



### ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate Xelene Dabas

Test Code

M101

Subject

G.S.

Registration No.

775

#### EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

#### INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	1	60	
2.	7	20	
3.	9	40	
4.	12	60	
5.	17	40	
6.	21	60	
7.	26	10	
8.	27	10	
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet ( viz. Name , Id Number and Test Code )
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his /her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given be the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However , he /she is allowed to take away the question paper.

30 June

1 (a) The Indian Government structure is based on the Parliamentary system of government. It has features of both a federation and a unitary government. It cannot be rigorously classified into one or the other side. The Indian ~~govt~~ set-up ~~is~~ has been come to be called as a 'union of states' rather than a federation which implies that the country has not been formed by an agreement between states but rather has been divided into states merely for administrative ease. States do not have the right to secede from the union. This set-up is a legacy of both the colonial administration as well as the structure of our society. During <sup>the</sup> colonial era, the administration was very strongly a centrally run one. Strong central services were the basis of administration since we inherited these institutions, and were already familiar with their functioning, our founding fathers while writing the constitution decided to retain many of the existing features like the parliamentary form

of government, & a strong center that was given exclusive power over certain matters like national security, foreign affairs, etc.

Additionally, due to insecurities founded during the colonial era, especially as a consequence of partition, there was a strong urge to ensure that the country did not get balkanised into smaller states with due course of time. This also generated the need for a strong center.

However, India being a vast country, both geographically, socially and culturally, it was not possible to ensure proper inclusive development of every part through a unitary form of government. & since democracy necessitates that every section has representation in their governance, this could only be achieved through a certain degree of autonomy for the states that were demarcated on the basis of cultural homogeneity.

Hence we owe our federalism to both colonial legacy as well as our diverse society.

1(b) The 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act' recently passed by both houses of Parliament has indeed filled in a lot of gaps in the current laws relating to sexual offences.

First and foremost, existing laws were very ambiguous on non-penetrative sexual offences like eve-teasing, molestation, mental sexual harassment, etc. These were all loosely covered under the phrase 'outraging the modesty of a woman'. The new law makes leaps and bounds in addressing these gaps and acknowledging that these too amount to sexual offences.

More importantly, the new Act is gender neutral. It is a well accepted fact that almost 50% of sexual offences are committed against young boys, which till now were not covered in the laws.

Another essential aspect missing in existing laws was use of children in pornography which once again has been addressed

with the new law.

However, one provision in the Act is a ~~re~~ regressive step. That is, the increasing of the age of consent from 16 to 18. This is regressive because after all the age at which a human attains 'adulthood' cannot be treated as a scientific cut-off. This purely is a psychological and social phenomenon. Our changing society is witnessing children gaining sexual maturity at much younger ages as well as mentally developing and becoming sexually aware at much younger ages. This provision can potentially have catastrophic consequences especially ~~for~~ in the case when both parties are underage, as was seen in the recent Delhi High Court case of a 17 yr old boy marrying ~~an~~ a 17 yr old girl.

1(d) Article 263 of the constitution empowers the President to form Inter-State councils and mandate it to enquire into any subject as he sees fit within the three broad areas as below:-

- (i) disputes between states
- (ii) subjects in which Centre and states have common interests
- (iii) recommendation on any subject for better co-ordination and policy implementation.

These councils are purely ~~in~~ advisory in nature and ~~can~~ can discuss both legal or non-legal subjects.

Under the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation, a permanent Interstate Council was set-up in 1990 comprising of the PM, Home minister, CMs of all states, administrators of U.Ts.

This council ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> supposed to ~~not~~ meet atleast thrice a year and arrive at agreements through consensus.

Apart from these there are other Inter-State Councils for Health, Local Governance, Sales Tax, etc.

~~Since~~ The establishment of these councils was supposed to ensure harmonious working between

states and Centre and also between states themselves. However a lot has been left to achieve in terms of ground realities.

Relationships are still based on the principles of competition and regional politics rather than a national harmonious working. Inter-state council meetings are used as platforms to demonstrate regional and factional power and to form or break up alliances rather than ~~act~~ resolving national questions and co-ordinating on issues of national interest as was evident from the recent Inter-State council meeting on national security and the NCTC.

2 (b) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) were given constitutional status by the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act. To enable them to be true grass root democratic governance institutions, the constitution entrusted upon the states to provide these PRIs with true administrative and financial autonomy. However, in spite of all this, the PRIs have not performed upto their perceived potential. The reasons for this has been attributed to a variety of factors. Foremost is that most of the Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats lack skilled functionaries trained in administrative functions. Besides this, most of them also lack a permanent building within which to conduct business. Lack of adequate funds, improper project identification, inadequate financial ~~also~~ autonomy, ~~also plague~~ corruption ~~are~~ also ~~some~~ of the plague the PRIs and interfere with their functioning.

The 2011-2016 roadmap for the PRIs make a number of suggestions to improve



- the functioning of PRLs. These include
- (i) Devolution of the three F's: Functions, Finances and Functionaries to provide PRLs with autonomy to enable true grass root governance
  - (ii) Consolidation of Gram Sabhas ~~with~~ or grouping to ensure basic facilities like office structure, computation ~~of~~ facilities, etc.
  - (iii) Ensure that each GS has atleast one properly trained functionary for proper implementation of projects
  - (iv) Enable e-governance in all ~~GS~~ PRLs to ensure transparency, curb corruption and speed up processes
  - (v) Proper allocation of responsibilities between Center, States, Higher, Middle and lower level governing bodies
  - (vi) Setting up of social audit as well as local ombudsman to curb corruption.
  - (vii) Thorough implementation of women, SC & ST reservations.

3(a) The Planning Commission is a <sup>extra</sup>~~non~~-constitutional non-statutory body set up by an executive order of the government of India. It was envisaged as a purely advisory role to investigate into and make recommendations and plans for the economic & social development of the country through proper assessment and advice on utilisation of material, capital and human resources. However over the years the Planning Commission has gone past being just an advisory body to one whose recommendations are taken as the final say in allocation of resources and their utilisation. The inclusion of the PM, the finance minister and the Planning minister has given this commission powers way above its mandate. In the current scenario, the plans formulated are the final blueprint for the direction in which the country moves. The Plans concern financial resource allocation ~~and other~~ of the country which according to the constitution has been originally vested

with the Finance Commission.

The Planning Commission's recommendations have achieved a pre-eminent position even in the formulation of policies of ~~the~~ individual states. Allocation of resources to the states has also been brought under the purview of the Commission.

Due to this the Planning Commission ~~has~~ can be considered to have encroached upon the autonomy of the states as well as F.C.

3(b) The ~~recommendations~~ of the Commission to review the constitution has made certain key recommendations regarding fundamental rights which would make these rights less ambiguous, ~~and~~ more meaningful and give less 'wiggle room' for those wishing to escape.

One major recommendation has been to explicitly include certain additional rights like rights to clean drinking water, prevention of pollution, rural wage employment, ~~and~~

conservation of ecology, <sup>etc.</sup> which the S.C by way of various rulings included most in its interpretation of Article 21. Inclusion of these explicitly would give them a sacrosanct status so essential for these basic needs to lead a full life today.

Another recommendation to explicitly include media freedom and freedom to hold opinions is especially relevant in today's scenario where the internet and social networking has opened up people's thoughts to anyone who wishes to know them. The intolerant elements we see at work today against this free speech and thinking ~~and~~ could be reined ~~in~~ in.

Another recommendation <sup>to include</sup> of right against discrimination on basis of ethnic or social origin, political or other opinion is also a good step especially with the increase in intolerance and state discrimination to 'outsiders'. In short the report of the commission contains good recommendations in respect to FRs which would go a long way in strengthening them and ensuring a truly well balanced society.

4(a) Dr. Ambedkar is known for his fight for a place for Dalits within mainstream politics. At independence the political scenario was almost bereft of Dalit representation and Dr Ambedkar was responsible for increasing their representation. He encouraged them not to sit quietly but to stand up and demand their right to be part of <sup>the</sup> main society. Later on Kanshi Ram was responsible in bringing a more aggressive tone to Dalit politics where Dalits went from just demands to active 'taking' what they rightly see as theirs. At this point Dalits started to be seen as a strong political force, a large votebank to harvest. Gradually political parties started vying for this votebank through various appeasement policies. Thus went from being at the fringes to a force to reckon with. ~~Any~~ However, this has acquired shades of grey in that Dalit politics has taken on an intolerant view of any difference of opinion. It has gone from Dr. Ambedkar's motto of 'Change yourself' to 'let the entire world change.' This is very evident from the recent furor over a harmless cartoon depicting Dr. Ambedkar.

4(c) The number of women in our Lok Sabha (60/545) and Rajya Sabha (24/245), a meagrely 10% to 11% says it all. ~~In spite of~~ Even after six decades of democracy ~~these~~ women are conspicuous by their absence from not just the highest bodies of governance but from every sphere of administration. This reflects the still existing mindset of the Indian population as a whole that women are meant to be silent home-makers, the weaker sex. Even the women in active politics today are more often than not, there because of family legacies - and quite a number of them mere figureheads, or those who shot to fame for other reasons like films, etc. This phenomenon puts into perspective why our society is still so insensitive towards women, a fact which is reflected in all our policies and laws too. The ~~10~~ proposed 108th amendment to reserve seats for women in Parliament is a much needed move. Unless society start seeing women as leaders and as moulders of society, the status of women will not change. What better platform than in politics which ~~is~~ has the most popular face of power for the common man.

4 (d)

At the forefront ~~is~~ the of improving education in India, is the government's flagship program 'Sarva Shiksha Yojana' or the Universalisation of Education to provide quality primary education to every single child aged 7 to 14 (now a fundamental right under the RTE act). Applicable as its efforts may be, the right to Education will have no meaning by just sending every child to school. A recent PISA study by OECD has shown that <sup>students from</sup> even the most literate states of India like Kerala & Himachal Pradesh rank far below most countries even below many African and ~~Ex~~ West Asian countries in Middle school education. ~~It is a well known fact that most~~ steps begun in the SSY program for improvement of quality in Primary & Secondary schools with the World Bank's help need to be followed diligently to make an impact. Just ensuring that every habitation has a school is not enough if quality teachers are not available where they are needed most. We still have miles to go. even in our higher education, especially in terms of quality of graduates as well as vocational training.

4(e) The Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed', as said by Gandhiji aptly captures deep rooted principles of sustainable development. ~~and~~ He often stressed that we do not inherit the earth from our fathers but loan it from our children. His views on sustainable development are that resources should be managed and 'owned' by the local residents who would take best care of them because <sup>of their own survival is</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>intrinsicly</sup> tied to its survival. This model ~~is~~ is being promoted by not just the Indian government but also by various environmentalists across the globe. In the Indian context, schemes like social forestry, involvement of local people in protection and conservation have had positive effects on pushing forward environmental protection. An example from the International sphere is the creation of the Royal Zulu Biosphere in Zululand with the help of local Zulu tribes who benefit directly from the revenue of the biosphere. Indeed Gandhiji saw almost a century earlier what we are realising today and we have many lessons that we can learn from the Mahatma's teachings.



4 (A)

The new mining bill proposes to simplify the process of granting licences and leases, which on the face of it should give the industry things to cheer about. However one provision in the bill has become a bone of contention - the provision that makes compulsory giving of 26% of profits (in coal mining) and 10% royalty (other minerals) to the local community. This provision would seriously hamper investment into the industry hence slowing down growth. Especially in the case of foreign investment who would find African prospects more lucrative. However when looked at from the point of view of the good of the country as a whole, this, if implemented properly would be of immense value. Local communities especially tribals who till date have only been victims of the ills of mining through pollution of their land, water and air will finally benefit. This provision will also help introduce a culture of social responsibility into an industry that is sorely lacking it. It will also push the industry towards better productivity to reduce costs.

5(a) The DPSP empowers the Parliament to enact laws as it sees fit in order to bring about social, and economic equality. With changing times, the requirements to bring about this equality change and may not be in line with what is laid out in the constitution. It should be left up to the discretion of the Parliament to adapt policies according to current needs without having to resort to constitutional amendments each time. Hence the DPSPs should not be made justiciable like the FRs. However there should be a clause that ~~the~~ ~~is~~ makes it mandatory for the government to achieve the welfare state as set out in the constitution. A constitutional or statutory body should be formed to monitor these achievements on the lines of the CAG, EC, etc. This body should be both advisory and quasi-judicial thus giving the aim of achieving a welfare state as much importance as democratic election, prevention of corruption in office, etc.

5 (c) Environment Politics refers to the use of the political system to bring about conservation and protection of the environment. This includes laws, rules, acts etc. passed by government as well as active social movements like the Chipko movement to enforce protection.

India has a poor record in environmental protection. The laws we have are ineffectual partly due to unrealistic goals, which make non-compliance cheaper and partly due to weak institutions for enforcement. The crux of the matter lies in the cosy relation between bureaucracy and businesses. Unless we strengthen our environment political setup in favour of the environment we will get nowhere in terms of its conservation. This is because it is much easier to pollute than to conserve. Hence the urgent need of the day is strong environment politics in the country.

5d) The very spirit of the Indian constitution enshrines the idea of justice for all. Justice can be seen in three distinct forms - social, economic and politic. Starting from our fundamental rights which guarantees equality and other certain basic rights essential for a well lived life to the DPSPs which go a step further in exhorting the state to provide for the upliftment of weaker sections of society in order to provide them this justice. Intrinsic to this idea of justice is the ~~right of every citizen to be~~ concept of natural justice that is enshrined within the constitution and with our various laws. The right of every citizen to get legal remedies in case of infringement of his right is the cornerstone of achieving 'justice' without which this noble ideal would be toothless.

5(c) Recently the FM presented ~~the~~ a white paper on 'Black money.' This has been criticised as being a 'blank' paper for various reasons. Foremost being that this paper did not state any new facts or findings. It relied on old data regarding the extent of black money. More importantly it recommends a study to determine the amount of black money but not to determine how and where this money is generated. The causes it cites for black money generation : real estate, jewelry etc are ~~not~~ really just the vehicles for laundering black money rather than for generation. The bottom line is that this paper was a political tool to ~~so~~ calm ~~waters~~ torrid waters. It has left a lot to be desired in terms of real action on this matter.

6(a) Some of the main recommendations of the interloctors' report on J&K was to rule out return to the pre-1953 position, setting up a constitutional committee to review all Acts & Articles ~~to~~ extended to the state, reappraisal of the AFSPA, suggested various confidence building measures, favors resumption of dialogue with Hurriyat conference.

(b) Presidential elections in India are held by an indirect method, where an electorate consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and all legislatures of the states and UTs. ~~Each~~ Each voter is given one ballot paper and has to indicate his order of preference of the candidates. Election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

(c) The PM's new 15 point programme for minorities was launched in 2006. It aims at ensuring well-being and development of minorities. The

focus of the new program is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes reach minorities. It stipulates that 15% of outlay of each scheme be earmarked for minorities

(d) Presidential reference is the power that the President possesses to seek advice from the S.C on any legal matter. He is not bound however to follow this advice. Recently a ~~pro~~ Presidential reference was sought on the matter of 2G ~~of~~ spectrum allocation questions arising from the recent S.C verdict on cancellation of licences.

(e) SDLs are market borrowings by the State governments. The govt issue securities in lieu of these loans. The RBI facilitates the transactions under SDLs. The RBI also is empowered to make payments in case the state defaults,

(f) National policy on Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances was released in January 2012 by the Ministry of finance in order to control and regulate the production and sale of narcotic drugs thus hoping to curb illicit trade in these substances as well as improving health.

(g) The EC has launched a campaign to increase voter turn-out which includes cleaning up of voter rolls, awareness campaigns, recruiting brand ambassadors to promote voting, etc. The EC has targeted youth and women especially in their campaigns. A 'Systematic Voters Education and Electoral Participation' Cell was setup for this purpose.

~~(h)~~  
(i) The PEAIS scheme was launched in 2005-06 by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj. This is an award to the state that has the best performance in empowering its PRIs through devolution of the three F's (funds, functions & functionaries) as well as putting in place mechanisms for accountability & transparency.



- (j) Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines that the EC has laid down to govern the behaviour and conduct of <sup>candidates</sup> ~~politicians~~ and political parties during the run-up to the elections. It comes into force the minute the election dates are declared until the last day of polling.
- (k) Green Politics is a political ideology that professes to strive for a sustainable society built on the foundations of environmentalism, social equality and grass root democracy. In India the Uttarakhand Parivartan Party is part of the global network of green politics.
- (l) The President has been vested with a number of legislative powers. ~~He~~ Any Act or Bill does not come into force without his approval, he ~~addresses the house~~ is responsible for laying the budget, etc in front of the house and many other such powers. Hence he is an integral part of the Indian Parliament.

(n) The 'HUNGaMa' Report is the report of the Naandi foundation on the status of hunger and malnutrition in the country. The survey covers 112 districts in over 9 states. The 2011 report showed that 42% children are underweight and 38% are stunted by the age of 24 months.

- 7 (b) Anan Sethi is a journalist born in Mumbai. He is well known for his journalistic coverage of the Maoist insurgency in Chattisgarh.
- (d) Vivek Express is a recent train announced ~~for~~ and completed its first ~~sojourn~~ journey from Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari - the longest route in India.
- (e) Vijaya Emani is a social activist based in the US who has fought for women empowerment within the South Asian community in the US, died recently in a road accident.

- B(a) A secret sitting of Parliament is one which on the proposal of the House leader, the chairman fixes a day on which no stranger will be permitted to witness proceedings of the house.
- (c) No-day-yet-named motion is a motion that is admitted by the Chairman of the Parliament house but whose date has not been fixed as yet.
- (d) Doctrine of eclipse is the principle that laws which violate the FRs are not null, but dormant and apply to ~~non-res~~ non-citizens who are not entitled to FRs.
- (e) Maharashtra is the Maharashtra Government's ~~1st~~ e-Labour Management system on a public-private partnership mode.
- (H) Anand Marriage Act is a recent act passed by Parliament under which Sikhs can register their marriage instead of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Question No.  
(प्रश्न संख्या)

# VISION IAS

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