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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. : 0967435

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ananya Samaiyar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre

Rajendra Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

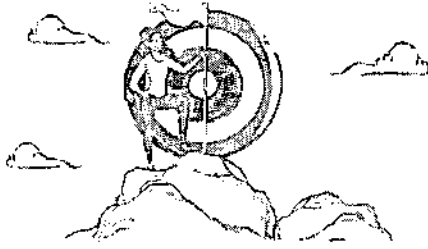
[Signature]

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

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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)					



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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस लिखित परीक्षा में नई लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 248 of our constitution provides for distribution of subjects between the Union List, State List and Concurrent List. The Seventh schedule provides for it (the distribution of subjects).

Revisiting Seventh Schedule : Time Ripe

① For better rationalisation of subjects
 ↓
 removing redundant subjects

② Increasing centralisation of 7th schedule demands for revisit

(Eg) No. of subjects in state list decreased, concurrent increased

③ Demand from states → for greater autonomy over subjects

(Eg) Education earlier in state list now in concurrent list

states oppose such acts (42nd AA)

④ Including of emergent subject in the list

(Eg) Cybercrime

⑤ Increase democratic control of residuary subjects (Article 248)

↓
Sarkaria
Santhanasan Committee Recommendation:
Residuary Subjects should be transferred in concurrent list

⑥ Increase cooperative federalism

Issues → Reluctance by Centre
→ some ~~various~~ concurrent subjects can't be shifted to state → need for both centre - state involvement

(Eg) Forest-

Way forward

① Accepting Recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission

② greater deliberation through Inter-State Council
with proper cooperation, the 7th Schedule can be gradually optimised

2.

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

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

10

Online dispute resolution mechanism refers to the resolution of various disputes through the digital medium. It provides for an easy dispute resolution mechanism

Advantages

- 1) More transparent resolution of dispute
- 2) Increase efficiency of resolution
- 3) Reduce burden on Judiciary
 (Present ~ 4 crore pending cases)
- 4) A Quicker/faster resolution
 ↓
 Greater satisfaction of disputant
- 5) Provides for more participative and Citizen Centric Resolution Process

i) same Time and delay of resolution.

Challenges

- ① Shortage of legal and technical experts for ODR
- ② Low Digital Literacy in India
(~ 10% as per Deloitte 2017 report)
- ③ Lack of awareness amongst people
- ④ Issue of Data privacy / leakage of participant
- ⑤ Infrastructural Constraints

Internet → Computers / Smartphones

Way Forward

- ① Enhance Digital Literacy even in rural areas (eg) PMGDISHA
- ② Expand Internet → (eg) Bharatnet
- ③ Skilling the ~~to~~ personnel for technical expertise

ODR can surely help in adding to the \$5th economy if channelled properly

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)

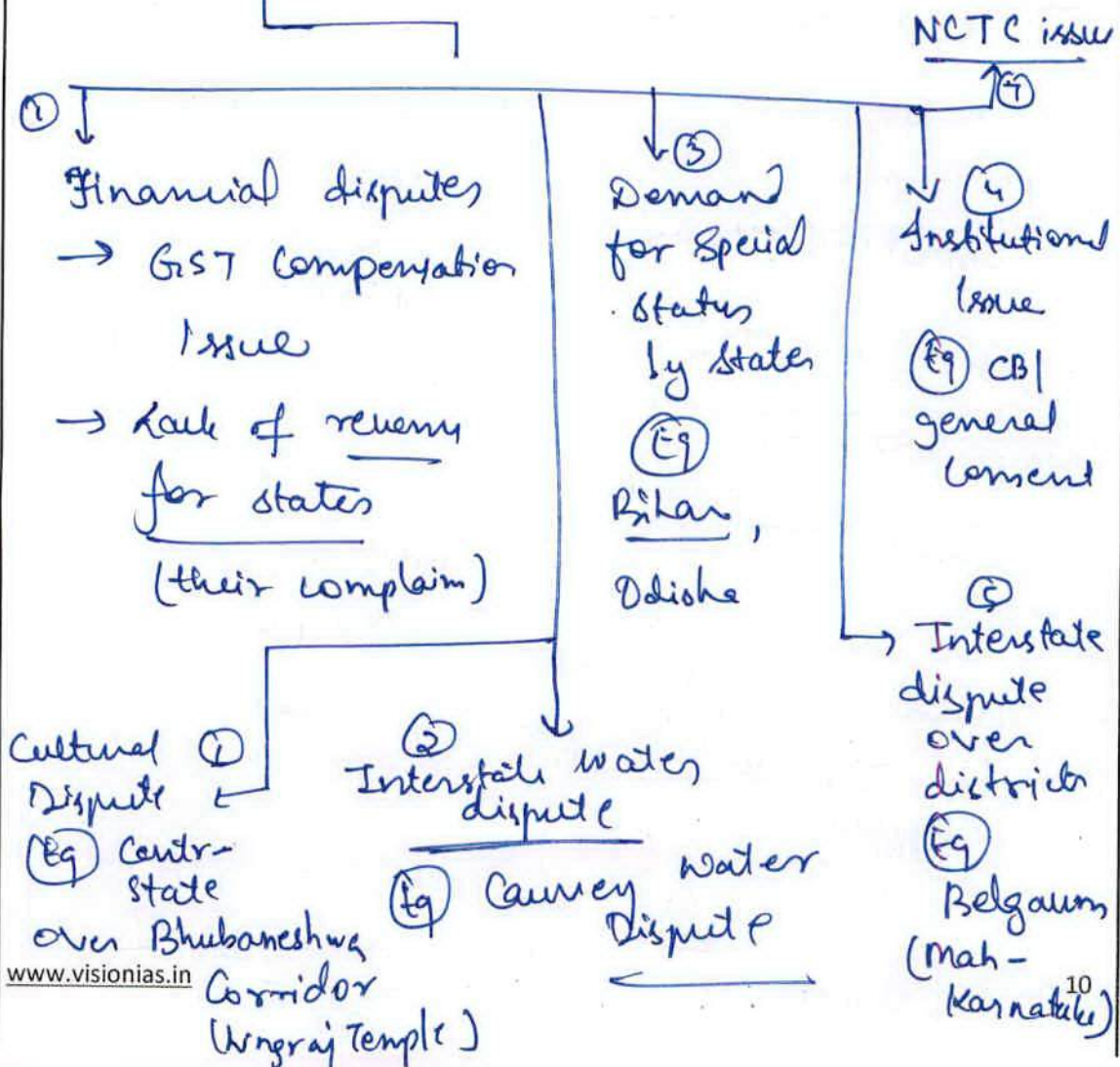
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

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

India is a federal democracy (asymmetric federalism)
Federalism is a basic feature of
our Constitution (SR Bommai Case).

