



4 SEP 2019

**GENERAL STUDIES (Module – 4)**निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/19 (N-M)-M-GS14

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250Name: Rajham Singh

Mobile Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Medium (English/Hindi): EnglishReg. Number: Awake 19 C-43Center & Date: Mwcherjeenagar  
3.9.19UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 0841582**प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश**

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

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें 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 अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question 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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

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

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

| Question Number       | Marks | Question Number | Marks |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1.                    |       | 11.             |       |
| 2.                    |       | 12.             |       |
| 3.                    |       | 13.             |       |
| 4.                    |       | 14.             |       |
| 5.                    |       | 15.             |       |
| 6.                    |       | 16.             |       |
| 7.                    |       | 17.             |       |
| 8.                    |       | 18.             |       |
| 9.                    |       | 19.             |       |
| 10.                   |       | 20.             |       |
| Grand Total (सकल योग) |       |                 |       |

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Reviewer (Signature)

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Contact: 8750187501, 8448485517

1.

भारत में सहकारी संघवाद के संबंध में कौन-से संवैधानिक प्रावधान हैं? साथ ही प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने के लिये नीति आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में किये गए कुछ उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

What are the Constitutional provisions regarding cooperative federalism in India? Also discuss some of the recent measures taken by NITI Aayog to foster competitive federalism. (150 words) 10

Our <sup>tu</sup> ~~condition~~ <sub>1</sub> has envisaged for a unique model i.e. sui generis tackling the need of India. This model is called ~~const~~ cooperative federalism with central government acting as elder brother, taking the state government along with it.

Some Constitutional provision

- (i) Schedule - 7 : Dividing the jurisdiction between state & centre.
- (ii) Finance commission : Devolving financial powers and fixing state shares
- (iii) Inter-state council
- (iv) Emergency provisions : Like Art 356 - failure of constitutional machinery.
- (v) Office of Speaker, All India Services (Art 311)

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Recent measures taken by NITI Aayog to foster competitive federalism

- (i) Regional council
- (ii) Through various indices of state like: Health index, Ease of doing business index
- (iii) Transformation of Aspirational districts

Through all these programmes NITI Aayog tends to foster competition between states & districts (sometimes) by ranking them.

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2. सोशल मीडिया के युग में आदर्श आचार संहिता (एम.सी.सी.) का प्रवर्तन चुनौतीपूर्ण हो गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिये। इस संबंध में भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा किये गए कुछ उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

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write on this margin)

Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) has become challenging in the era of social media. Elucidate. Also mention some of the measures taken by the Election Commission of India in this regard. (150 words) 10

Model Code of Conduct (MCC) are the rules to be followed by political parties, candidates from the date of announcement of electoral process to the end of result. The main aim is to provide equal playing field and prevent ruling party to use state machinery in order to conduct free & fair election.

With the advent of social media, it becomes a challenge to enforce MCC

- (i) We cannot track the source of generation of message
- (ii) Sometimes political party → 3rd party contract to handle social media → difficult to fix accountability
- (iii) Menace of paid news



(iv) fake news → to harm the character  
 Election commission has taken various  
measures like :

(i) Coordination with social media  
 group like WhatsApp, Facebook,  
 Twitter to tackle fake news

(ii) A portal - SVEEP → for awaring  
 citizens and giving them opportunity  
 to report in case of violation

Although partially succeed, but still  
 the misuse ~~can~~ could not be eradi-  
 cated completely, this was evident  
 in the recent general election 2019.

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3. किन परिस्थितियों में एक विधायक को दल-बदल विरोधी कानून के तहत अयोग्य घोषित किया जा सकता है? क्या आप सहमत हैं कि इसके लाभप्रद परिणाम के अपेक्षाकृत दुष्प्रभाव अधिक हैं? (150 शब्द) 10

What are the circumstances under which a legislator can be disqualified under anti-defection law? Do you agree that it has caused more harm than good? (150 words) 10

To check the 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' politics in India and ensure political accountability & stability, 10th schedule was incorporated in constitution. According to this a legislator can be disqualified under anti-defection law if:

- (i) If voluntarily give up his membership of the party.
- (ii) Voted or abstain to vote against the whip of party
- (iii) Nominated member if join the political group

The power to disqualify lies with the speaker in case of Lok Sabha & state assemblies and chairman in case of Rajya Sabha.

Although the provisions are criticised

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- (i) Members are finding loopholes of law  
 (ii) curbs the freedom of speech & expression  
 (iii) Partisanship of office of speaker

But still it has succeeded to create a deterrent and provided the much needed stability.

