



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. : 0207927

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vedika Bihani

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

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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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 हाशिए पर नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Indian federalism is based on division of power through 7th schedule

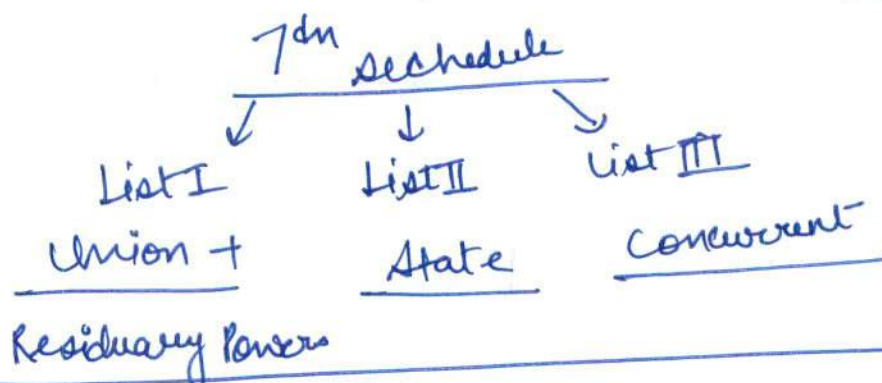


Fig: Division of power.

Need to revisit 7th schedule

Yes	No.
① Changed dynamics and new technology: There is a need to add new items like <u>digital technology</u>, IPR etc in lists.	① Sarkaria Commission: Rather than <u>structural changes</u>, <u>functional relation</u> should be more cooperative eg <u>Article 263 ISE usage</u>

② Centralising tendency
of state : Doctrine
of pith and substance
was violated through
97th amendment Act-

③ Misuse of 100 items :
Farm law used
'trade' in Concurrent
list

④ Punchhi Commission :
Held review of
Residuary powers,
Residuary powers to state
and taxation to centre

⑤ Lack of taxation subject
States have only 40%
revenue and 60% expenditure

⑥ Enhanced use of Article 13

matters and residual power can be listed and
distributed. Sarkaria commission's recommendation

② Centre has greater
role and unification
motives eg: GST Council

③ Instead of repeals
substantial denotation
of power through minimum
interference in concurrent
list

④ Residuary taxation
powers and less related
powers allow to
run schemes : eg
Swachh Bharat Mission

Way forward :

Use of Interstate and
zonal council should
be done on Concurrent

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 हार्डिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of online dispute resolution.

It refers to use of AI or minimum interference of court to resolve disputes through 2 method

Advantages

① Minimum use of judicial infrastructure

② Reduced burden on

courts : 40% or

cases are pending . 80% in subordinate courts

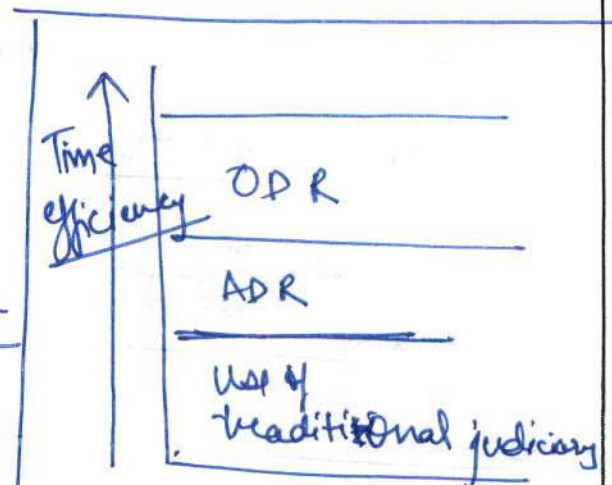


Fig: Increasing time efficiency

③ More effective dispute resolution in case of citizen - state issue. Eg As done in Vidh se Vishwas scheme

④ Settlement through penalty and refilling thus saving time and resources

⑤ No need of physical presence thus no adjournment.

CHALLENGES → According to Niti Aayog 7/10 Indians need vernacular language on online platform
→ Only 47% digital penetration with rural-urban divide
→ Land disputes are maximum in rural areas they lack digital literacy
→ Lack of judicial fund and infrastructure

Way forward : Like LMBC, ODR

should be pursued on mission mode

CSCs, Digital India and Lok Adalats should be leveraged.

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

Indian constitution divides centre state power through 7th schedule.

Despite functional arrangement of cooperative action, confrontationalist federalism has remained.

Reasons for dispute

① Interference through Governor :- Action of TN's governor w.r.t NEET Bill

→ Kerala governor did not summon assembly

→ Use of Article 356 for president's rule in Uttarakhand

② Doctrine of pith and substance violated

→ Disaster management Act-

→ Laws bill (Agriculture state list)

→ 97th constitutional amendment (Cooperative state list)

③ Lack of taxation power of state :-

→ 14th SC highlighted need to restructure
centrally sponsored schemes to
increase financial space to states
→ GST compensation

④ Use of other means

→ CB I } → 'Police' state subject
→ CB II }

⑤ Activist role of judiciary

→ Declared rules by GST Council are not
mandatory.

