



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 उपरान्त 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. : 003452

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sudhartha Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nayar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Mar

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

The RTI is a tool to bring transparency and accountability in public institutions. The higher judiciary like SC has implemented RTI but in a very diluted form making it ineffective.

Merits of RTI in judiciary

- ① Tool of Judicial Accountability:
 - enforce higher standards of judicial conduct
 - highlight cases of misuse of official power and position
- ② Bring transparency in allocation of cases to judges
- ③ Bring transparency in administrative matters like e-court, case-file management, office of registrar etc
- ④ Bring transparency in issues like promotion, transfer, appointment of judges of district & subordinate courts

Demerits

- ① Overburden the judicial machinery which is already having pendency of 2 crore cases
- ② Frivolous RTI's, blackmailing judges will undermine Judicial Independence
- ③ Internal mechanisms of judiciary will be undermined.
- ④ RTI's on case delays will clog the system

Way Forward

A balance needs to be maintained where RTI can be filed on limited domain, through select channels only.

This will ensure judicial accountability and judicial independence both.

Internal mechanisms like SC charter on judicial conduct, Bangalore principles, ICC can also be strengthened in this regard.

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

Tribunals are created via Art 323A and 323B of the constitution. Their primary role is to reduce burden on judiciary while bringing expertise in selected domains.

Replication of problems

- Huge pendency of cases due to understaffing,
- Access Issues : NGT is having benches in only 10 cities, Nat Company Law Tribunal has only 3 benches.
- Delay in delivery of judgements
- Lack of Transparency in judicial conduct
- Issue of 'tribunal overreach' like judicial overreach.

Ex: NGT cancelling environment clearances, increasing NPV payments having huge economic burden.

- Lack of transparency in allocation of cases

Added Issues of Tribunals

- Going beyond jurisdiction in some cases
- Lack of technical expertise of tribunal members leading to sub-optimal judgements
- Lack of enforcement powers
- Lack of clarity on position, power with HC has rendered them like a district court. This has made them just another layer in judicial system rather than a tool of quick delivery.
- Lack of autonomy in appointments, transfers which exists with regular judiciary. They operate under whims of central government.
- Lack of independence: can be merged with other tribunals

The tribunals need to be protected by law, given more financial, administrative autonomy to function as effective tools of justice delivery

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

10

Parliamentary privileges are drawn from 5 sources including art 105 of the Constitution. Recent incidents have highlighted their need for codification.

① Lack of clarity has led to misuse

↳ many journalists, media have been accused of breach of privileges for their reporting

↳ unclear definition of freedom of speech and expression has led to criminal cases of defamation against many members.

② Secrecy in operations of parliament has put questions on accountability, its objective and misuse

③ Members of assembly, parliament abusing each other, using foul language lowering the dignity of the house

↳ Codified privileges can prevent and punish such acts

④ Putting restrictions in functioning of parliament, repeated adjournments.

↳ Practices like entering into well, tearing bills have gone unpunished

↳ This has also reduced productivity by 40%.

↳ Codification of privileges will adopt consensus on modes of dissent which are acceptable

Parliamentary privileges are essential for MP/MLA's to work fearlessly, uphold democratic principles in majoritarian system, ^{uphold} voice of people but codification of privileges from 5 different sources is the need of the hour to prevent abuse, 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Governor is the constitutional executive head of the state government. It is merely a ceremonial position but having various discretionary powers.

Need for Governor

① Governor has to act with discretion and political prudence in case of hung assembly and invite 'coalitions' to claim government.

② Governor acts as an agent of centre to enforce Art 355 : duty of centre to ensure constitutional machinery in state.

↳ Governor has discretion in recommending application of Pres Rule (Art 356) in state

③ Governor's role in legislative federalism
↳ can reserve ^{state} bills for consideration of president (Art 200)

④ Governor's role is important in ensuring that administrative decisions of union are implemented by state (Art 365)

Case for Abolishing Governor

- Undermines federalism principles
- No role of state govt in appointment
- Not elected like the president
- Arbitrary intrusions in state functioning, like reserving bills, recommending prez rule etc
- Acts as an agent of Union govt which undermines its constitutional position as his/her tenure is not secure
- Sarkaria Commission :- Governor has become a political football, retirement abode for senior politicians, bureaucrats, judges
- Punchhi Commission :- Independence, participative selection process, constitutional procedure for removal to ensure it delivers its functions in apolitical manner

Going by ~~go~~ above recommendations, it will be more practical to bring reforms in the office rather than abolishing it completely which will create confusion and constitutional vacuum.

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 हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Recently, govt approved introduction of 9 Joint secretaries and 400 directors in union govt through lateral entry.

Lateral entry as a panacea

- Bring technical, domain specific expertise in policy making: shift from 'Generalist' to 'Specialist'
- 25-40% vacancies in lower levels of bureaucracy (Directors, JS) ~~will~~ due to lower deputation: can be filled using lateral entrants
- Bring change in work culture in bureaucracy, in tune with private corporate and modern principles
- Ensure participative democracy ^{Decision Making} by opening the doors to private consultants, professionals
- Include more viewpoints, experiences, ideas leading to 'Holistic' polycymaking

Challenges to Lateral entry.

- ① Inertia from IAS to undermine the lateral entrants.
- ② Lack of governance, administrative experience, 'field' experience may result in 'Drawing-Room Policy Making' which is impractical, unrealistic
- ③ Process of selection must be given to UPSC instead of NITI to ensure transparency, trust, avoid conflict of Interest.
- ④ The business, corporate interests might create situations of conflict of interest, abuse of power.

way forward

A more open, meritocratic, bureaucracy is essential for India's growth. Steps ^{will} need to be taken ^{to ensure} that the new entrants do not face discrimination and can deliver with full productivity.

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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The CSS are schemes which are ~~not~~ funded by both centre - state and implemented by state governments.
Ex: Midday meal, NREGA etc

GRIEVANCES of states

① 'One - Size - Fit All' approach.

Schemes are not flexible according to local conditions, needs and demands

Ex: PM Awas Yojana :- Building material :-

- stone is more apt for Rajasthan
- wood, bamboo more apt for NE

Such flexibility is missing in schemes which hampers its reach & effectiveness

② Delay in transfer of funds,
delay in commercial payments.

③ Bypassing of state by direct transfer to implementing agencies

④ States not able to match funds due to resource crunch, low GDP

⑤ Duplication of efforts

Ex: Drinking water has Nat Drinking Water Programme at CSS and Bhagirathi scheme in Telangana at state level.

This creates shortage of funds also at state level

Steps by central govt

- ① Reduction of schemes from 72 to 27
- ② Categorizing of schemes into core of core, core and optional
- ③ Introduction of 'flexi-funds' within schemes - (recently inc to 25%)
- ④ Direct transfer to state consolidated fund without bypassing, instead of giving directly

Although the steps are in correct direction, but further rationalization is required by making the schemes more flexible, participative and evolving 'real-time' monitoring and evaluation

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

The PMJAY is a ^{health} scheme with two components:-

- ① Health & Wellness Centres : Primary health care
- ② Ayushman Bharat : Health Insurance

Promising changes

- ① Augment the primary health care system and improve its capacity for 'Early Diagnosis' of diseases which will significantly reduce disease burden
- ② Cadre of Primary health care providers, AASHA workers, ANM (midwives) to increase vaccination coverage, reduce OOP (out of pocket) expenditure on primary diagnosis
- ③ 51% family health coverage will
 → reduce OOP on secondary & tertiary care (which is 70% currently)
 → prevent families to go into poverty
 → over care in accredited private hospitals also.

④ Provide free hospitalization and bring private sector also in public healthcare.

⑤ Involvement of 'Ayushman Mitras' to provide guidance, care to Ayushman beneficiaries

Challenges

* Ayushman scheme lacuna's :-

- covers only tertiary care
- covers expenses only when hospitalized
out patient expenses, medicines charges not covered - This won't reduce the OOP by much

* No new Health & Wellness centres, rather upgrade of existing sub-centres which are already in poor condition.

* Lack of qualified staff for (HWC's)

* Lack of access to cheap generic medicines to lower OOP

* Lack of awareness about Jan Arogya Kendra, logistic issues in availability of medicines will hamper its effectiveness.

The PMJAY will require steps like inc in expenditure in health personnel, auxiliary infrastructure to become more effective.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The SC in NALSA vs UoI case declared transgenders as third category with equal citizen^{rights} and benefits. In this regard the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill has following features:

- ① Right to ~~not~~ against discrimination in employment, housing, education, social etc
- ② Right to residence : where parents, guardians cannot evict transgenders.
- ③ Right against abuse and exploitation many are involved in acts like begging, subject to abuses like 'Hijra' etc
- ④ Registration of Identity through District Examination centres
- ⑤ Right to freedom of adopting sex-selection techniques etc

The bill has tried to cover important aspects of discrimination faced by transgenders in our society highlighting its need. But it also has also lacune:

- ① No right to self determination: the transgenders will have to undergo clinical examination to prove their gender orientation
- ② No right to social, education benefits extended to backward classes:

This was necessary to elevate them from centuries of neglect, oppression and inequality

The bill with above amendments is essential to provide socio-economic justice to transgenders (Art 38) along with devt of 'separate Transgender Board'.

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

India has the largest diaspora in the world (3.2 crore) ~~with~~ which brings highest remittances (80 bn\$) to the nation.

Changes in Policies and Engagement

- ① Active interaction of Head of state with diaspora community. Ex:- PM at New York, London squares
- ② Start of Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, Pravasi Bharatiya Awards to recognize and motivate diaspora
- ③ Mobilization of Funds from diaspora community Ex:- Namami Ganga Fund had maximum contribution from NRIs
- ④ Rationalization of OCI, PIO scheme
- ⑤ Policy of raising issues at bilateral forum of diaspora community:-

Example :-

- ↳ Issue of security, detention, social benefits of Indian construction workers in UAE, Saudi Arabia
- ↳ Issue of racial discrimination faced by Indians in Australia
- ↳ Issue of H1B visa, green card & other visa related issues of American Indians.

- ⑥ ~~Learn~~ Interaction with Indian Business Corporate leaders in other nations to promote investment in India and schemes like Make in India.
Ex: Laxmi Mittal, Indra Nooyi,

These changes ^{have brought} ~~in~~ active engagement with Indians all over the world. ^{It} will help in promoting India's image at global stage. Societal viewpoint has also changed towards NRI's.

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

The RCEP is (Regional Comprehensive Economic Package) a multi lateral trade agreement involving ASEAN and its 6 trading partners including India and China

Immense Potential

- The RCEP can create the largest free trade zone in the world.
- Promote exports, growth of markets, economy, in the region
- Give impetus to industries like shipping, port development, water-ways.
- It ~~can~~ ^{can} overcome the rigidities and non-performance of WTO.

Challenges

- * Rivalry of India - China, China - Vietnam, bilateral issues in South China Sea will hamper its functioning
- * Non-agreement of tariffs, rules on IP, agriculture, movement of professionals
- * Issues like flow of data, data privacy, localization ~~are~~ not covered

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

Decentralization is the process of devolution of powers, functions involving 'principle of subsidiarity' and delegation.

Decentralization at political level

- 73/74th Amendments brought Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies
- Schedules 11 and 12 laid down the functions of both
- Constitutional bodies like District Planning Committee, Metropolitan Planning Committee brought decentralization in planning
- This has created new layer of political grassroot leaders, increased active ^{political} participation of locals, women

This political decentralization has not been followed by fiscal and administrative decentralization.

Fiscal Front

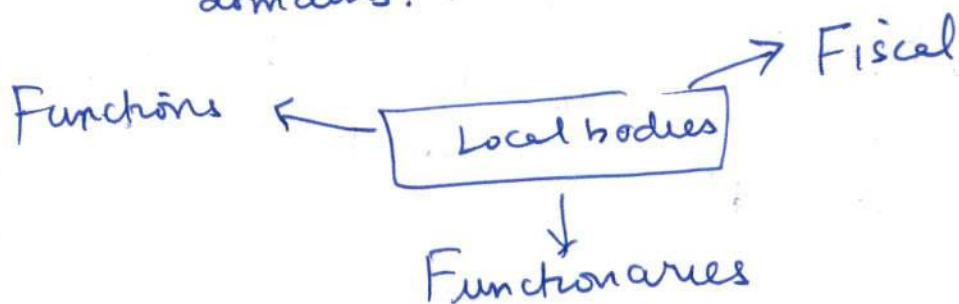
- Lack of taxing, revenue generation options to the PRI's, ULB's
- Although State Finance Commission has been set up but funds are not devolved to local bodies.
- The funding of local bodies is mainly tied to a scheme, programme. They have no flexibility.
- ~~Decentralized~~ local bodies get no fixed share in taxes like GST
- Decentralization from union to states has although increased:
 - ↳ 42% given to states from divisible pool
 - ↳ Art 275: more grant-in-aids to states
- But GST has imposed restriction on states to ~~levy~~ levy indirect taxes.

Administrative Front

- Lack of flexibility of ULB's to manage municipal cadre.
- Lack of autonomy in taking steps in functions mentioned in schedules 11 & 12
- Lack of powers of elected mayors, sarpanch, zila parishad chairman to initiate policies, schemes
- Although union has devolved much power to states through delegated legislation, rules framing to allow flexibility.

Way Forward

To achieve the ideals of decentralization, it is necessary that the local bodies be empowered in 3 domains:



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

The Anti-Defection law (Schedule 10) is a tool to reduce horse trading and bring stability to government in parliamentary system.

Violations of Anti-Defection law

① Speaker doesn't take decisions in time thereby acting in a bi-partisan manner

② Mergers are allowed but only for 2/3rd members. These ~~now~~ numbers are interpreted in different manner in coalition politics where pre-poll alliances, post-result alliances various definitions exist.

③ No clarity on 'voluntary' giving up membership which is subjected to disqualification.

↳ Does it include/mandate resignation or not?

④ Cases where members have defected and have been made ministers in subsequent government is still prevalent

⑤ No clarity on the 'extent' of Freedom of speech & expression of the member. Many speakers have sought to disqualify members when they voiced their opinion on a bill opposite to their party's opinion

⑥ No clarity on when 'Whip' should be issued: whips on simple bills, money bills have acted as a deterrent to political dissent, freedom thereby undermining participative democracy

Measures to strengthen

① Dinesh Goswami Committee :-

Limit ^{anti}defection laws to cases when govt majority has to be proven.

② Law Commission

↳ Limit the issuance of whip to matters like no confidence, budget etc

↳ ~~Anti~~ Disqualification to be decided by President / Governor on recommendation of Election Commission rather than speaker (like other disqualifications)

③ Put a time limit on speaker to make decisions

④ By implementing these provisions, it will balance the right to freedom of speech, dissent in parliamentary democracy vis-a-vis objectives of anti-defection

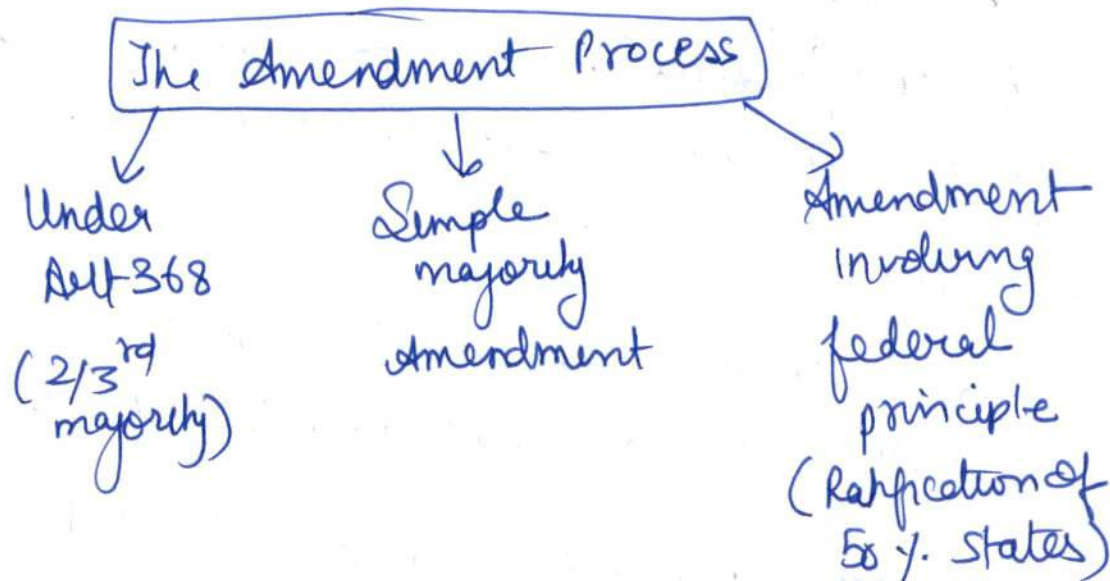
13.

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



Flexibility

The constitution's various articles provide Simple majority amendment process. like :-

- ① Art 3: abolition, creation, redrawing boundaries of states
- ② Increase in no of judges in Supreme Court
- ③ Abolishment of state legislative councils

Rigidity

Federal principles like division of powers (Art 240, Schedule 7), division of fiscal (taxation), integrated judiciary, cannot be changed easily as they require the consensus of states as well.

Ex: The Introduction of GST took time and was a rigid process as it involved consensus building, involving all states on some platform.

Middle path

- Art 368 gives power to Parliament to amend the constitution unilaterally without involvement of states
- The states cannot initiate constitutional amendment.
- The Middle path also comprises the Role of Judiciary :

(i) Doctrine of Basic Structure
imposes restriction on Parliament's
power

(ii) Art 32, Art 226 : subject
constitutional amendments to writ
jurisdiction in case of violation of
fundamental rights

(iii) Art 13: Judicial Review

Thus, the constitution has taken
all possible methods to amend itself,
along with limitations on power and
accountability features like Judicial
Review. This makes the constitution
an organic document

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

The Constitution provides for an Inter State Council (Art 261) to develop as an institution of resolving inter-state disputes. It's complemented by various bodies / organizations :-

Institutional Architecture

Constitutional bodies

① Art 261 : Inter State Council : but it is not a permanent body.

② Art 262 : Parliament can enact law of resolving inter state river disputes

↳ ~~Law~~ Inter-State river water

Tribunals Ex: Cauvery Tribunal,

Ravi-Beas Tribunal

③ Exclusive and original jurisdiction to Supreme Court to deal with Inter-state disputes

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

Extra-Constitutional bodies

- ① NITI Aayog: acts as a forum of resolving issues between states and union ministries but it has not emerged as a forum for inter-state
- ② Zonal Councils: they serve as regional bodies for planning, resolving disputes but lack powers to enforce any decisions

Mediation

Many times, central govt has acted as a mediator to solve petty issues between states.

~~back of~~ Institutional framework Assessment of ~~Constitutional~~ framework

- ① The ISC is not permanent, has no powers, mandate and is therefore ineffective

- ② The river dispute tribunals have suffered from delays, lack of enforcement powers, lack of political will to implement award
- ③ The Zonal councils have also failed to emerge due to un-regular meetings, no fixed mandate, no permanent secretariat.

④ Due to absence of an effective constitutional independent dispute resolution mechanism, the disputes like Cauvery water between K'taka & TN, Border dispute between K'taka and Maharashtra still remain unresolved.

The Court has acted as the last and only resort for states to resolve 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance is the deployment of ICT technologies in governance, service delivery, policy making in the govt machinery.

Recent Tech changes as tools of good governance

① Technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Learning can improve govt - citizen interface in service delivery

↳ using chatbots to register complaints

↳ using AI to meet service standards of time & quality.

② Technologies like Blockchain can improve financial

accountability in governance by
'distribution and decentralization'
maintenance of ledgers, financial transactions

↳ This will ensure more accountability
and transparency in following
financial propriety rules

'crowdsourcing'

③ New tech like 'Crowd Funding' can
use the social capacities to fund
awareness campaigns, give
ownership of programmes to
citizens themselves thereby
achieving goals of participation in
good governance

④ Tech like 3D printing can decrease
procurement costs, increase efficiency
in govt machinery.

⑤ Tech like High resolution GIS
mapping can help in spatial planning
in urban areas, management of forests,
groundwater resources and watershed
management

- ⑥ New tech like '5G' has the capacity to bring government right to doorstep of citizens by increasing data speeds, connectivity and reducing reliance on optic fibre

Challenges will be faced :

- ① low digital literacy
- ② No standardization of e-governance rules, data collection
- ③ Absence of data protection law
- ④ Absence of chief cyber security officer in nation
- ⑤ Digital Divide between rural-urban areas
- ⑥ Islands of development of data sets, IT tech leading to non-interoperability non-integration, duplication of efforts.

These challenges will need to be addressed to gain full benefits

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

Recently, government announced that CSR violations will be criminal offence which led to widespread protests in corporate sector. It was due to the fact that 'CSR' as a tool of philanthropy cannot be imposed.

Significance of Philanthropy

- Institutions like Melinda Gates Foundation have funded many health drug research programmes which has helped in new, better, cheaper cure for diseases
- They act as a supplement to Government's efforts in social & human development domain.
- They help in spread of wealth and reduce inequalities. (SDG #10)

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

Factors holding philanthropy back in India

- ① Culture of philanthropy has not developed with focus more on accumulation of wealth
- ② Steps like CSR have been seen as compliance measures rather than moral obligations
- ③ Lack of expertise in finding avenues of philanthropic investment
- ④ Absence of consultants, NGO's CSR professionals to guide the super-rich in better wealth management in philanthropy.

Steps like ESA -
Education & Sports for All by Reliance
Industries highlight that philanthropy

is becoming important for Indian
Corporates-

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

Challenges in implementation of healthcare schemes

- ① Lack of qualified doctors, medical professional staff in rural areas
- ② Lack of access to cheap medicines facing issues of logistics, storage, awareness
- ③ Poor infrastructure at primary healthcare level. (subcentres)
- ④ Low capacity of healthcare system:-
 - 1 bed for 2500 people
 - 1 doctor for 1700 people
- ⑤ Presence of quacks in rural areas
- ⑥ Low level of health insurance leading to high (70%) Out of pocket expenditure
Therefore people avoid ^{early} diagnosis and

treatment which leads to deterioration

⑦ The schemes are fragmented in nature
∴ Ayushman centres only hospitalization expenses at tertiary level

⑧ Funding for schemes is poor (Total 1.3% of GDP as health expenditure)

⑨ 70% of population prefers private healthcare making the schemes outreach less.

Digital Health Ecosystem

① Use of Telemetry in diagnosis, treatments can reduce the physical presence of doctors

② Use of database management systems to create integrated medical records allowing seamless referrals, upgrades!

③ Use of digi-devices like handheld diabetes glucose check etc can reduce the costs of diagnosis

④ Bringing GPS tracking system in
medicine and vaccination logistics
can improve efficiency

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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, 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)

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

15

The current education system is faced by multiple issues of :-

Access

- RTE mandates presence of school within 5-km radius of every child
- This has led to ~99% enrollment rates in schools achieving gender parity as well
- But many schools have very low no. of students making them economically unviable.

Equity

- Gender parity in enrollment was achieved but :-

(i) High drop-out rates and low attendance among girls due to factors like - patriarchal mindset, child marriage, lack of sanitation facilities at school etc

- Girls in Higher Education (only 24%) are lacking behind

- Regional inequality between states like Bihar and Maharashtra

- Urban students have high rates of access as compared to rural students

Quality

- Acc to ASER, ~~ASER~~ surveys, only 42% of Class V students able to read write Class II text, which highlights low level of quality in

primary
^ schools

research
papers

- Low level of peer reviewed published patents at higher level also indicate lack of focus on innovation

Affordability

- Sec 12 of RTE mandates that 25% of private schools to be reserved for EWS

category but it is not being implemented.

Accountability

- No accountability framework for teachers, schools for low performance of students, low attendance of teachers etc
- No system of school ranking

Way forward

The Draft Educational Policy addresses all these aspects.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Afghan peace process is the multilateral engagement to resolve dispute between Afghan govt and Taliban with help of US, Pakistan, China.

Factors affecting process

- ① Continued violence of Taliban in the region has undermined the process
- ② Recognition of Taliban as an equal partner rather than a terror organization.
- ③ Presence of Pakistan, China has helped Afghanistan in maintaining its interests.
- ④ Non-involvement of India.

India's approach

- Support to Infrastructure building in Afghanistan : — Ex: — Salma Hydro project.
- India has been a victim of Taliban's attacks on its envoys, embassy and doesn't recognize it as equal partner.

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 adopted a 'multi-polar' approach towards US - Russia to maintain its geopolitical, geo-economic interests

Importance & challenges of USA

- * Largest trading partner
- * USA's strict IP laws, its action against India on solar industry domestic requirements, agri subsidies
- * Technology transfers in IT, e-commerce, civil nuclear energy, solar etc.

Importance & challenges of Russia

- * Largest military partner
- * all-weather friend and ally.
- * closeness with China makes India uncomfortable
- * Balance to USA's hegemony in ~~and~~ world politics.

Accentuated by friction

- + US & Russia are cold war enemies
- + Recent interference of Russia in US elections
- + Economic sanctions imposed by US on Russia

In this environment, it is essential for India to maintain the balance of diplomatic relations with both.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

