



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

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. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhubaneswar
15

Sabyasachi Mello

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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



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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 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.

उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been demand to bring higher judiciary under RTI act.

Merits:

- i) increased transparency in functioning
e.g! collegium minutes via RTI will increase transparency and accountability in appointment process in higher judiciary.
- ii) The maxim that no body should be above law will be satisfied.
- iii) The trust of public in higher judiciary will increase.
- iv) The recent controversies like Justice Karan, press conference of SC judges, sexual harassment cases against chief justice would have been handled well.
- v) These could provide information that will make it easier to prove incapacity and misbehavior while taking action against errant judges.

Demerits:

- i) Judicial independence is a part of basic structure (NJAC case) and bringing higher judiciary under an executive organisation's (CIC/SIC) direction would undermine it.
- ii) The authority of SC and judges would be undermined.
- iii) RTI can be used as a tool to undermine judicial activism.
- iv) Judges might fear about future consequences and ~~be subvert~~ become susceptible to public pressure.
- v) Separation of power (article 50) would be unbalanced.

Judiciary (higher) may not come under RTI but we need to bring greater transparency and accountability in them by oversight committee of retired judges or National Judicial oversight committee.

2.

भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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Article 323A and 323B provides creation of tribunals to reduce workload of judiciary, have expert opinion, provide speedy justice based on principle of natural justice.

But they replicated issues of judiciary:

- i) High number of pending cases in tribunals.
- ii) After appeal from tribunal goes to HC or SC (supreme court). Thus workload of judiciary increased.
- iii) Vacancies in appointment creates pending cases and delay.
- iv) Lack of efficient case management
- v) going for judicial overreach.

But tribunals added newer issues like :

- i) They are manned ^{often} by bureaucrats and affect separation of powers (article 50)
- ii) The number of benches are not adequate. Thus access to justice is affected. While HCs are in every state, tribunals (e.g: NHT in 5 places) are in some places.
- iii) They are undermining jurisdiction of High Courts (L Chandra Kumar case).
- iv) The appointment process, service conditions are ~~to~~ dependent upon government. (affects separation of power)
- v) Tribunals created new layers in the appeal structure of judiciary.

The above issues must be solved by R. Gadhi directives by SC and law commission report recommending standardization of appointment, tenure, service condition, increasing access.

3.

संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Article 105 provides parliamentary privileges. These are provided to -

- i) protect freedom of speech in parliament.
- ii) protect collective privilege of house and stop misreporting of sessions.

~~iii) to grant~~

But they were used for wrong purposes like

- i) ^{Allegedly} buying no-confidence motion votes
(P. V. Narasimha Rao case)
- ii) throttling freedom of press
(Search light case)
- iii) excessive use in Amarinder Singh case
- iv) Often SC denied to interfere because lack of codification.

The need for codification arises due to

- i) ~~we~~ we need exact rights written

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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and not abstract rights derived from british parliamentary process procedure.

- ii) Will help in judicial review.
- iii) The scope of judicial intervention in ~~legislature~~ legislative process can be decided to reduce judicial overreach and judicial inaction.
- iv) The press and media will be more aware and won't breach such privileges.
- v) Privileges won't be applied arbitrarily by the legislature.

However codification pose problems like defining / ~~restricting~~ rights of parliament. Thus greater debate and discussion is essential.

4.

एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 152 provides post of Governor and the executive powers of the state is vested in him/her. (Article 153).

Why Governor outlive relevance :

- i) Issues of appointment of governor by center and Governor acting as "agent of center" threatens federalism.
- ii) After partition there was a need to ~~bind the nation~~ protect national unity and integrity thus central agent was necessary. Now it can be removed.
- iii) The issues of hung assemblies and partial Governor in one party's favour need relook.
- iv) The imposition of president's rule (356 article) without following due directives of SC (Bommai guidelines) in case of Uttarakhand, Arunachal raised such doubt.
- v) The proposal of presidential system in State government ¹² raises question.

But post of Governor is essential because

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- i) He is the chief coordinating authority between center and state.
- ii) He acts as a moral authority over the elected council of ministers.
- iii) We need moral, impartial authority as head of parliamentary state government.
- iv) Parliamentary system worked well. No need to replace now.
- v) Divisive forces like LWE, NE insurgency, Kashmir issue are still present. So centrally appointed authority is essential.
- vi) We need ^{impartial} authority over 5th/6th schedule areas, to balance regional imbalances (article 371)
- vii) To reserve certain bills for presidential assent (article 200) is essential.