⑥ Resource competition

→ Inter state river disputes.

Above examples show perennial nature of
disputes ~~exist~~ between Centre - State

Sarkaria commission's recommendation
on use of Article 263 and active role of
Rajya Sabha as representative of states is
need of the hour.

4.

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

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

10

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

Pressure groups of business
groups in India currently
participate through back channel
lobbying. Thus lobbying framework
is demanded

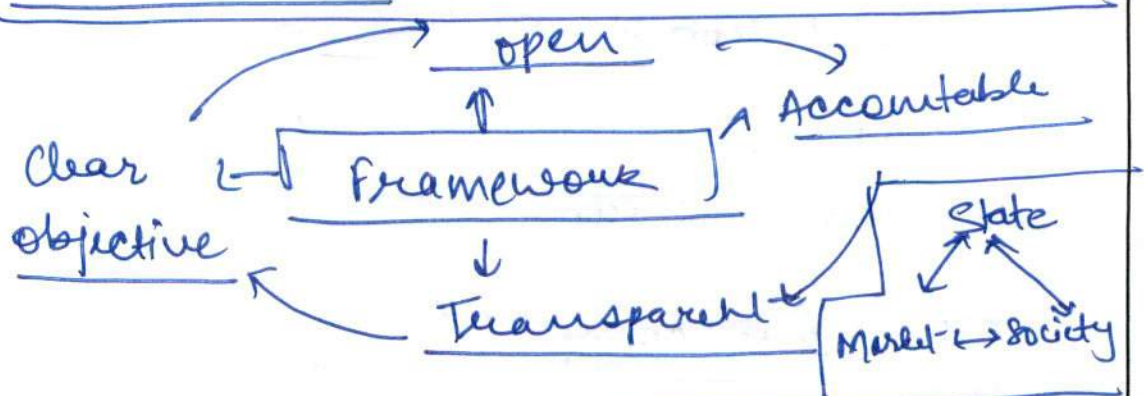


Fig: Importance of Institutionalising of Framework

Strengthen participative governance

① More inclusive : Space to MSMEs
and small groups

↳ currently AICAI ASSOCHAM
occupy major space

② Stop on crony capitalism : 7.5% cap
on corporate ownership is removed. AP &
has highlighted problem of corporate nexus
in policies

③ Representative : involve different sectors
like Gig economy

④ Ease of doing business → lack of corruption for
early approval
→ transparent
simple procedure
grievance redressal

Problems

① Unethical lobby may create : eg Gun lobby
in USA

② Elitist tendency : eg Military-Industrial
Complex of USA

Current issue of India and RCEP and
GoDB showcase Business group as important
civil society. A proper lobbying framework
along with integrity pact as suggested by
www.visionias.in should be used.

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

Recently in National open Data Policy
Govt announced use of Free and open software so that it can be used by other agencies as well.

True potential of
Free and open source software

- ① Can be replicated at state level
- ② Can be used by NGOs as source of data
- ③ Integration of platforms like Ajilocher
- ④ Innovative approach : Integrate Aarogya setu with ICDS and MDM

Unrealization of potential

① Lack of digital penetration : 47%

↳ Rural-Urban divide during
vaccine drive

↳ linguistic barrier

↳ digital illiteracy

② Silos approach of government department

↳ 2nd sec notes outdated record
keeping

↳ Silos in schemes

③ Problem of cyber security

↳ India ranks 10 in Global
Cybersecurity index

Although free and open source network
can build application of government service
but ease of use, access to infrastructure
and integration of data alongwith cyber
resilience are needed.

6.

एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

According to World Bank NGOs are non governmental organization that engage in relieving suffering, help poor, environment protection and community development.

NGOs and social safety value

① Organized interest articulation : Instead of anomic groups with mob mentality NGOs can act as CSOs

↳ ADR, PUCL

↳ Pratham

② Role in policy implementation

↳ Distribution operation under NPA
by PC during COVID.

③ Environmental NGOs

↳ engage in SIA, EIA

④ Community based NGOs

↳ secularisation of caste Eg:

National Dalit Women Federation asking
secular demands

⑤ Policy appraisal ; Grievance redressal

↳ through Citizen charter
↳ RTI

Way forward

① Follow government rules: only 10%, 1B
report talk about 2% loss of GDP due to
NGOs

② Case government regulation : Vijay
Kumar committee report

State, market, society are three
pillars to ensure democracy, demography
and development (3R)

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 कश्चि में
नहीं लिखना
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Mental Healthcare act deals with
destigmatisation and desegregation
of mental health patients.

Achievement of Mental Healthcare Act

- ① Responsibility of guardians regarding patient thus addressing abandonment
- ② sexual security
- ③ Right to care in hospitals
- ④ Right of admission in health care facility

Problems

- ① Lack budget : only of health budget only

① lack psychiatric ratio

0.3/1000, WHO recommended
3/1000

① Right to education through
special institutes is missing.

Way forward

① Destigmatisation of mental health issues

① Compulsory counselling cells 24x7

③ Special fast track courts in
case of sexual harassment

14% of India's population suffer
from mental health issues NIMHANS

say COVID-19 has led to 20%

increase thus mental health should
no more remain 'invisible disability'

8.

