



# VISION IAS

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| SUBJECT:          | Essay          | Test Code:          | 433      |
| Name of Candidate | NIKHIL AGARWAL |                     |          |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH        | Registration Number | 154939   |
| Center            | RAJENDER PALAR | Date                | 18/02/18 |

| INDEX TABLE           |          |               |                | INSTRUCTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Q. No.                | Page No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | <div>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).<br/>उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</div> <div>2. All questions are compulsory.<br/>सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</div> <div>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br/>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</div> <div>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.<br/>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।</div> <div>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.<br/>प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</div> <div>6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.<br/>उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</div> |  |
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1st essay → 2nd 30 min

Please advise me on how to manage time?  
while writing essay.

## 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

Success of a democracy hinges on healthy functioning of its institutions

In a democracy, people are the ultimate sovereign. It signifies rule of the people, for the people and by the people. It is an ideology wherein the subjects are their own masters. They function through their agents who are given the authority with corresponding responsibility and are accountable to the citizens. These agents take the form of various institutions as represented by the legislature, executive and the judiciary in the political realm. Any institution signifies a form of human grouping with an aim to achieve a pre-determined objective. Hence, the above institutions are filled with people who bring life to them and ensure the healthy functioning of a democracy. This is done by way of electing the people's representatives from amongst themselves by the people themselves to occupy the legislature and frame

laws, rules, regulations for an orderly functioning.

The Constituent assembly signified such an institution. It developed the frame-work for the way the rule of people is to be implemented by producing the Constitution of India. It provided for establishment of various institutions such as Election Commission, Comptroller and auditor general, Office of linguistic Commissioner along with bestowing fundamental rights to the citizens in order to ensure that there is political, socio-economic, linguistic, financial democracy in the country. These offices and rules act as bulwarks of the democratic form of government.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad cautioned in one of his speeches that Constitution is not a living document per se. It comes to life through the various institutions which are occupied by people. If people of strong character and integrity occupy it,

then it will be miraculous otherwise even the best constitution of the world would not work. This highlights the significance of the various executive and judicial institutions.

Even in the ancient times, the concept of democracy can be observed in a mild form. The various janapadas and Mahajanapadas represented the will of the people. They proved successful due to their transparent, open, effective and efficient functioning. In fact, any form of governance rests on the pillars of its institutions and the faith of people in them. This helps them going over time. Even in medieval times, the faith of people in the institution of Mughal king helped the kingdom going although it was not a democratic one.

## Modern day Concept of democracy

Across the globe, democracy is flourishing and expanding. With the Glorious revolution of 1688, Britain adopted a democracy with a Queen as nominal monarch. It was adopted by the United States of America after the American Revolution (1793). With this, it spread like a wildfire, with the newly independent nations adopting it. On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, the seeds of world's largest democracy were sown with a vision to work relentlessly for the welfare of the people. Seventy years from then, the vision has been upheld with all ~~its~~ <sup>the</sup> constituents of the Nation working towards it.

The above argument can be manifested in the following points.

There has been a delicate balance between all the organs of polity

i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. Each has been working with - in its own genre without overstepping into the jurisdiction of other. For instance, Judiciary has refused to admit cases challenging authority of House of Speaker. In a similar fashion, the executive and legislature has always upheld the judicial decisions. This keeps the faith of people intact and upholds the ideal of justice.

Second, there has been huge turnout of people to elect the legislators. People from all religions, caste, creed, sex, occupation, region etc. have turned up to vote and participate in the elections. This indicates fairness in the functioning of Election Commission which upholds the very basic tenet of democracy i.e. voting rights.

Thirdly, the office of Comptroller and auditor General has independently and honestly brought

out the irregularities of various government offices and taking them to account. For instance, the unearthing of Coalgate Scam; spectrum allocation by CAG and the consequent voting pattern of people against the then ruling UPA-II government highlights the impeccable role of this institution in upholding the rule of people.

Democracy is the rule of people. In it, vox populi (voice of people) should become vox dei (voice of Government). It is a dynamic concept which evolves with the evolution of people and society. Hence, the functionaries of democracy also need to evolve along with it.