Thus the way forward should be to reform post of Governor and make it more impartial. Sarkaria commission recommendation of appointing a detached, outside figure, ~~not~~ not taken active part in politics recently should be relooked.

5.

क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अच्छा समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Lateral entry in civil service solves some issues and creates other challenges.

Issues solved:

- i) Brings expert into governance
- ii) Solves the issue of vacancy in higher bureaucracy.
- iii) Will create competition between permanent and lateral bureaucrats
- iv) More professional handling of issues in technical sectors
- v) Will bring work ~~experian~~ experience from private sector.

but challenges are:

- i) corporate views may not align with developmental, welfare view of government
- ii) The neutrality of ~~bureaucracy~~ will be questioned.

iii) Lack of experience from grass
root sectors will lead to
elitism.

iv) Conflict

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6.

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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Centrally sponsored schemes are
schemes of center on state list
with a cost sharing formula.

Grievances of states:

- i) They are eroding administrative
~~power~~ space of states by
directly transferring money to
PRIs, parastatals, urban local
bodies.
- ii) They are encroaching upon the
legislative domain of state.
- iii) They are top-down scheme with
one-size-fits-all approach and
there is no scope of local
modification.
- iv) Eroding fiscal space of states.

Government sought to rationalize by

- i) Devolving more shares from divisible pool of taxation (14th FC recommended 42:1. devolution)
- ii) Rationalizing CSS based on ~~AFIF~~ Shivraj Singh Chauhan's committee of NITI aayog's recommendation.
- iii) Reducing number of CSS schemes.
- iv) Clubbing together schemes into core schemes, core of core schemes and ~~removal~~ stopping redundant, duplicating schemes.
- v) Taking a uniform cost sharing formula for CSS i.e. 60:40 for normal states and 80:10 for hilly and north eastern states.

Rationalization of CSS is a big step in good governance and fiscal federalism.

7.

प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMJAY has two components

- i) 1.5 Lakh physical wellness centers -
- ii) 5 Lakh medical insurance for a family of 5 per year in secondary / tertiary care covering 10 crore households and 50 crore people

Begun well and lots of promise :

- i) to reduce out of pocket expenditure
- ii) make healthcare accessible to majority of poor population
- iii) uniform standards of operating procedure will increase quality
- iv) Might lead to a "high volume - low cost - high quality" medical treatment regime from current low volume - high cost.
- v) It will become world's largest health insurance policy.
- vi) Provides choices to states to choose from trust based model or insurance

based model.

But needs to address multiple challenges :

- i) Creating awareness among people
- ii) reduction of exclusion error
- iii) Making the healthcare cost affordable in the long run.
- iv) The quality must be ensured at private hospitals.
- v) It should not replace public hospitals and health care with private insurance based healthcare. There should be competition between both.
- vi) The cost must be rationalized to reduce fiscal cost on governments.
- vii) The left out states like Odisha, Delhi, West Bengal must be brought under it to make it more effective and nationally portable.

8.

ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Transgender persons (protection of rights) bill empowers transgenders and lead to inclusive democracy with ~~so~~ more equality.

Need :

- i) The supreme court recognized transgender as separate gender. We need to ensure their right to life.
- ii) They are facing discrimination in society.
- iii) They have less economic opportunity.
- iv) Social stigma against them
- v) Harassment in public places, at government offices needs to stop.

Features:

- i) Reservation in public education and jobs
- ii) Discrimination of transgenders will be an ~~at~~ offence.
- iii) They have right to reside in their own home.
- iv) Empowerment of transgenders by providing economic opportunities.

9.

बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Diaspora are people of PIOs, NRIs and Indian origin people in other states.

Diaspora policy changed with time.

Pre-independence time:

- Nehru sent white paper to British seeking economic, social, cultural rights for diaspora.
- Manilal delegation of Congress went to help diaspora in health areas.
- Diaspora participated in Indian National Army, Ghadar movement.

Nehru's policy

- He envisioned diaspora as political tool and mobilized them ~~against~~ ~~with~~ in anti-colonial, anti-imperialist movement.
- The pan-Asian unity, Afro-Asian solidarity were based on diaspora's political participation.

