood first, SAGAR Policy with a focus on developmental cooperation, mutual security.
- ④ Addressing issues like terrorism.
- ⑤ Revivification of organizations like SAARC, SASCE for subregional cooperation.

Hence, there is a need to inspire from China's doctrine to reshape

11.

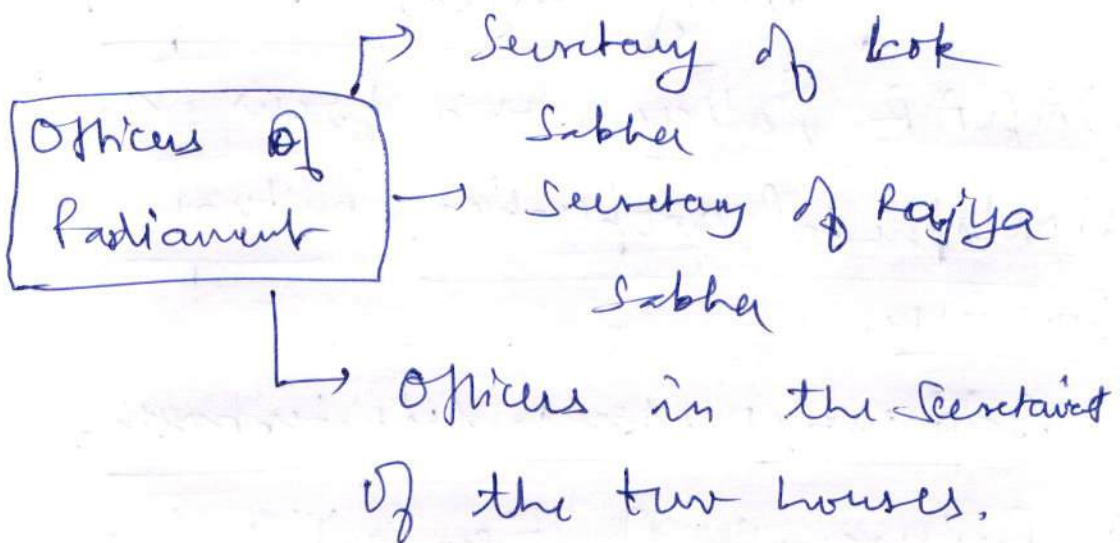
भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Ans. -

Indian Constitution provides for a Parliamentary system where the executive is held accountable to the legislature for its decisions.



Provisions -

① Constitutional -

1.1 Provides for the impartial

functioning of Parliament officers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1.2 not to be representative of people, non-political decisions and political neutrality in conduct

1.3 Work from behind the glare of public, with the Code of Conduct, Code of ethics.

1.4 Parliament to decide their remuneration, service conditions, and not the executive.

② Statutory → Representation of people Act 1951, under which political MPs not to affect the functioning of officers.
→ Parliament Officers Act by the Parliament to regulate salary, service conditions, tenure etc. for officers.

Promoted Role of Officers

- Help in streamlining the secretariat functioning
- Reduce the load of the houses, thus ensuring effective legislative business.
- Work to ensure live-streaming of proceedings
- Handle the paper, work-load of Parliament.
- Store, keep the records of acts, proceedings of the Parliament.
- Provide independent report on assessment of functioning and productivity of the houses for ensuring public scrutiny.

Hence, Parliament officers are very vital in the overall parliamentary system and their functioning must be kept impartial.

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

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Article 280 of the Indian Constitution provides for the constitution of a Finance Commission by the President every five years or earlier, as he may consider appropriate.

Its role is pivotal in ensuring fiscal federalism in India. Its main recommendations include -

- ① Division of divisible pool of tax ~~to~~ resources among the Centre and States and also within the States.
- ② Principles governing grants-in-aid to States by the Centre.
- ③ Measures needed to augment the

resources of local bodies and through
^{state} the Finance Commission Constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इतिहास में
नहीं लिखना
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Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

- ① Possible pool to be 44% to the states.
- ② Within states, the resources are to be divided as per indicators such as population (45:1), area, income distance, forests, demographic performance and tax measures.
- ③ Grants-in-aid to the states as per revenue - deficit grants, sector-specific, state-specific grants.
- ④ Grants to be continued for local
bodies in states not constituting State Finance
Commission.
- ⑤ 1% of extra resources to states
based on ease of doing business.

