



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. : 214438

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSH PARASHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख

Date

27 August 2021

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

केंद्र
Centre (03) BHAJI JOGA SINGH
PUBLIC SCHOOL,
RAJINDER NAGAR - DELHI

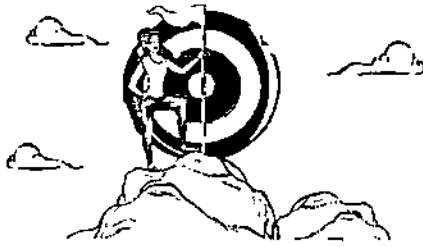
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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, अमर 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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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)

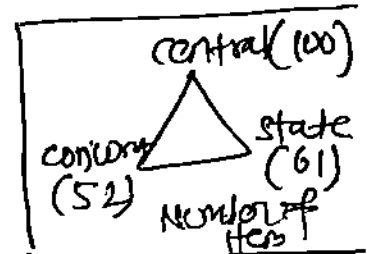
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

The seventh schedule of constitution lists the union, state and concurrent items for "distribution of federal power" between centre-states.

Amidst recent covid handling, opinions were raised to revisit the seventh schedule.

Yes, 7th schedule should be amended



① Items outside the legislative competence of both centre and state — Residuary items.

eg: Disaster management is an essential item kept outside purview.

② Items overlapping in both centre and state.

eg: Education in concurrent, but higher education and regulation in central.

③ Items present in state, but de facto operationalized by centre.

eg: Health and AB PM-JAY scheme

④ Items that need growing uniformity among all states, to bring efficiency.

eg: Agriculture in state list has created fragmentation in agri-market.

Need it be amended :

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हॉलिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

① Changes are not likely to be complete
as evolving developmental situation.

eg: Agricultural challenges better
suitable for state handling

② Changes will be resisted by state as
"coercive federalism".

eg: 42nd Amendment ordered move
of state list.

③ Constitutional Amendment will ~~by~~ state
satisfaction will be required

eg: Art 368 mandates so.

④ Need is rather for cooperative and
prudent use of power.

— No conflicts end by law.

There is also a need for mandatory
power devolution to local bodies, under
7th schedule.

Thus, the modification should be done
keeping above challenges in mind to
Uphold "cooperative federalism" spirit.

2.

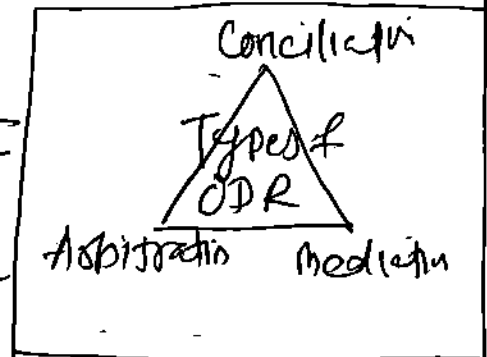
न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges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

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 इस हिसाब से
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is a mode of alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), where

The parties or the arbitrator are connected via Internet.

It has emerged as "important vehicle" of timely justice seeing judicial pendency of 4.7 Cr cases.



Advantages of ODR:

- ① Lower cost of resolution - since no physical movement of parties needed.
- ② Expert opinion - overcomes "geographical barriers" like Singapore ODR accessible.
- ③ Rapid judgement - ODR takes on an average 3-6 months depending on case, compared to avg 10 yrs of civil dispute in India.
- ④ Harmonious relation - acceptable to both parties.
- ⑤ Ease of doing business - faster exits.

challenges in effective implementation -

- ① Trustworthiness or fairness of ODR mediator, since he could be dealing with one side
- ② Digital Penetration - Most cities in India for ODR are mega cities, low in Tier II, Tier III.
- ③ Foreign ODR - Needn't be acquainted with Indian laws.
- ④ Enforceability - ODR's enforceability is even lower than physical ADR

However, ODR can be a gamechanger for Indian judicial system - reducing new caseloads for judiciary, and timely justice for parties, under Art 39(A) vision of amoral justice!

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 कॉलम में धीरे-धीरे लिखना चाहिए।
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Constitution of India distributes Centre-state powers between Art 245 - Art 293.

However, centre-state disputes have remained perennially with many of these reaching SC under Art 131.

Types of centre-state disputes :

① Legislative dispute

1.1 centre making laws on state list items.

eg: Agricultural "3 farm bills" despite in state list in 9th schedule.

1.2 Centre amending constitution to take more power.

eg: 42nd Amendment reduced 66 to 61 state list, 97 to 100 increased central list

1.3 Centre using President's Rule to suspend state Legislature under (Art 356)

② Executive dispute

2.1 President's Rule - More than 105 times since 1951

2.2 Governor's appointment - Ignoring Convention of consultation.

2.3 Unilateral International Agreement
modifications under Art 253
eg. Teesta Agreement without
WB's approval being pushed.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिफ में
नहीं लिखना
पाशिए
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(3) financial power disputes

3.1 Cess and surcharges - Not shared as
part of central divisible tax prot.
eg: 235 Lcr of ₹ 135 Lcr divided
by FC-XV outside tax prot.

3.2 GST Compensation fund to be
ended in 2021, despite shortfalls
eg: Entertainment tax etc. are
few ones remaining.

However, in spirit of "Cooperative federalism",
it is imperative that centre respects
state as "autonomous in their sphere" (Bommai
Case)
and not mere appendages of centre.

2nd ARC recommended notig ISC a
permanent body (Art 163).

4.

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

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

Lobbying is a mode of influencing government laws and policies by pressure groups, especially business pressure groups using direct parliamentary executive approach.

India doesn't recognize or prohibit lobbying, unlike USA where there is a statutory framework.

Yes, lobbying framework be adopted.

① Benefits for participative governance -

1.1 Increased voice to pressure groups especially marginalised groups.

eg. Milk cooperatives can lobby against Fonterra (NZ) entry.

1.2 Inputs for pre-legislative

Impact framework (PLIA) - Reduce

burden of litigation. Streamline policy.

eg. Lobbying by farmers against farm laws.

1.3 Better policy making by inputs.

eg. India's staying out of RCEP.

② Benefits for ease & doing business

2.1 Business oriented changes

2.2 Avoid crony capitalism

2.3 Streamline structural inadequacies
like inverted duty structure (IG)

eg: 5% GST on chappal, 12% on rubber

No, lobbying not be adopted is

① will create "unemical politics"

eg: Walmart indirectly lobbied
\$25M for Flipkart deal

② voice of marginalised groups unheard

eg: MNCs like Amazon lobby
stronger than brick-mortar
shops.

③ international influence on Indian politics

eg: USIBC and ACC american
lobby groups in 2017 election

However, it is always better to have
things in public transparently, than
hidden behind walls & electoral bonds
because

'Sunlight is the best disinfectant'

5.

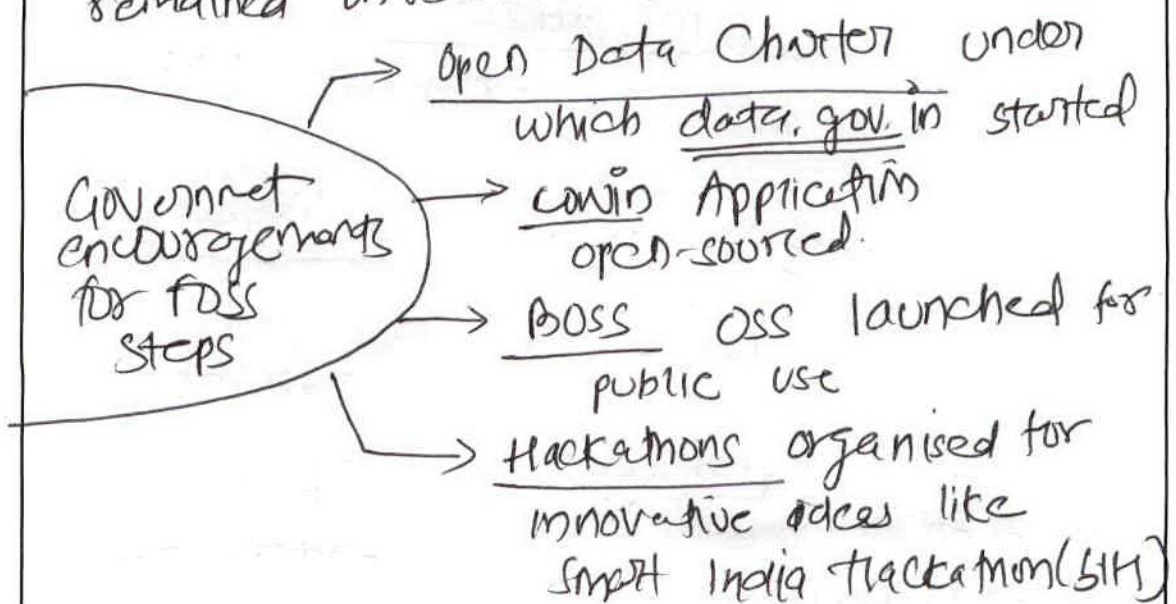
सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Free and open source software (FOSS) are open source platforms that can be modified, used and redistributed with giving royalty.

It is the core idea behind "web 3.0" and "Open Internet Revolution", but its use has remained unrealized potential.



why FOSS digital platforms potential remains unrealised

- ① Trustworthiness - Proprietary softwares have guarantee of no "backchannel attacks" unlike open source

- ② Accountability - for any mistake lies with ~~FOSS~~ proprietary service provider, not FOSS.
- ③ Timely monitoring and updates - Proprietary ones like Apple iOS regularly update patches, while Android gets vulnerabilities.
eg: Spectre, Meltdown zero day vulnerabilities.
- ④ FOSS requires active "producers of innovation" not merely consumers like in India.
- ⑤ FOSS also face challenges of scalability since all servers are costly, unlike proprietary where revenue generated is used.

