



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. : 68024

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PILLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English


ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.19

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

केंद्र
Centre **RAIPUR**


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> |

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

The Right to Information Act requires public authorities to provide requested information in 30 days.

Merits of bringing higher judiciary under RTI

1. Transparency - The opacity plaguing the deliberations of the Collegium can be reduced.
2. The assets of judges will be known publicly, helping a check for ethical lapses.
3. It will uphold the right to know of citizens.
4. It supports the principle that no institution can be exempt from transparency requirements.
5. Details of various special and empowered committees set up by Supreme Court will

be made public.

6. Safety - There will be clarity regarding number of sexual harassment complaints received and entertained under In House Procedure (IHP).

Demerits

1. ~~The~~ Judicial independence may be threatened severely.
2. The collegium may not be able to function properly, with members reluctant to frankly express their opinion.
3. Any ~~pro~~ prospective judge against whom the collegium has made an adverse remark, will find his reputation ruined if collegium deliberations are made public under RTI.
4. Endless RTI applications may be filed to pester the judiciary.

Way forward - The ~~the~~ Supreme Court must take a progressive view on the issue of RTI applicability.

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

Tribunals are quasi judicial bodies that are constituted to address issues like service disputes, environmental issues and insolvency resolution.

Tribunals replicating judicial problems

1. Tribunals are suffering due to pendency. Pendency is 3.8 years for tribunals and 4.5 years for high courts.
2. Tribunals are unable to secure compliance with decisions eg state governments not complying with National Green Tribunal's orders.
3. Tribunals face lack of manpower and funding eg Belt Recovery Tribunals.
4. Time taken to constitute tribunals is very long. eg inner water disputes tribunals have been set up after 10 year delays.

New problems posed by tribunals

1. Separation of powers is violated with members of the executive discharging quasi judicial functions while serving on tribunals.
2. Conflict of Interest - The ^{central} government constitutes most tribunals and is also the biggest litigant before them.
3. Independence - Tribunals lack the independence guaranteed to higher judiciary due to constitutional provisions.
4. Burdening Supreme Court - There is direct right to appeal against decisions of some tribunals to the Supreme Court. Thus the Supreme Court is struggling to function as a constitutional court.
5. Ethical lapses - Assam's foreigners tribunals have declared people illegals immigrants without hearing them (ex parte proceedings).
Way forward - Rationalization of tribunals is necessary without any delay.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Parliamentary privileges are available to members of Parliament and its committees to secure judicial independence. Article 105 deals with parliamentary privileges.

Need for codification

1. It will reduce risk of misuse of parliamentary privileges eg the Speaker can issue jail sentences for breach of parliamentary privileges.
2. Codification will reduce confusion regarding scope of parliamentary privileges.
3. Codification ensures that the system of checks and balances is not violated, in case of legislatures.

4. India incorporated Parliamentary privileges following the UK example. Even in the UK, parliamentary privileges have been codified.

5. Codification ensures that Parliament will be more responsible to citizens, without sacrificing its necessary dignity or independence.

Way forward — The Law Commission should be asked to recommend form in which privileges will be codified.

4.

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

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

10

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

the Governor is the head of the state, who is appointed by the central government.

Factors supporting abolition

1. Governors have played a very partisan role regarding government formation eg in 2017, after Manipur elections, the single largest party was not invited to form the government.
2. Governors are to behave in a non partisan manner, but many come from an extremely political background and thus behave in biased manner towards some parties.
3. Some governors have made remarks violating dignity of their offices eg political remarks made by Rajasthan Governor Kalyan

. Singh.

4. The Jammu and Kashmir governor's decision to prematurely dissolve the assembly affected faith in the institution of the Governor.

Factors opposing abolition

1. A governor is the link between the Centre and a state.
2. A governor can act as a medium for enabling cooperative federalism.
3. Governors can ensure that a satisfactory solution is found in the event of a hung

Assembly . the state
thus the risk of remaining in limbo is reduced.

Way forward - Introducing fixed tenure for governors, and not selecting people recently involved in politics as governors.

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

Lateral entry is the induction of experts into the administration
> bypassing recruitment through regular methods.

Benefits of lateral entry

1. Specialisation : Officials inducted through lateral entry ~~are~~ will be sectoral specialists, unlike generalist IAS officers.
2. Talent : Lateral entry is an opportunity to widen the talent available to the political executive.
3. Vacancies - Over 20% of sanctioned posts in the IAS are vacant. Thus lateral entry can increase administrative efficiency.
4. Competition - Healthy competition between regular recruits and those inducted through lateral entry will occur.

