



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. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Old Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

RTI Act 2005 seeks to promote a culture of transparency in governance and shed light on the unlit corners of state activity.

Demerits of Bringing Higher Judiciary under RTI

1. It may bring personal information of judges out in public domain which may lead to attribution of motives to judges. This may impede an impersonal and objective judicial process.
2. Information of judges considered for appointment to higher judiciary but finally not recommended may tarnish their image and public reputation.
3. RTI may be used by vested interests to file motivated requests to blackmail judges - thus compromise judicial process.

Merits of Bringing Judiciary under RTI

As is said, SUNLIGHT is the best disinfectant. It may help cure many ills facing higher judiciary -

- 1) Public information about assets and liabilities of judges and their dependents will help prevent CORRUPTION in higher judiciary.
- 2) It will make judicial appointments transparent which at present are opaque with no published criteria or information available in public.
- 3) Enhance credibility of judiciary in public eyes especially when it wields so much power.
- 4) In a democracy, public has RIGHT to know.
- 5) When MLAs/MPs/bureaucrats have to declare their assets in public, why not judge!

As is said, CAESAR'S WIFE SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION. RTI should be applicable to higher judiciary. A case is sus-judice before Supreme Court in this matter.

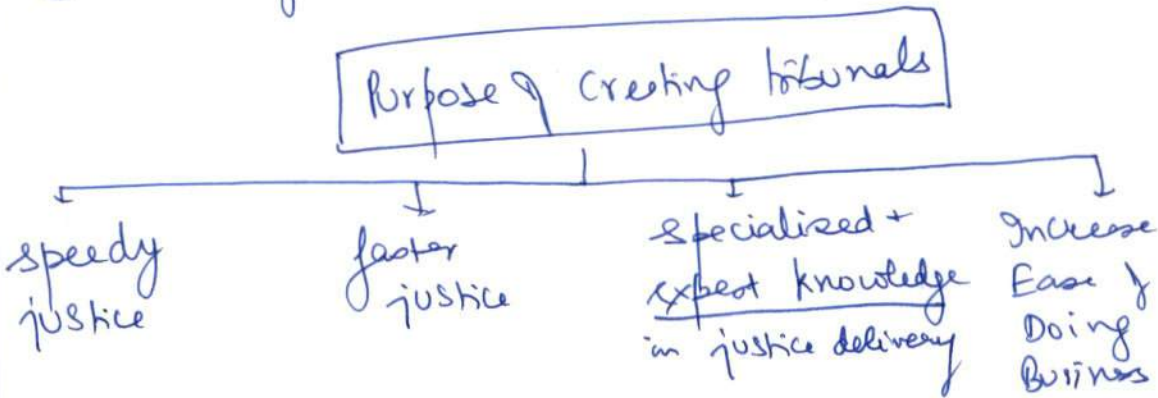
2.

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

Tribunals in India are statutory bodies created by Parliament / state legislature under Articles 323 A and 323 B of Constitution (added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976).



Replicated some of the problems

1. High number of vacancies
2. Lack of proper infrastructure
3. Lack of quality tribunal presiding officers impeding objective & expertise in justice delivery
4. Inordinate delays in proceedings
5. Frequent appeals to formal courts of law.

Added New Problems

1. Executive interference - in judicial functions by appointing executive members of tribunals
2. High number of tribunals - without adequate staffing
3. Added to judicial process - Rather than replacing long judicial proceedings, tribunals have further delayed judicial process.
After L Chandra judgement of Supreme Court, Tribunal decisions can be challenged in High Court. Thus process is still long -
Tribunal → Appellate Tribunal → High Court → Supreme Court.

As Economic Survey 2018-19 notes, Contract enforcement needs to be improved for India to be in Top 50 ranks in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business.

3.

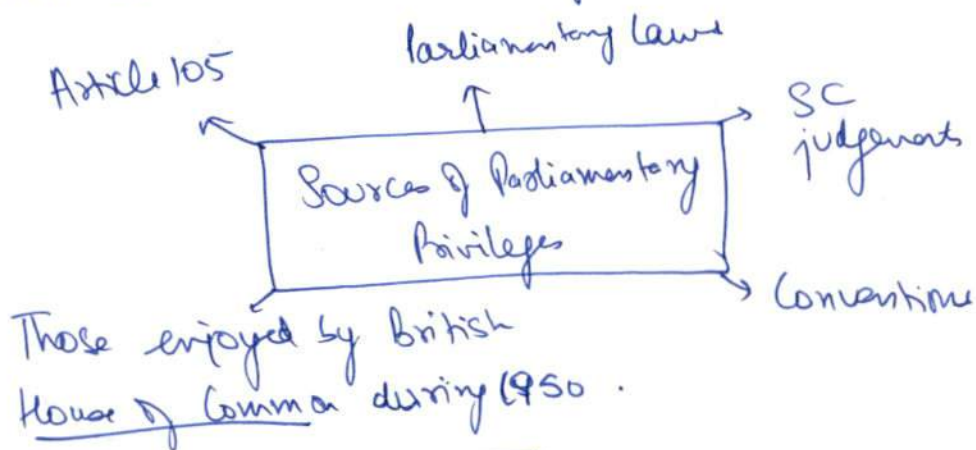
संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

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

10

Parliamentary privileges refer to special rights, immunities enjoyed by Members of Parliament individually as well as by Houses of Parliament and their Committees collectively.



Aims they intend to serve

1. In British Parliamentary history, these privileges were meant to protect independent functioning of Parliament from King's undue interference
2. To maintain dignity, sanctity and honour of legislature
3. For MPs / MLAs to discharge their functions effectively.

Need for Codification

1. In absence of Codification, as Supreme Court said in Searchlight case (1959) and Keshav Singh Case (1964), Parliamentary privileges supersede individual's fundamental rights (except Article 21)
2. This is unfair in a ^{Constitutional} democracy as Parliamentary rights should be subject to individual's fundamental rights.
3. Privileges are used to muzzle free speech and freedom of press.
4. In India, Parliament is NOT sovereign like in UK but subject to Constitution.

Therefore Parliament should codify its privileges so that they are subject to fundamental rights (Article 13/Part III).

National Commission to Review Working of Constitution (NCRWC) - 2002 recommended Codification of privileges.

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

Article 154 says that Governor shall be the nominal head of state executive.

Article 163 says, he shall exercise powers on aid and advice of Council of Ministers except when required by Constitution to act in DISCRETION.

OUTLIVED ITS UTILITY

1. Created in Context of partition and fears of secession at the time of independence.

Office of Governor is a colonial legacy (Created by Govt of India Act 1935) to maintain strong Control of Union over states.

Since unity of India is assured and Indian polity has stabilised, the office of Governor is no longer required.

2. It impedes the march of democracy in states by acting at behest of ruling party at Centre.

Arunachal Pradesh ~ 2016

2.1- Uttarakhand and ~~Andhra~~ Pradesh governors, misusing Article 356 to give report to President suiting political interests of ruling party.

2.2- Governor in Karnataka in 2018 alleged to invite Yeddyappa instead of Nambiar in favour of Congress - JDS alliance.

Relevance of Governor

Sarkaria Commission (1988) said Governor is lynchpin of Indian federal system -

1. Acts as communication link between Union and states.
2. Upholds Constitution and integrity of India
3. Acts as moral guide - being nominal head of executive.

Considering the fissiparous tendencies infecting our body politic, the office of Governor is relevant. It is just that Governor must be APOLITICAL person who exercises power in accordance with Constitutional Morality.

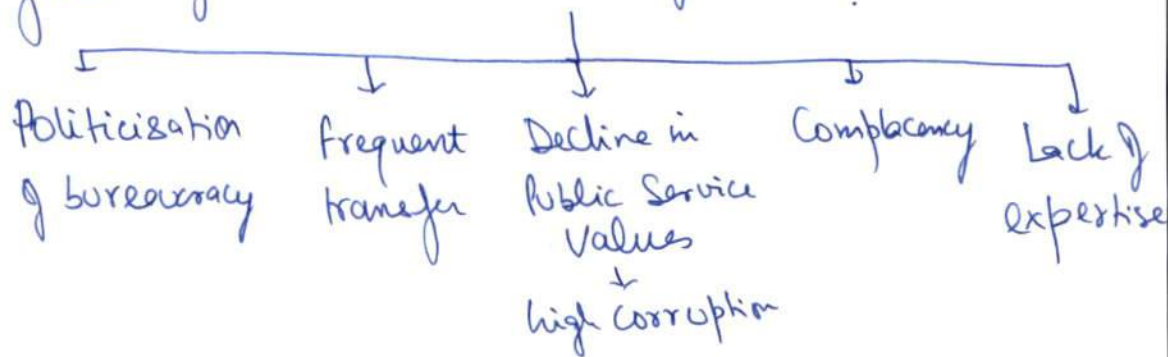
5.

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

As 2nd ARC notes in "Ethics in Governance" and "Personnel Administration", the challenges faced by Indian bureaucracy are →



2nd ARC itself recommends LATERAL ENTRY as one of the solutions. It refers to appointment of experts from outside government civil services for higher administrative posts.

It can solve following challenges -

- 1) Bring private sector experience and private sector values like Competition, efficiency in government services
- 2) Bring professional expertise in policy making in modern technological age
- 3) Induce competition among traditional

bureaucrats and motivate them to perform.

However, it has its own set of challenges -

- 1) Lack of ground experience of village among lateral entrants
- 2) Inability of private sector experts to adopt to government style functioning.
- 3) Tussle between lateral entrants and Civil servants.

Lateral entry is a welcome step. It must be complemented with effective training of lateral entrants.

Besides, to address challenge facing Bureaucracy, lateral entry is NOT a panacea. Other steps are required -

- 1) Mid Career training for Civil servants to gain specialisation
- 2) Security of Tenure - to make transfers objective
- 3) Enacting Public Services Act - laying down public service values.

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

Centrally sponsored scheme refer to scheme of Central government in areas of state list subjects like agriculture, healthcare.

Central government contribute 60% for general category states and 90% for special category states. Rest is mobilised by state governments.

Grievances of States towards CSS

1. Amounts to Central government interference in state list subjects.
2. Impedes financial autonomy of states to design schemes based on local requirements and conditions.
3. "Top-down" and "One size fit all" approach does not produce good governance outcomes in a large and diverse country like India.
4. Neglect inter-state disparities - e.g. - UP

needs to invest in primary education while Kerala already has 100% literacy.

Central Government Efforts

1. Accepted 14th Finance Commission recommendation increasing States' share in Central pool of taxes from ~~32.1~~ 32.1 to 42.1.
2. Money from Centre to states in form of CSS has reduced while that in form of direct, united grants has thus increased - leading to more financial autonomy.
3. Consolidation of schemes - to make them broad based and for better utilisation of funds e.g. -

└─┐	└─┐	└─┐
Sarva Shiksha Abhiya	Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	Teacher Education Program
4. Increased flexibility for states - to frame rules for ground implementation.

This autonomy has been coupled with competitive federalism. NITI Aayog has developed indices to track state's progress in socio-economic indicators.

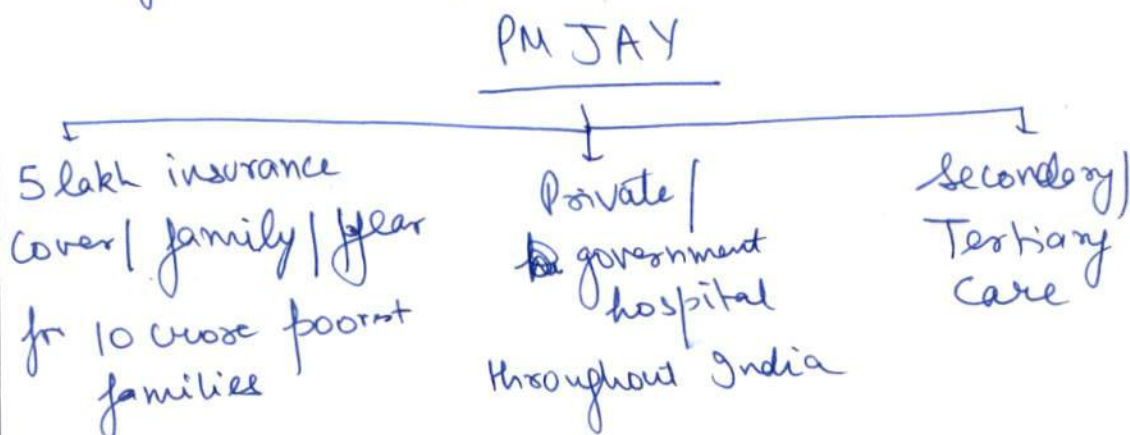
7.

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

PM Jan Arogya Yojana is a part of Ayushman Bharat scheme. It was announced during Union Budget 2018-19.



It has begun well as lakh of beneficiaries have already been enrolled.

PROMISE it HOLDS

1. Increase affordable access to quality healthcare for the poorest sections thus reducing their OUT OF POCKET expenditure on health.
2. Reduce vulnerability to poverty

3. Mitigate deficits in Public sector - by roping in private sector as a complementary partner as was envisaged in National Health Policy - 2017

4. Nation wide mobility - important with respect to rising internal migration in India.

5. Technology enabled - so that money is directly transferred in bank account.

CHALLENGES

1. Overall Shortage in healthcare facilities - in terms of doctors, diagnostic labs etc.

2. Rural-Urban and geographic divide - in availability of super speciality healthcare services

3. Non-Coverage of Cost of medicine - Acc. to NSSO, medicines account 68% of total out of pocket health expenditure.

4. Chances of overcharging - by private hospitals.

These challenges need to be met by improving supply of health service through long term capital investment.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transgender constitute one of the most disadvantaged and marginalised section of Indian society.

Features of Bill

1. Recognised Important HUMAN RIGHTS of transgender persons to live with dignity.
2. Right to dignified livelihood.
3. Right to distinct gender identity. Government and Private sector to recognise transgenders as legitimate third gender.
4. Right against discrimination, abuse, violence with respect to employment, residence and also sexual violence.

Need for Passage at Earliest

1. Article 46 of Part IV of Constitution directs state to continuously work for upliftment of weak and vulnerable sections.

Grandhiji's Talisman of wiping every tear from every eye also demands the same.

2. Establish an egalitarian and just social order free from discrimination based on sexual identity.

3. Supreme Court in NALSA judgement 2014 recommended adoption of Yogyakarta Principles. The Bill will help give them legal teeth.

Further, like Kerala, Union and state governments also need to adopt a comprehensive policy for social, educational and economic advancement of Transgender

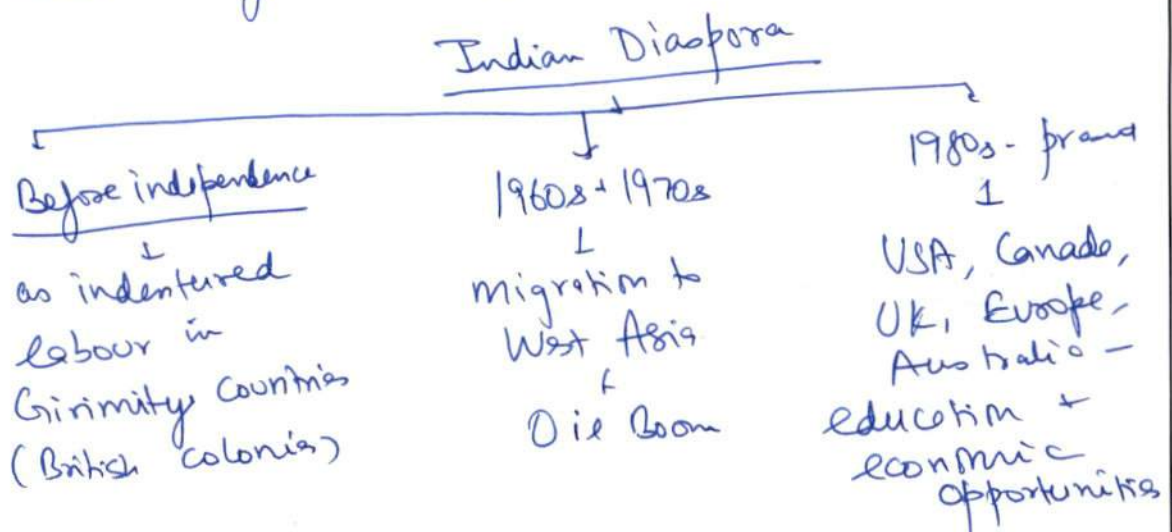
9.

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

India has a huge expatriate population abroad in virtually all countries of the world. Diaspora comprises of NRIs, PIOs, OCIs and also successive generations of Indian origin migrants.



The Diaspora send rich remittances and are source of INDIAN SOFT power abroad

INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH DIASPORA

1947-1990s → India's engagement was negligible.

Following PANCHSHEEL principles and non-alignment policy. Government considered engagement with diaspora and promotion

If their interests would lead to interference in domestic affairs of foreign countries.

1980s - India engaged with Sri Lanka to secure democratic rights for Indian Origin Tamils.

1990s - Indian government started proactively engaging with diaspora

Protecting its interests in foreign countries

Using diaspora in foreign relations

Promoting soft culture abroad.

1991 - Rescue of Indians struck in Kuwait due to Gulf war

2002 - Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas - to establish + nurture connect with Diaspora.

2008 - India diaspora played key role in Indo-US Nuclear Deal.

2014 - present - Humanitarian saving of Diaspora in war torn Yemen, Libya

Government has launched Bharat Ko

Jano ~~and~~ to improve connect with diaspora.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RCEP refers to an economic partnership agreement negotiated by ASEAN, India, China, Japan, S Korea, Australia, New Zealand covering trade in goods, services ~~beside~~ investments.

CHALLENGES for India

1. May widen trade deficit and impede Make in India by giving greater ^{market} access to countries like China. S Korea with which we already have large deficit.
2. Interests of farmers - as they may not be able to compete with organised agriculture and animal husbandry sector in Australia, New Zealand.
3. Impede development of Mumbai, Ahmedabad as financial centres - may be overshadowed by Singapore.
4. ASEAN countries not willing to give concessions to India in free trade in SERVICES

POTENTIAL

RCEP region accounts for 25% of Global GDP and 33% of World trade.

1. Provide wide market for Indian goods and services - promote their development, generate employment, make industries competitive.
2. Offset loss of US market due to tariffs
3. Integrate with regional supply chains - especially since region is factory of the world.
4. Geopolitical advantage - in balancing China in a region of key strategic interest for India.

RCEP will help further Act East Policy of India. India needs to develop domestic consensus among industry players and pursue craftful diplomacy to accommodate national interest in final deal.

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

Article 40 of Constitution directs state to Organise village panchayats and empower them to function as units of local self government.

Success of Decentralisation at Political Level

1. 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments have given constitutional identity to local governments and given them a uniform structure.
2. Local governments have been formally established in all states with regular elections.
3. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been constituted at Union level to support state.
4. Union Finance Commission makes regular grants for financial empowerment of local governments.
5. State Finance Commission + State Election Commission are established.

~~But~~ However as Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee (2013) and 2nd ARC (Local Governance) note, decentralisation in India is marred by fiscal and administrative bottlenecks.

FISCAL

1. As Economic Survey 2017-18 noted, local governments have a very miniscule (<5%) percentage of "own revenues" - which is key for local democracy + autonomous functioning
2. Financial availability at local level to execute local plans is miniscule due to lack of political will in state governments.
3. Local governments have less taxation powers as well as low capability to realise revenues
4. State Finance Commission loses the credibility. Its reports are usually ignored and not implemented.

ADMINISTRATIVE

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. Local representatives do not independent staff and functionaries to execute local plans
2. Dependent on district level officials who are accountable to state government. These officials show indifferent attitude.
3. Lack of suitable administrative powers to carry functions of local government due to lack of devolution of power by states.

As Ministry of Panchayati Raj says
3Fs - Finance, Functions and Functionaries are
key to successful decentralisation in India.

Since local government is STATE
SUBJECT in Schedule 7, decentralisation
requires political will among states.

Kerala has shown the way that
how decentralisation leads to improved
governance outcomes.

12.

दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Anti-Defection Law provided in 10th Schedule of Constitution was added by 51st Amendment Act 1985. It disqualifies a sitting legislator for switching party or for disobeying directions of party whip.

PM Rajiv Gandhi had described it as first act of cleansing public life from political corruption due to defections in lure of money or office.

However, provisions of Anti-Defection Law are repeatedly violated and routinely misinterpreted.

Since the deciding authority is SPEAKER the law has been applied to suit the interests of ruling party.

This led to allegations of misuse of law -

1. In previous Andhra assembly, YSRCP MLAs joined TDP and became cabinet ministers but Speaker took no decision

in their disqualification, virtually approving this unethical conduct.

2. In Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh (2016) Supreme Court criticised speakers for acting in a partisan way by disqualifying Congress legislators without them having voted in house.

3. Recently, 2/3 of TOP MLAs defected to BJP in Rajya Sabha. It is alleged that it is MISINTERPRETATION of 10th Schedule as it provides for merger of organisation party NOT legislative party.

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE LAW

As National Commission to Review the Working of Constitution (NCRWC) 2002 recommended -

1) Removing exception of allowing merger of ~~parties~~ parties if 2/3 members agree.

- 2) The vote of a defector in a confidence
no-confidence motion should NOT be
considered valid - thus not allowing
him to violate party whip even once.
- 3) The authority to decide disqualification
under Tenth Schedule should be vested
in President who should act on advice
of Election Commission.

The last recommendation has been
advised by

2nd ARC	Dinosh	Law
"Ethics in	Goswami	Commission
Governance"	Committee	+ 255th
		Report
		2015.

A strong anti-defection law is
key to uphold ethics in our parliamentary
politics.

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 नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Granville Austin is "Indian Constitution!

Cornerstone of A Nation' praises amendment process for Indian Constitution as its most progressive part for balancing rigidity and flexibility.

US Constitution: Rigid

USA has adopted a very tough amendment procedure for its Constitution which makes it virtually permanent.

US Constitutional Amendment needs to be ratified by $\frac{2}{3}$ of all states beside absolute majority in both house of US Congress.

Pt Nehru - was against a rigid Constitution as it would impede the organic growth of a living nation to adapt to changing times.

UK Constitution: Flexibility

In UK, Parliament is sovereign. It makes and amends Constitutional law just like ordinary laws with simple majority.

De Lolme says British Parliament can do everything except make a man a woman and a woman a man.

However, India chose a federal system and a Constitutional democracy that requires strong and solid Constitutional text to restrain Parliament.

Indian Constitution thus balances rigidity and flexibility. Indian Constitution can be amended in Three ways

① Simple Majority of Parliament

- Those matters that fall outside ambit of Article 368

- e.g. - Creation of new States under Article 3 of Constitution or
Creation of legislative council for states.

II Absolute Majority + Ratification by Half State

- Federal matters mentioned in Article 368
- e.g. - Division of powers between Union and States (Schedule 7) ; Election of President etc.

III Absolute Majority of Parliament

- Those matters under Article 368 but not requiring ratification of states.
- e.g. - Amending fundamental rights under part III or Directive Principles under part IV.

According to Kesavananda Bharati judgement of SC (1973), Parliament can NOT amend BASIC STRUCTURE of Constitution like supremacy of Constitution etc.

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 हार्डिग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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As Granville Austin said, Indian federal system is "SUI GENERIS" (unique) and based on "Cooperative federalism".

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

1. Article 131 - Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court to resolve Centre-State and inter-State disputes.
2. Article 263 - President can constitute Inter-state Council
3. Article 262 - Parliament has enacted Inter-state Water Disputes Act 1956 to provide for tribunal to resolve river disputes.
4. Zonal Councils - Statutory bodies for resolving dispute and promoting harmony under State Reorganisation Act 1956 and North East Council Act 1971.

Effectiveness of Institutional Architecture

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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POSITIVES

1. Through Interstate Council and Zonal Councils, there is promotion to Conciliatory Approach and a cooperative attitude in resolving disputes.
2. Supreme Court acts as federal court and hence arbiter of federal disputes.

Supreme Court has through -

- SR Bomai Case - reduced misuse of Article 356 and promoted better Centre state relations
- Rameshwar Prasad (2011), NEBAM Prabha (2016) case prevented misuse of discretionary powers by government

3. NEGATIVES

1. Tribunals have failed to solve inter-state water disputes which linger on for years.

2. Inter-state Council and Zonal Councils have not been able to establish their relevance beyond debating platforms

3. There is lack of leadership role by Union government in resolving Centre-state and inter-state disputes.

However, in past few years, there are some positives -

1. NITI Aayog through Team India has been able to address some interstate and Centre-state disputes.

2. GST Council - is also successful in addressing indirect taxation matters.

3. Finance Commission under Article 280 - is the most credible institution to resolve federal disputes in fiscal domain.

As Justice Deepak Mishra said Indian federalism should be "Collaborative" and "pragmatic"

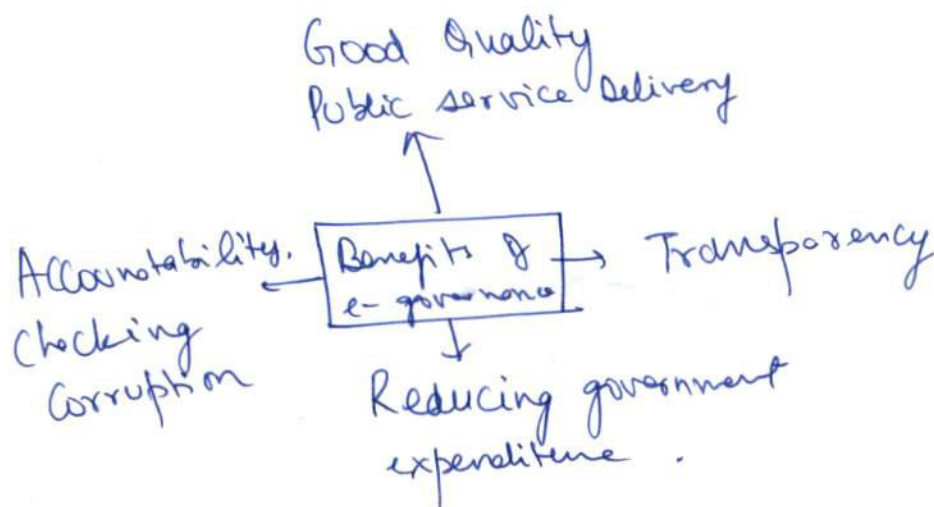
15.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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e-governance refers to use of modern technology specially information + communication technologies (ICT) to improve governance outcomes.



The recent advances in technology make e-governance a very potent tool to usher in good governance.

- 1) Data Analytics - Can be used to utilise vast amount of government data to develop tools and applications for larger societal benefit. e.g -
Weather data of IMD can be used to predict

trends in climate change etc.

2) The use of space technology

↓
Geospatial
information for
monitoring

↓
e.g. - BHUKAN
platform

↓
Border
management

↓
Traffic
management

3) Use of Artificial Intelligence - to improve
education in schools, provide medical
services in villages.

4) Tele education and Tele medicine - to
address barriers of access and affordability

5) Mobile Applications - to access government
services like applying for driving licence,
passport etc.

6) Communication with people - through
message, email, social media -
to increase participation in government
programmes, warn about impending

disasters.

- 7) Real time monitoring of government work ~~also~~ through digital dashboards
- 8) Public grievance redressal - online with tracking of complaint and its response

Govt Efforts

- 1) PRAGATI - for better implementation of projects.
 - 2) UMANG - single app for govt services
 - 3) Integrated e-Courts project - for speedy justice.
 - 4) National e-Governance Project 2.0
 - 5) Smart India Hackathons - to develop e-governance solutions
 - 6) Digital dashboards in POSHAN Abhiyan, Aspirational District Prog etc.
- PM Modi says e-governance is easy, effective + economical.

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

Philanthropy refers to giving with a spirit of service to society.

Significance of Philanthropy

1. Societal benefit - philanthropy helps the weak, poor, deprived to improve their quality of life and access better opportunities.
2. Complement government resources - in achieving inclusive growth. Being a developing country, public resources are limited.
3. Spiritual upliftment of Philanthropists - by giving them a sense of satisfaction and fulfilment.
4. Strengthen social connect - where one section of society proactively works for welfare of other. It leads to strengthening of nationalism.

GOUT EFFORTS

1. CSR under Companies Act 2013 - 24.7
average profit to be utilised for social objectives.
2. Self & Society App - to promote voluntary participation in social initiatives.

Factors holding Philanthropy Back

1. Individualism and utilitarianism of West is getting more popular than collectivism of Indian traditions or "Sarvodaya" of Gandhi.
2. Lack of effective avenues - to contribute resources that can achieve substantial outcomes. e.g. - effective trusts, NGOs, charitable institutions are lacking.

3. Strict Government regulations - over ~~over~~ of funding and other restrictions deter large scale philanthropy.

4. Lack of grassroot connect - of India's rich with India's poor, needy.

As Gandhiji said talent belongs to individual but fruits of its realisation belong to the entire society. Without social support, an individual cannot realise his talents.

There is a need to -

1. Inculcate social values in education curriculum
2. Promote NFls / PIOs to invest in philanthropy in India
3. Ease restrictions on social sector for its growth.

17.

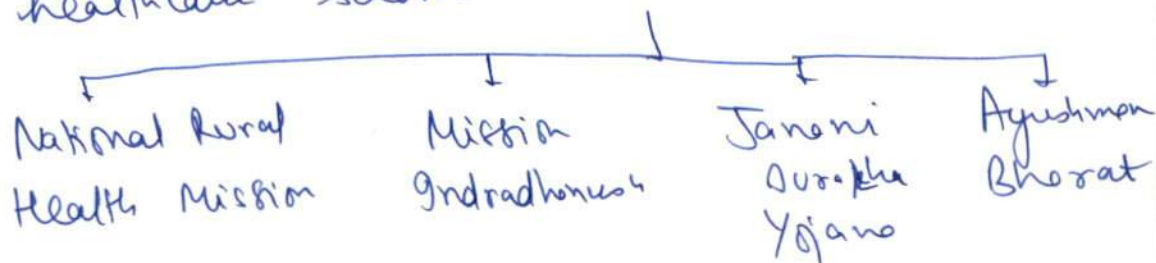
भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

Recognising health as important determinant of human capital, Government has several healthcare schemes



CHALLENGES in Implementation

1. Lack of resources - Public healthcare expenditure is only 1-3% of GDP - lowest in BRICS nations.
2. Lack of enough doctors and health professionals who prescribes 1:1000 doctor: population ratio.
3. Lack of convergence on ground - as health involves other departments - Sanitation; women + child
4. Lack of facilities - like diagnostics.

refrigerated transport for vaccine etc.

T. Lack of awareness among people -
leading to low participation.

Q

National Health Policy 2017 -

emphasize on digital health ecosystem
It can be a game changer in following
ways -

1) National Digital Health Resource Repository

of CBHI can help better utilised
limited public and private health
resources.

2) National Health Data - of citizens
can help track diseases and take
timely action

3) Telemedicine - can provide access
to best quality doctors to
remote areas.

4) Artificial Intelligence - can help analyse diagnostic reports in village who doctor

5) Digital empowerment of ASHA / ANM workers - with smart phone

can lead to better implementation + tracking of govt schemes.

6) Transparency + Accountability - in ~~insurance~~ insurance, govt. hospitals etc.

Digital ecosystem can help realise SDG-3 of health of all people across all ages.

18.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, बहनीयता 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

World Bank says education is key to socio-economic development of any nation. It is more true in context of knowledge economy and INDUSTRY 4.0.

CHALLENGES

Access → While access has been ensured in primary education due to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it is low for secondary and higher education.

For higher education, GER is 26.1.

Equity → As UNICEF report shows, education outcomes are lagging for girls besides SC | ST | minorities | disabled.

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

Affordability → It is a barrier to access to quality education in private schools

Also, private higher educational institutions have made education unaffordable.

Quality → PRATHAM's ASER shows huge gaps in learning outcomes.

India Skills Report 2018 says 504.9

Indian graduates are NOT EMPLOYABLE.

Accountability → As TSR Subramanian Committee (2016) pointed out UGC has failed to hold higher educational institutions accountable for quality.

Draft National Education Policy

2019 drafted by K Kestunirangan

Committee seeks to address these

Challenges -

1. Increase GER in higher education to 50%. By 2030
2. Promote development of school Complexes and focus on quality of education
3. Emphasis on Teacher Training for better training.
4. A single regulator for higher education sector to hold accountability of institutions and also regulate fees for affordability
5. Special Zones for backward sections with greater investments in education.

Government has launched various scheme - Ekbye school for STs, Institutions of Eminence, Operational Digital Board etc

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 an attempt to stop war on Terror going since 2001.

FACTORS

1. USA's patience in ~~Taliban~~ Afghanistan is wearing out and it wants to withdraw as soon as possible.
2. Strategic advantage to Taliban due to USA's weariness and Pakistan's state support and sanctuary.
3. Iran and Russia have sought to build their own dominance in Afghanistan through process.

India's Approach

Soft Power

- education 2 billion \$ investment
- health
- dam - Salma
- Air freight Corridor
- economic investments
- Training of Afghan forces

promote democracy + peace
in Afghanistan.

Present - Engaging with multiple
players - USA, Russia, China to
ensure final peace deal
accommodates Indian strategic &
security interests.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

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

India has Global Strategic Partnership with USA and Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership with Russia.

Importance of ties with USA

1. Balance China in Indo-Pacific
2. Defence relationship
3. Growing economic ties (Trade more than 140 billion USD)
4. High diaspora and people to people contacts

Challenge in Ties with USA

1. USA has revoked GSP status of India, imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium export.
2. US sanctions on Iran have hurt Indian investment in US.

3. USA wants peace deal with Taliban
While India is against it.

Importance of ties with Russia

1. Russia biggest defence supplier of India
2. Russia investing in Nuke in India in defence - Kamov helicopters
3. Civil Nuclear energy Cooperation

Challenges

1. Very less trade + investment link
2. Less Connectivity.

Challenges due to US - Russia Friction

USA's CAATSA Act threaten to
impose sanctions on India's
defence purchases from Russia

like S-400 Air Defence .

India must pursue issue based
partnerships with both without
compromising on Strategic partnership.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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