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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 853)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	25483
Center	MH	Date	26/12/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
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:

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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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. 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. Discuss the issues relating to surrogacy that have been arising in India. To what extent does the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 addresses these issues?

भारत में सरोगेसी के संबंध में अब तक उठने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2016 इन मुद्दों को कहां तक संबोधित करता है?

Surrogacy at one place turned out a 'boon' to couples who due to any reason are unable to produce and at other place perceived significantly to India's GDP. lenient surrogacy laws turned India to hub of "commercial surrogacy" which gave rise to many issues which are

1. Trafficking of women to act as surrogates
 2. Exploitation of vulnerable & poor women by surrogacy agents
 3. No post natal care for surrogate mother
 4. Rich people escaping "laborer pain" despite of being fertile and taking surrogacy route
 5. Issue of Nationality in case of foreign citizens adopting surrogacy in India
- Ex. Recent case of German couple.

6. child is left orphan in case live-in partners residing abroad go for a child and in mean time none of them ready to accept after delivery
7. sprawl of "surrogacy clinics"

surrogacy regulation Bill has tackled above issues

1. Ensuring that only "Altruistic surrogacy" takes place hence no chance of Commercial exploitation
2. Allowed surrogacy route only to married Indian couple for at least 5 year. Banned for foreign nationals, live-in-partners, Homosexuals etc.
Hence after issues of Maternity will not arise
3. Regulatory Mechanism for surrogacy clinics by proper geographical mapping

* However experts are considering this bill too harsh since

1. It negates the rights of Homosexuals & live-in partners or single parent of parenthood
2. It will lead to loss of GDP & will leave women dependent on surrogacy vulnerable & feeble.

3. ~~A~~ finding an Albeit surrogate is quite a task. Also Bill fails to mention the provision of post natal care.

Hence the Bill needs to be re-evaluated again & should focus on an ~~B~~ approach based on ~~can~~ protecting rights as well as curbing exploitation.

2. It has been argued that many civil servants rise to higher levels of incompetence as their career advances. Examine the statement and discuss how far lateral entry and premature retirement can address the inadequacies of the bureaucracy.

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि अधिकतर सिविल सेवकों का करियर जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ता है, वैसे-वैसे वे अक्षमता के उच्च स्तरों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि पार्श्व प्रवेश (लैटरल एंट्री) और समय पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति कहीं तक नौकरशाही की इन कमियों का समाधान कर सकती है?

Indian Administrative system is based on "Common bureaucracy" where Indian Administrative services and other services look after the task of almost every department. Such generalised service condition has its demerits such as

1. Highest posts deal with specialised functions which bureaucracy is not trained to.
2. There is no specialisation provided even after higher levels in career ~~and~~ and any specialised training mechanism is absent.
3. Due to no competition from outside it leads to casual attitude & Bureaucratic red tap. & Men accountability.

These challenges however are evident

But

1. General Bureaucracy has dealt

crisis effectively

2. Bureaucrats come from field experience and are aware of "ground zero problems" so they are able to take highly administrative tasks.

suggestions such as lateral entry and premature retirement can help by

1. lateral entry ~~from~~ for specialists as higher posts will bring specialisation in service such as dept. of finance etc.

2. Also It will act as competitive mechanism and put performance pressure on Bureaucracy

3. Premature retirement will work as "punishment to inefficiency" Hence will lead to efficient Bureaucracy

4. Although these options are present in countries like USA where specialised Bureaucracy is favoured one should be looked upon, ~~but~~ there should be focus on compartmentalisation of civil service above certain level to deal with specific

tasks & training mechanism should be developed to train & prepare them for functions which they have shown special acumen in. And there should be focus on merit along with seniority as well as objective & performance evaluation process so that only efficient officers can jump higher in ladder.

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 अंतरराज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Constitution ~~although~~ provides for "Union of India" But in spirit India is a quasi-federal country with unitary bias. An "Holding Together" federation like India need a cooperation among both levels so as to keep it intact as well as service the local needs of diverse kind. There are different institutional arrangement such as

1. Interstate Council (Article 163) which is headed by prime minister and ~~can~~ provide a deliberative mechanism for issues of common interest as well as "hot points".
2. Zonal Councils which were envisaged after state reorganisation Act 1956 which provides for cooperation between neighbouring states & focus interstate relations etc.
3. Finance Commission (Art. 280) which

devises a mechanism for devolution of "Net proceeds of taxes" to ~~between~~ ~~Centre &~~ state on per objective criteria.

4. 14th AYog which has been formed in place of Planning Commission which focuses on "Bottom up approach" & provides for fulfillment of local developmental needs.

Interstate Council ~~which~~ can play a critical role in ~~the~~ cooling the hot points of centre state relations

1. It can act as efficient mechanism & deliberative platform for interstate river water disputes and devise mechanism on consensus so that incidents of Tamiraparani-Karnataka kind avoided
2. Inter state Council provides vent to the grievances of state in matters such as central excesses, Internal Security etc. ~~etc~~
3. It has ~~of~~ recommended the ~~dist~~ role which govt should play in

dealing with state government

~~the~~ However Interstate state council failed in certain aspects such as

1) It has met only 11 times instead of provision of meeting 3 times in a year

2) ~~lack~~ Depended of permanent secretariat. It has not emerged effective

Hence Interstate council need to evolve itself from a mere "on

paper mechanism" to play a constructive role

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 से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Idea of simultaneous elections has been mooted by Election Commission frequently and recently by our Prime-minister in lines of system in United States of America. It has both pros & cons which are as follows

Advantages

1. It will provide more time for policy implementation as many important policies and programmes are halted due to Moral code of conduct regulations
2. Top leadership is always busy in campaigning and always ~~faces a~~ faces popular pressure and gets less time for important issues
3. Continuous election here and there leads to more populist measures instead of rational governance due to demand of instant results

1. Wastage of money and time of Bureaucracy as well as policies which need to be shifted to service delivery

Concerns

1. since state issues & National issues are different, it may lead to diversion of attention of electorate from local issues

2. Threat to the existence of ~~the~~ regional parties

3. ~~since~~ as Constitutional challenge in case of hung assembly or loss of confidence of legislature in government

4. many assemblies have to be dissolved prematurely to fall in line for common elections ~~as~~

5. lack of awareness of electorate to separate both ~~is~~ political & mechanism

ⓑ Although electorate has shown its prudence in many elections where both assembly & parliament elections

held simultaneously and yet different parties succeeded at different times yet before taking any such giant step proper deliberation should be done & any decision should be taken rationally.

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।

~~Politics in India after 1967 b~~

"Maximum governance with minimum government" principle has succeeded in making developed countries developed where similar & related functions has been attributed to one department instead of proliferating them. India has been plagued by this disease which has lead to

- 1) Competition among departments to get more funds and lead to wastage of public purse
- 2) overlapping functions shifts the burden of accountability to abruptly and objective criterias & service delivery get affected
- 3) Increase in expense of Administration
- 4) ~~B~~ Bureaucratic red tape increases due to more layer of clearances

Examples can be seen in overlapping functions of ministry of rural development, ministry of drinking water & sanitation and ministry of Panchayats Raj lead to ~~but~~ inefficiency of several schemes

Hence it is needed in India

1. To integrate similar functions under one department and draw objective criteria of accountability
2. Instead of more schemes, less schemes with more efficiency

So that we can reap the benefits of demographic dividends ~~to be~~ by making lines better, channelising energy in right direction & ~~the~~ progress toward development.

6. The judiciary has been actively encroaching on the powers of legislative and executive authorities in India and in doing so has been doing a disservice to governance in the country. Discuss with examples.

भारत में न्यायपालिका सक्रिय रूप से में विधायी और कार्यकारी प्राधिकरणों की शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करती रही है और ऐसा करते हुए यह देश में गवर्नेंस (शासन) को क्षति पहुंचाती रही है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Fact~~

Montesquieu once said that there is no liberty without judicial independence and Indian Constitution focus on separation of powers ~~to~~ so that all three organs of governance can focus on their domain & deliver their functions effectively.

Indian system do not follow a rigid water tight compartmentalisation but check & balance approach. In this context

there has been allegations on Judiciary to usurp the Judicial & Executive roles

Examples are

- 1) In case of "Cash for query" SC ordered the suspension of MP's which did not go well with then speaker Somnath Chatterji

- 2) Judicial has dictated executive by innovations such as Continuing Mandamus in cases such as 29

scam which is the prerogative of executive

3) In order of Interlinking of river judiciary tried to dictate the policy without required expertise

4) Black money issue is another example

Although these cases seems like judicial interventions but innovations like

Public interest litigation and use of extraordinary power to deliver

Complete social justice (Article 42)

has sometimes helped to fill the legislative & policy vacuum and helped in better governance such as

1. Visakhapatnam guidelines for sexual Harassment in work places

2. Efforts in curbing pollution such as recent order banning firecrackers.

Judicial activism is necessary sometimes

to activate executive and legislature
But it should not convert to
"encroachment" and instead of
turning to "super executive or
super legislature" it should focus on
justice delivery.

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 'ऑप्टीमल' (इष्टतम) के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

Reasons Behind dismantling plan,
Non plan expenditure

1. Some expenditures such as maintenance of roads & important infrastructure were lacking adequate attention due to their classification in Non plan although maintenance & repair is a necessary part
2. To rationalise the expenditure and proper monitoring in wake of fiscal prudence and deficit control
3. To focus government policies on social needs where private players are hesitant to participate and provide more space to PPP in profitable spheres.

New classification of 'core of the core' of 6 & core, & optional schemes which puts 6 schemes into core such as Umbrella scheme for schedule tribes (van vandhu etc), Umbrella scheme for SC's & OBC's etc, and some other important schemes into core will help in

1. Rationalising expenditure according to the priority
2. Rationalisation & Targetting of schemes of similar goals in one head and avoid proliferation of schemes without any significant Budget
3. Rationalise the ~~to~~ central, state ratio and more emphasis by Centre in universal schemes and letting states focus on schemes which demand local focus.
in wake of more devolution of taxes to states

4

Earlier classification of centrally sponsored, central sector & state sector schemes used to turn attention of states on centre sector schemes & other implementation issues which has been resolved now.

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 अर्हता 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।

Parliament amended the Representative
of peoples act 1951 section 8 to

do away with domicile requirement as well as shift to open ballot system. This has been criticised by various sections as

- 1) It works as mechanism to stuff Rajyasabha with men electable & defeated leaders by a party
- 2) Rajyasabha which was envisaged to represent the opinion of states lost its sense because ~~as~~ only a politician who is aware of local conditions can represent states effectively
- 3) open ballot forces winning party in elections.
- 3) However Supreme Court in Kuldip
Harjyan vs Union of India clarified that

1. Until and unless members are elected by state legislature, they continue to represent state
2. open Ballot system only curbs the menace of corruption
3. constitution never envisaged condition of domicile and its parliament's prerogative to change the rules.
4. No ~~citiz~~ domicile requirement even in case of Lok Sabha

However some reforms can be taken to make it more representative of states interest such as

1. Equal representation to every state as in case of united states of America
2. Role of Rajyasabha in certification of Money bills etc.

which will help in more deliberation and security of interest of states.

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।

'Office of profit' as envisaged in constitution which leads to disqualification of legislature has been in force, be it the case of Delhi Assembly & parliamentary secretaries controversy or challenge of election of President Pranab Mukherjee by P.A. Sangma

It has been embroiled in controversy for a long time because constitution does not define office of profit explicitly and different interpretation has been followed by supreme court & election commission

Significance

1. To avoid conflict of interest, those holding office of profit have been barred from being elected
2. To maintain legislative transparency

Role played by Judiciary

Judiciary decided the criteria for office of person in which is

- a) A person appointed by government
- b) An person appointment to a post which can be removed by Government
- c) Draws salary from government
- d) Deals with public case or can influence public case in any manner

⇒

However judiciary excluded the consultative or offices which require legislative experience or advisory bodies and certain posts are excluded by representation of peoples act

However in wake of recent issues judiciary need to decide a more objective criteria and so that no ambiguity is left and decision can be taken on objective standard.

