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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1699)

Name of Candidate	Ravi Kumar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	1	Registration Number 628078
Center	O.R.N		Date 4/Dec/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. (150 words) 10

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा मंवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Only 25% of Bills passed
by 16th Lok Sabha government passed
through Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC)
scrutiny showing haste passing.

It undermines their significance

① Poor utilization of PSC dedicated to mass-issue.

② Lowering consultation with PSC of Science and Technology has hampered Indian farming sector against GM-crops, pesticides etc..

③ low Accountability of executives as PSC can not scrutinize the provisions of bills.

③ Culture of Haste-Bill passing do not det. → proper scrutiny
→ 3rd view perspective
→ detailed examination of provisions.

- ④ It also impedes Parliament working.
- ⑤ opposition parties raising voice against non-referring to bill to PSC.
- ⑥ low authority to check taxation under Budget.

unchecked power corrupts the officials.

future government also misuse the bypassing PSC by earlier government.

Blocking of Parliamentary conduct due to dissent

It also sets wrong precedent

lower incentive to scrutinize

Recently in COVID-19, PSC tenure has increased to 2 years to check growing demand of ordinances scrutiny or legislative provisions.

2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recall refers to the exercise of withdrawing elected representatives on dissatisfactory work or delivery of service.

It can deepen the democracy

① Enabling voters to exercise democratic rights of getting governed by desired candidate even POST-ELECTION.

② Increasing accountability and pressure of delivering promises on elected candidates.

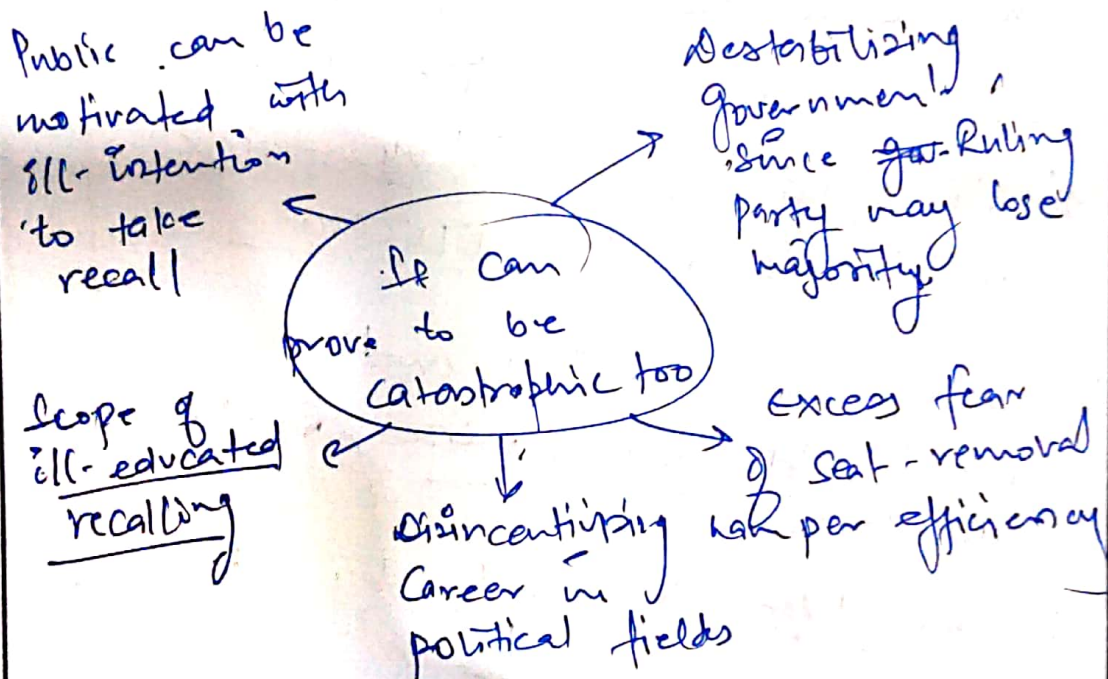
③ It can deter misconducts by representative once they come in power.

④ It will prohibit MLAs in using polarizing language.

⑤ It can induce Right-Daring mind set among MPs/MLAs/Sarpanch.

⑥ check upon each step automatically corrects representative steps.

- ⑤ Fear of losing seat can promote ethical political conduct.
- ⑥ This will also facilitate record/data maintenance since the representatives would be required to show delivery.



A limited recalling power backed with proper ~~pos.~~ data and logistic can be introduced to bring Post-electoral democracy.

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators?
Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard.

(150 words) 10

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में, अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Schedule 10th of Indian Constitution provides disqualification based on Anti-Defection Law decided by Speaker.

