



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. : 0659079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushie Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

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

केंद्र

Centre

Bhubaneshwar
NIFT computer
education

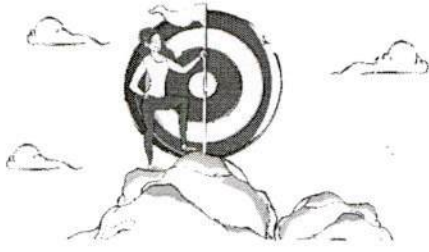
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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)					



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

7th schedule deals with the division of power among the centre and state-
through state list, union list and ~~cooper~~ concurrent list.

Need to revisit -

① Issue regarding concurrent list

→ Misuse of concurrent list to interfere in states' right

④ entry 33 (Former law)

② → centrally sponsored scheme → additional burden on state

④ Ayushman Bharat

② Need to transfer few

subject to concurrent list.

(e) मेजर शाह कमिटी
has recommended transfer
of water to concurrent
list for proper water
Governance

(3) To deal with new
challenges.

(e) epidemic did not
find a mention in
any of the list.

Thus a revision is required.
Also Punch Commission recommendation
like ~~consultation~~ only keeping
attention in concurrent list,
Sarkaria Commission recommendation

like consultation of state
before framing law on
concurrent list can be
considered.

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

Online dispute resolution refers to alternative method of service delivery through different methods like Arbitration, mediation, negotiation, Conciliation.

Advantages of ODR

① Ensure quicker and faster resolution of cases - Judicial pendency would be reduced
(No NJDG - 3-5 crore cases pending)

② ease in "enforcement of contract", thus good for business (163 ranking on this parameter - EODB by world Bank)

③ Does not follow the

traditional ~~is~~ law and is
 bound by principles of
natural Justice,

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

④ Accessible, cost effective

Challenges

① Issue of cyber security,
 sensitive information can
 be stolen

② Lack of digital literacy
 in India



③ Lack of enough arbitrators
 in India

④ Option of appeal if chosen
 further lead to increase
 in court cases.

⑤ Lack of online Judicial
 Infrastructure.

ODR mechanism would help
 not only Article 39 A mandate
 of free legal aid to all, but
 would also ensure quick and
 effective Justice delivery

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

Indian Constitution

provides for executive, administrative and financial division of centre and state powers in part of the Indian Constitution.

Reason for dispute

① Quasifederalism with unitary tilt

② Arbitrary imposition of Article 356 [SR Bommai case]

③ Disputes tend to increase with different party in centre and state

④ West Bengal withdrawal of general consent of CBI.
West Bengal is not

Implementing Ayushman Bharat
Yojana

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

③ Lack of enough mechanism
to resolve dispute

④ Interstate Council under
Article 263 is not
constituted regularly

Mechanism to improve

→ Interstate Council
regular constitution

→ Panchai
commission - localized
emergency

As mentioned by our
honourable prime minister
state and centre need
to come together to
achieve 5 trillion dollar
economy.

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

Lobbying refers to mechanism adopted by pressure group to convince the executive to change the policy in their favour.

legal framework

- ① proper mechanism to address the concern
- ② Dairy farmer lobbied against joining RCTP
- ③ ensure that legislation are framed through proper discussion with stakeholders.
- ④ Bhaskariya is an union opposition

against 3 form laws

Drawback

-) Tyranny of majoritarian voice

-) could lead to nexus between politician and businessman.

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

5.

सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (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

FOSS refers to the platform that is open source, can be edited by the users; has no intellectual property

Need of encouraging

① Promotes innovation, collaboration

② Github

② Allows the startup to use FOSS to design app using modular features.

③ Democratic and transparent

④ code error could be easily identified and modified.

True potential not realised

① lack of intellectual property ~ no one wants to develop FOSS as no profit

② lack of proper standard of FOSS.

③ lack of enough R and D for FOSS.

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

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

Non governmental organisations refers to non profit organization working for a social cause. With the liberalism, state has withdrawn from many important function, leading to ~~the~~ rising role of NGOs as vehicle of public services delivery.

