



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. : 787456
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 AUG 22

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI
OLD RASINDER NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Chh

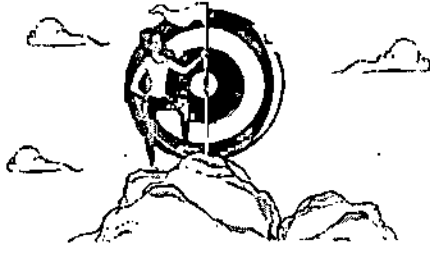
	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</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 धमकी/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 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>

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

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



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अधिकतम अंक: 250
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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 की 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.

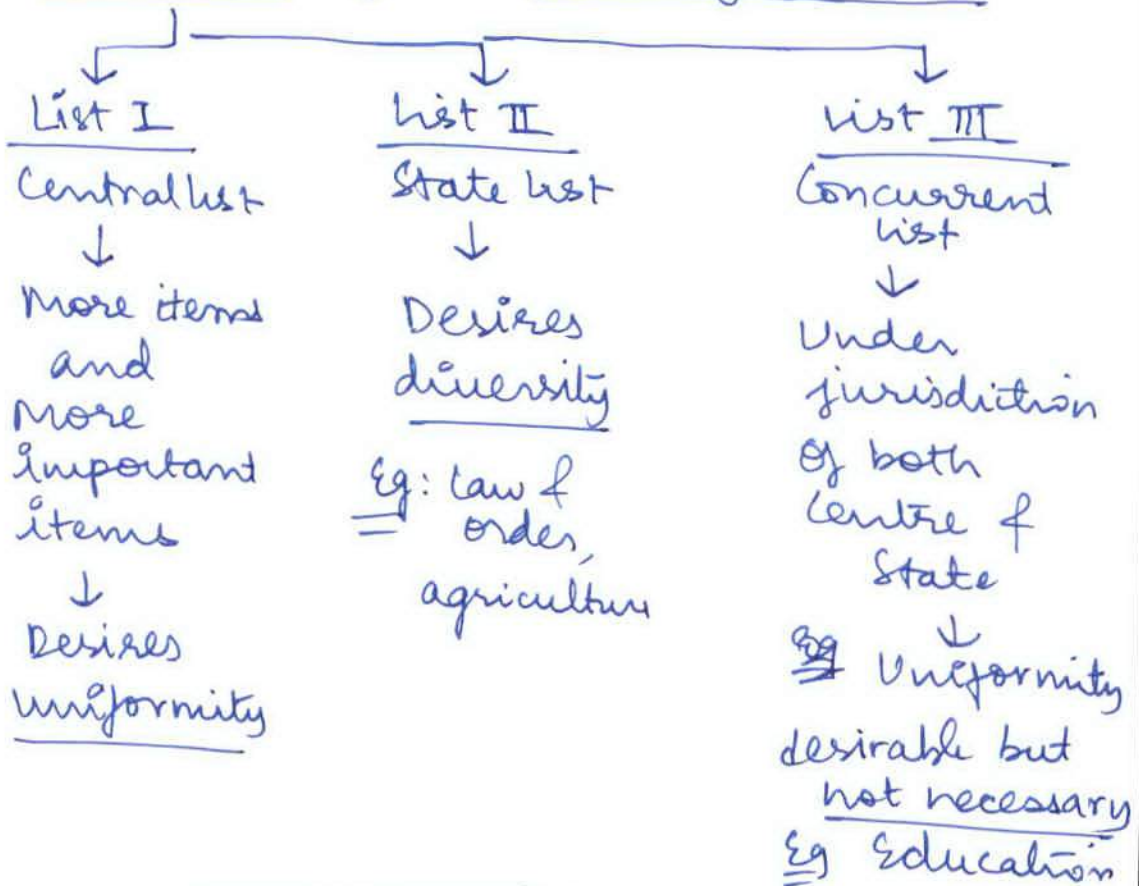
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

The 7th schedule is the federal axis
of the constitution that envisages
three lists for smooth governance



Need to revisit 7th Schedule

- i- Criticism as 'Quasi Federal' by KC Wheare. due to central bias
- ii- Democratic decentralisation is half

Eg 2nd ARC recommends Principle of Subsidiarity. But Centre refuses to devolve to states who in turn don't devolve to local bodies

-iii- Emerging nature of crises requires on ground effort (↑ role of States)
Eg Health is state subject → Problem in COVID crisis with central management
Disaster Management requires more autonomy. (Cyclone Amphan)

-iv- Some Areas require rise in role of Centre
Eg National Minimum Wage
Law & Order (without borders
Eg Digital)

-v- Agriculture sector is stagnated but confusion → ^{Concurrent} list : markets
→ State list : agriculture
(need clarity)

Way forward → Set up Committee for revisiting
→ Refer recommendations of law commission, 2nd ARC, NCREWC

This can foster a federal balance
as held in SR Bommai case

2.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Online Dispute Resolution is a wide area that encompasses

Legal resolution of disputes (IPC, CrPc etc) + Alternate dispute resolution Eg Mediation + Amicable resolution via Standards, Protocols Eg AI, Big Data

Advantages of for justice delivery

-i- Timely redressal of complaints

Eg Use of ChatBots for categories of issues (Zomato)

ii- ensure pendency of cases is not mounted

Eg Over 4 crore pendencies in lower judiciary

iii- Useful for the wide spread growth

in e-commerce and social media
marketing

eg e-Daakhil portal for consumer
complaints

~~4/10~~ - level playing field

eg Samadhaan portal for MSME

Challenges

-i- Role of EI & EQ in decision
making cannot be replaced by
AI algorithms

-ii- Not useful for complex cases

eg Competition dispute against
Amazon

-iii- May not flag serious concerns to
law agencies

eg child pornography, honeytrapping,
spread of extremism

EU's Digital Rights set the path

along with Christchurch call. India

must embrace ODR by addressing challenges
for safe, secure & democratic Digi India

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)

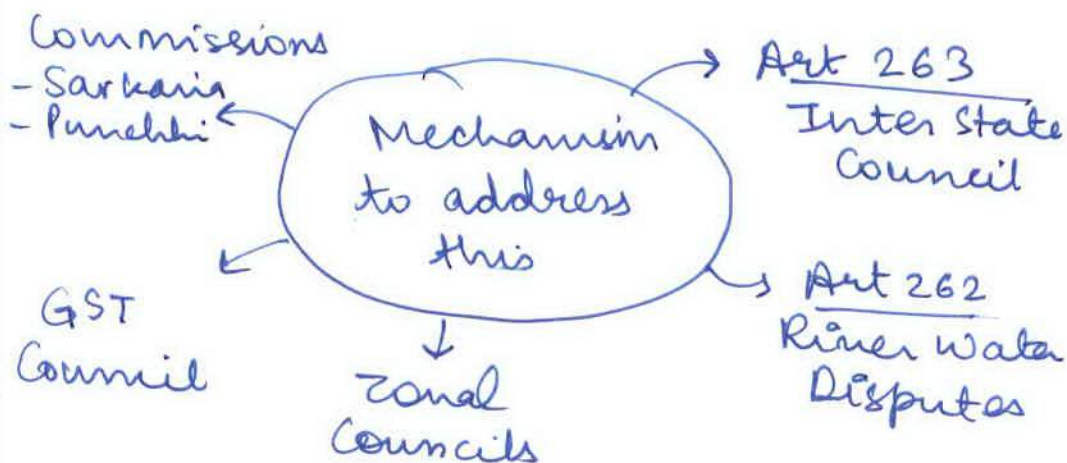
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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The Federal Nature of India is exhibited by Article 1: 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States'.

Disputes b/w these units is common.



Constitutional division of power v/, 7th Schedule has not contained this as:

- i- Political competition b/w Union and regional parties
eg West Bengal's lack of cooperation in Teesta negotiations

- ii- Topography creates disputes of river sharing Eg Godavari
But Centre does not take stand
- iii- Fight for 'Special Category States'
for financial benefits
Eg Bihar in Finance Commission
- iv- Federal encroachment
Eg: GST decisions require 3/4 majority
& Centre holds 2/3 votes
Eg: Creation of CBI, NIA
↓
Challenged by Chhattisgarh
- v- Security decisions
Eg Enhancing BSF area in Punjab
- vi- Internationalization of domestic
issues due to diaspora
Eg Tamil Eelam demand in Sri Lanka

Niti Aayog's Cooperative

federalism can ensure 'Healthy States
Progressive India' for 'India@75'

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 इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lobbying has been an informal mechanism for influencing policy making favourably.

Need for adopting a framework

-i- Formalise the channels of communication for participation in systematic way

eg GOI consulted milk cooperatives before RCEP deal

-ii- Prevent resentment from snowballing

eg Protests against 3 farm bills

-iii- Deepen connect b/w law makers and the sections of society

This will address trust deficit

-iv- Care of including experts in

parliamentary committees & panels
eg Nandan Nilekani for Digital
Payments

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

However it can also create

Challenges :-

- i- Crony capitalism can emerge
eg Nohra Committee shows
nexus b/w politicians & business
- ii- Further strengthen role of muscle
power & money in Indian politics
- iii- Does not address the trend of
delegated legislation & low
discussion of Bills (PRS)
- iv- Backdoor negotiations may keep
public in the dark

Lobbying is necessary for
Inclusivity of sectors of socioeconomic
polity but the welfare approach can't
be sidelined. This can help us celebrate

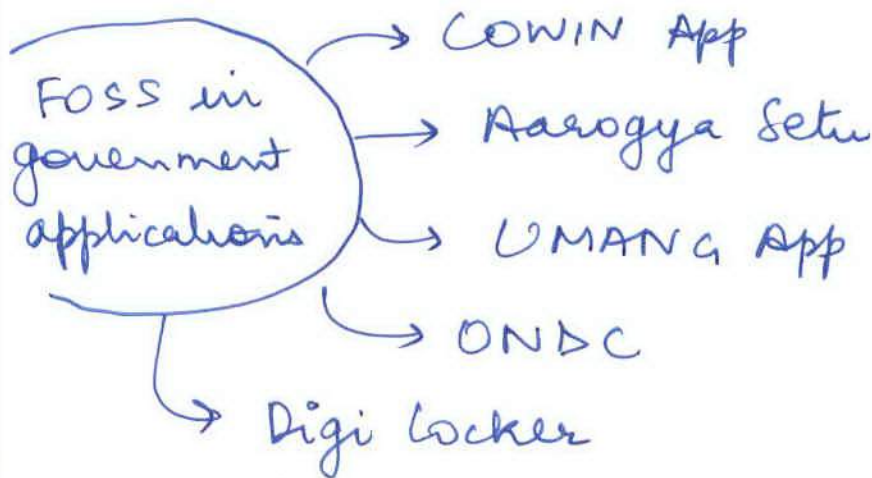
5.

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 इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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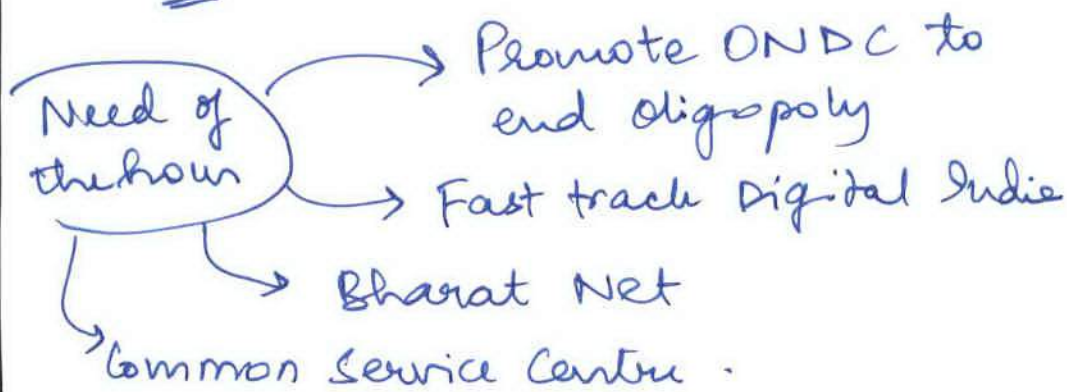
Free and Open Source Software is imperative to ensure democratic access in the Digital Age.



Yet the potential remains unrealized as

- i- Presence of large commercial players
eg Amazon buying out smaller apps

- ii- Reluctance of private sector for FOSS
Eg Apple's iOS
- iii- e-commerce has spread far & wide but entry of MSMEs a hurdle
Eg As per PWC, 80% startups fail to scale up due to lack of deep pockets
- iv- Digital Apartheid is becoming a reality due to digital divide
- v- Real time updates and inter agency coordination is limited due to monopoly of few players
Eg SAP



This can help achieve our dream of '\$5 trillion knowledge economy' with a digital democracy.

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

NGOs are informal agents of society that provide propulsion for the formal democratic system.

As a social safety valve :-

-i- They augment the educational goal of govt.

Eg Over 9000 teacher vacancies complemented by Teach For India.

-ii- Backbone during crisis

Eg Role of Akshay patra in food distribution

-iii- Gender equality goal of 'Panch Pran'

Eg Googj distributing sanitary napkins

-iv- Democratic reforms

Eg PILS by PUCL, ADR

-v- Prevent minority resentment from snowballing

-vi- Bridge the class divide b/w communities.

Eg Bhartiya Kisan Morcha

However they can also present

challenges

-i- Seperatism can be fuelled

-ii- Promote hatred & distrust

Eg Amnesty International controversy

-iii- Illegitimate funding from foreign sources

Eg FCRA Amendment in this regard

-iv- May not be democratic internally & put forth sectional interests

Yet NGOs are a sine qua non for a healthy democracy as they ensure

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

As per NFHS V survey, 14% of Indian population suffers from mental health concerns.

Patient Centric Approach of Mental Health Care Act 2017 :-

- i - Decriminalises the act of suicide and recommends a constructive approach for rehabilitation
- ii - Patient Safety Charter
eg Confidentiality
- iii - Customized approach & not 'One Size Fits All'

Yet implementation remains

Sluggish

Mental health emerged as a shadow pandemic in aftermath of COVID-19.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Issues

- i ^{lack of} ~~no~~ emphasis on behavioural changes in society to destigmatize mental health concerns
- ii Unique challenge in youth due to social media requires specific approach.
Eg Lancet highlights over 50% of online youth experiences anxiety & 'fear of missing out'
- iii Infrastructural gap : low presence of psychiatrists & psychologists
- iv ~~Needs~~ augmentation from AYUSH
Eg Ashwamedha for anxiety &
- v Awareness campaigns required by leveraging youth organisations
Eg NCC, NSS, NYSKS

Mental Health is a defining challenge

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

Indian unemployment stands at over 6% according to PLFS. Further 90% jobs are in the informal sector.

