



**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. : 003762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANUSH PAREEK.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र  
Centre

GREATER NOIDA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

P. Singh

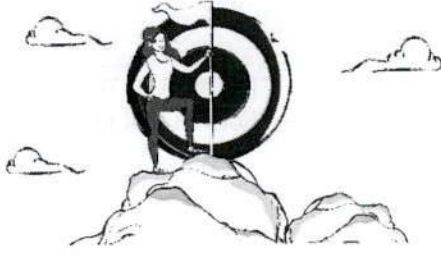
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

**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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### सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

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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  
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1. Accountability and Transparency in Judiciary has been increasingly demanded as judiciary in India is ~~a~~ very powerful but lacks in accountability mechanisms as compared to legislature and executive.

Bringing higher judiciary under RTI is deemed as a solution.

### Merits

1. Information on delays, adjournments, etc → help in expediting judicial processes.
2. Reduces arbitrariness : for instance in appointments of judges by



judges.'

3. Justice: disclosure of information on assets / liabilities of judges → greater accountability. and sense of justice

4. Credibility: though judiciary is highly respected but cases like - Justice Kamen, recent allegations of sexual misconduct against CJI, etc need greater transparent approach

Demerits

1. Credibility - already very high.
2. Interfere with Judicial independence.
3. Judgements → RTI can be used as a tool for backmail.

'Sunlight is the best disinfectant.'  
Judiciary itself has been torchbearer of transparency and openness. RTI should be adopted gradually by judiciary's initiative only.

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 हार्डिंग में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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2.

Tribunals were envisaged to reduce burdens of the high courts and provide for specialised pronouncements.

However, Tribunals face many problems.

1) Replicating judiciary's problems:

① Delays Pending cases run into 10s of thousands.

② Quality of judgements questionable, as ~~also~~ most orders/judgements challenged.

③ Appointment issues → lack of transparency.

2)

Adding more problems

① Goes against Separation of Power (Article 50) doctrine.



- ② Tribunalisation: number runs around to 300.
- ③ Lack of standardisation of procedures.  
The tribunal judges are mostly ex-bureaucrats.
- ④ Mostly funded by respective ministries → CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

### Way forward.

1. Need a legal framework for:
  1. Standardisation.
  2. Appointments and eligibility.
  3. Separate funding (Consolidated Fund of India) ~~and~~
  4. Streamlining of multiple tribunals.
  5. Regulatory Authority overseeing tribunals for accountability and transparency.

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)

10

3. Parliamentary privileges were aimed to provide freedom of speech and to uphold the ~~supremacy~~ sovereignty of the Parliament.

However, issues emerged:

- ① Lack of codification → Arbitrary use →  
eg: punishing journalists (Karnataka).
- ② Misuse by MPs: eg: Supreme Court  
in Cash for Votes scam <sup>case</sup> said  
that protection provided by  
parliamentary privileges prevented  
action against open corruption.

Need for Codification

उम्मीदवारों को  
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चाहिए  
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1. Defining terms like 'public interest', 'scandalous' and privileges.

2. Separating collective from individual privileges.

3. Defining punishments for breach of privileges, [like in case of journalists being critical of MPs or Government can't be suppressed by using parliamentary privileges].

### Way ahead

The change has to come from within the Parliament and state legislatures.

Greater debate needed on this



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  
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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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4. Governor is said to be the linking agent in our federal polity.

Yes - Outlived

1. Misuse of Governor's position for political purpose — eg: toppling ~~go~~ state governments through arbitrary use of Article 356.
2. Impediment → VETO POWER:  
Governor can send bill to President and mostly the bill takes lots of time to get assent. This infringes the federal spirit.
3. Clash with state government:  
seen in case of Puducherry

and Delhi. Governor is generally from the party in power in the centre.

Political neutrality missing.

No - Governor needed

1. Office of Trust: he/she is envisaged as guide / friend to the state government according to the constitution framers.
2. Useful link to spread positive messaging from centre and acts as a crucial voice for implementation of centre's schemes and directives.

3. Honorary Post

Way forward: The recommendations of Laskaria Commission on appointment, (5 years), eligibility, using Article 356 sparingly, etc should be implemented to restore the grace and usefulness of Governor in the federal setup.



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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5.

Second ARC recommended lateral Entry. Recently 9 civil servants inducted at Joint Secretary level by UPSC through lateral entry.

Panacea: Yes

1. Bureaucracy needs specialised inputs in the competitive economic and developmental scenario. Lateral Entrants bring rich field specific experience and skills.
2. Better decision making with greater understanding of the private sector. Post 1991 reforms, flexibility in approach towards private



sector as 'partner' in development' needed.

### NOT Panacea

1. Corporate conflict of interest : as the lateral entrants groomed in private/business culture and come for temporary service to go back to corporate sector.
2. Interference by ~~so~~ big corporates possible.
3. India needs generalist approach which career bureaucrats have.
4. Difficult to inculcate public service values at higher age. Like - public welfare, empathy, commitment, to welfare of weaker sections, etc.
5. Lack field experience.

However, more debates needed on this issue. We have had great lateral entrants like Manmohan Singh, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Nandan Nilekani (~~the~~ UIDAI - Aadhaar).

6.

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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7.

Grievances of states regarding CSS emerge from the facts that CSS curtail their autonomy in state subjects like health, education, welfare of weaker sections, etc.

Grievances

1. One-size-fit-all approach:

Jharkhand needs more MGNREGA type interventions while Kerala needs more of social security.

2. Reduced localised approach:

Schemes designed by Centre but implemented by states.

3. Restrictions on funds usage:

The devolution of finances is low.



Alone it, CSS restrict the options for state governments to spend with keeping in mind local dynamics.

### Centre's response

1. CSS reduced from 167 to 66.
2. Schemes → many now under umbrella programmes like Rashtriya Saksharta Abhiyaan now includes adult education, teachers training, secondary education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan. → Better streamlining.
3. Greater autonomy given to states.  
For instance on MGNREGA → project selection.

The CSS need further rationalisation and gradual devolution of responsibilities to states in the long run.



7.

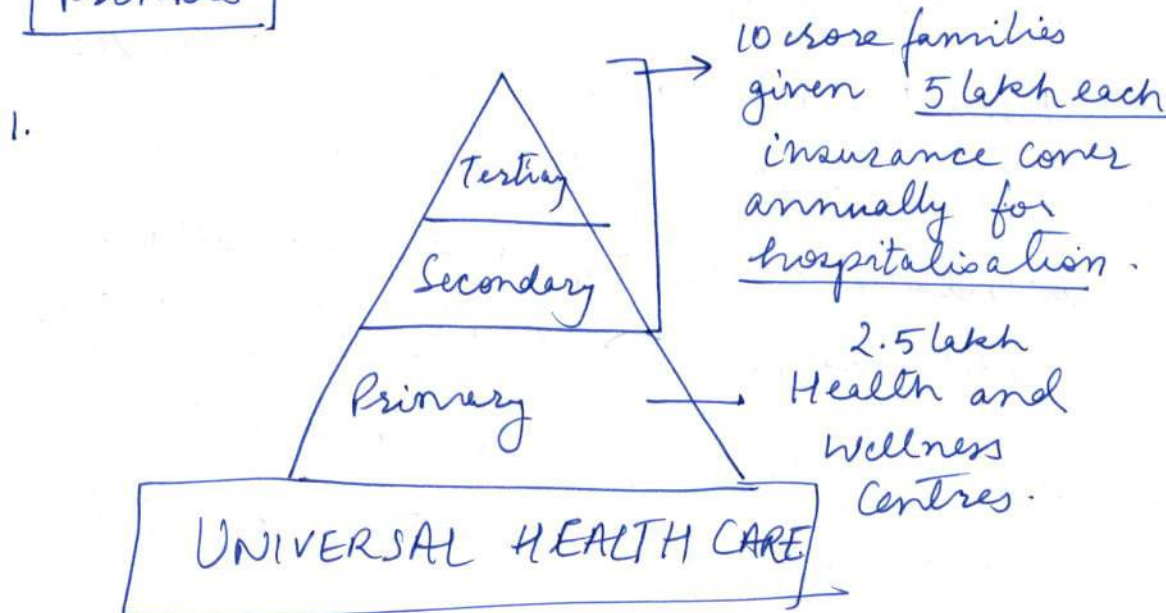
प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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 हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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7. PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is a step towards Universal Health Coverage as per the Vision@75 (NITI Aayog)

Promises



2. Access : to healthcare increase  
Till now 39 lakh PMJAY cardholders  
6 lakh availed the scheme

3. Targeting the poor - SECC →  
bottom 50% covered → around

50 crore - making it world's largest such scheme.

### Challenges

1. Creating demand without adequate supply of infrastructure in hospitals, doctors, etc.
2. Low packages - not attractive to private hospitals.
3. Fear of overcharging.
4. Out of Pocket Expenditure (63%) is the biggest component of healthcare expenditure. It is not addressed.
5. Medicines → maximum portion of health expenditure not covered.

These challenges need to be addressed to realise the goal of SDG 3 → inclusive and universal health.



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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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8.

## Key features

1. Reservation in Jobs.
2. Streamlining identification of transgenders. → onus on the person.  
~~trans~~ Finalised by a board.
3. Welfare activities.
4. official recognition. Allows future allocation of resources.

## Need

1. Transgenders — extremely vulnerable category.
2. Social stigma
3. Low human development levels → literacy, employment, health, etc.



4.

## Harassment

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इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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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

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9. India has a large diaspora of 30 million comprising of old diaspora (indentured labour decendants) and the new (workers in the Gulf and white collar professionals in West).

Engagement changed

1. Earlier not much contact.  
Lesser protection and leverage of soft power.
2. Now →
  - ① Leveraging diaspora for soft power — eg: USA-India nuclear deal.



2. Remittances - almost 70 billion - world's largest.
3. OCI cards : eased. PIO status merged.
4. High level engagements : eg: ~~the~~ public meetings with high level dignitaries eg: Wembley Stadium (UK).
5. Pravasi Bharatiya Din and awards.
6. Easing of NRI investments.

### Way ahead :

- The Emigration Bill pending → should be expedited. It would secure the rights of semiskilled workers going to the Gulf Countries.

10.

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

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

10

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इस कक्ष में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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10.

RCEP is a comprehensive platform for regional cooperation in Asia-Pacific.

### Potential

1. Over 10 Trillion economy.
2. Over 40% population.
3. Largest trading bloc - considering the countries involved.
4. Access to India's goods → specially pharmaceuticals and services.

### Challenges

1. Services → Japan, China opposed to India's conditions of freer access to their economies



2. Non-Tariff trade barriers.
3. IPR issues regarding India's pharma industry.

### Wayahead.

- Greater negotiations on coordination and coexistence of interests for shared prosperity since WTO as a multilateral platform facing challenges and inertia to change according to new realities of world trade.
-

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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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
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11.

Though the Constitution of India is tilted towards Unitary character, but with evolution of strong regional and state level political movements / parties (DMK, Shiv Sena, BSP, SP, TMC, etc) political decentralisation has been fairly successful:

- 1) Regional political parties taking place of national opposition party parties like Congress, CPI, etc. at national level.
- 2) Some states like Tamil Nadu, Odisha, etc have become political strongholds of regional/state parties.

But bottlenecks in on fiscal and administrative front:

Fiscal Front:

1. Taxation power devolution: The residual powers remain with centre. The states



tax collection is restricted as major sources like Income Tax remains with centre.

2. GST : The power of state legislatures ~~to~~ on indirect taxes such as excise transferred to GST Council which has parity basis Centre's presence. This has taken away huge portion of taxation autonomy.

3. Devolution : The 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission devolved 42% (32% earlier) of the central pool of tax receipts. But seen as not enough by the states. as developmental challenges are localised and rising.

### Administrative Front:

1. Bypassing states on funding of Panchayati Raj institutions.
2. Policy making with centre while implementation with states. This creates problems of strategy mismatch and low outcomes.
3. All India Services : major contention of

states, that Centre interferes through AIS and states do not have powers, <sup>like</sup> other than 'transfer' as disciplinary action. Many governments against AIS. (eg: Rajamanner Committee - Tamil Nadu)

Way forward :

The states need greater fiscal and administrative space, & specially when we have moved into the post Planning Commission era, which was the vestige of financial centralisation.

Greater faith in the states' capabilities and trust in local strategies for development needed to change the attitude of fiscal centralisation.

GST Council, NITI Aayog, Team India, Govt Rationalisation of Centrally sponsored schemes and the 14<sup>th</sup> F.C. devolution are steps in right direction.



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

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12.

Anti-defection law came in 1985 to address the 'Aaya Ram-Gaya Ram' culture in politics. However, due to changed times and continuing defections (Likkim, Goa, Karnataka, etc recently) highlight the vulnerability and lack of effectiveness of the law.

Reasons for violation and misinterpretation:

① Individual political judgements. The legislators represent people first, parties later. Due to fall in ideological differences, career orientation or even for rightful differences with party, defections common.

② Role of Speaker: The decision of Speaker is final. It has been ridden with contradictions and arbitrary interpretations as speaker's office is not totally neutral.

- ③ Loopholes in the law : Split allowed ( $2/3$ ); this led to mass defections like in case of Goa Assembly recently.

### Steps to strengthen

#### 1. Political Parties :

- Greater democracy; training in party's values and commitments; space for dissent and expression (eg: On Abrogation of Article 370 - opposition parties having varied views).

#### 2. Speaker's role :

- The sanctity of the office should be upheld.
- 11<sup>th</sup> ARC suggested that Anti-Defection cases must involve Judiciary with Election Commission's binding advice but this would undermine the parliamentary supremacy.



3. Check on Horse Trading :

Better implementation of anti-graft laws  
and inclusion of gratification -  
monetary or not under laws such  
as Prevention of Corruption Act addressing  
defections.

4. Dilution of Whip's office: dissent should  
be allowed in cases except No-confidence  
motion.

Many say that ~~At~~ anti-defection law  
has outlived its necessity. The legislators  
should not be seen in prejudiced  
light over defections; but at the same  
time unethical and "quid-pro-quo"  
or horse-trading should be addressed  
by relevant laws and by plugging  
the loop holes in Anti-defection law  
itself.



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

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- (13). Indian Constitution has been amended over 100 times. The amendments range from routine and procedural/administrative-like extension of reservations for SC/STs in legislatures to defining ones like the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, famously called "mini-Constitution".

### Middle Path

#### Rigid

- Under Article 368, (i)  $2/3$  majority of Parliament
- (ii)  $2/3$  Parliament +  $1/2$  of states (simple majority needed in issues ~~are~~ affecting

32

#### Flexible

- Ordinary/simple majority needed for amendments like changing boundaries of states or creation of new ones (Article 3, 4)

federalism, Judiciary  
etc. Example:  
GST Bill or the  
EWIS reservation  
Act (103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment)

• Due to the reason that  
the Constitution also  
involves multiple  
procedures, Centre-  
state relations and  
bodies which need  
flexibility with changing  
times. Example: Making  
Cooperatives - under  
fundamental rights!

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नहीं लिखना  
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## Comparative perspective

1. Britain:

Highly flexible Constitution:

The parliament has supremacy and  
no written constitution.

2. USA:

Highly rigid Constitution →

Till now around 7 Amendments

only. Reason: Constitution contains

very few guiding principles. Not elaborate bodies (eg: composition, mandates - in India → eg: UPSC, CAG, etc). or detailed Centre - State relations.

Indian Constitution is a perfect mix of rigidity and flexibility. It has been ~~furthered~~ anchored by the BASIC STRUCTURE doctrine and given greater fluidity by Article 142 where Judiciary has expanded rights under Article 21 (Right to life and liberty).



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

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14.

India is called a quasi-federal country.  
The institutional architecture of our  
federal structure consists of the  
following:

1. Rajya Sabha : representing states.
2. Article 263 : Inter-State Council
3. Zonal Councils → statutory bodies.
4. Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal  
(under new law).
5. GST Council - for Goods & Services Tax.
6. National Development Council  
or Team India under NITI Aayog.

Effectiveness

Yes

1. Inter-state relations largely peaceful  
because of political and administrative

continuity.

- Narmada → Sardar Sarovar Project - been a success. =
- North East Council : representing special needs of the region. Many infrastructure projects suggested by it are functional or under progress now.

### NOT effective

1. Inter-State water disputes
  - Till now, contentious issues like Kaveri water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka → longstanding; peaceful settlement not found even at the Supreme Court level.
2. Delhi Pollution : Inter state issue, not been able to resolve due to lack of institutional coordination among states. The platforms - lacking will and mandate.



3. River Pollution: Basin approach difficult, specially in times of water shortage increasing.

4. Pending boundary disputes:  
 • Maharashtra - Karnataka → Belgaum.  
 • Assam - Nagaland.  
 → Lack of institutional mechanisms to resolve such cases.

Way forward:

1. Need more consensus based institutions like GST Council in trade, development, etc (suggested by NITI Aayog). → Cooperative federalism.
2. More powers and mandate to Constitutional body → Inter State Council which recently met after 2 decades.  
New age challenges like pollution, developmental goals (SDGs), etc need renewed approach towards cooperative federalism. It needs adequate institutionalisation for greater efficiency in dispute settlement.



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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15.

E-governance has transformatory potential to change lives of millions through effective service delivery, better monitoring and streamlining of processes.

Recent Advances → application to e-gov.

1.

Mobile Phones

→ Messaging, information sharing (eg. For farmers weather updates.

→ Mobile Banking

2.

Digitalisation

→ land records

↓  
reduced grievances and better targeting of schemes.

→ e-Wallet / digi-locker for document sharing.

3. Biometrics

→ Aadhaar Card →  
Centre of revolution in  
public service delivery  
and plugging leakages.

4. Data → in policy  
making.

→ 'Data collection helps  
in formulating,  
monitoring and  
implementing schemes  
with high efficiency

5. Super Computers

→ Weather forecasting  
→ helping farmers, etc.

6. Geographical Information  
Service (GIS),  
GPS and Satellites  
imaging.

→ Used in land related  
programmes. Like  
GIS, used in PM-  
Fasal Bima Yojana  
for effective calculation  
of losses

However, e-governance faces challenges like :

- Lack of interoperability.
- Lack of adoption due to behavioural factors (inertia).
- Lack of skills / training.

e-governance in cases like

- DBT → ₹ MGNREGA.
- PRAGATI → monitoring.

have shown that e-governance is potent tool to make good governance possible.



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)

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इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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16.

India has a tradition of charity across its cultural and religious diversity. Religious organisations and voluntary activities like Pathmeda-Gowshala (India's largest) receive funds while NGOs and Social Sector Organisations lack funding.

Significance of Philanthropy.

Recently Azim Premji (Wipro) and Anil Agarwal (Vedanta) committed billions of dollars for philanthropy.

→ this gives a positive message to the society regarding big businesses and helps in trust building.

2. Development deficit:

The government alone not capable,  
~~the~~ philanthropic activities needed  
to fill the gap. For instance →  
Inforays Foundation → libraries in  
each district of Karnataka.

3. Trusteeship principle

Gandhiji opined that the rich  
~~for~~ are the trustees of the  
wealth of the society. It should  
be spent on society's welfare.

Factors holding back Philanthropy:

1. Lack of transparency in Voluntary  
Sector Organisations. Recent report  
suggested that only 10% fill  
annual returns.



2. Lack of accountability: The NGOs fail to keep account of the resources spent and the change created.

NGOs are also used as vehicles for money laundering at times.

3. Lack of faith in voluntary sector.  
People want to donate but not sure of the credentials and credibility of the NGOs/VSOs.

Way ahead, is to regulate NGOs and create greater transparency and accountability mechanisms.



17.

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

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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17. Health care schemes in India range from vaccination (Mission Indradhanush) to insurance (~~AYUSH~~ Jan Arogya) to maternal health (ICDS, Maternity Support, etc).

### Challenges

1. Policy fragmentation: Health is a state subject. States have varied needs but lack of resources.

2. Centre-State differences: for instance, ~~PM-Aro~~ Ayushman Bharat not adopted by West Bengal, Delhi and Odisha.

3. Lack of holistic approach :  
Sanitation, safe drinking water, education,  
and nutrition have interface  
with health. These schemes work mostly  
in silos. Thereby reducing efficiency.
4. Lack of funding : India spends  
around 1.3% of GDP on health.  
Global Average - 6%.

### Creation of Digital Health ecosystem

Would need :

1. Funds - for digital infrastructure.
2. Digital Connectivity and centralised  
data collection across hospitals.
3. Training and capacity building.
4. Data privacy and security.

Digital health is a component under  
Digital India. It envisages digital



# directory of patient records and hospitals.

## Game Changer

1. Better mobility between hospitals.
2. Safety / continuity of health records.  
This helps in better consulting and diagnosis.
3. Data driving efficiency in hospitals →  
Can create Outcome Based models in the schemes implementation.
4. Data Collection: better feedback on epidemiological patterns across the country. Allows → region specific interventions.

Digital ecosystem would need large investments, skill training and coordination among various levels → private, public, states, Centre. However, in the long run it will save costs and make the system more efficient & effective.



18.

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

18.

India is a country of 1.30 billion but low levels of outcomes in our education system and low enrolments (higher education - 23%) are impediments for us India to emerge as knowledge super power.

### Challenges

### Addressing Them

①

#### Access

- Low female enrolment
- Regional disparity.
- SCs/STs/minorities → lesser access.

1. Incentivising access by expanding midday Meal scheme till secondary school.

2. More public investment in quality institutions like Narodayas and Sarodaya Schools

## ② Equity

- Regional disparities
- Public-Private difference in quality of education
- SC/ST/Minorities left behind in education parameters.
- Urban-Rural divide
- English-Vernacular divide
- RTE - Right to Education to be implemented in letter and spirit.
- New education policy envisages to extend RTE to pre-primary and secondary schooling
- Rural areas: appropriate courses; quality assurance.
- Equal ~~weightage~~ weightage to vernacular knowledge systems development.

## ③ Quality

- ASER Reports → dismal performance of ~~public sch~~ govt schools & specially in rural areas
- Outdated curriculum in colleges.
- Outcome based education. approach.
- Accountability to be fixed
- Social Audits by GPs.
- Periodic Review along with all stakeholders.



(4)

### Challenge Affordability

- Private schools → arbitrary fees.
- Rising privatisation of higher education

### Addressing

- Regulation; implementation of EWS quota.
- Improving public schools.
- Easy loans to students.
- Increasing employability and scholarships

(5)

### Accountability

- Overlapping of agencies: eg: general edu<sup>n</sup> under MHRD while skills (vocational) under Skills Ministry.
- Absenteeism
- Lack of outcomes

- Streamlining of agencies like under National Vocational Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- Social Audit, training, better regulation and incentivising performance.

Knowledge Economy is the future of productivity, employment opportunities and growth of nation. The grassroots need attention rather than few premier institutions. for sustainable approach



19.

अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)  
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Afghanistan is strategically located but historically turbulent country.

Factors affecting Afghan peace process:

① USA withdrawal:

President Trump promised withdrawal of troops by the end of his first term.

② Taliban:

given prominent place. It is against the present democratic setup.

③ Pakistan:

• Key role in giving USA safe passage and treats Afghanistan as its strategic depth.

④ Terrorism: Recent Kabul blasts suggest peace process is fragile and USA-NATO withdrawal would leave behind greater challenges and instability.

⑤ Other Players: Like Russia, China and India have varied interests in the peace process. India wants Afghan led peace process.

### India's Approach

1. Traditionally: supported democratic government.

• Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process.

2. Changes: Recently, held informal talks with Taliban. Shows major shift in India's Afghan policy.



3. Interests: democracy in Afghanistan.

and stability as empowered  
Taliban would be detrimental  
to stability and peace on our  
western border, specially w.r.t  
terrorism in Kashmir Valley.

Way Ahead:

A well calibrated approach for India is  
to prolong stay of NATO forces  
in Afghanistan as sudden withdrawal  
would mean instability in the  
region. We must engage all stakeholders  
and continue to support Afghan  
people through non-military support  
(like - Parliament Building, Salome  
Dam like projects)

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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20.

India has the positives of credible foreign policy in the past and emerging economy and geopolitical relevance in present. This makes India a crucial partner for both USA and Russia.

Challenges

USA side

1. Military Cooperation: India reluctant to support USA's military and strategic interventions in Afghanistan and South China Sea.

2. Trade Wars: Tensions in trade rising due to re-calibration of USA's policies towards



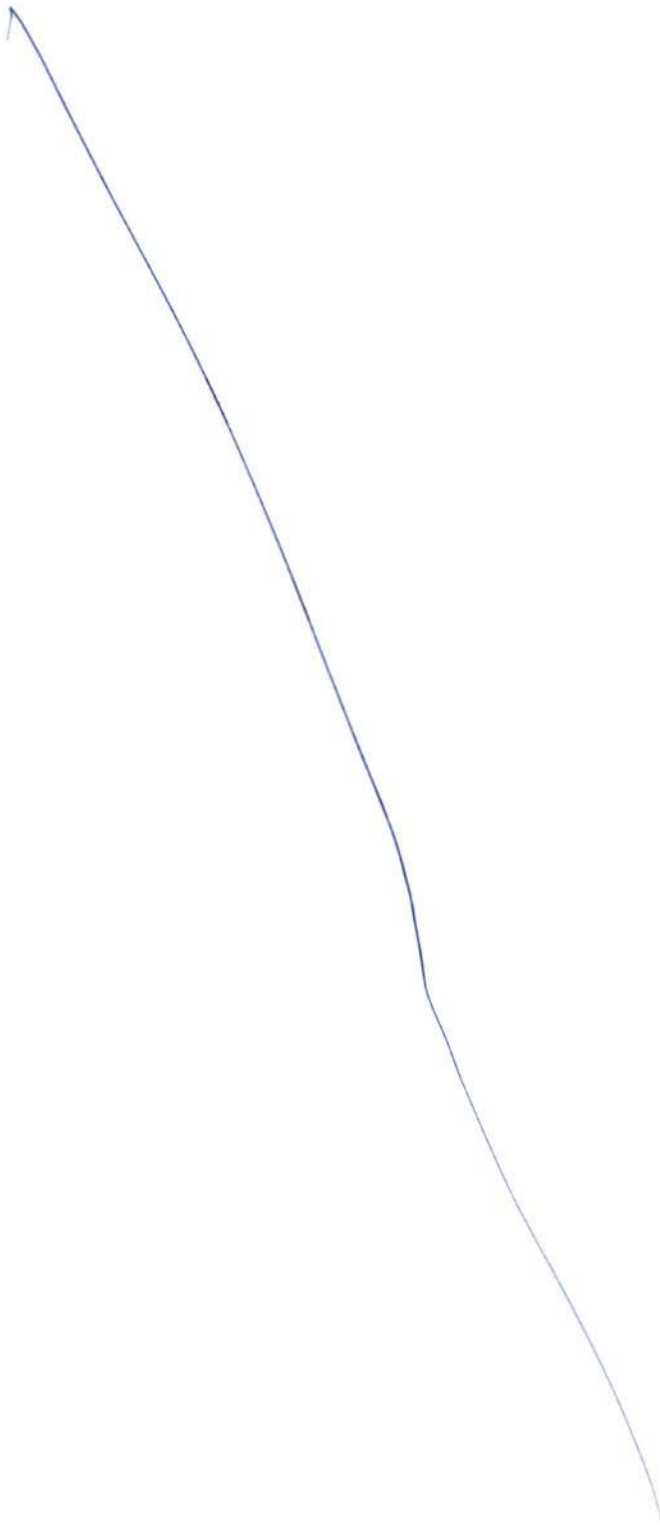
developing countries (withdrawal of GSP status).

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### Russia - Challenges

- ① USA - CAATA act prevents Cooperation with Russia.
- ② Diminishing economy of Russia due to sanctions.

However, USA and Russia have been old ~~and~~ partners. We have been able to balance the two deftly till now by continuing to strengthen relations with USA (COMCASA, Indo-Pacific) while buying military hardware (S-400) from Russia.





## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

