



4/2/2020



## GENERAL STUDIES (Test-2)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/20 (N-M)-GSM2002

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Gamini Singla Mobile Number: 94637-10568  
Medium (English/Hindi): English Reg. Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Center & Date: \_\_\_\_\_ UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): \_\_\_\_\_

## 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 अंग्रेजी 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.                    | 3.0   | 11.             | 5.5   |
| 2.                    | 2.0   | 12.             | 7.0   |
| 3.                    | 2.0   | 13.             | 6.5   |
| 4.                    | 1.5   | 14.             | 6.0   |
| 5.                    | 1.5   | 15.             | 6.5   |
| 6.                    | 0.5   | 16.             | 5.0   |
| 7.                    | 2.0   | 17.             | 5.0   |
| 8.                    | 1.0   | 18.             | 6.0   |
| 9.                    | 2.5   | 19.             | 5.5   |
| 10.                   | 3.5   | 20.             | 4.0   |
| Grand Total (सकल योग) |       | 76.5            |       |

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)  
Reviewer (Signature)



## Feedback

1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता)

3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता)

5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता)

2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता)

4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह)

6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता)

Dear Gammii sir,

You have a good content base and good understanding of the subject matter. You have attempted all the questions which is commendable. Following are the areas you need to work upon.

1)- Read question carefully, try to understand the demand of the question, in many questions you missed the context of Q no. 1, 2, 3

2)- Make a proper structure, write in an orderly manner once you get essence/requirements of the question structure your answer accordingly. Address every aspect of the question equally e.g. Q no - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

3)- Try to write under headings / sub-headings, this way you will be able to cover comprehensively. Have clear space between your Introduction, Body and conclusion e.g. Q no - 4, 8, 17

4)- You have a good content base but it's a never ending pursuit so keep on expanding it. Some of your answers could have been better presented with more content e.g. Q no - 8, 18

5)- Do not write introductions in more than 50 words, for introduction use stats, facts, context etc. And try to write directly relevant introductions

6)- Avoid writing unnecessarily & write to the point this way you will be able to convey your idea without breaching the word limit in few words

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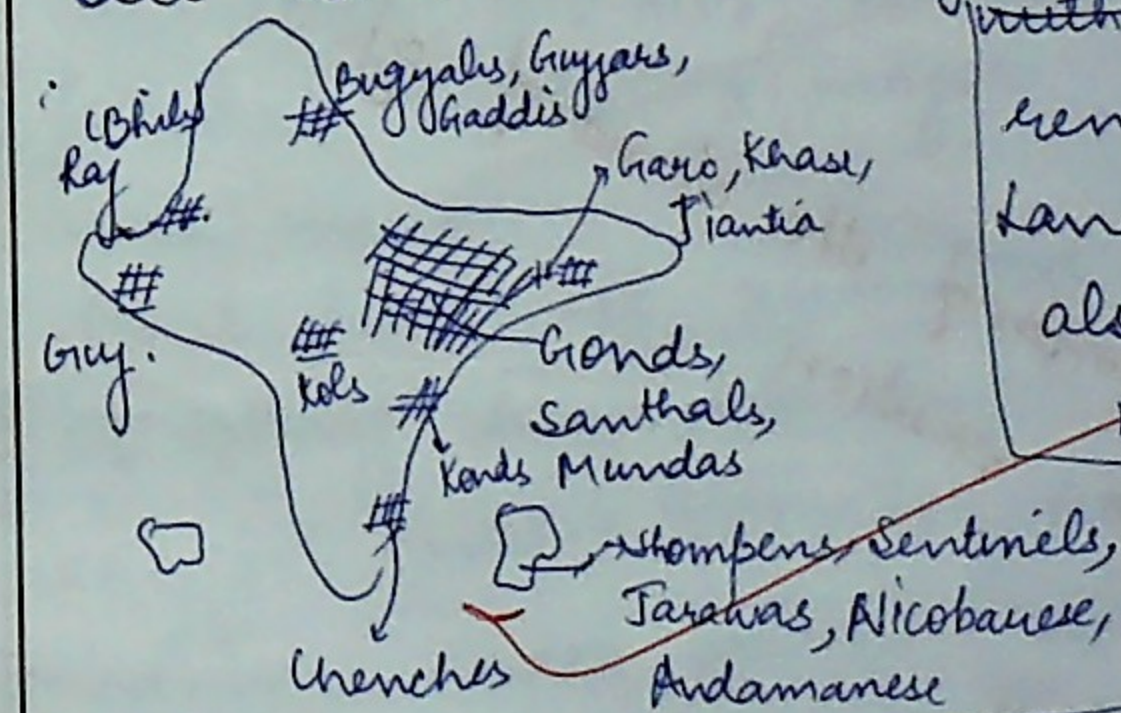
convey your idea without breaching the word limit

1.

भारत में विकास प्रक्रिया का एक बड़ा परिणाम जनजातीय और अन्य हाशिये पर मौजूद समुदायों का विस्थापन है। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Displacement of tribals and other marginalised communities has been one of the major consequences of development process in India. Comment. (150 words) 10

Any development process needs natural resources to be exploited but in India the major cost had to be borne by aboriginals and natives of areas with these natural resources. Tribals and marginalised had to cede their lands, their forest rights, control over resources in favour of multi purpose projects, mining projects and other forest activities regulated by state. Since the time of British occupation, they have been the worst sufferers. As they had to cede and even after independence, to fulfil the needs of countries, large scale mining in Jharkhand - Chhattisgarh - Odisha belt led to their large scale displacement.



with no which rendered them homeless. Land alienation was also one of the main causes

behind Naxalbari movement in tribal dominated

areas. The reasons are delay in rehabilitation, bureaucratic hurdles, diversion of funds, lack

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)



of involvement of tribals in decision making, no proper health facilities for displaced people. Due to lack of proper education (as literacy rate is  $\approx 60\%$  in Scheduled tribes, much lower than national average), they haven't been able to integrate with mainstream society.

Lately, many human right activists have taken up their cause as can be seen in Narmada Bachao movement, tribal protests in Niamguri hills against POSCO steel plant, protests against nuclear plant in Pune.

But, India needs sustainable development without compromising the human rights of these displaced people. We need a medial solution so that growth and rights can both be protected simultaneously.

Understand the demand of the question

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

2.

जनानकिकीय लाभाना का लाभ उठाने के क्रम में स्वास्थ्य एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति 2017 को ध्यान में रखते हुए चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

In order to realise the benefits of demographic dividend, health is one of the most critical prerequisites. Discuss in light of National Health Policy 2017. (150 words) 10

India has huge advantage in terms of the demographic surplus it is enjoying, but unskilled, unhealthy youth cannot ~~lead~~ lead India to its growth potentials. India needs to focus on primary, secondary and tertiary health care and the N. Health policy's guidelines to increase the health budget to 3% is a welcome move.

We need to figure out major health problems being faced by youth and then target them specifically. Burden of non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cancer, heart diseases have been decreasing the efficiency of population. At the same time, diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, HIV-AIDS, rubella, measles have potential to be a major hurdle in our ambitious plans.

Govt has well understood this concern and by setting elimination targets (like 2025 for TB, 2022 for Malaria, 2030 for AIDS), and increasing medicines under universal immunization programme campaigns like "Anaemia Mukt Bharat", "Poshan Abhiyan", Iron Plus Initiative is paying the needed attention to health of

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

write this in conclusion

Suggest measures in the conclusion.

Write provisions of National Health Policy which will help realize the benefits of demographic dividend.

Also write about the benefits that accrue to tribes in developmental processes.

Question is asking you to comment write both aspects and conclude with your opinion.

Do not just write everything in introduction. Identify the main theme and introduce it in brief. In this case you could have defined demographic dividend.

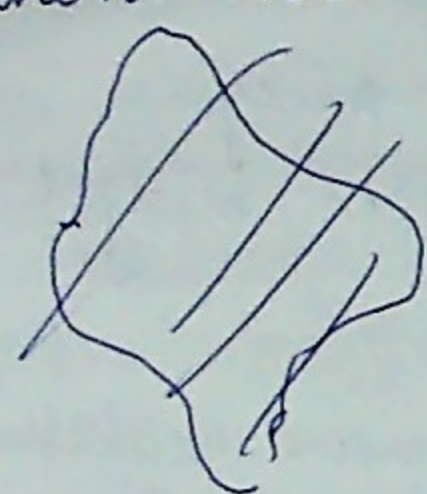
3



population.

There are certain bare areas like mental health, problems arising due to climate change like pollution caused deaths, heatwaves which need more attention.

We have well understood that a healthy body can only be asset, else this demographic dividend shall become a liability.



States that need more attention  
(UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh)

Understand the demand of the question.

Define demographic dividend

Shows how health, education, skill is necessary to harness this

write about NHP, 2014 which help

Conclude by suggesting some measures

Make an orderly structure

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

3.

“प्रथम लोकपाल की नियुक्ति हालाँकि कुछ समय की देरी से हुई, परंतु सरकार की घूसखोरी के विरुद्ध लड़ाई की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।” टिप्पणी कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

“The appointment of the first Lokpal, though delayed, is an important step towards the cause of fighting graft in the government.” Comment. (150 words) 10

The appointment of first Lokpal, Pinnaki Chandra Ghosh is a major step towards India's target of corruption free society. The importance of Lokpal is evident from the fact that one of the most developed and top ranked in "corruption index" countries had established this institution decades back.

In India, though it was recommended many years ago but due to lack of political will power, it could not be implemented but finally we have developed a consensus - on "zero tolerance towards corruption".

It is rightful to hope that Lokpal can bring a huge change as it shall work like an independent body and with powers to its jurisdiction extending upto Prime Minister. The appointment procedure in terms of a select committee recommending names to appointing committee also seems fair.

The need of the hour is that it works fairly, without intervention from political class, and some of the loopholes like exceptions to powers in cases of allegation on Prime Minister, dependence and overlapping with CVC are taken care of. Also, to eradicate corruption, we need

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Keep this short

Try to write to the point arguments

Also write other powers of Lokpal

Suggest after avoiding the promulgation

write this in powers



multidimensional approach like strengthening RTI, proper implementation of whistle blower Act, moral education, e-governance, in addition to this extremely important institute of Lok Pal.

Make an orderly structure

Write a brief introduction.

Write about its powers

Write limitations

Conclude with opinion as question is asking you to comment

Understand the demand of the question

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

4. राजनीतिक दलों के विपरीत दबाव समूह अपनी तात्कालिक समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये बनाए जाते हैं। दबाव समूहों द्वारा अपने लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिये प्रयोग की जाने वाली विभिन्न विधियों की चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Pressure groups, unlike political parties, are formed to address their immediate problems. Discuss the different methods adopted by the pressure groups to realise their goals. (150 words) 10

Political parties are formed on basis of ideology and their main aim is to get power in political sphere while pressure groups are formed on specific issues, to influence decisions of government in their favour. To do this, they have a number of options - most potent is use of printed and electronic media to maximise their reach, widen their base and keep their demands in front of government, like human right activists agitating in Narmada Bachao case. Other method is long and peaceful marches, like the one by farmers from Nashik to Mumbai to keep forth their demands; some take ~~violent~~ help of violent methods that harms not only the national property but the lives of innocents as got agitation for reservation; some form caucus and influence govt decisions by offering them huge monetary help during elections and thus benefitting from culture of reciprocity like Confederation of Industries (FICCI, CII) - which are considered even during passing of budget; some take the help of law and file cases in form of PIL or otherwise like women activists in Triple Talaf. Case or Subramala case; some or Transgender rights (Sec 377 scrapping).

