



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 उपरान्त 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. : 006 1537

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

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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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

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

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution entails the division of powers between centre & state governments. It has three lists → central, state & concurrent lists.

Need to Revisit:

- ① The changing dynamics & aspirations of the state can be better addressed.
- ② Some subjects further need reform at a national & integrated level. → police, agriculture { can be moved to centre }.
- ③ Subjects can be transferred from concurrent to state lists to increase their independence → co-operative federalism.
- ④ To reduce the prevalent centre-state conflicts & reduce the burden on Supreme Court to hear politicised-legal cases.

Not to destroy the sanctity of 7th schedule

① Current structure has been obtained after much debate, deliberation.
{last amendment in 1976}.

② Giving too much autonomy to the states on various ~~or~~ issues can affect national integration. eg- forests need a single policy

③ Misuse of majoritarian governments at state to make arbitrary laws, which can harm social fabric & in conflict with constitution.

Rather than reforming the 7th schedule, through institutions like NITI Aayog, National Integration Council {Art 263} & zonal council → centre & states shall usher in a new era of co-operative & competitive federalism;

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

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

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) mechanism refers to various avenues of justice delivery, where the aggrieved & judge are separated physically but connected virtually.

eg- video-conferencing, Nyay Mitras, e-ADR {Alternate dispute resolution} hearings.

Challenges:

① Data protection - Without a robust data protection bill, the court mechanisms can be disturbed & privacy of defendants & accused destroyed.

eg- Jyoti Chawla shared the court proceedings' link on Twitter account.

② Digital infrastructure - High digital divide prevalent in country (only 25% having access), it would further keep justice away from the reach of poor & marginalised.

③ Lack of awareness: The different parties of the cases including prosecutors may not be well-versed with ODR as compared to physical presence.

④ Possibility of coercion: Prisoners attending e-courts could be coerced not to grieve in court {present problems to judge}

Advantages:

- ① Highly efficient, time saving & reduction in burden of court & litigant.
- ② e-justice delivery would help many deprived citizens. eg- online consultation by retired court officers.
- ③ Doorstep delivery of justice → increase in trust on judiciary & rule of law.
- ④ Help speedy disposal of cases & also open avenues for arbitration, mediation & conciliation (especially when parties may be physically separated by 1000kms).

Thus, few challenges if addressed, can pave the way for ODR to be revolution in 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution has provided for separate spheres of subjects for centre & states, especially via 7th Schedule, however, Centre-State disputes have been a feature since birth of democracy:

- ① Imposition of Hindi language & non-continuation of English language post 1965, led to widespread protests in Tamil Nadu
- ② Arbitrary use of Art 356: The ruling party in centre used to dismiss opposition parties' government in states using president's rule unscrupulously.
- ③ Legislating on states' subject: The Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act, recent three repealed farm bills have created widespread dissent in states {Agriculture is a state subject}.
- ④ Formulation of policies & schemes on exclusive states domain without consulting them. eg- PM schemes on agriculture.

⑤ The implementation of Goods & Service Tax (GST) was after various centre-state conflicts → state had to give up their revenues { Maharashtra & West Bengal - severely affected }

⑥ The New Education Policy, 2020 - is also proving to be another bone of contention between centre & state { Education → concurrent list }.

The centre shall limit itself to legislate on topics in central & concurrent list. However, if in national interest, it passes a model law on any state subject, it shall be after wide consultations & in spirit of co-operative federalism.

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

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 deliberate attempts to influence the public opinion & more strongly, the opinion of the policy makers in the favour of the interests of parties eg- adopted by pressure groups such as FICCI, Traders' associations etc.

Framework needed

- ① It will give legitimate voice to the interested groups to further their interests.
- ② Increase in debates, discussions & transparency in policy making — public will know, who supports which stand.
- ③ Ease of doing business → big corporates & foreign investors can lobby the government to take actions against those adopting unfair means to stop their project. eg- union strikes.
- ④ The ideology of public officials in legislative & executive will be known to all — better representatives can

be chosen by people with their vote.

- ⑤ lobbying can put in place favourable people to influence policies. eg- women candidates in BCCI can lobby for improved funding to women cricket.

But it can be misused

- ① Further nexus between bureaucrats & politicians and corporates to have personal gain
- ② Quid-pro-quo to ignore public welfare & citizen-centric governance.
eg- approving an airport to a nearby airport knowing it may not be in best resource utilisation capacity
- ③ Increase in corruption { we stand at 85th in Corruption Perception Index }.
- ④ May lead to coercion & further harassment of objective & integral civil servants.

