

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.

SE

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0305150

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHINAV SIWAHA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre DELHI - RAJINDER
NAGAR (03)

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, 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

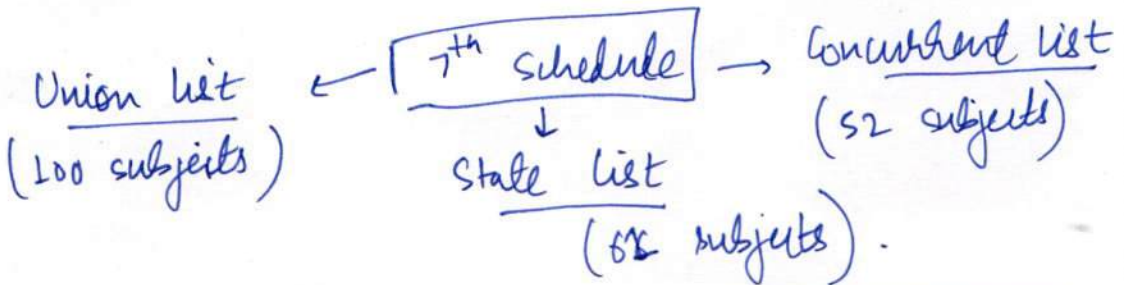
1.

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

Article 248 of constitution contains Seventh Schedule which divides the legislative powers of subjects in 3 lists:-



Time has come to revisit 7th schedule:-

1. Centralisation:- is seen by the centres due to more subjects in Union list
(eg) - Telangana CM recently called for revisiting the concurrent list.

2. Encroachment:- of power of state is seen by legislation on concurrent list.
(eg) - subjects like education, forests, etc.

3. Power used by centre to legislate on State list in extraordinary situations.

(eg) - During COVID-19, centre gave directions

on Health which was a State subject.

4. Distorts Federal balance - presence of more subjects in Union list, concurrent list use by Centre distorts sharing of powers.

5. Recently, 15th Finance Commission also called for revisiting Seventh Schedule.

But division of powers is useful -

1. Fulfills Federal ethos as states can legislate on State and concurrent list.

2. Ensures flexibility in Constitution.

3. Gives opportunity to Centre to exert unity, sovereignty, integrity of India.

4. Centralising tendency prevents wastage of developments by states.

5. Central, concurrent list used in war, emergency.

Way forward

① Sarkaria Commission recommends that there should be minimal subjects in concurrent list.

② Punchhi Commission - State to be consulted before legislation on concurrent list. This can ensure

2.

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

10

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

Online Dispute Resolution

Refers to the process of online mechanisms such as e-courts, etc to engage in successful arbitration of court cases.

Advantages of ODR :-

1. Better record maintenance :- and upkeep of court files, evidences, date, etc.
2. Management :- of resolution process can be streamlined.



3. Reduce time taken for justice delivery
4. Has potential to reduce cost of litigation for the appellant and defendant.

5. Ensure fringe-free justice as the litigants may not need to come to court

6. Online process may lead to alternative dispute resolution as animosity between parties is less due to virtual medium

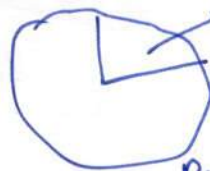
Challenges associated with it —

1. Digital Divide :- lack of access to internet, computer in rural, urban areas

Internet Access :-
by computer



Urban household



Rural household

2. Language — English literacy not adequate

3. lack of digital infrastructure in courts to have online digital resolution.

4. ~~lack~~ Need of trained professionals, managers in court to handle digital medium

Way to mitigate it

① Application of e-court Mission Mode Project

② Having National Judicial

Infrastructure Authority for these

it will ensure free, fair 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)

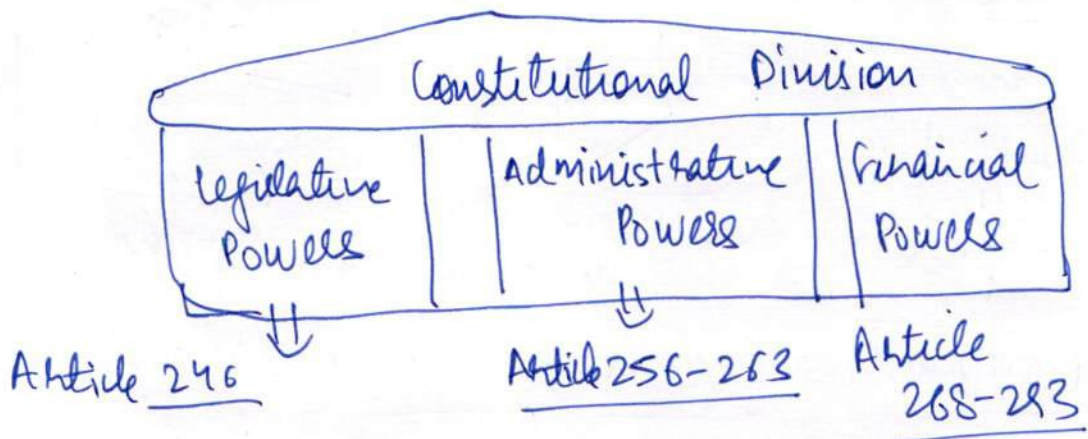
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Centre - State disputes have been in prominence as the Constitution of India is quasi-federal (K.C. Wheare).