This fosters need for Urban

Employment Scheme :

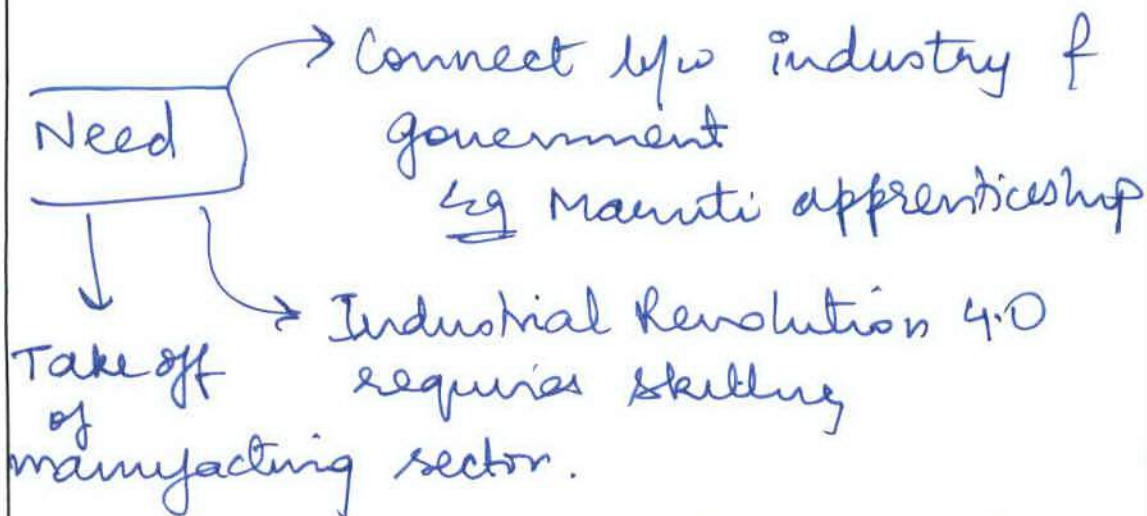
- i- low social security in gig economy
Eg Reverse migration in COVID 19
- ii- exploitative practices in informal sector
Eg Blinkit 10 minute delivery
- iii- Women LFPR is abysmally low at 23%. (and lower for urban women)

-iv- By 2050, half of India's population will be in urban areas (World Bank) → Need for welfare policies

-v- Augment MANREGA of rural economy by attaining min. standard of living in urban areas.

Yet challenges exist:

- i- Burden on public exchequer
- ii- low level of skill development (less than 5%)
- iii- Inefficiency of MANREGA creates lessons



India needs to promote labour intensive industries like FPI. Urban employment guarantee can have limited benefits.

9.

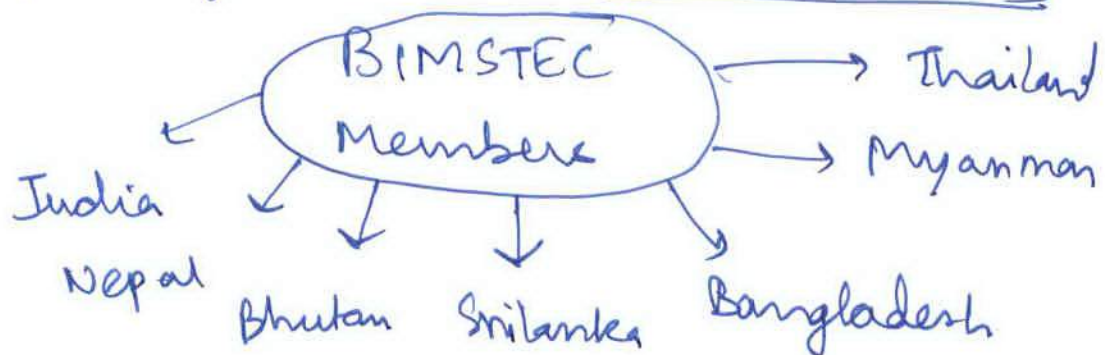
हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिमस्टेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
हस्त लिखित में
नहीं लिखना
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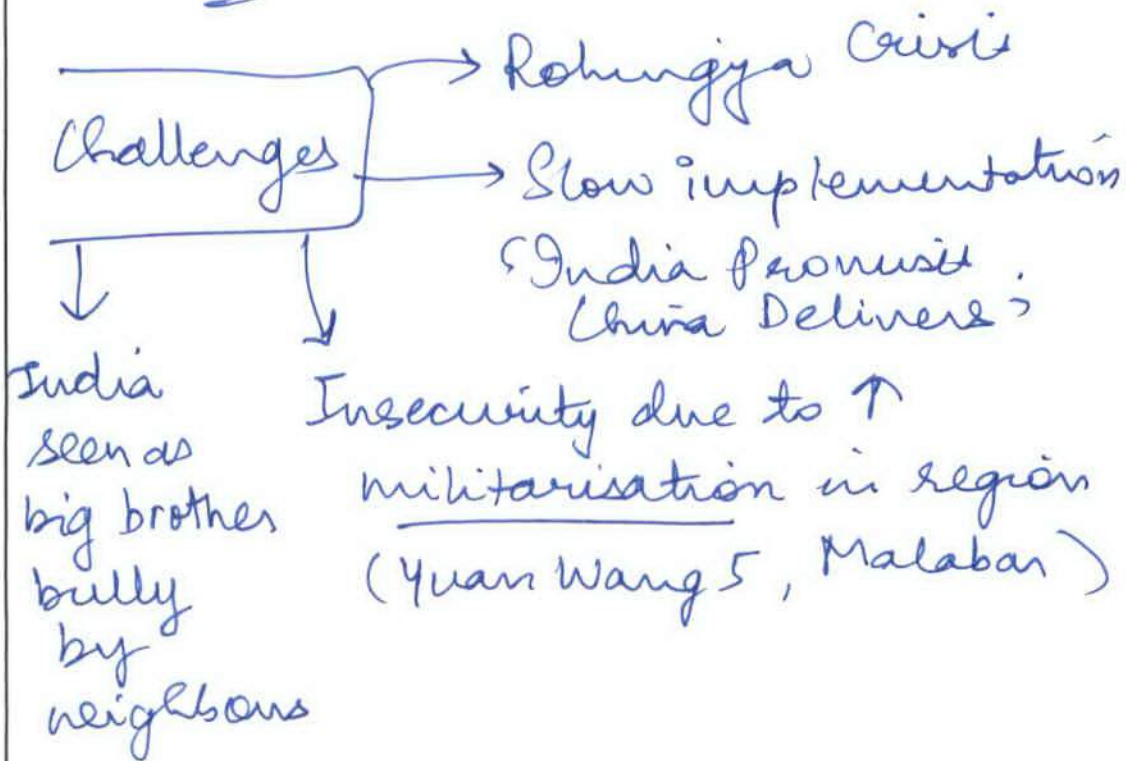
BIMSTEC envisages technical and
multi-sectoral cooperation among the
Bay of Bengal countries & is a vital
part of India's Act East Policy



Fulfills India's aspirations in
Indian Ocean

- i- counters china's String of Pearls via cooperation
(Kyankepyu, Hambantota ports, Chittagong etc)
- ii- Economic ties & connectivity
& commerce

- iii- Acts as a bridge to ASEAN enhancing connectivity in Indo Pacific
- iv- Cultural & Civilisational connect with South East
- v- Important as SAARC is defunct
- vi- Augments other initiatives
Eg QUAD



उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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For a 'Free Open & Inclusive Indo Pacific', BIMSTEC augments India's efforts to ensure 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam'. India needs to fast track implementation to counter China & make use of 'Gujral doctrine'

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 हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Gujral Doctrine encourages unilateral concessions by India in its neighbourhood to tame the criticism as a 'Big Brother'

Relevance

- i- Nepal & Bhutan wish to diversify their export basket away from India especially after economic blockades (Use Gujral doctrine to pacify)
- ii- Bangladesh is fast gaining closeness with China. India must extend concessions for leverage. Eg Land Boundary Agreement
- iii- Sri Lanka's deep economic crisis requires economic

strategic support of India

eg 2022 crisis

-iv. Radical Afghanistan suffering under 'great games' and socioeconomic crisis requires

Gujral doctrine

eg Salma Dam, Libraries

-v. Relations w/ Pakistan can be improved

eg Indus Water Treaty

Challenges

→ slow delivery & implementation

→ China's

expansion in the region

→ SAR & defunct

For a neighbourhood 1st policy, India must extend

'Panchsheel' non-interference & f

Gujral doctrine concessions

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)

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

15

The 'Officers of Parliament' play a pivotal role in the smooth functioning of the Indian Parliamentary System sustaining the world's largest democracy.

Role

-i- Smooth debate and deliberation

eg Secretarial staff enlists details for
→ Bill Discussion
→ Question Hour
→ Zero Hour

ii- Functioning of Committees is vital for sound decision making & officers of Parliament ensure this.

of committees, parliamentary secretaries
facilitate meetings & experts presence

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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-iii- Custodian of all Parliamentary
documents, historical Bills, Acts
and minutes of the debate
Eg Sansad TV, Lok Sabha website

-iv- Leaders of both Houses ensure
Parliamentary conduct along with
Leader of Opposition with the
help of secretarial officers

Their impartial functioning is a
sine qua non for pro-people
good governance

Provisions

-i- Part V of the Indian Constitution
lays role and responsibility of
Officers of Parliament?

integral part of Parliament

- ii- Article 312 provides for all India Services
eg Secretary to Lok Sabha has
- iii- Article 311 gives safeguard that they will not be removed by an authority lower than the one appointing them
- iv- Official Secrets Act requires them to maintain confidential records
eg Secret sitting of Lok Sabha
- v- Whistleblower Protection Act
ensures their impartial functioning while ensuring accountability
- vi- Conduct of Civil Servants Rules
lays guidelines for efficient functioning

Challenges → Political influence
→ Nexus
→ Lack of Secretariat

The need of the hour is strengthening their position for a healthy democracy

12.

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

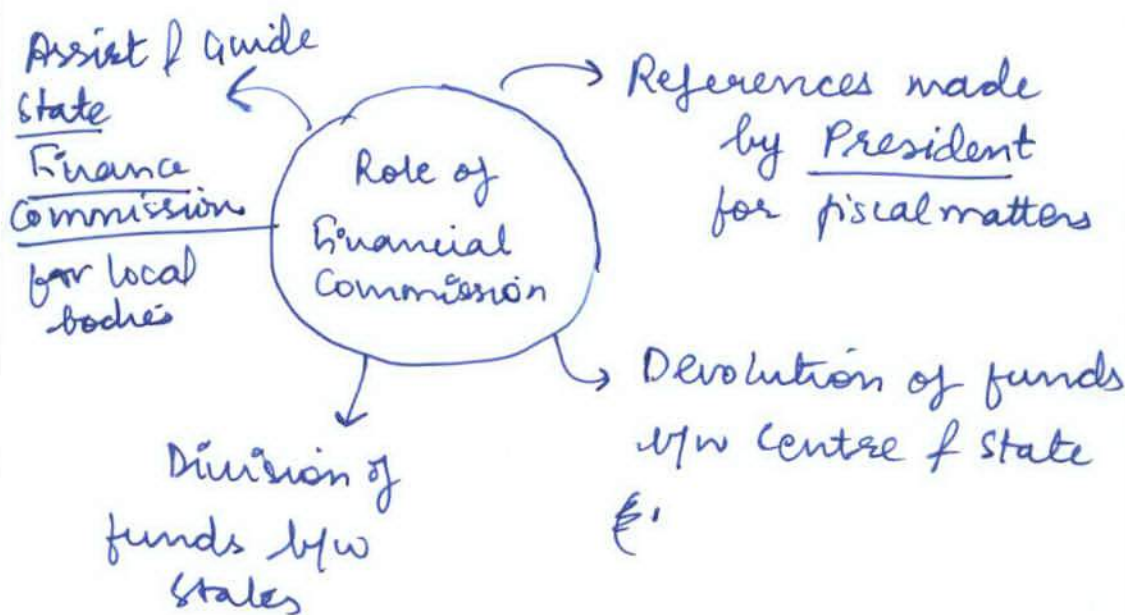
The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

(FC)

Finance Commission constituted under Art 280 of the Indian Constitution envisages federal balance in financial matters



Crucial role in fiscal federalism

i- Devolution b/w Centre and State

eg Reduced from 42% to 41% in 15th FC in light of JnK

ii- 'Special Category States' which

receiver support

Eg debt relief

-iii- Equitable distribution based on area, population, forest cover

-iv- Cooperative federalism along with competition orders

Eg Devolution based on tax efforts

-v- Recommendations for third tier of government ensuring their fiscal health

15th Finance Commission under

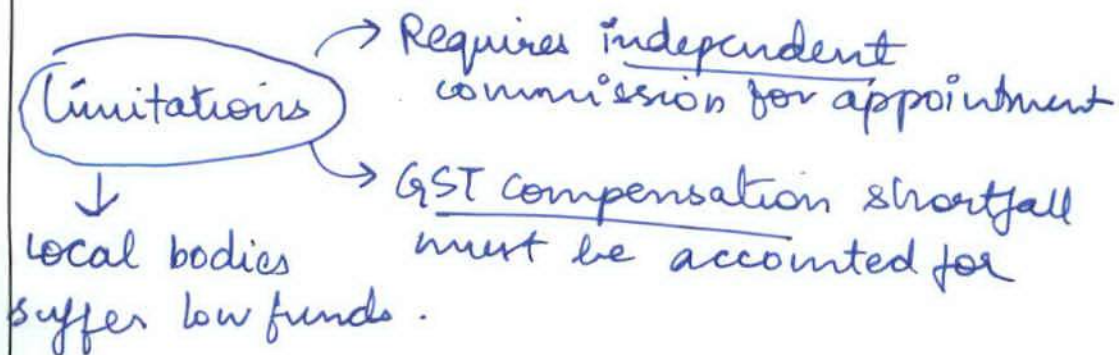
N K Singh has given

→ Intermediary report (2020-21)

→ Five year report (2021-25)

-i- This has allowed 'agile' approach of economic survey in light of various crises

- ii- Population weightage ^{gradual} shift from 1971 to 2011 census ensures
 - Rewarding South India's efforts
 - Accommodating North India's populous aspiration
- iii- Shift in 'forest cover' to 'forest & ecology' reflecting holistic approach
Eg Uttarakhand encouraged to roll out 'Gross Environmental Product'
- iv- ease of Doing Business fostered with weightage for tax effort
- v- Area of states duly considered
Eg change in status of J&K reduced devolution size.



FC is the bulwark for Niti
Aayog's 'Healthy States Progressive India'

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

Free and fair elections are a sine qua non for a healthy democracy. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) plays a pivotal role in this regard.

