

56

VISION IAS
R N 20 NOV 2015
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
RECEIVED



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

Name of Candidate	Ravindra Khatole	Registration Number	13772
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	20/11/2015
Center	Rajinder Nagar		

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	3
2	12.5	3.5
3	12.5	4
4	12.5	5.5
5	12.5	5
6	12.5	4.5
7	12.5	3.5
8	12.5	5.5
9	12.5	4.5
10	12.5	5
11	12.5	6
12	12.5	4.5
13	12.5	4
14	12.5	4
15	12.5	5
16	12.5	4.5
17	12.5	4
18	12.5	5.5
19	12.5	0
20	12.5	5

- ### INSTRUCTIONS
- 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)।
 - There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
 - All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
 - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
 - 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।
 - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
 - 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: 86.5

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi - 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 110009

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:

Dear Student

1.

→ your content in most of the answers were well structured and properly

2.

aligned with the context of the question

3.

→ Introduction & conclusion is above average in most of the answers.

4.

→ To enhance the language competence more

5.

it is suggested to write the sentences in first person. [Exceptions: sometimes in case study & ethics papers, situations are given to write the answers in first person.]

6.

→ It is suggested to avoid using implicit

expressions such as we can say, we can know that, etc as it is implicit but you

will write only if first particular fact/commitment is known to you.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. It has been argued that if the tendency to bypass the Council of States for passing important legislation through the 'nomenclature' of money Bill is not checked legally, it can affect the very basic structure of our Constitution and functioning of the Parliament. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि यदि धन विधेयक के नाम पर महत्वपूर्ण विधानों को पारित करने हेतु राज्य सभा की उपेक्षा करने की प्रवृत्ति को विधिक रूप से रोका नहीं गया, तो यह संविधान की आधारभूत संरचना और संसद की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Recently the move of central government of clubbing together non-money bills along with money bills was criticised, as it tried to avoid the Council of State. Such practice of bypassing the important legislations affect the basic nature of the constitution.

The Indian Constitution provides for the bicameral system having both Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha (Council of States) to make legislations.

The Rajyasabha is important: as,

(1) It maintains the federal balance

Such general information is less align with the content of the question

- by protecting the rights of the states.
- (2) It prevents hasty and ill-conceived legislations.
 - (3) It also acts as a revising chamber where the bills are revised for their merit.
 - (4) But still constitution provides for the primacy of Lok Sabha in money bills, as it is an elected chamber.

But this approach of wrong nomenclature goes against the spirit of constitution, as it deprives the Rajyasabha of its right to debate, discuss the legislatures, bills. and in a way violates the federal character of constitution.

'Federalism' is the ~~part~~ of basic structure of constitution and it stands violated by this practice and hence

We need to ~~guard~~ against such measures. In the words of Ambedkar 'constitution is made by gentleman and it is ~~made for~~ gentleman'. Hence we need to follow constitution not only in letter but also in spirit.

So align your
content with the
current controversy regarding
bypassing of Rajya Sabha...
and then also discuss how money
bill can be used to bypass the Rajya
Sabha...

2. Parliament should be an institution of discussion, debate, deliberation and dissent not of disruption. Comment.

संसद को चर्चा, बहस, विमर्श और असहमति का संस्थान होना चाहिए न कि व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने का। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ The performance of parliament in last few years poses a serious question on its functioning. Whether it is an institution of discussion, debate or a place for political confrontation, politics?

These kinds of questions are asked due to following reasons.

(1) In the past many sessions of parliament had been washed away due to obstructionist opposition and equally rigid government.

(2) Many important bills are passed without debate, discussion and in the midst of chaos.

(3) The parliament is used to score political brownie points rather than

3.5

first
you
should
highlight the
significance

of
parliament.
then mention
the various
reasons for
the parliamentary
disruptions.

discussing policy issues.

(4) Even when session is happening it is marred by sloganeering, obstruction, shouting.

Now these issues do create a serious doubt about the institution of parliament, which is.

- (1) The most important institution of democratic debate, discussions.
- (2) Parliamentary debates are must to ensure participative democracy, inclusive policy making.
- (3) Constructive criticism by opposition keeps the government committed to its goal of socio-economic justice as enshrined in the constitution.
- (4) The discussions, deliberation also make democracy more inclusive, participative.

These are the forms of disruptions but you are supposed to mention the reasons for parliamentary disruptions.

Hence we need to pay attention to the advice of ~~president of India~~, who has recently said. 'opposition have the right to question, expose and depose government if numbers permit, but a noisy minority cannot gag the elected majority. Hence what we need is a responsible government and responsible opposition to make democracy functioning

It is suggested to write the sentences in third person.

Finally the various consequences of parliamentary disruptions.

3. While much has been said about the significance of Indian ocean region, the salience of Pacific has only recently figured prominently in the Indian scheme of things. In what ways are the Pacific Island nations important from India's perspective? What challenges does India face in furthering its influence in the region?

यद्यपि हिन्द महासागरीय क्षेत्र के महत्व के संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, किन्तु प्रशांत क्षेत्र का महत्व, हाल ही में भारतीय परियोजनाओं में प्रमुख रूप से प्रदर्शित हुआ है। प्रशांत महासागरीय क्षेत्र में स्थित द्वीपीय राष्ट्र, भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं? इस क्षेत्र में अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है?

→ The Pacific region constitute about 40% of the hydrosphere and around 60% of the world trade passes through Pacific. Along with this economic importance Pacific is important to India in following ways.

- (1) Most of the India's trade happens with the ASEAN, Australia, USA, Japan through Pacific ocean.
- (2) India has a prominent diaspora in the island nations of Fiji, Australia.
- (3) Being very close to the Malacca Straits and Indian ocean, it has

In the beginning you should mention the various projects in this such as project Mausam, Sugamata, etc...

Strategic importance to India's security, energy security.

- (4) As India tries to diversify its trade by having free trade agreements with ASEAN, Regional comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Australia, the Pacific will figure prominently in India's interests.

But these are some challenges for India to further its influence in the region. These are

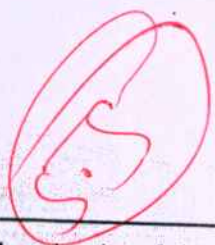
- (1) The non-peaceful rise of china and its dominance in the region.
- (2) India is still not a member of any major trading block of Pacific, such as ASEAN, APEC, TPP, etc.
- (3) Indian navy is still not prepared in a big way to foray into the

Pacific region.

But ~~inspite of these challenges~~
India has taken some initiatives to
~~further its influence~~, these are

- AUSINDEX naval exercises between
India-Australia
- Malabar exercises involving key
players such as USA, Japan from
~~Pacific region~~.

Thus Pacific region has started
featuring in India's ~~foreign policy~~
~~strongly~~ with its charms and challenges.



4. In spite of the importance of private sector's role in Indian higher education its performance has not been satisfactory. Discuss. What are the challenges that lie ahead in setting up high quality private institutions in the country?
भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा में निजी क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होने के बाद भी इसका प्रदर्शन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता युक्त निजी संस्थान स्थापित करने के मार्ग में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ हैं?

→ The private sector is paramount in the Indian higher education as bearing few government institutes such as IITs, IIMs, and other state universities, most of the higher education is provided by private sector. Its prominence can be understood through below points.

- (1) Almost 90% of the engineering education is imparted by private sector.
- (2) Many medical colleges are also having private sector ownership.
- (3) Other sectors such as commerce, management, vocational trainings is dominated by private sector.

But its performance has not been satisfactory as,

- There is not a single Indian private Institute in the World's top 200 colleges.
- Many engineering colleges are just mushrooming without any emphasis on quality.
- Employability of Indian graduates is one of the lowest

The reasons for such dismal performance can be as,

- (1) Due to mindless proliferation of private colleges, there are problems of good quality teachers, lab infrastructure - The issues of ghost (duplicate) teachers are frequent, just to follow govt norms.
- (2) The quality of graduates is dropping thus increasing their unemployment.

The major challenges that lie ahead in reforming the sector are

→ Having the proper ~~evaluation system~~ for ~~colleges~~. Current NAAC accreditation is not upto the mark.

→ We need Education regulator to regulate the education sector.

→ More ~~focus~~ needs to be given on the quality of teachers, laboratory, library infrastructure.

→ ~~Increasing the~~ linkages between colleges and industry to keep the syllabus relevant and upto date.

Thus we need to devise a comprehensive ~~education~~ policy for quality regulation of private sector.

Structure is good
the answer

5. United Nations Security Council reforms should not only include its expansion but also the way it functions. Analyze.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद से संबंधित सुधारों में न केवल इसका विस्तार सम्मिलित होना चाहिए वरन् इसकी कार्यप्रणाली को भी सुधारों का विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ United Nations security council (UNSC) are again in debate due to the bid of India, Japan, Brazil and Germany. The reforms focus on expansion of the current UNSC to reflect current geopolitical realities, but we also need to pay attention to its way of functioning.

Expansion:

- The UNSC has not been expanded since World War-II (WWII), the geopolitical realities has changed since then, France, UK. which were big power then are no longer so.
- The continent of Africa does not have

Here align your content to mention the need for the reforms of UNSC.

False

any representation.

(3) India being largest democracy and with its focus on peaceful coexistence, Non-alignment deserves a place in UNSC.

But the reforms will be incomplete if we focus only on expansion, its functioning also mandates reforms.

(1) UNSC has not been very successful in preserving peace and order in the world.

- conflicting stands of USSR and USA have always stalled major UN reforms.

(2) UNSC was not successful in preventing Iraq invasion, though UN was against it.

(3) The group politics of china, Russia against USA is an hindrance to unanimous decisions.

(4) The UNGA, which represents need to

Given more powers to prevent the hegemony of UNSC.

Thus UNSC reforms along with expansion should also focus on the reform of its functioning to make it more representative, inclusive and responsible world body in ensuring peaceful and prosperous world.

Content is properly aligned.

6. Passing of private member's bill has been a rarity in India's political history. Compare and contrast government bill and private member's bill. Further discuss the issues w.r.t passage of private member's bill in the Parliament along with suggesting measures to address the same.

निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करना भारत के राजनीतिक इतिहास में एक दुर्लभ घटना रही है। सरकार और निजी सदस्यों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयकों की तुलना कीजिए और अन्तर बताइए। साथ ही संसद में निजी सदस्य के विधेयक को पारित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों और इनके समाधान से संबंधित उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ private members bill, is such a bill which is tabled by non-minister member of either house of the parliament. But very few of the private members bills have been passed till now. The recent passing of a bill on the rights of transgenders was such a rare incidence.

The difference between government bill and private member's bill is as follow.

Govt. bill	prvt. members bill
→ Is <u>tabled</u> passed by a minister.	→ Is tabled by a MP (non-minister)
→ Needs 7 days advance notice	→ Needs to give 30 days advance notice to introduce.

- Receives the help of department, ministry in drafting the bill
- No such help is received. Drafted by MP himself.
- Chances of getting passed are more.
- Chances of getting passed are less.

Issues with private member's bill:

- (1) As it is drafted by the MP himself without much legal help, many times bills have lot of loopholes.
- (2) The private member may not have sufficient numbers to get it passed.
- (3) Governments generally are not very supportive of it, as most of it are tabled by opposition members.
- (4) Some of the measures that can be taken to address the issue are.

- (1) Political parties should strengthen their

Also,
Current context of
importance of
private members of
bill... so you
can specify
Rights of Transgender
persons Bill
2014, moved
by DMK member....

policy cells, so that they can provide legal help to the private members.

(2) We need the culture of appreciating diversity among MPs, so that they can start supporting the good bills even if they are by private members.

Thus with better political consensus, support of policy cells, the private members bills can be made more frequent phenomena and thus deepening the democracy in India.

Suggest few more relevant reasons on how private members bill can achieve greater rates of success.

7. Law Commission in its 262nd report has recommended the abolition of Death Penalty. What arguments have been put forward by the commission in order to justify its stand (Does this issue necessitate a fresh look in context of the changed socio-economic conditions in the country? Analyse. विधि आयोग ने अपनी 262वीं रिपोर्ट में मृत्युदण्ड को समाप्त करने की अनुशंसा की है। आयोग द्वारा अपनी अनुशंसाओं के पक्ष में कौन से तर्क प्रस्तुत किये गए हैं। क्या इस मुद्दे को देश में परिवर्तित सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों के संदर्भ में नवीन प्रकार से देखे जाने की आवश्यकता है? विश्लेषण करें।

→ Law Commission has given following arguments to abolish death penalty in its 262nd report.

- (1) The concept of deterrence of capital punishment is a myth. It is not the severity but certainty of punishment that matters acts as deterrence.
- (2) Lot of subjectivity is involved in the processes of investigation, prosecution, judgement.
- (3) Many poor inmates are deprived of sound legal help. Thus 'Capital punishment generally comes to people without capital!'