NGO

- ① human right concerns
 - ④ Naz foundation for Transgender
- ② environmental concerns
 - ④ Namada Bachao Andolan
- ③ corruption issues
 - ④ India against corruption
- ④ issue of excessive curb on right of citizen

⑤ Concern of not following laws in letter and spirit

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

(eg) Samatha NGO fought for the land alienation case for the tribals.

However, challenges like -

1. Protest against Kundaikulam was said to internationally funded

2. loss of GDP due to protest

(eg) IB report highlighted that NGO protest has led to net loss of 2% of GDP.

Thus "middle way" (golden mean Aristotle) needs to be followed - Adequate reforms like FCRA decentralization (ARC 2), creation of database of NGO (Vijay Kumar committee) are required to fully unlock the potential of NGO.

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

As per recent Lancet report 1 out of 7 in India suffer from mental illness. There is lack of awareness and social stigma is faced by the patient.

Mental Health Care 2017

Patient Centric

→ Provides patient to declare whether they would undergo electroconvulsive treatment
declaration of nominee [Take decision on their behalf]

→ Prevents any sort of ~~discrimination~~ discrimination or ill-treatment by to patient

→ Provision for proper psychological counselling, care

② NIMHANS in Bangalore.

Issues

- ① lack of enough psychologist and psychiatrist.
10.03 psychiatrist for 1 lakh population
- ② lack of awareness among family members, social stigma
- ③ lack of facility of proper rehabilitation and after care of patient.
- ④ lack of enough infrastructure, machines
- ⑤ Almost a minimal research on degenerative disorders like Alzheimer's, Dementia, Parkinson.

With COVID 19 mental health has become a serious cause of concern. More R&D and Telemedicine psychological counselling (KIRAN, Manodhoran) along with awareness is required.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban employment guarantee scheme is based on the premise of MGNREGA where minimum number of guaranteed employment would be ensured, thus moving from supply based to demand based job.

Need of urban employment

- ① Rising unemployment
- 4.1% (PFLS 2020-21)
- ② Create demand in the city by increasing consumption expenditure
- ③ ~~ensure~~ employment & would enhance human capital development + help to reduce urban crime

- ④ would ensure proper living condition
- ④ Census 2011 - 17% live in slum
- ⑤ Mandate as welfare state.

