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SUBJECT:		Test Code:	1	0	7	8
Name of Candidate	OM KANT					
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	0	7	7	6
Center		Date	0	8	0	9

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 4. 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 than 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। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 6. 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।	
Total Marks Obtained:					

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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

Section A: ③

India's experience with Federalism : Evolution, achievements and challenges.

On the stroke of midnight, 1st - July - 2017, when Goods and Services Tax (GST) became the reality, India proved the matured federalism in the governance system to the world. The essence of federalism in Indian context was unique in the sense that, how such a vast country of subcontinental size, multicultural, multilingual, multiethnic identities will prove to be successful? The questions were raised in the western media about Indian democratic setup in the form of federal architecture with so many nationality within will not survive for long.

However, with the seven decades of post-independent history of India's federalism is unique in

itself. Despite facing so many ups-downs in the past the federalism in India has survived, matured and progressing towards a new India.

India's experience with federalism has its evolutionary history, uniquely associated with our freedom struggle. The pan-India struggle against British matured our nationalist sentiments, ideas and made various parties, people from different parts of the country to come together on a single platform to show collective might.

The fight against British brought India together yet divided India on the basis of religious ground into India and Pakistan, jolted the very idea of united India. The immediate challenges to make India a federal nation seemed large

as nationality or identity based secession demands can balkanize India into pieces.

Apart from this, the nearly more than 500 princely states, vying to remain independent and refusing to join Indian union was also a major challenge in evolution of Indian federalism. The consolidation and Integration of India as a one national identity was very difficult task to perform. Yet, the efforts of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, etc. shown their high diplomatic skills and managed to keep India united.

Despite all these, the biggest challenge was the constitution making and the form of government architecture. The first article of Indian constitution says that "India, that is Bharat, is a union of states". So, where is the idea of federalism. Many states and princely states joined Indian dominion, resented their voice.

In this context, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar categorically emphasized that India is a union of states yet the form of governance would be federal. Indian federalism is unique in the sense that no Indian states can secede from the Indian union. The constitution of India adopted and enacted in 1949 and enforced from 26th Jan 1950. But the impediments in the real flourishing of federalism were still looming large.

The voice of creation of states based on linguistic identities started. The death of Potti Sriramulu aggravated the condition which led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh. Later on, similar demands were raised from Gujarat (which formed in 1960) separated from Bombay province. The demands were raised in North-Eastern states based on their unique culture and ethnicity. Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal were created.

India's earlier evolution of federalism uniquely associated with language based regionalism. The impact of language was so complex and associated with culture that choosing of official language created another set of problems.

Majority of Indians speaks Hindi. The imposition of Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people especially South Indian states create serious tussle for Indian federalism to survive. for example, the protest led by DMK in Tamil Nadu with the slogan of 'Hindi Never, Tamil Ever' led to violence and loss of lives and properties.

The unique linguistic identities were threat to Indian union proved wrong when, they were given their due protection under constitution. The Articles 29, 30 especially dealing with protection of cultural identities and linguistic minorities.

It is, lateron, realized that creation of Indian federal setup with

Language based states survived the Indian union. But, creation of states and modification in federal setup were impacted due to other variety of reasons as well.

Disparity in development, socio-economic backwardness challenged the existing setup and demanded for creation of new states. The creation of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand are examples of it. Resolving the earlier evolutionary challenges few persistent challenges are still ~~the~~ major concerns regarding India's achievements to ~~fulfill~~ fulfill its dream of country with true federal character.

The one of the biggest reason in the realization of exact expression of true federalism lies in the constitution itself. Our constitution makers provided little

bias towards strong centre or union
so that any kind of balkanization,
demands from for secession from India
can be thwarted and 'unity and Integrity'
of India can be protected.

Considering unity, integrity and
sovereignty as the supreme concerns, India
is a union of states. However, at the
same time creation of three list viz.
Union, state and concurrent ~~so~~ uniquely
distributes and associate the idea of
federalism through 'division of power'.

Despite ~~the~~ strong centre, the
federal character of Indian constitution
derives its powers based on dual polity
(centre & state govt), written constitution,
Rigidity (cannot amend federal character
easily), supremacy of constitution, Independent
judiciary, Bicameral legislature (Lok Sabha &
Rajya Sabha).

These unique federal features
of ~~constit~~ constitution kept Indian federalism

intact on the principles of good governance.

The other constitutional provisions of making federalism strong and should be embodied as the method of governance are— Article 263 envisaging the constitution of India's Inter-state Council, the same has been created though not regular in performing.

The creation of Inter-state River water dispute tribunals based on Article 262, is also unique federal feature of Indian polity. It has become successful in the past. However, many lacunae persists like delayed awards, not obeyed by states, Supreme Courts interference, etc.

Also, central government has created zonal councils for cooperative federalism and resolving the disputes and matters associated with, if any.

Finance Commission created every 5-year under article 280 is one of the unique federal characteristics of Indian Constitution to augment the resources of states from centre's kitty.

The 73rd and 74th amendments Act of constitution gave new life to local governance architecture a step ahead of the federalism. State governments devolving powers to ~~big~~ local govt leading to participatory democracy. Creation of Eleventh and Twelfth schedule in this regard clearly dividing the power. The achievements of federalism is not ~~not~~ only associated with political system and set up but impacted almost all walks of life.

Socially, People given more power in realizing their developments through regional identities, education in mother tongue. The 3-language formula developed during new education policy of 1966, was uniquely the outcome of

language war and linguistic identities of each others. The Constitution in Eighth schedule recognizes 22 Indian languages including English and Sanskrit as the medium of instruction and appearing the competitive examination. India solved linguistic protection crisis with adopting this formula of recognizing all languages and also protecting them through constitutional means, really empowered people socially. In Economic context, the right to move, stay, perform any activity in any states given the strong nationalist sentiments and also protecting the regional identities together. The idea of competitive and cooperative federalism has helped India achieve growth rate of nearly 7.5%, a leading emerging economy in the world. The reforms of 1991 (LPG) are one of the best examples of federalism showing

the signs of development despite diversities

The coalition form of governments have led to demand more from the centre in the wake growing regional disparities. The concept of balanced regional development helped the idea of federal form of government where collaboration, competition, convergence are necessary to tackle any challenge.

At the foreign policy fronts, despite of any diversity, disparity in ideology; All states and political parties have shown the world that India is united. ~~to~~

To name few achievements which India has gained in the recent past due to marked efforts of federalism is GST and GST Council, consensus building approach, resolving water crises, solving the demands of new states and voices of groups of people either it is

Gorakhaland or Naga. federal feature is one of the features of Basic structure and it is constitutionally protected. It is evident from the fact that supreme court monitored voting in the house of Uttarakhand to prove the strength on the floor of the house against the imposition of President's rule.

In contrast, few persistent challenges would remain ~~such as~~ and need to be resolved immediately such as water sharing disputes, border disputes, zones of the soil movement, unity in diversity and protection regional and national identity, demand for flags, distribution of net proceeds through finance commission needs to be made rational as cited by many developed states related population as an important criteria.

However much the achievements and challenges can be cited, the Indian federalism ~~will~~ ^{have} survived its ups and downs and will continue to be the core of Indian democracy.

Here, people, Government, civil society all need to come together; resolve, if any, challenges on ethical and rational grounds, protect national identities as well as regional aspirations by becoming mature and egalitarian society. This is what someone has rightly said — "India is nation-in-the-making"

Section B:

② Export led growth in India: Vision and Reality

In September 2014, the present government launched the flagship scheme of 'make in India' (MII) with the ambition of making India the global manufacturing hub, integrating India into international value chain and export-led growth by realizing the true potential of demographic dividend. This ambitious project ~~was~~ is well thought out with the target of removing socio-economic backwardness and disparity of Indian masses and putting India on the map of developed world economies.

The export led growth is a reinvigorated approach and vision of making India great

again of how India known to ancient and medieval times - The golden Bird. It was India, which led to the Europeans to think and explore the routes to reach India via sea route when the land route was occupied by Arabs and blocked land connectivity between India and Europe. India was well on the map of ancient global silk routes, spice trades and famous muslin-textiles.

Later on, with the advent of Europeans and especially British colonialism impacted Indian domestic industries and drained Indian wealth to Europe causing ~~mean~~ misery to Indian masses. Even after Independence, the major ~~folk~~ jolt of colonial and capitalist mindset, India adopted a socialist approach with Growth, Equity modernization and self sufficiency giving less importance to export led growth. With the 1991 reforms of LPG

(Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization), the Indian export started taking pace.

Coming back to the revived concept of export led growth by our present Prime minister is highly ambitious and vision oriented towards New India.

India is one of the youngest nation in the world with 60% of its population below 35 years by 2020. The rich potential demographic dividend has not only the stamina to put India into growth trajectory but to push world economy into growth momentum from the current inertia and churning of global economy. The vision of make in India rightly put forward the idea of export led growth. The vision is multidimensional in the sense of solving social,

economic, ecological and overall developmental crises.

The economic dimensions deal with the growth of industries, infrastructures, export and rise in per capita income. This will have cumulative benefits in almost all sectors of economy. For examples,

The Agriculture export policy, recently released by govt. of India, is a step in the direction to make agriculture productive and remunerative. India has unique advantage to export agri-commodities to the world market. The potential export regions could be middle east, Africa, European ~~Star~~ Union, Russia, etc.

Not only agriculture but the manufacturing can be given fillip. ~~in the~~ The industries can be developed based on agro-processing industries, value chain addition, backward linked industries such as machineries, etc.

India has also the potential to acquire the global space vacated by china in the textiles sector, before it can go to Bangladesh or vietnam which are equally competing with India.

The timely intervention in this textile sector such as A-TUFS (technology upgradation), 2% incentives in mid-term Review of foreign trade policy and MEIS schemes are vying towards export led growth. Next to textiles, is the leather sector where the prospects are huge. These two sectors are labour intensive, thus there is high growth prospects of working class and their economic conditions.

Apart from agro based industries, the focus on capital goods industries are the next big thing to mention. This industry is the basis of any

industrial growth. The new capital goods ~~industry~~ policy is well-intentioned and timely intervention to achieve the dreams of export led growth through make in India.

The MSMEs are also given importance as these industries are highly efficient and in terms of job creation for per capita investments. The contribution of MSMEs in manufacturing GDP is 36% around and nearly 40% is the export. The timely focus, various incentives are key for their growth and to compete with multinational companies. The program of 'zero defect zero defect' not only gives the impetus to manufacturing but also to reduce negative impact on environment and maximize profit with export led growth.

Not only primary or ~~sect~~ secondary sectors but services sectors have also been one of the key pillars of Make In India. The creation

of integrated technology parks for softwares, advancements of Bpo industries into tier 2 cities and North-east areas are vision of the export led growth.

The another biggest vision ~~to~~ in export led growth is to make India self sufficient in terms of production, increase the net export, reduce current ~~Accounts~~ Deficit (CAD) and make it surplus, solve the Balance of payments (Bols) issues forever, increase FOREX reserves, etc. These economic ambitions are linked with the social spheres as well.

The trickle down impacts of big industrial developments, SEZs, NIMZs and savings in govt. exchequer will help in solving many disparities such as income inequality, regional inequality, removing poverty

from all its forms, leading to employment opportunities, rise in income and above all social-economic infrastructure will be boosted to make ~~the~~ overall, inclusive and balanced development.

Having said that, however, there are few challenges and concerns in ~~real~~ which shows the picture of ground realities, which are really impediments in achieving the visions of export led growth in its true sense.

The export led growth based on the ideas of producer and consumer. Here, India as producer selling products to all over the world. But, as former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan once pointed out that, what worked for china, 'export led growth', may not work for Indian context. It is because, the export dependency on global market and global economy, and thus, any fluctuation

in global economy will hurt the India industries. Another, it is not easy for India to gain the market share already occupied by bigger economies in true sense.

Another factor looming is protectionist trade policy, de-globalization and tariff & trade war may impact the well integrated export based model of Indian industries. The dominance of few countries on global trade, browbeating of bigger economies in this arena and dwindling prospects of WTO are major concerns. It is evident from the fact that recent Ministerial Conference '11' of WTO at Buenos Aires ended without ministerial declaration.

Every country is trying to put their own agenda of interest. In this context, export led growth agenda is a difficult boat to

side. ~~in~~

Apart from external factors, the internal factors are also challenging in realizing the export led growth.

Take for an example, the energy security. India imports 80% of its oil needs. Any surge in oil prices will impact the prices of the products and impact inflation.

Also, infrastructural bottlenecks looms large. Taking environmental clearances for setting up land is a tedious task to perform. Another is the land acquisition for establishing industries. How can forget the mismatch between the skill set demand and supply of the workers. Variety of labour laws, slow implementation of projects, delayed contract enforcement, tax related matters and appellate awards also delays hurting investor sentiments. The rising environmental concerns, pollution are key problem areas needs to be resolved to realize the vision of

export led growth.

Despite all these challenges, the vision is in right direction. The time is ripe to go for such a dream project with putting all out efforts on all the challenges simultaneously.

Government has already started related schemes, projects and policy intervention to institutional, technological infrastructural reforms. The schemes like Sagarmala (port led development), Bharatmala (Seamless Road Connectivity), ~~for~~ Dedicated freight corridors, Diversifying energy baskets through renewables and grid connectivities, land pooling schemes, single window clearances, trade related policies and interventions are to name few measures in this regard.

