



**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. : 1173117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH ROEL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

22/08/2022

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Rajendra - Place  
DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

*[Signature]*

|   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>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।</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>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.</p>                  |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>          | <p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 2 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                             | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3 | <p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 4 | <p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 6 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>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.</p>                                                                                                                                              |
| 7 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 8 | <p>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।</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

|                                                  |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use      | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) |                                             |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.              | अंक<br>Marks |  | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.       | अंक<br>Marks |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1                                 |              |  | 11                         |              |  |
| 2                                 |              |  | 12                         |              |  |
| 3                                 |              |  | 13                         |              |  |
| 4                                 |              |  | 14                         |              |  |
| 5                                 |              |  | 15                         |              |  |
| 6                                 |              |  | 16                         |              |  |
| 7                                 |              |  | 17                         |              |  |
| 8                                 |              |  | 18                         |              |  |
| 9                                 |              |  | 19                         |              |  |
| 10                                |              |  | 20                         |              |  |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A)        |              |  | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) |              |  |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) |              |  |                            |              |  |



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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.

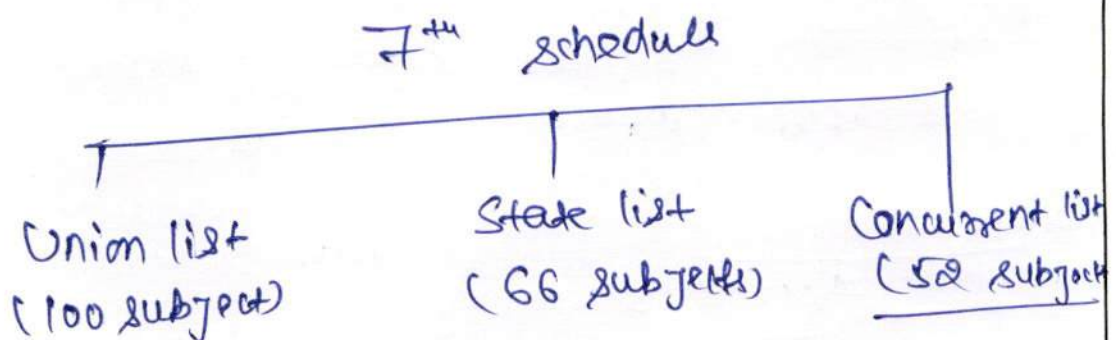
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, 15<sup>th</sup> finance commission  
have raised concerns over rationalisation  
of subjects in 7<sup>th</sup> schedule of  
Indian constitution



Need for change in 7<sup>th</sup> schedule

★ Excessive powers to central government  
making the goal of balanced regional  
development difficult

★ To enforce federalism in true spirit  
e.g. In 1950s it was needed to have  
centralising powers but it is no more needed

\* Encroachment of parliament in Concurrent list, destabilise the policy of state

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

\* Improvement in 3Fs (Funds, functions, functionaries for maintaining equality)

\* Need for reform due to different parties at centre and states

Sarkaria Commission & Punchi Commission

- ① Raise the size of Concurrent list
- ② Minimise Interference of parliament in Concurrent list
- ③ Provisions for states leading to better devolution of finances

Thus, to achieve true federalism, we must implement the suggestions given by NCRWC, Sarkaria, Punchi Commission.

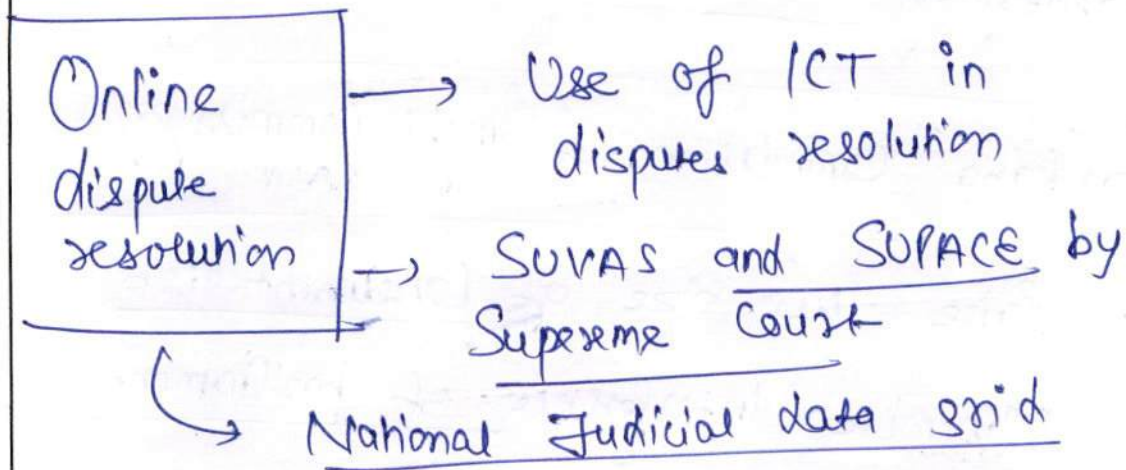
2.

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

In recent report by NCRB, 4.6 crore cases are pending across lower and higher judiciary. There is 39% vacancies in high courts



### Advantages

- ★ Improve accessibility is dispute resolution (Article 39-A)
- ★ Better availability of experts in all the judiciaries
- ★ Solve the problem of high vacancies

- ★ Quick resolution of cases improve  
'Ease of doing business'
- ★ Less requirement of physical  
infrastructure
- ★ Reduce caste-bias in local  
Judiciary and lok adalat

## Challenges

- ① Digital divide, as only 32%  
Internet penetration in rural area
- ② Data security and right to  
privacy Concepts (Article-21)
- ③ Lack of awareness among vulnerable  
sections
- ④ Poor training of Judges
- ⑤ Does not solve the key issue of Corruption  
Vacancies

Thus, Right to free legal aid (39-A) can  
be given better push through online  
dispute resolution

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

7<sup>th</sup> schedule and article 246  
of Indian constitution delineate the  
powers for centre and state to  
ensure federalism in the spirit

Faultlines in Centre-State relations

① Financial powers (Ar-279-A GST)  
where state complaint of having  
unfair devolution

② Lack of usage of Complete  
Justice powers (Ar-136, 142) by  
the Supreme Court

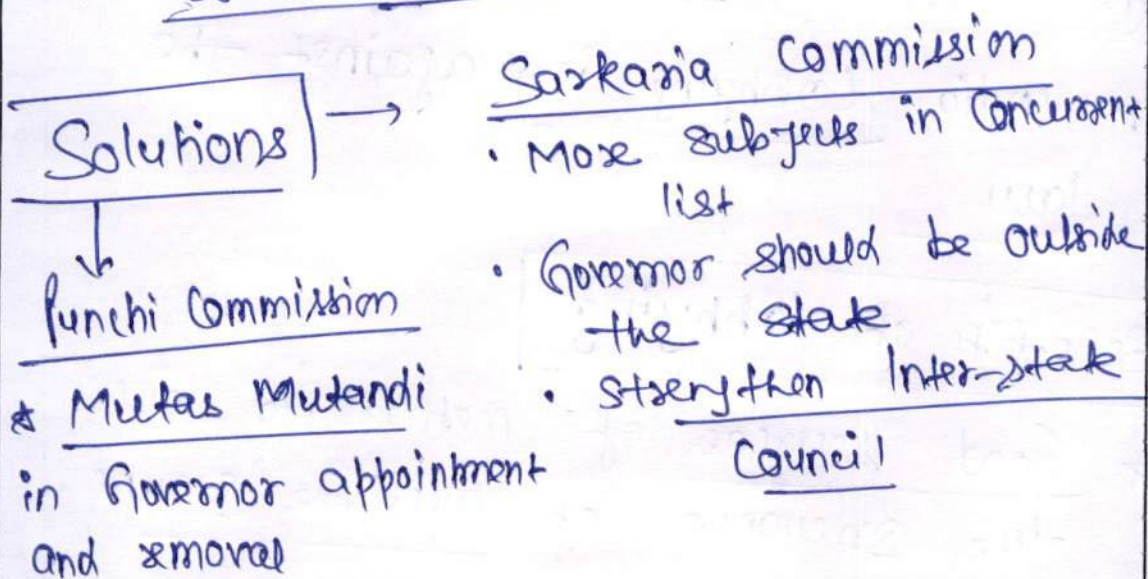
③ Usage of central law enforcement  
agencies (CBI, CVC, NIA), creating  
problems in devolution of powers

(4) Frequent usage of president rule  
(Article 356, 365)

↳ More than 100 times since  
Independence

(5) Local bodies devolution of powers  
in minuscule as state demand  
more devolution to them by centre

(6) Lowering the stature of राज्य सभा  
by passing the bills as money bill  
route (Article - 110)



Thus, Centre-state relations need an  
overhaul. Cooperative and Competitive  
federalism is required for all round  
development

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

Lobbying refers to the method used by pressure groups (Business, Activists) to influence the policy making through monetary and other means

e.g. Commerce Federation is USA advising for changes in Anti-trust laws.