Recently, there was Centre-State dispute between West Bengal - Centre over the jurisdiction of CBI.



Despite the balane division of powers, there have been various disputes

Centre - State Dispute -

1. Appointment of Governor (Article 153)

(a) States believe that Governor plays a partisan role

(b) Role of Governor is alleged to be interfering with the elected government.

(eg) - Karnataka governor did not invite the post-poll coalition largest party for government formation.

2. Division of finances :- (a) Use of cess, surcharge reduces divisible pool.

(b) States like Punjab, West Bengal allege that revenue generation taken by GST.

(c) States, as per 15th Finance Commission depend on 45% revenue on Centre (2015-21).

3. Legislative Powers :- (a) Concurrent list need for centralisation by the Centre.

(b) No place for Residuary like Disaster Management.

It can be solved :- (1) Following Sarkaria Commission recommendation for appointment of Governor - politically neutral person.

(2) Ensuring deliberation by Inter-state Council (Art 263).

It needs to maintain balance

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 refers to the practice of involving in specific discussions, deliberations with government by individuals, pressure groups, businesses to persuade on particular policy, goal decided by the stakeholder.

Lobbying will strengthen :-

(A) Participative Governance -

1. Ensure specific grievances are addressed
2. Ensure appropriate opportunity to each stakeholder to raise concerns and demand appropriate action.
3. Different stakeholders like women, transgenders, widows can lobby.

(eg) - transgenders can lobby for reservation in job, education.

4. Ensure that policy advocacy is strengthened
5. Ensure inclusive participation of all
- (eg) - SC, ST, OBC, etc.

(B) Case of Doing Business

1. Government can be asked to frame appropriate policies by business groups
- (eg) - lobbying done by auto-manufacturers in USA is legal

2. Business groups can have interest articulation and interest aggregation for all
- (eg) - they can raise need of stable regulatory policy or tax terrorism

But there are issues

- ① May lead to Crony capitalism
 - ② Inequality in society may be enhanced
 - ③ Social justice may take backseat of those with low awareness
 - ④ May lead to marginalisation
- There needs to be careful application of lobbying so that it does not lead to inequity

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 are tools which are available to the citizens for use, modification, and application of software as per the needs of the user.

⑧ - Android is FOSS.

Government encouraging FOSS :-

1. Government intends to make the application, portal available for all.
2. It will lead to transparency.
3. Usher in participative governance.
4. For instance, government decided to make open data of GSI (Geological Mapping).

But true potential is unrealised

1. It can be used in G2A, G2C as

well as G2B interactions of government

2. Government - Government :- portals like Khajane (Karnataka), PRAGATI, etc can be made open source and it can be shared with all departments.

3. Government to Business :- portals like GSTN portal, Income tax portal, etc can be democratised so that there is ease of dealing with these.

4. Government to citizens :- various portals can be digitised, democratised :-

(a) Cyandoot - citizens can know the functioning of portal for information dissemination.

(b) lokman - in Uttar Pradesh, it can share insights, data with citizens.

but cautions are there

① Data privacy to be protected.

② Need to ensure cyber crime, attack on critical infrastructure, etc not there.

This needs to be strengthened by Open Data Framework of government.

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

NGOs are organisations as per World Bank which undertake activities to alleviate sufferings of poor, provide basic services to poor, enhance service delivery to different sections, particularly, marginalised sections.

NGOs are principal vehicles for safety valve of community voices —

1. Allow policy advocacy by groups
2. Involve in basic service delivery

(eg) — Nepal foundation during Kerala floods

2. Channelise citizen interest and policy input on particular areas

(eg) — Bachpan Bachao Andolan instrumental in ILO Convention 182

4. Enable fulfillment of 199 between citizen - state. (eg) - Aash Foundation gives healthcare support to individuals

5. Allow policy formulation, implementation
(eg) CII enables policy formulation on sectors like steel, exports, etc.

However there are issues -

1. Transparency - As per CBI, only 10% of NAO file returns.
2. Presence in rural areas is limited.
3. NSA Ajit Doval highlighted that if Civil Society is diverted, it may be an alternative channel of warfare.
4. Violation of TCRA norms - as per MHA license of 1821 NAOs cancelled between 2019-21.

Reforms by - ① S. Vijaykumar Committee to have nodal agency for NAOs
② Project NAO Darpan by NITI Aayog

7.

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

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

mental
^ There are 150 million healthcare patients in India, as per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Around 70% of these do not seek medical intervention for problem.

