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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 927)

Name of Candidate	Joy Shrivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	35605.
Center		Date	18/12/16.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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।
2	12.5		
3	12.5		
4	12.5		
5	12.5		
6	12.5		
7	12.5		
8	12.5		
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14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?

भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों की गणना कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक हो गया है?

Governor, the de jure head of the state is to function in accordance with the aid and advice of the council of ministers headed by the CM (according to Article 163 of the constitution of India) except in those respects where he has discretionary powers, like:-

General Discretion in matters of:-

- ① Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President if he deems fit.
- ② Administration of a Union territory adjoining the state

is given the responsibility by the President for the same.

① In the case of some NE states like Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram to determine the royalty to be paid for the in lieu of the mineral exploration in the area.

② Some situational discretionary powers:

① Appointment of the CM in the case of hung assembly when there is no party or alliance with clear majority

② Dismissing the council of ministers if they lose the

majority of the state legislature

(4) (3) Dissolving the house if the government loses no confidence motion is passed.

→ There has been a conditions in the recent past when it is held that the ^{post} office of the governor ~~is~~ has become highly politicised.

→ Since the governor has a dual role of head of the state as well as the agent of the Centre, the latter role has overshadowed the former and political party at power in Centre has used the post for their vested interest for go in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand recently.

→ Since the governor holds office till the pleasure of the President the post has been criticised and used by the Centre as seen in Morarji Desai Govt in 1978 or later for its interests.

2. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेहिता सुनिश्चित करने में CAG की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। CAG की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संविधान में वर्णित प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- Comptroller and Auditor General is the constitutional ^{office} (body) setup with a mandate to manage and audit the accounts of the central as well as state governments.
- Since it is an independent (body) office it is instrumental in securing the accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration.
 - The sound financial knowledge of the person holding office and independent audit of the accounts of the expenditures and revenue of several ministries, and receipt and expenditure from consolidated fund of India, public accounts and several other accounts make accountable the executive to the Parliament.
 - CAG acts as the financial

watchdog of the executives and their expenditure and receipts/revenues of their ministries or departments.

For the CAG to function effectively independence of the office is inevitable. It is ensured by the Constitution of India by these provisions :-

- (i) Mode of appointment and qualifications :- To be appointed by President of India in a well defined manner and should be a person of sound knowledge in the domain
- (ii) Security of tenure and fixed conditions of service
- (iii) All the expenses, including salaries and allowances to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and hence should not be voted in the Parliament

(iv) The allowances and service conditions should not be lowered to ~~her~~ ~~disadvantage~~ during ~~her~~ tenure.

(v) To be independent in her functioning and not under the influence ^{supervision} of any other office / post.

The above provisions and other conventions developed over the years ensure the independence of the CAG to ensure the accountability of the executive to the Parliament.

3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 1 of the constitution of India states India to be the union of states and.

sets up a federal form of government in India. In accordance with the said Article ~~collaborate~~ cooperation between the Centre and States becomes inevitable.

To promote the cooperation between the Centre and States different institutional arrangements ~~have been made~~ are there either provided by the constitution or otherwise, like:-

(1) Economic:-

- (i). Finance Commission To be setup by the President of India after every five years or earlier

if he thinks so to ~~recom~~ assess and analyze the expenditure of the states and recommend proper proportion of net tax levies by the centre to be ~~st~~ devolved to the states and among different states.

(ii). Provision for the states to prepare their own Annual Financial statement and make demand for grants in accordance to the same.

(iii) Integrated and single Auditor of the accounts of both Union and state government accounts by CAG of India.

~~Political~~ Political :-

(i) Election Commission of India :-

single election commission to oversee the elections ~~in~~ at both the Union and ~~state~~ levels.

(ii) Council of States (Rajya Sabha) :-
To raise and uphold states' interests in the legislations of

the union. Acts as the representative of the states.

(iii) Administrative

(i) Provision of planning by at both the union and state levels by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission of India) and state Planning Boards respectively to give effect to Bottom-up planning approach.

(ii) Inter state Councils setup to promote cooperation between centre & states and among states.

→ Inter state councils setup after the recommendation of various commissions (like Panchsheel Commission, Sarkar's Commission, etc.).
A setup to promote Inter state cooperation and Union State cooperation, mainly is important to promote the cooperation between various states and Union & states but has been proved ineffective at many fronts should be ~~not~~ given more independent powers and its terms of reference to be revived.