Thus, ~~the~~ framework for lobbying shall be adopted only after reforms in good governance aspect 2nd ARE are carried out.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Free & open source software (FOSS) & digital platforms refers to the programmes, videos, tools that are freely available online for anybody to download or access / utilise.
eg- Collab CAD by NITI Aayog, NPTEL by IITs.

Reasons for unrealised potential:

① Aggressive marketing by proprietary firms { eg- CAD by AutoCAD for computer aided design } vis-a-vis poor branding by government portals.

② Trust in proprietary software due to long history & stringent data protection rules in Europe / USA vis-a-vis non-existent data privacy law in India

③ The proprietary software have intensive training modules & refresher courses to

maintain continuity in learning, while FOSS are mostly a single time download with low updates / bug fixing.

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

- ④ FOSS platforms have issue of accessibility as their visibility is low, owing to low spend on the aspect. eg - High rankings on online search engines.
- ⑤ Driven by ecosystem of industry-academia who have confidence in working on proprietary software rather than FOSS.

Way Forward:

- ① Huge success of NPTEL { National program on Technical e-learning } shall be copied across platform.
- ② Govt organisations mandated to use FOSS that are approved by MeitY { IT Ministry }.
- ③ Popularisation as a part of course curriculum. eg - e-Yantra lab etc.

Thus, government efforts to change the attitude of industry-academia is needed to promote FOSS over proprietary software.

6.

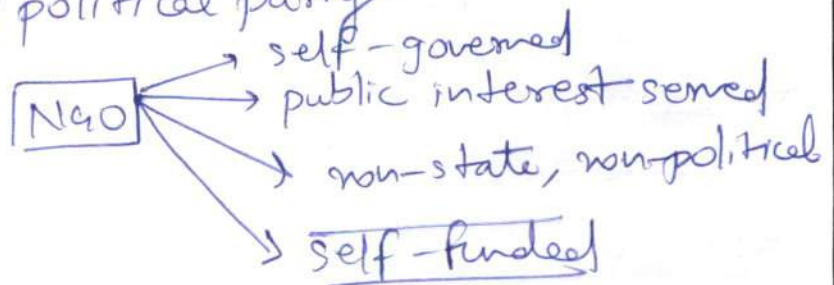
एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्फ के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are those organisations that strive to reduce pain & social suffering & not supported by any state / political party



NGOs have always helped in voicing concerns of various sections of society.

① NGOs are providing access to healthcare in areas where government hasn't reached. eg- Abhay Bang's NGO in Gadchiroli - home-based neonatal care.

② Providing voice to voiceless - people displaced due to multi-purpose projects have found representation. eg- Narmada Bachao.

③ To protect the children's rights and exploitation eg - Keliash's Satyarth Bachpan Bachs.

④ To provide wide stakeholder feedback to the policy inputs. eg - Obseme Research Foundation (ORF) in foreign policy.

⑤ To provide inputs in social sectors that need reform by giving scientific data. eg - PRATNAM NGO's ASER (Annual Survey on Education Report).

The NGOs have helped communities various sections to find a platform for representation. They have helped to make an inclusive India & also to act as a safety-value against dissent & conflict.

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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

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 empowers the patient to navigate through the mazes by institutional support.

Issues:

- ① Lack of sufficient, trained health-care professionals.
- ② Mental Health is still a taboo subject. Problems of social stigma prevents people to come out.
- ③ Missing rehabilitation homes, poor infrastructure to tackle rising cases.
- ④ Neglect has stemmed from family, society thus forcing patients to live a secluded life.
- ⑤ Lack of awareness among the caregivers & institutions of the provisions of the act.
- ⑥ Funding of various schemes by Mo Health.

Thus, a holistic approach is needed for implementation.

The need to include caregivers, doctors, hospitals, families of mental health patients & data privacy is needed to navigate the challenges.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban ^(UEGS) Employment Guarantee Scheme at national level is discussed on the lines of MGNREGA {Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act} which employs approx 48 crore people annually.

Why UEGS can be a game changer?

① High prevalence of urban poverty & rate of decline in urban poverty is lesser than rural poverty.

② High availability of skilled/unskilled labourers vis-a-vis work availability.

③ UEGS can be utilised by government to build low cost housing, slum rehabilitation & urban planning.

