



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. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANICUR KUMAR (AIIN)

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-2019

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

केंद्र
Centre DELHI : RAJINDRA
NAGAR

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

Ans

Right to information Act was passed to bring transparency and accountability as supreme court in SP Gupta case has said that Right to know is a fundamental right under Article 19.

Bringing Judiciary under RTI

Merits

- (1) Improve transparency in justice delivery system
- (2) Increase credibility of administrative process eg- appointment through collegium.
- (3) strengthen faith of citizens in higher judiciary
- (4) Higher judiciary is a public authority under section 2 of RTI

(5) sovereignty of people emphasises that every institution be accountable to citizen

(6) uphold constitutionalism and rule of law

De-merits

- (1) may burden judiciary with excessive and frivolous queries
- (2) make judges susceptible to populist pressure
- (3) may compromise autonomy and independence of judiciary
- (4) RTI can be misused by vested interest
- (5) SC has its own rules for bringing ~~RTI~~ transparency

way forward

(1) can bring administrative functions under RTI

(2) Making minutes of meeting of collegium public and televised reporting of constitutional cases in a good start.

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

Ans Tribunals are setup under Article 343 A and 343 B to provide quick and cost effective justice.

Replication of old problems

- ① Huge pendency of cases across tribunal :- more than 50 lakhs
- ② vacancies in various tribunals
- ③ No time limit for giving verdict
- ④ lack of capacity/ experience in members
- ⑤ Accessibility :- most of tribunals based in Delhi

Added new problems

- (1) Appeal against their award lies before HC after C. Chandra Kumar case

- (2) Non compliance of verdicts
- (3) Against separation of power as appointed by executive
- (4) Representation of experts is less:-
mostly filled with ex-bureaucrats

Relevance of tribunals

- (1) Follow Principle of Natural Justice
- (2) can effectively handle issues of technical nature
- (3) complement formal judiciary by reducing burden

Suggestion

- (1) uniformity in service conditions and other administrative matter
- (2) separate commission for appointment in tribunals independent from executive
- (3) Timelines for award, more benches and fill vacancies

Finance bill, 2017 has tried to rationalise tribunals.

3.

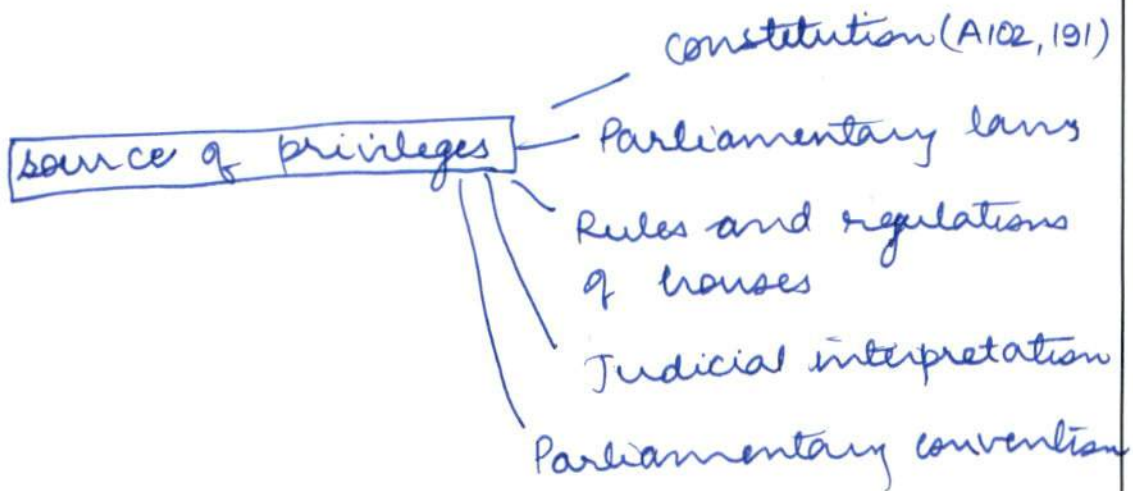
संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

Ans Parliamentary privileges originated under ~~the~~ British constitution to secure and maintain independence, authority and dignity of Parliament.



Need for codification

- (1) misuse of privileges to penalize constructive criticism (violation of Article 19)

eg- TN assembly penalise the Hindu's editor

- (2) Detriment of proportionality:- Excessive penalty

imposed like imprisonment

eg:- karnataka assembly against
two scribes

(3) Doctrine of separation of power:-

As parliament (speaker/ chairman)
function as judicial officer.

(4) Lack of clarity on what constitute
breach of privilege
~~eg~~ used for cases of defamation
which can be solved through
judicial system

How codification will help

- ① Bring clarity and reduce ambiguity
- ② Maintain balance between independence
of member/house and freedom of
speech of citizens

Privileges should be used for
maintaining freedom but not to take
away liberty. We should follow example
of Australia which has codified privileges
in 1987.

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

Ans

Constitution provides for office of governor under Article 154 as a nominal head of state executive.

Relevance of Governor

- (1) works as binding agent between centre and state
- (2) lynchpin of state executive
- (3) maintain stability and ensure constitutionality in functioning of state government
- (4) As an agent of centre helps fulfill centre's responsibility towards state

Criticism

- (1) Partisan role eg. calling party with less ~~seats~~ seats to form govt (Goa)
- (2) increased politicization of office

(3) dismissal of state govt without giving a chance to prove majority in house eg: Jharkhand Pradesh

(4) Forums for cooperations between centre and states can be utilised for effective control eg: NITI Aayog

Given the constitutional nature of office and significance importance in federal scheme there is need to restore sanctity of august office.

suggestion

- ① Sarkaria commission :- consultation with chief minister while appointment be provided for in constitution.
- ② M.M. Punchi commission :- appointment of eminent personality not too involved in politics in recent past
- ③ security of tenure by providing for impeachment as process of removal

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

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

Ans

Recently, UPSC has recommended 9 candidates for post of Joint-secretaries in various departments through lateral entry.

Challenges of bureaucracy

- ① lack of expertise to deal with new challenges like automation etc
- ② Red tapism
- ③ Status quoist attitude
- ④ Rise in corruption
- ⑤ lack of competition has brought inefficiency
- ⑥ security of tenure and promotion based on seniority disincentivise innovation

Lateral entry :- A panacea

- ① will bring expertise through specialists

- ② Increased competition will reduce bureaucratic inertia
- ③ more diverse policy inputs
- ④ will work as feedback mechanism
- ⑤ increase efficiency and effectiveness

Limitations

- ① vulnerability to crony capitalism
- ② Temporary / contractual nature of job will reduce accountability
- ③ lack of field experience
- ④ unawareness about rules - regulations of bureaucratic functioning
- ⑤ Don't have 360° view of policy implications

way forward

- ① Training of career bureaucrats to increase specialisation
- ② long tenure in clusters of ministries having similar / related work to develop expertise
- ③ lateral entry in departments which require innovative thinking / expertise

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

Ans

centrally sponsored schemes are schemes propounded by centre but implemented by states with financial responsibility shared by both

Grievance of states

- ① one size fits all approach :- lack of flexibility to suit local needs
- ② Rising fiscal burden on stressed state finances
- ③ Expenditure tied with CSS reduces states only as implementing agency of centre
- ④ Direct transfer to implementing agency bypassing state against federalism

steps taken

- ① Group of chief ministers chaired by Chandrababu Naidu has given scheme for rationalisation accepted by centre

New framework of CSS

Core of core (6)	Core schemes	Optional (2)
* Financing - same as earlier	* Financing = 90:10 (SCs) 60:40	* Financing 90:20 (SCs) 50:50
eg- NSAP	* Compulsory eg PMAF	* Optional eg BAPP
* compulsory		

- ② Reduced number of CSS
- ③ optional schemes providing flexibility to states
- ④ asked ministries to develop optional component ~~set~~ while formulating schemes
- ⑤ Increased devolution after 14th FC :- 42%.

Recently, 15th FC under NKC Singh asked for further rationalisation. A committee under NITI Aayog vice chairman has been setup for further rationalisation.

7.

