



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. : 206428

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rounak Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

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

केंद्र
Centre KOLKATA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका 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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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 द्यपे 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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Right to Information Act (RTI Act) is a watershed legislation to bring in transparency, accountability and citizenship participation in governance.

The public authorities are defined U/s 2(h) to whom the Act applies. The judiciary claims to remain outside its purview.

Bringing judiciary in RTI Act:

Benefits:

- 1) Increased accountability of judiciary in appointments and case management system.
- 2) Improves public trust and welfare.
- 3) An accountable judiciary can remove the doubts and incidences that occurred recently about Master of Rooster.

- 4) The judiciary is also an organ of state and thus, should be in the definition
- 5) can lead to independent judiciary, out of political clout -
- 6) The flawed collegium system can be amended, knowing its loopholes -

Demerits :

- can lead to lack of independence in judicial functioning -
- The RTI Act was coined for the executive
- The request petitions will burden the judiciary even more
- The sense of judiciary public trust can be hampered

However, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the ~~Govt~~ e-courts portal can be some progress

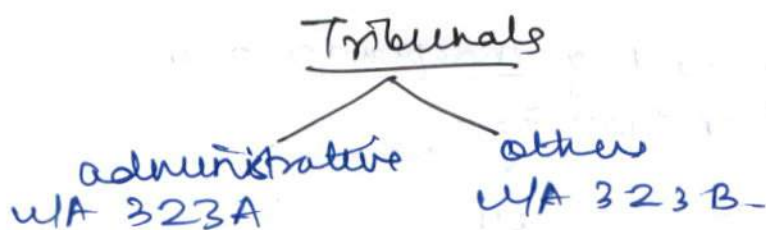
2.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्फ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Tribunals were included in the constitution by 42nd constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 by including Art 323-A and 323-B under Part XIV A of constitution



Benefits :

- to reduce the pressure on courts
- to enhance speedy discussion and decisions
- to create healthy discussion by equal mix of judicial and expert members
- to make access to justice easy and affordable
- to decide on petty financial matters

Loopholes:

Loopholes

- against the spirit of separation of powers.
- the appointment of tribunal members by an executive (Secretary)
- leads to nepotism and corruption
- curbs right to justice by restricting access to high courts (though overruled by Lokesh case)
- ultimately, the issue goes to the courts and leads to enhanced delays

The reforms to make the Tribunals independent and accountable will permeate the Right to Timely and Heard Justice

3.

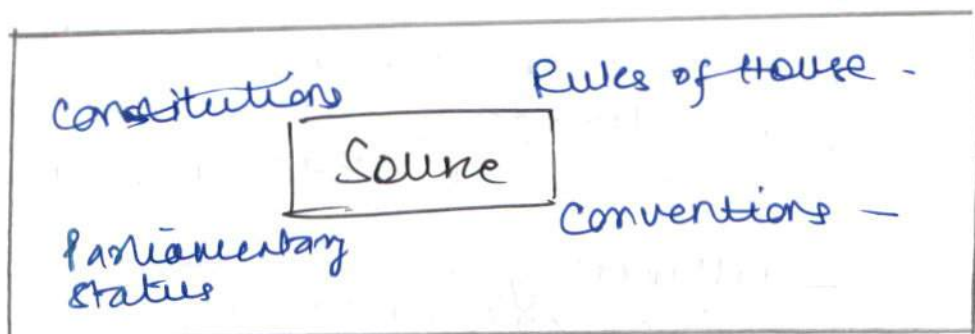
संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The parliamentary privileges are certain privileges and protections accorded to the parliamentarians and ministers to ensure easy functioning and independence of Parliament.



Degree of misuse:

However, the privileges have often been misused by -

- 1) - defamation of politicians
- 2) - misuse of right of free speech to create personal attacks -
- 3) - to gain populist and famous tendencies
- 4) - to sweep ~~criminal~~ and civil liabilities
- 5) - to curb the freedom of press

Need for Codification:

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- 1) To create a statute concerning parliamentary privileges and encoding all at one place.
- 2) To reduce the use of discretion by the Presiding Officer of the House.
- 3) To enunciate the spirit of dissent and free speech without vulgar propaganda.
- 4) To initiate defined punishment for violation.
- 5) To punish freedom of press.

The above can lead to growth of
ideal parliamentary debates.

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The position of Governor is established Art 153 of the constitution to lead to cooperation and coordination between centre and states.

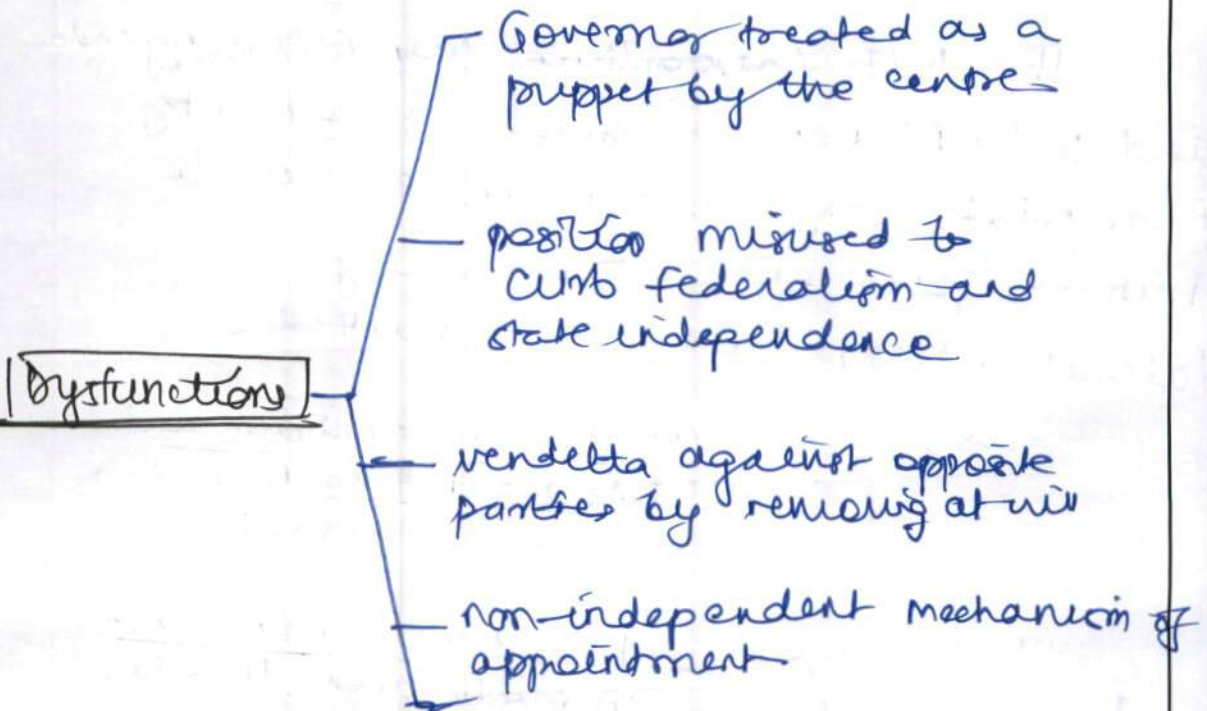
However, the view that the office needs to be abolished is not correct since:

Importance of Governor:

- cooperation and coordination between centre and states
- Control on excesses by state governments
- check on financial impropriety of states through money bills
- ensure following constitutional provisions Art 305.
- to protect and prevent the state from excesses Art 361.
- to guide and advise President on state functioning
- to maintain continuance of Government.