So the need of the hour is to plug the loopholes of law and make it rational in a way balancing the freedom of speech of legislators as well as stability & loyalty of party on whose manifesto they are selected.

4. राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपालों के अध्यादेश लागू करने की शक्तियों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? साथ ही अध्यादेश लागू करने की शक्ति के दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम हेतु संरक्षोपायों का उल्लेख कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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What are the various issues around ordinance making power of President and Governors? Also discuss the safeguards which are in place to prevent misuse of ordinance making power. (150 words) 10

Ordinance making power of President and Governors are given to check the emergency situation in which the session of legislature is adjourned sine die.

But this emergency power has become a norm in governance

- (i) Ruling government tries to bypass the legislature through ordinance
- (ii) Repeated promulgation of ordinance  
for eg: In case of Bihar, a given ordinance was repeated more than 50 times without the scrutiny of legislature
- (iii) Avoids the scrutiny of legislature
- (iv) It is generally given → for day to day administration  
But used for ← big policy changes



Supreme court in its various judgement has given guidelines ~~about~~ situation to use it. Similarly many safeguards exist like : It need to compulsory passed by the legislature within 6 weeks of its first seating → other wise null & void.

The office of President & Governors should work on the basis of 'constitutional morality' rather than partisanship and should follow the constitution in letter & spirit.

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5. लोकपाल के कर्तव्य और शक्तियाँ क्या हैं? क्या लोकपाल का पद सरकार और अन्य, जिनकी जाँच हेतु इसे आज़ापित किया गया है, से स्वतंत्र है? (150 शब्द) 10

What are the duties and powers of Lokpal? Is the office of the Lokpal independent of the government and others whom it is mandated to scrutinise? (150 words) 10

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Lokpal was created as an ombudsman to check the corruption in higher annals of political leadership as well as bureaucracy. It was enacted through Lokpal & Lokayuktan Act, 2013 in the backdrop of India's Against Corruption movement led by Social Activist Anna Hazare.

### Duties & powers of Lokpal

- (i) Can check the allegation of corruption on every cabinet ministers including prime minister
- (ii) The ambit of Lokpal also encompasses all the public authorities, statutory bodies, directors of PSUs, trust etc
- (iii) All the civil servants (Group A, B, C, D, All India services)
- (iv) Have an enquiry & investigative wing

(v) Once care given by Lokpal to CBI, CVC  
central govt cannot remove  
them

(vi) Cannot investigate cases after the  
date of occurrence past 7 years.

Although sufficient provisions have  
made to ensure its independency like  
salaries & allowances → consolidated fund

Removal → green signal from supreme  
of India  
courts  
100 MPs + signing

But still some experts doubt about  
their functioning due to involvement  
of executive (greater proportion) in  
appointment.

Still we should see & tweak the  
policy accordingly as the institutions  
working unfold.

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6. भारत में सुशासन के मार्ग में आने वाली कुछ प्रमुख बाधाओं को गिनाइये। इन बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुशासन के लिये आवश्यक पूर्व-शर्तों की विवेचना कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Enumerate some of the key barriers to good governance in India. Taking cues from these barriers, discuss the necessary pre-conditions for good governance. (150 words) 10

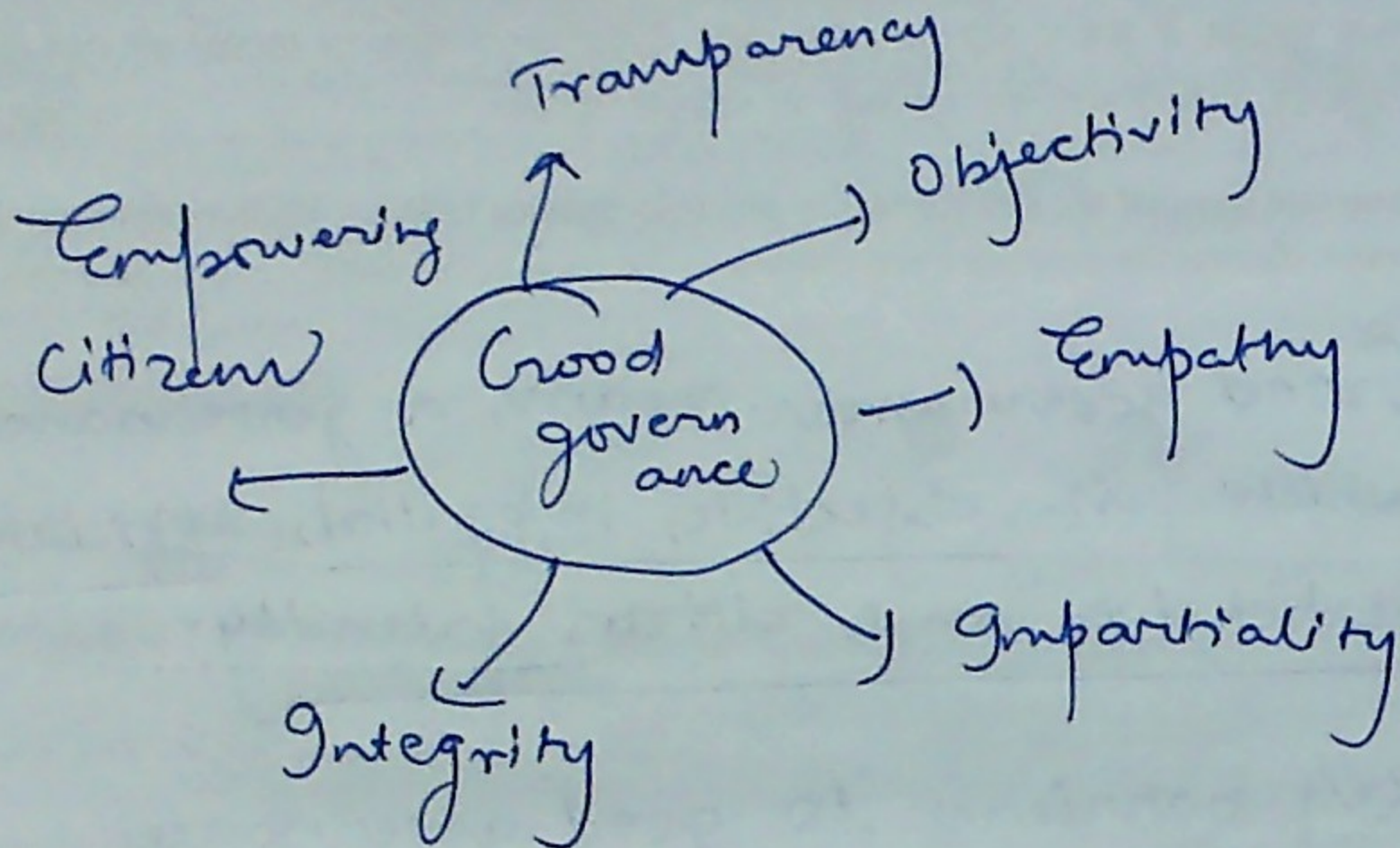
Good governance means a governance which is objective, impartial, efficient, responsive and citizen friendly.

Key barriers to good governance

- (i) Red tapism : Cumbersome procedures and paperwork
- (ii) Corruption : At every level
- (iii) Accountable mechanism : generally lacks
- (iv) Bureaucratic attitude : More focussed on rule rather than outcomes
- (v) Less empowered Panchayats & Municipalities
- (vi) unaware citizenship of their rights
- (vii) Lack of capabilities to hold accountability.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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### Pre-condition

- (i) Democratic culture
- (ii) Awarred citizenship (Rights & duties)
- (iii) Efficient judiciary
- (iv) Accountability mechanism (like social audit)

All these conditions gives rise to an environment in which good governance reigns.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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7. अनुच्छेद 370 की संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या है? वर्तमान परिदृश्य में इससे संबंधित मुद्दों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

What is the Constitutional status of Article 370? Discuss issues and challenges related to it in the current scenario. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Article 370 was incorporated in constitution as a temporary, transitional and special status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. According to it all the rules & acts of parliament except defence, foreign relations & communications will apply after the concurrence of state legislature.

### Issues & challenges

- (i) Issue of dual citizenship
- (ii) Kashmiri girl not able to marry boys other than Kashmir → property gone
- (iii) Right to education, RTI (X)
- (iv) No reservation, voting rights to people came after partition in J & K
- (v) No dalit rights
- (vi) Corruption in governance
- (vii) Separatist, tendency, militancy

In current scenario on the right Art 370 is effectively suspended.  
 Some issues are

- (i) Parrying the test of judiciary → An state legislature suspended
- (ii) Warmongering & attempts of infiltration of terrorist by Pakistan
- (iii) International image
- (iv) Ensuring law & order without human right violation

Government need to be careful and should take every action cautiously in order to make sure development of J&K by involving people of J & K.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।  
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8. आपके अनुसार भारत में लोक सेवाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख विकार कौन-से हैं? क्या लोक सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश (लेटरल एंट्री) इनमें से कुछ विकारों का समाधान कर सकता है? (150 शब्द) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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What do you think are some of the major ailments afflicting civil services in India? Can lateral entry in civil services address some of these ailments? (150 words) 10

Some of the major ailments afflicting civil services in India:

- (i) Generalist vs Specialist debate: In the environment of governance → complex  
Requires specialist
- (ii) Lethargic bureaucracy → needs some fresh ideas & innovation, competition
- (iii) Issue of corruption, objectivity etc

Lateral entry in civil services can address some of issues

- (i) Like impinching fresh ideas → competition to achieve efficiency.
- (ii) Expertise in domain → Better policy making
- (iii) Since civil services has seen from the government point of view, lateral entry → incorporates other stake holder point of view too



But some constraints exist like :

- (i) short term contract → not able to understand → may have some personal/corporate interest too
- (ii) Lack of knowledge about the way government functions.

Thus a careful analysis, a long term alignment, training existing bureaucracy in some specialist domain can go a long way in ensuring efficient governance.

9. एक कमजोर विपक्ष सत्ताधारी सरकार को तो खुश कर सकता है परंतु यह लोकतंत्र के हितों को नहीं साधता है। भारत में हालिया आम चुनावों के परिणाम के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिये।  
(150 शब्द) 10

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चाहिये।  
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A weak opposition may make the government of the day happy but it does not serve the cause of democracy. Discuss the statement in light of the outcome of recent general elections in India.  
(150 words) 10

In the recent general election 2019,  
No single party in the opposition of  
Ruling party able to get 54 seats  
required for the leader of opposition

This shows the weakness of opposition  
in current parliament. Although a  
weak ~~government~~ opposition may  
make the government happy

- ↳ No opposition on passing bills
- ↳ Bills can be passed without  
sending to parliamentary  
committee
- ↳ Lack of discussion
- ↳ Crippling of Budget

But doer not serve democracy

- (i) Proper scrutiny of legislation is required for round legislation
- (ii) To ensure accountability of executive
- (iii) financial accountability of government
- (iv) Constitutional values & ethos  
↳ intact

In democracy debates & deliberation must be there. It should work on the principle that 'Opposition should have its say by government should have its way'.

10. विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पी.वी.टी.जी.) के निर्धारण हेतु अनुपालित मानदंडों का उल्लेख कीजिये। उनके द्वारा किन मुद्दों का सामना किया जाता है? साथ ही इन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

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State the criteria followed for the determination of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). What are the issues faced by them? Also mention the measures taken by the government to address these issues. (150 words) 10

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups  
 are those groups : (PVTG)

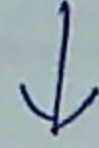
- (i) Which remain in complete isolation from the mainstream
- (ii) Unique & distinct culture
- (iii) Very less in numbers
- (iv) If not conserved they can become extinct.

At present there are 75 such PVTG groups identified for ex: Jarawas, Sentinels, Onges in Andaman & Nicobar

Issues faced by them

- (i) Isolation → No development or evolution
- (ii) Shrinking economic opportunities

(iii) Disease → No resistance / Antigen



Can lead to extinction

(iv) Assimilation in mainstream →  
Cultural identity lost

Government has taken measures

(i) Banning of tourism & other activities  
in their distinct pocket

(ii) Safeguarding them from outside  
without encroaching

(iii) ~~Govt~~ Home ministry → special  
programs → improve their status

PVTGs must be protected & their  
status should be improved in  
taking consideration of their distinct  
culture.

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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11. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति प्रारूप, 2019 भारत के शिक्षा क्षेत्र को एक नया आकार दे सकता है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Draft National Education Policy, 2019 can give a new shape to India's education sector. Critically examine. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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The last, National Education policy came in the year of 1986. With more than 30 years passed, many things have changed for example:

- (i) The course curriculum, relevance, pedagogy have completely changed wrt year 1986
- (ii) knowledge economy demands more & more skilled force which the previous one does not meet.
- (iii) Advancement of technologies (Digital revolution, Artificial intelligence etc)
- (iv) span of technology → shorten → demand learn & relearn

To <sup>meet</sup> all these demands government has come up with Draft National Educational policy, 2019 on the recommendation of Kartvirangan committee.

