



# VISION IAS

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SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	BNG	Registration Number	16884
Center	ORN	Date	

### 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:

Signature of Examiner

### 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।

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103, 1<sup>st</sup> 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:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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।

Although, both the chambers are equally important in a federal setup, Lok Sabha it has been alleged by opposition, has lately been using the tool of money bill to bypass Rajya Sabha

Art 110 provides for the provision w.r.t money bill like

- can only be introduced in Lok Sabha,
- limited powers of Rajya Sabha etc.

Thus, the misuse of these powers was visible in case of ~~some~~ passing of

Anti money laundering bill,

Reasons behind such practise:

- ① increased disturbances in the both houses
- ② tendency of ruling coalition to misuse the power
- ③ the powers of speaker over money bill & the politicisation of Office of speaker

The rationale of ~~the~~ establishing Rajya Sabha was to ensure.

- due deliberation of over bills
- check the politi misuse of political power by govt. to pass bills hastily.

But these with such practices, the aim of federal

govt can stand defeated.

And thus following  
measures can be introduced:

- ① clear and ~~un~~ unambiguous  
definition of money bills.
- ② a dedicated committee of secretaries  
can be set up to recommend  
to speaker whether its money  
bill or not
- ③ training & education of MPs
- ④ unambiguously defining the  
powers of speaker
- ⑤ trying to depoliticise by reforming  
the office of speaker  
eg - she should resign from  
membership of party, etc  
as done in U.K.

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।

Parliament has been called the temple of democracy because of the functions discharged by it like:

- a) deliberative functions
- b) representative
- c) ~~control~~ control over the executive govt. etc.

Parliament during initial years:  
During the first initial decades, during prime ministerialship of J.N. Nehru, L.B. Shastri etc., the sacredness of parliament was maintained.

And consensus based politics was visible.

Late developments:

Later, the dominance by Executive during 1970s & 1980s was seen affecting the powers of parliament.

And with advent of coalition politics, these functions were negatively affected.

Further, following undesirable developments have been seen

- 1) increasingly unparliamentary behaviour  
of pepper spray incident
- 2) bypassing of democratic procedures (eg during passing of AP Reorganisation Bill '2014)
- 3) increased corruption
- 4) increased wash out sessions (eg Monsoon session '2015)

The reasons behind this are:

- ① petty politics by leaders
  - ② opposition for sake of opposition' of seen in case of GST Bill
  - ③ misuse <sup>of</sup> executive (eg in case of Money Bill provisions)
  - ④ growing inclination of MPs to regional leaders
  - ⑤ criminalisation of politics
- ⑥ Way forward!

To address the following reforms can be done

- ① electoral reforms to decriminalise politics.
- ② rationalisation of parliamentary procedures - eg providing fixed time to opposition & other MPs.
- ③ enforcement of Code of Conduct & Code of ethics.
- ④ Rationalising the size of parliamentary committees
- ⑤ giving more powers to committees like PAC, EC etc.

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?

A desirable development in the Indian diplomacy has been the importance given to pacific region.

This was evident from the meeting of summit forum of India and Pacific Island countries (FIPIC) in Jaipur (2015).

Importance of Pacific Island Nations:

a) Strategic-

- ① they can help in supporting the reforms for to address climate change
- ② support to India wrt UNSC

permanent membership

③ help in emergence of India as a global leader

④ checking Chinese the rising presence of China in Pacific region

⑥ Economic

① increased trade in goods as well as services

② collaboration among MSMEs

③ expanding market base for India

⑦ Other factors

① cultural linkages (e.g. Fiji)

② emergence of blue economy & its relevance for India

③ South-South Cooperation etc

Further with support for India by Fiji, a dominant country in region, prospects can be better.

Challenges:

① principle based approach of India not focussing on transactional relationships

- ② emergence of China in that region
- ③ geographical distance and low flight connectivity
- ④

To tackle them, India has taken some initiatives like.

- ① setting up of a ISRO station being planned
- ② increased assistance in health & education sector
- ③ encouraging people to people contact & eg education facilities in India
- ④ ~~India e-medical facilti~~
- ⑤ medical tourism.