However, certain dysfunctions have crept in:

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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To prevent the politicising nature of Centre, 2nd ARC and the Lunchi Commission Report recommended:

- (I) independent appointment
- (II) fixed tenure
- (III) scarce use of Art 356
- (IV) coordination between CM and Governor
- (V) Governor to be non-political.

The above measures can be brought into to reform the office

5.

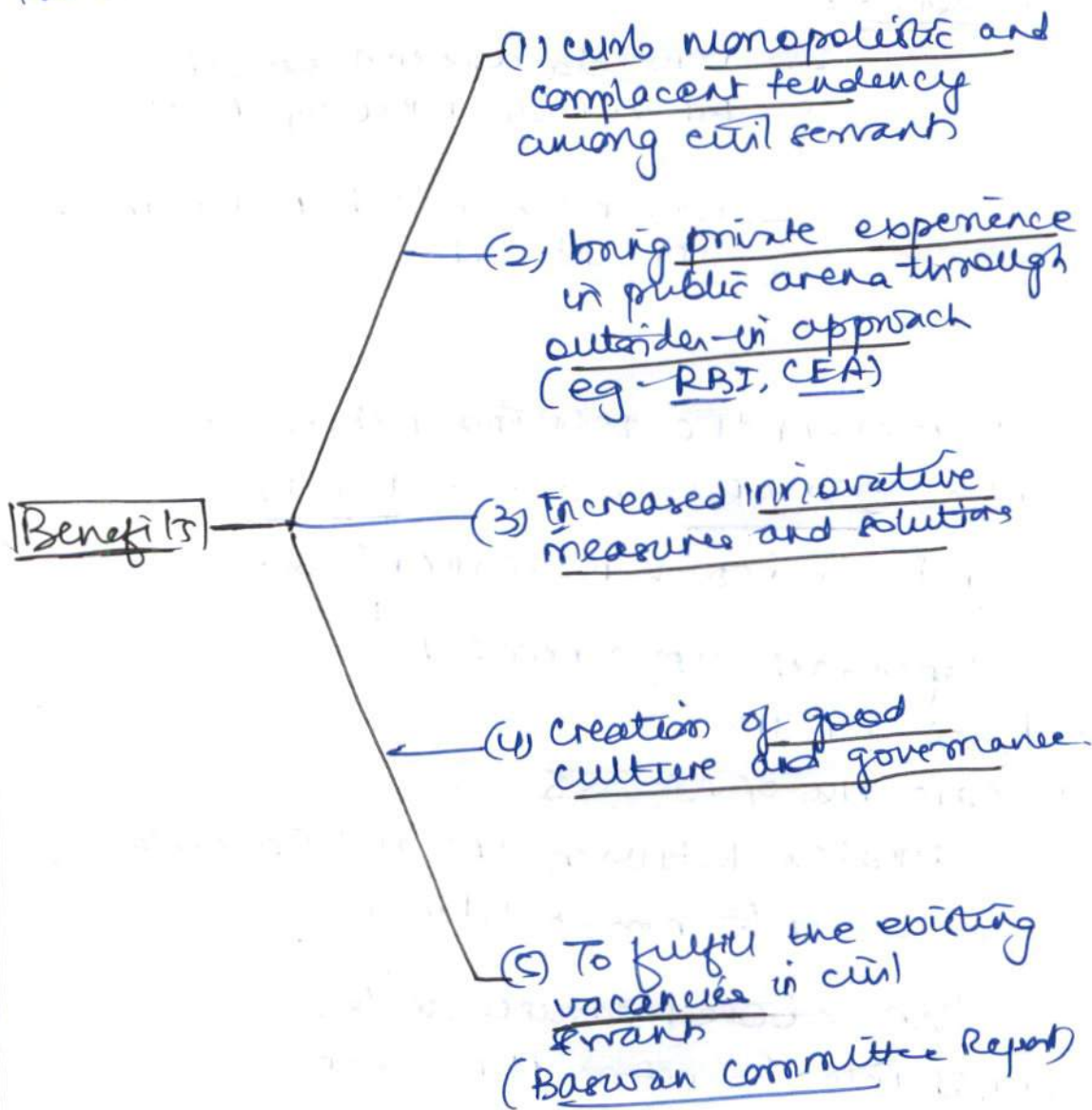
क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस सिरिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The NITI Aayog Three Year Action Agenda and 2nd ARC Report suggested lateral entry from private sphere to the civil services to improve governance. Thus, many lateral entrants have been admitted -



Challenges :

- (1) Lack of accountability due to limited tenure
- (2) Reservations in lateral entry can be an issue
- (3) Can lead to nepotism
- (4) The lateral entrants might not be able to cope up with bureaucratic structure
- (5) the sense of public service is opposed to profit making
- (6) Protest by civil servants as they might feel their position to be threatened.

However, firm internal reforms in bureaucracy is needed through increase tooth-tail ratio, better appraisal through SPARROW and e-training as recommended by NITI Aayog.

India @ 75 -

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)

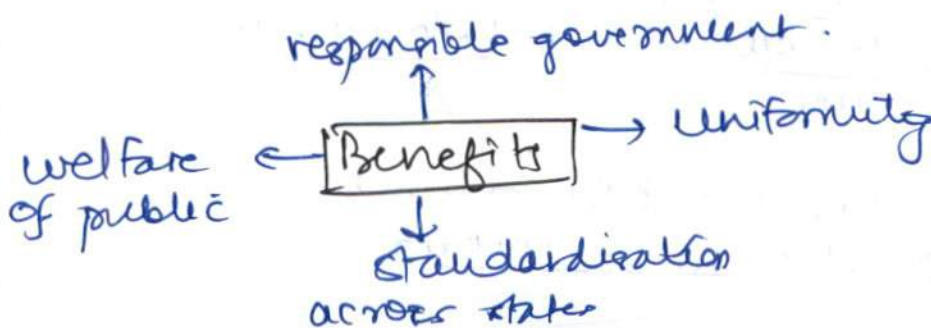
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