In the beginning member some fact about the possible of nature of debate on death penalty.

(4) Many times the act is not performed as a matter of choice, but crimes are committed under passion, anger.

(5) Capital punishment ~~can~~ focusses only on the ex-post punishment, rather than focussing on ex-ante reforms.

But it has suggested to keep the death penalty relevant for crimes of terrorism, as it amounts to cold murder.

Thus this starts the debate to look into socio-economic conditions in the country for better criminal justice system.

as,

→ crimes are many times the result of social alienation, discrimination.

→ With the worldwide movement against the abolition of capital punishment, we need to look at reformatile justice

- to ensure crimes doesn't happen.
- We need to focus more on issues such as poverty, illiteracy, communalism to prevent the crimes.
- The ideologies such as Naxalism, terrorism are the results of social alienation, economic deprivation.

Thus, in this era of humanism we need to work towards humanising the criminal justice system. Abolishing death penalty is a right step. Further we should look for socio-economic reforms.

Align the
Content as
per the context
of the
question...

mention
the
content

8. Transparency and accountability are important not only in state run enterprises but also non-governmental organizations. Discuss. Further, suggest measures on how NGOs can be made more transparent and accountable in India.

पारदर्शिता और उत्तरदायित्व न केवल राज्य द्वारा संचालित उद्यमों वरन् गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को अधिक पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

- Recently there has been lot of uproar over the functioning of the NGOs in the country. The recent IB report has made some observations such as.
- Some NGOs are working to stall the developmental agenda in environment, Energy Sector.
- Due to the activities of NGOs, the net loss of 2% of GDP was put forth by IB. Also the recent violations of FCRA (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act) norms by NGOs such as Greenpeace, Sabrang has initiated the focus on the governance of NGOs.

Importance of transparency and accountability:

- Many NGOs receive funds from the government, foreign institutions, thus clarity about its use is a must.
- As NGOs are in the fore front of exposing government corruption, it is imperative that they themselves are transparent.
- The credibility will help the NGOs to get more help and thus focus on its core agenda.
- It will help people to differentiate genuine NGOs from bogus ones.

Some of the steps in this direction can be:

- (1) NGOs should themselves follow the 'Sun-Shine policy' by suo moto declaration of their finances, activities on their websites, publications.

(2) Simplification of FCRA norms by the government will make it easier for NGOs to comply better.

(3) The measures of bringing NGOs under RTI can also be thought off. We can start with Govt and foreign funded NGOs.

(4) Use of ICT and e-governance by NGOs for transparency, compliance of norms.

Thus in this era of social accountability and participable governance, it's must that the thriving NGO sector is transparent and accountable to increase its credibility.

Content and
structure of
this answer
is good.

9. Many of the recent exclusivist outbursts in the northeastern States, including in Manipur, can be attributed to a fear of losing ancestral land to "outsiders". In this context, what has been the role of Inner Line Permit system? Also, discuss its limitations and relevance in view of the situation prevailing in the current scenario.

मणिपुर सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हाल ही में अलगाववादी गतिविधियों में उभार के लिए, पैतृक भूमि के "बाहरी लोगों" के हाथों में चले जाने के भय को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'इनर लाइन परमिट सिस्टम' की क्या भूमिका रही है? साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में इसकी सीमाओं और प्रासंगिकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Recently there was an agitation by Kuki, Naga tribes in Manipur against some of the bills of Manipur government. The government tried to bring the bills restricting land rights to Manipuri population of valley region.

These demands are due to fear of losing ancestral land to 'outsiders'. In case of Manipur, the Imphal valley occupies 10% of geographical area but is home to almost 60% of population. Many in this population are from hills such as

First
you should
align your
content to explain
the inner line
permit system.

kukis, Nagas and some people from other states as well.

Thus demand is put forward by the local Meitei population for 'Innee Line Permit', which restricts the entry of non-locals in Innee area for trade, land and property rights.

Arunachal Pradesh already has such system of ILP.

The Relevance of ILP:

- (1) It assures the local population of their right over ancestral land.
- (2) It also prevents the feeling of being marginalised by the new migrants.
- (3) protects the employment, property rights of local population.
- (4) safeguards the culture, traditions.

But it also has its own limitations.

(1) ILP may end up creating many exclusive packets in the states, thus preventing the integration of locals with other cultures.

