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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1400)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	567585
Center	DRN	Date	02/02/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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. Discuss the changes that have taken place in the role of the state, and in particular the bureaucracy, in the post-liberalization era in India.

(150 words) 10

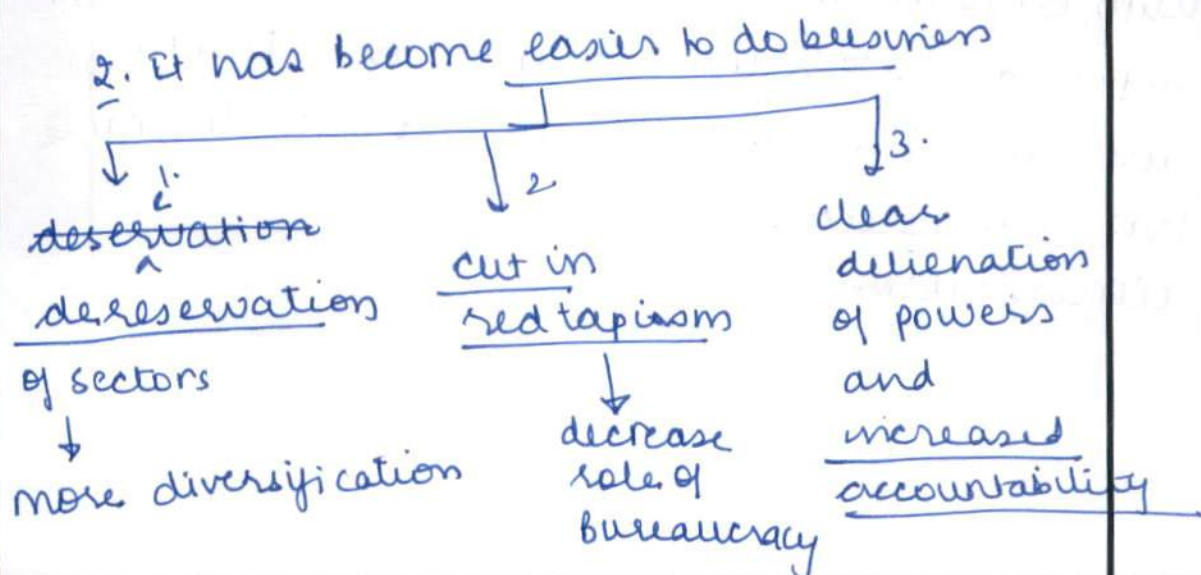
भारत में उदारीकरण पश्चात् युग में राज्य और विशेषकर नौकरशाही की भूमिका में आए परिवर्तनों की विवेचना कीजिए।

As India embarked on a journey of liberalisation after the 'New Economic Policy' of 1991. Since then, there have been a juggling of role of state and market in the development of the country.

changes in role of state

1. The state has exited from various sectors such as Electricity, telecom sector etc and vacated the space for private sector.

Therefore, role of state in managing sector bill.



3. The role of NGOs, SHGs, Co-operatives has increased

3.1 State realised it cannot manage everything.

3.2 Voluntary organisations becoming crucial arm of implementation of policy.

4. Increase role of 3rd tier of government

4.1 Thus bureaucracy's ~~exit~~ ~~from~~ role reduced and functions delegated based on ~~best~~ principle of subsidiary.

5. Citizen's charter etc

5.1 changed master mentality of Bureaucracy - to realise that there is a public-servant mandate.

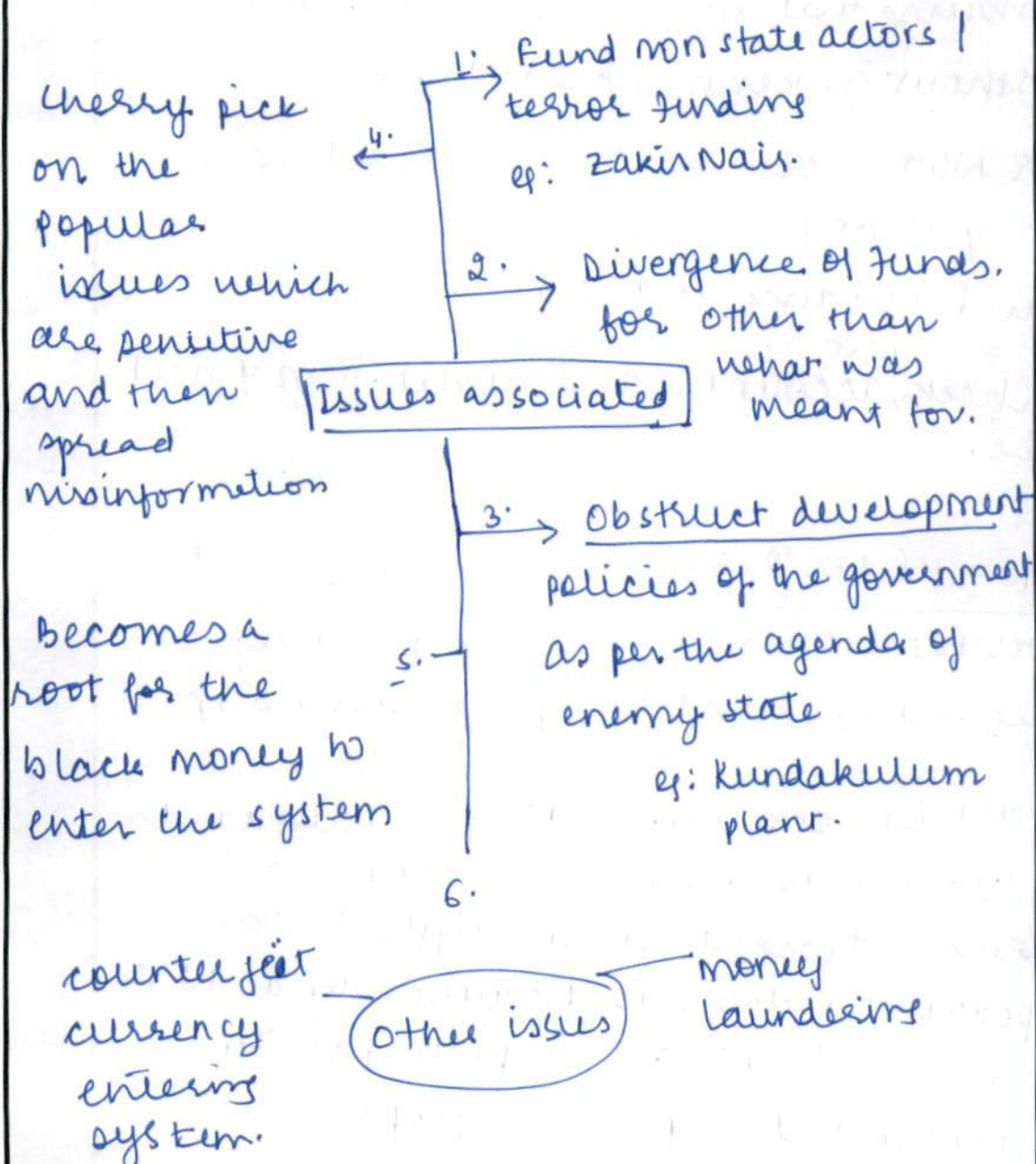
With e-governance and increased accountability, intolerance towards corruption and citizen awareness the babu culture and state dominance has been reduced to pave way for citizen's rules.

2. 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।

A) According to Intelligence Bureau report India loses ~ 2-3% of its GDP due to foreign funding of NGOs.



Current frameworkFERA : Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

- ① Prohibits foreign funding beyond certain limit
e.g. Greenpeace issue.
- ② Ensures that no money enters system without government scrutiny.
- ③ ~~for~~ NGO receiving foreign funding to compulsory register with the government and obtain certificate.
- ④ Check ^{NGO} accounts and audit them if need be.

NGO - under Right to Information Act

- ① Further increasing transparency regarding funding : progressive step.

