Question Paper Specific Instructions

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

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

All the questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.
Q1. कुछ वर्षों से सांसदों की व्यक्तिगत भूमिका में कमी आई है जिसके फलस्वरूप नीतिगत मामलों में स्वयं सच्चात्मक बहस प्रायः देखने को नहीं मिलती । दल परिवर्तन विरोधी कानून, जो मित्र उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था, को कहाँ तक इसके लिए उत्तरदायी माना जा सकता है ? [200 शब्द]

The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law which was legislated but with a different intention? [200 words]

Q2. सूत्राना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम की धारा 66A की इससे कबित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के उद्देश्य के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए । [200 शब्द]

Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution. [200 words]

Q3. पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के हाल के निर्देशों को 'नागाओं' द्वारा उनके राज्य को मिली विशेष स्थिति को राष्ट्र के रूप में देखा गया है । भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 371A के आलोक में इसकी विवेचना कीजिए । [200 शब्द]

Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. [200 words]

Q4. ‘संविधान में संशोधन करने के संसद के स्वाभिक अधिकार पर भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय नियंत्रण रखता है’ विवेचना कीजिए । [200 शब्द]

‘The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.’ Discuss critically. [200 words]
Q5. Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that more number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level? Discuss. [200 words]

Q6. Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or process inadequacy or both? Discuss. [200 words]

Q7. Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. [200 words]

Q8. The product diversification of financial institutions and insurance companies, resulting in overlapping of products and services strengthens the case for the merger of the two regulatory agencies, namely SEBI and IRDA. Justify. [200 words]

Q9. The concept of Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success. [200 words]
Q10. Pressure group politics is sometimes seen as the informal face of politics. With regards to the above, assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India. [200 words]

Q11. The legitimacy and accountability of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their patrons, the micro-finance outfits, need systematic assessment and scrutiny for the sustained success of the concept. Discuss. [200 words]

Q12. The Central Government frequently complains on the poor performance of the State Governments in eradicating suffering of the vulnerable sections of the society. Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes across the sectors for ameliorating the cause of vulnerable sections of population aims at providing flexibility to the States in better implementation. Critically evaluate. [200 words]

Q13. Electronic cash transfer system for the welfare schemes is an ambitious project to minimize corruption, eliminate wastage and facilitate reforms. Comment. [200 words]
Q14. The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment. [200 words]

Q15. Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same. [200 words]

Q16. Though Citizens' charters have been formulated by many public service delivery organizations, there is no corresponding improvement in the level of citizens' satisfaction and quality of services being provided. Analyse. [200 words]

Q17. 'A national Lokpal, however strong it may be, cannot resolve the problems of immorality in public affairs.' Discuss. [200 words]

Q18. The proposed withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan in 2014 is fraught with major security implications for the countries of the region. Examine in light of the fact that India is faced with a plethora of challenges and needs to safeguard its own strategic interests. [200 words]
Q19. ‘मोटियों के हार’ (द स्ट्रींग ऑफ पर्ल्स) से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? इसका सामना करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा दीजिए।

What do you understand by ‘The String of Pearls’? How does it impact India? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this. [200 words] 10

Q20. हाल के कुछ वर्षो में भारत व जापान के मध्य आर्थिक संबंधों में विकास हुआ है पर अब भी वह उनकी संभाविता से बहुत कम है। उन नीतिगत दबावों (व्यवरोध) को स्पष्ट कीजिए जिनके कारण यह विकास अवरुद्ध है। [200 शब्द]

Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth. [200 words] 10

Q21. बंगालदेश के ढाका में शाहबाग स्क्वायर में हुए विरोध प्रदर्शनों ने समाज में राष्ट्रवादी व इस्लामी शक्तियों के बीच मौलिक मतभेद उजागर किया है। भारत के लिए इसका क्या महत्व है?

The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India? [200 words] 10

Q22. मालदीव में पिछले दो वर्षो में हुई राजनीतिक घटनाओं की विवेचना कीजिए। यह बताइए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए खतरा का विषय हैं। [200 शब्द]

Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India? [200 words] 10

Q23. भारत – श्री लंका संबंधों के संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय (देशीय) कारक विदेश नीतियों को प्रभावित करते हैं। [200 शब्द]

In respect of India – Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. [200 words] 10

Q24. गुजराल सिद्धान्त से क्या अभिव्यक्ति है? क्या अब इसकी कोई प्रासंगिकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss. [200 words] 10
Q25. विश्व बैंक व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, संयुक्त रूप से ब्रेटन वुड्स नाम से जानी जाने वाली संस्थाएं, विश्व की आर्थिक व वित्तीय व्यवस्था की संरचना का संभारण करने वाले दो अन्तःसरकारी स्थापन हैं। पृष्ठीय रूप में, विश्व बैंक व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष दोनों की अनेक समान विशिष्टताएं हैं, तथापि उनकी भूमिका, कार्य तथा अधिकृत स्थापन रूप से मिलती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। [200 शब्द]

The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world’s economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate. [200 words]