Case for Statutory backing

- i- Proper implementation will be ensured with legal backing
- ii- Punishments and penalties can be duly given in case of violation
eg promoting of enmity b/w groups seen in Shaheen Bagh
- iii- Free and fair conduct during campaigning
eg disqualifying star campaigners for hate speech
- iv- Curb menace of 'Ravdi' culture of

Freebies

- v- Announcement of policies of major significance can be halted legally
- vi- Curbing electoral malpractices can be ensured
eg ~~to~~ ~~exit~~ Taking voters to booths
- vii- Counter 'infodemic' on social media & fake claims in affidavit with penalties.

However this may not be effective as

- i- Judicial pendency of lower courts is above 4 cr and elections are time sensitive
- ii- Difficult to track social media 'fake news' and chat groups
(diffused nature of information)
- iii- ECI is empowered to disqualify star campaigners (in case of eg 2019 ruling party)

-iv- ECI as a constitutional body has taken an enlightened approach of enforcing norms

Eg TN Seshan not succumbing to political pressure

-v- Exit Polls are stringently imposed

-vi- EVMs and VVPATs (POCL v. 00i) ensure transparency & accountability

Need of the hour

→ 48 hour silence period should be on social media as well

→ Enhance powers of ECI

↳ secretarial staff

↳ Consolidated Fund of India

→ Create scope for → Fake News
→ Paid News

MCC has been effective & can be made better with enhancing independence of ECI. Even Law Commission has held

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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21st century is fast becoming synonymous as the 'Digital Age' sparking a Digital Revolution in the backdrop of 'Industrial Revolution 4.0'

This puts focus on free and fair competition in digital economy as:-

- i- e-Commerce is blooming
Eg 3rd largest finetech startups in India
- ii- New concern for 'attention economy' where algorithms blur line b/w profit & privacy
- iii- Use of social media for businesses is now imperative for advertising
Eg Instagram, Facebook

This creates a need for revamp
of CCI

-i- Encourage democratic access

Eg Ministry of Commerce's ONDC
platform

-ii- Bid for 'Open Source Codes' for
equitable access to smaller players
(Reduce barriers to entry)

Eg Android used by Xiaomi

-iii- 'Creative Destruction' underway
due to digital revolution

Eg McKinsey predicts 80% jobs
are under threat from AI

-iv- Ethical use of Big data analytics
by economic platforms

Eg Subversion of democracy in
Cambridge Analytica case

-v- Need for specialized domain
knowledge in bureaucracies

to understand emerging concerns like
BEPS, Round tripping, Money laundering
Eq NEST branch in MEA

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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However challenges in CCI

include :-

- i- Structural bottlenecks due to
bureaucratic inertia
- ii- Reactive rather than proactive
approach
- iii- Jurisdictional overlap
Eq FCRA
- iv- High pendency in NCLAT of cases
disproportionately impacts MSMEs.

Need of the hour is to

Reform
3R
Reorient Restructure making, especially
CCI to ensure a \$ 5 trillion
knowledge economy

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Whistleblowing is the act of revealing internal malpractices by coming forward with relevant facts. It ensures accountability of those in power.

Need for effective whistleblowing mechanisms :

- i- Rising nexus of highlighted bureaucrats politicians businesses by NN Vohra Committee

- ii- 'Too Big to fail' firms use ill methods

Eg Facebook Whistleblower Vaughan on how they use personal data

- iii- Globalization has spread the repercussions across borders for

• MNCs

Eg: Kill Switch mechanism of Uber
to delete all data

-iv- Bureaucratic corruption is revealed
Eg IES Satyendra Dubey revealed
NHAI mispractices

-v- Rise in no. of economic fugitives
Eg Nirav Modi misused loopholes

-vi- Rising no. of scams having wide
implications
Eg 2G spectrum, Pegasus snooping

Need for Necessary safeguards :-

I in Public Sphere

i- To ensure safety of Right to life,
liberty & property

Eg Murder of Gauri Lankesh at her
residence

ii- Ensure public trust in institutions

Eg Reallocation of Coal after
Coal crate scam

-iii- To create a safe ecosystem for others to come forward.

from

II in Private Sphere

-i- Tacit acceptance of malpractices makes the system rotten from inside.

Eg IAS Sanjay Popli

-ii- Would encourage the wrongdoer to continue

-iii- Give confidence to whistleblower w.r.t safeguards

Eg Whistleblower Protection Act

-iv- Reduce fake complaints

Eg CVC does not allow anonymity

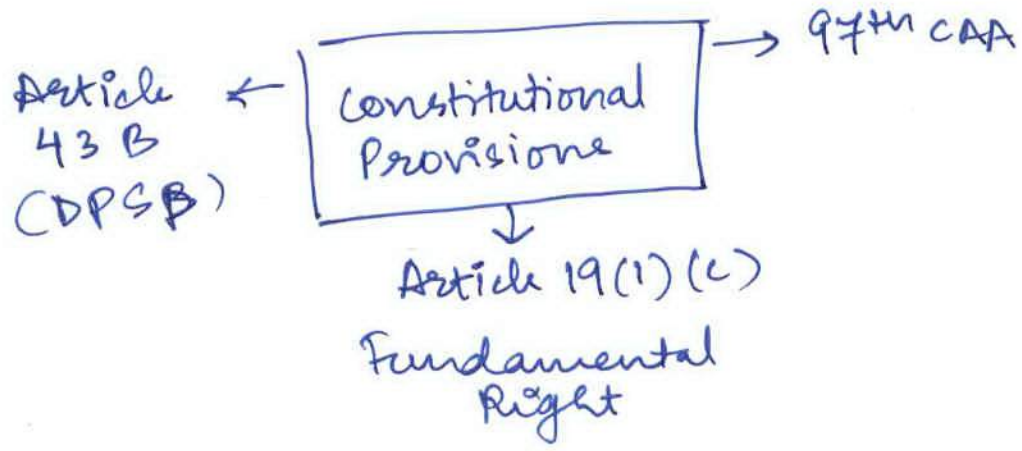
Thus whistleblowers are the agents of change and the 'eyes & ears of civil society'. Their protection is

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

97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011

gave constitutional status to cooperatives fulfilling the Gandhian dream of 'Sarvodaya'.



Reasons for poor performance

- i- North-South divide : lack of cooperative culture in North India in comparison to South creates impediments.
- ii- State owned cooperatives display lower efficiency compared to private

limited ability

- iii- Failure to take off beyond dairy sector eg Amul
- iv- Politics of vote bank keeps people internally divided
eg class / caste cooperatives in UP
- v- ~~is~~ Low efficiency of microfinancing
eg MUDRA has not made in roads
- vi- Competition from corporates in an 'LPG' India.