Law Restricting Freedom of Legislator

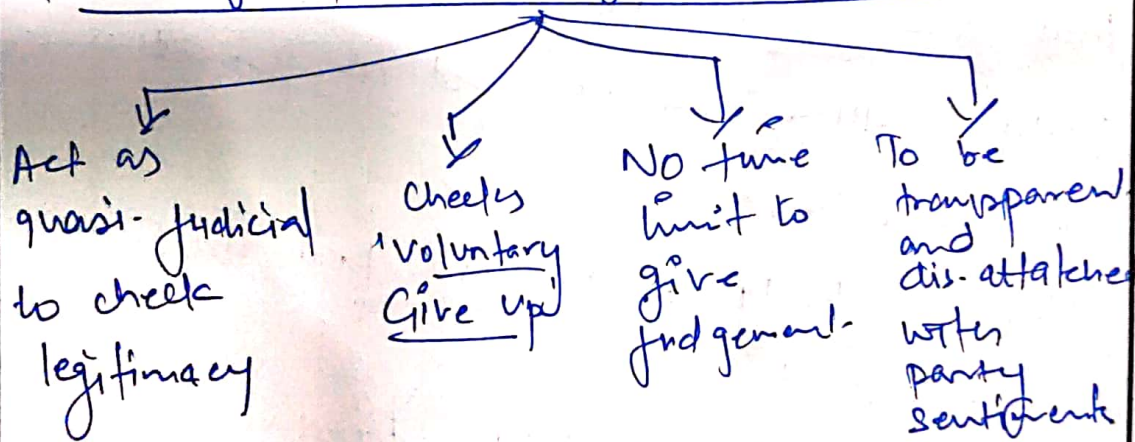
- ① Any dissect. of MPs/MLAs with party decision can be used as ground for defection.
- ② Giving up Party membership post election is prohibited.
— This impact. MPs/MLAs freedom to choose association with party.
- ③ Allowing collective merger if 2/3 member agree but don't allow individual changing party.

Does Not curb freedom

- ① speaker checks 'Voluntary Give Up' of MP/MLA of party membership.

- ② Group merger is allowed if sufficient dissent within party exists.
- ③ There is no clause for barring from further election.
- Hence he can take part in bye-elections

Pole of speaker regarding defection

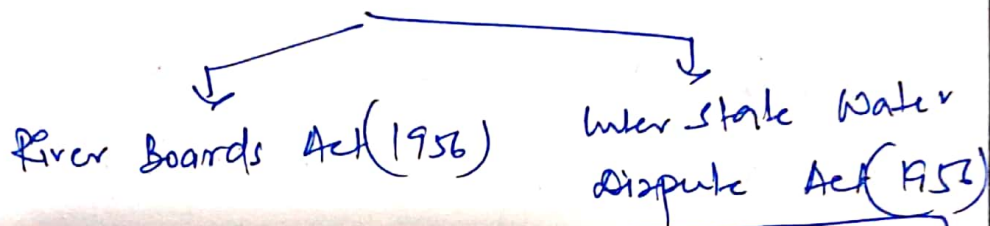


- Supreme Court has asked Parliament to construct separate independent body to check defection case.

4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. (150 words) 10

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 262 provides Parliament with sufficient power to decide use - distribution - sharing of inter-state river water.



It has been pressing issuing in federal system

- ① Inter-state tensions
 - ② Karnataka - Tamil Nadu rift over Canavery River water.
- ② Dissatisfied Tribunal decision
 - ③ Tamil Nadu raising concern regarding Canavery River Tribunal decision.
- ③ Deadlock in Inter State Council also.

Potential of Inter-State River Disputes (Amendment) Bill 2019

- ① allowing Arbitration for dispute redressal amicably.
- ② Central government will mediate the issue and try to reach a conclusion.
- ③ Time limit set for Arbitration process dispute resolution
 - ↳ 1 year extendable by 6 months is allowed for Arbitration.
- ④ Constitution of Commissions for looking into day-to-day working of tribunals.
- ⑤ Timely constitution of tribunal will expedite the process.
- ⑥ Special attention to leverage Inter-state Council and Regional Council to solve the issue.

A holistic standard of procedure should be followed by Inter-departmental collaboration to solve River-water and environment as well as development issue.

5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 of Indian Constitution
provide Right to Equality which
seem identical but are different.

① Equality Before Law

- a) This is a British concept which was also followed by Government of India Act 1935.
- b) It represents no special privilege is given to anyone in front of law.
- c) All subjects are treated alike irrespective of caste, gender, sex, or any other discriminatory factor.
- d) It facilitates equal treatment.
- e) A criminal will be treated as criminal even if he is an All-India servant.
- e) However there is certain immunity provided under this provision.

⑥ Equal Protection of law

a) This concept emerged from VS
constitution -

b) It represents 'Like will be treated
Alike'.

c) Equal punishment is given to
equal offence and no extra
advantage is given.

⑦ If a certain offence demand
3 years of jail term, It will
be awarded to each convict.

d) This part is not absolute.

⑧ An International Ambassador
is enjoy certain immunity.

Article 14 along with 15 and
16 ~~and~~ provide enabling environment
for equal welfare of all section of society
for example reservation to SC/ST in
government employment.

6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recent Civil Service Reform through Karamyogi Mission has again sparked the idea of Civil Services Board.

It can be a much-awaited reform

- ① It can bring standardization among multiple Civil Services.
- ② Multiple services like Revenue, Railway, Audit & Account Service, Administrative Service and Police Service can be brought under 1 institution.
- ③ checking overstepping authority by Civil servant.
- ④ Bring accountability to bureaucratic steps.
- ⑤ providing enough incentive to Civil Servant to take innovative steps to solve the problem.

- ⑤ It can also smoothen the lateral Entry at post higher than joint secretary.
- ⑥ Bringing uniformity in service conditions.
- ⑦ Hearing Grievances of Public as well as Civil Servants.

However It has its own limitation

- ① Lack of co-ops among various departments to bring uniformity.
- ② Inter-ministerial coordination will be difficult to achieve.
- ③ funding and operating procedure will be necessary but government has budgetary limitation.
- ④ low pace of civil service reforms.
- ⑤ Not a guarantee that it will increase service delivery efficiency.

Government should learn from best practices all around the world to bring best well-balanced Civil Service Board.

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. (150 words) 10
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक माख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides Universal Adult Suffrage which give voluntary voting rights to all citizens above 18 years old enrolled in voter list.

Mandatory voting will strengthen democratic credentials

① Accounting the choice of each citizen to select government.

② This will bring more push to election commission and government to encourage all voters to cast vote.

③ It will fix the responsibility of Returning officer to actively get all voters' vote.

④ A well voted government will form which will represent wider population.

⑤ It will facilitate Constitutional Right of Right to vote.

- ⑥ It will encourage voters to take active participation in politics since he/she will have to cast vote.
- ⑦ Enabling grassroots population to be part of transformative democracy.

It has its own limitations

- ① Coersion to vote seldom result into quality vote

eg voters will vote just for sake of voting without much information.

- ② It will hamper right to freedom of expression as they want to be silent in electoral process.

- ③ Huge electoral expenditure

- ④ Overburdening electoral-officials may further deteriorate service

Hence instead of increasing quantity of votes, government may should be quality of votes by increasing awareness and motivating to vote.

8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.

(150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Facilitating government data is
one of the key element of Good-governance
which can be a real game-changer-

① Increasing Transparency

→ Government releasing data regarding basic indicators.

② malnutrition index, Housing data

→ disclosing data also facilitate 'voluntary disclosure' under Right to Information Act.

→ Civil Society and key stakeholders has fair view regarding the current state and analyse the trend.

② Increasing Accountability

→ Citizens can compare Services Promise against service delivered if data regarding that service is available.

→ An open platform will facilitate.
24x7 accountability -

Challenges

- ① Bring multiple ministries on same platform is hefty task.
- ② Showing people-centric data and differentiating it with meta-data is challenging.
- ③ Comprehensive data to local citizen should be segregated from a little scientific data for students.
- ④ Low level of aspiration among citizen to demand such platform.
- ⑤ Low reliability on government data.
- ⑥ Low check and balances on data authority.

A dedicated fund to open Government data platform should be provided with special focus on e-delivery.

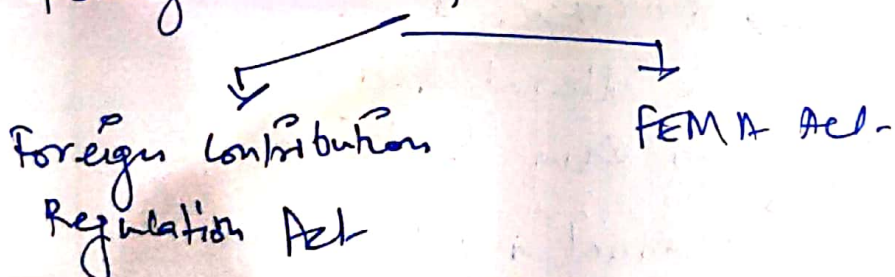
9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same.

(150 words) 10

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढाँचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Non-Government Organisations' (NGOs)
are key tool to facilitate democracy,
identify and solve issues and
bring matter of concern in eyes of
government.

