



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1842)

Name of Candidate	ACHUTOSH MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	277076
Center	ONLINE	Date	27-10-2021

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (vi Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्या 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 indicate against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in th Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on th cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the spac provided. No marks will be given for answers written i medium other that the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आप प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्था पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्य 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 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.

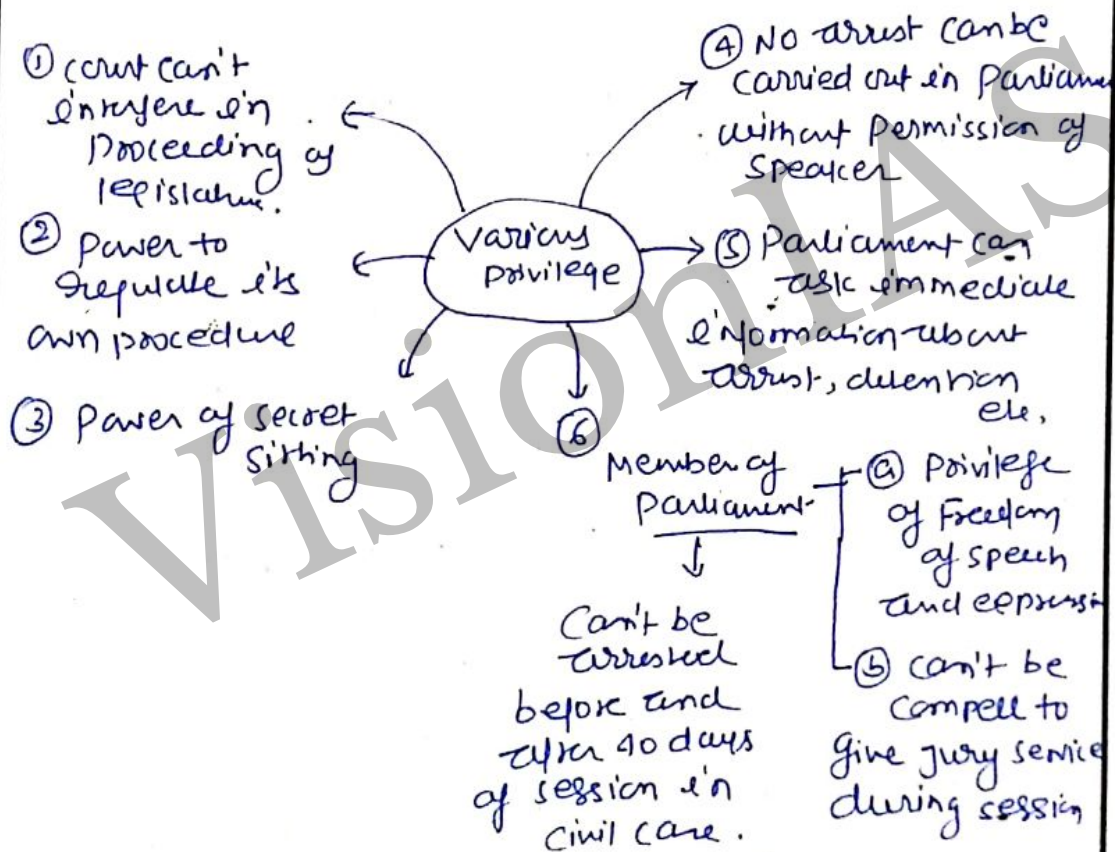
6.

VisionIAS

1. While powers and privileges are indispensable for the due discharge of duties of the legislature, it is necessary to maintain a balance between legislative privileges and fundamental rights. Analyse. (150 words) 10

जहाँ विधायिका के कर्तव्यों के उचित निर्वहन के लिए शक्तियाँ और विशेषाधिकार अपरिहार्य हैं, वहीं विधायी विशेषाधिकारों और मूल अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना आवश्यक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Legislature in India enjoys various power and privileges on the basis of constitutional article like 105 and 194, Statute, rules and convention etc.



Why privileges are necessary

- ① → To maintain dignity, authority of house.
- ② → House's procedure should run smoothly.
Thus to avoid obstacle in running of house.
- ③ → The main aim of members of parliaments are to

ensure accountability of executive. Thus these
privilege guaranteed their independence so they
perform their work effectively.

④ → To protect legislature from judicial overreach
and undue interference of executive.

Issue with privilege

① → They are not codified. So often it's misuse
against press.

② → privilege violate fundamental right, right to equality
(Article 14), Article 19.

③ Against constitutionalism, people are sovereign but
above privilege affect it adversely.

④ Even judiciary can't interfere so judiciary can't
protect fundamental right.

Thus need of maintain balance between F.R and
privilege.

① → As mentioned by SC in Keshav Singh case
There is need of harmonious construction.

② → Balance will ensure that it is not misused
against press, as protection of fundamental right
will also become important.

Eg → misuse of privilege → Tamilnadu assembly punished
The hindu editor (2003) for criticism of
CM.

Parliament derive power from people. They
can't claim more power. They should not forget principle
of popular sovereignty.

2. What do you understand by the 'doctrine of neutrality'? Explain its significance for constitutional offices in the Indian context. (150 words) 10

'तटस्थता के सिद्धांत' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में संवैधानिक पदों के लिए इसका महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Doctrine of neutrality denotes that constitutional offices like CAJ, Election Commission, UPSC etc should not be biased toward Government in power or any other political party.

They must be guided by principle of Constitution like impartiality, integrity, commitment towards constitutional values.

Significance

- ① → To conduct free and fair election, ECI must be neutral. Free and fair election is basic structure of constitution.
- ② → CAJ
 - To ensure financial accountability of Government, Public bodies.
 - To fulfill effective role of "friend, philosopher, guide" of Public account Committee.
- ③ → UPSC → Fair recruitment of higher Public officials
- ④ Functioning of these bodies in impartial manner ensures
 - Ⓐ → Increased legitimacy of Government. Thus increasing trust of Public
 - Ⓑ → Enabling these institution to protect Right of people
 - Ⓒ → Increased accountability ensure

- democratic functioning of government
- (d) - scams, frauds etc. comes into limelight of Public. eg. Quisquam, Chara scam etc

Example

- (1) → Role of Election Commission during T.N Sheshan
- (2) → Role of CAG during Vinod Rai

Even the adherence of doctrine of neutrality by Supreme court ensure its effective role as defender of fundamental right, guardian of Constitution etc.

Issue

- (1) → Appointment in constitutional body like ECI, CAG is not bipartisan. Thus appointment of former Secretary or former Lt. governor affect doctrine of neutrality.
- (2) → Further appointment after retirement in case of ECI.
- (3) → ECI Salaries are not charged under Constitution.

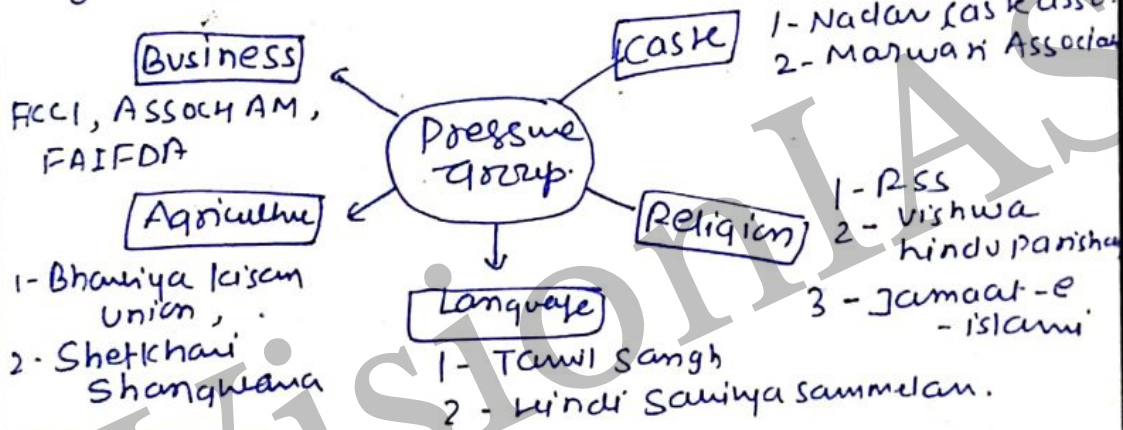
Thus these issues affect doctrine of neutrality which is necessary to ensure protection of Constitutional values.

3. Pressure groups are seen to play a constructive, positive role in deepening democracy and enhancing our liberties, but they have also been criticized on many counts. Discuss. (150 words) 10

दबाव समूहों को लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और हमारी स्वतंत्रताओं को बढ़ाने में रचनात्मक व सकारात्मक भूमिका निभाते हुए देखा गया है, लेकिन कई मोर्चों पर उनकी आलोचना भी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure groups are defined as "invisible empire". They directly do not participate in election but they influence the policies of government.

e.g.



Positive Role in democracy →

- ① → provide the representation of different section.
e.g. USA is considered as polyarchy (proachical democracy) because of pressure group.
- ② → Raising voice of marginalised e.g. Trade union, Agriculture, Pressure Group.
- ③ → Reservoirs of leaders for democracy as mentioned by Rajni Kothari.
- ④ → Protection of right, culture, tradition, increasing awareness among its member.
- ⑤ → Political education by pressure group to its

member. Thus strengthening democracy.

- ⑥ Bringing low-profile agenda in front of Public and government. eg environmental pressure group.
- ⑦ → Political participation → in UK, every person is at least member of one voluntary association.
- ⑧ → Giving evidence, data, facts to government for effective policy formulation.
- ⑨ → Increasing reach of public service where government institutions are lacking. Thus policy implementation.
- ⑩ → Ensure competition, debate, discussion. These are prerequisites for democracy.