Also to focus on human resource development to meet the

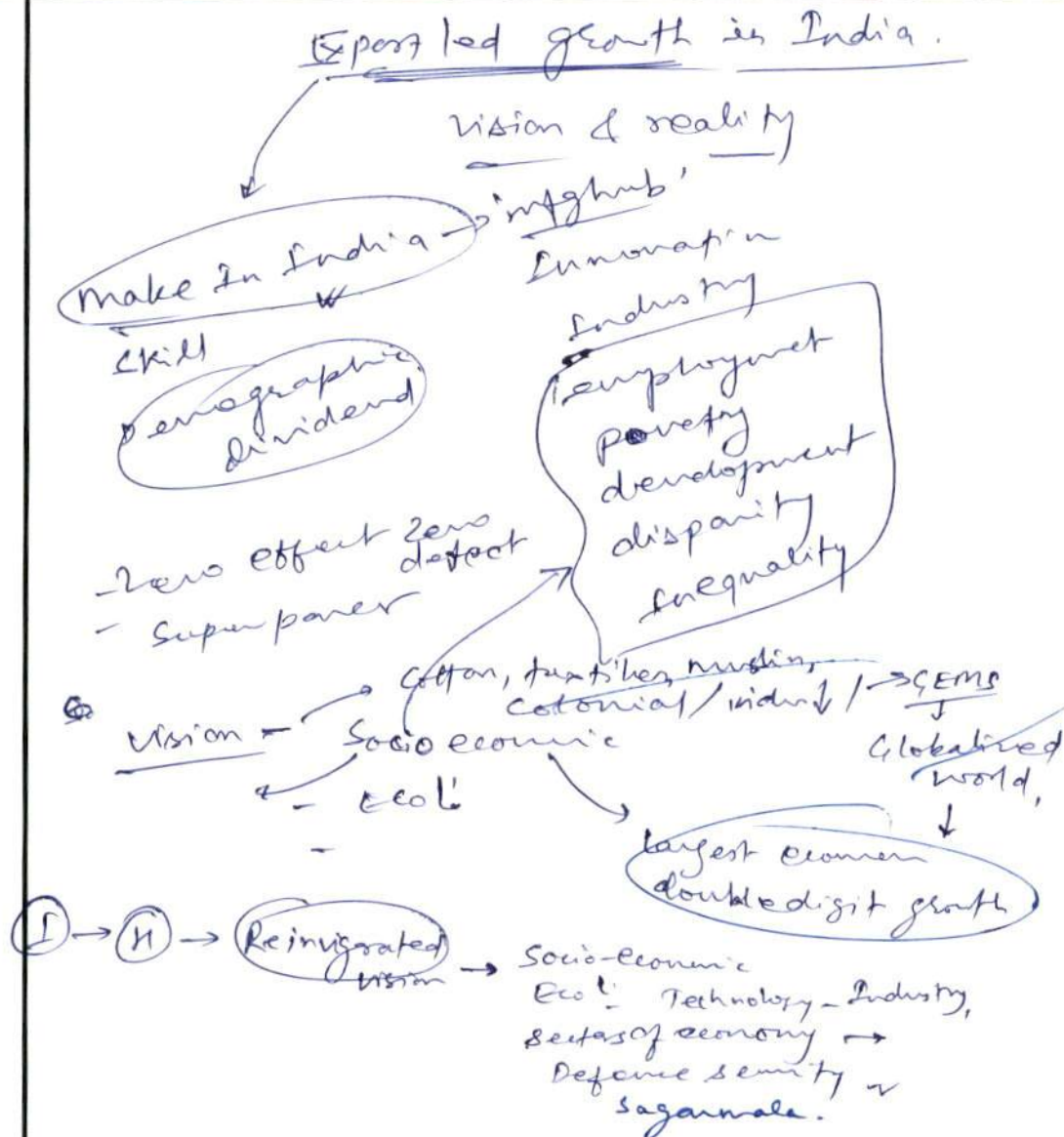
demands of the industries, the Skill India Mission, National Career Service portal have also been started. Labour laws have been modified and 4 Codes of labour related matters are under consideration.

Various types of schemes and handholding small and micro industrial units are also on the agenda. The idea of cogeneration will have the power of solving energy related concerns as well.

The policy planners and implementing agencies are well aware about the challenges from the ground realities yet the ambitious target can be achievable if efforts are put into right direction. It is also analysed that export led growth does not mean ignoring the domestic market. India being the country of 1.25 billion people has enough potential to

create demands for industries in sustainable manner. Hence, a balanced approach of both domestic and international export oriented regime will boost make in India in all the sectors and uplift the every sections of society in the years to come.

The days are not far, when India will achieve the double digit growth and will become one of the largest economies in the world with high Human development Index, high world Happiness Index and achieving all the sustainable development goals.



- Reality
- WTO
 - De globalisation - Protectionism
 - Chinese exorbitant Res
 - env. ↓
 - energy / Infra / Skill mismatch
 - rural / urban dispr ↑
 - Investment Cn
 - land acquisition, labour, En
 - Govt schemes - M&S, S&S,
 - Contract enforce
 - Innovation, Defen

Sec-A (3) India's experience with

federalism : Evolution, achievements & challenges

CST Intro