\* In India, Lobbying is against the law

### Benefits of lobbying

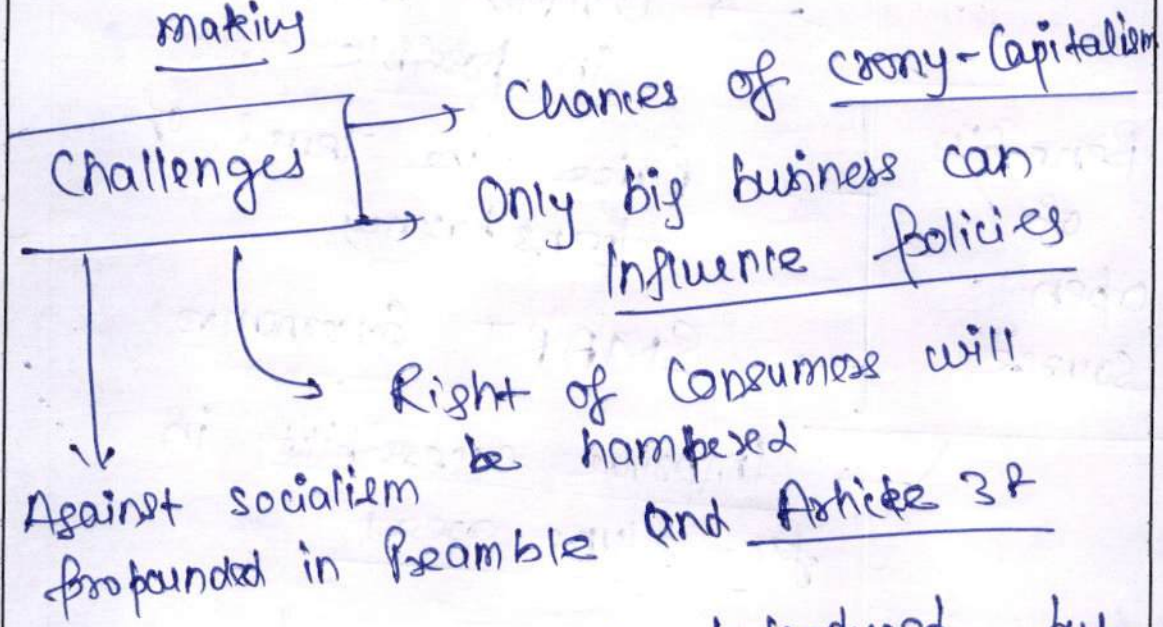
\* Good sources of method to tell the grievances of multiple groups

\* Participative policy making, will lead to less spending on law enforcement in later period for the agencies

★ Increase foreign direct Investment (FDI) as India performs lowest in law implementation in ease of doing business index (EODB)

★ Reduction in delays in decision making will give support to overall economic development

★ Better inputs from Industry experts leading to outcome oriented policy making



Thus, lobbying can be introduced, but it must be supported by adequate regulations to minimise corruption

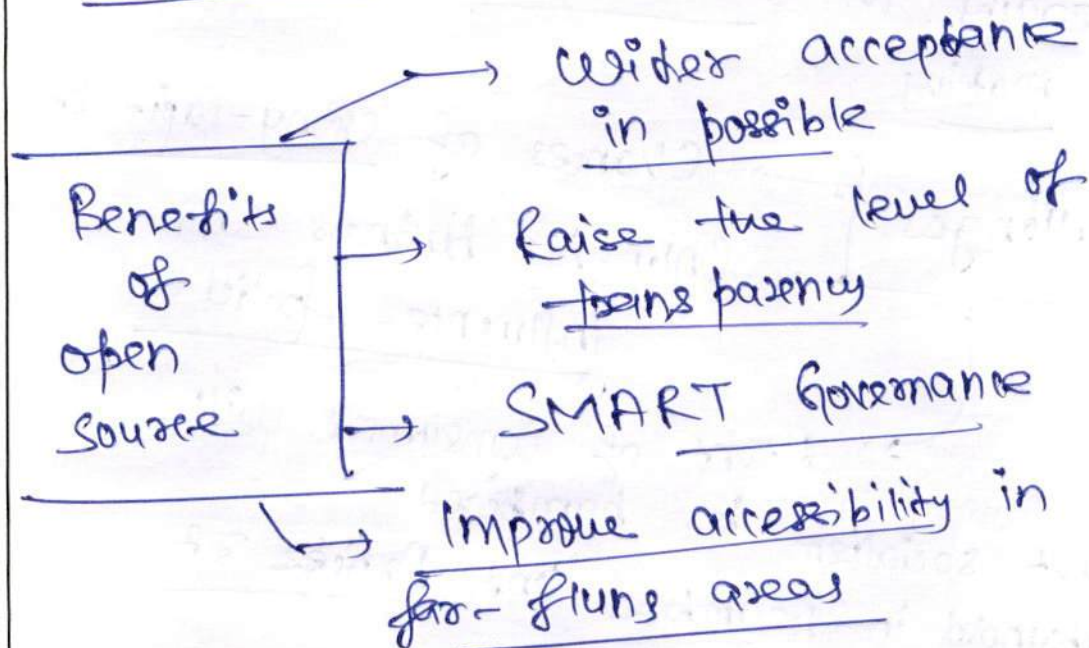
5.

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

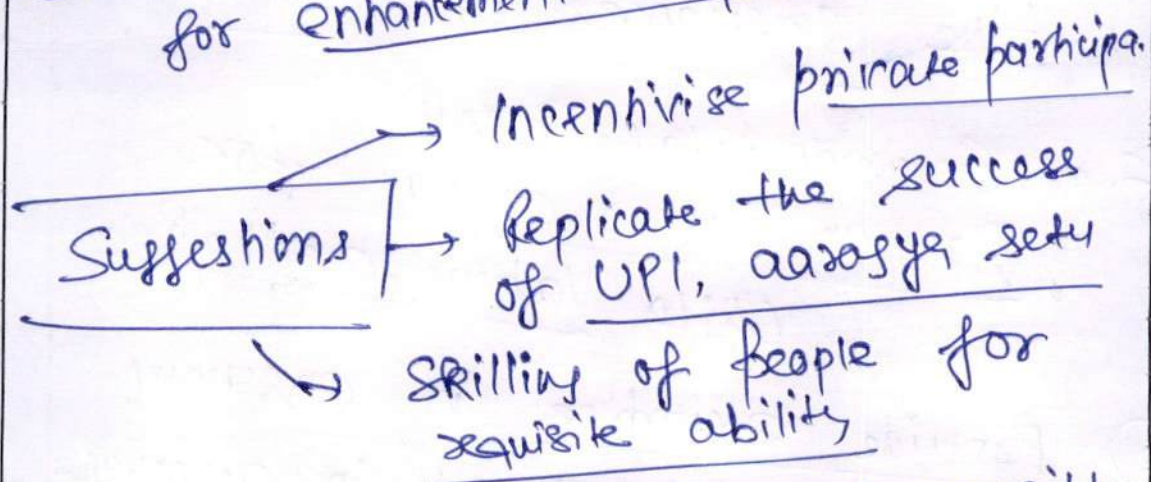
Open source technology refers to applications (APIs) which can be used and modified by anyone which is not possible in proprietary technology