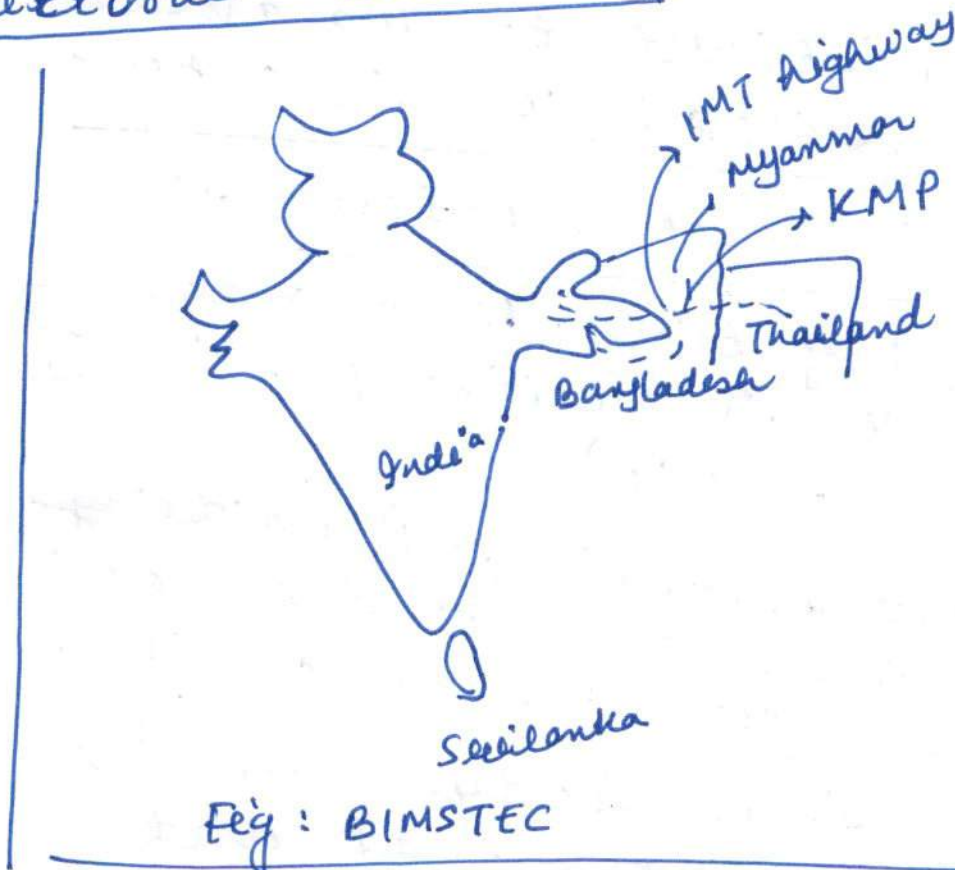
Challenges

- ① Difficult to guarantee unskilled job in city
 - ② financial burden → as most of time → crisis created lack in quality (sense of fiscal deficit)
 - ③ Just guarantee & providing minimum salary → does not ensure good quality of life.
- Urban local body can be empowered to map and provide urban employment guarantee. However it needs to be first implemented in dynamic pilot project -
made in few cities.

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)

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

BIMSTEC was formed to enable economic cooperation among the Bay of Bengal littoral countries.



Relevance of BIMSTEC

- ① Act as the link between India and India's 'act east policy'

② Development of north east through Kaladan multimodal project, India Myanmar Thailand Trilateral Highway

③ Proper trade and connectivity - economic cooperation

④ Helping to secure the sea lanes of communication
(e) Malacca

⑤ Building ports to secure ^{neutral} diamond of ~~peace~~ ^{strategy} in Indian Ocean to counter ^{to} ~~seeing~~ of ^{peace of} ~~China~~ ^{China}.

(e) Sittoung port in Myanmar

⑥ BIMSTEC countries boom strategic partner in India's SAAR policy (security and growth for all in the region)

BIMSTEC, by enhancing maritime awareness, proper legislative exchange, securing lanes of communication would play key role to build India's aspiration in Indian ocean.

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

Gujral doctrine is a foreign policy doctrine that seeks for unilateral help by India to its neighbour without seeking any immediate return.

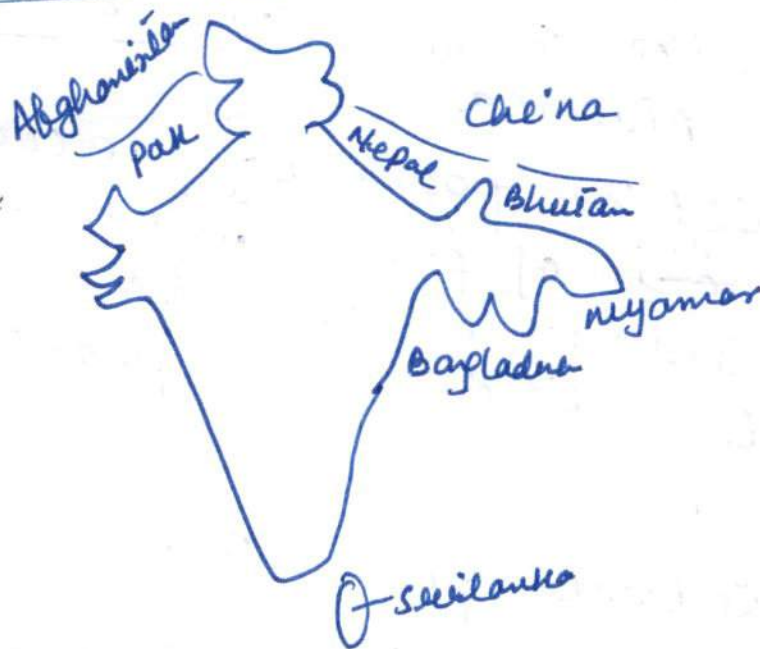


Fig: India and its neighbour

Current relation is marked by ~~for~~ mutual distrust (Pakistan, ^{china}), perceived ~~being~~ brother attitude by ~~few~~ (Nepal) and mutual coordination (Bangladesh, Bhutan)