④ To augment the dwindling law & order workforce. eg - support roles in traffic

⑤ Improve ease of living, basic human dignity & abolish begging from cities.

⑥ High prevalence of urban unemployment.

But Reforms needed before UEGs :

- ① Instead of adopting rights based approach, capability approach (Amartya Sen's) shall be adopted.
- ② Rather than giving guaranteed work, platforms shall be provided, like e-Shram portal & national employment exchange for best demand-supply match.
- ③ MGNREGA must be strengthened, else UEGs would attract more migration from rural areas.
- ④ The focus shall be on skill development, access to education, healthcare & housing.

Simply implementing UEGs without addressing the structural problems of urban poor, may result in an inefficient & unemployable workforce.

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9.

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

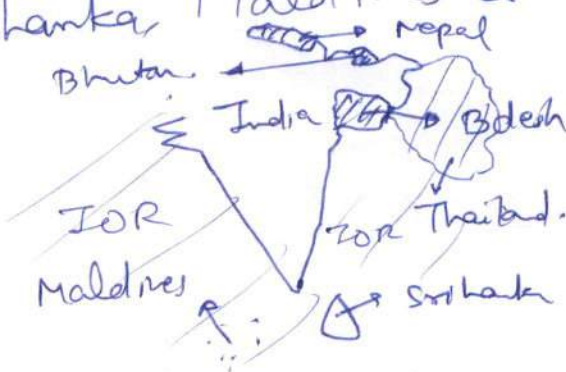
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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BIMSTEC - Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Co-operation is a multilateral grouping of Bay of Bengal countries.

It comprises of : Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives & Thailand.



Relevance of BIMSTEC to India's strategic aspirations:

- ① India sees BIMSTEC as an alternate to SAARC grouping which is affected due to Pakistan-India conflicts.
- ② Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is crucial for India's maritime security.
- ③ Friendly relationship with all countries of BIMSTEC → humanitarian aid in times of crises → support to India

- ④ BIMSTEC can be used to leverage a multi-modal transportation agreement & free-trade agreement.
- ⑤ Safe IOR essential for India's mineral industry { Poly-Metallic Nodule } & energy security.
- ⑥ Through people-to-people contact, India can exert soft power in the grouping.
- ⑦ BIMSTEC can be promoted as a group to counter China { many have boundaries with China } by creating an integrated economic region.

Thus, to dominate the IOR & at the same time, help the BIMSTEC members in a neutral way will ~~help~~ pave the way for India to be a regional leader & counter China's expansionist agenda.

10.

वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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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 the presiding officers of the houses i.e. the Speaker & Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha & Chairman and Vice-Chairman in Rajya Sabha.

Role in Indian Parliamentary system

① They maintain the decorum of the house & ensure that the house is run in consonance to constitutional provisions, Rule of Procedure & other conventions.

② As "officers of parliament", they set the course of the house, function efficiently for allowing discussion, debate & participative & consultative law-making.

③ They can dismiss members who use unparliamentary language, create ruckus in the house.

④ They decide upon the fate of disqualified members { Speaker in LS & Chairman in RS } under Xth schedule { anti-defection }.

⑤ ~~As~~ ^{LS speaker} presiding officers ~~certify~~ a bill as money bill.

⑥ He adjourns the sessions & sittings on end of each day & session of parliament respectively. (eg monsoon session).

⑦ He maintains the quorum in the house.

⑧ Also, play a pivotal role when the impeachment process of any judge, ^{chief} election commissioner etc. is in process.

⑨ Represents {LS speaker} Indian parliament to the world consortium of parliaments.

Provisions for their impartial functioning!

① LS speaker, deputy-speaker, chairman (vice-president) & vice-chairman can only be removed by members of house & not by any executive decision.

② He has been provided with security of tenure. He does not resign until the new assembly is elected after elections.

③ The officers are exempted from being considered as "office of profit", under Representation of People's Act.

- ③ He, like any other member of parliament enjoys immunity from civil & criminal proceedings, while house is in session.
- ④ For any situation, where constitution or Rule Book is not explicit, speaker can decide the course to be taken.
- ⑤ HS speaker can't take part in voting in first instance, only votes when there is a tie. His partisan nature is suppressed by his clerk -

Thus, various safeguards are present in constitution & legal provisions to ensure impartiality of "officers of 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

Finance Commission (Art 280) decoder upon the share of distribution of taxes between the centre & the states. It also devolves & advises grant to rural & urban local bodies. Hence, it has a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India.