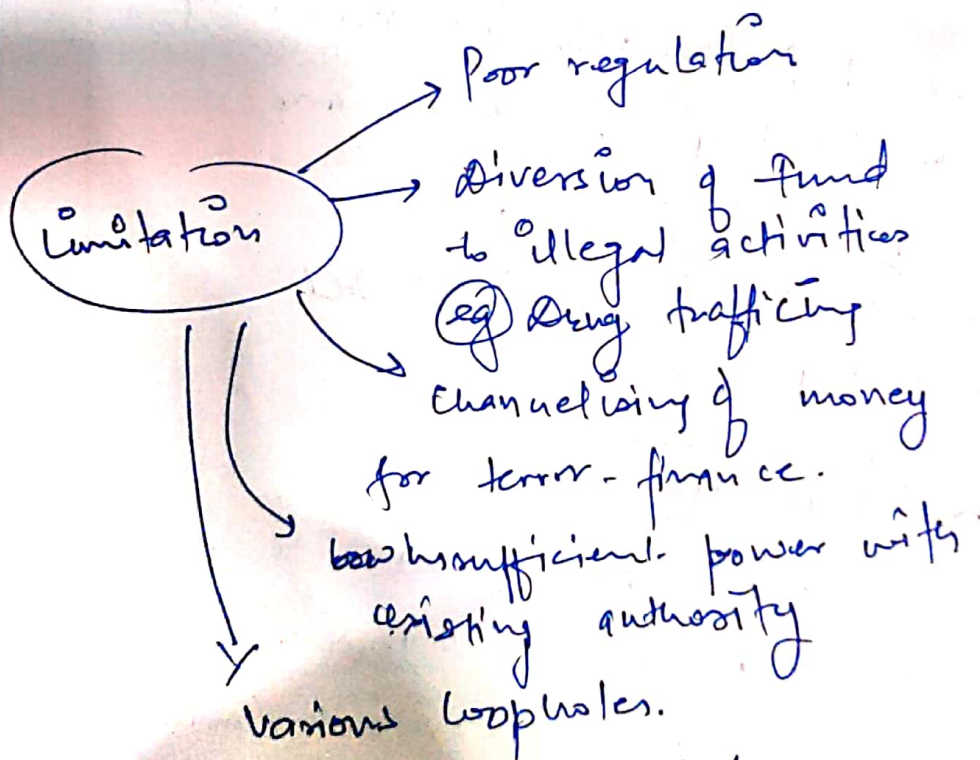
Current frameworks for regulating
foreign funding to NGOs are



→ Efficiency

- ① These check the foreign contributions both source and destination
- ② They prevent anti-national activities like terror financing.

- ③ They also reduce financial volatility as only specified amount is allowed to be exchanged per year set up by RBI.
- ④ They help in maintaining the Account record books of NGO ~~and~~
- ⑤ facilitating agencies like CBI / CVC to check misuse



Recently Government has blacklisted certain NGOs for suspicious activities.

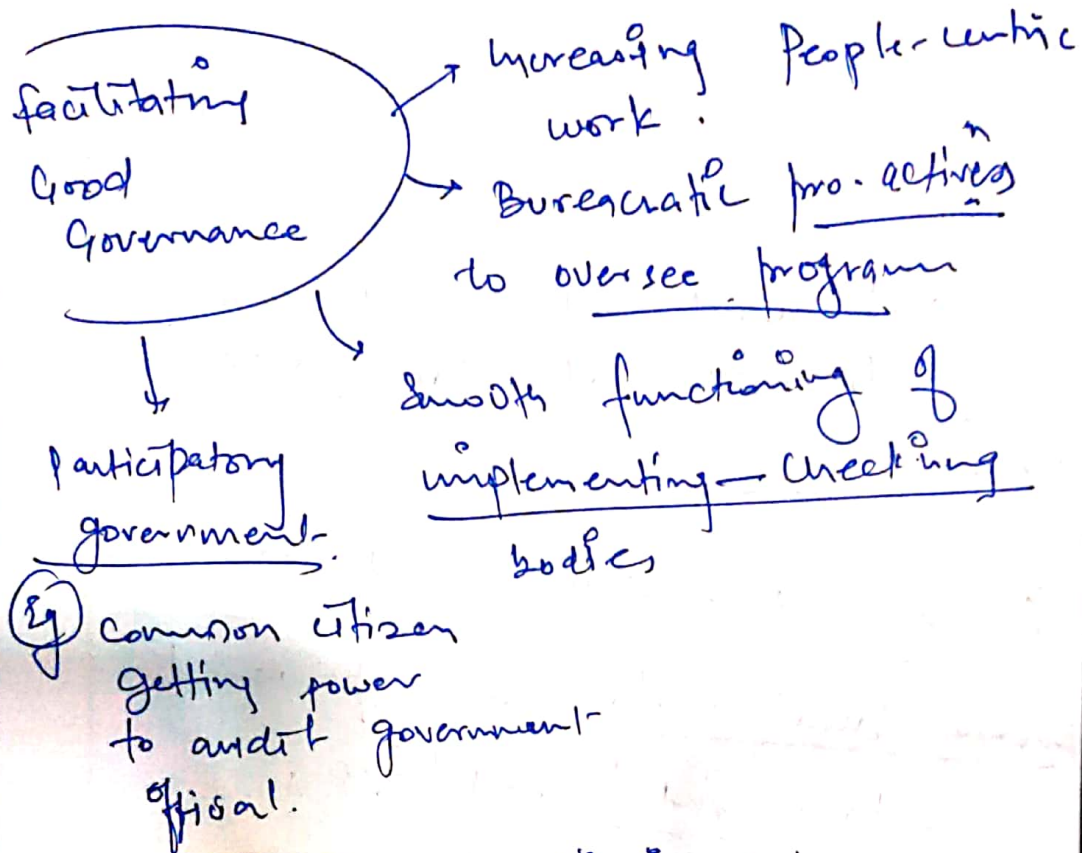
10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social Audit refers to process where beneficiaries audit the program implementation

It increases accountability and Transparency

- ① Social Audit units are empowered to undertake audit anytime.
- ② Providing feedback and necessary modification required for project-completion.
- ③ Gram Sabha can direct/suggest some modification according to Village Development Plan.
- ④ It provide inner-motivation to contractor to complete task.
- ⑤ Detailed implementation records can be examined by Social Audit units.