Relevance

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

① To resolve smaller disputes
(eg) Indo Nepal border dispute regarding Sugali treaty

② To prevent non interference of china by providing steady help in time of need

③ supply of essential items to srilanka during economic crisis

④ To Increase regional integration, India has to make the headstart

⑤ To Increase India's softpower and influence among India's neighbours

(eg) Salma Dam & Friendship, Afghanistan Parliament.

Vaccine Maitree policy, and various official development assistance, currency swap agreement with srilanka, grants marks a reflection of quijal 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

Indian parliamentary system is based on ~~win~~ westministerial model where the executive is made responsible to the legislature. Various important offices have been created to ensure complete neutrality.

Pivotal role

Financial accountability -

① CAG → Article 148 - 151 highlights CAG role as auditor of consolidated fund, Contingency fund, property ~~to~~ auditing etc.

② Free and fair election

→ Article 324 appoints election Commission of India for conducting, supervising free and fair election

③ Protection of vulnerable section

→ NHRC, NCBC, NCSC, NCS T for rights of backward class,

Scheduled class, tutorials.

- ④ free and fair functioning of parliament
- eg speaker ensures that disruption in parliamentary proceedings do not happen.
- ⑤ Proper accountability
- eg President has the unique power of pocket veto → President Venkataramanan used pocket veto in case of Indian postal bill.

Provision

- ① CAG → expenditure drawn from consolidated fund of India.
- ② Removal of chief election commissioner → only on ground of gross misbehaviour, if approved by Supreme Court.
- ③ Power to act as Civil Court of - NHRC under

Protection of human rights
act 1993 can summon
anyone, requisite documents.

④ Passage of report in
Lok Sabha

⑤ CAG report is presented
annually in Lok Sabha, discussed
in PAC

⑥ Appointment process through
Committee

⑦ National human rights
commissioner appointment
through committee which also
includes leader of opposition

CAG has highlighted financial
irregularity (eg → Road and
transport less diversion). NCSC,
NCST have taken suo moto
cognisance, Election Commission
has played a pivotal role
for free and fair election.
However more independence like
committee for appointing ECI,
CAG (2nd ARC), action report on
recommendations given
need to be done.

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)

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

15

under Article 280, Finance Commission helps in vertical as well as horizontal devolution of funds

crucial role -

- ① Proper devolution from the central pool
 - ② equity in fund distribution
 - ③ Recommendation for revenue deficit grants
- Recommendation

1) change in devolution criteria →
Population 2011 census to be used, to consider need of southern states ~~10%~~ 10%.
demographic performance criteria included.
→ Inclusion of parameters like tax performance, forest and ecology

Amount of devolution ~ 41%
as 1% for J and K UT.

- 2) Performance linked incentive to million plus cities based on power reform, waste management
- 3) creation of Disaster Mitigation and Management Fund
- 4) creation of fiscal council for proper monitoring
- 5) creation of Defence Modernization Fund
- 6) Revenue deficit grant for states.

Positives

- ① Proper monitoring if fiscal council is formed
- ② Proper performance based devolution of fund to local bodies.
- ③ Mitigation fund for disasters ~ a shift from only response to disaster.
- ④ Parameters like demographic performance

tax performance will incentivize the state to control population

Negative

- ① The central pool of share is continuously declining due to increased cess and surcharge
- ② creation of Defence Modernization fund would further lead to decline of central pool of share.
- ③ 2011 population criteria is resented by many southern state.

State get 40% of the resource, but 60% of the expenditure is done by state. Thus states' consultation before preparing Term of Reference is vital to further strengthen fiscal federalism.

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

Model code of conduct (MCC) consists of the guidelines that specify and regulate the conduct of political parties during election. It ensures free and fair election. Currently MCC lacks legal backing

Need of legal backing - free and fair election

① legal backing would ensure that EC takes swift action against any corrupt practices

② Recent West Bengal election where code of conduct was breached by using government vehicles, distribution of alcohol

② It will make the political parties accountable

and dissuade them to breach the conduct.

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

③ It would benefit the smaller political parties who due to their limited resource cannot give a competition to bigger parties.

④ would ensure election is truly free and fair - by regulating speech, freebies, misuse of official position.
Yet, many problem exist -

① Election Commission is against MC legalisation due to practical difficulties.
→ huge amount of cases would be pending before high court, leading to continuous delay

② each political party will try to complain against the other even

in bonafide violation.

(eg) MCC ensures no developmental project is announced by ruling party. however some welfare project may be extremely essential.

(3) MCC does not have clear guidelines for social media usage.

Thus, just MCC legalization is ^{required} not panacea, other reforms like -

- ① Intra party democracy
- ① Power of EC to deregister political party (2A-A)
- ① False affidavit - corrupt practice under 123 A.
- ① Bribing & include as electoral offence
- ① Political party under RTI.

Overall it is citizen behavioural change and awareness that would ensure complete free and fair election. In the's

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

Digital revolution has created new challenges like data monetisation, misuse of dominant power, violation of data privacy of user, challenges of data sovereignty.

Challenges

- ① Misuse of dominant position
- ② Google removal of Paytm from Google playstore
- ③ Biased search algorithm of Google
- ④ Flash sales, deep discounting causing challenge to retail shops.
- ⑤ Data monetisation of user, violating right to privacy (Article 21)

Need to revamp CCI

CCI was created under competition^{ti} Act 2013 to ensure free and fair market and to prevent misuse of dominant position.

→ Currently CCI lacks the autonomy to conduct operations against the director of any company, seizing their property
(eg) This power is enjoyed by French CCI

→ CCI works in silos without cooperating with TRAI, ED, CBI, CVC to find any financial irregularities, merger and acquisition cases.

(eg) ~~Retrom~~

→ The parameter to judge competition in digital world is complex and subjective that requires more skill upgradation of CCI.

Thus CCI → more autonomy
power to seize
direction properly
more coordination
with other agency
More
skill upgradation
International collaboration
with CCI of other countries.

Ensuring free and fair
market is now sine qua to
achieve the target of
5 trillion \$ economy by
2025.

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 blowing refers to an individual from the organization exposing the corruption, loopholes, inefficiency of the organization. It is essential to ensure complete transparency.

Currently, we have whistle blowing Act 2014, however it has not yet come into force.