Clearly demarcate main body from the introduction

Write concerning

separately. Just write about the method

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Make small paragraphs

Write different methods separately, do not mix everything up.



influence by the power of numbers as caste-based groups or regional groups ~~demanding~~ which can be vote bank for parties in power. Many others pressure government by officially writing letters to ministers and sending requests. Hence, in a democracy, there are multiple options with public to influence the government.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Present it properly

5. भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय को किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है? ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 इन समस्याओं को दूर करने और इस समुदाय को न्याय दिलाने में कितना सक्षम होगा? (150 शब्द) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

What are the problems faced by the transgender community in India? How far The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2019 will be able to address these problems and bring justice to this community? (150 words) 10

They could have introduced a defining transgender

~~Transgender~~, Though Sec 377 of Indian Penal Code, has been struck down by Supreme Court, still transgenders face huge problems in society. They are looked down upon, laughed upon, discriminated when it comes to jobs, lack family support, denied proper housing, health care benefits, education and worst in the social stigma attached to them.

try to write under proper headings & subheadings

Though, Constitution of India under Article fourteen provides equality before law but the society has not internalized it yet. The struggle of transgenders has been ongoing since more than a decade when Naz group started fighting for their legal rights. With time, people became more aware about their issues and ~~parliamentary~~ parliamentarians have finally brought an enactment that prevents any discrimination against transgenders in educational institutes, recognition of identity

Avoid writing unnecessary details, write to the point

Avoid specific provisions of the BPH.



right of residence and provisions for welfare schemes. This is a welcome step but the real effects will be seen only through its proper implementation. This act will definitely create an awareness and deterrence against crimes targeted on them.

The country needs secular legislation implementation of supreme court guidelines to grant them reservation, more festivals like Varnapakit-exclusively for transgenders. Hence, a multidimensional approach involving legal, cultural, economical upliftment, safety needs to be taken.

Enrich with more specific content.  
Make proper structure

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

6. "केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग (सी.आई.सी.), आर.टी.आई. अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च अपीलीय निकाय है, यद्यपि इसकी अपनी कई सीमाएँ भी हैं।" इस कथन के संदर्भ में सी.आई.सी. की शक्तियों और कार्यों की चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

"The CIC (Central Information Commission) is the highest appellate body under the RTI Act, however it has its own limitations." In this context, discuss the powers and functions of the CIC. (150 words) 10

RTI is one of the biggest steps taken to realise the goal of transparent government in India and CIC - the bedrock behind it. But, the recent RTI Amendment Act, 2019 has might lead to the weakening of this institution and might affect the independent working. Under the Act, the terms and conditions of Commissioners shall be decided by central govt and their appointment also by central govt. Earlier, they had the same stature as chief election commissioner, thus enjoying independence and security of tenure. But, new provisions might threaten the transparent functioning of independence and there is fear of misuse of these provisions to realise own benefits. For any institution to work with independence, it is important that their payment conditions and tenure are secured, so that there is no culture of reciprocity. Hence, these limitations must be addressed timely to retain the essence of this act to make India corruption free.

Question

is not about

RTI amendment act 2019

It is just asking about

etc's

power,

functions

& limitations

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

0.5

It is not for so be written at all, write it in conclusion



उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

7. गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा, नवाचार और अनुसंधान का आधार स्तंभ है, जो न केवल व्यक्ति के विकास एवं समृद्धि में सहायक होती है, अपितु इससे राष्ट्र के विकास को भी यथोचित गति मिलती है। इस दिशा में मसौदा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2019 किस प्रकार उपयुक्त है, प्रकाश डालिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Quality education is the foundation of innovation and discoveries that trigger the growth and prosperity of the individual as well as that of the nation. Highlight how the draft National Education Policy 2019 is the right step in this direction. (150 words) 10

⇒ Education is the bedrock and base on which the nation's growth depends. In India, with Right to education, we have been able to achieve 100% primary enrollment but the quality of education is far from optimum. The ASER report also is a testimony to that. Hence, the draft National Education policy has been able to realize the importance of vocational training that at young age that can only lead to innovative mindset. By focusing on child group of 3-6 yrs, it has rightly identified the importance of initial years in development of brain and by insisting on quitting fact-based learning it asks to build innovative, play-based learning that is need of the hour. Unless, base is strong, superstructure can't be. It also talks about increasing RTE upto 18 yrs of age. Considering the dropouts after secondary education, this is a major right step as unemployment in India is 45-yrs low, which is mainly due to lack of skill formation and by focusing on university education, the policy teacher training, the policy

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

Mention  
some of  
the findings  
of the  
report

Write  
your  
opinion  
in the  
last

Stick to the  
demand of the  
question

You have  
aptly  
elaborated  
the  
context,  
now  
write  
separately  
about the  
NEP 2019

(2)



tries to plug major loopholes in the current education structure.

If implemented in right spirit, it can serve as a major booster in our growth and economic development.

Try to write to the point, avoid writing unnecessary details, write your opinion in the conclusion.

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

8.