Impediment in institutionalizing

- ① Lack of homogeneity across country require local adjustment
 - ② Lack of political will in certain states like Maharashtra.
 - ③ Delaying project implementation
 - ④ Low awareness level among citizen
 - ⑤ low government spending.
- Social Audit should be institutionalised
in line with Andhra Pradesh Social Audit working

11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years? (250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा मामला की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Article 324 constitute Election Commission of India for supervision, conduct and handling election process for Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly, President etc...

Quasi
Judicial
function

1. It hears disputes regarding political party registration, symbol etc...

2. Becomes authority to paralyse if model code of conduct is violated

3. Also ~~also~~ disqualify some constituency election if misconduct is found
eg. Poll rigging

Advisory function

- ① Advises president regarding disqualification of MP for holding Office of Profit
- ② Advises Governor for disqualification of MLAs for misconduct, and Office of Profit
- ③ Advises government regarding electoral reform
- ④ EC advises reforms in Electoral Bond.

But the recent trend need a
relook of EC powers

Need for Relook

- ① Increased misconduct of during elections
 - eg 'Vote pe - Vote' and alcohol selling etc prevalent.
- ② violation of MCC has increased.
 - eg Bihar election rally was polarised

appeals -

- ① ~~It~~ should be given power to penalise and disqualify in case of grave misuse.
 - ④ Poor Monetary monitoring
 - ⑩ Over spending during 17th Lok Sabha elections.
 - ⑤ Post-election misconduct increasing
 - ⑪ Culture of disqualification regarding defection.
 - ⑥ Poor leveraging of technology for surveillance.
 - ⑦ other Election Commissioners are not provided constitutional safeguard same as ~~to~~ CEC.
- It is vital election machinery is quinesential to form government.
'By the People' properly.

12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court strength has been increased from 21 to 34 judges which will bring ~~be~~ faster justice delivery.

It is a welcome step

- ① ~~be~~ faster clearance of cases.
- ② increasing case - hearing capacity
- ③ will help if Regional Benches of Supreme Court comes into picture
- ④ More representation of vulnerable section can be possible -
- ⑤ Reducing burden of pending case.
- ⑥ Daksh's State of Indian Judiciary report states about 65,800 pending case with supreme court.

However, Broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy is required for efficient functioning -

① Reforms at Supreme Court level

- increasing working hours
- A separate administrative department for files/paperwork.
- Inclusion of Non-English cases and appeals.
- Preventing Judiciary Overreach by clearly defining scope of PILs, leave petition. etc..

② Reforms in HC

- Transparency in judge transfer.
- ② Controversial mag. Madras HC judge transfer to Meghalaya HC
- Better delineation of subjects and jurisdiction to avoid confusion.

→ checking overarching commands to subordinate courts.

③ Reforms in Subordinate judiciary

→ Better ~~the~~ fulfilling of vacancies

④ Formalising Ad-India Judicial Service -

→ Increasing use of technology to overcome pending case.

⑤ Around 2 to 3 crore cases are pending.

→ Better availability of prosecution to needy people

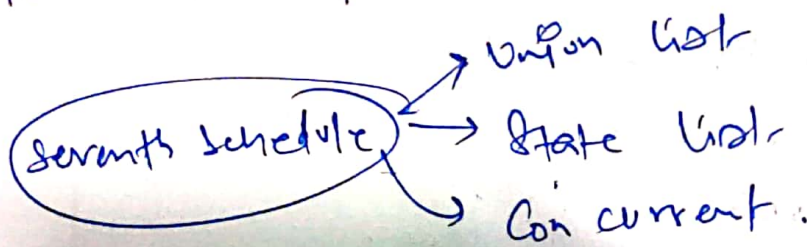
→ Standardization of departments.

A robust judiciary is important for providing equal access to justice as envisaged in Article 29-A.

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

currently COVID-19 pandemic
has resurfaced the federal tension
and need for reform in 7th Schedule.



Federal tensions →

- ① Increasing inter-state and state-centre issues.
 - eg Farmer Protection Act saw state like Punjab against centre.
- ② Poor consultation between units of federation.
 - eg Constitutional Amendment Act was introduced without consulting with vulnerable states like Assam.
- ③ Parliament overstepping in state subject. eg Education.

- ④ Delaying dispute resolution by SC.
- ⑤ Overriding power of Centre-direction.
- ⑥ Imposition of Article 336 Presidential Rule if direction are not filled.

Need for Reform:

- ① Addition → State should be given rights regarding some union entries.
② labour laws.
- ② Disaster management act was not even mentioned in any State or union list.
- ③ New energy fields should be accommodated in some field rather than just using ~~concurrent~~ residual list.
- ④ Deletions Removal → ① Overarching power of Union list should be moderated
② Some entries should be removed from concurrent and placed under State.

③ Removal of Residual list can also be considered.

④ Readjustment → Rationalising Union and State list.

→ Adjusting state related entries in Residual list to State list.

⑤ This will increase taxation power of state.