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।

Sixth schedule which deals with administration and devolution of powers to Tribal Advisory Councils, special development boards to areas such as Uttarakhand, Mizoram and Saurashtra region in Gujarat as well as Hydrabad Karnataka regions. In order to cater the needs of tribal community and encourage a ^{department} ~~Ministry~~ of tribal development in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and some other states.

They have helped in

- 1) Effective inclusion of tribal community and focus on development challenges to suit their needs

2) special powers to these councils helped in

Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of tribal areas of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram and devolved some powers such as

1. To devise their civil laws such as inheritance, marriages etc.
2. These District autonomous councils are composed of ~~steps~~ representatives of tribal groups which plan development goals according to local needs
3. To conserve and preserve tribal culture & identity
4. They can control lending of money to tribal people in these areas
5. Centralize the transfer of property & tribal property rights.

However these institutions are facing modern day challenges such as

- 1) Upsurge militarily and secessionist tendencies ~~and~~ which cast a doubt on their effectiveness in ensuring inclusion
- 2) Lack of development in these areas even after so many years
- 3) Inter ethnic conflicts within in these councils thwart the decision making process
- 4) Trust deficit on these bodies by common public

Hence it is realised that these councils to be relooked & restructured to suit more practical needs & ensure inclusion

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?

Panchayati Raj Institutions "Dream of Mahatma Gandhi" and got a constitutional validity by 73rd Amendment which added article 243 - 243D in the Constitution. Amendment empowered them politically by

- 1) compulsory elections after every 5 years
- 2) Right mix of direct & indirect elections
- 3) Role of Gramsabha
- 4) Compulsory provision of reservation to SC, ST and most importantly women (33%)

These 5) Explicit mention of roles in 11th schedule of Constitution

However political empowerment has not been accompanied by financial empowerment as

1. PRF are always in a lack of fund and depend upon the whim of state government for ~~the~~ augmenting their financial needed

2. Still there is lot of Bureaucratic central and bodies ~~is~~ such as District planning committee Examples:

Power of Pilla Panchayat CEO in madhya pradesh to overrule elected representatives

3. Also political empowerment has not been supported by training to representatives in administrative areas and resource management To overcome these challenges following ~~suggestion~~ measures can be taken

1. functional Autonomy to devise plans and project according to local needs with due deliberation in

Gramsabha. This should be accompanied by a separate list on the lines of central & state list

② Financial resources & fix devolution of taxes along with taxing powers so as to make them financially self sufficient. This should be accompanied by effective mechanism of social audit

③ Administrative support in training & skill development

These measures will help in realising the dream of 'Gram swaraj in effective manner'

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।

In spite of quite vocal about importance of RTI and insistence of chief information commissioner, judiciary has kept itself away from the ambit of RTI and in limited areas where it is permitted, high fees of 500 rupees is charged

~~Be~~

Pros of Bringing Judiciary to RTI

1. Transparency in functioning & appointments which will lead to appointment on merit & objective criteria
2. Accountability of judiciary will be increased since ~~it~~
3. Performance of judges can be

brought to public domain & they will be subjected to public scrutiny. since the process of removal is quite tough, RFI will atleast work in increasing efficiency

4. will help in curbing the corruption & nepotism in Judiciary

Cons

1. RFI sometimes is guided by narrow personal interest & personal vendetta, lawyers can use it to pressurise judges
- 2) Political pressure on Judiciary will be increase and their efficiency will be affected
- 3) since Judiciary has emerged as sacrosanct institution, its independence will be compromised

Hence it is realised that Judiciary should take the challenge of opening more to public scrutiny

and start with allowing RFI in matters such as appointments & administrative functions. In judicial functions a limit scrutiny should be decided on objective criteria so as to balance the independence and also right of people to know.