Mental Healthcare Act (2017) :-

① lauded for patient centricity :-

1. It enables treatment for individual suffering from mental health issues.
2. It enables individual to end his/her life. It decriminalises suicide.
3. It prevents discrimination to citizen on basis of his/her mental healthcare status.

4. No doctor, hospital facility can deny treatment to patient

5. Encourages society to recognise mental healthcare as an issue and engage in Sensitisation, awareness.

⑤ It is sluggish, and issues :-

1. It has not been implemented by all the states, being state subject.
2. Enforcement of Act by the hospitals, private institutions is weak.
3. Issue of suicide which is in conflict with Indian Penal Code which criminalises suicide.
4. Lack of ~~but~~ budgetary allocation and finance towards awareness, sensitisation.

These issues need to be addressed so that there is equity and social justice for mental health patients.

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
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Recent PFS-5 (2019-21) pegs unemployment rate at 4.2% labour force participation rate is 41.8% with variations between rural-urban areas.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee Act / Scheme —

1. Reduce unemployment — 4.2% at the national level and urban unemployment
2. Prevent marginalisation — of the urban poor — street hawkers, slum dwellers.
(eg) — 16.5% people live in slums.
3. Reduces poverty — poverty rate in urban area is 25.7% (Census 2011).
4. Prevents additional income source.
5. Prevents vulnerability of

being pushed into poverty by disaster
emergency, etc (eg) - Azim Premji University
finds 259 million pushed in poverty by COVID

6. Since income to develop capabilities
of the individual and family.
7. Amartya Sen focused on capability
leading to development.
8. Follows rights based approach
towards livelihood (Olga Tellus Case)

But issues are :-

1. Fiscal Resources :- are limited.
Fiscal deficit in 2020-21 was 2.2%.
2. Multiplicity of schemes - may lead
to duplication (eg - SWANIDHI, Atmanirbhar
Bharat Scheme, etc).
3. May lead to misuse of money
on liquor, drug, etc than productive use.

These concerns need to
be incorporated to have Urban Employment
Scheme to achieve justice

9.

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

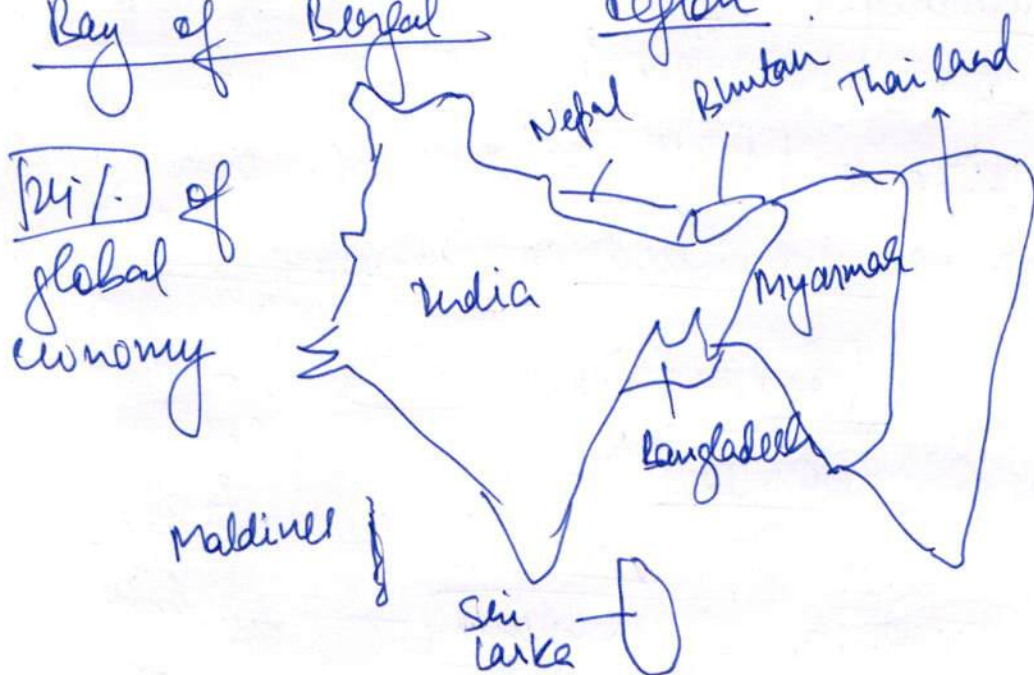
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

BIMSTEC refers to organisation of nations such as Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, etc for Scientific, Technical and Economic cooperation in the

Bay of Bengal Region.



Relevance in strategic operations

① Gateway to South-East Asia :- through NIDEP (high impact community development projects) in Myanmar, Thailand.

② Act-East Policy can be strengthened.

3. Inter-trade can be boosted to have greater maritime trade.
 4. Military exercises - can ensure that India acts as Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region.
 5. Establishment of BIMSTEC Secretariat and Charter can enable vision of CAAR (Security and growth of all in region)
 6. Connectivity - repairing Taffra-Colombo rail link, Kaladan multi-modal project and IMT trilateral highway (India-Malaysia Thailand)
 7. BBIN project agreed without Bhutan
- only 5% trade of potential perception of by brother ← Bottlenecks → presence of China in other countries.
- ↓ limited agreement — Bhutan opted out of BBIN.
- Addressing them will ensure greater strategic autonomy for India in region.

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 हार्गि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
write on
this margin

Gujral Doctrine focuses
on the mutual beneficial and
working relations, non-interference,
no mutual aggression, respect
for other nation's integrity
and sovereignty.

Relevance with neighbours

① Afghanistan -

India
maintained
close

Coordination

with all
the relevant



Stakeholders during the USA
withdrawal from Afghanistan.

- (a) India did not Interfere.
- (b) India believed in Afghan led,
Afghan controlled process.
- (c) There was mutual respect and
evacuation was done.

② Sri Lanka —

- (a) India has maintained working
relations by supplying line of
Credit during debt of USD 51 bn.
- (b) India is not interfering
through debt-trap, half warrior
diplomacy as China.
China's hugual doctrine has
given a way to manage conflicting
interests in geo-politics as per
IMEA.

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

Officers of Parliament

Refers to certain officers like the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha as well as the Presiding Officer of both Houses of Parliament.

Pivotal Role of officers of Parliament

A. Presiding Officer / Speaker

1. Article 84 provides for Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

2. Article 93 provides for Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.

3. They are the presiding officers of both the Houses, respectively.

4. Speaker ensures that there is proceeding of house as per the rules of business of house, constitutional provisions.
5. Presiding officer - Speaker/Deputy Speaker is the Chairman of any Parliamentary Committee of which they are member.
6. Presiding officer decides on the business of the house.
7. Presiding officer can take up a resolution, motion, bill for debate.
8. S/he can suspend member for unruly behaviour or if it violates decision of Parliament.
9. S/he can call for secret session.

(b) Secretary General :-

1. S/he is the senior official in House.
2. S/he assists Presiding officer / Speaker.

in carrying out the day-to-day business
and functioning of the House.

3. s/he enjoys the status, salary of
Cabinet Secretary to Government of India.

4. s/he aids and has a recommendatory
advisory role for Presiding Officer.

5. s/he plays important role in election
of Speaker / Deputy Speaker.
Constitutional & Statutory provision

Presiding Officer

- ① He can be removed
by special majority
2. His term of service,
salary, service condition
defined in Parliament
Constitution
3. He needs to remain
non-partisan, independent

Secretary General

1. His salary, service
conditions, functions
are specified in
Rules of Business
of House.
2. There can be
change by Parliament

These officers ensure
that Parliament functions as Temple
of Democracy as per Prime
Minister.

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

Finance Commission (Article 280) is formed as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. It makes recommendations with respect to horizontal and vertical devolution to States, as well as ways to augment the divisible pool and state revenues.

Recommendation of 15th FC :-

1. It suggested 14.1% vertical devolution to states and 1% for newly formed UT of Jammu - Kashmir, Ladakh

2. Horizontal Devolution was suggested -

	Weight
Population (2011)	15%
Population change (1971-2011)	12.5%
Income Distance	45%
Area	15%
Tax efforts	2.5%

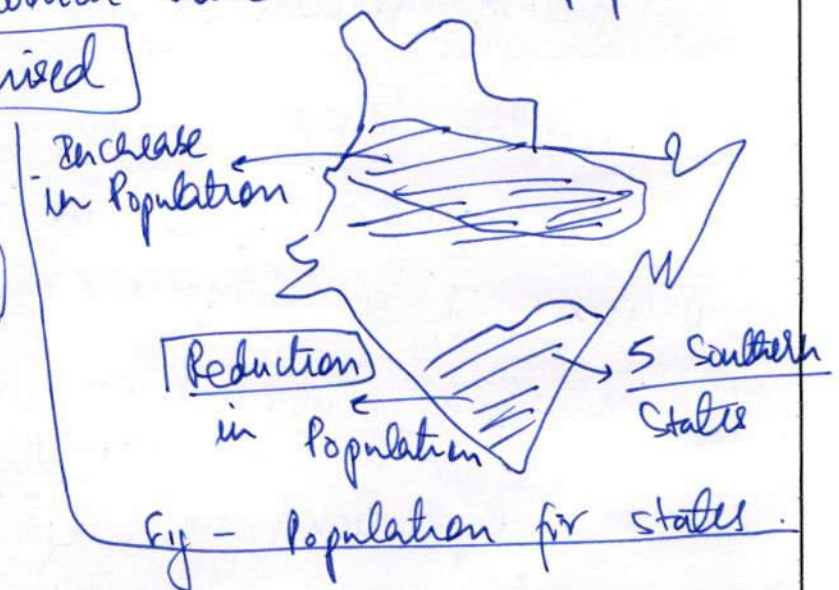
Forest cover 10%

3. Revenue deficit grants of Rs 3 lakh crore to the states with deficit.
4. Performance based devolution to the states under local bodies for ULB reforms, one nation one ration card, etc.
5. Disaster Management specific grants to the states to augment capacity.