भारत में चुनावों के व्यवस्थित आयोजन के लिये संसद द्वारा कौन-से विभिन्न विधान अधिनियमित किये गए हैं? साथ ही, जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (आर.पी.ए.) 1951 के तहत संसद के सदस्यों और राज्य विधानमंडल के सदस्यों के लिये निर्धारित योग्यता पर प्रकाश डालिये। (150 शब्द) 10

What are the various legislations enacted by the Parliament for proper conduct of elections in India? Also highlight the qualifications for Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislature as provided under the Representation of the People Act (RPA) 1951. (150 words) 10

Write  
introduction

Representation of People Act is the most important legislation concerning the conduct of elections. As per Article eighty four and one seventy three of constitution, parliament is authorized to frame qualifications and disqualifications.

Some of the provisions are :-

- \* the person must not be guilty of crimes like dowry, untouchability
- \* person must not have been convicted under "prevention of corruption Act, 1988"
- \* person must have filed election expenses within the permitted time;
- \* as per the SC guidelines, it's compulsory to lay out educational qualifications and account of assets held by him and family member; no seeking of votes on religious basis of religion or caste;
- \* must be an elector for parliamentary constituency in India or state for being MP / MLA respectively.

Do not  
delve to  
deep in  
a single  
legislation,

write  
also about  
the other  
legislations

e.g.  
Delimitation  
commission Act  
1951,  
etc

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)



\* A person from reserved category can only contest election if Lok Sabha seat is reserved for these categories and etc

You have devoted almost all of your space to 9 sample legislation. Cover it comprehensively by writing about other legislations also.

Enrich with more content

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

9.

चर्चा कीजिये कि कैसे नागरिक घोषणा पत्र यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि जनता की शक्ति, सत्ता में बैठे लोगों के अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मजबूत बनी रहे। नागरिक घोषणा पत्र की भावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में मौजूद चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss how Citizen's Charter ensures that the power of people remains stronger than the people in power. Also, highlight the challenges in realizing the spirit of Citizen's Charter. (150 words) 10

Try to introduce by some fact, data etc. e.g. in this case EC was first implemented in UK in 1992

Citizen's Charter is a major step to ensure transparency and accountability of govt to its people. By listing its responsibilities, its intentions, and the impact it can have on people, citizen charter aims to strengthen the people against the govt. In a true democracy, power lies with the people and masses are the real beholders - thus it is important that they are yielded power in true spirit and they utilise it in benefit of all.

But, there are certain limitations like lengthy charters, unfriendly not a user friendly language, lack of customer feedback and lack of awareness among people of this concept of charter. There is no proper mechanism to evaluate the performance of where the promises made in charter have been met, citizen's involvement is minimal. We need post-impact assessment, proper citizen involvement in building charters, so that their true spirit can be realised.

Make a proper structure

this is not a feature of ec

Make content more clear

It is more like a concluding remark.

2.5

Suggest measures separately



उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

10.

103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिये। इस अधिनियम से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Highlight the significance of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. Also discuss the issues associated with this Act. (150 words) 10

Do not write whether it is good or bad or right or wrong. The beginning just tell what 103<sup>rd</sup> act provides for in your introduction.

103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Act - that provides ten percent reservation to economically weaker section under Art 15 and 16 is a major step in ensuring the affordability and reach to ~~the~~ ~~least~~ the weakest links. This eco-weaker sections were trapped in a poverty cycle - because of perpetuation of the unfair conditions but this reservation in educational institutes and other areas can ensure equality of opportunity to ~~the~~ ~~left out~~ left out sections. But, there have been raised certain issues on the definition of economically weaker sections - where the income criteria is 8 lakhs per annum and all sets of small and marginal farmers which are 85% of total farmers - has raised concerns as the benefits might be ~~used~~ <sup>usurped</sup> only by the elite section among them and the poorest in the state might be left out. There are also issues of rich availing benefits by plugging ~~certain~~ <sup>certain</sup> loopholes or getting wrong certificates - thus defeating the whole purpose behind the act. There is also an issue of meritocracy being debated - where the merit-based admissions might take a hard hit and discourage the genuinely deserving

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

Write other specific significance also.

Write issue separately

3.5



students.

Hence, the need is to ensure that benefits reach the needy and the increase in number of seats, keeping the share of unreserved seats is a step in right direction.

Make proper structure as per the demand of the question. Demarcate introduction, body & conclusion clearly.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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11.

राज्यसभा न केवल हमारी राजनीति में एक रचनात्मक तथा प्रभावी भूमिका निभाती है बल्कि इसने राष्ट्र की एकता एवं अखंडता के लिये भी योगदान किया है। चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Rajya Sabha not only plays a constructive and effective role in our polity but has also worked for the unity and integrity of the nation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Rajya Sabha, also called Council of States represents states in Centre. Its role is that of an ~~elder~~ <sup>elder</sup> house. In political structure, it acts as a revising House and is equivalent in most of the powers to Lok Sabha, be it originating certain bills, except Money bills or passing ordinary bills. The members of the house, being older carry more experience and can the nation benefits from it when they lay their view points in the house.

Apart from this, Rajya Sabha has got extra-ordinary powers enlisted in Article 249, where it can declare any state subject as of public importance and thus authorises Parliament to legislate over it even in ordinary circumstance. Article 312 - which grants only Rajya Sabha the power to constitute All India services thus representing the viewpoint of states and as these services are to act as unifying force, as they represent centre in states. The twelve nominated members from

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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You could have mentioned about Bicameralism came into existence by Montagu Chomford reforms

G.S

Mention this under RS's role in unification & integration of India



different spheres of art, literature, social service etc. add to the diversity of view points, thus leading to unity of nation. Rajya Sabha is an equal house when it comes to ratifying the emergency proclamation by the president, be it national emergency under Article 352 or constitutional emergency under Article 356, thus acting as a blanket against autocratic tendencies of the government.

