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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 632)

Name of Candidate	Karn Satyarthi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	5205
Center	Distance (Dharwad)	Date	31.10.15

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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।

The parliament recently passed a bill for the merger of the Forward Markets Commission and the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI). This bill was designated a money bill hence the Rajya Sabha could only discuss but not amend it. Owing to the government's minority in the Rajya Sabha this has led some commentators to speculate that the govt. might consider designating crucial bills with an appropriation content as money bills.

The article 110 of the constitution specifies certain conditions for a bill to be named money bill however the decision in this regard is the speaker's (Lok Sabha).

The constitution also mandates that this nomenclature cannot be questioned in any court of law on grounds of procedural irregularity.

This gives the government of the day certain advantages:

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- (i) most bills today have some pecuniary component hence involve appropriation.
 (ii) The Rajya Sabha can be bypassed if the govt. of the day does not pass majority in the Council of States.

However we must remember that naming a 'non money' bill as money bill by the speaker does not come under procedural irregularities. Any money bill passed after 1973 can well be reviewed by the judiciary owing to the doctrine of ~~judicial~~ 'basic structure of the Constitution' (Kesavanand Bharati). Since Judicial review is a basic feature as stated in the Minerva Mills the SC has a right to review money bills too.

Precedent

The supreme court has brought the 13th schedule of the Constitution under review if it violates the basic structure, though the parliament mandated that they were beyond judicial scrutiny.

We can safely assume that the functioning of the parliament has Rajya Sabha as its integral component and the Supreme court of India will legally

step in if the ~~conclit~~ situation presents
itself.

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 opposition parties in India especially in the parliament have adopted disruptive tactics over the years. Some factors that lead to it are:

- (i) When the minority opposition has very low numbers it cannot defeat a bill so it adopts disruption to amplify its voice. This was prominent when in the early years of the parliament the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were dominated by one party.
 - (ii) There is a notion that any publicity is good publicity among MPs.
 - (iii) Personal relationships among MPs have deteriorated over time. There is a lack of mutual respect.
 - (iv) Lack of statesmanship both on the treasury as well as opposition benches.
- The country has to face huge losses due to parliamentary disruption. They are:
- (i) Huge waste of financial resources, time and institutional energy.
 - (ii) Bills even when passed are done so hurriedly without deliberation and discussion.

- (iii) The parliament fails to act as a forum for education of all
- (iv) The country's image gets sullied.
- (v) Crucial bills are halted due to the behaviour of a few individuals.
E.g. GST bill

The way ahead

- (i) The MPs must undergo training in parliamentary behaviour, ethics and practice.
- (ii) There must be a wage system for MPs. Therefore no pay for no work must be instituted.
- (iii) There must be a dialogue between all parties so that personal animosity can be sidelined.
- (iv) The speaker must be strict with suspensions under Rule 374 in case of unruly behaviour.
- (v) The parliament must evolve a code of conduct for MPs.
- (vi) TV cameras might be switched off for MPs showing unruly behaviour.

The parliament houses have shown as in case of the Food security bill, FDI in multibrand retail as well as the Indo-US nuclear deal that when it debates with all the due process the condition and fact of the members is unparalleled. We must strive hard to keep the parliament at its best behaviour for the benefit of all.

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 prime minister of India finished his East-Asia, Australia tour with a visit to the Pacific island nation of Fiji. This has underscored the importance of the region for India.

The Indian ocean region (IOR) no doubt has a special role because of its geo-political position for India but the role of Pacific is no less.

The significance of the Pacific for India:

The multiple factors form our relationship especially with the Pacific island nations are:

- (i) Space: The Pacific islands like Guam provide the best location for ~~our~~ the monitoring of our space programs. e.g. ISRO's Mars mission is monitored from Guam.
- (ii) Marine resources: Most Pacific island nations have small area but huge littoral / ~~spectal~~ economic zones.

e.g. Kiribatti has a ^{literal} economic zone that is larger than India's. These zones can be leveraged for their huge marine resources potential.

(iii) diaspora: Nations like Fiji have a huge Indian diaspora that has been proscribed.