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टिकोण में नही लिखना चाहिए
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In December '21st CIME reported 7.4% unemployment rate in India

thus there arise need to discuss a MGNREGA like scheme at urban level.

Need

↳ Job less growth

↳ Migration pressure: 37% of population

↳ Lack of job security and social security

↳ Informalised economy

Not needed

↳ focus should be on skill training

- ↳ MSMs need to be revitalised
- ↳ Labour laws should be lax
- ↳ heavy pressure on state
bureaucracy

Way Forward

Focus on basic services: Housing,
health education should be provided
at minimal cost

Unemployment security payment: social
security in case of unemployed.

Financial inclusion of MSMs

Skill training component in MGNREGA
to reduce urban pressure

Instead of act, a social security
provision in case of unemployment should
be worked out.

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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BIMSTEC is sector oriented
organization of country belonging to
Bay of Bengal littoral region.

Role of BIMSTEC in IOR

① Trust Bridge : without Pakistan
it can envisage to become security
community

② Trade area : India-ASEAN already
has a FTA agreement

③ Development of NE region : over

come over dependence on Siliguri corridor
Kaladan multimodal project

④ Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

one part of B41 thus a check on

China factor

Military exercise : CORPAT, Samudra

Shakti

Need to revitalise

- ① Lack of regular meeting
- ② More areas of cooperation
- ③ Enhance trade
- ④ Participate in disaster management
exercise

BIMSTEC is a bridge for India

between South Asia and

South East Asia

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 ने
इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Gujral doctrine is modified version
of Panchsheel its features are
as follows

- ① Mutual non reciprocated
- ② Non interference in Internal matters
- ③ Respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity

Current relevance

Bangladesh : Maitri express,

Maitri setu are examples of

Gujral doctrine

▷ Further should be used to
solve keesta issue

▷ Rohingya crisis

Nepal : Nepal calls itself India
locked

- ↳ should deliver connectivity projects
- ↳ more 'ICP' and easier border process
- ↳ HEP

Sri Lanka : India provided humanitarian aid in current crisis and provided deferred on loan payment. Instead of Anti China, India should proactively deliver

Bhutan : Cooperation on HEP and give equal treatment to Bhutan's sovereignty

Myanmar : Should not to access N-E and not interfere in internal matters

Neighbour First Policy is extension of Gujarat doctrine.

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

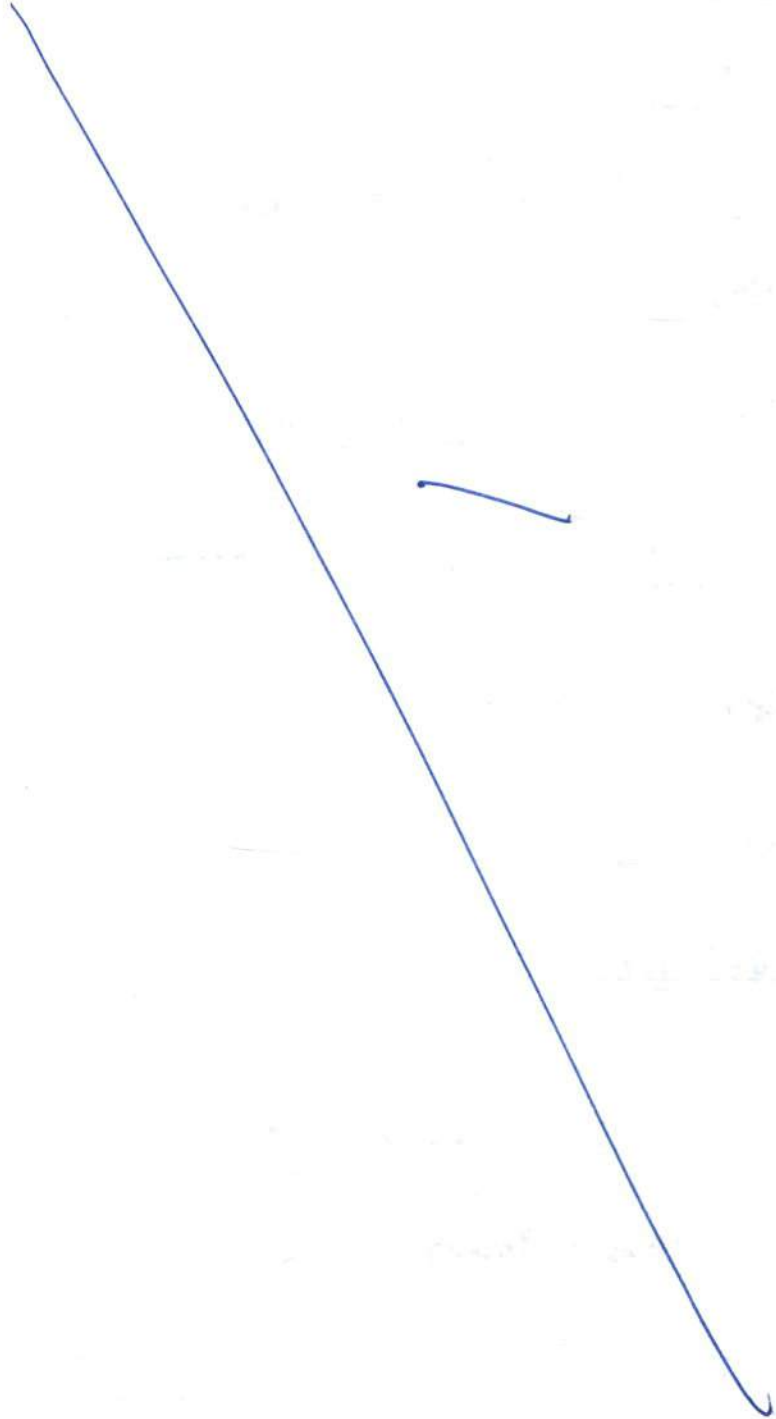
Officers of Parliament refers to officers in Parliament's secretariat this includes Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha secretariat.