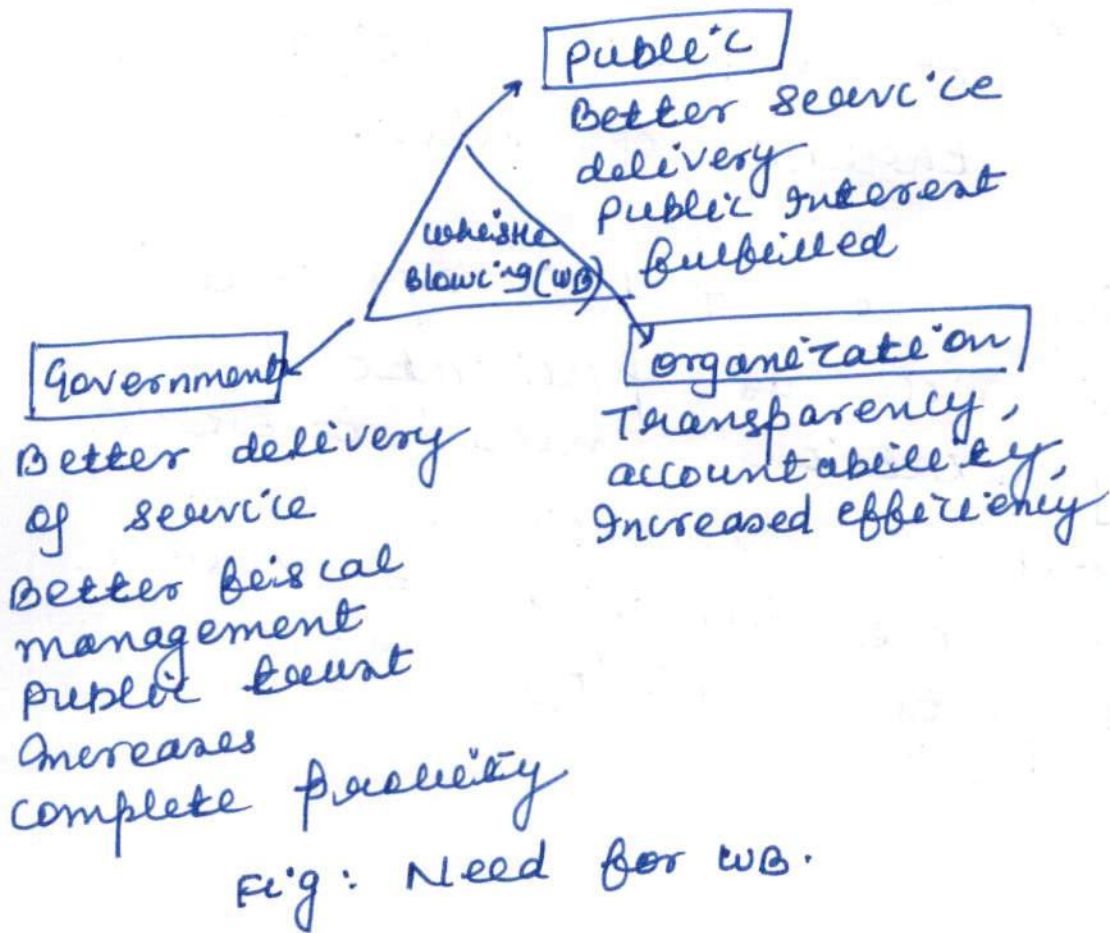
Need for whistle blowing

① To ensure transparency and accountability in organisation

② Lack of protection of individual from detours
complaint due to fear of prosecution (e.g. Satyendra Dubey case).

③ It would ensure
Internal accountability

④ In public organization →
proper utilisation of
fund.



Current Mechanism -

① The whistle blowing
protection act needs
to be implemented with

additional features -

- ^{anonymous} ~~additional~~ complaint to be allowed
- Proper ~~con~~ format of filing complaint
- adequate protection to ensure filing threat of life.

Thus both public organization as well as private organization need to evolve proper mechanism for whistle blowing to ensure complete privacy.

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

Cooperatives refers to collective of people having similar ^{economiz} goal. They are registered under ^{state} cooperative societies act, or multi state cooperative societies act if it is Interstate.

Reason behind poor performance -

- ① autonomy + lack of autonomy due to frequent political interference in appointment

(eg) PMC bank brand cooperative banking)

- ② Technology and Infrastructure

+ lack of proper skill upgradation of workers; infrastructure deficit

(eg) agricultural cooperatives

lack proper warehousing and grading facilities.

③ lack of proper marketing skills

eg lack of attractive packaging

④ lack of business intelligence

eg Sweet ^{aphonso} Mango sold in western international demand for less sweet mango.

⑤ lack of access to

credit
⑥ less value addition, less ^{diversion} Product steps taken by Govt -

① creation of Ministry of Cooperatives

→ Proper legal and institutional framework for cooperative promotion

→ human resource development

→ Proper credit facility, marketing strategy

② ~~Sho~~ Ayushman Sahakar
Yojana - Cooperatives can
provide health and ~~new~~ wellness
initiatives by opening HWC
Centres.