4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन में होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The recommendation of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies mooted by a committee previously on electoral reforms and revisited recently by the incumbent Prime Minister has certain advantages and also the concerns as raised by many ~~the~~ political analysts. Some advantages can be

- (i) Can reduce the expenditure incurred on several electoral processes at different times in different regions.
- (ii) Can enable the governance to be effective as a lot of time is lost in election processes leaving very less time for governance work.
- (iii) Imposition of model code of conduct ~~to be~~ to be there for

less time giving sufficient time for the government to implement their policies.

(iv) can ~~se~~ lead to more efficiency in the working of Election Commission of India as it can conduct the simultaneous elections with all its resources without worrying about other electoral events.

(v) Giving sufficient time for political parties to prepare their manifestos and decide their ideologies as they don't have to be busy round the year for elections in some state or the other.

Some concerns that the recommendation raises are

(i) Our constitution provides for parliamentary form of government where the council of ministers.

are collectively responsible to the legislature hence there is a possibility of instability and fall of the government when the party in power loses the majority or fails in the floor test. Hence in this case there arises a need for mid-term elections which will not be possible in the case of simultaneous elections.

(ii) Increased manpower required to oversee the conduct of elections as whole country would be having elections at one and the same time.

(iii) Many times voters go with the flow of the wind and vote for the party in whose direction wind is blowing hence simultaneous elections may lead to same political party in power at both levels which can be the situation of apparent dictatorship.

5. Proliferation of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Constitution of India provides for establishment of ~~the~~ ministries and departments in the government to oversee different aspects and sectors of governance ~~for~~ ~~the~~ policy implementation and promotion of the sector. But many times the power given to the government to decide upon the areas and numbers of ministries and departments has been used inefficiently by them and proliferation of ministries and departments have taken place leading to inefficient functioning of governance.

→ Many times various sectors/areas which would have been kept

integrated are separated leading to poor coordination and undesirable outputs.

Many sectors/areas are interrelated and should function in ~~coll~~ collaboration with each other.

For example, in the Indian context, water is a holistic subject requiring integrated plan for its judicious utilisation and maintenance but our government has set up different management boards for ground water and surface water, viz - a. viz Central Ground Water Management Board and Central Water Commission headed and controlled by different chairmen leading to weak coordination and fragmentation of functions. In accordance with the same

view Minister's committee
recommended abolishing the
two and setting up an
integrated National Water
commission for holistic
management of the subject
effectively.

Similarly various ministries
of the Indian government ~~has~~
should be merged to function
effectively like the ministry
of power and renewable energy
and the ministry of
coal, to help ushering the
era of non-conventional
energy effectively.

6. Though judicial activism has made the judiciary more people friendly, there is also a negative side to the idea of a pro-active judiciary in the form of judicial overreach. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता ने न्यायपालिका को अधिक लोक-अनुकूल (पीपल फ्रेंडली) बना दिया है, किन्तु अति-सक्रिय न्यायपालिका की अवधारणा का एक नकारात्मक पक्ष न्यायिक अतिक्रमण (जुडिशल ओवररीच) भी है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial activism is the judicial functioning and ruling in consideration with personal or public views to promote moral values without the backing of any law or constitutional provision.

Indian Judiciary has recently been too much adventurist ruling in personal consideration to address the moral grievances of the public brought to its consideration either through PIL provision or otherwise.

But many times judicial activism may have negative

consequences as it leads to
judicial overreach and
it being seen as breaching
its jurisdiction and entering
legislative or executive domain

challenging the basis of
independence of the three organs
of ~~the~~ governance, viz-a-viz,
legislature, executive and
judiciary.

taking recent examples like,

(i) SC ruling on banning the
licence application of sale of
liquor on highways (national
or state) in view of increasing
accidents. It should have

asked the governments to
come up with proper legislations
by bringing to their notice the
related concerns & data.

- (ii) SC ruling making it mandatory for all the cinema halls to play national anthem before a movie show signifies it is trying to impose patriotism on the public which should be a matter of personal consideration.
- (iii) Judiciary should remain the guarantor of rights to the citizens and the final interpreter of the laws and constitutional provisions. It should not be seen as entering the legislative or executive domain and should act in accordance so as to maintain the basis of independence of 3 organs ~~of the~~ and ensure a system of checks & balances is maintained.

7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?

सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'ऑप्टिमल' (इष्टतम) के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

~~The previous system of~~
Till now the expenditure of the government was classified as the plan and non-plan expenditure. All the planned expenditures like on infrastructure development and the like falling under the former and the expenditures like the salaries and allowances of various officers falling under the latter. Potential reasons for the sepr

- (i) Proved ineffectiveness of the system leading to stalling of the projects due to fund crunch.