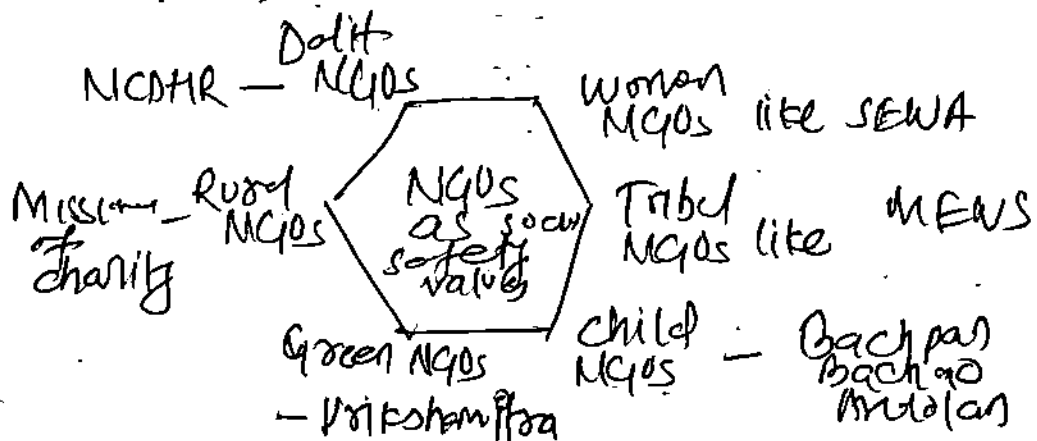
Nevertheless India has undergone a paradigm shift towards open source and is expected to generate 2.3 Mtb of internet traffic mostly on FOSS chunk for an "inclusive internet web3.0 revolution".

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

India has 1.4 Lakh NGOs on N90 Darnpan, which can act as "social safety valves" and "channel of communicating concerns"



How NGOs can help communities voice concerns -

① Agitator - for mobilising people through public protests within laws

g: MESS Against MGNREGA corruption led to RTI

② Educator - NGOs can help consolidate people opinion by educating them

g: Sathi NGO for domestic violence victims.

③ Petitioning - NGOs work with govt bodies by submitting petitions for their rights

eg: FRA rejecting handled by Tribal NGOs

④ Watchdog - ensuring implementation of govt directives in grassroots.

eg: TISS against Muzaffarpur shelter home case

⑤ Journaling - Express people's ~~any~~ views in newspaper & articles.

However, foreign funding and international NGOs remain controversial about whose concerns they voice.
eg: Jallapur protests

Sri Jay Kumar ~~has~~ committee been to ensure mandatory NGO participation for govt welfare schemes can help amplify their 'voice of community' & 'social value'

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 शीटिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Healthcare Act (MHCA) was enacted with the objective to enhance "mental well-being" and "patient treatment" in India against 20Cr needing mental care (ISLDB Rept)

Its patient centric approach includes

- ① self declaration on the state of mind to be taken at face value.
 - ② Govt supported mental well being centres for community benefit (MWC)
 - ③ Counselling for children undergoing exams and suicidal tendencies, including Tele Counselling
- Challenges in implementation

① Sluggishness

1.1 No MWC established so far

1.2 counselling centres including Tele-counselling are understaffed

1.3 Budget Devotion is low.

② Issues

① Chasing dream like video games

2.2 Dysphonia for LGBTQ+ is
challenging by taboo.

2.3 Social structure not mental
illness is only "pagalpan"

There is a discourse shift needed
to NIMH SDG esp of mental well by
under SDG 3.

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 हेतु में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Urban unemployment stands at 6% against 3% rural unemployment in (PLFS survey)

This highlights need for urban employment guarantee scheme (UEGS) at national level like Ottara Pradesh has at state level.

Yes needed

- ① Higher urban unemployment by migrant labourers mostly (80% urban migrants)
- ② Large informal economy - 71%
non form jobs are informal
- ③ Urban poverty - 9% urban poverty exists due to unemployment
- ④ structural shift - Technological and capital intensive 'jobless growth' leads to structural unemployment
- ⑤ Constitutional promise - DPSP for general employment & undeserved want protection (Art 42)

No., not needed

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- ① urban poverty is lower than 22%
total poverty
- ② fiscal burden of ₹ 100kCr of
MGNREGA alone, UEGS will be
higher.
- ③ MGNREGA prevents urban migration
UEGS will promote "unbridled
migration"
- ④ UEGS will not benefit the
"graduate unemployed", which is
highest at 19% against avg 4.22%

However, UEGS can help in creating
urban resilient infrastructure which
is much needed.

India can adopt EU-YP (EU - YOUTH
Guarantee)
of urban employment model as 1YC
and fulfill "decent job" promise SDG 8

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)

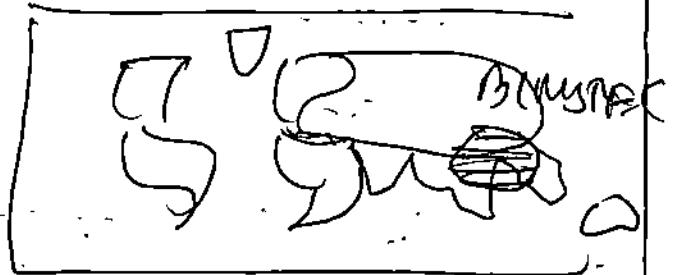
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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इस क्षेत्र में
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BIMSTEC accounts for 22% of world population and GDP of \$4T

It can help in India's strategic aspirations



① Net Information Provider (NIP) in Indo Pacific

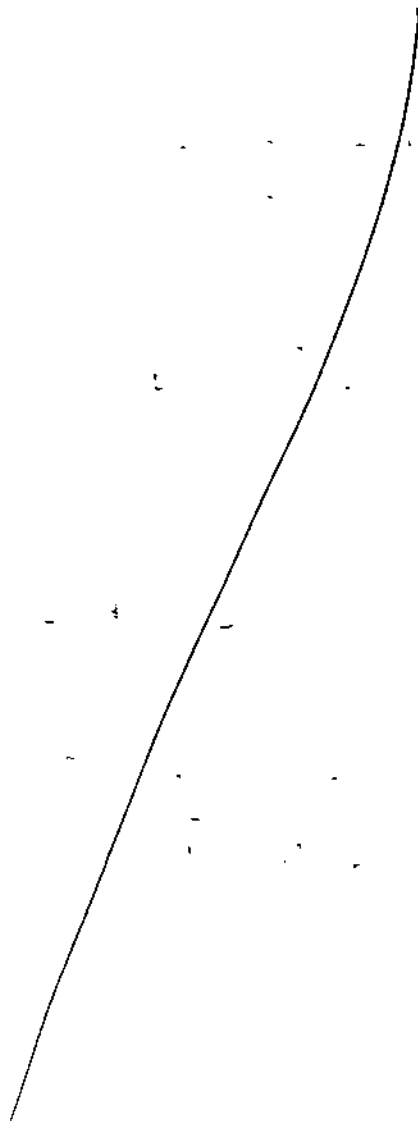
② Better Regional Integration after SAARC failure SA 2014

③ Link to "Look East Policy"

④ Creation of "anti-China coalition" by interdependence

Thus, it is a key player in India's aspiration as "superpower".

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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 क्षेत्र में
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Gujral doctrine emphasises one-way
non-reciprocal support by India to its
regional neighbours

Relevance

- ① Anti China tilt - China BRI as
"Friendship Road" in Nepal
after 2015 Blockade
- ② India Out campaign against
- Moldavia sentiment of
pushing out
- ③ Myanmar instability -
- ④ Sri Lanka unstable - \$4 B given
due to low fuel

Dr

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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

Indian parliamentary system has a number of "officers of parliament", most important being vice president (Art 89) and speaker (Art 93) of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha respectively.

They play a pivotal role as "guardians of rights of parliamentarians" in following capacities—

① Legislative Role

1.1 Power deciding which bills to introduce when.

1.2 signifying or declaring a bill as Money Bill (Art 110)

1.3 Presiding over the sessions and joint session (Art 108)

1.4 Ultimate adjudication in case of extent of parliamentary privileges.

1.5 Final voting as voice or ballot also decided by him

1.6 Casting vote in case of a tie.

1.7 Presiding over many parliamentary g. Genl. Rules Committees

② Judicial Role

2.1 Deciding whether to accept
resignation as voluntary (Art 101)

2.2 Deciding on Anti Detection Law
disqualification (Art 102 & 103
Schedule)

2.3 Punishing a member for contempt
of house or breach of privilege

Besides, there are many other rules
rising out of specific circumstances
in which his decision is final.

Constitution has made provisions for
his important functions as—

① Election of Speaker of Lok Sabha
by voting process, conducted by
Speaker pro-tem.

② His actions cannot be criticized
except on a substantive motion.

③ He can be removed only by a
majority in the house, though
none removed so far.

④ His resignation from his party
doesn't invite ADL under 10th
disqualification schedule.

⑤ His salaries and emoluments are
fixed by the house and cannot
be changed by executive function.

However, questions have repeatedly been
raised whether he is functioning impartially
or in favour of parent party.

UK system of "etc candidate without ticket
can be adopted to ensure political
bipartisanship of the officers of parliament

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)

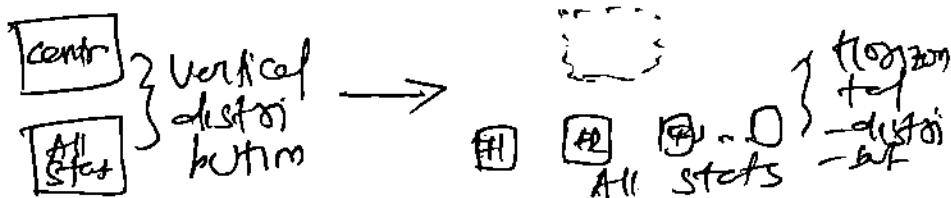
The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

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Finance Commission is the "balancing wheel of fiscal federalism" in Indian Constitutional Constitution under Art 280.

It plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal devolution in following ways —

- ① Ascertaining the "divisible pool of taxes", certified by CAG
- ② Vertical distribution between centre and states (excluding surcharge) and cess (Art 285)
- ③ Horizontal distribution formula between states to reduce inequality (Art 280)
- ④ Any devolution to the Local bodies.
- ⑤ Revenue Deficit Grants-in-Aid and other and its formula (Art 282)



FC-XV has submitted its recommending for 2021-2026, 80% of which has been accepted

- ① 41% devolution to states out of ₹100 Lcr pool
- ② Distribution formulae
- Income distance (45%) > Population (15%)
= Area (15%) > Demographic effort (12.5%)
> forest (10%) > Tax effort (2.5%)
- ③ Devolution to local bodies of
₹2.4 Lcr to rural, ₹1.2 Lcr to urban
- ④ Modernisation of defence funds (MDF)
by non-lapsable pool.
- ⑤ NDRF and SDRF devolution worth
₹1.2 Lcr at ₹1.5 Lcr respectively

Some analyses—

- ① First time complete use of 2011 population, despite seat freezing by 84th Amendment till 2026
- ② Demographic effort inclusion will benefit southern states like Kerala.

③ "Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) principle" accepted, will benefit Himachal and NER states.

④ Tax effort will ensure states enhance "State own Tax Revenue (SOTR)"

⑤ Local bodies devolution should be done directly not via states.

Thus, FC-XV has very judiciously and balanced provisions to ensure adequate funds for inclusive growth goal
"Sabka Sam, 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

Model Code of Conduct (MCC) was started in 1960s Kerala election, to ensure a 'free and fair playing ground' for all candidates while ensuring 'public trust'.

In 2019 General elections, giving ~~cons~~ statutory backing to MCC was proposed.

Yes, should be accorded statutory backing:

- ① will give statutory backing to ECI actions.
- ② End the 'regulatory vacuums' in which ECI operates.
- ③ set guiding principles, which will help ECI and CEC to align views.
- ④ End 'ad-hoc policy making' and implementation by ECI.
- ⑤ Give supreme court better content for 'harmonious construction'.

No, shouldn't be accepted -

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① will make MCC inflexible to the
innovative methods of disrupting election.
eg: use of hate speech wasn't a
problem till last elections.

② will limit EC in its time and
speed of responses.

eg: setting 10 days time for response
by candidates takes away
essence.

③ subjectivity of breach of conduct

eg: sitting PM speech was
opposed by 1 EC, supported by
CFC and 1 EC.

④ Absence of "political will" - the leading
party of day always gains by not
having MCC.

SC has repeatedly opined that Election
Commission has "complete power, of a

lion, not a caged parrot" under Art 324
for conducting elections.

Thus, not having statutory backing isn't an
impediment.

Fair elections being part of Basic structure
ought to be "seen to be done" through
proper interpretation of MCC

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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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India's digital revolution has made it the third largest startup ecosystem and a \$900B worth digital economy which will increase 10x to \$500B by 2027 (Redseer Consulting)

This ~~is~~ creating new challenges for Competition Commission (CCI), the competitor watchdog of Indian economic system under CCI Act

Market disruption caused by digital revolution has impacted fair competition in following ways-

① New Transfer Pricing models for MNCs leading to unfair competition with India based firms
eg: Use of Cayman Island & other tax havens

② New forms of business models
eg: Advertising price model of Google
selling users data model of FB ✓

3) New forms of Merges and Acquisition where parent company has conflict of interest.

eg: Cross holdings between OPCs.

4) Digital companies have low significant Economic presence (SEP) and thus, their assets aren't taxable unlike Indian cos

eg: Equalisation levy started for this

⑤ complex deals and re-routing of ownership of digital companies

eg: Walmart-flipkart deal in Singapore

Thus, there is a need to revamp CCI to deal with these challenges -

① A digital monitoring department (DMD) to be established in CCI exclusively for digital companies

② Specialized professionals and digital forensics specialists for digital companies.

③ Amendment in the CEI Act to ensure its complete jurisdiction over Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) deeds of India based digital cos.

④ creating an enabling environment for CEI to educate state auxiliaries for digital companies and its tax implications.

⑤ Learning of CEI for international best practices like AMLDS to prevent laundering via offshore digital cos by FDI "predatory buying".

Thus, CEI needs a major overhaul to create a fair playing field and prevent monopoly of market by "dominant position" of the FAANG.

15.