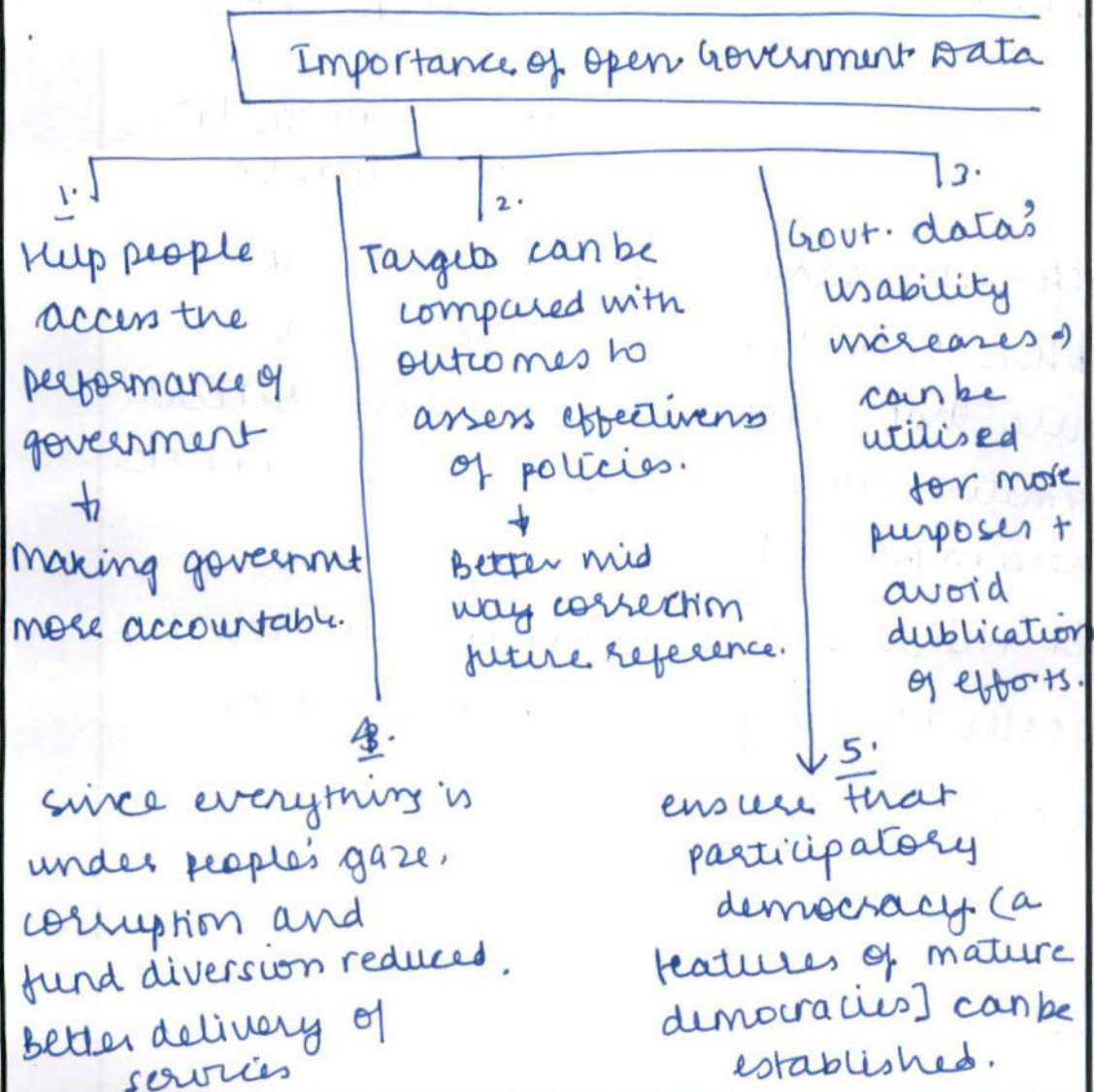
It must be ensured that the safeguards are not misused by the government to silence dissent and stifle NGOs. The powers must be used cautiously as NGOs play a crucial role in participatory democracy and empowering people.

3. Setting up of 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।

A) Transparency and Accountability are the fundamentals of good Governance. The open sharing of data strengthen these pillars.



Official Record

keeping infrastructure
not in place.

Information

available is not
is standardised

format thus no

intelligent and
meaningful conclusion
can be drawn.

3.

1. Official secrets Act

→ not defined thus
used as smokescreen
to deny information
sharing.

4.

challenges

2.

synergy between
different departments
and different levels
of government does not
exist
→ thus holistic data
not available.

Therefore there is a need to develop capacity,
establish Record keeping offices and
ensure that information [barring critical
information like: defense, nuclear energy] etc.
is there in public domain.

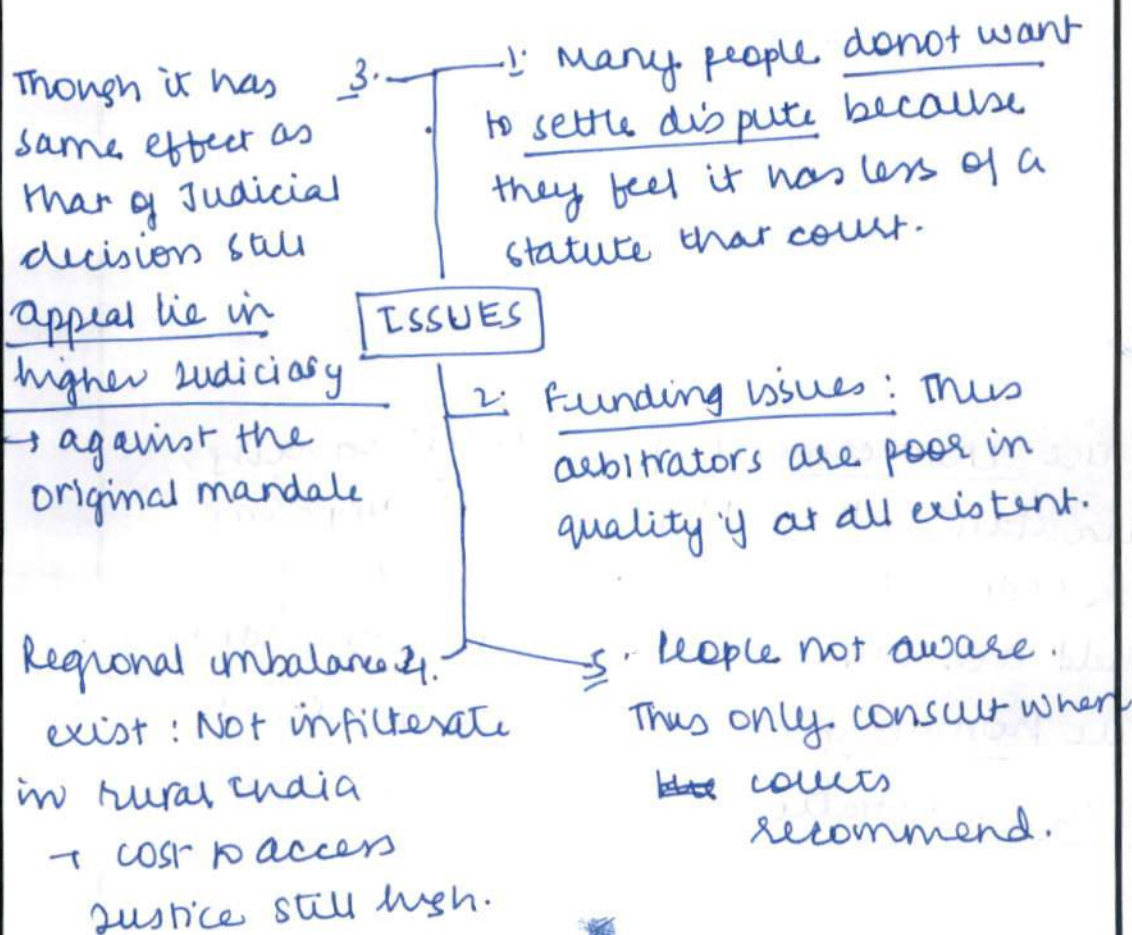
As per NCRWC's recommendations we must
take oath of transparency rather than
secrecy.

4. Highlight the issues facing arbitration as an effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism in India. How does Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019 strengthen the arbitration set up in India?

(150 words) 10

भारत में एक प्रभावी वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान तंत्र के रूप में माध्यस्थता (अर्बिट्रेशन) के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को रेखांकित कीजिए। माध्यस्थता और सुलह (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 भारत में माध्यस्थता व्यवस्था को कैसे सुदृढ़ बनाता है?

A) Arbitration is an effective Alternate Dispute redressal mechanism that helps relieve pressure on Judiciary and courts. With ~3.5 crore cases pending in courts it has gained popularity.

