



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. : 0251203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KPS SAHITHYA.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख

Date

27 Aug 2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

VISAKHAPATNAM

39

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

BHJ

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि अरेख, 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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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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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)

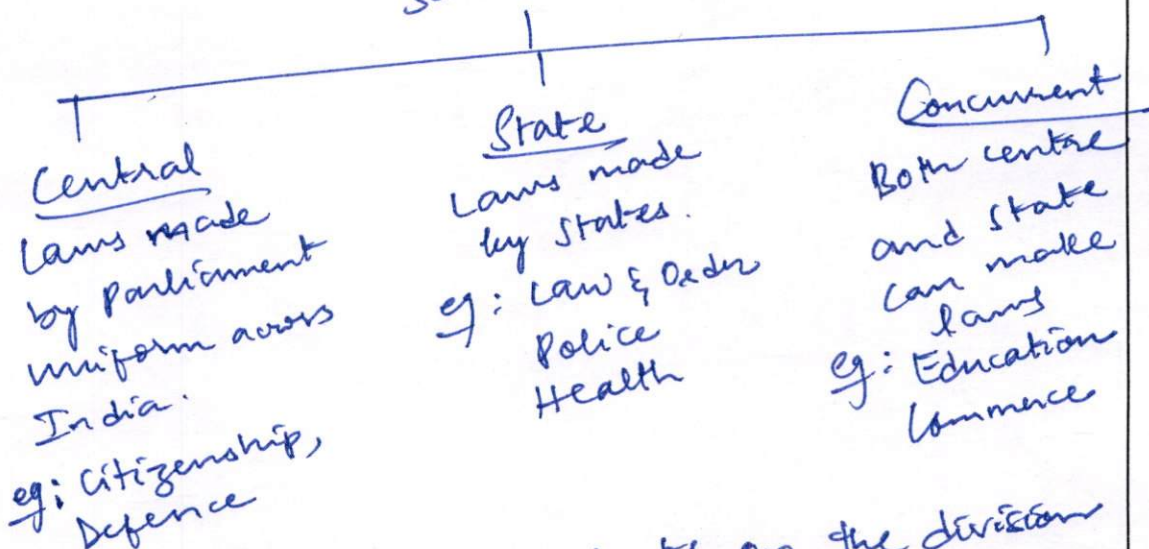
10

The 15th Finance Commission Chairman [N.K. Singh] has recently recommended the review of seventh schedule of constitution.

Seventh Schedule of constitution

It divides the jurisdictions of subjects into three categories for law-making

Schedule VII [Art 246]



There have been protests on the division of subjects.

Time to review seventh schedule

1. Concurrent List being used as a backdoor for centre to intrude into state list.

[eg] Farm laws.

2. Centralising tendencies with respect to law making

[eg] Epidemic Diseases Act for COVID Control vs Disaster Management Act

3. Newer emerging areas - Not specified

[eg] Artificial Intelligence, Data etc.

4. States demand greater autonomy

Revisiting Schedule VII not needed

1. greater central oversight needed in time of control - [eg] COVID.

2. Regionalism may rise due to greater autonomy.

Way Forward

IARC has noted that greater deliberation between Centre and States required for concurrent list
↳ consult States mandatorily.

NITI Aayog as a platform for cooperative federalism

Team India Approach is needed to revisit Sch VII to rationalise subjects in concurrent list

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

10

Online dispute resolution (ODR) was increasingly adopted during COVID lockdown of physical courts.

ODR - Advantages

ODR refers to the online adjudication of cases by judges and delivering justice online.

ODR } virtual hearings
 } e-courts
 } ADR mech.

Advantages

1. Efficient for high volume - low value cases.
2. Reduces the litigation cost as the litigant need not travel to court.
3. Speed of justice delivery improved
 ↳ tackle pendancy of 4.2 cr cases.
4. Easier for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

5. Improves Ease of Doing Business
↳ Improve Contract Enforcement
Ranking — faster & efficient

Challenges of ODR

1. Lack of digital infrastructure
↳ poor connectivity, bandwidth, device availability.
2. Lack of capacity — no training to judges & lawyers
3. Privacy concerns — No data protection law.
4. Procedural issues — Not feasible for evidence examination and other practical aspects.
5. Lack of awareness.

Way Forward

Looking Ahead } e-courts to be encouraged
 } Digitisation of record keeping
 } capacity building.

ODR holds great potential for quicker justice delivery.

3.

शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

The Schedule VII divides the legislative powers of govt under 3 lists. Art 50 calls for separation of powers between executive & judiciary. Yet, centre-state disputes have become a perennial feature.

Centre-state disputes

1. Jurisdictional disputes - States present encroachment of centre into state subjects.

[eg] Farm laws - 'agri' is a state subject

2. All-India Services - Competing jurisdiction of centre and states.

[eg] Recent dispute on central deputation of IAS officers.

3. Political disputes - Central agencies being politicised

[eg] Revoking general consent to CBI by states

4. Central hegemony - resented by states.

[eg] NIA Amendment - opposed by states as it interferes with law and order in states.

5. Financial issues - Dependence of states on Centre for funds.

[eg] Centrally sponsored schemes - states resist contribution -

NFSA - One nation, one ration

Impact { policy paralysis - census
litigation - water disputes
mutual mistrust
combative mode of governance.

Way Forward

1. Co-operative federalism should be adhered. [eg] GST Council

2. Inter-state Council, Zonal councils need to be used for dispute redressal.

Team India approach is needed for competitive and collaborative governance.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lobbying framework is adopted by Pressure groups to further their interest by pressurising govt.
eg Lobbying by Haraj sector - RCEP walk out by India.

Lobbying - strengthening participative governance & EODB

1. It can convey group interests to govt to help in policy making
eg representation of stakeholder interests.
2. Voicer concerns of marginalised groups
eg Lobbying by MKSS - enactment of MGNREGA - labourer rights.
3. Protects domestic interest over foreign competition.
eg Local content mandatory in GEM portal - boost to MSME

4. Easier compliance of law by lobbying
is EoBB for firms - single window
clearance for customs

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Challenges of lobbying framework

1. Narrow group interests projected -
eg Farmer lobby resisting progressive
farm laws.
2. Unconstitutional lobby tactics -
'Crony capitalism': 24 spectrum
allocation kickbacks.
3. Environmental sustainability
impacted by powerful lobbies.
4. Marginalised sections overpowered
by powerful group interests
eg Gig workers rights restricted
by free labour laws for MNCs.

Way Forward

Though lobbying framework is a
means of participative governance,
Constitutional means and national
Interest should be prioritised -

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The FOSS potential remains unutilised due to -

- 1) Lack of awareness among users
- 2) Powerful lobby by Big Tech in influencing policies
- 3) Need for tech-literate manpower to adopt FOSS

Recent govt encouragement

- 1) IndEA - open source data architecture
- 2) OLEN - Open source econ architecture
- 3) Arogya Setu - based on open source

Way Forward

1. Technical training
2. Pro-active implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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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)

10

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

NGOs refer to voluntary organisations that work for public interest

[eg] Bachpan Bachao Andolan,
Naaq Foundation

NGOs as social safety-valve

1. NGOs voice concerns of marginalised sections and prevent social unrest

[eg]. Naaq Foundation - recognition of transgender rights.

2. Amplify voices of neglected sections

[eg] Prajwala - works with victims of sex abuse, trafficking.

3. Help in policy formulation with stakeholder interest.

[eg] India Against Corruption protest 2011 - Lokpal Bill.

4. Margdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan - role in formulation of MGNREGA

5. RTI formulation - Role of social activists, citizen groups.

However, there are challenges -

1) Narrow interests projected to derail progress

[eg] Farm protests - prevented Farm Bills.

2) External influence - anti India sentiment

[eg] Peetic Justice Foundation - pro Khalistan backers.

Way Forward -

Though NGOs act as safety valves to voice community concerns, checks and balances are needed to ensure social harmony and avoid cacophony.

7.

अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Mental healthcare Act issues -

- 1) Shortage of personnel
- 2) Does not address preventive care
- 3) No enforcement mechanism
- 4) Contradicts other laws
eg: suicide - crime under IPC.
- 5) Lack of capacity building of manpower.

Way Forward

1. Increase expenditure on mental healthcare.
2. Collaborate with NGOs.

www.visionias.in

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

Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS) refers to a guaranteed employment scheme for urban areas on lines of MGNREGA.

Need for UEGS

1. Covid effect - Rural labour had NREGA but urban unemployed had no alternative
2. Address urban problems - shortage of manpower in municipalities
↳ UEGS for contractual hiring - plantation, data entry etc.
3. women employment - scope for female urban LEP
4. Utilities improvement - Need for semi-skilled workforce to manage urban utilities

5. Reduce Urban poverty

Successful examples

1. Kerala - 100 days guaranteed urban employment
2. Madhya Pradesh - guaranteed employment with minimum wage.

Challenge } burden on exchequer
NREGA - pending dues
Urban aspirations are different.

Way Forward

Team Dreeze recommends urban token system for guaranteed employment by local self governments.

It is time to formulate UEGS-

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

BIMSTEC is a grouping of emerging economies Brazil, In

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of the littoral countries of Bay of Bengal as well as some South Asian countries.

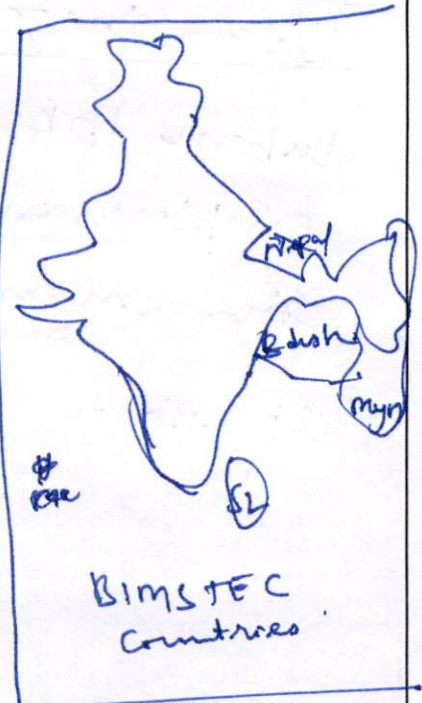
Relevance of BIMSTEC - India's Strategic aspirations in IOR

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation

↳ SAHAR : security and growth for all in the region.

↳ Neighbourhood First Policy

covers the neighbourhood around Bay of Bengal.



↳ Act East Policy - BIMSTEC acts as a bridge between South and South East Asia.

↳ Indo-Pacific - Part of larger Indo-Pacific - free & fair trade.

↳ Blue Economy - Sustainable economic initiatives in the region.

However, there are some Challenges

Challenges

- poor organisational structure - weak
- FTA not finalised
- unintegrated region
- pro-China: Myanmar, Nepal

Way Forward

1. Strengthen organisation structure and functioning
2. Finalise FTA
3. Work on regional connectivity

BIMSTEC can overcome the stagnation of SARC to establish India as a leader of S-Asia and 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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Gujral doctrine talks about
non-reciprocity in deals with
India's foreign policy with
neighbours

↳ mutual respect

↳ territorial integrity

↳ non-interference.

Relevance

1. Sri Lanka - aid to help tide
economic crisis

↳ Ind gave \$3.8 bn line of
credit

↳ ~~for~~ healthcare support

2. Myanmar - junta coup

↳ non-interference

↳ Asylum in rare cases.

3. Nepal - mutual support.

Bfg brother to elder brother

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

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)

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

15

Officers of Parliament refer to the Institutional office holders in the Parliament.

Eg Speaker, Secretary General of the House etc.

Pivotal role of Officers of Parliament

The officers of Parliament ensure —

- 1, democratic functioning of the House
- 2, maintain decorum of the House
- 3, Oversee parliamentary functioning
- 4, Ensure accountability of executive to Parliament
- 5, Moderate parliamentary debate

Provisions for impartial functioning

1. The Constitution declares Speaker as the managing head of the house.

2. Speaker can be removed by special majority - security of tenure ensures impartial functioning

3. Rules of the House bestow procedural rules for ensuring impartial functioning

↳ power to suspend members.

↳ order an enquiry into the conduct of the members.

4. Discretionary powers can only be challenged on limited grounds in courts.

However, the impartial functioning of parliamentary officers has come under scrutiny.

Challenges to impartial functioning

1. Political impediments - The Speaker does not resign to his/her political party as a rule.

↳ Dependence on party for re-election affects impartiality.

2. Lack of separation of powers -
Speaker as lawyer and judge in
cases of privilege motion etc.

3. Controversies over disqualification
↳ Lack of timely action of cases
↳ Inordinate delay

4. Partiality in functioning to
side with ruling party.
[eg] Aadhar Bill as money Bill
to bypass Rajya Sabha scrutiny.

Way Forward

1. Venkatachaliah Commission
recommended a tribunal for deciding
disqualification cases.

2) UK model of Once a speaker,
always a speaker

Venkaiah Naidu's 15 point Parliamentary
Charter calls for widely awakened
political conscience for all
parliamentarians.

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

Art 280 Establishes Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

Finance Commission

- Appointed by President every 5 years.
- Recommends division of taxes between Centre & States.
- Rules for grants to States.

balances fiscal relations between centre and states.

Recommendations of 15th FC

NK Singh chaired 15th FC has ensured balancing role through-

- 1) Devolution of 41% of funds to states - enhances the fiscal capacity of states.
- 2) Inter-state devolution based on -

- i, economic need
- ii, performance-based
- iii, population
- iv, Tax effort
- v, forest cover

50%
1st

ensures equitable distribution among states - higher grants for poorer states.

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

3) Recommended deficit grants for states with special needs

eg Andhra Pradesh due to revenue shortfall after bifurcation.

4. Separation of grants for defence needs from shareable pool of funds.

↳ focus on common need of national security.

However, the recommendations have been criticised for ignoring the grievances of states -

Criticism

1. South Indian states criticised population criteria - lower population $\Rightarrow$ lower funds due to 2011 census data.

2. 41% share is effectively translated to 35% due to cess and surcharge

3. Performance-based weightage criticised for interfering into state domain.

4. Removal of defence grants from divisible pool led to lower share of funds.

Other challenges

1) FC recommendations are non-binding

2) NO representation of states in FC formulation

Way Forward

1. States grievances are to be considered while recommending by FC.

2. The cess and surcharge share should be reduced.

Fiscal federalism is crucial to ensure Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a mechanism deliberated by Election Commission of India (ECI) with political parties to ensure fair conduct of elections.

It has no statutory backing under any law.

Model code of conduct

Model Code of Conduct

- conduct of political parties
- behaviour of contesting candidates
- party promotion methods
- election campaign etiquette.

Statutory backing to MCC

1. gives greater power to ECI to take legal action against violations.
2. Clarity on various provisions of electioneering.
eg grey-areas in digital campaigning

3. greater compliance by political parties. due to fear of penalties

Impact { fair election campaign
free choice to voter - informed
fair competition in elections
minimise poll violations.

However, statutory backing alone will not help free & fair elections as -

- 1) Capacity of ECI - Lacks permanent secretariat and staff
↳ difficult to enforce model conduct
- 2) Limited powers of ECI - can not de-register political parties.
- 3) Appointment of CEC & ECs by Govt and not collegium
↳ raises questions of loyalty.
- 4) Criminalisation of politics -
ADR : 43% MPs - criminal antecedents.

Increased money & muscle power in elections.

5. Electoral funding - Limited role of ECI in oversight
eg opaque electoral bonds.

Way Forward

Apart from giving statutory backing to MCC, other measures are needed -

- 1) II ARC - collegium to recommend members to ECI
- 2) ECI to have power to de-register political parties.
- 3) Independent staff for ECI

Mohinder Singh Gill case - The Supreme Court observed that ECI should take all possible measures to ensure free and fair elections.

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

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established under Competition Act 2002 replacing MRTP.

- Aim -
- 1) To protect consumers
 - 2) To ensure fair competition
 - 3) Act against unfair trade practices.

Market disruption by digital revolution

The proliferation of online companies and e-commerce have caused market disruption -

- 1) Market capturing by online giants.

eg Future - Amazon deal

- 2) Unequal competition - predatory pricing by e-com

eg Big Billion day flash sales.

3) Algorithm manipulation to
undertake targetted advertisements.
↳ against brick and mortar stores

4) Cross-border companies - different
rules

Impact } affects domestic markets
 } Indian companies / start ups
 } affected
 X consumer rights - reduced.

Revamped CCI to deal market
disruptions

1. greater power to take pre-emptive
preventive action

eg European Competition Body
takes preventive action against
Big Tech.

2. Explicit power to conduct
raids on firms and take
action.

3. Technical capacity building to
deal with e-com.

4. greater collaboration with other regulatory bodies - SEBI, RDAI, RBI etc

Some notable measures by CCI

1. Cancellation of Amazon-Futures deal for market capture
2. Prevented Google from abuse of market dominance with Android

The CCI needs to be further enhanced and given greater

operational independence to take pro-active action against digital disruptions.

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

The Whistle-Blowers Protection Act has been criticised for ineffective protection to whistle blowers.

Whistle blowing - urgent need

Whistle blowing refers to the public disclosure of confidential information to expose corruption and other misdeeds

Lack of safeguards

1. Killing of Satyendra Dubey for exposing corruption in Golden Quadrilateral projects.
2. Killing and harassment of RTI activists

This leads to threat to life and safety of whistle blowers.

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

Effective whistle blowing mechanisms

1. Protect the identity of the whistle blower all through.
2. American model of incentivising whistle blowers from the proceeds obtained out of the case
↳ motivates whistle blowing.
3. Hefty penalty for misusing the Act
↳ To deter miscreants from harassing officers.
4. Anonymous whistle blowing to be allowed in rare cases.
↳ Lokpal Act does not recognise it.
5. Police protection in case of threat to the whistle blower.

However, there are challenges to ensuring effective whistle blowing.

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

Challenges

1. Legislative vacuum due to criminalisation of politics.
2. Resistance from bureaucracy
3. Threat to national security
eg wiki leaks - American security
4. Potential for misuse

Way Forward

II ARC has recommended strengthening whistle blower protection for effective implementation of RTI Act.

Whistle blower protection can aid in bringing transparency and accountability to governance.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Part IX B deals with constitutional recognition to cooperatives.

Art 43 of DPSP provides for promotion of cooperative formation

Performance of Cooperatives - India

Co-operatives are the voluntary organisations formed ~~for~~ by people of similar socio-economic backgrounds to undertake collective activities.

Success } Amul Milk Coop - Anand
Kudumbashree - Kerala
Sugar cooperatives in Mah

However, there are increasing poor performing coops. due to following reasons -

1) Corruption - Coop Banks in large scale fraudulent lending
Eg Punjab Maharashtra Coop Bank
fraud.

1. Lack of capacity building - Training of manpower, technical know-how
eg Farmer coops - non starters.
3. Lack of credit - formal credit unavailable to undertake business.
4. Lack of oversight - Multi-state coops under centre, State coops under state $\Rightarrow$ mismatch
5. Lack of implementation of law - no timely elections to boards
dysfunctional

Reforms taken by govt

1. Establishment of Min of Cooperation
to promote coop formation
 - $\hookrightarrow$ hand holding
 - $\hookrightarrow$ credit
2. Encouraging farmer cooperatives
 - $\hookrightarrow$ Easy credit availability -
Agri Infra Fund.
 - $\hookrightarrow$ Collaboration with start ups

3. Reforming Urban Cooperative Banking

↳ RBI oversight increased to check corruption

Way Forward

1. States should ensure timely election to Coop Boards
2. Academia - Coop linkage to ensure technical capacity building.

Coops have potential to realise Gandhian ideal of Sahkar se
Samriddhi

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NITI Aayog has recently recommended adoption of PPP in healthcare system of India.

India's healthcare system

Gaps

- Doctor : patient : 1:1456
- Hospital beds : patients : 5:10000
- Concentration of healthcare in urban Tier 1 cities
- Out of pocket expenditure : 68%

Leveraging PPP in healthcare

1. Complements govt's health expenditure - 1.5% GDP
 ↳ attracts investments from private sector.
2. Expands healthcare infra to Tier 2, 3 cities
 ↳ improves availability.

3. Attracts highly skilled manpower
↳ doctors, nurses - better salaries.

4. Can aid growth of Start ups -
practo - more affordable.

5. Tertiary healthcare burden
of cost reduces -

Eg Narayana Hridayalaya -
successful coronary & cardiac
operations -

6. Promote health insurance

↳ AP model

7. Affordable pharma - promote
generic medicines.

8. Medical colleges - PPP can
make it more affordable.

However, there are challenges to
PPP.

Issues

1. Long gestation period for
tertiary healthcare.

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

2. Profit motive of private players
eg profiting during COVID

3. Effective oversight by independent
bodies.

Way Forward -

1. Pilot projects can be taken
up and scaled gradually.

2. NITI Aayog recommends
optimisation of available
resources — leasing PHCs etc.

PPP in healthcare has great
scope to bring universal health
care under SDG 3.

18.

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

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

15

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims at transforming Indian education with traditional values and global skills.

NEP - Commendable vision

1. Incorporates Early childhood Care and Education : 3-6 yrs
2. Reformulates school education from early to higher education.
3. Focus on teaching in mother tongue
4. Skill training, coding
5. Flexible credit based higher education

However, the realisation of vision depends on several other policy initiatives.

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

Other policy initiatives

1. Early Childhood Care to be linked to ICDS Anganwadi
↳ Shortage of trained manpower and equipped spaces.
2. Teacher training needs to be upgraded to match the vision
↳ Lack of accredited Teacher Training Institutes.
3. Skill India Mission - needs to integrate new-age skills demanded by NEP.
4. Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
RUSA funds for upgradation of HEIs needed to cater to NEP needs.
5. School Infrastructure - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan - to upgrade labs, classrooms.

I. Co-ord with States - Many states pushing for English education
[eg] AP govt - mandatory English medium in all govt schools.

Way Forward

1. collaborative effort of different ministries and departments is needed - Education, Women & Children.
2. Centre - state co-op is needed.

NEP 2020 needs a whole-of-govt approach to realise its ideals.

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

IPEF is an economic grouping of 14 countries in the Indo-Pacific region to ensure fair trade

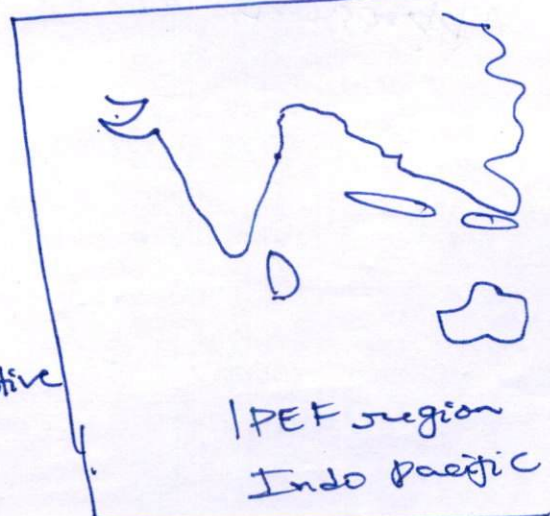
IPEF pillars

- fair trade
- sustainable growth
- tax evasion
- supply chain resilience.

IPEF - engine of global economic growth in Indo Pacific

1. Friendshoring
focus on fair
and principled
trade

↳ against disruptive practices -



2. Sustainable growth - Environmentally conscious green growth in the region.

3. Supply chain resilience

ASEAN's major countries, QUAD and India — can form reliable supply chains.

4. Rules-based order — counter to Chinese aggressive & business practices.

5. Expansive objective of tax evasion control and addressing corruption

Benefits to India

1. Alternative to enter regional markets after RCEP walkout
2. Removal of Chinese threat of unfair dumping practices.
3. Lacks militaristic perception of AUKUS, QUAD
↳ does not antagonise China.
4. Regional supply chain strengthened — boost to China+1 strategy.

However, there are some concerns as well

India's concerns with IPEF

1. Biden's pivot to Asia - USA's strategic interest - unreliable
2. Absence of pro-China countries like Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos
3. Chinese presence in the region - undeniable
4. Large trade deficit with ASEAN: \$23 bn
5. Already established market specialisations in ASEAN - Vietnam, Indonesia etc.

Way Forward

MEA Jai Shankar has said that India should leverage strength, collaborate with convergent and manage competition. IPEF can aid it.

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)

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India has recently established New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) division in MEA.

Emerging areas of NEST - techno diplomacy

Techno diplomacy deals with the diplomatic engagements based on technological sharing.

1. QUAD grouping - focus on emerging tech of AI, machine learning, 5G
2. Indo-Korea collab on chip manufacturing, semi conductors.
3. Indo-Japanese collaboration on emerging technologies.

4. G20 - focus on IR 4.0

5. 5G trials - Western Europe.

Challenges

1. Chinese hegemony - 5G Huawei
2. Digital tech - cyber espionage
3. Strategic & critical technologies

Way Forward

1. Mini-lateralise with trusted partners to further India's interest -
2. Domestic K&D to leverage demographic dividend.

India needs to tap its inherent potential to ride on wave of

IR 4.0.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस ह्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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