After 1991 ~~top~~ reforms

- India requested economic support

From ~~diag~~ diaspora in investment, technology transfer, FDI.

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इस हार्डिप ने
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After 2000s:

- The political and cultural association with diaspora increased.
- L M Singhvi commission recommended pravasi Bharatiya Divas.
- Culturally they were connected to their roots (Indi root programme) by tracing family tree.
- Know India programs for youth, public diplomacy division of MEA helped in increasing interaction.

After 2010s:

- India started direct interaction with diaspora. PM's meeting in London, USA got massive support.
- Support to diaspora during emergency situations like Operation Rahat in Yemen remained constant policy.

10.

इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RCEP is the trade deal under negotiation with 10 ASEAN countries and their 6 Free trade partners - India, China, Japan, S. Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

Potential:

- i) They represent world's 30% trade.
- ii) They will provide ~~service~~ ^{huge} market for Indian services.
- iii) RCEP will increase FDI and technology transfer.
- iv) Indian pharmaceuticals, Auto will find larger markets.

Challenges associated are:

- i) huge trade deficit of India with RCEP countries (China 55 ~~USD~~ Billion USD, S. Korea 120 USD).
- trade deficit might increase

(ii) The cheap chinese products might be dumped and will hamper domestic industry.

(iii) Need to protect our dairy sector from the over-supply based dairy sector of New Zealand and protect food security and livelihood of millions of small and marginal farmers.

11.

राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralisation is the process of empowering the lower level organs of governments like state governments, Panchayati Raj institutions (PRI), urban local bodies (ULBs) with administrative, fiscal, political powers.

Decentralisation at state level :

- i) Political decentralisation is ensured by the federal polity, the state list and concurrent list (article 246) dividing legislative powers and ~~and~~ division of administrative and fiscal powers.
- ii) The existence of regional parties shows the success of political decentralisation.
- iii) On fiscal front, states are still heavily dependent upon Finance Commission (article 280) grants. ~~and tax distribution~~
The borrowing clause (article 292, 293), lack of representation in FC (article 280), fixed professional taxes, growing expense of CSS need to be resolved.

Decentralisation at 3rd tier government started by 73rd / 74th amendment adding PART - XI and XII.

Political decentralisation is done via regular election, reservation for women at 33%, three tier PRI.

Administrative bottleneck of 3rd tier :

- i) The delineation of functions between state government and 3rd tier is not done with respect to subjects of 11th and 12th schedule.
- ii) The PRIs/ULBs acting as mere implementation agencies of the state and center schemes.
- iii) ~~without~~ The election process ~~is~~ gets delayed due to delay in delimitation, ~~and~~ electoral roll preparation. These should be given to state election commission.
- iv) Principle of subsidiarity is rarely followed.
- v) There is poor human resource with lack of professionals, lack of ICT skills, poor human resource management.
- vi) The audit and accounting of 3rd tier is not up to mark.

- vii) existence of parastatals.
viii) Development planning is rarely done.

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इस हाथिए में
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Fiscal issues at 3rd tier government:

- i) Lack of direct tax base (4% in PRIs, 20% in ULBs, 25% in Germany)
- ii) Lack of untied fund
- iii) Recommendation of State finance Commission is not accepted by states. (Karnataka - 10%, WB - 50% accepted)
- iv) Economic survey: They are in a low equilibrium trap. and don't have own resources and dependent upon state and center.
- v) Lack of capacity to collect tax (property tax in ULBs)

There is a need to ^{do} greater reforms in administrative and fiscal front for decentralisation to be effective and a greater functional democracy.

12.

दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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52nd Amendment added 10th schedule
which provides anti-defection law.
There have been debates over
anti-defection law in Karnataka,
Telangana, AP assemblies.

Anti-defection law provisions would
disqualify anybody who -

- i) ignores party directive, goes against ^{it}
 - ii) who voluntarily resigns from party
- but exception to it exists for
merger by 2/3rd members and for
speakers:

Objective were :

- i) to stop "aya ram, gaya ram" defections
- ii) to prevent fall of governments due to such defections.

But they are misinterpreted and violated ^{because}

- i) The speaker decides on these matters.
But impartiality of speaker is

questioned by many.