→ Readjustment regarding education, health, environmental related entries can be thought of.

An innovative solution can prove to be beneficial in legislation and execution like creating exclusive list for 3rd tier government.

14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? (250 words) 15

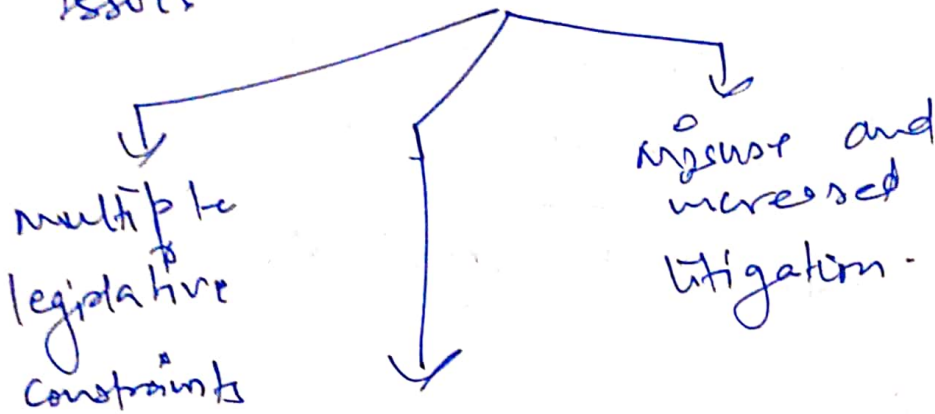
सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of eminent domain
 represents the domain / area of
 influence which a particular
 Act or right will have.

It helps in choosing the
 constitutional importance of various
 acts and allow legislator to
 accord fundamental rights to
 certain quintessential laws.

Right to property was a fundamental
 right under Right to freedom
 in original constitution.

Issues arising with time



legislator thought of the efficiency of this act and came to conclusion that the fundamental Nature impeded the developmental projects which requires Acquisition of property.

Hence Right to Property Act
was tested against Doctrine of
Emminent Domain and
it was reduced to constitutional
law.

Presently, it can be curbed
by proper legislation by parliament
and Citizen can also approach
Supreme Court for its violation.

15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? (250 words) 15

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

102nd Constitutional Amendment Act
provide for construction of National
Commission for Backward classes (NCBC)
on par with NCSE and NCST.

NCBC comprise of chairman
and other members appointed by
President.

It will also have staff
in order to facilitate its day-to-day
administration

Its expenses ~~will~~ are and
service tenure, terms of condition
will not become liability for its
independence.

Functions

- ① looking into constitutional and
legal safeguard regarding OBC people

- ① 27% reservation in government post should be ensure.
- ② Advise government on policies regarding upliftment.
- ③ Gather data and provide evidence based governance
- ④ look into monetary welfare to needed people
- ⑤ Monitoring the ongoing safeguard programmes and provide constructive criticism.
- ⑥ With further OBC rights are line with SC and ST people rights
- ⑦ Improve coordination for better delivery.

Changing status becomes crucial for NCC

- ① Constitutional Safeguards makes its opinion more powerful.

- (A) Advice rendered by NBCEC will not be taken lightly.
- (B) Government has to produce reason for non-compliance of directions from NBCEC.
- (C) Tabling of report of NBCEC will also increase its accountability.
- (D) Will have more freedom regarding funding, staff, day-to-day administration.
- (E) Can criticize legislative and executive action against the welfare of OBC.

Indian Constitution envisage welfare state and NBCEC will ensure upliftment of backward classes for overall development.

16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. (250 words) 15

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

According to Keshavnanda Bharti
Case, Preamble is integral part of
Indian Constitution.

Preamble provide 3 types of Justice

① Economic Justice

→ Equal opportunities for all to
earn livelihood.

⇒ Article 39 and Article 14
of Indian Constitution.

→ Equal Remuneration and minimum
basic income

② Minimum wages Act. 1948.

→ Gender Inclusion in work force

③ Government providing Greenfield
loans under Micro-financing
schemes ④ MUDRA loan.

② Social Justice

Provisions	Constitutional Provisions and legal rights
→ To remove gender gap in society. → Increasing welfare of vulnerable section → Equal opportunity to down trodden section in education and employment → Reducing discrimination based on colour, caste, gender. → Special care to differently abled and old age people.	→ POCSO Act, 2013 for sexual misconduct to child → Reservation through education employment ↓ Article 15(n) ↓ Article 16(n) → Right to Education Act, 2009 for 6-14 year school. → Vayashree Yojana for handicapped

② Political Justice

- | | |
|---|---|
| → Enabling mature population to vote and choose government. | → Universal Adult Franchise through 61 Constitutional Amendment Act. |
| → Inclusion of poor, minority and destitute people in <u>forming and electing</u> government. | → Reservation of SC/ST in <u>Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly</u> . |
| → Women and SC/ST participation. | → 73 rd and 74 th and CAA for Panchayat and ULB. |
| → Equitable representation in 3 rd tier government. | |
| → Facilitating people participation. | |

Preamble is a noble document which urges government to provide extra attention to cherish its guidelines.