Despite constitutional Division of Power
(Eg under Article 246, etc) disputes exist

Disputes (between Centre - state)



Reason for disputes

① ~~Asym~~ Asymmetric federalism of

India (Eg) → 371 - 371A I

↳ open pandora box for special status

(Eg) Demand for special status by Odisha

② ~~Inadequate~~ Inadequate Constitutional Provision

(Eg) Article 131

↓
limited scope

③ Infrequent meeting of Inter-State Council (A. 263)

④ Increasing Surcharges / Cess by Centre
↳ Fiscal Tension increase

⑤ Politicisation of Issues

Way forward

① Proper deliberation through Inter State Council (Article 263)

② NITI Aayog, GST Council platform can be leveraged

Recommendation of Sankar

Commission can help resolve some of the issue

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 a strategy to increase the influence by people or groups in the government policy formulation/ decision. It is widely used as a tool for Pressure Groups

Lobbying → strengthening participatory Governance

- ① Lead to ^{obtaining} ~~obtained~~ more diverse set of inputs / grievances by govt.
- ② Help govt. know about the different sectional interest
 (Eg) lobbying by Real ^{FICI} interest of industries known
- ③ can lead to inclusive governance
- ④ Strengthen deliberation → hence democracy strengthened

⑤ Better channelisation of resources by
govt → due to know interest of
different groups

⑥ Provides scope for all groups to
give their inputs
(eg) Farmer group, Industry group etc.

Issues

① can lead to crony capitalism

② Undemocratic → since process takes
secretly

③ can open space for corruption

(eg) 2G scam

④ unsustainable policy can be undertaken

(eg) Farm loan waiver (2009)
economically unsustainably

Way Forward ① Regulatory

lobbying (eg) in USA

② making it more transparent and democratic
A regulatory framework

for lobbying with transparency can
give way to inclusive governance

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

government actively promotes Open Source for its softwares and even encourages it. Govt. make its source code for a software ~~swa~~ available [Eg] Aarogya Setu which give scope for improvisation

Still FOSS remains unrealized

Reason

① Lack of Private Participation

[Eg] Apple has not made its source code (^{not} open source) available

② Lack of awareness amongst people

③ Lack of technical skills amongst

& youth/people for improving source code

- ④ Issue of illegal cyberhacks
- ⑤ frequent interruption by software bugs
- ⑥ Less democratisation of process
- ⑦ Infrastructural Issue → Internet, Smart Phones

Way forward

- ① Awareness about Foss by govt. (MeitY)
 - ② Groups like NASSCOM can promote it
 - ③ Govt. can organise Hackathons for its usage
(Eg) Smart India Hackathon
 - ④ ~~For~~ Promoting Innovation (Eg) Under Atal Innovation Mission
- with proper Foss, the innovation ecosystem of India can become more inclusive in sync with Digital India

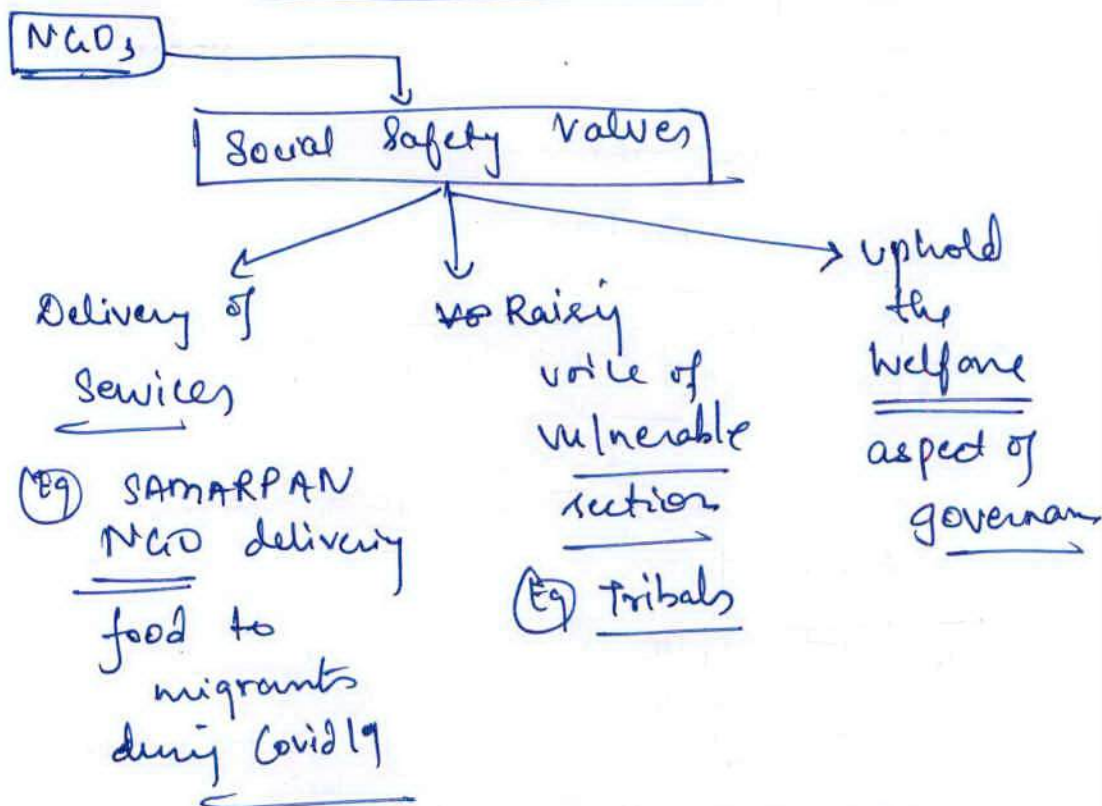
6.

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)

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

NGOs are non profit organisation which work for the welfare of the vulnerable section and group, through their various activities. In India, there are ~ 31 lakh NGOs (CBI mapping 2015). They act as social safety valves



NGO → vehicle for voicing concern

① voicing concern against issues like

exploitation, trafficking

(Eg) Bachpan Bachao Andolan

② Raising concern against Gender displacement

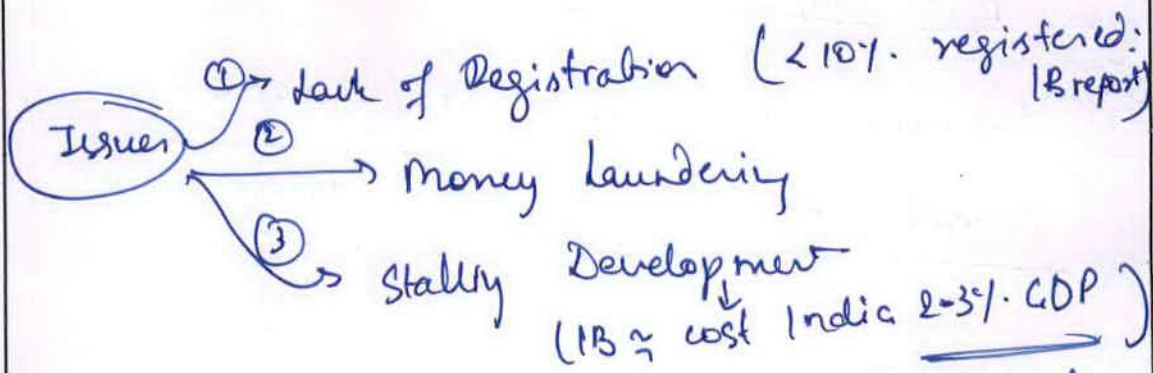
(Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan
raising voice against displacement of tribals

③ Protecting Environment → raising concern
(Eg) Green Peace

④ Upholding voice for animal rights
(Eg) PETA

⑤ Inclusive society promotion

(Eg) Yu Aa UI working for Transgender



Way forward: Regulation under

FCRA Act. Also, the recommendation of
K Vijay Kumar Committee can be
undertaken for their healthy working

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

In India, $\approx 4\%$ of total diseases constitute the Mental Health Disease (WHO). In the backdrop of it, the govt. came up with the Mental Healthcare Act 2017 (MHA, 2017)

MHA 2017 → Patient Centric Approach

- ① Aims to improve mental condition of patients
- ② Recognise the seriousness of psychological disorders
- ③ Provides for more rehabilitation centres to counter such disease/issue
- ④ Recognises the importance of social care to tackle the issue

⑤ Promoting Psychological / Mental studies
in institutes like AIIMS

⑥ Increase expenditure for the
disease tackling

⑦ Reduce stigmatisation of the disease

sluggish Implementation

⑧ Limited no. of rehabilitative
centres established

⑨ Shortage of doctor provide
not mental health care

⑩ Costly psychiatrist counselling
↓
Beyond common man
income

⑪ Stigmatisation related to disease
continues

The govt has included
Mental Disease in less Disabilities in
Persons with Disability Act. This
will help in better tackling of the
disease

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

The demand for urban employment guarantee scheme on the lines of UGS (UGS) has been raised by MUNREGS has been raised by various experts like Jean Dreze. It aims at reducing urban poverty.

UGS → Time has come

① To tackle unemployment in urban areas

(present unemployment rate
≈ 4.2% (NSO))

② To alleviate urban poverty

(still ≈ 42% people live in poverty → many of them in urban poverty)

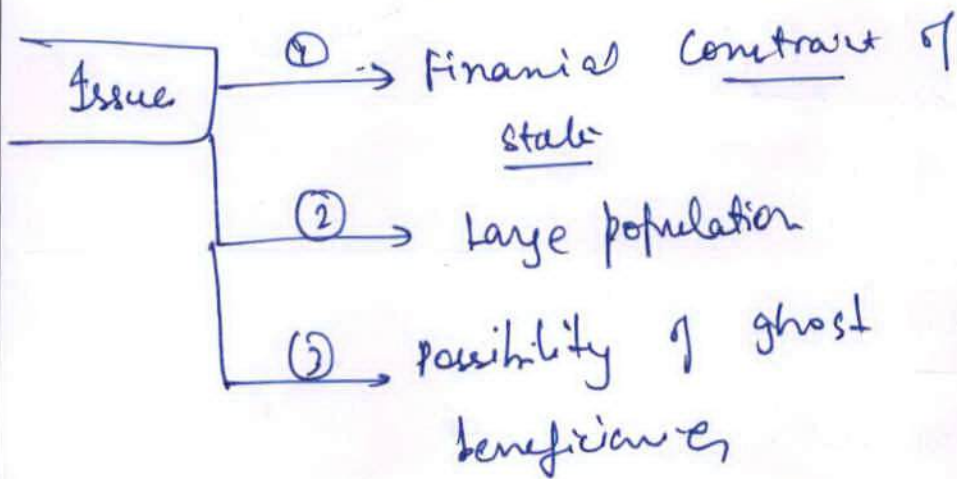
③ To help tackle uncertainty like pandemic

(4) To prevent downward social mobility

(5) To uphold the welfare governance
(Article ⁽⁴⁾ 4) of DPSP)

(6) To ~~create~~ ~~is~~ strengthen trust
of people in governance

↓
Important for Citizen centricity



Still, states like Thar have adopted such scheme. The Govt. of India can also explore it for future

9.

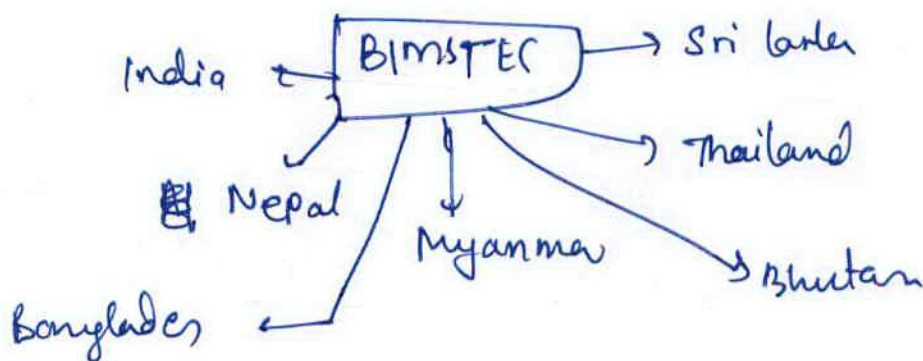
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिस्मटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

BIMSTEC is an inter regional grouping consisting as a bridge between South Asia and South East Asia



Relevance

① Collaboration will help India fulfil its Neighbourhood First

Policy

② Boost to India's Act East Policy

③ Greater Infra connect with

South East Asia

(Eg) Kaladan multimodal Project

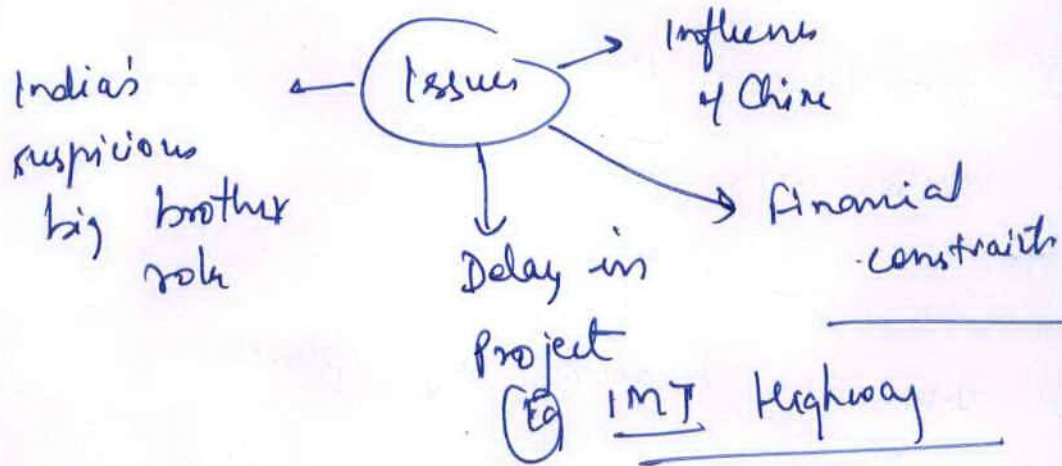
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Better Disaster mgt

