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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1228)

Name of Candidate	POOJA YADAV	Registration Number	175325
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	28 th Aug, 2019.
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

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5.

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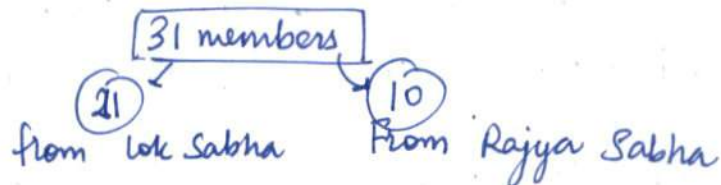
All the Best

1. Explain the importance of departmentally related standing committees in improving the overall effectiveness of Parliament. Also, discuss the issues that they currently face. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में सुधार लाने में विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Parliamentary Committees were envisaged as the parliament have neither the adequate time nor expertise to look into all legislations. Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were also formed due to this reason ~~as per~~ in 1993 on recommendation of Rules Committee.

At present there are 24 DRSCs.



The main function of DRSCs is to secure accountability of Executive to parliament specifically financial accountability.

DRSCs play an important role in improving effectiveness of Parliament as:

- Helps in detailed scrutiny of legislations
- Secures accountability of all ministries and departments.

- Effectively debate the budget.
Efficient and economic use of public expenditure
- DRSCs are devoid of political bias. Hence they help the opposition party members to effectively take part in legislation.
- Consider the demand of grants.

But at DRSCs only have advisory functions and they have no power of enforcement.

At present DRSCs face issues such as :

- Many times, DRSCs are overpassed, The Bills are passed without proper discussion or scrutiny by the committees
- They can't take any thing that is already discussed in other parliamentary committees.

Recently, the opposition parties criticize the govt. for passing many important bills without scrutiny by committees.

It should not be noticed that proper functioning of Committees are an important condition for strengthening of our parliamentary system.

2. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups are groups of people which influence the decisions and policies of government without seeking any formal power for themselves.

The tools used by pressure groups are lobbying, polls, campaigns etc.

Pressure groups play an important role in making democracy participatory and responsive as :

- Pressure groups represent the marginalised sections and who are unable to put their demands.
- They fill the void of lack of citizen participation and hence, represents the true form of democracy.
- Pressure groups in some instance represent minorities and their voice in front of government.

- Pressure groups holds government accountable and helps in making democracy responsive.
- They keep the ~~touch~~ govt. in touch with the reality of mood of people.

The presence of pressure groups in a democracy and accommodation of their voices in the decision making of govt shows political maturity and strengthen the spirit of democracy.

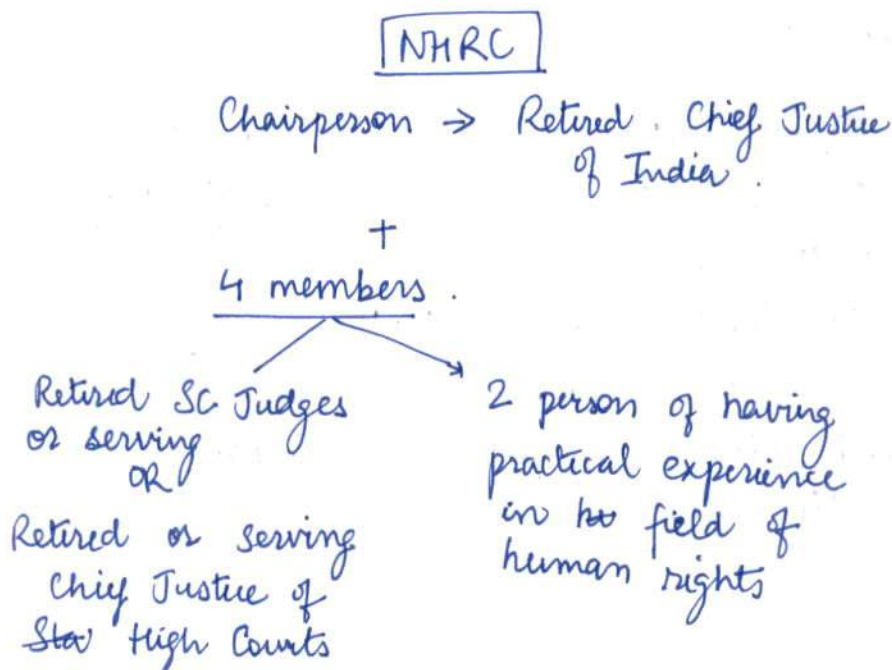
3. Explain the structure and functions of the National Human Rights Commission. In view of its functioning since its inception, suggest measures for further improvement. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग की संरचना और कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इसके कार्य पद्धति के आलोक में, आगे और सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body established in 1993 by the Protection of Human Rights Act.

The major objective of NHRC is to promote human rights with underlying principles of equality, liberty, dignity that are embodied in the Constitution and the various international covenants.

Structure:



+ 4 ex-officio members

- Chairman of National Commission
of
 - Women
 - Minorities
 - Schedule Castes
 - Schedule Tribes.

The members of NHRC are appointed by the President and the terms of office are determined by Central govt.

The functions of NHRC are :

- look into violation of human rights on petitions or suo moto.
- To study the various treaties on human rights and advise ways for their implementation
- Promote NGOs.

NHRC though have powers of civil court but it can neither award compensation or punish the violators.

Hence it just remain a toothless body with advisory functions.

It can be given more powers to improve its functioning.

4. Highlight the ordinance-making powers of the Governor. Also enumerate the range of steps open to him when a Bill is presented after its passage by the state legislature. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राज्यपाल की अध्यादेश जारी करने की शक्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधायिका द्वारा पारित कोई विधेयक जब उसे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब उसके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Governor is the Constitutional head of state and represents the Centre in the state government. The governor as an important office has been given various powers. One of them Ordinance making power.

The Governor can promulgate ordinances under Article 213 when :

- The one or both the houses of State legislature are not in session.
- He/She feels that circumstances are such that require an immediate action.

The ordinance making power of Governor is not discretionary. It is taken only on the advise of State Executive / Council of Ministers. It is also open to Judicial Review.

The steps open to the Governor after a bill is presented to him after passage by State legislature are :

- He can give his assent to the bill.
- He can withhold his assent to bill.
- He can send back the bill for reconsideration to the legislature. (if it is not a money bill.)

If the bill is again presented ~~too~~ after reconsideration with or without amendments then the Governor have to give the assent.

- Governor can reserve the bill for the consideration of President.

It is mandatory to reserve the bill if it pertains to danger to the status of High Court.

5. Discuss the issue of 'office of profit' as it has featured in the recent practices and debates in Indian polity. (150 Words) 10 Marks

हालिया परिपाटियों और वाद-विवादों के आलोक में भारतीय राजव्यवस्था में 'लाभ के पद' के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Office of Profit is a basis of disqualification of an MP and MLA under Article 102 and Article 191 respectively.

Office of Profit was made the basis of disqualification ~~to~~ so that the members can take part in the legislative process without any obligation to the government.

The provision is surrounded with ambiguity as it is neither defined in Constitution nor RPA. It is defined through various SC judgements which pose questions such as:

- Whether the office is under govt?
- Whether the govt. remunerates the office?
- Whether the govt. have power to dismiss person from office?

In Jaya Bachan vs Union of India case, SC said that it is the potential of profit not the actual recovery of profit which is a ~~deciding~~ deciding factor.

The parliament is empowered to exempt offices from disqualification on the basis of Office of Profit.

The Parliament has passed "Parliament Prevention Of Disqualification Act". which in this regard-

The Office of Profit is often debated as of little relevance in parliamentary system and as the Executive and legislature are interdependent and the govt in power have influence over its members.

Also the govt parliament in all these years have exempted a long list of offices from disqualification which have defeated the importance provision. §

The provision should be improved so that it does not results into misuse through political opportunism.

6. Highlight the importance of State Finance Commission in strengthening fiscal federalism in India. Do you agree with the view that they have not been provided with the necessary environment to play their rightful role?

(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य वित्त आयोग के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इन्हें अपनी यथोचित भूमिका के निर्वहन हेतु आवश्यक वातावरण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है?

State Finance Commission is constituted by Governor every 5 years. The commission recommend principles which guide :

- Distribution of tax profits between State and Panchayats/Local Bodies.
- Determining the taxes, tolls, that can be levied by the local bodies.
- ~~Ser~~ Suggesting ways to ~~recon~~ strengthen the Consolidated Fund of State.
- To issue the grant-in-aid from the consolidated fund of State.

The State Finance Commission is an important part ~~in~~ of Fiscal Federalism in India. But it is plagued by various problems :

- Sometimes the States do not constitute the Commission on time. which leads to delays in granting funds.

- State finance commission is often not empowered with important decision making and have influence of govt.
Lack of independence.
- Lack of expertise

The State Finance Commission should be given powers at par with Union Finance Commission to improve its working and play its rightful role.

7. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. (150 Words) 10 Marks

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Article 35A was added to the Article 370 of the Constitution which gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir by a Presidential Order in 1954.

Art. 35A empowered J&K legislature to define the permanent residents of state and ~~also~~ provide them with special privileges and rights without ~~challen~~ attracting challenge on the basis of violation of Right to Equality.

Art 35A gave the following rights to permanent residents of J&K:

- Right to Settle.
- Right to ~~do~~ acquire immovable property and assets.
- Right to get scholarships from ^{state} govt
- Right to job under State government.

The Article 35A was always surrounded with controversies as:

- It is discriminatory in nature and violates the Fundamental Rights of citizens of

India.

- Art. 35A was a meant to be a temporary provision as it was added through a presidential order which can't be used to ammend constitution.
- Art. 35A denies the native women of J&K property rights if they marry someone from outside the state. Hence discriminatory and violates Art. 14.

~~But~~ The Art 35A was challenged in Courts through petitions at various instances.

Recently, the central govt. ended the special status given to J&K and hence Art 35A was ended too.

8. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. (150 Words) 10 Marks

स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India adopted Westminster Model of government as a part of its Colonial legacy. It is also called parliamentary system or cabinet form of govt or responsible government.

But India's system is not a replica of the system in UK.

Commonalities :

- Both India and UK have dual house in parliament.
- Both have majority form of govt.
- Both have nominal head and real head.
- Both have collective responsibility of Council of Ministers/Executive to legislature.
- The ^{Real} Head of Executive is Prime Minister.

Differences

- India have a republican govt. whereas UK is a Monarchy. It means we have an elected head of state whereas in UK, it is hereditary.

- India is a federation, UK ~~is a~~ have a unitary form of govt.
- In UK, there is concept of parliamentary sovereignty whereas in India, there are restrictions on Parliament because of written Constitution and Judicial Review.
- In India, Prime Minister can be from either house of Parliament, but in UK, he have to be from House of Commons.
- There is no concept of legal responsibility of Minister in India as in UK.
- Shadow Cabinet concept is absent in India which is important part of UK system.

Hence we can say, though India adopted a westminster model, it has modified and adapted it according to its needs.

9. List the parliamentary mechanisms available for the scrutiny of regulators. Also, discuss major steps through which parliamentary oversight of regulators can be strengthened. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

नियामकों की संवीक्षा के लिए उपलब्ध संसदीय प्रणालियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से नियामकों की संसदीय निगरानी को सुदृढ़ किया जा सकता है।

The various parliamentary mechanisms available for scrutiny of regulators are :

• Parliamentary Committees .

Such as DRSCs and Standing Committees ensures the accountability of Executive . and helps in detailed scrutiny .

• Question Hour .

This is an important tool of members of Parliament to raise important issues and make the govt. answerable .

• No Confidence Motion , Censure Motion

They also hold govt. accountable for their actions .

10. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

(150 Words) 10 Marks

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंतः दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किये जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political parties are an important component of democracy. They represent the voice of people and also help in holding the govt. accountable for its decisions and policies.

India is a multi party system and hence their role gain more importance.

Political parties suffer from a lot of problems in India but lack of intra party democracy is the biggest flaw.

Intra party democracy means freedom to and right to participate in the decision making of party and right to vote for key posts in parties which should be elected transparently and fair manner.

The institutionalisation of intra party democracy will help in curbing nepotism, favouritism and promote transparency.

The democracy of a country will be strengthened if the parties which forms the bed-rock of democratic Setup work in an a democratic manner.

The recent decline of congress party in India can be cited to the lack of intra party democracy.

11. Explain why it is argued that India is a sui generis case of federalism.

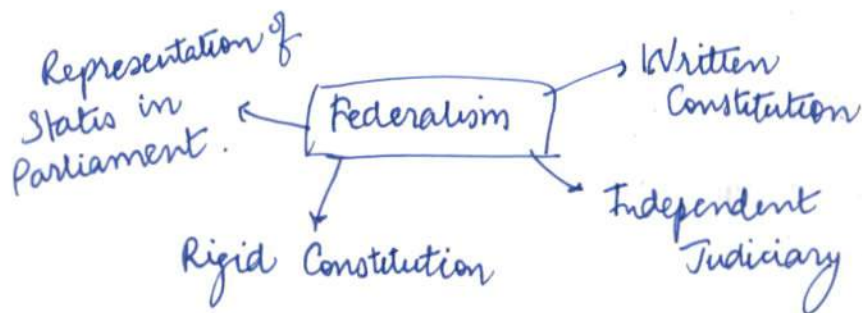
(250 Words) 15 Marks

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि भारत संघवाद का एक अद्वितीय उदाहरण है।

India is a federal country, ~~but~~ it is not a typical federal. The word 'federal' is nowhere used in our Constitution and India is a Union of States and Union Territories.

India fulfills all the important features of a Federal country like:

- ~~Two~~ Dual polity
There is a state govt and a union govt.
- Division of powers
Schedule VII divides the subjects into Union list, State list and Concurrent list.



Though ~~the~~ most of features are inculcated in India form of federalism. But there are some features, which makes India polity a unitary one such as:

- India is an indestructible union of destructible states.
Article 3 empowers parliament to change, boundaries; names of states without their consent.
- & Residuary powers : Centre can make laws on the residual subjects.
- Overriding powers on concurrent subjects.
- Emergency provisions
They make Indian system a unitary one, with giving parliament to make laws on state subjects.
- Office of Governor
Governor is often called an agent of Centre to State.
- All India Services
They though work in State are under control of Centre.
- Parliament can make laws on state subjects under Articles 9 & 252,
Art. 249, Art. 253.

The above provisions clearly state that Indian federalism is with a unitary bias.

And hence it is called a "Federal sui generis"
i.e., Federalism of its own kind.

The Indian federalism is modified according
to the conditions of Indian polity.

12. Indian Constitution displays multiple features adopted from the practices around the world. Explain. How did the Government of India Act 1935 influence the constitution of independent India? **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान विश्व भर की परिपाटियों से अंगीकृत किए गए कई लक्षणों को प्रदर्शित करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने किस प्रकार स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को प्रभावित किया?

Indian Constitution has taken the best features from different sources around the world and adapted it to India's requirements.

Some of the features from diff constitutions are :

→ USA

- Fundamental Rights
- Impeachment of President, SC Judges, HC Judges
- Independence of Judiciary
- Judicial Review.
- Office of Vice President

USSR

- Concept of Justice in preamble
- Fundamental Duties

France

- Concepts of liberty, equality & fraternity in preamble
- Republic

Germany

- Suspension of Fundamental rights in Emergency.

Ireland

- Directive principles of State policy
- Election of ~~some~~ Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha

Australia

- Concurrent powers.
- Intra state trade and commerce.

Canada

- Strong Centre
- Office of Governor appointment.
- Residuary powers

South Africa

- Election to Rajya Sabha
- Election of President

Japan

Procedure Established by law.

Britain

- Rule of law
- Privileges of MPs.
-

The Government of India Act 1935 have the most strongest influence on our Constitution with some important provisions adopted from it such as :

- Federal Structure
- Bicameralism
- Judiciary
- Public Service Commission
-

13. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. (250 Words) 15 Marks

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) refers to the substitute of regular adjudication through courts. It is a parallel form of jurisdiction.

- The regular courts in India provide a lengthy, expensive, and tedious form of jurisdiction.

Hence ADR signifies & is of much significance as it provides → Quick / Expeditions

→ Cheap

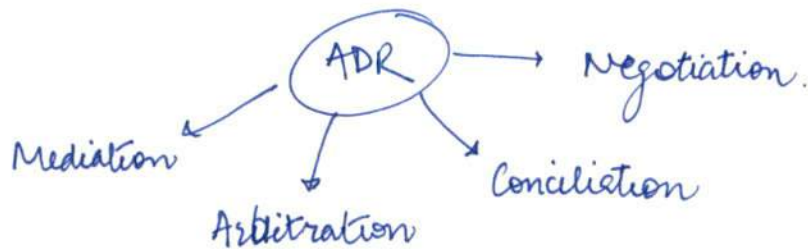
→ User friendly

form of judiciary

- The Courts suffer from Docket Explosion, with pendency of cases increasing day by day, hence ADR provides a perfect alternative.

- According to a recent report, most of Indian citizens do prefer an informal form of adjudication as Courts have a tedious process.

The various tools of ADR are :



- Arbitration : A private neutral person is hired as an arbitrator by parties.
- Mediation : It is a more informal process compared to arbitration.
- Conciliation : Parties come to a common consensus.

NALSA : National Legal Services Authority have established Lok Adalats as a form of Alternative Dispute Redressal Mechanism.

* Gram Nyayalayas

14. Compare and contrast the National Emergency and President's Rule in terms of their declaration and effects on fundamental rights as well as centre-state relations. (250 Words) 15 Marks

उद् घोषणा और मूल अधिकारों एवं केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन में तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

NATIONAL EMERGENCY	PRESIDENT RULE
<u>Declaration</u>	
It is declared under <u>Article 352</u> by President if he feels there is a threat and imminent danger through <u>war</u>, <u>external aggression</u> or <u>armed rebellion</u>.	- It is declared under <u>Article 356</u> if state fails to com there is <u>failure of constitutional machinery</u> in state. - It can also be declared under <u>Article 365</u> if President receives reports that state fails to <u>comply</u> with the orders from Centre.
<u>Effects on Fundamental Rights</u>	
If the National Em. is declared under threat from war or external aggression, then <u>Article 19</u> is <u>automatically suspended</u>.	There is <u>no effect</u> on fundamental rights under President Rule

- President through a proclamation can ~~declare~~ ^{suspend} the right to go to courts on violation of their fundamental rights.

The writ jurisdiction is suspended.

- There is no effect on Right to life and under Article 21 and Article 20

Centre State Relations

• Executive

The Executive can ^{issue} order to the State government on any matter.

• Legislature

The Parliament can make law on any State Subject. But the State legislature is not suspended. It can also make law.

For

- President administers the State through Governor.

State Executive is dismissed.

- State legislature is either suspended or dissolved.

- Parliament gets the power of State legislature to make laws on State subjects.

• Parliament can't delegate
the law making power
to any other agency.

• Parliament can
delegate law making
power to President
or any other authority.

Such laws made are
called Presidential
Acts.

The National Emergency transforms a
Federal Structure into Unitary one. whereas
President Rule ~~the~~ results into Centre
taking over various powers of State
government.

15. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of Religion is given ^{by} the Constitution under Article 25. which provides freedom of conscience, propagation of religion.

But the right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity as provided by fundamental rights under Article 14 and Article 21. because the Constitution itself places restriction on Article 25 that it needs to be in sync with Art 14, 15 and 21. subject to

The various recent SC judgements has strengthened this case :

• Sabrimala Case

SC pronounced that the Right of equality for women overpowers the Freedom of Religion which discriminates women from entering the temple.

SC allowed entry of women in temple.

- Similarly ; SC ~~can~~ allowed entry of women in Haji Ali Dargah and Shani Shingnanapur Temple.

- Triple Talag.

SC pronounced Triple Talag. as illegal as it violates the basic fundamental rights under Art 14, Art 21 given to women.

All these SC judgements are in line with the Constitutional provisions of Article 25 being subject to Art 14, 15, 21.

16. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. (250 Words) 15 Marks

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The judiciary in India though ^{is} the most cherished part of government but at present is ~~the~~ plagued with various problems such as :

- Pendency of Cases

A huge no of cases are pending in subordinate Courts.

- Judge per ^{million} ratio

India have 15 judge per million ratio which is very poor compared to Western countries which have 51 in UK and 115 judges per million in USA.

- Very low investment by govt.

Hence the key areas of key reforms can be listed as:

- Recruitment of more judges

- Increase the retirement age of judges from 65 → 67 in SC and from 62 → 65 in HC.

- Reduce the number of holidays for Judges which is a colonial practice
- Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism (ADR)
It can help dealing with backlog of cases by providing quick and cheap adjudication.

- All India Judicial Services (AIJS)

It will help in ~~sets~~ recruitment of judges to subordinate courts through an All India Examination on line with AIS (All India Services).

AIJS was first proposed in 1960s. In 1976, a provision was made for formation of AIJS through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

But since, AIJS have not been constituted. AIJS The 116th Law Commission, Shetty Commission and several other Commissions have favoured the constitution of AIJS as:

- It will help in curbing local influence on Subordinate judiciary.

- Transparent recruitment.
- AJS will attract to young talent from country.
- It will defeat regionalism and strengthen integrity of nation.

Though, most sections have favoured AJS, the lack of consensus between High Courts and States have resulted into its non-function.

Efforts should be made to form a consensus.

17. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 138. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 138वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is the largest democracy in world, and Media is called the 4th pillar of democracy.