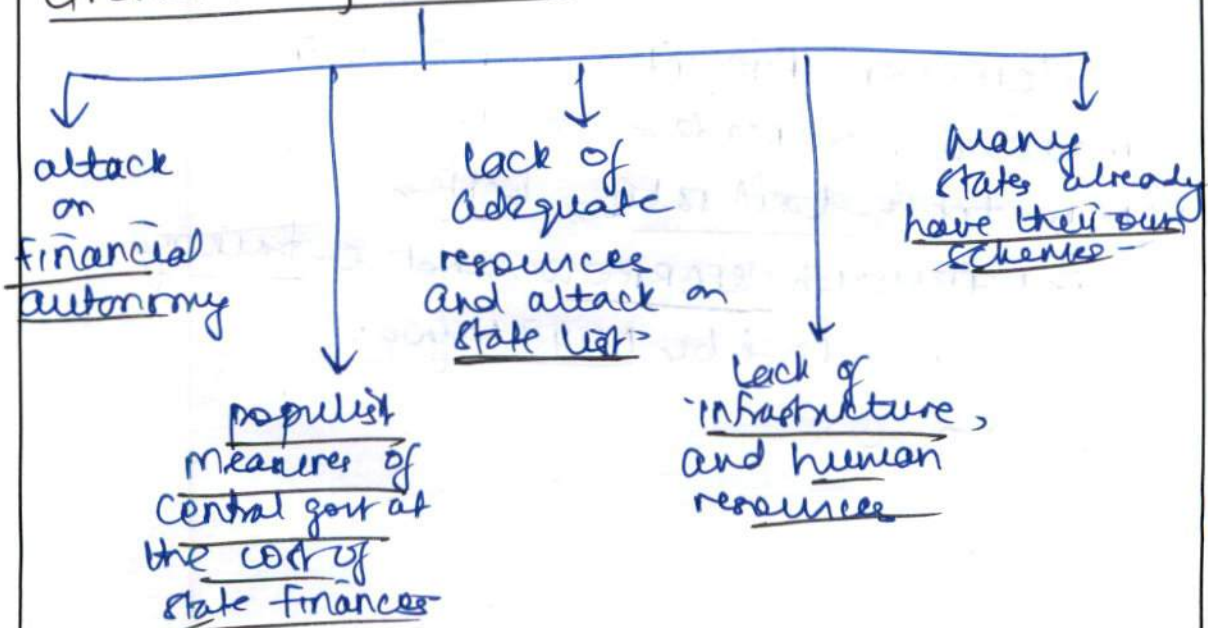
उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्षण में
नहीं लिखना
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Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

are those schemes that have been formulated by the Central Government but need to be implemented and funded partially by the State governments - (eg - ~~PMKISAN~~ PM-KISAN)



Grievances of States:



Measures by Government to Rationalize:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures

- ①
← increase in independence and free devolution of Finance by Finance Commission (increased to 42% from 32%)
- ②
Rationalising the schemes and reducing the number to 11.
- ③
← designing schemes on pre-existing schemes of many states
- ④
carrot and stick approach in financial devolution -

though the states list have certain independent clauses - Art 246, certain schemes by central govt is needed to lead to uniformity across states to achieve welfare - eg - health -

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

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

was introduced as a part of Ayushman Bharat to provide right to universal and quality health -

Beneficial Features:

- 1) Beneficiaries included are 10 crore families (50 crore people) to be granted ₹ 500,000 per family per year, identified as per SECC.
- 2) National Health Authority (NHA) constituted under Health Ministry & implementation -
- 3) Use of IT to create digital database and stop leakages -
- 4) The hospitalisation and post hospitalisation charges are covered as tertiary healthcare -
- 5) The universality is maintained through migration
- 6) National Arogya Nidhi created to implement -

Concerns :

However, it has the following concerns:

Concerns

- lack of cooperation from states as health is a state subject (60:40)
- The primary health care is ignored.
- 60% of out of pocket exp is on medicines, not hospitalisation
- Lack of hospital infrastructure
- Lack of quality doctors and nurses
- The funding mechanism will not fulfil deficit.

However, to ensure quality universal health as a Right to life U/A 21 and fulfil SDG-3, it is a step in right direction.

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

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

To uphold the fundamental right to life under 21 and 14 to equality, India is on the verge of passing the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill.

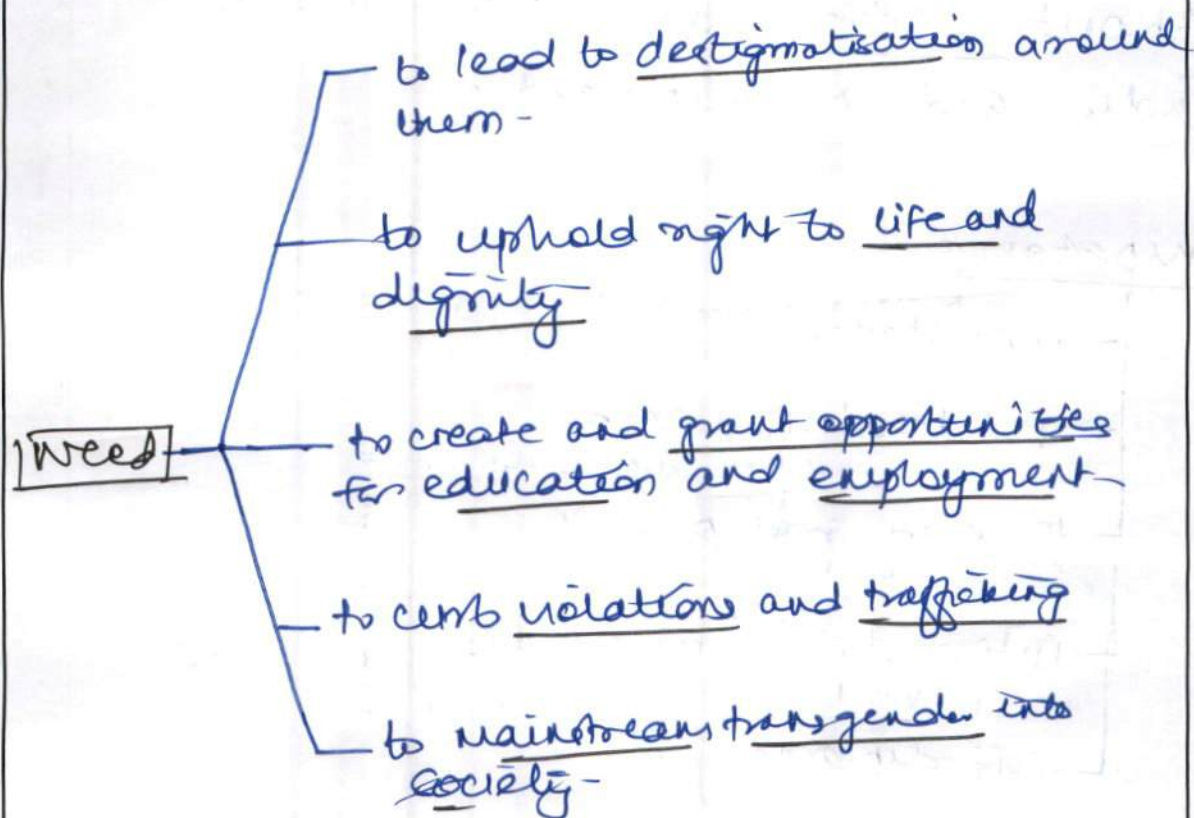
Features:

- 1) The transgenders have been defined to include a wide population.
- 2) However, the certification to be obtained from the magistrate and thus self certification and declaration has not been included.
- 3) It creates a welfare authority and officer at central and state level to work as an ombudsman.
- 4) The discriminations of all kind against transgenders has been made illegal with a punishment of 2 years imprisonment and fine.
- 5) They have been granted equal opportunity and right to education, employment and dignity.