Criticism

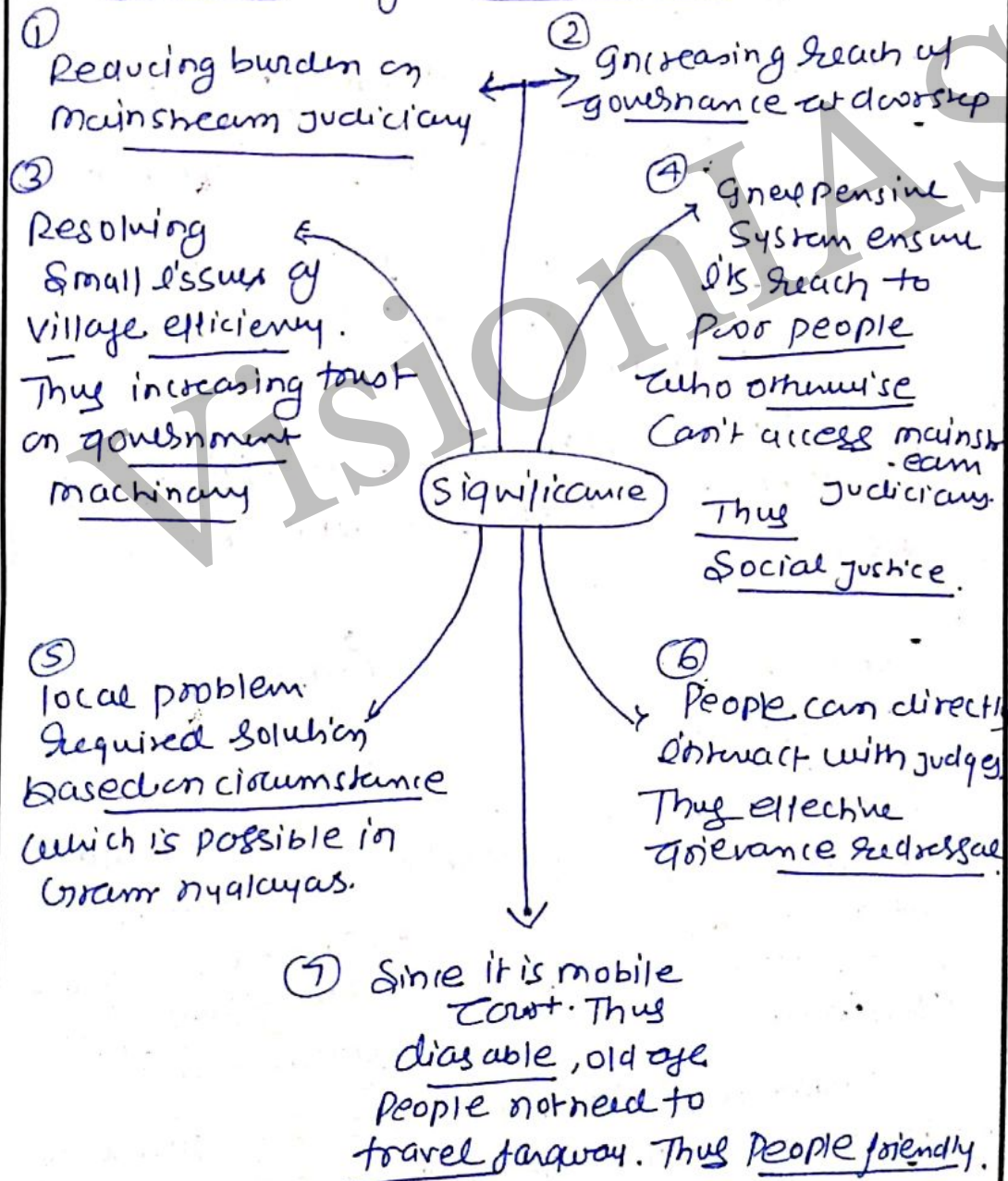
- ① → Often go for unlawful strategy like violence, strike, blockades etc.
- ② → Often stronger business pressure group marginalised interest of poorly organised pressure group like Trade union. Thus giving rise to crony capitalism.
- ③ Increase political inequality.
- ④ Tyranny of minority
- ⑤ exercise non legitimate power.

Pressure groups are important for democracy.
But they must function within constitutional value.

4. Highlight the significance of Gram Nyayalayas in providing inexpensive and speedy justice to people in rural areas. Also mention the issues being faced by them. (150 words) 10

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सस्ता और त्वरित न्याय प्रदान करने में ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas act 2008 asked for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas. It is a mobile village court. It was also recommended by 114th report of law commission.



The purpose of gram nyayalays is to ensure judiciary at grassroot level but it is facing various issues →

- ① → presently only 11 states has notified Gram Nyayalaya
- ② → Absence of cadre, Poor training of Gram Nyayadhikari
- ③ → Absence of infrastructure, Court room, vehicle, Poor funding etc.
- ④ → multiplication of court at taluk level, at village. Thus overlapping in functioning.
- ⑤ → unaware public as well as unaware government institution like police about Gram Nyayalaya.
- ⑥ → Reduction of pendency is negligible as they are not functioning on regular basis.

Solution

- Suggestion
- ① Training of judges, Human resource management
 - ② Defining their jurisdiction, effective fund supply by state government.
 - ③ Ensuring infrastructure, Use of ICT to increase efficiency
 - ④ Increase awareness among public, Police, lawyers etc

Justice is 1st virtue of social system. Justice is Objective of our preamble. Gram Nyay. can play effective role.

5. Highlighting the issue of political defections in India, discuss the significance of Kihoto Hollohan judgment. (150 words) 10

भारत में राजनीतिक दल-परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, किहोतो होलोहान निर्णय के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Political defections means member of legislature are ~~not~~ changing their political party. Before 1990, Indian was famous for edictum of a Ayayam ^{politica} Ayayam " .

- Recent-Example
- ① In 2019, member of Karnataka legislature joins BJP. Thus changing government in power.
 - ② In 2020, defection in Madhya Pradesh Congress MLA's joined BJP.
 - ③ defection in Bengal in 2021 (from TMC to BJP and from BJP to TMC) in 2022
 - ④ defection from Congress to BSP in Rajasthan

Issue of defection

- ① → It affects stability of government. Thus adversely affecting policy formulation, implementation.
- ② → Increased use of money and muscle power in bringing defection. Thus affecting democratic norms.
- ③ → As speaker is final authority. Thus often issue of biased nature of speaker.

- ④ Decreasing trust of Public on Political Representative, political parties etc.
- ⑤ Eroding legitimacy of government in Power as it gets power through delection.
- ⑥ Need of bypoll election. Thus increased expenditure and election mode in State affect developmental agenda.
- ⑦ Rise of unethical practices like sending all MLA to other state, putting them inside a hotel to protect them from horse trading.

Kihoto Hollohan judgement - 1993

Since the role of speaker became important in implementing anti defection laws. Thus he must act in impartial manner.

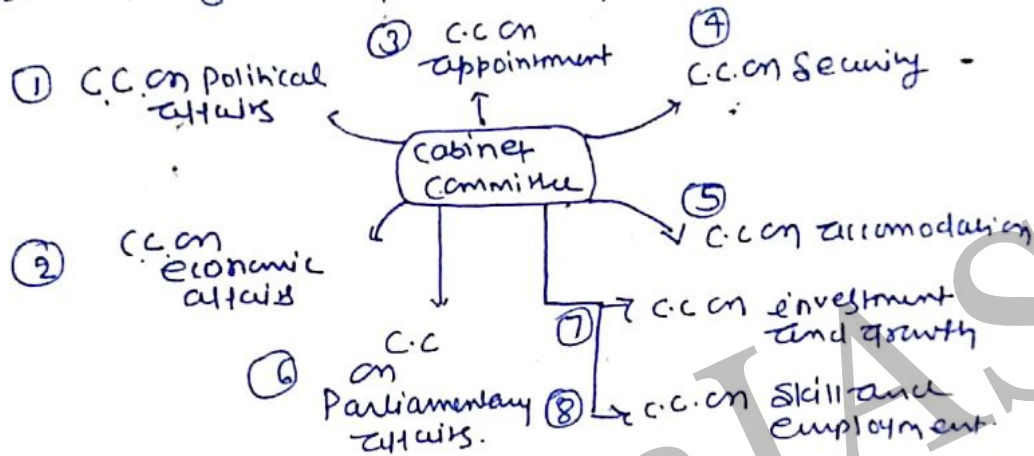
SC in above judgement mention that he is a pivot of institution of Parliament democracy. He must act as per constitutional spirit.

As per EC, his decision comes under judicial review to ensure fair decision. Thus increased role of Supreme Court ensures its in-sightful implementation.

6. Cabinet committees can play a crucial role in accelerating the government's decision-making and reforms. Critically evaluate. (150 words) 10

मंत्रिमंडल समितियां सरकार के निर्णय-निर्माण और सुधारों को त्वरित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Cabinet committees are extra constitutional bodies. They are formed by Prime Minister. At present we have 8 cabinet committees.



They are headed by P.M except committee of Parliamentary affairs and of accommodation.

Coacial Role ⇒

- ① → Reduce extra burden → Thus Swift decision making.
- ② → Decision after debate, discussion. Thus they try to reach most suitable solution.
- ③ → C.C. on political affairs is known as Super Cabinet. It is most important institution of decision making.
- ④ → Decision in absence of PM → eg when PM is in abroad or can't reach out.
- ⑤ → Taking input from various important-ministries. Even they can bring expert views. Thus decision based on Facts.

⑥ Formation of specific committee like committee on investment - growth - skill and employment should government special attention to such issues.

Issue

① → overlap function → like in CCEA and CC of investment

② → Large and unwieldy ⇒

Representation from allies, Coalition Partner

Thus disagreement which result into delayed response.

③ Due to absence of PM in any committee, they may not be able to take decision.

Despite these issues, Cabinet committee are effective institution in perform of functioning of executive.

7. Highlighting the factors that have led to increased instances of delegated legislation and administrative adjudication, discuss the issues associated with these. (150 words) 10

प्रत्यायोजित विधान और प्रशासनिक न्यायनिर्णयन के बढ़ते दृष्टांतों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इनसे संबद्ध मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Delegated legislation denotes that Parliament has formed only a macroframework or skeleton for any law and the authority for detailed micro rules and regulation are delegated to executive.

Administrative adjudication denotes the formation of tribunal by executive to adjudicate various issues between different parties.

Factors → give rise to delegated legislation

① → huge legislative burden on Parliament → Thus it is difficult to do even micro work.

② → Globalisation → In competitive environment, micro rules can be formed after detailed discussion with expert and stakeholder.

③ → In such complex environment; flexibility should lie with executive authority to change rules as per circumstances.

④ → Parliament is such a large institute. It became difficult to discuss and pass each and every details of any laws.

⑤ → To ensure accountability, Parliament already have committee on subordinate legislation.

Factors → give rise to administrative adjudication

- ① → Higher pendency in mainstream judiciary.
(3-4 crore cases are pending in all 3 tiers)
- ② → Need of Special domain expert to resolve dispute. eg. environment issue.
- ③ → "Enforcing contracts" is important reform in globalised era. It can be done through tribunals.
- ④ → constitution article 323 A, 323 B give power to Parliament and executive to establish such tribunal.
- ⑤ → These tribunals follow Principle of natural justice. Thus such positive aspects further give boost to rise of admi. adjudication.
cheaper, cost efficient, Faster.

Issue

- ① → Affecting principle of accountability of executive toward Parliament. (As legislation is function of legislature)
- ② → Violating Separation of power. (Judicial power must lie with judiciary)
- ③ → In such way executive enjoy huge power encroaching other sphere.
- ④ → Conflict of interest in administrative adjudication as many time government itself become party to cases.

We should resolve above issues. These mechanism are good steps toward Faster and competitive environment in Country.

8. Section 33(7) of The Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 should be amended to restrict contestation on only one seat for every candidate. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को केवल एक सीट से चुनाव लड़ने हेतु बाध्य करने के लिए लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 की धारा 33(7) को संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per RPA act 1951, at present one candidate can contest from maximum 2 seats. The reason for above provision →

① → Popular leader can fight from two seat to avoid defeat.

② → Giving people a opportunity to elect their favourite leader.

Need to change provision and restriction to only one seat ⇒

① → To remove extra burden on election commission.

② → equal level playing field to all contestant.

③ → Build trust with public as leader will not vacate one seat even after winning.

④ → These provision are utilised only core leader of political party. This is against the spirit of equality inside political party.

⑤ ~~Further~~ By election, due to vacated seat ensure election atmosphere → Government focus is dimmed. It affects developmental agenda.

- ⑥ Those who are unpopular must get punished by voters and should not get insurance to fight election from 2 place.
- ⑦ It will ensure Fair election, effective applicability of democratic norms for all.

Thus government should amend RPA to restrict contestation to only 1 seat.

Challenges

- ① → Absence of Political will as it benefits major leader.
- ② → Limited power of Election Commission its proposal are not binding.
- ③ → Opposition by various political party to such reform.

Despite these challenges, government must show will to bring such reform. It will be helpful to make democracy more substantive.

9. Discuss the need to set up a separate authority to manage government-owned surplus land assets.
(150 words) 10

सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली अधिशेष भू-संपत्तियों के प्रबंधन हेतु एक पृथक प्राधिकरण के गठन की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently National Monetization Plan has given new ~~best~~ Focus on Surplus land of government. A separate authority can be a further reform in such direction.

Need to setup separate authority

- ① → Such authority will help in monetization of such asset. Thus new source of revenue. It helps in reducing Fiscal deficit.
- ② → Even NTI agency @ 75 → Public sector unit should release their access land to a new authority. New authority should ensure its use in resolving challenge of limited kind availability of urban centre.
- ③ → For success of National monetization plan and National pipeline programme.
- ④ → Separate authority can do survey, ensure real time data availability about such land assets.
- ⑤ → Separate authority will help in programme like PM Awas rental cum housing yojna where government is giving their own land assets to private contractor.

- ⑥ At present, government assets is misused by local people by encroachment. Such issue can be resolved by such authority.
- ⑦ → Such authority can develop government land assets as eco parks, can give rent to private party, allowing development of hospitals, schools. Thus effective utilization and rise of new source of income.
- ⑧ → Finally, they will provide effective inputs to executive to use resource efficiently, to create favourable policy, to amend different laws etc.
- ⑨ → Such authority can coordinate with state government, private player for land pooling in land scarce urban area.

Indian government should ensure effective use of such idle land by creating such authority. It will help in revenue generation, solving scarce land issue and removing encroachment of government land.

10. Dispute resolution should be seen not as a court where justice is administered, but as a service which is availed of. Discuss the statement in the light of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India. (150 words) 10

विवाद समाधान को न्यायालय के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए जहां न्याय का प्रबंध किया जाता है, बल्कि एक सेवा के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए जिसका लाभ उठाया जाता है। भारत में ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Dispute Resolution is a process where a neutral party try to sort out the issue of other two party.

Why → need to consider differently from justice administration as service

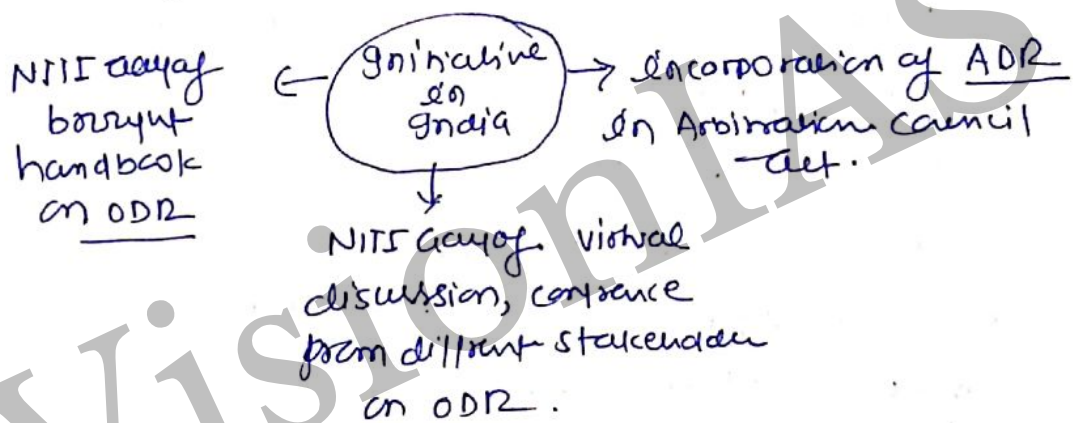
- ✓ Huge burden and Pendency in mainstream judiciary
- ✓ Follow rigid rule and procedure. This process can rely on natural justice
- ✓ Expensive and complex → Main stream judiciary. where as dispute resolution as service can be Cheaper and simple.

More benefit from ODR

- ① → Faster dispute resolution process will move us toward ease of doing business. Thus increase of investment
- ② → India can emerge as hub like London, Singapore
- ③ → Online dispute resolution will be Faster, efficient and effective → Thus ease of life as justice won't be delayed.
- ④ → ODR will give rise to new startups, new infrastructure. It can contribute in economy as

employment generator

- ⑤ → Export of ODR service will bring foreign reserve,
Creating soft power of India.
- ⑥ → With the development of ODR process, on the basis of data, facts, consent, we can transfer some cases from mainstream judiciary → Thus reducing burden.



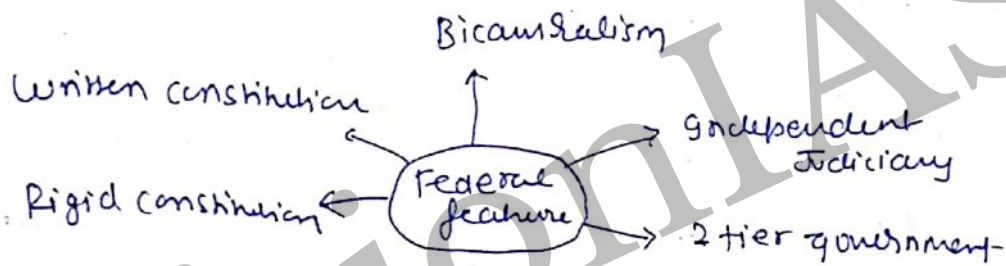
ODR can give a new thrust to justice delivery system. It can ensure fast growth, inclusive society, and sustainable development. Thus we should move in such innovative direction.

11. While the federal principle is one of the basic features of our Constitution, unlike other model federal Constitutions of the world, Indian federalism leans in favour of a strong Centre. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ संघीय सिद्धांत हमारे संविधान की मूलभूत विशेषताओं में से एक है, वहीं विश्व के अन्य आदर्श संघीय संविधानों के विपरीत, भारतीय संघवाद मजबूत केंद्र के पक्ष में झुका हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federal term comes from "Foedus" which means contract. Federalism means two tier of government deriving power from constitution, Sovereign in their own sphere.

Various Feature →
Federal
of Indian polity.



But leans toward centre - Feature

① Legislative Sphere

a → more subject in union list than state list.

b → Even state subject were brought in concurrent list.

c → Overriding power of union law over state law

d → Parliament's power to legislate law in state subject in 5 condition (e.g. Art. 249, 252 etc)

e → Parliament power during national emergency, President rule.

② Appointment of Governor by central government

- a → Like in Canadian constitution, he acts as agent of union.
- ③ → destructible state but indestructible union → State cannot have right to secede. But under Article 4 union can change nature of state.
- ④ → Emergency power → Under above power (Art. 352, 356, 360), Federal Structure transformed. Under national emergency it becomes completely unitary.
- ⑤ → Appointment of election commission → He is completely appointed by union government but he conduct election of state legislature. The
- ⑥ → Appointment of CAN → CAN also answer the account of state government. But his appointment and removal lies with union government.
- ⑦ → All India Service → State government can't suspend them. They are appointed by union. They erode power of state government.
- ⑧ → Integrated judiciary → unlike USA, India has integrated judiciary where state high court judges are appointed by president. High court work in overall guidance of supreme court.

⑨ Flexible constitution → constitution can be amended by Parliament very easily with simple majority or special majority except in few condition where state government plays role.

⑩ Under article 1 → India is not Federal rather "union of state" which means state are independent part of union.

⑪ Limited Financial power and dependency on Finance commission which is appointed by central government.

Thus Indian federalism was criticised as "quasi federal" by K.C. Wheare, Bargaining federalism by Morris Jones etc.

But as per Dr. Ambedkar →

The basic feature of federalism is two tier government deriving their power from Constitution. Thus India is federal model.

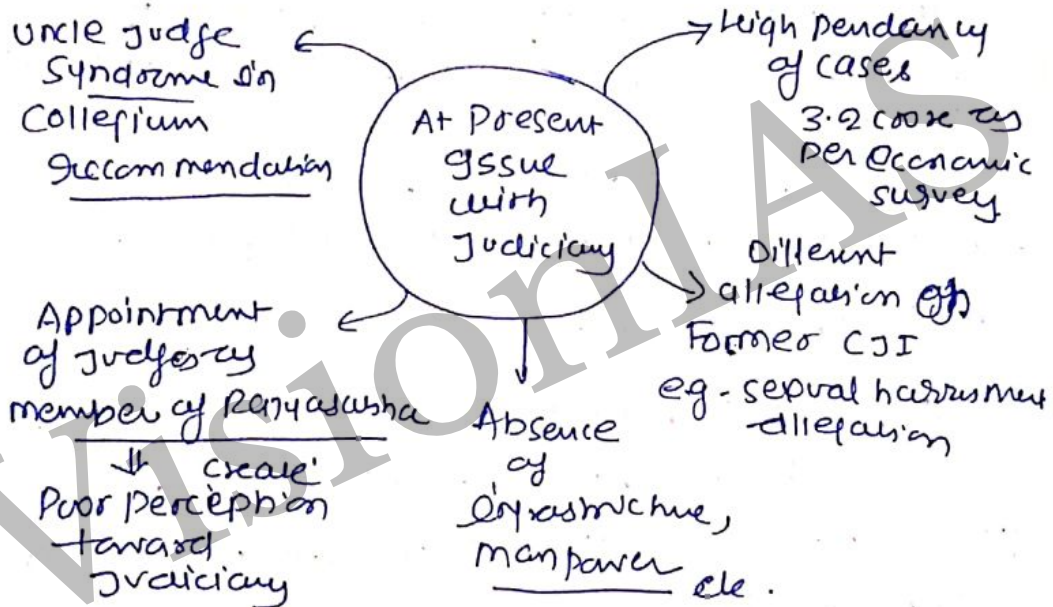
We adopted model on line Canadian model because of circumstances.

Thus India is Federal state can't be removed.

12. To what extent and in what ways should a judiciary be accountable to the society, while remaining mindful of the constitutional organisation of the government? (250 words) 15

सरकार के संवैधानिक संगठन के प्रति सजग रहते हुए, किस सीमा तक और किस प्रकार न्यायपालिका को समाज के प्रति जवाबदेह होना चाहिए?

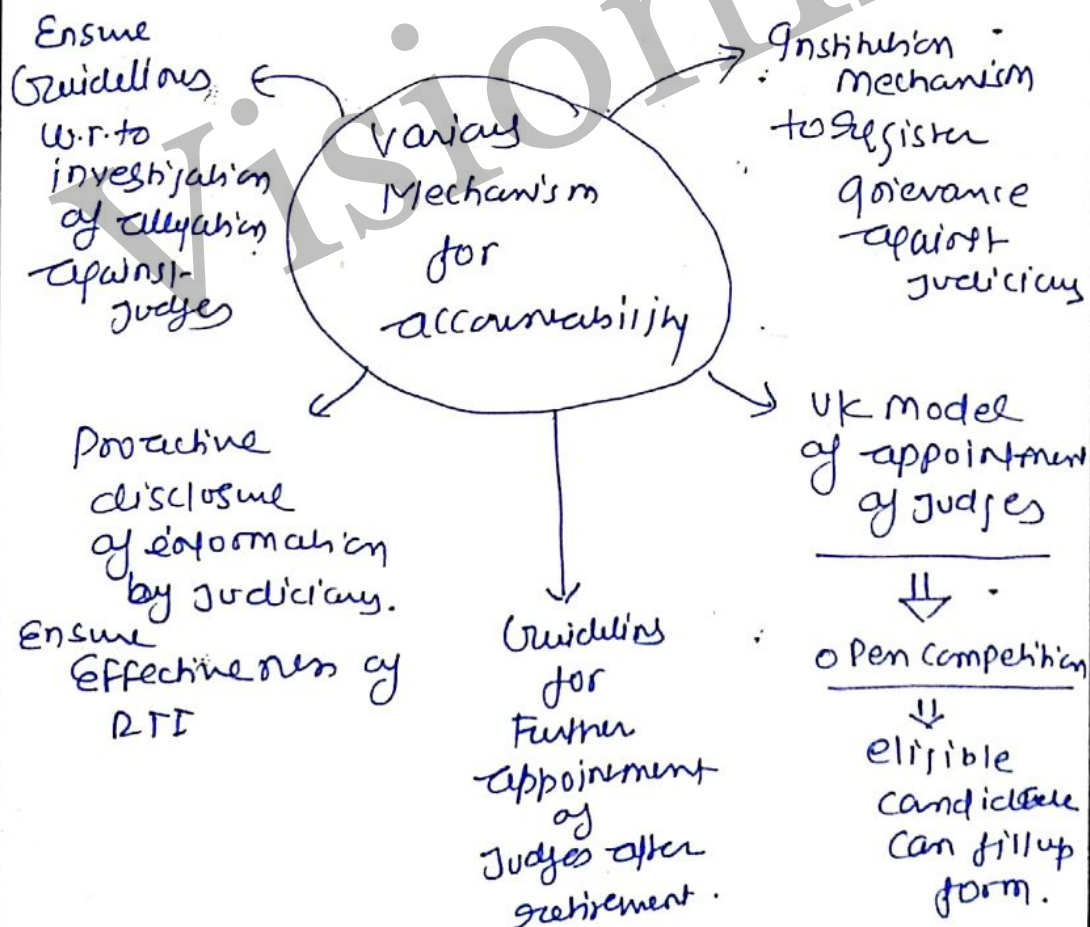
Justice is the 1st virtue of social system. The purpose of judiciary in India is to ensure that the bedrock of Indian democracy are just principles"



Thus there is need of accountability of judiciary →

- ① Ensure cooling period of judges are appointed under government after retirement.
- ② Create institutional mechanism → to investigate various allegation.
- ③ Transparency in Recommendation of judges
- ④ Earlier disposals of cases which are important
e.g. Related with Article 370, Farmbills, CAA etc

- ⑤ Make executive accountable if they are not following instruction of judiciary.
- ⑥ Avoid to resort on contempt of court mechanism except in various serious cases → to create good perception.
- ⑦ Push executive to create good infrastructure, for early approval on recommendation.
- ⑧ Ensure e-governance facility in various services of judiciary to ensure ease of life for citizens.



But true accountable mechanism should not compromise with basic tenants of constitutional philosophy → ie.

- ① → separation of power
- ② → independent judiciary
- ③ → Judicial review as basic structure
- ④ → Supremacy of protector, defender of Constitution.
- ⑤ → Power of SC under article 13, 32, 136, 142 etc.
- ⑥ → limited power of executive

• Autonomy and accountability are two faces of same coin. We must ensure both. Because only in that way Supreme Court can remain as "romantic institution" of Indians → Upendra Bakshi.

13. It is not only institutional challenges faced by Election Commission but also the twin threats of money and muscle in Indian electoral politics that need to be addressed for free and fair elections in India to continue. Discuss. (250 words) 15

न केवल निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही संस्थागत, चुनौतियों, बल्कि भारतीय चुनावी राजनीति में धन और बाहुबल के दोहरे खतरे के मुद्दे को भी भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव जारी रखने के लिए संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

S.Y. Qureshi in his book "Undocumented Wonder" writes 3 things in India for which India is famous in world. - 1. Tajmahal, 2. Gandhi, 3. Election commission.

Under Art. 324, Election Commission has power to superintend, conduct free and fair election. But ECI faces various institutional challenges.

→

- ① → No bipartisan appointment → Thus often accused as biased towards government
- ② → No bar for further appointment in government
- ③ → Salary, expenditures are not charged
- ④ → Limited power → eg. It can't directly political parties.
- ⑤ → Dependency on law ministry for secretariat services
- ⑥ → Unsuccessful in curbing hate, communal and casteist speech.

At the same time Indian electoral politics also faces threats of money and muscle power →

- ① Issue of continuous defections from one party to other. Thus affecting stability of government.
eg → change in Karnataka government, MP government

② Anonymous political funding →

As per ADR → 80% of funding between 2004-2014 were anonymous. No information in public domain. It give rise to →

a → Black money b → Cherry capitalism

③ More than 90% electoral bonds in 2017-2019 were issue for one political party (Shiela Party). Thus weakening of other party will decrease accountability.

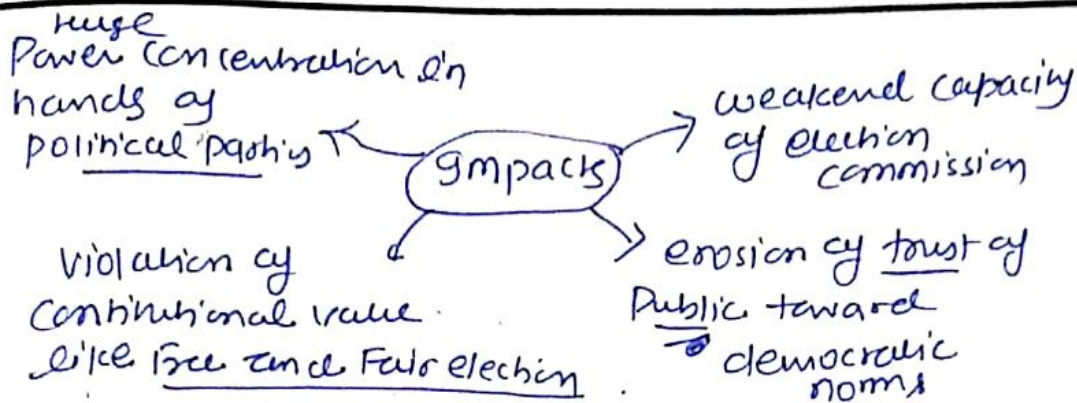
④ Absence of internal democracy, absence of accountability of political parties leaders toward their workers. Thus philosophy of might is right is more prevalent.

⑤ Rising criminalisation of politics → As per ADR, 44% MP of 17th Lok Sabha are accused of at least 1 crime.

It is because of rising money and mobile phone

⑥ Use of money for purchasing votes by either giving bottle of liquor or money. Thus bargain with poor status of voters.

⑦ Violation of model code of conduct by political leaders. They give Cashist, Communist speech to mobilise votes.



Suggestion / way Forward

- ① → Bring political party under RTI
- ② → Ensure internal democracy, accountability mechanism.
- ③ → Increase power of election commission
like Bipartisan appointed
changed expenditure.
- ④ → Bring paid news as electoral offence.
- ⑤ → For political parties funding →
a → Bring more transparency.
b → Option of state funding as recommended
by gndraoits Gupta Committee, 2nd ARC
- ⑥ → Making citizen aware. They must demand
reforms in working of political parties.

Various initiative like Electoral bond,
Civiligil app, requirement of publishing criminal
record, education qualification are good steps
but more needs to be done.

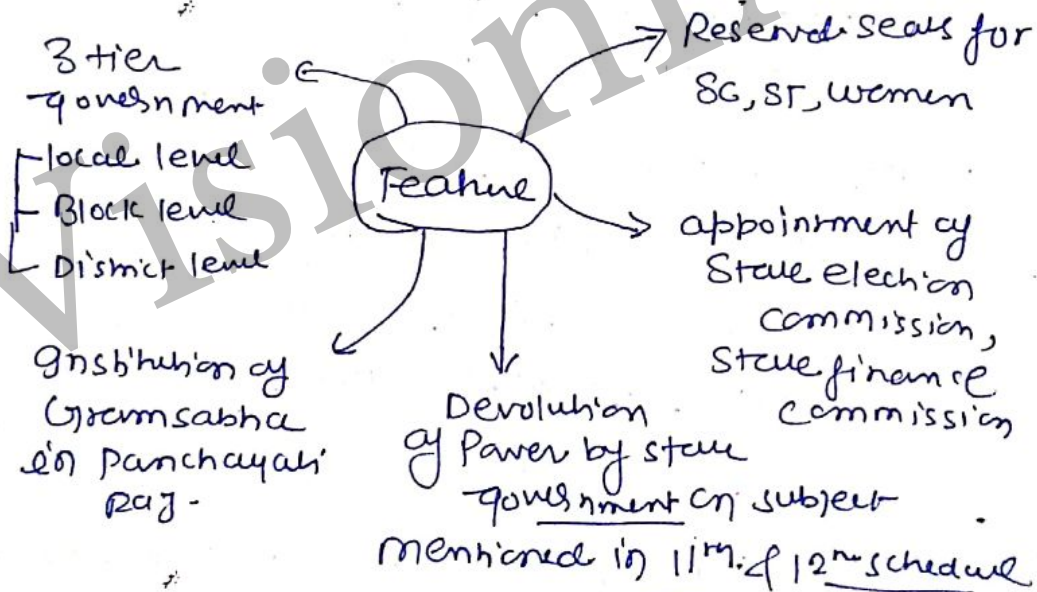
14. Local bodies have the constitutional status of being a third tier of the government, but are simultaneously subordinate to the State Government in several key functions and aspects. Analyse. (250 words) 15

स्थानीय निकायों को सरकार के तृतीय स्तर का संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त है, लेकिन साथ ही कई प्रमुख कार्यों और पहलुओं के संदर्भ में ये राज्य सरकार के अधीनस्थ भी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment act 1992 ensure the third tier of government of Indian polity.

They enjoy power under article 243.

Panchayat Raj	Article	Schedule
	243 to 243Z	11 th
Municipalities	243P to 243Z	12 th



→ Other feature

☑ → institution for planning and coordination

☑ →

But in reality → they are subordinate and ineffective in its various functioning →

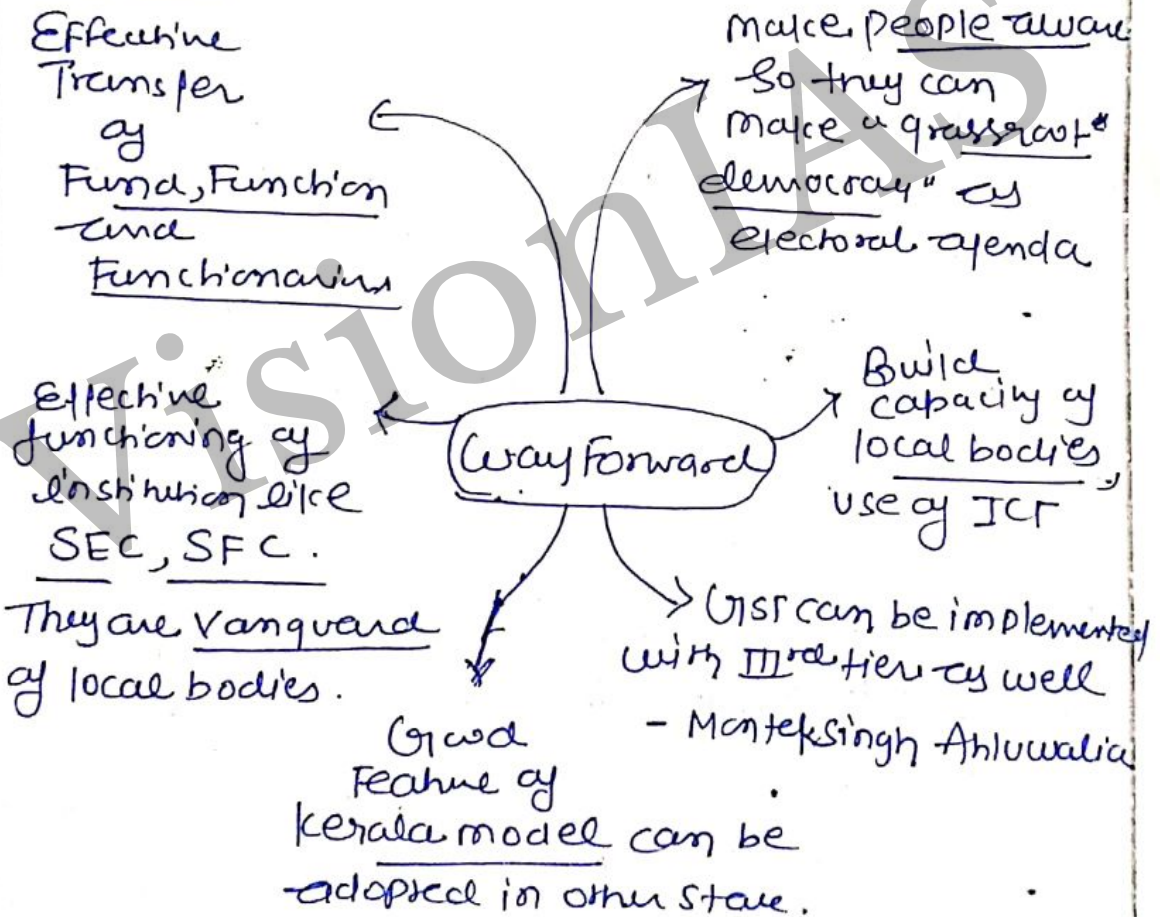
- ① → 3 tier structure but no activity mapping of all 3 organ on the principle of Subsidiary.
- ② → State government has not transferred enough financial power. Thus poor financial capability, limited expertise for planning.
- ③ → NO regular election. eg. of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh (Power election are delayed)
- ④ → Absence of state finance commission in various state. Often their reports are not tabled in legislature by state government.
- ⑤ → Gram sabha powers are not defined like in PESA act. Thus ineffective body.
- ⑥ → Absence of Auditory machinery. Thus misuse of fund.
- ⑦ → Presence of MP, MLA in various tier except village Panchayat affect autonomy of local institution.
- ⑧ → Absence of separate cadre. Thus depend on State government employee.
- ⑨ → No provision, guidelines for relation between bureaucracy and local bodies. Thus Public officials do not coordinate with members of local bodies.
- ⑩ Only limited subjects are transferred under 11th, 12th Schedule, by state government.

Thus as mentioned by "Manishankar Aiyar Committee" (2012) →

- ① we have bad panchayats which is worse than no panchayat.
- ② sarpanch raj, "decentralisation of comprehension is happening".

Overall disillusionment is prevailing with local bodies.

Solution



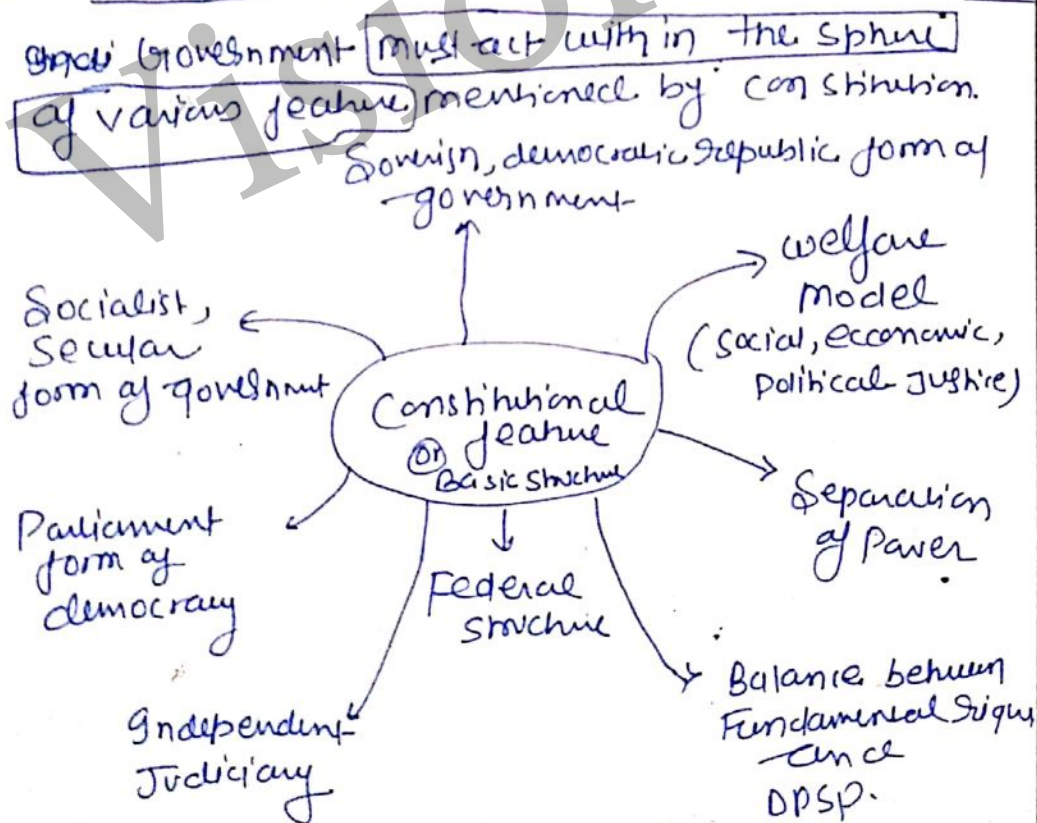
Grassroot democracy is necessary for inclusive growth, sustainable development, good governance. Thus we must resolve above issue.