Media plays an important role in strengthening democracy by becoming the voice of people and citizens.

The recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) ranks India a low 138 which is a serious issue as freedom of India Media is a sine qua non condition for ~~the~~ strong democracy.

The major issues affecting media in contemporary times are:

- Political biasness
- Fake news
- Irresponsible reporting

- Attack on media
- Unreasonable restrictions by govt.

18. What are the issues plaguing tribunals in India? Examine whether an independent autonomous body such as a National Tribunals Commission (NTC) can help in remedying these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायाधिकरणों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण आयोग (NTC) जैसा एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त निकाय इन मुद्दों का निवारण करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Tribunals are embodied in the Constitution under Article 323(A) and Art 323(B).

Tribunals provide a parallel form of judiciary

They are important as they :

- Provide expeditious, cheap and expertised adjudication.
- Help ~~to~~ the overburdened judiciary.
- They consist mixture of judges and experts on bench and hence provide effective judgement.

The issues plaguing tribunals in India are :

- Overdependence on Ministries
Tribunals depend on ministries for funds, and hence they become dependent and their autonomy is lost.
- The issue that they overpass the HC Jurisdiction was resolved by L. Chandrabhagur Case.

The Law Commission ~~and~~ have recommended the formation of an independent and autonomous body such as National Tribunals Commission which will take all Tribunals under it and hence help in resolving the issues such as lack of autonomy.

19. What are the different rights available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Explaining the three layered quasi-judicial mechanism put in place under the Act, mention the measures that can be taken to improve the functioning of these forums. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

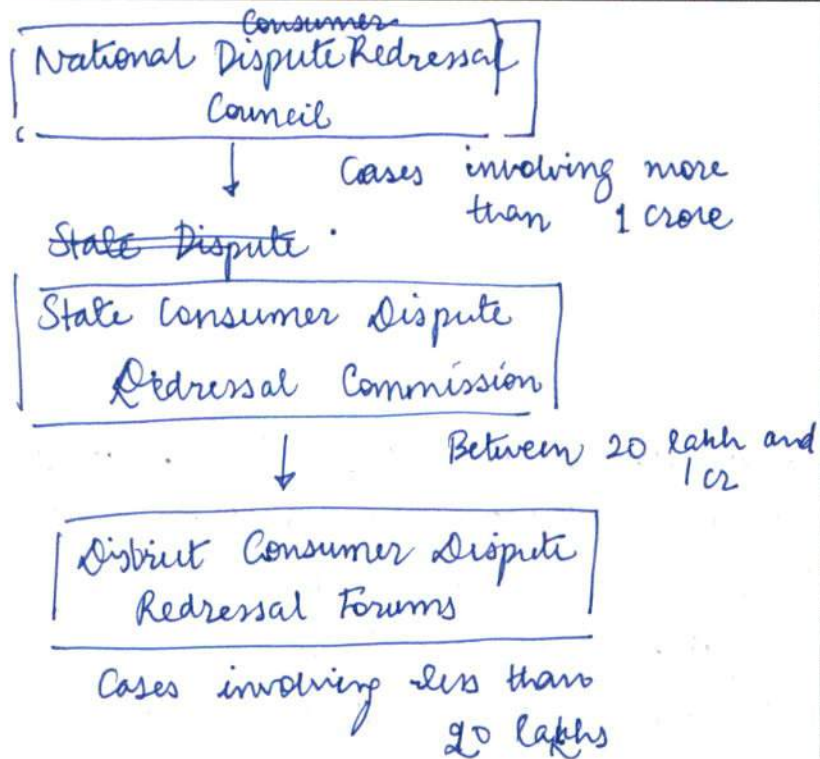
उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापित त्रिस्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र की व्याख्या करते हुए, इन मंचों के कार्य-पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 promotes the Consumer rights and protects consumers from defected goods, bad services and unfair trade practices.

The various rights available to consumers under this Act are:

- Right to protection from marketing of hazardous products
- Right to protection from unfair trade practices
- Right to be informed about quality, quantity, component of product.
- Right to Consumer education
- Right to seek redressal of disputes.

Consumer Protection Act lay down the three layered quasi judicial mechanism as:



The recent Co Amendment to the Act strengthens the Consumer rights. It also takes e-commerce under the Act and make celebrities liable for advertising defected products.

In the age of consumerism, the Consumer protection Act should be strengthened through amendments from time to time.

20. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के संस्थानों की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