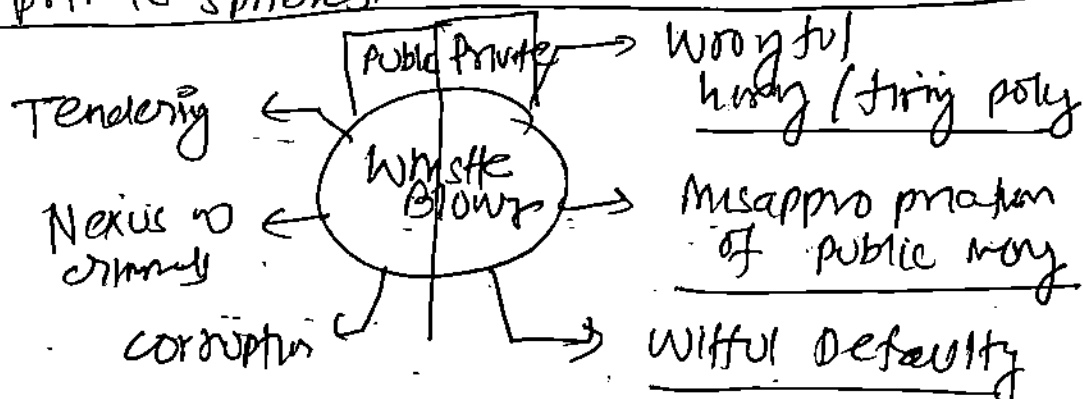
भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

India ranks 85 out of 190 countries on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2021.

This shows urgency & need for effective whistle-blowing as a guardian of organisational morality in public & private spheres.



Need for effective whistle blowing -

- ① Retaliatory action against whistleblowers
even death.
eg: Shamsher Marjuman on loc

- ② Whistleblowers threatened with litigation or firing
- ③ Confidentiality agreement signed before joining
- ④ Ethical challenges to root out serial or frivolous whistleblowers.

How to ensure that necessary safeguards are established in private & public spheres. Private

- ① "Whistleblower Champions" in each organization as single point of contact
- ② Toolkit on whistleblowers dos and don't in every organization
- ③ Allow confidentiality agreements with "sunset clause" or appeals.

Public

- ① strengthening whistleblower protection Act, by including protective provision
- ② Anonymous whistleblowing be allowed / currently not

③ Rewards as 70% of the bounty.

USA has created a very sophisticated whistle-blower protection Act called "Sarbanes-Oxley Act" which can act as guiding model for Indian experience to enhance ethical public and private spheres.

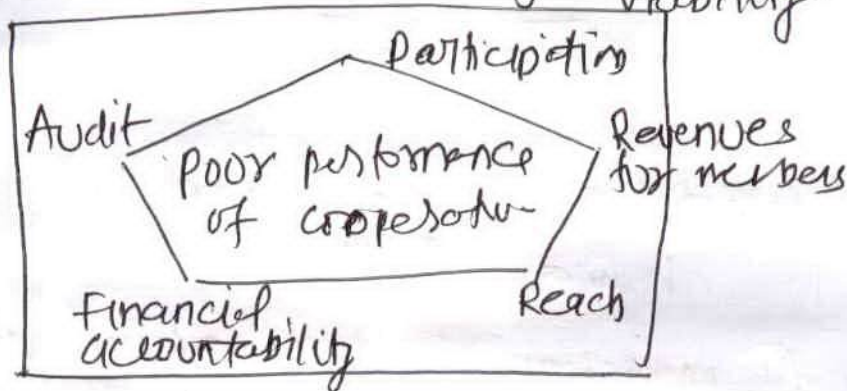
16.,

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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India has '0.5 Lakh registered cooperatives' which have performed poorly on many parameters such as efficiency, financial viability.



Some reasons for this lagged growth is -

- ① Small size - Most (85%) of Indian coops are single state, which lack "economies of scale"
- ② Passive Participation - Most coops members don't regularly uphold meeting or accountability.
- ③ Limited Objectives - 1.75 Lakh of 8.5L are credit cooperatives
- ④ Lax Audit - Most don't conduct audits even yearly, or pay taxes.

⑤ Ghost Coops - Many form coops for tax gains, since low taxation than company under CA 2013 Act.

⑥ Inefficient regulation - Cooperative is on state list in 7th schedule, which fragments monitoring.

Recently, govt has taken many steps to enhance: shortcomings

① Ministry of cooperatives to synthesize efforts among different players.
eg. state cooperative department can coordinate.

② Ending Dual Regulatory Regime of urban cooperative banks
eg. RBI does both for all UCIs.

③ Single Central Registrar Office (CRO) with multiple offices for registration.

④ Digitalization of cooperatives audits and book-keeping by govt.

⑤ Sahkari Yojana for youth training.

India has many cooperative sector success stories like IFFCO in fertiliser and Amul in dairy, which need to be studied.

To ensure inclusive development, "Cooperative movement"

success is a sine qua non, which is the idea of "Sahkar se samraddhi"

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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

India ranks 65th in WHO's Global Health Security Index, which indicates its many gaps in healthcare system.

PPP model has been suggested to overcome some of these challenges.