Examination of Recommendations

1. Balance of population growth - so that states which have reduced population are incentivised

2. Taking taxing efforts as criteria for greater devolution



3. Makes provision for environment efforts to be carried by states.

4. Takes income distance so that states - BIMARU or Special Assistance states are given fiscal resources.

5. It has also created Revenue Deficit grants so that states do not end up in sub-national bankruptcies.

(eg) Pest-GDP ratio of Punjab is 53.3%.

6. links component of disaster management to augment SDRF and state fiscal resource.

However, there are certain issues -

1. Southern states complain that they are not incentivised enough for fertility reduction.

2. Finance Commission recommendations are only advisory and not binding.

3. There seems to be greater need to Rationalise Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

4. As per estimate, only 12% such schemes take 180% of the expenditure.

Way
forward

(1) Finance Commission to have binding recommendations

(2) Rationalisation of CSS states to reduce fiscal deficits

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

Model Code of Conduct refers to the guidelines to be followed by political parties, candidates during elections and campaigning period.

Free and fair Election

⇒

Basic Structure of Constitution as per Indira Gandhi Case (1975)

Statutory backing to Model code of Conduct will lead to -

1. Ensure muscle power is reduced.

(eg) - Criminal prosecution and contumacious of election if muscle power used.

2. Reduce use of money power in

elections. (eg) - despite limit of 70/95 lakh in Parliament election and 28/40 lakh in legislature election, there is

Hiding of election expenditure

3. Reduce Criminal influence in elections as trial, convictions through statutory backing will increase.



4. Strengthen Election Commission - 18 per 57 Oureshi two of the election Commissi-
oners feel they are on prolotion.

5. Give statutory power to election officers and Returning officers during elections.

6. Source streamlining of prolotion in cases of blubery, false filing of affidavits, etc

But there may be issues -

1. Uniformity ! - by statutory statute may lead to loss of flexibility to Election Commission.

(2) - timeline for Punjab election (2022) was extended by Election Commission due to religious festival.

2. Litigations — would increase and there would be delay in conduct of elections.

3. Election Commission does not have tribunal powers and Higher Court burdened with 58-50 lakh pending cases.

4. May lead to frivolous allegations against the candidates by each other.

It can be streamlined by —

1. ensuring filing of false affidavit as disqualification under Sec 123 of RPA (1951)

2. Strengthening Election Commission by providing dedicated prosecution agency.

3. Use of state funding of election as suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee.

Supreme Court in [S.]

Subramanian Balaji case had asked for reforms in MCE which need to be done.

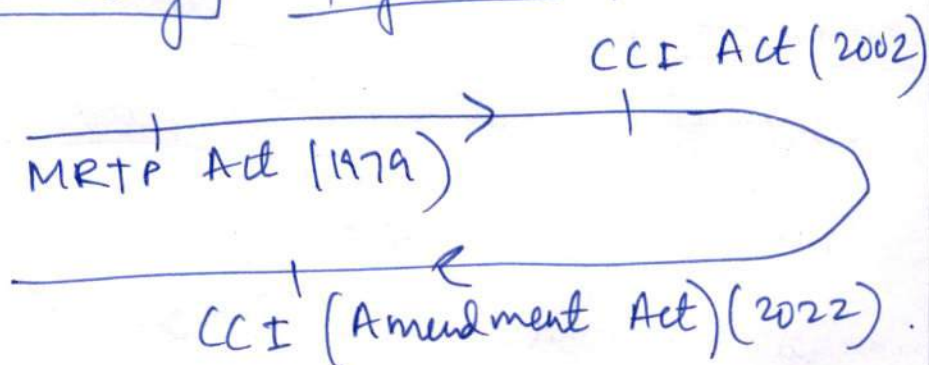
डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्डिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Recently, there have been Amendments proposed to Competition Commission of India Act (2002) to strengthen the regulatory process of the Statutory regulator.



Market Disruption needs fair competition

- ① ↓ Market disruption by Artificial Intelligence, Data tracking, etc.
- ② ↓ Dominance of GAFA
Google, Facebook, Amazon, Apple
- ③ ↓ High barriers to entry to new players.

Need to revamp CCI :-

1. Give strong regulatory powers as

compared to the Western counterparts
such as US - Anti Trust Agency.

2. It was found that despite violations,
limited penalty of only Rs 60 crore
was imposed by CCI.

3. Does not take into consideration the
newer forms of monopolies created by
e-commerce, digital transactions,
presence of cross-border flows.

4. Lack of enforcement powers - limited
criminal sanction, cancellation of
license done by CCI.

5. Time taking - by CCI to give
a decision in case of violation.

6. limited infrastructure and fiscal,
human resource to tackle monopoly.