Reasons for Unrealised potential

① Lack of proper awareness among most of the government offices

- ② Poor <sup>Private</sup> ~~public~~ sector participation due to low efficiency of government softwares
- ③ Inadequate cyber-security mechanism
- ④ Threat of right to privacy and data leakage (Article 21)
- ⑤ Poor Internet penetration rate in rural areas (32%) vs 51% in overall India
- ⑥ Lack of proper mechanisms
- ⑦ Poor availability of skilled manpower for enhancement in open source apps



Thus, for ensuring agile and accessible governance, higher Internet penetration along with proper awareness is required

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

In India, there are more than 5 lakh NGOs, which helps in social, economic, political domain to ensure better functioning of public and private sector

### NGOs as Safety - Value

① Good channel to communicate the grievances of people

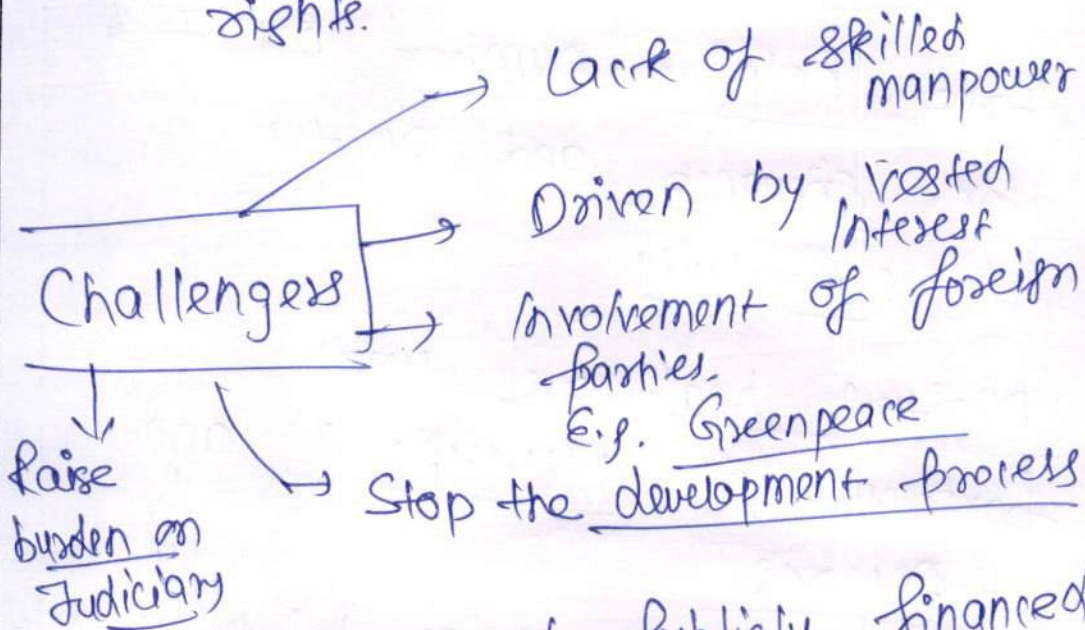
E.g. Environmental rights  
Bachpan bachao andolan for child labour eradication

② Provide expertise in ensuring the policies are designed in accordance with people needs

③ Role as Safety-value as  
most of the grievances are  
channelised before becoming too big  
E.g. Human rights NGOs in  
ensuring laws for SC/ST discrimination

④ Participative governance and  
Improve accountability of decision  
makers

⑤ Rights for marginalised sections  
such as Transgender (IPC 377)  
rights.



Thus, NGOs must be publicly financed  
and an effective body must be formed  
for transparency and monitoring

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

According to NFHS-5,  
1 in 7 people in India is  
suffering from mental disorders,  
anxiety and overall mental  
health issues

Patient Centric approach of Mental  
health care act, 2017

★ Free helpline number 24\*7  
for grievance and doctor  
connectivity

★ Digital healthcare with  
partnership of NIMHANS and  
AIIMS

★ Raise the mental health infrastructure  
in top hospitals across the  
country

## ★ Community Engagement Programme to spread awareness regarding mental health issues

### Reasons for Sluggish growth

- ① Poor availability of specialised doctors in rural areas
- ② Mental disorder seen as 'Taboo' in Indian society
- ③ Lack of proper awareness regarding mental health issues  
↳ 56% issues get unaddressed due to non-recognition by patient
- ④ Lack of private sector participation due to small customer base
- ⑤ Non-Inclusion in most healthcare insurance scheme

Thus, to achieve best overall human health, public investment, awareness generation, role of community, movies, readers would be extremely critical

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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According to world economic forum, urbanisation in India is posed to grow to 60% by 2050 from 35% level in 2021

Need for Urban employment guarantee at national level

★ Huge internal migration to urban areas (450 MN, census 2011)

★ High unemployment rates (7.2%) in urban areas as compared to rural areas

★ Reduce crime rate in urban areas

★ Success of MGNREGA is rural India during COVID-19 (11 crore registrations)

★ Need for Capacity creation  
in Urban Infrastructure

E.g. Schools, Grey water management

★ Reduce the Urban poverty level

★ Improvement in human development

Indicators such as children  
education, Overall health prospects

## Challenges

① Huge fiscal expenditure,  
where fiscal deficit already at  
6.9% of GDP

② Poor data records of urban  
workers

③ Lack of requisite skills in  
urban workers

④ Already some schemes by state  
government (Rajasthan Shreni etc.  
- सर योजन)

Thus, Urban employment must be integrated  
with AMRUT and SMART city mission

9.

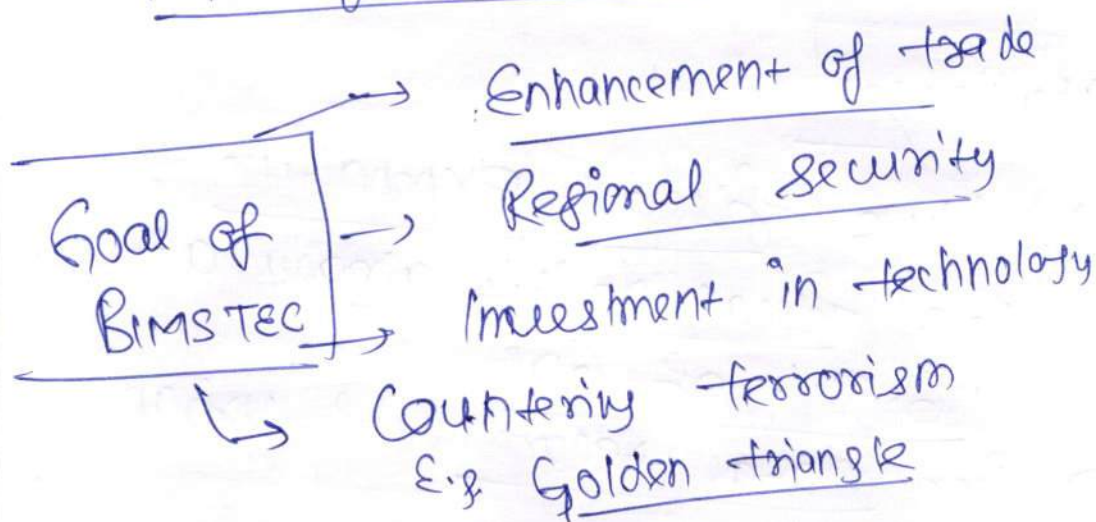
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्स्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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BIMSTEC is a regional trade and security organisation in bay of bengal region, comprising 22% of global population and 10% of global GDP