• urban local body reforms, etc.

⑥ Constitution of Modernisation fund
for Defence and Internal Security
(MFD I & II)

⑦ Constitution of Natural Disaster
Mitigation fund, setting up of Independent
Fiscal Council.

⑧ Centre and states to increase ^{total} health expenditure to 8%, out of which 2/3rd would be devoted to primary health care.

⑨ In addition, Chairman N.K. Singh has also recommended need for caution against election freebies to avoid sub-national bankruptcy.

⑩ Fiscal consolidation and reach target of 4% of fiscal deficit for Centre by 2025-26.

Hence, finance commission ensures the upholding of federalism in the fiscal sphere and need to be made permanent.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. -

Article 324 of Constitution provides for Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections in state legislatures and Parliament.

To ensure free and fair elections, the Election Commission brought a Model Code of Conduct which regulates the conduct of candidates during the elections by acting mainly as moral guidelines.

Issues with Model Code of Conduct -

① Not statutory, so no legal backing.

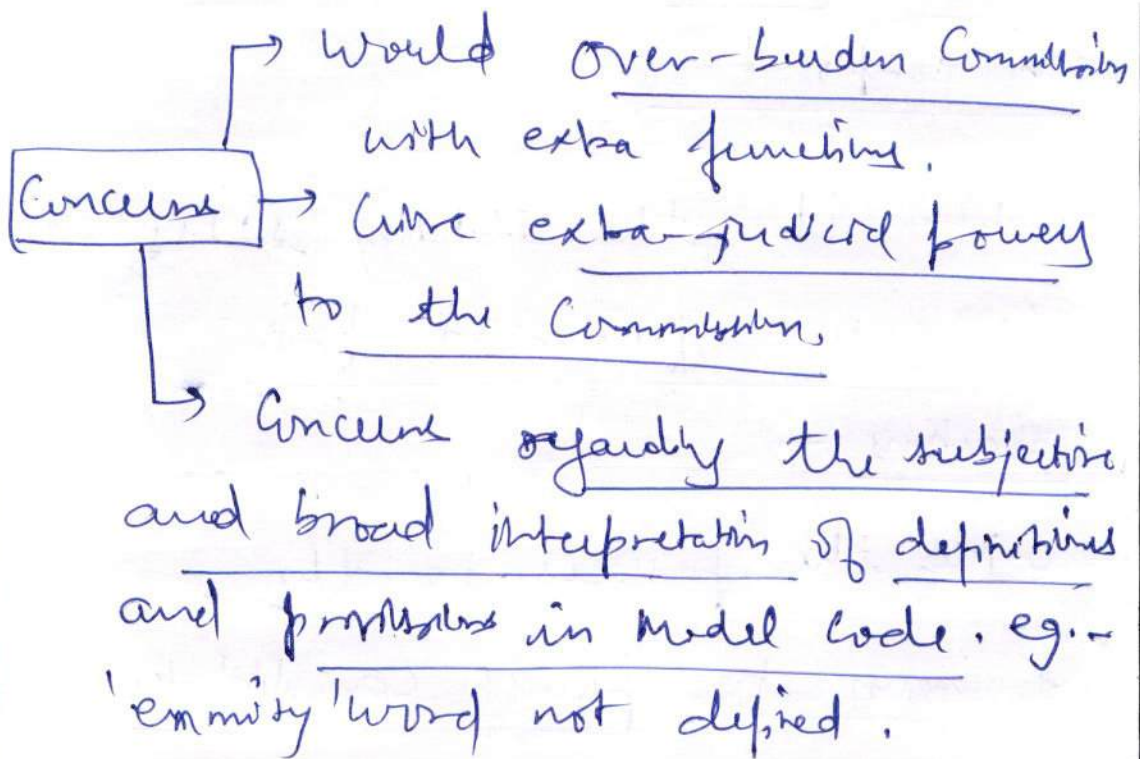
- ② No enforcement powers to the Election Commission to punish candidates or de-registered political parties.
- ③ Open flouting of its principles by the political candidates.
- ④ Even civil groups, media haven't been compliant.

