



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 22835

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH KANGI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Toga School
Kareel Bayh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

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

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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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 7th schedule of the constitution divide the various subjects between the centre state and Concurrent list under the 246th article of constitution.

Why the schedule needs revisiting.

- (i) Issue of addressing residuary powers: presently both centre and state have their own powers.
- (ii) Limited role of state in parliamentary legislation in Concurrent list
- (iii) Issue of expansion of centre and concurrent list at expense of state list.

Changes required.

- (i) Include residuary powers other than taxation under concurrent list. So states can make laws.

In them where diversity on state basis is required. ex. in regulation of upcoming technologies (Corkarua Commission).

(ii) Mechanism for broad agreement between centre-state before passing Government list. (2nd ARC) -

(iii) Principle of subsidiarity requires greater subjects under state list rather than reducing them.

(iv) It should be amended to include a list for local areas too to ensure compulsory devolution of some basic powers.

The above changes can help ensure greater role for state govt and implement the idea of "Maximum Governance, Minimum Government".

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

The pandemic period saw the increasing
usage of online dispute resolution. The ODR
mechanisms include.

- ↳ Virtual court hearings.
- ↳ ADR through video conferencing.
- ↳ Online legal counselling.

Advantages of ODR.

- (i) Convenient for various parties: as do not have to frequent to court for hearing.
- (ii) Overcomes lack of infrastructure: in terms of courtrooms etc with minimal investment.
- (iii) Idea of open courts truly implemented as there for all to see.

(9v) Higher geographical reach.

(iv) Safety for witnesses and victims do not have to travel, are accused.

(iv) Easier legal data management in terms of video recordings rather than only paper proceedings.

Issues with ODR.

(i) Lack of adequate digital penetration: 52% population only use.

(ii) Bar council data shows only 52% lawyer adequately trained

(iii) Issues with cyber attacks, data hacks.

(iv) Online proceedings rises of frivolous cases by lawyers to gain popularity.

(v) Many cases require arguing which involves tone of argument.

Have given the issues, a limited start with cases in public utilities, minor civil cases can be made to promote ODR.

3.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The constitution defines India as 'Union of States' in article 1. It also provides clear demarcation of powers under 7th schedule. Despite this, Centre state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian polity.

[Areas of Centre state disputes]

(i) Fiscal areas

- use of cess - surcharge by centre (20% of centre revenue in 20-21)
- GST compensation issue.

(ii) Legislative areas

- central legislation encroaching upon state issues
ex. farm laws.
- lack of consultation on concurrent areas.

(iii) Role of governors

- appointment of govt. (ex. Maharashtra issue)
- advising President rule (Uttarakhand issue)

(iv) Role of central agencies

- state cancelling automatic permission to CBI.

Way forward to resolve disputes

① Strengthen Inter State Council.

(i) Implement Sarkaria Commission suggestions like

- residual areas in concurrent list
- broad agreement on concurrent list basis
- no central agency case against state minister without parliamentary concurrence.

(ii) Constitutional protection to governor's tenure

The above suggestions will help address centre state disputes to some extent and implement idea of Team India.

4.

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

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

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

Lobbying refers to pressure groups and other interest groups influencing policymaking. This is done through promising electoral support to candidate for favourable legislation, electoral fund contribution etc.

(Benefits of regulatory framework)

(i) Set limits on what are acceptable practices and what are not.

(ii) Transparency in terms of lobbying knowledge among voters.

(iii) Reduce the role of money and muscle in politics

(i) Formalise a practice already prevalent among parliamentarians.

(v) Interest groups can convey voter demands better, and ~~also~~ source ideas.

(vi) make govt more responsive to voter needs.

Issues with framework.

(i) legalise scope to tamper with policy making for rich and powerful.

(ii) reduce the control of regular voter.

(iii) Increase laws based on interest groups rather than general public welfare.

Hence any such framework should only be brought keeping above concerns in mind so it doesn't hamper with our democracy.

