



**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. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Ubhaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र  
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<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>

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<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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अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

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

The Right to Information Act, 2005 does not apply to the <sup>higher</sup> judiciary, as the Supreme Court has held

### Reasons for judgement

- ① SC and HCs have their own internal mechanisms for disclosure of information
- ② It would interfere with the inner workings of the higher judiciary.

However, there have been several calls to bring SC & HCs under RTI both from activists as well as political class

### Merits

- ① will help transparency in the higher judiciary, especially in matters of.

appointments & transfers which are currently opaque.

② will bring judiciary closer to the public.

③ will help ensure accountability in terms of administration as well as representation of disadvantaged groups.

### Demerits

① RTI may hamper efficient working of judiciary & decision making.

② malicious RTI appeals may scandalize the dignity of court.

③ Judicial independence may be compromised.

Considering above arguments, it's time higher judiciary was brought under RTI since it satisfies definition of public authority. It will only improve judicial transparency & accountability which is much necessary.

2.

भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिसे 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 हार्फ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals were introduced by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment by adding articles 323A and 323B to reduce judicial burden and pendency.

However, they have not worked as envisaged

Replication of judicial problems

- ① High pendency rate due to appeals to H.C.
- ② Delayed judgements
- ③ High vacancy rates
- ④ Lack of infrastructure & staff
- ⑤ Overburdened with cases.

Addition of new problems

- ① Tribunalization of justice - increasing number of cases decided by tribunals
- ② Packing of administrative members

after deciding on government litigation.

- ③ Terms of service and appointment framed by executive, which breaches separation of powers
- ④ Arbitrary reconstitution of tribunals through Finance Acts
- ⑤ Decreased geographical reach due to concentration in cities

### Way forward

- ① SC's judgement in Chandra Kumar case (1997) must be addressed to
- ② Separate commission for appointment to tribunals containing judicial members.
- ③ Balance between executive & judicial members
- ④ Adequate infrastructure

Tribunals must supplement & not substitute judiciary and must be empowered and made independent through above steps to ensure quicker justice

3.

संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को 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

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

Article 105 of the Constitution deals with the privileges available to members of Parliament.

These privileges are of two types :-

i) individual and ii) collective

Individual - exemption from jury duty, right not to be arrested from Parliament, freedom of speech in Parliament

Collective :- Right to regulate affairs, no judicial interference etc.

These privileges were meant to ensure the free and effective functioning of Parliament, and prevent obstruction of its functioning

However, they have not been used for these purposes :-

① freedom of press has been attacked through privileges :- Breach of privilege

to Hindu newspapers for publishing critical editorial

② Individual MPs have abused this to attack criticism instead of resorting to defamation & libel. Eg: Karnataka Legislative Assembly case

③ Used as substitute for judicial process in which Speaker acts as judge, jury and executioner

④ Speaker has at times placed ~~an~~ biased role.

All the above indicates that privileges have been interpreted in unconstitutional manner due to lack of codification

### Need for codification

① would define privileges

② would enable appeal to judiciary thus preventing arbitrary exercise

Countries like Australia have already codified their privileges. India must follow suit to prevent arbitrary use of these privileges.

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 office of Governor entered the Constitution through Govt of India Act, 1935 as a colonial-era authority.

Over the years, the Governor has proved to be a highly controversial post.

① He/she has acted as agent of Centre; and not as an impartial, neutral authority

② Political persons have been appointed instead of political, eminent authorities

③ Has affected Centre-State relations through malefide use of Article 356 to impose President's Rule over

Opposition-ruled states

④ Has affected federal powers of State by reserving Bills for President.

⑤ Appointing governments that are linked to Centre during hung assembly.

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

All these facts have raised calls for its abolition given its growing irrelevance and misuse -

However, the Governor still serves several important functions :-

- ① Discretionary powers with respect to Fifth & Sixth Schedule areas to protect tribal rights.
- ② Ensuring state governments are run according to the Constitution
- ③ Protecting interests of State High Court from legislation
- ④ Appointing CM during long assembly.

All the above reasons mean that time for abolition has not yet come. Given that Article 356 misuse has been curbed by SR Bommai judgement, scope for misuse has come down.

5.

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

Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Recently the Centre inducted 9 civil servants at joint secretary level through lateral entry, most of them from private sectors.

This followed advocacy by bodies like NITI Aayog, saying that it will boost efficiency of civil services.

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How lateral entry will address challenges to functioning of bureaucracy

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① Induction of fresh talent from private sector will address complacency of civil servants.

② Experts will help address generalist nature of bureaucracy.

③ New methods and processes introduced by them will improve process.

efficiency.

- ④ Will lead to greater coordination between public & private sector.

Why lateral entry may fail

- ① Unfamiliarity with government processes & administration
- ② They may be sabotaged & obstructed by civil servants wanting to protect turf.
- ③ Red tape is not as easy to remove due to existence of vested interests
- ④ Expertise may go waste due to lack of inter-departmental coordination and implementation

Thus, lateral entry is not a panacea. Only wide-ranging administrative reforms can address challenges, of which lateral entry can be a good starting point.

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

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

refers to those schemes that are centrally conceived, designed and planned, but are implemented by the states. Eg: National Rural Health Mission, MNREGA, PM Gram Sadak Yojana, National Social Assistance Plan etc

Grievances of states

- ① Planning does not take into account local needs & specificities
- ② Funds are often delayed in disbursement
- ③ Politically, credit for schemes goes to centre whereas implementation is

by States. This leads to Centre-State  
tussles

(F) Overlap with existing schemes of  
State governments, given that most of  
them are in State List. Eg: Tamil Nadu  
PDS

Given the proliferation of CSS, a  
Group of Chief Ministers sat down to  
rationalize and categorize them.

(1) Number of schemes reduced from  
over 200 to around 30

(2) Categorization of schemes :-

(1) Core of Core - National Social Assistance  
Programme, Schemes for SCs/STs/minorities

(2) Core - PMGSY, NRHM, MNREGA

(3) Optional - Border Area Management  
Programme.

CSS are an intrusion on states domain,  
as well as that of local bodies. Moreover,  
they reduce funds available for union List.  
Hence, it is necessary they be used sparingly

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

The PMJAY scheme is a health initiative that includes two components :-  
i) Ayushman Bharat ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> insure for in-patient tertiary & secondary care  
ii) Health & Wellness Centres - for primary care

The scheme has done well so far :-

- ① It has saved an estimated 12,000 crore in healthcare expenditure via Ayushman Bharat.
- ② It has treated over 10 lakh patients
- ③ Thousands of hospitals have been empanelled.
- ④ Around hundred Health & Wellness Centres have been operationalized

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

However, it faces multiple challenges:-

- ① fraud cases have come to light in Ayushman Bharat demanding fraud analytics.
- ② Most of India's health needs are in-patient, not out-patient.
- ③ Inter-regional disparity. Until recently, not a single private hospital empanelled in Bihar.
- ④ Funds for Health & Wellness Centres are not available given stagnant healthcare expenditure (1.3% of GDP).
- ⑤ Staff and infrastructure deficiency are difficult to overcome.

Way forward :- ① National Medical Commission Bill

- ② Increase in health expenditure
- ③ Rural area doctors through incentives

PMJAY is a starting point in India's dream of universal health care. Above steps will help speeden the process

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

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill was introduced in last Lok Sabha, reintroduced in current one and recently passed by both houses.

Provisions :-

- ① Defines transgender as someone whose gender does not match one assigned at birth
- ② Prohibits discrimination in employment, education etc.
- ③ District Screening Committee comprising ~~official~~ <sup>official</sup>, psychiatrist, medical staff to give certificates for transgenders
- ④ Criminalizes begging
- ⑤ Allowed to change only first name of transgenders

⑥ Welfare schemes for them

### Need for passage

- ① Widespread discrimination and ostracization of transgenders
- ② Low share in formal employment
- ③ Necessary to change attitudes of society
- ④ High levels of poverty.

### Criticism

- ① DSC against right to self determination
- ② Criminalizing begging attacks their livelihood
- ③ Transgenders' rape not included in definition

Transgenders are among the most marginalized communities in India. The Bill helps secure their rights and welfare.

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

India has over 30 million people settled abroad, comprising the largest diaspora in the world. They are found in all parts of the world, including USA, UK, West Asia, Europe etc.

India's changing engagement

- ① Until the 1990s, India took no major steps to engage with diaspora
- ② This changed in early 2000s, with Pravasi Bharatiya Dives in 2003, wherein
- ③ India sought cooperation of diaspora in development objectives.
- ③ Presently, India engages with its diaspora in many ways :-

Investment in & NRI deposits

accounts is among one of them

④ The recent Draft Emigration Bill seeks to build database of diaspora through registration, establish orientation & welfare cells.

⑤ Attitude towards blue-collar diaspora is changing with proposed removal of Emigration check Required (ECR) for Gulf workers below 10<sup>th</sup> class

⑥ NRIs are also being cultivated and wooed - There was proposal to give them voting rights through amendment of RPA, 1951

Thus, diaspora is emerging as key pillar of government's economic, social and political goals.

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

The RCEP is a trade deal currently being negotiated by ASEAN countries, India, China, ~~the~~ Japan, South Korea, New Zealand & Australia. It includes 40% of world's population of 45% of GDP, thus being largest trade deal in the world.

### Potential for India

- ① Integration <sup>with</sup> of global value chains
- ② Markets in SE Asia will open up.
- ③ Potential to boost exports
- ④ Increased investment from member States
- ⑤ Increased alignment of IP laws
- ⑥ Services trade ~~pot~~ potential

## Challenges

- ① Dumping of Chinese goods into India with reduced duty under RCEP
- ② Interests of Indian dairy farmers will be affected due to import of dairy products from New Zealand
- ③ Pharma industry will be affected due to Japanese insistence on data exclusivity.
- ④ Trade deficit might increase as has happened after FTAs with South Korea and Japan.
- ⑤ Indian MSMEs will be affected with opening up of markets
- ⑥ India won't gain as much in services trade and migration of Indian professionals due to restrictive immigration laws.

Hence, we must examine its effects with caution before signing the agreement.

11.

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

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Decentralization at the political level was achieved by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitution amendments which formalized Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs)

This can be seen in following :-

- ①  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> reservation for women and for SC/STs, thus it is inclusive
- ② Uniform system of elections and State Election Commissions to conduct them
- ③ Regular elections have been held
- ④ PESA extended it to Scheduled Areas too.

However, decentralization at the fiscal & administrative levels have

been massed by bottlenecks.

## Fiscal

- ① State Finance Commissions (SFCs) have not been regularly constituted
- ② Their recommendations have not been adhered to in devolution of funds.
- ③ They don't have enough data to work on and neither staff or infrastructure.
- ④ PRIs and ULBs have very low revenue raising capacity - PRIs are dependent on grants up to 97% of total
- ⑤ Tax raising avenues are not devolved by states.

## Administrative

- ① There is not enough devolution of functions under Eleventh & Twelfth Schedules to Local Bodies.

- ② functionaries are not provided to them for local administration
- ③ They are undermined by bureaucrat-led District Pds Development Committees
- ④ They don't have capacity for planning, reducing them to implementing agencies of central schemes
- ⑤ In neoliberal era, NCOs too are taking over their functions
- ⑥ There is ~~are~~ bureaucratic interference in their working.

Thus, the lack of funds, functions and functionaries are preventing local bodies from emerging as self-governing institutions

Going forward, the subsidiary principle must be followed, and capacities should be enhanced through Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan & Sabki Yojna, Sabka Vikas (for planning)

12.

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

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

15

The Anti-Defection Law or the Tenth Schedule was introduced through the 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment to deal with defections across parties.

Provisions:-

- ① A member who has violated party whip, voted against whip, voluntarily given up membership etc can be disqualified under Tenth Schedule by Speaker upon submission of complaint.
- ② SC in Kihoto Hollohan held that Speaker's decision is subject to judicial review.
- ③ Speaker functions as tribunal

## Repeated Violations

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

- ① Speaker has not exercised judgement as an impartial & neutral officer. He is usually biased towards ruling party who appoints him.
- ② He is given absolute discretion regarding acceptance of resignations and complaints, which was abused in recent Karnataka Assembly Case.
- ③ Defections to topple governments have become common, as they defeating voters' mandate & intention of law.

## Routine Misinterpretation

- ① A new trend now is wholesale migration of  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> members of

a party to another under 'merger' provision - eg. Telangana, Sikkim, Goa  
This is a misinterpretation, since merger requires merger of entire party with another and not just legislature, as mentioned by Ms. Achary.

### Measures to strengthen it

- ① Electoral Commission and President to decide disqualification instead of Speaker, as recommended by Verkhatchalikh Committee.
- ② Anti-defection only in cases involving no-confidence that determines survival of government - Verkhatchalikh Committee
- ③ Removal of merger provision being used for horse trading.

It is important that anti-defection serve the purpose it was intended for and ensure political integrity.  
Above measures will ensure that

13.

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

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with amendments to the Constitution. It is neither 'flexible' nor 'rigid' thus taking middle path. It has been amended over 100 times.

Amendment of federal provisions require  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of present & voting,  $1/2$  of absolute strength, and ratification by at least half the states

Ordinary provisions like citizenship, states formation can be passed through simple majority.

Other provisions such as tribunals etc require  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of present & voting,  $1/2$  of absolute strength.

Thus, depending on importance of provision, the ~~an~~ difficulty of amendment process varies.

In comparison, let's see the provisions of constitutions of UK and USA.

UK - It has unwritten Constitution with absolute 'parliamentary sovereignty' thus making amendment process simplest of all; and extremely flexible.

USA - The US Constitution has been amended far lesser times than Indian Constitution in nearly 250 years, indicating its rigidity. It can only be amended with  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rds</sup> of present of voting,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of absolute

majority and consent of half the States for all provisions, unlike India with reserves it for federal provisions.

Similarly, Japan too has an extremely rigid Constitution that has been amended very few times, designed by the Americans intent on preserving its perfect nature.

Thus, we see that Indian Constitution strikes a great balance in comparison to other countries, allowing it to deal with exigencies of time and evolve accordingly.

14.

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

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

15

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

The institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes has had a mixed record.

Following are some of the provisions.

① Article 262 - Deals with inter-state water disputes and allows centre to set up tribunal. Four such tribunals have been set up, which have taken decades to give judgements. Eg. Kaveri tribunal to settle Karnataka-Tamil Nadu dispute.

② Article 263 - Allows setting up of Inter-State Council by President. It was finally set up

In 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Committee. However, it has proved ineffective, and was inoperational for most of its existence. Recent meeting was held after 14 years. Thus, it has not proved effective in settling inter-state disputes.

Article 279A - GST Council to make decisions on GST as well as settle disputes, based on cooperative federalism. This has provided effective inter-state coordination thus far:

Apart from these, the Constitution provides for several Councils like Council for Health etc. for better

inter-state coordination, but none has proved instrumental thus far.

~~Way forward~~ This has led States to take judicial recourse to solve disputes, clogging up Supreme Court with cases under original jurisdiction.

### Way forward

① Amendment to Inter-State Water

Dispute - time limit + dispute arbitration  
(4-5 years)

② Make Inter-State Council effective through separate Secretariat and staff. Call meetings regularly.

Inter-state dispute resolution is essential to ensuring co-operative federalism, harmony in interest of national goals. NITI Rayog must take lead in reforming institutional architecture.

15.

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

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

E-governance refers to the use of ICT technology in government processes & services with a view to making it ~~good~~ SMART - Simple, morale, accountable, responsible and transparent. i.e. - good governance.

Potential of recent technological advances

(i) Artificial Intelligence :- AI can help reduce human interface of governance, thus reducing element of distraction and corruption. Eg: use of AI & Big Data in identifying tax evaders without harassing innocent taxpayers

② Blockchain - This offers secure, transparent way of making changes in land records and other records.

This too can bring greater transparency in land & revenue administration

Eg: Andhra Pradesh recently introduced block chain for land records

③ 5G technology :- This can transform governance through high speed and low latency enabling video conferencing of court cases, along with boosting Smart Cities programme through Internet of Things

④ facial recognition - can boost security and effectiveness of police force.

Eg: AMBIS project of Maharashtra

However, they also have its set of  
Concerns

- ① Loss of human element can make governance unempathetic & mechanical.
- ② Cyber - security concerns of IoT as well as facial tech
- ③ Possibility of loss of privacy and surveillance state

Thus, we see that technological advances can be pivotal in ushering good governance - However, above concerns must be addressed through safeguards and adequate data protection laws.

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

Philanthropy refers to the practice of donating wealth for social welfare and public good.

It is an established practice in the West - Ex: Bill & Melinda Gates

foundation. However, it is at incipient stage in India.

### Significance of philanthropy

- ① Effective redistribution of wealth in public interest.
- ② Supplements insufficient public funds that government spends
- ③ Helps ensure social harmony, in line with Gandhiji's philosophy of

## Trusteeship.

④ Needs of excluded and vulnerable sections can be met. Eg: Africans and AIDS victims

⑤ Helps achieve health & educational objectives, boosting human capital.

In spite of above benefits, it remains underdeveloped in India

## Reasons

① Indians prefer to donate to religious institutions due to traditional belief in transference of merit.

② Philanthropy is at individual level rather than in organized, goal-oriented manner. Eg: donating to beggars.

- ③ Poor governance practices leads to suspicion of charitable NGOs. due to lack of results visible to donors
- ④ Rich Indians would rather leave wealth for their children than donate for charitable purposes due to fiscal love.
- ⑤ Too much misery in India leads to 'compassion fatigue'
- ⑥ Lack of reputable NGOs to whom one can donate.
- ⑦ charity is seen as way to get tax benefits under Section 80C of IT Act
- These reasons hold philanthropy back in India, It's time an ecosystem of well-managed NGOs & company foundations changed this scenario for greater welfare of people.

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

15

India has a host of healthcare schemes including National Rural Health Mission, Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras, PM Janani Suraksha Yojana, PM-JAY etc. We spend 1-3% of GDP on healthcare.

### Challenges in implementation

- ① Difficulties in identifying beneficiaries
- ② No existing database of healthcare providers, especially in private sectors.
- ③ Migration of people means schemes are often not portable, leading to exclusion.

④ No existing system of patients' medical history, leaving doctors unaware of treatment course

⑤ Inter-regional disparities in allocation of resources

In this scenario, a robust digital health ecosystem consisting of

a) National Health Stack (NITI Aayog)

b) National Health Resource Repository

c) National Health Repository

can prove to be a game changer in following ways:-

① Access to patient history for doctors (along with privacy & data security) to ensure appropriate

treatment.

② Existence of database of health resource maps can ensure better allocation of resources in underserved areas. Also will help in identifying partners for Ayushman Bharat.

③ Patient data that is portable will mean welfare of migrants in terms of improved access to healthcare.

④ Will also enable better identification of beneficiaries for disease specific schemes like Nikshay Poshan (for tuberculosis).

Thus, it can revolutionize targeting, allocation & partnering of health schemes, thus improving effectiveness.

18.

भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, बहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Draft Nation Education Plan premises itself on the pillars of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability, in order to make India a knowledge superpower.

Access :- A UNESCO estimates 70% of disabled children in India are out of school due to inaccessibility.

Thus, it is essential that India's excluded gain access to education in terms of disabled-friendly infrastructure.

Also, schools must be within safe short distance (max 5kms) from home.

Equity :- The lowest literacy rates

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

and enrolment ratios are found among SCs and STs which indicates persisting inequity. This is further enforced by caste discrimination.

Eg: Separate boards in Tamil Nadu schools according to caste. Thus, education needs to become more equitable to ensure participation in knowledge economy.

Quality :- ASER reports by PRATHAM indicate less than half children in Class 5 are able to read class 11 text or do division. This indicates crisis of quality which is unacceptable in an aspiring knowledge economy. Considering it will produce unskilled and unemployable graduates.

Affordability :- Increasing commercialization of education has led to chaos.

between expensive private schools and free public schools. Good education is out of reach of poor, which means they cannot be part of knowledge economy.

Accountability :- Teachers should be held accountable for learning outcomes and for improving pedagogy through play-based learning that inculcates creativity, imagination and critical thinking, essential requirements of a knowledge economy.

Thus, these five qualities are the Sine qua non for ensuring good education that can best fulfill India's aspirations of becoming knowledge economy.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates should not write on this margin

The Afghan peace process is currently underway between US Ambassadors and Taliban leaders over withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan (~14000 of them)

Factors affecting it

- ① Taliban's attacks on Kabul government & Afghan security forces repeatedly
- ② Taliban's control over 40% of Afghan territory. Presence of ISIS in Afghanistan
- ③ Mr. Trump's promise of withdrawing troops before 2020 (isolationism)
- ④ Pakistan's close involvement in

process through Taliban

⑤ Involvement of Chinese, Russians through Moscow process

⑥ Taliban's promise of not harbouring anti-ug terrorists like Al Qaeda and ISIS

India's approach

① Afghan-led, Afghan-owned and Afghan-controlled process with civilian Kabul government in charge

② Policy of 'no boots on the ground'

③ India has consistently refused to engage with Taliban as Pakistan controlled

④ Policy of ending human resource,

military training, development assistance

Eg. Afghan forces training, Salma

Dem.

⑤ India is apprehensive about consequences of US withdrawal which might lead to collapse of Kabul government & takeover by Taliban

⑥ It is also concerned about its fallout in Kashmir especially after withdrawal of Article 370

⑦ Recently, it sent two former diplomats as non-official delegates to Moscow process.

Thus, India has been consistent in opposing Taliban and upholding democratic Kabul government as legitimate.

Its position in Afghanistan is now uncertain with US withdrawal

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

India has long followed policy of 'strategic autonomy' wherein it balances relations with powers in pursuit of its national interest.

Relations with both Russia & US are crucial for India.

Russia - long-time defence supplier, strategic partner, supporter in UNSC

US - emerging strategic & defence ties, largest trade partner, huge Indian diaspora

However, both relations have challenges

Challenges with Russia

① Russia's growing tilt towards China against USA

a which is disliked by India.

- ② Stagnant trade
- ③ Russia - Pakistan military exercises  
and defense supplies
- ④ China - Russia - Pakistan axis

### Challenges with USA

- ① Trade war with tariff  
imposition - Eg: Harley Davidson
- ② Disagreement over data tariffs  
localization
- ③ Disputes of India's IP regime  
for US pharma companies
- ④ E-commerce policies undermine  
Walmart investment
- ⑤ Disputes at WTO over solar  
manufacturing

⑥ In opposite camps at WTO for Doha round

⑦ Mr Trump has raised issue of 'trade deficit'

US - Russia friction

① Russians under CAATSA makes sale of S-400 missiles tricky for US.

② Withdrawal from Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty makes raises potential of nuclear war

③ Sanctions on Russia makes trade difficult, including oil

Thus, India has to practice a subtle balancing act between India and Russia to preserve its interests without damaging relations with both of them

# SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