Recommendations of 15th FC:

① Devolution of central pool to state → 41% {earlier 42%},
The decrease is attributed to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh as Union Territory.

② Sector-specific grants given to health, education & other critical areas of economy.

③ Tied grants rather than non tied grants. States have been allowed additional borrowings only if they implement charges like:

① - One Nation One Ration Card -
- (UJJWAL Discom) Rejuvenation & Reform

④ Weightage of ~~2001~~²⁰¹¹ census, thus demographic dividend disadvantage to southern states -
↳ due to higher social capital
↳ lower TFR
↳ lower population
↳ lower allocation

⑤ Weightage on income distance & frontiers - benefitting the hill & NE states.

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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a mutually agreed rules by political parties, that they need to follow after announcement of election dates & before results are announced. It is implemented by Election Commission of India (ECI).

Statutory backing to MCC needed:

- ① ECI has insufficient powers to curb the electoral malpractices.
- ② ECI shall be able to include electoral malpractices in MCC, leading to disqualification of candidates. {eg- wrong spending record},
- ③ MCC would restrict the misuse of government machinery by ruling party.
- ④ MCC's legal backing will create deterrence against govt. announcing populist measures just before elections.
- ⑤ Candidates would be mandated strictly to spend within the limits prescribed.

- ⑥ Improve trust in democracy, people's mandate, help in decriminalising politics & contributing to conduct free & fair elections.

Against legal backing of MCC

- ① Election cycle are short lived of 30-40 days, the cases of MCC violation can drag on for years & conviction at a later stage won't have much affect.
- ② Overburden the judiciary with a new set of cases
- ③ ECI has sufficient powers under Art 324 to curb malpractices. Hence, ECI needs to Empowered with more dedicated personnel rather than deputation.
- ④ Difficult to implement effectively. Would need larger public participation.
eg - G-VIGIL app to check the malpractices.

⑤ Rather than legal backing to MCE, Supreme Court judgements like publishing criminal records of candidates, abolition of section 8(4) of Representation of People's act shall be implemented in letter & spirit. (Hilly Singh case)

⑥ The accountability of candidates can be further ensured by educating voters about their criminal records, attendance in previous assemblies etc.

The need of the hour is to prepare a Code of Ethics (COE) to morally bind all the candidates. Through MCE they may be responsible to the party/ECI/public. but through COE they will be answerable to inner conscience.

14.

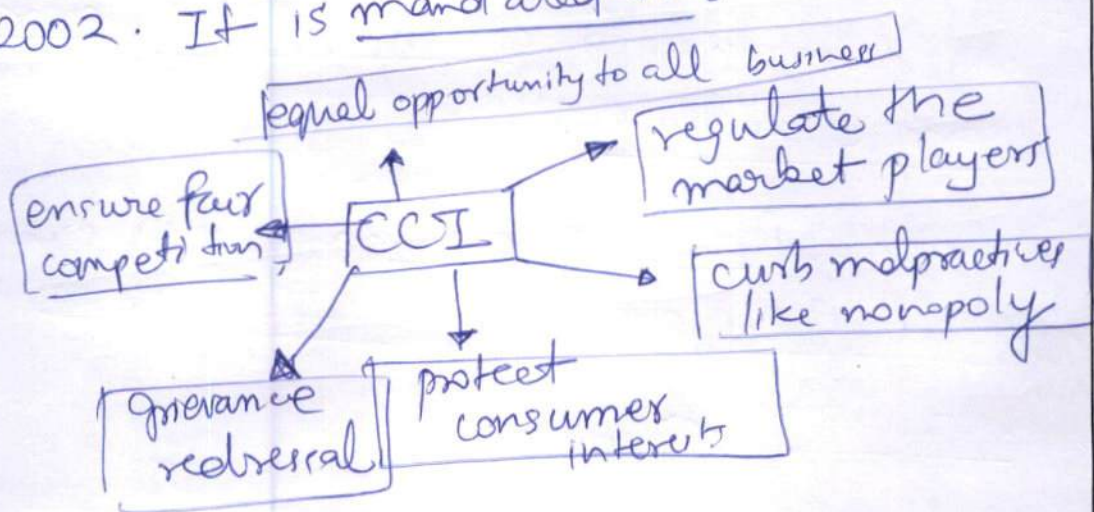
डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body under Competition Act, 2002. It is mandated to :



Has CCI failed?