Role of officers of Parliament

- ① Secretary's role : Act as returning officer in President's election
- ② Intermediary between members and the speaker : All requests and motions go through secretary
- ③ Record keeping : Regarding discussion and debates.

- ④ ensure maintenance of
rules by guiding speaker.
- ⑤ maintains autonomy and
independence from rueling
party.
- ⑥ Help parliamentary committee with
documents.

If parliament is heart of democracy
officers of parliament are blood
vessels that ensures its functioning.



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)

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Article 280 of the Indian Constitution establish a Finance Commission.

It helps to maintain fiscal federalism by determining formula for distribution of net proceeds between centre-state and among states i.e. vertical and horizontal distribution.

It also recommends regarding the grant-in-aids to states and PRIs. Further President can refer any other matter to Finance Commission.

Recommendations of 15th
Finance Commission

① Regarding devolution of fund : 41% to
states in ~~horizontal~~ vertical distribution.

Although 14th Finance Commission
had recommended 42% but due to
bifurcation of SVK this was reduced.

② Horizontal distribution : Terms of

reference include competitive elements

like population change efforts; ecological

element - forest cover; tax efforts and

Socio economic element like income distance

③ On FRBM : It allowed state to

continue space of 3% fiscal deficit with
additional space on conditionality of

reforms

④ Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes to provide discretion and fiscal space to states

⑤ Resolution to ULBs

↳ 100% performance linked million plus city challenge fund

↳ 60% mandatory and 40% performance linked to other cities

⑥ Refusal to grant Special Category status to any other state Eg: Andhra Pradesh.

15th Finance Commission has

recommended to maintain fiscal discipline

and use debt market through municipal

bonds to enhance capacity.

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

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इस दस्तावेज़ में
नहीं लिखना
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Article 324 along with basic structure
doctrine ensure free and fair elections
in India.

But Election Commission has highlighted
problem of 3Ms : Money Media and
Muscle. Thus people often demand legal
backing to MCC.

MCC: It is code of conduct that applies
to ruling party and other parties post-
election declaration

<u>Statutory backing</u>	<u>No need</u>
① Frequent use of <u>hate speech</u> : <u>Restricted</u> <u>under section 4 of CPA</u>	① <u>Statutory backing</u> will involve <u>Judiciary</u> .

Yet used : Eg
Used by Home Minister
Amr Singh Thakur

② Problem of prebys:
MCC advice against it

③ Money power : used
despite MCC's regulation

④ Paid news : Eg
Namotu

⑤ Use of state machinery
by ruling party

⑥ Planting of spies related
to star campaigner

⑦ Silence period is not
maintained

⑧ Frequent use of
caste and religion

⑨ Criminalisation of
politics

② Role of judiciary
is limited to election
petition
post election

③ Case of compliance
and time delay

④ Involvement of
police increase,
police already remains
accountable to executive
Under Indian Police Act

⑤ Undermine power of
ECI .



Fig MP, with criminal background in

Way forward

① Enhance power of ECI

- ↳ power to deregister party
- ↳ non functional staff and secretariat
- ↳ discretion on usage of funds

② Compulsory internal party democracy

- ↳ quota system for women and disabled
- ↳ political parties under RTI
- ↳ spending limit on political parties

③ Mixture of Statutory and ECI enforced MCE

- ↳ Hate speech should be covered under IPC and RPA (Statutory)
- ↳ Powers of regulating party to be governed by ECI (ECI enforced)

④ Transparency in electoral bonds.

The problem lies with insufficient power to ECI

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India is established to enforce Competition Act. This act came as replacement to MRTP Act to ensure healthy competition and curb market monopoly or cartelisation.

Disruptive technology and Market-

- ① Inventory model by e-commerce firms
 - ↳ use of back channel route
 - ↳ use of subsidiary (Amazon)
- ② Problem in search results
 - ↳ preferential treatment
 - ↳ lack of net neutrality
 - ↳ Google on use of play store
- ③ Deep discounts, flash sales (Flipkart)

Unfair competition → harm to MSMEs
loss to traditional model.

Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

Challenges

- ① Lack of adequate power to curb practices of e firms
- ② Lack of data analytics to see misuse of big data
- ③ Reactionary role rather than proactive
- ④ follows global practice instead of self initiative
↳ Google issue of Playstore

Way Forward

- ① Exercise powers of civil court given to it through law
↳ investigative power using big data technology

↳ CAG has 'state of art' data analytics centre that can be leveraged

② Coordination with Ministry of Commerce

↳ suggest with respect to policy gaps

↳ highlight global best practices

③ Accord role of Tribunal to solve business matters

④ Proactive vigilance

In the rise of e commerce 'open network online digital platform' helps

to democratize e platforms. CCI should take role to ensure access to MSMEs to this platform.

15.

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

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

15

Whistle blowers refers to those who opens or leaks information regarding corruption or malpractice in their own organization.

Current state of Whistle
Blower Protection Act

- ① Conflicts with official secret Act
- ② Conflicts with oath of secrecy
- ③ Lack of anonymity maintained
eg: Killing of Satyendra Dubey (IAS)
- ④ Lack of legal protection
- ⑤ Discord with Lokpal
↳ Lokpal maintains non ~~an~~onymity

↳ Lokpal doesn't cover whistle blower protection act-

↳ There lacks independent neutral ombudsman for grievance redressal

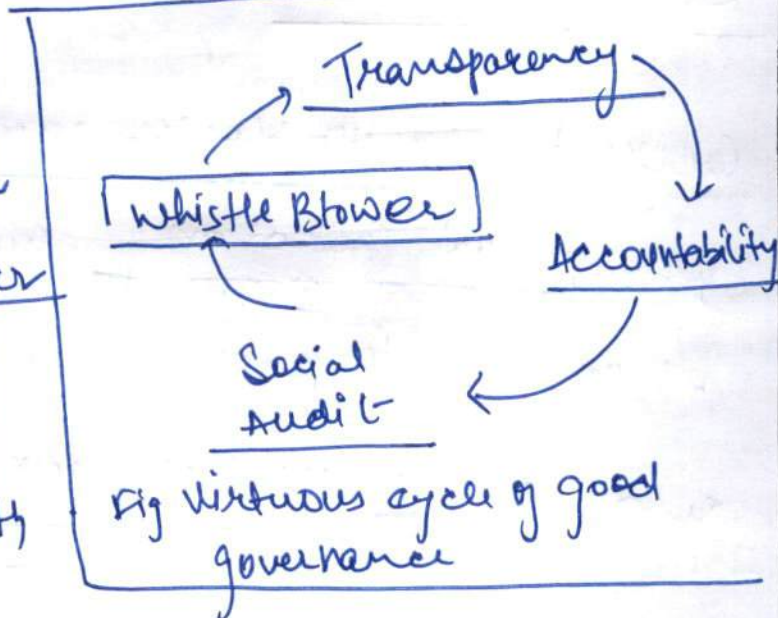
⑥ Control of executive on transfer or removal of officers

↳ used as technique of blackmail against honest officers.

Need of safeguards

① ~~Lokpal~~
Lokpal must have provision for whistleblower protection

↳ similar provision with lokayukta



② Anti corruption agencies like CBI, CWC, ED

should maintain a dedicated cell
for this issue.

③ guarantee of protection to whistleblower
if allegation are prima facie correct

④ 2nd ARC recommended to repeal
official secrets act and undertake
oath of information sharing.

⑤ Irrespective of true or false information
anonymity of whistle blowers should
be maintained

Current whistle blower protect act
lack judicial protection this should
be installed to ensure transparency
and corruption free governance.

16.

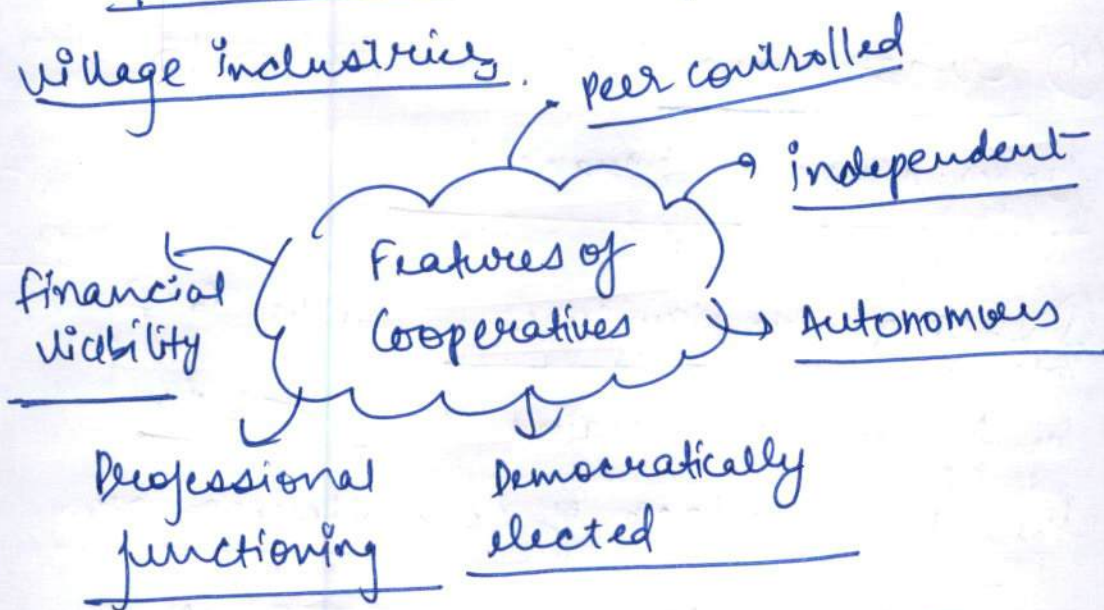
भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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Through doctrine of harmonious construction
of Article 19 and Article 43 cooperative
formation gives status of fundamental right
to Gandhian dream of cottage and
village industries.