③ Access to credit through
credit guarantee fund,
PSB @ 5% min. loan

④ Promotion to ~~animal~~ ^{dairy milk}
cooperatives by creating
animal husbandry subsector
fund, agriculture by creating
agriculture subsector
fund.

⑤ white revolution & ~~led~~ ^{led} by
for dairy milk.

⑥ Matsya Sampada Yojana &
focus on enhancing fish
cooperative

⑦ Kisan Sampada & food
Yojana cooperatives.

There is need to replicate
the success of white revolution
by following Sahyog &
Samvidhan model.

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

Public private partnership (PPP) models are known for their productivity, efficiency and proper service delivery. Different models such as Hybrid annuity model, Build, operate and transfer model, Engineering procurement model are used.

Gap in health care system

- ① Lack of Infra
- doctor 1456 : 1 lakh (WHO -
3000 : 1 lakh)
- ② out of pocket expenditure at 68% (World Bank)
- ③ Rural: urban disparity
(70% of doctors in urban areas)
- ④ Rise in Non Communicable disease (67%)

PPP to bridge the gap -

① help in increasing the number of medical hospitals and college

(eg) Niti ayog → district hospital
↓
open medical college by PPP

② efficient and effective delivery of service

(eg) National digital health mission, Telemedicine success depends on participation of private sector, efficient sharing of data.

③ Access to latest technology can be done.

(eg) Nanobots for treatment of surgery

④ Holistic healthcare treatment can be included - palliative, preventive, curative

⑤ Better diagnosis and surveillance system.

Yet, challenges remain -

① Gap between urban-rural
well better need

+ Private hospitals operate
on the basis of profit,
less interested for
rural areas

② unethical practice by
private

③ Ghost cads, fake operations
under Ayushman Bharat.

③ health is public good,
constitutional mandate of
every state (Article 47),
PPP would further restrict
the number of free and
government hospital.

PPP can help to limited extent.
other reform like focusing on
preventive health care,
increased expenditure on health
care (currently 1.3%), proper
public health surveillance,
creation of public health
management cadre (currently 375)
are required.

18.

यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतियों 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

New education policy marks a paradigm shift from just educational degree to real temple of knowledge by focusing on equity, equality, inclusivity, vocational learning. Commendable vision

Primary & shift to early childhood education and care focus on vocational education.
no strict separation between academic and extra-curricular.

Higher : Invitation of other private foreign universities
academic bank credit
Pursuing multiple degree
overall it focuses on creativity and holistic development.

However, success depends on ability to integrate -

- ① early childhood - success education depends on proper Angadwadi services ~~of~~ ^{where} the child would be taught. Angadwadi worker need to be trained.
- ② Teaching pyjamon from class 6 ~ require collaboration from other ^{policy} ~~scheme~~ like National science and Technology policy
- ③ vocational training ~ Integration with National skill development mission
skill sector council will help in identification of the module and give adequate training
- ④ Inviting foreign

universities require
collaboration with scheme
like QIAN, VAJRA, SPARC
to ensure proper academic
collaboration and sharing
of knowledge.

④ Teacher training → depends
on AICTE NISHTA portal, PM
RTE act etc.

⑤ Overall the act needs to
coordinate with Digital
India to ensure proper
digital learning takes place,
make in India and skill
India to identify the
required skill for training.

The NEP policy would
if properly implemented
would mark the harbinger
of new India.