Limitations of lateral entry

1. Political interference may be a problem for officers inducted through lateral entry too.
 2. As the ~~the~~ officers inducted through lateral entry recently were given a three-year tenure, it may be too short a tenure to attract best talent.
 3. It is unclear whether reservation will apply to lateral entry recruits.
 4. Ethics - Ethical lapses may be as big a problem for lateral entry recruits, as for regular recruits.
 5. Turf wars - There may be clashes between regular and lateral entry recruits.
 6. Fear of investigation by over zealous authorities has paralyzed the bureaucracy and may affect the lateral entry recruits too.
- Way forward - Carefully reviewing utility of lateral entry before expanding it.

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 involve sharing of costs between the Centre and the states.

Grievances of states

1. These schemes represent tied funds, reducing the fiscal space available for the states' own priorities.
2. Expansion in number of centrally sponsored schemes is detrimental to the federal structure.
3. The states' views may not be accounted for while designing such schemes.
4. The states are not able to design and implement schemes that are desired by their citizens.

Government efforts to rationalize

1. The committee headed by Shivraj Chouhan reduced the number of centrally sponsored schemes and divided them in three categories including Core and Core of the Core.
2. Flexi funds have been made available ^{the} to states, under the head of centrally sponsored schemes.
3. Merger of centrally sponsored schemes with a lot of overlap to make them less cumbersome to implement.

Way forward — Even greater rationalization of these schemes, without affecting public welfare.

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

PM Jan Arogya Yojana offers health insurance upto ₹ 5 lakh per year to ten crore poor families identified through Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011.

Challenges

1. Fiscal - The cost of this scheme is upto ₹ 40000 cr, but public health expenditure is not at the requisite level.
2. Federal - Cost sharing is in the ratio of 60:40 and 90:10 for general and special category states. But some states are reluctant to join PMJAY.
3. Infrastructure - In ^{some} rural areas, basic connectivity is lacking, thus transit to hospital itself is time consuming.

4. Human resources - Against the WHO norm of one doctor for 1000 people, India has one doctor for 1700.
5. Administrative - Enrollment of beneficiaries will require enormous manpower and there may be exclusion errors.
6. Ethics - Some doctors in private hospitals may prescribe unnecessary tests just to reach insurance cap of ₹ 5 lakh.
7. Private participation - The rates fixed for some procedures like knee replacements are quite ~~low~~ low. It may disincentivize private hospitals from participating.
8. Privacy - If health records are linked with Aadhaar number, privacy concerns arise.
Way forward - Centre must convince the reluctant states to come on board for implementation of PMJAY.

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 Persons Bill aims to tackle socio-economic injustice faced by transgenders.

Features of bill

1. It defines a transgender as a person whose sex differs from that assigned at birth.
2. State self-declaration of gender will suffice for transgenders to secure proof of identity.
3. States must mandatorily formulate welfare schemes for transgenders.
4. Discrimination against transgenders in any respect eg denial of health services is a punishable offense.

Need to pass the bill

1. It will ease access to identity proof for transgenders, and thus, potentially to employment.
2. Access to welfare schemes will help uplift transgenders economically, instead of being forced to beg for a living.
3. Transgenders will have recourse to the law in the event of discrimination.
4. There will be a deterrent effect regarding offenses against transgenders.

Lacunae of bill

1. Reservation for transgenders is not provided for, despite Supreme Court order to the contrary in 2014.
 2. Transgenders have not been granted immunity from inequality in terms of inheritance, adoption and other personal laws.
 3. Various criminal laws have not been updated to recognise ^{the} third gender.
- Way forward - Public consultation to help address the lacunae present in the bill.

9.

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

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

10

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

India has the numerically largest diaspora in the world, which helps bolster India's economic and diplomatic help.

change in engagement

1. Economic - While continuing to encourage remittances, the government is now seeking investments by diaspora eg by easing Foreign Portfolio Investor norms.

2. Cultural - Emphasis on helping the diaspora connect with their roots is greater.

eg Know India Program for Indian ^{origin} youth, by External Affairs Ministry.

3. Tourism - India is trying to leverage its tourism potential with the help of

diaspora eg Pravasi Teerth Yojana

4. Recognition - The achievements of distinguished members of Indian diaspora are being recognised eg through Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (biennially) and awards for diaspora.

5. Safety - India is for more involved regarding welfare of Indian diaspora eg Migrant Resource Centres are being operated by Indian embassies.

6. Indian diaspora are being encouraged to contribute towards flagship government missions like Swachh Bharat Mission.

Way forward - India must evolve a policy to increase continues, high level engagement with diaspora.

10.

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

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

10

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

Regional Comprehension

Economic Partnership is a proposed free trade agreement between ASEAN nations and partners — ~~the~~ India, China, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Korea.

Potential of RCEP

1. Integration of India into global value chains.
2. Increasing market access in South Asia for Indian exporters.
3. Creation of jobs in export intensive sectors in India.

Challenges involved

1. Trade deficit - India already has a trade deficit with several RCEP members, ~~and~~ especially China.
- RCEP will exacerbate this ~~further~~ by increasing market access in India

2. Domestic industry - Sectors of Indian industry like aluminium, steel, dairy products may be unable to cope with influx of cheaper products post RCEP eg milk products from New Zealand.

3. Make in India - By making cheap imports easily available, RCEP may dent indigenisation of manufacturing.

4. Dumping - RCEP nations may take advantage of ~~the~~ market access to dump sub standard products in India.

5. Services - RCEP members have not been supportive of India's proposals to expedite trade in services, including labour mobility.

6. Handholding - Indian exporters will need substantial handholding to capitalize on greater market access in RCEP nations.
Way forward - India must dissuade any haste in concluding RCEP negotiations.

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

The constitution envisages decentralization through division of fiscal, political and administrative powers at between tiers of government.

Political decentralization

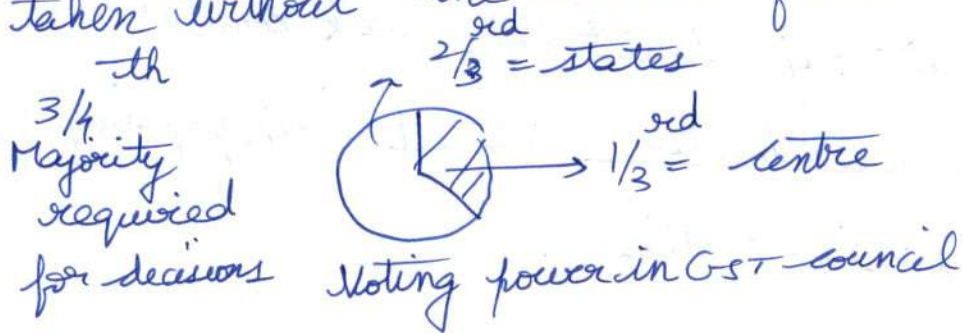
1. The incursions by the centre into the legislative domain of the states is ^{quite} less.
2. The dismissal of elected state governments using President's rule has reduced greatly compared to 1980s.
3. NITI Aayog has been introduced to cement cooperative federalism and give the states a larger say in the ^{exercise} ~~introduction~~ of political power.

Challenges on fiscal front

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes have eroded fiscal space of the states.

2. When GST was introduced, the states sacrificed more of their revenue sources, but revenue is shared equally.

3. Voting power in GST council has been distributed such that decisions cannot be taken without the consent of the centre.



4. States have not been allowed to tax personal incomes.

5. Terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission have led to opposition from states eg proposal to review revenue deficit grants.

6. Losses are not included in taxable pool.

7. Local Self Governing bodies are not provided sufficient funds.

Administrative Decentralization

1. Local self governing bodies have not been provided functions.
2. Presence of parastatal bodies eg urban development authorities hinders urban local bodies.
3. Panchayati Raj Institutions lack control over the non-elected staff tasked with performing administrative duties.

Way forward - The centre and states must be magnanimous in devolving fiscal and administrative powers.

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

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

The Anti Defection Law

(1985) seeks to disqualify legislators who vote against party directives in the legislature, or voluntarily give up party membership.

Violations of Anti Defection Law

1. The Speakers of various legislative assemblies have played a partisan role when it comes to acting on defections.
eg after 2014 elections, large scale defections in telangana and Andhra Pradesh went unpunished.
2. The absence of a time limit for the Speaker to decide on disqualification petitions under ADL has aided defection.
3. While the ADL exempts two thirds of

a political party's members with another party, the legislators have taken it to imply support of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of legislators without ^{formal} merger of the two political parties concerned.

eg in Goa, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the opposition defected (2019).

4. In some cases, legislators who have not acted against the party or given up membership, are disqualified due to pressure applied on the speaker by ruling parties.

However, the ADL has ^{largely} brought political stability to the Indian parliamentary system.

• It is a far cry from rampant defections of the 1970s and 1980s.

Strengthening ADL

1. The disqualification petitions can be decided on by the President, instead of the Speakers.

2. If there is no scope to empower the

President to rule on defections, a time limit should be introduced for deciding on petitions.

3. Making the Speaker's post non partisan

- Speaker should be required to compulsorily resign from party membership, as in UK.
- The Speaker should be guaranteed re-election till he wishes — no recognized political party should file a candidate against him.
- The Speaker should be directly promoted to the Rajya Sabha on end of tenure, to reduce risk of her acting in a partisan manner to secure higher ^{political} posts in the future.

Way forward — Building a legislative consensus on changes to the anti defection law is imperative.

13.

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

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

15

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

Unlike the British and American constitutions, the Indian Constitution blends flexibility and rigidity to serve the interests of a very diverse nation, with Article 368 enabling amendments.

Flexibility

• General constitutional provisions may be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.

like

- Provisions related to citizenship.
- Parliamentary privileges.
- Provisions related to education in mother tongue till primary level.
- Ordinance making power of the Governor.
- Delimitation related provisions

Rigidity

Some provisions ~~of~~ of the Constitution require

special majority in both Houses of Parliament and approval of half of the states.

• Tax sharing provisions eg Goods and services tax

• Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and states.

• Powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

• Distribution of executive powers between the Union and states.

• Article 368 (basis for amendments) itself

Some provisions require only a special majority of Parliament to amend eg Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and all matters not mentioned in above two categories.

Any amendments to the constitution cannot violate basic structure of the constitution

British Constitution

It is an unwritten constitution. There is no limit of or the amending powers of British.

Parliament, neither due to public opinion nor judicial review.

American Constitution

It is a written and very rigid Constitution.

The support of three fourths of the states in addition to approval of US Congress is required for amendments.

Thus given India's unique features, the blend of rigidity and flexibility chosen while framing the Constitution has worked well.

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

The institutional architecture in India to settle inter-state disputes include the Inter State Council and the NITI Aayog and the Supreme Court.

1. Inter State Council
 - It is a constitutional body established under Article 263, thus well placed to settle disputes.
 - It has solved over a hundred disputes between states in 2016 and 2017.
 - It lacks a dedicated cadre of officers.
 - But infrequent meetings have diluted the effectiveness of this body.
 - Further if its secretariat was shifted to Rajya Sabha instead of being under Union

Home Ministry, it would be more effective.

2. Zonal Councils

- These statutory bodies set up under States Reorganisation Act (1956) have helped settle economic and environmental disputes between states.
- However they suffer from lacunae like lack of impetus for from participating states and lack of constitutional status.

3. NITI Aayog

- All states have been given representation in the Governing Council.
- Though NITI Aayog has spurred cooperative and competitive federalism, it has not facilitated dispute settlement.

4. Supreme Court

- It has exclusive original jurisdiction over inter-state disputes.

: Recently it has solved disputes like Cauvery water sharing, Satluj Satluj Yamuna link canal (Punjab and Haryana) and Mullaperiyar issue (Kerala and Tamil Nadu).

• But its effectiveness is limited by lack of pendency of a high order and continuing vacancies in the judiciary, until recently.

Way forward - Apart from strengthening inter state Council, ^{basin} river management boards for inter state rivers will help.

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

e-Governance is the use of information and communication technologies to provide government services.

Potential of e-Governance with recent technological progress

1. Availability of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping can aid urban planning in flood prone areas.
2. Use of satellite communication technology aids damage assessment of farms after natural disasters aiding provision of swift compensation.
3. Blockchain technology can be used for zero leakage implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

4. 5G technology can help faster payment of taxes and filing of labour law compliance reports by small businesses.

5. Use of Management Information Systems (MIS) can help record demand for work in NREGA, so as to aid accountability.

6. SMS alerts banking on mobile phone penetration in rural areas can be used to provide alerts to tuberculosis patients, improving adherence to drug regimen.

7. Case law depositories can be made available online by the Law Ministry to help students and academics.

8. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) allows police officers nationwide to check suspect profiles against databases.

9. Online filing of FIRs will reduce

scope for corruption and non-responsiveness
on part of the police.

10. Information regarding various schemes

can be uploaded by government departments
to aid citizens.