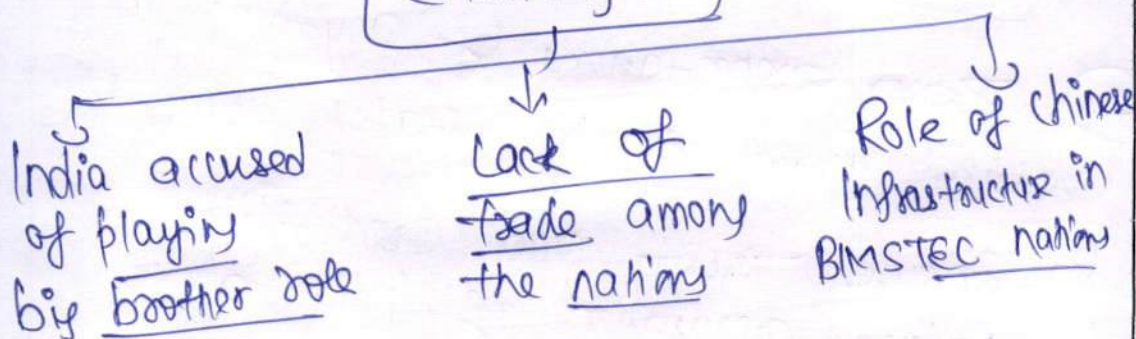


Relevance of BIMSTEC for India's aim in Indian ocean region

★ Countering china and BRI through better relationship with small eastern countries

- ★ Provide gateway to trade with ASEAN countries
- ★ Effective Infrastructure development  
ensure better trade and environment  
per relation  
E.g. BBIN- Motor Vehicle agreement
- ★ Ensure role of India as a  
net security provider (NSP)  
in Indian ocean region
- ★ Ensure good relations with  
eastern neighbours as highlighted  
by external affairs minister

### Challenges



Thus, BIMSTEC can prove to  
be a playbearer in IOR for India, recent  
power distribution and functions must  
be implemented in spirit

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

Gujral doctrine was given by former leader IK GUJRAL to have better relationship with all the small and immediate neighbours of India

### Relevance of Gujral doctrine

- ① Role as net security provider in Indian ocean region as doctrine provides for safety of neighbour
- ② Zero expectations of anything in return from small states (Gujral)
  - ↳ Ensure trust and credibility
  - ↳ Reduce accusation of India as 'Big brother'
- ③ Countering China and their

# 'debt trap diplomacy' through support by India

E.g. Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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this margin

★ Enhance resources in Indian  
ocean region to safeguard its  
trade prospects and  
geo-strategic aims

★ Healthy relations with eastern  
neighbour ensure reduced  
illegal infiltration, terrorism,  
drug trafficking

## Challenges

↓  
Dominance of  
China in  
Indian ocean  
region

↓  
New IPEF  
with exclusion  
of India

↓  
Lack of  
fiscal resources  
to work as  
Net security provider

Gujral doctrine must be followed  
to ensure geo-strategic aims and  
work for Security and growth  
for all (SAGAR)

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

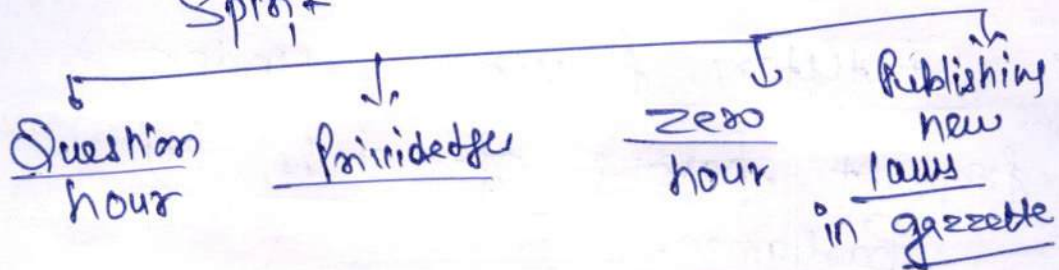
Officers of Parliament are the key people in Indian Parliament to ensure effective and efficient functioning of Parliament

Role of Officers of Parliament

- ★ Ensure Impartial debate and dissent process.
- ★ Availability of all the documents, gazettes and data is ensured
- ★ Enhance accountability of parliamentarians towards the public
- ★ Provision of all the clerical services for Lok Sabha speaker and Rajys

## Sable chairperson

- ★ Ensure all the parliamentary functions are followed in true spirit



- ★ Ensure decorum of house to enhance the quality of discussions in the parliament
- ★ Provide the required expertise to MPs for effective functioning
- ★ Key role in budget session to ensure all the clauses are considered and votes
- ★ Keeping track of all the motions (Substantive, Non-Confidence) to ensure Impartiality

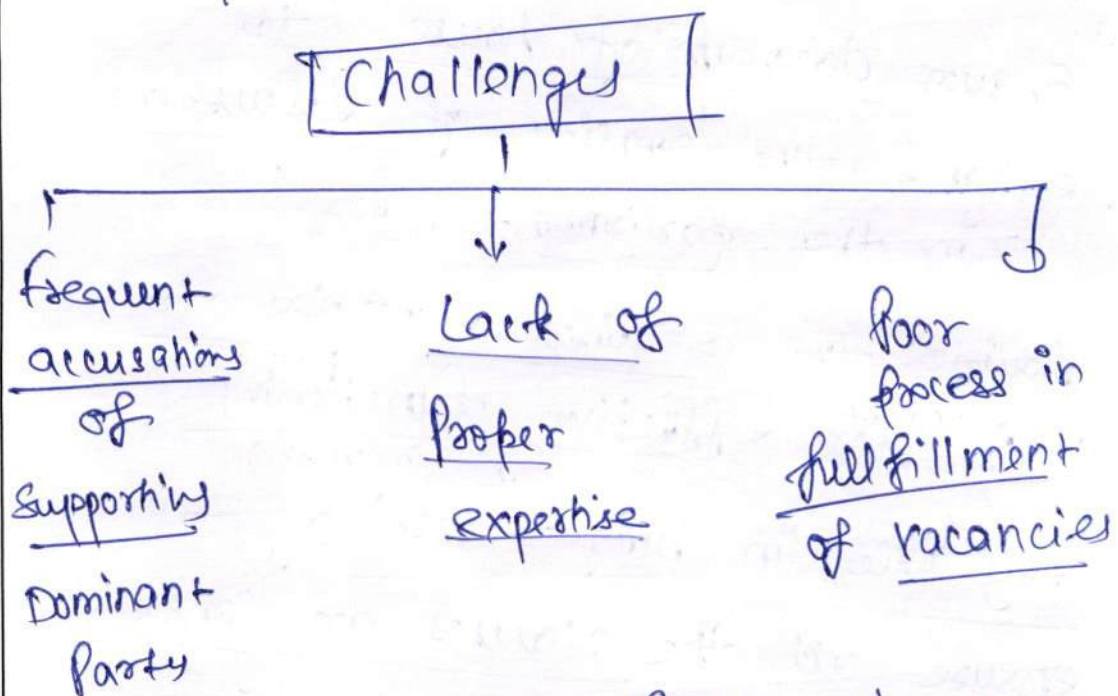
## Constitutional and statutory provisions

- ① Appointment must be Impartial and

and transparent

★ Parliamentary Conventions on the  
requisite tasks and orders

★ Statutory provisions under  
frequent passing of acts by  
Parliament



Thus "officers of Parliament" must  
be impartial, transparent and  
accountable as suggested by NCRWC  
and Bunchii commission

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)

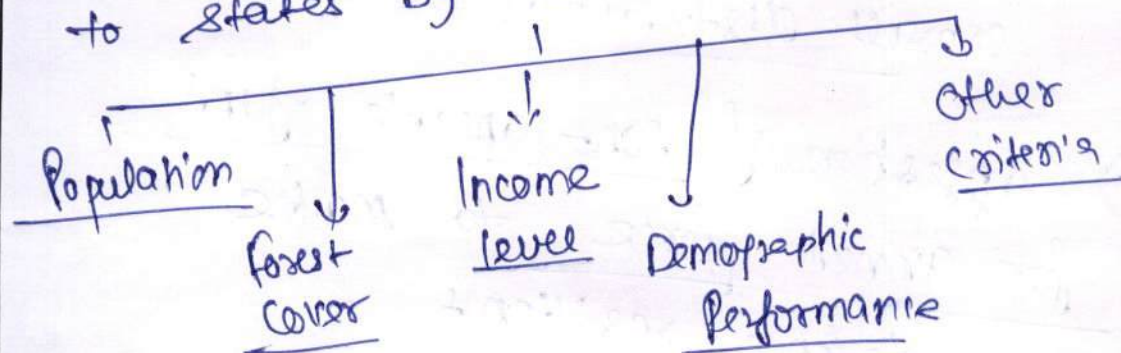
The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Article 280 of Indian constitution  
gives powers to President for  
appointment of finance Commission  
to maintain fiscal federalism