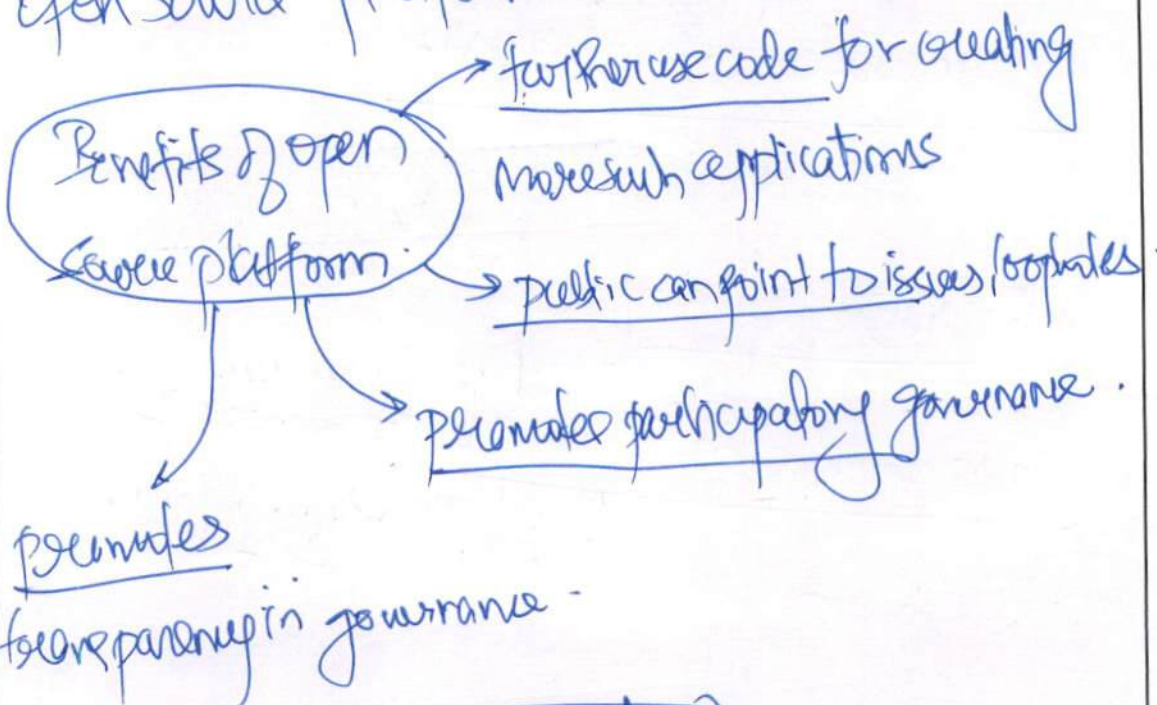
5.

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

Open Source is when the source code of application is put in public domain for public to use and modify. ex. Aarogya Seva was made on open source platform.



Why potential unrealised.

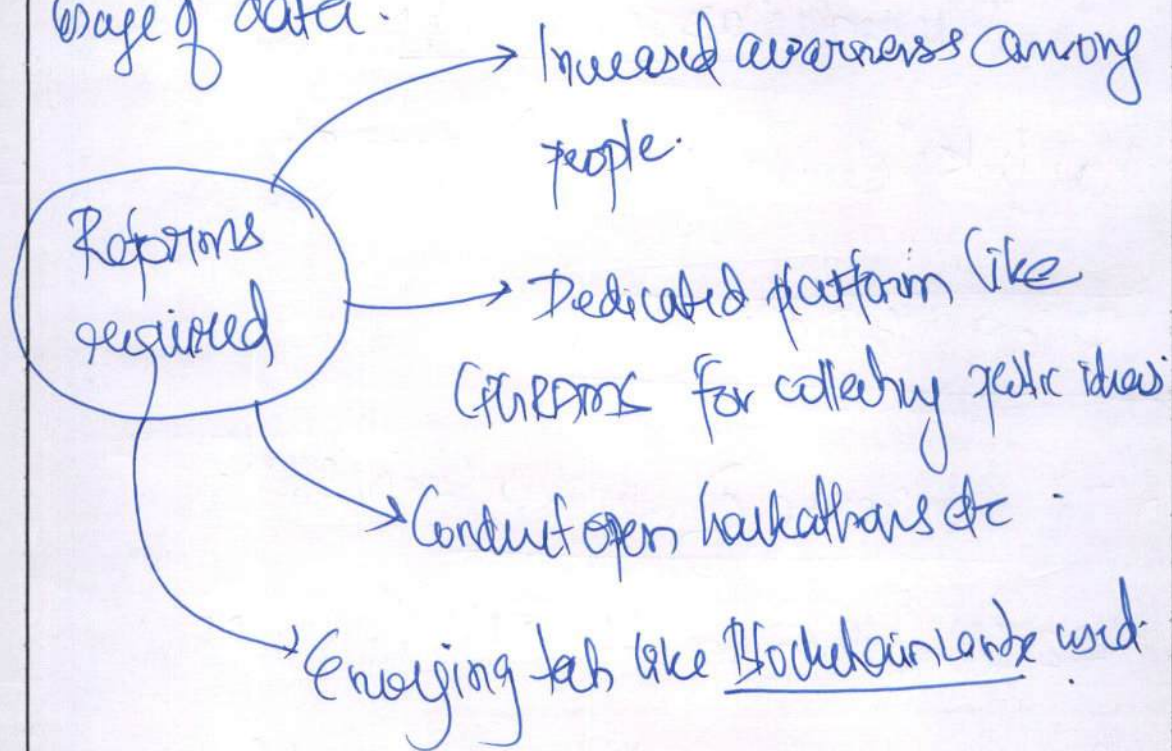
(i) Limited number of applications on FOSS.

(ii) Low public awareness regarding FOSS.

(iii) Lack of dedicated institutions : ex. lack of open challenges to point gaps in application codes.

(iv) Lack of dedicated mechanism to collect crowd ideas.

(v) Lack of proper collection of data for user friendly usage of data.



The above steps can help steer India towards a data led smart governance to achieve the goals of Amrit Kaal over next 25 years.

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

NGOs are bodies outside the framework of govt which work for development of various sectors and communities in society.

They can act as social safety valve and a central link between govt and people.

Role of NGOs

(i) To voice concern of weaker sections ex.

NAZ foundation for LGBTQ community.

(ii) Ensure govt accountability : ex. MKSS.

(iii) Act as think tank for policy prescription

ex. Vivekanand foundation.

(iv) Complement govt efforts in social sectors.

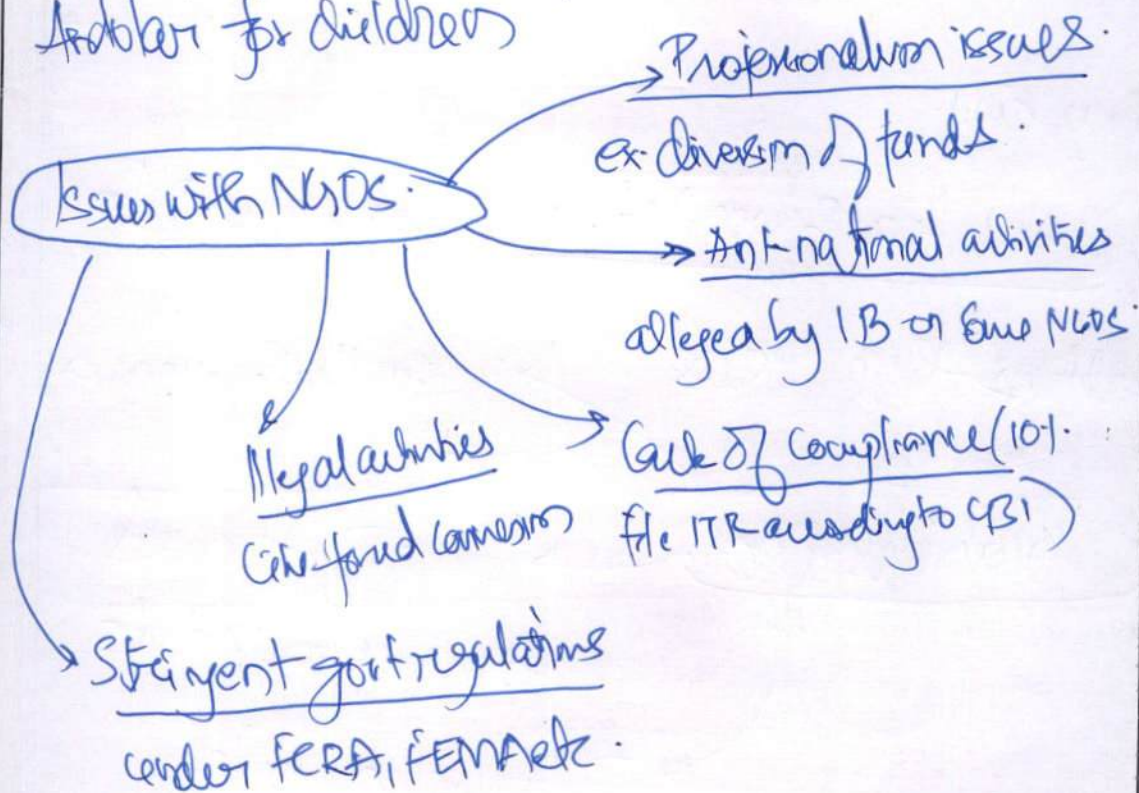
ex. Pratham in education.

(v) Delivery of govt services at ground level.

ex. Kudumbashree in Kerala.

(vi) Gaps in govt efforts: Backlog Bachao

Adhkar for children.



In this regard steps like a National
Accreditation Council for NGOs as suggested by
Vijay Kumar Committee can be a way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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)

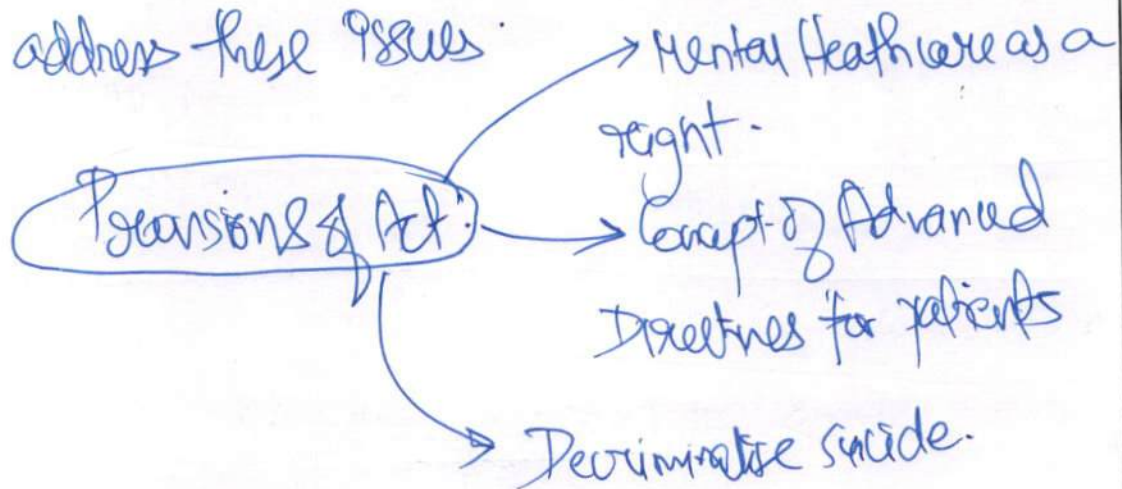
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According to NIMHANS survey 15m people
in India suffer from mental health issues of
some kind

Mental Healthcare Act 2017 was brought to

address these issues.



Issues with Act implementation

- (i) lack of mental healthcare facilities specially in rural areas.
- (ii) lack of adequate workforce: ex. 3 psychiatrists for 10 lakh population.

(iii) Lack of awareness among people regarding
the problems

(iv) Suicide patients still face harassment
from officials and social stigma.

(v) Lack of adequate counselling centre,
mental health education colleges.

Hence steps like increased awareness

increased budget expenditure on mental health
and creation of infrastructure for mental
health education provides way forward in
the ~~the~~ field.

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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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The ~~PLS~~ PLS survey has shown 68.1.

Unemployment rate at national level in July 22.

While MGNREGA exists as rural employment guarantee scheme, no such scheme exists at national level.

Need for Urban employment guarantee scheme.

(i) Demographic dividend: to absorb the growing working population

(ii) Growing urban population: expected at 45% by 2035.

(iii) Social security: during situation like COVID.

(iv) formalisation of labour.

(v) help increase women female labour participation
ratio (presently at 18.1% in urban areas).

Issues with such a scheme.

(i) High fiscal burden on state:

(ii) Lack of scope for unskilled work like in rural areas.

(iii) Poor capacity of urban local bodies

(iv) Issue of including migrants

Hence given the issues above, the

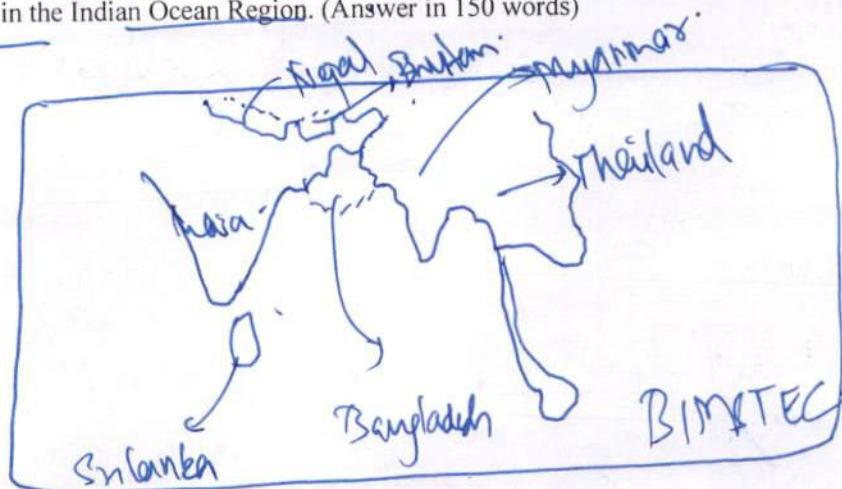
Implementation of such a urban guarantee
scheme should first be studied in pilot projects
and amended accordingly and then
implemented.

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



BIMSTEC is a regional organisation comprising countries of South Asia and South East Asia.
Formed in 1997.

Potential of BIMSTEC

(i) Less disruptions and mutual trust due to lack of Pakistan.

