



**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. : 055401

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Riddhima

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24th Aug<sup>19</sup>

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Ans

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



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

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

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



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

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

Recently, the Chief Information Commissioner and Supreme Court expressed divided opinions on bringing higher judiciary under Right to Information Act (RTI).

Merits :-

- 1) The judiciary is a 'public' body, since it performs public functions and works as an organ of the state.
  - Its constituted by provisions of the constitution itself.
- 2) Need for judicial accountability in wake of:-
  - Differences regarding opaque appointments.
  - Press conference of the collegium alleging irregularities.
  - Rising judicial activism and its functioning as a legislative chamber.
- 3) Citizens right to know under Art 19.



4) Opacity is not a substitute for independence of the judiciary.

Dilemmas :-

1) It has been argued that this might impinge on judicial independence :-

2) • Appointments, • might lead to questioning of judgements and the dignity of the court.  
[However, the Contempt of Court Act exists for this]

3) Politically motivated RTIs to interfere in the judiciary.

Overall, judicial independence and accountability through RTI can be reconciled by :-

- Transparency and proactive disclosure of court data.
- Usage of exceptions under section 8(h) of RTI act.

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

Tribunals were set up by the 42nd amendment on the Swaran Singh committee recommendations. Objective → to provide expertise, timely judgements and relieve burden of the judiciary.

However, they have replicated some problems of the judiciary: —

1) High pendency due to: —

- fewer tribunals set up.
- Disparity in geographical distribution of tribunals.

2) Opaque appointments with poor disclosure.

3) Generalist not specialist, due to the appointment of retired officers and judges, rather than experts.

Further, they have added some problems: —

1) Under Art 323 the power



to set setup tribunals is with the executive. This causes executive interference in judiciary and goes against separation of powers.

2) Appointment of retired judges officers etc. may cause a conflict of interest.

3) No safeguards available regarding appointment, as in case of the judiciary [collegium system].

- Here, appointments are made by the executive, leading to allegations of partisanship.

Way forward:-

- 1) cooling-off period before appointing sitting officers/judges
- 2) training to inculcate specialisation.

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

10

Parliamentary privileges are powers that are available to parliament, collectively and to individual members.

Recently, there have been allegations that they are not always used for aims that they are intended :-

- > State of Tamil Nadu v/s The Hindu Journalists
- > Karnataka Legislative v/s Journalists
- > Against Prime Minister and Defense Minister for the Rafale Deal.

The need for codifying privileges is immense :-

- 1) CONSTITUTIONALISM, that is the principle of constitutional supremacy, [as against parliamentary in the British system]



2) The constitution envisages a codification of privileges at a later date in Art 105/192 for center and states

3) Against Separation of Powers:  
(legislature exercising judicial powers)

4) Against natural justice:  
Speaker acts as judge, pleader and victim.

5) Proportionality and defining rights of judicial legislators.  
• Criminality is unnecessary for a civil wrong, for instance.

6) Bad / Malafide motives: -  
- Censoring an opposing party for political reasons.  
- freedom of speech and free press is curtailed.

As a republic of the people, popular and constitutional sovereignty must prevail, and these privileges must be codified.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

There have been controversies over the role of Governors recently :-

- Karnataka Assembly (hung)
- Dismissal of J&K legislature and non-cognisance of alternatives

It has been argued that the office of the governor has outlived its relevance :-

1) Allegations of partisanship, since she is a political appointee, especially with regard to the discretionary roles.

2) The principle of popular sovereignty is curtailed due to governor's interference eg. Delhi, Puducherry controversy. This can lead to power tussles between CM and Governor.

3) Against federalism to have a central appointee.

4) A post for retired political loyalists to occupy.  
◦ power without responsibility



However, the office of governor is relevant for the following

reasons:-

- 1) Maintaining political continuity in case of ending of legislative or death of sitting CM.
- 2) Responsibility of entire to maintain Constitutional rule in states (Art 355).
- 3) India is a federation with a unitary bias (like Canada).
- 4) In case of Union Territories like Delhi, J&K etc.
- 5) In case of 5th and 6th schedule areas and tribal areas.

Way forward:-

- 1) Following Sarkaria commission on governor's recommendations President's rule and codifying powers of governor.

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

Lateral entry or direct induction of specialists at the mid/high levels, can help solve many challenges in the bureaucracy: -

1) Sunder Nath and Hota committees on civil service reform recommended induction of specialists with domain knowledge, since officers are generalists.

2) The vacancies in administration can be resolved [as mentioned by Basavan Committee].

3) Efficiency improves due to: -  
• Reduced complacency among officers.  
• Changing work culture.

4) More equipped to deal with changing global scenarios  
eg. Artificial intelligence.

5) In case of RBI, CEA etc. lateral entry is preferred.



However, lateral entry may not be the panacea, for :-

1) Irregularities in appointment and induction of favouritism and nepotism

2) Demoralisation of career Bureaucrats

3) Lateral entrants may :-  
• Be unable to adapt to bureaucratic work culture.  
• May have vested interests in another company

4) Historically, they haven't always performed well.

5) Other reforms on the lines of ARC reports can also be considered.

6) One can always consult specialists (eg. PPP).

Way forward :-

1) Lateral entry if at all, must be promoted through UPSC appointments (as recently done).

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

Centrally Sponsored Schemes are partially funded by the Center and implemented by states.  
→ Grievances of states towards CSS are:-

- 1) Against the spirit of federalism and another way to impinge on the states' functions
- 2) Funding constraints especially due to UDAY, <sup>pay</sup> sixth commission, states are running high deficits. Their debt is already 21%.
- 3) Overlap with state schemes as seen in case of Ayushman Bharat overlapping with state schemes of Kerala, Odisha etc.
- 4) Lack of flexibility
- 5) Political agenda of the center, not helpful to state government



Recently the chairman of the 15th Finance Commission, <sup>WK</sup> Singh recommended rationalising CSS.

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

→ Steps taken by government:-

- 1) Introducing flexibility in CSS. as seen in case of PM Awas Yojana
  - flexi-funds concept has been used.
- 2) Enhanced devolution to states from 32% to 42% as per 14th FC recommendation.
- 3) Downsizing the number of CSS to 20 core of the core, 3 schemes.
- 4) Enhanced devolution to Special category states like J&K, North East and hill region.

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

The PMJAY has begun well and holds a lot of promise.

- Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) on healthcare is 64%.
- PMJAY will provide Rs 5 lakh per family, per year for secondary and tertiary care.
- In addition, 150 Health and wellness centres will be setup as envisaged in National Health Policy.

However, many challenges must be addressed for it to become successful :-

- 1) National portability can't become functional until all states implement it and Delhi and West Bengal haven't been on board.

- 2) Overlap with many state schemes for health insurance.
- states have also cited funding issues.

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



3) Envisages an increase in the health expenditure from current 1.4% of GDP to 3%.

4) Exclusion: It covers only 40 percent beneficiaries (as per the Socio-Economic caste census)

• Some state schemes cover all the residents

5) Apprehensions of high premium beneficiaries makers.

Way forward :-

1) Introducing flexibility for the states to adapt to the scheme and port their existing schemes within PMJAY framework.

2) Proper estimation of actuarial and insurance costs.

3) Citizen's charter and social audit of beneficiaries to judge the outcome.

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  
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Recently a private member bill on Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill was tabled.

→ Key features :-

- Defining a transgender as someone neither wholly male nor wholly female or a mix of both.
- Certification from the District Magistrate
- Right to shared residence in a household.
- Right against domestic violence and abuse
- Rights at the workplace against discrimination.

→ Need for passing the Bill :-

- 1) Human rights of the trans-gender people and right to life under Art 21.



2) Poor representation in jobs and education and politics.

3) Stigma faced in the public places like offices.

4) Homelessness: Due to conservative attitudes, often they are shunted out of the house and have to function as beggars or in the Guru-chela system of the rijia family.

5) Vulnerable to sexual abuse and prostitution, due to lack of employment.

### → Way forward

• Key issues with the bill: -  
→ self-determination of gender.

→ Reservation in jobs / <sup>health</sup> education.  
→ Healthcare insurance must be worked out.

• Supreme court's Naz foundation and Pattaswamy judgement must be upheld.

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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With changing times, India is engaging with its diaspora in a myriad of ways.

Earlier, the diaspora was a lucrative source of Remittance and a way for India to make itself heard in the world.

In the increasingly globalised world, this is changing and India is engaging in new ways:

1) Government initiatives promoting tourism, such as the PRAVASI BHARATIYA YOJANA, that allows NRIs to visit places in India.

2) Initiatives like the Pravasi Bharat Divas to outline India's diaspora's and engagement. [Held recently at the KUMBH (Prayagraj)].



- 3) Draft emigration bill,  
providing compulsory insurance  
for emigration check required  
(ECR) citizens.
- 4) Overseas Citizen of India  
Cardholder scheme for multiple  
entry lifelong visa for the  
diaspora along the lines of  
NRIs.
- 5) Increased e-governance and  
presence on social media.
  - The Indian embassy  
is known for its swift  
response to any citizens'  
distress on  
diaspora in  
sites like Twitter.
- 6) Rescue of stranded citizens  
as seen in case of Operation  
Raahat.

An increased  
engagement with the diaspora  
reflects the needs of the  
globalised world.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Ans.

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is an (ASEAN + 6) initiative with immense potential :-

- Constitutes 40 percent of the world's GDP
- Large proportion of the world's population
- ~~Also~~ The fastest growing economies are included
- Integration of the Indo-Pacific region

→ However, the challenges that RCEP poses for India can't be ignored :-

- 1) Members have been pressing for an 'early harvest' package which doesn't suit India :-
  - India's strength is services and it is imperative that services and goods deal happens in tandem.



2) China is the only nation in the RCEP block <sup>with</sup> whom India is ~~not~~ has ~~no~~ neither an FTA nor talks for an FTA (free trade agreement).

- ASEAN - ~~India~~ FTA, Japan and South Korea have FTAs with India.

- New Zealand and Australia are in talks for an FTA.

Thus India sees it as an indirect FTA with China.

3) Apprehensions about the trade deficits given the ASEAN econo- tigers (manufacturing mies) and China.

4) Apprehensions about Chinese goods flooding the market.  
• Mistrust over telecom privacy.  
eg. Huawei

India must tread carefully, and not compromise its interests, while benefiting from RCEP.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments institutionalised the Panchayati Raj and Urban local bodies in India. As an exercise in democratic decentralisation, it has been largely successful at the POLITICAL level: -

- 1) The 33 percent women's reservation has institutionalised their political participation.
- 2) Reservations for SC and ST have been successful, but there are instances of murders of Dalit Sarpanches.
- 3) The mandated elections through State Election Commission have led to their Constitution and continuity in every state.
- 4) Uniformity in constitution



as a three-tier system  
has been ensured.

There are many bottlenecks  
that remain:-

→ FINANCIAL:-

- 1) There are instances of the  
states not devoluting enough  
funds since this is disce-  
tionary.
- 2) Disparity between states  
in terms of funding as  
highlighted by Economic  
Survey 2017-18.
- 3) Excessive dependence on state  
finance and inability to  
raise own resources due to
  - Unwillingness to tax  
villagers and city-dwellers.
  - Populist pressures to price  
services low.
  - Poor rating of Municipal  
Bonds.

→

## ADMINISTRATIVE :-

1) Lack of education of 70% of the rural population eligible (above 21 years).  
• Uneducated office bearers are unable to cope with administration in many cases.

2) Lack of agency in developing Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

• Final approval is granted by the state or district level.

Way Forward : As PRA is complete 25 years, the following must be done :-

- 1) Government schemes like Gram Swaraj Abhiyan must be implemented.
- 2) Compulsory devolution by state defined by state finance commission.
- 3) Partial credit enhancement of Municipal Bonds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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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 हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The anti-defection law (10th Schedule) provisions have been repeatedly violated and misinter-

preted :-

1) Exceptions regarding MERGER and where 2/3rd of the party members defect have been invoked frequently.

2) There are allegations of the speaker acting in a partisan manner, since s/he belongs to a political party.

3) Row over resignations of members as seen in case of the recent Karnataka Assembly show a misrepresentation misinterpretation.

The anti-defection law was intended to stop the changing party memberships.

through disqualification on grounds of defection both from the Parliament and the ministerial

berths of :-

- A party member changes parties.
- An independent joins a party.
- A nominated member joins party after six months.

However, there are many suggestions to improve the functioning :-

1) Exceptions regarding merger and in case of nominated member joining party (before 6 months) must be removed.

2) Cooling-off period can be introduced for any member changing parties.

3) Fixed time period for disqualification pleas to be decided.

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इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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4) An independent authority like Election Commission can be roped in for deciding 10th schedule cases, instead of the speaker. -  
- The Supreme Court judgement upholding judicial review is a correct step in these cases.

5) Alternatively, the healthy convention of the speaker resigning from party politics can be established.

It is imperative for the proper functioning of the act, so that democracy will is not subverted.

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)

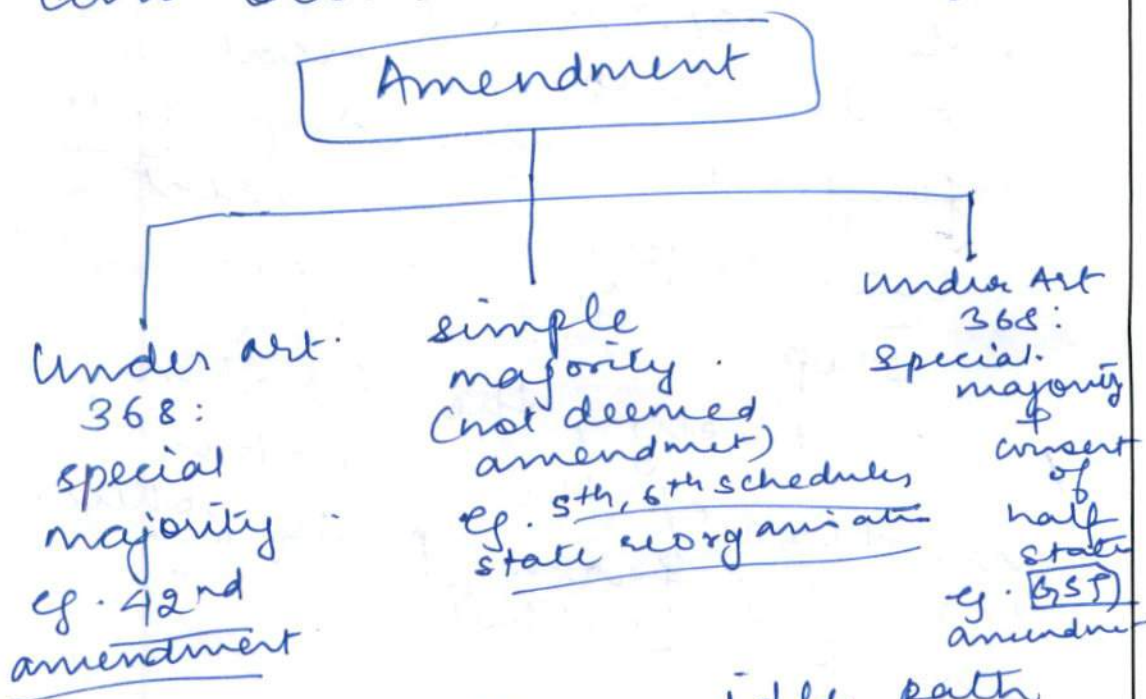
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्निंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Constitutional amendments

can occur in three ways: -



It follows the middle path between rigidity and flexibility

### Rigidity:

- 1) Requirement of a special majority in both houses  $\frac{2}{3}^{rd}$  majority present & voting and  $\frac{2}{3}^{rd}$  majority total membership].
  - This is not easy to achieve. Even the current government with 303 seats



in Lok Sabha ~~doesn't~~ can  
be checked in the Rajya  
Sabha.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
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2) Consent of states required  
for amending federal features  
like taxation, Art 368 itself  
7th sch. etc

Thus, it is designed  
to promote a check on power.

Comparison →

The American constitution  
has a very rigid amendment  
procedure and strictly defined  
federalism.

The Indian system is not  
as rigid, though it promotes  
a check on power.

Flexibility :-

1) In some cases the amend-  
ment can happen by a  
simple majority ~~eg.~~ as  
seen in the J&K reorganis-  
ation Act.

2) In case the government commands a majority, it can go through with the amendment.

3) Consensus of other parties can be developed on important issues.

eg. Reservation for Economical  
by Backward citizens was unanimously supported.

Comparison →  
British Constitution built on Parliamentary Supremacy and unitary government has a very fluid system. It is not even limited by judicial review unlike India (BASIC structure - Kesavananda)

Thus, the constitution provides for a synthesis of British parliamentary sovereignty and American rigidity in amendment.

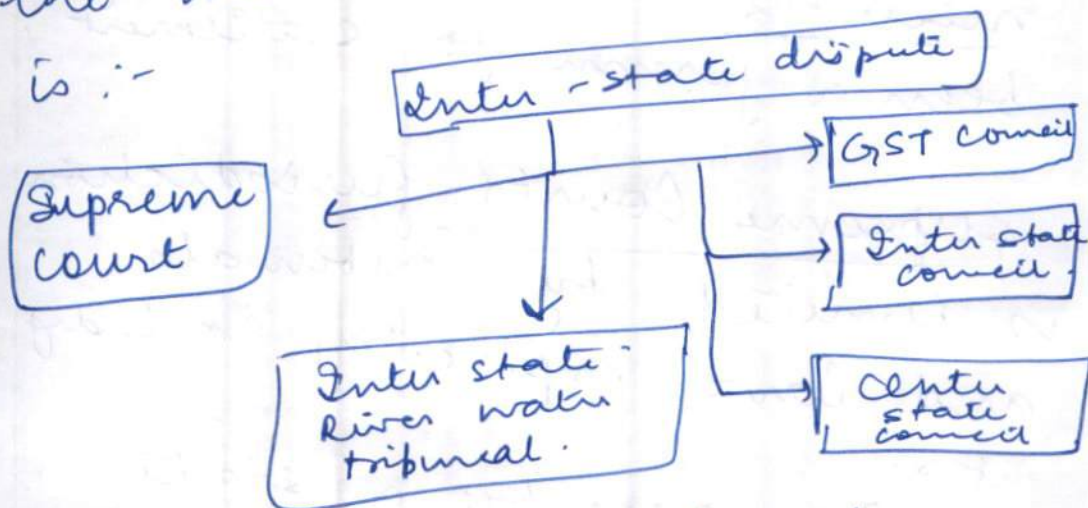


अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

In settling inter-state disputes, the institutional architecture is :-



This architecture has been useful in resolving many disputes, but some caveats remain :-

1) The inter state river water disputes are not resolved in a timely fashion. They have been going on for decades.  
eg. Cauvery, Krishna.

2) Moreover, there is reluctance to honor judgements  
eg. Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Cauvery)

3) Inter-state councils established under the States reorganisation Act have not had regular meetings and have hardly been a forum for settlement.

4) Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited by tribunals and laws explicitly excluding it.

- Damages by a state against the center can't be addressed.

- Pre-constitution treaties can't be addressed.

However, the court reserves the right to judicial review.



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इस हाशिए में  
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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)

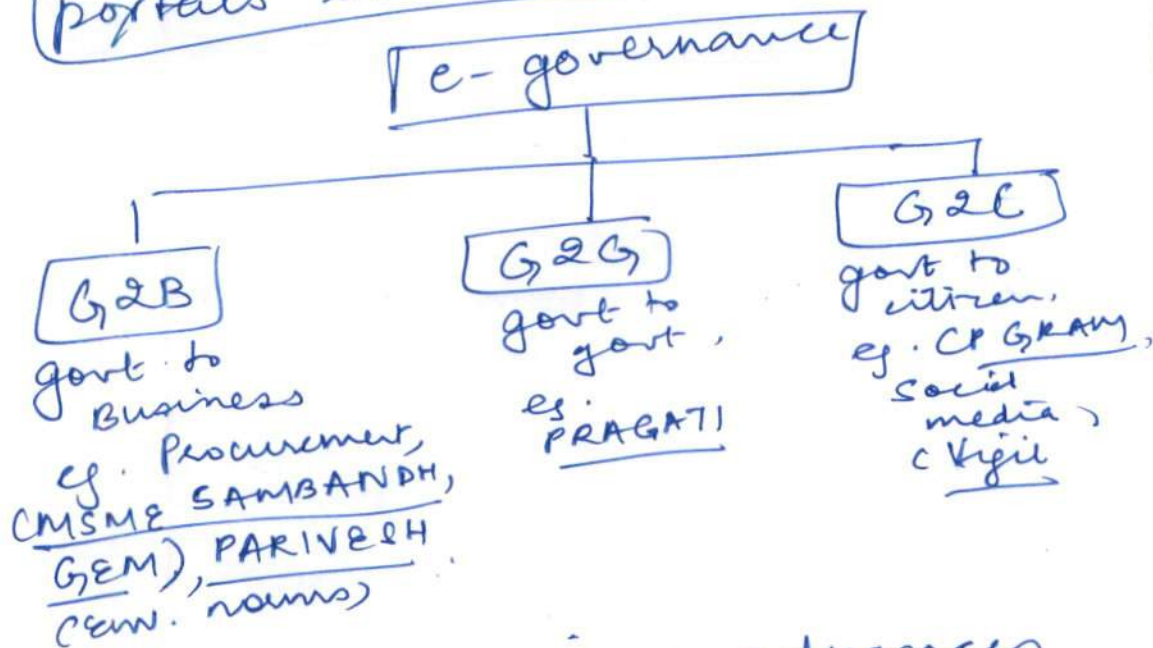
The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

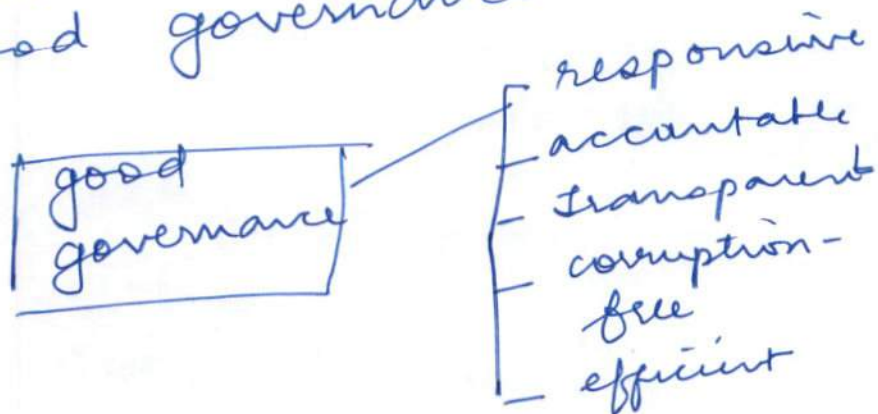
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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e-governance is the carrying out of government functions using electronic and technology enabled solutions.

~~e-governance involves citizen portals like CPGRAMS~~



Recent technological advances can usher in an era of good governance.





1) Advances in Data analytics  
can be used in better  
targetting of schemes and  
avoiding exclusion errors.  
• This is highlighted by  
the Economic Survey 2018-19

2) Data analytics can be useful  
in preparing detailed Outcome  
reports (eg- NITI AAYOG),  
Risk Analysis for responsive  
disaster management. etc.

3) Smartphones can be deployed:  
• Geo-tagging and  
monitoring swach Bharat  
outcomes. [Economic Survey  
2018-19]  
• collecting census data (2021)  
and citizen surveys in  
a timely, accurate  
manner.

4) Promoting transparency  
and pro-active disclosure  
by:  
• Digitising information and  
making it available

on the websites.

- Transparency of Rules Act (TORA) compliant website

- 5) Monitoring and accountability
- Recording timelines and tracking of applications
  - Citizen's social audit online through survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Indians are donating to philanthropy more than ever.

Significance of Philanthropy :-

1) Augmenting the capacity of the welfare state through donations to non-government organisations (NGOs)

- Reaching remote areas
- Using innovative solutions

(eg. Pratham NGO - Annual Survey on Education Report on Learning Outcomes)

2) Helping fellow citizens enjoy their fundamental rights

3) Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility is a win-win for both the company and community.

CSR

company gets good publicity and support

community benefits

4) The income gap and the conundrum of the 'super rich' is resolved when they become philanthropists.  
eg Bill and Melinda Gates  
Azim Premji.

5) Citizen's ~~health~~ indicators on development improve.

6) In this context, Gandhi's Trusteeship model of the rich treating their wealth as a 'trust' for fellow citizens is relevant.

Factors holding back philanthropy

1) Poor reputation of NGOs:-

- Tax evasion conduits for rich donors.
- Hawala transaction and insurgency funding
- Opaque foreign funding,
- Non-registration with Home ministry.

2) Lack of transparency in usage of funds.



- 3) Mandatory CSR results in:
- Spending on publicity is greater than actual benefit to community wealth.
  - Stifling corporate wealth for voluntary philanthropy.

- 4) Poor penetration of digital literacy and online payments.

Philanthropy can be promoted as a conduit for development, using tax incentives, registered NGOs, govt. donation portals (eg. Swachh Bharat) etc.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The world's largest universal health-care scheme - Ayushman Bharat was launched recently in India.

→ Challenges faced in implementing healthcare schemes in India :-

1) Health is a state subject, Any legislation or scheme promoting uniformity is implemented by states and invites allegations of central interference.  
• Thus, national universal portability can't be enabled.

2) Rural-urban disparity in the doctor availability -  
• Though rural folk are 50% of the population, only 30% doctors operate in rural areas.



- 3) Lack of awareness
- 4) Poor primary health over-  
burdens secondary and tertiary  
system.
- 5) Corruption in procuring  
equipment, releasing insurance  
etc.
- 6) Unclear relationship with  
private sector.
  - While NITI AAYOG promotes  
a public-private model,  
many prefer public hospitals.
- 7) Allegations of undue benefit  
to development partners -  
empanelled hospitals and  
insurers.
- 8) Shortage of trained doctors.
  - WHO estimates that only  
1/5 doctors in India are  
qualified to practise, indicat-  
ing widespread quackery.

A robust healthcare  
system can be a gamechanger  
in this regard :-

1) Reduced DOPEs (out of pocket expenditure) and

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



18.

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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

India's demographic potential will be reached in 2047. For it to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it must address: -

→ 1) ACCESS TO EDUCATION : -

- Gross enrollment Ratio is 97%. [ASER - Pratham NGO].
- Female dropout rate is higher at higher education levels.
- Poor penetration in remote areas, and rural areas. The mandated one school at 5 km under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is not there in practice.

Way forward : -

- 1) Technology enabled e-learning like SWAYAM PRABHA
- 2) Enabling infrastructure through RISE scheme.

→ 2) EQUITY :  
• Female literacy rates and

learning outcomes are suffering.

- SC and ST students have higher illiteracy and face stigma (eg. Payal Jadvi suicide)

Way Forward: -

- Awareness campaigns
- Reservation and fee concess  
ion

- 3) QUALITY: The learning outcomes measured by the ASER report are not flattering.
- High level of 'Brain drain'
  - Low employability

Way Forward →

- Quality measurement and audit with focus on outcomes. eg. NIRF.
- students' surveys and feedback.
- Global benchmarks.

4) AFFORDABILITY:

- Increasing privatisation
- Rising student loan costs at higher education levels.



### WAY FORWARD →

- Streamlining scholars-ship portals of NSE
- subsidising education
- Regulating prices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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### 3) ACCOUNTABILITY :-

- Poor levels of teacher training, high absenteeism, etc.

### WAY FORWARD →

- Child rights based approach
- Teacher's training
- social audit of chrt policy.

If these challenges are tackled, India will end up squandering demographic potential Human capital development is imperative for a knowledge superpower.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The Afghan peace process has been affected by many factors. -

- 1) USA's interest in a quick exit from the region has emboldened Pakistan-enabled Talibani extremists.
  - The USA's decision to negotiate with the Taliban subverting the democratic government
- 2) Pakistan's preference for a 'friendly' Afghanistan under the Taliban.
- 3) Regional interests of China, Russia and India regarding stability, connectivity etc.
- 4) Poor credibility of the Afghan elected government. -
  - Allegations of corruption
  - Perception of being propped up by foreign agencies.
  - Poor delivery of public functions / governance.



5) An emboldened Taliban due to USA's negotiations and imminent withdrawal.

~~6) Incapability of the Afghan Army in the absence of American troops.~~

In all of this, democracy and citizens rights have taken a backseat in Afghanistan.

### → India's Approach

1) India favours a democratic, Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process.

2) India has been training the Afghan National Defense Services (ANDS) and granting military helicopters.

However, as our Foreign minister mentioned, India will not have boots on Afghan soil, despite USA's provocations.

3) Development of infrastructure -  
use :-

- Afghan Parliament (Majlis)
- Zaranj - Delaram highway

4) Connectivity and Trade :-

- India is a major export hub for Afghanistan.
- Chabahar port
- International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC)
- Ashgabat Agreement.

5) International Technical and Economic Co-operation (ITEC) for Afghan human capital development.

India's approach is built upon maintaining peace and stability in the neighbourhood, and preventing terrorism.



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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India has ties with both USA and Russia.

→ USA :

- Deepening strategic convergence in the Indo-Pacific (QUAD), military imports, shared penchant for democracy etc.

Challenges : -

- 1) American objectives to reduce to the trade deficit in India's favour, and rhetoric to that effect.

- USTR putting India on special 301 list.
- Duties on steel.
- Removal of General System of Preferences (GSP).

- 2) American objections over Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Sanitary measures and govt. procurement.

- The local content requirement case in WTO.

3) American highhandedness over India's services exports and H1B visas.

4) Unilateralism on America's part:

- Use of CAATSA Law against Iran and Russia's trade partners that include India.
- Strategic Reduction in expenditure (SRE) in case of Iran.

→ Russia :-

- Old defense partner, ~~supported~~
- ~~at~~ UNSC and NSG permanent membership support.

Challenges :-

1) India's diversification of defense imports.

- Currently Russia constitutes 60 percent, down from 70.

2) Russian engagement with India's rivals :-

- Pakistan : military exercise and equipment import.
- China and Russia's growing friendship.



- o Russia abstained on a UNSC vote on Kashmir recently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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3) India's growing proximity to market economies post 1991 reforms.

Often, friction between these powers accentuates these challenges for India.

- o Countering American adversities through sanctions Act (CAATSA) in case of Indian purchase of S-400 from Russia.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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