- (ii) Lack of focus on priority sector like health, education because of no classification according to priority.
- (iii) The very planning commission of India abolished which used to plan various development activities for which plan expenditure was mandated.
- (iv) The new classification of 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' ~~would~~ is slated to address the shortcomings by prioritising the key areas and allocating sufficient funds for the same hence reducing the stalling of important projects and also leading to increased focus of the government on the priority areas.

8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अहता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The basic essence of the bicameral legislature in a federal setup conventionally is the representation of the provinces (states) via upper House of the Parliament in the Union legislature so as to uphold their interests and concerns.

→ The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for election to the RS has

so negative consequences of for the above basic essence.

→ The Constituent Assembly was guided by the view that the upper House would act as a system of checks & balances to the

increasing unitary tendency of the lower house but the said amendment has treaded against the very purpose. The Preamble requirement ensured that the representatives to be elected are local to the region and understand about the requirements and needs of the populace of the region. The very essence of knowing the needs and requirements of a populace to effectively represent them has been violated by this amendment. Now the RS has been merely reduced to a revising chamber with limited powers and on certain fronts (like money bills) it has just recommendatory power.

9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian constitution has mooted the concept of "Office of Profit" condition as the measure to ensure the effective functioning of the concerned legislative member / executive official. She should not hold any other 'Office of Profit' to remain concerned executive / official.

→ The said concept has been able to check :-

- (i) No conflict of interest arising in the functioning of the concerned person.
- (ii) Ensuring effective functioning as there's no other duty / interest which can consume precious time of an executive / concerned person of such high responsibility.

But recently the concept has been embroiled in controversies as ~~there is no~~ :-

- (i) No complete and holistic definition of 'Office of Profit' in the constitution.
- (ii) Parties in power have used the constitutional provision, empowering Parliament and state legislature to exempt any office from such definition for their vested interest by exempting many offices for their benefit or to oppress the concerned person.
eg. Recently Delhi government appointed 21 Parliamentary Secretaries and passed a legislation exempting them from such definition. Though it was

held by the President (through Union Home Ministry) as the bill was reserved by the C-4 for his consideration.

Judiciary can play a very fruitful role in this regard. It can come up with the holistic definition of 'Office of Profit' after consultation with the Election Commission of India so as to uproot any such controversy and acting as a reference for Parliamentarians and legislatures for such exemption.

10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

The sixth schedule of the constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas by devolving some power to the lower levels for catering to the needs of the tribal community and enabling them to protect their areas and preserve their culture, identity and traditions.

But in ~~the~~ recent years there have been challenges faced by the institutions setup, major challenges being:-
(i) Ineffective functioning of the

- Autonomous District Councils or Regional Councils due to increased pressure and ~~not~~ interference from the higher level government
- (ii) ~~Continue~~ Amendments to various acts like Forest Rights Act to their disadvantage leading to their claims over the produce being rejected.
- (iii) Increased developmental activities taking place in the area distracting them and hampering their livelihood
- (iv) Decreased financial autonomy of the institutions leading to financial crunch and less funds for their betterment
- To enable the institutions at lower levels in tribal areas

to function effectively
more autonomy ~~and~~ should ~~be~~
be given by devolving
more powers including financial
powers' devolution.

11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provided constitutional recognition to the Panchayati Raj Institutions to enable effective decentralization and uniformity of the administrative institutions at lower levels throughout the country. Decentralisation means devolving powers to the lower levels in all the spheres and not just political.

But as observed, ~~the~~ the political empowerment of PRIs have not been accompanied

by empowerment in other spheres like financial empowerment, functional empowerment, administrative powers devolution, etc.

The Amendment Act has voluntary provisions for the state legislatures to devolve financial and other developmental powers to the PRIs but have not been used for the empowerment of PRIs in these spheres yet in almost all states.

The states can devolve the tax levy, fee collection, et al, powers to the PRIs for effective decentralisation in all the spheres, leading to more effective governance and following bottom-up approach for the betterment of administration and development at

local level.

Devolving functional autonomy, financial resources and administrative support could lead to more powers for the local government to cater to their developmental and administrative needs effectively without the interference of the higher level government as it is the ~~bottom~~ local people who understand their region's needs ~~at~~ efficiently.

→ In the pursuance of above needs and measures the constitutional provisions can be amended to make some of the voluntary provisions for the states to obligatory.

12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~RTI~~ Right To Information Act, 2005 was enacted to make the institutions of the government and others more accountable, transparent and more accessible to general public, enhancing the democratic institution of India. Judiciary has been kept out of its ambit to ensure its independence.

But recently there has been views to bring it under the ambit of RTI to give importance to people's rights to know.

There are various reasons to keep it out of RTI but certain advantages

of bringing it under RTI are
also there :-

- (i) Making Judiciary more transparent
in its functioning and
composition.
- (ii) Recently there has been uproar
over the opaque collegium system
to appoint judges to higher
judiciary. RTI, if applied
could make the system accountable
to public questions hence making
it transparent.
- (iii) Enable the public to ~~hold~~
know the procedure and various
provisions used by the
judiciary to arrive at a
decision.
- (iv) Can act as a deterrent
to the personal or political
interests kept in mind (by human nature)
of certain judicial services.

personnel while performing their
duty,

(ii) enhancing the system of checks
and balances of governance
of our country

→ In spite of above advantages there
are certain concerns relating
the issues,

- Bringing judiciary under the
ambit of RTI could infringe upon
its independence and can
hamper its functioning effectively
as judges and other personnel
would be constantly concerned
of questioning their ruling in
future

- Also certain matters of national &
public importance could not be
disclosed

→ As a way forward judiciary could
be brought under RTI ambit
with certain caveats and exemptions.

13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political parties are the association
(registered or unregistered)
of ~~prop~~ persons with matching
ideologies and perceptions
contending for the position of
responsibility with other
similar associations to help
implement their ideologies and
plans, whereas,
Pressure groups are the civil
society groups ~~of~~ associations or
organisations of persons pursuing
same interests and demands
which they want to be fulfilled
by the state without themselves
contending for power. They
can be regarded as non-State
actors which can influence states.

decisions.

→ It can be seen ~~that~~ in the context that those association of persons who do have same ideologies and interests but prove to be inadequate to contend for the ~~responsibility~~ of power post of responsibility or they can be seen as chalked out of political parties (like division of groups) due to disagreement over certain aspects. It shows the inadequacies of the political parties to hold the group together.

→ Also pressure groups can be seen as pressurising political parties ~~not~~ to implement ~~at~~ certain policies and take certain action over such subjects they proved to be

inadequate upon.

⇒ As it can be seen that the failure of consequent political parties to safeguard environment protection concerns, have led to the development of several environment protection activists' groups pressurising the government and raising the concerns of environmental protection. For example, recently to raise the concern of air quality / air pollution in NCT of Delhi many pressure groups emerged to ~~see~~ bring to notice inadequacies of the parties over the years to address the issue and leading to adverse situation grappling the capital each year.

14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats is an innovation of Indian ~~judicial~~ system to address the concerns of accessibility to courts for the poor, ~~and~~ pendency of cases in judiciary and speedy dispute redressal mechanism at the disposal for addressing people's concern.

But we have seen limited success of the Lok Adalats in recent years.

Factors responsible can be:-

(i) Limited resources (including human resources) available for disposal of cases.

(ii) More confidence in the integrated

judicial system involving SC, HCs
and subordinate courts.
of the general public to settle
their disputes and get
justice.

(iii) ~~Less control~~ Failure at
times of the Lok Adalat
judge to maintain harmony between
the aggrieved parties.

(iv) Lack of awareness about the
system among general public
who ~~is~~ ~~isn't~~ cannot afford
formal judicial services.

(v). Limited jurisdiction and autonomy
available at the disposal
of Lok Adalats.

Measures required that can
potentially address the problem of

(i). The statute backing the
system should be made stronger

by increasing autonomy and powers of the Lok Adalats.

(ii) Spreading awareness among the public for regarding such robust system available for them to settle their disputes in ^{cordial manner and, without punishment} ~~going through~~ ^{without} formal judicial system which ~~is~~ leads to pendency and more expenses for the parties.

(iii) ~~making~~ Increasing the resources available for the Adalats including increasing the number of Permanent Adalats.

(~~iv~~) Lok Adalats if utilised efficiently could prove to be a boon for the people who could not afford formal judicial system to settle disputes maintaining cordial relations and ~~can even reduce the pendency of judiciary~~

15. Part IV of the Indian Constitution has great value as it provides for social and economic democracy. In light of the above statement, discuss the importance and limitations of this part of the constitution.

भारतीय संविधान के भाग IV का अत्यधिक महत्व है क्योंकि यह राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र से भिन्न सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लोकतंत्र हेतु प्रावधान करता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, संविधान के इस भाग के महत्व तथा सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Part IV of the constitution of India contains directives principle of state Policy ~~as~~ ~~it~~ which act as guiding principle for formulating policies and if adhered to could help achieve social & economic democracy.

Importance :-

- (i) They enshrine the provisions and guiding principles to help enhance social & economic democracy.
- (ii) Provisions are well laid out and display the vision of founding fathers of the constitution to help usher in a holistic democracy with very less hardship.

