



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. : 044930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIDHI THAKUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

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

केंद्र
Centre **PATNA**

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

24-8-19

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

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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

Role of RTI in ushering transparency is unquestionable. But, whether higher judiciary should be under its ambit is often debated.

Judiciary is NOT one of the exempted Organisation under section 24 (schedule 2). But certain limitations have been placed by SC regarding appeals, time limit, penalty etc. on the RTI's implementation when it comes to supreme court.

Merits of implementing RTI -

- ① Transparency - Judiciary is already a public forum. Internal processes of higher judiciary, though, are opaque for e.g. - collegium system of appointment (supreme court now pub collegium proceedings online) ~~old proceedings are not~~
- ② Accountability - NO system of accountability barring impeachment - RTI will

hence corruption, politicisation, unethical behaviour.

Demerits

- ① Independence - adverse remarks against a candidate up for judicial appointment - if made public - will make her/his position difficult - hampers independence.
- ② certain decisions are strategically sensitive - provisions in RTI are there to blackout certain portion - thus provide information.

So SC/HC judges have started making suo moto declarations of wealth also. Thus, RTI can be implemented to Judiciary which provides for certain exceptions to maintain independence.

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

Tribunals are ^{a form of} a quasi judicial ~~form~~ bodies specifically mandated to adjudicate upon certain issues (established under article 323 A, 323 B)

Main purpose of tribunals was to ensure flexibility (following principle of natural justice), reducing cost, preventing delays, promoting specialisation for technical issues (e.g. National green tribunal, Securities appellate tribunal)

But tribunals have replicated the problems that our judiciary suffers from:-

i) Delays - due to repeated adjournments, no innovations in process

ii) no specialisation - Officers from administrative services are appointed to technical tribunals

also
iii) decreased access - due to limited location

Additionally, a few ~~pr~~ new problems have arisen:-

- ① Lack of independence as tribunal judges don't have same constitutional protection as regular judges e.g. Finance Act 2017-18 - excessive control by judiciary.
- ② Tribunalisation of law - due to multiplication of numbers
- ③ multiple appeals after L. Chandra Kumar division of supreme court to allow HC appeal

There is a need to make tribunals relevant and effective. Law commission ^{independent} recommendations to have a common, ^{independent} appointing, monitoring and regulatory authority can be implemented.

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

10

Parliamentary privileges are ^{a set of} individual and collective privileges provided to individual members of parliament and the house as a whole under Indian constitution to maintain dignity and authority of house and to enable it to function properly without hindrance.

But, these privileges are often used to curb dissent ^{and} freedom of speech. Principles of natural justice and separation of powers are violated - as parliament acts as a judge in its own cause. Excessive punishments are also awarded - affects the right to life and liberty.

Privileges have not been codified and are thus open to misuse especially in the absence of judicial review. There is a need to codify them to declare :- offences which are genuine

- define punishment

- exempt true reporting /

genuine criticism

for e.g. in Karnataka, 2 journalists were imprisoned for making adverse remarks. Such practices violate the

rule of law principles. Parliamentary privileges should be codified.

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
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Indian constitution envisages a dual role for Governor → head of state

(parliamentary system of government in state also)

→ Agent of centre to maintain

ensure that state ~~govt~~ governments are carried according to provisions of constitution.

Issues with the office of governor

① Politicisation - not an unbiased impartial office
e.g. role of governors in recommending president's rule without due process
(2006 - B. B. Singh in Bihar)

② Against principles of federalism - e.g.

Reservation of bills under art 201 ~~para~~

③ Conflict with democratically elected government - art 163 expressly provides for constitutional discretion - can be

measured during appointment of chief minister in hung assembly

e.g. contested in 600, Karnataka assembly rolls.

- ~~contested~~ sending of messages to assembly e.g. most recently in Karnataka assembly during defusion issue.

Still office of governor holds its relevance by ensuring uniformity to Indian federalism.

Various committees such as Sarkaria Commission, Punchhi Commission have recommended measures to improve

the functioning of this office :-

- ① Appointment of non political persons in consultation of chief minister of state
- ② providing security of tenure to increase independence from Union government etc.

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
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Induction of ~~civil servants~~ outside experts into civil services usually at mid career level is called lateral entry. Recently, 9 Joint Secretary level officers have been appointed by DoPT.

Challenges that hamper effective functioning of bureaucracy in India are multidimensional.

- ① Entry and recruitment by a single exam without any prior Public administration training
- ② Training - short term - ^{should be repeated at interval} one time
- ③ Generalist - this is one of the major challenges of recent times due to emerging developments of Urbanisation, digitalisation, globalisation, rising ^{role} influence of private sector and civil society (even in traditionally government domains), environmental degradations etc.

To tackle these domain specialisation especially at ~~devis~~ policy making levels are required. One option is lateral entry, another is early domain specification ~~by~~ based on higher education qualifications or service experience and then sub-joining the officer in some domain.

- (4) focus on process rather than result
- clearly defined institutionalised goal declaration
 - monitoring the result
 - making them public.

Thus, the multidimensional challenges need multidimensional solutions. Lateral entry is no panacea. Further issues of transparency and equity (affirmative action) in appointment need to be considered too. Thus, transparent induction of experts into civil services is one of the solutions for effective functioning of bureaucracy.

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

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 yojana → includes developing 1.5 lakh Health and wellness centres (HWCs) and providing insurance (upto ₹ 5 lakh/year) to 10 crore families.

It has already succeeded in providing insurance to lakhs of patients who received benefits ranging from cataract surgery to cancer treatment. with minimum hassles. (~~connector~~)

It holds a lot of promise for improving health indicators of India

i) primary care - affordable, accessible care for both communicable / non communicable diseases at HWCs

ii) tertiary care - through insurance at both government and induced private hospitals-

iii) Pan India coverage

Multiple challenges, that needs to be addressed

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

- ① Supply side - ~~PMJA~~ PMJAY will increase demand without concomitant increase in supply of hospitals, doctors, infrastructure
- ② Legal judicial regime to tackle inevitable insurance frauds / malpractices
- ③ cost of packages - too low to attract private hospitals
- ④ Rural-Urban divide - lack of proper referral services in rural India
- ⑤ Federalism - ~~state~~ ^{health} buy a ~~health~~ state subject, scheme may be seen as encroaching on autonomy
- ⑥ increased burden on mega cities such as Delhi with further fall of quality in deprived states as insurance money will be given to states where patient receives treatment
- ⑦ Public hospitals will continue to receive budgetary support - discrimination against private sector
- ⑧ Above all, proposed funding is not sufficient.

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

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Transgender persons are those whose gender do not match with the one that is assigned to them at birth.

Transgender (Protection of Rights) Bill was introduced after supreme court guidelines in NLSA judgement.

key features include:-

- ① Self identification - confirmed by a committee headed by District magistrate
- ② prevention of discrimination → punishment
- ③ criminalisation of forced beggary and prostitution
- ④ protection from abandonment by families
- ⑤ provision of equal opportunities
- ⑥ a national body for grievance redressal.
- ⑦ Defines Transgender properly.

There is an urgent need to pass the bill. But certain provisions which were in SC guidelines should be included

e.g. reservation in public employment.
(e.g. Kerala govt)

~~There~~ further, need to reform civil laws which assume binary gender division (e.g. marriage, adoption etc).

Preservation of autonomy of transgenders should be protected (blanket criminalisation of buggery, prostitution - unfair).

Thus along with passing the bill, there is a need to mainstream, educate and skill transgenders to achieve their inclusion.

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

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India's diaspora is a diverse and dynamic group with a large presence all over the world (2nd largest diaspora in the world).

With changing times, characteristics of diaspora have changed

- i) increased number
- ii) increased numbers of white collar professionals
- iii) rising political influence in foreign countries.
- iv) more 2nd generation PIOs.

Thus India's engagement as also changed

- i) No more brain drain concept — rather diaspora is seen as a valuable resource for technology, trade, invest-

must transfer.

ii) role in shaping domestic countries' policies - as Indian diaspora peaceful, hard working, educated - greater role in politics eg. India-US civil nuclear deal

iii) Symbiotic relationship - cultural engagement of diaspora - eg know India programme

iv) enhanced focus on welfare of vulnerable Indian workers especially in gulf
eg Prawali Bharatiya Bimo Yojana
mahatma Gandhi prawali suraksha Yojana

Thus ~~India~~ government policies on diaspora has undergone a paradigm change as seen with better engagement, more vocal and assertive diaspora.

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

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RCEP - FTA between ASEAN
and its 6 regional partners.

Launched in 2011, but stuck in
negotiations.

Immense potential

- i) increase trade
- ii) integration in value chain
- iii) increased investment
- iv) better technology
- v) increased competitiveness, productivity
of domestic economy
- vi) export led growth

Challenges

- i) more imports than exports - especially
harmful for India's MSMEs.

11) already premature deindustrialisation
after ~~91~~ LPG reforms

11) Services based economy - but India's
concerns not duly featured in.

Thus India ~~now~~ ~~to~~ has proposed
a differential treatment of Chinese imports
(>60 billion trade deficit) to protect
its domestic economy. India should
do cost-benefit analysis before
acting.

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

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Indian constitution is federal in character and 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment of 1992 have institutionalised decentralisation at local governance level also.

At political level, most of the constitutional provisions are mandatory.

For e.g. establishment of panchayats at 3 levels of village, intermediate and district level. (2 levels in some cases), regular election, reservation for women (1/3rd) and SC/ST (according to population) at ~~both~~ all three levels (both for seats and chairpersons), ~~There~~ establishment of state election commission etc. These steps have ensured political decentralisation, resulting in several positive externalities → enhanced participation, awareness, assertion by Gram Sabha.

But on the fiscal and administrative fronts, ~~there~~ there are many bottlenecks as most provisions regarding them are discretionary.

[Fiscal] - main source of funds - unorganised, state government's loan or grants

- few taxes have been assigned
- funds are of tied nature (not suited to local conditions)
- inability of panchayats to enhance its own resources especially at intermediate/district level.

- lack of monitoring, evaluation, regular audit
- State finance commission's recommendations - not implemented

[Administrative] - distribution of functions

under 11th and 12th schedule are not adhered to. (even the list is not exhaustive)

- functions and functionaries are not transferred
- difficulty in employing according to need
- lack of training, skill, awareness, infrastructure (especially IT services to enable e-governance)
- coexistence of parastatal agencies.

Proper democratic decentralisation on the principle of subsidiarity should be done with devolution of 3f's funds, functions and functionaries. Further, deepening of bond market for urban local bodies, empow-
erment of Gram Sabha, implementation of programs like sabki yojane sabka vikas will lead to effective political, fiscal and administrative decentralisation.

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)

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Anti defection law was enacted along with insertion of 10th schedule in constitution to tackle the menace of political defections which had ~~reached~~ ^{increased at} an alarming rate in the late 1970s and 1980s.

It has succeeded to a certain extent but is repeatedly violated due to :-

① discretion of speaker without any time

limit on action - disqualifications under 10th schedule are not automatic - may be expedited / delayed depending on political need. ; Bias by the speaker is also possible

- Supreme court → opined that action of speaker under 10th is subject to judicial review.

② mass defections - mergers of parties (> 2/3rd members joining another party) is allowed.

e.g. Goa, Sikkim [although splitting disallowed now]

Misinterpretation of act also causes confusion

- 1) No clarity on role of legislators outside
of parliament / state legislature e.g. JDU MPs
in ragya Sakha.
- 11) resignation to from seat to avoid
disqualification e.g. recently in Karnataka

Various commissions and committees have
(e.g. 2nd ARC)
recommended measures to strengthen anti-
defection law.

- 1) To be decided by president / governor
~~like~~ ~~on the basis~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~basis~~ on the basis
of election commission's advice

- ② maintaining ~~sanctity~~ of sanctity of
pre-election coalition

- ③ Ideally, all defuncting ~~legislators~~ legislators
should go before electorate and
seek election again to maintain sanctity
of political democracy.

④ Legislators' freedom of speech, role to represent constituency → provisions of 10th schedule only for major issues on which party went to polls.

Maintaining political stability, protecting public trust and preventing corruption and criminalisation of politics are some of the aim of anti defection law. It should be clarified and modified accordingly to achieve these

13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Every written constitution needs provision for amendment to keep up with changing socio-political-economic realities. ~~Accordingly~~

Indian constitution tries to follow a middle path between rigidity and flexibility to provide proper adjustments.

① Rigidity

④ Only ^{Union} ~~central~~ ~~government~~ (parliament) can initiate amendment (except provisions for legislative council). Unlike US, where states also have this power

⑤ needs special majority ($\frac{2}{3}$ rd of present and voting PLUS half of total membership) ; certain provisions need consent of $\frac{1}{2}$ of state also [US :- requires $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of states consent]. e.g 7th schedule.

⑥ No provision of joint sitting.

- ② Flexibility ④ certain provisions can be amended by simple majority e.g. 2nd, 5th, 6th schedule (not included under article 368), reorganisation of states [in US, it can't be done]
- ⑥ no special body needed; parliament itself initiates and passes amendments.
- ⑦ no time limit for states' consent; once given cannot be retracted.

⑧ ~~Fu~~ Further changes have been made by Judiciary by introducing the 'Basic structure' doctrine - where features which are the basic structure, ~~can't~~ cannot be amendment (notably, these have not been defined)

Indian constitution is more flexible than rigid. Indian constitution - amended 109 times, US only 17 times (>400 years) (72 yrs)

Certain constitutions like Canada don't give authority to amend constitution.

But, so far Indian constitution has
stood the test of time in achieving
its purpose by allowing amendment
procedure which is both rigid and flexible.

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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)

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India is described as indestructible union of destructible states. Indian federalism has a unitary bias to effectively deal with both centre-state and inter-state disputes.

① There is only one constitution (at Union level) which provides for a common judiciary to adjudicate inter-state disputes — original jurisdiction of supreme court under article 131.

② Inter-state council — under article 263, President can constitute an inter-state council to discuss matters of common interest. Sarkaria commission — recommended permanent inter-state council. But only Recommendatory body; infrequent meetings, unable to tackle disputes.

③ Zonal councils - under state reorganisation act, 1956 - ~~reduced~~ into 5

zonal councils - (Home minister as chairman)
includes CM/LG of state/UT ; separate
Zonal council for North east

All these discuss matters, prevent separatism
and regionalism. Effective to an extent,
still demands for small states persist.

④ Inter state water dispute - Parliament
has the power to ^{make laws on} ~~adjudicate~~ ~~these~~ ^{these}
~~do~~ matters (article 262). Inter state

River water disputes act → prolonged duration,
appeals under special leave petition in SC,
lack of enforcement e.g. Cauvery dispute

River boards Act, 1956 - not even a single
river board ~~organ~~ constituted.

⑤ Executive bodies like planning commission
and NITI Aayog - NITI Aayog has

Specially been tasked with promoting cooperative and competitive federalism. It has been able to achieve common grounds and usher competition, but unable to solve disputes.

⑥ Finance commission - ~~Transferred~~ Although not binding, its recommendations have generally been accepted → financial decentralisation achieved. But states dispute the 'terms of reference' which seems to be favouring northern / southern states (different perspectives).

Inter-state council and Livs boards act provide one of the most effective forum to institutionalise dispute resolution. Further, resolving delay in judicial process and enforcement of orders are need of the hour.

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

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E-governance → Use of information and communication technology in governance to achieve ~~efficiency~~ good governance.

It has come a long way from computerisation of government departments and website creation. Currently, advances in technology have the potential to transform e-governance.

① Delivery of services :- Use of 5G will allow huge amount of data transfer with ultra low latency → door step services may be available

→ Platform based single window services with minimum hassles (up G2B services) based on cloud technology backed with massive data storage capacity.

② Decision making :- Data revolution, use of GIS and MIS in government departments-

will lead to evidence-based locally suited decisions

③ Artificial intelligence and machine learning has the potential to transform how government engages with citizen. For ex of exact requirements of fertilisers / cropping time etc to farmers - improved efficiency.

④ enhanced outreach - combined use of optical fibre, overhead wires, satellite technology, wi-fi and data based plans to achieve zero digital divide.

⑤ India still has a long way to go ~~but~~ before it can fully utilise latest technologies for effective e-governance. Completion of Bharat net programme, operation of 4G, ~~eff~~ enhancing efficiency of existing e-governance structure, security data & safety and privacy should be priority along with developing capacities in new technology.

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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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philanthropy has the potential to bring about social change in the world. Work done by ~~Rockefeller~~ Rockefeller foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates foundation are an example of what can be achieved.

Indians have a long history of charitable donations in the form of giving alms to the needy. But philanthropy as an institutional way of bringing about reform is still in formative stage - e.g. Azim Premji foundation, Atal Bihari Vajpayee foundation.

Significance :-

1) wide range of activities especially where government resources are limited and private sector has no profit - e.g. Research in drugs for disease that only

are rare or only affect very poor people.

- ② immediate results with removal of extreme vulnerabilities e.g. removing extreme malnutrition or disaster affected population
- ③ many good causes with potential unable to do work because of paucity of fund - ~~can~~ philanthropy can supplement.

Factors that hold back philanthropy in India :-

- ① multiple laws, rules on union and state level - e.g. Waqf act, societies registration act, ~~the~~ state trust acts (such as Bombay trust act)
- ② opaque management of these ~~new~~ organisations - funds are diverted to fundamentalist / criminal activities
- ③ Low per capita GDP
- ④ lack of accreditation of voluntary

sector and community based organisations
- reduced avenues to donate

4 Multistakeholder involvement is required to achieve inclusive growth of Indian societies. Proper regulation, encouragement to private sector, tax exemptions and incentives, value education etc should be provided to promote philanthropy.

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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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India continues to perform poorly on human development indices inspite of growth in GDP. Poor implementation of health care schemes is one of the reasons.

Challenges in implementation : -

- ① Health → a state subject → multiple states have different schemes → interregional disparities e.g. Tamilnadu, Kerala - better prosperity.
- ② lack of fund → only 1.4% of GDP is spent by government on health. Rest is by out of pocket expenditure (>60%)
- ③ number of doctors (0.6/1000) ; low number of beds and other staff and infrastructure

- ④ Indian public health standards not followed
- ⑤ Neglect of primary health care, vaccination
- ⑥ prevalent malnutrition in children and women - more prone to disease
- ⑦ lack of secondary and tertiary infrastructure
- ⑧ proliferation of ^{private} urban health care centres which attract most of the talent.
- ⑨ Double burden of infectious (communicable) and non communicable diseases (due to life style changes and pollution)
- ⑩ increasing elderly population with unique needs.

→ A robust digital health ecosystem with end-to-end solution can be a game changer.

- ① Data collation - provision of resources in resource poor areas.

- ⑪ directed efforts ~~to~~ to locally suited needs
- ⑫ maintenance of health records, disease history - allows better evaluation, reduction in number of diagnostic test (reduced suspicion), proper medication
- ⑬ convenience to patients - online registration and appointment.
- ⑭ Better monitoring of presence of doctors/staff - biometric attendance
- ⑮ maintenance of cold chain - good quality vaccine
- ⑯ maintenance of supply chain of drugs - e.g. in tuberculosis/HIV - reduced defaults / resistance development

Issues - Privacy (e.g. maharashtra pathology lab leaks), efficiency.

Digitalisation is no panacea for the ills that plague health ecosystem of India, but it can definitely bring about efficiency and reduce duplication and malpractices.

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। 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

India has taken massive strides in education with almost 97% primary school enrolment and reduced secondary school dropouts. Almost 700 universities and thousands of colleges mean India has a massive educated workforce spearheading its services economy. But repeated ASER surveys point out poor educational outcomes (e.g. only 3 out of 4 class VIII students can read class II texts, similar situation in mathematics). Further only 2.3% of workforce is skilled (NSSO survey, 2011). And, ~~only~~ >94% of ~~the~~ urban population has not received technical education.

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to tackle the challenges faced by current education system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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School education

- i) good teacher : pupil ratio - but need to improve teacher training, ensuring accountability by monitoring educational outcome, engaging parents
- ii) curriculum - more focus on reading/ science/ mathematics - critical thinking problem solving
- iii) early vocationalisation
- iv) management of private sector - regulatory fees, implementing EWS quota effectively.
- v) use of technology in teaching, providing early computer training, virtual labs to ensure access.
- vi) focus on marginalised sections - especially tribals, minorities.

Higher education

- 1) ~~ending~~ increasing enrolment - preventing dropout in secondary schools
- 2) ending divergence in ~~edu~~ teaching and

Research

- iii) more autonomy regarding flexible courses and curriculum
- iv) enhanced private and public spending on research and development (only 0.67% of GDP)
- v) improving industry academic interface.
- vi) increasing global footprint to encourage adoption of international best practices.

Nations that rule the stage of ideas rule the world of Britain in 18th century, US in 20th and now China. India needs to claim its rightful position on the world stage by enhancing the quality of its education.

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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Afghanistan Lasting peace has eluded Afghanistan in recent history. Great game of early 20th century (between UK and Russia) to US-USSR rivalry in the late 20th century, have affected ~~the~~ Afghanistan peace process deeply.

Other factors responsible

① Local - multiple tribal population
e.g. afghans, pathans, uzbeks, kurds
without any organic cohesion

② Regional - role of Pakistan in encouraging

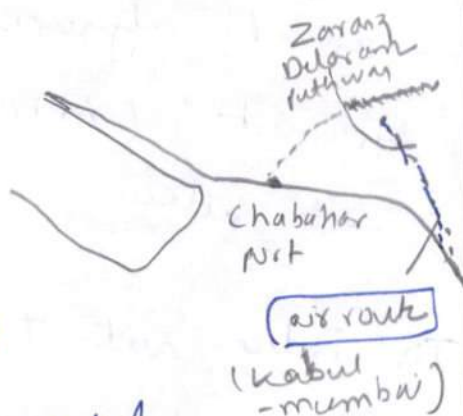
Taliban to maintain strategic depth
↳ resurgence (currently holds 40% of area)

③ geographical location in the middle
of west and east Asia, and north
and south asia. along with land
locked location.

④ Terrorism - multiple terrorist groups like AlQaida, Taliban continuously disrupt peace process.

Currently US has been engaged in its longest war (post 9/11) and is looking to withdraw its forces by engaging with all the local (Taliban, national government) and regional (Iran, Russia, Turkey, Pakistan) stakeholders

India's approach in this context becomes significant as India ~~will~~ has direct stakes :- multiple economic, strategic and developmental projects
- ~~connectivity~~ and possible just in terrorism.



India has always favoured an Afghan owned, Afghan led process. Recently (2018) India sent delegates to Moscow conference (that included Taliban). India has directed a softening

in stance of not engaging with Taliban
and proposed thru conditions:-

- i) process should be democratic
- ii) should include all ~~sectors~~ sections of afghan society (includes Taliban) such as women
- iii) should be afghan led.

further India continues to finance
development projects - 2nd phase of
highway construction

- engagement to operationalise TAPI
pipeline

- around afghanistan Pakistan transit
agreement (APTA) to include India
- to allow over land trade.

Th India needs to engage more proactively
to shape the peace process which
is undergoing monumental changes.

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)

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- Russia - historical ally of India
- reliable in many UNSC negotiations
 - support to India e.g. Ink
 - support to nuclear + space programme
 - unconditional military hardware and software supply.

Challenge - unidimensional relationship
L
on military trade

→ no people-to-people contact

USA - historically favoured Pakistan

- recent thaw in coldness
- improved ties
- multidimensional relationship - huge Indian defence - India has a trade surplus.

- nuclear deal, support in UNSC
military deals (LEMOA, GISMOA)

Challenges

- rising protectionism - H1B visa
- removal of GST preferences.

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