(5) Collaboration to counter terrorism

(6) Promoting Tourism (Eg) Thailand - India

(7) Fishing / Blue economy can be promoted



Resolving the issue
can help BIMSTEC come out as
a fruitful organisation

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

Gujral Doctrine was given by ~~the~~
1st Gujral. It aimed at proactive
role of India towards helping its
neighbours without expectation of
any reciprocity

Relevance

- ① Strengthening India's
relation with its neighbour
(Eg) India - Bhutan
- ② Increase India's soft power
- ③ Add to India's trade surplus
(Eg) India has trade surplus
with Bangladesh

④ Provide the uphold of spirit
of Varadero Kutumbaham

Issues

① can occasionally go against India's
strategic interest

(Eg) India's competition with
Bangladesh on textile
front

② New Geopolitical Axis

(Eg) & China's involvement in
Sri Lanka

↓
~~but~~ Ayaz Doctrine often
question

Yet, the doctrine can
help India to shape its neighbourhood
policy

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

Parliament (Article 79-122) is considered

the temple of democracy. It is the ~~consti~~ constitutes the Lok Sabha, The Rajya Sabha and the President. The

smooth functioning of the Parliament is the collective effort of not just the Parliamentarians but also the various Officers of Parliament (e.g. Secretary General)

Pivotal Role

① Decides on the time period of the Parliament (on direction of summoning from executive)

② Easy coordination in the Parliament

⇓
(e.g.) Informing members of their turn to speak, Question during

Question from

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

- ③ Prepares the list of agenda to be present in a working day of parliament
- ④ Helps in conducting the vote on the bill
- ⑤ Important role in assisting the Election Commission of India to conduct the election of President, Vice President
- ⑥ Helps the speaker in ^{maintaining} procedural decorum in the house
- ⑦ & Thus, help in the well functioning of democracy within Parliament.

Constitutional Provision

Article 79 - 122 includes the various

constitutional provision related to officers of Parliament

② Under Article 118 (Rules of Procedure) provides for their impartial procedure and their related functioning

③ Article 93, 89 (which ~~takes~~ mentions about officer of Speaker and Chairman) Their impartial functioning has the impartial support of officer.

Other Statutory Provision

① Salary and Allowances Act 1977 does include certain provision of parliamentary officer

② Other Parliamentary Conventions also provide & backing to their impartial functioning

Thus the Role of 'officer of Parliament' stands significant in upholding the sanctity of impartial function of Temple of Democracy (Parliament)

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

Article 280 of the Constitution provides for the Constitution of Finance Commission (establishment). Finance Commission plays a crucial role in maintaining the fiscal federalism of India.

Role

1) → Recommends for the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between centre and state

2) → Recommends the principle upon which the distribution is to take place

3) → Performs other role as recommended by the President.

4) → Can even provide recommendation for better balancing of state finances

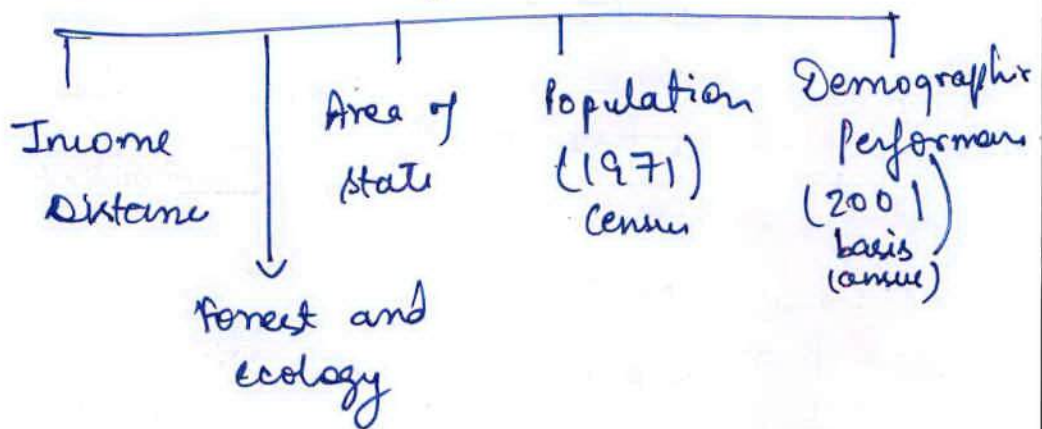
Recommendation of 15th FC

The 15th FC was constituted under

the chairmanship of NK Singh
its recommendations were :

- ① Devolution of ~~per~~ taxes / proceeds to states stands at 41%.
- ② 1% reduction (from 14th FC's 42%) is due to Jammu & Kashmir becoming a Union Territory

③ Parameter of Distribution



- ④ The new parameter added was Demographic Performance (2001 Census) is not present in earlier Finance Commission)

- ⑤ The 15th FC has also recommended

for devolution of taxes and proceeds to
Local Self Govt.

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

⑥ some amount of fund to be linked
to reform of states like power sector
reform, etc.
(conditional)

⑦ some provisions of horizontal distribution
of taxes also made

Recommendation

Positives

- 1) Upheld the fiscal autonomy of states
- 2) States Quisism in fund devolution
- 3) Elements of strengthening grassroot democracy
- 4) Defence modernisation fund recommendation
- 5) Balance of demographic performance

Issue

- 1) states complain of Conditional fund devolution
- 2) States reluctant with idea of Devolution to local bodies
- 3) Raised eyebrow on Freebie culture

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

Free and fair election is the bedrock of a strong and vibrant democracy

In India, the Election Commission of India (Article 324) is the ^(ECI) watchdog of free and fair election. In proper implementation of this process Model Code of Conduct becomes equally Important.

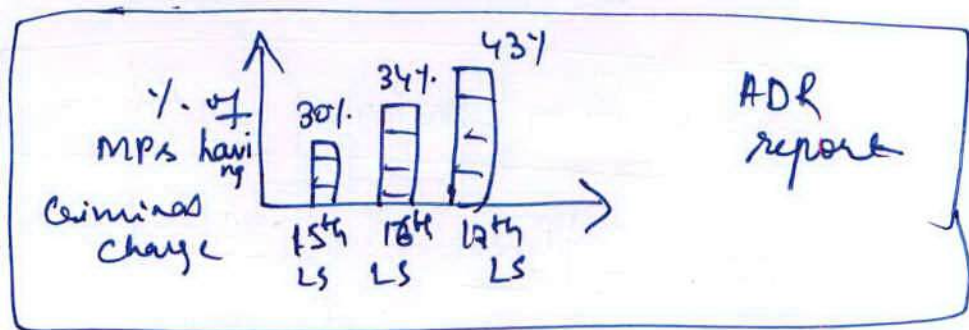
Model Code of Conduct

- 1 → The provision was enacted using the by consensus of Political Parties
- 2 → It is mentioned under RPA Act 1951
- 3 → It is a non statutory provision
- 4 → Helps regulate the candidates / political parties behaviour during election
- Notified by ECI before election

MCC → Statutory Backing : Importance

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

- 1) Give more power to ECL for
→ better regulation of conduct of
candidates during election
- 2) statutory power → leads to faster
action against candidates violating
MCC
- 3) Create deterrence against untoward
behaviour / action
(eg) giving liquor / cash to
voter → for gaining votes
- 4) prevent manipulation of voters
↓
with MCC statutory power
at the background
- 5) Give space for a more healthy
democracy
- 6) Help reduce criminalisation of
MPs / MLAs.



- 7) Increase trust of voters in the electoral process
- 8) Help curb fake news on internet (related to election) more high handedly

Issues

- ① Reluctance amongst political parties to give mcc statutory status
- ② Political parties argued it could be misused by ruling parties
↳ to detain opponents
- ③ can lead to delay in election
⇓
more filing of cases
- ④ Increase burden of judiciary
(presently ~ 4 to 5 crore pending cases)

A stronger and inclusive deliberation is needed. The recommendation of committee like Indrajit Gupta, Dinesh Goswami can be taken in this respect

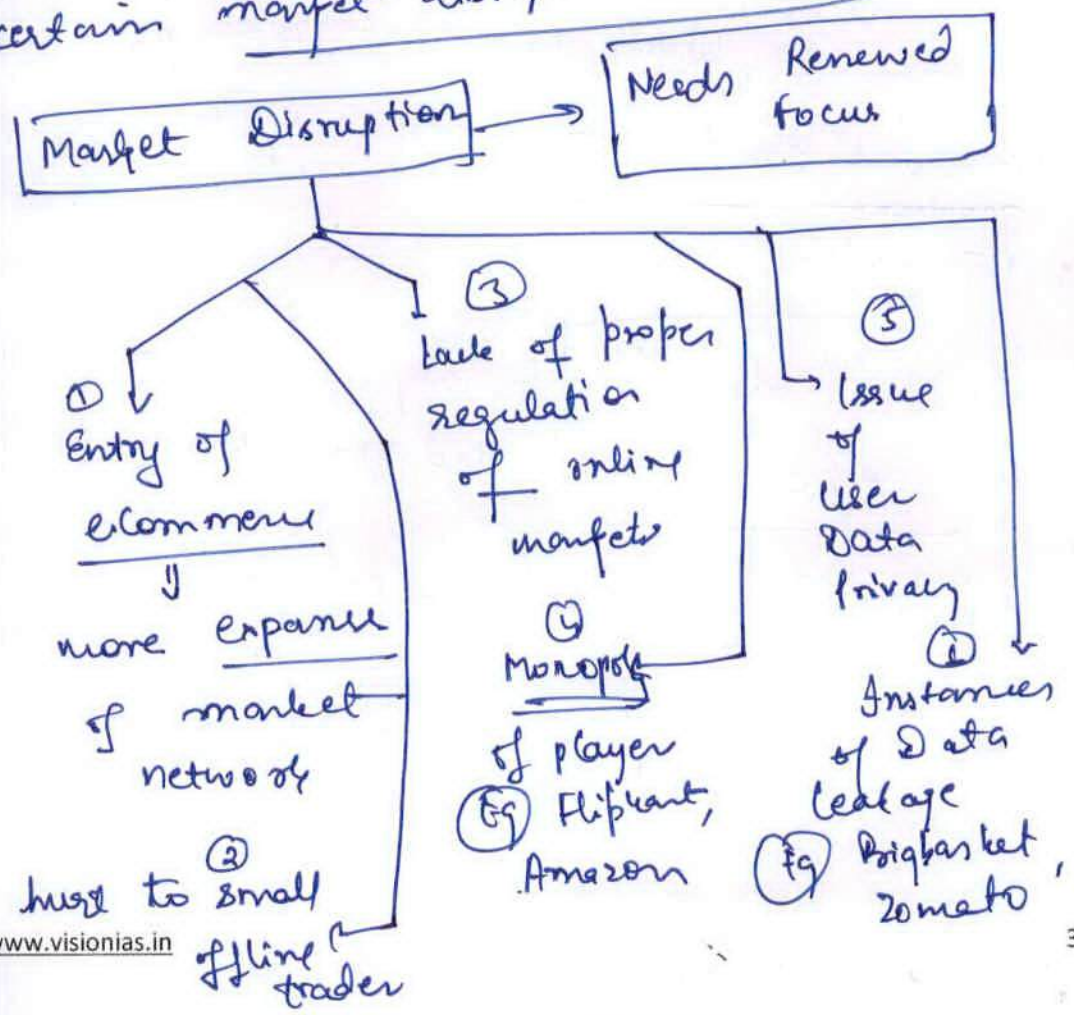
14.

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)

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

As per International Telecommunication Union there are >4 billion internet users across the world. The wide internet access has given space for new digital revolution. With entry of new digital revolution, there has been section like e-commerce, certain market disruption as well



Need for Revamp of CCI

Competition Commission of India is the regulator for free and fair market in India. With market disruption, there is a need to revamp it as follow:

- ① Expanding its hold for online markets
- ② CCI has lack of infrastructure → affects its functioning
↓
which hints at revamp
- ③ Financial constraints of CCI affects its online expansion
- ④ Limited ~~digital~~ ^{financial} literacy amongst the officer → need for revamp
- ⑤ vacancies of officer → manpower crunch
hence revamp needed

⑥ Lack of Technical and legal expertise on evolving online market

↳ This needs to be addressed

⑦ Slow redressal of issues (disputes)
↓
affects a faster dispute resolution mechanism → need of online customers

⑧ Competition with the various dispute mechanism of Online Platforms
↳ more efficient

⑨ Amazon Dispute Resolution (online)

Some Steps Taken / Needed

① The recent CCI amendment bill adding e-commerce within its ambit

② more awareness amongst customers

④ Campaigns like Jago Grahak, Jago of CCI should extend to online market.

③ Filling the vacancies of CCI on fast track manner

with a stronger CCI there would be a healthy competition benefiting both the producers and customers, needed

15.

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

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The recent Uber Files case leaked by a whistle blower has renewed focus on the importance of whistleblowers. In this backdrop an effective whistle blowing mechanism is needed even in India

Urgent Need

- ① To counter / prevent any life threat to the whistleblowers
- ② To help them in their undeterred functioning → of exposing corruption
- ③ The widening expanse of crimes further hints at the need
(eg) Cyber ~~and~~ Crimes

- ④ Issue of ~~the~~ user data privacy violation / misuse → this leads to
need of
new mechanism needed ← whistleblowers
- ⑤ To promote a more accountable
and transparent working of public
and private organisation
↳ whistle blower mech. can act as
deterrence
- ⑥ This will lead to a more
participatory governance
- ⑦ It will give space for an
inclusive citizen centric governance
↓
with whistleblower mechanism
- ⑧ Create space for addressing leakages/
gaps in the organisation
- ⑨ whistleblowing on absence
of Internal Complaint Committee
- ⑩ Reduce corruption

in an organisation, can ~~an~~ make
an organisation establish one

② Reduce Corruption (India's rank 85 in Transparency Int.)
Some mechanisms in India

1) Whistleblower Protection Bill 2014

2) The provision of Lokpal and
Lokayukta → to expose crimes at
public governance level

3) ~~Supremacy~~ Court Judgement
Zahir Sheikh vs State of Gujarat

↓

Court provided for the need for
protection of whistleblower

4) RTI mechanism (RTI Act 2005)

Need is to strengthen
the whistleblower mechanism; This

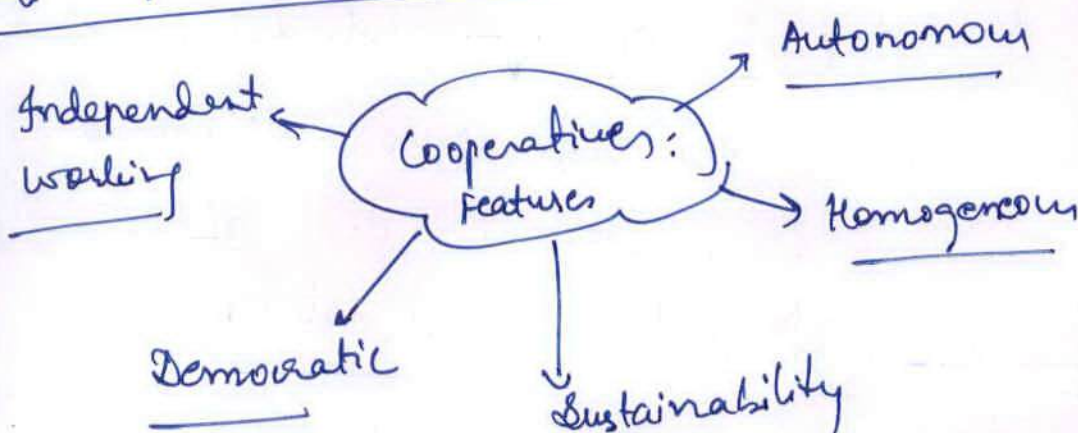
is needed for a safe New India
with a strong democratic ethos
savouring the whistleblowers

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

Cooperative formation in India is a fundamental right backed by the the Constitutional provision 191(C). Article 43 also provides for state to promote cooperative



Reasons → Poor Performance

① Resource Constraints

(eg) Finance for its sustenance

② Too much interference of states
(eg) in cooperatives of eastern India it is seen

③ Corruption in Cooperatives
(Eg) some sugar coop. of Maharashtra

④ Politicisation of Cooperatives

⑤ Hing Hijacking by Power Elites /
Faction → prevent democratic
functioning

⑥ Promoting Bodepe / ~~to~~ Child Labour

(Eg) seed Cooperatives of Haryana
have been accused of
promoting Boded Labour

⑦ Issues of rising NPA's of
cooperatives

(Eg) failure of certain
cooperative banks → PMC

⑧ Lack of competitiveness amongst
cooperatives

⑨ Promoting unsustainable usage of
certain products
(Eg) seed coop. in Haryana

promoting overuse of ~~the~~ HYV seeds → unsustainable

(10) Unholy Nexus of some cooperative with (hijacked by rich)
MNCs → poor farmers ignored.

Steps / Reforms

(1) 97th Amendment Act providing constitutional status to cooperative formation

↳ SC judgement: under it multi-state cooperative provision was only upheld

(2) Ministry of Cooperation → will promote
↓
Institutionalisation
↓
Cooperation
↓
Disruptive finance shortage

(3) Successful Cooperative promoted by state (Eg) Amul → democratic functioning

(4) ~~was~~ Ministry of Animal husbandry also pumped finance → for dairy promotion

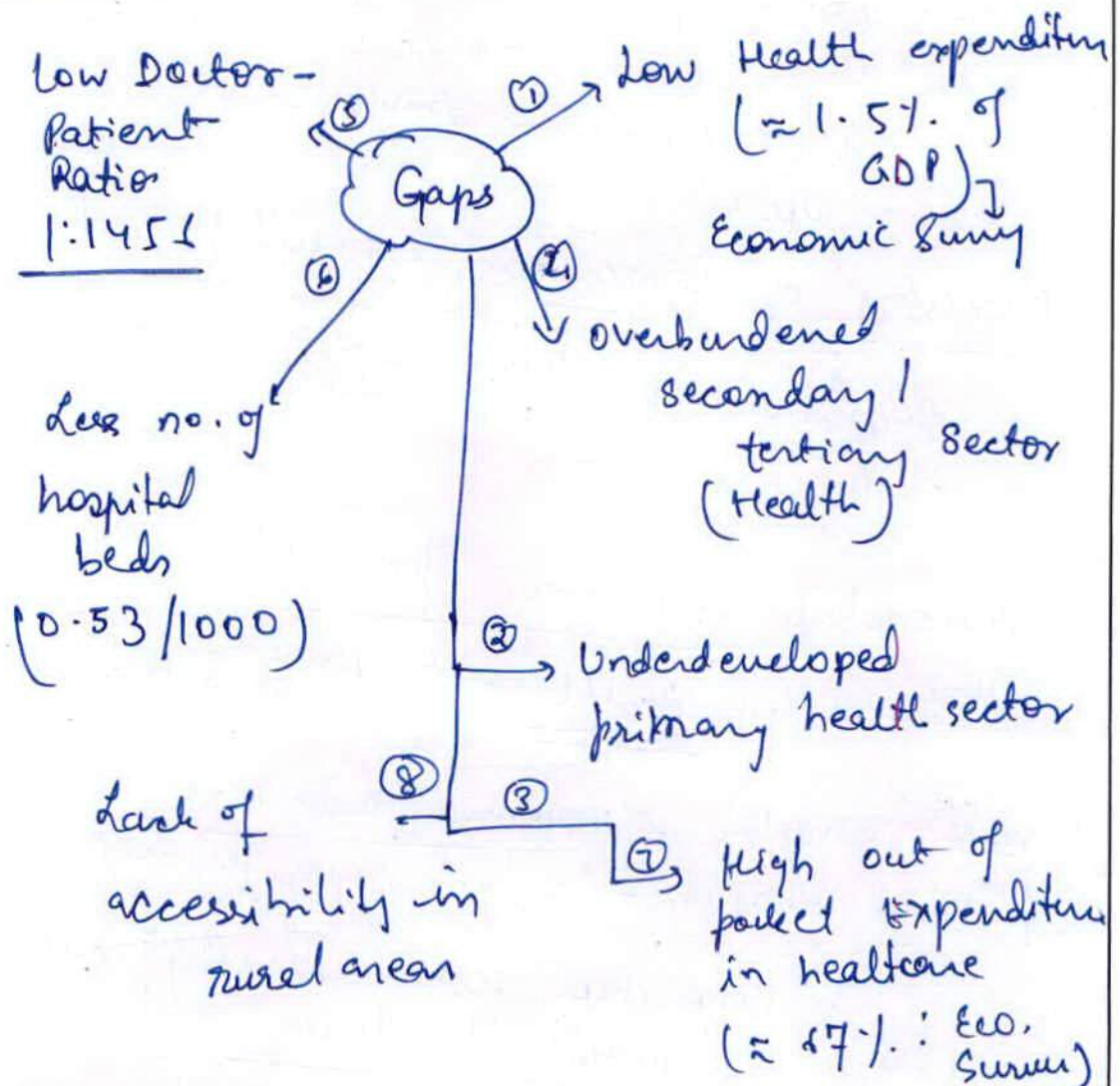
Cooperative can actually help in creating a sustainable India and hence should be promoted

17.

सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Public Health is a state subject in India. Recognising the importance of Healthcare system there have been emerged multiple health initiatives. However still certain Gaps exist



Addressing these issues, Public-Private Health can play an important role.

Role of PPP

1) Help in increasing health expenditure in India → sharing govt. burden

ⓐ Private Hospitals

2) Private Doctors can reduce doctor

shortage

↳ ⓐ Interns can be allocated for certain rural districts for

internship

↓
will help provide immediate health service in PHCs

3) Can reduce burden of Tertiary healthcare

sector

↳ by opening more hospital
ⓐ Fortis, CMC Vellore

4) can enhance quality healthcare

to people

5) Help boost healthcare research

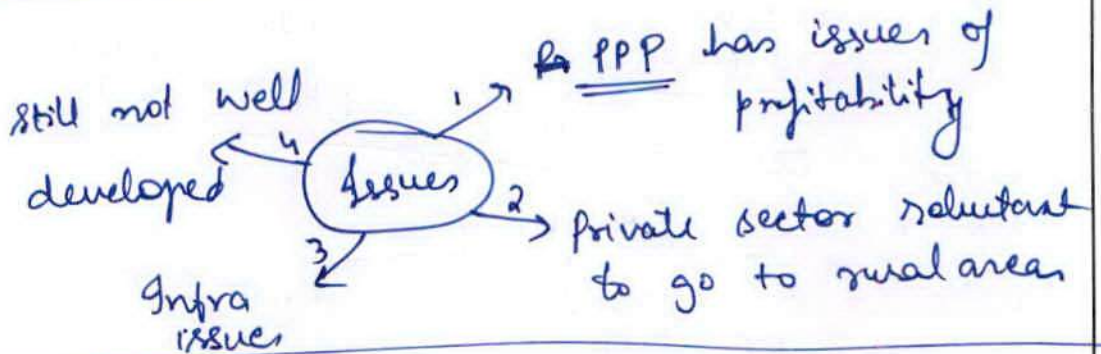
↓
Aid development of vaccine

(Eg) Bharat Biotech, Cadella

6) ~~For~~ Private-Public Insurance can increase insurance penetration (of healthcare) in

(Eg) ~~Pradhan~~ Bhātiya Arogya, Niva Bupa

7) Will help increase medical tourism in India



Way forward

① Promoting Ayushman Bharat Scheme (has PPP element)

② Govt. can incentivise PPP healthcare research

A proper collaboration by PPP system can help India achieve its SDG 3

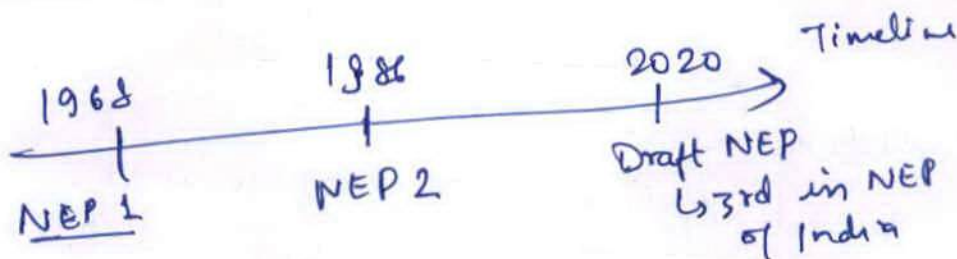
यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

The New Education Policy Draft 2020 (NEP) was brought up by the govt. with the aim of transforming the education sector of India



National Education Policy (Timeline) in India

NEP → Commendable Vision

① Includes the development of pre-primary education too (3-6 years)

② Proper policy divided into timeline of 5-year year 3 year etc

③ Promoting Computing skill amongst } Children
student } 7-12
3 class

④ Integrating curriculum with }
vocational experience } → At mid
Education
level

⑤ Making Higher education interdisciplinary

⑥ Increase higher education ~~expanding~~ enrolment
to 50% by 2035

Present: ~ 26%

⑦ Autonomy to Universities

⑧ Credit system in graduation

⑨ Expanding Indian Universities outside India

NEP Ability → integrity govt's other
policy

① For Holistic education development
pre-primary to 12th

↳ Integration with SAMATHRA
Shiksha

② Funding → Integration with
Higher Education RUSA

③ Promoting Vocation Training

↓
Integration can be with National Skill India Mission

④ Pre Primary Education development

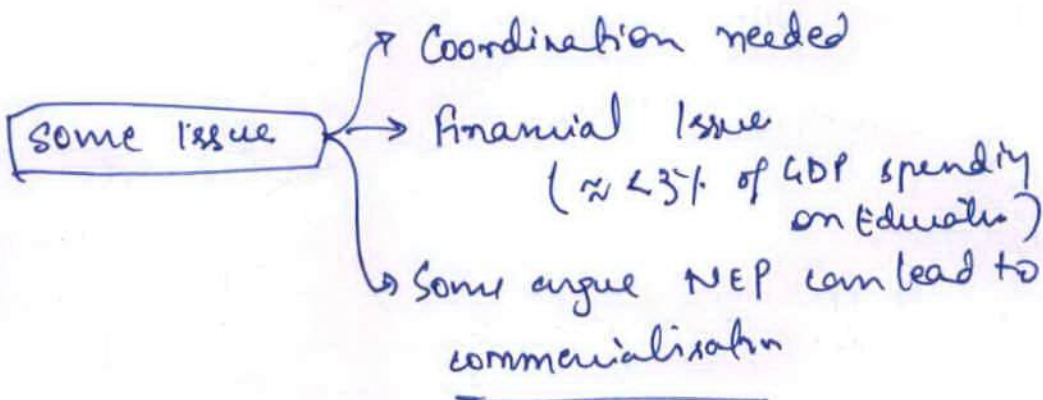
↓
Integration with Anganwadi Empowerment

⑤ Internationalisation of Education

↓
Integrating with VATRA scheme

⑥ Equipping teacher / student / schools

↓
Integration with EQUIP, RISE Initiative



Way forward A proper implementation of NEP at ground level by proper integration with various schemes. Then only India can achieve inclusive education in sync with SDG 4

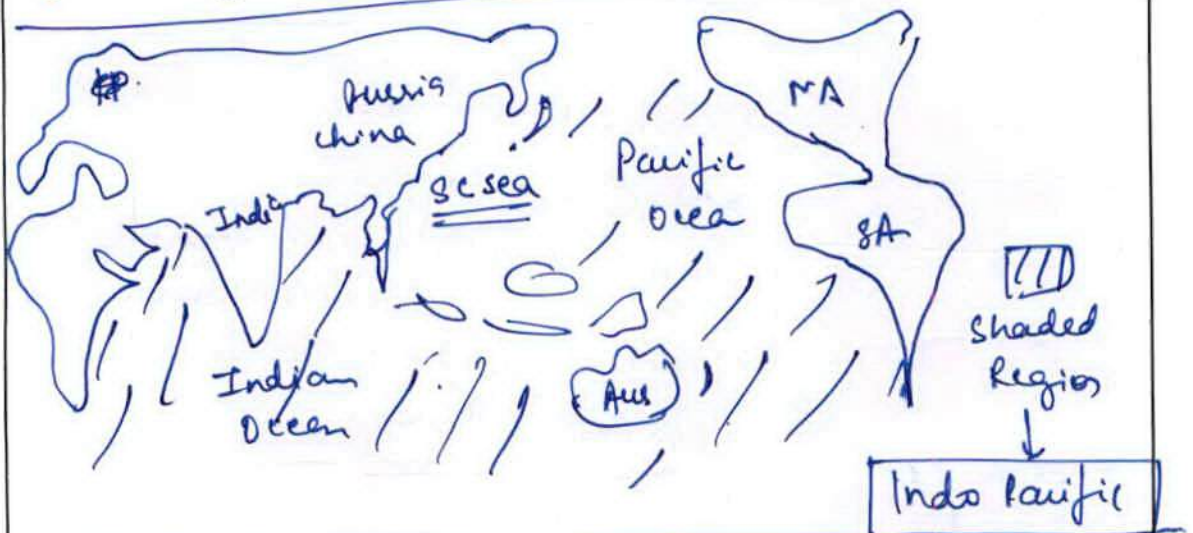
19.

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

Recently, the USA led by the President Joe Biden, came up with the Indo-Pacific Economic framework. It aims to better integrate the Indo-Pacific countries on fronts like economy, geostrategic, etc.



IPEF → Collective Desire for Economic Growth

① Enhance trade in the region
↓
Promote global economic growth

- ② Promote Free and Open Indopacific
- ③ Greater openness / security of important
for trade passages
(eg) malacca strait, Sunda strait
- ④ Adhering to Rule Based Order in the
region → beneficial for global growth
- ⑤ ^{Better} Securing the Sea Line of Communication
- ⑥ IPEF can promote exchange diversi-
fication of supply chain
 - ↳ Reduce one country dependence
 - ↳ Less threat of disruption of supply during pandemic situation
- ⑦ Promoting service exchange → flow of people
- ⑧ Can counter aggressive Chinese policy
(of Nine Dash Line in the South
China Sea)

India's Concern

- ① Can shift focus of US from QUAD
- ② No proper well defined framework of IPEF
- ③ IPEF may antagonised China
↓
sour India-China relation
- ④ Increase Russia's suspicion towards India's tilt to US
- ⑤ Financial Mobilisation for projects under IPEF → not known.
- ⑥ IPEF not holds much significance for ASEAN countries, Aus, NZ amidst RCEP

Way forward

- ① Proper Framework of IPEF needed
- ② De-hyphenating its function with QUAD

IPEF countries

A greater cooperation between can actually help in shaping a new democratic world order

20.

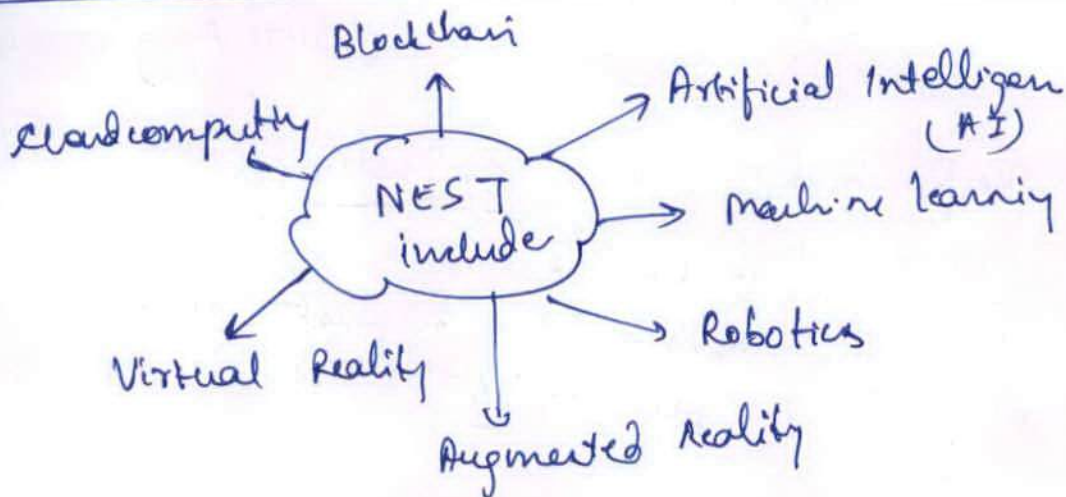
विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 लिखित में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is actively promoting digitalisation under the Digital India Programme. In the backdrop of the programme, India has expanded its feet in various New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST)



Need for identifying priority areas under NEST

① will help in better development of strategies / policies

② National Strategy for Blockchain

② will help in better channelisation
of resources

(eg) ₹ 8000 crore allocated for
Quantum Tech in budget 2020

③ Better planning as for their usage

④ Help in proper skilling of workforce

(eg) Presently only ~4% of Indian
workforce ready to take AI jobs
(NITI Aayog)

⑤ Help bridge the Gender Gap in
NESJ division

(eg) → India has highest gender
gap in AI

⑥ Linking NESJ with the problem
of rural India

(eg) Robotics / Drone → can make
agriculture profitable

help in
spraying pesticide

- ⑨ Promote the innovation culture
in WEST → here prioritisation important
- ⑩ ~~Attract~~ F-DI investment
(Eg) From UK, Singapore
- ⑪ Promote Employment, Ease of Doing Business.
- ⑫ Promote Digital Diplomacy

Steps taken

- ① Establishment of WEST Division
in MEA (Min. of External Affairs)
- ② Initiatives like AIRAWAT for AI,
new technologies
- ③ National strategy on Quantum
Tech.

Here WEST can
help India become an Innovative
power and improve its ranking in
Innovation Index of WIPO
(Present ~ 46)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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