(iii) Provisions like states should try to equalise ~~the~~ and distribute wealth among the masses to keep control concentration in some hands ~~and display~~ ~~the~~ provide for reducing inequality and show the socialist character of the state as envisaged in the Preamble. (economic democracy)

(iv) Provisions like education for all and like provide guiding principle for social empowerment

(v) Act as a benchmark for the policies of ~~their~~ the state and can also be used by judiciary to uphold the ~~or~~ ~~constitutionally~~ validity of laws for being constitutional

(vi) Can also act as ~~report~~ marking

scheme in the hands of public to
prepare report cards of the ruling
party before elections.

Limitations

- (i) Non-justiciable and non-enforceable : they ~~can't~~ be enforced by courts.
- (ii) Governments not bound by them to usher in social & economic democracy
- (iii) Courts could not hold any law void and invalid if not following the directive principles (on this ground only).

16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of relevant SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही पेड न्यूज और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

All the parties at the time
of election or otherwise
indulge in rampant
advertisements of their ^{future} mandates
and ideologies to create an
sound picture in the minds of
the voters enhancing the image
of political parties and their
leaders for benefit at the
next elections.

At times it can be seen
that apart from using taxpayer's
money to spread awareness
about the schemes and policies
of the government they leverage

it for their vested interests.

In accordance with the same view and to curb these activities, periodically SC has given rulings controlling the same. Recently also, there was a ruling mandating the parties to use the election symbols and other at the time of elections only and not otherwise which was even ~~was~~ backed by the Election Commission.

17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog, (National Institute for Transforming India) was setup by the incumbent govt. replacing the erstwhile Planning Commission of India. There have been criticisms of the Planning Commission for being a redundant office does not representing ~~the~~ and accommodating diverse points of view of various stakeholders.

NITI Aayog, ~~was~~ stated to accommodate diverse points of view and have a collaborative

approach was mooted by the incumbent government whose composition would be done rationally to accommodate and converge all the views of diverse stakeholders and have a collaborative approach.

~~its composition~~

To prepare a holistic plan and incorporate all the views in policy its composition was done including as diverse members as possible with PM as its chairpersons.

Also other ~~was~~ permanent and ex-officio members are ~~too~~ too diverse taken from various departments and domains.

18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Westminster or model of government as famously said was adopted by the Constituent Assembly which is the Parliamentary system followed in Britain but with certain modifications.

Parliamentary system vests vast powers in the office presiding officer of the ~~legislature~~ lower house known as the Speaker.

Various Powers being

- (i) Presiding over all the sittings including joint sitting
- (ii) Adjourning a sitting.

(iii) Diving over the nature of the Bill (as regards money bill) -

~~But recently~~ Though the British system provides for absorbing of the party obligations of the Speaker after such appointment.

The same provision is not available in India. ~~hence~~

Recently the office of the Speaker has been preoccupied by the obligation to stifle the dissent in the house as seen in recent sessions with the protest hampering the normal functioning of the house.

The basic essence of opposition in the democracy has been

hampering the legislative functions and should be addressed by reforms in the concerned provisions and rules of procedure of conduct of the house. Speaker should use the powers vested in the office for the betterment and effective functioning of the legislature.

19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The tenth schedule of Constitution of India provides for disqualification of the member of legislature from the house for involving in the opportunistic politics and shading on the floor of the house.

But as recently seen in the case of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the defectionist members leveraged their strength and got the chance to form the govt. alliancing with the

opposition which points towards
the failure of the tenth
schedule of the constitution
to ~~deal~~ curb ~~to~~ opportunistic
politics.

Concerned reforms and
amendments should be
made to the provisions to
curb these activities by
making the provisions harsh
so as to hold the
members ~~to~~ from indulging
in trading on the floor of
the house.

20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Parliamentary system stands on the basic structure of collective accountability of the executive to the representative lower house of the ~~the~~ Parliament.

Constitution of India by ^{apparently} Article 73 and 74 ~~provided~~

for Parliamentary system of government in the country.

Starting from the days of Constituent Assembly debates till recent past there have

been arguments for adopting presidential system in the country

but the founding fathers of the constitution of India preferred the former because,
(i) vast and diverse nature of the country requiring constant coordination and cooperation between legislature and executive

(ii) As a nascent democracy, country could not have afforded conflict between the two most important organs of governance

(iii) Complete separation of powers would have led to delays in the implementation of policies and schemes because of stalling of functions of one organ by the other.

~~(60)~~ iv) India being such a
diverse country executives'
accountability hence becoming
most ~~recent~~ important
so as to curb discretion
and upholding public interest
as well as maintaining constant
majority support.