7. Lack of single Common nodal agency
for anti-trust, monopolistic activities.

Utility of CCI :-

- ① Ensure fair competition in the market.
- ② Corrects monopolistic tendencies due to monopoly or oligopoly.
eg - CCI fined 6 cement manufacturers for fixing prices.
- ③ Prevents dominant player from misusing its dominant position in market.
eg - CCI fined BCCB for dominant position misuse.
- ④ Prevents information asymmetry between players eg - Google controls 80% of searches.
- ⑤ Ensures fair practices to small, new players in market.

Ways to Revamp - ① ~~More~~ More teeth to be given to CCI as per Tijeti Srinivas Committee ② Presence of nodal, single regulatory agency ③ defining dominant position and specifying guidelines on it.

These will lead to information symmetry and release market spirit (Economic Survey 21).

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

Justice Lokur has highlighted that there has been creation of around 1 million whistleblowers due to the Right to Information Act (2005).

Urgent need for whistleblower mechanism —

(A) Private sphere —

1. This will reduce instances of crony capitalism.
2. Presence of bureaucratic corruption will also be reduced.
3. There will be unearthing of scams and unfair practices.

(eg) — Narshad Mehta scam was unearthed by only a whistleblower.

(B) Public sphere —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Need of whistleblowers to reduce corruption
2. It will bring transparency in governance.
3. Governance will become citizen centric
4. Will improve audit and help CAG, PAC to find cases of fiscal impropriety

Urgent need to have safeguard for protection of whistleblower

1. As per Satark Nagrik Sangathan, around 100 RTI activists have lost lines
2. There is need to empower whistleblower so that they are not under any pressure.
3. Lack of anonymity in complaints presents challenge for them.
4. Lack of police protection.
5. There is legal aid to the alleged official who has been involved in corruption.

6. Lack of job security, and pressure by superiors on whistleblowers.

Due to this government has taken certain steps —

1. Government has enacted Whistleblower Protection Act.
2. This will allow whistleblowers to disclose corruption without revealing, undermining their identity.
3. The identity of individual will be kept secret till process complete.
4. The fee on filing of complaints by whistleblowers has been reduced.

There is need to further strengthen this, for (eg) — Anonymous complaint not entertained in Nepal so that there is reduction in corruption and India reaches

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 हिसाब में नई लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives as per

International Cooperative Alliance refers to entities formed by group of individuals coming from common social, political, economic background to fulfill a common purpose.

Reasons of poor performance

1. Lack of scale - most cooperatives are concentrated in certain regions

2. Lack of proper audit, accounting

and managerial

expertise with the cooperatives

Karyana Handloom



3. Lack of proper elections - elections are not conducted regularly.

4. Elite capture - no democratisation of cooperatives with dominance of elites.

5. Connected lending - due to lack of monitoring, supervision in cooperatives.

⑧ - IPMC cooperative bank

6. limited awareness :- among citizens about awareness of cooperatives.

7. Marketability - is limited.

⑧ - Except AMUL, Nehru's Handloom, Boysark, others lack marketability.

Steps taken by government :-

(A) Constitutional Provisions -

1. Article 19(1)(c) :- freedom to form cooperatives

2. Article 43 B - enhances formation
(voluntary), autonomous functioning and
democratic control of cooperatives.

1. Part IX B 1- for cooperative formation -
multi state and single state.

(B) Legislative Provisions -

1. Multi-State Cooperative Act (2002) :- to
ensure increase in scale, presence of
multi-state cooperatives.

2. NARARD - was established to act
as regulator of cooperatives.

3. Recently, power to superintend,
lending, borrowing and to disband
Board of cooperative to RBI.

4. Ministry of Cooperatives - has been
formed by the government to make
dedicated administrative, policy framework
for multi - state cooperatives.

There will be in World

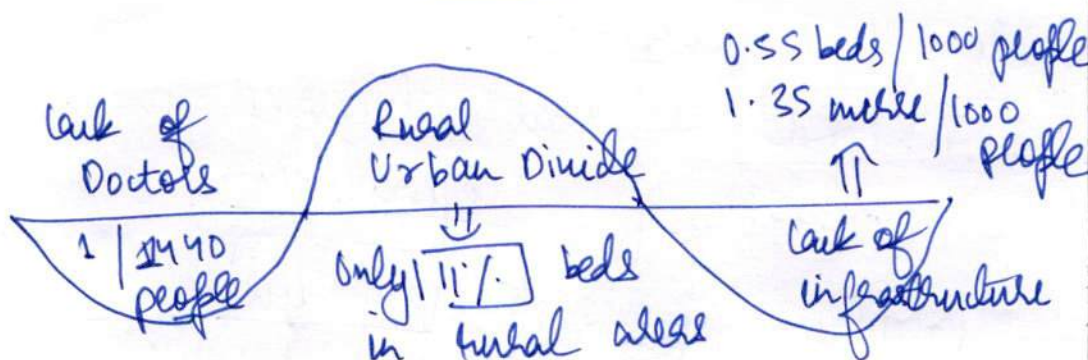
17.