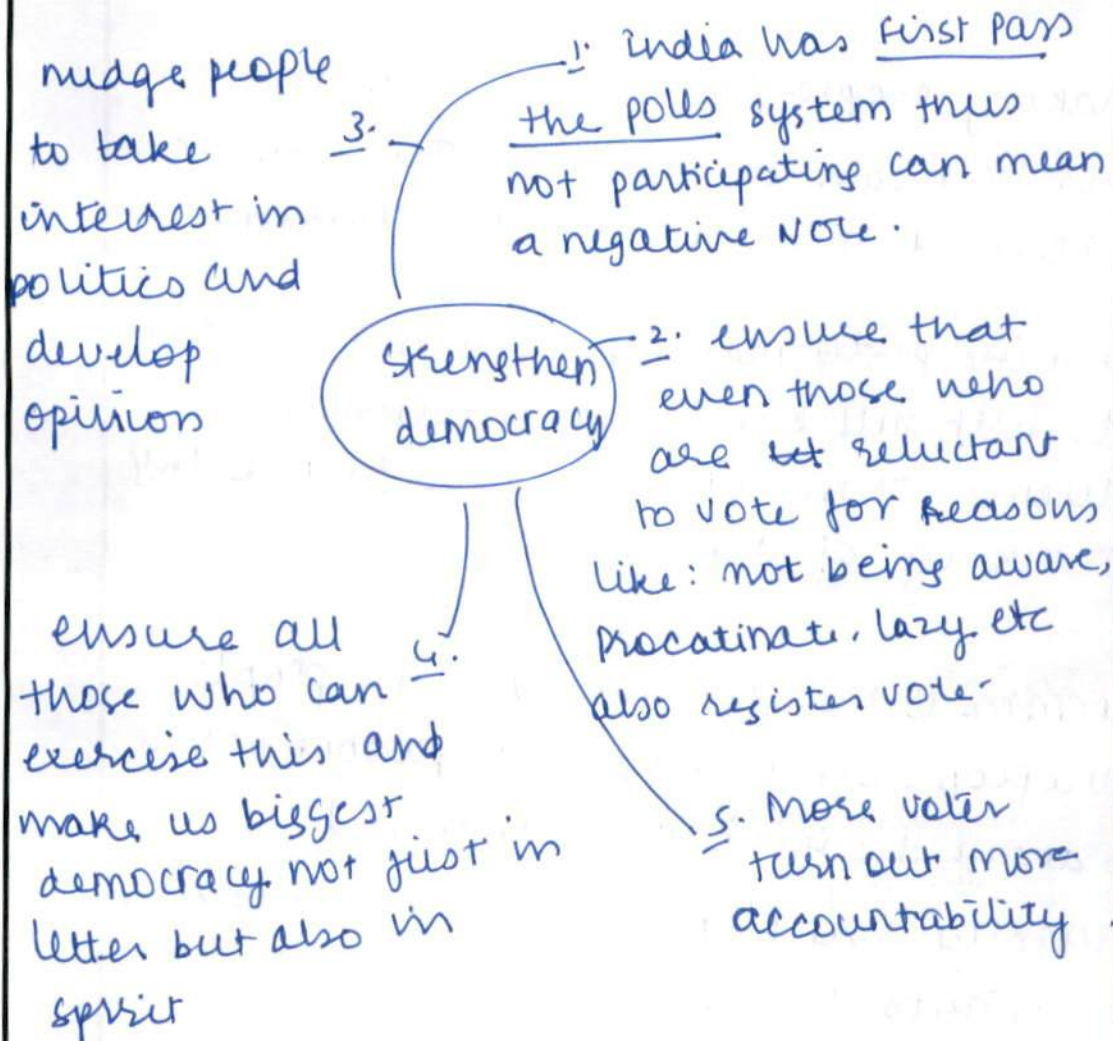


In the enforcement of contract ranking, India stands at 163rd position, hampering Ease of doing business. To ensure A-SI is upheld are we relieve Burden on Judiciary while promoting socio economic political, Justice Arbitration must be given a boost.

5. 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 साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A) compulsory voting means those who are above 18 years of age would have to vote even if they donot want to.



Against

1. Not a feature of democracy but forcing amounts to dictatorship.
2. People not voting may also be a signal that they do not approve anyone ~~as~~ of the candidate in the government elections.
3. Making people do something against their will can be slavery. This can be criticised as a democratic slavery?
4. ~~winning party~~ Many people do not exercise vote with full knowledge but under influence. It might increase that leading to mockery of democracy.

Democracy is the government of the people for the people by the people. Compulsory voting takes away the sense of freedom and sovereignty that people enjoy while exercising their rights to vote.

6. How far do you agree with the view that administration in India requires specialists instead of generalists?

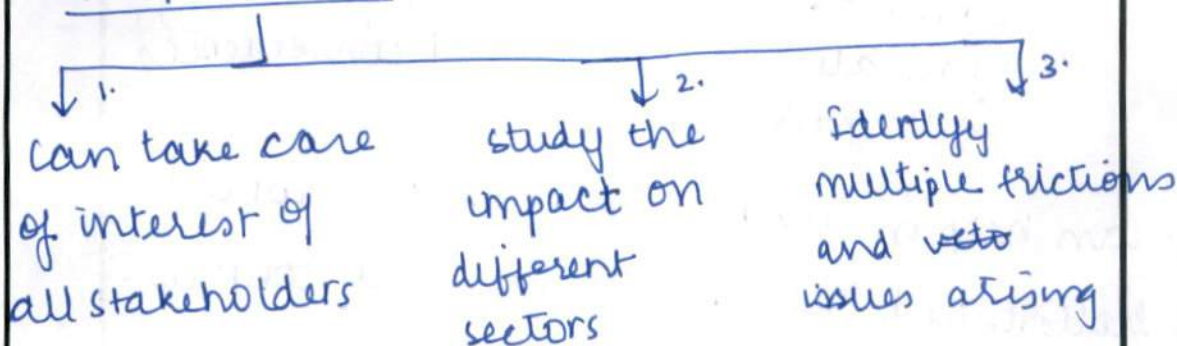
(150 words) 10

आप इस दृष्टिकोण से कितने सहमत हैं कि भारत में प्रशासन के लिए सामान्यजों के बजाय विशेषज्ञों की आवश्यकता है?

A) Administration and civil servants are the steel frame of our democracy they help in ensuring that rule of law is maintained and a welfare state can be established.

Need for generalists

1. can look at the problem from different perspectives

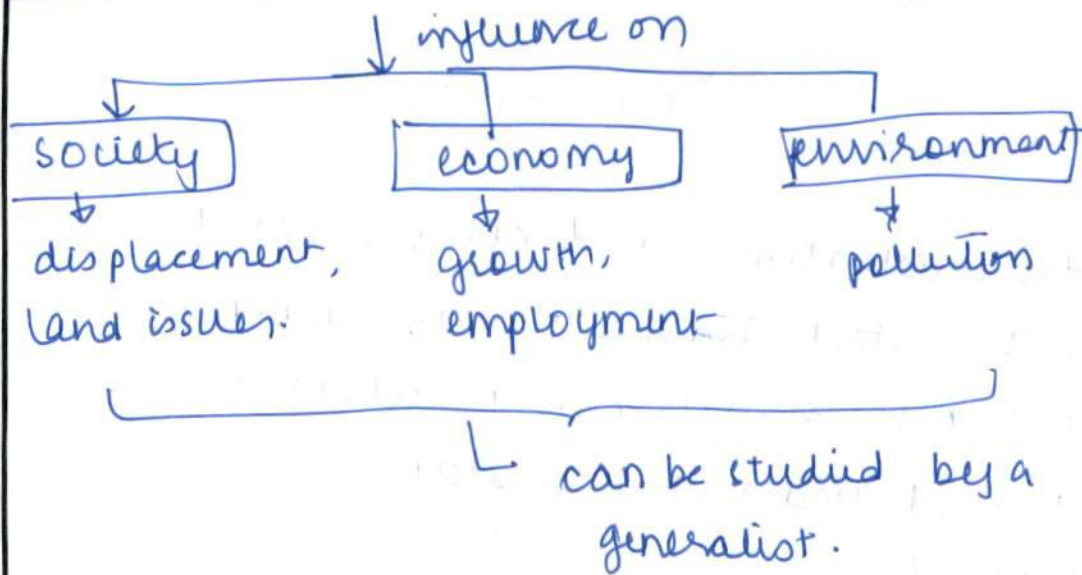


2. ensures that growth and development process is fair, equitable and inclusive.

2-1 Does not take a compartmental and narrow view of the issue

~~for~~

for ex: impact of setting up industry



Need for specialist

3. Enables indepth analysis of proposed project

for eg: effect of demonetisation.

The RBI governor called to discuss ⇒ specialist

⇒ can look at things mostly missed by generalist ⇒ unintended consequences
⇒ longrun impacts.

4. can help in making policy more robust, holistic and free from errors and conflicts.

since administrators are required to perform both functions : mid career training to be a specialist, lateral entry of some - Best in field (e.g. Nandan Nilekani) can be further explored and right mix both of both can be achieved.

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

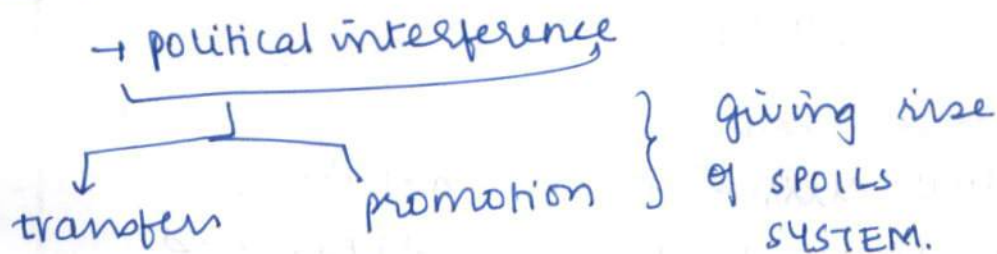
(150 words) 10

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।

A] It is being said that 19th century Bureaucracy cannot work in 21st century. In this regard, Civil Service Board's idea is one of the reforms long overdue.

Importance

1. Civil services is plagued by various ills.



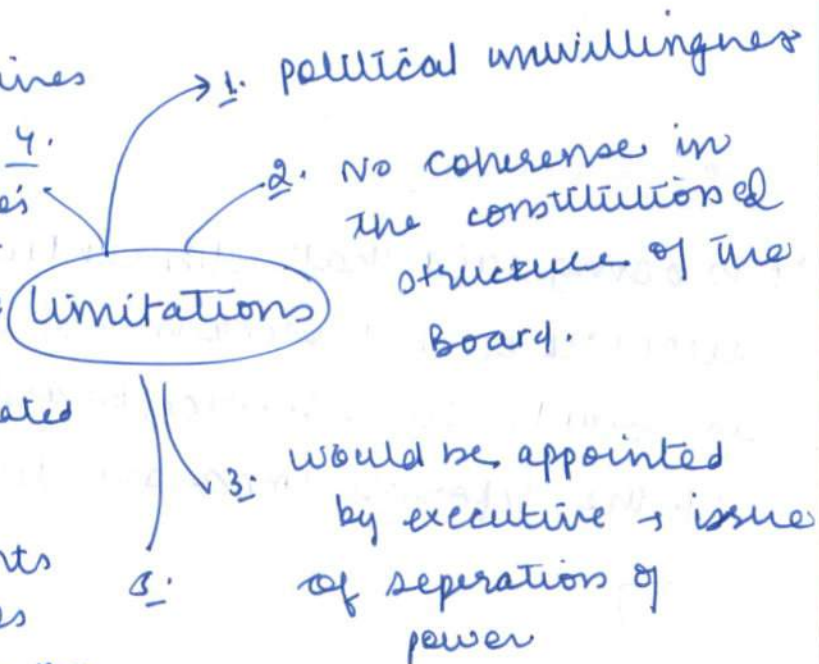
2. The issues regarding transparency and accountability in conduct is also crucial to address

3. According to 'Data Meets ~~Assessment~~ Bureaucracy' report civil services in India is one of the most inefficient.

Thus, Civil Services Board to act in an independent and transparent manner to ensure that issues are addressed.