Government initiatives

- i- SHG - Bank linkage Program to ensure proper disbursement of funds.
- ii- Promotion of 'cluster based approach' in Agricultural schemes
eg Custom Hiring Centres
- iii- Strengthening position of women

Eg PM NariShakti & Samvaad in Covid

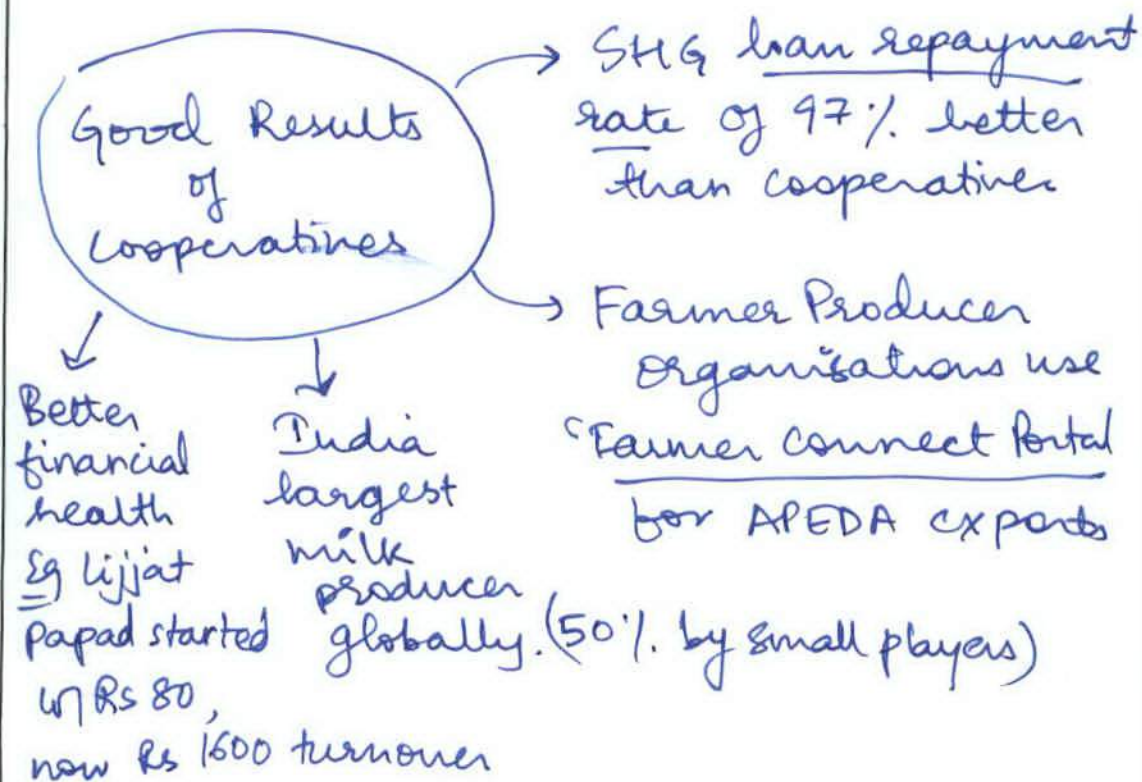
-iv- Microfinancing initiatives

Eg Jan Dhan, MUDRA

-v- Inclusive & Participatory approach

Eg milk cooperatives consulted before RCEP

-vi- Sugarcane cooperatives supported via FRP, SAP



Cooperatives are the lifeblood of a diverse, agro, populous economy & will play an integral role for 'New India @ 75'

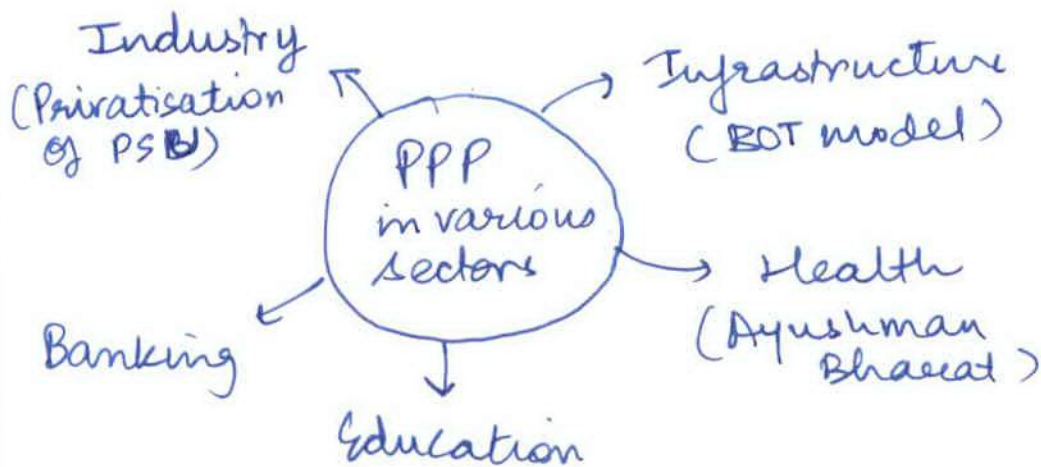
17.

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

“Minimum Government” and Maximum Governance” motto requires amalgamation of public sector's welfare & private sector's efficiency.
PPP model is thus the golden mean.



Role in India's healthcare

-i- Dire state of Primary Health Centres can be improved
eg 25% do not meet min. 4 bed criteria

-ii- Address expertise needed in Non Communicable Diseases

- eg they account for 60% deaths
- iii - Emerging virus strains requires genomic research & fast vaccine delivery
eg SII's Covaxin
- iv - PPP can ensure cost friendly approach
eg 60% out of pocket expenditure on health
- v - It can augment the spread of health insurance
eg currently 1% ~~is~~ - well below BRICS average
- vi - Foster Secondary & Tertiary health care
(as under Jan Arogya Mission - Ayushman Bharat)

However there are concerns

with the PPP model

- i - Ensuring privacy of patients is ~~is~~ threatened. eg NHRC

gives Patient Charter of Rights

-ii- Accessibility of poor may be threatened without sufficient subsidies

Eg meager 1-2% of GDP spent on health

-iii- Affordability can become a challenge.

Eg Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi helps those with rare/orphan diseases (PPP may reduce this)

-iv- Other successful models exist

Eg : Mohalla Clinics - Delhi Model
Decentralised Governance - Kerala Model

Mobile Health Vans - Brazil Model

The need of the hour is to retain welfarist approach for A. Sen's capability development, yet augment private sector's support to achieve

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Dr K Kasturirangan Committee 2020
recommended a 'New Education Policy' (NEP) in 2020, after the last policy in 1986

Commendable Vision

- i- 5+3+3+4 model now includes those in age 3-6 years fulfilling DPSP Art 45.
- ii- Introducing Coding from class 6th now helps address challenges of Industrial Revolution 4.0
- iii- Mother Tongue for junior primary classes fulfils constitutional commitment (Art 350A) as in line w/ Gandhiji's Wardha scheme

- iv- Gender Inclusion Fund to enhance gender equality in primary & higher education
- v- Higher Education : Gross Enrollment Ratio to be doubled by ~~20~~ 2035 (25% to 50%)
- vi- Enhance contribution as % of GDP from 3% to 6% to usher in knowledge economy
- vii- Ensure teacher training
- ix- Vocational learning for students encouraged

Challenges for integration
with other policies

- i- Needs to mention the 'Quality Gap' in education

Eg SARTHAQ schemes,
NIPUN Bharat for foundational literacy & numeracy

ii- Teacher Vacancies must be addressed
Eg over 9000 in government schools

iii- Gender aspect needs ^{more} focus

→ to achieve 'Panch Kon' gender equality

→ 80% of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' spent on advertisements

(can spend on sanitary napkins)

iv- Inculcating spirit of scientific inquiry for

→ Atal Innovation Mission

→ 'Anusandhan' in economy

→ Fundamental duty Art 51A

v- Skill gap w/ vocational training to augment

→ Skill India Mission

↳ Delhi Skills University

Consolidation & effective

Integration can fulfil our dream of

'New India @ 75' because

Classrooms of today reflect our

destiny of tomorrow' - Mahatma Gandhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