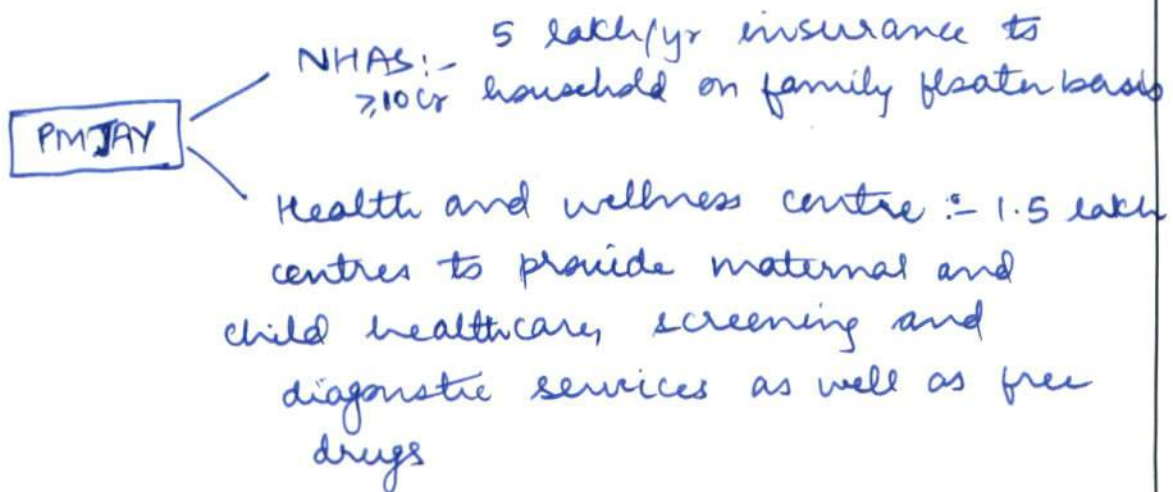
प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

Ans

PMJAY is a flagship scheme which envisages to provide quality and affordable healthcare to poor people and reduce their vulnerability to health induced poverty.



significance

- ① A steps towards universal health coverage
- ② cooperative federalism :- flexibility to states in implementation
- ③ will reduce out of pocket expenditure (60%)
- ④ Promote equity and distributive justice

- ⑤ Holistic approach towards health through health and wellness centre
- ⑥ Help in achieving sustainable development goal - 4, 5, 6, 10 etc

Challenges

- (1) Reluctance of private hospital to join
- (2) Many states have not joined the schemes
- (3) Does not cover outpatient services
- (4) Need effective administration to check frauds
- (5) Need to increase budgetary allocation

Way forward

- ① Use of technology to digitalise health records
- ② Strengthen PHC to promote preventive healthcare
- ③ Better Governance framework for effective implementation of scheme

PMTAY holds the key to reduce health vulnerability of poor.

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

Ans-

Transgender persons (Protection of Rights) Bill was recently introduced in parliament which aims to reduce discrimination and ensure effective protection of rights of transgender persons.

Key features

- ① Wider definition - Any person whose perceived sense of gender does not match assigned gender at birth has been called transgender.
- ② Prohibited discrimination - right to shared household, access to education, health and welfare services
- Penalty for violation of provision
- ③ Welfare measures - increased access to health service, HIV/AIDS screening

- ④ Recognition:- as separate gender for service delivery (certification by DM)

Significance

- ① Reduce discrimination (A15) and bring dignity (A22)
- ② Ensure their effective participation in society and economy
- ③ Promote gender justice
- ④ Reduce social stigma and mainstream transgender
- ⑤ in line with SC judgement in NALSA case

Limitations

- ① No provision for reservation
- ② DM certification against right to self determination

The bill is a progressive legislation. There is a need to remove anomalies by sending it to standing committee so that inputs of transgender society can be incorporated.

9.

बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans Indian diaspora plays a crucial role in forwarding India's foreign policy interests.

change in diaspora policy

- (1) Initial phase :- there was no effective engagement with diaspora as it was perceived to be foreign national.
 - (2) After 1970s :- diaspora engagement started but on a very limited scale. Focus was only as source of remittance.
 - (3) In 2000s :- department of overseas affairs was created. PIO and OCI card schemes were rolled out to effectively engage with diaspora.
- ~~the~~ This changed attitude was mainly due to LPG reforms which increased our connectivity with other countries.

(4) In recent years, diaspora has assumed great significance in foreign policy as India has increased global engagement through bilateral and multilateral forums.

It is evident from:-

- (1) Diaspora meet during foreign visit
- (2) organisation of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- (3) Schemes like Taro Apna desh, boosting tourism, investment opportunities

that we consider our 11 mn ^{strong} diaspora as strategic asset. The crucial role of diaspora in India-US nuclear deal is an evidence of this fact

10.

इसकी विशाल 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 खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans RCEP is a regional trade partnership pact being negotiated between ASEAN countries and its 6 FTA partners.

Potential

- (1) RCEP accounts for 230% of global GDP and 40% of global trade
- (2) large market potential
- (3) will boost growth and exports
- (4) Increase service export where we have strength
- (5) will help in reduce trade deficit and current account deficit

Challenges

- (1) will open domestic market to china L already has huge trade deficit
- (2) cheap chinese goods will make indian manufacturers suffer
- (3) Impact on agriculture and allied activities :- due to competitive advantage

- of Australia and New Zealand
- (4) may lead losses of MSME sector
- (5) other issues like ↙

- (1) subsidy
- (2) data localisation
- (3) e-commerce
- (4) movement of skilled professionals

These issues need to be tackled keeping in mind long term interests of domestic economy.

way forward

- ① effectively engage with stakeholders to secure early harvest package
- ② promote effective safeguards to reduce negative fallout of pact on domestic economy

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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Ans After 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act, indian polity has effectively become a decentralized polity with participation of citizens in grass-root democracy.

But fiscal and administrative decentralisation has not achieved equal success.

Fiscal decentralisation

- (1) Implies devolution of more funds to PRIs / ULBs
- (2) control on expenditure and regular source of revenue

Bottle necks

- (1) unwillingness of states to devolve more funds
- (2) many states did not constitute state finance commission

- (3) Most of the transfers are tied with state schemes
- (4) Lack of capacity of PRI/ULBs to realise potential revenue ~~eg~~ Economic survey (2017) :- Bengaluru/ Jaipur realise only 5-20% of property tax.
- (5) Para statal agencies and SPVs

Administrative decentralisation

- (i) Involves devolution of functions
- (ii) Planning and implementation of welfare schemes

Bottle necks

- (1) Non availability of professional human resources
- (2) Large scale illiteracy in rural areas
- (3) Use of parastatal agencies for various functions
- (4) Non accountability of officials to Gram sabha

suggestion

- ① Devolution of subjects enumerated in 11th and 12th schedule
- ② capacity building through training
- ③ Constitution of SFC and following its recommendations in spirit
- ④ Participatory planning e.g. village panchayat development plan (VPDP)
- ⑤ use of technology to increase revenue e.g. GIS, GPS for land revenue

Fund, Function and function areas should be devolved for effective decentralization in spirit of constitution.

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

Ans Constitution under schedule 10th provide for anti-defection law to promote party discipline and reduce corruption in political life.

Provisions of anti-defection law

① Applicability

- (1) Elected party members
 ↗ If joins other party
 ↘ votes contrary to direction or abstain from voting
- (2) Independently elected member
 ↗ If joins any political party
- (3) Nominated member ~~in RLS~~
 ↗ if joins any political party, 6 months after nomination

② Exception

- (1) speaker
- (2) Merger:
 ↗ when $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members join other party

③ deciding authority:- speaker/ chairperson

Repeated violation and misinterpretation

Reasons:-

- (1) No sub-stute power with speaker/ chairperson to take cognizance
- (2) No time limit for deciding
- (3) Lack of capability with speaker/ chairperson (as pointed out by former speaker Somnath Chaturjee)
- (4) Exception of merger has been used for large scale horse-trading

Recent example:- Karnataka assembly,
Goa assembly

Measures to strengthen

- (1) Removal of exception of 2nd merger
- (2) Whips be issued only for substantive

issues impacting stability of government

- (3) create space for freedom of speech and expression of individual members
- (4) Issue can be decided by election commission
- (5) timeline for deciding on issue of defection

It is necessary to remove anomalies from anti-defection law to find a balance between party discipline and member's freedom of speech, so that they can effectively participate in debate and discussion of national importance, strengthening democracy.

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

Ans Indian constitution is a living, organic and dynamic entity which evolves with time as per needs of citizens.

Amendment process :- 3 processes

(1) A 368 :- provides for 2 types of amendment:

1.1 provisions requiring majority of house and $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of present and voting

eg: various articles like related to ~~the~~ legislature

1.2 provisions require special majority of both houses as well as approval of at least half of states

eg: Federal provisions like division of legislative power (7th schedule), Article 368 itself.

(2) outside Article 368:- can be amended through simple majority of both houses

eg:- Rules and procedures, schedule 5 and schedule 6.

Thus amending process is a blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Rigidity

- (1) Necessary to maintain federal character
- (2) Involves provisions which will have wider impact on federal equilibrium
eg: schedule 7
- (3) Act as check on authority of parliament
- (4) Ensure constitutional supremacy

flexibility

- (1) To ensure effective and fast decision making
- (2) articles which don't significantly impact federal system
eg:- No of puisne judges in SC
- (3) Provide parliament flexibility to tackle rising challenges
eg:- Article (3) and (4)
- (4) Provide for necessary headroom for parliament

Such scheme of amendment has been adopted from South African constitution. It suits the constitutional scheme of federal polity and had been functioning well as evident from 7100 amendments done to constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:

Federalism is not a static concept but a functional arrangement based on cooperations. In such arrangement disputes may arise due to difference of opinion.

Institutional architecture for dispute resolution

- ① Supreme court ← original and exclusive jurisdiction on federal disputes
- ② Tribunals :- like ^{inter state} river water dispute tribunal A 262 to deal with specific issues
- ③ Inter state council (A 263) :- to resolve disputes amicably through negotiation

- ④ NITI Aayog:- to strengthen coordination and cooperation between states and union ministries

- ⑤ GST Council (A 279-A) :- to deal with disputes arising from GST law

Effectiveness

- ① Supreme court has time and again interpreted constitution to resolve disputes effectively. ~~of~~ Karnataka-TN over Kaveri
- ② Inter state river water disputes had been resolved in few instances.
Eg Krishna water dispute
- ③ NITI has emerged a successful platform of cooperative federalism.
- ④ GST council has been successful in building consensus on one nation-one indirect tax.

Limitation

- (1) Irregular meeting :- ISC has met only 11 times in 28 years
- (2) Lack of mandate :- NITI, ISC
- (3) Non acceptability of award :- only 3 awards of river water tribunals were accepted.
- (4) Large delay :- Rabihas dispute has not been resolved after 30 years.

Suggestions

- (1) ISC be given mandate for resolving dispute through consultation under A 262(1).
- (2) Permanent inter state council
- (3) Permanent inter-state river water dispute tribunal through legislative amendment
- (4) use of Zonal Councils, NITI aayog etc for building consensus on important issues

Success of GST Council has shown that political will can effectively resolve any difference of opinion in large national interest

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

Ans. 2



Attributes of Good Governance

Technology can potentially be utilised to promote e-governance (like DBD) which will usher in era of good governance as suggested by 2nd Administrative reform commission (ARC).

Technology & Good Governance

- (1) Improving transparency
 - citizen charter
 - NETA app

(2) Rule of law

- Digitisation of law
- Transparency in law using block chain technology

(3) Inclusiveness and participation

- use of AI for identification of beneficiary
- DBT to promote financial inclusion
- ~~mygov~~, mygov.in for citizen participation

(4) Effective and efficient

- GeM (e-marketplace) for efficient procurement
- Aadhaar, Mobile and DBT (JAM trinity) for efficient benefit transfer

(5) Accountability

- Grievance redressal like PRAGATI platform, CPGRAMs

Other various initiatives like SHE-BOX,

NARI app, UTTAM app are steps in

direction of promoting inclusive growth.

constraints

- ① digital infrastructure and digital literacy
- ② Internet speed is very low
- ③ Issue of privacy
- ④ Failure of authentication (eg. PDS) leading to exclusion errors
- ⑤ Cyber crimes (3rd largest susceptible nation)

way forward

- ① Increase accessibility, affordability and security of digital technology
- ② Availability of content in vernacular languages
- ③ Digital literacy and digital hygiene (PMGDISHA)
- ④ Incorporation of technology to bring efficiency and reduce corruption
- ⑤ Long term e-governance plan

strengthening data protection framework through legislative measure is very important

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

Philanthropy is an act of charity driven by sense of responsibility towards vulnerable sections of society.

Rising cases of philanthropic work like large scale donation during Kerala flood, donation on Bharelat Ice veer portal or individual efforts by rich businessmen ~~too~~ points towards philanthropy becoming a part of value as espoused by our traditional culture.

Significance of philanthropy

- ① Supplement limited resources of state

- ② Reduce inequality
- ③ Promote distributive justice
- ④ Reduce vulnerability of different sections of society
- ⑤ Promote ethics and values in social interaction
- ⑥ Increase cohesion, peace and tolerance
- ⑦ In line with concepts of integral humanism, sabka saath-sabka vikas

Factors holding back Philanthropy

- (1) Negative perception towards wealth
- (2) Taxation system inhibits philanthropical efforts
- (3) Laws like FCRA, PMLA etc also deter due to fear of suspicion
- (4) No institutionalised mechanism for channeling philanthropy

3)

way forward

① Facilitative role of state:-

- (1) Through policy framework
- (2) Tax incentives
- (3) legal reforms
- (4) institutionalised mechanism

② Role of rich businessmen/ celebrities

- (1) work as role model
- (2) Take into account local needs

③ Role of citizens

- (1) inculcate value of charity in children
- (2) Help in whatever way we can

Therefore, philanthropy should be promoted to realise dream of New India by 2022.

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)

15

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

Ans:-

Healthcare schemes like JSY, ICDS, PMTAY etc are targeted interventions to promote health and wellness and reduce IMR, MMR and other vulnerabilities.

challenges faced

- (1) Expenditure - public expenditure is only 1.28% of GDP
- (2) Infrastructure:- acute lack of infrastructure like Beds, PHCs, tertiary care
- (3) Human resource:- shortage of 5 lakh doctors (as per WHO)
- (4) Rural-urban divide in healthcare
- (5) non convergence of schemes
- (6) lack of data, health records

Digital health ecosystem

- (1) Electronic health records :-
facilitate better detection of diseases
- (2) Evidence based policy making
- (3) Provide for convergence of various
scheme
- (4) Portability of health care benefits
like insurance
- (5) Increased outreach through
tele-health, tele-medicine

Limitation

- (1) Issue of privacy :- lead to profiling
- (2) Digital infrastructure
- (3) Health a state subject & need
cooperation of state
- (4) cyber security :- recent attack
on British health ecosystem

suggestion

- (1) constitution of National digital
health authority
- (2) Objective guidelines for digital
health record maintenance

(3) use of PPP model

(4) strengthen security of ecosystem

Digital healthcare can be
a game changer

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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18.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त 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 हॉगिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans

Current education system face challenges which inhibits India's emergence as a knowledge superpower.

Issues

- ① Access - low accessibility of higher education institution, accessibility in tribal areas
- ② Equity - low number of ST/SC/OBC students in higher education institutions, Girl education ignored by parents
- ③ Quality - ASER report on primary education, no university in global Top 100 rankings

④ Affordability and accountability:-

high cost of private education
and lack of accountability like
teacher absenteeism

suggestion

- ① Implementation of Kasturirangan report on new economic policy
- ② National testing agency
- ③ NIRF for quality testing
- ④ UGC, MCI reforms
- ⑤ Research ecosystem should be strengthened
- ⑥ More scholarship.
- ⑦ Initiatives like GIAN, PMRF and institute of eminence

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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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Ans

factors affecting Afghan peace process

- ① Involvement of various external actors like USA, China, Russia
- ② Interventions of Pakistan
- ③ multiplicity of terrorist organisation
eg:- Taliban, ISIS
- ④ Hard stand of Taliban
- ⑤ lack of capability of government
- ⑥ Difficult geography

India's approach

- ① Afghan led Afghan owned process
- ② Development grants

③ Infra development

④ Capacity building

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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

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