- ii) The judicial review can happen after anti-defection case is decided but not before. (Kihoto Hollohan case). Thus inactivity of speaker to allow $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members to jump party line and then applying exemption can't be questioned in court. (e.g. Telangana)
- iii) The judicial capacity of speaker is questioned by previous speakers like Rabi Ray.
- iv) The original goal was to protect government from ~~defe~~ mass defections. But it has become a tool of centralising power in political parties. Directives are issued even for small legislative matters.
 - It infringes right to free speech inside parliament and make members ~~be~~ glued to party directive.

Measures :

- i) Crosby committee suggested to limit anti defection provisions for confidence and no-confidence motions.

- ii) NCRWC proposed to ^{give} ~~make~~ the power of disqualification to a neutral body like Election Commission.
- iii) The scope of judicial intervention must be decided.
- iv) Blanket ban on judicial review ~~on~~ over Speaker's action during pre-decision case must be relooked.
- v) The right to debate, discuss and provide separate view on legislation should be protected from anti-defection.

The above steps are essential for a well functioning Δ parliamentary system.

13.

भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 368 provides the amendment process to constitution.

"The constitution is not a monolithic entity, but an organic one that evolves over time." — J.L. Nehru

The Indian constitution has rightly balanced the rigidity and flexibility in following way.

i) Part of constitution can be amended by simple majority i.e. "by law" of parliament.

e.g.: Citizenship, creation of state legislative councils, 5th, 6th schedule

~~Part of~~ - These amendments are outside article 368.

ii) Parts of constitution are amended by special majority of two-third present and voting and the absolute majority over total members.

eg: Fundamental rights, DPS P,
Fundamental duties, NCST, NCBC,
reservation.

ii) Those parts are related to federalism
need special majority and ratification
by half of the state legislature.

eg: distribution of power administrative
powers, changes to article 256 (
state list, central list, concurrent list),
election of president.

Comparison and analysis:

i) The special majority portion makes
it separate from ordinary legislation.
Thus amendments require higher
legislative threshold unlike British
parliament which can amend just
like ordinary law.

This protects the nature, identity
of constitution and says we are
not "parliamentary sovereignty" unlike
British.

ii) The amendments are done by the
same legislature that passes law.

We don't need constitutional
convention body like USA.
This shows flexibility.

iii) It is a great balance between
rigidity and complexity of ~~USA~~
American amendment and the
flexibility and simplicity of British.

iv) Unlike Canadian constitution we
have allowed our future generation
to amend it and change it
according to time.

Thus K.C Wheare commented that
it is a great balance between
rigidity and flexibility.

14.

अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inter-state disputes are a major issue of Indian Federalism.

Institutional architecture in settling it are:

- i) The supreme court is the final arbitrator of disputes and it has original jurisdiction over it.
- ii) The article 262 provides power to parliament to make law to solve inter-state water disputes.
- iii) Article 263 provides inter-state council (ISC) for dispute settlement.

Effectiveness of supreme court:

- i) Supreme court has played vital role in solving disputes. The contempt of court power helps it in enforcing decisions.
- ii) the nature of decisions are binding thus effective.
e.g! Cauvery water dispute

- iii) The decisions are final thus no appeal mechanism is there and no delay.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Effectiveness of article 262 (^{river} water dispute)

- i) The River water dispute settlement act 1956 has not been effective due to
- delays of ~30 years
 - no mechanism to enforce decision
 - delay in setting up tribunals
- ii) These issues led to disputes like Mahanadi dispute, Mahadayi dispute, Cauvery, Narmada disputes.
- The amendment is a welcome step.

Effectiveness of ISC (inter-state council)

- i) ISC has not evolved into effective dispute settlement body because
- It is a temporary body (last ISC constituted after 12 years)
 - It has no enforcement power
 - the decisions are not final and legally binding (only recommendatory)

- It lacks effective agenda, dispute settlement mechanism.

ii) ISC need to be reformed by making it a permanent body, ~~creating~~ shifting secretariat to Rajya Sabha secretariat, manning it with reputed officers of center, state and experts.

Recommendation of Punchhi commission that it should meet at least thrice a year etc. should be accepted.

प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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E-Governance is the application of new technology like ICT, Big data, to deliver services, effective peoples participation.