① Digital revolution has created giants like Amazon which has favourably distorted the market.

- hefty market access fee
 - deep discounts to wipe out the small business
 - favour certain companies like nexus & discouraging other businesses.
- (predatory pricing)

② Corrupt & malpractices are also being followed in ed-tech sector.

↳ misuse of e-mandate

↳ false & misleading advertisement.

③ Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms for online fraud, poor service delivery.

④ Lack of awareness among the users about their 'digital' rights & access to justice.

⑤ Cartelisation between businesses, so that one group promotes the others' products even hiding its side-effects/inefficiencies.

Revamp of CCI:

① The body needs to be re-established with competent individuals.

② Shall not be used by government to give post-retirement jobs to bureaucrats.

- ③ Need by CCI to use cutting-edge technology to find malpractices in digital sector.
- ④ CCI shall have policy formulation for fair practices after wide stakeholder consultation.
- ⑤ CCI should have dedicated staff, cadre & resources for effective implementation of the Competition Act.
- ⑥ Security of tenure of CCI members & prohibition of reemployment.

Thus, in the increasing unfair field of digital economy, further widening the digital divide. CCI needs to reform itself & the digital scenario, so that every business has equal opportunity to trade its product.

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 the act of drawing to public attention, corrupt practices that are going on in a government department or private company.

It may be an own employee or a third-party person.

Need for effective mechanisms

① Whistle-blowers who have exposed corruption & misappropriation of funds have been killed in broad daylight.
eg - Satyendra Nath Dubey for exposing NDAI scam.

② Safeguards missing - The identity of whistleblowers, though mandated to be confidential, are easily exposed by police / complaints body.

③ Lack of transparency in government & corporate functioning. eg - RTI

activists being threatened & killed.

④ To restore trust in democracy & to protect the integrity, honesty & non-partisanship qualities of whistle-blowers.

⑤ To expose the business malpractices carried on by corporates. eg- stock manipulation, insider trading, exposed by whistleblowers.

⑥ To motivate the younger generation to take up the fight against corruption.

⑦ To allow women employees, a safe workplace who dare to complain against the unethical bosses, trying to exploit them.

Reforms Needed

① Implementation of Witness Protection Scheme, as mandated by the Supreme Court, for those whistle-blowers who come forward to give witness.

② Stingerst penalty & criminal charges against corrupt officials, who disclose the identity of the whistleblowers.

③ Protection of job & family after the whistle-blower is identified/ he himself comes forward.

④ Learn from the mistakes & adoption of best practices by public/private sphere.

⑤ ethical governance by public sector & corporate governance by private sector to weed out corruption & stick to citizen/customer centric services.

Thus, a strong Whistleblower Protection Act is needed to protect the whistleblowers & increase the trust of public in rule of law. The reward to honest officers & punishment to dishonest will go a long way in reforming 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)

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Article 43B of the constitution provides for the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Despite several constitutional safeguards, co-operatives having a few, have had a poor performance in India:

Reasons:

- ① Poor oversight mechanisms on co-operative societies like banks, which are in jurisdiction of state government.
- ② Political interference - Most of the co-operative societies have been hijacked by party leaders to serve their interests rather than the members.
- ③ Internal democracy - The co-operative members don't get a chance to become a part of management & are chosen.

(Transparency Missing)

based on their money power, influence & political affiliations.

④ Audit — Most cooperative societies don't carry out regular audit. If they do, most fail to keep audited records in public domain. lack of transparency & accountability

⑤ Scams — Several societies have been used to launder money, by corporate houses for evergreening of loans, rather than serving public good. eg - banks' scam

⑥ Multi-state cooperative societies though under government regulations, but are able to flout norms undetected due to their large & complex network.

⑦ Poor access to funding — Difficult for cooperatives to take loans from formal or informal sources of credit, due to lack of collateral etc.

Reforms undertaken by govt

① New Ministry of Cooperatives at the

central level to coordinate, regulate & ensure proper functioning of societies,

- ② Take multi-state co-operative banks & urban co-operative banks to control of RBI.
- ③ Increased audit & cancellation of registration of erring/fake societies.
- ④ Push for more inclusive governing body, regular internal elections.
- ⑤ Create access to funding for undertaking new activities.

Co-operative can be an engine of rural & inclusive development. The ills ~~not~~ have crept in, if removed by reforms, shall usher in a new era of participative & grassroot democracy.

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

India spends a dismal amount of 1.25% of its GDP on healthcare, even lesser than few Sub-Saharan African countries.

There are several gaps in the health-care systems due to which outcomes are not as per inputs.

Issues:

- ① limited Capacity of governments to spend on social sectors {health, education} after subsidies.
- ② Lack of primary & secondary health-care, especially in rural areas.
- ③ Digital inequality prevalent in rural areas, thus keeping them away from the benefits of telemedicine & online consultations.
- ④ Highly expensive tertiary healthcare, thus causing issues in accessibility, affordability & availability.

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⑤ lack of trained doctors, nurses & healthcare givers in rural areas.

⑥ lack of accreditation agencies → fake doctors, medical practitioners in several areas.

PPP { Public-private partnership } shall be explored to bridge these gaps:

① High adaptation to technology due to private sector for better delivery of services. eg Artificial intelligence for personalised medicine.

② Funding & PPP model can bridge much needed spending gap in healthcare sector.

③ large scale coverage - schemes such as Ayushman Bharat ~~large~~ large hinges on the collaboration between private hospitals & government resources.

④ PPP will result in cheaper health premium. India has lowest health

insurance penetration in the world.
(~ 50% adult population don't
have any health insurance)

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⑤ PPP will be able to bring expert
doctors, nurses to public & rural
areas via video conferencing & mandatory
weekly clinics -

⑥ PPP shall also be augmented by
social responsibility funds, & all
health care players shall be mandated
to give { on lines of CSR }

⑦ Inclusion of private sector →
National Health Stack, Ayushman ID
forall, data & funding sources of
private health care can be utilised.

Thus, to augment govt-efforts
to deliver health services to last-mile
rural people, PPP will go a long way.

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)

15

New Education Policy, 2020 has a plethora of provisions to revolutionise the education sector, however synergy with government policies is a must.

Salient features & vision:

- ① More focus on ECCE early childhood care & education for 3-6 yr children as a part of primary education.
- ② Target of 100% gross enrolment ^(GER) ratio in primary education by 2025.
- ③ Target of 50% GER in higher education field by 2030.
- ④ Focus on vernacular language— shall be preferred medium of instruction till class Vth.
- ⑤ Shift from 10+2 model to .

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5+4+4+2 model.

⑥ Flexibility in choosing subjects. eg
Mixing science & mathematics with
humanities

⑦ Focus on vocational courses, so
that skills are imbibed in all
students eg carpentry, welding etc

⑧ Focus on coding skills (Class VI)
onwards to drive the digital economy
& IT-led growth.

⑨ Provision of independent
bodies {UGC & NCERT}
Government has already spent a
considerable amount of resources in
all the outcome areas:

① Vocational training courses shall be
integrated with Skill India mission
to bridge demand-supply gap.

② The foundational literacy & numerical
ability is already being achieved through
various schemes of Mo Education.
{NIPUN}.

③ The innovation in children shall be properly integrated with Atal Tinkering Labs in schools / colleges

④ The Higher education Council of India (HECI) in place of UAC & AICTE, shall be in consonance with NHEA {National Higher Education agency} for funding allocation.

⑤ The education quality imparted shall be done by accreditation councils of India & ATAA ranking of institutions.

⑥ The coding skills taught shall be integrated with practical work on free & open source softwares to solve country's issues. eg - Hackathons by ministers.

Thus, a holistic approach will go a long way to avoid multiplicity of schemes & NEP will help usher India to the decades of demographic dividend.

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

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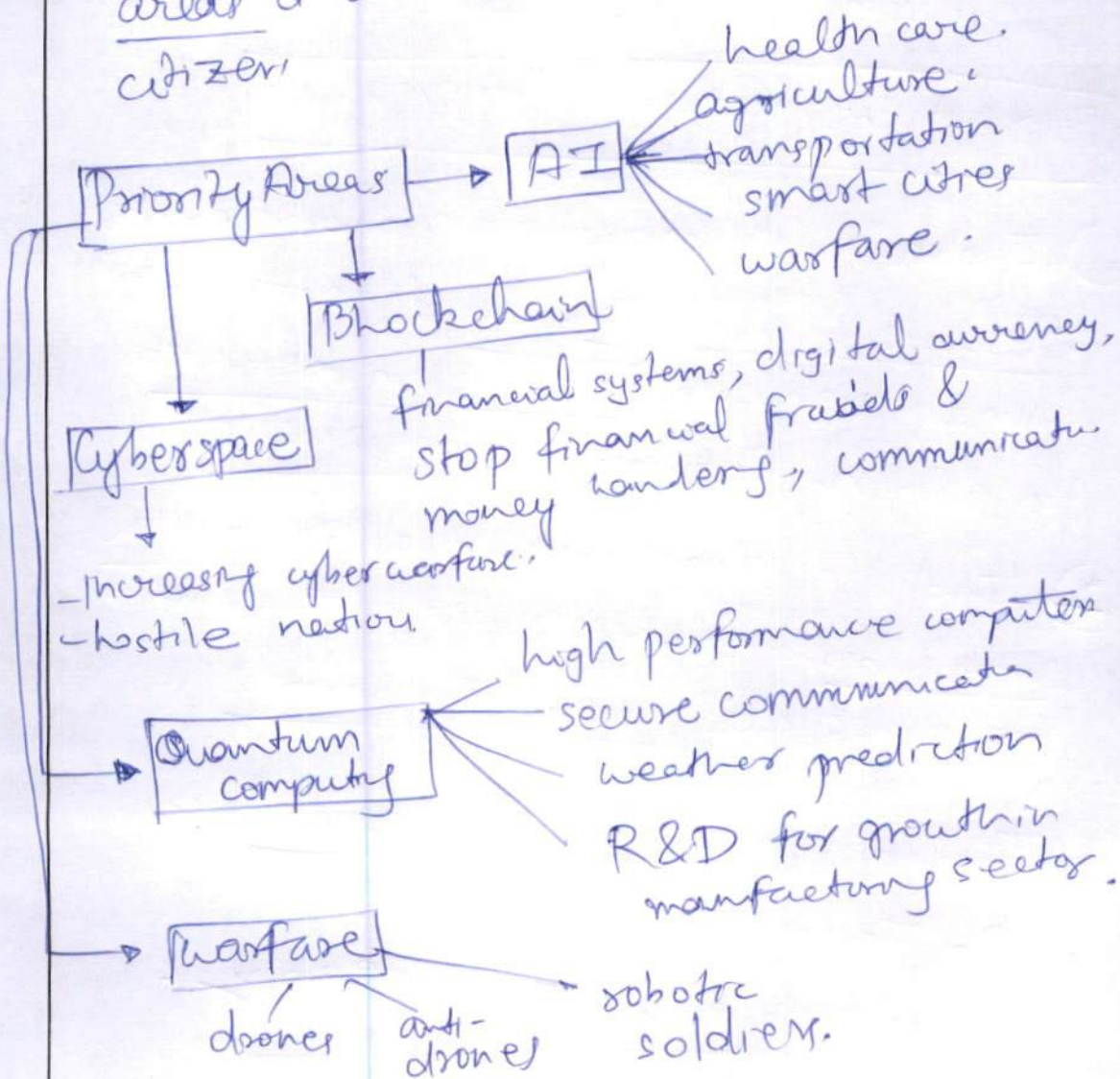
विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The expanding digital space & emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), blockchain etc. have revolutionised the world.

→ India has to concentrate on priority areas & advocate to get best for its citizen.



Why we need to focus

→ India needs to heavily invest in R&D currently only 0.7% of GDP to 2% of GDP.

→ To achieve self sufficiency & establish centre of excellence.

→ To secure its energy & defence interests.

→ To raise the level of life of 1.38 billion people. → to gain soft power.

Furthering techno-diplomacy

① India is emerging as a pioneer in satellite technique. Small satellite launch vehicle (SSLV) can be used to launch foreign ~~not~~ one satellite.

② India's experiment with digital central bank currency will be a model for immediate neighbourhood.

③ India's rising defence industry, LCA-Tiger, light arms, vessels, Bohnor are all export-ready.

④ India has achieved sufficient expertise in high-performance super computing.

⑤ India's huge demographic dividend is ripe for leading digital revolution, while securing the cyberspace for us.

Now it will help us?

① Selling cutting edge tech to adversaries of enemies - eg - selling Brahmos, Teja to countries countering China.

② Small European & African nations are a ripe market for advanced tech. Foreign currency inflow.

③ Even USA is asking India for its Unified Payment Interface (UPI) tech.

④ All these will cement our position as a strong - strategic ally & help our position to be a rishwagun.

⑤ The Anti-Satellite Test (ASAT) has given India an edge in techno-diplomacy. India shall be playing at the world table for its interests using techno-diplomacy.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK