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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	16475
Center	ORN, DELHI	Date	03/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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 medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

To accomodate the diversity and different culture, constitution of India provides for scheduled and Tribal, which more autonomy and special provision.

In this governor has given the special power and role to implement these -

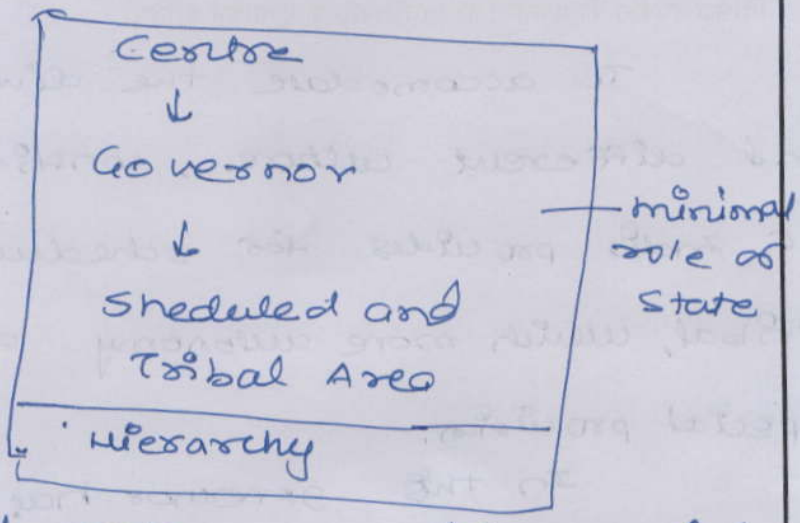
1) Demarcation of Tribal areas - Governor can demarcate the territorial extent of Tribal area

2) Applicability of legislative provisions of state legislature and parliament

3) Assent to legislation and rules made by Autonoumous district council, village council etc

4. Co-ordinative role: between state and tribal area

5. Chief executive officer with regard to scheduled and Tribal area



6. Special power regarding special region like Nagaland (Laws order) for Saurashtra etc.

Success of 5th and 6th scheduled area

1) Thaw in the regional demand and regionalism eg. Autonomous Bodo council now do not demand for separate bodoland

2) Unity in Diversity principle upheld

3) Culture of these tribe ~~upheld~~ protected and preserved

4) Socio-economic development by Tribal subplan, Forest Rights Act, PESA etc.

However, following lacunae are there

1) Neglect and apathy of forest officers

2) Neglect by state and central government

3) Gram sabha often bypassed

4) AFSPA still there

5) Displacement, Deprivation and discrimination is prevalent

Because of above these area have not joined the mainstream and further aggravated the situation. There is urgent need to work on 'Tribal Panchsheel' to safeguard their interest and there by nation interest.

2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

Rajya sabha as a second chamber was envisaged for the following roles —

1) A revisory chamber and prevent the hasty legislation

2) Uphold the co-operative federalism

3) Expertise via nominated member

4) Guidence as upper house to loksabha.

However, due to 'charged parliament' (elections), party based politics rather than issue based politics and for various reasons Rajashabha has been regarded as 'opposition house'. That prevents legislation processes

So, Rajashabha have been accused for logjam.

There is another school of thought which says-

1) Need to empower Rajasabha - because present government enjoys absolute majority in the lower house

2) Often bypassed by money bill
eg. Aadhaar bill etc

3) Using Ordinances to by pass again Rajyasabha

4) Very few legislation discussed in lower house for eg more than 20% of bill discussed less than 5 minutes.

So, given the situation there is need to review the power of Rajyashabha —

1) Money bill — Power speaker

must be reduced and a consultative mehanism like in UK must be established

2) Consensus making like for e.g. GST bill is the need of the hour.

3) Use of other devices must be reduced.

4) Domicile should be revived

Constitutional role of Rajya sabha and given the need of co-operative and competitive fedralism Rajyasabha's power and functioning must be reviewed and improved.

3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently government of Delhi caught in the controversy over appointment of 21 parliamentary secretary. Subsequently, it tried to pass a legislation so that parliamentary secretary could be exempted from 'office of profit'.

'office of profit' violated over the years by -

1) Passing various legislation even retrospectively, for e.g. when Sonia Gandhi was chairman of NDC

2) Putting these legislation into 'schedule 9'

3) Liberal interpretation of

exempted categories.

~~U/A 105~~

Under article 105 sitting MP/MLA is disqualified on the ground of office of profit.

However, various high courts and supreme court protected these provisions.

. Some High courts upheld the parliamentary secretary as office of profit and some not.

So, there is a ambiguity around the provisions of 'office of profit'. To prevent this centre must

1) Plan a comprehensive law and guidline based on objective criteria.

2) Judiciary must settle the issue as early as possible

3) Parliament should discuss the issue and pass the concer legislation

For a healthy democratic process, to prevent conflict of interest and to increase the efficacy of legislation, the 'office of profit' clause must be adhered in both letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently PM Narendra Modi and President both talked about the simultaneous holding of elections because of various reasons—

1) Governance - frequent election and model code of conduct and politically charged parliament prevents governance measures

2) Disruption and delay in legislation making process

3). Cost and time consuming

4) Black money and various unhealthy practices

5) Communalism, casteism etc become prevalent in frequent election

6) Implementation of the policy measures

However holding simultaneous elections has various complexities like –

1) Against the constitution:- various constitutional procedure like No-confidence motion continuous and concurrent accountability, freedom of government will be curtailed

2) Citizen's right to hold accountable their government

3) Local and National issue will get mixed up.

4) Non-democratic – Fixed term legislature, absolute stability is against the democratic principle

5) Resources and machinery and capacity of election commission of India

So, though desirable but not practical, In this regard following

alternative suggested by parliamentary committee could serve better

1) Two-phase poll
2) some state with Loksabha election
3) some after mid-term of loksabha
4) 6-month before and after election could merged

and Next important measure could be improving stability

1) Pre-election coalition: Antidefection law must include this
2) Constructive No-confidence motion as in Germany
3) Reforms in Anti-defection law such as role of speaker, outside activity and post-facto application

so, above two measure will help balance the instability and accountability

5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 21 is one of the most interpreted article in the constitution. The question of right to die with dignity has also come under this to apex court -

In Rathinam case, supreme court upheld the right to die with dignity and there by section 309 was made unconstitutional. It was on the ground of Article 21.

In Gian Kaur case, supre court reversed the earlier decision and upheld section 309 which criminalises attempt to suicide. It said that Article 21 does not

Includes right to die.

In Aruna Shaunbagh case supreme court allowed passive euthanasia on case-by case basis on hearing from two-judge High court bench and certification by team of doctors. It also said to review section 309 of IPC.

So, right to die with dignity is the question about euthanasia

- Active euthanasia
  - Injecting lethal drugs
- Passive euthanasia
  - Removing life supporting system.

Supreme court rightly upheld the passive euthanasia and criminalised active euthanasia. Because it will be misused, de-humanises human and could become cause for reducing expenditure.

The recent bill Medical treatment of terminally ill Patients Bill 2016 provide for -

1) ~~Treatment~~ of Passive euthanasia, but not on case-to-case basis and no proper guidlines and criteria have been mentioned

~~2) Repeating~~

2) Treatment using most advance technology irrespective of socio-economic background of patient.

Government should review this bill and should provide a institutional mechanism for passive euthanasia in line with court's judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

MPLADS scheme was envisaged to fill the gap of available resources in local area and use of experience and expertise of MP for the socio-economic development of the local area.

However, it failed to achieve its objective. –

1) Complexity in fund disbursal

Parliament approval
↓
State
↓
District magistrate ← approval of MP
↓
Then only he can spent the money

2) Implementation by DM rather than local people

3) Fund availability – only Rs. 5 crore per constituency is available, so he can't spent this money

4) Under-utilisation – Many MP do not utilise even 5 crore

5) Non-convergence with the schemes however, now SBM, RURBAN Mission and Sansad Adarsh Gram have converged it

Reforms required

1) Fund should be made available to local authorities directly via DBP.

Parliament $\xrightarrow[\text{PBT}]{\text{MP}}$ local

2) Implementing agency: local authorities

3) Convergence with other scheme

4) Representation of MP in District Panchayat and plan making

5) Fund mobilisation.

2nd ARC have recommended for discontinuation of MPLAD because -

1) Against separation of power
2) Under-utilisation, inefficiency corruption and nepotism
3) Conflict of interest of MP as being responsibility to held accountable executive
4) Over-burdening DM.

Further, after implementation of 73rd and 74th amendment and their capacity, it is argued that such scheme prevent effective implementation of this Act.

There is need to review the scheme and should either be reformed or ~~either~~ be discontinued

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Nation court of Appeal will be a seperate court at four regional centre and supreme court will be left with its original jurisdiction. This NCA appeal will handle the appallete jurisdiction.

Various benefits includes

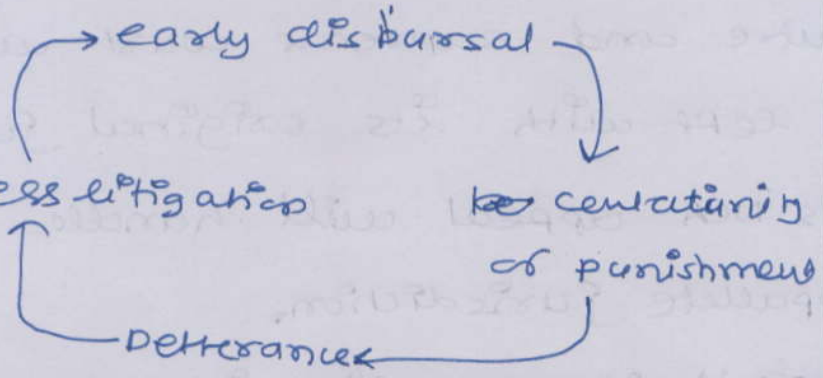
1) De-burdening Supreme court, there by could focus on constitutional matters and other matters of national importance

2) Reduced cost of judicial proceding because of time and money saved using regional branches

3) Early disbursal of the pendings

4) Justice will not only be done but will also be seen done.

5) Certainity of punishment will help deter the criminals from doing such acts.



virtous cycle

6) Investment opportunities, ease of doing business, social cohesion and social capital will be build

However supreme court and government has different opinion –

Supreme court –

a) can hamper unity of Nation

b) CII has reservation and without

his approval NCA can not be established

Government

1) It is against the constitution and will require constitutional amendment

2) CJI is not ready

3) It will require huge machinery and infrastructure

4) Could hamper the expertise of supreme court, because of division of expert judges

So, there is need of a comprehensive deliberation on this issue and only after that, such decision should be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. In light of frequent droughts experienced n the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is endowed with 112 cm annual rainfall, 4000 BCM of water, but most of gets wasted and it is the mismanagement of the water which is the cause of droughts.

Draft National water framework Bill, 2016 could help in this —

1) Unified regulatory — For ground water, surface water, snow, ice, glacier. It will help make comprehensive plan for water management in the country

2) Watershed management of river basins — will help in augment ground water resources

3) Setting up priorities - drinking water, food, agriculture then only industry

4) Water pricing - Differential water pricing help in providing water at affordable prices and at same time conservation and augmentation of resource

5) Ground water as a public resource - therefore, ground water beneath the land does not belongs to the owner

6) Collection of data, hydrological and meterological

so, using above methanism based on mihir shah report draft bill will help in water management. further it will help in inter-state water dispute in following manner —

1) Prevention - effective water-management will prevent ~~the~~ dispute, because such dispute arises only in extreme drought condition

2) Resolution - scientific management of water bodies and collection of data will help in resolution of disputes

3) Institutional mechanism - Draft bill provides for River basin Authority for each major river that will help in dispute resolution.

Water is a state subject. so inclusion of state for effective implementation is needed. Further the participation of citizen is very necessary for the implement of Act

9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted to improve the transparency and accountability in the governance. However, this not the sufficent, but only a necessary condition for improving governance, because -

(1) Post-facto evaluation - RTI can be ~~end~~ used only for post-facto evaluation.

(2) Lack of awareness

(3) Impacting decision making power of bureaucrats

(4) Various other determinants of governance like equity and inclusiveness, citizen participation

responsiness, 'rule of law' etc can not be upheld by using RTI

(5) It is not available at the level of policy making and designing and also restricted at the level of implementation.

So, it is all the forces working in right direction at the same time, which will improve the governance.

Various issues regarding RTI —

(1) Structural

- Not a single window for all type of RTI.
- ~~Complex~~ Section (8) of the RTI is misused to hide various information.
- ~~R~~

Procedural

→ complex procedure - A file, than first appeal than CIC than courts etc.

→ PIO is not skilled and responsive

→ General apathy

Logistical

→ Lack of internet penetration

→ Lack of proper connectivity

→ opportunity cost - time and money

→ Not accessable government departments.

→ So, there is need to revamp the progressive legislation of RTI, so that citizen can exercise right to information seamlessly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

Right to education: to provide free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 years is facing various challenges on the ground of access, equity, quality and governance level.

Accessibility –

a) Non-implementation of 25% clause of RTE Act.

b) Closure of various private schools on the ground of inadequate infrastructure and teacher's qualification

3) Logistics and connectivity problem

4) Remote villages and areas is still not included in network

Equity and equality

a) Rural- Urban divide – 85% literacy in urban and 65% in Rural area

b) male - Female divide

82%	64%

c) ST/SC and General divide etc

Quality

a) ASER Report :- Class 5 student can't read class 2 book

b) No- detention policy - misunderstood and misused

c) CCE → comprehensive and continuous evaluation not implemented

Governance

a) Lack of fund and availability of other resources – Human Resource, Inspiration leadership

b) corruption leakages

c) Apathy and non-responsive

d) Lack of grievance redressal mechanism.

In this regard privatisation of education could solve some of the challenges but if it is both private and public education working in tandem could face these challenges.

Private education could provide—

a) Resources

b) Expertise

c) Competition

But accessability, regulation and quality can not be ensured by private education alone. In this context National Education policy must be implemented as early as possible to implement RTE in letter and spirit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 provides for various rights of mental health patient and also provids for institutional and regulatory framework.

Key rights under bill includes-

1) Right to health based on non-discrimination and equality
2) Right to equality
3) Right to make decision on his conscience
4) Right to select his guardian, who can take decision
5) Criminalisation of eletrotheraphy
6) Various insurance products should be developed.

Bill also provides for National and state level regulatory and accreditation and registration authority.

Various challenges, however, remains which includes-

1) Social determinants of mental health like stigma, apathy and lack of awareness are not addressed by the legislation

2) Regulation of mental health care provider

3) skilled and emotionally sensitive work force.

4) Availability of fund and expertise

5) Nexus between hospital and medical practitioners.

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mental healthcare remains a major challenge in India (largest) and therefore every stake-holder has to work to eradicate it as early as possible.

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12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

74th constitutional amendment established urban local bodies with mayor as ceremonial head. In this because of lack of power and lack of political accountability, the urban governance is plagued.

* Direct election of mayor could help in improving urban governance only when other related provision also reformed.

a) for example Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh discontinued with direct election because of various problems like –

– conflict between Mayor and

commissioner
- lack of subject matter for the hand of body (schedule 12)
- Term of mayor and local body was not co-terminous etc

b) There is no clear evidence between direct election and good urban governance.

However it can help because direct election will ensure
1) Political accountability and responsiveness
2) Fund mobilisation by Mayor
3) Interest of Mayor to save his chair and to come again in next election
4) Bargaining power of Mayor will improve.

Other alternative can be explored includes —

a) Devolution and delegation of power (Schedule 12)

b) making of District planning committee and Metropolitan planning committees

c) Representation of MP and MLA

d) Finance mobilisation –

- Fourteenth finance commission various taxes (Profession, Property) land development
- A fixed proportion of GST could be fixed for ULBs

e) Citizen engagement and participation

f) Co-ordination with civil society organisation

ULBs can only improve the condition of Urban areas and they must be empowered to make programme like smart city, AMRUT and SBM successful

13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

Social discrimination is deep rooted in the society and it is very difficult to escape. However, economic backwardness can be tackled easily. For e.g. despite economic empowerment of Dalit they still face discrimination in the society.

Same is the case with Dalit capitalism, because of social discrimination they are facing various challenges like —

a) Availability of credit

b) lack of networking - with other business, markets and other platforms

c) Lack of entrepreneurial skills

d) Lack of availability of skilled workforce, which could work under their supervision

e) Low market demand and discrimination of dalit products

f) Discrimination: at the level of production, distribution and consumption

. Various step taken by government to solve thes problems includes

a) Support to the D.I.C.I

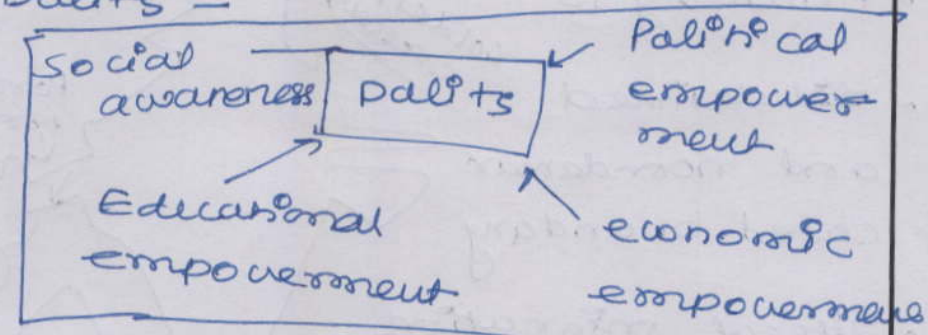
b) Stand Up India Plan - for these marginalised group, every bank is directed to given loan to at least two person

c) Mudra Bank and PM Mudra Yojana.

d) Various e-commerce platform like e-Haat etc.

e) Technology support under programme 'Meghdoot' cloud computing is provided.

Therefore social discrimination need an overall empowerment of Dalits –



Fight against discrimination was started as early as Jain and Buddha age and it still continues what requires is to increase the pace and overall strategy of Dalit empowerment.

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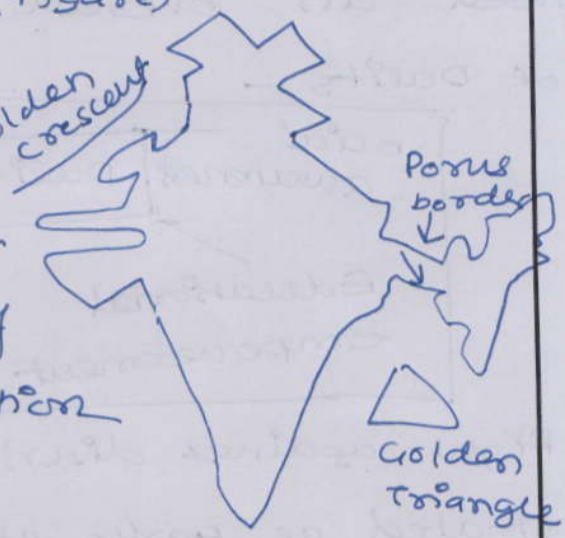
14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

South Asia is the ~~fast~~ fastest growing region for human trafficking various reasons include

1) Geographical (figure)

- Proximity to
- Ill defined and non-demarcated boundary
- Illegal migration



2) Economic

- Poverty, inequality, hunger, discrimination

3) Internal Instability

- Srilankan civil war

- Insurgency in North-east
- Instability in Myanmar and Afganistan

4) Terrorism and other organised crime and lack of deterrance to the same (drug trafficking)

5) Lack of inter-country co-ordination and a proper platform

6) Proxy war between India and Pakistan

7) Refugee from neighbouring countries Rohingyas (Myanmar), Tamils (Srilanka) prosecuted minorities etc.

8) Neglect of women, transgenders etc.

Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, protection and Rehabilitation) Bill 2016 addresses some of the issues by –

a) Rehabilitation centres at every district level and frequent

monitoring and random inspection of the same

b) Single window for all the formalities for the victim

c) strict punishment

d) Inter-state co-ordination

Apart from above there is need for regional and International co-operation to prevent this human right ~~violance~~ violation menace.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

~~This year~~ Last olympics, India received highest number of medal however, in Rio olympic, India got only two medals. shows the deficiences in India's sport ecosystem.

a) Infrastructure - ~~Resource facility~~ various facilities like ground, equipments, technology are not available

b) Governance

- No regulatory body.
- Corruption, ~~leakage~~ and Nepotism
- Opaqueness
- lack of accountability for e.g. BCCI

~~politi~~

c) Politicisation of sports

d) Resources

→ fund

→ Human resources

- skilled coaches

- Inspirational leadership

e) Sports as a career is not established

f) Neglect by both state and centre government

g) Not included in curriculum of the schools

(I) Social determinants - poverty, hunger, health, education, discrimination (Dalit / women) also major challenge for sports in India

steps can be taken to improve performance —

a) Socio-economic development of the country

b) Governance on the line of Lodha committee's recommendation

(c) Resource allocation

(d) Regional centre for various sports for excellence for eg. Badminton for Hydrabad

(e) National sports academies and universities

(f) Inter-country partnership and co-ordination

and most important participation of citizen in the sports must be encourage using various awareness mehanisms.

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16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gulf Co-operation council and India have good economic relationship →

1) Energy security for India
2) Food and another essential commodities for gulf countries
3) skilled workforce to the gulf countries
4) Export of service products from India
5) Investment in India (NIIT- Qatar)

New areas of co-operation

a) Terrorism and instability

b) UNSC reforms

c) Towards multilateralism

d) Indian Ocean Rim Association, project mausam and sagarmala

e) Chabhar port will give both economic and strategic

f) Tourism - Kerala ~~[illegible]~~ is emerging as good tourists destination

g) Oil reserves in India have been committed.

~~So, the~~ major challenges in this regard remains the instability of middle-east, Iran-saudi, Palestin-Israel conflict and various sectarian and non-state actors.

17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

Currently, multilateral institutes are facing the logjam because of various geo-political reasons like –

1) US-Russia ~~conf~~ Rivalary.
2) Developed and developing countries issue
3) Issue of Least developed countries.
4) Global slowdown
5) Lack of political will to reform UNSC, WTO and other institutes.

This leads to development of new regional and bilateral

platforms like NDB, TPP, TATZP, RCEP etc

If India do not change then it will lost its ground on -

a) economic
- Trade diversion
- Investment diversion
- Finance diversion

b) Political and strategic isolation

c) Loss of bargaining power and seat at decision making platforms.

Interdependence and engagement is new normal in geopolitics India being a major power could push its strategy

from multilateralism to pluralism, where she is one of the rule maker rather than follower.

· Signing of RCEP, Revival of IOR, BIMSTEC and various bilateral agreement will enhance India's image as global power will pave the path for pluralism.

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18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

South Asian Association for Regional co-operation established on 1985 to co-operate and co-ordinate to fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition remains ineffective because of

a) India - Pakistan issue

b) Geographical Asymmetry
India being largest power

c) China angle

d) Instability (Srilankan war)

e) Lack of resources

f) Lack of ~~proper~~ inspiration leadership like Nehru

Solution available to India

a) Isolation of Pakistan

- BBIN - motor - vehicle agreement
- BIMSTEC
- SAGE Pipe line
- chabar port and INSTC

b) Act - East policy in the eastern region based on non-reciprocity

c) Global pressure on Pakistan

d) economic and other sanction

e) Economic and political aid to unstable region eg. Afganistan

India being the largest member has the responsibility to

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Integrate south Asia to such a level that could become a precedence for other regions also

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20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Evolution

1) Neglesence till 1970s

2) Welfare after 1970s
- PIO, OCI card

3) Engagement
- FDI
- Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas
- el

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