Thus, we can say that <sup>constitution of</sup> Rajya Sabha is one of the important features that reflect the federal nature of our constitution.

Write under separate headings  
structure properly.

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)



12.

भारत में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को किन-किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिये। (250 शब्द) 15

What are the various challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities in India? Highlight the measures taken by the government for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities. (250 words) 15

persons with disabilities, called Divyangs by Prime Minister, have faced a lot of challenges in every front, be it economic, political, education development, health facilities or earning livelihood. India, still being a developing nation, has paucity of resources and the disabled are one of the worst sufferers in this scenario, as there ~~is~~ lack of disabled needed infrastructure, such as ramps in public offices, in transportation system that acts as major barrier to their seamless mobility. In schools, ~~as~~ there is very less ~~disabled~~ specific study material such as availability of Brail <sup>instructors</sup> for blind, ~~may~~ inadequate toilet facilities, affordable ear machines for deaf, thus they are forced to confine to their homes thus losing opportunity to develop skills and earn livelihood.

one of the major problems is public behaviour towards them; most of the times they are psychologically excluded because of

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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write different problems separately

the stereotypes against them; it is very evident that ~~most~~ of most of the begging class is ~~either~~ disabled in one or other form.

Government of India has been taking commendable steps to include them financially and socially in the mainstream. be it passing the "persons with disabilities Act, 2018" where no. of disabilities have increased, bringing ~~as~~ victims of aid attacks and other sufferers into the category and hence making them eligible to avail the benefits. Recently, PM launched - Accessible India campaign to enable access to road transportation, public offices, e-facilities - which is a very positive step. Also, 2018 was declared as the year of disabled soldiers in line of duty to generate awareness about their cause and give them financial assistance.

Apart from these steps, we also need to focus on bringing them to mainstream, generating awareness among public about their cause and to treat them with soft corner. ~~in order to~~ ~~bring~~ the need to exploit the skills of these persons and help them so that they can contribute

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Underline it

4

Use proper words



towards the well being and co-development of them as well as nation. ~~one of the~~ we need to have a multipronged strategy - by making easy finances available to them, ~~separate facilities~~ in every public dept and schools, proper health infra and ~~these~~ and thus be a truly inclusive nation.

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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13.

नागरिक, निर्णयन प्रक्रियाओं में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से शासन में किस प्रकार सुधार किया जा सकता है। वर्णन कीजिये। साथ ही कुछ तरीके सुझाइए जिनके माध्यम से शासन में नागरिक भागीदारी को उन्नत किया जा सकता है। (250 शब्द) 15

Citizens play a crucial role in decision making processes. Explain how governance can be improved through citizens' participation. Also suggest few ways through which their participation can be improved in governance. (250 words) 15

A truly democratic country can be successfully run only on basis of citizen's involvement in the important decisions.

To improve governance and achieve the govt's call of minimum government and maximum governance, the role of citizens is most important in terms of uting their requirements, viewpoints and opinions. If the citizens participate actively, the chances of autocratic decisions are reduced. It even helps to helps to improve the implementation as it brings accountability. Their participation via the medium of debates, public discussions, referring of certain bills to civil society to ~~eff~~ <sup>cite</sup> their opinion needs to be encouraged to avoid hasty, one-sided decisions. If the opinions of every strata of ~~cit~~ citizens taken into account, the chances of backlashes and hence the economic burden undertaken by Govt to ~~quash~~ restore peace will be minimised. In tribal areas, Gram Sabhas have been yielded special powers under Panchayat Extension

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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Write about  
governance  
and  
show  
how  
low  
participation  
is key  
part of  
it

Use

proper  
words



services Act, to ensure their rights are protected and they can ~~oppose~~ any encroachment by outsiders.

Ways to improve :-  
The drafts of the bills must be placed in public domain and concerns of different sections of society must be taken into consideration before the final legislation or executive action; various expert bodies that represent popular view in that particular field must be consulted like FICCI and ASSOCHAM in economic or industry level decisions, trade unions for public sector enterprise related decisions, doctor for medical profession decisions; there must be a proper mechanism to get citizen feedbacks - it can be either via medium of social audits or by uploading feedback forms online and it must be ensured that these feedbacks are genuinely ~~cared off~~ taken care off during any other decision. The recent example is RBI's online feedback system.

This democratic process will then enhance transparency of Govt's decisions. The models like Bhagidari in National Capital Region and

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Tamil Nadu model involving people's participation in public distribution system can help to streamline the system and phase out intermediaries and diversions.

It is high time that civil society is involved in every process of Government's functioning

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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6.5



14. स्व सहायता समूह (एस.एच.जी.) एक समावेशी विकास एजेंडे के संदर्भ में कैसे प्रासंगिक हैं? साथ ही, महिला सशक्तीकरण में स्व सहायता समूहों की भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

How are Self Help Groups (SHGs) relevant in the context of an inclusive developmental agenda? Also, discuss the role of SHGs in women empowerment. (250 words) 15

Self help groups is a group of fifteen - twenty members who pool their resources and lend this collective money to members one by one on requirement basis. It is a major form of micro-financing in rural and small urban villages where the members can't avail loans due to absence of any mortgage.

SHGs help to reach last in the mile and play an instrumental role in the social and eco-development of poor sections. Government has been taking steps time and again to promote SHGs to bring inclusive development which means ensuring development for every single individual.

The changes of default in a self help group are miniscule as their honour is at stake in the community.

As the very name suggests, these groups help in solving the day to day problems faced by the members and try solving them through viable options. As there are numerous problems faced by rural people

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Avoid writing such generic things

like poverty, unemployment, illiteracy which can be better solved via collective action.