It is indicated in the evolution of right to information. As the

demand of people for access to information grew, the institutions of Chief Information Commissioner, RTI Act, 2005 came up to uphold the citizen's voice.

It reflects that those holding the office should keep an eye on the pulse of the nation to constantly improve themselves and evolve new mechanisms to give effect to voice of people.

On similar lines, with the expansion of Indian economy, there were lot of cases of nepotism, corruption, crony capitalism prevailing in the economy.

It was stifling the ideals of welfare of people, economic democracy and justice causing the majority of population to suffer. However, the institution of Parliament reacted to it by passing the CVC Act; Prevention of Corruption Act in order

to curb the same. Hence, Governance in democracy demands that the institutional structures must represent aspirations of people or else they will be rendered imprudent.

Democracy also demands the efficient functioning of the various institutions comprising it. The institution of police has the foremost responsibility to uphold the basic human rights, bring peace and order in the society. It should be sensitive, smart and responsive to citizens upholding social and political democracy.

Law courts should ensure speedy and timely redressal of grievance in order to provide justice. launching of portals like CPGRAMS under PMO, citizen charters, Ste-box for women redress grievance redressal are a healthy step towards citizen centric governance.

Recent trends denigrating democra-  
-tic institutions.

Association for democratic reforms  
observed that approx. 13% of  
Parliamentarians have serious  
criminal cases against them such  
as rape, murder charges etc.  
This raises question on the character  
of Parliament.

Since the time of independence,  
the no. of days for which Parlia-  
-ment has been convened in a  
year have shown drastic down  
-fall which affects the quality  
of law making as a healthy  
discussion does not take place.  
The stifling of the parliamentary  
proceedings and obstructing its  
functioning with no healthy  
debate, dissent and decision  
marks an assault on the democra-  
-cy.

The questions raised by various opposition parties on the function-  
-ing of EVM's in election highlight  
-ing a very serious issue  
and affects the faith of people  
in this auspicious institution  
which upholds the fundamental  
tenet of democracy i.e. voting.

More than 3 crore cases are pending  
in judiciary for years which  
affects the poor and marginal  
extremely. The ideals of justice  
has become out of their reach  
due to hefty fees charged by  
lawyers in the top courts with  
no real support to these people.

There has been a recent trend  
in development wherein the  
various institution are over-  
-reaching their jurisdiction.  
For instance, the Supreme  
Court of India Ordering

Cinema halls to play the National anthem before starting movie and asking citizens to stand

In a similar manner, the Karnataka Government rejecting SC's decision on Cauvery water dispute in 2016 and using Ordinances to stifle it bypass it highlights worrying trends. Such a trend can cause democracy to perish.

It can be seen from the current scenario in Maldives wherein the President refused to honor the decisions of the Supreme Court and got the judges of the highest court arrested leading to a crisis of democracy in the Island Nation.

Some scholars have also argued that democracy and its institutions have become a rule of majority over minority. This can be seen from the very low representation of women in the Parliament, low representation

of SC/ST/OBC's in decision making position at top civil services position.

In many cases, it is also observed that the institutions are created only for the name sake with no real powers vested with them. For instance, NHRC is often called a toothless tiger wherein it does not have any power to implement its decision.

The institution of Lokpal has not been appointed despite the law being passed in 2011, highlighting procedural lapses. It signifies an assault on aspiration of society.

## Way Forward:

As Thomas Jefferson once observed, there may be that democracy may be the worst form of government but it is the best out of the available options. The need of the hour is to

strengthen the institutions by involving the citizens in its functioning. Awareness needs to be generated among citizens to exercise the franchise like the SVEEP Campaign by Election Commission. The anti-defection law should be amended to allow parliamentarians to speak out the wishes of people of their constituency rather than the party. Electoral reforms as suggested by Dinesh Goswami Committee and Indrajit Sen Gupta Committee on <sup>public</sup> Electoral funding should be considered to reform the election process. Any person against whom chargesheet has been filed and ~~upto~~ accepted by court should be barred from election. The women's reservation bill pending in the Parliament should be passed. The Lokpal should be appointed immediately as per sec. 4(2) of Lokpal Act

as observed by Supreme Court. Police reforms suggested in Prabash Sadau case should be given immediate effect to improve the system. Section 19 of Prevention of Corruption Act and Article 310 & 311 of the Constitution should be amended which requires prior approval of Govt. to prosecute a public servant.

To conclude, it should be kept in mind that if democratic institutions of a free society cannot ~~prevent~~ <sup>protect</sup> the ~~few~~ <sup>many</sup> who are poor, it will be unable to save the few who are rich. It must ensure that democracy does not become a governance system far the people, off the people and buy the people.

## Role of Space technology in Socio-Economic development of India.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, poor nations will not be those who do not produce rather it will be those who do not innovate. India is a young Nation at 70 with will, vigour, scientific temper, values and vision to lead the world of science and technology. Its space programme started with Vikram Sarabhai's laboratory research which has culminated into a full fledged giant sector lead by ISRO. It is transforming the lives of Indian people by leaps and bounds. As mentioned by President Ram Nath Kovind in his address to joint session of Parliament, Space technology and its R & D has improved the global image of India. Earlier, it used to be called a Capital of frugal innovation but now a

leader in space technology.

with the signing of Outer Space Treaty in 1967 mandating the use of outer space for peaceful uses only and not for defence stationing, the sector took a huge push forward. During the Cold War, US and Russia had already progressed in this field but India being an infant nation could not focus and invest much resources in the sector. It spent more on meeting basic needs of the people i.e. fooding, clothing etc. In the later decades of 20th century, India realised the potential of this sector and started making investments in the same. The long march which began in around 1960's & 1970's has taken a giant leap forward.

## Various Achievements

Starting with launching small communication and weather satellites, India delved deeper into it. It launched its Chandrayaan-I mission and became the only nation in the world to <sup>have</sup> achieved successful flight in the very first go. This satellite discovered the presence of water on moon signifying a big feat in the global space sector. Now, it is all set to launch its Chandrayaan-II with a lander, rover and orbiter.

ISRO launched NAVIC, which is a constellation of seven satellites and are providing navigation services to Indian armed forces reducing foreign dependence.

The South Asian satellite (2017) has been launched, fully funded by India which is providing various communication and weather forecast services to South Asian countries. It has helped in

improving bilateral relations as well as leadership of India in South Asian region.

These successes can be attributed to the launch house of ISRO i.e. PSLV (Polar satellite launch vehicle). It has improved the lives of domestic people in a number of ways.

## Social Benefits of Space Technology

India is an agrarian economy with approx. 49% of its population dependant upon agriculture. Various crop losses such as pest attack, Cyclones, tornadoes, floods, climate change etc. cause heavy losses to farmers leading to distress sales and suicides. The various satellites are helping in reducing the same by identifying the areas affected by pests; providing regular weather forecasts to farmers which is then trans-

-mitted via radio, SMS etc. It is also enabling them connect with scientists and get scientific information via initiatives such as e-choupal (ITC). They are regularly monitoring the climate change problems. It is also used by government to monitor crop losses under soil health card so that faster clearance of farmers claims can be made.

Similarly, it has helped industrial sector and service sector as they can now do high quality research with better data on continuous basis being received from satellites. It is helping in mineral and resource map -ing of the nation which is beneficial for the country.

Satellites have proved to be a game changer in the governance of a nation. From PDS to disaster management, they have

affected all. Now, various states have geo-tagged their minerals (Coal mines etc.) ; PDS ration delivery trucks (MP, Chhattisgarh) which prevent the corruption and illicit activities.

Any suspicious activity is immediately reported to the authorities and quick action is taken. It saves the national resources, improves the quality of foodgrains available to people.