Reasons behind poor performance

① Lacks initiative and state led : eg

Saras of Rajasthan is controlled more by
bureaucracy than by members.

② Financial exclusion : According to NSSO

average farmer has debt of ₹15000
this doesn't allow them to further
give collateral security

③ Lack of marketable skills : Handicraft
Cooperatives lack skill when competition
with Bangladesh. Need of mentor.

④ Elitist bias : Members belong to
Upper class of pyramid

⑤ Lack of infrastructure : Public Gcf
in Agriculture remains mere 2-3%.
thus there is lack of cold storage or
bargeing capacity among Cooperatives.

⑥ Too much focus on agriculture : Animal
husbandry is often neglected

⑦ According to SHG CNRM report
Cooperatives are not able to fulfill
'panchsutra' requirement.

Reforms by government

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① Government schemes

↳ Formalisation of 10000 FPOs

↳ NULM NRLM-SHG-Bank linkage
Mission 1 lakh by 2024

↳ PM Sampada scheme based on
cluster model and cooperative model

② Government focus

↳ Creation of Ministry of Cooperatives
for dedicated focus.

③ 'Cooperative component' in schemes

↳ Matsya Sampada

↳ TRIFED schemes etc.

④ Priority lending obligation for banks

⑤ Relaxation in microfinancing rules of UCBs by RBI.

Cooperative model can solve problem of
fragmented agriculture and enhance bargaining
power of rural economy.

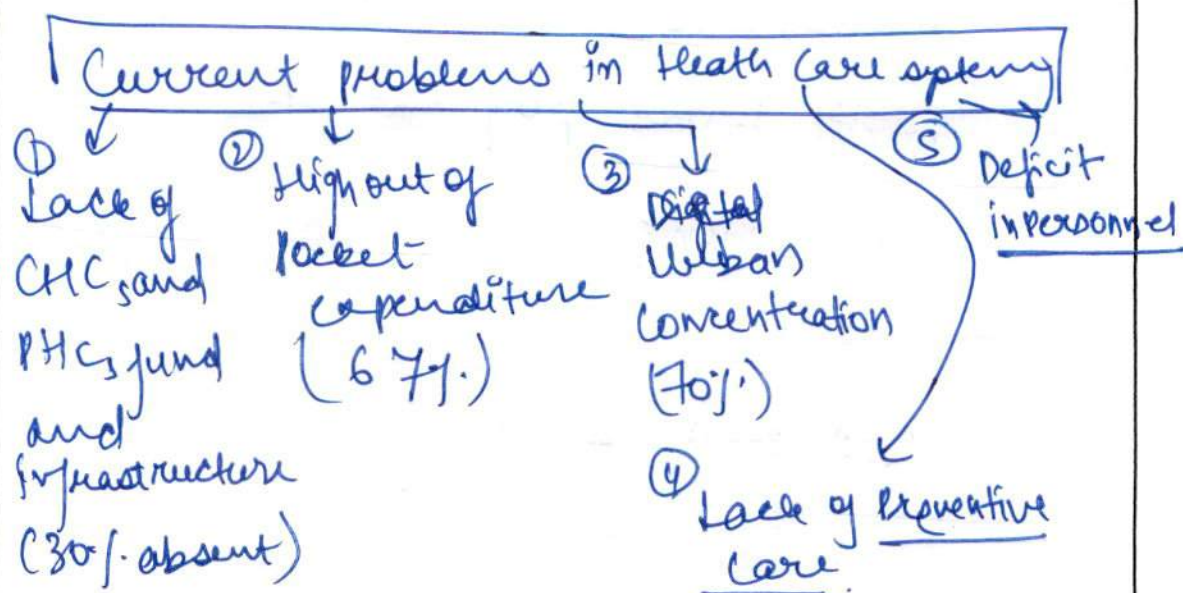
17.

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

15

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Public Private Partnership refers to
combined capital and risk of public
and private sector generally to create
public common good.



Use of Public - Private Partnership

① Infrastructure support by Public

↳ there exist large infrastructure of CHCs and PHCs

↳ but they remain nonfunctional due to lack of fund, machine

and personnel

उम्मीदवारों को
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② Personnel support by private

- ↳ through contract employees
- ↳ training of AASHA workers

③ use of Private sector for data collection

- ↳ Insufficiency in Integrated disease surveillance programme

↳ National digital health mission and Unique Health Id can help in this respect

④ For vaccination drives

- ↳ can be used through private
under contract basis

⑤ Guest meeting or mentorship programme

- ↳ private nutritionists can be used
in MDM and ICDS

⑥ Insurance cover to Mental health

- ↳ Ayushman Bharat use PPP model

through insurance

↳ only 0.05% budget spent on
mental health

↳ PPP can be used.