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

Indian healthcare system is characterized by the allocation of 12.1% expenditure as % of GDP - 2021-22 as per Economic Survey (2021-22).

Gaps in Indian healthcare :-



1. Presence of Digitized Rural Urban Divide - ~~no~~ limited doctor to work in rural areas
2. Lack of infrastructure in PHC (Primary health Centre), Community Health Centre
3. Presence of Low insurance -

out of pocket expenditure on healthcare
is 18.8% as per National Health Estimate

Private - public partnership to bridge
this gap

1. Penetration - in rural areas and
Tier 2/3 areas can be enhanced.
2. Infrastructure - availability of
X-ray imaging, spectroscopy, ventilators,
etc can also be enhanced.
3. Manpower - bringing public - private
would improve number of doctors,
nurses as per WHO guidelines.
WHO - 1 doctor / 1000 people, 2.5 nurse / 1000 people.
4. Investment - by private sector in
healthcare will increase.
5. Insurance - penetration may increase.

6. Date based decision - private sector would be incentivised to take data and decisions based on it.

However, there may be challenges -

1. Lack of interest of private sector.
2. Conceptual clear understanding of risk-return available to private-public entities.
3. Contract understanding of both entities to be improved. Vijay Kelkar finds contract understanding to be weak in PPP.
4. Sharing of costs ~~was~~ would have to be mutually decided.
5. Inhibitions on part of private sector to go in rural areas.

These can be strengthened, removed by initiating pilot projects and augmenting it with Ayushman Bharat Mission to have SDG-3 (Good health & well-being)

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy (2020)

was launched in order to have inter-disciplinarity and multi-disciplinarity in education and it has replaced the National Education Policy (1986)

NEP (2020) has commendable vision —

1. Aims to improve the allocation on education to 15% of GDP.
2. Aims to achieve 150% Gross Enrolment rate in Higher Education by 2035.
3. Aims to have Teacher training by initiatives like NISHTA, etc.
4. Social inclusion — by having gender

Inclusion Fund and funds for SEDA (socio-economically disadvantaged groups) and their education.

5. It ensures option to have ~~the~~ academic credit based approach.
6. Changes curriculum from 10+2 to 5+3+3+2 for education.
7. Students can change higher education to other graduation subject based on academic credits for multi-disciplinarity.

Success depends on ability to integrate with other policies —

1. Funding — would need to be channeled from other policies to reach target of 15%.
2. Greater Inclusion to :- women
socio-economically disadvantaged groups
needs integration with :-
(a) Health — so that they

are reducing stunting (35.5% in children)
wasting (19.2% in children) and underweight.

(b) Change patriarchal attitudes - with schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

(c) Enable parents to send kids to school.

3. Integration with nutrition policies such as POSHAN, food fortification, etc.

4. Integration with policies such as Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Act (2013) to remove exclusion on caste.

5. Integration with Skilling policies:-

↓
Skill India Mission

↓
Khadan Mantri
Kanshal Vikas Yojana

These integrations need to be done by Centre and State (since education) is ^{concurrent} ~~state~~ subject so as to enlighten thought of [Vivekananda] -
"Education is manifestation of perfection already in men" 49