How it will give new shape to India's education sector

- (i) With the provision of early childhood & pre-school within the canvas of 'Right to Education' it has focussed towards early intervention
- (ii) Strong accreditation framework in teacher training & higher education → checks the deteriorating quality
- (iii) National education commission under the chairmanship of PM & state education commission under CM to evolve policies, checks implementation etc.
- (iv) The conception of 'school cluster' → will promote the accessibility towards holistic education
- (v) Vocational training, Extra-curricular activities in the main curriculum provides the much needed arena
- (vi) Technology interventions like

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Digital board, SWAYAM portal, open  
course provider much needed  
quality, efficiency & accessibility of  
education

This draft National education policy  
if implemented successfully has  
the potential to overhaul the educa-  
tion system of India.

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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12. "सामाजिक अंकेक्षण परिकल्पना और वास्तविकता के बीच के अंतर को कम करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है।" इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिये और भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को प्रणालीबद्ध करने में आने वाली बाधाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

"Social audit helps to narrow gaps between vision and reality." Examine the statement and also discuss the impediments in institutionalization of social audit in India. (250 words) 15

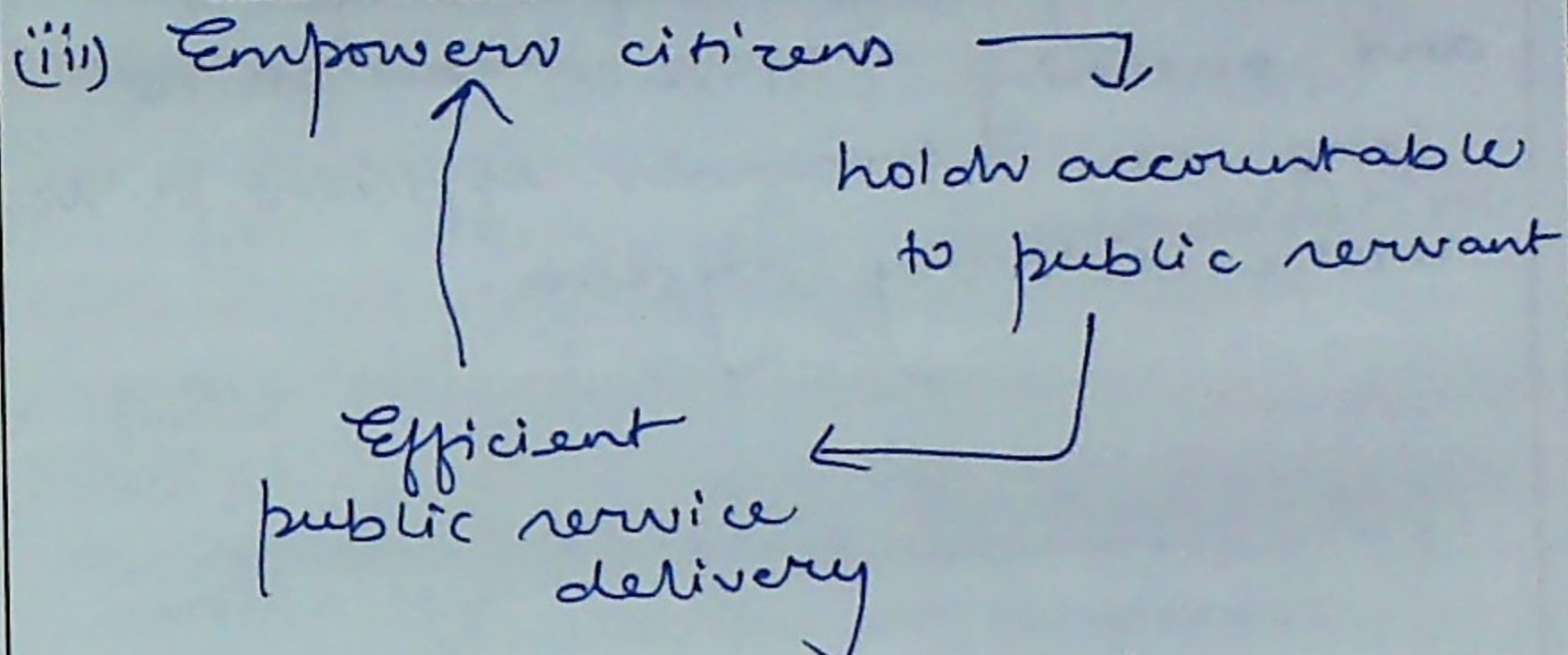
The concept of "Social Audit" means that the beneficiaries of a government programme/scheme will be the real auditor, thus improving its efficiency & implementation in true terms.