(ii) In line with East Policy of India since Thailand Myanmar ASEAN countries

(ii) In line with vision for North East
development ex. Kaladan project.

(iv) Scope for Indian Ocean, Blue Economy
diplomacy.

(v) Complements other Indian Ocean initiatives like
Sagar, Mausam etc.

Limitations of BIMSTEC.

(i) Very less progress since 1997 - no permanent
secretariat till recently.

(ii) Focused on ASEAN prime priority for Thailand
Myanmar.

(iii) SARC still important to engage Pakistan,
Afghanistan.

Hence BIMSTEC along with SCO

can act as complementary forums for Indian
regional diplomacy along with SARC.

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

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इस हार्डिंग में
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Gujral doctrine was given by ex PM IK
Gujral. These were prescriptive principles
for regional diplomacy with immediate
neighbours.

→ Solution of issues bilaterally in consultative
manner.

→ Unilateral diplomacy by bigger partner India to
smaller neighbours without asking for
quid pro quid.

Relevance in immediate times.

(i) Dispute resolution with neighbours like Pakistan
on Sri Lanka and other issues.

(*) Shed India's image as 'Big Brother attitude' among smaller neighbours.

(*) Help India address crisis like floods in Afghanistan, debt crisis in Sri Lanka.

Limitations of doctrine

(i) Role of China in the neighbourhood.

(ii) Dealing with non traditional groups like Taliban group in Afghanistan.

(iii) Stick issues ^{with} ~~like~~ Pakistan like Kashmir.

Which Pakistan considers inseparable from India-Pak talks.

Hence though it has limitations, it can act as a good starting point for restarting regional diplomacy in region hit since the stop of SAARC Summits.

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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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For the impartial working of Indian Parliament and healthy discussions certain offices of "Officers of Parliament" have been created. They are as follows:

→ Speaker (under article 93) to act as the head of the Lok Sabha to ensure its proper functioning.

→ Vice President as ex-officio chairman of Raj Sabha.

→ Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman.

→ Panel of Chairpersons.

→ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretary

Role of officers

- (i) Quorum: ensured before starting the proceedings
- (ii) Maintain order ~~decorum~~ decorum during proceedings of the house.
- (iii) Special role like calling secret meeting, appointing parliamentary committee heads.
- (iv) Dealing on money bills, questions of definitions
- (v) Voting in case of tie.

Provisions for impartial functioning

- (i) Security of tenure ex. Speaker can be removed only on resolution passed by majority of membership
- (ii) Fixed service conditions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) These conduct and powers w.r.t to proceedings of house cannot be questioned in courts.

(iv) Very high position in Order of Precedence.

(v) Salary charged upon Constitution

In this regard, further steps like adopting UK method of Speaker compulsorily resigning from party's non competition against Speaker during elections can be adopted for further impartiality.

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

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इस इच्छा में
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The Finance Commission under the Article 280
of Constitution acts as balancing wheel of
fiscal federalism.

Role of Finance
Commission

→ Recommend on division of
resources from divisible pool of
taxes between Centre-State.

→ Referrals to augment
consolidate funds of State.

→ Formula for
allocation of grants to states.

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted under the
Chairman N.K. Singh.

Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

Recommendation.	Implication
(i) reduce state share to 41% from 42% under 14th FC.	accounts for creation of UTs of Ladakh, J&K from their previous statehood status.
(ii) Increased the funds under deficiency payments, local area grants etc.	increased funds in form of grants to these states.
(iii) Performance based grants to merged body for LM + Population.	promote reforms in local body as criteria for fund allocation.
(iv) Advises setting up an independent fiscal council to evaluate budgets.	will bring greater professionalism in budgeting exercise of govt.
(v) In centre state transfer formula include new criteria like tax compliance.	promote steps by states in these areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and reforms etc

Despite the above steps some limitations still exist

(i) lack of role to state in formulation of

Terms of Reference of Finance Commission

(ii) lack of inclusion of burden of concurrent list
laws on states due to centre.

(iii) Reducing actual transfers by centre due to
reducing central sponsored schemes, rise in cons -
swarges (20% of central revenue 20-21).

Two above concerns need to be
addressed to utilise full potential of Finance
Commission in Fiscal Federalism in India.

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 में नही लिखना चाहिए
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The article 324 provides EC with powers and mandate to conduct free and fair elections. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) are mutually agreed guidelines between parties and EC to conduct free and fair elections in India.

But the MCC lacks any statutory backing which reduces its effectiveness in present form.

Benefits of Statutory Backing to MCC

- (i) Greater enforceability powers to EC on par with RPA Act.
- (ii) Greater compliance among parties
- (iii) Awareness among people regarding MCC

to increase.

(iv) The provisions can be amended without reference to any one party.