(2) It goes against the multiculturalism, unity in diversity idea of India.

(3) It foments the regionalism;

Thus in granting 'ILP' demands governments have to tread cautiously and try to balance the regional cultural, traditional aspirations with the emergence of tolerant, diverse Indian society.

here provide
few more fact/
commit to
identity the
limitations of ILP
with special
reference to manipur
and its reform
situation -



10. The move by Assam and Odisha to create legislative councils has created a public debate on the role of upper house in states. In this context, examine the utility of legislative councils.

असम और ओडीशा द्वारा विधान परिषद सृजित किए जाने के कदम ने राज्यों में उच्च सदन की भूमिका के बारे में सार्वजनिक बहस को आरम्भ कर दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ The recent moves by Assam and Odisha have ~~rejuvenated~~ the debate about the role of upper house in States.

The Legislative councils are created in states by an act of parliament, after it is suggested by state assembly with special majority.

The utility of upper house in states:

- (1) It acts as the ~~revising~~ chamber, by ~~preventing~~ hasty and ill-conceived legislations.
- (2) It provides the opportunity for the eminent persons from different walks

Here mention the present status of legislative council.

of life to participate in debates, discussions about policies. As these persons are from ~~different~~ backgrounds of teaching, arts, science, they bring diverse opinion on the table.

(3) It provides ~~voice~~ to local self governments in the assembly and thus can be leveraged to protect their rights.

(4) It provides an alternative entry to the eminent ~~persons~~ to politics, as they cannot take part in the active political life.

But sometimes the ~~vast~~ utility of upper chamber is questioned, as

(1) It entails the financial burden, duplication of efforts.

(2) It may end up being an asylum to

the burnt out politicians who do not win elections.

(3) It hardly protects the rights of local governments.

Thus considering these factors the constituent assembly has made the upper chamber optional for states and we need to consider both pro's and con's to go ahead with the proposals of setting up LCs.

Structure of the answer is good.

11. The Indian Police Act of 1861, a colonial relic, needs to be replaced with a law that befits a free country. In context of the above statement discuss the need for reforms to establish a professional police force in the country.

एक औपनिवेशिक अवशेष समझे जाने वाले 1861 के भारतीय पुलिस अधिनियम को नए कानून से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है जो एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप हो। उपर्युक्त कथन के संदर्भ में देश में एक पेशेवर पुलिस बल की स्थापना हेतु सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The Indian Police Act, 1861 is a colonial legacy and many of its features, acts have become outdated, archaic. With the changing socio-economic profile of the country, its high time it is replaced with a new law.

Needs for reforms in police force:

(A) changing socio-economic conditions:

- With India becoming a free democratic country the colonial acts of sedition, such as Sec (124A) of IPC are not in coherence with democratic country.

- As India ushered in the globalising world with 1991, economic reforms, we need to make our legal system efficient and upto date.
- Law Commission in its various reports have called for the abolition of archaic, complex laws.

(B) Changing role of Policing:

- The paradigm of policing has changed after the freedom. Before freedom the police force were part of colonial apparatus to suppress the dissent. But since independence its main job is peace & harmony in society.
- With emerging threats of terrorism, cyber crime the police force needs to be reformed on new lines.

→ The attitude of our police force needs to be changed from being rigid, arrogant to one being citizen friendly, cordial.

Thus to achieve the targets ideals of socio-economic justice, liberty as enshrined in the preamble, we need to reform our police force and acts to make it reflective of the changing realities.

Good
Content of the answer
is well aligned with the context of
the question.

4.5

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

12. A view which has gained currency is that the no-detention policy under the RTE Act has led to deteriorating standards in learning outcomes. Critically examine this view and suggest measures to improve education standards in the country.

एक दृष्टिकोण जिसे व्यापक समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है वह यह कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुत्तीर्ण न किए जाने की नीति ने अधिगम (सीखना) परिणामों से संबंधित स्तर को गिरा दिया है। इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें और देश में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए किये जाने वाले उपायों से संबंधित सुझाव दें।

In the beginning you should mention the basis of such view, here writes views of some reports like ASER etc. and from more few comment to analyse the problem of education and highlight the various for low standards.

→ 'No detention policy' was brought in with the view of reducing the stress of exams on the young minds and making learning more joyous, happy.

But there has been a criticism of this policy off late as some argue that

(1) It has led to the situation where the learning outcomes have become Secondary.