Role in ensuring fiscal federalism

① Distribution of tax revenues  
to states by standard criteria



42% devolution (41% + 1% to J&K)  
for effective functioning of states (15<sup>th</sup> FC)

② Local government grants for  
ensuring proper functioning

of 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA and ensuring grassroot  
democracy

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इस लक्ष्य में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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③ Sector specific grants given  
to ensure holistic development of  
all sectors

④ Incentivisation of demographic performance  
by giving more weightage to  
state with better demographics

⑤ Ensure environmental protection  
by criteria for forest cover in  
overall distribution

⑥ Suggestion of non-lapsable fund  
for armed force to make  
our defence resilient

⑦ Suggestion on rationalisation  
in 7<sup>th</sup> schedule (Article-245)  
Items

⑧ Status of special grants to states

for balanced regional development

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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## Problems in Finance Commission Suggestions

- ★ Poor focus on backward states  
such as Bihar, Jharkhand,  
Orissa
  - ★ Demand for higher devolution by  
States ( atleast 50%. )
  - ★ Imposition of cess and surcharge  
by centre make effective devolution  
equal to 36%.
  - ★ Less share of southern states  
despite better performance in all  
social indicators like TFR, Literacy  
rate, IMR, MMR.
- Finance Commission plays key role in  
ensuring fiscal federalism, its suggestions  
must be thoroughly scrutinised for  
effective functioning

13.

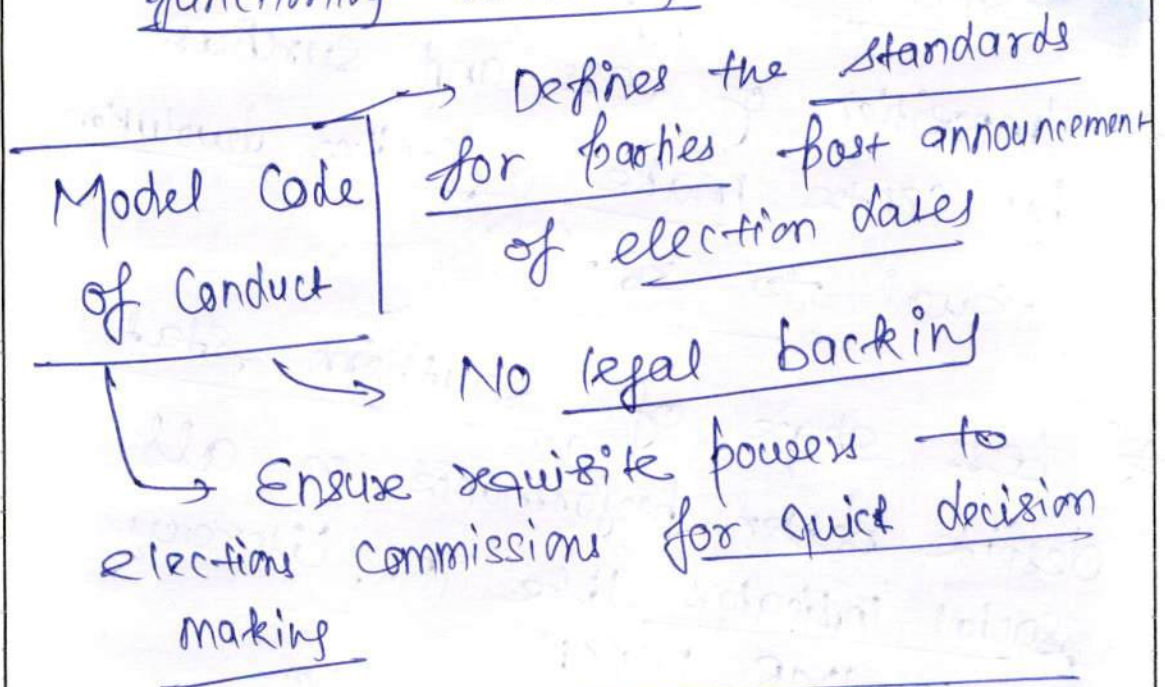
आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Article - 324 provides rights and responsibility of election commission of India for free and fair election which is essential for functioning democracy



Benefits of Statutory backing

★ Reduce criminalisation of politics

↳ Currently 71 out of 226 Rajya Sabha MPs have at least one criminal case against them

- ★ Deterrence from corrupt practices such as booth capturing, non-filing of required documents
- ★ Raise the powers of election Commission and ensure better accountability of political parties
- ★ Improve faith of people and voters in election Commission
- ★ May lead to increase in voter turnout rates due to higher confidence of voters
- ★ Enhance the overall integrity in the process
- ★ Reduce arbitrariness in decision making

Challenges with legal model Code of Conduct

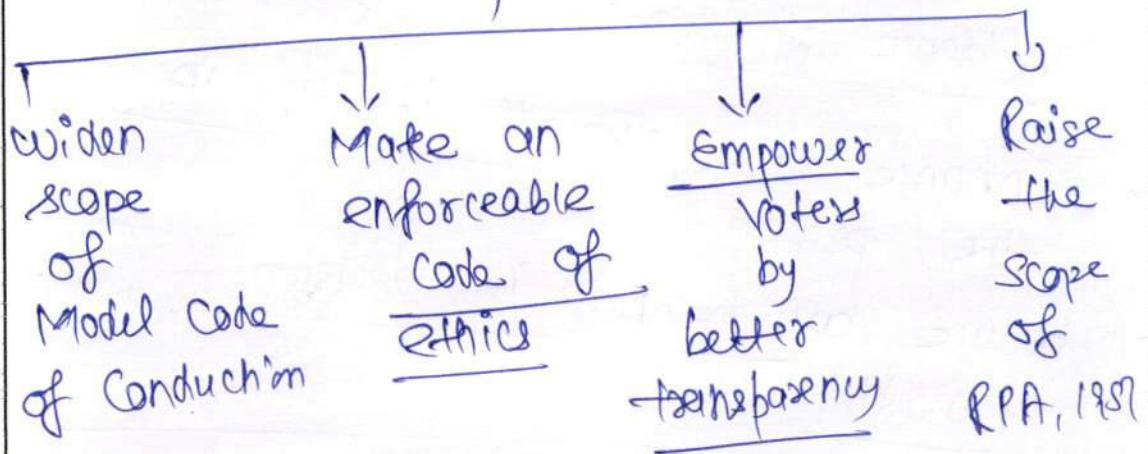
- (i) Slow the election process by frequent complaints

★ Increase burden on judiciary which is already overburdened (4.6 crore pending cases)

★ Difficulty in codification as emergence of new type of malpractices

★ Problem in controlling social media influencing as the manpower is limited with election commission

### Suggestions



Therefore, Model Code of Conduct need an overhaul as suggested by Dinesh goswami and voter Committee to ensure free and fair elections

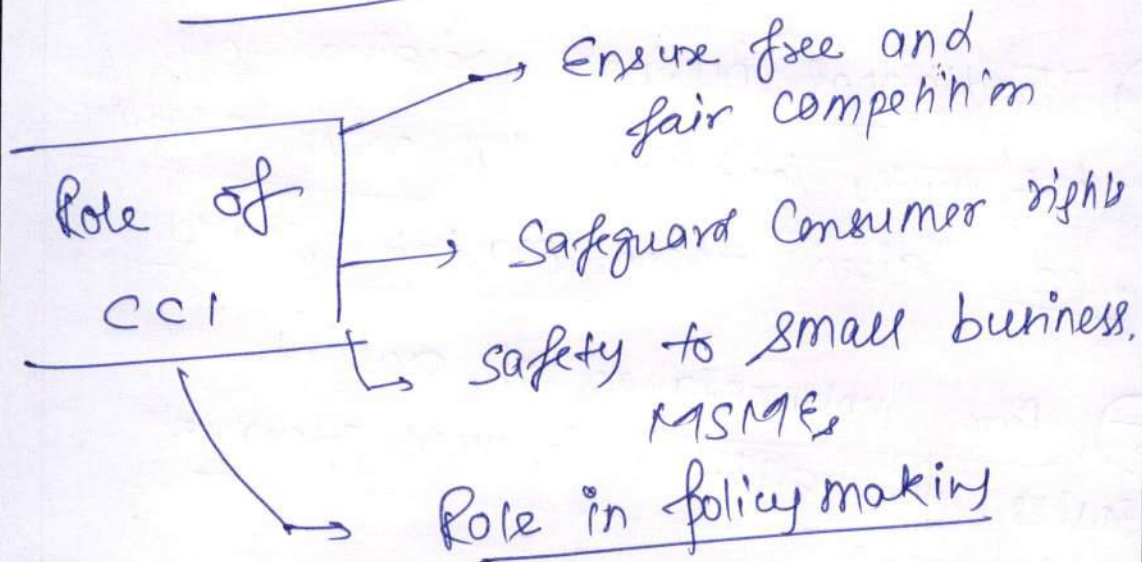
14.

