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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. : 261239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH KHARE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Raipur

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

RTI act was enacted to bring transparency accountability among Public authorities via disclosing all public related information. Recent cases of corruption and opaqueness in many organisations has led to demand of bringing HJ/SC into its ambit.

Merit

- Increased scrutiny on important matter of national importance.
- Already, live reporting is allowed, RTI can make judiciary more demonstrative.
- Collegium system will become open to accountability.
- Ensure the answerability of judges towards the people.
- Arbitrary decisions and corrupting could be checked.

Demerits

- against the independence of judiciary.
- Can impede the Judicial activism credentials of SC/HC due to threat of criticism.
- Increased petition & litigation in already burdened judiciary.
- Impact the relation between Judiciary & executive.

Thus, RTI cannot be completely applied on judiciary as it will impede the independence but live proceedings and public relations information can be disclosed as suggested by Niti ayog @ 75 and Judicial performance index must include the rate of voluntary information disclosure by judges.

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

Tribunals in India have constitution origin through Art. 323 A & 323 B which provides for central and state administrative tribunals and other specific tribunals.

Some problems of judiciary are directly transferred to tribunals as-

- Docket explosion of cases leading to high burden.
- High rate of appeals from the tribunals like CAT → HC → SC
- Lack of staff and expertise in judiciary also converted into tribunals,
- Delay in awards and dispute settlement is as it is as in HC/SC.
- Low accessibility to poor, castelisation by lawyers and delayed justice.

But further new problems have arisen as well —

- Multiplicity and overlap of Tribunals like NGT, ART, PRT etc.
- Conflict between awards of tribunals and government initiatives.
eg - NGT banning construction around Belandur lake.
- Conflict among Judicial & non-Judicial members of Tribunals.
- Tribunalization of cases leading to delayed justice & service delivery.

Thus an effective system of limited appeals, bounding judgments and options for alternate dispute resolution need to be explored, as suggested by 2nd ARC to achieve distributive justice.

3.

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

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

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

10

Indian constitution provides for the Parliamentary privileges under Art. 105 to ensure —

- freedom of speech to MPs
- ensure parliamentary sovereignty.
- secret sittings of houses.
- separation of powers (Art. 122, 221)
- effective legislation.

But these were violated and crossed these limits. eg - Taminadu journalist were jailed in case of parliamentary privilege. Thus there is a need for codification because —

- Against the freedom of press, as reporters are jailed due to reporting.
- Hate speeches, abuses and communal speeches are given in the assembly.

- Arrest of MP's 40 days before & after is banned → against right to equality.
- They are also free from jury service and arrest in the house members
↳ against Art. 19/21.
- MP's use their privileges to do corruption as visible in cases of Karnataka & T.N.
- Speech of house is from a political party, thus may lead to ill usage of privileges

Thus, a parliamentary committee to codify the privileges will ensure rights of MP's as well as of others, and add to constitutional rights of the people.

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

Office of Governor was created in
GoI act 1935 and taken forward
to the Indian constitution. Governor
has major role as -

- Representative of central government
- link point of federal unit.
- executive head of the state.
- During President rule, he plays a major role.
- legislative, executive, judicial powers are given to him.
- Special role with Assam, Meghalay, tripura & Mizoram.
- Explicit discretionary powers, unlike President.

But recent debates shows his
outlived relevance as -

- mere partial agent of centre,
eg- recent example of
Kashmir President rule & abolition of
Art. 370

! Conflict generated between elected government & Governor.

eg - Puducherry vs Lt. Governor.

- Center not consulting CM and not following Sarkaria's recommendations leading to partial Governors
↳ dislavance leading
- Role of Governor during hung assembly after election as seen in Karnataka, Manipur or Goa → partisan
- Affects the day to day administration, efficiency of governance and overruns the elected government.

But Governor have ceremonial and effective role to play in minting ~~so~~ federal credentials, HC position, SC/ST, distribution funds, special responsibility with 6th Schedule and many other discretionary role. Thus it depends upon mutual maturity of institutions to respect each other & work cohesively.

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

lateral entry envisaged in 10 major departments in civil services can address the major issues in civil services (steel frame) as a panacea like -

- Red tapism, lack of innovation and creativity leading to lower output → lateral entrants would bring domain expertise and new energy & ideas.
- Greater control of elected government and contract based service can ensure → initiative taking ability
 ↳ minimum favouritism
 ↳ break the ice of status quo approach
- Corruption, complacency, political interference & partiality are some issues in bureaucracy, can be tackled by lateral entrants

But some lacunae may hamper it -

- No field experience to entrants.
- Lack rigorous selection procedure unlike bureaucrats.
- Open to ideological bias through government appointment.
- Lesser accountability and lack trainings in ethics, public administration.
- expert domain requiring generalist approach to make scheme work on ground level.
- May faulter on public policy making as it requires behavioural knowledge → gained from field & distret works.

Thus, an effective cocktail of officers from private and bureaucratic origin must work in conjunction to achieve the ideals of Preamble and constitution i.e. highest level of administration & policy possible.

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
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Centrally Sponsored schemes are partially funded schemes by central government either 60:40 or 90:10 (Newmont), Recent debate on 15th Financ commis raised concerns over it.

Grievances of federal units

- Delayed and installment based fund disbursement leading to policy paralysis.
- March rush and high leakage leading to reduced states initiatives.
- Attacks the federal principle of resource sharing.
- Takes away the divisible pool of devolution to states.

- Conflict among state and Central departments over the usage of funds.
- Guides the direction of development trajectory of state.
- flexi-fund schemes are illconceived.

Government steps

- Consolidation of huge number of schemes to 26.
- options for flexi-funding.
- Rejected the demand for special status by Andhra pradesh.
- Separate ministry for north-east to streamline the funding.

Thus, CSS needs to be rationalised as they have long gestation periods, changes with change in government and requires an overhaul with major focus on health, education, tourism & infrastructure (cyclic economy).

7.

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

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

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

PMJAY was launched to ensure effective insurance coverage to 10 crore households with 5 lakh range. It is world's largest health scheme which can ensure universal health coverage. It provides for -

- ₹ 5 lakh insurance coverage.
 - Average household size is not decided by assumed 5.
 - Adult women as head of family.
 - Health & wellness centers to 1.5 lakh points.
 - Jan Arogya Kendra with cheap medicines.
 - Public Private partnership model.
- It holds potential for federal cooperation, cooperative federalism & right to health for all.

But some challenges need to be tackled-

- federal units rejecting schemes as health is a state subject like Rajasthan
- lack of implementational channels > doctor stays, AYUSH & PHC/CHC infrastructure and weak rural penetration of services.
- Design of scheme lacks behavioural nudge towards participation.
- Isolated, suggested regions like Himalayas, N-E states, Andaman lack reach & coverage.
- unawareness among tribals, SC, ST impedes its success.
- Urban areas lacking SMG/NGO activism → lower reach.
- Western centric viewing experiencing & costly medicines → rejected by locals.
(Andhra Pradesh case)

Thus, effective implementation will require endorsement by celebs, behavioural shift is required to achieve @ 75 India,

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

transgender bill provides for elimination of historical discrimination of LGBTQ in economic, social and cultural terms.

Need for the bill

- Transgender faces social stigma, minimum job opportunities and activities like in Bihar/UP.
- financially weak and depend on begging & charity.
- High rate diseases like HIV among them.
- Human trafficking and sex-tourism are associated with them.
- Near @ zero participation in politics.

- High rate of Family exclusion & violence against them (COPAR report)
- Nationally deficient & hidden hunger due to poverty.

This requires a law to ensure rights of transgender as for the bill —

- Provision for protection against crimes against transgender.
- Provision for employment & job opportunities in government service.
- Reservation and affirmative action in education and jobs.
- Right to privacy to ~~use~~ non- disclosure of gender.
- Right to have a family.

Thus, this bill can give due respect, dignity and status to transgender as enshrined into the Preamble.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian diaspora is 300 million strong with highest remittance (\$65bn) gained by India in 2019. Earlier engagements with diaspora was formal level through "paper-based" commemoration and occasional celebrations of diaspora.

With changing times of Globalized world, engagement has changed completely as -

- Bhartiya prawasiya dinas celebrated with a Trust for welfare.
- Direct contact through massive gatherings during PM visits.
- Twitter-diplomacy connecting diaspora with government during times of emergency.

eg- Mo external affairs twitter handle for separate countries.

- Engagement with diaspora has
change and focussed upon —
 - Brain gain through fellowship
schemes (FEDIP)
 - Cultural celebration through
YOGA, medical tourism.
 - Increasing investment by diaspora
in Indian startups and incentivisation
by government.
 - e-sanad, visa on arrival &
Pranayog Kalyan Kendra to augment
their welfare.
 - Celebration of Gandhiji coming
to India → emotional engagement.
 - ISRO & DRDO → attract diaspora
↓
Scientific engagement
↙
Mangal
Chargans
↘ field medal in Mangal

Thus, Diaspora needs to be taken pride
of and ensure their development
linked with national development

10.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RCEP is a major regional free trade agreement which can lead to a continent level trading bloc.

Potentials

- labour market of Indo Chinese & southern continent will open up for India.
- Indian exports of services, software, IT products will enlarge.
- Increased demand and reduced trade deficit leading to getting stronger surplus.
- Interdependency will increase leading to lesser conflicts and economy will boost.
- Trade routes will open up across Indian ocean & Indian influence will increase.
- Cultural & social tie up with ASEAN will enhance.

Challenges

- Dumping ^{by} ~~with~~ china can lead to collapse of domestic industries.
- Recently, Indonesia dumped Saccharine into India → This may increase.
- Chinese goods will flood indian markets.
- Major nations have already FTA among them except India-China. This may lead to sudden shock to the economy.
- Domestic infant industries may face stump due to high competition.
- increased interconnectedness will make indian economy more volatile.
- CAD can enlarge with countries like Australia, Philippines & China.
- Export of radicalism to Indian land through Myanmar is a possibility.
- * issues like ocean maritime security & wildlife conservation would require India's proactive through ASEAN+6 RCEP → huge economic potential will can be tapped.

11.

राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोपीय 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

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इस हार्शिए में
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Decentralisation in federal setup refers to the devolution of powers to the lower tiers of government. After 73rd/74th constitutional amendment, political decentralisation seems successful as -

- Adult population of Gram Sabha are entitled to vote in elections.
- Periodic and regular elections at Panchayats & ULB.
- Reservation to women (1/3rd) and ST and SC.
- Special provisions for tribes under 5th & 6th Schedule.

Panchayats of Rajasthan, Kerala and Karnataka have fared well in regular elections and non-
premature dissolution. ULB of Mumbai, Bangalore has seen huge political participation

However, there are some bottlenecks —
fiscal

- Only 5% of finances of Panchayats are self generated.
- Panchayats power to levy taxes under 11th Schedule are limited.
- Parastatal vehicles & STV model takes away the financial chunks.
- State financial commission reports compliance is meager 11% in Bihar, according to Survey 19.
- Surcharges are applied by state government reducing revenues of ULB.
- Underdeveloped monopoly market and weak balance sheet credentials of ULB.
- Panchayats collecting revenue generating in suboptimal schemes like Panchpal have generated minimum output.

Similarly on administrative front —

- Political interference by state government in ULB's.

- District planning authority is dominated by Municipal commissioner and village panchayat are dictated.
- Ceremonial mayorship in ULB remains a hurdle.
- Premature dissolution leads to administrative lacuna.
- Pati-sarpanch in Rajasthan, Haryana weakens the decentralisation aims.
- Khap panchayat & caste dictates interferes with daily administration.
- Lack of literacy & education leads to official hegemony in panchayat.
- State legislature dominates over ULB members over financial & administrative issues.

Thus, 2nd ARC recommendations to augment 3rd tier as sub-federal central point of development is required. Niti ayog @ 25 union shows a empowered 3rd tier can augment Indian trajectory

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

Anti-defection law is incorporated in 10th Schedule which provides for disqualification of members in certain cases.

- in case of split/merger
- independent member joining any political party.
- nominated member joining party after 6 months.
- against the whip.
- ~~resigning~~ resigning from party's membership.

Recent case of Karnataka Assembly revealed the loopholes of anti-defection law. It violated the principles & misinterpreted the provisions -

- The resignation of the member of legislature to be accepted by speaker, if voluntary → discretionary powers to the speaker.
- Here, speaker functions as a Tribunal and is open to judicial review.

- Anti-defection law has been used in case of merger ($\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$) to prevent disqualification $\rightarrow$ House trading
- for getting a ministerial post, it is used to make ~~govt~~ ~~make~~ government unstable.
- "crossing the floor" is not been actually stopped.
- Nominated members generally represents a ideology.

Thus, measures need to take to prevent this as -

- In Keshav Suman case 1992, Speaker must introspect, cautious and circumspect his decisions as it has indellible chilling effect on the administration.
- A parliamentary committee to clear the provisions of the law

- Political parties must develop internal democracy -

- Political ethics must be coded and enhanced role of individuality is expected.

Thus, anti-defection law must be rejuvinated to ensure parliamentary sovereignty & effectivity -

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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The constitution makers of India envisaged a living document and thus provided provisions for the amendment under Art. 368 and otherwise.

It provides a middle path as -

- Some provisions of the constitution can be passed by simple majority as an ordinary bill to ensure easy updating of constitution in changing times.

- Name, area, and organisation of states.
- Citizenship issues
- legislative councils formation or abolition.
- Interstate trade.
- etc.

- Some provisions were made to be amended by a special majority such that effective compliance is ensured like -

- Directive principles (Art. 34-50)
- fundamental rights (Art. 13-33)
- fundamental duties (Art. 51A)

while other provisions of the constitution which are federal in nature required ratification by half the states like -

- President
- Supreme court & high court
- 7th schedule
- Art. 368 itself
- legislative & executive distribution between union & states.

This shows that there is a general middle path followed by the constitution. This allows to ensure the federal principles like GST to be scrutinized effectively and every federal unit is involved in the procedure.

while other provisions which need effective decision like states organization should get some

amendment.

when cases of fundamental nature are concerned, parliamentary approval of special nature is encouraged.

Also President can ^{return} ~~reject~~ back the bill for the first and have suspensive, absolute and pocket veto on ordinary bills amending constitution.

Thus, a middle path is being followed to ensure constitutionalism in India. This can ensure the living & organic nature of constitution with changing times and provides for change in required provisions timely.

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
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Interstate water disputes resolution provisions are enshrined in Indian constitution as Art. 263 which provides for adjudication of any dispute by parliament relating to the interbasin water sharing. Accordingly, Parliament ~~formed~~ enacted Interstate water disputes act and River board act 1956.

Institutions : effectiveness

- Interstate water tribunals (IWDT act 2019) have awarded 3 order out of 28 cases which are violated by states like Karnataka (Kaveri) and Tamil Nadu. Political interference, delay in award & gazette notification (av. takes 28 yrs) has impaired it.
- Water state council last met 4 years ago and remains suboptimal in its performance. Crisis of states regarding water disputes

have not been a major agenda,

• Zonal councils functioned in a regional manner and not helped to resolve any major dispute recently,

• Niti ayog as an informal organisation has suggested numerous cases for dispute resolution in @75 percent but are only on paper.

• Central water commissions regular intervention to solve the water sharing has become a political issue over Mahanadi and Kaveri.

• Supreme court & high courts decisions have seen contempt by state leaders of Kaveri.

But major institutions have helped to ensure, in principle, equitable water sharing -

- Provision to provide water to Bengaluru as special case.

- Awards by Tribunals were accepted by supra-national states.

- ISWD act 2019 provides for single bench & 4 branches while no need for gazette notification will expedite the process.

Thus, innovative solutions like 'water parliament' of France, Kaveri calling union by NGO need to be applied to solve federal problems. Water banking need to be shared on a 'watershed' basis rather state basis to ensure peace & harmony during monsoon failures and soil loss.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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E-governance is a good governance approach which aims to connect service providers (Government) directly online to customers (people) as a social contract (OECED)

Recent advances → e-governance

- AI, big data and Robotics can help generate database and automatic grievance redressal to large section on real time basis.
- GIS, geotagging can help in locating the person and can provide service like "Medikes on Mobikes".
- Kharaj, Kalyan & election security apps during elections.
- Adhar enabled services can help in target delivery through API

and biometrics to check ghost beneficiary & leakages.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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- Cloud services can help in digi-
locket, e-governance services and
make paperless economy.
- Good governance requires accountability
of officers & politicians which can be
ensured by e-social audit via
video conferencing.

- Transparency and effectivity can be
ensured by online web pages with
citizen charters, feedback mechanisms
based on servotam model (2nd APL)
- Rural penetration of e-governance
through Bharat optical fibres can
help in teleeducation (swayam
prabha), telepathy and tele-law.
- huge database generation can pitch
for regional tourism potential
like Bastar, Abujmad → inomy
generation.

- live tracking of criminals and surveying → law & order.
- seismic technology can map the hazard zones
↳ disaster management.
- RFID in toll passes can help in faster economy and customer convenience.

- e-way bill using modern biometrics help in developing federal markets

Thus, technology is a source of good governance and can enhance people satisfaction upto

the level as envisaged in 2nd ARC and @ 75 Niti ayog report.

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।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Philanthropy is voluntary contribution by public minded citizens to the needy people or sector of economy.

Recently, Wipro chairman donated 32% of his wealth.

Still in formative stages

- major donation for rural development while ignoring emerging opportunities of startups & agri-business.
- equating corporate social responsibility with philanthropy.
- Philanthropy seen as part of personal ethics rather than Business ethics.

Significance.

- philanthropy can boost a underdeveloped section of society through funding.
eg- startup sector of India.

- It can reach to the needy people with generating loan or debt.
- It has high liquidity.
- Generally, directed towards the needy people.
- work as a filter of government loopholes.

eg- Bill gates adopted village in Banura, Bihar.

↳ augmented agriculture,
Sericulture → environmental
conservation
↳ social capital ↑.

- Sectors like MSME can augment and untouched sectors like traditional knowledge are explored.
- finances demand & investment in infrastructure augment economy.

But, there are some hurdles holding back it as -

- Government incentivisation is meager.

- Individualist prefer to invest in electoral campaigns rather charity.
- It is still seen as unproductive investment.
- Value business & ethical standards are still not pervasive.
- Lack of well developed channels in the economy to absorb charity.
- As Virek Kumar committee suggested, NGO's directed huge sum of charity to politicians & campaigning.
- It can lead to corruption & black money, → Government scuttling
↓
disincentivize.
- Still seen as a way of money laundering.
- Societal appreciation and acknowledgment is less.

Thus philanthropy shows a way forward to achieve "moral business" while ensuring economic growth.

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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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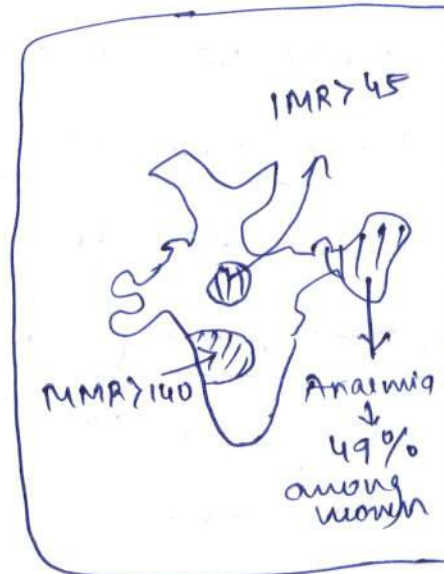
15

Health investment in Budget 19 was still 1.4% of GDP while National health mission targets 2.5%.

Numerous challenges persist —

- Lack of government investment leading to small workforce. (1.1 doctor/1000)
- Unskilled staff in AYUSH, ASHA, PHC & CHC → (failure of schemes)
eg- Rajasthan region faced transfusion of HIV blood.
- Lack of hospital, diagnostic machines and high out of the pocket spending (62%)
- Health care institutions are less giving education of preventive care & AYUSH.

- Mental health care and geriatrics (8%) is neglected. → scheme ignores this.
- Design issues in the scheme and implementational challenges.
eg- Kerala muslim community boycotted immunisation program.
- Federal issues due to political differences.
eg- PMJAY discarded in Rajasthan.
- Rural areas remains untouched of scheme.
eg Abujmud district of Chhattisgarh → No health center
- Women centric schemes are still - farmed and leads to implementational problems.
eg- sanitary napkins are still a taboo.
- Child care, disability and transgender are ignored in the schemes like RSBY.
- Insurance sector itself facing crunch.



Digital health ecosystem

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राफ्ट में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- Provide huge database and health profile → better target delivery
↓
subject "one size fit all"
approach.
- leakages, corruption & ghost beneficiary
will be checked.
- Price monitoring by private sector
can be done.
- Telepathy and medical extension
services can be provided to remote
areas.
- Rugged topography areas like Northeast,
Andaman can be mainstreamed.
- Can check OTI medicines & overdose
↳ TB resistance
↓
medicine dosage
control.

Thus, digital ecosystem can increase
social penetration & make health
a right for all.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, बहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तर 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Education and knowledge ecosystem needs a overhaul to achieve a target of knowledge superpower.

Challenges

• Access

- 40% rural areas are untouched of higher education (ASER report)
- Need is to bring in SWAYAM Prabha, e-education portal and teleeducation.
- Developing education and digital infrastructure
 - ↳ Traditional knowledge of different region would be included leading to patenting (Knowledge revolution)
- Women centric schemes like BBBP, Sama Siksha Abhiyan to check dropout

Equity

- SC/ST, OBC, PwD, women, transgender need to be included in higher education.
- This will ensure development of knowledge from grassroot

↓
" Qualit intellectualism
↓
social reform
↓
KITE economy

Quality

- Pratham reports suggest students of 5th-8th → 55% unable to draw Indian map.
- Quality through world class institutes, digital campus, labs, foreign attachments, eminence & UGC reforms can ensure quality through research (TEQIP)

↳ Quality curriculum → Quality teacher → Quality student → Knowledge economy

Affordability

- Medical fees of private colleges are as high as 45 lakh.
- SC/ST & poor sections requires concession to swachh colleges and develop skills & education.
- Rationalization and cross subsidization on optimum scale is required.

Accountability

- of faculty, staff, education ministry through periodic reports and Audits.
- Refreshing of curriculum to match global standards

This to ensure a effective system of knowledge export economy, India needs startup, skills and moral value which can be developed through education reform.

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)

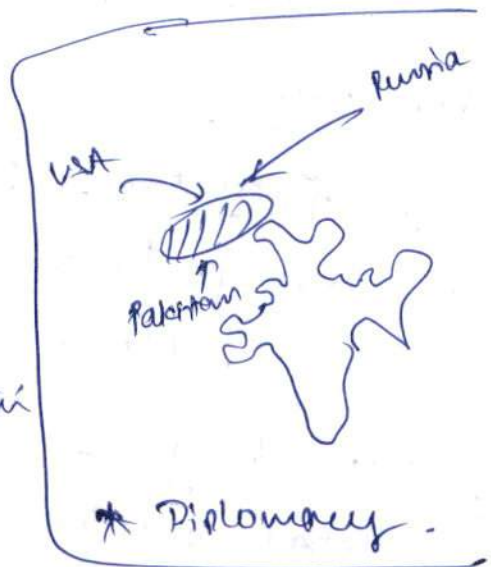
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afganistan is facing turmoil since the emergence of Taliban and interference by Pakistan and USA in the region.

Numerous factors

- Taliban factor of sovereignty over the region.
- Pakistan incentivisation to the terrorist groups.
- POK region covering the Afgan-border and associated geopolitics.
- Role of USA, Russia and expected oil diplomacy.
- It is considered as a pivot of Asia due to its location, thus external powers are interfering.



- Indian Interest in the afganistan is for peace & regional harmony.
- Afganistan goverment factor of developing democracy.
- Youth of afganistan is highly radicalized.
- Middle east turnoil and politics is extending to the region as well.
- Major highways like Garland highway, TAPI pipelining makes the region important → conflict aggravated.

These have affected the afgan-peace process as every stakeholder has its own viewpoint & external influence aggravating the situation.

India approach

- Afgan led, Afgan-owned & Afgan directed approach as reflected in Moscow format is India's stand.

- India ensured demonstrative framement in the region by building the parliament, libraries, humanitarian supply.

- India rejects Taliban's terrorist activities and tries to establish -

- peace and harmony
- regional security.
- people's self determination.
- regional balance.
- elimination of terrorism.
- Afghan self rule.

- India's approach is visible through track II diplomacy via ouiset network & cultural links up.

Thus, Afghanistan is a strategic location and a balancing act with Russia & USA needs to be played by India to ensure national interest, trade relation & regional security.

10.

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

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

15

USA and Russia are two major power in multipolar world with India as an emerging superpower, which necessitates a pragmatic approach. Relation are very important for India with both in terms of trade, energy security, regional balance, space collaboration, clean energy, global commons & wildlife conservation.

Challenges : USA

— Trade conflict due to high trade deficit of USA

— NIB USA issue and Davidson tariffs in India i.e. high tariff charges on American goods is a bone of contention.

— Recent General System Preference, JCPOA / Iran renewing of oil are binders.

- USA role in Afganistan, Pakistan, Kashmir are also a challenging tasks for India.
- USA → China trade war affecting India's interest in merchandise & fall of rupee.
- Other challenges are WTO conflicts, TNDRM, Solar domestic content, Paris climate talks refusal by USA.
↳ India is on opposing front.
- India buying \$400 from Russia ~~was~~ not gone well with USA.

Russia

- Problem of balancing relation with USA.
- Russian extension to Pakistan with military trade.
- Role in Afganistan and Middle east.
- India - China - Russia paradigm is complex in managing.

Thus, both relations are further
accentuated by friction between them
as seen in -

- 3400 trade with Russia by
India.
- CAATSA imposition threat.
- Trade war between Russia &
USA leading to nuclear volatility.

Thus, a policy of pragmatic association
while ensuring regional peace is
required by India. This will ensure
effective restraint on growing tensions
while India can emerge as superpower.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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