Leveraging space technology for disaster risk mapping was highlighted by PM Modi in his 10 point agenda for disaster management at UNISDR Conference, New Delhi. He highlighted that now real time mapping is being done for cyclones, tornadoes, floods, disease outbreak etc. which helps in reducing the impact of catastrophe and saves life,

resources and property of nation.

It also helps in identifying the forest fires and prevent the previous timber from being gutted in fire.

At the National level, space technology is assisting the ~~the~~ defence forces like never before. It is being used to continuously monitor the vulnerable borders. In Jan 2018, it found the build up of Chinese forces near the controversial Doklam plateau signifies its importance. The use of NAVIC satellite by defence forces has reduced Indian dependence on US GPS for navigation.

It is helping modernise the way education is imparted in our country. Now, using VSAT classes, students of small town are availing benefits of teachers in metro cities. Various govt. funded projects like NPTCL-HRD, SWAYAM, Vidya-Mitra are providing

high quality lectures on various UG, PG level courses to students at their home.

Health care delivery has always been an issue in our country. Rural areas don't have access to specialised doctors. However, the space technology is making a difference here. Now, doctors from AIIMS are providing regular advice to local doctors in rural areas which is proving a game changer.

In the recent years, Pollution and smog in Delhi-NCR has become a critical National issue. The Govt. was unable to identify the causes behind the same. It was causing severe problems to the inhabitants of these areas. However, CPCB is <sup>now</sup> using modern space technologies which is helping monitor the causes

on a real time basis. It has led to development of a Graded response action plan to cope with the issue.

## Economic benefits of space technology

Research and innovation in this sector is mobilising and developing the interest of youth in this sector. This will help in harnessing the demographic dividend of India by channelising it towards productive activities.

Continuous improvement and cost-effective launch rocket solutions have developed an export market for India in this field. Now, many nations are launching their satellites via ISRO's PSLV including USA, Japan etc. The recent launch of PSLV-C37 with 104 satellites is a case in point. It enables India to earn foreign exchange increasing our forex reserves and reducing our current account deficits well.

The increasing income of Antrix (ISRO's private arm) from these non-government and foreign country launches also augment the fiscal resources of our nation as the government earns money via taxation. This increases the spending of Govt on health, education, infra-structure thus increasing the welfare spending at the same time reducing the fiscal deficit and borrowing requirements.

The generation of investible surplus with ISRO also leads to investment which causes increase in employment solving the issue of jobless growth in the economy. This reduces the burden on government as well.

A well developed space sector also attracts foreign investment in the country in this

sector which leads to promotion of private investment; demand revival for various indigenous companies from where the inputs are sourced. It provides a boost to the Government's flagship, 'Make in India' Campaign. The local suppliers also benefit as the demand for their products, acting as inputs in space sector, increases. This will henceforth also contribute to solving the NPA problems of banks although to a miniscule extent.

The peripheral effects will include increased investment in research & development.

Hurdles faced by sector

The Govt. is spending on R&D in science and technology is less than 1% as pointed by Economic Survey 2018-19. It is

holding back the sector as private sector does not have enough resources. Bureaucratic interference in scientific industries discourage scientific temper among the scientist community.

Recent corruption cases such as Danoo - Antrix scandal highlight the issues in governance of these elite organisations. Lack of a culture of innovation in our nation at the school and college level affects the quality of scientist that emerge at these levels.

Way forward:

Space technology holds the future of science world. Various steps by multiple stakeholders need to be taken. The Govt. should increase its R&D spending to at least 3% of GDP so that it can compete

with Nations like China, Japan etc. Initiatives such as Atal time - ering mission with its innovation labs should be extended to every district of the country. student-scientists interaction at school levels should be encouraged. Proper and hassle free implementation of schemes like INSPIRE will prove a game changer. On PM's foreign visit, a delegation from Antrix should always accompany him in order to develop market for it and showcase our space potential and the huge opportunities in it.



Part I (Section A)

Revised Practical Statement → (1)

If ~~most~~ Democracy → ideology → enforced via institutions → <sup>citizens</sup> bound by law → Institutions → <sup>citizens</sup> ~~legislative~~ → Rules/Laws. <sup>Executive</sup> ~~judiciary~~ → <sup>Systems</sup> ~~approach~~

ancient times → Mahayana period, Jaina period →

signifying democracy at the very basic level →  
successful as the men believed in its function/abided  
by ext. norms and rules.

any form of Governance → dependence on social institutions → medical times → Mughals.

times  $\rightarrow$  highlights.  
 Modern day concept  $\rightarrow$  { UK  $\rightarrow$  glorious revolution of 1688  $\rightarrow$  functioning  
US  $\rightarrow$  estb. of democracy  $\rightarrow$   
 in a healthy way till date. India  $\rightarrow$  world's  
~~largest~~ largest democracy. Democracy  $\rightarrow$  deliberate  
empowerment.

→ voice to people.  
• Democratic movement → contest.  
→ AP. ~~Political Democracy~~  
~~DRP~~ ~~sub - secured~~ ~~dev.~~ → comel.

Democracy → dynamic concept → evolves with time  
→ Institutions have to change as per citizens req.  
→ should protect voice & demand

→ Governance structure should reflect voice & demand of people → if not, it will be involved in continuous of structural reforms, preservation.

of people → if not, it will be a disaster  
Role of EC / ICJ / CoS of LM / clerical reforms / Declaration  
Sanctuary → Healthy balance among Institutions → LCJ / WTAC  
 → overlapping / check & balance → L → J → WTAC  
 → keeps intact the faith of people.

- keeps intact the fabric of polity
- e.g. Moldavia → President Ionescu refused to exercise judgment
- alienated judges of SC → disharmony among institutions
- democracy in peril → revolt by people.

against: rule of majority over minority  $\rightarrow$  Tyranny of a few  
as they comprise ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~majority~~ <sup>current</sup> depends upon people  
to elect ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~majority~~ <sup>Police / NHRC / SHRC / Law Courts</sup>

Parliament → Debate / Listening  
(Counts) → Penetration Cases  
Police → Overseeing

CAG  
PAC  
CBT

CC  
↓  
CUM → Manufacturing  
Parliament  
Essay II:

## Space Technology:

Debate  
→ embellishment  
Vikram Sarabhai → space program → expanded → ISRO  
Bharat → India's image → PSLV-C37 → 104 satellites  
Chandrayaan Mission → MOM / Aditya-L1 → Venus

## Impacts:

### Space Program

#### Scientific Research:

→ Earth mapping  
→ demographic dividend  
→ Innovation → Scientific temper → export of services (IT)  
→ Forest reserves as strong economy  
→ Taxation → Fiscal revenue argument → GDP (G)  
→ Foreign investment → GDP (G)  
→ Profit → GDP (G)  
→ Investment → GDP (G)  
→ Capacity → GDP (G)

#### Foreign Investment

in this sector  
make in India

#### Manufacturing

sourcing of equipments from other sector → demand  
revival of steel

#### Reduces foreign reliance

US Refused for use of GPS  
NAVIC Technology  
Russia

Transforming India → New India  
Outer Space Treaty

### Budget

2017-18 allocation → RED

export of services (IT)

net GDP (G)

FDI (G)

Health & education (G)

Jobs → Taxes → Unemployment (G)

Investment → Capacity → Demand

Space: USAT Channel

Health: cars - Africa - Health

Defense: Border - Dohla

Defense: defense forces pro - reply

Defense: New warfare

## Social Benefits:

- Agriculture
  - Crop loss → S.H.C
  - climate change
  - Pest attacks
  - Weather forecast
  - Communication with satellites
  - Tips:
- Manufacturing
  - Speedy Comm. System
  - Service sector
  - Software → Can do high quality relevant using satellite data → mining mapping → Can be exploited

## Disaster Mgmt:

- forecasting
  - Cyclones
  - tornadoes
  - cloud bursts
  - save people / protect life
  - Forest fires
  - Landslides
  - Mapping → GPS

## Defense sector

- Border → Dohla
- Defense: defense forces pro - reply
- Defense: New warfare

Poll

People safety

Space