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)

15

Competition commission of  
India is a statutory body under  
competition act, 2002 which was  
replacement of MRTTP act pre  
liberalisation



Changes by Digital revolution

(i) Advent of big foreign giants like  
Amazon, Walmart potential to  
reduce business of small shopkeepers

② Very heavy discounting by big players give them monopoly powers  
e.g. Xiaomi phone listing exclusively on Amazon at heavy discounts

③ Role of data sharing and data localisation

↳ Use of data by companies for better targeting

④ Traditional business receive big hit during lockdown by online e-commerce raised their market shares

⑤ Poor implementation of existing rules for effective consumer grievance redressal

Changes required in Competition Commission

★ Ensure rights of MSMEs, small shopkeepers by monitoring of discounting mechanism

- ★ Effective policy of data management
  - ↳ Ensure data localisation for better safety of Indian Consumers
- ★ Rise in Surrogate advertisements on online platforms such as Instagram, Youtube
- ★ Online dispute redressal mechanism for better efficiency and satisfaction of Consumers
- ★ Improve the skilling of small sellers for online platforms  
E.g. Training in open national digital Commerce

Therefore, Competition Commission of India must be reformed holistically to ensure fair competition, safeguard Consumer Interests and improve overall ease of doing business

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 by Edward Snowden and many others raised the debate on effective whistle-blowing laws in India

Need for whistle blowing laws

- ① Whistle blowing ensure transparency in functioning in both private and public sectors
- ② It ensure the accountability of people in power towards all the stakeholders
- ③ Improvement in satisfaction of employee in private sector

④ Raise the faith of citizens  
in Overall governance

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इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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### Safeguards needed

- ★ Currently no specific safeguards
  - ↳ Lead to fear among people
  - ↳ Destruction of social and professional  
life of people
- ★ Proper laws will ensure higher  
confidence to the whistle blowers
- ★ Work as effective deterrence for  
corrupt people
- ★ Raise participation of people in  
governance
- ★ Safety and seamity of company  
image is ensured if the corrupt  
practices are revealed in time

## Challenges in whistle blowing act

- ★ Prone to misuse, especially in private companies by independent directors
- ★ Difficulty in codification of laws lead to ineffective mechanism

### WAY FORWARD

- ① Take the basic structure from USA and UK whistleblowing acts
- ② Delegation of powers to regulation agencies in ensuring proper implementation  
e.g. CVC (Public sector), SEBI (Private)

Thus, as it is said  
"Corruption is the biggest disease  
Transparency is the vaccine"

whistleblowing reforms must be  
immediately planned and implemented  
for better transparency

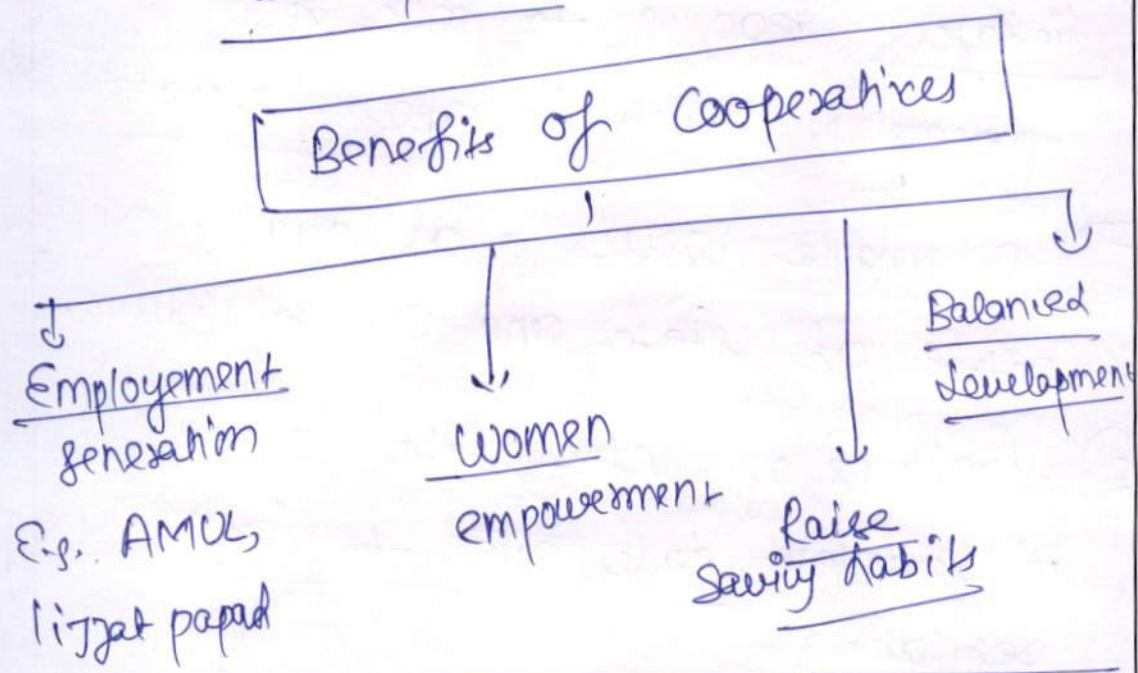
16.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Article 19 provides the funda-  
mental rights to form cooperatives  
which materialise the Article 43B  
(Gandhian directive principle) to raise  
employment and balanced regional  
development



Reasons behind poor performance

★ Lack of proper training and  
skilling leading to sub-optimal

## Output generation

E.g. Only 5% of Indian (15-59 Age) are formally skilled

- (2) Dependence on informal moneylenders despite microfinancing institutions
- (3) Poor investment by public sector in infrastructure development
- (4) Low level of Industry-Agriculture linkages leading to poor food processing which is labour intensive
- (5) Governance issues as dual control of state and central govern.
- (6) Problems of Inter-state Cooperatives in seamless trade due to conflicting regulation
- (7) Poor awareness on technology and new age business
- (8) Lack of scalability due to low support by private sector

## ⑨ Prevalence of caste-religion Stereotypes leading to restriction in functioning

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस क्वाड्रेंट में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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### Reforms by Government

- ★ Legal status and fundamental  
right to form Cooperatives (Article 19)
- ★ Priority sector lending norms by  
RBI for Cooperatives to ensure  
cheap and quality finance
- ★ Online portals for public sector  
procurement of goods from cooperatives  
E.g. 22% of GDP goes for public  
procurement
- ★ Provision of cold storage, warehouses
- ★ Adequate ~~the~~ training through  
online platforms for efficiency
- Cooperatives are the future to reap  
the benefits of demographic dividend  
and ensuring social harmony in  
the society

17.

सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्निश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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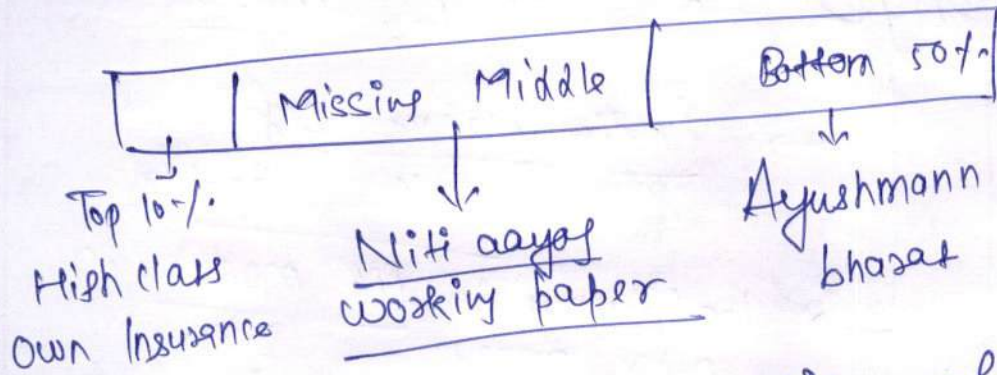
According to recent NFHS, 50% of health expenditure is out of pocket leading to poor health indicators such as 57% anaemia rate in women and 101<sup>st</sup> rank in global hunger index

Role of public private partnership in health care system

- ★ Reduce the gap in infrastructure such as low Doctor-patient ratio, beds per person ratio
- ★ Improvement in research & development (R&D) as public sector spend merely 0.67% of GDP on R&D

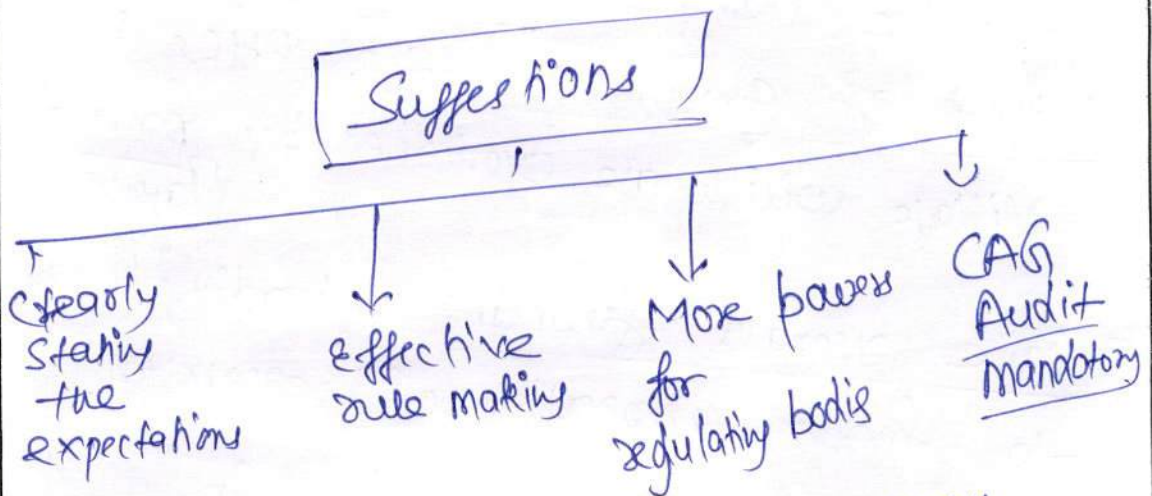
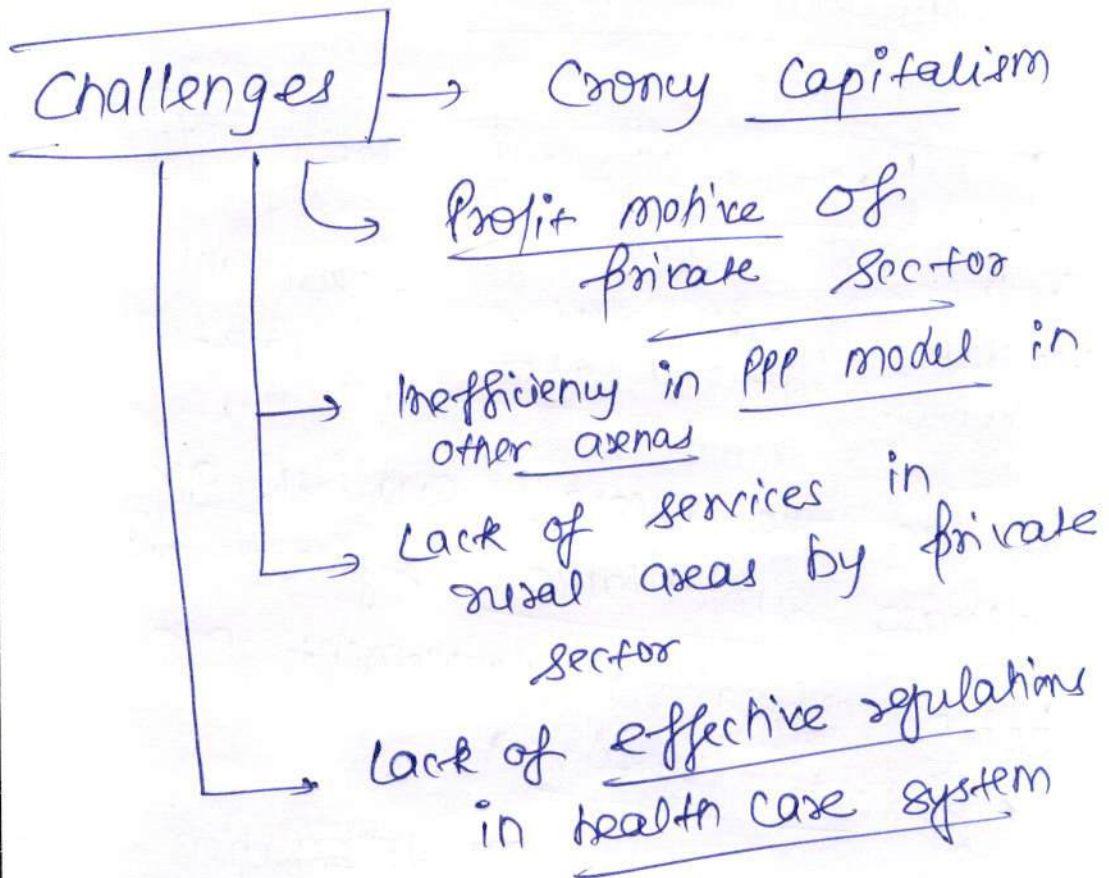
- ★ Participation in Insurance sector  
to ensure health insurance for  
missing middle sector (Middle 40%)

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- ★ Improve the overall quality of disease surveillance system by better operational management of private sector
- ★ Effective use of distribution network of government E.g. PHCs in Village which are overlooked by private players
- ★ Raise overall financing leading to proper allocation of resources
- ★ Better quality of service in government hospitals by adopting practices from private hospitals

★ Role in Sanitation (WASH)  
for reducing the chances of diseases



Thus, to be \$5 Trillion economy  
good health and well being (SDGs)  
is the first step towards success

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

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New education policy, 2020  
was announced to change the  
entire education system and ensure  
Right to education (Article 21-A)  
and healthy child development (Article 45)

Vision of NEP, 2020

- ★ Changing the system from (10+2)  
to (5+3+3+4+2) to ensure  
healthy child development
- ★ Three language formula to ensure  
modernity with sticking to own  
local traditions
- ★ Enhancement of freedom in undergra-  
-duate course through credit system  
and scope for studying multiple subjects

- ★ Eradication of boards examination to reduce pressure on students
- ★ More focus on applied learning and reduce the scope of rote learning  
E.g. 10 holiday days per year
- ★ Enhancing the overall research quotient of Indian education by independent monitoring mechanism
- ★ More participation of foreign universities for curriculum enhancement
- ★ Focus on teacher training through PM-DISHA
- ★ Use of digital mode of education to raise the accessibility

Need for effective integration with other government initiatives

- ① Ensure education of all (Sarva Shiksha abhiyan) to ensure

Inclusivity and Overall development

★ Focus on Foundational Language and Numeracy (FLN) to reduce learning poverty

E.g. 71% of 10 year old students cannot read basic texts (World Bank)