If political
representatives
have no 4.
say in service's
management
then 'executive
responsible to
legislature' violated

civil servants
may become
despotic with ~~no~~
little checks and
balances in the system.



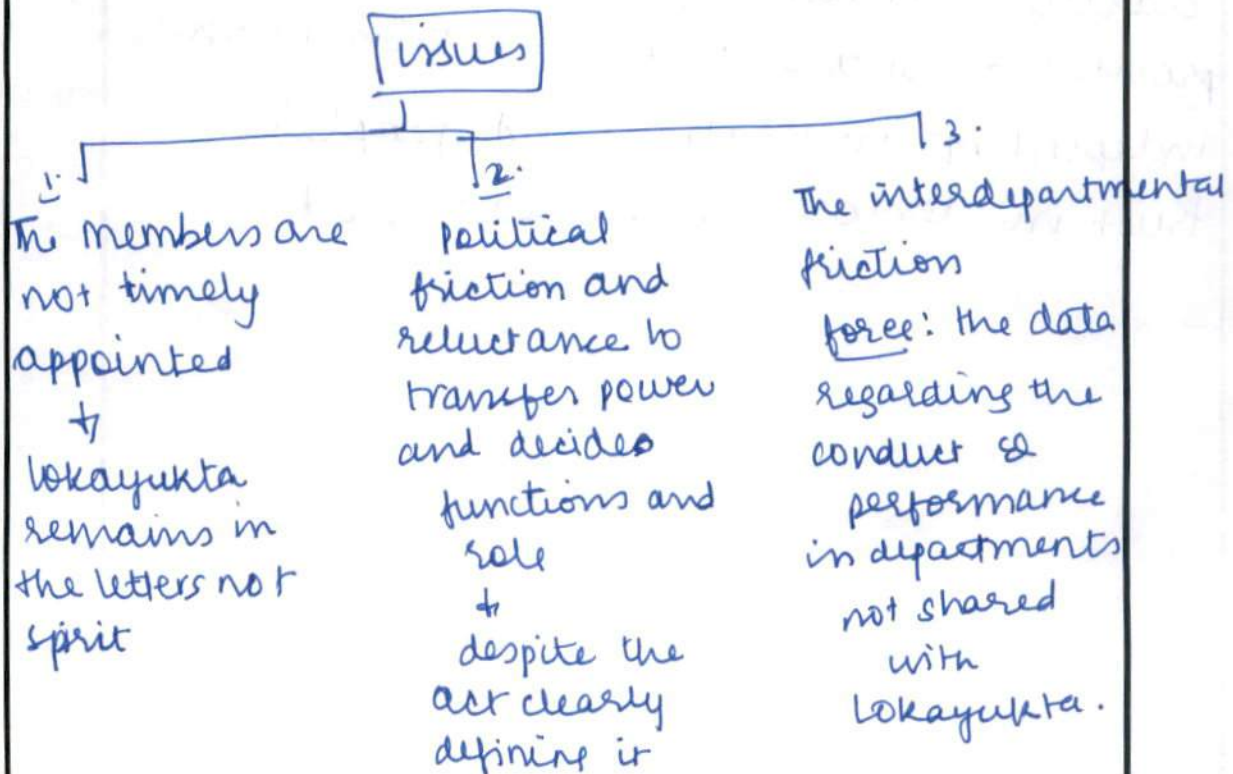
To allow civil servants to act in a
non partisan, impartial manner and
deliver the constitutional mandate of
citizen centric administration it is
crucial that idea of civil services be
explored further.

8. The office of the Lokayukta has been in place in many states for a long time. Discuss the issues faced by this office in exercising its functions effectively. (150 words) 10

लंबे समय से कई राज्यों में लोकायुक्त का पद विद्यमान रहा है। अपने कार्यों के प्रभावी संचालन में इस पद के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A) It was after the people's movement against corruption - led by Anna Hazare that office of Lokayukta is was agreed to be formed. To foster a new era of transparency and accountability.

It has brought the public servants under the eyes of vigilance and people's gaze to ensure accountability is upheld.



- 4. Since proper qualifications are not provided in the act, arbitrariness in appointment, political interference, spoils systems etc allegations made on Lokayukta.
- 5. No major decision / investigation undertaken despite having the clear cases of corruption in many case.
- 6. Clash of jurisdiction with CBI and CVCs.

Therefore, issues plaguing the functioning can be solved if political will exist. More clarity regarding appointment must be provided to ensure it can function as an independent institution and people's trust in democracy is maintained.

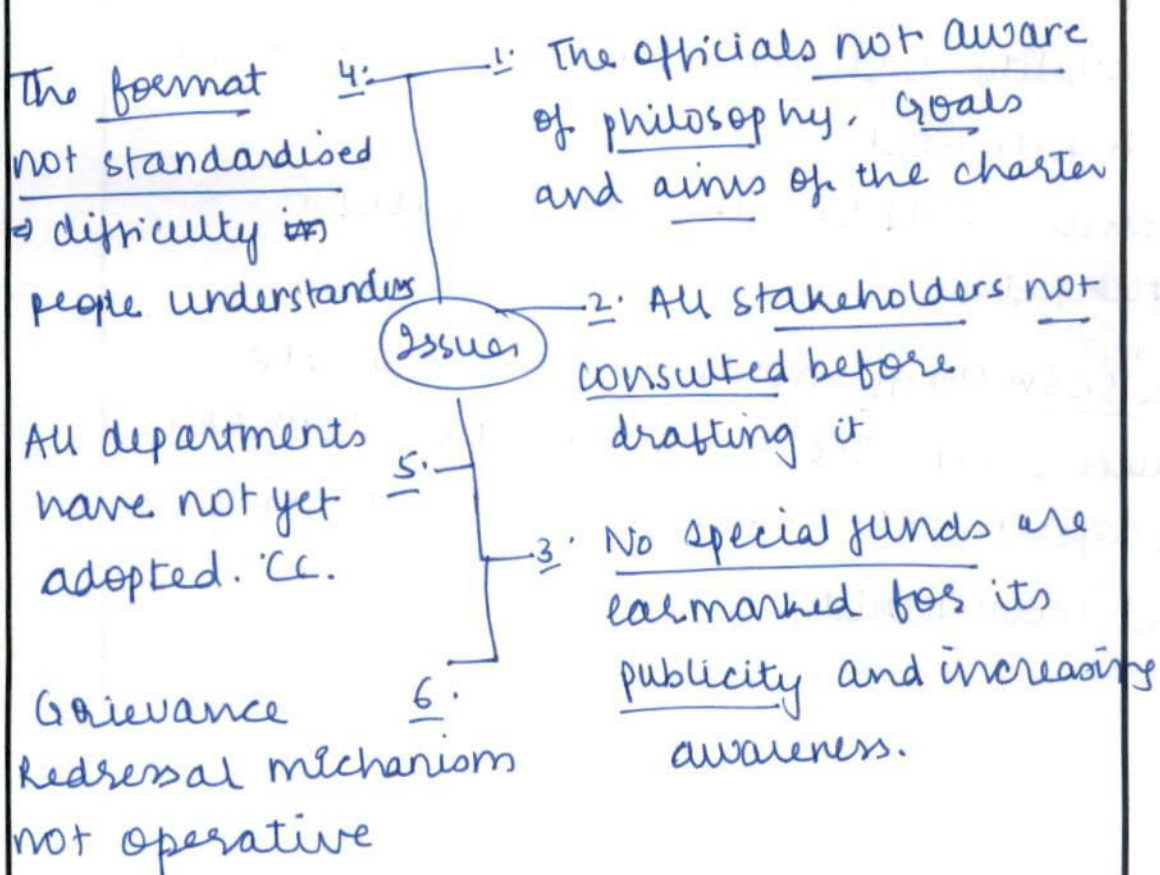
9. What are the issues ailing Citizen's Charters as an effective tool for holding public servants accountable? How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

लोक सेवकों को जवाबदेह बनाने के एक प्रभावी साधन के रूप में नागरिक चार्टर को पंगु बनाने वाले मुद्दे कौन-से हैं? इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

A) Citizen charter is a document that clearly communicates the services that an organisation aims to provide. India has adopted this charter from U.K.

Citizen's charter has two components
Quality } → services provided must
temporal } provide both.



Suggestions

1. All stakeholders must compulsorily be consulted.
2. Awareness and requirement of CC must be there among.
 - citizens.
 - Government employees.
3. An effective grievance redressal mechanism required.
4. Format must be citizen friendly, easy to understand.
5. Quality and temporal aspect has to be highlighted -
6. Funds should be allocated dedicated to publicity.

The 'servottam' model has been quite successful. The same must be adopted by all departments to foster an era of transparency and accountability.

10. Identify the key focus areas on which Digital India Mission is centered upon. Also, throw light on the approach and methodology of the program.
(150 words) 10

उन प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए जिन पर डिजिटल इंडिया मिशन केंद्रित है। साथ ही, इस कार्यक्रम के दृष्टिकोण और कार्यपद्धति पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

A) Digital India mission aims to make India digital and foster 4th Industrial Revolution by capacity building and adequate supports

Key focus areas

1. Ensure equal and inclusive growth.
 - 1.1 bridge the rural + urban, male-female divide
 - 1.2 making digital services
 - accessible
 - affordable
 - available.
2. Constructing the required Infrastructure and build capacity.
 - 2.2 The common service centre to link different Panchayats
 - 2.3 Distributing free laptops.
 - 2.4 Laying the fibre optic high speed internet services and providers in rural India.

3. ensure digital literacy

3.1 less than 40% people are digitally literate and know how to operate computer.

3.2 skill development programme to provide digital literacy.

4. ensure development of local language interfaceApproach and Methodology

1. ~~The~~ Equipping schools with state of the art technology.
2. Electrification of Rural villages to ensure that base infrastructure is ready.
3. Promoting the Business to collaborate in the process via Corporate Social Responsibility.
4. various programmes under PM-KVY started including standup India = Build capacity.
5. The 5G auction is in line and India is all set to embark on journey of Artificial Intelligence.

To ~~the~~ ensure we donot miss the bus of the 4th Industrial Revolution, it's important to ensure that all are on-board ~~before~~ ~~the~~

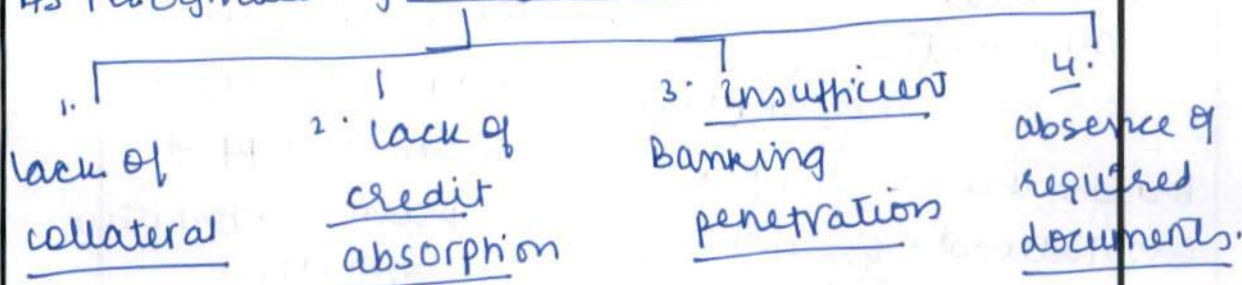
11. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. (250 words) 15

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।

A) NGO, SHG are the voluntary organisation that is formed to ensure socio economic development of their members [SHG] and the society at large (NGO).

Issue of financial inclusion.

1. As recognised by Rangarajan Committee



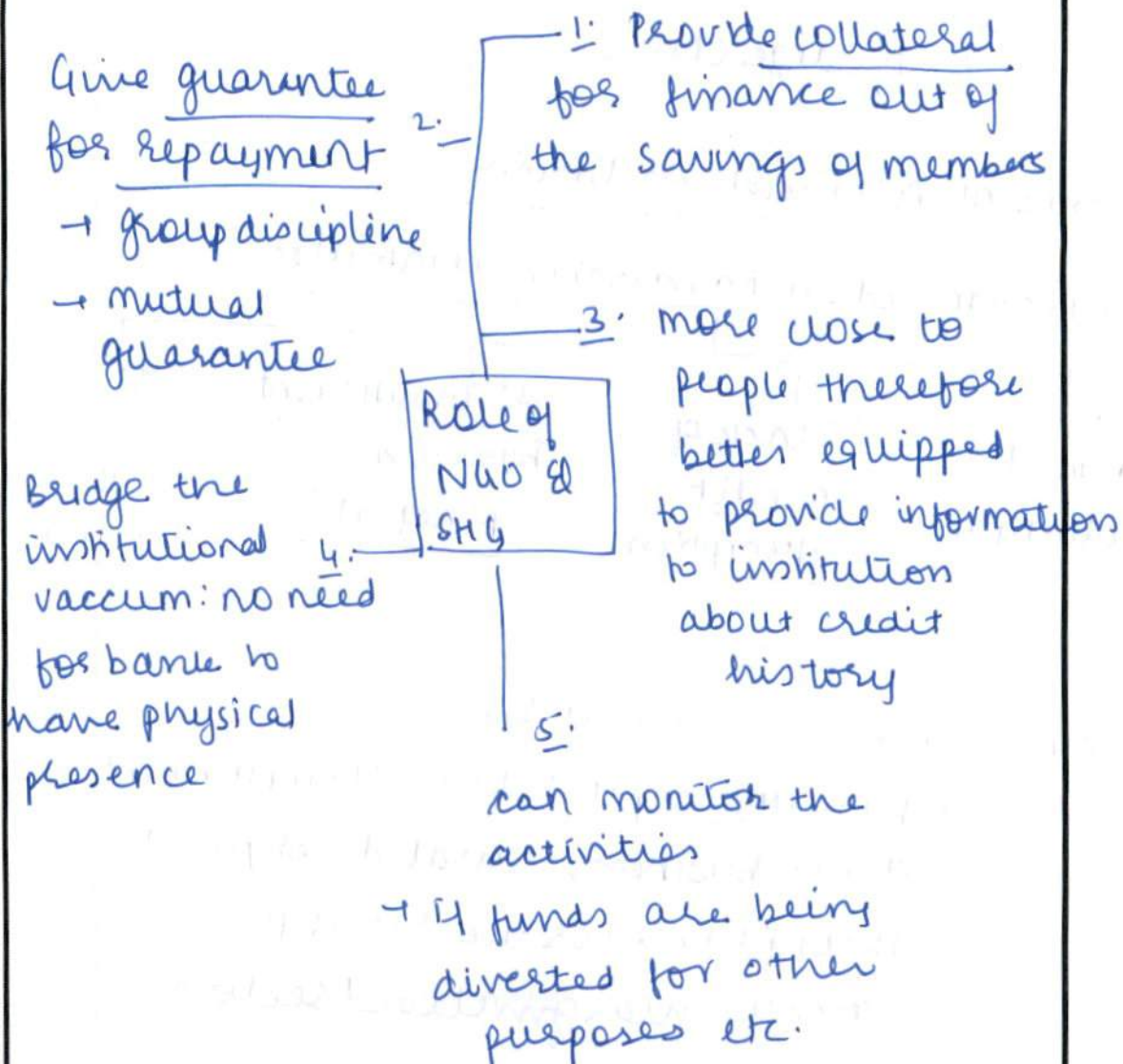
2. ~~microfinance~~ microfinance is crucial for

↳ providing capital for self employment, starting business, rural development- self confidence for the rural poor especially marginalised section.

3. As recognised by Raghuram Rajan, the microfinance companies are

better equipped to provide credit to rural people.

- 1.1 Fast decision making.
- 1.2 Minimum paper work.
- 1.3 Small scale of operation.
- 1.4 less principle agent problem.



Therefore it helps in rural development-

1. prevents distressed migration
2. bridge rural urban divide.
3. Entrepreneurship spirit and capabilities instilled.
4. source of non farm income - by starting a business.

Recognising this role NABARD provides guidelines to banks to establish such linkage, refinance MFI. SIDBI etc have also been set up for the purpose. This will help make rural India the centre of economic activities = e gram uday se Bharat uday?

12. There is no strict separation of powers under the Indian Constitution, with the executive, legislature and judiciary empowered to carry out functions which may be considered within the purview of the other. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत शक्तियों का कोई कठोर पृथक्करण मौजूद नहीं है, जिसमें कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और न्यायपालिका को उन कार्यों को संपादित करने हेतु सशक्त किया गया है जिन्हें दूसरे के क्षेत्राधिकार में शामिल माना जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

A) seperation of power as a concept was introduced by Aristotle. It means that no one organ of the state interfere with the functioning of the other.

1. In India, Article 50 provides for seperation of power however we have not followed it in the strict sense.
2. The mutual delegation of powers and sharing of Responsibility establishes harmony between the Executive, legislature and Judiciary

fore: Subordinate legislation

1. Executive performing role of law making
[Responsibility of legislature]
2. Executive being a part of legislature:-
3. legis

3. Judicial Activism

where judiciary venture into role of policy making.

4. Judicial Review

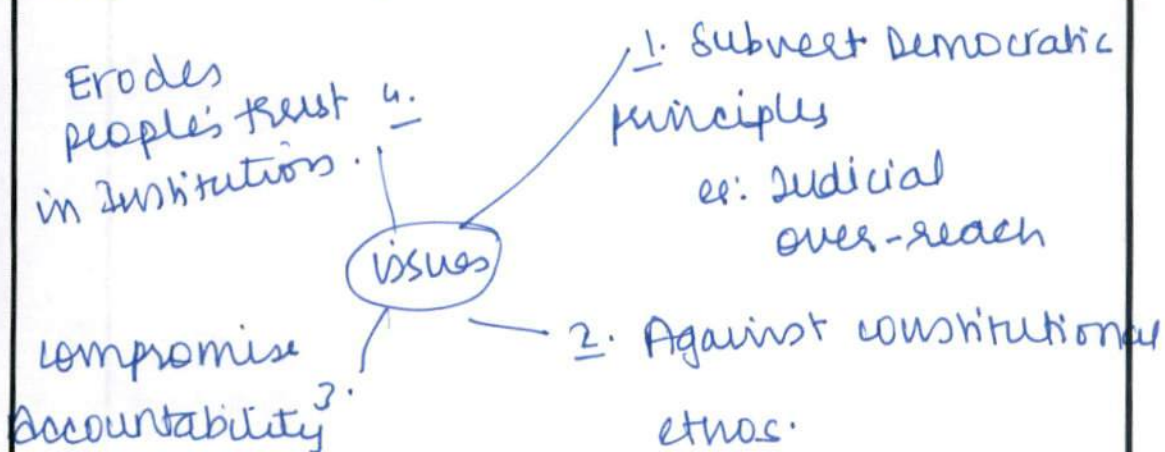
Pronouncing a law as ultra vires.