Apart from this, SHGs have played an instrumental role in empowering women. In various parts of villages, women have formed these groups - leading to inculcation of leadership skills, giving them power to make decisions for them, making them financially independent and they have been getting help from Government as they form an important pressure group, thus capable of availing financial assistance from Govt. initiatives. Genesis goes back to Self Employment Women's Association in 1980's - and till today, which gave a thrust to women groups.

Self Help Groups have helped not only in economic empowerment (having a ripple effect boosting the national economy as it generates consumption demand) but also political empowerment thus organising women into collective groups motivating each other to participate in political processes.

Hence some loopholes like lack of financial assistance, dependency on ~~me~~ no micro financing needs

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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be plugged and those areas where STGs are absent, need special focus by generating awareness of about self help groups benefits. If spread all over India, can lead to elimination of majority of problems that have not been eradicated so far due to lack of decentralization.

Try to write to the point

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
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15.

वित्त आयोग के क्या कार्य हैं? साथ ही यह चर्चा कीजिये कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों को लेकर क्यों आशंकित हैं? (250 शब्द) 15

What are the functions of the Finance Commission? Also discuss why some state governments are apprehensive about the Terms of Reference of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. (250 words) 15

Finance Commission is a constitutional body constituted by president under Article 280. It has various functions, the ones enlisted in constitution under Article 280(3)

⑥ It ~~recommends~~ recommends the Central Govt on distribution of net proceeds of taxes between states and centre; it recommends the demand for grants to be given by centre to state; it lays out the principles to be followed by state governments to augment their financial resources and transfer the proceeds to local village and urban bodies [this clause was added through 73<sup>th</sup> CAA and 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1992], apart from these finance commission recommends Govt. on any matter recommended to it by the president of India. Its ~~advise~~ recommendations are not binding on the government. In its 14<sup>th</sup> finance commission, there were some recommendations that turned out to be controversial.

Grant to state  
Write specific words

write functions separately  
make small paragraphs

principals that should govern  
Measures needed to

this is a function of state finance commission

Question is not about 14th FC

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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like distributing <sup>some percent of</sup> taxes on basis of population as per census ~~of~~ of 2011, ~~reviewing~~ the transfer of 42% taxes to state govt. These two have been added in terms of reference to 15th finance commission and are being opposed. Specifically the southern states ~~ago~~ are against 2011 census population to be taken as criteria as they will be the primary suffers because they have been able to bring down population growth rate through their successful policies. The term of reference to review devolution of taxes upto 42% - has also been opposed as the states are not ready to accept any decrease in this devolution amount.

The ToR also mentions incentives like more devolution to states who implement <sup>schemes properly</sup> ~~the~~ properly, who are less populist; these are also being opposed by some states citing that there cannot be an objective criteria; the ToR hence, mentioning that whether revenue deficit grants under Article 275 be given at all has also come under criticism. Thus, the need is co-operative federalism where the co-operation between states and

entire is ensured and ~~mutants~~ are  
resolved to ensure peace and stability.

Make properly demarcated  
structures



16. अधिकरण क्या है? भारत में अधिकरण से संबंधित लाभों और समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिये।  
(250 शब्द) 15

What are Tribunals? Discuss the advantages and issues related to Tribunals in India.  
(250 words) 15

Tribunals are judicial bodies, set up for particular purpose to reduce the burden of cases on ~~suprem~~ the higher judiciary. The Article 323A and 323-B introduced by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act - led to the establishment of tribunals.

Their jurisdiction entered into a controversy leading to culmination in 1997 - Chandra Kumar case judgement where Supreme Court struck ~~the~~ down the phrase that their decisions can be challenged only in supreme court; SC cited that judicial review is the basic structure of constitution, hence these ~~tribunals~~ are centrally administered tribunals are only secondary and not supplementary chambers to high courts. Over the years, apart from these CATs - many other tribunals for specific purpose has been set up.

Their advantage lies in the fact that they consist not only of judicial but also technical members, thus giving an

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Write other specific advantages such as they follow principle of natural justice, reduce burden from SC etc

expert advice on the matter. They have been largely successful in administering justice as most of their decisions have been upheld by supreme court; But, lately they have been facing certain issues like - a lot of vacancies, questions over their transparent appointments based on merit; and being secondary chambers - their decisions ~~are~~ can still be challenged in higher judiciary, thus defeating the purpose of reducing stress and backlogs in judiciary.

Thus, in order to truly make them effective, there is a need to plug the loopholes by filling vacancies in transparent manner, allocating appropriate funds for their functioning and keeping them away from procedural hurdles (ie - ~~not~~ exempt them from technicalities as done with Lok Adalats and family courts - who need not follow the strict procedure in filing complaints);

These tribunals can ~~for~~ and have played a very important role in administering speed, fair and natural justice.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Violate principle of separation of power

5

Mention few of them

Enough with more specific content

Write in an orderly flow as per the demand of the question



उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

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17.

गरीबी, शहरीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन, कुपोषण के कुछ प्रमुख कारक हैं। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिये और उन कारणों को भी उजागर कीजिये जिनके कारण इस संबंध में भारत की स्थिति में धीमी गति से सुधार हुए हैं। (250 शब्द) 15

Poverty, urbanization and climate change are some of the major factors that lead to malnutrition. Examine the statement and also highlight the reasons due to which India's improvements have been slow in this regard. (250 words) 15

Introduce  
malnutrition  
with  
some  
data, facts  
to show  
level/  
prevalence

Poverty is the condition of not having adequate resources to fulfil the basic needs. In India, as per Multi Dimensional poverty Index, ~~20~~ ~ 300 million people are still under poverty line, hence unable to spend on their basic diet; malnutrition is mainly among children and women; children have deficiency of proteins this leading to wasting and stunting. In India, though major initiatives like public distribution system, mid-day meal scheme have been taken; they have played huge role in <sup>providing</sup> ~~lifting~~ people (especially children) ~~with~~ food. But the lack of nutrient rich foodgrains like coarse grains like millets, bajras, pulses in the diet lead to ~~nutrient~~ deficiencies. Our PDS system ~~also~~ distributes wheat, rice, pulses but coarse grains are not included;

Urbanization is the growth of cities; it is over-urbanization and not urbanization that leads to various problems in India; we have limited big cities and that is why they are too clustered - leading to growth of

stick  
to the  
main  
demand  
of the question

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
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write  
proper  
sentences

write  
directly its  
effect on  
health



slums with inadequate housing, sanitation and ~~for~~ high "nutrient rich food is too costly for these slum dwellers";

Climate change in the past decade has induced huge displacements; like Kerala floods - where thousands of people became shelterless and hence most suffered were the poor, children, women with ~~inappropriate~~ and unhygienic food;

In India, one of the ~~major~~ reasons is also the ~~use~~ overuse of fertilizers - that leads to deficiency of certain micronutrients in grains like zinc, iron; due to the higher MSP prices of wheat and rice, farmers have diverted from coarse grains to these and the major source of nutrients (these coarse grains) have been losing their dominance in poor people's diet. ~~and~~ the diversion of good quality ~~from~~ grains, improper implementation of schemes, bureaucratic hurdles; intermediaries; illegal beneficiaries are also hindering factors. But, the government through biofortification, (neem coated urea, iron coated rice), use of Sadhar, Poshan Abhiyan, has been doing extremely well. We need more focus on

Write some more specific reasons

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।  
(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

Do not  
write  
a single  
point in  
such  
detail,  
try to  
cover  
other dimen-  
sions also  
so that  
you can  
write  
comprehensively

proper implementation and structural / policy reforms to deal with this.

Avoid writing unnecessary details  
- try to cover comprehensively

उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।  
(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

5



18.

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने स्वयं को एक नखदंतविहीन बाघ कहा है जो वैधानिक निकाय के मजबूर होने की एक अपमानजनक स्वीकृति है। कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

National Human Rights Commission has called itself a toothless tiger which is an abject admission of the statutory body's helplessness. Analyse. (250 words) 15

NHRC is a statutory body constituted under human rights Act, 1993 and has been charged with the responsibility to investigate all incidences of human rights violations, either suo moto or on basis of any complaint. It acts as a civil court during proceedings.

During the past years, it has dealt with many cases of bonded labour, child labour, sexual violence, insanitary living conditions in jails, tribal displacement issues - involving human rights violations. Its powers were strengthened through NHRC, Amendment Act, 2003-2006 as it was allowed to announce relief to victims and compensations even during the course of investigation. The

but, there are certain <sup>issues</sup> restrictions that ~~hinder~~ obstruct their result oriented functioning. They cannot investigate any case after the expiry of one year from the crime; this acts as a major impediment as most of the times, the acts come to fore-front

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Do not write these details, you are not writing any news

paper content, write specific and to the point

Avoid writing wrong facts

much later; hence despite the case of human rights violation, they are helpless due to an inadequate rule.

secondly, <sup>though</sup> a statutory body - they are appointed by the executive, and hence a transparent and fair procedure is lacking - this leads to politicization of the body, hence generating culture of reciprocity and bypassing certain human rights violations act in which government is ~~not~~ charged. <sup>Explain it further</sup>

Its recommendations are only advisory; though the parliament needs to respond within month and a proper action taken report is to be submitted explaining the reasons - of rejection of demands - which gives some accountability but yet, not close to home to if it was made binding.

When it comes to army personnels involved in such acts, it is ~~helpless~~ as it has very less powers and in this case even the period given to government to respond is three months: - ~~thus~~ keeping a major chunk of cases out of its jurisdiction.

But, it's also to be noted that it is the man behind the institution and not the

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Also mention - soft moved by on deputation - No separate investigation of its own etc



institution that matters. It is high time that the commission asserts its powers, do whatever is under its jurisdiction and takes pro-active actions and speedy actions. Government has amended NHRA Act, increasing the number of members of commission - which is a welcomed step; what needs to be done is fill vacancies as soon as possible and grant it certain autonomy so that the fundamental rights of individuals can be safeguarded effectively.

Enough with more content

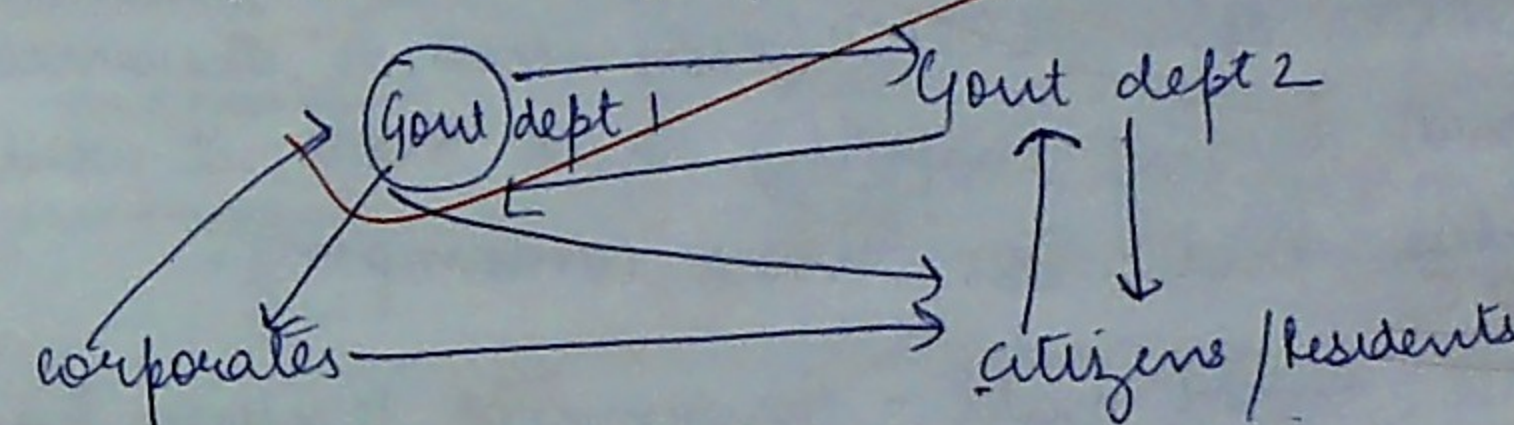
उम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।  
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write on this margin)

19.

ई-शासन (ई-गवर्नेंस), शासन में विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच परस्पर क्रिया को सुविधाजनक बनाता है। ई-शासन में परस्पर क्रियाओं के प्रकारों का उल्लेख कीजिये। साथ ही ई-शासन के विभिन्न चरणों पर प्रकाश डालिये। (250 शब्द) 15

e-Governance facilitates interaction between different stakeholders in governance. Mention the types of interaction in e-Governance. Also, highlight various stages of e-Governance. (250 words) 15

e-Governance is the transparent governance that has become the new normal of our age. Various stakeholders are the government, businesses, common people.



Hence, the interaction among various stakeholders is facilitated and can be carried out in an accountable manner, with no intermediaries and direct link with the customers;

Various e-governance models are G to G; G to B; G to C.

G 2 G  
In Government to Government - various decisions can be communicated from one ministry/dept to another via online medium, thus ensuring paperless work, more efficiency, economical and easy to regulate; narrow down the scope of corruption and red tapism.

try to  
write  
under  
proper  
heading

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in gout to business, the best example is the departments made mandatory to buy twenty five percent of requirements from MSMEs and they are to be connected through portals. Various other initiatives like "My Gov.in"; "NARI" [promoting women entrepreneurs] online, faceless tax assessment, "Startup India"; "Loans in 59 minutes online", ~~are~~ ~~have~~ made "e-Saathi app", ICCASH (easy access to clearances at ports during imports) have made it work seamless and less time consuming.

G2C  
Third ~~mod~~ model - Government to citizen has benefitted citizens to get easy access to services, giving feedbacks, filing complaints, zero diversion through Aadhar, ~~to~~ zero interaction with intermediaries like ~~to~~ paying electricity and telephone bills online, RSTIs (rural self employment training enterprises), Vikas Kendras, BHIM-app, e-documents, virtual libraries, e-Aksharayan, optical fibres connections are leap forward.

The need of the hour is awareness generation among common people, skill training to avail these benefits

Cyber crime has threatened the right to privacy and needs immediate attention to save e-governance from becoming a bane. Though, cyber crime co-ordination centre is a step in right direction, we need more steps. The country needs digital infrastructure, seamless connectivity, faster electronic gadgets, electricity connections to make our dream of maximum governance, minimum Government come true.

Make proper structure

Write  
about  
various  
stages of  
e-governance

Address every  
aspect of  
the question  
equally



20.

“केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सी.वी.सी.) केंद्र सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार निवारण की मुख्य एजेंसी है।” बताएँ कि इसके कार्यों में यह कथन कैसे परिलक्षित होती है और इसकी सीमाओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

“The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the central government.” Explain how this is reflected in its functions and also mention the limitations faced by CVC. (250 words) 15

Central vigilance commission was set up by an executive resolution in 1964 on recommendations of K. Santhanam committee to tackle corruption cases - and its jurisdiction includes all <sup>above</sup> grade officers.

After S.C. judgement in “Vineet Jain” (Hawala case), government has taken a major step to make it effective by giving CVC - a statutory status under CVC Act, 2003. It was made the sole body to deal with complaints under public interest disclosure; thus making it responsible for dealing with whistleblowers complaints and taking due actions.

It has its own technical wing, secretariat - thus making it independent. When it comes to the relation to cases of corruption under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 - CVC has been given super intendence over CBI - thus ensuring there is no clash between the two and transparency, while dealing with corruption cases is maintained.

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Question is not about only clash between two govt. bodies, do not write unnecessarily

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The chief vigilance commissioner <sup>base</sup> also made the members of committee that will select the Directorate of enforcement (wing under CBI);

Its appointment is through a body consisting of the Prime minister, Home minister and leader of opposition - thus giving the majority to government in power which is a loophole as it may lead to politicization of the office. Hence, the appointment procedure should be made more fair.

Question is not asking about its appointment, stick to the main demand of the question.

Also, CVC - has limited area of jurisdiction, as it does not include all grade officers, thus leaving out a major chunk of corruption cases. Though a new body in Lokpal that has much bigger area of jurisdiction has been appointed - it has led to some tensions between the two bodies due to overlapping of functions. The need of the hour is to clearly demarcate the areas of function of each body, and specifying their powers so that there are no overlaps; as this can be a major loophole in ensuring the purpose of new body is achieved.

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Write it under Amendment

Mention a few

Lokpal is above CVC

4

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Though CVC has been effective in dealing with various corruption cases, Government should analyse if there is need of more vigilance commissioners to decrease the burden and more transparency and accountability in its functioning. The fact that it lacks its own investigation wing must also be looked after; CVC being only an advisory body - lacks resources of its own to take action which makes it ineffective. --

Write  
specific  
measures

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not  
write on this margin)

Space for Rough Work  
(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)