According to the statutory status
will ensure free and fair
elections —

- ① Gives the powers to the Commission to punish candidates for its violations.
- ② would help in creating more deterrence among the players.

③ Ensure a level playing field for all parties by restricting larger parties from using man and money power to gain undue advantages over smaller parties.

④ Even citizens would be able to hold the violators accountable.



Hence, there is need to overcome these concerns, while accord the Model Code of Conduct with a statutory backing.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. --

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was constituted under Competition Act 2002 for the ensuring of check against arbitrary and uncompetitive business practices.

Concerns regarding fair competition in digital economy

- ① Big Tech dominance due to big actors such as Google, Facebook, hurting the ~~small~~ small players due to financial and technological leverage.
- ② Disruption in e-commerce due to giants like Amazon,

Causing unfair competition for small retail, wholesale players.

③ Disruption in ~~for~~ financial sector due to new fintech players such as neo-banks, online lenders.

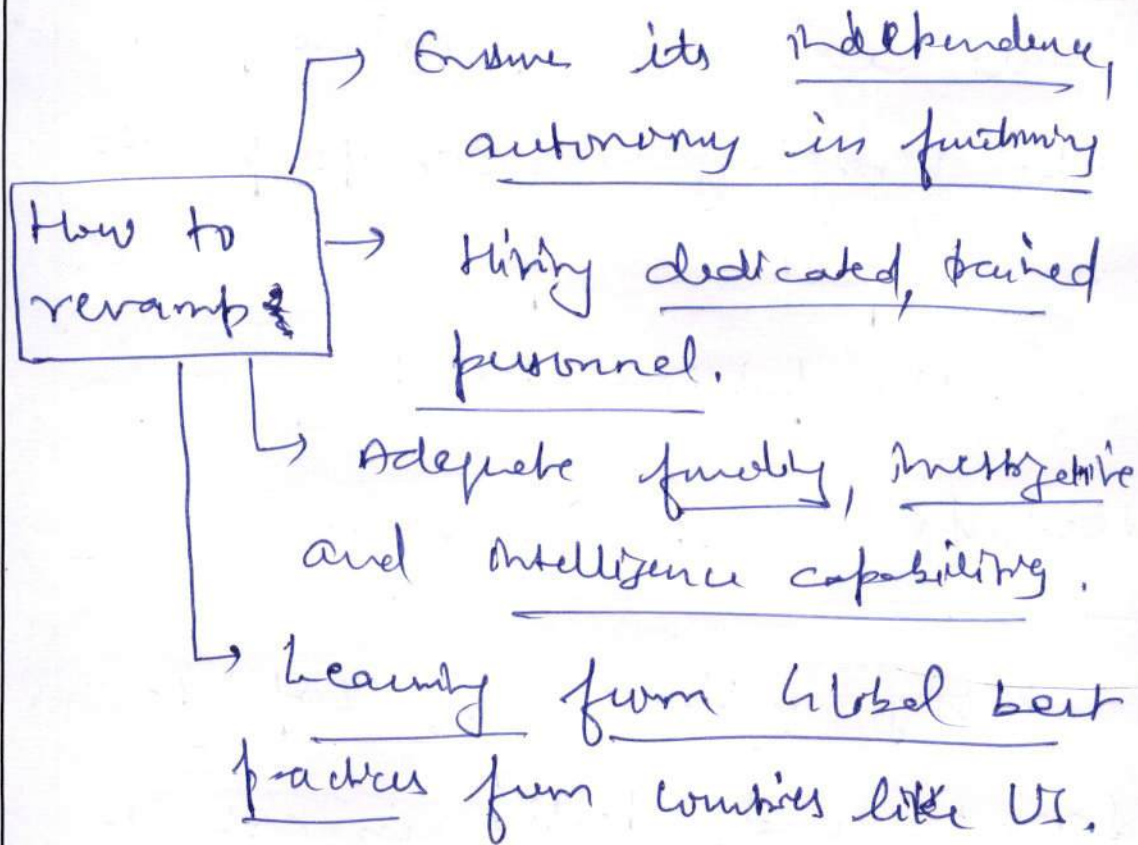
④ Data colonialism concerns due to technological and economic monopoly of US and Chinese nations.