How Social Audit narrow gaps between vision & reality :

- (i) Prior to social audit mechanism the result of a scheme was generally a paperwork ~~on~~ ~~but~~ by inefficient & corrupt bureaucracy. It never comes to ground or if came also it was generally symbolic. But social audit → gram sabha  
 ↓ if not done  
 will Report

Thus the envisaged target of a government scheme can be fulfilled. This can be seen in the case of MGNREGA

(i) Social Audit also makes public servants accountable



Thus it creates a virtuous cycle.

### Impediments in institutionalization

(i) Lack of awareness : Citizens, especially gram sabha is not aware as well as capable is holding the accountability.

(ii) A long procedure is also a impediment

(iii) States have not made suitable laws to institutionalize it

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State can take reference from the state of Meghalaya which can institutionalize the mechanism of social audit through legislation. Apart from there improving the capacity of gram panchayats, and awaring citizens can go a long way towards efficient public service delivery system.

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13. 73वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के समक्ष आने वाली प्रणालीगत चुनौतियों को हल करने में नाकाम रहा है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
- 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act has failed to address the systemic challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

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73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act was a remarkable legislation towards the essence of democratic India through democratic decentralisation. It provides for:

- (i) A uniform 3-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions with constitutional mandate
- (ii) Provided a list of functions in Schedule-II which a state government needs to devolve
- (iii) Regular election through state election commission
- (iv) Financial devolution through state finance commission
- (v) Reservation of 33% of women

Thus it tries to envisage the people as a truly ruler of themselves

But it has failed to address the systematic challenges :

(i) The transfer of fund, function & functionaries are left on the discretion of state legislature

Result

No uniformity

Now transferred in adequate sense

(ii) PRIs → No capacity building

Follow the state lead without any say in real sense

No self made development plan

(iii) Once dissolved they have no say in their re-formation of disallowing etc

(iv) All these have resulted into 'Bad panchayati System' instead of 'No panchayati system' as held by Mani Shankar Ayyar committee

The need of the hour that there should be constitutional devolution of functions as well as funds to the Panchayats Raj. so that people can feel ~~an~~ truly empowered taking the charge of their own destiny

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14. किसी लोकतंत्र में एक स्वतंत्र और जवाबदेह न्यायपालिका नागरिकों के अधिकारों का सर्वोत्तम संरक्षोपाय है। परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

An independent and accountable judiciary is the best safeguard of citizens' rights in a democracy. Examine. (250 words) 15

According to Lord Bryce Judiciary is the indicator of the efficiency of governance system of a country. World bank and ~~in~~ many international reports have also found direct linkage between the efficient & accountable judiciary and economic development of a country.

Although Indian constitution has created a fiercely strong and independent judiciary through various systems:

- (i) Doctrine of judicial Review; Art 13
- (ii) No discussion on conduct of judge
- (iii) Strong provision of removal of judge

(iv) Salaries & allowances from consolidated fund of India

(v) Method of Appointment

But the mechanism to ensure judicial accountability is vague & weak

(i) With the various tweaking of interpretation the appointment of judges became virtually 'judges appointing judges' with other organ having no say. → Nepotism

(ii) Judicial overreach sometimes

(iii) No mechanism to check corruption within judiciary

(iv) Various order of courts become discretion of individual judges

(v) office of CJI & Right to information

(vi) No accountability for delay & pendency of cases.

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For efficient governance, it is important that judiciary should be independent & accountable too. There must be some institutionalised mechanism ~~evolved~~ to check the accountability of judiciary. For this civil society and judiciary itself has to come forward.

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15. स्वयं सहायता समूह गरीबों को सूक्ष्म वित्त सेवाओं के वितरण के लिये सबसे प्रभावी तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Self-Help Groups have emerged as the most effective mechanism for delivery of microfinance services to the poor. Critically examine. (250 words) 15

(SHG)  
Self-help groups, are groups of 10-12 or more persons, generally women formed with the objective to mutually cooperate especially in regards to secure their economic interests.

It has emerged as a most effective mechanism for delivery of microfinance services to the poor:

- (i) It is easier for the bank or other non-banking financial institutions (NBFC) to provide finance to them as risk is low
- (ii) Easier for bank & NBFC to identify them and also in compliance of their priority sector lending.
- (iii) The finances used by the self help group are distributed in

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rationalize way among its member based on needs

(iv) It helps in making poor, financially inclusive, thus saving them from the clutches of moneylender.

(v) Since most of these self-help groups are of women, thus it creates a strong step towards the direction of women-empowerment.