17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए, आगे के उपायों को सुझाए।

Article 324 of Indian Constitution enables ~~the~~ Election Commission to conduct free and fair election to facilitate smooth democracy.

Rising social media has increased vulnerability in election process.

Challenges

- ① faster reach to larger section of people & of information especially fake news.
- ② According to Internet. Trends 2017 and facebook report → over 400 million facebook users are in India.
- ③ poor censoring by platforms. due to technological constraints.
- ④ Election Commission has limited power regarding social media usage. In election

- ④ Hard to differentiate between false news and authenticate news.
- ⑤ Especially dedicated IT cells of big political parties find loopholes to publicise.
- ⑥ Lack of inter-departmental coordination.

Steps taken by ECI

- ① CVigil app by ECI to register misconduct by political parties.
- ② Guidelines issued regarding social media content authentic.
- ③ Imposition of penalty if hate news or false news is promulgated by political party.
- ④ Online portal to register such complaints.
- ⑤ Quick and timely action act against complaints.

Measures Needed

- ① ECI should be given power to re de-register political parties for grave Social-Media misconduct.
- ② 'Ethics in Governance' should be promulgated according to 2nd ARC.
- ③ Participation of voters should be encouraged to register complaint.
- ④ Awareness Camp for voters to identify excess use / mis use.
- ⑤ ICT technology ~~that~~ should be leveraged.
- ⑥ Setting up Duties of Platform provider is also necessary.

misuse of Social media by political party need inter departmental and ministerial cooperation to holistic eradication.

18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. (250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

Microfinance are fund made available to rural / poor / needy people at favourable terms.

These have been instrumental in bringing financial democracy in India.

Linkage between Banks - NGO - SHG has helped in multiple ways -

① Facilitating Access to Microfinance

① SHG avail favourable terms from Bank loans through collective negotiations.

② SHG has collaborated with various NGO in local fund raising.

③ Banks also get help from NGO for targeted loan allotment.

④ It helps Banks in fulfilling

Priority sector lending to rural women.

④ marketing of small enterprise also allow easy Repayment

⑤ Lichhad Papad became a profitable entity due to insurance scheme and favorable loan.

⑥ easing channels to payment

⑦ Close links between SHG member enable better channels and collective help.

Rural Development

① Identifying rural issue and raising awareness to solve them.

② NGOs of water bodies like Tamun Bharat Sangh in Alwar.

③ SHG being women empowerment financially which also lead to increased political participation.

④ Kerala has robust SHG environment facilitating women-led Panchayats.

① Improvement in social sector due to Bank-NGO link.

② Himachal region near Shipkila and Khardungla pass has seen unique increase in education due to NGO targeting these areas.

③ NGO-Bank-SHG also participate in PPP model to bring government aided development.

④ school PPP model in Nagpur is improving human resource.

⑤ Participatory democracy

⑥ Helping in Social Audit-

⑦ Using ICT models to create general awareness.

Government should provide framework for collaboration between Bank-SHA-NGO pan India on successful model to bring inclusive development.

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? (250 words) 15

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

MGNREGA is right-based
unskilled employment guaranteed
for minimum days to rural population

However there are issues pertaining to

Design

① Generalistic beneficiary has not
prioritized the least-~~affluent~~ population

② ~~mostly~~ farmers and landowners
also participate in it to suffice
their income.

③ Limited implementation

④ Not fully rolled out in urban
areas.

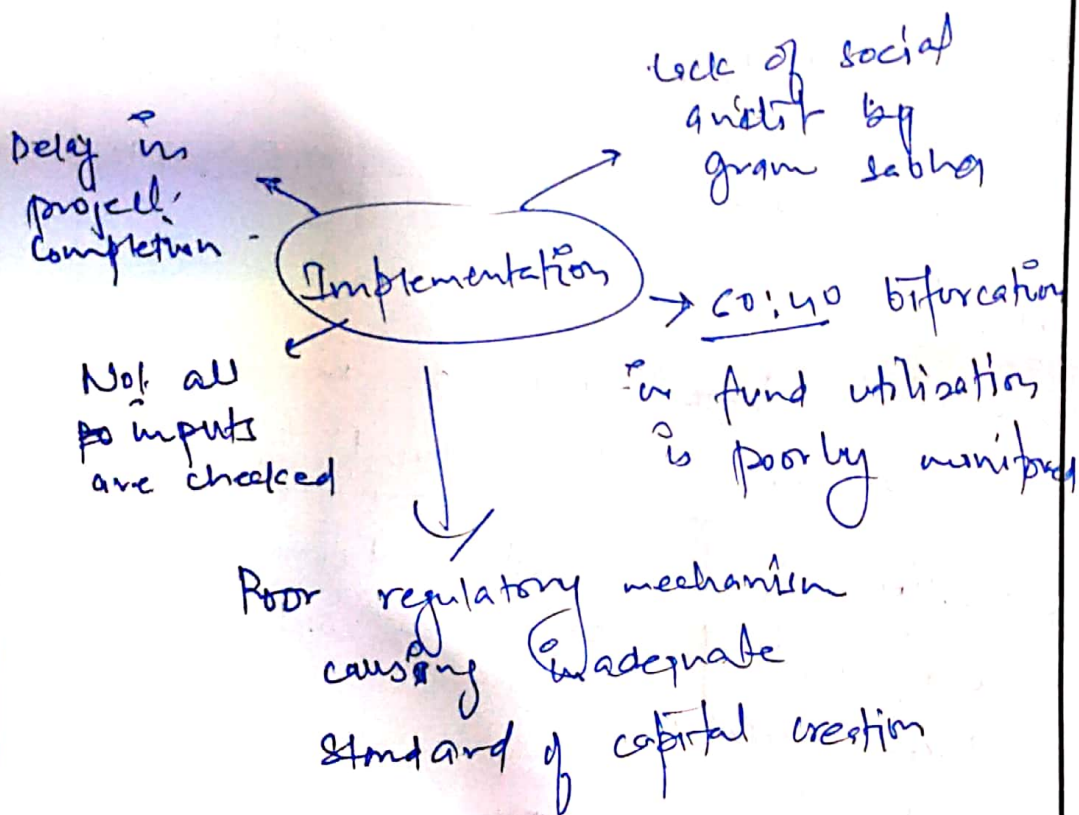
⑤ Non-clear Budgetary allocation.

⑥ Recent Budget has seen reducing
allocations to MGNREGA

⑦ Employment to limited day is guaranteed
instead of throughout year.

⑤ No attention on inter-departmental / ministerial cooperation.

⑥ Time consuming for decision if
tussle between Tribal Affairs Ministry
and Rural Ministry -



However government has taken
multiple steps to ramp up the
working →

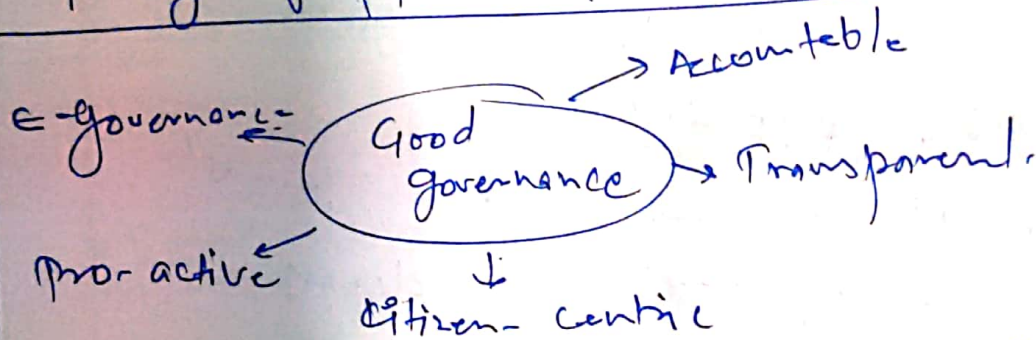
① Use of technology for ~~social~~ monitoring
program implementation.

- ① Geo-tagging asset created.
- ② Increasing Social Audit units and encouraging participatory creation.
- ③ channelizing fund through cashless transfer.
- ④ If job is not given, compensatory monetary assistance is given within 15 days.
- ⑤ Complaint can be done against contractor, worker or department in PRAATI portal.
- ⑥ Increasing Village development Plan (VDP) and MGNREGA synchronization
- ⑦ State government making robust moves.
- ⑧ Andhra Pradesh's Real Time Governance (RTG) has improved the efficiency of MGNREGA
In post COVID-19 times, MGNREGA should be rolled out for urban population also to provide employment.

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. (250 words) 15

Elaborate.
एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance refers to environment where government delivers its promises with increasing overall quality of population / citizen.



following are pre-conditions for good governance.

- ① Legal framework
 - a) to make officials / ministries accountable.
 - ② Right to Information Act 2005.
 - b) to envisage 'Right based' Approach
 - ③ RTE 2009 provides Education rights - to 6-14 years children.
 - c) Penalizing wrong doing.
 - ④ CVC Act and DISPE 1946.

② d) To provide guideline to both
citizens and officials

eg Citizen charter Act

① Institutional setup -

a) Rule of law → Bodies regulating
conduct

eg SEBI regulated financial
market

→ To check misstepping

b) Dedicated and competent workforce

→ Service delivery is possible

eg Civil servants are required
to be dedicated to service-orientation
even in limited resource scenario

② Decentralization

→ mobilisation of grass roots ideas

eg Gram Sabha - Panchayat
identifying their local problems

→ increasing participatory democracy
through PRTs and CRGs

→ Increasing financial autonomy and robustness in 3rd tier government.

④ Delegation

→ Both legislative and executive functions should be delegated between Centre-State.

→ Centre should make broad laws/acts.

→ executives or states should make finer policies fit to local issues and innovative

solution.

→ Enough room, provides extra-motivation, to bring creative solution.

④ Sufficient room is provided to IAs / IPS to ~~resolve~~ ^{resolve} dispute.

Government is converting governance into e-Governance through NATSEDA and Andhra Pradesh's Real Time Governance.