★ Focus on empowering accreditation agencies such as UGC, NAAC

★ Schemes for social Upliftment like Girls hostel scheme, Scholarship for SC/ST must be Integrated

★ Teacher training Institutes governance mechanism must be made more transparent

★ Revamping of Mid-day meal scheme to enhance children nutrition

Thus, education is a basic human right (SDG 4), NEP, 2020 must be implemented in transparent and effective manner to ensure best human development of

each citizens

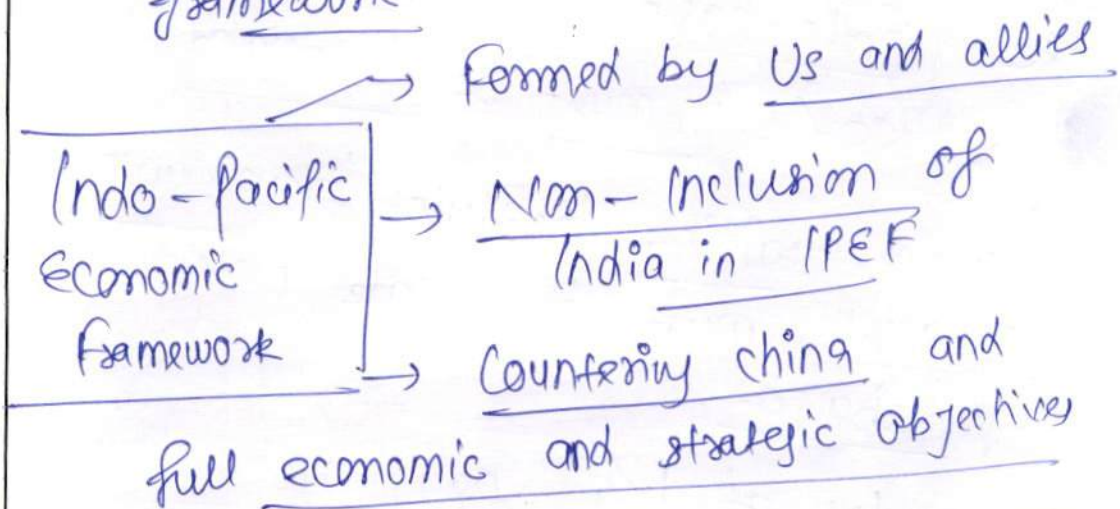
19.

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

More than 50% of global trade and 70% of oil trade pass through making it one of the most important regions from economic and geo-strategic framework



## Importance of IPEF

- ① Reduce the role of China is making the region vulnerable
- ② Safety to small island states (SIDS) against the

big super powers

(3) Ensure UNCLOS is followed  
and sustainable management of  
oceanic resources

(4) Making the Indo-Pacific  
region important in the eyes  
of entire globe

↳ Participation of countries from  
all continents

(5) Harness the potential of economic  
growth in South-east Asia, India  
and better investments

(6) Collective security through IPEF  
ensure democratic work order in  
high seas

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Indian Concerns for IPEF

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★ Exclusion of India despite being  
a key country for Indo-Pacific

★ Threaten the role of India as 'Net security provider' in the region.

★ Dual standards of USA in being QUAD fellow member and exclusion in IPEF

★ Domination of western nations leading to threat to Indian sovereignty  
E.g. Diego Garcia Island Issue between UK and Mauritius

★ Raise the number of naval, nuclear ships in the neighbourhood

### Suggestions

↓  
India must follow  
SAGAR  
(Security & growth for all)

↓  
Issue based  
coalition with  
USA, EU,  
Japan

↓  
Gujarat doctrine  
for  
small island states

Thus, IPEF can prove to be a boon for economic growth in Indo-Pacific, India must remain 'Net security provider' in

Indian ocean region.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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According to world economic forum, 50% of all jobs in 2040 are not invented and 35% of today's jobs would be diluted in next 2 decades.  
All thanks to digital revolution and emerging strategic technology

AI/ML for Industrial revolution 4.0

New emerging technologies

Use of blockchain and cryptocurrency in payment.

Space technology for research and warfare

Nuclear fusion technology (E.g. Tokamak device)

Renewable energy technology

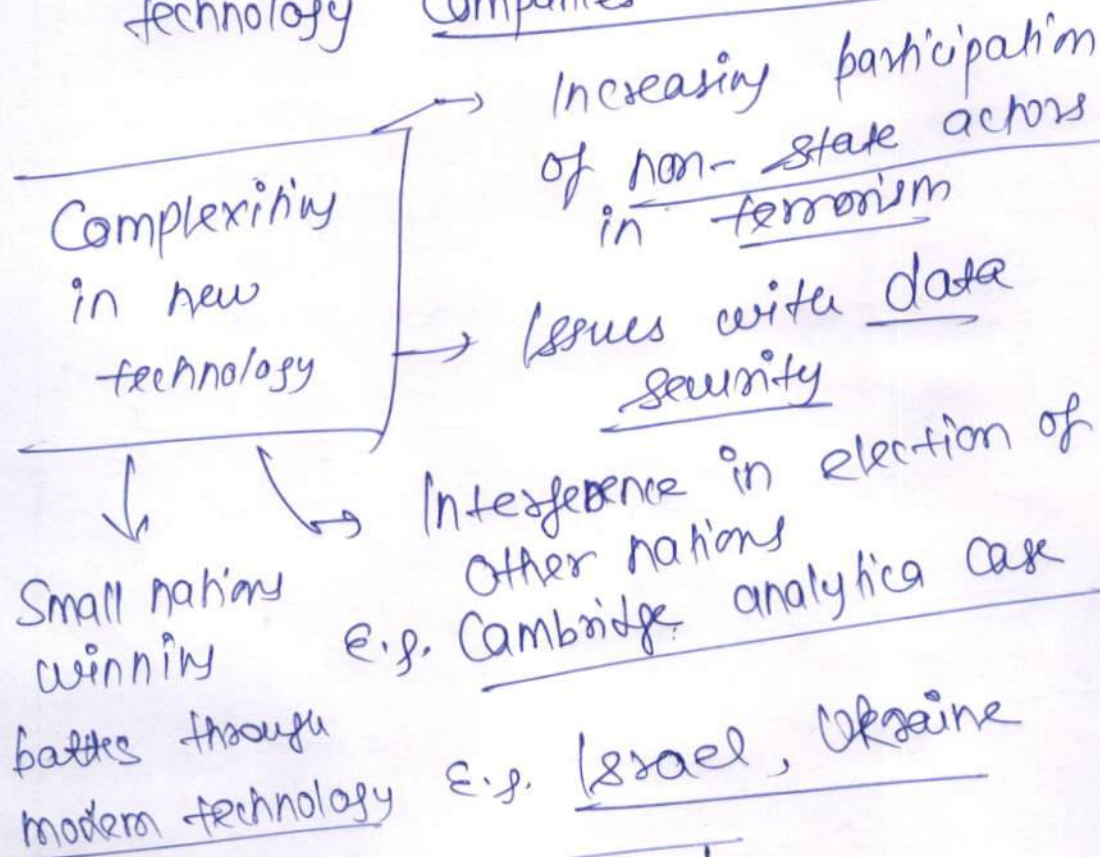
E.g. Tesla, Blue Origin

## Priority areas for India for effective techno-diplomacy

- ★ Identify core areas where India has competitive advantages  
E.g. Space research by ISRO
- ★ Investment in Critical Infrastructure technology  
E.g. Semi-Conductor chip making
- ★ Renewable energy sources and become the global guide to achieve Net zero goal
- ★ Research on rare-earth minerals which is currently dominated by China
- ★ Data privacy and data localisation issues - by effective dealing with USA, EU
- ★ Diversification of buyers and suppliers of new technology defence ~~equipment~~  
E.g. 48% Imports of defence spending above from Russia

★ Skilling Indian manpower and  
reverse brain drain for better  
technology companies in India

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WAY AHEAD for India

- ★ Form Issue Based Coalitions
  - ★ Focus on priorities of domestic pop-ulation
- Thus, to emerge as 'Vishwa Guro' in 21st century, harnessing the potential of new age technology is extremely essential

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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