5. Impeachment

Parliament taking up judicial role of removing president
supreme court judges etc.

Therefore, the harmony between roles is maintained

However it may pose problems of its own.

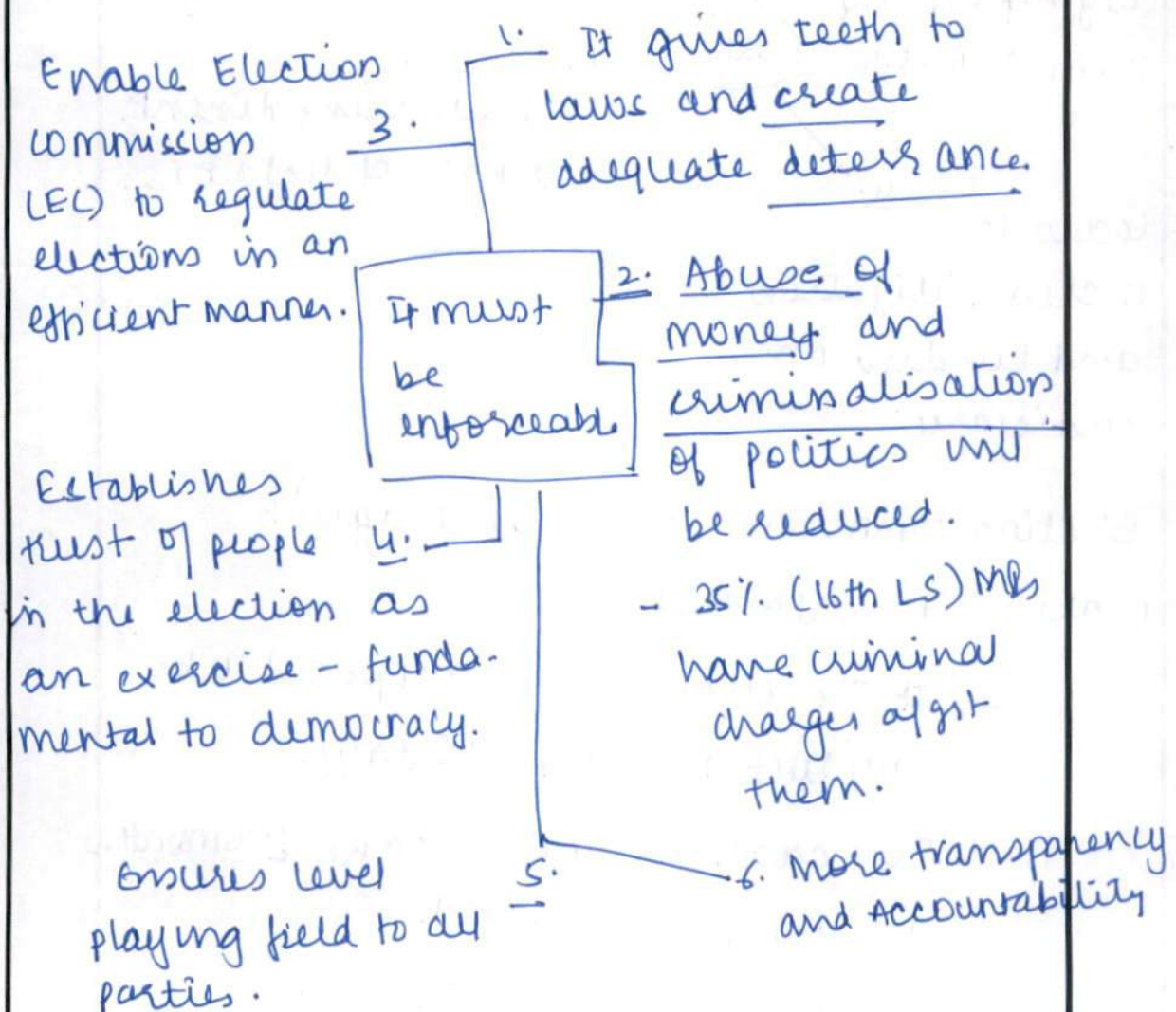


Therefore, in India, unlike US, there is separation of functions and not powers. Despite its issues. It helps maintaining co-ordination harmony and establishes robust system of checks and balances.

13. Critically examine whether the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) should be made legally enforceable. (250 words) 15

समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता (MCC) को विधिक रूप से प्रवर्तनीय बनाया जाना चाहिए।

A) Model code of conduct is announced by Election commission of India as soon as the poll schedule dates are announced. It is not legally enforceable.



The Parliamentary Standing Committee on

Public grievance advocated making MCC enforceable.

However, there are issues involved

It will challenge.

the right to
form a
political party
[by nibbling
them in Bud.]

3.

1. It will become a
ground for abuse via
arbitrary disqualification

2. Disqualification

used as.

→ silencing dissent.

→ tool of dictators.

Issue

4.

leads to

increase litigation
and burden on
judiciary.

Election Commission has argued againstⁿ
making it enforceable.

→ The elections are supposed to be
conducted within 45 days.

→ The cases in courts take 6 months
atleast to be decided.

→ creates confusion and protest

⇒ Not Feasible.

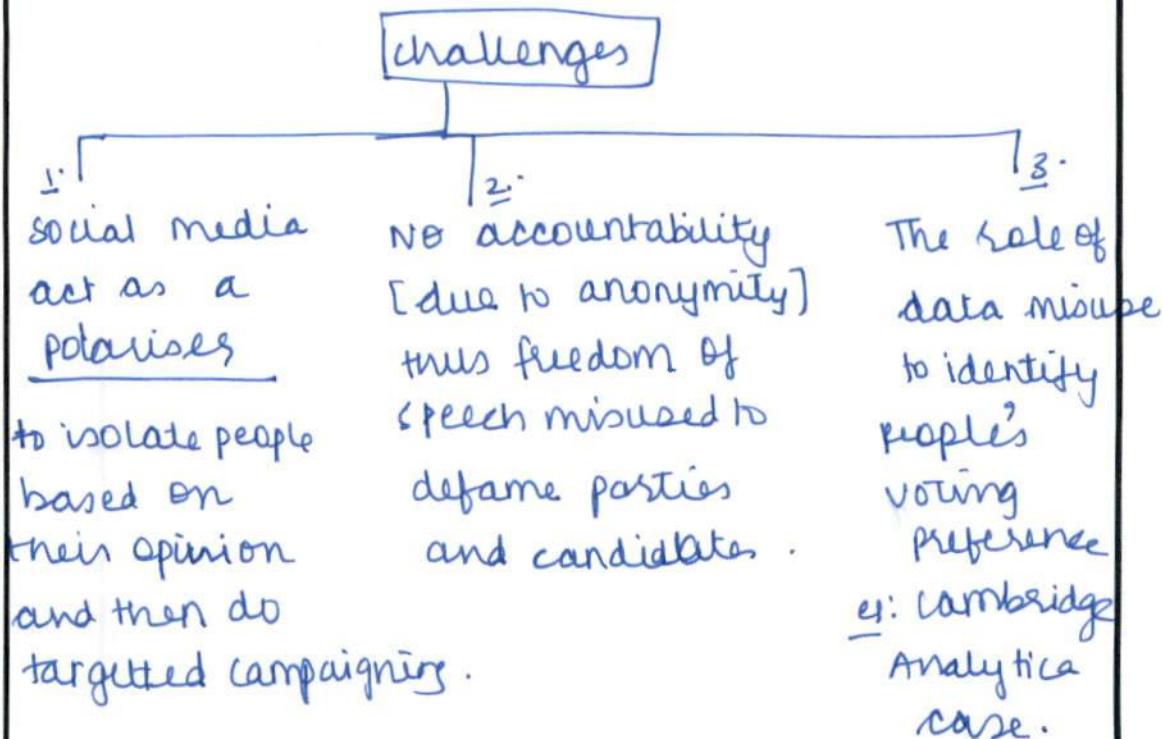
In order to make elections crime and money power free, The Representation of People's Act must be amended to ensure parties are not giving tickets to the criminals. A code of Ethics and conduct must be enforceable. Free, Fair and Regular elections are the fundamentals of democracy, must be upheld.

14. 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।

A) Free, Fair and Regular Elections are the basic requirements for working of a vibrant democracy. Election Commission has been mandated under Article 324 to ensure it happens.

However, there are challenges, especially surfacing in Era of social media.



Besides this, it has become difficult to:

10) keep a track of money spent by candidates on advertising.

20) The social media giants using Machine learning and artificial intelligence to feed in same kind of opinions.

e.g.: A ~~the~~ Right party supporter likely to see the arguments favouring the party, or party candidate's campaign.

This has led to.

1. Increased intolerance of voters towards other's point of view.
2. Using psychology to woo them & influencing ~~the~~ preference.