Revamp the CCI to address this

① CCI as an effective anti-competitive watchdog, can lead to intelligence and investigation abilities in this practice.

② It can lead to CCI acting

on its expertise is entirely
^{fair} ↑ competition in the physical
domain and extending it to the
digital domain,



Hence, there is an urgent need
to reinstate the CCI to give
it more responsibility in the
digital economy as well,

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
हस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना*
चाहिए
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Ans. -

Whistle blowing refers to the act where an insider official exposes the wrongdoing or corrupt practice in a public or private organisation in the public interests.

Need for whistle-blowing mechanism -

① Rising instances of corporate scams and decline in corporate governance and ethics.

② Any mish-doings in corporate can easily affect the economy at large, thus affecting public interests.

③ Corruption, nepotism, un-ethical
work culture etc. are the practices
rampant in public organisations

④ To ensure ethical, good
governance and avoid evil practices,
need ^{is} to strengthen whistleblowing
mechanisms to ensure resistance and
deterrence.

Measures needed —

① Effective implementation of
Whistleblowers (Protection) Act 2014.

② Safeguards for protection of
whistleblowers : —

2.1 Security protection, adequate
trust building.

2.2 Avoiding the approach of organization to whistleblower through 'strict no-disclosure clause'

2.3 Holding the department officials accountable for any mis-happenings to the life of whistleblowers

2.4 Job security for the whistleblowers

③ Allowing even anonymous whistleblowing in the interests of public.

However, various secrets and administrative confidentiality need to be balanced under the provisions such as Official Secrets Act 1923, National Security Act 1980.

Hence, there is a need for strengthening of whistleblowing mechanism in India, while balancing the national security concerns.

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

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Ans. -

Cooperatives in India are established under multi-state Cooperative Act 2002 or the respective state acts in various sectors of economy.

eg. - milk cooperatives, banking cooperatives.

However, they have performed poorly due to reasons! -

① Lack of adequate transparency and accountability in functioning.

② Hijacked by political interference and the interests of a select few leaders. eg. - in family cooperatives, the interests of big farmers dominate.

- ③ Poor functioning due to a look
of an over-sized government
department. eg - red-tapism, corruption.
- ④ Poor, non-uniform regulation
due to cooperatives being a state
subject.
- ⑤ Lack of adequate funds,
technical access and the lack
of qualified management personnel.
- ⑥ Dual regulation as in case
of urban cooperative banks (UCBs),
whose Registrar of state as well
as RBI regulate.
- ⑦ Low professionalism, lack of
streamlined functioning, loss of
people's trust etc.

Reforms Undertaken

- Banking Regulation (Amendment)
Act 2020 led to
strict RBI's control over
UCBs.
- Setting up of a separate
Ministry of Cooperatives under
the Home Ministry.
- Setting up of 10,000 Farmer
Producer Organizations (FPOs)
- Schakar nipa for funding of
Cooperatives.

Way Forward

- ① Need is for uniform regulation
of cooperatives in a particular sector
- ② Training, capacity building and
access to ICT infrastructure for
cooperatives.
- ③ Political non-interference, autonomy
- ④ Exposing of the corrupt to followers,
removing saboteurs as well.

17.