(iv) These nations can also act as markets for India's manufactured goods.

The challenges before us are:

(i) Due to their location on the sea lines of communication they have assumed a very important geo political significance.

(ii) China has very strong economic partnership with some islands. However it is also locked in disputes with some. e.g. Spratly's with Philippines.

(iii) Economies like Taiwan have multiple disputes with China ∴ the region is politically charged.

(iv) India faces the challenge of economic integration with these states. We lack the resources of China hence we must optimise the use of our resources.

(v) Traditionally our policy has not been focused on the region. The last PM visit was in 1981. This needs to change.

(vi) Even the US has entered the military dimension of the region. ∴ India needs to balance its ties with all the relevant actors in the region.

India is hosting the Pacific Islands summit this year. This is a good beginning for us.

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 बावजूद 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 expanded its role in the higher education sector in the early 1990s in the post liberalisation era.

If we look at the statistics released by

AICTE we find that:

- Close 80% engineering institutions belong to the private sector.
- Similar majority in the management ^{education} subsector has been seen.

However there are a few problems with the private sector in higher education:

(i) Quality wise a majority of the institutions are found to be lacking. A recent report by NASSCOM says that close to 80% of all graduates are unemployable.

(ii) Most private institutions lack the necessary academic infrastructure. A few exceptions like BITS Pilani, XLRI or Manipal University are not a correct reflection of the whole sector.

(iii) Lack of regulation: The much hyped and coined '4PM' biased shows that

lack of regulation of fees and academic standards can lead to some of the students being tricked by some fly by night operators.

(iv) No metric for evaluation exists to compare these institutions and judge their quality. The NAAC ratings are not comprehensive enough, do not cover a majority of the universities and are not publicised.

The Way ahead

- (i) Economists Panagariya & Bhagwati have argued that quality and credible operators must be allowed in other sectors like medical education as well.
- (ii) The National Institutional Ranking Framework must be quickly operationalised.
- (iii) Regulatory bodies like AICTE, MCI, DCI and UGC must be reformed, they must be decentralised and brought in line with international best practices.
- (iv) Entry for private operators must be allowed only after thorough checks on prerequisites.

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 बल्कि इसकी कार्यप्रणाली को भी सुधारों का विषय बनाया जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The United Nations Security Council remains unreformed since 1945. The infirmities that plague its performance are:

- (i) It represents the balance of power as it existed in 1945. Countries like UK & France are not ^{world} big powers any more.
- (ii) It has no ^{permanent} representation from emerging or re-emerging powers like Brazil, India, Germany, South Africa, Nigeria or Japan.
- (iii) It is not democratic in its functioning.
- (iv) The failure of the UNSC to resolve issues like regime change in Libya or the more recent crisis in Syria or ISIS has shown that it is not very ~~active~~ effective in the global context.
- (v) Despite the presence of Russia and China it has often acted to only further western interests.

Some advantages of the expansion in a permanent membership of the UNSC will be:

- (i) It will more accurately reflect the current global distribution of power.
- (ii) Presence of countries like India and Japan will be a moderating influence.

on the UNSC.

- (iii) The UNSC's decisions will be more effective, their implementation also will be legitimate.
 - (iv) The G-77 will have greater respect and legitimacy for the UNSC if India is a permanent member of it.
- Reform in its functioning is also required:

- (i) The new permanent members must also get the veto powers for effective functioning.
- (ii) The UNSC should adopt a consensual, democratic approach.
- (iii) The focus must be on peace building and not regime change.

The adoption of the negotiating text in the UN General Assembly is an important step forward. However we must remember that the expansion of the UNSC faces numerous objections from nations like Italy, Pakistan, Canada, South Korea etc. (Uniting for Consensus). Also the present P-5 (status quo pawns) especially China and Russia have objected to expansion in veto powers. There is a long way to go before we can see a

genuinely reformed UN security council.

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 की जाए 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 की जाए।

A private member bill is a bill introduced in the parliament by an MP who is not a part of the Council of Ministers. Some similarities in a private members' and a government bill are:

- (i) They ~~have~~ both ~~are~~ undergo 3 readings in both houses of the parliament.
 - (ii) They have to be assented to by the president.
 - (iii) Constitutional amendment bills can be introduced through both mechanisms.
- Some differences are:

- (i) No money/finance bill can be introduced by a private member bill.
- (ii) A bill for States' reorganisation cannot be introduced as a private member bill.
- (iii) A government bill always has a better chance to be passed.

In the history of independent India only 3 private members bill have become law. However there are many reasons why we need more

private members' bill:

- (i) They show that ~~at~~ MPs are involved with policy making.
- (ii) Some crucial agenda issue might be missed by the government. e.g. Lalit Mohan Narayan Singh Dea presented a bill to regulate lobbying.
- (iii) It brings in diversity in the issues being discussed in the parliament.
- (iv) It can serve as an important educational tool even if not passed.

Some suggestions:

- (i) A code for private members' bill must be adopted.
- (ii) Greater publicity to Private members' bill should be accorded.
- (iii) The parliament must collectively encourage MPs to work on at least one such bill in their 5 year tenure.
- (iv) There should be a mechanism to evolve private member bills to government bills.

The private members' bills are a sign of the parliament's vitality we must encourage them.

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 headed by Justice AP Shah has forwarded the following reasons in its 262nd report for the abolition of the death penalty:

- (i) There is scant evidence to show that it acts as a deterrent to heinous crimes.
- (ii) It precludes any possibility of reformatory justice.
- (iii) Retribution is not a constitutional ideal.
- (iv) Reform in the criminal justice system is more important.
- (v) It is irreversible, hence a miscarriage of justice cannot be reversed.
- (vi) The nearest of the same doctrine (Bachan Singh) is not uniformly applied at all levels.
- (vii) Our civilisation has evolved since the middle ages to demand an eye for an eye.
- (viii) We need to act on the UN resolution against capital punishment which India does not support.

Same arguments can also be forwarded

in favour of capital punishment:

- (i) India is frequently faced with fundamentalist terrorism. e.g. Not giving the death penalty to someone like Ajmal Kasab can send a wrong signal.
- (ii) India has executed less number of people since 1947 than China does every week, this shows that the rarest of the rare principle is indeed applied.
- (iii) India allows pardoning power to the president in case of gross miscarriage.
- (iv) It is within our sovereign right to impose penalty on criminal acts.

Close to 140 countries have abolished the death penalty. But the biggest nation states like China, USA and India are yet to do so. Though the law commissions report is sound it had earlier in 1967 had asked the parliament not to abolish the capital punishment.

Since India applies rigorous standards and tests before executing a convict we must say that immediate abolition could be ill advised.

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।

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) belong to the voluntary / civil society space. While the govt. is responsible and accountable through mechanisms like:

- (i) The parliament
- (ii) Right to Information
- (iii) Elections and the right to change the government.
- (iv) Public Interest Litigations and other judicial mechanisms.

The NGOs or civil society groups are under no such obligations. Some NGOs voluntarily adopt transparency and accountability but a majority of the 22 lakh NGOs do not even file their accounts with the registering authority. The need for accountability & Transparency:

- (i) NGOs today wield considerable influence on govt. policy formulation. e.g. RTI, Food security Act and MGNREGA were all initiated by NGOs.

(ii) Financial irregularities hurt the credibility of the sector as a whole.

(iii) They function as an important pillar of democracy. e.g. NCPR, NAPM

(iv) They strive to keep a watch over government process.

(v) Some NAOs can be used by anti-national elements as a front for their activities. e.g. SIMI started as an NAO.

Some steps that the govt. has undertaken or should take include:

(i) The govt. has initiated an ICT mechanism for e-filing accounts and information for the NAOs.

(ii) The National Policy on Voluntary Sector 2007 to ~~also~~ provide an enabling environment must be adopted in right earnest.

(iii) The NAOs must comply with FCRA obligations, recent instances of breach include the 'Greenpeace' case.

(iv) The NAOs themselves must adopt a framework that is responsive and ensures accountability.

If the NAOs become transparent, accountable and responsive they can contribute significantly to the growth of the country.

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 North Eastern states have a distinct culture and heritage which they have protected ~~and~~ for since centuries. However clashes between nativist assertions and the question of economic development has sometimes taken a violent form.

Some reasons for the multiple crises of our the years are:

- (i) lack of integration between the 8 NE states and the rest of India.
- (ii) The fear of usurpation of economic gains by outsiders.
- (iii) The two catastrophic events that fuelled further divisions were the partition in 1947 and the 1971 refugee influx.
- (iv) The NE states have a complex tribal and ethnic patterns. This has led to demands like the Nagaland, Manipur for statehood, Bodoland and Gornumal riots in Assam.

The Inner line Permit (ILP) system was instituted by the British to protect their plantations in Nagaland, Arunachal and Mizoram.

The provisions of ILP are:

- (i) They act as an internal visa.
- (ii) Non native tribals can not purchase land beyond the ILP, also they need a permit for settlement.

The recent instances of violence in Manipur is related to 3 bills: Manipur land reforms, shops and establishments and the ~~settlement~~ ^{settlement} bills. The dominant Meitei group accuses the govt. ~~that~~ ^{that} the bills will facilitate usurpation of their lands by tribal groups while tribal groups accuse the Meiteis of exclusion.

Similarly the presence of Muslim migrants in Assam and the National Register of Citizens has elicited violent responses.

Way ahead

- (i) The legislature must function on consensus
- (ii) The 5th & 6th schedules must be protected.
- (iii) All groups must abjure violence.

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 ओड़ीशा 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।

Assam and Odisha have recently asked the parliament to pass a bill for separate legislative councils. States like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh already have a LC while some others like Tamil Nadu had their LCs abolished.

The utility of the legislative council at the state level includes:

- (i) It is the house of elders, it has often been found that the discussions and debates are more thorough and scholarly.
 - (ii) It can put a check on the excessive enthusiasm of the legislative assembly.
 - (iii) It acts as a forum for the representation of eminent persons within the state.
 - (iv) 2 houses of the assembly will form a fail proof mechanism.
- However some arguments against the existence of LCs include:
- (i) They are a house of unelected hence represent only sectional interests.

- (ii) They are often populated with failed or unelectable politicians.
- (iii) The LC often acts as a mouthpiece for the ruling party.
- (iv) Membership of an LC is seen as a privilege/favour by the ruling party.
- (v) They are not as effective as the Rajya Sabha since they can only delay bills that too only for 4 months.
- (vi) Their very existence depends on the will of the legislative assembly.

The parliamentary standing committee examining the issue has suggested that a national policy for upper houses be formulated so that:

- (i) There is uniformity and logic to the formation of LC.
- (ii) A new government does not reverse the old government's decisions frequently.

There is no doubt that due to lack of financial powers the upper houses can only play a limited role. However they can through deliberation form an important pillar for democracy and supplementing the state legislative assemblies.

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 primary function of the Indian Police Act 1861 was:

- (i) Maintenance of law & order.
- (ii) Repression of people's movements.
- (iii) Investigations against revolutionaries.

However post independence the main objections of policing must be:

- (i) Responsiveness, transparency and accountability.
- (ii) Political neutrality.
- (iii) Maintenance of harmony.
- (iv) first response during disasters.
- (v) Evolving with changing times.

(vi) reacting against gender, communal violence
In this context the police has to adapt to the increasing complexity and breadth of its functioning.

The SC of India in 'Prakash Singh' laid down several measures for reform. They include:

- (i) Police complaints authority for complaints against high officials.
- (ii) A Security Commission headed by the chief minister for transfer &

- postings of IPS officers.
- (iii) fixed home for IPS ranked officers.
- (iv) Establishment of a Police Establishment board for transfer/postings and promotion of junior officers.
- (v) Neutralising political interference in police functioning.
- Some states like TN and Kerala have adopted police reform bills with some changes.
- Some more recommendations can be:
- (i) Use of ICT for quick response.
e.g. Delhi Police's Himmat app.
 - (ii) Better training
 - (ii) gender sensitisation
 - (iv) training for handling psychological stress.
 - (v) better facilities & especially to field officers.