Recent advances in technologies have potential to reform governance:

i) Government to Citizen (G2C)

- awareness campaigns using social media
- Service delivery using internet
- Grievance redressal using internet
e.g. Twitter Sewa of MEA
- online application, tracking of application (~~the~~ NEGP 2.0 e-kranti)
- Big data mining and artificial intelligence will improve service delivery.
(e.g. National digital health mission)
- SHGs will be empowered to use ICT tools, digital marketing

ii) Government to business

- Ease of doing business via single window system, Faceless tax and inspection system
- Insights from GST Network will help deliver credit to MSMEs.
- Transparent land acquisition portals, environmental clearance portals.
- online tax filing (GST)

iii) Government to Government :

- Collaboration with states to address respirational distress issues and tracking via web
- Sharing of intelligence via NATGRID
- Big data mining on GST Network and Income tax filings to find potential evaders.
- Collaboration on water security via desalination

iv) Government to employee

- digital record management
- timely delivery of pension benefits

All these advances in ICT, big data, Artificial intelligence, robotics, IoT, additive technologies will also transform service delivery like

- integrated urban mobility
- intelligent traffic management
- better disaster prediction and preparedness
- smart urban infrastructure
- reforming health and education sector

and will usher us in a new era.

16.

यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

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Philanthropy is the voluntary donation of labor, money, resources for the benefit of poorer sections of society.

Significance of philanthropy:

- i) create a sense of belonging to a larger family
- ii) helps the poor and needy.
- iii) provides critical services at the need of hour.
e.g. Ambulance services
- iv) increases the happiness of society.
It is a measure in happiness index.
- v) creates a culture of helping others,
good samaritan.
- vi) For businesses it increase brand popularity.

Factors holding back :

- i) Multiple laws like - charitable trusts act, non-profit companies under companies act and complex legal process of registration and higher compliance cost
- ii) Lack of conducive environment i.e. lack of NGO partners ~~and~~ who are credible.
- iii) the issue of fraud decreases reliability.
- iv) The lack of transparent and credible way of donation
- v) Lack of collaboration between companies in CSR ~~set~~.
- vi) The big ~~sector~~ issues can't be solved by philanthropy alone. This demotivates people.
- vii) Government doesn't encourage such activities.

Philanthropy is essential ~~for~~ and reforms must be taken to

encourage such acts. Nudges must
given to increase activities.

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इस हार्जिन में
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भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Healthcare schemes like National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat faces multiple challenges in implementation

i) Lack of infrastructure

CAH estimated that 22% PHC, 30% CHC (community health centers) are short according to population norm.

ii) Lack of qualified professionals:

80% CHC specialist posts are vacant. There are 57% unqualified professionals providing healthcare.

iii) Lack of adherence to Indian public health standard (IPHS) reduces quality.

iv) Shortage of transport vehicles, medical devices.

v) 70% reside in rural areas but only 30% professionals serve rural areas.

- vi) Regulatory issues in Drugs and cosmetics act 1940, Clinical establishment act and poor enforcement leading to poor private healthcare.
- vii) The insurance schemes like RSBY lead to nexus between professionals and high hysterectomies (AP).
- viii) Poor implementation of schemes by States lead to return of fund. Lack of state capacity is a major issue.

Robust digital health mission will help in-

- i) increasing and standardizing tele-medicine, robotic surgery will solve lack of professionals issues.
- ii) The National ^{digital} health record will have the profile of person and will lead to faster and effective diagnosis.
- iii) Linking of Ayushman Bharat with National health mission will make seamless healthcare availability at district hospitals and a referral

chain to bigger specialized hospitals.

iv) Linking Primary health centers with speciality hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers will provide better diagnosis, increase trust of people.

v) Digital therapy will help in addressing stress, mental health issues.

National digital health Mission is a welcome step towards digital future of citizens.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नदी लिखना चाहिए।
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The knowledge economy requires an efficient, accessible, equitable, quality education system.

To become knowledge superpower need (Primary)

- i) Inclusive education involving the out of school children, SC, ST, vulnerable, disabled children in primary, and higher education.
- ii) Quality of primary education must improve. ASER report findings must be addressed.
- iii) The poor rote learning system must give way to analytic, critical thinking, practical oriented education. (draft ^{national education} ~~energy~~ policy)
- iv) The accountability of ^{school} teachers must enhance.
- v) The quality of teacher education and training are essential for better education.

