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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

Name of Candidate	Seetha Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9296
Center		Date	13/11/15

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
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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 चिनिर्दिष्ट 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।

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:

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।

Article 110 of constitution defines a money bill. At the same time, it is mentioned that the speaker is the sole decider of whether a bill is a money bill or not. No one can question his decision.

This has led to the following

hazards :-

- i) ruling party who doesnot enjoy majority in rajya sabha can brand any bill as money bill to get it passed
- ii) restricts the scope of elaborate debate and discussion in both the houses.
- iii) basic structure of Parliament where federalism is at stake as house representing the states has no stake on the bill
- iv) Parliament gets reduced to a single house body

However the above move needs to be seen under the light of the following :-

- i) The imperatives of running the government require that government must be allowed to pass some important legislations, which can obstructionist opposition denies it despite being in minority.
- ii) Unwillingness on part of both ruling party and opposition to accommodate or counter views and discuss the bill to come to a solution.
- iii) legal check on power of speaker to brand a bill as a money bill is a curb on his powers and against the explicit provision of constitution.

An overreach on part of speaker is only because the opposition has failed to perform its duty of constructive collaboration, and debate and argument. ~~I~~ ~~the~~ speaker and opposition need to realise their roles and act responsibly.

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 is the for house of representatives of common people as well as that of states. It is an instrument to check and balance the political executive in a parliamentary democracy.

- The Parliament in a country like India has the following functions-
- i) political executive is derived from the ruling majority party and is responsible to Parliament for its actions.
 - ii) Parliament needs to discuss, debate and deliberate on legislations framed by executive to pass it and give governments legal authority to act.
 - iii) It allows effective people's control on government's actions as well as control on purse and treasury.
 - iv) people repose confidence in government through the Parliament and their elected representatives.

However the Parliament

of late has become an instrument of disruption and following issues have erupted :-

- i) lack of will on part of ~~legislature~~ opposition and government to accommodate each other's views
- ii) ~~delat~~ a minority opposition holds a majority government paralysed to carry out its mandate
- iii) people are deprived of discussion and awareness on provisions of the bill. Their trust on agents to secure their interests as principals get eroded.

Thus both opposition and government must provide realise their constitutional obligation and reinstate the trust bestowed on them by the people to carry out their obligation.

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 extends from Australia to the American subcontinent. They house a number of islands and 8 million people in 15 nations. Their importance for India are :-

- i) They have vast exclusive economic zone rich in natural gas. India can leverage them to develop expertise in deep sea mining and fulfill its oil & energy needs.
- ii) They sit in midst of major sea lanes of communication and play a decisive role in ensuring freedom and safety of navigation.
- iii) They can become potential markets for Indian goods.
- iv) Indian diaspora in islands like Fiji

can boost people to people contacts and increase India's influence in area dominated by China, Japan, USA and Australia.

Challenges India faces

- i) Australia and New Zealand consider them these islands as their backyards and are unwilling to concede space
- ii) China has a huge presence in the region in construction projects and consumer market. India has to compete with cheap Chinese products.
- iii) USA and Japan have major sway in influencing the decision makers of islands who may not give
- iv) Islands are also interested in securing a seat for themselves in UNSC and may not whole heartedly support India's claim.

The islands have gained prominence recently as demands for reform of UNSC has gained weight - They can be decisive in strengthening India's

claims. Also they wish India to counter
balance increasing Chinese influence.
This collaboration by between
both the parties is a win win situation

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?

India's higher education sector has a good presence of private sector, yet we don't have substantial presence in top 200 institutions of the world due to the following reasons:-

- i) lack of quality ~~and~~ infrastructure like labs, libraries for students in private institutions
- ii) dearth of finance or dominant profit motive that compels them to save cost in providing capable faculties and facilities
- iii) the lack of compliance to guidelines of UGC and AIEEE. Many of them don't have AIEEE certification
- iv) Poor standard of competitive exams, donations for admission, fake teachers on the rolls (as per AIEEE report) ~~are~~ reflect poor state of affairs.

However some private institutions have succeeded in setting

standards of quality and attract best brains. BITS Pilani, Manipal have made a name by bringing in best teachers, students and providing a congenial atmosphere in line with the IITs and NITs.

The following challenges derive:-

- i) effective vigil by UGC/AIIEE/~~to~~ IMC to ensure compliance of their guidelines
- ii) reforming the school education as it serves to feed the higher education sector. As per ASER, learning capabilities of students are below par.
- iii) ~~more~~ huge number of institutions as makes it difficult to check fake ones.
- iv) Maintaining a uniform quality of public and private institutions.

A technology enabled vigilance system is required to ensure compliance. Also ~~to~~ ~~to~~ choice based audit system can ensure choice for students and quality education.

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।

UNSC has enjoyed the status of being most powerful decision making body since WWII to ensure order and peace in the world. However it has lately been ~~ad~~ amid controversies:-

- i) demand to expand its membership as it has no representation from Asia Africa, South America. It does not show the actual economic and political realities of the world where UK has lost its sway and Africa, India, Germany have become important.
- ii) The functioning of UNSC has been under the scanner of late. Backfiring of ~~the~~ sanctioning military action in Libya and indecisiveness on Syria has plunged the Arab region in chaos.
- iii) The veto enjoyed by members allows power of (China + Russia) v/s the rest in UNSC create conflicts and has paralysed its

functioning.

iv) The UNSC has not delivered on several accounts - It is unrepresentative as to how a group of five nations can decide the future of 170 nations. It needs to be more multimembered and transparent and accountable to UNGA in case of default.

However the role of UNSC cannot be ignored in preventing a third world war and dissipating conflicts esp in cases like

- i) NPT violation by Iran has be dealt with ~~too~~ in a peaceful manner
- ii) brought superpowers together to discuss issues without taking extreme positions.
- iii) Its functioning has ensured that freedom and rights of small nations and not threatened by regional hegemonies eg. Kuwait v/s Iraq.

Thus though UNSC has been effective in some count, it must reflect realities of present world.

Any body is effective and sustainable
only if it is capable of factoring the
changes of the time.

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।

The private members' bills have a number of differences with public bill :-

- i) Private member's bill is introduced by individual, public bill by the minister.
- ii) Private bills have to be approved by Committee of House on the same before it can be introduced while Minister's bill may/may not pass the DRSC scanner.
- iii) Private bills lack the advantage of deliberation or with experts within govt which public bills enjoy. They have to be framed by private member.
- iv) They can be introduced on alternate Fridays while public bills have no such bindings.
- v) Private members cannot introduce money bills / budget of government which is given a public bill.

The issues involving private members bill are the following :-

- i) They ~~do not~~ may not enjoy the legitimacy and majority support a minister's bill
- ii) ~~is~~ difficult to get through the house, may ~~get~~ have ambiguities and represent sectional interests than majority interest
- iii) May not present an inclusive view.
- iv) They are often subject to governmental apathy, government may not be zealous to implement the provisions of the bill.
- v) Very few private members bill have been passed in the Parliament which shows the difficulties they face in getting acceptance.

The following measures

can be taken :-

- i) Need to build consensus in both the houses on the bill before it is introduced
- ii) Government must not view the bill as a threat to its legitimacy

iii) private member's bill must be
inclusive and not sectarian.

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।

The law commission in 262nd bill has recommended abolition of death penalty except in cases of terrorism and war against state. It wishes to make total abolition a longterm goal for the country. The following arguments are presented :-

- i) the notion of retributive justice has not seen lowering of crime levels in country
- ii) the poor, dalit and minorities are the maximum numbers subjected to death penalty
- iii) the poor functioning of criminal justice system has ensured that prosecution is tardy and innocent may end up getting death penalty
- iv) Rarest of rare concept (Bachan Singh case) is flawed and leaves lot at the discretion

of the 'judges'.

The death penalty was adopted in IPC in India and continued post-independence due to the socio-economic conditions of the times:- India

i) partition was fresh in minds of people
ii) chaos, anarchy, rioting was common and it provided state with an iron hand to curb crimes.

iii) people were uneducated and deprived which made them brutal often.

However today's India is a progressive one where peace and order are cherished. Reformatory justice is has come to be established as more effective than retributive justice. India has prospered and is more aware of rights and freedoms of people. Right to life is inalienable and must be guarded by state.

We need to build a nation where we grant right to life even to those who have deprived

the same to their victors - This is
the inherent magnanimity of being Indian

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 and accountability ensures that the organisation works as per rules and enjoys the confidence of people at large. The NGOs today are need to be transparent due to the following reasons :-

- i) Post LPG, the NGOs are increasingly collaborating with the state to take up its functions of service delivery to the masses in the hinterland.
- ii) NGOs enjoy huge state funding and hence need to be accountable to people on how they spend this money.
- iii) ~~then~~ besides ~~promoting~~ ~~for~~ assisting state in its functions; the NGOs are spearheading people's movements in energy sector, cause of poor and marginalised are being promoted by them they should not promote foreign interests.

and seen as anti-state and anti-national progress

iv) The NGOs ~~are~~ act has pressure groups and affect policy making functions of government often eg RTI

The NGOs have however always represented the voluntary sector and argue the following -

- i) They represent the interest of people and are committed to ~~promote them~~ it as it is their own interest
- ii) State's coercion throttles their independence and mars the very voluntariness they enjoy.
- iii) They work in hinterlands out of reach of ICT and paperworks and cannot ensure compliance for each and every activity they perform.

The following measures are suggested :-

- i) Setting up a national level oversight agency to regulate the third sector

- ii) CRISIL has come up with a credit rating for NGOs.
- iii) Government's recent measure to host a website for NGOs to ~~show~~ track their activities and also to reduce compliance forms is a welcome one. Transparency refuels confidence and accountability assures the people and state that NGOs are truly ~~as~~ acting in public interest.

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 सन्दर्भ में इसकी सीमाओं और प्रासंगिकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The inner line permit system was imposed by the British first to ~~en~~ secure their revenue and commercial ~~and~~ interests in the north east against raiding tribes. However today ILP has ~~become~~ come to be used to regulate entry of non domiciled people in states of Arunachal, Mizoram and Nagaland so as to preserve the tribal culture and way of life. ILP gets its constitutional mandate from article 19(4) of the constitution.

However in case of Manipur, local Meitais had been demanding imposition of ILP despite not being tribals. They seek to protect their lands, interests and resources against

outsiders who are benefiting from the same. influx of outsiders have ensured, political voice of natives in state politics is reduced. Their commercial interests amongst shrinking land resources is also at stake. ILP can ensure that influx is checked and local caste symmetry and lands are not shared by outsiders.

Limitations of ILP :-

- i) The ~~to~~ outsider migrant labourers are ~~#~~ an important engine of growth in Manipur. They will be checked.
- ii) Also the migrants have acted as an effective counter to the armed movement in the state. ~~#~~
- iii) ~~to~~ It will inhibit free movement of skilled medical and technical professionals that can usher in prosperity for the state.
- iv) A harmonious culture can be built only if there is a free exchange of ~~to~~ ideas and people. State will become alienated building up centrifugal tendencies.

- iv) Violence ~~will be~~ and hatred against outsiders will only increase.
- v) Hill tribes may become vulnerable to Meitei domination.

ILP is an innovative tool to ensure that the culture of tribals is protected. It must not be altered to promote sectarian interests. Local communities can be given reservation and ceiling laws for lands can be implemented.

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 legislative councils in states can be created on request of the state by the resolution of Rajya Sabha and consent of Lok Sabha. State states have been demanding legislative councils on the following counts:-

i) A legislative council ensures that enough debate and deliberation takes place on bill in public interest in both the houses.

ii) It acts as a brake on speedy, ill thought legislative.

iii) 2nd ARC's recommendation to make legislative council as representative bodies of PRTs can usher in greater, participative democracy.

However it has been

opposed on the following grounds:-

i) council may act as parking grounds for retired politicians and it place for state's favourites who fail to get a seat in Vidhan Sabha by popular voting.

ii) It will be wastage of public money as councils are subject to overruling power of Vidhan Sabha on legislative bills. Hence they do not hold any ~~real~~ real power.

iii) Councils will only act as a rubber stamp on Vidhan Sabha ~~and~~

iv) Councils ~~not~~ only represent teachers, students, ULBs and not vast population of engineers, doctors etc thus limiting their mass spread and utility.

The councils have been working effectively in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, ~~Madhya~~ Karnataka etc. They have acted as check on legislative assemblies in their limited way. They need to be made more broad-based and empowered like Rajya Sabha to briefly implement the mandate given to them.

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 was ~~established~~ ~~post~~ enacted post 1857 revolt to arm police to become a military force and effective instruments of state coercion in colony of India. However the police continued to be governed by this act even today and has failed to effectively function as per aspirations of free country. The following reforms have been suggested :-

- i) concepts like community policing (Police Mitra in Kerala) need to be promoted.
- ii) Police must deal with bigger violations and leave ground level maintenance of law and order to ULBs and PRIs as envisaged by 2nd ARC.

(iii) Police must insure that it is not perceived as a force but as a service in line with Sardar Patel's vision.

(iv) Reform within the police is equally necessary. DharamVira report 1977 needs to be implemented.

Fixed tenure for DGP, SP, DIGs and broadbased and transparent method of their appointment is required.

v) Police must be empowered not to succumb to political pressures in the district.

The police today are marred by accusations of human rights violations, coercion and corruption. Higher officials seem helpless in facing political pressure. They don't enjoy good rapport with the citizenry. The above reform and SC guidelines if implemented can ensure a new paradigm in policing functions.

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।

The RTE 2009 was enacted in line with the inclusion of Article 21(A) of constitution to provide free and compulsory education up to 14 yrs olds. The No detention policy is a corner stone in the act. However there have been following issues :-

- i) it promotes slackness on part of students, teachers and parents as they are not under pressure to ensure standards of learning are not compromised.
- ii) ~~it~~ there the continuous and round the year assessment system which is a necessary precondition for no-detention policy is not understood well, no training provided to ~~these~~ teachers to implement it and hence it ~~to~~ remains short of implementation.

iii) The students have failed to find a binding motivation to perform and ~~learn~~ acquire knowledge in absence of exam.

~~iv)~~ However the no detention policy had the following utility :-

- i) It emphasised that learning can occur best when same age group students discuss lessons and learn from each other rather than mugging lessons.
- ii) Students need to discover the joy of education and not the penance of exams to identify them
- iii) Learning is a continuous process, ~~so~~ no ~~detention~~ detention policy emphasises the same.

The following measures can be suggested :-

- i) Students need to be enabled by parents and teachers to discover the joy of education.
- ii) The standards of continuous assessment

need to be quantified and training
imparted to teachers.

No detention policy
is an innovation in Indian education
system. It must not be scrapped, rather
evaluation to remove its defects is needed
to duly ensure its goals and outcomes
are achieved.

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 has been envisioned as an ICT enabled e-go monitoring and grievance redressal website in the PMO.

PRAGATI has been established with the following aims:-

- i) ensure interaction between PM and ~~the~~ chief secretaries of all states every wednesday to review proactive implementation of Central schemes.
- ii) continuous 360 day monitoring of progress made on suggestions finalised before.
- iii) grievance redressal mechanism on lines of CPGRAMS where citizens' grievances can be acknowledged tracked and disposed of by effective coordination with other ministries.

It has brought in a new paradigm and innovation in the e-governance concept :-

- i) Performance Management System can be effectively integrated with PRAGATI to ensure timely attainment of outcomes of policies.
- ii) Real time picture of progress allows realistic evaluation, transparency and speeding up of redtaped bureaucracy.
- iii) Proactiveness from the PM level itself ensures that entire system gets revitalised to attain their aims.
- iv) Spatial ~~dis~~ differences are minimised increasing convenience, reducing time-lag and tardiness.

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।

The DPSPs are non justiciable provisions enshrined in Articles 37 — 51 under Part IV of our constitution. They are envisioned as broad guidelines to the state to function to usher in a social, economic & welfare oriented governance system.

- The DPSPs have played an important role :-
- i) Articles 38 and 39 have been the backbone of many centrally sponsored schemes (NRHM, ICDS, Janani Suraksha Yojna, NSAP) of the government.
 - ii) Article 51 guides India's foreign policy and doctrine of Panchsheel. Panchsheel and official doctrine elaborate the same.
 - iii) Article 40 on Panchayats was instrumental.

in ushering in the ~~two~~ third tier
of federalism via the 73rd and 74th
amendment acts.

iv) Article 47 has ensured ~~India~~
governments play a sensible role in
livestock sector as well.

v) NAREGA and RTE have been
implemented as per provisions of ~~RT~~
DPSP.

However DPSPs have
not been able to ensure a complete
adherence to them on the following
counts :-

i) Article 44 on uniform civil codes
remain short of implementation

ii) Their socialistic and idealistic
provisions have failed to ensure
compliance in an LPG era.

iii) Cottage industries & cattle protection
have not progressed and are out of
context in modernising world

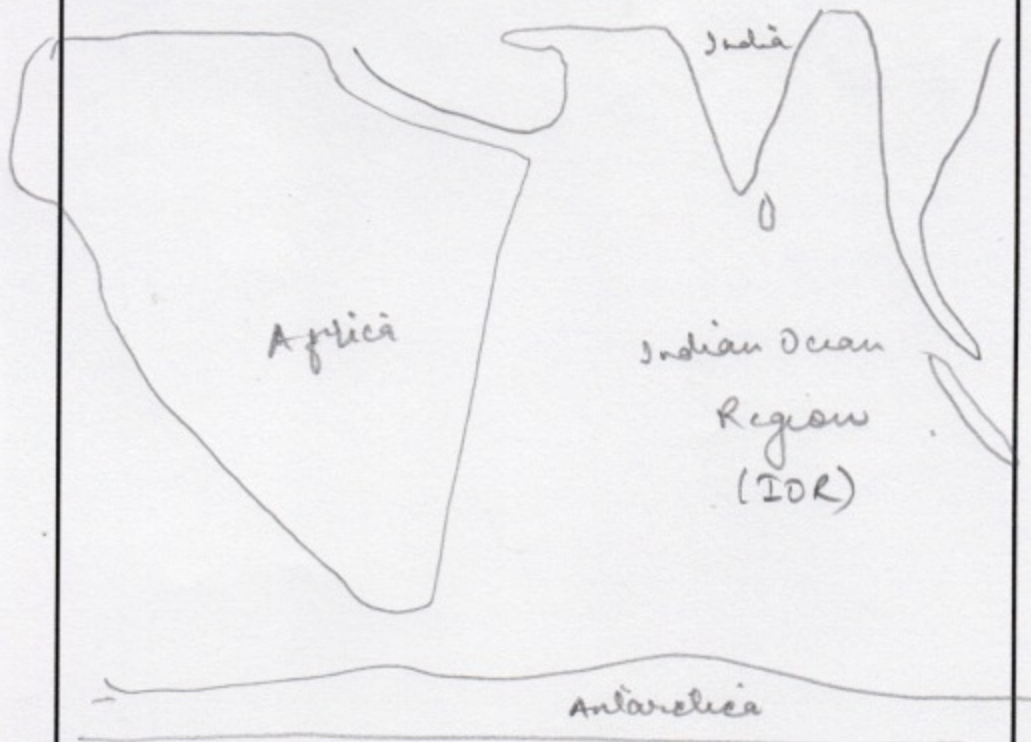
Thus DPSPs have
played an important role in achieving
~~their~~ in policy making the state. ~~that~~

social and economic base. However
as India is still a nation in making
~~DPSP~~ ^{India} needs to go a long way to
attain the objectives of DPSP in totality.

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 sits at the head of Indian Ocean. It has vast seas of Arabian and Bay of Bengal that surround the Indian peninsula. India has the following obligations:-



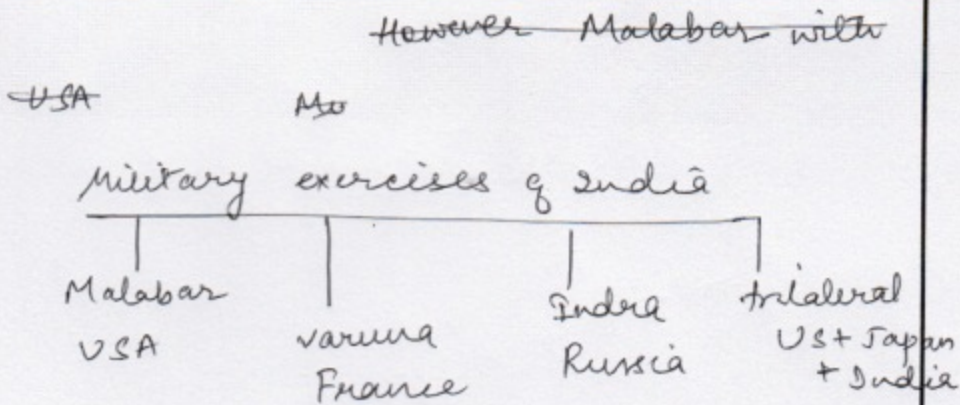
⇒ India has an impending responsibility to ensure peace and freedom of navigation in the Indian

Duan region, seeing its strategic position

ii) Surrounded by developing nations, India has capabilities and ~~to~~ resources to take up the responsibility of being a regional superpower.

iii) IOR ~~has~~ hosts sea lanes of communication that comprise of 90% of ~~world~~ India's world trade, 2/3rd of oil shipment of the world and 1/3rd of cargo. India needs to safeguard IOR against non state actors like Somali Pirates, Logungyas Human Traffickers etc

iv) China and its global power ambitions need to be effectively resisted. Especially its ~~to assertive behaviour~~ assertive behaviour in South China sea is a harbinger of similar behaviours in IOR. It has been implementing string of pearls strategy against India eg Hambantota port Sri Lanka, Gwadar (Pakistan), Maldives, etc.



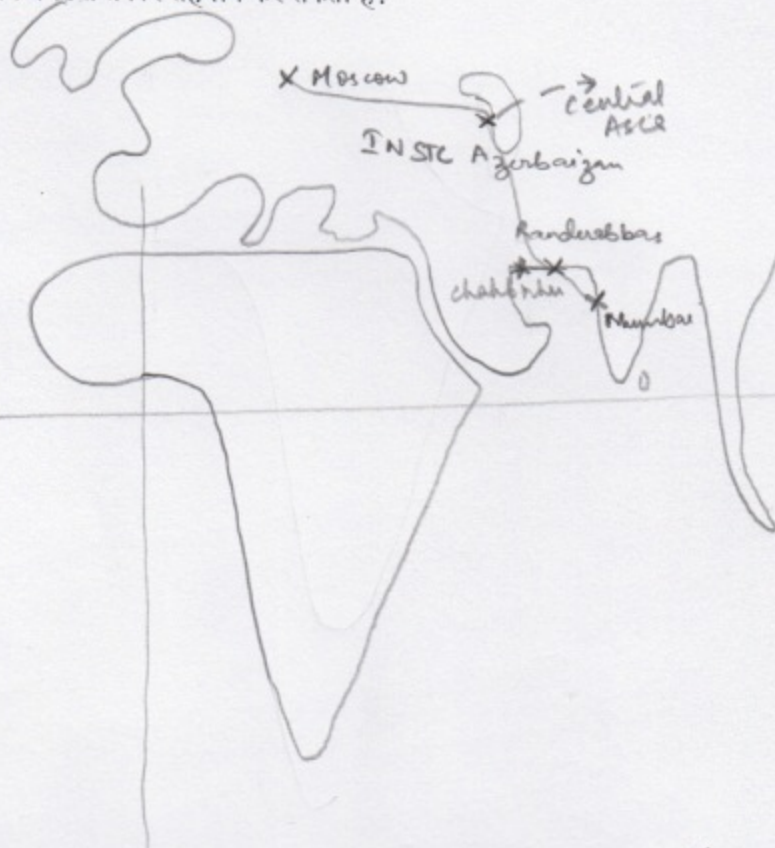
However military exercises ensure that nation's navy is at ~~par~~ - par in capabilities with world powers.

- i) It must not ~~be~~ be seen as increase in hegemony, rather as capacity building exercise esp. in network centric warfare
- ii) India believes in Panchsheel and does not aspire to become a hegemon keen to spread its influence, rather in a peaceful coexistence & with neighbours.

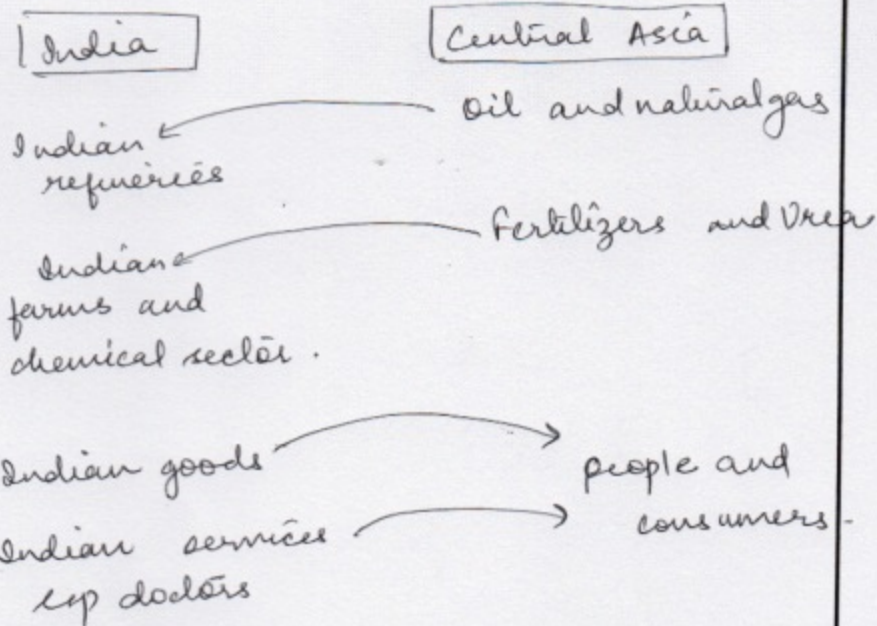
India has to keep up with the pace of changing world technologies. Also Indian Ocean being its backyard, India has a moral responsibility to ensure peace in the region.

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 उपरान्त 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?



Indian and the Central Asia (Az Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) have complementaries of interest as shown :-



However India and central Asia remain apart from each other ~~on the job~~ due to the following reasons —

- i) lack of direct land connectivity. (20 km stretch of ~~for~~ Afghanistan separates Pak and central Asia) Both Pakistan and China are averse to conceding transit route to India
- ii) lack of stability in Afghanistan prevents an land route
- iii) ~~also~~ steep contrast in cultures of the two nations. #
- iv) Being landlocked, central Asia fail

to revitalise their full potential.

INSTC is a ~~to~~ multimodal trade, investment and transit route envisioned by India, Iran and Russia to connect Nhava Sheva in Mumbai to Moscow ~~thru~~ via Bander Abbas and Azerbaijan. 10 countries are expected to join the corridor. INST can be vital in increasing India's connectivity with central Asia in the following ways:-

- i) shorten route save distance, cost and time to reach central Asia via Azerbaijan
- ii) Zaranj Delaram Road ^{can link} ~~from~~ Chabahar to central Asia via INSTC
- iii) INSTC will ensure connectivity and via Moscow to central Asia.
- iv) Rapid transit of service personnel can leverage Indian influence in central Asia.

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 Fourteen Finance Commission (FFC) has been an advancement from earlier FCs in the following respects :-

- i) After dismantling of Planning Commission, FFC was the sole body to determine allocation of funds to states from central pool. discretionary grants were curtailed -
- ii) It has recommended a devolution of 42% of net tax pool to the states giving them higher financial resource.
- iii) It has devised a new formula for horizontal allocation among the states :-

Population (factoring in migration) 25%
 - Area 60%
 - Forests 15%

States have been rewarded was conserving their forest resources at the

cost of development.

Migration burden on states have been acknowledged.

iv) PRIs have been provided performance based funds.

However the following issues are considered a step backwards:-

i) No recognition of high performing states and consequent disbursement of incentives.

ii) No mechanism to fix accountability of states w.r.t higher disbursement devolution of finances.

However FFC has marked a new paradigm. It has recognised problems of poor performing states and given them commensurate funds. Incentives to higher performing states has been done away with to ~~for~~ bridge the poor-rich state divide and bring about ~~the~~ holistic development of the country.

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 or the ^{right of citizens} to be left alone without interference against from state' has become a much coveted but disputed right.

The recent assertion by government that right to privacy is not a constitutional right needs to be seen in the following light :-

- i) ~~Article 26~~ ^{Article 21} Supreme Court judgement in many cases (eg Kharag Singh vs OOI) has enshrined that right to privacy is a derived right under Article 21.
- ii) Right to privacy holds coherence with the liberalistic view of minimum state and assertion that is a negative right. State has no business interfering in rights of citizens.
- iii) Right to Privacy is inalienable ~~except~~ human right.

However the following arguments limit its significance :-

- i) Right to privacy can be limited in general good and national interest -

it has been asserted in many judgments
there accused was in conflict with law.

- ii) Adhaar ultimately promotes ~~not~~
national interest by plugging leakages
and saving precious public money.
- iii) Nandan Nilekani recently asserted
that Adhaar does not compromise
right to privacy. No human being
can have access to adhaar database
~~or~~ except the machine. It has 128 digit
encryption code.
- iv) data stored by adhaar is already
in public domain via birth registration
records, voter ID cards etc.

Thus right to privacy
though inalienable and sacred to
citizens has to be balanced with
obligations of state to promote public
interest. Also it needs to be investigated
whether a real ~~conflict~~ breach of
privacy is effected via Adhaar.

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?

India's inability to join APEC has to be analysed in terms of its pros and cons. The merits are as follows :-

i) APEC covers major industrial countries of the world save China. It is an ideal opportunity for India to leverage its lower cost product and services advantage.

ii) Indian markets in APEC countries (USA - textile market), (ASEAN - consumer products) will be preserved and in

However the following losses can accrue to India :-

i) higher compliance in IPR, goods and services standards as per wishes of industrialised nation can harm domestic sector.

ii) loss of valuable investments to in

form of FDI

iii) ~~thwarts~~ our textile and pharma sector would be saved from ~~no~~ MNCs but they will be denied competitive ~~reprocess~~ restructuring.

~~is~~ Indian industry is still on fully equipped to comply with higher standards of good and services manufacturing / quality and services. ~~Joining~~ Joining APEC will nip our industries in the bud and hence not joining APEC is a prudent decision

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 पिढारा खोल सकता है, सामाजिक न्याय के एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने को बाध्य कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The landmark judgement of supreme court on (NLSA v/s UOI) has the recognition of transgenders as the third gender brought a paradigm shift in Indian history. It has also opened discussions on the following issues:-

i) Rights of transgender include grant of sexual and legal rights to them. Article 377 of IPC needs to be decriminalised. It is retrogressive and against progressive liberal views of modern Indian nation.

ii) Transgenders are a broad terms that include the entire LGBT community. It has led to a confusion among state authorities on how to approach the community.

~~the~~ The above issues have taken a narrow view of the real intent

of the SC judgement. The transgender community has been traditionally stigmatised and subdued. They have been excluded so faced social, educational, professional exclusion. They were forced to define themselves within strict binary distinctions of male and female.

~~The SC judgement is law India~~

The Indian nation

needs to also grab this opportunity to grant legitimate place in society to the transgenders. The third genders need to must be promoted to forsake their ~~second~~ come up and progress in life. Such an activist approach towards this community can be provided by none other than the state.