Although with so many benefits it appears that SHGs are panacea for empowering vulnerable section, but it has some constraints too:

(i) Generally they are given loans by microfinancial institution, which channelise their funds from banks, thus ultimately charging a higher interest rate (i.e. 20-25%).

(ii) Lack of awareness and making of groupings

(iii) Generally the money used is

for meeting daily family or societal needs → scope of entrepreneurship & employment is low

Thus government needs to work, so that these SHGs can be directly connected to bank and gets their finance at lower interest to bring overall empowerment & development.

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16. भारत जैसे देश में आर्थिक प्रगति और राजनीतिक स्थिरता के लिये संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास अति आवश्यक है। 'आकांक्षी जिलों के परिवर्तन' कार्यक्रम के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिये।  
(250 शब्द) 15

Balanced regional development is quite essential for economic progress and political stability in a country like India. Discuss the statement in light of 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme. (250 words) 15

Balanced regional development is quite essential for economic progress and political stability in a country like India, which has a huge range of diversity. Otherwise

(i) It may lead to regional movement like Gorkhaland movement, Telangana movement etc

(ii) May also lead sometimes to secessionist movement

(iii) The cleavage between the regions  
→ increases → social unrest

(iv) Unbalanced regional development

↓  
poverty/lack of capability  
←  
low purchasing power + low skilled workforce

↳ Economy suffer

Although the concept of balanced regional development was followed since Independence through establishment of PSUs in backward areas or planning commission. But the desired result has not been achieved.

for this, NITI Aayog has identified 115, most backward districts of India lagging in terms of socio-economic indicators

- (i) A special framework of development 'with bottom-up' approach has been envisaged for these districts.
- (ii) A spirit of competition has been fostered in improving their indicators.
- (iii) Sharing best practices, evidence based policy making, usage of technology for service delivery → competitive cooperative federalism.

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Thus through 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme NITI Aayog has tried to fill the cleavage of development between different regions of India and also blurr the distinction b/w India & Bharat.

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17. शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (एस.सी.ओ.) भारत की 'कनेक्ट सेंट्रल एशिया' नीति को आगे बढ़ाने का एक संभावित मंच है। चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a potential platform to advance India's 'Connect Central Asia' policy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has emerged as a critical platform to promote security, economic and strategic cooperation among Central, North and South Asian countries. It consists of 8 countries (India, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan & Pakistan)

How it is useful for India :

- (i) It provides a unique platform for India in exercising its 'strategic autonomy' through multi-alignment. (India can be seen as balancing its 'Quad' membership through SCO)
- (ii) Unique platform to India to resolve its bilateral disputes with China. Presence of Russia emboldens India's interest
- (iii) In the wake of dysfunctional SAARC



it is the only regional grouping in which India & Pakistan can cooperate and resolve their bilateral differences.

(iv) Last and the most important it provides India, the unique opportunity to connect with Central Asia.

How SCO advances 'Connect Central Asia'

(i) Since there is no landroute available to connect India with Central Asia due to enemical relations with Pakistan and stagnancy of project like TAPI pipeline & international north-south transport corridor, SCO can provide opportunity to connect.

(ii) Central Asia has <sup>one of the</sup> largest natural resources (hydrocarbons, Uranium etc) which India is in dire need of.

(iii) Central Asia also provide a large market for Indian export especially

pharmaceuticals, electronics & IT services  
(iv) Central Asia is also at the crossroads of Europe, North Asia & South Asia provides a strategic point for the great power rivalry (which is increasing seen between western country, Russia, China etc).

All those above mentioned strategic, geopolitical & geoeconomic interest of India can be nurtured and realised if it uses the great opportunity provided by SCO meaningfully.

Thus SCO is not only needed for energy and security purposes but also for rising global leadership aspirations of India.

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18. दक्षिण एशिया में सहयोग को बढ़ाने में सार्क की विफलता ने क्षेत्रीय देशों को बिमस्टेक के रूप में एक व्यावहारिक विकल्प तलाशने हेतु प्रेरित किया है। परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

The failure of SAARC to nurture cooperation in South Asia has pushed regional players to explore BIMSTEC as a viable alternative. Examine. (250 words) 15

South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 with the objective of promoting cooperation between South Asian countries.

But it has become synonym of dysfunctionality and known for its failure.