Some gaps in healthcare system -

① Funding - 2.1% of GDP by govt against target of 2.5% (NHP 2012)

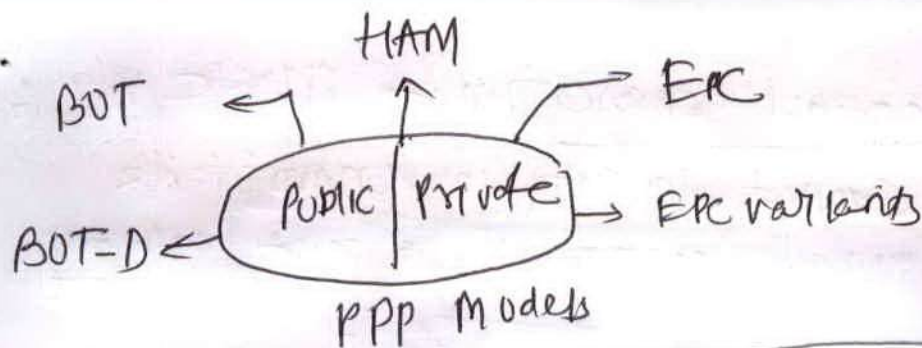
② Infrastructure - only 70% of PHCs and 95% of CHCs have govt buildings, rest in rented.

③ Manpower - India's Doctor patient Ratio (DPR) is 0.7 against WHO rec of 1/1000.

Also 5L AYUSH officials, 12L Allied

④ funding distortion - 49% to primary healthcare, while 67% target

⑤ Regional Imbalance - 80% doctors practice in urban areas with 34% population only.



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इस प्रश्न में
नहीं लिखना
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How PPP model can help if harnessed properly —

- ① Investment — India needs atleast \$50B investment in health infra over next 5 years
- ② Medical Tourism — Innovating revenue generating model from 7L medical annual tourists
- ③ Technology — cutting edge diagnostics like True NAT and Robotic surgery can be brought by private players
- ④ Efficiency — private players efficient in resource allocation.

However, it will face challenges like

- ① Low Interest of private players

eg: APMCAY Empanelled hospitals low due to low cost.

② Regional separation - private players cannot invest in unprofitable rural sector, it is govt job only

③ profit motive - will increase cost of availing treatment where 80% is out of pocket (OOP) spending

Govts of USA and S Korea have depended solely on public funding model which is difficult in India.

PDD model can revamp rickety public health system to fulfill SDG Goal 2 and constitutional promise Art 21 and Art 42

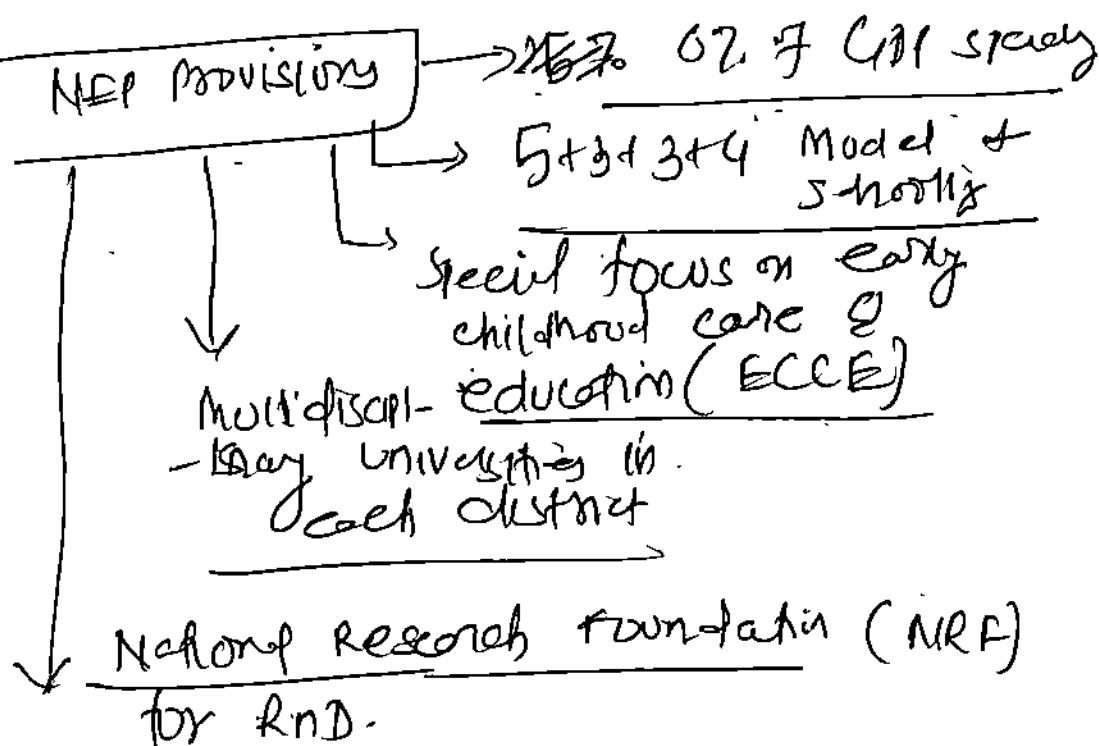
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

New Education Policy (NEP) comes with the vision of "meaningful, progressive and inclusive education".

However, its success will depend on plethora of factors most importantly, synergy with other initiatives.



