



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. : 586044

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : M. S. Praneer

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

HYDERABAD

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.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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)

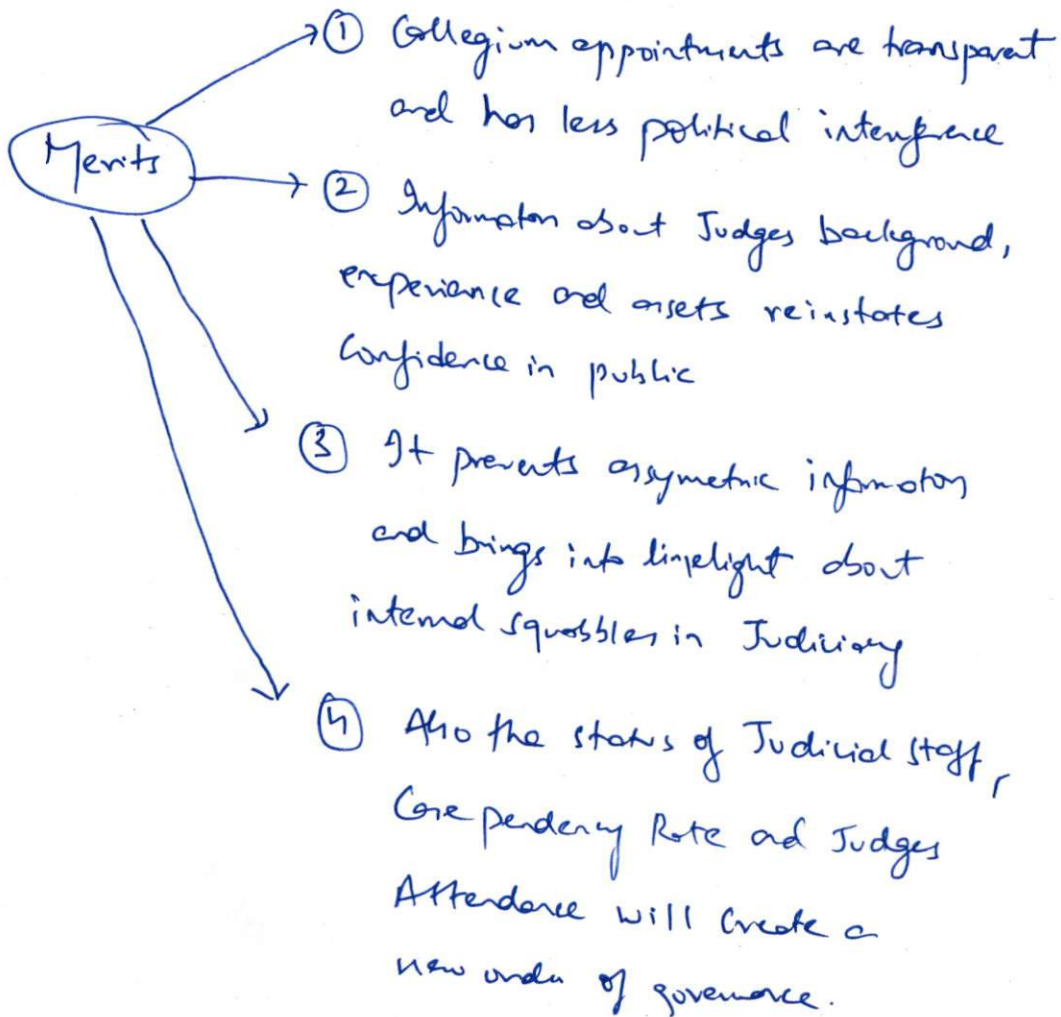
Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

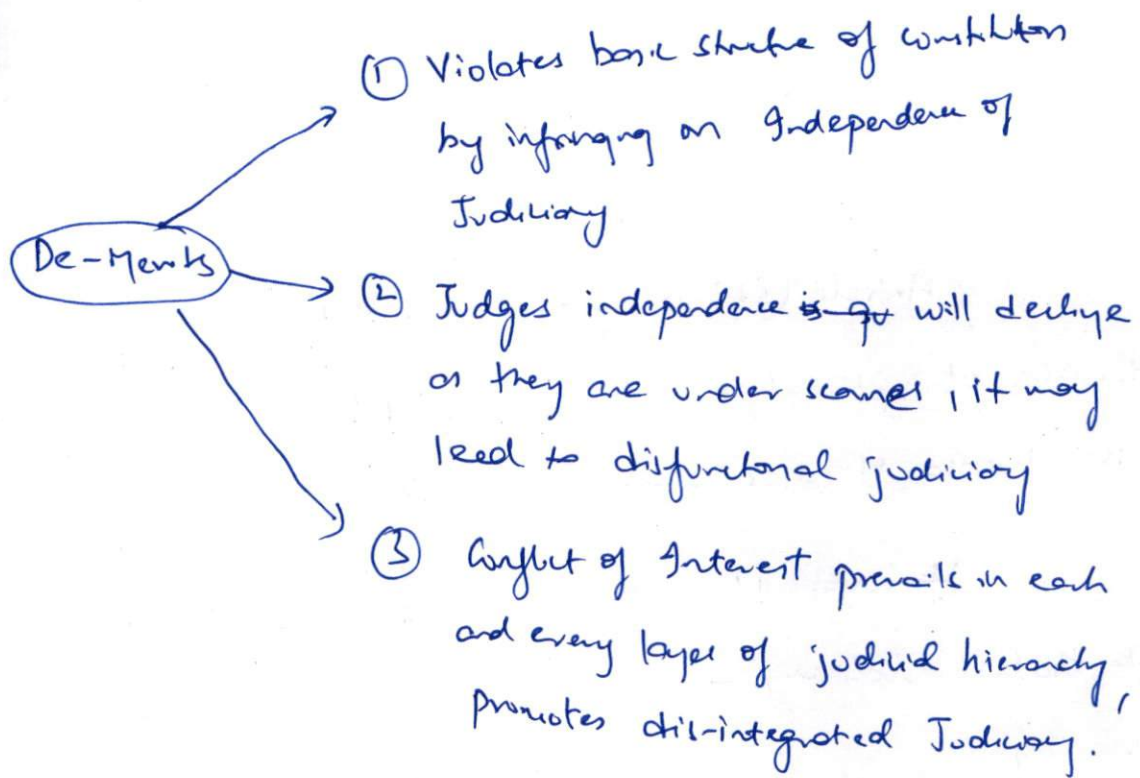
10

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

It is highly argued to consider Judiciary under the ambit of RBI to realise the "Right to ~~Free~~ Information" but it is equally argued that it violates basic structure of constitution.

As the Judiciary performs a public function and assumes a "public office", it must be under ambit of RBI as argued by many.





So, carefully reading Merits and De-Merits, India needs to bring Judiciary under RTI and at same time promote independence.

India can take inspiration from South Africa, where Judicial appointments are screened live promoting Citizens "Right to know"

2.

भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Article (323-A) provides for constitution of Tribunals at national and state level, and allow quick disposal of cases and promote timely justice.

However, it faces problems similar to that of Judiciary -

- ⇒ ① Shortage of Staff and Infrastructural Apathy
 - Lack of Technology such as Audio and Video Recordings
- ⇒ ② Politicized Appointments
- ⇒ ③ Over burdening of Cases and litigation of frivolous cases
- ⇒ ④ Low Case Clearance Rate

However it suffers additional issues such as

- ⇒ ① They remotely replicate judicial process often violating Principles of Natural Justice
 - ⇒ ② Most of the evidences in tribunals are not recorded and litigants are not informed about status of cases
- Ex: Recent apprehensions about Foreign Tribunals in Assam.

⇒ ③ Bureaucratic members dominate the legal members in bench which can lead to dilution of "Rule of Law"

⇒ ④ Unable to draw conclusion and negotiate resolution due to apprehensions on both sides of party

↳ Leading to frequent appeals.

⇒ ⑤ They are mostly located in Urban Areas and ~~present~~ makes difficult for rural people to access

So, Tribunals should be oriented towards enforcing rule of law and promoting principles of ~~State of~~ Natural 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 मंहितावद्ध 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

Constitution of India guarantees certain privileges for MPs and MLAs to make their voice heard and uplift the spirit of democracy.

However they were not intended towards the aims

- ⇒ ① Right to free conduct in Parliamentary Premises ~~isolate~~ has led to violence conduct due to absence of police intervention
Ex: - Pepper Spray Incident in Parliament, 2014
- ⇒ ② Anti-defection law, is violating the right to freedom of expression of MPs and taking anti-stance
- ⇒ ③ Parliamentary Privileges which were there to involve all MPs in law making is sometimes ignored by ~~p~~ overpassing the legislations without its scrutiny
- ⇒ ④ Right of not getting arrested ^{for civil offences} during session is acting as loop hole to escape judicial scrutiny.

Need for Codification

- ⇒ ① Providing statutory backup to these privileges can enforce strict administrators
- ⇒ ② Privileges will be carefully channelled and used by MPs
- ⇒ ③ It ensures sanctity of legislature and role of people.
- ⇒ ④ Political interference in legislature will be minimised and streamline law making process.

Legislature which forms the strongest pillar of democracy needs to be safeguarded and promote institutional democracy.

4.

एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Office of Governor assumes constitutional importance and stands at the core of executive functioning of state government. He acts as a powerful link between the state and centre preserving federalism.

~~Role~~ Governor

Criticism

- ⇒ ① Despite SC's description of Governor Role as constitutional post, he is merely acting as a Agent for Central Government
- ⇒ ② Invocation of President's Rule ~~without~~ on flimsy grounds, without giving chance to prove majority
- ⇒ ③ Indiscriminately ^{reserving} ~~retaining~~ Bills for President, hurting the legislative competence of state governments
- ⇒ ④ Dissolution of Governments formed by regional parties on the advice of Central Government

Need for the ~~State~~ Office

- ⇒ ① Promotion of Spirit of Federalism ensuring harmonious relations between Centre-State
- ⇒ ② Acts as an agent of promoting National Integrity
- ⇒ ③ Preserves Constitutional order of State and its functioning

So, Appointments and Functioning of Office of Governor needs to be re-checked and aligned as per recommendations of "Borkar's Commission" and "2nd Ahe Report"

5.

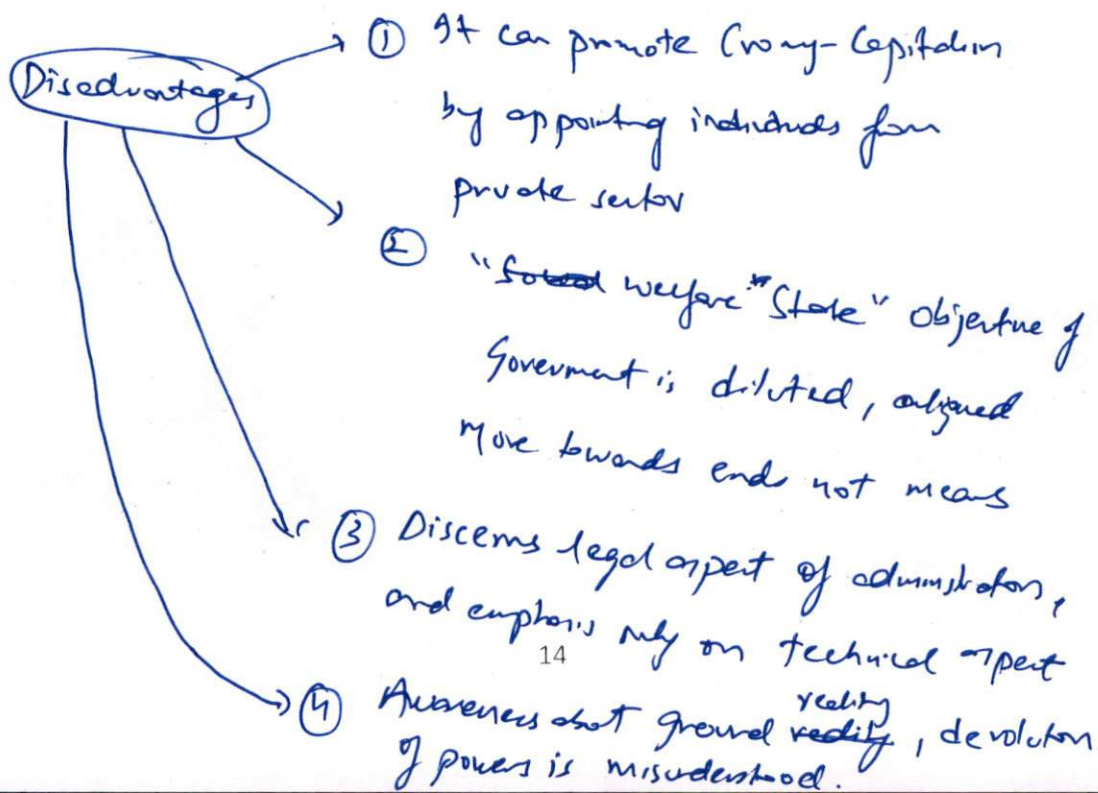
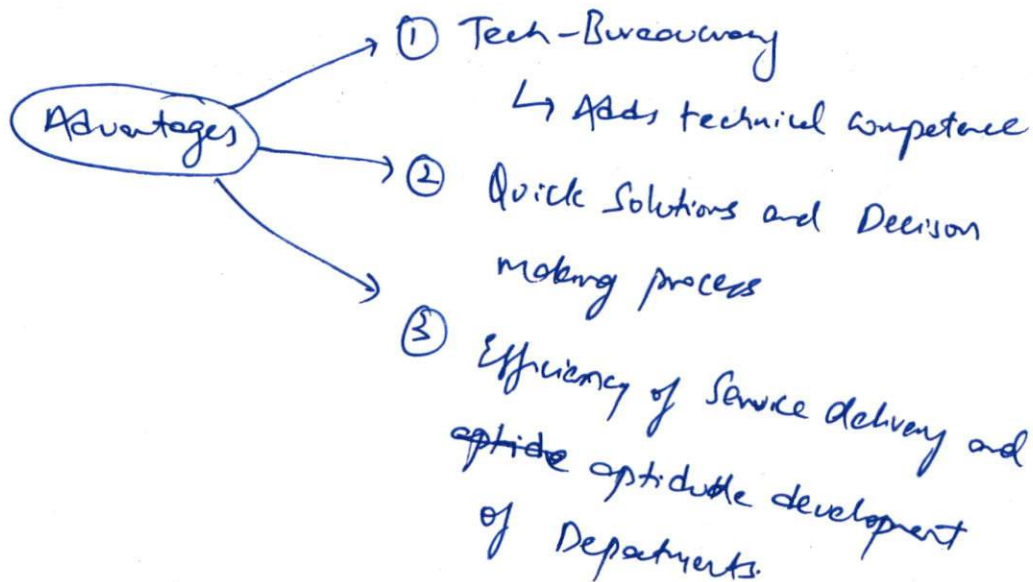
क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

Recently, it is highly debated about the lateral entry of Civil Services at Secretary level, as it can ~~augment~~ ^{augment} the governance process and promote ~~the~~ Minimum Government - Maximum Governance



So, before providing for Lateral Entry, it needs to be sensitised with real-time challenges, legal issues and knowledge of Constitution such that they could cut on par with those recruited by UPSC.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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6.

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

States and Centre share equally responsibility in promoting "Welfare State". Yet, there appears a bone of contention in fiscal federalism.

Central Government's Centrally Sponsored Schemes are frequently contended by States -

- ⇒ ① Tied nature of Funds "One Fit for All"
- ⇒ ② ~~State~~ Union's Intervention in State List
- ⇒ ③ No fiscal autonomy to states due to less devolution of untied funds
- ⇒ ④ Apprehensions of populist measures by Centre to displace regional parties in Elections.

To overcome this issues, Government of India has taken several interventions such as

- ⇒ ① Aspirational District Programs to converge and collaborate schemes at both levels.
- ⇒ ② Dictating Terms of Reference to Finance Commission and analysing the fiscal condition of states, such that devolution can take place.

⇒ ③ NITI Aayog's SDG Index to analyse state's performance on various indicators and cut short those schemes which seem irrelevant to the states

⇒ ④ Inter-State Council promotes close collaboration between states - Centre noting down the concerns about these schemes and act.

So, it is the responsibility on Central Government to balance fiscal federalism and introduce context specific interventions.

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)

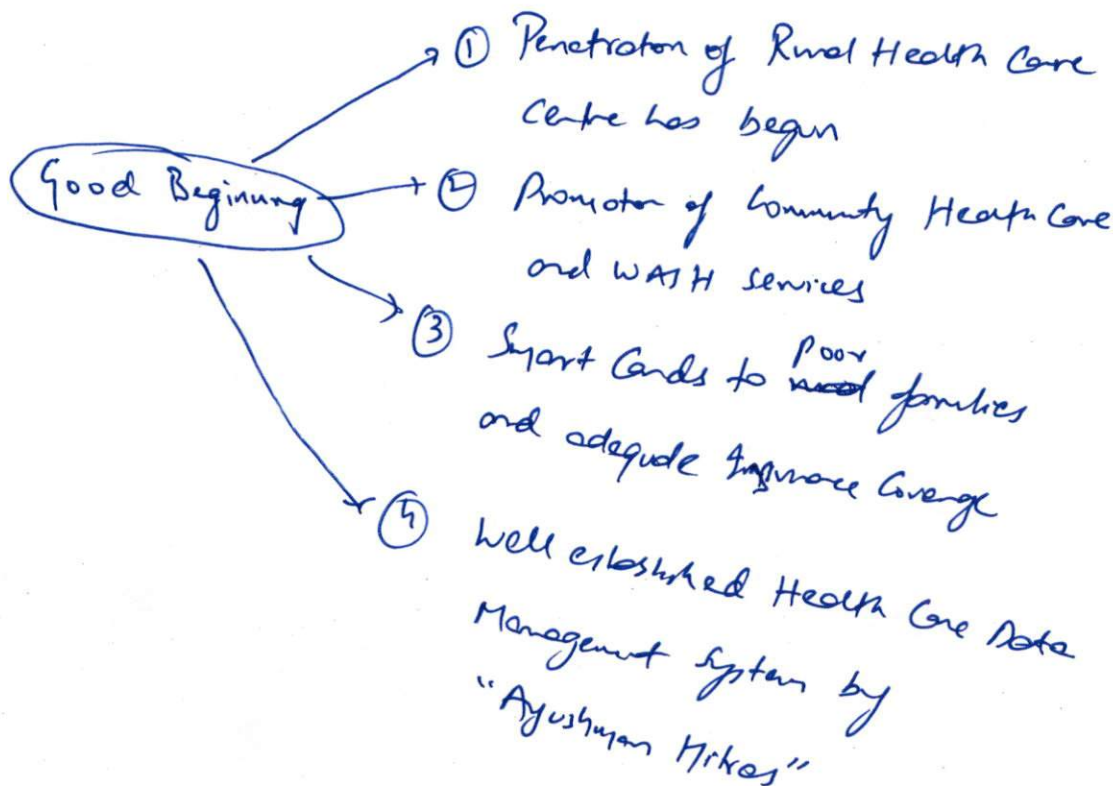
The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMJAY is a flag ship scheme of Government

Which has 2 components

- ① National Health Protection Mission
 - ↳ Insurance coverage of 5L per family
- ② Ayushman Bharat
 - ↳ Integrated Health Care at all 3 ~~levels~~ ^{levels} by Comprehensive Health Care Centres (CPIHC)



Challenges

- ① Lack of State's Participation
"Health" due to dictation by Central
Government regarding state schemes
Ex: in Telangana and West Bengal
- ② High costs of Insurance less Premium
levied by Private Insurance Companies
- ③ Infrastructural apathies and shortage of staff
in Community Health Care Centres
- ④ Limited basket of diagnostic services,
- ⑤ Low empanelment of private hospitals.

Jan Arogya Mission should be developed on
lines of "Affordability" "Accessibility" and "Economy"
to achieve the target of "Healthy 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

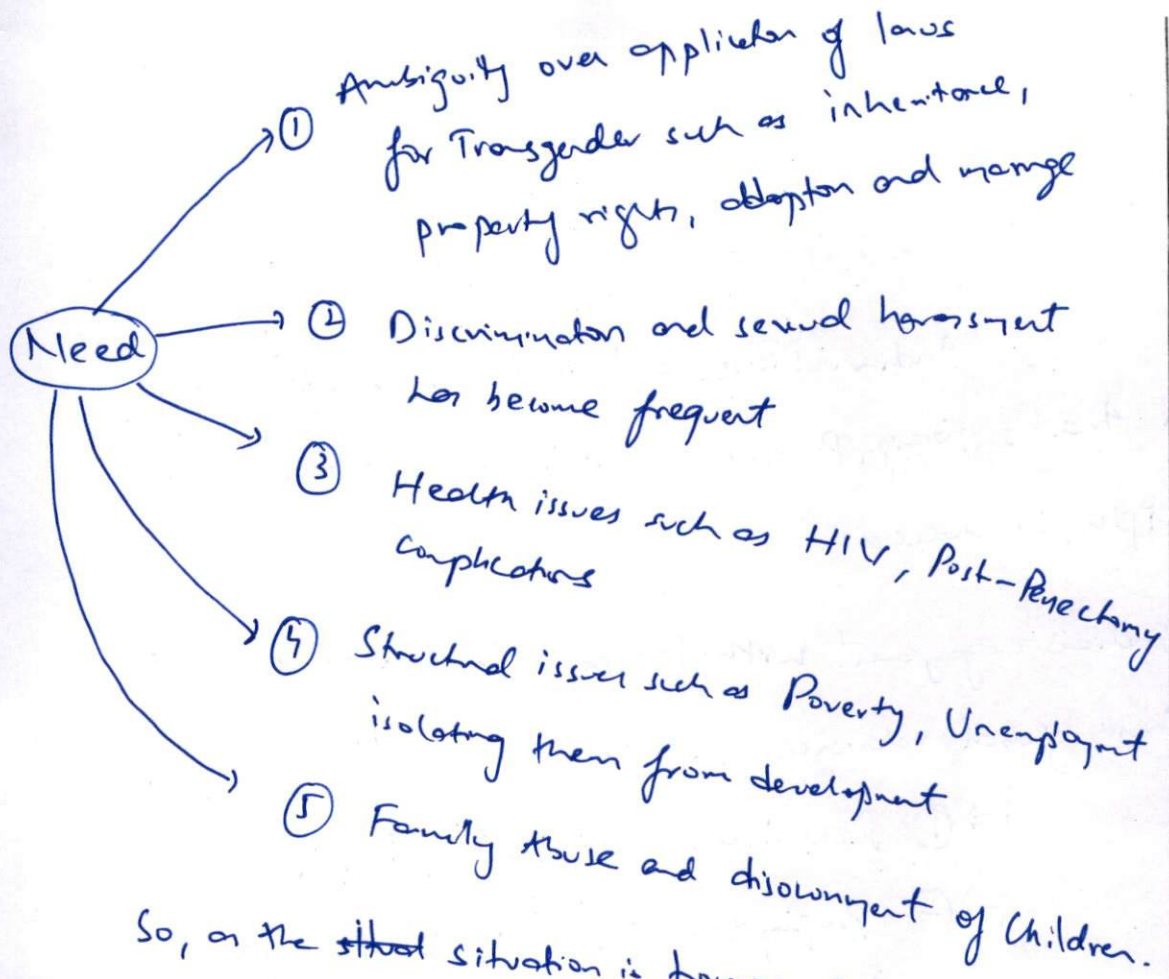
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Complying with Supreme Court Instructions in "Navtej Singh Johar" vs UOI, to safeguard the interests of Transgenders,

Transgenders Persons Bill, 2018 was tabled in Parliament

Features

- ⇒ ① Realising the right to self Identification and Gender Perceived Identity
- ⇒ ② Stringent Penal Provisions ^{for} ~~against~~ offences committed against Transgenders such as
• Drug Administration, Trafficking, Rape.
- ⇒ ③ Ensuring social protection and special welfare schemes for Transgenders
- ⇒ ④ Transgender welfare committees formed by Social Activists, Transgender Activists and Health Care professionals.
- ⇒ ⑤ Defines Transgender as the person whose gender is different with that of the gender registered at time of birth.



So, as the ~~stated~~ situation is turning grave, Transgender's' Right to Dignity needs to be redressed and comply with UN's Declaration of Human Rights.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Diaspora have been a driving factor in India's Foreign Policy due to their economic, diplomatic success.

India's engagement with Diaspora is transforming due to their global relevance through

- ⇒ ① Remittances worth of \$375 B
- ⇒ ② Propagation of India's Statue and Interests
- ⇒ ③ Contribution to growth of Host Country.

India's Engagement

- ① Indian Government is willing to associate the diaspora with national values through
"Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas"
and
"Pravasi Samman Award"
- ② It is allowing the Diaspora to tour the entire country and explore the roots, through
"Gurmitiya Countries Tour"

- ⇒ ③ It is willing to promote "Ek Bharat - Shresth Bharat" and highlight its relevance to diaspora
- ⇒ ④ It introduced Visa regime and regulations and promoting free flow of tourists through "Greenlane India"

So, Diaspora engagement should be harnessed well to add weight to India's foreign policy.

10.

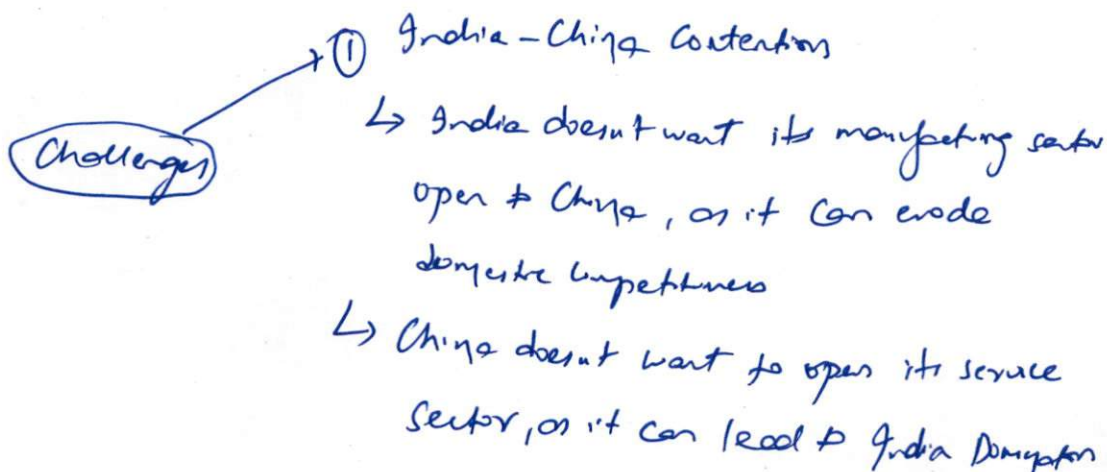
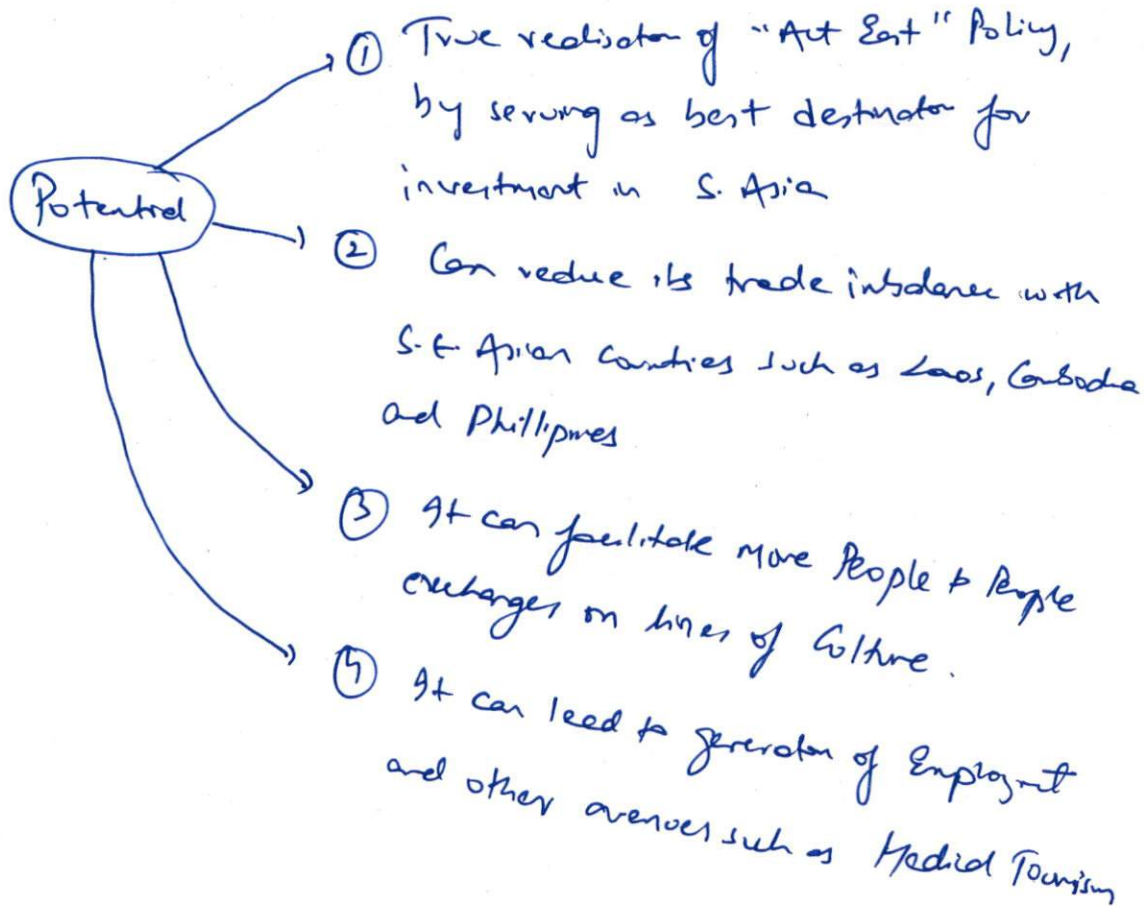
इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently India has ignored the signing of RCEP agreement and there's prevailing opposition between India and China.



→ ② Lack of comprehensive Early Harvest Agreement due to lack of intention from Australia and New Zealand

→ ③ It can lead to Chinese Hegemony in S.E. Asia targeting India's interests

So, a mutually agreed RCEP can facilitate growth in S.E. Asian Economies especially in times of De-globalisation and Global Recession.

11.

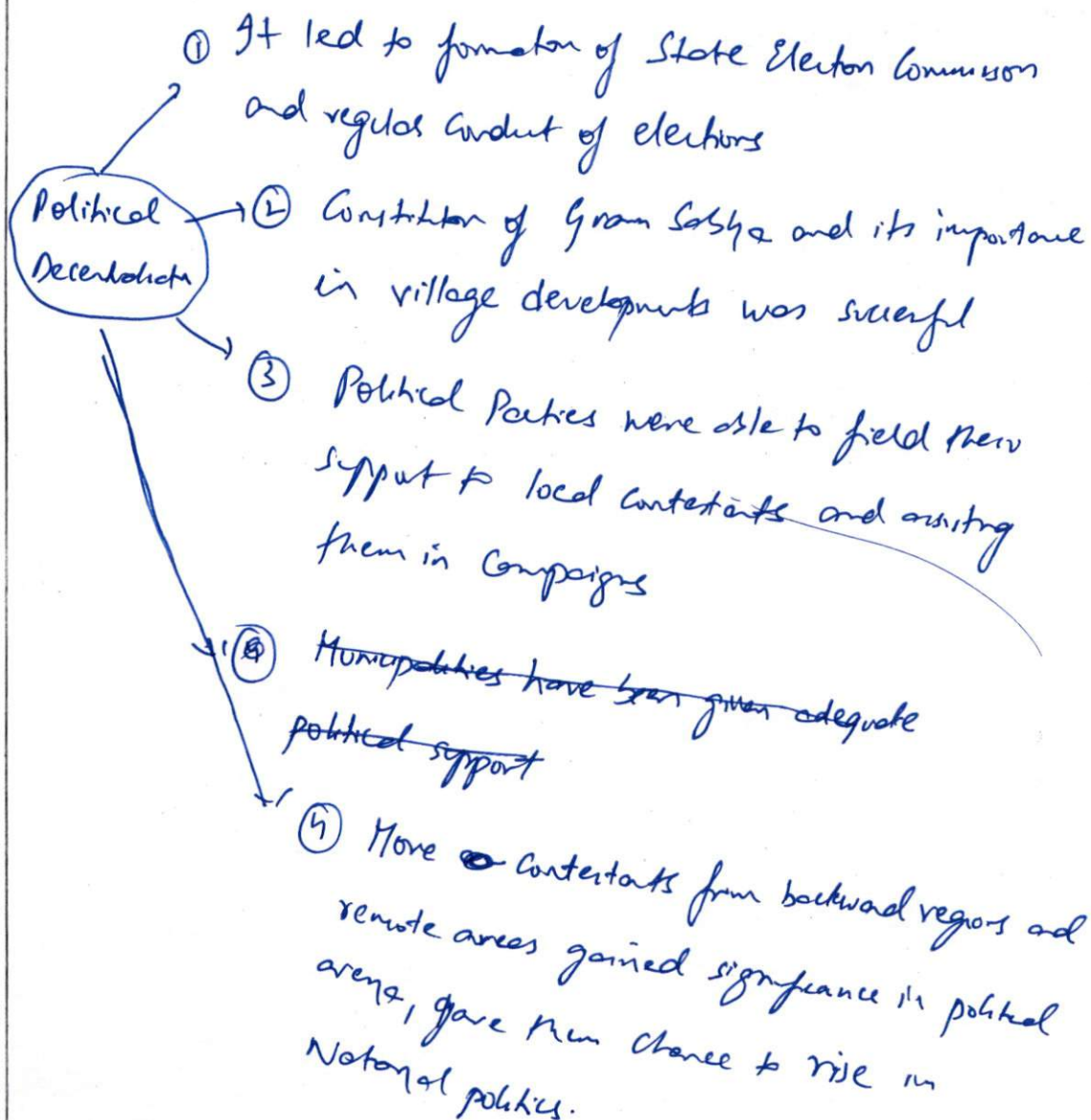
राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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73rd Amendment and 74th Amendment has led to effective decentralisation in India to all three levels instituting Panchayat Raj and Municipalities.



Bottlenecks

FISCAL FRONT

- ① → Poor devolution of funds, functions and functionaries
 - ② → Fiscal Autonomy is eroded several times by State Governments
 - ③ → Poor revenue generation sources such as property, tax and ~~poll~~ fees.
 - ④ → Recommendations of State Finance Commission and ~~Notes~~, have been ignored by Central Government
 - ⑤ → ~~Lack of~~ Tied Nature of funds and lack of exercise of fiscal powers by Panchayat in levying and collecting taxes
 - ⑥ → Poor infrastructure of Panchayat offices and low connectivity.
- ⇒ ADMIN FRONT

⇒ ① Bureaucratic inertia and insensitivity
↳ Difficult for Sarpanches to run around offices for funds due to Red-Tapism

⇒ ② Creation of Parallel Bodies over-shadowing the role of Panchayats

⇒ ③ State Legislative not keen on devolving powers under 11th/12th schedules

⇒ ④ Poor conductance of Gram Sabha and non-implementation of their recommendations.

So, to achieve strong decentralisation there needs to be ~~extensive~~ elimination of Bottlenecks in fronts of Fiscal-Administrative factors. This can accommodate the needs of Rural and Urban India in holistic way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Recently there has been a spat over Defections and Disqualifications in Karnataka Legislative Assembly, also there had been total defections in ^{Sikkim} Sikkim, Goa and Rajasthan leading to mockery of Democracy.

Anti-Defection Law was given Constitutional importance by including it in 10th Schedule, but it has been frequently violated and misinterpreted

- ⇒ ① Partisan role of Speaker in deciding defections and frequent Judicial Interventions
- ⇒ ② Indecisive Time delay to pronounce judgements leading to legislative vacuum.
- ⇒ ③ Defections/^{misdeeds} are happening at legislative level rather than organisational level i.e. @ at Parties level leading to violation of spirit of Multi Party Democracy
- ⇒ ④ Law is used to solve political issues which is leading to further circumventions.

⇒ ⑤ Instances of legislature members resigning and then joining political parties cant be charged under Anti-defection

⇒ ⑥ Anti-defection law is applicable only after commencing the session, this is leading to massive horse-trading and lobbying

Measures to Strengthen

⇒ ① Specific Time frame for speaker to decide on the issue

⇒ ② Conclusions and grounds of judgment should be mentioned in house.

⇒ ③ A way should be let out for MPs to vent out their views or take stance against political parties

⇒ ④ Anti-defection law should be used only in grave cases such as No-confidence motion, (or) proving strength of the government.

Anti defector which stands as bulwork of
Parliamentary Democracy and should promote
Democratic Realignment of Parties and preserve sanctity
of democracy.

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13.

भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a quasi-federal state which has both Unitary and Federal Features dwelling in the Constitution.

→ Constitution assumes rigid nature promoting federal spirit

→ It is sometimes flexible leading to unitary tendencies

An amendment to Indian Constitution can be done in three ways

⇒ ① Simple Majority in both houses of Parliament

- Altering the names, territories of States
- Mode of appointment of President, Vice-President
- Salaries, allowances, conditions of services of Constitutional Bodies etc

⇒ Here it is flexible and assumes unitary character

→ It doesn't take into account of State Legislative Assemblies

→ It is merely passed as an ordinary law with Simple Majority

→ It is also not noted as Constitutional Amendment.

⇒ ② Amendment as per Article (368)

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Altering International Borders

⇒ This is noted as specific amendment and requires special majority in both the houses

⇒ It is quasi-rigid, as it doesn't take into account of State Legislature, but owes to federal spirit by Rajya Sabha approval

⇒

⇒ ③ Amendment as per (368)(1)

- Federal features such as State List, Concurrent List
- GST Council and Finance Commission

⇒ It requires special majority in both houses of Parliament and Ratification of half of State Assemblies

⇒ It assumes rigid nature and preserves federal spirit

So, one can observe that amendment process takes a middle path between rigidity and flexibility and promotes the quasi-federal nature of P Constitution.

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14.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various interventions took place at legislative, executive, & constitutional levels to tackle the inter-state water disputes

However we still observe the menace as seen in

- ① Disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana over Krishna and Godavari Rivers
- ② Between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Cauvery
- ③ Between Goa and Maharashtra over Mandovi, Zuari Rivers.

Prevailing Institutional Architecture

⇒ Constitutional

⇒ Article 263, allows Parliament to constitute Tribunals to solve disputes over management of and administration of river valleys

⇒ Article 262, authorises President to constitute Inter-State Councils to deliberate issues of common contention.

Complying with the provisions, Parliament has passed "River Water Disputes Act"

- ⇒ ① To set up tribunals to decide on disputes and pass binding orders
- ⇒ ② Non-interference of Courts in ~~final~~ verdicts of Tribunals

River Board Act

- ⇒ ① To develop and manage the affairs of River Valley and equitable benefits to all stakeholders
- ⇒ ② ~~Constitution~~ of River Boards for different rivers

Effectiveness

- ⇒ ① Tribunals are over-burdened with excessive litigation
- ⇒ ② Lacks technical competence on bench and assistance of Hydrologists and Geologists
- ⇒ ③ Fragmented Tribunals for different rivers acting against Streamlined Resolution

Central Government recently passed amended the "Disputes Act" to set-up unified tribunal to lower the burden and ensure quick disposal of appeals.

Extra-Constituted

⇒ ① Joint Councils are constituted to deliberate on issues in the zone and come to common conclusions

⇒ ② NITI Aayog's "Team Bharat" to promote state's collaboration

Effectiveness

⇒ ① Both proved unsuccessful, due to ~~lack~~ absence of Chief Ministers and negotiators

⇒ ② "Water" is seen as prestige issue rather than a common and natural resource.

So, we need to adopt Global Practices in resolving Water Disputes by following

① Australia Model → Entire Country depends upon

Murray-Darling Basin

② 2+1 Mechanism, between Centres and Contending States promoting more inclusivity.

15.

प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Government of India introduced the "Serottan Model of E-Governance" promoting

- ⇒ ① Participatory Governance → Citizen Charter
- ⇒ ② Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- ⇒ ③ Efficient Service Delivery → E-Governance
↳ "PRAGATI" model

~~Technologies~~ in ICT has leveraged the significance of E-Governance and can lead to

- ⇒ ① Efficient Targeting of Beneficiaries and tracking the development
- ⇒ ② Evidence based Policy by Social Audits
- ⇒ ③ Data as Public Good, by knowing the aspiration of people.
- ⇒ ④ Timely delivery of services at Finger Tip and Door Step.
- ⇒ ⑤ Efficient feedback mechanisms including pleading to Self-Attainment and Discovery of Truth.
- ⇒ ⑥ It's making Rural People more associated with Urban developments

Recent Advances

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ⇒ ① PMO has inaugurated "PRAGATI" which keeps it in contact with Central and state Ministries and disseminates of Information
 - ↳ It promotes ~~Minimum Government - Maximum G~~
Minimum Government - Maximum Governance
- ⇒ ② It has entered into different sectors such as Health, Education and Employment
 - E-Panchayat ⇒ To track the development of Schools
 - Ayushman Mitra ⇒ Data management Base of Health Care Authorities
- ⇒ ③ Many states have also adopted E-Governance at local levels
 - Delhi Government has introduced E-Documentation for Pensions, Driving Licenses to reduce compliance costs
 - Odisha Government came up with Tele Drug Services

So, to reduce the Citizen's participation in governance E-Governance should be remodelled as per challenges such as

- ⇒ ① Data Security and Storage
- ⇒ ② Digital Connectivity into Rural areas
- ⇒ ③ Digital Literacy and Awareness

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16.

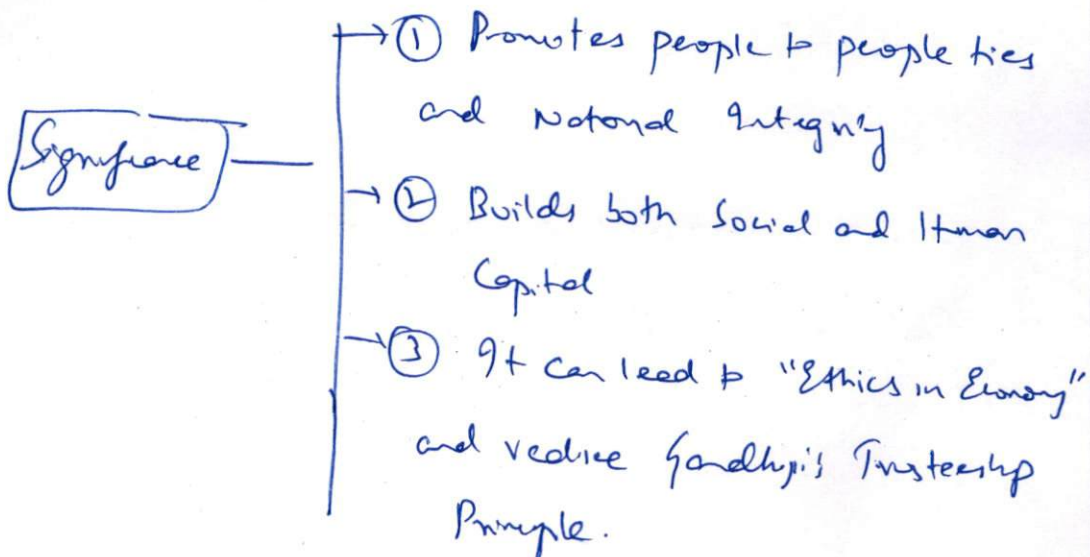
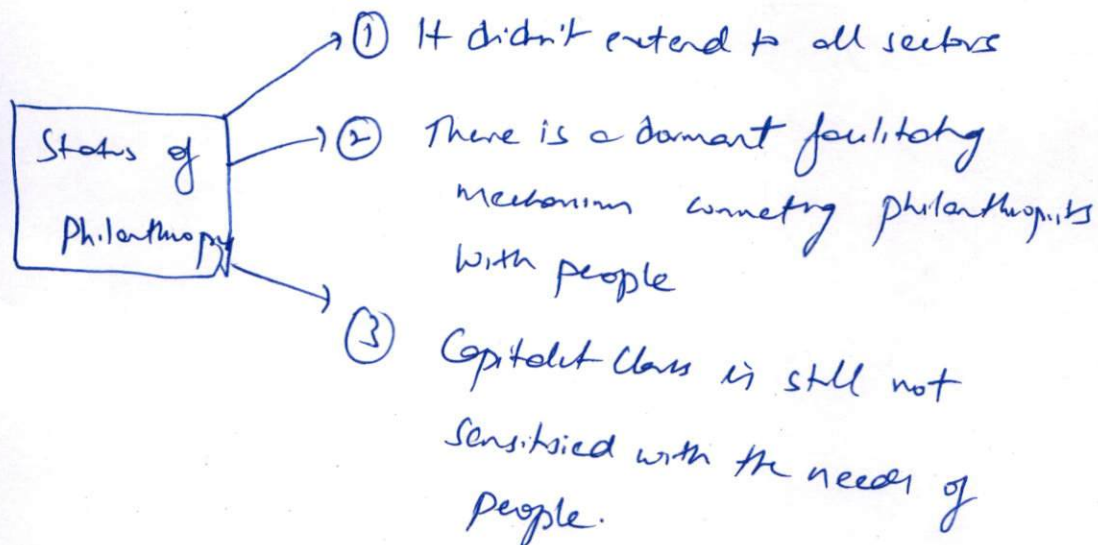
यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philanthropy forms an important value in society and makes people stand for each other. It promotes socio-economic equality and realises the value of "Welfare State"



⇒ ④ It can tackle the structural issues of Poverty, Malnutrition by a Jan Andolan or People led Development.

⇒ ⑤ It highlights the predominant duty of citizen and his responsibility.

Factors Holding
Back

- ① Lack of Awareness Programs of Issues prevailing in the society
- ② Government's persuasion to corporates is less
- ③ Mandatory legislations such as CSR are not proving effective due to non-compliance
- ④ Capitalism overshadowing the Socialism which is root of Indian state.

So, a multi-stakeholder involvement ~~as p~~ from Government, Citizens, and Corporates to boost philanthropy and charity

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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)

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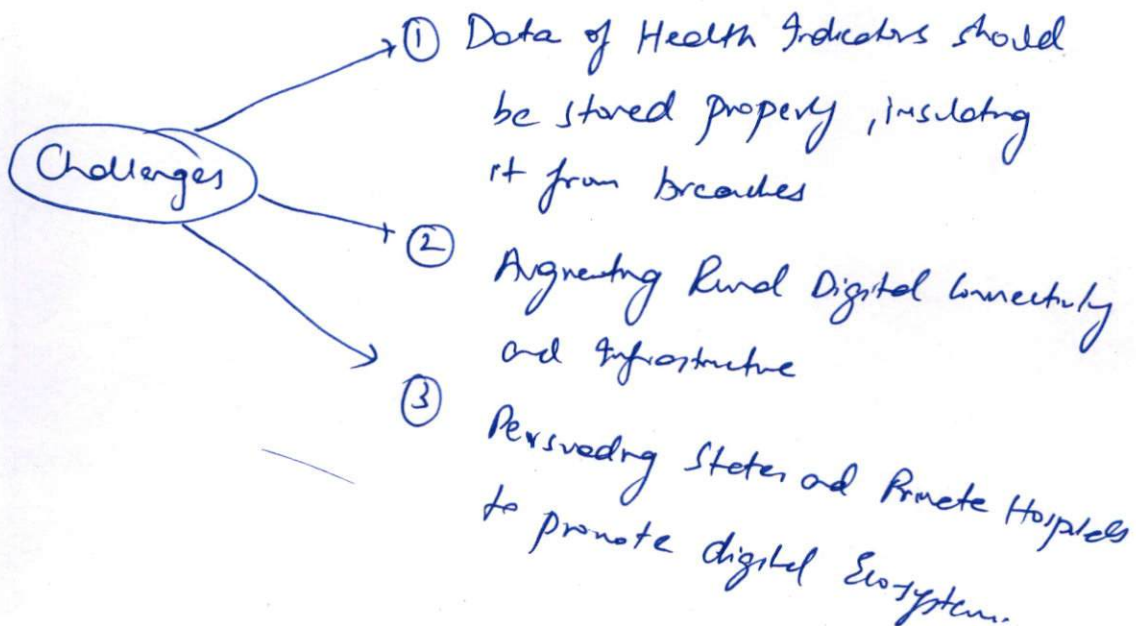
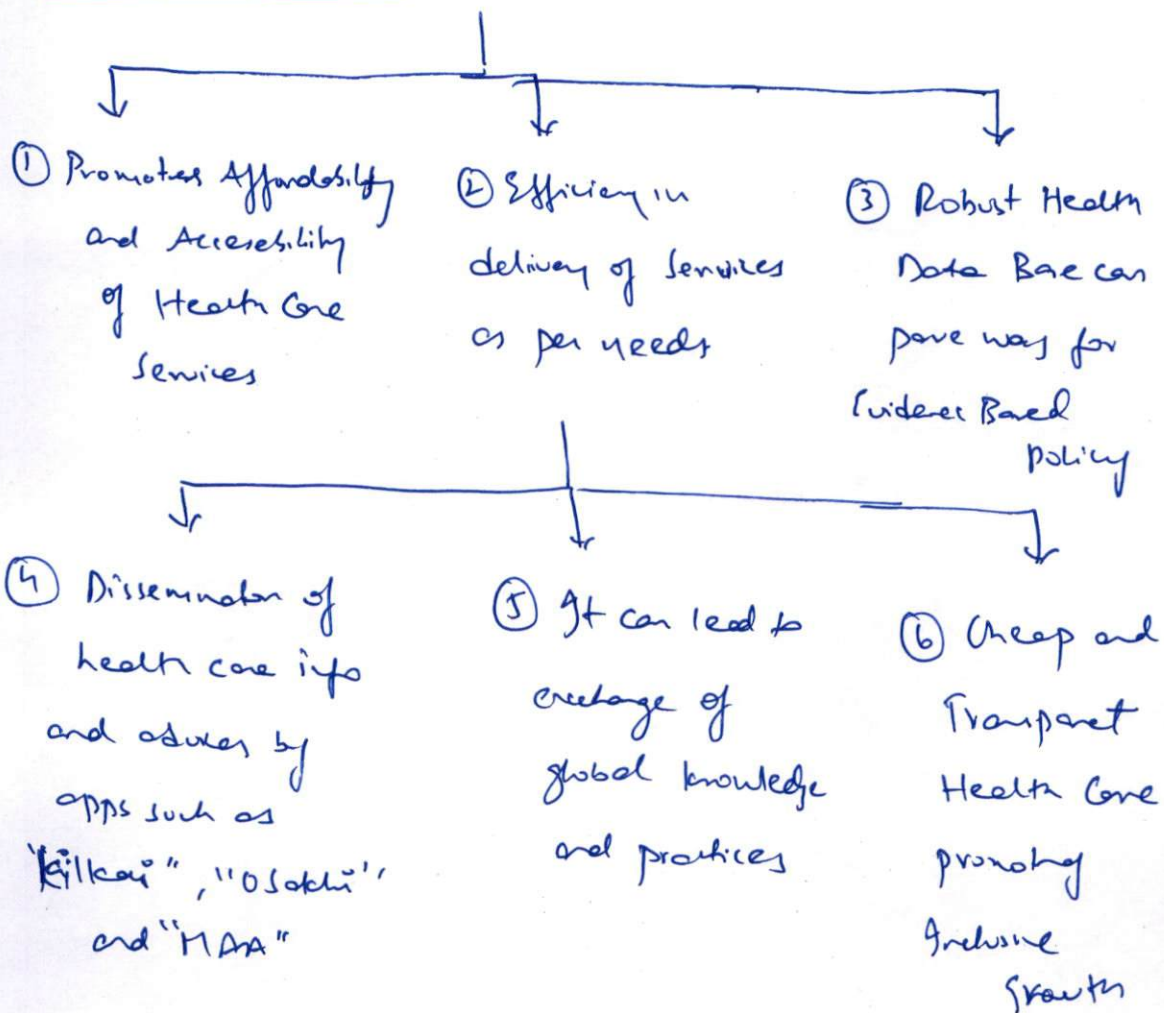
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Health care schemes in India such as "Ayushman Bharat", "National Health Mission" have set up ambitious targets to realise "Healthy India".

However it is facing from structural problems such as

- ⇒ ① Insensitivity of States towards National Schemes due to political friction
- ⇒ ② Poor funding mechanisms and fiscal pressure on States to implement both National and State Schemes
- ⇒ ③ Absence of Robust Data Management System to track the indicators
- ⇒ ④ Community Health Care remains muted due to lack of strategic of Health Providers at Primary level
- ⇒ ⑤ Limited diagnostic services basket at Primary level leading the patients opt for Tertiary Care at high out of Pocket Expenditure.
- ⇒ ⑥ Despite digital revolution, there is an absence of Tele-Health services isolating rural and remote areas.

Advantages of Digital Health Ecosystem



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18.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। 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)

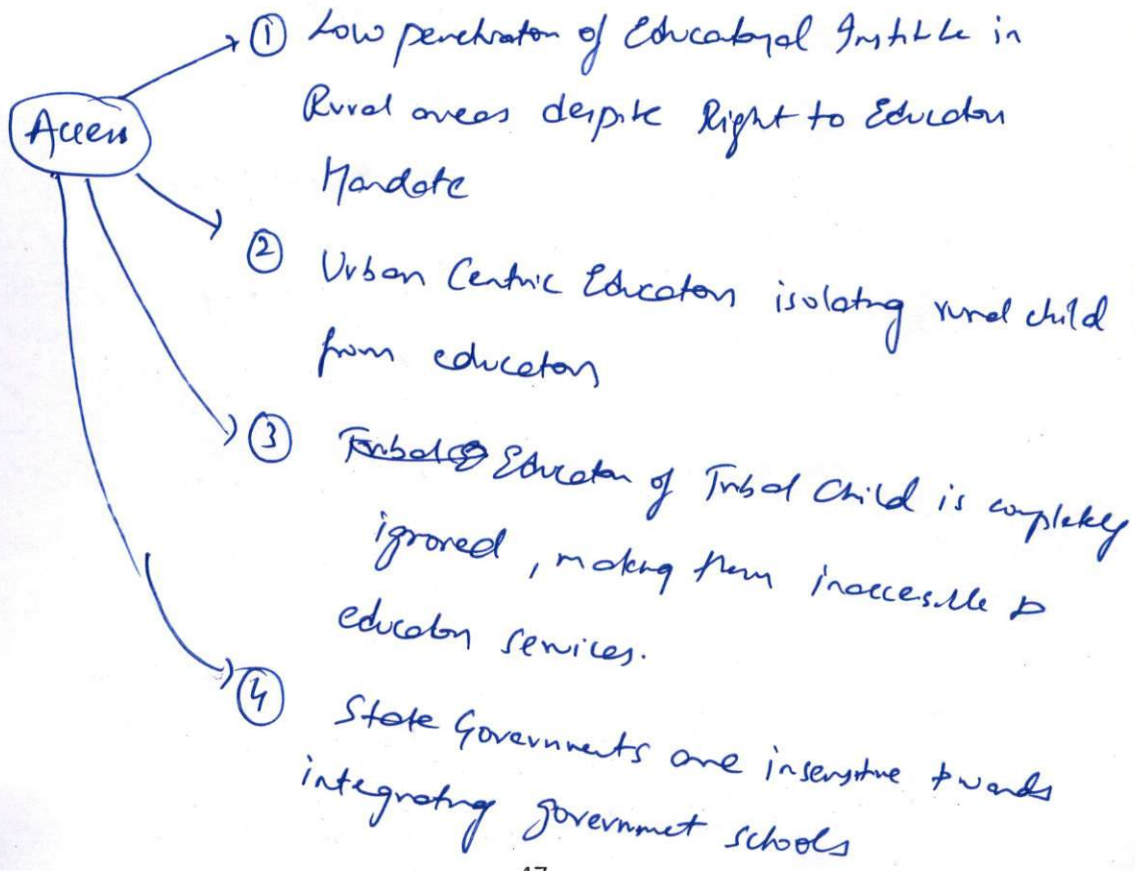
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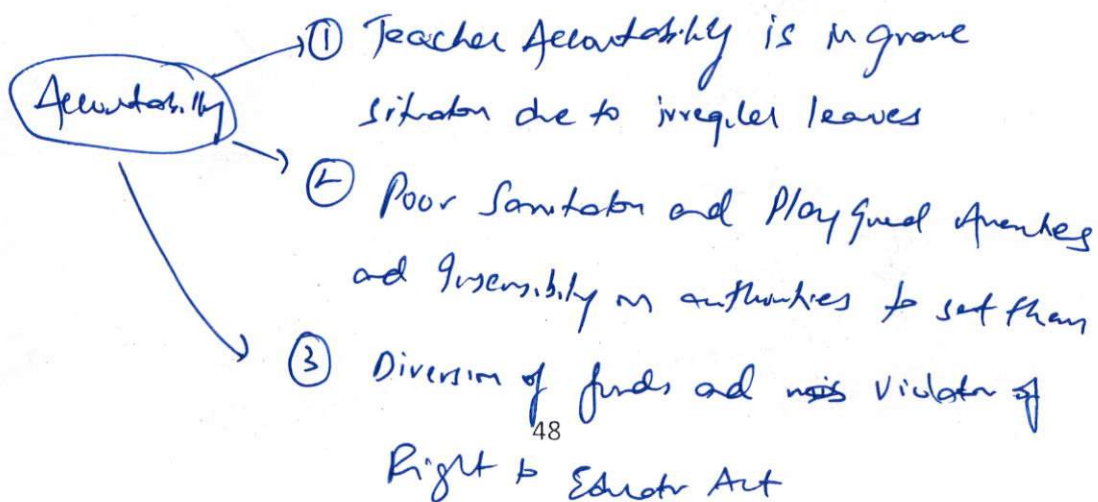
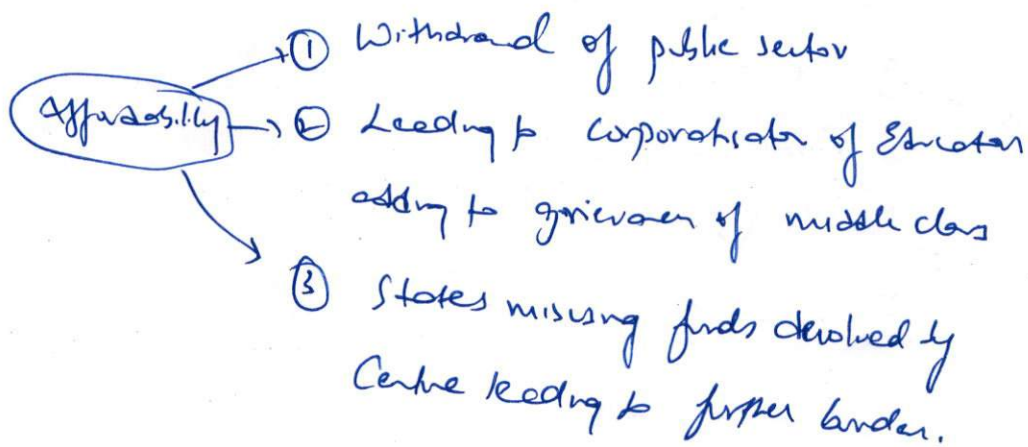
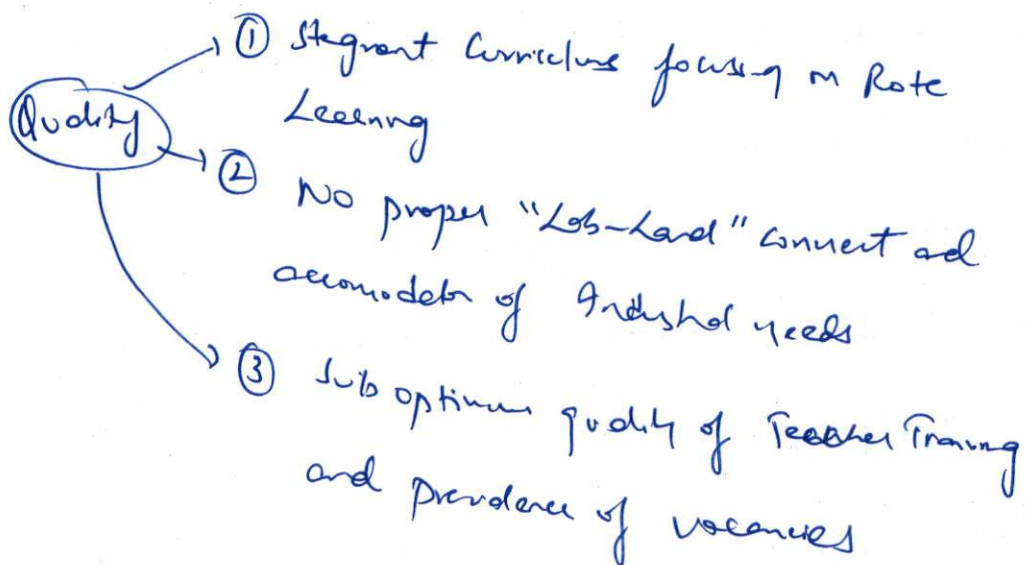
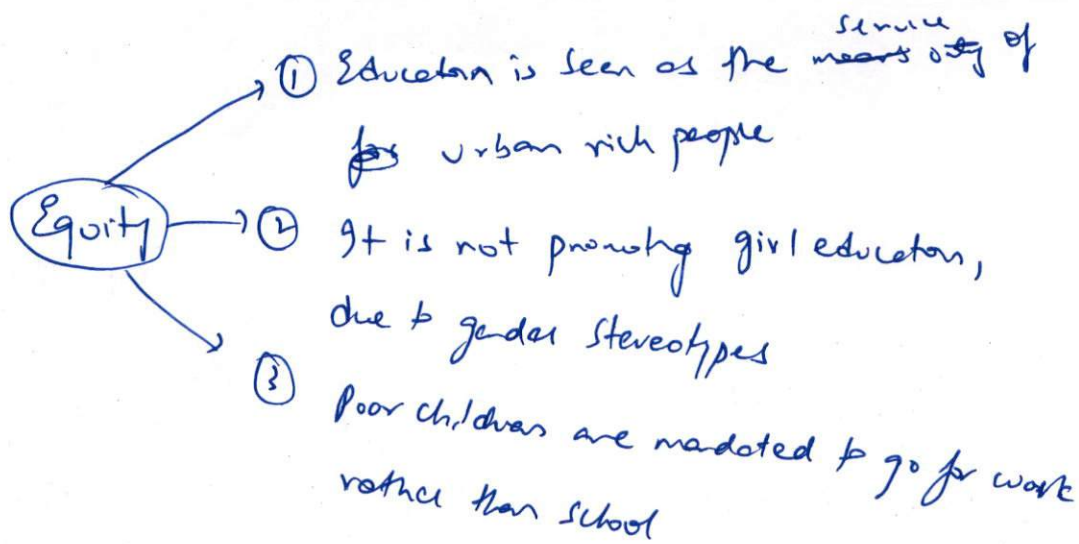
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As per NITI Aayog's "Strategy for New India" report, India spends only 2% of its GDP on education whereas China's spending up to 6%.

As India is currently enjoying its demographic dividend, it needs to be equipped properly with inclusive education to achieve the state of "Knowledge Super Power".

India is currently facing challenges on various fronts





So, all these challenges should be met, to promote "knowledge" in Education and the system should be modelled on lines of

"Learn to Do" "Learn to live" "Learn to know"

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इस ब्रशिए में
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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent Indicators from U.S.A + withdrawal
its troops from Afghanistan has led to churning in
S. Asia, especially in Indian Subcontinent

Factors affecting
Peace Process

- ① Taliban's reluctance to negotiate with Afghan Government
- ② U.S.A increasing the legitimacy of Taliban by not involving Afghanistan Government
- ③ Emergence of ISIS in Afghanistan further aggravating Taliban
- ④ Elections in Afghanistan ~~failed~~ leading to violation of Cease-Fire
- ⑤ Pakistan's back track support to Pashtun tribes, both money and material
- ⑥ U.S.'s attitude of quick withdrawal without taking into account of past factors

India's Approach

- ① India has always stood for "Afghan led - Afghan owned" development
- ② It is refusing to hold talks with Taliban as it is a militant entity
 - However, it eased its stance in "Moscow Format"
- ③ It is willing to work with China through "2+1" Mechanism to develop Afghanistan
- ④ It is urging U.S to stay till comprehensive negotiation takes place between Taliban and Afghan Government
- ⑤ It always campaigned for organising "Loya Jirga" (An assembly of elders) including Tribal Heads of Pashtuns, Hazaras and Government

So, India has a greater role play in developing Afghanistan and re-instating Peace. It needs to involve all regional players in reconciliation Process.

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20.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India assumes a strategic significance and forms centre in promoting global order. Through its stance of "Strategic Autonomy", it was able to balance ties between both rival super powers - Russia and U.S.A.

Importance of Ties - Russia

- ⇒ ① India shares "Special Privileged Partnership" with Russia, who is an all-weather ally
- ⇒ ② India has been a major defence importer of Russia, which makes it close to it.
- ⇒ ③ Russia can help India in targeting Chinese Hegemony and Pak's Sponsored Terrorism.
- ⇒ ④ India-Russia share vast economic ties through
 - Development of International N-S Corridor
 - Paradiplomacy, Regional Collaborations
- ⇒ ⑤ Russia has always been supporting India's candidature at UNSC, NSG.

USA Ties

- ⇒ ① U.S.A has given the status of "Major Defence Partner" and Non-NATO ally which strengthens defence collaboration
- ⇒ ② U.S.A has been quite welcome towards Indian Diaspora and people to people outages
- ⇒ ③ India has a great market for its drugs and food grown in U.S.A.
- ⇒ ④ U.S.A has always been supportive of India's effort to fight terrorism
 - ↳ Passing Sanctions against Maoist Ayles
- ⇒ ⑤ U.S.A realises India has a major entry and partner in Indo-Pacific, and sees India as a power to contend China.

Challenges in balancing Ties

- ⇒ ① "China Factor"
 - i) → U.S.A wants India to isolate China in Asia
 - Banning Huawei 5G, tariffs on Chinese goods
 - ii) → Russia wants both India and China to work together in development of Asia and contend US/UK.
 - So, it asks for greater collaboration in SCO

⇒ ② Indo-Pacific

- U.S.A aims at containing China in Indo-Pacific with the support of India
- Russia along with China stands against US military bases in S. China Sea
- India aims at ASEAN centrality which is opposed by US/Russia.

⇒ ③ Sanctions by US on Russia

- ⇒ US wants India not to import defence goods from Russia such as S-400 missiles
- ⇒ India is stuck up in dilemma, as heeding to U.S demands can dilute its relations with Russia
- ⇒ Also, its proximity to Russia can lead to dilution of U.S relations with India as seen in
 - ① Withdrawal of GSP benefits
 - ②

So, India needs to continue its "Strategic Autonomy" despite global frictions and should not allow others to dictate its terms.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK