

## POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATION AND INDIAN POLITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 20 questions.</li> <li>All questions are compulsory</li> <li>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li> <li>Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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2. \_\_\_\_\_

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 Date 26-09-2017  
 Signature [REDACTED]

No.

Give arguments in light  
of Purnachhi Comm. given  
order of preference

GS SCORE  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

"A party that comes second, has no right to form the Government." Comment on the statement keeping in mind, the recently concluded elections in Goa. Analyze, if it was a case of abuse of Governor's discretionary powers? (12.5 Marks)

India is a parliamentary democracy in which a group or party having majority in legislature forms the government.

Constitution however only mentions that "Chief Minister shall be appointed by Governor". A convention has developed that Governor appoints a person who can claim majority on the floor of the house. In case no coalition or party getting majority Governor usually appoints largest party to form the government.

A government which is not formed by a party having maximum seats is against the spirit of Parliamentary system.

Remarks

Since people have maximum representation from a specific party it indicates its manifesto or policy promises are favoured by maximum people hence, ideally it should be part of government.

The situational discretion that arises in case of no single party getting majority is often misused to appoint chief ministers of party that are related to Governor's political career. Support in light of Governor's Committee (1971)

Supreme Court has clarified that <sup>recommendations</sup> Constitution stipulates that chief minister will be appointed first and then will be asked to prove majority on the floor of the house. Since the government of Goa was able to prove majority it cannot be said to be against constitutional norms.

Remarks: However, the sequence of preference as recommended by Punchhi Commission for appointing chief ministers must be followed to avoid situational discretion's misuse.

Q2. Do you think making National Commission for Backward Classes a constitutional body was necessary. Critically analyze how this move of assigning constitutional status would affect the working of this body? (12.5 Marks)

National Commission for Backward Classes was established by an act of Parliament after Indira Sawhney 1992 case to look into inclusion and exclusion of socially and educationally backward classes.

• Lok Sabha recently passed the amendment to make it a constitutional body and as National Commission for socially and educationally backward classes.

### Features of the bill

• It provides for one common list of OBCs at central level.

• States cannot decide on inclusion and exclusion of socially & educationally backward classes.

• Parliament will decide on inclusion and exclusion in the list.

### Benefits

Avoid injustice & transparency as government cannot

### Remarks

Providing constitutional status is a welcome step but government must ensure functional autonomy for fair and transparent working.

unilaterally include or exclude castes from the list and with this will check arbitrary legislation.

Analytically discuss more significances

Political pressures on state government as seen in case of Jat agitation and Patidar agitation will be reduced since states cannot include castes in list.

As a constitutional body it will have more authority and power to hear complaints and recommend and take action.

However, the proposed bill has some drawbacks

Expert member as provided in case of NCBC has not been included in the Bill.

It goes against federal spirit by not allowing states to identify socially disadvantaged group within their state boundaries.

Recommendations of new body are still not binding on the government.

Remarks

5/4

Precisely explain the doctrine of SOP

Q3. What is Separation of Power? Examine the idea of separation of power enshrined in Indian Constitution with suitable examples? (12.5 Marks)

Separation of power seeks to check unlimited concentration of powers of a state in single entity or group of people.

It is based on the idea that power exercised by state authority is composite of legislative, executive and judicial functions.

The lawmakers should not become dispenser of justice because people will not have a remedy in case of injustice is done.

Indian constitution favours contemporary approach towards separation of powers instead of strict compartmentalization of three branches of government.

Classical approach is based on the premise of

- institutional separation
- functional separation
- separation of personnel
- limitation of appointments to other branches.

Remarks

Indian constitution has a mix of classical and contemporary approach as strict separation leads to deadlock and showdown between branches of the governments.

Examples from Indian constitution  
Institutional separation

- President and Governor are immune from civil or criminal liabilities for official acts done by them.
- Proceedings of Parliament cannot be called into question in any court of law.
- Conducts of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament.

Functional overlap

- Parliament can impeach President (executive) or remove members of judiciary (judges)
- Executive appoints judges of higher judiciary.
- Legislature decides pay and salary of executive and judiciary.
- Executive (President) can issue ordinance in exercise of legislative powers.

Thus, Indian Constitution strikes a balance between classical separation and ensures that no deadlock happens in smooth functioning.

6  
Good analysis

Q4. Highlight the key reforms regarding political funding undertaken recently by the Indian Government. Examine, if these would help to induce transparency in political and electoral system? (12.5 Marks)

Finance Bill of 2017 contained provisions which attempt to reform funding to political parties. These are -

- Cash limit for donations has been reduced to ₹ 2,000 from 20,000
- Party has to file tax return within deadline to claim tax benefit
- Parties can now use digital means and cheque to receive funds
- Electoral bonds can be purchased at notified banks from charged on bank account of donor and can be deposited ~~at the~~ to the party.

However, few provisions may prove to be counter productive and retrograde.

Remarks



Electoral bonds provide anonymity to donor. Neither issuing bank nor accepting bank know each other during transaction. Even ECI does not know where the money came from.

Limit of 7.5% net profit as corporate donations has been removed. This means that companies with interests in contracts can donate unlimited money and buy government policies.

Include more probable positive implications

There is still no compulsion to file ITR if party does not want to claim

6

tax rebate

Even reducing the cash limit of donation is unlikely to stop black money from entering the funds as it merely has to be broken into smaller amounts.

To truly make the process of political fundraising transparent and corruption free

Remarks

parties must be legally obliged to file ITR and all anonymous donations should be done away with. Political parties must come under RTI and show honesty which they expect from citizens.

Q5. The Religion, Caste, and Language has been the major theme of Social Segregation and division. In this reference, analyze whether the recent decision of the Supreme Court to put a blanket ban on political parties and candidates to appeal people on basis on religion, caste etc would amount to strengthening of democracy in country? (12.5 Marks)

Supreme Court in a 4-3 majority interpreted the word 'his' as both of elector and candidate in section 123 (3) of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951.

Court observed that "religion, race, caste, community or language could not be allowed to play any role in electoral process."

This verdict strengthens democracy as -  
 - appealing in name of religion affects the secular fabric of the country.

• It divides society based on caste, religious and linguistic lines and hinders national integration.

• It gives rise to fundamentalism which endangers the democratic ethos and the idea of India.

• It may put minority on sidelines as they do not have enough voices in legislature.

Remark

Analyse how the judgement will curb the use of caste, religion, etc.

You have just mentioned the negative outcomes of use of caste, religion, etc for votes.

But the fact that this interpretation was read into a ~~case~~ section which explicitly mentions his religion, caste etc of candidate, amounts to judicial overreach.

It should have been left up to legislature to amend this provision.

Other issues which raise concern are

- Art. 19 of constitution guarantees freedom of speech unless it incites to violence.

So, any legitimate appeal in name of religion, caste, language for political advancement should not be curbed.

- RPA already has provisions to curb hate speech so this verdict was unnecessary.

- Religion, caste, language are one of multiple identities of an Indian and to this day play an important role in his/her public life.

- People agitate to get reservations based

Remarks on caste, new states based on language or protection based on minority states these are legitimate demands for political mobilization

(5)

Suggest measures also

Cover all the requested dimensions to present a complete ans.

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

Q6. In the light of growing pendency of cases with traditional judicature, the need for alternative dispute mechanism has been felt. What are the merits and demerits of alternative dispute redressal mechanism? Also suggest measures to improve the performance of the traditional judiciary. (12.5 Marks)

Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism  
tries to solve civil suits before it  
reaches litigation stage. It can  
save both parties time and money and  
save judiciary from extra burden.

ADR can involve arbitration, mediation  
and conciliation.

### Merits of ADR

- It is speedy means of dealing with  
law disputes without fighting long drawn  
law suits.
- Judges of judiciary are often not expert in  
every field of law, while ADR mechanism  
can utilize domain expertise to solve  
disputes amicably.
- It provides ease of doing business  
especially for corporates who are grappled  
in law suits.

Saves money

• Not every person can afford exorbitant amount of fees for advocates. ADR can provide an inexpensive way of solving small civil suits, especially in rural areas.

Problems with alternate dispute mechanism

• If arbitration decisions are final and non-challengeable in court, in case of injustice the aggrieved will be left with ~~with~~ no remedy.

• If verdicts can be made challengeable then it will not serve the original purpose.

• There is also scope of misuse of power and opportunity as mediators are not judges.

India has adopted Lok Adalats under Panchayat and Gram Nyayalaya Act for alternative dispute mechanism at rural level. There is need to strengthen existing institutions and for ADR to be impartial. Conditions like appointing retired judges

Remarks to ADR body should be adopted.

5

- Q. Justice delayed is justice denied. Judiciary on one hand is facing the crunch of manpower on other hand quality of talent is another big issue. In this reference examine the need of an All India Judicial Service? (12.5 Marks)

Indian judiciary has more than 3 crore pending cases and is woefully understaffed to deal with such huge pendency.

### Need for All India Judicial Service

• Currently states recruit judges for lower judiciary while higher judiciary follows collegium system. Talent pool available for lower judiciary very limited as very few people are interested in become District judges due to poor career prospects.

• Law graduates join law firms as it offers better pay and career progression. They do not have to worry about postings.

Remark:

- Best talents are entering the judiciary.
- There is a dearth of judges at district level and a career based service will attract more people.
- Quality of judges at lower judiciary is not upto the mark as a result cases pile up to High court due to appeals.

In brief

Benefits of AIJS

- Like civil services, an all India judicial service will strengthen the 'steel frame' and provide speedy justice to people as envisaged in Article 39A.

6

Discuss more benefits

- It will allow for best minds to compete due to better service conditions.

AIJS has already been recommended by Law Commission and Supreme Court.

Remarks Article 312 was amended to include judicial service and time has come to establish a unified all India service in judiciary.

FRBM Act 2003, was introduced to bring transparency in fiscal management systems in the country and fiscal stability in long term. Critically analyze the success of FRBM Act and suggest the necessary reforms in the law to make it more suitable to India?

(12.5 Marks)

FRBM Act was passed to contain fiscal deficit of government and had fixed target of Revenue deficit at ~~0%~~ and fiscal deficit of ~~3%~~ of GDP.

FRBM act has been successful in so far as -

- containing the fiscal health of states and disciplining them
- any deviation from target attracts discussion and debate and parliamentary scrutiny
- it prevents government from borrowing from RBI
- it has made fiscal deficit a central concern of economic health of country

However, there are some problems with the existing system

- it has rigid target without any basis
- 3% has been taken from Maastricht Treaty of European Union. No one knows how



much of fiscal deficit bad.

- needs to be breached due to temporary cyclical downturn or bad monsoon or global slowdown

- targets have repeatedly failed to be achieved and Act was amended to extend the deadline

Reforms required in FRBM to make it more adjustable to economic demands and sensitive to global slowdown.

- an independent fiscal council should be established as a statutory body to monitor deficit as recommended by 13th and 14th finance commission

- a band of target instead of a fix number should be decided

- It should be amended such that government takes necessary action to increase economic supply and growth without needing approval from parliament for not meeting target.

- Departures should be based on outcomes. In case government does not meet the target, it should present a report on how

Remarks it has helped in preventing slowing economy.

N.K. Singh  
Committee  
6

Good Coverage

Suggestions  
required

Electoral reforms are a regular and continuing process to ensure free and fair election in India. However, the recent attack by several political parties on ECI (Election Commission of India) citing tamperability of EVM has once raised the question of neutral elections. Do you think the response by ECI is adequate and satisfactory? Suggest measures to further improve electioneering in India. (12.5 Marks)

Election Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting free and fair elections under Article 324

EVM were introduced in general elections of 1999 and had been working without any major issues. But recent allegations by several parties require a look at whether we are relying too much on machines which are supposedly infallible to conduct the electoral exercise.

• Election Commission did not initially entertain the allegations against tampering of EVM but later invited representations of parties to show that EVM are malfunctioning.

• There is no proper study on the reliability of EVMs as any one who tries

Open challenge for EVM hacking

Pre-voting demonstration and post voting and before counting presence of candidate representatives

Present ECI response in positive light

fiddle with it are arrested. Thus, ECI is effectively not letting anyone exploit the faults which may be there in EVMs.

- The idea of going to paper ballots is not entirely feasible due to logistics and cost involved.

- Supreme Court in Subramanyam Swamy case made it mandatory to use Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail to be used alongside all EVM machines since 2014 elections.

- Totaliser machines are also to be used in elections to hide polling pattern and prevent harassment of voters by losing party/candidates.

Elections are the only times when the poor and unheard voices of India are paid attention to, by the political class. It is the only time when voters feel empowered hence, no cost

Remarks or logistics should be cited as a barrier to conduct of free, fair and undisputed elections.

(4/2)

Demand for separate Gorkhaland is rooted into the idea of self-regulation of linguistic minorities and geographically too-different region within a state. Discuss the prudence of creating too many small linguistic or hilly states in India. Also, analyze the merits of case of Gorkhaland as a separate state. (12.5 Marks)

Following the creation of Andhra Pradesh and later reorganization of states on linguistic basis the demand for separate states has continued even today.

- This demand arises due to
- difference in language, culture & ethnicity
  - political aspiration for self-rule
  - relative economic deprivation
  - forced culture or discrimination by parent state

The case of too many small hill states is peculiar as

- it does not necessarily lead to administrative efficiency.
- hilly states do not have any viable source of revenue due to unique geography apart from tourism.
- numerous states lead to regionalism and son of soil belief which hinders

national integration.

• demand for states will never end -  
first demand is based on geography, later  
language, then dialect. There is no  
single answer to how much

bifurcation is desirable or how many states  
are ideal. Briefly discuss  
the benefits  
of separate  
statehood  
also

Demand for Gorkhaland has been existing  
for years. Gorkhas are ethnically and  
linguistically different from the Bengali  
community and they feel that majority  
culture is being imposed on them.

The recent agitation was due to  
Bengali being made compulsory till class 9th  
while Gorkhas are Nepali.

To assuage the demand of Gorkhas, Darjeeling  
Gorkha Hill Council was setup in 1988 and  
in 2012 Gorkhaland Territorial Administration  
was established. But there was no substantial  
devolution of power. Hence the demand for  
separate state continues. Conclusion is good

Remarks

Gorkhaland is too small to be made  
a state and tea industry and tourism  
are only viable revenue sources. Hence,  
greater autonomy should be provided instead.

19 Discuss the contribution of Kesavananda Bharti Case judgement in retaining India as a cherished republic envisioned by its founding fathers? (12.5 Marks)

Kesavananda Bharti case judgment came at time when there repeated attempt by executive to subvert constitutional values and norms and aggrandize power for itself.

Supreme court in a 7-6 verdict propounded the Basic structure doctrine and held that Parliament's power to amend the constitution are wide but not unlimited. Parliament in the exercise of its amending power cannot destroy the ideals enshrined in the constitution.

Basic structure doctrine gave a new impetus to constitutional democracy where people were assured the government of the day cannot become tyrannical by emasculating constitution by the only because it has vast majority in Parliament.

Precisely mention the major observations of the SC in the case.

Kesavananda Bharati case judgment became the basis for several other verdicts where Supreme Court the basic structure doctrine to nullify statutes or declare constitutional amendments as ultra-vires.

Constitution makers did not explicitly put everything in writing and left some things to convention but Indian ~~the~~ democracy has not matured yet to follow conventions which gives legislature enough discretion to curb rights of people and cross ~~the~~ ~~it~~ into domain of unconstitutionality.

4½

Kesavananda Bharati case upholds these values enshrined by constitution makers by ensuring that branches of government do not ~~transgress~~ transgress to act unreasonably.

Remarks

Q 20 Discuss the process of integration of Sikkim to India? Also analyze why it is considered to be an unique example of integration of a territory? (12.5 Marks)

Sikkim was a protectorate state of Indian Union where Sikkim's defence and foreign affairs were managed by India while internal administration was under the Chogyal monarch.

Majority of population was Nepali while the ruler was Lepcha-Bhutia. People of Sikkim did not like this ad-hoc arrangement and wanted full integration with Indian Union.

In 1975, Sikkim Congress won assembly elections and supported integration with India. Referendum was held and public voted in favour of merger with Indian Union and Sikkim became a full-fledged state.



Sikkim's integration is unique as it was an entirely peaceful democratic process where people of the state aspired to be part of India and voted in a referendum.

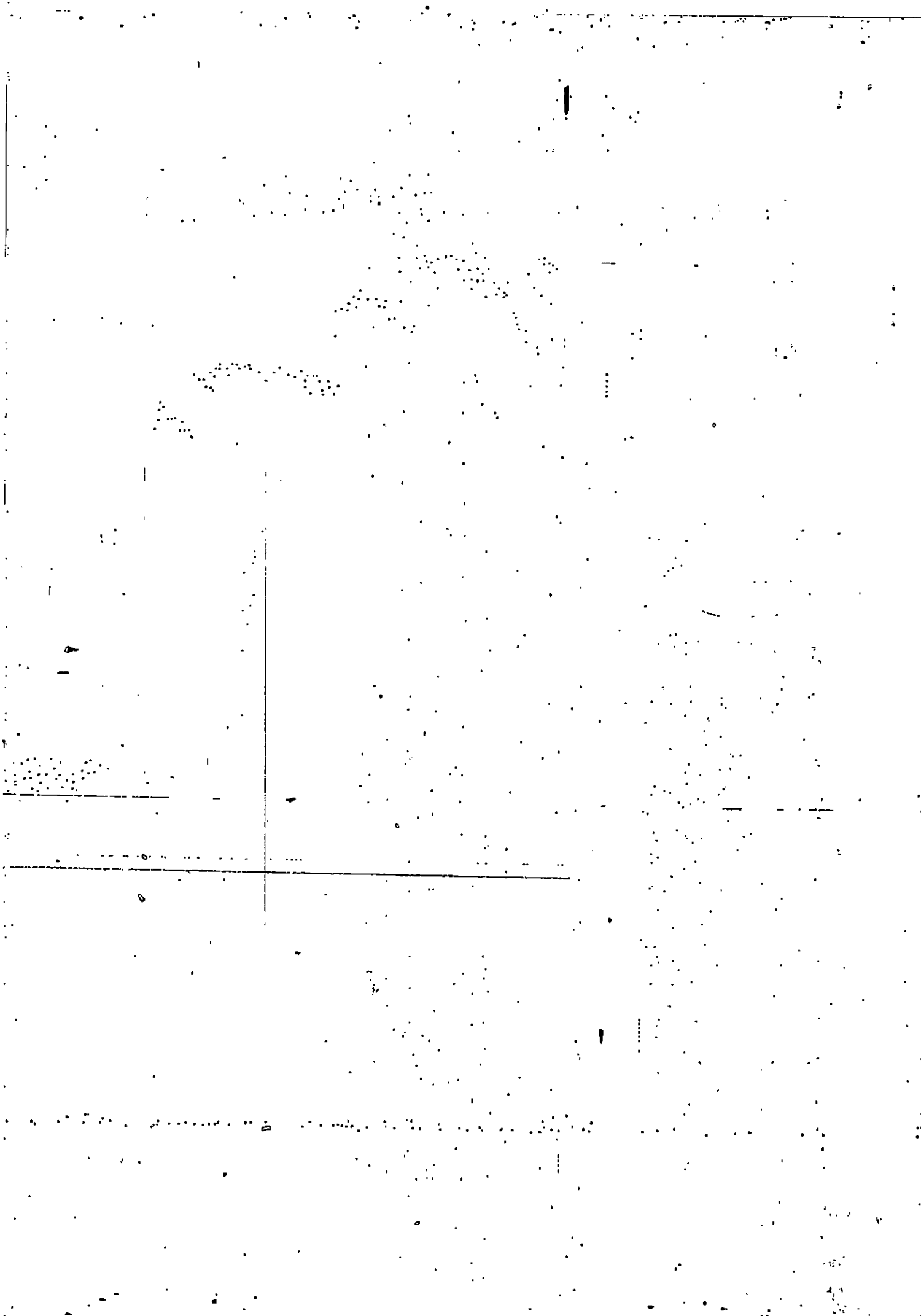
Government had to resort to police action in case of Hyderabad and Goa, both places where people resented the ruling regime.

How However, Sikkim was a smooth transition compared to other integration.

Include more facts related to integration

4

Remarks



## ESSAY MOCK TEST

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

### Remarks

Name Siddherth Kataria  
Mobile No. 8800096827  
Date 11/Sept/2017 to 10/Oct/2017  
Signature Siddherth

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION - A**

1. Fighting corruption is not just good governance but also self-defense and patriotism.
2. Politics is the art of choosing between the disastrous and unpalatable.
3. People are sheep. TV is the shepherd.
4. Chanakya may have been from India, but its Indians who never followed his advice

**SECTION - B**

1. Life teaches us many lessons, but the final lesson is, there is no final lesson.
2. A Nation can remain free, as long as it continue to be the home of brave.
3. Yesterday's score doesn't win you game today.
4. The true mystery of the world is the visible, and not the invisible.

## Section A

1. Fighting corruption is not just good governance but also self-defence & patriotism.

Corruption has been a challenge to governance since centuries. In ancient times Kautilya highlighted the importance to ~~one~~ fight this evil. He advocated methods like frequent transfers, to curb it. Yet, he also admitted that it was utterly difficult to get rid of it.

So, even though fighting corruption could be tough, yet it is a necessary condition to ensure good governance.

This is because only honest governance can meet the needs and interests of every citizen alike. On the other hand, ~~but~~ citizens also should stand against corruption for defending their own interest. ~~as in totality, corruption should be fought.~~

Remarks

~~in national interest and patriotic.~~  
So be it the demand of governance,  
of personal interest, of patriotism or of  
the greater conscience, corruption should  
be fought.

But before fighting corruption, one  
~~understanding~~ need to understand reasons  
for its such a universal existence in all  
places and times. Man is a fallible  
creature, sometimes right and sometimes  
wrong. He is greedy and kind both.  
Corruption occurs when a person places  
private interest over the public interest or  
his/her rightful duty. Now, governments  
everywhere are ultimately composed of man.  
When the conscience takes a back seat, man  
uses all his power to fulfill personal  
greed. He fails to understand that he is  
doing grave injustice to society, and also  
to his own personality.

Remarks

Other reasons add fuel to the fire. For example, if there is excessive discretion, monopoly, and no accountability for one's actions, the person ~~never~~ <sup>will not</sup> deter compromising public interest. This is

If such a thing happens in public sector, the problem becomes graver. This is because government's influence is to the entire country. Especially, in a welfare state like India, all kinds of basic amenities from food, shelter, health, education etc. are provided by government to the poor. When corruption breeds in the system, the entire lives of millions are affected.

Another reason for widespread corruption is its secretive nature. It is beneath the table and therefore, more and more difficult to find out. This becomes ~~more~~ true for collusion corruption because both parties are in agreement and both gain in the deal made out of corrupt practices.

Remarks

Having analysed the nature of corruption, it automatically follows that fighting corruption is surely a part of good governance.

Good governance means quality public service delivery to all citizens rich & poor alike. Its bedrock lies in trust of people on the government, that their government works for them day and night. Corruption tends to create a dent in this. When news of multi crore scam surfaces or when a traffic police government official demands bribe of small amount, both instances make a wrong impression that in government, only night is right.

In such a suspicious atmosphere, people get conditioned to believe bribing as a norm. Some want to complain too, but some accept it; some want

Remarks



to complain. But they don't, because they fear that ultimately government is a single unit. If they complain, they could be harassed. To realize governance in letter & spirit, this government-public gap needs to be bridged.

It is therefore, that government of India has taken many steps to fight against corruption. There are punitive steps like Prevention of Corruption Act, Central Vigilance Commission's establishment etc. These advocate zero tolerance against any act of corruption. Apart from this, government has taken proactive steps like increased use of ICT in governance, conducting Jan Sunwayi in some states etc.

The example of DBT scheme is spectacular in removing middlemen, in giving targeted subsidies to real beneficiary. It also

Remarks

has proved to save crores of public money, which ultimately will be invested in national interest only. But, apart from government's role, the citizen also has a role to fight against it.

The government can create a conducive environment for complaining, but ultimately citizens should come forward and report corrupt practices.

This is because citizens should assert their rights for their own self defense.

For example, if food adulteration happens in Vijay Sava to illustrate it, if food adulteration is happening in fair price shops, the beneficiary should complain. Else, their own health will be harmed.

Another case of black money which is generated during corrupt transactions. When this black money is used for terror financing, it hampers the

Remarks

Security of entire country. So, fighting corruption is also a way to protect the sovereignty and unity of one's country, which means to be patriotic in a way.

Patriotism means love for one's country. And this love can't see that the country or its people are harmed economically, politically, socially, or even spiritually in any way. Corruption harms in all these ways. It could be ~~money~~ political when money power is used in elections, it could be economic hardship to poor and it also degrades moral character of the ones seeking illegal gratification of any kind. As Martin Luther King Jr says - 'Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere'

So the injustices done by corruption should be fought by every patriotic citizen.

Remarks

to contribute in making of a just Indian society.

To a  
So, how this is possible? It needs a two pronged approach. There needs to be an awakening among every countrymen to be themselves correct, ethical etc. and, also to stand up against any unjust practice. Things like social audit, public service guarantee act, citizen charter, ombudsman etc. will be effective when both citizen and government play their part.

✓ Apart from this, the society as a whole should rise in its moral fabric. The values of love, ~~the~~ brotherhood and respect for every fellow being is required. Because, ultimately conscience is with a person wherever s/he goes, whatever s/he does. And if the conscience

Remarks

is upright, it will prevent a person to undermine the needs and dignity of the public common man to fulfill his self interest. Such strong values can be inculcated through education or religion or family or the greater society.

As Kautilya mentioned the stronghold of corruption on every society, so, every person has a role to play. The blame game can't work here. One need to realize that their effort could be just a drop in the ocean but the ocean still be less without that drop.

And as Gandhi's said:-

"Be the change you want to see in the world"

So,

9/10  
 Ramnik on  
 Last page

Remarks

## Section - B

1. Life teaches us many lessons, but the final lesson is, there is no final lesson.

"Our nature is in movement,  
~~because~~ complete rest means death"

- Pascal.

This statement of Pascal signifies the true nature of life. As it ~~exists~~ progresses, it brings many events, and their lessons along with it. These lessons could have either positive or negative ~~states~~ implications. But, nevertheless, one must proceed and respond accordingly to every lesson. This is how growth occurs. Be it materialistic growth of economy, science, political power etc. or spiritual growth of conscience, character

and personality.

life. So, what are those lessons which life teaches us? In childhood, we learn from family to love each other, to share with siblings, to respect grandparents and parents etc. And as we grow these lessons shape our life. If caught ~~as taking~~<sup>or stealing</sup> something from a friend, the mother's scolding teaches value of honesty. In school, person learn to express oneself, learn to ~~and~~ cooperate with peers and also respecting opposite gender. School is place of diversity in class, religion etc. Hence it teaches tolerance, and so in different phases of life, an individual learns from life.

Apart from individual, countries also learn lessons. For example, the partition

of India taught the grave dangers in communal disharmony, and it is for this reason that diversity of India was kept in mind while framing the constitution.

Also, ~~and~~ any kind of separatist tendencies which come are dealt urgently and aimed at ~~the~~ peaceful resolution as far as possible. The financial crisis

of 1991 taught India to come with LPG reforms so as to adapt to

changing times. and it also helped to remove lacunae of extreme monopoly and licensing of. Not just countries, but world also learns many lessons ~~from life~~.

For instance, the two world wars and the threat to the very humanity in caused persecutions, mass violence and nuclear attacks. I.E. has taught to abstain from violence, and avoid nuclear to the fear

Feel of History past learn  
do we learn  
Our past



The lesson taught by Hiroshima & Nagasaki, prevented a nuclear war in Cuban missile crisis. Hopefully, the world remembers this in current Korean crisis as well.

Of the many lessons which life teaches, it seems that there is no end to it. After one lesson there is another and so on. For example, developing countries are learning from developed countries to grow. But developed countries too are framing next course of action, to define new kind of development.

Technology also keeps on evolving without a final lesson. From calculators to computers to supercomputers, the list is neverending in almost all streams. People seem to search for happiness throughout.

the:

want  
to  
do  
when  
we  
are  
young

in  
life

only  
moment  
is  
passing

their lives, but in childhood they get happy a simple toy or chocolate but as they grow, that means to, happiness change. Even after having all kind of luxury and money, they learn that monetary wealth is not final lesson. Some search for happiness in doing social and philanthropic work. For eg: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. So the lesson becomes, after all pleasures satisfied happiness lies in bringing smile to others.

After making  
So, the question arises that: why there is no final lesson? The answer lies in very nature of life which is to change, to evolve and have new experiences. Another reason is that human beings are not perfect. They tend to deviate from prescribed good situation. For example: practices like Sati and child marriage showed injustice to women and

called for their equality. Yet, after many years, these injustices have persisted in form of foeticide, domestic violence, wage discrimination etc. So declining sex ratio came as a lesson to Maryara to improve, which it has taken up successfully.

Further, with changing times, the people needs, environment, social fabric, etc. everything changes. Challenges of droughts are coming in areas which were self sufficient in water years ago.

This is a lesson to their over excessive use of water resources. For From a globalized world of 21st century, there are also challenges to minority & refugees in European world.

And there are a lesson to provide frame public policies ensuring peaceful coexistence. So, lessons will keep on changing with person, place and time.

In spite of all this, the importance of lessons taught by life can't be underrated. Lessons to are a precursor in improving one's personality. From success, a person learns ~~the~~ self strengths and failures teaches a person to improve. While overcoming failure, the person gains strength and becomes resilient to further setbacks in life.

Lessons should also be taken in right spirit. There should not be dissent or a feeling of disappointment or avenge left. It is good that there is no final lesson because every lesson brings with itself an opportunity to move forward.

The ~~success~~ many failures and obstacles faced by ISRO gave it opportunity to finally launch GSLV Copperic.

India depended on Russia for  
~~crucial missile~~

Many failures of ISRO taught it to  
improve to an extent that Mangalyaan  
was launched successfully in first go.  
A feat which few countries of the world  
achieved. So no final lesson gives the  
call to innovate, ~~to have make~~  
~~the world~~

In all its diverse fields and  
times, life seems to be moving towards  
one thing which is a better personality,  
a better which is towards making  
this world a better and better place  
to live. And the interesting thing  
is that, there is no best. There is only  
"better" which is dynamic.

[10]

Examine  
amount of  
prints.

## Remark - essay - one

Good content. However, - key ideas can be arranged in better way, i.e.

- ① Corruption - extent & impact
- ② How corruption makes democracy dysfunctional
- ③ what is our experience in this regard,
- ④ Good governance - Role of different stakeholders  
Institutions + Individual.  
Self Defense - Patriotism.
- ⑤ what we can learn from countries whose  
kept corruption at low.

Let your essay evolve logically