- 09 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?

↳ Higher education has become an important issue because of many factors like

- need of increased research
- utilising the demographic dividend
- technological advancements can be utilised more effectively.

And in this context, the private sector's role gains importance because of

- increased strength of the students
- limited capacities of the govt institutions.

Although, institutes like IITs, IISER, IISc etc are present,

the ~~dem~~ supply doesn't match the demand.

However, the performance of private sector has not been satisfactory, and following undesirable developments have been seen:

- ① in exploitation of the power of high capitalism fee
- ② increased corruption  
(education of one of the top 3 sources of black money)
- ③ low level of outcome, in terms of research
- ④ shortage of staff:

Challenges ahead in setting up private unstitutions :

- ① adequate infrastructure
- ② shortage of teachers
- ③ ineffective collaboration with private sector industrial sector.

- ④ need of ensuring transparency in their functioning
- ⑤ regulation of such institutes

Way forward:

Govt can take following steps:

- ① periodic and regular inspections of private institutions
- ② revision of the deemed university criteria.
- ③ providing more powers to UGC to regulate them
- ④ increasing collaboration between these institutes & industries.
- ⑤ coordinately with foreign institutes for student exchange.

2 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 इनकी कार्यप्रणाली को भी सुधारों का विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Like most of the past world war II institutions, UNSC has also become anachronistic which is visible in its

- inability to stop misuse of power by world powers
- failure to provide solution to problems like Syrian crisis etc

### Need of Reform

#### a) Expansion:

following factors require this:

- ① need to increase representative character
- ② continents like Africa, & S. America have no permanent representative.

- ③ consensus based decision have become more important today
- ④ new members are required to break the deadlock due to differences between Russia & USA

b) Reforms in functioning.

① the need to improve the discussion aspects

② the discriminatory ~~pract~~ practices needs to be checked eg. wrt Israel and Palestine.

③ misuse of UN powers for gain of few countries need to be addressed

(eg seen during Libyan crisis - No fly zone etc.)

④ the ~~UNPKF~~ UN Peacekeeping also needs more attention

(by more increasing budget etc.)

The following developments can be helpful.

- ① increasingly expanding the UNSC - both the permanent members & non permanent members to 25.
- ② countries like India, Brazil etc need to be given permanent status
- ③ the issue of Small Island Development States (SIDS), developy countries should be addressed
- ④ more funds to encourage South South Cooperation
- ⑤ more facilities to UNPK forces.

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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 Member's Bill

It is a bill introduced  
by an MP who is not the  
member of the executive.

~~14~~ 14 such  
bills were passed ~~in~~ before  
1970, ~~post~~ no such bill has been  
passed after that year.

This shows the lack of  
attention being given to the  
private ~~MPs~~ MPs who are not  
part of the govt.

Difference between Private Member's Bill  
and Govt. Bill:

① It is

Private Member's BillGovt Bill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>① Can be introduced without giving notice</p> <p>② failure of bill may not result in anything</p> <p>③ No such bill passed after 1970</p> | <p>① <u>notice</u> of few days (10) required</p> <p>② failure of bill may result in govt. going for confidence motion test.</p> <p>③ All the bills passed are govt. bill (in present scenario)</p> |
|--|--|

Issues wr.t of passage of Bill:

- ① No such bill passed after 1970
- ② this also shows the practice of ignoring the issues raised by private members.
- ③ the increased disturbances in Lok Sabha & R.S have further affected the such bills.
- ④ even there are cases of misuse by MPs (P.T.O) to stall proceedings using such bills.

At the same time, the  
 - ~~increases~~  
 - hectic schedule of legislature to  
 to large no of bills,  
 - increased disturbances etc  
 are also ~~also~~ responsible for this

Measures:

- ① Rationalising the division of time on the floor of house between ruling party & other MPs.
- ② Training of MPs. to utilise the such powers
- ③ such bills can be ~~transferred~~ given to standing committees to pronounce upon their importance.
- ④ the publicity of such bills in media would also pressure the govt. to act prudently.

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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 in its  
262<sup>nd</sup> report recommended  
abolition of death penalty penalty.

Arguments by Commission:

- ① deterrent effect not seen in practical terms
- ② such kind of retributive justice is against principles of justice in India
- ③ such practice is ~~free~~ has been vanishing and is now limited to less than 60 countries.
- ④ the difficulty in deciding 'merest of the rare' cases.

- ⑤ the aggravating and mitigating circumstances cannot be weighed in objective terms, leaving subjectivity.
- ⑥ crimes are linked to the socio-economic conditions which need to be addressed first.
- ⑦ other inadequacies on part of state like  
 a) delay in mercy petitions  
 b) haphazardly execution of the sentences etc

### Need of fresh look?

Thus a fresh analyse of this issue in context of changed socio economic conditions are is required.

Death penalty hasn't been successful in checking the crimes.

Further empirical validity of deterrent effect is also not visible.

Thus, on top of that the crimes indicate the problem w.r.t social society which need to be addressed by the govt.

Thus the need is to-

- ensure inclusive growth
- address the social cleavages in society
- reform the criminal justice systems.

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।

### Transparency & Accountability

State run enterprises, need to ensure both because of obvious reasons like

- for use of public funds
- their rationale (to serve the people)
- need to ensure the bond of trust between people and govt. is maintained.

In addition, even the NGOs need to en respect the principles of transparency & accountability because

- ① their penetration has increased among people significantly

(of 1 NGO per 660 people)

- ② increased role in era of good governance
- ③ collaboration with international bodies like WHO, Amnesty International
- ④ to check any tendency of other countries to misuse such bodies
- ⑤ to ensure mutual trust & confidence with people as well as govt.

However, some recent developments and report of IB warn NGOs hampering the GDP growth and affecting the security, while indulged indulgy in corrupt practices have raised the ~~issue~~ issue of more measures to ensure transparency & accountability

Suggested Measures:

- ① regular audit of ~~HGOs~~ larger NGOs by CAG or other officers appointed by him.
- ② amend FCRA to increase its effective implementation and removing ambiguous clauses
- ③ Code of ethics for the NGOs
- ④ enforcement of National Policy on Voluntary Organisation
- ⑤ ~~in many countries~~ an awareness among the people

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 'इन्टर 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।

The recent unrest in Manipur over the protest vert the three bills led to death of more than 10 persons and tense situation.

The reason behind the outburst was the demand by people of introducing Inner line permit (ILP) in Manipur as done in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Mizoram.

Role of ILP:

Inner line permit, (ILP) has

system was introduced to safeguard the interest of the tribal people in these region

ILP system provides for limits the right to move freely in to and stay <sup>across</sup> territory of India (Art 19(1)(e) & Art 19(1)(f)) and

It also requires prior permission for individuals who are not <sup>the</sup> resident of these states.

### Limitations:

- ① It has affected the tourism industry negatively
- ② increased the secessionist tendencies (eg Nagaland)
- ③ demand by other states has also increased (eg Manipur)
- ④ it has also resulted in decreased trade.

Relevance.

Reason it is important  
because:

- ① help in ensuring the checking  
large influx of outsider migrants
- ② safeguarding tribal rights -

I-P was supposed to be  
an ~~phenomeno~~ instrument to ensure  
peaceful development, which it has  
failed to do so.

Hence some changes can be  
introduced like:

- ① ensuring that Scheduled V, A & VI  
areas are governed according  
to constitutional norms.  
i.e. PESA for V<sup>th</sup> schedule & other  
provisions for VI schedule.
- ② govt needs to ensure that  
the influx of migrants is  
controlled.
- ③ more authority to local bodies  
& state govt should enforce this  
(e.g. as done in Tripura).

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 initiatives by Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan regarding setting up of legislative councils has reopened the ~~idea~~ debate about legislative councils.

Legislative Councils:

These are the secondary chambers in some states (6 like UP, Bihar, J & K, AP (6 states)).

Art 169 provides the provision w.r.t to setting up of legislative council (LC) by the centre parliament if the state legislature passes the resolution with special majority.

utility of LCs:

In bicameral legislatures,  
LCs, also called as house of elders  
are serve following purpose.

- ① deliberative functions over bills,  
a govt policies
- ② expertise provided by nominated  
members (1/6th of strength)
- ③ checking hasty legislations,
- ④ introducing bills to address public  
issues

However, they have  
also been termed as white elephant  
because of the burden of over  
the public exchequer

further there are other  
problems like.

- ① their utility is questioned  
in case of many states (eg UP)
- ② the result is of LC is expansion  
of the ruling party representatives  
(~~nomination~~ <sup>election</sup> by legislative Assembly)

- ③ it's been more of a political tool eg in TN, DMK wants LCs AIADMK opposes it)
- ④ it has become haven for the loyalist of govt.
- ⑤ even the senior political personalities or those who have lost election are sent to the LCs.

Thus, a pragmatic solution requiring a National Policy for Legislative Council needs to be formulated which provides unambiguous criteria for setting up of LCs.

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।

Police has been responsible for maintenance of law and order, investigation of crime, etc.

However it has not been effective in doing so because of various factors which include.

a) Structural factors

① unduly long hierarchy

(e.g. more than 12 levels in all state govt.)

② I.G. system still continues to dominate under this, police SP has limited powers & more control of DM)

b) Institutional factors

① outdated legislations like

- India Police Act 1861
- IPC - 1860
- CrPC - 1961
- Indian Evidence Act 1872 etc

© Cultural Problem

- ④ culture of elitist orientaba and exclusionist practices
- ⑤ culture of impunity among police personnel

① other problems

- ⑥ ~~old~~ old and outdated weapons (eg INSAS rifles)
- ⑦ subjective performance appraisal
- ⑧ lack of adequate training
- ⑨ unsatisfactory service conditions
- ⑩ political intervention
- ⑪ inadequate strength  
(160 police personnel per lakh population)
- ⑫ vacancies (currently 25% of total strength (~5 lakhs))

To address these problems, reforms suggested by SC judgement in Prakash Singh case (2006)

4 ARC-II as can be used:

- ① ~~repeat~~ replacing IP Act '1861 with new statute
- ② separation of investigation from law & order.
- ③ state security commission to check political interferences
- ④ Police Complaint Authority at district & state level for cases against police excesses
- ⑤ tenure security to officers above SHO till DGP.
- ⑥ Police Establishment board to recommend transfers of officers of rank of standard bore
- ⑦ Civil services Board in states
- ⑧ modernisation of weapons
- ⑨ ~~to~~ increased funds for training which should be andragogic
- ⑩ objective performance appraisal.
- ⑪ behavioural changes

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।

### RTE Act:

RTE Act was enacted in 2009 with the aim of ensuring universal education by providing free & compulsory education to all children in age group of 6-14 yrs.

### No detention Policy:

It was ~~introduced~~ a part of the Act ~~providing~~ for prohibiting the detention of the student in any class, in order to ensure higher enrollment and providing age appropriate classrooms.

Problems wrt this Policy:

① it resulted in ~~laned~~ attitude of teachers

② learning outcomes were of questionable levels

(e.g. ASER findings - <50% class V students are able to read class III textbooks in English)

③ it resulted in children getting back into child labour

④ it affected the transformation smooth transfer to secondary schools.

Thus, although it helped to encourage students to come to school (increased enrollment). 4

② checking the dropout rate, but the ultimate objectives couldn't be achieved.

P.T.O.

Suggested measures:

- ① innovative use of technologies for teaching (eg smart classes) use of IT)
- ② addressing the shortage of teachers
- ③ periodic and regular review of the progress of students
- ④ addressing other infrastructural problems like toilets, etc to attract children
- ⑤ midday meal scheme - hygiene standards should be maintained

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 is a recent initiative of the govt of India to provide an organic linkage between the central govt and the state govt, by use utilizing the IT tools.

e-go It involves direct interaction between the central govt govt and the secretaries at the state level.

Thus, it helps the central offices like BMO to take note of the progress ~~in~~ w.r.t various schemes and plans.

### E-governance & e-transparency

It ~~has~~ is a blend of both and it is visible from following.

- ① use of IT tools
- ② ~~e~~ Even the people can view the status of various projects & plans
- ③ it would make the performance appraisal more objective
- ④ the planning process would become more rational

- ⑤ the real-time monitoring would help in ensuring efficiency
- ⑥ it would help in enforcing the accountability on part of the executive.

Thus PRAGAT has been made a part of Digital India to synergise the improvements

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।

DPSPs

DPSPs always act as the guiding light for the state gautis to provide social and economic rights and help in ensuring equitable growth.

Affect on Policy Making Process

Various provisions have helped in formulating policies like

- ① Art 39(d) - ~~to~~ equal pay for equal work
- ② Art 42 - maternity benefits to women
- ③ Art 43 - rights to workers
- ④ Art 44 - Uniform Civil Code
- ⑤ Art 40 - panchayats.

Further various policies  
like National Social Assistance

Programme providing for

- Old age pension scheme
- Widow pension scheme
- Annapurna scheme
- Disability pension scheme etc

have to have been introduced  
to ~~ensure~~ <sup>realise</sup> these objectives.

Further, even the ban on  
slaughter of cow as for meat eating  
has also been supported by some  
states (Art 47 - Gandhian principles)

Further

Limitation:

However, the success  
have been limited in terms of  
the results.

And following needs

to be attained -

- ( - ~~with~~ uniform civil code
- more initiatives to ensure global peace (Art 51)
- safeguarding environment (Art 48)
- ensuring adequate level of nutrition among the people (Art 47)
- facilities (education & employment) to SCs & STs. (Art 46)

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 has been actively participating in the bilateral & multilateral naval & military exercises as visible from;

- a) bilateral
  - military exercise with China
  - SIMBEX (with Singapore Navy)
  - VARUN - France
- b) Multilateral
  - Malabar (Japan & USA)

These exercises are the result of many developments like

- i) Desire to safeguard its sphere of influence:

This factor addresses.

- ① the rising role of China in India ocean region
- ② challenges from Aeg Pakistan
- ③ increase the interactions with other countries
- ④ to ensure the vibrant presence of Indian Navy in Indian Ocean

b) changing geo-strategic scenario.

- ① address the challenges due to piracy & smuggling
- ② increased importance to naval forces across world
- ③ A 'Asia-Pivot' Policy of USA compels requires India to have stay forces
- ④ challenges from land borders (like terrorism,

smuggling)

④ joint exercises would act  
as confidence building  
measure (eg with China.)

⑤ they would help in  
better training & modernisation  
of the navy & army.

This indeed is a  
welcome development.

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 & Central Asia:

Both the actor have relations which go back to indus valley civilisation.

further, they also have complementarity of following interests:

a) Strategic

- ① tackling problem of terrorism
- ② regional stability

b) Economic

- ① increased trade (esp in oil, uranium)
- ② assistance from India in new field of IT, health, education
- ③ India would have expanded market base

⇒ other

- ① cultural linkages (of Buddhism)
- ② people to people exchange.

However, they have remained distant because of following aspects:

- ① lack of proactive approach on part of leaders from both sides
- ② the regional challenges like terrorism in Afghan (Taliban) kept them away
- ③ inability to use land routes (Cooperation from Pak).

But, fortunately with the visit of Indian PM and the positive prospects after Iran nuclear deal, INSTC can be helpful in following ways:

- ① access to the EA central asean region
- ② the collaborative efforts between India, Iran, Russia, C.A countries would also increase
- ③ this can help in ensuring regional stability
- ④ the relations with Pakistan may also improve & TAPI pipeline may become reality.
- ⑤ the safe pathway for uranium through INSTC would ensure ~~of~~ protection from terrorist force

for this, India has also the ~~introduced~~ Central Asia Policy (2014) with hub & spoke model

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।

fourth  
14th PC provided some landmark recommendations in order to realise the objectives of cooperative federalism.

This is evident from the following  
of the increased ~~state~~ share of states from 32% to 42% in the divisible pool would provide more fiscal autonomy to the states.

Further the, 50% increase in the devolution of funds for the financial year 15-16 - from

by about ₹3,60,000 crore to  
₹5,38,000 crore would also  
help them in addressing their  
demands.

d) At the same time it also  
increased the share of the  
population (27.5% from 17.5%) &  
income forest cover (75%) to  
ensure twin objectives of  

- address demand due to  
increased migrant population
- encourage sustainable  
development.

dl) for strengthening the  
third level of federalism,  
i.e. ULBs & PRs it recommended  
the criteria of performance  
to encourage efficiency. i.e.

80:20 for FRIs & 90:10 for ULBs  
with 20 & 10 for performance

☞ And since the one size fits  
all CSS were not very  
helpful it recommended  
delinking 80 CSS.

☞ Lastly, it also provided  
a timeline for compensation  
to states in case of GST

- 100% for first 3 yrs
- 75% " fourth year.
- 50% " fifth year.

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।

Right to privacy has always been ~~in~~ ~~is~~ the centre of debate because of its linkage with personal liberty (Art 21) and need of the state.

The complexity of the issue became visible from 8 apex court's verdict in 1980s in Mohan Sharma case wherein SC abstained from going into details

Even this year, SC has it has been recommended by 5 judge bench to not set up a layer bench to address the

issue. wrt Aadhar ~~case~~ Scheme.

Q Need of Right to privacy:

- ① it is implicit under Art 21.
- ② it helps to check the misuse of power by the state
- ③ even in the functioning of a state wrt Aadhar scheme, there are many vulnerabilities like:
  - chances of misuse of data
  - even the foreign elements may snoop into the data as foreign companies are involved in AUID scheme.

on the other hand,  
the following arguments are stated  
by the govt wrt Right to privacy  
& Aadhar:

- it would help to provide better facilities
- ~~only~~ no such vital information

- care taken
- the complete transparency in the functioning of state.
  - some right to privacy can be forgone considering the ~~pos~~ benefits of DBT.

Ⓑ However, right to privacy needs to be respected.

Although it's difficult to be addressed as it involves different degree of privacy, recommendations of ~~Just~~ AP Shah Commission of dedicated privacy legislation can be helpful.

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 रुचि 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?

APEC:

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation is a regional bloc of 21 members, in the pas asia-pacific region.

Indian India & APEC:

India has ~~also~~ always been interested in APEC's membership, but hasn't been able to succeed because of following:

- ① India is ~~not~~ geographically ~~as distant~~ away from the region (pacific ocean)

- ② some apprehensions by some APEC members w.r.t their service sectors.
- ③ even, the Chinese opposition was also partly responsible (although its stand has changed)
- ④ lack of adequate presence of India in the APEC countries especially Mexico, Chile etc.
- ⑤ lack of adequate support.

### Expected benefits of Membership:

- ① increased access to market of 21 countries
- ② maritime security
- ③ tackling the problem of terrorism

- ④ more effectives co interaction  
with countries like Mexico,  
Chile etc
- ⑤ better collaboration with  
pacific island countries
- ⑥ India may also be able  
to tap benefits of blue economy

Gradually circumstances  
are changing in favour of India  
with Russia & China actively  
supporting its membership

20. That the recognition of transgender rights could open up a Pandora's Box on the issue of decrimination 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 पिढारा खोल सकता है, सामाजिक न्याय के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने को बाध्य कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the NALSA case, the  
open court opined that

- transgender be recognised  
as third gender
- they should be given  
benefits by including them  
under DBT category etc.

In ~~not~~ another case - of  
Naz Foundation case, the SC  
~~of~~ it didn't declare the  
law ~~not~~ criminalising same  
homosexuality as null and  
void.

## Transgender Rights & homosexuality:

The two verdicts on themselves are contradictory as and this it can have been said that it may open Pandora's box

However, it needs to be emphasised that, the criminalisation of homosexuality itself is an outdated and anachronistic concept

further India itself is in minority wrt this (one of 76 countries to criminalise homosexuality).

P.T.O

It is amply clear that both transgender rights and homosexuality are part of the human rights.

And thus, it needs to be noted that the judgement on transgender right was mature and pragmatic while in other case <sup>(Naz foundation)</sup> it ~~was~~ has been criticised.

Thus, need is to rectify to mistakes in it w.r.t criminalisation of homosexuality & not be apprehensive