④ Diversify focus area

↳ NHP recommend to use $\frac{2}{3}$ of
health budget in preventive care

↳ Private can play role in tertiary.

Way forward

① Health mapping and delineation of
health infrastructure and service plan
for its usage

② Work with Private sector under CSR
and HAM model to participate in
process

③ Involve input of private sector and provide
opportunity to health personnel to develop
progressive careers (India @ 75)

SDG 3 of India needs urgent attention Government
budget at 1.6% remains small PPP sector can help in it

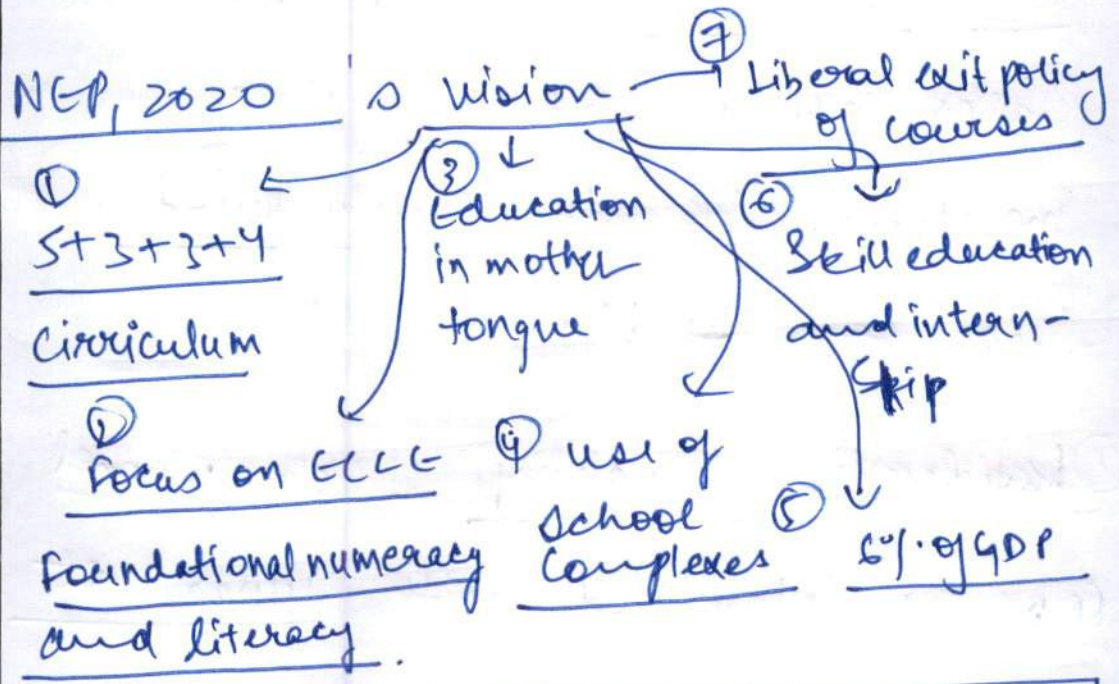
18.

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

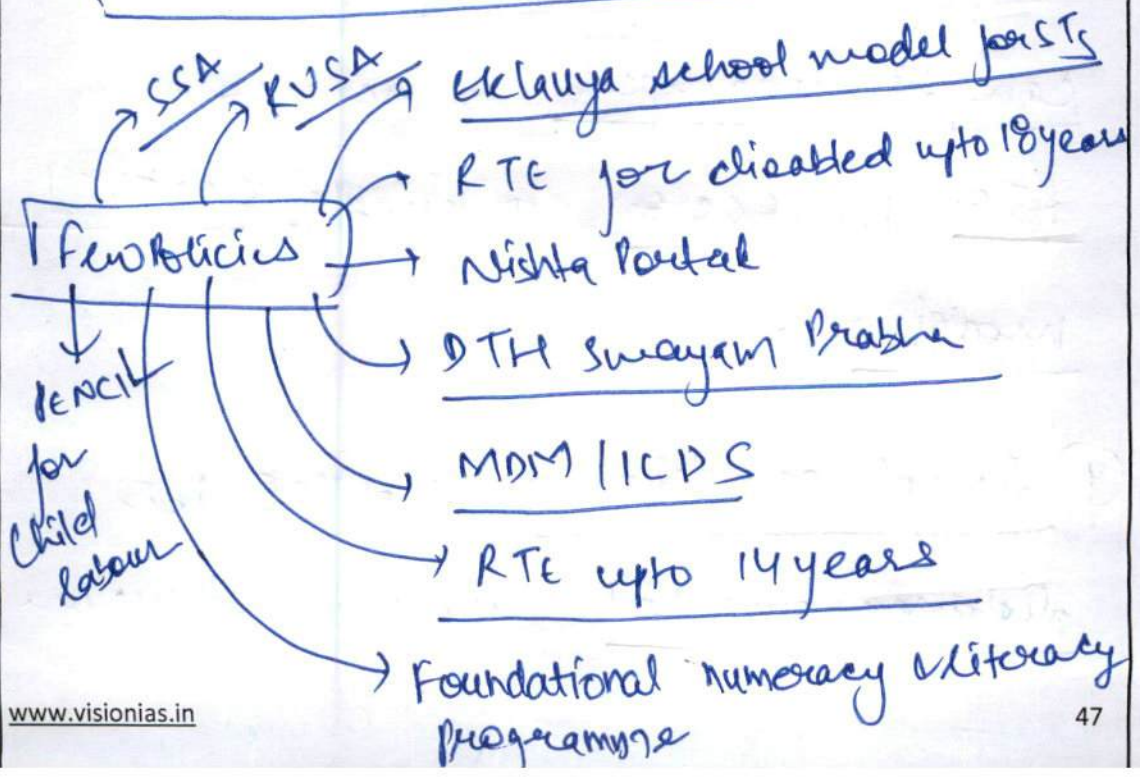
Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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Need of integration with Government Policies