- This is also visible from various reports of Pratham (ASER) which shows Stagnating performance of students in primary schools.

(2) It has reduced the competition and competitive spirit among students.

(3) The policy focusses excessively on the school enrolment, but outcomes are completely neglected.

But supporters of the policy argue that,

(1) No Detention policy has relieved the stress levels among the students and

(2) The purpose of education system is not only passing some exam, but it is aimed at improving the understanding of students.

(3) It promotes joyous, healthy environment and reduces the drop-out rates.

Thus we need to find the middle ground between these two conflicting views and some of the reforms that

can be thought of as:

- (1) Focussing more on the teachers' training
- (2) Use of innovative teaching methods such as videos, puppetry, practicals to improve the outcomes.
- (3) Empowering teacher: pupil ration for focussed attention.

Thus, ~~NDP~~ policy shall not be abolished in a haste and ~~a~~ more reforms as suggested above can be leveraged before ~~NDP~~ is rolled back.

13. PRAGATI is a unique blend of e-governance and e-transparency, which seeks to promote a culture of proactive governance and timely implementation involving realtime presence and exchange among key stakeholders. Illustrate.

प्रगति (PRAGATI) ई-शासन और ई-पारदर्शिता का एक अद्वितीय मिश्रण है, जिसके माध्यम से रियलटाइम (तात्कालिक) उपस्थिति और प्रमुख हितधारकों के बीच आदान-प्रदान को समाहित करने वाली, सक्रिय शासन तथा समय पर कार्यान्वयन की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया गया है। स्पष्ट करें।

→ PRAGATI (Proactive Governance and Timely implementation) is the new initiative of the central government.

It involves:

- (1) Proactive review of all the major projects going on in different sectors by PMO and PM himself.
- (2) The review will be periodic and it will assess the issues such as delays, environmental and other clearances proactively.
- (3) All the major stakeholders will be involved and
- (4) Use of ICT and e-governance for

better ~~coordination~~ coordination.

Thus it is a unique blend of proactive e-governance and e-transparency as,

(1) All the stakeholders will be involved in review, thus it will promote transparency by avoiding blame games.

(2) As all the activities will be carried out in open and e-enabled manner, it will promote the efficiency due to e-governance.

(3) Due to proactive review, the bottlenecked delays will be avoided, anticipated better.

Thus PRAGATI is a path breaking step in the direction of e-governance and e-transparency and it will improve the pace of development in the country.

mention few
more fact
comment
explain the
use of
this system
as a mechanism
to promote
e-governance
and e-transparency

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

14. Discuss how Directive Principle of State Policy have shaped the policy making process in India. Do you think it has been successful in achieving its objective. Analyse.

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों ने भारत में नीति-निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार आकार प्रदान किया है? चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि यह अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा है? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Directive Principles of state policy

(DPSP) are non-justiciable principles in Indian constitution. But they are Paramount in the governance of the country and shapes the policy making in India to provide Socio-economic justice.

Influence of DPSPs on policy making:

→ DPSPs ~~are~~ are evoked by the governments in ~~evoking~~ their making policy decisions.

eg. The ~~whole~~ gamut of land reforms, nationalisation was influenced by the Art 39(b)(c) → which envisaged equitable distribution of resources to

Also mention some more policies which are derived from the implementation of DPSP principles. eg. MGNREGS, SABLA, ECDS etc.

prevent exploitation.

(2) Many legislations such as Right to Education (RTE) are based on the DPSPs → eg. Art (45) which envisaged free and compulsory education was enacted by parliament in 2002.

(3) Other legislations such as National Legal Service Authority, minimum Wages Act, Equal Wages for Men & Women are an trace their roots in DPSPs.

Thus we can see, as the capacity of state is increasing more and more DPSPs are getting converted into rights, policies. Thus we are also talking about bringing Right to Health in the near future

Avoid
writing
score
implicit
expression.

implicit

expression

Thus ~~we can say that~~ the state has been fairly successful in providing socio-economic justice by invoking DPSPs in policy making, ~~but~~ we still need to go a long way to realise the true socio-economic justice as enshrined in the constitution.



15. India's participation in bilateral and multilateral naval and military exercises represent India's desire to safeguard its sphere of influence and is also a response to changing geo-strategic scenario. Comment.

द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय नौसेना तथा थल सेना अभ्यासों में भारत की भागीदारी अपने प्रभाव क्षेत्र की रक्षा करने हेतु भारत की इच्छा को प्रदर्शित करने के साथ परिवर्तनशील भू-रणनीतिक परिदृश्य के प्रति एक अनुक्रिया भी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ India's participation in many bilateral and multilateral ~~exe~~ naval and military exercises is increasing. It is visible through exercises such as,

→ ~~Malabar~~ naval exercises involving India, ~~At~~ USA, Japan, (Australia sometimes)

→ AUSINDEX (India-Australia)

→ ~~IBSA~~ ~~MAR~~ (India-Brazil-South Africa)

→ ~~INDRA~~ (India-Russia)

→ ~~VARUNA~~ (India-France)

→ ~~In~~ Also other exercises involving ~~part~~ of Vietnam, ASEAN.

These ~~exercises~~ represents two things,

In the beginning
align your
to describe the
objectives of
Naval and
military exercises.

(A) India's desire to safeguard its sphere of influence:

- Being lying at the heart of Indian-Ocean which carries around 60% of world oil, cargo, 50% of merchandise cargo, Indian Ocean is truly India's sphere of influence.
- India is biggest navy in the Indian Ocean region and protects it from terrorism, smuggling etc.

(B) Changing Geo-Strategic Scenario:

- with non-peaceful rise of China and its aggressive moves in Indian Ocean through its '~~part part of~~ strings of pearl' theory, it becomes imperative for India to safeguard its geo-strategic importance.

→ In the new world order, USA wants to ~~rebalance~~ china by its 'Asia pivot policy'. Japan is aware of chinese threat and thus we see increased cooperation.

Thus increased bilateral and multilateral exercises reflect the changing geo-politics and India's desire to protect its borders, influence.

Shorthand of the answer is above average

16. Despite complementarity of interests and needs, India and Central Asia have remained distant for a long time. Explain why. In what ways can the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) help in expanding India's trade and investment links with Central Asia?

हितों और आवश्यकताओं के पूरक होने के उपरांत भी, भारत और मध्य एशिया के बीच संबंधों में एक दूरी रही है। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है? अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा (INSTC) मध्य एशिया के साथ भारत के व्यापार और निवेश संबंधों के विस्तार में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकता है?

→ India and Central Asia has many complementary needs and interests such as.

- (1) Central Asia represents a thriving middle class market for India's exports.
- (2) Central Asia with its hydrocarbon, uranium deposits can help India in its energy security.
- (3) common threats of terrorism, extremism in Af-pak region, ISIS threat.

Despite these complimentary relations have not improved as desired, due to.

- (1) Connectivity issues due to roadblocks

of China in north and Pakistan in west.
(2) General apathy by India, so as not to
antagonise Russia, which considers it
as its ~~its~~ sphere of influence.

Thus the new INSTC offers a new
way of help in relations as -

- ~~It~~ will provide the transport corridor
starting from Russia, Central Asia, Afghanistan,
Iran and to India.
- India has also developed Afghanistan's
Delaram-Zaranj highway which will
connect it to ~~central~~ Asia.
- India is also developing a Chabahar
port in Iran to reach Afghanistan and
then Russia through ~~central~~ Asia.
- INSTC will ~~cut~~ short the distance
substantially as Indian exports now

have to pass through china from
eastern coast, involving cost, time delays.

The INSTC provides a golden
opportunity and if combined with chabahat
port, India's investment in Afghan and
recent SCO membership offers a new
fillip to India's investment and trade with
Central Asia.

provide few more
fact comment to
show the current
status of relationship.

17. The fourteenth finance commission is advancement over the previous finance commission in terms of improving the federal relations of the country. Discuss.

देश में संघीय संबंधों के सुधार की दृष्टि से चौदहवाँ वित्त आयोग, पूर्ववर्ती वित्त आयोग की तुलना में अग्रवर्ती कदम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The fourteenth finance commission (FFC) is aimed at ushering a new era in fiscal federalism of India and in a way paving way for fiscal and cooperative and competitive federalism.

The changes ushered by FFC:

- It has increased the state's share in taxable income from 32% to 42% for the next five years.
- FFC has also given more preference to the untied funds, thus giving more freedom to states.
- By bringing in new criteria of 2011 population, forest cover, it will reflect the present needs and realities.

Thus these reform can improve the federal relations as,

- (1) States will get more funds for their own plans. ~~and it will promote the~~
- (2) As most of the funds are untied funds, they will ~~help states~~ to decide their priorities.
eg. Kerala - focus on social security
Bihar - physical infrastructure.
- (3) Also it will go away from previous one size fits all approach.
- (4) As states will have more funds, they can devolve more funds, functions to Local bodies bringing participative development.

Thus ~~FFC~~ has make some great changes, if these combined with recent initiatives such as NITI Aayoga, reducing

Number of centrally sponsored schemes,
it will usher in a new era of cooperative
federalism.

Also, write overall
implications of the
recommendations of the 14th FC

with no funds for
sector specific grants

it puts a greater stress on the
financial budget of poorer
states to manage their
budget for development and
other purposes...

18. "The Right to Privacy is not a guaranteed constitutional right." Critically discuss this statement in the light of recent controversy around the Aadhar Scheme.

"निजता का अधिकार संविधान से प्रत्याभूत अधिकार नहीं है।" हाल ही में आधार योजना से संबंधित उत्पन्न विवाद के सन्दर्भ में इस कथन पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें।

→ Central government has recently put forward its view in Supreme court that "Right to privacy is not a guaranteed constitutional right". The controversy arose due to Aadhar scheme.

Aadhar:

→ Aadhar involves collecting biometric data of people for availing them govt. Schemes such as PDS, subsidies.

→ Some people argue it to be violative of right to privacy as this sensitive information can be misused by authorities in tracking the ~~ex~~ alleged criminals, or it can be misused by other sections such as doctors, medical experts.

→ Thus many NGOs have opposed making Aadhaar mandatory

Governments view:

→ Government contends that 'Aadhaar' is aimed at socio-economic upliftment of poor people and thus right to life (Art 21) shall be give precedence over right to privacy as there is not explicit right to privacy.

Counter view:

→ Some experts say that 'Right to privacy' can be construed from Right to Life under Art (21)

- As privacy is most important to maintain the dignity of the person.

Thus the debate is ongoing, but we

Also, govt. argued that Aadhaar helps in identify beneficiaries and targeting social sector schemes...

need to avoid the extreme poverty
and ~~balance~~ the conflicting aims of
Socio-economic justice and Right to
Privacy, by ~~taking~~ necessary safeguards
in the implementation of Aadhar.

*Structure of the
answer is good!*

19. India's inability to join APEC is not because of lack of interest on her part but due to a variety of other reasons. Explain. What are the expected benefits of such a membership for India?

ए.पी.ई.सी. में भारत के सम्मिलित न हो पाना, भारत की ओर से ए.पी.ई.सी. में रूचि के अभाव के कारण नहीं है, अपितु इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में विविध कारण निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत के लिए इस प्रकार की सदस्यता के अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं?

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

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

20. That the recognition of transgender rights could open up a Pandora's Box on the issue of decriminalization of homosexuality amounts to taking a narrow view on an important question of social justice. Discuss.

यह तर्क कि ट्रांसजेंडर के अधिकारों को मान्यता दिया जाना समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के मुद्दे पर समस्याओं का पिटारा खोल सकता है, सामाजिक न्याय के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने को बाध्य कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Some people contend that recognition of the transgenders right could open pandora's box by rejuvenating the debate on decriminalization of homosexuality. But this view amounts to neglecting the important question of Social justice.

Issue of decriminalization:

→ The SC has earlier held the Art. 377 of IPC as valid on the following grounds.

→ That it is a treating homosexuals as reasonable classification under Art (14) is valid.

here mention some facts like criminal law Act 1871 etc to show the status of homosexuality and transgender rights in India

→ Homosexuality is an act against the order of nature.

But the issues with that judgement are:

- (1) By considering homosexuals as the separate class under Art(14) is not reasonable, as it is a negative classification and not positive.
- (2) It violates the Art(15), (16) which provides for no discrimination on the basis of sex. As SC recently held that sex is not only a biological concept, but a case of mental state.
- (3) Discrimination violates the Art(21), Art(19) which provides for right to life with dignity and freedom of expression. resp. Sexuality is a part of personal expression.

Thus the issue of decriminalization of homosexuality is a major social justice issue as it dehumanizes the people and thus cannot be wished away but needs to be discussed vigorously to provide social justice to homosexuals as enshrined in our preamble.