15. What do you understand by Constitutionalism? Do you think a written constitution is a necessary condition to ensure Constitutionalism? Also, analyse various provision of the Indian constitution that ensures Constitutionalism. (250 words) 15

संविधानवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लिखित संविधान एक आवश्यक शर्त है? साथ ही, संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने वाले भारतीय संविधान के विभिन्न उपबंधों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Constitutionalism denotes that Government does not have unlimited power. It is limited and guided by constitution. It has to act within sphere of constitution.

In India, constitution is supreme. And Supreme courts acts as protector of constitution. The "basic structure" doctrine given by SC in Keshavnand Bharati case also ensure principle of constitutionalism.



Written constitution → Necessary

- ① Unlike UK, where parliament is Supreme, in India constitution has supremacy. Thus written constitution → necessary.
- ② written constitution mentions role of state, limitation of state, mechanism for protection of constitutional supremacy.
- ③ with written feature, it is difficult to diverge or go away from its principle value.
- ④ written constitution ensure limited power.
 • i.e. power is not concentrated in one institution
 It also protect federal units.

Various provisions which ensure constitutionalism

① → Independent judiciary

a → Supreme court of India is most powerful court of world as it can review even constitutional amendment and can strike down.

b → power under article 13, 36, 136, and basic structure doctrine.

Thus known as guardian of constitution.

② constitutional bodies like ECI, CAJ, UPSC

- Ensures that constitutional values should not be violated.
- ③ Separation of Power → checks and balance mechanism ensure that no organ gain unlimited power
 - ④ Veto power of President → President may not give assent if legislation is against Constitution.
 - ⑤ Fundamental Rights → State can't violate them otherwise citizen can go Supreme Court (Art 32) or High Court (Article 226)
 - ⑥ Emergency Power → under article 365, if state government is not running as per Constitution, President can impose President-Rule
 - ⑦ Parliamentary form of government → if executive is not running as per Constitution, Parliament can pass no confidence motion.

Thus with these feature, Indian Constitution has ensured constitutionalism which will ensure aim of Constitution → "THE IDEA OF INDIA"

16. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities for Self Help Groups (SHGs), there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के लिए अवसरों का सृजन किया है, वहीं कुछ चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Self-governed, peer controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic backgrounds, having a desire to perform common purpose. - SHGs collectively

Various government policies and opportunities

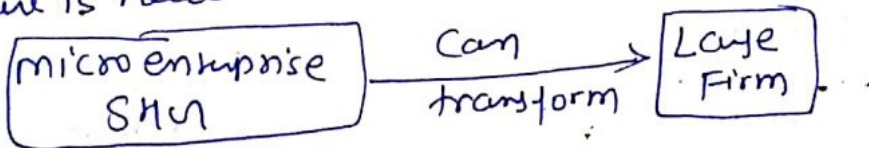
- ① → SHG Bank linkages prog. (1992)
 - ② → PSL for SHG. So Bank can focus on them
 - ③ → Day NRLM → interest subvention to women SHG in Bank loan
 - ④ under Atmanirbhar Bharat →
 - Ⓐ PM unibhiksha yojna → women SHG to be given 20 lakh collateral free loans
 - Ⓑ → Additional 10-15% rupees through Paisa Portal for a Revolving Funds

↓
 For regular meeting, effective functioning
 - Ⓒ Government was purchasing masks, Sanitizer from SHG
- Financial Inclusion

- ⑥ 25 crore as seed money for 7500 SHU member under PM formalisation of micro food processing enterprises.

Challenges → Still persist →

- ① → Most of them engaged in agri, rural area.
- ② → Poor infrastructure, Poor connectivity by road, railway
- ③ → Absence of training, capacity building
- ④ → Continuous use of rudimentary technology
- ⑤ → No access to larger market.
- ⑥ → Politicization → Political interference/corruption
- ⑦ → Poor monitoring → Various reports shows growth of SHU but no information about its health
- ⑧ → There is need to evolve methodology to

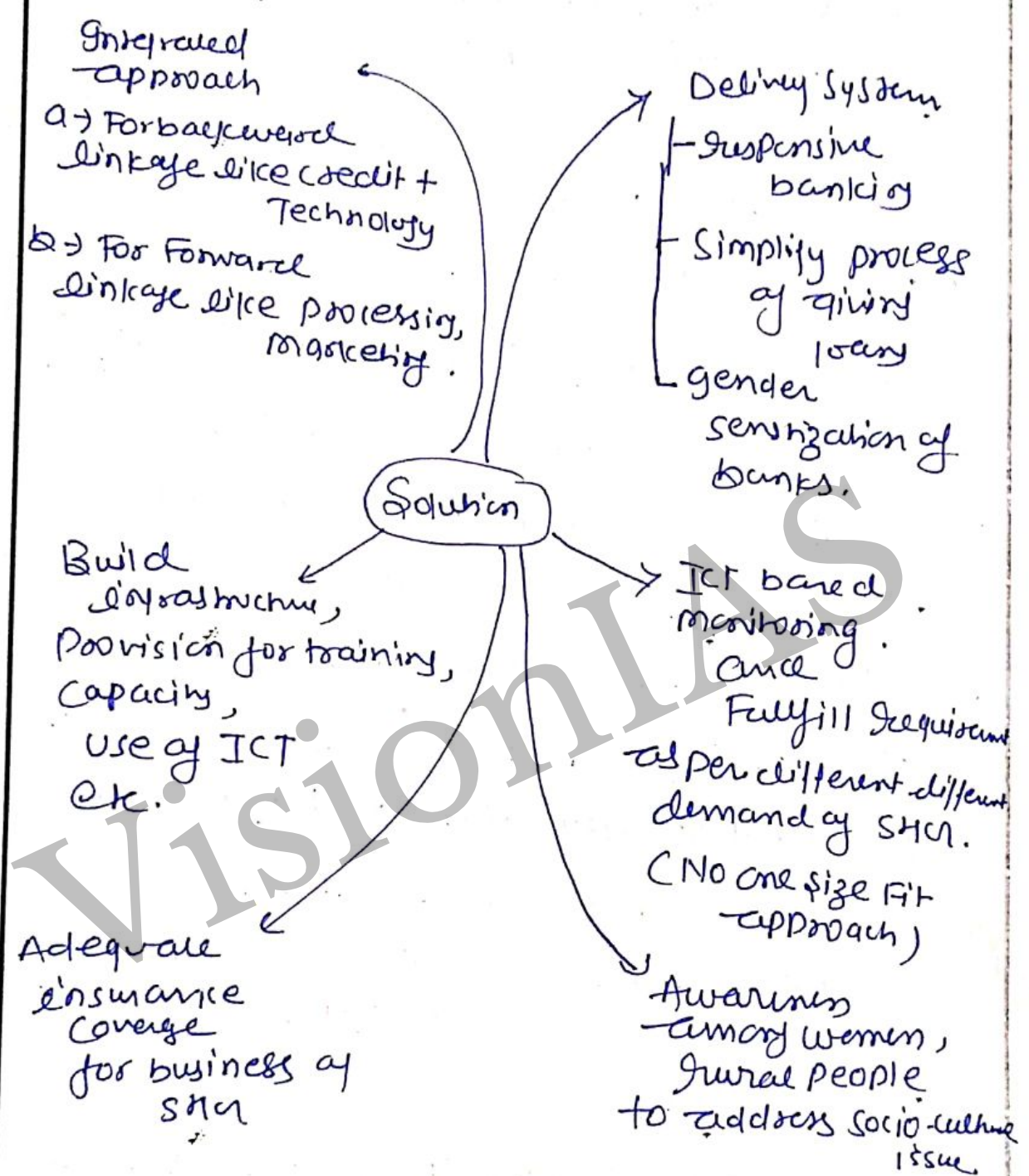


- ⑨ → Socio-cultural issue

- uneven distribution → more in South India
- Strong member try to earn major portion of profit
- Patriarchy, Lack of social mobility, marriage affect participation of women.