(i) It has failed to come up with a free trade agreement, any major connectivity program, to promote intra regional trade etc

(ii) It has even failed organising its summit level meeting. (Last meeting was organised in 2014)

### Reasons

(i) Rivalry between India & Pakistan

(ii) Great Asymmetry between India and other countries in terms

- of size, economy, population etc
- (iii) Perception of 'Big-brother' attitude by its neighbour countries
- (iv) Different countries want their identity different. for eg: Pakistan - West Asian  
Srilanka - South East Asian

All these reasons has pushed the regional players like India, Bangladesh, Srilanka to explore BIMSTEC as a viable opportunity:

- (i) It is seen as SAARC - Pakistan no no rivalry between the countries.
- (ii) Membership of countries involves mainly democracy and has shared interests in promoting cooperation
- (iii) With the presence of larger country like Thailand, countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka feel secure of 'Big-brother' attitude of India.
- (iv) With the growing footprints of China in India Ocean and Indo-pacific

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emerging as central point of world geopolitics there exists many interests for these countries to cooperate.

(v) By connecting South Asia & South East Asia BIMSTEC opens a big market as well as strengthened the civilisation and cultural ties between these countries.

Although, a viable opportunity, but BIMSTEC should not be seen as replacement of SAARC, rather complement SAARC, because BIMSTEC cannot provide everything which SAARC does so India should promote both BIMSTEC as well as SAARC.

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19. भारत के लिये क्षेत्रीय व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी (आर.सी.ई.पी.) का क्या महत्त्व है? विशेष रूप से चीन के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौते के संदर्भ में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिये इसके निहितार्थ का परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

What is the significance of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) for India? Examine its implications for the Indian economy especially in the context of free trade agreement with China. (250 words) 15

RCEP is a grouping of 16 countries which includes 10 members of ASEAN and other 6 are India, China, Australia, New Zealand, Japan & South Korea with which ASEAN has free trade agreement.

All these 16 countries have come together to negotiate a trade deal with minimum tariffs and minimum constraints to trade thus mutual beneficial for each country.

Significance of RCEP for India

- (i) RCEP, with around 50% of world's population and 30% of world GDP provides one of the biggest markets to India.

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- (ii) With a strong service sector, India has potential to rise as a service giant
- (iii) Can provide job opportunities for Indian youth as (ageing Japan, China) they can move to their countries. manufacturing sector more
- (iv) Make our competitive by sharing best practices.

But there are some constraints to it too, especially in context of free trade agreement with China

- (i) China, a manufacturing giant has economy of scale, can destroy Indian manufacturing sector by flooding it with cheap Chinese products
- (ii) India also has apprehension about non-tariff barriers applied by China in one or other forms than not opening its market completely.
- (iii) Can increase the trade imbalance

ce further.

(iv) Although there is silver lining too as India will get access to huge Chinese market.

Thus RCEP comes with mixed baggage with opportunities as well as concerns. India needs to navigate its path carefully to make it a big thing for its economic growth.

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20. निरंतर हठधर्मिता दिखाते चीन के साथ संबंधों को बनाए रखना भारतीय विदेश नीति की प्रमुख चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में उभरा है। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Dealing with an increasingly assertive China has emerged as one of the principal challenges of Indian foreign policy. Discuss in the context of China's growing influence in South Asian region. (250 words) 15

The speech of Chinese President Xi Jinping in 19th session of Communist Party of China draws the ambitions of China to become superpower, replacing the US hegemony.

In short term, Beijing wants a multipolar world, but unipolar Asia.

The increasing assertiveness of China specially in South Asian region can be seen in this context.

China sees, India only as its potential rival in Asia therefore it wants to challenge its hegemony especially in South Asia which is a traditional region of influence of India by:

- (i) Belt & Road initiative: Project like China-Pakistan economic corridor challenging India's soverei

gnty.

(ii) String of pearls : Making naval & military bases round Indian peninsula.

(iii) Economic diplomacy : Can be seen in the form of Beijing's relation with respect to Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal etc

(iv) Increasing number of intrusions in Indian area in Ladakh & Arunachal Pradesh

(v) Doklam crisis

(vi) Strong reevaluation against Indian support of Dalai Lama

It has created one of the principal challenges for Indian foreign policy.

India needs to follow 3C strategy with regard to China : Cooperate, compete, contain

(i) Whenever possible India needs to avoid conflict & cooperate with

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China : WTO negotiation, climate change

Compete : In case of Africa or naval

base in counter to Chinese base like

Dudm in Oman, Chang Sebang in Singapore

Contain : Quad, cooperation with

Japan in Asia-Africa growth corridor,

Response towards Doklam

Thus India-China needs to cooperate to resolve conflict and has envisioned the idea of Asian century with shared benefits.

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