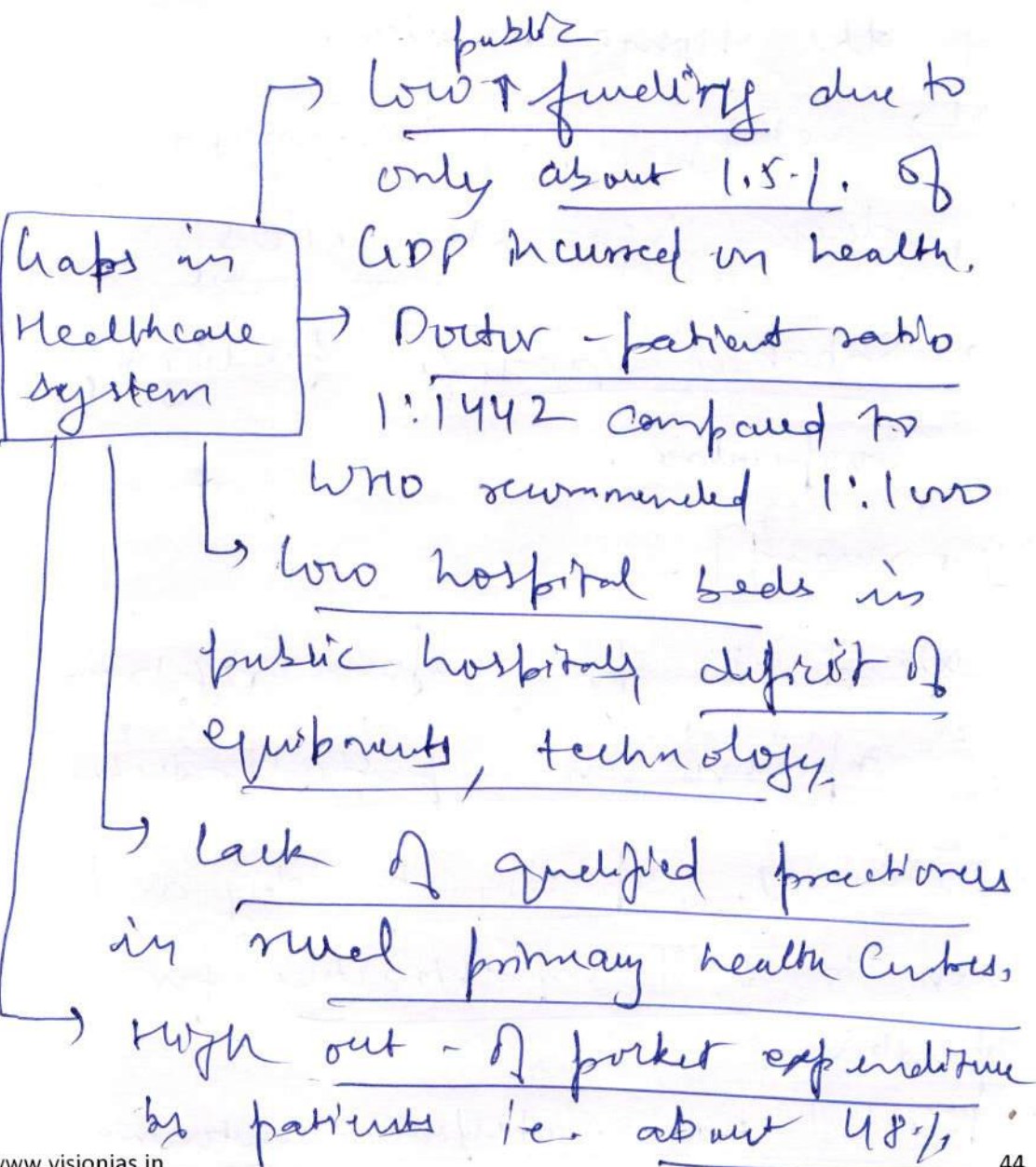
सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare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

15

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

Ans. -

India's healthcare system has huge deficits as highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Potential of Public-Private Partnership Model

- ① Private sector can bring adequate funding, latest technology in health sector in public hospitals
- ② Government can ^{subsidize} ~~subsidize~~ the cost of healthcare for poor patients in private hospitals.
- ③ Research by ^{private} ~~public~~ colleges and its usage in public hospitals.
- ④ Can increase the total pool of doctors in rural and remote areas, thereby facilitating universal healthcare (UHC)

⑤ Can ramp up the beds,
equipment, ambulances, ICUs,
oxygen concentrators etc. as medical
infrastructure in public hospitals.

⑥ Can lead to treatment
of high-cost treatment diseases
such as rare diseases.

⑦ Reduce the over-burdening
of ^{public} public health infrastructure and
thus tap the potential of Indian
private hospitals.

→ Need for fair model to
Concure attract private hospitals.

→ Kind of lightening of burden of
welfare social service in private
sector by the government.

Hence there is a need to devise
a holistic PPP framework to
tap the potential of PPP in healthcare.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Government launched National Education Policy 2020 to replace the 34-year old policy of 1986. It focuses on boosting the quality and quantity parameters in Indian education system.

Commendable vision but need to integrate

- ① The policy has called for vocational training for students. Its success would depend upon the effective implementation of initiatives such as Skill India

Admission PM
Kaushal Vikas Yojana
National Apprenticeship Promotion
Scheme (NAPS)

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इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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- ② The '5+3+3+4' design of school education would need to integrate with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, RTG Act 2009.
- ③ Inclusion of disabled students would need to be integrated with Accessible India Campaign, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 which provides 5% reservation in higher education.
- ④ Gender Inclusion Fund needs to be coupled with successful implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

• Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi
Yojana.

- ⑤ Setting up of foreign campuses by Indian universities would be dependent upon functioning of Indian missions abroad and Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR)
- ⑥ Promotion of digital education would be integrated with Digital India, Bharat Net Project etc. to build ^{away} effective digital infrastructure in rural
- ⑦ Learning in Mother Tongue would be coupled with strengthening of linguistic minorities under Article 350B.

Hence, National Education Policy need to collaborate and integrate with other policy initiatives in the common areas of interest for an overall greater impact.

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

Ans. -

Recently, the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) was launched under the US leadership to build open, free economic order in Indo-Pacific.