ECI has identified the challenges and taken several steps

1. Political parties not allowed to do campaign even online ~~or~~ after the announcement by ECI

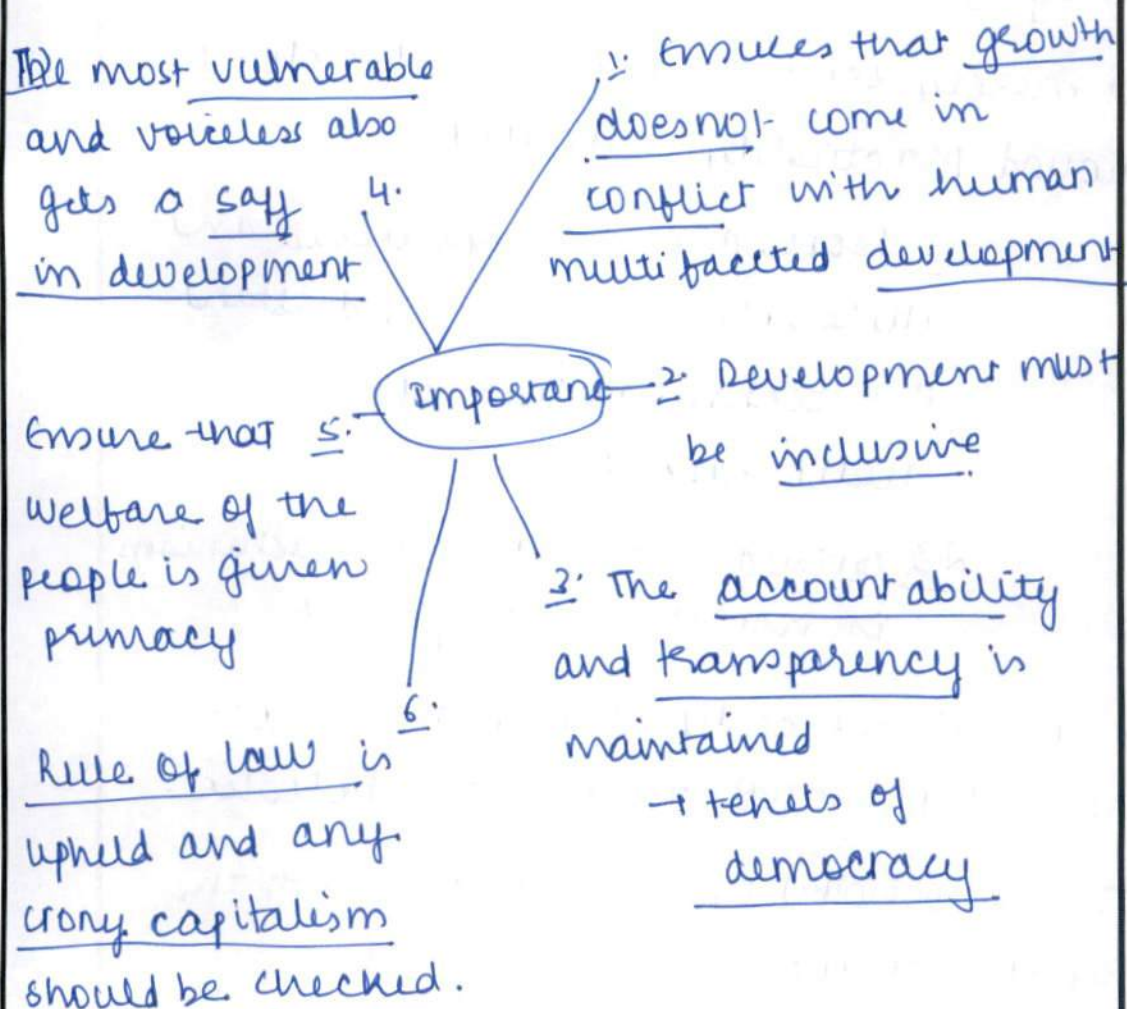
2. The liability of service providers to ensure that objectionable posts be removed from their platform.
3. CVigil application to report to misconduct or violation of rules. The ~~the~~ steps against the person to be taken within 100 hours.
4. making data a tool to polarise opinions or monetise them to parties = made an offence
5. Targetted campaigning restricted.

The online advancements is posing threat to democracy. It must be realised that the elections are the means towards an end. and should not become ~~the~~ ends in themselves. In this regard voter's awareness is equally crucial.

15. Social audit can ensure a citizen-centric mode of accountability but there exist many issues in its implementation. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण जवाबदेही की नागरिक-केंद्रित पद्धति को सुनिश्चित कर सकता है, लेकिन इसके कार्यान्वयन में कई समस्याएँ विद्यमान हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A) social audit refers to the audit of a proposed project from the point of view of its impact on the society and people - including all stakeholders



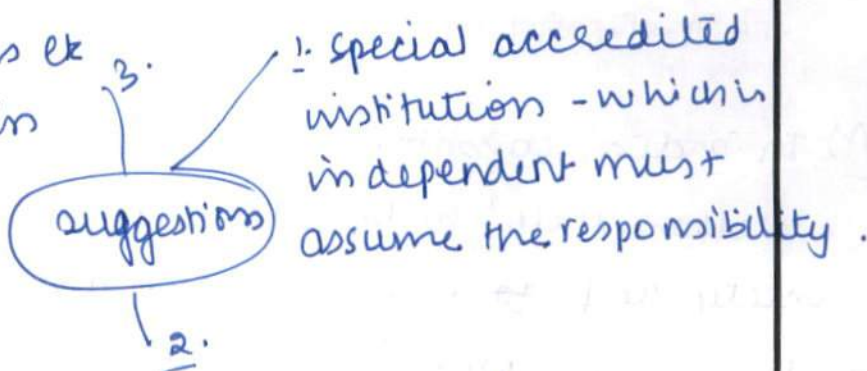
However, it has not been able to achieve its mandate.

Reasons

1. All the projects do not come under social audits - This exemption list is not periodically updated to keep pace with changing times.
2. It merely exist on papers and actual ground practicality is limited
 - 2.1 People are disempowered and illiterate to fully understand the technicalities of the audit reports.
 - 2.2 Grievance Redressal mechanism is not very transparent.
3. A special ~~set~~ certified auditor is not there. Thus social audit is not holistic.
4. The responsibility of audit lies with the project developers
 - 4.1 conflict of interest.

Therefore there is a need to address the challenges.

Role in NGOs etc
to aid people in
social audit



2.
grievance redressal
mechanism to be made etc
robust

welfare of the people is the welfare of the society. Development and growth must be seen as continuum overlapping process with people centric attitude of all stakeholders.

16. With adequate policy incentives and civil society participation, entrepreneurship has the potential to become a vehicle for socio-economic mobility in India. Explain. (250 words) 15

पर्याप्त नीतिगत प्रोत्साहन और नागरिक समाज की भागीदारी के साथ, उद्यमिता में भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक गतिशीलता का वाहन बनने की क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

A) In India, constitution has established the 'welfare state' to be ultimate aim of the society and state's organs. Inclusive growth and socio economic mobility are essential elements of welfare society.

1. India has been pushing towards startup culture, extending entrepreneurship attitude among young as a means of self employment and potential employment generators.

2. Since Post liberalisation Era, India has seen the fruits of growth being concentrated in a few areas and in a few people's hand giving rise to paradoxes.

Urban v/s Rural

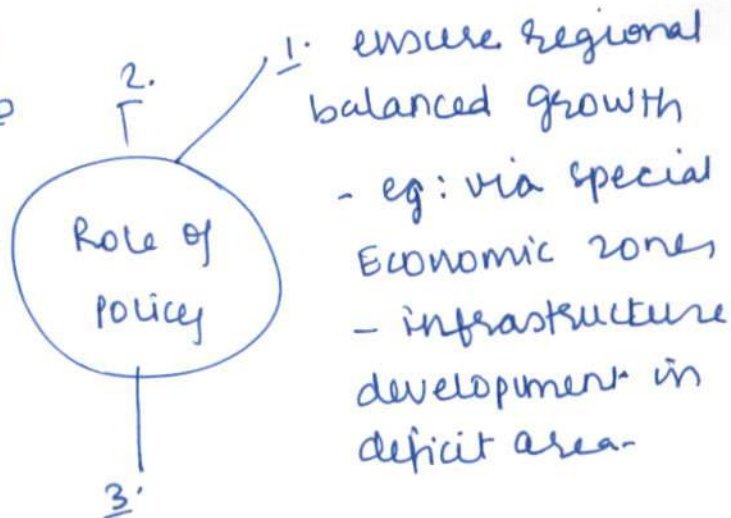
Rich v/s Poor

Male v/s Female.

3. To ensure this paradox is not a byproduct as India's march towards

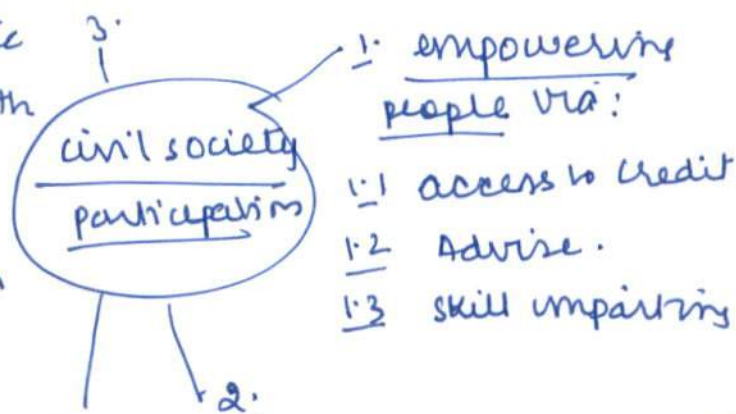
becoming a model democracy. via dream
of \$5 trillion economy. we must provide
adequate safeguards

co-operative
federation to
ensure poor
states are ~~not~~
as attractive
as rich



Skill development - to ensure
poor and disadvantaged are
equally benefitted. and business
friendly

The SC, STs etc
collaborate with
new emerging
entrepreneurs
to market their
products



giving them
representation
and voice in
policy making.

2. women centric intervention
- using self help group
as tool to bring entrepreneurship
eg: Amul co-operative, SEWA.

To foster ^{inclusive} ~~economic~~ growth government
has ~~to~~ started PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojna,
priority sector lending, Standup India etc

17. 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 से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

A) MGNREGA is a programme that was introduced in 2005 to provide 100 day guaranteed employment to all those who are willing and able to work - critical to avert rural distress.

MNREGA has played a crucial role in dealing with farm distress, bring people out of poverty and tackle distress. However these are several issues.

1. The allocation in MNREGA has been following over the years. The

1.1 The Budget 2020 has also reduced the allocation

1.2 Funds are starved before the end of fiscal year.

1.3 Distress more especially during time of demand.

2. The wages given are very less.

2.1 ~~linked~~ In some states like U.P. the wages are even below the minimum wage.

2.2 Huge interstate variation
Kerala - highest
Uttar Pradesh - among the lowest.

Thus creating problem of ~~the~~ distressed migration.

3. Assets created under MNREGA are of very poor quality.

4. The wages are not paid ~~with~~ on time therefore people continue to live in poverty.

5. Inclusion and Exclusion error.

- o) Bogus entries to leak Funds
- o) Corruption: eg: The authorities at every level demand their "share of cut" to release funds.
- o) Therefore the Funds reaching beneficiaries is lower than the statutory limit.

Reforms undertaken.

- 1) The wages are linked with CPI-Rural thus automatic indexing of inflation and of wages will take place.
- 2) Economic survey suggested the nationwide floor ~~and~~ wage
- 3) Direct Benefit transfer into the ~~Jan~~-Aadhar linked Aadhar linked Jan Dhan account to curb corruption.
- 4) collaboration with the PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojna to provide essential training and skill development of beneficiaries.

~~How~~ MNREGA is one of the largest social Assistance programmes. It is the lifeline for many in rural folks and crucial for the establishment of welfare state along with socio economic justice.

18. What is the rationale behind having a None of the Above (NOTA) option in elections? Do you think rather than NOTA the idea of right to recall would better serve the purpose of deepening democratisation in India?

(250 words) 15

चुनावों में 'उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं' (NOTA) विकल्प रखने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? क्या आप मानते हैं कि NOTA के बजाय राइट टू रिकॉल (वापस बुलाने का अधिकार) का विचार भारत में लोकतंत्रीकरण को मजबूत बनाने के उद्देश्य को बेहतर तरीके से साकार करेगा?

A) In PUC v/s Union of India case, supreme court provided for NOTA as an option in elections.

Ensure there
is Freedom of
choice

medium to
express dissonance
disaffection

4. Rationale

1. Increased use of money
and muscle power -
marginalize voters.

2. The criminalisation
of politics and all the
candidates being equally
undesirable.

5.

provide and send a signals to
parties that political-criminal
nexus setup is rg rejected by
the people.

NOTA vs Right to Recall.

Right to Recall means cancelling the
elections when

19. 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. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

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 पूर्वपिकाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

A) Good governance is a mode of governance that is people centric and fulfill the constitutional mandate of welfare as the ultimate goal.

Pillars of good governance

① Sound legal framework

- 1.1 To eliminate arbitrariness.
- 1.2 Empowers people to seek legal remedy rather than subjective notion of good or bad.
- 1.3 Give direction to the society to ensure growth is fair, equitable and inclusive.

② Robust institutional mechanism

- 2.1 ensures trust of people in government
- 2.2 support marginalised and victim centric

2.3 Strong and powerful not undermine weak and poor.

2.4 Everyone can take part in development based on one's capacity
- providing equality of opportunity.

2.5 ensuring enabling environment of growth and bridge developmental divide.

Both the above ensure that Rule of Law prevails over rule of mob / majority / those who are in power.

- establishes system of checks and balances
- ensures transparency and accountability.
- promote ease of living and ease of business.

3. The workforce remains competent and dedicated.

3.1 Providing environment to reach one's best potential by ensuring
→ education, health, skill development = available to all.

3.2 Right values are there so that people can help each other in growth and mutual development.

3.3 Everyone work toward making India a model nation.

4' Decentralisation and ^{delegation} ~~dedication~~

4.1 To ensure that principle of subsidiary is followed which ensures.

- transparency
- Accountability
- Better implementation of projects

Delegation → allows training the next set of individuals

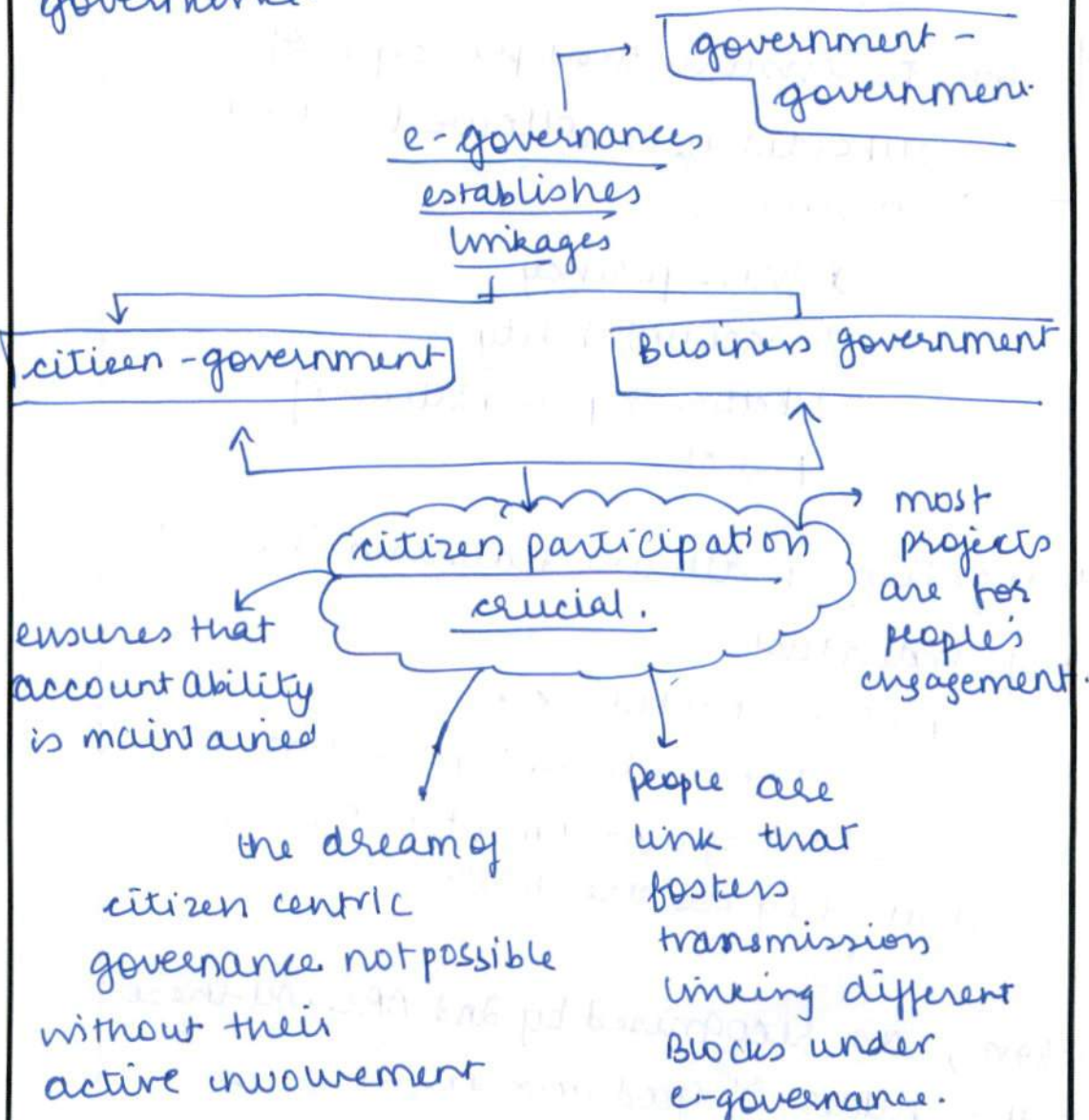
- imparting guidance
- ensuring knowledge is passed on.
- Every level of government can focus on what they do the best.

Therefore, as recognised by 2nd ARC. All these are the pillars of good governance.

20. Highlight the need of citizen engagement in e-governance projects in India. In this context, mention the framework adopted by NeGP for citizen engagement. (250 words) 15

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं में नागरिक सहभागिता की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, नागरिक सहभागिता के लिए NeGP द्वारा अपनाए गए ढांचे का उल्लेख कीजिए।

A) e-governance refers to the use of Information, communication and Technology to ensure delivery of good governance.



for ex: In ~~health~~ education

e-Basta : for storing education modules

digilocker : documents storage

MOOCs : online courses.

It will not have any use if people not use it.

or provide feedback for improving the interface. etc

Moreover

The online ~~be~~ information regarding the government scheme will foster transparency and enable plugging corruption only when people are aware of it.