- ⑩ → A large amount of SHU borrow from moneylenders. (Nearly 48%)

Way forward



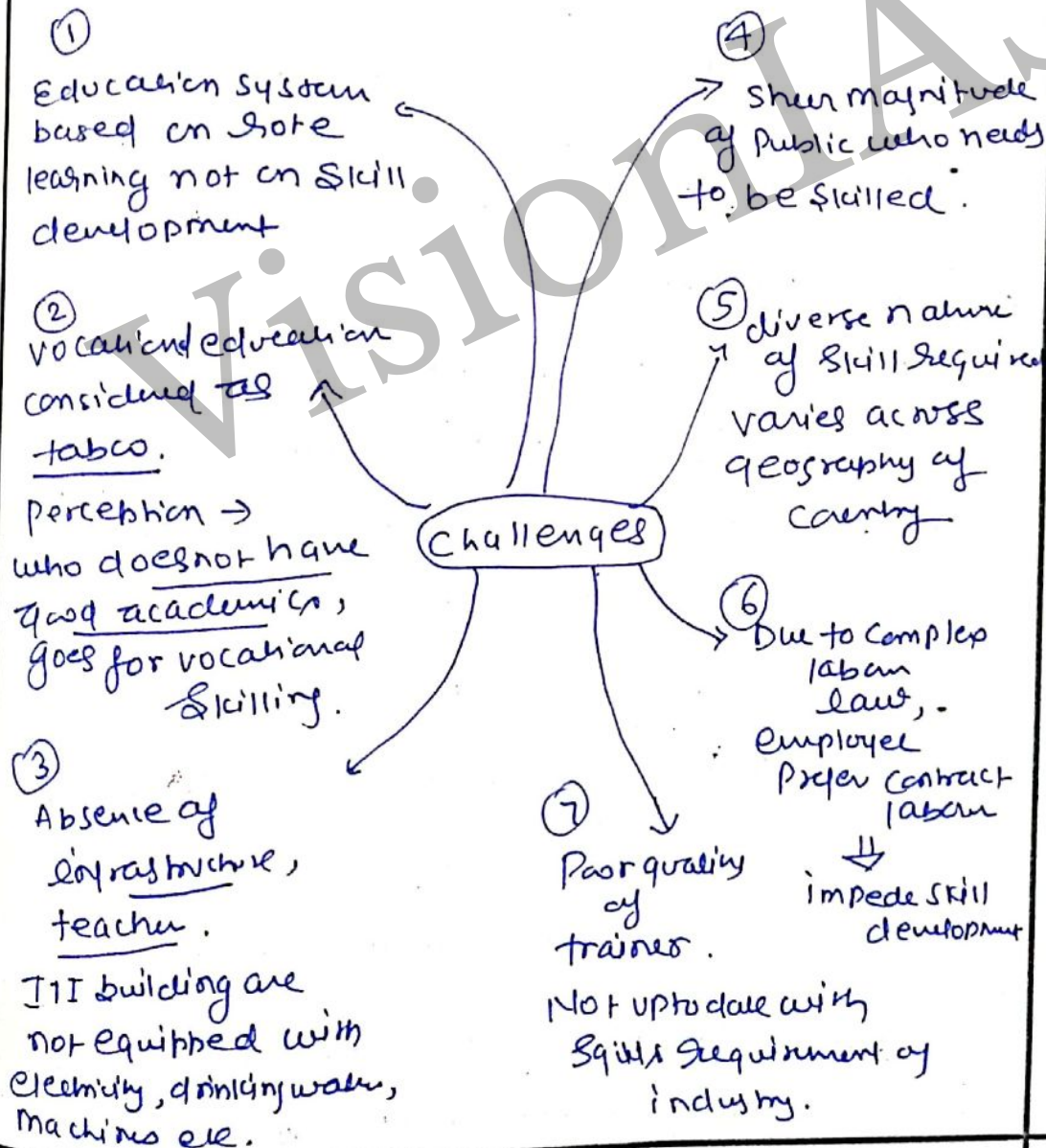
Self help group can play major role in women empowerment, rural development, promoting social capital, building inclusive society. Thus they must be promoted.

17. Highlight the challenges associated with skill development in India. Discuss how Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana attempts to address the above identified challenges. (250 words) 15

भारत में कौशल विकास से संबद्ध चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना उपर्युक्त चिन्हित चुनौतियों से निपटने का कैसे प्रयास करती है।

As per India Skill Report 2020, more than 50% graduate are unemployable.

In 2020, the average age of Indians are 29, which is much lower compare to US, EU, Japan. Thus to reap demographic dividend, Skill development is necessary.



Challenges

- ⑧ Pro functioning of Sector Skill Council
Shandar prasad Committee →
hot bed of chodny Capitalism
 - ⑨ Absence of effective implementation of Government Skill programme
 - ⑩ Skill programme biased towards trades
↓
which is more favourable to men
- ⑪ → Absence of recognition of prior learning → eg Diamond cutters may have acquisite skills in Pune, passed on from generation.
But no decent job in absence of certificate.

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna

- ① Sector spec sector specific courses with fixed duration, qualification mentioned. (short term learning)
- ② Standardization of courses by National Skill qualification framework
- ③ Recognition of prior learning certificate
- ④ Bridge courses for people who have RPL certificate
- ⑤ participation of private sector. Thus they can handle large magnitude of unskilled people.
- ⑥ Inclusive skilled programme (not just for male)
eg → skilling in beauty parlour care.

- ① Awareness among Public to increase social acceptability of vocational education.
- ② Kaushal and Rozgar mela to attract people toward skilled courses.

Government has also started other initiative like →

- ① → India's Skill development services
- ② → Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushal Yojna.
- ③ → For minority → USFAD, Hunar haat, MANAS,
- ④ → SHERYAS, ASPIRE
- ⑤ → Indian Institute of Skill, 1st skill park in Bhopal (M.P).

Skill development is necessary to remove poverty, making a prosperous society and to achieve vision of our forefathers →

"Samridha Bharat"

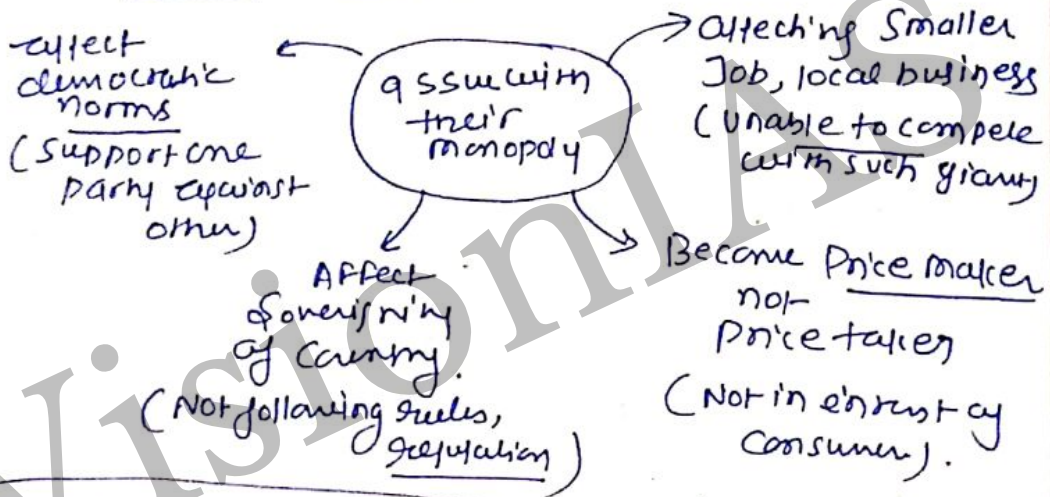
18. It has been argued that digital monopolies pose a threat to the fundamental fabric of market-competition. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the regulatory framework in India to deal with digital monopolies. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि डिजिटल एकाधिकार बाजार-प्रतिस्पर्धा के मौलिक ताने-बाने के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। इस संदर्भ में, डिजिटल एकाधिकार से निपटने के लिए भारत में नियामकीय ढांचे की प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

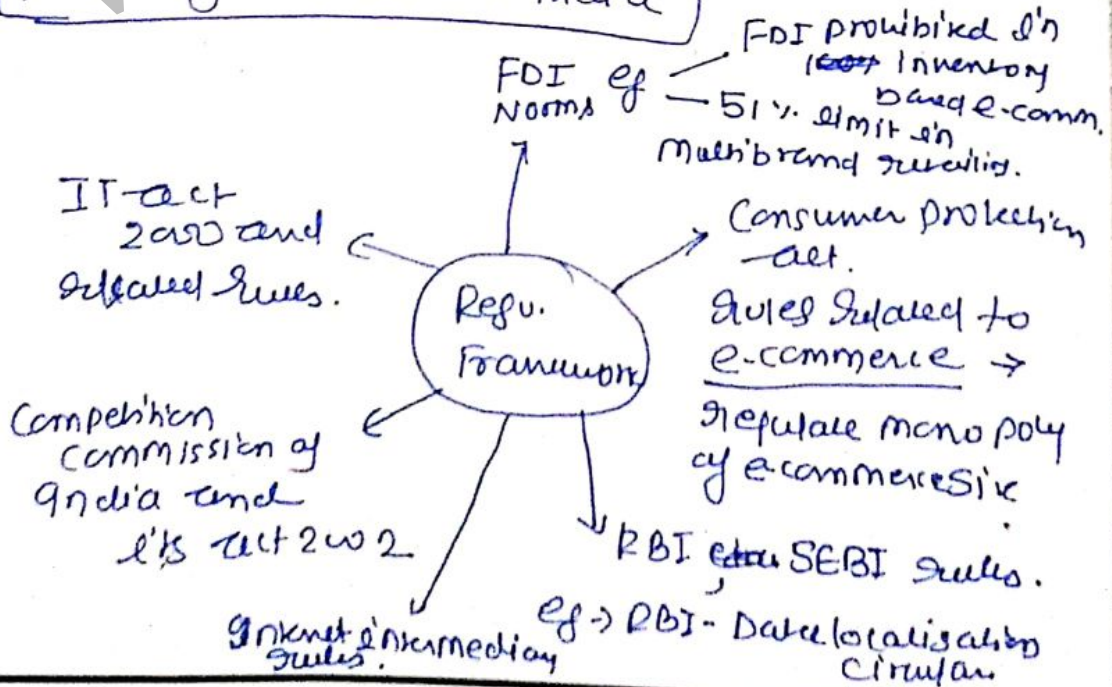
Digital monopolies denotes the domination of very limited ~~domain~~ companies in various business model of digital domain.

e.g → Amazon, Walmart in e-commerce.

Facebook, Twitter, → social media



Regulatory Framework in India



capability / effectiveness of such regulatory framework

① ensures that brick and mortar shop's intent should not be affected

② Ensure competition so that Consumer trust take primary.

③ Regulatory framework on social media giants ensure

not to go against intent of govt

Cooperate with regulatory authority for effective investigation

Data localisation norms

will increase their obligation.

Thus making them competitive player

④ Effective grievance redressal mechanism through Consumer protection rules

Thus their monopoly should not go against intent of consumer.

Issue with current regulatory framework

① → No effective implementation, increased litigation due to ambiguity reduce their positive effects.

② → No consultative mechanism to make comprehensive rules rather arbitrary mechanism of imposition of rules.

③ → Smaller player like Brick Mortar Shops, workers, rural small business's voices do not reach to government. Thus rules favouring limited section of society

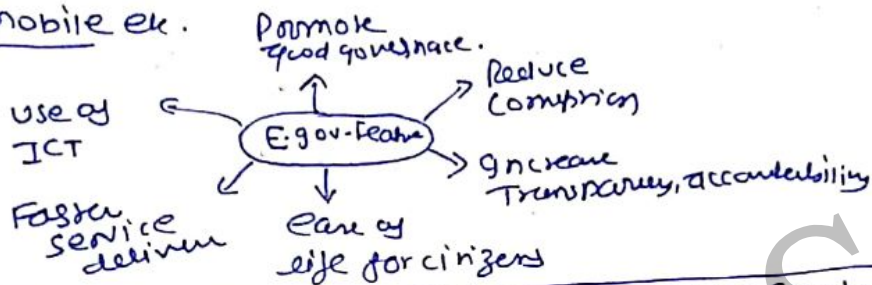
④ → Social media intermediaries are not obeying current rules various time. They enjoyed loopholes.

Competition ensures that Consumer trust get primary. Thus we must ensure effective framework for competition in digital domain.

19. E-governance facilitates administrative systems by enabling administrative development and effective service delivery. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ई-गवर्नेंस प्रशासनिक विकास और प्रभावी सेवा वितरण को सक्षम बनाकर प्रशासनिक प्रणालियों को सुगम बनाता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

E-governance denotes use of information and communication technology in governance to make it more effective, efficient. It uses wide area networks, internet, mobile etc.

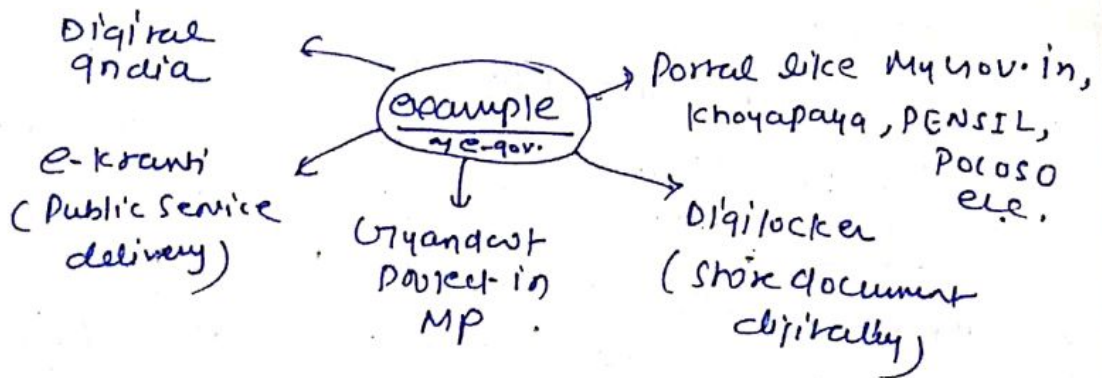
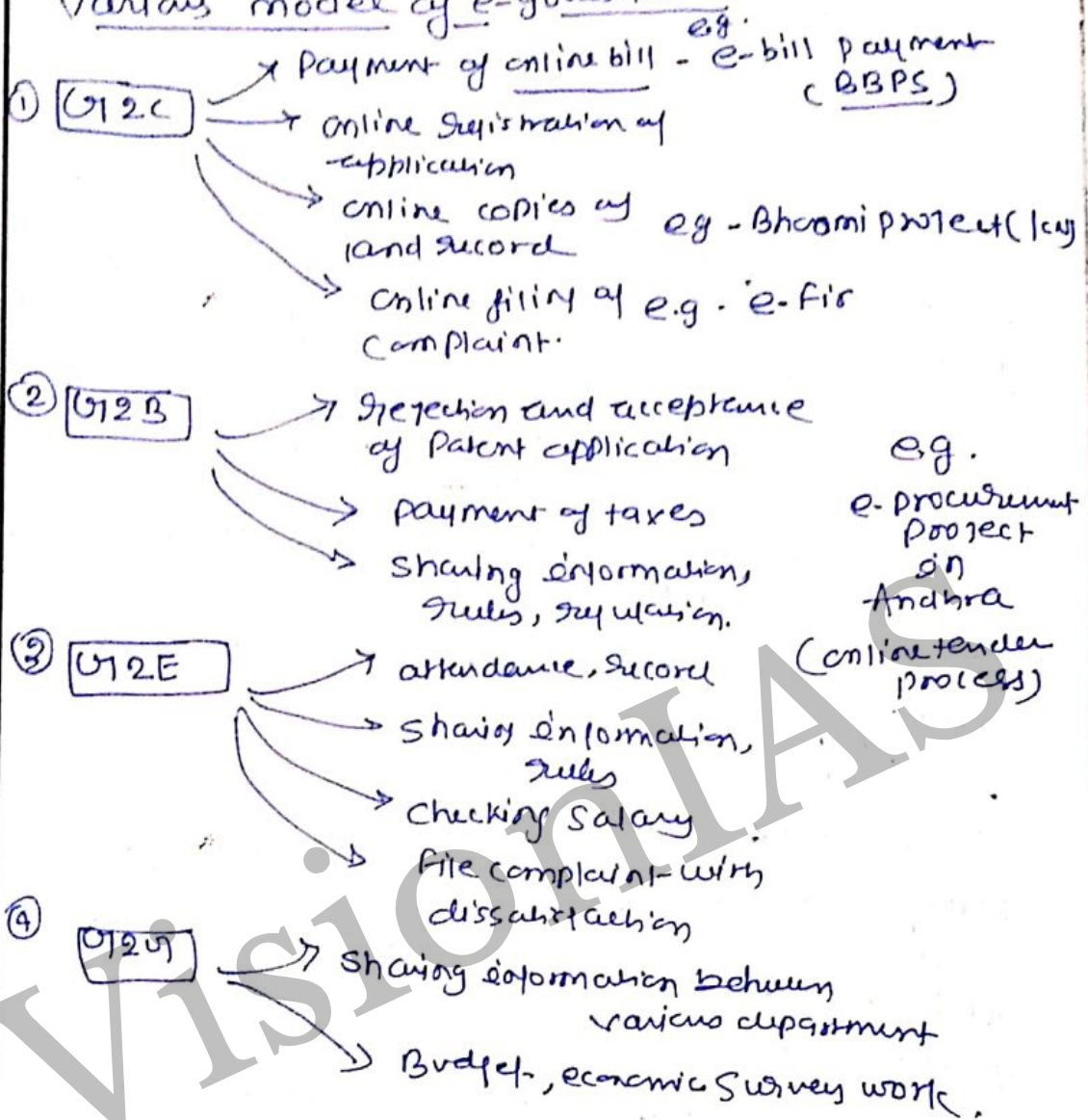


Facilitates administrative development and effective service delivery

- ① Faster, effective, cost efficient service delivery
- ② Make aware about rights, decrease discretion of citizen administrative authority. Thus increase transparency, accountability
- ③ Increase no. of public service and Increase its geographical reach.
- ④ Empowering people with information, with easy access to public service. Thus increasing faith on government.
- ⑤ Improve business-government interface. Reduce Red tapism, bureaucratization. Ease of governance ensures ease of doing business
- ⑥ Fulfilling social contract philosophy more effectively.

Don't write anything in margin (it will be cut off)

Various model of e-governance



Various challenges

① Social challenges

- (a) → low digital literacy
- (b) → Non local language
(layer public unaware about it)
- (c) → Digital divide
- (d) Resistance to change attitude

② Technological Challenges

- (a) multimodal interaction
- (b) interoperability issue
- (c) privacy and security
- (d) making e-gov. available in various local language
- (e) Technical manpower shortage
- (f) connectivity to backward area.

③ Economical challenges

- (a) → high cost for digital brochure establishment
- (b) ~~can~~ Technology is continuously evolving. Thus maintenance cost is also high.

Way Forward

Build congenial environment.
Political leadership should play role.



Business process re-engineering
(Changing government process, forms, structure - re-designing)
Development - tech. solution.

Protecting critical information infrastructure.
Common support infrastructure

20. The focus of policy and governance has hitherto primarily been on output rather than the outcome. Not only does the Aspirational District Programme mark a change in the policy focus but also chooses a collaborative form of governance over a top-down approach. Analyse. (250 words) 15

नीति और शासन का ध्यान अभी तक मुख्य रूप से आउटकम (परिणाम) के बजाय आउटपुट (मात्रा) पर केंद्रित रहा है। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम न केवल नीतिगत केंद्रबिंदु में परिवर्तन को चिन्हित करता है, अपितु टॉप-डाउन एप्रोच (शीर्ष-पाद उपागम) के बजाय शासन के सहयोगात्मक शैली को अंगीकार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In its more than 70 years of journey of independence, Indian governance model's criticised for various reasons →

- a) → Focus on output rather than outcome
- b) → centralised, hierarchical, topdown model of government.
- c) → Fragmented policy, lack of feedback mechanism
- d) → Absence of accountability mechanism.

Aspirational district programme is an example of 'good governance' model based on, more collaborative, horizontal structure, and non hierarchical setting.

It was launched on 5th Jan 2018. Under phase-I, 119 districts i.e. (15% of India's population) works to achieve 49 target developed by NITI Aayog.

Feature

- ① → It works on "3C" i.e. Converge, Collaborative and Competitive.

- a) conveyance of initiative of central government,
State and local level.
- b) collaboration between different organization,
ministries, officials etc.
- c) Competitive → order, released by NITI Aayog
(a champion of change - Portal)

② → Institutional mechanism to ensure
team work. →

- a) → Committee of secretaries of GOI to supervise
- b) → senior officials rank of Joint secretary
have been appointed as guardian.
(Thus accountability mechanism)

③ → Target developed by NITI Aayog based
on a outlay - outcome - output framework.

④ → Creating development as mass movement.
(People from all walks of life should
come together)

⑤ → State government are main driver of
change.

⑥ → Taking feedback from local people,
NGOs, civil societies etc.

Challenges still persist

- ① Performance is sector like health and education are good. But sectors like agriculture, Financial inclusion are lagging behind.
- ② Feedback loop, data collection mechanism are not as effective.
- ③ Poor collaboration is same state in various schemes due to federal tension.
- ④ Absence of infrastructure, required for implementation of above programme.
e.g → manpower at local level
- ⑤ Some districts are performing better than others. Thus widening of gap.

We must address the above challenges. Aspirational district programme aims to achieve various SDG, which will improve rank of India in various social indicators.