As the theatre of geopolitics shifts to the Indo Pacific region, it acquires significance for collective economic prosperity

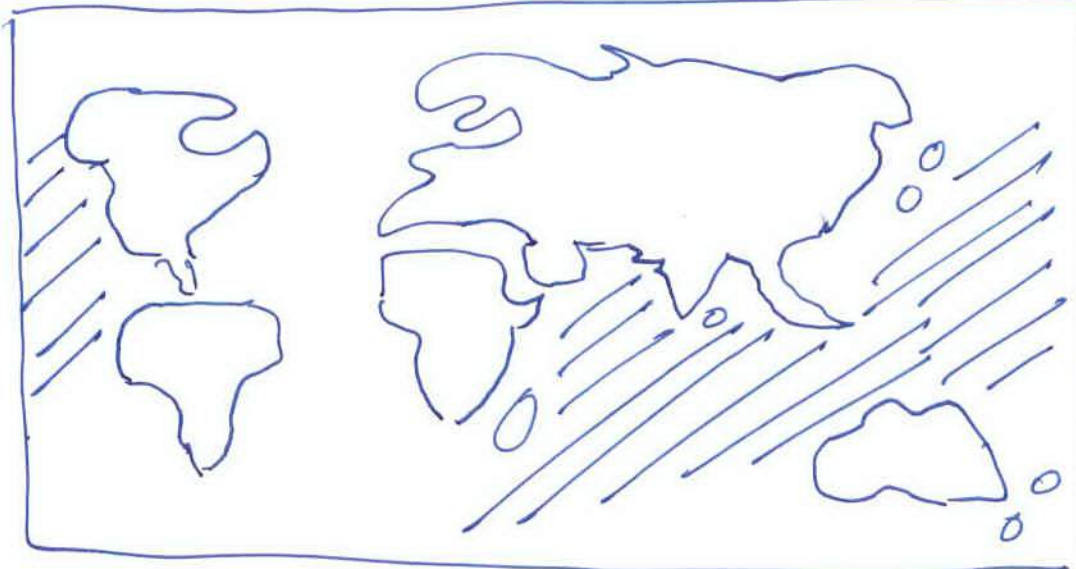


Fig. Shaded region represents Indo Pacific i.e. the Confluence of Two Seas

Indo Pacific Economic Framework of Prosperity (IPEF) reflects

-i- The need to protect key channels of transport and communication

for free and fair trade

Eg Malacca Strait, Sabang Strait,
Strait of Hormuz.

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इस तर्ज़िफ़ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
write on
this margin

-ii- Economic powerhouses are present
in this region

→ USA, Japan, Australia

→ BRICS emerging market
economies of China, India,
Russia

→ ASEAN grouping

IPEF ensures a collaborative
approach among these via
dialogue

-iii- Checkbook Diplomacy in China's

BRI traps credit starved and
cash strapped nations by giving

teaser loans. Eg Hambantota Port

-iv- Pastures of great games can

disrupt geoeconomic stability of
world

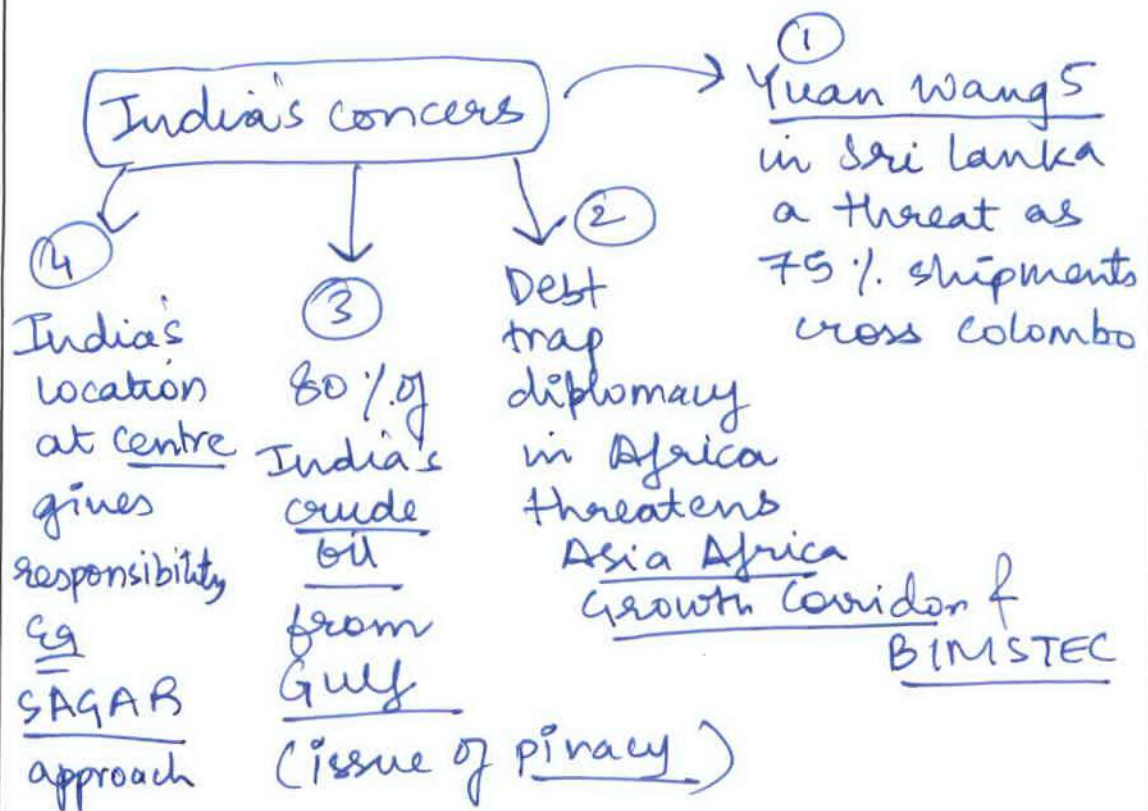
Eg Taiwan's importance as a
semiconductor supplier

-v- Predatory hegemony of China is creating implications for other smaller nations in

→ South China Sea (Paracel & Spratly)

→ East China Sea (Senkaku)

→ Indian Ocean (String of pearls)



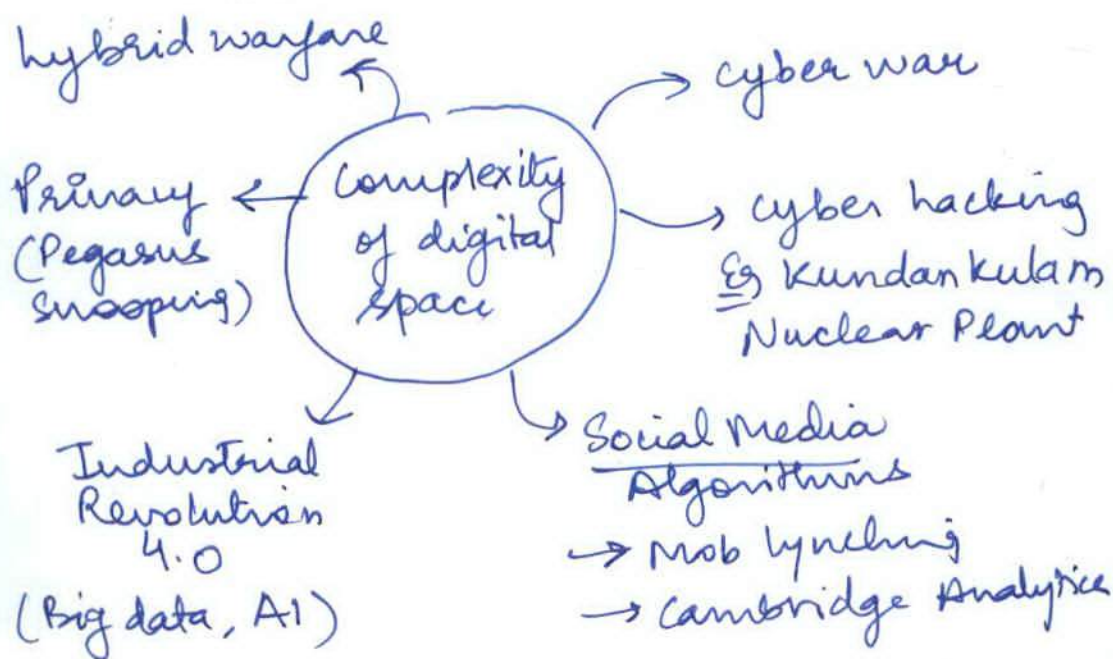
India's backyard in this region requires stability. IPEF ensures economic dialogue at the high table of diplomacy. It must adopt India's approach of 'vasudheva kutumbakam' for fairness in world order.