Issues despite statutory backing

(i) Limited resources with EC to implement MCC

(ii) Use of non party 3rd party organisations by political parties ex. social media marketing partners.

(iii) Emerging Challenges like use of social media even dark web sometimes

(iv) Low awareness among people regarding provisions

(v) Lack of regular updations ex. spending limit should be regularly updated indexed with inflation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward.

(i) Increase resources with EC in terms of ground observers, EC funds.

(ii) Use of emerging technology like AI.

(iii) Special election tribunals to resolve such cases related to elections.

(iv) Increase awareness among people.

EC in these regards has taken some steps in this regard. Partnership with social media giants like Facebook, software like EPONET and (-right to report electoral malpractices have been adopted.

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

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With the rise of digital penetration, rise of digital economy. digital sector needs to be focus of govt. regulations to ensure fair competition.

Challenges to digital economy for competition

(i) Rise of social media giants like Facebook
With large userbase. Facebook - 400m in India.

(ii) Large chunks of data: being used by these companies to word off competition.

(iii) Mergers and acquisitions to stifle competition
Ex. Facebook buying Instagram, Whatsapp.

(iv) Less national nature of these companies

(v) Instances of abuse : ex. Cambridge Analytica scandal of Facebook, Google using dominant position to direct search results.

(vi) To protect interests of small retailers against e-commerce companies.

Competition Commission of India under Competition Act 2002 is the regulatory body for promoting fair competition in India.

Example in CI required.

(i) Increased technology capability of CI to monitor digital bodies.

(ii) Increased cooperation with other sector regulators like TRAI to address the idea of digital sector regulation.

(iii) Need of legislative reforms like Data
Privacy Bill to provide greater powers to
CCI to protect consumers.

(iv) Cooperation with regulators in
other countries to address cross jurisdiction
nature of these companies.

In light of the Digital India Mission

and goal of 1 trillion dollar economy the above
steps are pivotal to ensure a more transparent
and fair competition ecosystem for all players

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 are organisational players which bring attention to morally, ethically and legally wrong practices going on inside the organisations -

ex. the recent Twitter employee who revealed Twitter's use of bot accounts.

Why we need whistleblower protection.

(i) To encourage whistleblowers who discourage wrongdoings in organisations - both public and private.

(ii) To ensure whistleblowers are not facing repercussions in career for their whistleblowing.

(iii) In light of attacks like murder of Satyendra Dubey IES, Vyagran Sam witnesses

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) International practice: whistleblower protection
~~protection~~
not adopted by many countries like UK, Germany etc.

(v) Recommended by SC in Zahira Sheikh case, Hakimath Committee on Criminal system reforms.

Steps taken in this regard.

(i) SC has issued guidelines for adoption of whistle blower protection

(ii) A whistleblower protection bill was brought but later lapsed.

Issues with whistleblower protection

(i) May lead to too many employees revealing trade secrets, confidential info.

(ii) Difficult to implement due to limited resources

(iii) Difficult to determine the extent of protection:

Ex. how to determine if promotion stopped for merit purpose or for retribution.

But the above ~~draw~~ are more procedural and can be tackled over time. Hence there is a need for bringing whistle blower protection act immediately in the country.

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

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Cooperatives are bodies formed by coming together of many participants where there is concept of equal stakeholding instead of shareholding based on share owned.

Hence cooperatives work on the basis of 1 vote 1 vote. ex. Amul Milk Cooperative.

Reasons for poor performance.

- (i) Skewed distribution to few regions like South, west India.
- (ii) Politicisation and excessive govt interference.

(iii) Procedural issues:

- lack of proper accounting practices.
- lack of clear rules and guidelines.

(iv) Multi regulator system: Some regulated by state, some by MCA, some by RBI.

(v) Impacted by parochial issues like caste discrimination etc.

(vi) Low awareness among people.

Reforms undertaken by govt.

(i) 97th constitutional amendment to provide constitutional backing and reduce govt. interference.

(ii) Ministry of Cooperatives: to promote

formation.

(ii) Schemes like : Scheme for Formation of FPOs
for agricultural cooperatives.

(iv) Amendment in Multi state Cooperatives Act to
bring them under RBI regulation.

(v) Awareness campaigns, skilling initiatives
like DigiShakti to promote formation
and skilling.

Further steps like reduced govt
interference, training for better professional
practices is required to better achieve
potential of cooperatives.

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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

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The Covid pandemic exposed many weaknesses in India's healthcare system.

There are as follows:

(i) Low investment as % of GDP - 1.7%, target

is 2.5% under National Health Policy.