On Secondary education :

- i) GER should be improved by accessible schools nearby.
- ii) School infrastructure must be enhanced.
- iii) Teacher training and education, quality of pedagogy, curriculum reform must be done to address quality.

On higher education :

- i) GER of 23% need to improve by providing access.
National Knowledge Commission recommended 1500 universities from current 350.
- ii) Equity must be there between gender, caste, religion in education.
- iii) Quality of education must improve with better R&D, better teacher accountability, employment focused.
(Andra skills report 2018 says 47% graduates are employable.

Need to increase this to become
knowledge superpower)

iv) accountability of professors, institutions
must be increased along with
autonomy.

v) Affordable higher education for
all via education loans, fee
regulation of medical institutions
should be done.

All the above are essential for
a knowledge superpower and to
reap dividends of demography.
(UNDP)

19.

अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Afghan peace process is a continuing negotiation between the Afghan unity government, the taliban, the external state actors like USA, Russia, China, Pakistan, Turkey, India etc.

Factors that affected peace process are

i) The multiplicity of external state actors with diverging interests.

the USA → wanted early withdrawal of troops

the Pakistan → want to use taliban as a strategic tool to get international support.

China, Russia → want to counter USA influence and want to check the terrorism over spill into their areas like Xinjiang.

India → wanted stable peaceful Afghanistan and better relation with them.

- ii) The Taliban which controls more than 50-1. of area doesn't want to negotiate with the Afghan government.
- iii) Taliban give no cease-fire promise during peace talk.
- iv) The repeated attacks by Taliban ~~and~~ creates fear of autocratic state.
- v) Emergence of ISIS in Khorasan province and recent blast unbalances the equation of Afghanistan.
- vi) Poor governance capacity of unity government and lack of military and police power to stop violence makes it a passive receiver of US-Taliban treaty.

India's approach to peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan!

- i) India wanted a "Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, Afghan-controlled" peace process.
- ii) India doesn't differentiate between good and bad terrorists and doesn't want negotiation with Taliban.

- iii) India wants transformation of Afghanistan into a democratic modern state rather than Taliban controlled orthodox state.
- iv) India want to prevent the use of Afghan territory against India's interest and the the negotiation outcome shouldn't derail the development works of India in ~~Pakistan~~ Afghanistan like (Afghanistan - India friendship dam, Air corridor, parliament building)

India must recognize current situation and try to negotiate with world powers and Afghan leaders for a prosperous South Asia.

20.

भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

USA and Russia are two major powers and ties with them is important for India. But both these relations have seen turbulence in recent past.

USA - India issue :

- Although USA - India made significant progress in defence, political relations, trade issues remained unresolved.
- i) USA revoked GSP (Generalized System of preferences) -
- ii) Trump accused India as the "tariff king".
- iii) Tariff on US dairy products, USA motor vehicles are a major issue.
- iv) The transactional nature of USA regime has made it difficult to deal with it.
- v) Diverging interest in Iran led to USA forcing India to stop buying oil from Iran else sanctions will follow.

Challenges of India-Russia relations :

- i) The diversification of defence partners (USA, Israel, France) led to declining Russia defence cooperation.
- ii) The china-Russia axis emerged and could threaten India.
- iii) The Russia - Pakistan link has become active with military exercise, selling of helicopters. India need to manage it.
- iv) Russia - India trade deal is stagnated for years at 10 Billion USD which is much lower.

However on top of it friction between USA and Russia created more challenges —

- i) USA threatening India with CAATSA sanctions on buying S-400 from Russia.
- ii) The divergence of USA and Russia on Afghanistan peace process puts India in difficult position.

- iii) On Iran issue, ~~USA~~ Russia is siding with Iran and creating deeper faultlines.
- iv) The ~~revocation~~ or revocation of INF treaty ~~created~~ restarted arms war.
- v) Russia-china axis ^{is} emerging against a USA. USA termed both as "revisionist power". This will complicate India's relation with Quad, SCO.
- vi) The Indo-Pacific becoming theatre of conflict. ~~between~~

India must balance USA and Russia and maintain its strategic autonomy instead of siding unilaterally with any power.

25/12

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