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

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

15

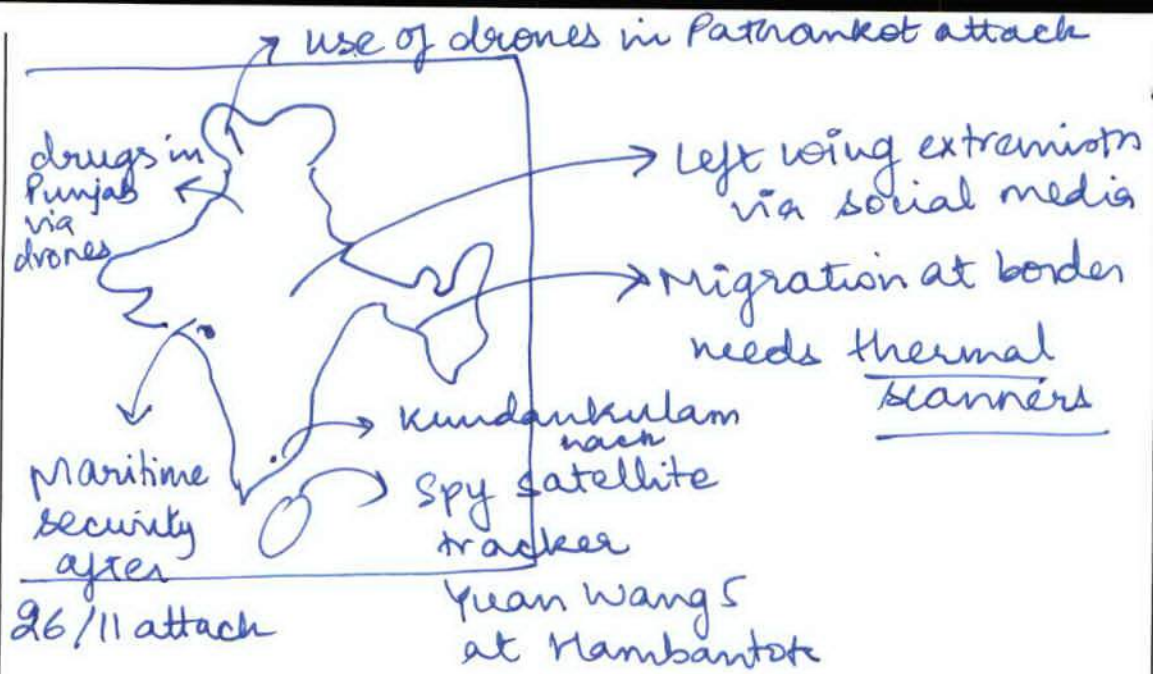
21st century is marred with complex challenges with ushering in of digital space. In this light MEA has created 'New & Emerging Strategic Technology' (NEST) division.



Priority Areas for technodiplomacy

-1- Security: With emergence of internal and external security threats,

technology is *bone qua non*



उम्मीदवारों को इस वृत्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Fig: Indian Map showing relevance of technodiplomacy in digital progress

-ii- Socioeconomic development

Eg McKinsey shows over 60% jobs under threat due to

-iii- AI Attention economy exploited Privacy (a fundamental right as per Puttaswamy Case 2015) under threat with

→ Profiling of citizens

→ Snooping (Pegasus)

→ Data localisation (refusal by masterland)

-iv- Political Stability: Democracy of the oldest Democracy (US) under

Threat by Cambridge Analytica

Indian elections: Over 60% first time voters engaged via digital spaces

Issues → Paid News
 → Fake News

~~misinformation~~
E

-v- 'Infodemic' coined by WHO chief scientist due to

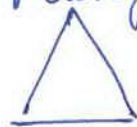
creating concern for

health security

misinformation

Disinformation

Overinformation

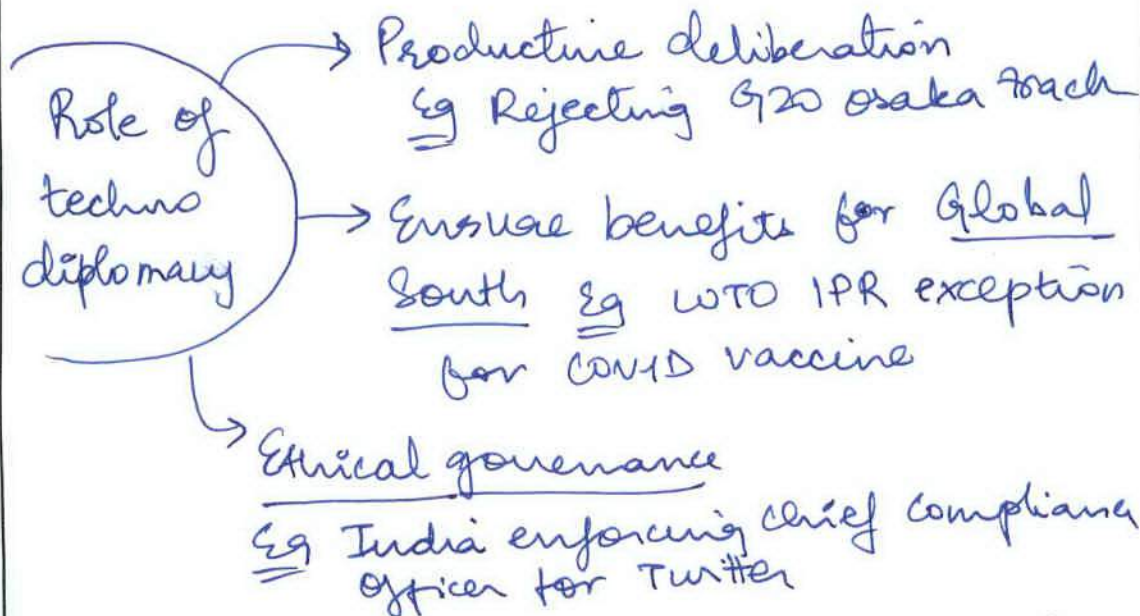


-vi- Extremism : Indoctrination by ISIS

on Facebook etc

Eg Environmental extremism,

Mental health challenges



Techno Diplomacy will play a crucial role in India's bid to become 'Vishwa Gurus'

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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