(ii) Skewed representation and distribution:

- 60% of resources in urban areas (31% population)

- lack of facilities in eastern India.

ex. 7 medical colleges per million population

in Bihar to 57 in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Lack of adequate doctors. (doctor/1000

population - WHO recommends 1/1000.

low capacity in medical education especially

of specialists

(v) Lack of facilities like ventilators etc.

(vi) Doctor-patient suffers

Role of PPP in addressing these gaps

(i) Increased investment in health sector to raise it to 2.5%.

(ii) Improve quality of service in public hospitals.

(iii) Induced competition to drive reforms in public sector too.

(iv) Augment capacity in terms of hospitals, no. of doctors etc

Issues with PPP in health sector

(i) Issue of affordability of services for poor.

(ii) Controlling malpractices like excessive profiteering.

(1f) Loss of profit areas like rural areas - private

Sector wouldn't want to invest.

(1b) Lack of regulator to regulate PPP in
medical sector. NMC is itself govt body so
independence issues.

Given the issues and benefits

NTI Deepag has suggested conducting pilot
projects in PPP health sector. Further
PPP could be started through involvement
in areas like Multi speciality hospitals
where critical deficiency in govt capacity
is felt.

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)

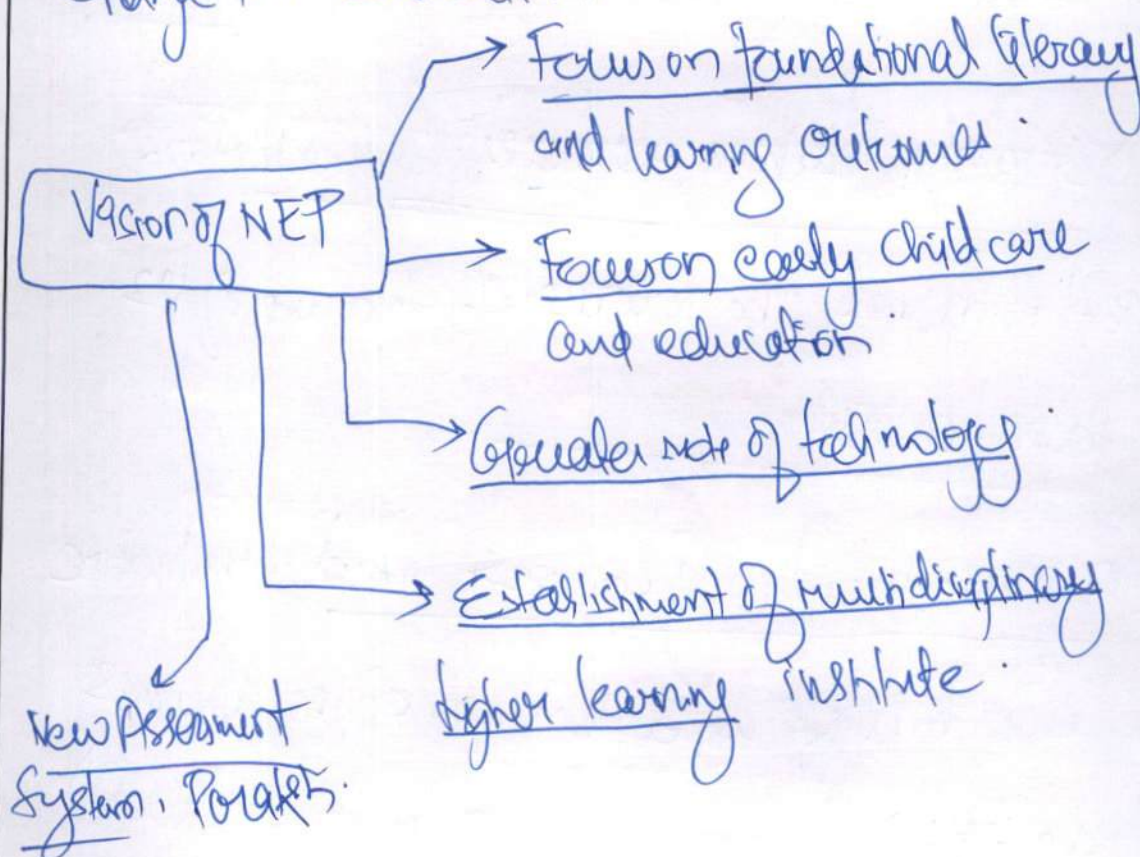
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New Education Policy / amendment in 2020

Govt aims to bring transformative

change in education sector in India.



But its success will also depend on other factors which are as follows:

(i) Digitization of education needs bridging digital divide in India. Dependent on other initiatives like NDFN, Digital India etc.

(ii) Early child care and education: implementation in hands of Anganwadis which will need to be strengthened.

(iii) Quality Teaching resource: dependent on govt initiatives like NISHTHA for training of 42 lakh teachers.