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 two key pillars to the 2010 reform in the RTE act were the No-Detention Policy (NDP) and the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

The NDP entailed:

- Promotion for all students till class VIII automatically.

The CCE entailed:

- Learning continuum and not ladder
- No fixed exams & results till class V

However recent reports suggest some negative impact of the above mentioned reform measures. They include:

- Parents have complained of dissatisfaction with learning outcomes.
- The CCE report as well as the ASER and PISA survey show lower learning outcomes in RTE schools when compared to privately run schools.

The reasons for this downward movement are:

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- (i) Lack of teaching/learning infrastructure to put in place a genuine CCE.
- (ii) The human resource capacity is underwhelming. Teachers lack training and orientation.
- (iii) Insufficient use of modern ICT enabled learning tools.
- (iv) A perception among parents that regular exams and report cards show progress.

The way forward.

- (i) The NDP & CCE must be rigorously tested for optimum results.
- (ii) Randomised Control Trials for relatively better schools as pilots must be conducted.
- (iii) Focus should be more on capacity building and HR infrastructure and then bricks & mortars.
- (iv) Continuous monitoring & curriculum design by local governments of the schools.

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।

The Pro Active Governance & Timely Implementation or (PRAGATI) initiative was recently unveiled by the PM of India.

The key features of the initiative include:

- (i) It combines digital India mission with geo spatial technology & video conferencing. and
- (ii) It creates a platform of 3 separate levels of executive.
 - The chief secretaries (states)
 - Secretaries to the GOI
 - The Prime ministers' office.

The advantages of the initiative will include:

- Continuous monitoring & evaluation.
- Course correction at appropriate time since top executives are involved.
- It will give a boost to cooperative federalism and the notion of minimum government and maximum governance.

- It will allow policy makers to work with real time data.
- It will lead to evidence based policy making.

E-governance leverages ICT for optimum delivery with transparency and accountability. PRAGATI however is a G2C initiative similar initiatives must be launched in the G2C, G2 BAO and G2B sectors.

Recent initiatives by state governments like Right to clearance (Telangana), Right To service (Maharashtra) can all be magnified with increased use of ICT.

Some suggestions:

- (i) Greater focus should be on meeting demand for ICT enabled or e-services.
- (ii) essential deliverables like police, tax returns and court should be our first targets.
- (iii) The digital divide must be bridged through awareness, education and infrastructure (Bharatnet & CSCs)

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 part IV of our constitution contain directive principles of state policy (dpSP).

They have primarily 3 functions:

- (i) enumerate certain rights of the citizen that would not be immediately enforced due to financial constraints. e.g. article 41, 45, 39, 39A.
- (ii) Give certain directions to the state. e.g. article 44 (uniform civil code)
- (iii) List some constitutional ideals that are hold dear e.g. Article 51.

The DPSP have contributed considerably to policymaking. e.g. Article 31C of the Constitution says that laws enacted to enforce the DPSP are free from review. Subsequently they were curtailed only to include some articles of the DPSP but even the SC of India advocates a 'doctrine of harmonious construction' between the DPSP and fundamental rights.

Some articles under the DPSP that have found way as laws include:

- (i) article 40: Encouraging village Panchayats through the 73rd & 74th amendments.
 - (ii) Establishment of free & compulsory basic education for all (Article 21A and Right To education).
 - (iii) Article 51: ~~the~~ International peace through the NAM, 6-77 and India's leading role in peace keeping.
 - (iv) Article 39: Through provisions in the factories act, Industrial disputes act etc.
 - (v) Article 41: Through provision of old age pension and social security net etc.
- The vigorous debate on provisions like Uniform Civil Code and ban of Caste-discrimination shows that the DPSP remain relevant. They have however only partially achieved their objectives. The ultimate objectives of the DPSP i.e. freedom from want can only be achieved through:
- (i) eradication of poverty
 - (ii) Absolute gender parity
 - (iii) decent standard of living for all.