Way forward - Better Internet connectivity
in rural areas under Bharat Net, and
implementing Srikrishna committee recommendations
to protect privacy of individuals.

16.

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

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

15

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

Philanthropy represents voluntary donation to worthy causes. It is advocated by several religions including Christianity (tithing), Islam (Zakat) and Hinduism.

Significance of philanthropy

1. It can augment government funding for priority sectors eg healthcare.
2. Given fiscal responsibility rules, philanthropy can be a game changer in the sphere of education.

Education Spending as % of GDP

| | |
|---------|----------|
| Current | Required |
| 2.7 | 6 |

3. It can build human capital and enhance demographic dividend.
4. It aids post-disaster relief efforts eg Kerala Floods (2018).
5. It prevents excessive accumulation of wealth. eg Warren Buffett's 'The Giving Pledge' for millionaires.
6. It enhances the contentment and quality of life of the donor.

Factors holding back philanthropy in India

1. Poor penetration of digital payment channels that aid easy donations.
2. Lack of a rating mechanism that can help identify trustworthy charitable organisations.
3. Compared to the US and UK, India lacks industry leaders who can set an example when it comes to philanthropy.

4. Lack of awareness regarding tax deductions available on donation to certain funds eg Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

5. ~~# of new, there are not enough social stock exchanges~~

5. Charitable organisations are facing challenges like ~~to~~ multiplicity of registering authorities, delayed registration and corruption in registering agencies.
Thus philanthropy is still nascent.

6. Some Indians may feel that ~~charitable~~ information regarding worthy charitable organisations is tough to find.

Way forward - A simplified legal framework for charitable organizations will aid philanthropy.

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)

15

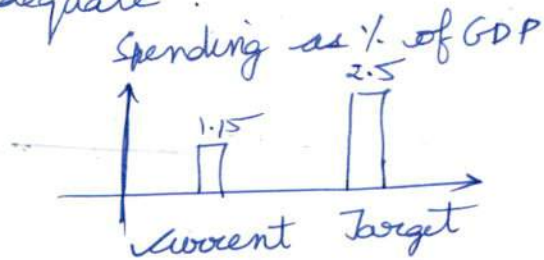
उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Healthcare

schemes in India include insurance schemes like PM Jan Arogya Yojana and states' own treatment schemes.

Challenges in implementation

1. Fiscal - Public spending on health is not adequate.



2. Manpower - India lacks an adequate number of trained doctors, and this is more acute in rural areas.

3. Infrastructure - Government hospitals ~~are~~ and primary healthcare centres are facing infrastructure gaps.

4. Accountability - Private hospitals are staunchly opposing accountability by opposing implementation of Clinical Establishment Acts.

5. Service delivery - Sometimes, insurance providers are negligent in releasing assured sums to beneficiaries.

6. Patient burden is greater for government hospitals, and managing patient flow is tough.

7. Duality of drugs procured under government schemes is sometimes sub standard.

Importance of digital health ecosystem

1. Electronic Health Records can be created

to reduce need for unnecessary tests every time patients consult different doctors.

2. Mobile Health Applications can be used to promote preventive healthcare that reduces

disease burden by emphasizing hygiene.

3. Telemedicine may be used to provide healthcare services in remote areas.
 4. Combination of digital health technology with Internet of Things enables telerobotic surgeries to be undertaken.
 5. e-Pharmacies will receive a boost and drug access in rural areas ~~it~~ can improve.
 6. Hospitals can adopt Enterprise Resource Planning systems to optimize patient flow.
artificial
 7. Doctors can use intelligence systems to easily find ~~cases~~ treatment plans for diseases like cancer.
- Way forward - Improving network connectivity in rural areas and ~~and~~ introducing safeguards to protect patient privacy.

18.

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

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

15

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

^{draft}
India's new education policy envisages India as a knowledge superpower with enriable research output and mainstreaming of vocational education with higher education.

Addressing challenges

1) Access. Enrolment in primary education is 95% but that in higher education is 25%.

• Womens' access to science, technology, engineering and mathematics is low.

Solutions

• Making student loans easily available.

• Better regulation of fees in private institutions.

• Enforce 25% quota in private schools under RTE Act.

2) Equity - children from socially

marginalized and rural backgrounds struggle to access higher education.

Solutions

- Expand scholarships for SC, ST, ^{and} OBC students.
- Offer fee rebates to women pursuing STEM education.
- Use biometric attendance systems to ensure attendance of teachers in disadvantaged areas.

3) Duality — No Indian institute figures in top 200 of global rankings.

• A large section of Indian graduates are unemployable.

Solutions

• Introducing grade competence framework in schools, instead of syllabus completion.

• Emphasis on critical thinking and problem solving skills.

• Soft skill training has to be provided to students in higher education.

4) Affordability — Medicine, management

and law are some of the courses that provide very expensive.

- Private schools often increase fees arbitrarily.

Solutions

- State governments must sign agreements with institutions to regulate higher education fees.
- Philanthropy should be encouraged for funding education eg encourage corporates to sponsor some students.

5) Accountability — Higher education ~~sys~~ institutions are not being held responsible for lapses by sectoral regulators.

Solution

- On the lines of National Medical Commission → similar bodies are needed for other professional courses.

- Gram Panchayats should be tasked with holding local schools responsible.

Way forward — Refining New Education Policy 2019 will help meet the above objectives.

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)

15

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

The Afghan peace process involves negotiations for withdrawal of NATO forces from the ~~region~~ nation, so that normalcy can resume.

Factors affecting peace process

1. US policy - The US is willing to negotiate with the Taliban and pull out its troops after signing an agreement.
2. Afghan government - Though the peace process was to be Afghan led and Afghan owned, the Afghan government has been marginalized by the Taliban's actions.
3. Regional powers - Russia, China, Iran and the West Asian powers have all displayed a willingness to negotiate with the Taliban.

4. Pakistan's role - The US's desire for a swift exit is locked by its faith in Pakistan to take up a larger role in Afghanistan and protect American interests.

5. Dissent - The Afghan government has not succeeded in putting up a united front regarding the peace process.

6. Citizensry - During the process, the ambitions and vision of ordinary Afghans have not been highlighted.

India's approach

1. India has staunchly refused to engage with the Taliban during the peace process.

2. India fully supports the Afghan led and Afghan owned peace process.

3. India desires ^{Afghan} elections due later

this year are not delayed, so as to prevent further instability in Afghanistan.

4. India is concerned about the possible increase in terrorism emanating from Afghanistan, and ~~the~~ adverse impact on democracy, with the Taliban becoming powerful.

5. India is banking on substantial goodwill it has earned in Afghanistan to ensure it can protect its interests even after withdrawal of US.

Way forward - India may now have no choice but to engage with the Taliban, as a swift US exit is more likely.

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

India as an
aspiring superpower engages with the
US and Russia under the banner of strategic
autonomy, yet challenges persist.

Challenges regarding USA

1. Trade — India's Goods and Services Preference
(GSP) status was withdrawn in 2019.

India has been caught in the crossfire in
the US-China trade war.

2. Mobility — The US has increased extreme
vetting of H1B visa applications, affecting
Indian professionals.

3. Defence — The US is firmly opposed to
Indian purchase of S400 missile defence

system from Russia.

4. Geopolitical — India is opposed to the American imposition of crippling sanctions on Iran.

• The US's continued support for Pakistan despite the latter fomenting terror, is affecting ties with India.

Challenges regarding Russia

1. Geopolitical — Russia is very close to China, and a supporter of the Belt and Road Initiative.

2. Security — Russia has engaged with the Taliban during ongoing peace negotiations, though this may endanger the region's security.

3. Economic — Russia's economic power is on the wane, making it less attractive to partner from the economic viewpoint.

Challenges accentuated by
US - Russia Friction

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

1. India is forced to balance its membership
of quadilateral grouping with membership of

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

2. US has threatened to impose sanctions on
India for military procurement from Russia.

3. India signing foundational agreements like
LEMOA and COMCASA with USA has not gone
down well with Russia.

4. US - Russia friction has accentuated
tensions in the Middle East eg Syria,
endangering Indian expatriate community.

Way forward - deft diplomacy is needed,
to keep all options open without alienating

US or Russia.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Colls
Assets
Comtes
Faith

And
Belibor
Spkr
Merger
Time ft
Goo-Hunad/ERK

US
Kun/Suan
Salib
Dissent

Deficit
Services
Make
Quality

Fund
SOP
GOI
Many
Schroden

Talent
Shortage
Compete
Resep.
SP

Resour2
Zemure
Bor-Rol-Boe

KEP
SAMEEP
BBD
Award
MK
MORPS 9

Self dealⁿ
Discrim
~~Resour~~

Ein
States
Doctor
~~Infra~~ Infra
Rvt
Mampover
Biwayay

ECT

Aug
EP
Soc. S
Pleasure