(iv) Multidisciplinary colleges need infrastructure and funding - dependent on other schemes like HEFA (Higher Education Finance Authority) and RISE scheme.

(v) Dependence on States for Implementation

(vi) Evaluation mechanism needs integration

with other steps like National Testing Agency etc.

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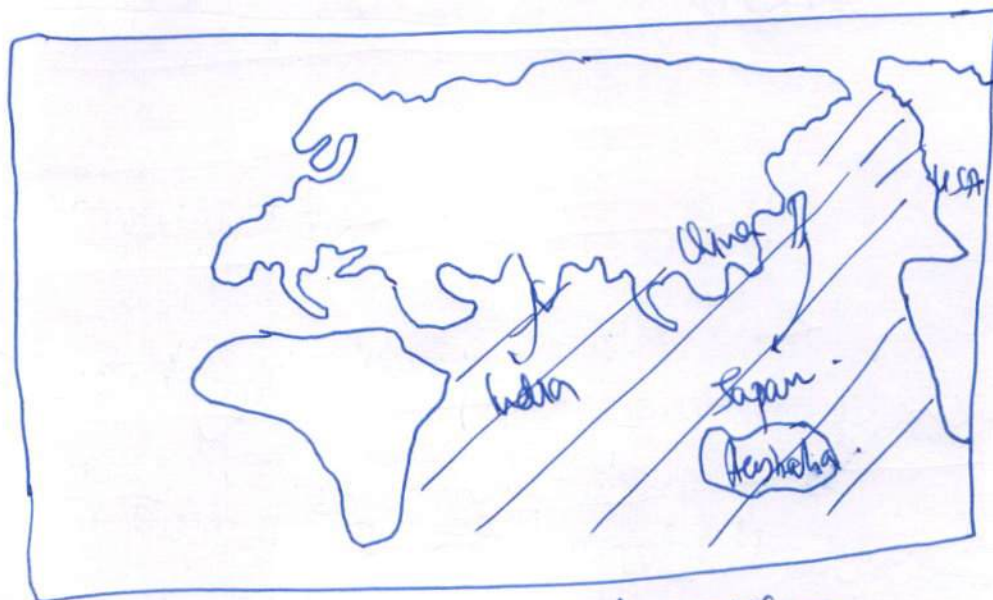
Hence while the NEP provides
a transformative vision for education, its
success will depend on its integration
with other initiatives as stated above.

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



Marked region is Indopacific:

The Indopacific region has been an area of world attention in recent times due to following factors:

→ Rise of China and other powers like India.

→ disputes like China-Taiwan, South China Sea, Indo China

→ 70% of world trade through the region

- home to majority developing countries
- major projects like Belt and Road Initiative
- presence of minerals like Poly metallic nodules.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPEF

Started by USA and its partner like India
to provide funding to mega connectivity projects of the region and keep with China's new strategy.

Benefits of IPEF

- (i) Promote direct investment to tune of 750+
dollars in the region and more attracted investment.
- (ii) Protect small countries from debt trap
diplomacy under BRI initiatives.
- (iii) Help contain the rise of China in region

(iv) Help with recovery of region in post pandemic era.

(v) Transparent and democratic source of investment

(vi) Promote local capacity generation.

India's concerns in context

(i) Loss of headway in previous US led initiatives like Build Back Better, Bio Dot.

(ii) Unstable diplomacy by US in recent years.
With changing leadership ex withdrawal from Forded, Iron deal.

(iii) Limited funds 75b compared to 1 trillion already committed by China.

(iv) India doesn't want to align too much with any side in multipolar/multipolar world.

Hence India should raise above concerns with its partner USA through internal channels but have goal clarity on them.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the rapid pace of technology growth in recent times like AI, Blockchain its impact has been felt in areas of diplomacy too.

Impact of emerging technology on diplomacy.

(i) New tools to diplomacy ex video conferencing for conferences.

(ii) New areas of concern in space ex weaponisation of space, ASATs etc.

(iii) To emerge as a leader in tech space:

ex. NSAR satellite with US.

(iv) To cut down the seat on high table
cost to tech diplomacy

Priority Areas.

- (i) Dedicated division and manpower towards
the field : ex. Emerging Technologies Division
Started by MEA.
- (ii) Increased technical qualification of
bureaucrats.
- (iii) Identify areas of natural strength in tech
sectors like space to emerge as leader in
that field.
- (iv) Strategic partnerships with other countries
to complement our resources and
expensive areas. ex. trade in water usage

Issues

- (i) Limited R&D funding : 7-1.8% GDP.
- (ii) Dependence on critical imports in arms
- (iii) Smaller research base compared to countries like China USA.

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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(i) words (ii) dimensions (iii) map (iv) keywords

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(v) example.