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 recently participated in many bilateral and multilateral exercises. Some of them are:

Naval

Simbalu: With Singapore
~~East-India~~ ~~East-India~~: With Japan
 Malabar: Australia, Japan and US
 India - South Korea.
 India - Russia.

Military

Hand in Hand: With China.
 Druzhba-Dash: Russia.
 India - Sri Lanka.

The key objective of these military exercises are:

- (i) Projection of military capabilities.
- (ii) enhancing cooperation with allies.
- (iii) As a confidence building measure.
 e.g. China - India.
- (iv) Sending geopolitical signals.
- (v) Adoption of international best practices.

The recent exercise can be seen in the

Content of:

Safeguarding sphere of influence:

- (i) Exercises with Indian Ocean Region partners like Australia, Sri Lanka and ~~not~~ naval pacts with Seychelles and Mauritius shows India's desire to project influence in the IOR.
- (ii) India's key interest is the protection of SLOCs through rule based security architecture.
- (iii) India also wants to counter Chinese influence through Maritime Silk Road in the IOR. (India is contemplating projects like Mausam).

Changing geostrategic environment:

- (i) The US is moving much of its navy to the Asia-Pacific under the pivot to Asia strategy.
- (ii) Similarly China is asserting itself through Belt and Road initiative in Eurasia and Asia Pacific. It is also locked in disputes with Philippines, Vietnam and Japan.
- (iii) India is responding to these changes by enhancing military cooperation with some of these countries to further project its position as a global power and a net security provider in the IOR.

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?

The key reasons why India and Central Asia^(CA) remained distant are:

- (i) Until 1991 most of the CA countries were under the soviet influence and had no independent foreign policy.
- (ii) The presence of Pakistan on our N-Western borders prevents seamless connectivity.
- (iii) India remained inward looking until 1991, even after 1991 our economic / foreign policy interests were focused on South East Asia (Look East).
- (iv) There is traditional information asymmetry between India and Central Asian nations like Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The INSTC was first mooted by India in 2002. The main components were:

- A rail + route connection between India & Russia via Iran, Afghanistan,

Central Asia and Eumada.

- A maritime connectivity between India and Russia via Iran, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea and the English Channel.

Dry runs showed this would cut time, financial burden and boost trade, investment and consequently economic growth between India and Central Asia.

This would also result in greater people to people and business to business as well as a2h contact.

However the INSTC remains rined with problems. Some of them are:

- Slowing down of the world economy.
- China's SREB has stolen a march over ~~us~~ the INSTC.
- India's approach has been far from proactive leading to Russia harmonising its EEU with OBOR of China.

The synergies between Central Asia (natural resources like oil, gas, petroleum uranium & coal) and India (human resources, technical cooperation and diplomatic support) are huge. Let us hope that the PM's visit to Central Asia unlocks some of our complementary.

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 submitted its report earlier this year. The V V Reddy lead panel has widely been hailed as a landmark in centre-state financial relations.

Some key provisions include:

- (i) Increase in vertical devolution overall.
- (ii) Increase in the divisible pool of taxes by 10% points (from 32% to 42%). There are mainly untied funds. The previous increase was 1.5% (30.5% to 32%).
- (iii) ~~Rate~~ change in the horizontal distribution formula between states. (Inclusion of forest cover)
- (iv) Removing the 'patronising' criterion of fiscal discipline from horizontal devolution.
- (v) Introducing performance based grants for devolution to PRI.
- (vi) Including the 2011 census data for horizontal distribution.
- (vii) Abolition of the Special Category states status.

Some key advantages of the 14th FC recommendations are:

- (i) It gives a fillip to fiscal federalism.
- (ii) greatly enhances the states' capacity to utilise funds to specific and diverse needs.
- (iii) gives more autonomy to local governments.
- (iv) It includes an element of climate protection by keeping forest cover in the formula for horizontal distribution.

Some have also criticised the FFC for:

- (i) The centre has now allocated same amount of funds for social sector schemes.
- (ii) The states will not necessarily utilise the funds for schemes like MDMS, midday meals, ~~MARECA~~ etc. Hence the critics ignore the fact that the execution of most social schemes are already with the states and the constitution lists health, education etc. either in the state list or concurrent list of schedule 7.

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।

The 'Right to privacy' debate came into prominence by the A Horney Cereals argument that it is not a fundamental right. He made this argument while defending the UIDAI in the SC of India. While it is true that the RTI is not explicitly mentioned in the part III of the constitution there is more to this than simply the word of the constitution.

Justice VR Krishna Rao was of the opinion that the SC judges do not merely declare law but also have the power to creatively interpret laws for social benefit. He also said that each article of part III is not an island ~~rather they~~ must be seen as a whole complementing each other.

In the 'Minnawa Mills', 'Maneka Gandhi' etc cases the SC of India has introduced the notion of 'due process of law'. Owing to this doctrine Article 21 meaning 'Right to life and liberty'

can be expanded to mean many rights that complement and complete liberty. It can be argued that privacy is one such right.

However to make the 'Right to Privacy' functional whether fundamental or not the government must ensure:

- a.) data protection of the biometric and specific citizen details via Aadhar.
 - b.) Introduce checks & balances in proposed legislation like the DNA profiling bill.
 - c.) ensure that data is not misused.
 - d.) Ensure the physical safety of databases.
- Several western countries have accomplished social security without compromising the 'Right to Privacy', India must learn from International best practices.

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?

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is a grouping of 21 world economies for economic and trade interaction. APEC has 2 of the world's largest economies viz. USA and China and several other vibrant ones like Taiwan & Japan.

The reasons why India has been unable to join the APEC are:

- (i) Until 1991 our economy was inward looking and hence we have been unable to forge economic linkages sufficiently with Asia-Pacific economies.
- (ii) The presence of China acts as a geopolitical counterweight tacitly blocking India.
- (iii) Most of the APEC members are export led trade powerhouses while India's contribution to global trade is still close to 2-3% only.
- (iv) India has apparently shown a preference for multilateral trade fora like WTO instead of plurilateral ones. This is partly because of a failure to

successfully leverage our membership in existing fora like the ASEAN free trade agreement.

Some benefits of APEC membership that may come to India are:

- (i) It can act as the final leg of our 'Act East/Look East' Policy.
 - (ii) APEC led trade groups like FTAAP, RCEP (under negotiation) can boost our trade.
 - (iii) India needs to be added to global value added chains for manufacturing growth.
 - (iv) It will encourage specialisation and has the potential to boost trade in goods like textile.
 - (v) It will be a strategic achievement for India if we join the APEC.
- However we must be well prepared before we join, some existing groups like the multi fibre agreement have shown the demerits of being underprepared in terms of domestic policy before joining plurilateral economic cooperation groupings.

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।

It was not long ago when the SC of India restored the section 377 of IPC in its original form. This reversed the decision of the Delhi High Court decriminalising homo sexuality.

However the SC of India recently in what can be called a progressive judgement instructed the govt. of India to recognise transgenders as a third gender / sex category. The SC also gave certain directions to the GOI. These include:

- (i) Provision of social security for transgenders.
- (ii) Inclusion of Transgenders as a backward and class after a research by ~~NBC~~ National Backward Classes Commission.
- (iii) Removal of discrimination that is systemic.

However transgenders cannot be viewed in an isolated fashion. They are a part of the larger ~~fabric~~ ^{suburb} of alternate sexuality members that includes gays, bisexuals, lesbians etc.

The SC decision in this light can be seen as self contradictory because:

- (i) Recognition of transgender also entails a recognition of the legality of their sexual practices.
- (ii) Transgender come under the gender category of 'others'. This is self identification and will also include homosexuals.
- (iii) Removal of discrimination must start with a recognition of sexuality.
- (iv) Recognition of homosexuality is essential to combat against social ostracisation leading to societal problems like prostitution.

The Way Out

Since the legal process has culminated at the highest possible level, the parliament must assume leadership to decriminalise homosexuality and repeal sec. 377 of the IPC.