6) ~~Reservations for~~ They have been included as a Third Gender created for them -

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

Need of the Bill:



However, the Bill contains certain restrictive provisions of certification and does not include reservation -

To lead to an inclusive society and uphold Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Bill should be passed at the earliest.

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

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

India has among the highest diaspora population in the world.

About 3 crore Indian live outside India and are important :

Importance

- remittances
- political influence
- pressure group
- international recognition
- soft diplomacy -

Changing Engagements

With changing times, new methods have evolved like :

1) Bharat Bhartiya Buz

2) Dekho apna Desh

- 3) Social media
- 4) Deen ko Jaana
- 5) Teerth Yatra Yatra for prayer
- 6) Bill for postal ballot for NRI
- 7) Merging Persons of Indian origin (PIO)
with OIC.

Thus, newer inclusive methods
have involved in dealing with
diaspora -

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

RCEP is Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a free trade agreement proposed to be signed between ASEAN nations and its 6 partner countries:

China
India
ASEAN + Australia = RCEP -
New Zealand
South Korea
Japan

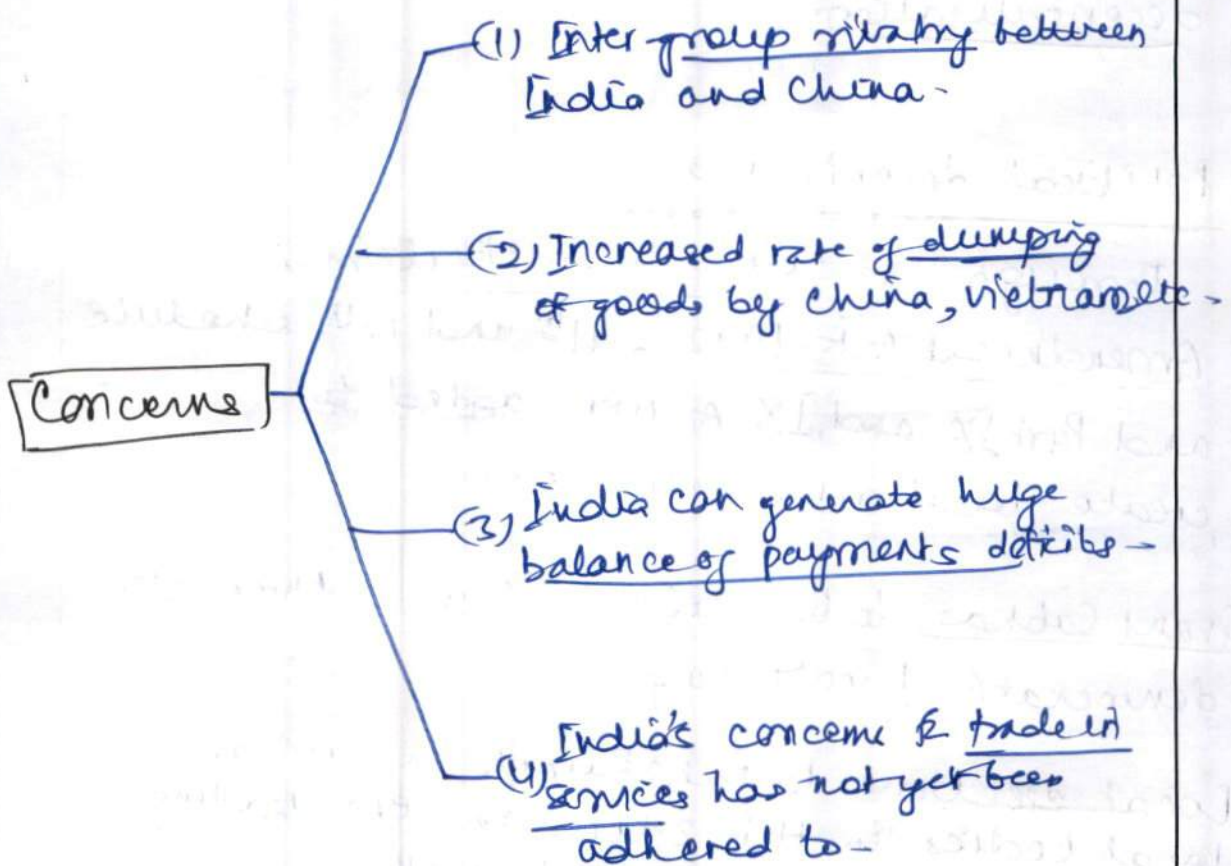
It was first proposed in Cambodia summit of ASEAN.

Potential of RCEP:

<u>Trade</u> - enhancement in trade in <u>goods</u> and <u>services</u> between partner nations without <u>tariffs</u>.	<u>Capital</u> - free flow of <u>capital</u> and <u>ideas</u> between the region leading to R&D and development.
<u>Culture</u> - These regions share cultural history leading to an increased <u>integrity</u> and <u>tourism</u>.	<u>Protection and Power</u> - protection against trade wars from western nations - power projection -

- Act East Policy of India's diplomatic concern will be the major benefit -
- Bilateral relations between countries will also be strengthened

Concerns for India's



However, due to enhanced potential, India should not shy away from joining RCEP - instead negotiate and bargain in national interests -

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

Art 40 of the Indian constitution and Gandhian ideal of 'Sarvodaya' led to the concept of participative and democratic decentralization

i) Political decentralisation:

Through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992, 11th and 12th schedule and Part IX and IX-A were added to create local democratic bodies.

i) Gram Sabhas to be established as a three-tier democratic functioning

ii) Local elections to panchayats and urban local bodies to the 2nd time and ~~are~~ leading to municipalities and panchayats.

iii) Reservation for women, SC to make the body inclusive there were $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation for women and proportionate for SC & ST.

2) Fiscal Decentralisation

On the fiscal front, however, the following issues remain:

Issues

Financial powers were very limited with the local bodies, with many totally dependent on State grants.

Direct tax collection by panchayats is only 2% of their revenue and majority like land, professional tax are under the state's control.

The decision making on fiscal front of development expenditure, still remains to be monopolised by state government.

Appointment of finance commission is totally at the discretion of states.

The 11th and 12th schedule are optional and totally at the state's disposal.

3) Administrative Decentralisation:

is also flawed:

- The appointment of officers is totally at the hands of states
- The municipal committee report or district committee reports are laid before the state parliaments, thus at their disposal.
- The appointment of mayor, municipal commissioners, etc. is in state's hand

Thus, we need more plans like Sabki Yojna Sabka Vikas to strengthen local decentralisation. The Forest Rights Act allows the Gram Sabha to decide on minor forest produce and they need to be educated and made aware of their rights.

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)

15

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

The recent episodes in Karnataka, Goa and others have brought to the fore the aspect of anti-defection law.

Anti-Defection law:

~~Part 10~~ 10th schedule regarding defection was added by 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 to curb the principle infamed as 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram'.

Defection means changing parties by elected candidates of Parliament

Violations of Anti-Defection Law; and Inefficiencies

- 1) The recent resignation by Karnataka legislator to defy the anti-defection law has brought to fore the violation of constitutionalism -
- 2) The speaker, being the sole decision-making is often seen as leading a partisan role and thus, not independent of the party -

3) The delay of decisions of Speaker bring the problem in separation of powers being between execution and judiciary.

Although the Speaker's decisions are subject to judicial review as per Kihoto Holohan case, the delay cannot be curbed.

4) The 2/3rd split in the party being validated by the 91st amendment act leads to a discrimination between retail and wholesale defections-

5) The difference and discrimination between independent and nominated candidates creates problems

6) The law fails to discriminate between dissent and defection, and thus party whip reigns supreme.

Thus, various often, these leads to increased horse trading of legislators-

Measures :

The following measures can be taken :

— The adjudicating authority be shifted from Speaker to an independent collegium—

— The anti-defection law can be made applicable only during votes of confidence and no-confidence to let dissent be communicated—

— The defecting legislators can be made to be ineligible to reappointment—

— Election Reforms to permeate intra party democracy—

— Difference between nominated and independent done away with

The legislators are the representatives of the public and by changing parties they negate the voters' sentiment and thus, strict action and measures to be taken to amend the Act—

13.

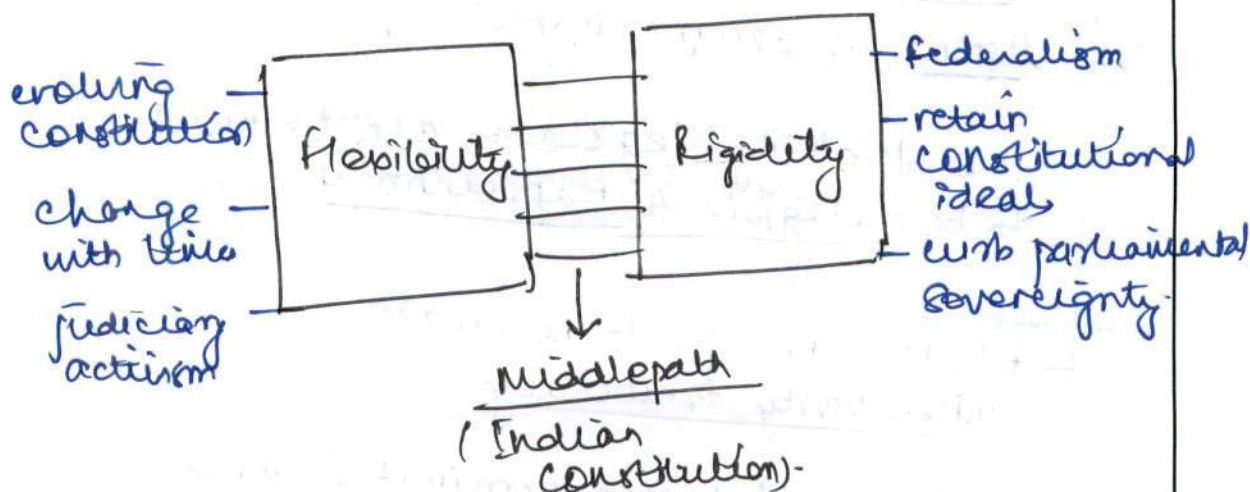
भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

B.R. Ambedkar in the constitutional discussions had said that Indian constitution gives a fair mix of both rigidity and flexibility in areas of constitutional amendment.



Middle Path :-

The process of amendment as enshrined in Part XX of the Constitution gives detailed provisions, but also leaves many open-ended articles of discussion:

- 1) Rigidity in amendment:-
certain provisions require :

a) Special majority (2/3 of present and voting and 1/2 of total strength) + assent of half the states

this includes provisions affecting federalism as under:

- Power of President and appointment
- Appointment and power of Vice President
- matters relating to tax and revenue of states
- Amendment procedure of Constitution
- powers and appointment of Supreme Court judges
- power and appointment of High Court judges
- Art 368 itself.

b) Special majority (2/3 of present and voting + 1/2 of total strength) without states assent

The other remaining provisions except the above and those needing simple majority:

eg: Fundamental Rights
 > Directive Principles of state policy
 > fundamental duties etc

In above scenarios, it is rigid.

2) Flexibility in amendment:

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
this margin

Areas of
flexibility

- Art 1, 2, 3 regarding the areas, nomenclature and borders of states.
- Regarding establishment of state legislative council
- citizenship
- election process
- process and policies of reservation
- delimitation
- Governor and others.

3) Regarding 2/3 of present and voting concurrence of Rajya Sabha:

- Art 312 - creation of All India Service.
- Art 249 - making laws in national interest.

Thus, to enhance the spirit of cooperative federalism and strong centre the amendment process is a middle path.

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)

India is a unique federal structure, with a union indestructible union of destructible states.

However, to attain cooperative federalism, and to direct towards organic federalism, the union and active involvement of all the states is required.

Inter-State disputes:

Today, inter state disputes arise due to :



The constitution has certain measures to prevent these disputes:

Institutional architecture to settle inter-state disputes:

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

1. Supreme Court U/A 136 is the Federal Court to resolve the disputes between different states -

However, they remain pending for all and lead to over-docket explosion.

2. Inter-state council, U/A 263, created under the chairmanship of Prime Minister to discuss various reasons for dispute
 - areas of dispute
 - possible solutions

However, they remain paper and body bodies without any fruitful discussion.

3. Zonal council as per States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created in every zone to discuss regional issues, headed by Home Minister.
But they rarely meet and their discussions are formal.

4) Inter-state River Dispute Tribunals and River Boards created as per Art 262 by the Parliament to resolve inter-state river rivalry, but the decisions are delayed and not adhered to.

5) NITI Aayog and National Development Council (NDC) created to permeate discussions on finance, policies and development programmes and they especially NITI Aayog is yielding results.

6) GST Council U/A 279A to discuss tax rates, exemptions etc about GST and has been a robust institution.

A healthy competition like SDG India Index, Smart City Marathons etc are important to lead to overall development of India. The cultural cooperation schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat are doing wonders.

15.

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

In today's world, no one is mighty, without the IT. Thus, Indian government started Digital India programme and e-governance in the digital age.