Need for integration

- ① Women empowerment : Government talks about BBBP, NEP mention Gender equity fund these can be streamlined.
- ② Residential teaching : Eklavya model can be integrated with Kurukshetra and TRIPS for skill training
- ③ Curriculum structure : ICDS scheme can be revamped to include RTE for ECE to enable 5+3+3+4 model
- ④ School complex : Rule of RTE for distance oriented school infrastructure

Can be related to rationalise school/infra-structure and streamline personnel (India @ 75 suggest same) & done in Rajasthan.

⑤ CEE to be integrated with nutrition report card through MDM.

⑥ Atal Tinkering lab and MUDRA scheme and Technology fund can be attached to colleges and enable entrepreneurship.

Current sites approach needs to change to ensure that our demographic dividends are effectively used.

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

Indo Pacific economic framework refers to 14 countries along with USA for trade security and supply chain resilience in the region. India is also member of it.

Goal of IPEF → Economic growth

① Free and fair trade : Without monopolistic tendency of any nation
 ▷ China use debt trap in trade deficit this needs to be countered

② Supply Chain resilience : To build alternative supply chains that remain smooth and don't over depend

on any country

③ Decarbonisation and hybrid green energy.

④ peace and security and rule based maritime order

⑤ Raise financing through use of equity and not debt.

⑥ Mutual trade support to each nation.

India's concern w.r.t Indopacific

① Disruption of rule based order by China

↳ Entering into EEZ of other nations for resource exploitation

② use of debt trap diplomacy

↳ Debt crisis in Sri Lanka

③ Unilateral trade of exports

↳ countries in high trade deficit

④ Control over global supply chain

↳ semiconductors

↳ 80% rare earth metals

IPEF is natural extension of
blue dot network that aims to make
World Build Back Better

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

India is placed 10th in Global

Cyber Security Index. In 2020

Cyber attacks has increased exponentially.

Thus amidst disruptive space, military
and digital technology India needs

techno-diplomacy

Priority Areas

① Digital space

▷ Allegation by USA on Huawei
regarding surveillance chip

▷ Attack of Kudankulam nuclear
power plant

▷ Plans to roll out 5G-technology

② Quantum Computing

▷ India has set up Quantum
Computing Mission

↳ This is needed to ensure digital security through quantum entanglement

③ Block chain technology

↳ black marketing is on rise through crypto currency

④ Space technology

↳ Post mission Shakti

↳ Use of spy satellite by China

⑤ Defence technology

↳ Use of UAVs

↳ targeted reusable missiles

↳ Nuclear submarines

⑥ Thus India needs to identify these priority areas there exists

urgency due to

China Factor :- enhanced security
snooping and espionage

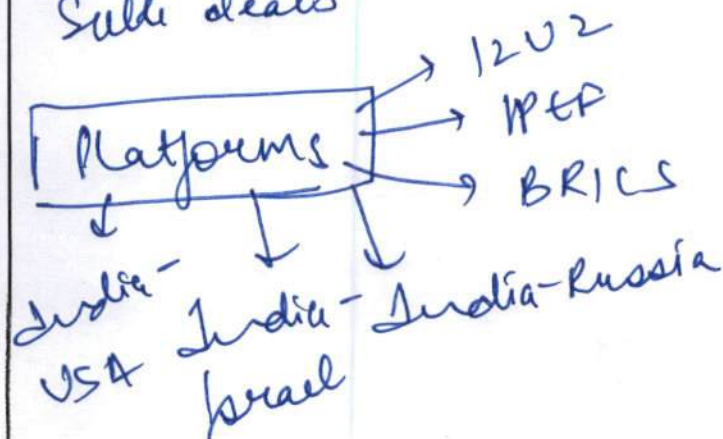
Increasing might of MNCs :

Surveillance capitalism, misuse of data

Increasing dark net

Enhanced cyber crimes ; Sulli Bai

Sulli deals



There is a need of techdiplomacy division

In MEA to ensure role of experts

and professionals

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

