



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. : 006880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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



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

Judiciary is the ~~the~~ third organ of the state, the final interpreter of the constitution

To bring judiciary under Right to Information Act, 2010 will have the following merits :-

- (i) increase transparency in functioning
- (ii) lead to higher trust in judiciary
- (iii) making judiciary more approachable
- (iv) dealing with problems of nepotism in appointment and of allegations of corruption by making processes transparent -

the demerits of the scheme would be :-

- (i) If the proceedings of collegium etc. are to be disclosed it can :-
 - o ham the reputation of judges
 - not recommended

to ham the independence of judiciary
in appointing but judges ~~to it~~ due to
~~after~~ fear of public scrutiny.

(ii) lead to administrative and record
management issues with the judiciary
already grappling with high pendency.

(iii) it will create hurdles in process and
disposal of cases; may impede in procedure.

(iv) may lead to divulgence of sensitive information
which may have personal repercussions as
cases of criminal and high money transactions
are involved; witness safety may be compromised.

Thus the ~~to~~ above considerations are of
prime importance while curbing RTI, which
may be suitable amended and then applied
to Judiciary.

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

Article 323 deals with the constitution and ~~so~~ jurisdiction of various Tribunals. Tribunals are specialised quasi judicial bodies with members from both administration and judiciary. They are usually of technical and specialized nature.

The ~~for~~ idea for Tribunals was mooted due to :-

- (i) Increase in cases of highly technical & nature require domain expertise - taxation, company law, telecom sector etc.
- (ii) Such awards were to be given following the principles of natural justice.
- (iii) They were envisaged to be final with only leave by special application to supreme court.

But they are riddled with various problems :-

- (i) high pendency at the Tribunal level.
- (ii) lack of adequate experts; leading to high vacancies.
- (iii) proliferation of tribunals with huge multiplicity - leads to administrative costs, i.e.
- (iv) Their awards were made appealable to High Court ~~too~~ leading to further appeals and ~~rendering the awards~~ adding just another step in judicial architecture.

Thus the tribunals ~~now~~ have added to the already ailing judiciary and are called 'white elephants' at times.

Suggested way out is: -

- o rationalization of number of tribunals
- o ~~make~~ reducing the number of appeals; creating special benches to hear matters expeditiously.

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

10

Parliamentary privileges are given under Article 106 of the Indian Constitution.

They broadly contribute :-

- preserving the right to free speech of any Parliamentarian
- allowing proceedings of the House to be recorded and telecasted
- ~~is~~ ensuring the dignity of the House is not under attack.

These privileges are broadly based on the privileges of the British Parliament.

The Parliamentary privileges have been at times used :-

- (i) to punish even fair criticism of the House or conduct of the members.

(ii) to politicize issues by bringing
privilege motion against MP's of ruling
party for their actions in the
Parliament. Ex. - Privilege motion on Rafale
deal.

^{also}
(iii) to evade arrest in cases, wherein
the law does not allow an MP to be arrested
from 40 days to the end of session of
the House, ~~before~~ at

In this way it is imperative that
privileges are codified for effective use
and prevent misuse.

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

The office of Governor is a constitutional officer and he is the head of the state executive. He is appointed by the Union President after consultations with the Chief Minister and Chief Justice of the High Court.

The office of Governor has come under a lot of criticism due to the nature of its role in states, due to :-

- (i) Recommendations for President's rule and dissolution of assembly
- (ii) Reservation of Bill for President's assent
- (iii) Role of Legi in day to day functioning of Assemblies in UTs of Delhi and Pondicherry.

The office of Governor magnified is more the less central to India's polity and cannot be abolished due to :-

(b) He ensures that the President is appraised of the happenings in the state and hence checks any unconstitutional misadventures of executives.

(ii) By reserving bills of ~~para~~ financial implication or relating to judiciary, he ensures that the institutions are secure and not interceded with.

(iii) The LG and State Government along with the Union have to work coherently in the Union Territories to better the life of the people.

~~Thus the Office of LG~~

(iv) He runs the Government of the State in the event of breakdowns of constitutional machinery of State under Article 356.

Thus the Office of Governor is relevant as it is.

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

Lateral entry in civil services was undertaken recently by Union Government at Joint Secretary level.

Lateral entry means the entry of specialists from the private sector into positions of responsibility in Government which are ~~now~~ usually manned by career bureaucrats.

Lateral entry helps by :-

- (i) bringing expertise of the private sector in functioning of the Government.
- (ii) Bringing in domain specialists as ~~go~~ against the generalist bureaucrats.
- (iii) It gives rise to competition in service and hence will ~~be~~ incentivize performance.

(iv) allows the private sector to participate in government bodies.

☞ Lateral entry is effective to a certain extent but he cannot replace a career bureaucracy when has :-

(i) experience of functioning as a field level officer and then as a policy maker.

(ii) he better understands the working of Government.

(iii) Is better able to coordinate with the political executive.

(iv) who has a familiarity in services and hence is able to get work done quickly.

As lateral entrants are good with the functioning of private sector and bring in industry's but for Government so is the role of career bureaucracy indispensable.

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 were rolled out in the domain of state subjects to augment and drive social welfare of the citizens.

Grievances of the states are:-

(i) one size fits all approach of centrally

sponsored schemes - which does not address needs of different states;

o funds for schools in Kerala where 100%.

literacy is achieved

o The Government has ~~also~~ allowed

flexi funds of 10% to states to be used

in other schemes if required.

(ii) ~~lack of~~ scheme implementing machinery

is outside the state's control at times

and hence is insensitive to demands of

the Government

- (iii) failure to adopt a fair formulae for fund devolution. Some states e.g. Bihar have been repeatedly demanding for special status.
- (iv) A large number of schemes which leads to a very low spread of resources, effectively having very little effect on development.
- (v) Populist measures which need to be checked.

The Central Government has undertaken following steps :-

- (i) Rationalization of schemes from over 200 to 66 with only 6 core of core scheme with compulsory components.
- (ii) 'flexi funds' - as discussed.
- (iii) Performance based incentives.
- (iv) Increased tax devolution by Fifteenth Finance Commission from 32% to 42%.

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

PM Jan Arogya Yojana is a comprehensive healthcare scheme for India, launched in the year 2018-19, with the name of Ayushman Bharat.

The components of the scheme are:-

- (i) Universal healthcare coverage and insurance to 10 crore families, covering half of the population for:-
 - hospitalization ~~and~~ costs upto ₹ 5,00,000 per annum.
 - for any member of family.
- (ii) It also has a component for free provisioning of medicines for the below poverty line families.
- (iii) Partnering with private hospitals for extending the scheme for tertiary care.
- (iv) Creating ~~adequate~~ comprehensive healthcare database.

Although the scheme is seen as transformational for India's health sector it is rined with multiple challenges: —

- (i) Adequate resource mobilization with states opting out as they have their own health schemes.
- (ii) The problem of high charges and inflated billing by unscrupulous hospitals to shift change the insurance opinion and the Government.
- (iii) The lack of awareness and hence penetration of the scheme.
- (iv) Can not address the infrastructural and human resource issues of the sector.
- (v) Medical sector needs a comprehensive overhaul and a single scheme may not be able to fulfill all the demands as is seen currently.

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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The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill deals with the recognition and protection of rights of transgenders as the third sex.

The major provisions are :-

- (i) Reservation of 2% in Government jobs and educational institutions.
- (ii) Allowing for recognition of a transgender as a male, female or third sex depending on its own gender identity.
- (iii) creating a transgender (Persons) Authority to effectively receive complaints of transgenders and suggest taking ~~isues~~ measures.
- (iv) create legal sanction for ^{prohibition of} discrimination against transgenders, with fine and criminal liability.
- (v) creation of state and District level bodies to address grievances of transgenders.

The Transgender bill has to be
passed with to ensure that : -

- (i) Rights of transgender are effectively
protected.
- (ii) The Supreme court judgement in the
Naz Foundation case is honored.
- (iii) To give a national level bone for
~~dis~~ redressal of grievance along with
state and district level implementation.

Thus to effectively protect the right
of transgender ~~and~~ from exploitation
and work for their welfare as
a marginalized, disempowered community of
citizens.

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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The discourse on Indian diaspora has changed ~~it~~ with times. India is the receiver of highest remittance in the world; largest number of Indians are found all around the world and more from highly skilled labour valley to the skilled workforce in Gulf countries.

Indian diaspora was traditionally seen as 'brain drain' but now with changing times, it is increasingly being seen as a 'India's representative in the world' with stake in its development.

The foreign policy under Prime Minister has seen greater interaction with the Indian diaspora in every country he visits.

A number of schemes of the Government

- o merging of PIO and OCI cards
- o allowing liberal foreign currency ^{non resident} bank accounts to Indians with Indian passports.
- o Calling for diaspora to know India -
 - 'Pramari Bhartiya Divas' celebration
 - Bharat Ko Jaano - by Ministry of culture.
- o welfare schemes for migrated people
 - NADAP platform to highlight any issue faced by Indian citizens
 - New bill for emigration to protect rights of migrants in the new era.

With the recent heightened engagement with Indian diaspora, the foreign policy is leaning on this soft diplomacy have to generate a substantive base and attachment to the development of motherland.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is envisaged to work ~~for trade~~ as a multilateral trade agreement between countries of -

- o ASEAN
- o China
- o Russia
- o India
- o Australia
- o South Korea
- o New Zealand.

The RCEP is a comprehensive trade partnership with more than 60% of world's population and GDP and 70% of trade flowing.

The opportunities are:-

- (i) Integration of Indian economy with global supply chains.

- (ii) Increased foreign investment.
- (iii) Increased demand of ailing Indian textiles,
- (iv) ~~for~~ Flip to Indian manufacturing - make in India.
- (v) Trade in services will get a boost with the
 - Information Technology
 - Tourism
 - Healthcare
 - Professional services - legal, technical, being particularly valued.

The threats from RCEP can be:-

- (i) The overbearing and dominant role of China which may flood the markets with cheap goods.
- (ii) The domestic agriculture may be hit by cheap imports from the Indo-Chinese countries.
- (iii) The textile may be hit by Bangladeshi imports.
- (iv) Trade in services may not pick up as there is no talk of mutual recognition of professional certification.

Thus a careful approach is needed to ~~go~~
 ~~deal~~ deal with 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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralisation in India was driven by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993, giving way to formation of the local self government.

At the political level it has happened well and :-

- o regular elections are held
- o one-third reservation for women has improved the representation
- o schemes implemented by Panchayats have worked well, e.g. MGNREGA.

whereas on the fiscal, and the administrative front there have been severe constraints on the working of the decentralisation :-

Fiscal :-

- irregular state finance commission constitution and lack of adequate devolution.
- Funds transferred to states are not transferred to the local bodies.
- The local bodies have little space to augment their own resources.
 - o Urban - municipal bonds have not picked up.
 - o Rural - local levies, etc. are extremely unpopular.

Administrative :-

- Lack of adequate devolution of powers to local bodies; mostly concentrated in the district magistrates.
- proliferation of parastatals in the urban setup; leads to increased diffusion of accountability and responsibility.
- the District Planning Committee do not have

sufficient experts to work in the field of planning.

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Recent changes in the decentralization process by : -

- (i) Finance Commission earmarking funds for local bodies ;
- (ii) role of consultative policy making in smart cities mission .
- (iii) Increase role of Gram Panchayats by : -
 - identification of beneficiaries
 - social audit
 - compulsory EIA .

have brought about some changes in this paradigm

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

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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
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The amendment procedure to the Indian constitution is laid out in Article 368 of the Indian constitution. Apart from this, the constitution itself specifies certain changes which will not be deemed as amendments for the purpose of Article 368 in areas of - citizenship; changing names of states; etc.

When compared to other constitutions it is not as easy to amend as the British system nor as difficult as the American constitution.

It allows for an Act of amendment to originate in any of the two houses, supported by 100 members in Lok Sabha and 50 by Rajya Sabha and if adopted by two thirds majority of members present and voting and more than one half of the total strength, it is deemed to be passed by both the Houses.

The British Constitution does not have any ~~written~~ special provision and the Parliament can amend any law by simple majority of both the Houses.

The American system on the other hand calls for $3/4$ ~~the~~ majority of the both the Houses, the Senate and Assembly of all the states, before Presidential assent.

~~The~~ Indian Constitution on the other hand even in federal matters is passed after being vetted by half the states.

Thus the organic nature of the constitution is preserved in the present case and thus a middle path is found between rigidity of American constitution and flexibility of British system. It was based on the procedure of amendment in Weimar Republic.

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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 हार्डिप ने
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Inter state disputes are disputes arising wherein one of the litigant is a state or a union Territory and other is the centre, a state or union Territory.

The institutional architecture for settling the inter-state disputes are:—

(i) The Supreme Court of India - has original jurisdiction in matters of inter state disputes.

- It is the final decision maker in such disputes and is the arbitrator.

(ii) other constitutional mechanisms:—

(a) Inter state commission (A263) provides for inter state - a body under chairmanship of the prime minister with the chief ministers of the states to serve as a dispute redressal platform.

(b) Inter State River Water Dispute Tribunal (A261) - allows a final technical resolution of disputes arising out of sharing of river waters in upstream and downstream states.

(c) Zonal councils - constituted under the Home ministry to deliberate and discuss issues of ~~inter-state~~ regional inter state coordination.

(iii) Other Institutional Mechanisms -

(a) NITI Aayog - Governing council formed of chief ministers of all the states to act as the body for development ~~frame~~ strategy and also dispute resolution.

(b) National Integration Council - working for national cohesion

(c) National Ganga River Basin Authority - with all riparian states on board.

Thus there are ample institutional measures in place to solve inter state disputes, yet we find them landing in Supreme Court rather than being solved amicably at other fora.

Various commissions including Sarkaria Commission and second Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the ~~change in~~ strengthening of Inter State Council and using it as the primary institution for redressal of disputes.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent advances in technology such as :-

- o blockchain and distributed ledger system.
- o Internet of Things
- o Data Analytics and big data
- o 5G internet, etc.
- o social media

may have very revolutionizing effect on Governance.

A Good Governance based era will be based on :-

- o citizen centric approach
- o participative democracy
- o public service approach
- o rule of law
- o transparency
- o accountability
- o fact based decision making

The integration of IIT can be achieved by :-

(i) use of blockchain technology to ~~provide~~ digitalize all land records; in trading and exchange

(ii) use of internet of things :-

- o tax collection via RFID tags
- o smart city
- o one India, one card - seamless mobility card.

(iii) social media for :-

- o deliberative and awareness generation
- o grievance redressal, via, Twitter, etc.

(iv) 5G technology will make digital proliferation o faster, cheaper

(v) the use of technology to create better e market places - NAM, GeM (Government e market)
(National Agricultural market)

(vi) authentication by AIC/Aadhar, targeted public distribution transfer, direct benefit transfer and Aadhar enabled pay.

will lead to financial inclusion and targeting better performance of Government schemes.

Thus with the changes in technology and incoming recent technological paradigms, e Governance will be the way ahead for Good Governance.

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India features in one of the highest income disparity country. whereas we have top 1% capturing 50% of country's wealth; bottom 30% make do with 1%.

In such a scenario philanthropy is a major tool to address the challenges our country is facing.

The significance of philanthropy are: -

- (i) leads to redistribution of wealth.
- (ii) targeted interventions - such as the NGO Aarshi by Ms. Nishikarni works for sanitation and drinking water.
- (iii) It also brings best minds in business into providing solutions to the deprived.
- (iv) the value of philanthropy is also to be promoted for a stable society in the materialistic trends.

(v) The partnership in development in this way increases ~~and~~, e.g.

- o Bill & Melinda Gates foundation
- o Azim Premji Foundation working in Education.
- o Tata Trusts and their multiple initiatives
 - universities.
 - schools
 - hospitals.

The factors that are still holding back philanthropy in India are:-

- (i) a very high income tax and corporate tax for the salaried class; which makes ~~them~~ the rich feel absolved of their responsibility towards people and development.
- (ii) The lack of culture of giving, and ~~unhappy~~ there are no movements such as women effect and Bill Gates have led the #pledge to give movement.

(iii) Rampant corruption, use of black money in politics which makes the single entities contribute ~~to the~~ in different ways.

(iv) ~~also~~ compulsory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

for big firms, which mostly leads to wastage of funds in unnecessary activities on pretext of CSR.

Thus the overall need is to rectify the bottlenecks and promote a culture of philanthropy.

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

Indian healthcare has been marred by a number of challenges and thereby the need for multi-dimensional intervention.

Problems :-

- (i) Health being a state subject leads to differential spending depending on capacity of the states.
- (ii) Lack of proper database for the sector with records of ~~interventions~~ undertaken patient history to have a data centric policy approach.
- (iii) The lack of proper doctors and experts at grass root level, poor state of primary healthcare centres, hospitals etc. ~~and~~
- (iv) The low penetration of health insurance and thereby high out of pocket expenditure.
- (v) Low status of nutrition (recent deaths by kitchen in Bihar)

A digital healthcare ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this scenario by :-

(i) providing adequate data coordinates to policymakers to address needs of healthcare sector :-

- o burden of communicable vs non communicable diseases
- o ~~inter~~ preventive healthcare

(ii) To flag the cases which require special care and support for state to intervene.

(iii) To allow universal health care insurance schemes to be rolled out for the citizens as in case of Western and European countries, e.g. Ayushman Bharat

(iv) To allow medicines to be provided at low/free costs to the disadvantaged/ deprived.

(v) To undertake proper reforms in the way healthcare is approached by partnerships with the ~~public~~ private sector

In these ways, a digital health care infrastructure will go a long way in creating the adequate intervention for the policy failures of earlier schemes.

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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a huge demographic bulge and this dividend can be reaped to convert India into a knowledge superpower. The problems ~~and their~~ can be analysed

as :-

(i) Access :-

- there is a very high dropout at secondary and senior secondary level (> 50% overall) when compared with universal primary enrolment
- teacher absenteeism, lack of infrastructure at schools.
- this can be addressed by providing adequate funding; giving training to teachers and incentivizing higher education; and also vocational education.

(ii) Equity :-

- there is still a gap of over 15% when the total male (82%) and female (65%) literacy rates are compared;
- women are seen in miniscule numbers in STEM (science, technology, arts, mathematics) - schemes to promote.

(iii) Quality :-

- the distinction between private and public schools quality of education
- there is also a difference of the levels of higher education with only few colleges of high eminence in India.
- there has to be better quality of education; schemes for effective implementation of Right to Education Act, 2002 in private schools.

(iv) Affordability :-

- the fees of public schools are heavy even for middle class parents, and with mushrooming of international boards, etc, it is

Increasingly getting out of reach of common man.
- the government schools are named with poor
~~implement~~ educational standards.

Accountability: -

- whereas private schools hold their teachers
accountable and are given feedback by parents;
such mechanisms are absent in government
schools.
- there is also the issue of reformation of
 - o UGC
 - o NMC constitution after NCI dissolution
 - o AICTEfor institutional reforms in higher
technical and medical institutions.

Thus these five aspects form the
core of the problems to be addressed for
education to be effective.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afghan peace process is the proposed solution for a stable, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Afghanistan, in the aftermath of America's intervention in Afghanistan.

The factors involved with their implications can be analyzed as : -

- (i) Afghanistan's democratically elected government and its legitimacy.
- (ii) The role of Taliban, the territory it controls and its stakes
- (iii) The role of Pakistan, ISI and Pakistan based terror groups in funding, training and supplying arms to Taliban.
- (iv) Terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda which are based out of Afghanistan, and ISI's looking to expand.
- (v) USA and its impatience in pulling out of Afghanistan, as the war has raged on for over a decade.

(vi) Russia, Iran and their role in peace
process. Russia had tried to hold peace
talks at Moscow.

(vii) the highly factional nature of Afghans'
demography, warring tribal factions and
loyalties.

(viii) Overall instability of Afghanistan.

Peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan
is necessary and India believes in :-

(i) An inclusive peace process, that brings to
table all the stakeholders in Afghanistan.

(ii) A peace which is based on ethos of
democracy, rule of law, peace and progress.

(iii) A peace which honors the treaties, obligations
of earlier governments.

(iv) India has also sent two ambassadors to
the Moscow talks held by Russia.

(v) India has provided investment to the tune of
over USD 10 bn in Afghanistan.

(vi) A peaceful Afghanistan is helpful to

India's future projects: -

- o TAPI
- o NSTC
- o Air corridors
- o India's inclusion to APTTA.

Thus India believes in long term peace
of Afghanistan.

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)

India's foreign policy is driven by strategic autonomy and self interest, based on principles of international law.

Ties with USA and Russia are both important for India :-

USA :-

o India has been strategic partner of USA with it being granted :-

- STA-1 status for trade in arms
- BENOA and COMCASA for armed forces interoperability
- Intelligence deals
- NSG waiver
- Diplomatic heavy lifting by USA in getting India to join the arms control regime -
- MTCR, Australia Group, Wassenaar Agreement
- ^{one of} highest trade partners
- Indo-Pacific and India's central role; Malabar exercise
- QUAD initiative

The Russia - India relationship is based on :-

- Soviet ~~def.~~ arms and weaponry have formed the base of India's military :-
 - o co-development of Brahmos
 - o Sukhoi - Su - 30
 - o ~~Training~~ ^{S -} 400 air defence system
- Soviet support to India in UN security council -
nring its veto on Kashmir issue, as always.

The complications in the relationship can be studied as :-

- (i) USA had threatened to impose sanctions under CATAASA (Adversary Aactions) when India went through with S-400 air defence system.
- (ii) Russia on the other hand has undertaken exports to Pakistan and participated in joint military exercises.
- (iii) ~~Russia~~

Thus India has to manoeuvre its strategy according to the needs of the situation and its strategic best interest. Russia for India is an all weather friend and USA is the biggest pole in the world order.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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