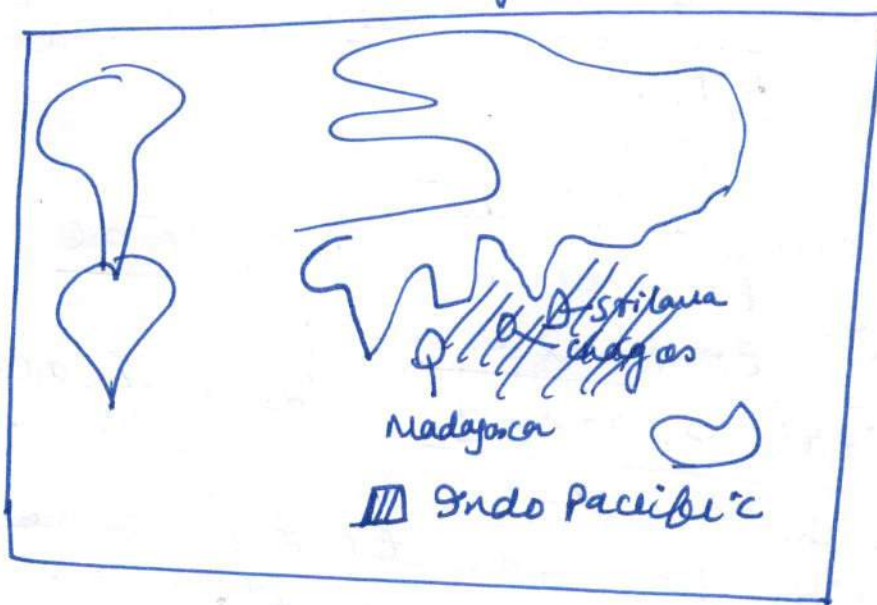
19.

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's economic framework is a regional economic collaboration of 16 countries led by USA.



"A engine of global economic growth

① Geopolitical - As mentioned by Christine Lagarde, Russia Ukraine war marks a tipping point, a shift

from economic efficiency to
economic security. Thus IPEF
would ensure supply chain
resilience

② China + 1 strategy → Global
powers ~~to~~ ^{are} looking ~~on~~ to
invest in other countries
~~or~~ other than China, IPEF
would enable that through
friendshoring

③ It would prevent
militarization of supply
chain

④ ^{economic} ~~Global~~ efforts will be
made for cooperation in
space, climate change,
technological sharing

⑤ It is also based on
the premise for countervailing
China by strengthening
~~China's~~ countervailing power
to China as mentioned by

Asaley Telle's .

- ⑥ securing the sea lanes of communication, ~~quicker~~ ^{secure} trade and investment, free and principled trade etc.

India's' Concern

- ① Balancing between Western pressure and relationship with Russia (strategic autonomy)
- ② Decoupling with China is difficult due to deep economic integration
- ③ Difference in opinion of India and other members regarding China, "Indo Pacific" etc
- IPEF would help in ensuring supply chain resilience and free and principled trade.

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

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

New and emerging strategic technologies refers to the latest technologies as byproduct of IR 4.0 - Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Quantum computing etc.

Technodiplomacy refers to the rising trend of technological cooperation between 2 nations.

Complexities

① Lack of proper data Governance, concern of data sovereignty, data free flows data localization

② Risk of Increasing Cyberattacks from non state actor as well as state sponsored actors.

eg) Red echo attack on ^{Mumbai} ~~hadaker~~ power plant

③ Risk of AI taking over human jobs.

④ Issue of ethical AI

eg Microsoft Interview → female got less mark due to biased AI algorithm.

⑤ 5G and national security

eg ~~the~~ Huawei is accused of using spy system in 5G connection

⑥ Quantum technology ~ capability to decrypt all the existing encrypting technology

⑦ ~~cybersecurity~~ Bitcoins ~ complete decentralized transaction ~ risk of organized crime.

Identifying the privacy areas -

① cooperation to deal with data privacy and proper utilization of data.

- ② cooperation to ensure cyber security
- ③ Indo Australia deal on cyber security
- ③ [59] → "D10" for not using Huawei products
- ④ Financial cooperation → "Global minimum tax" by G7 to ensure India's benefits from revenue earned by Google, Microsoft, Facebook.

For techodiplomacy India has already created a separate NEST division in its Ministry of External Affairs. This is a step in right direction as "global solve problems can only be solved with multilateralism as its core principles" (Antonio Guterres)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL