



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. : 377569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Chandrajyoti Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 August 2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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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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 इलाके में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Right to Information Act aims at providing greater transparency to the public regarding government functioning. However, judiciary has been kept out of the ambit of RTI because of the following ^{reasons} ~~causes~~:

→ It can affect judge's behaviour, pushing them to make populist judgements.

→ The judiciary is known for making socially progressive judgements eg - Removal of Sec 377.
It may be hindered due to RTI.

However, on the other hand, the higher judiciary must be brought under RTI. It can have the following merits :-

→ Appointments to HC & SC are shrouded in mystery. This will throw some light on process of appointment of judges, without taking away its independence.

→ Since judiciary will be made accountable, they are less likely to recuse them from cases, take leave from ongoing proceeding. This may lead to less pendency of cases.

Thus, bringing the judiciary under RTI has both merits & demerits which must carefully balanced before taking any step.

2.

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

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Tribunals in India are specialised courts aimed at resolving particular issues. Eg - National Green Tribunal aims at resolving environmental conflicts.

Following are the problems caused due to tribunals:-

→ Appointed by government - This makes them prone to political influence and judgments are influenced

→ Lack of expertise - ~~The~~ The constitutional of tribunals is such that while some lack domain expertise, others lack judicial knowledge.

→ High pendency - Despite the fact that they aim to fast track cases in cases, pendency of tribunals remains high, just like the judiciary.

→ Seen by judiciary as post retirement way forward job

- Removal of government's influence
- Constitution of tribunals in terms of technical & judicial members must be fixed.
- Better infrastructure to keep track of cases.

Tribunals aim at increasing accessibility to justice

Thus, these impediments must be removed for their successful implementation

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Parliamentary privileges are provided to MPs and MLAs to allow them to function effectively as legislators. They are stated in Article 118 of the Constitution

Need for codification

→ MPs/MLAs often avoid arrest using their privilege of no arrest for 40 days before & after a session

→ Closed sittings have become popular but this removes transparency.

→ Newspapers are held for breach of privileges if they publish true reports criticising

the parliament.

→ Freedom of speech in parliament has led MPs to often use unparliamentary language.

Thus, the privileges must be codified properly to balance the rights & duties of MLAs.

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

The Governor is the nominal head of a state. In the recent times, people have argued about the futility of this post as!—

→ He is to be an unbiased person. Yet, one has seen political bias at play in Karnataka assembly.

→ He is simply an officer of the central government, keeping a check on the state.

→ ~~The~~ The governors have often asked for imposition of President's rule without exploring any other options.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Moreover, the post of governor continues to be important as he is a link between the central and state govt. He is also responsible for curbing frivolous tendencies in states.

Way forward

The recommendations of Punchhi and Sarkaria commission should be followed. The Governor should be an apolitical person, who has not been a part of any party. Similarly, S.R. Bommai judgment stated that a governor's report to impose President Rule is open to judicial review.

Thus, through proper safeguards the governor can fulfill his role in an impartial manner.

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

Lateral entry refers to addition of individuals from private sector with domain expertise into the bureaucracy.

Following are its merits :-

- 1) Specialists in their field - Lateral entrants are likely to be specialist in their fields and have better domain knowledge than generalised knowledge of civil servants.
- 2) known for bringing revolutionary changes such as the Computer revolution brought by Mr. Sam Pitroda.
- 3) Best management practices from the private sector may lead to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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reduction in the slow bureaucracy
that is known for its red-tapism

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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However, there are certain
demerits of lateral entry as
well :-

- 1) Different managerial practices
may lead to clash between
the two :
- 2) There is no policy of reservation
in lateral entry
- 3) Lateral entrants may be prone
to political influences as
they have been selected by
the existing government and thus,
may have biases.

Thus, lateral entry is
a way forward in addressing
the challenges of bureaucracy
but firstly its demerits must
be addressed.

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

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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 क्राशिए में नई लिखना चाहिए।
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The PMJAY was introduced on 23 September 2018 and aims at providing an annual assistance of ₹5 lakh to beneficiary families of any size.

However, despite its initial success, it faces the following problems:-

1) Low amount - The ^{cash} assistance provided is too low to cover hospital expenditure and people will end up having significant out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

2) Low premiums to insurance companies has dissuaded them from taking part in the scheme.

3) Provides assistance for secondary and tertiary healthcare only.

As a result, primary healthcare is left out. Considering it is the most common & required, OOPEx will occur in this case as well.

4) Some states offer economic assistance to individuals such as Karnataka. These policies are significantly better in terms of amount and implementation

Therefore, people don't switch to PMJAY.

These challenges will have to be addressed in order to ensure success of this scheme.

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

The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Bill is an important watershed in the history of guaranteeing rights to marginalised sections. Following are its important features :-

- Prohibition of discrimination to transgender individuals in case of education, employment and social life.
- A district committee to be formed for screening and certifying individuals as transgender.
- Right to a safe residence at home with the biological family of transgender.

→ Right to gender reassignment surgery and assistance for the same.

It is of urgent necessity to pass this bill because of the following reasons:-

→ A majority of transgenders (99%) do not own property. They are often thrown out of their family homes.

→ A significant majority of them do not have access to employment or education.

→ They do not have access to quality healthcare. As a result,

it is important to enact the bill to uplift this marginalised section.

9.

बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India's engagement with its diaspora has changed with the times.

Following are some of the important government policies and the changes that can be witnessed :-

- 1) Celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas to recognise the efforts of the diaspora in India's economic growth.
- 2) FDI investment limit on NRIs has been rationalized considering the spate of investments from them.

3) Know India tours have been organised to better connect Indian diaspora to their roots.

4) Pilgrimage tours, especially for the diaspora from governments countries has been organised since a majority of them are Hindus.

Thus, India has taken steps to connect with its diaspora and strengthen links to ensure economic and cultural growth.

10.

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

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

10

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

RCEP consists of ASEAN nations and its 6 FTA partners - India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. It aims at establishing a free trade agreement amongst these nations.

Following are some of the challenges associated with it:-

1) Trade in goods - India already has a current account deficit with many of the RCEP countries such as China and South Korea. It is feared that an FTA will lead to further widening of CAD.

2) Trade in services - The Beasly harvest package only discusses

removal of tariffs on goods & not easing barriers on movement of people. Since India's interest lie in the ability to export its human resource, it must be careful about entering RCEP.

3) Intellectual Property Rights Regime - India's IPR regime is considered weak according to other nations. A "stronger" IPR regime may affect accessibility of citizens to products.

4) Costly investor suits against the state are another fear associated with RCEP.

Considering this FTA includes nearly 25% of world's GDP, India must address these issues to take advantage of this opportunity.

11.

राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोपीय 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

Decentralisation refers to devolution of powers to lower levels of government.

In the political field, we have successfully implemented a 3 tier structure.

However, doing so in the fiscal and administrative fronts has been marred by several challenges:-

(1) Formation of Finance Commission -

While at the Centre finance commission is constituted regularly at the state level it is not so which makes it difficult for municipalities & panchayats to access funds.

(2) Criteria of devolution of funds -

The criteria for fund

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

devolution is most prominently population of a state. This has angered the southern states which have progressively controlled their population.

(3) Role of civil services - In the administrative front, IAS & IPS officers are responsible for being ^{steel} frameworks in state. However they are under central government's control.

~~(4) Thin tax domain~~

(4) Taxation - Under the GST regime, all taxes on goods & services are collected by the central govt. & then devolved to the state governments. Delay in this takes away the fiscal independence of states.

(5) This tax domain of municipalities and panchayats along with the tied nature of funds for schemes affects their working.

Thus, one sees that fiscal and administrative decentralisation is yet to catch up with political 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)

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

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The Anti-Defection Law came into being through the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985. It seeks to disqualify those candidates who have switched their allegiances after being elected.

Problems with the law

→ It differentiates between an elected legislator and a nominated one for no intelligible reason. While a nominated ~~one~~ person can change his party in 6 months, such a provision is not available to elected representatives.

→ Harmful to intra party democracy as those who vote against the direction of the party whip are disqualified.

→ Powers of the presiding officer -

The presiding officer is the final authority on deciding the cases of disqualification. There are 2 problems of this → He lacks the judicial insight & knowledge

↳ His actions may be affected due to his political bias.

After the Kihoto Hollohan Case, appeal to High Court was allowed.

Measures to strengthen the law :-

→ Removing the difference between nominated and elected representative.

→ Individuals should not be disqualified if they vote against the party whip.

→ The cases of disqualification must be decided in an unbiased manner by the High Court

→ The presiding officer must ~~decide~~ act in an unbiased manner or give up this power in favour of High Court.

Thus, to strengthen our democracy, it is important to correctly interpret the law and implement it in a proper manner

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

The Indian Constitution describes the process for its amendments in Article 368 of the constitution.

However, there are certain provisions for amending the constitution with a simple majority. These are not amendments in the eyes of the constitution.

→ Simple majority - This only requires a majority of the present and voting members of the Parliament. The names and boundaries of states, number of puisne judges, ^{5th & 6th Schedule areas} etc. can be changed through this.

→ Special majority - This requires a majority (50%) of the present and voting members and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of total membership.

The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are amended in this manner.

→ Special majority and ratification by states - It is a combination of the above method and ratification by 50% of the states. The lists in 7th Schedule, executive power of centre & states are amended in this way.

India's amendment process thus seems to follow a middle path when we compare it to nations such as U.S.A. or U.K.

USA:

→ The matter for amendment is taken by a select body which looks into constitutional amendment.

→ Amendments require $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of both houses of the Senate and states, making

it very difficult to pass amendments.
→ As a result, U.S.A. has only had
27 amendments in more than
200 years, compared to more
than a 100 in 72 years of India.

UK

In the UK, there is no written
constitution, only a set of rules
and regulations, which can be
amended easily by simple
majority.

Thus, one can conclude
that India does follow the
middle path.

14.

अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटारे 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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian federalism is characterised by cooperation and competition.

The latter may lead to disputes between states for which the following mechanism have been established.

→ Art 262 — In case of water disputes, ad hoc tribunals and river boards are to be formed. Their award is final & binding

→ Art 263 — Inter State Council on specific issues

→ Zonal Councils established.

The Cauvery River Award was delayed by decades & eventually formed a Cauvery Water Management Authority. ~~State~~ of Tamil Nadu is still not satisfied with its award.

Thus, the institutional architecture of Indian federalism is not quite successful.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस बाशिप में
नहीं लिखना
बाहिप
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

E-governance refers to the use of technology to ensure better service delivery to the citizens

In the recent years, the field of technology has witnessed advancement in terms of sophistication and speed, allowing it to be highly beneficial in e-governance.

(1) Recognition of beneficiaries can be done through biometric systems allowing for a decrease in leakages

(2) Time saving - Due to the availability of high speed internet, beneficiaries need not take time off from their work allowing them to be more productive.

(3) Use of systems such as the digital locker allows beneficiaries to store their data ~~base~~ and documents here.

These can be accessed as and when they wish.

(4) Increased security - Through better encryption methods, citizens can be assured of the safety of their personal and financial details.

However, many constraints still remain in increasing the prevalence of e-governance.

→ Poor infrastructure - Rural areas lack good internet connectivity, ~~and~~ making it difficult for them to avail of online services.

→ Poor digital literacy especially in several areas. It has been seen that while social media proficiency is there, people are not able to use technology to their benefit.

→ Cyber threats - Despite better encryption, India is still vulnerable to cyber attacks. Having 1 attack every few minutes.

Thus, to make e-governance a potent tool, the above issues need to be addressed.

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)

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

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Philanthropy refers to the donation of money by individuals to charitable causes.

Importance of philanthropy :-

→ Fills gaps in government welfare

There are sections of population which may be left uncovered

by government schemes. Philanthropy aids in ensuring that such sections don't feel left out.

→ Based on the idea of social justice

Philanthropy aims at giving back to the society which has

been responsible for one's growth. Thus, it is only fair and equitable.

→ Reduction in income inequality

Direct taxes can only do so much to decrease income inequalities.

Philanthropy builds on this ideal and further reduces inequalities in income.

However, there are several factors holding back philanthropy in India :-

- (1) Apathetic attitude - Individuals feel that they have done their duty to the nation by paying taxes and do not wish to contribute further.
- (2) Willing individuals are often worried if their resources will go into the right hands and thus, do not engage in the practice.
- (3). Bureaucratic process - Philanthropic activities require filling up numerous forms & seeking

permissions which often puts off individuals.

In order to combat this situation it is thus important to :-

- ↳ Provide good moral education so that ~~students~~ children are aware of their responsibility.
- ↳ Reducing seed tapism and making it easier to donate.
- ↳ Proper checks on NGOs through Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act so people are secured of their donation.

Philanthropy is the duty of every well earning citizen and it is thus necessary removing the challenges that obstruct it.

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

15

India has introduced numerous healthcare schemes yet, they have failed to yield the desired outcomes.

Following are the reasons for the same:-

1) Lack of coherent policy framework

There is a lack of overarching framework of policy describing the quantitative & quantitative outcomes of the healthcare schemes

2) Lack of quantifiable data - Disease burden estimates are usually made through WHO publications. India lacks access to regularly updated data on patients & doctors.

3) Poor infrastructure - Rural regions don't have good quality hospital

infrastructure, making access to healthcare difficult.

4) Low spending - Our expenditure on healthcare has not even exceeded 2% of our GDP.

5) Lack of doctors in rural areas making difficult for patients to avail of schemes.

In such a situation, a digital health ecosystem can prove to be a gamechanger in the following ways:-

→ Easy availability of data on disease burden allowing better framing of policies.

→ Doctors can access the medical history of patients, allowing them to offer better care.

→ Better identification of

beneficiaries of a scheme, preventing
leakages from the system.

→ A digital health ecosystem will also allow us to keep tabs on the doctors posted in several areas, their case load & efficiency. This will make them more accountable.

Thus, one sees that many of the problems in implementation of healthcare schemes in India can be resolved through digitisation.

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)

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

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As India occupies its place in the world as a superpower in the coming decades, educating its youth will be an important step to achieving this goal.

However, the nation currently suffers from the following problems:-

(1) Quality - The quality of education, especially in rural & peri urban areas, is quite poor. The ASER survey, ²⁰¹⁸ found that most Class VII students could not read at Class II level.

(2) Access - Marginalised sections such as girls, SCs, STs, minorities find it difficult to access good quality education. A lack of

basic amenities combined with a regressive mindset hinders their progress.

(3) Equity - This issue is inter connected with access of education to certain sections.

(4) Affordability - Due to poor quality of government schools, parents often send children to private schools which burns a ~~hole~~ hole in their pocket.

(5) Accountability - Teacher absenteeism is a common problem in several schools.

ways to combat these challenges -

→ Teacher training - through schemes such as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan so that they are up to date with the latest information & teaching methods.

→ Attendance of teachers must be ensured through biometric scanning.

- The model of Eklavya schools must be replicated for other minority communities as well.
- Capping of fees for limited number of seats besides introducing reservation for Economically Weaker Sections if parents wish to educate children in private schools.
- Regular testing of standards and taking part in international tests as PISA will allow policy makers to assess quality of education

Thus, addressing the challenges facing education is of utmost importance to ensure India's emergence as a knowledge superpower

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

Afghanistan has been in the throes of turmoil ever since USSR invaded it in 1979. Over time

factors affecting Afghan peace process have changed. Some of the current ones are:-

(1) Taliban :- It still controls major parts of Afghanistan and is against the elected government there. They have resorted to attacks on the Afghan military as well as civilians, besides attacks on infrastructure.

(2) U.S.A and Russia :- U.S.A had stationed its troops in Afghanistan in 2003 and recently their President has announced their withdrawal. They were responsible for maintaining some degree of peace but it is possible that the Taliban may regain power

Russia aims to secure this region due to its strategic importance. It held the Moscow talks which brought Taliban to the discussion table.

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

(3) Inter Services Intelligence of Pakistan has been responsible for giving arms and training to the Taliban and even using Afghan territory for staging attacks on India.

(4) India and China have mostly focused on social and economic growth in the region.

(5) Afghan society and polity :- The society is quite diverse in terms of the numerous tribes that inhabit the country. Similarly, the polity is fragile as the idea of faith in democracy has not taken root.

India's approach to Afghanistan

- India has focused on creating infrastructure in the country.
- Salma Dam, also known as Indo-Afghan Friendship Dam is an example.
- India has also built the Parliament and libraries in Afghanistan.
- It has also constructed the Zarajay Delaram highway.
- India has agreed to sit with the Taliban for peace talks but has made it clear that any solution agreed upon must be accepted by all sections of the Afghan society. Democratic ideals must be adhered to while discussing the peace process.

Afghanistan is an important part of India's foreign policy and resolving this will ensure peace & security in the region.

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

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India has long standing relations with USA and Russia bound by ties of mutual cooperation. However, in the recent times some issues have cropped up with both countries -

USA

- President Donald Trump has called India "the tariff king" and sought to impose reciprocal tariffs on Indian steel and aluminium.
- USA has also taken India to WTO regarding domestic content requirement in solar panels.
- It has also removed 94 items from Generalised System of Preferences, meaning tariffs will be applicable on them. As a result, Indian goods will become less competitive.

→ USA has also increased the cost of H1-B visas whose major beneficiaries (70%) are Indians.

→ Sanctions on Iran have threatened India's energy security and widened current account deficit.

Russia

→ India and Russia's relationship is mainly confined to defence. However, its share in India's ^{defence} imports has decreased to about 62%.

→ Russia has also established links with Pakistan and recently conducted military exercises with them. It has also begun supplying arms.

→ Russia has also supported China's Belt and Road initiative and asked India to reconsider its position.

→ In terms of trade, China is larger partner of Russia than India.

Impact on India due to the friction between the 2 nations:-

- USA has signed Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) against Russia. This means India's links with Russia will be impacted. US-A also views India buying Triumph 400 from Russia with suspicion.
- Similarly, Russia is also apprehensive of India's close links with USA as seen in the signing of LEMOA and COMCASA.

Thus, it is of urgent importance to address specific relationships with each country and also work towards reducing tensions between the two.

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