

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.

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6.

All the Best

Section - A

Success of a democracy hinges
on healthy functioning of its
institutions.

Democracy is most prevalent form of governing ideology. Where there is not democracy, there is movement for democracy (eg- Arab Spring) where democracy is established, there is movement for healthy functioning of its institutions (eg. movement against corruption). This shows that democracy and healthy functioning of its institution is desirable and long term goal of almost every society.

The most famous and easy to understand definition of democracy is it is rule of the

people by the people for the people as explained by Abraham Lincoln. There can be direct democracy where people are taking decision directly and indirect where people's representatives take decision on their behalf. In contemporary society where population is large, needs of societies are dynamic and complex, indirect democracy is most acceptable. However element of direct democracy is still there eg Direct Election of people's representatives Referendum on issue (eg Brexit)

Aim of democracy is to secure liberty, freedom, justice for all. All Section of society should get due representation and just fair share. It lead to various functions like providing healthcare, education

formulation of laws, transparent justice, security (both external and internal) etc. These functions are performed by various institutions.

The most basic institution is law making institution eg known as Parliament in India, Congress in USA etc. It is also called legislative. Another important institution is executive which implement laws, policies and judiciary help in protecting fundamental rights, providing time bound justice, and solving disputes etc. In USA, judicial supremacy is followed.

Some other institutions are like Election Commission of India to conduct free and fair election. Elections are bedrock of democracy.

To have financial oversight and monitoring, in India, we have Comptroller and Auditor General of India. For watchdog of merit, Union Public Service Commission and at state level state public service commission.

Similarly for maintain law and order and internal security there is police and for securing boundary and territorial sovereignty Army, paramilitary forces are there.

To fight against corruption, central and state level vigilance commission are provided.

In addition to this, Media is acting as independent watchdog and acting as fourth pillar in a democracy. For welfare and providing basic amenities to people, there are educational institutions, health department and others are there.

Therefore anything that inhibit the healthy functioning of these institutions will certainly affect success of democracy

Factors affecting healthy functioning of democratic institutions

Democracy would be termed successful only when it takes care of all section. No one whether rich or poor should not be denied of basic human rights and democratic rights. Health, education, sanitation, housing, security, etc should be provided. However, Democratic institutions not always work with full efficiency as a result success of democracy remains doubtful.

The prime factor lack of independence and political interference. eg Police is lacking independence. It is made for people's welfare but political class is misusing it for their interest. Transfer, posting and promotions are used and misused for sidelining ^{the} honest and creating psychopant. Some other institutes like National Human Right Commission are also struggling with this

Another related issue is lack of fund and trained human resources. Most of time funds is misused for vote-bank, appeasement and as a result not due allocation of fund is done to much needed sectors. eg In India healthcare expenditure is still 1.5% of GDP and trained doctors and paramedical

Staff, especially at rural areas, still a distant dream.

Along with this, there is problem of archaic laws, loopholes in laws and absence of laws.

Parliament, whose main functions are law making, law revision and executive accountability, is victim of logjam, low productivity and suppression of opposition. In 16th Lok Sabha only 30% Bills are being scrutinised by Parliamentary Committee. It shows inefficiency of this vital institution.

Similarly, there is problem of old outdated laws eg Police Act 1861. Multiplicity of laws eg there are more than 40 Central & 100 State level laws are there. It is leading

increasing in cost of business, corruption, delay in execution of projects etc.

Another related issue is corruption, crony capitalism and criminalisation of politics. To win election candidate need money and muscle power it lead to generation of black money, taking support of mafias and criminals, and also financial support from business houses. According to a study more than 30% parliamentarian are facing serious criminal charges in India. It affect functioning of Parliament, legislatures, and overall public administration. It led to misuse and wastage of natural and financial resources of nation

eg 2G Scam, Coal Scam, etc.

Another important institution is Media - whose aim to educate and make aware public through fair and impartial reporting. However media is victim of lack of financial independence, once commitment to TRP, lack of sensitivity etc. As a result Fake news, Paid news are prevailing which lead to distorting public opinion.

In addition to this, Judiciary which is protector of democratic values and fundamental right is victim of lack of staff, lack of transparency in appointment, judicial delay, nepotism etc. It is resulting into erosion of public faith over securing time bound justice. eg resort to Mob lynching is one such impact.

Suggestions

The need of the hour is holistic reform in law, institutions and society. Society needs to understand that quality of governing class depends upon the governed. More educated and honest people should come forward and join politics. It will help in cleaning of political mess.

Judicial verdicts should be taken seriously eg Police reform related case Prakash Singh and 7 directives by Supreme court should be implemented at first. Judiciary should promote transparency in its functioning and should refrain from judicial overreach.

Similarly, reports by various committees and commission like 2nd Administrative Reform Commission

255th law commission report on electoral reform, etc should be implemented gradually.

At the same time political class need to understand that it is their duty to protect democratic values and they have to show political will for comprehensive reform.

To sum up one can say that democracy is ^{an} ideology and guiding principle and 'democratic institutions' are foot soldiers. Through these institutions common people feel and meet with democracy. Therefore it is needed that democratic institutions should work at full efficiency and effectiveness.

If these institutions do not work smoothly and effectively it led to erosion of democratic values. These healthy working helps in promoting development for all, and eliminating poverty, casteism, communalism. Therefore to protect firewall of democracy we need to protect these institutions

Section B

Role of Space technology in socio-economic development in India

In Contemporary society, Space is new resources like air, water etc. Hardly any nation can survive today without this. Therefore every nation is trying to develop requisite space technology to harness space. India in last 70 years scaled various heights in this field. India, is in elite club of nations, which uses space for almost all peaceful purposes. Socio-economic sphere is biggest beneficiary of it.

Space technology has various faces and spheres of implementation. It can be used for

military purposes like developing various kind of missiles, monitoring and surveillance satellites.

It can be useful for socio-economic purposes like education, health, cross border cost effective communication etc. It can be useful in disaster management, forecast etc.

Considering these benefits India has developed its capabilities through technological development, upgradation and application. Most celebrated technology is launch vehicle. Polar Satellite Launch vehicle (PSLV) is used for launching satellites for polar orbit. Remote Sensing satellites are launched through it.

India has gone for Geosynchronous launch vehicle GSLV whose launching capacity much high as compared to PSLV. Recently India got success in GSLV MK-III experiments.

Satellites like Edusat, GSAT, INSAT-3DR, Cartosat are launched for various purposes. Also in space exploration India got tremendous success by launching of Mars Orbital Mission (MOM). It led to entry of India in elite club.

Thus it is needed to examine role of space technology in overall socio-economic development of India through deeper analysis.

Space technology and Socio-economic development in India

India is nation having 7.40 billion population and diversity in languages, culture religion, climate, geography. India has 7500 km plus coastal border. India is facing hostile neighbours, problem of terrorism, naxalism and insurgency. At the same time there is development divide, poor functional and digital literacy level, and around 30% poverty level. Almost each of the above problem is now dealt with space technology.

The prime hurdle is lack of education access due to various issues like difficult terrain, unavailability of schools or modern technology. Space Technology through Satellite like Educat

Cheaper education is being provided at door step. Through faster commu-
nication and availability of internet
one can read learn at any time
anywhere at cheaper cost cutting
across difficult terrain and development
divide. eg Massene. Online open
course (MOOC), Swayam are few
initiative in this regard.

Similarly another important
determinant of development is
availability of health services.
Through satellite communication
(eg VSAT) cheaper health advice
and facility can be provided by
expert doctor. It helped in
cutting down rural-urban divide
and problems to lack of connectivity
(due to hilly terrain etc). Tele Health
is one such initiative of government

Another hurdle in development is increasing disaster (like flood, cyclone, etc) frequency and cost related to it. Space technology through ^{weather} satellite like INSAT-3DR is helping in disaster forecasting and warning. It helps in mitigation and reducing loss of life, property and infrastructure. It also increases efficiency of humanitarian and disaster relief measures.

In addition to this, weather satellite helps farmers in precision farming, fishermen in utilising fishing / marine resources. It increases their income, reduces input cost and increases yield. Thus their economic development is ensured.

2. Similarly socio economic development has an important dimension - security both internal and external. Surveillance Satellite, Remote Sensing Satellite helps in monitoring borders, coastal line, military communication secured, It help police to maintain law and order. eg Cumicand Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) is one such initiative.

Also, in navigation whether rail, road or sea space technology helps in identifying location, route, getting help, It helps in reducing cost and time improving effective delivery of services and goods. eg. NAVIC is one such initiative about to complete

In addition to this various economic activities like mining, fisheries, are utilising space technology to curb illegal activities. It helps in effective utilisation of natural resources.

Similarly various tools of good governance like e-governance, e-court, electronic delivery of information / services are improving effectiveness of public administration eg geo-tagging of assets in NREGA is avoiding duplication of asset creation, curbing creation corruption. It is due to collaboration of space technology and administration. It leads to saving of financial saving, plugging leakage and saved financial resources can be used in other socio-economic welfare means.

challenges

At present space technology in India is facing various challenges:-

The prime challenge is only few public institution like ISRO are working. Private sector participation is low. Involving private sector can improve efficiency, technology upgradation.

Another issue is that there is lack of connectivity between education in space technology and career in it. As a result, ~~young~~ youth are not much opting for it. There is shortage of human resource in this field.

There is poor participation and representation of SC, ST, minorities and women in this field.

Recently Antrix the commercial arm of ISRO faced fire as it cancelled deal with company unilaterally. There is need to have more consistency in laws, rules and actions

Steps taken by government

Government has taken various steps. The prime step is the foreign collaboration for two purposes -

- one - to have foreign technology and upgradation of existing technology
- two - To provide market for ISRO as many nation want to take ISRO's services eg Bangladesh, Sri Lanka. It will increase export of services, earning forex and

ensuring sustainability of the ISRO.

Another step is promoting private sector participation. Recently private sector participated in launch vehicle manufacturing. It is good start.

Similarly there are program for increasing startups in this direction. Promoting Academic and space technology linkage.

To sum up one can conclude that space technology is new technology enabler. It is like raw material. It is providing services to almost every sector of society. Developing nations like India which faces various problems of illiteracy, healthcare, geographical variability

etc are finding space technology useful in cost saving, increasing penetration of governments' welfare scheme. It is providing space to all sections of society in development It is improving living standard. India needs to care the challenges being faced by this industry, so that it continue to help India to march on path of development and inclusive growth.