Vision of NEP

- ① Early childhood motor development.
- ② Comprehensive assessment over 15 years of schooling.

- ③ Mother tongue promoting upto class V.
- ④ New age skills like Coding and vocational education promoted
- ⑤ Inclusive for tribal, women, Dalit
- ⑥ progressive provisioning like 'Credit Bank'
and ability to switch-
- ⑦ Holistic Multidisciplinary & (MDU)
interdisciplinary approach (IDU)

Success depends on integration with
the following policy initiatives —

- ① PMGDISHA for "rural digital literacy"
for coding to be successful in
villages.
- ② Eklavya and Nalanda school scheme
— for tribal and rural meritorious
children training respectively.
- ③ Teacher training schemes like NISTHA
for good quality mentorship
- ④ Mid Day Meal scheme for higher
attendance to improve "learning outcome"

⑤ RUSA - Uchchaiter Shiksha Abhiyan
for infra buildig in lagged
state universities

⑥ HEPA - funding Agency for Higher
Education in infra buildig in IITs
etc

⑦ Institution of Excellence (IoE) program
for top tiered MDUs and IJUs.

⑧ Ramalinga Scholarship scheme - to
invite Researchers from abroad to
work on NRF

Thus, NEP success depends on a
"Multi-ministerial convergence" and
silo-breaking approach for the vision of
SKILL, Art 21A, and "Padmeza Bharat,
Badmeza Bharat"
as "Vishwaguru".

19.

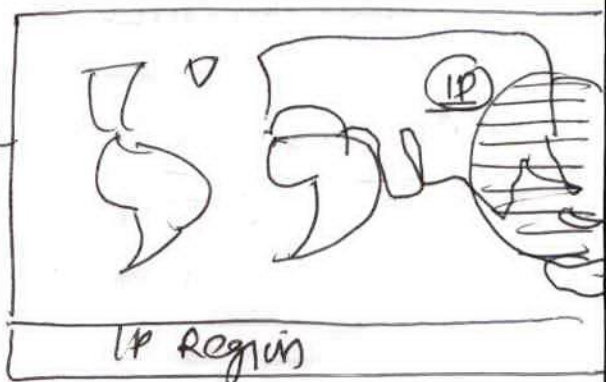
इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 was established with vision for closer 'economic integration' in Indo-Pacific region (IPR) and propel it as 'engine of global economic growth'.

IPR consists of major Asian economies - India, China, S Korea and Japan and thus, has great potential.



Vision of IPEF, based on collective desire to

- ① Closer integration of inter-regional trade.
- ② Reduction and elimination of market-distorting 'customs' and other barriers.
- ③ Creating connectivity on digital economy.
- ④ Promoting free-trade on a 'positive list'.

India, however, has raised following concerns—

- ① Use of IPEF potentially by China for its "dumping yard" by practices like currency manipulation.
- ② Non-recognition of Rules of Origin (RoO) creates likelihood of trade rivalry.
- ③ One way Market Access for Singapore and Malaysia for services sector is unfair.
- ④ Domestic protection to vulnerable subsistence fisheries and agriculture be allowed.

IPEF presents India with another chance to join a potential "global value chain (GVC)" and Global supply (GSC) after it walked out of RCEP.

Thus India should judiciously use the framework to consolidate itself as "lynchpin of Indo-Pacific".

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

Indian Diplomacy entered the foray of techno-Diplomacy with creation of New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) department in MEA.

This is in background of 1R4 (Fourth Industrial Revolution) and Web 3.0 (Open Internet Revolution) and 5G web.

Some complexities of digital space and NEST are —

① Collaborative cross-country teams for digital innovation

eg: Black hole photography of ~~Major~~ Event Horizon Telescope (EHT)

was over many countries.

② Use of technology for hard power

eg: BRI by China uses infrastructure plank to communist countries

③ Technology as use of soft power

eg: GSAT-9 (SARAC satellite) for India's soft power

④ Cross-boundary flow of data - "Data localization" norms present challenge for national boundary and "data sovereignty".

⑤ Digital warfare - cyber attacks become common, as well as space warfare due to "low cost of entry".

In these challenges, India needs to identify the following priority areas for techno-diplomacy -

① Defence technology - transfer of tech for co-production for indigenisation and reduce India's position as 2nd largest importer. eg. Rafale in India

② Medical technology - COVID necessitates diplomats to argue for better synchrony against IPR sharing. eg. Covishield on budget from UK.

③ Climate technology - Climate funding has hit block in 2018 COP and in 2021 COP.

Climate techno-diplomacy for "clean tech" import in developing & vulnerable countries like India

- ④ Data and AI - cross border data flow needs to be discussed by techno-diplomats for "Data Free Flow with Trust" (DFFT)
- ⑤ Space Tech - India has >30 space assets, under threat from China's space warfare capabilities
- ⑥ Biotech - to ensure that biotech isn't used for biological warfare

Thus, these are some priority areas for India to lead in intergovernmental organization (IGOs) like Budapest Convention and UNO ~~are~~ as

"Responsible world power"

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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