Technological tools:

1) Finance:

- e-payments (BHIM)
- UMANIS portal
- e-KYC
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- use of blockchain for a digital currency
- mobile banking

2) Health:

- National Digital Repository
- tele-medicine
- Common Service Centres (CSC) for e-health
- Aadhaar backed health insurance
- Aarogya Mitra

3) Education:

- tele-education
- SWAYAM
- SWAMP Prubha
- National scholarships Portal
- Digital Board scheme
- e-pathshala
- UDISE+

4) Governance & Accountability:

- PRAGATI to track the performance at all the state level
- COMMIT to train the state officials in governance
-

5) ~~Redeemed~~ Infrastructure:

- Soil Health Cards in agriculture
- e-survey of fields
- electric vehicles
- digitisation of Railways
- e-Sundha, etc.
- geotagging of assets (MGNREGA)

However, there remain loopholes in the above implementations:

Concerns:

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

Concerns
prevailing

Lack of e-education / Literacy
(to be through PMGDISHA,
VISHAKA, etc)

e-infrastructure / connectivity
(Bharat Net, optical fibres)

e-motivation
(behavioural change)

Finance (to be raised through
e-bonds)

To implement National e-Governance Mission (NeGM) and include all in the development process, the optimum electricity, mobiles, connectivity to be given to bridge Digital Divide

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)

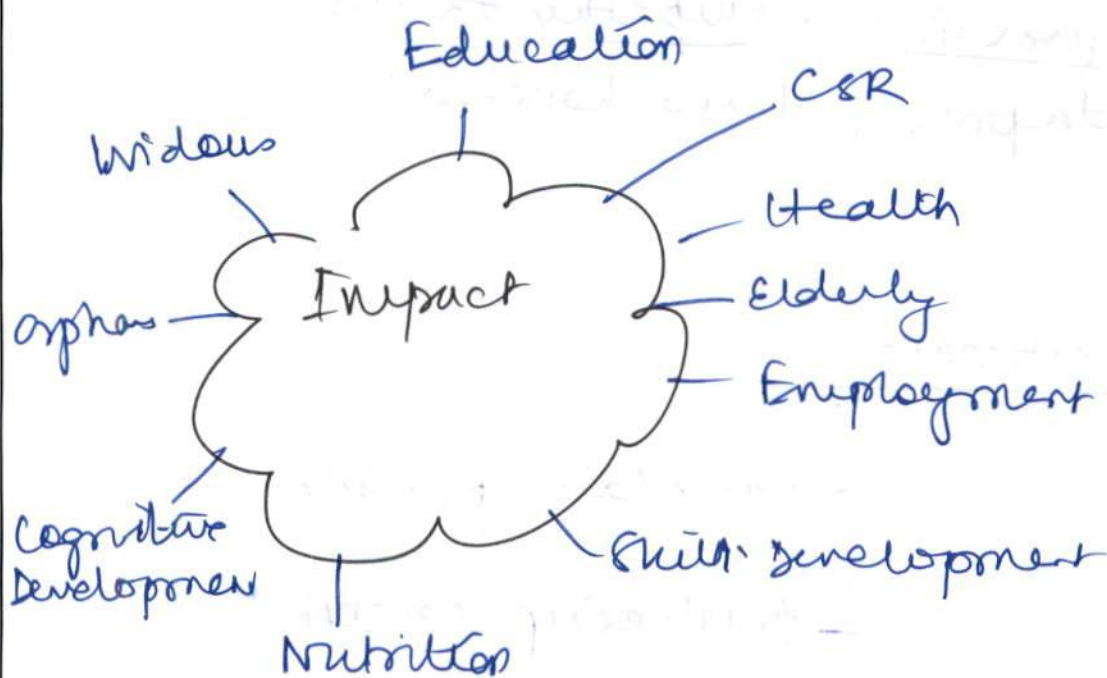
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उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philanthropy is an expression of compassion and empathy for the underprivileged and have-nots.

Significance :

- Sarvodaya principle
- Trusteeship concept
- societal upliftment and
- Justice approach
- Benefit of one is benefit of all.
- Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere



Thus, philanthropy benefits all
section of society

PTD

Factors holding back

- allegation of black money
- money laundering
- modes of terror financing
- corruption and collusion
- NGO's predation -

17.

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)

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

15

To capitalise on the demographic dividend, a healthy workforce and population is the must for India. Currently, India spends just 1.5% of its GDP on health and the ecosystem for health remains in the doldrums.



Challenges Faced by Indian Healthcare:

- 1) Lack of infrastructure in the form of hospitals, wellness centres, machines, medicines leading to overburdening of government hospitals and thus, leading to health degradation.
- 2) Lack of workforce: About 50% of the doctors do not have a medical degree. Moreover, we have 1:1700 doctor-population ratio as against WHO criteria of 1:1000.

- 3) Lack of government funding: The government funding has been minuscule, 1.5% of GDP as against the policy of 2.5%. leading to huge out of pocket expenditure of the poor.
- 4) Absence of data management: A proper streamlined health data, about diseases coming from the hospitals and clinics is lacking leading to compounding of problems.
- 5) Primary health concerns: The primary health deficiency leads to a chain reaction of secondary and tertiary health and thus, lack of sub centres and health and wellness centres is a prime cause.
- 6) Urban-rural divide: The rural areas where >60% of Indians live is yearning for lack of proper doctors, medicines and facilities, leading to medical migration.
- 7) Health as a state subject thus leading to problems in implementing rational schemes.
- 8) Migration of workforce in the absence of universality leads to concerns.

Robust Digital Health System:

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

—The National Health Policy, 2017 mentions about National Health Stack, with a digital data management

—The National Digital Health Blueprint is a step for the digitisation -

Benefits of Digital Health

(1) Rural-urban divide can be curbed through tele-medicine

(2) The problem of para-health volunteers and quackery can be eliminated -

(3) A digital health record can lead to summarization of diseases and medicines -

(4) The over the counter sale of diagnoses and vital drugs can be curbed -

(5) Universality through inter-state migration -

→ The Ayushman Bharat scheme could be a right step to health care management in achieving SDG-3.

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)

15

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

In the emerging global scenario, for India to emerge as a genuine leader in development, education cannot be taken with a lackadaisical attitude.

India spends 3% of GDP on education and needs to increase and channelised to meet the challenges:

(1) Access:

The access at all sections and places of education is a must.

Challenges	Measures
- urban-rural divide	- Sana Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- inter-regional diversity	- Sana Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- radicalisation	- Teacher's Education
- extremism	- SWAYAM (e-education)
- informal workers	- SWAYAM PRABHA

2) Equity :

To make education available to all rung (rich, poor, gender-neutral) is essential.

Challenges	Measures
- patriarchy - social-economic poverty - labourer and bonded labour - child labour.	- PENCIL portal for child education - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao - @ UDAN for girl - KIRAN for scientific education - Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

3) Quality : The quality outcomes as per ASER report have degraded with one in four children of class VII without literacy competency.

Challenges	Measures
- lack of foundational learning - less focus on outcomes - teacher quality not upto mark.	- Draft National Education Policy talks about Early Childhood Care and Education (ECE) - teacher quality certification - focus on <u>outcomes</u>

4) Affordability :

The poor cannot afford to give money to educate their children -

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges	Measures
- lacklustre poverty - child labour - private schools very costly -	- Right to Education Act, 2009 - Mid Day Meal scheme - Skill training - - reservation in schools - vocational education

5) Accountability :

Any programme without accountability is no programme at all -

It can be improved through :

- e-pathshala
- Shala Guruzata (Shagun)
- Shala Siddhi
- UDISE +
- PRAGATI.

The education sector needs a rethink to attain the benefits of demographic dividend and achieve SDG-4

19.

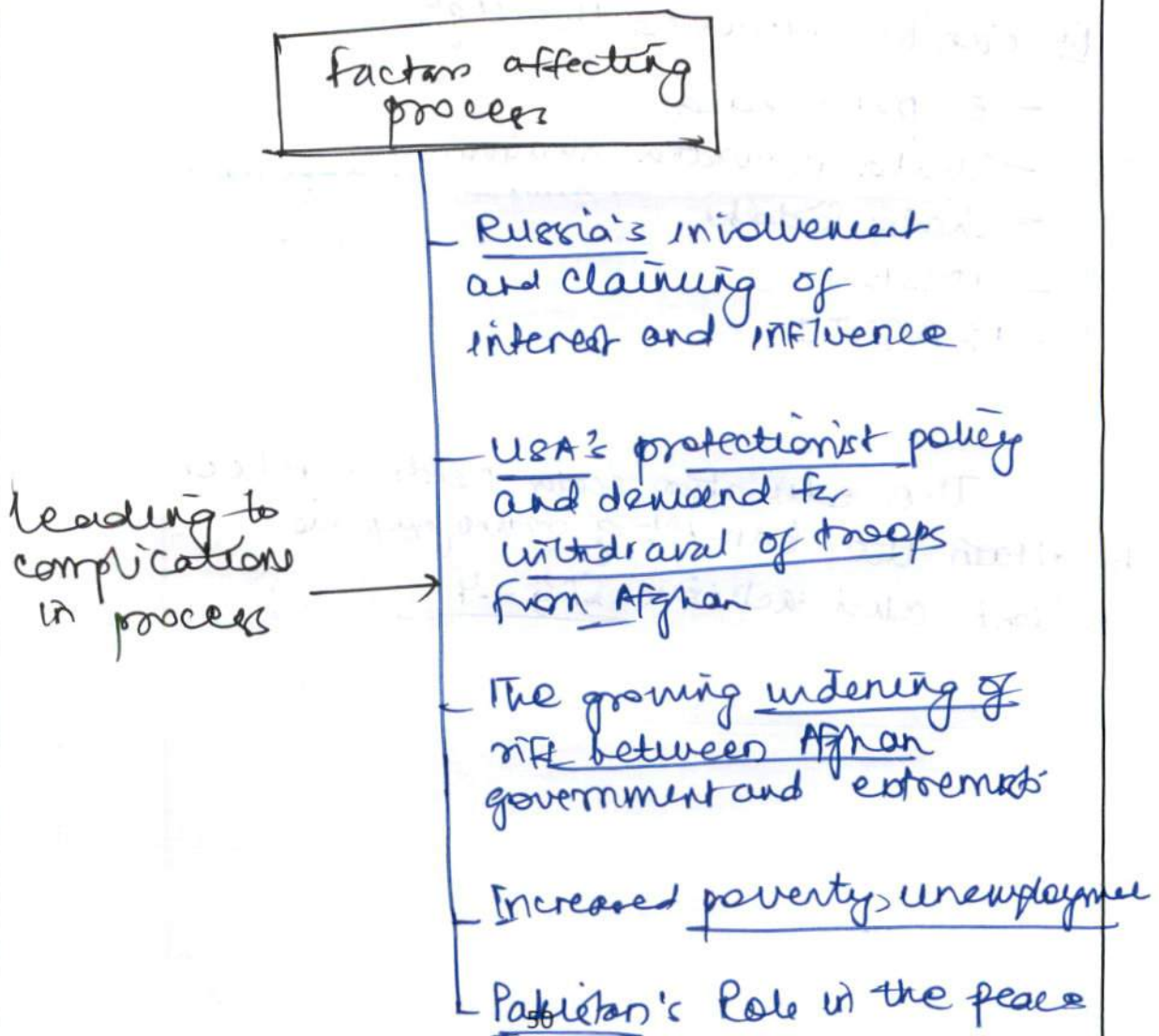
अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's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

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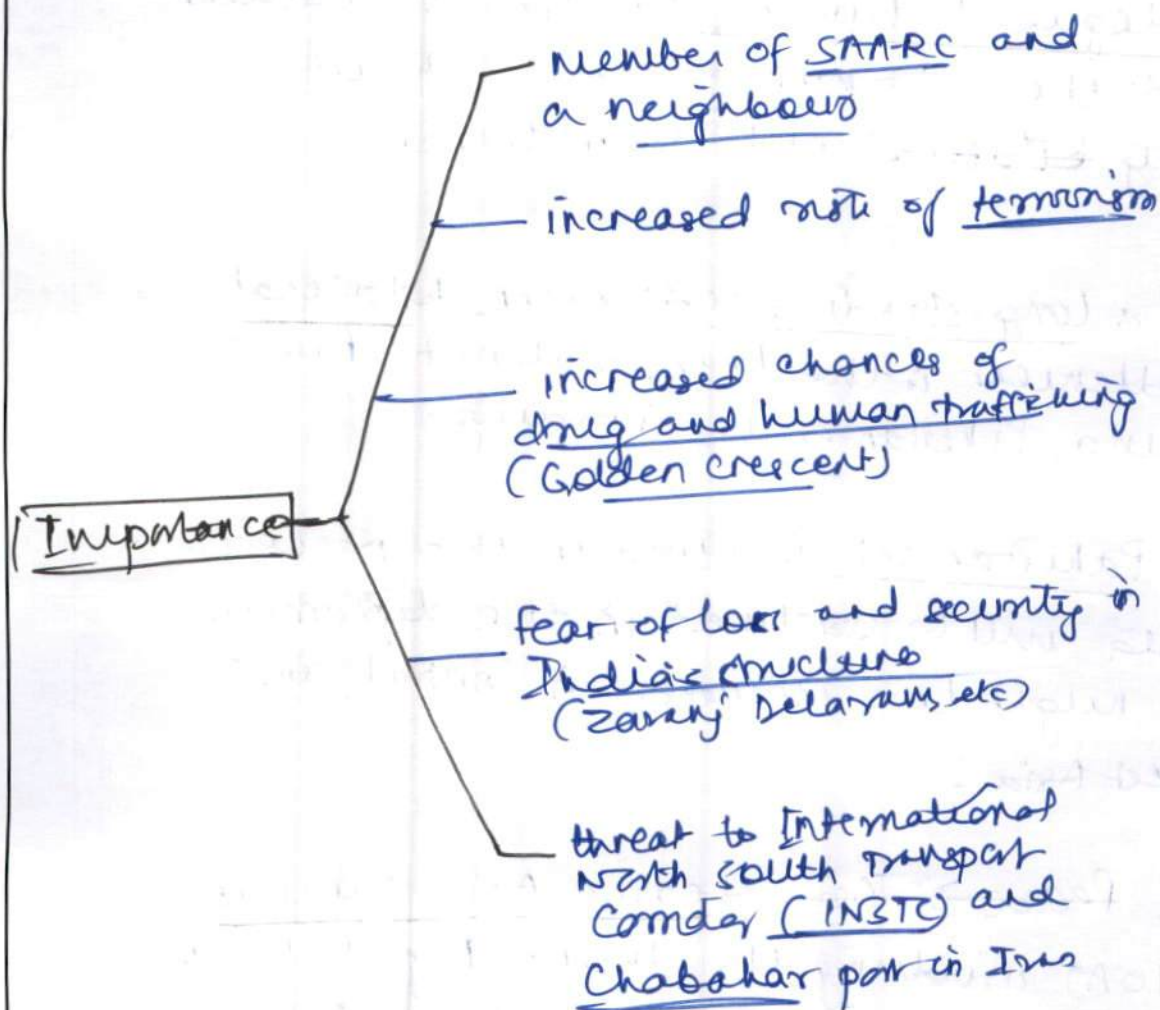
Afghan peace process:

The dispute between the Afghanistan's constitutional government and the veil of the extremist militants has created the veil between development and growth of Afghanistan -



Importance of Afghanistan for India :-

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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India's approach to peace process :-

- 1) India has completely denied ~~India's~~ US's stand to send troops on ground as that would be against our non-interventionist policy -

- 2) India believes in amicable peaceful dialogues between the Afghan President and the extremist groups without any ~~bilateral~~ outside influence
- 3) For a long standing settlement, bilateral settlement is the key, without Russia, China, Pakistan or US invading
- 4) If Pakistan gets involved in the process India will be sidelined in the diplomacy and might lose influence in Central and West Asia.
- 5) The ~~Peace of Asia~~ Heart of Asia summit (HOA) involving US, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc is in India's interests to be kept in loop -

Thus, India's stand is in line with the Panchsheel, but India's interests should in no way be allowed to be hampered.

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)

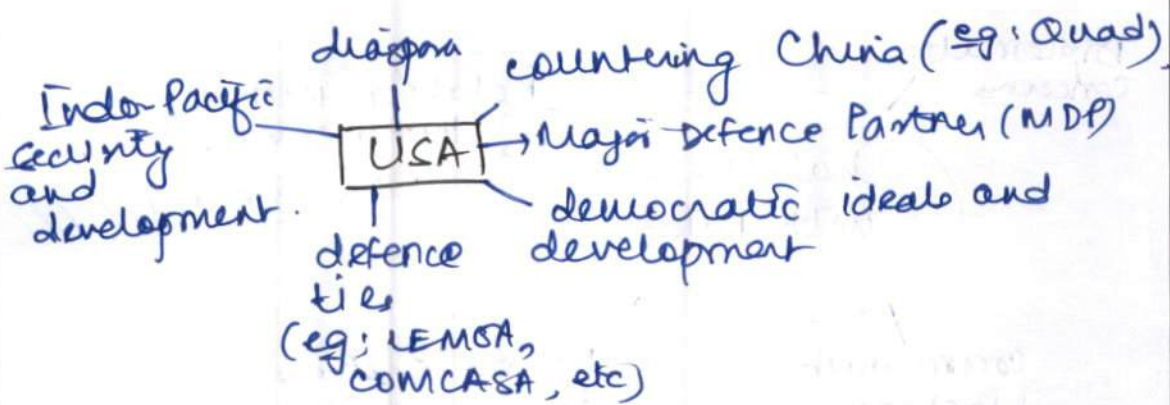
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Henry Kissinger said

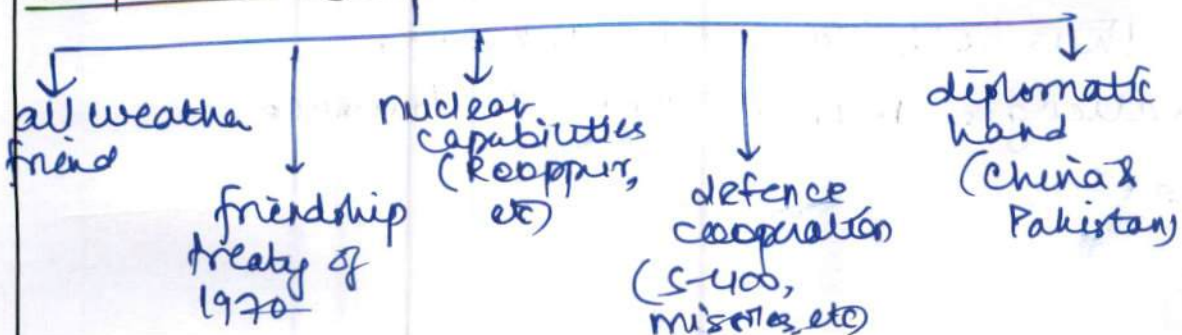
• In international relations, there are no permanent enemies and no permanent friends, only permanent interests.

Once the 2 superpowers of the bipolar world, both USA and ~~China~~ Russia are important to India's interests.

Importance of US:



Importance of Russia:



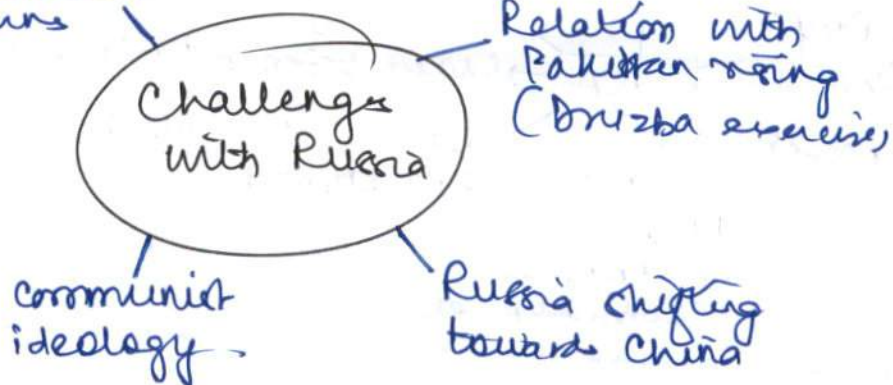
However, both have own sets of challenges:

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges with US

- CAATSA
- Relations with Iran & Russia
- protectionism rising in US
- Trade relations (eg - tariff war, domestic content requirements etc)
- different goals in Indo-Pacific
- Relation with Pakistan

Diplomatic concerns



Thus, both have own inherent challenges. But we need to balance the two

Striking a Balance :

1. India has been an upholder of Non Aligned Movement and should stay committed to it
2. India should not let US affect its relation with Russia and Iran.
3. With US, India can exchange views through Quad, 2+2 exchanges, etc
4. With Russia, India can deal at SCO, INSTC, etc -
5. Create a framework of concentric circles and taking diplomatic decisions based on national interests
eg: deal with S-400 with Russia
∴ relation with Chabahar, INSTC, etc -

India needs to balance in this
Multipolar world and attain development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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