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।

Pressure groups

- ① Narrow interest groups such as federation of Indian chamber of Commerce which deal with interest of industrialists
- ② Do not participate in electoral process
- ③ Use the methods of meetings, demonstrations, letters etc to influence opinion

~~Exam~~

④

political parties

- ① Max inclusive and diverse interest and deals with interest of every section of society
Example: BJP
- ② they do participate in elections
- ③ Use political ideologies & election manifesto to gather support

Although in democratic polity political parties should be the forum which should look after the interest of every section of society, but ~~not~~ due to populist choices, horse race politics & other concerns ~~near~~ major issues such as empowerment is left untouched

- 1) In the name of development Empowerment concerns are left behind
- 2) Political parties do not have enough expertise to scientifically analyze the repercussions of any ~~pro~~ project on empowerment
- 3) Due to diverse nature, political parties sometimes sheer objectives which are concerned with narrow group and fall prone to industrialist & majority pressure which leave these concerns untouched

Hence pressure groups emerge in picture which voice environmental concerns and garner public support

Examples: Green peace, Harmada
Bachao Andolan etc.

~~He~~

~~###~~

However there has been accusation on some of NGO to halt the development in India ~~due to~~ ~~force~~ deliberately under foreign pressures. ~~and~~ Hence political parties should rise above inadequacies and serve the purpose of environment.

A balance between both will help in taking India ~~get~~ to greater heights

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 has been seen as effective
Alternate dispute resolution mechanism

to reduce the burden on Judiciary
and also to make justice delivery
speedier. However there has been
limited success due to

- 1) ^{limited} Awareness about Lok Adalats in
~~the~~ Hinterland ~~states~~ rural areas
- 2) Since Lok Adalats focus on settlement
with ~~but~~ conciliation process and
does not hear arguments of both
sides, ~~it~~ ~~is~~ some potential cases
left unresolved which would have
required only little mediation of
Judiciary
- 3) In civil matters people expect
Lok Adalats to discontinue heavily
on Bills such as Electricity etc.
which if not done, does not attract
people

IV) Issue of Accessibility and
Infrastructure

measures required

1. Separate Budget and Infrastructure
2. Accountability of Judges responsible

so that \pm Efficiency can be
increased

3. Provision of some amount of
Medication.

4. ~~In~~ its applicability in petty
Criminal matters

5. Above certain amount right
to appeal in civil matters
should be provided

Don't write
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(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What do you understand by Inner Line Permit (ILP)? Critically examine the demand of Manipuri people for the implementation of ILP in the state. What possible measures can be taken to resolve the deadlock over this issue?

आप इनर लाइन परमिट (ILP) से क्या समझते हैं? राज्य में ILP लागू करने की मणिपुरी लोगों की मांग का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे पर गतिरोध का समाधान करने के लिए क्या संभव उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Inner line permit is a mechanism which requires Aliens to first get permission to enter into zone which is granted this permit. Manipuri people are demanding inner line permit

1. To conserve their forest resource
2. To conserve their distinct identity and culture
3. To safeguard the exploitation of resources by aliens and industries

¶ However this involves xenophobic issues and may work toward secessionist tendencies which will be dangerous to national integrity. Inner line permit will lead to

isolation of manipuri people from rest of India and intermingling of ideas will be thwarted

Possible measures

1. Persuasion methods : They should be made aware toward good deeds of aliens in development of other areas to wipe away xenophobic issues
2. focus on development to last mile
3. more protection of rights and minor forest produce etc.
4. more autonomy to tribal councils and ensuring inclusion of every section of society
5. outreach programmes

The focus should be on integration and confidence building so that unity of India as well as diversity and interest of every

culture can be preserved simultaneously

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 recent 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।

Government advertisement focessing on image building of political leaders of party in power and cult making has been viewed as misuse of money which is scarce and should be utilised in development needs

supreme court took note of this on pleas by centre and states including poll bound states as initially supere coert banned the use of fimage of politicians on Government advertisement and allowed only Perimeministers, Presidents ~~and~~ image to be included but on plea supreme coert allowed the use of ~~the~~ image of cm's and minister of department concerned

However supreme court guided that

- 1) Advertisement should focus only on developments and achievements of governments and awareness of policy etc. they should not unnecessarily grandiose politicians image on false grounds

20th law commission dealt the issue of paid news and political advertisement and focussed upon

- 1) scrutiny of paid news and clamping down their practice
- 2) Political advertisement on religious & regional lines should be avoided
- 3) stringent measures on channels which show paid news, etc.

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 Ayog which has been formed in place of planning Commission is tasked with effective functioning of cooperative federalism & competitive federalism & it functions on accommodative lines such as

1. Bottom up approach instead of top down which gives importance to local needs and invites development agendas from states
2. focus on decentralised planning and shift from "one solution to all problems" approach
3. voice of every state by accommodating chief ministers of every state in Governing Council of NITI Ayog

4. focus on Innovation with strategies such as AIM & Hiti lectures to with focus on suiting local needs

Moreover HITI Ayog has focussed on restructuring of policies and plans in such a way that instead of dictation from centre to states get more space in policy formation ~~as~~ because they know their interests better. Hence it is clear that it had shifted from command and control approach to accommodation

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।

office of speaker in parliamentary system plays an important role
In Indian system it has been provided with

1. Ultimate authority to decide on disqualification in matters of defections
2. To certify a bill as 'money bill'
3. To form parliamentary committees & nominate chair persons
4. To decide on decision of votes or to go with voice votes
5. In matter of suspension or removal of misbehaviour of a legislature

~~How~~ since these powers are provided so that democratic polity can function smoothly ~~How~~ and every opinion is ~~is~~ heard and deliberated upon in legislative platform.

However sometimes speaker works on narrow partisan interest such as

1. In case of demand of dissolution of votes ~~is~~ on appropriation bill in Uttarakhand assembly, speaker passed the bill on ~~direct~~ voice vote.
2. In cases such as Arunachal Pradesh speaker have suspended members to respect the house in his favour.
3. Sometimes a provision of money bill is utilised to avoid Rajya Sabha scrutiny.

Hence there is a need to speak to work upon objective standards instead of narrow partisan interests so as ~~get~~ philosophy of certification ~~percept~~ perceives. Some suggestions are

1. In case of certification of money bill opinion of atleast some legislature should

be necessary as in United Kingdom

2. In matters of defection presidential
role should be enriched

These suggestions along with will to
serve country will take Indian
democracy to greater heights

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।

52nd Amendment to Constitution tried to curb the menace of defections which added tenth schedule. ~~and~~ listed ~~criteria~~ to also subsequent 91st Amendment added more stringent & practical criteria which has helped in curbing opportunistic politics

1. Requirement of 2/3rd of members to annouce a merger is hard to achieve ~~with~~ on the ground force of money and narrow interests

2. 91st amendment limited the number of ministers to 15% of strength which has reduced the 'power of post' to attract defections

3. Evidences can be seen in post 91st Amendment politics & pre Amendment politics where frequent defections & large council of ministers was

a common phenomena

However

Recent case of Benarhal Pradesh shows that it has yet not solved the menace completely as well as there are certain provisions which favour the ruling party

1. Role of speaker to be ultimate authority ~~has~~ involves partisan interests and ~~a~~ there are question on role of speaker such as in case of diversion of votes in Uttarhand

2. Fifth schedule does not apply to pre-poll alliances and small parties easily can switch sides in case of power although they asked for vote in name of alliance

3. Fifth schedule sometimes criticised of being Autocratic as ~~per~~ genuine dissent of legislature are curbed

Tenth schedule can be a more effective tool if some suggestions are incorporated

1. Power of disqualification to president
2. Appliance on pre poll alliance
3. ~~beefed~~ Termination only in case of no confidence motion & important policy issues otherwise genuine differences should be recognised.

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।

Democratic polity in some places such as UK & India follow the "Westminster system" and ~~so~~ in places like US "presidential system" with complete separation of power. But parliamentary system has worked well for diverse countries like India because

1. Accountability of Executive to legislature thwarts the tyranny of executive and "constant scrutiny is ensured"
2. The Executive need to balance the representation of every section of society and every part of country in council of ministers & ministers which are also elected & accountable to public need to deliver efficiently

which is not the case with presidential system. This leads to inclusion geographical as well as societal

3. Principle of checks and balances ensure that both the organs functions within the limits of Constitution

4. Parliamentary system has helped in ensuring that every voice is heard and policies are based on Inclusion principles

Although ~~for~~ sometimes stability of Executive and other such advantages of presidential system may be pointed to adopt a presidential system. But more layers of scrutiny & accountability has ensured that parliamentary system is best suited for diverse country like India.

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(इस माल में
कुछ ना लिखें)