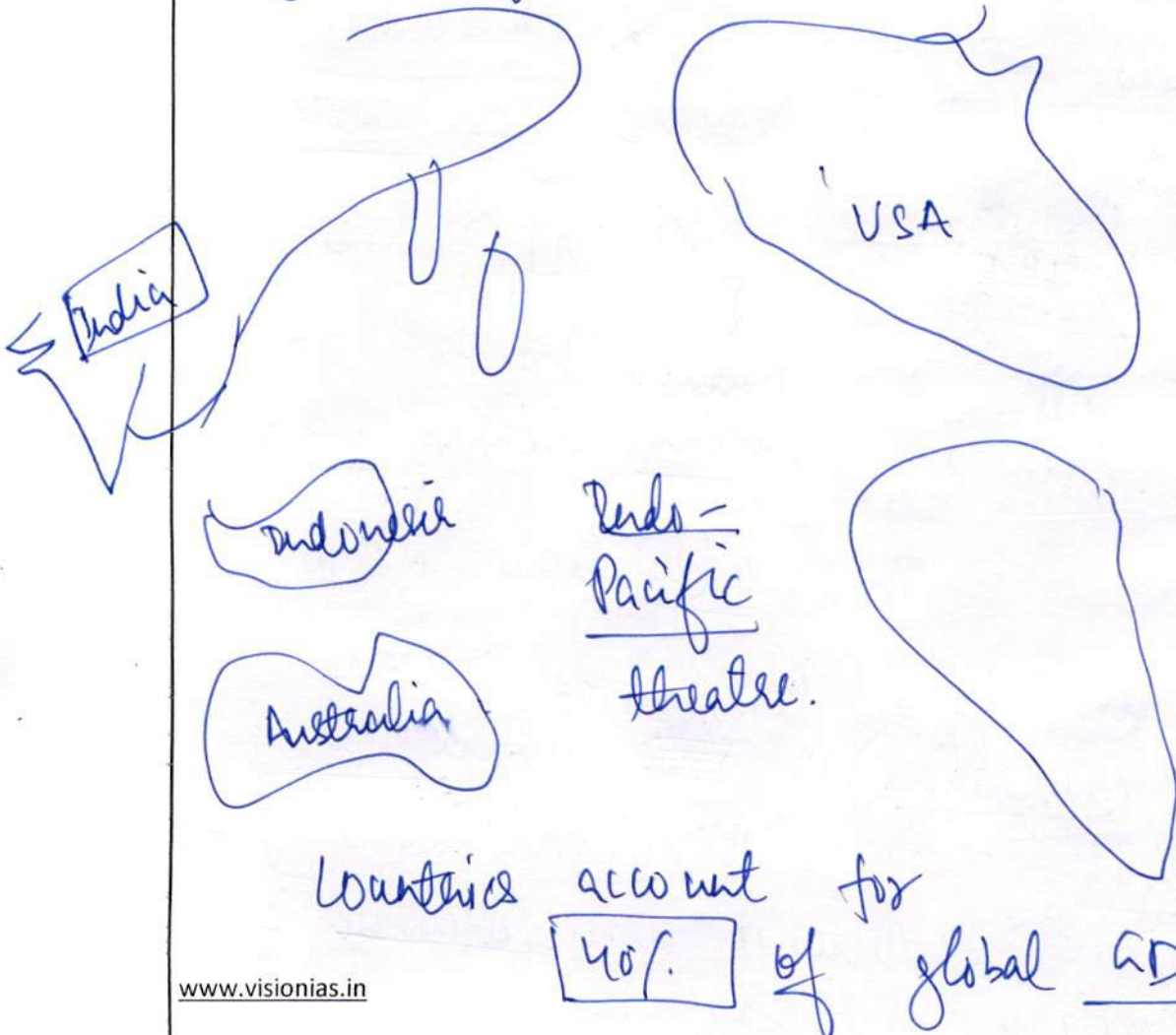
19.

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)

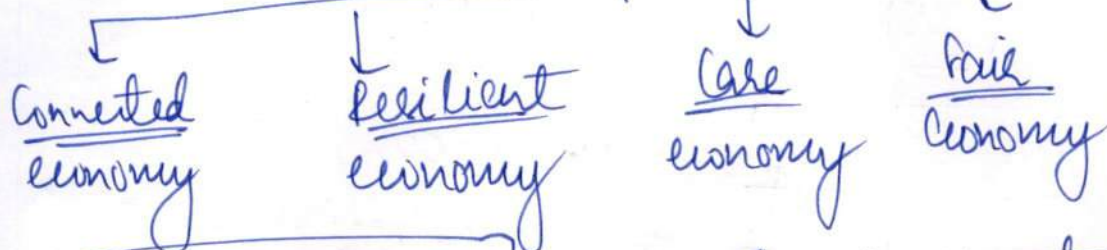
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Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity has been launched by 12 countries such as India, USA, etc in Indo-Pacific region for economic partnership.



Engine of Global economic growth

1. ~~It~~ has 4 components



2. Connected economy :- ensures movement of goods, services, data flows, etc

3. Resilient economy - supply chain resilience, minimising disruptions.

4. Care - ensuring support, security.

5. Fair economy - anti-tax evasion, fair taxation, money laundering, etc.

6. Boost trade - among the economies.

7. Encourage Investment in nations -

(a) for establishing supply chains.

(b) for seeking safe manufacturing bases in other nations.

8. Integration of economies of the

nations may take place.

Concerns of India —

1. No clarity — on how the investments to be realised, channelised
2. Limited progress — on other initiatives such as BDN (Blue Dot Network) and B3W (Build Back Better World)
3. Chinese response to be seen.
4. Ambiguity over cross border data flows as India had raised concerns also at Osaka track on data.
5. Lack of timelines and mechanism for investment and trade integration

These issues need to be looked at so that India can become strategic player in Indo Pacific as per Rajiv Bhattacha

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, there has been impetus towards Technology driven diplomacy by India by starting the NEST (New and Emerging Strategic Technologies) Division in Ministry of External Affairs.

Priority areas for technodiplomacy

- 1) India can focus on ensuring protection of digital rights
2. Creating a rule based global order in the digital space
3. Engaging with nations through

Online meetings, conferences as
done by Prime Minister
in online 13th BRICS
Meeting (2021).

4. Smooth Data flows can
be another priority area.

5. Tackling cyber crime
through consensus on
conventions can be priority.

(g) - currently, only Budapest
Convention, India has not
notified the convention.

6. There can also be use

of Techno-diplomacy to
interact with broad stakeholders
such as non-state actors like
Taliban in Afghanistan.

7. It can help in expanding
scope of engagement

Hence, it is useful

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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