IPEF born from desire to make Indo-Pacific engine of economic growth! -

① The shifting of economic

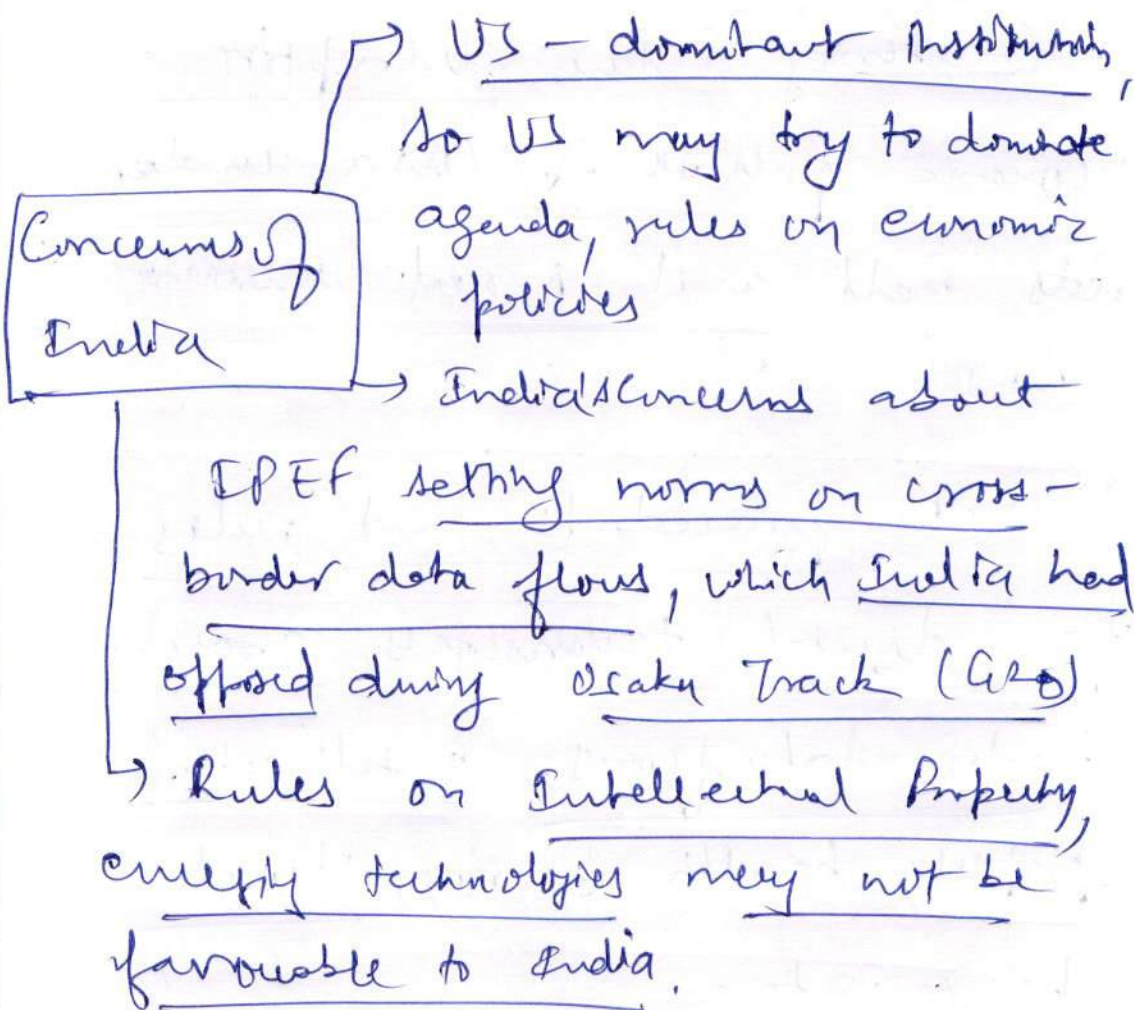
Centre of gravity towards the Indo-Pacific region.

② Presence of the largest and the fastest growing economies

- of the world like India, China
- ③ Building resilient, sustainable
supply chains in the region
which can be effectively integrated
with global supply chains.
- ④ Countering the disruptive
economic policies of China under
its Belt and Road Initiative
(BRI)
- ⑤ Set precedents and rules
for digital technology, cross
border data flows, Intellectual
property, health security, climate
change etc.
- ⑥ Set the principles for free,
fair trade in the region.

through secure supply chains,
sea lanes of communication (SLOC)

⑦ AAs in cooperation of smaller
and larger economies to build
an inclusive, prosperous Indo Pacific



Hence, India needs to get involved
in IPEF on an issue-based
partnership to reap the benefits,
rather than ideology-based.

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

15

Ans. -

Techno-diplomacy is the emerging area of global diplomacy in recent decades due to rapid emergence of digital technologies.

Complexities due to digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) are :-

- ① Concerns regarding technical and economic monopoly and dominance by the Big Tech MNCs from US, China
- ② Concerns related to data privacy, data colonialism and

Overall digital sovereignty of India.

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

③ Reaping and dominance of NET is going to shape geo political balancing systems.

④ Concerns regarding data localization policies of India; India's concerns regarding norms on cross-border data free flows.

⑤ Cyber security, misuse of cyber space by state and non-state actors, cyber warfare and cyber terrorism issues.

(Priority areas needed to ^{be} discussed)

① Cooperation with other like

inbuded nations such as US, Japan,
Australia, UK, etc for reaping
the potential in NGT.

② Global diplomacy in technological
domains to shape India's policies
while evolving rules, principles on
data flows, privacy, cyber security,
digital taxation, cryptocurrencies etc.

③ Global rules on disruptive
technologies like cryptocurrency,
frtech, blockchain, big data etc

④ Diplomatic cooperation in global
institutions like UN, IMF to
evolve measures to counter mis-
use of digital technologies by
state, non-state actors.

Hence, India needs to go further
as it has already established the
New, Emerging and Strategic
Technologies Division (NEST) under MoEA.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK