



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

Time taken: 2 hr 48 min

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1691)

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | Satyarn Gandhi | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 803048 |
| Center | Online | Date | 26.10.2020 |

| INDEX TABLE | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |
| Total Marks Obtained: | | |
| Remarks: | | |

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

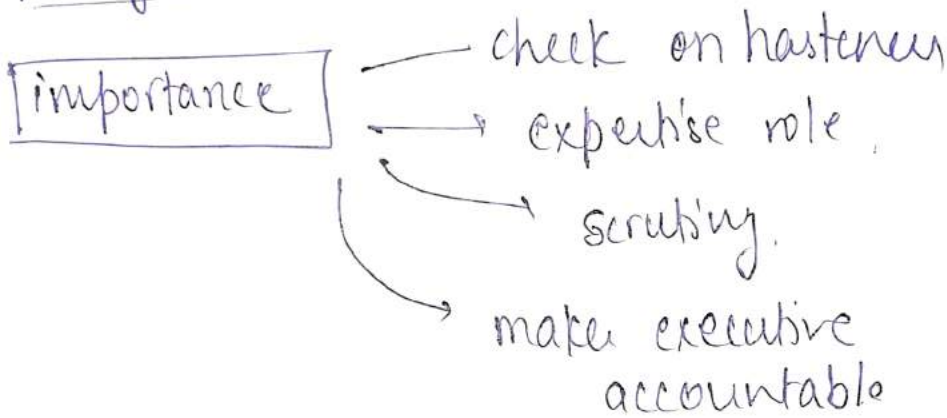
5.

6.

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

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

parliamentary committees have been set up under art 118 (power of parliament to regulate its own business), conventions, privileges, etc.



→ In 2019-20, not even a single bill was referred to parliamentary committees

↓
problematic

- sets wrong precedence to bypass committee
- undermines importance of parliament

- ③ Bills ~~are~~ passed without scrutiny - it may represent majoritarian views
- ④ MPs do not get chance to understand legislative process
- ⑤ weakens executive accountability to legislature
- ⑥ danger of converting parliamentary system into presidential system.
- ⑦ Bills passed without committee scrutiny represents view of party in government not parliament

Way forward - ① Mandatory committee stage

- ② Refer crucial Bills to committee compulsorily (like CAA)
- ③ Increase tenure of committees

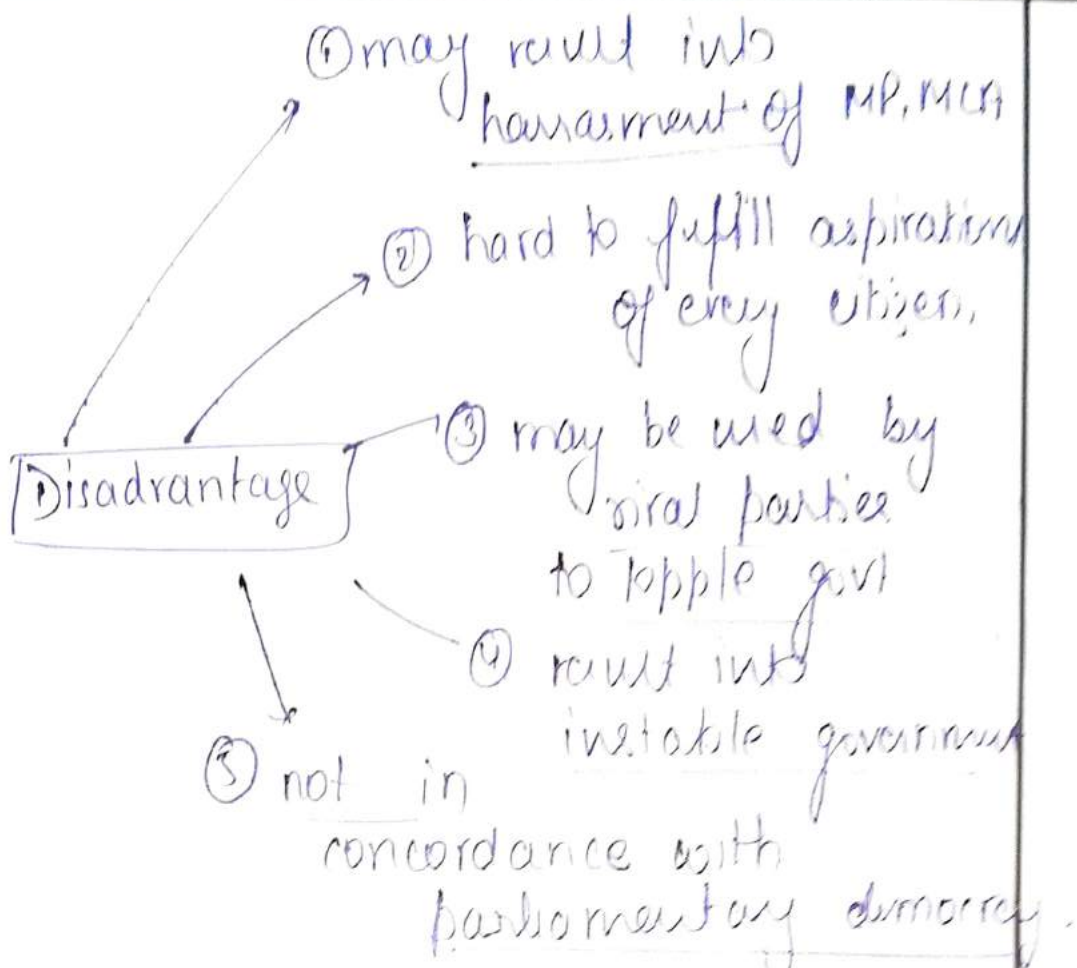
2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

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

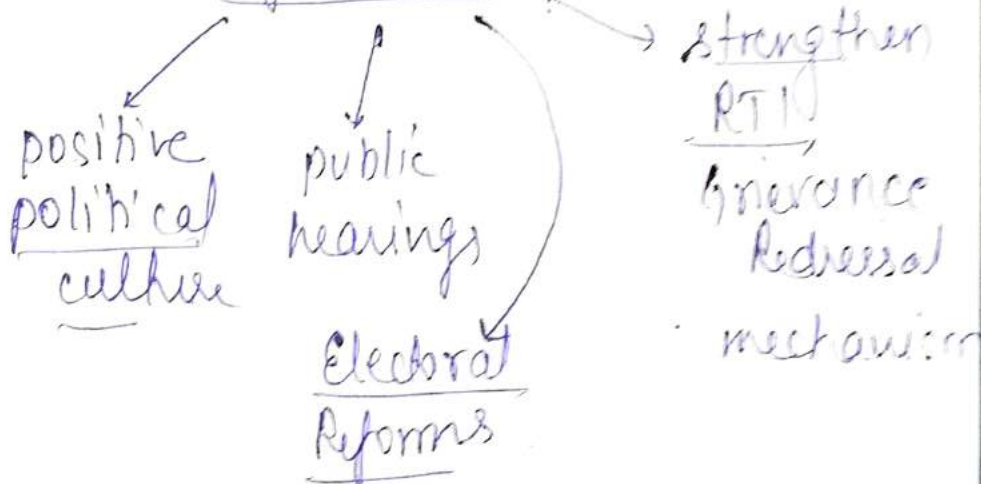
Right to recall means removing the representative from the office through some kind of referendum if s/he fails to keep his/her promise.

Advantage

- ① will reduce money muscle power in politics
- ② may stop criminalisation of politics
- ③ ensures accountability to people
- ④ people must have right to remove it they wish to, in a democratic system
- ⑤ will increase political awareness
- ⑥ Direct democracy of Gandhi in society



Rather than right to recall, we should focus on

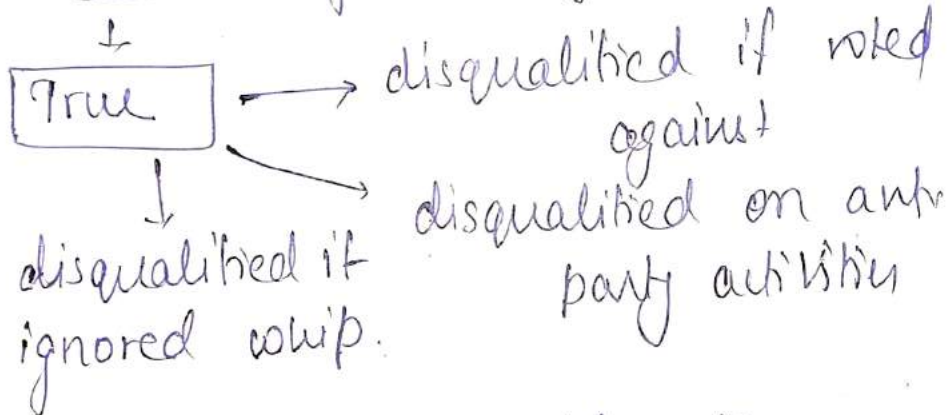


3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard.

(150 words) 10

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

Anti defection law (10th schedule) was inserted through 52nd amendment to stop 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' culture in politics. However, as pointed out by NCRWC, it restricts freedom of legislators.



However, MPs, MLAs are free to

internal communication with party

express opinion in public

there has been question on role of speaker in case of disqualification

- ① sole authority to speaker to decide on disqualification.
- ② No time limit prescribed to decide on disqualification
- ③ Speaker's decision can be challenged in SC (Kihoto Holhan case)

However, ~~Due~~ Due to partisan role of speaker, there have been instances when speaker did not take decision for many months (Sikkim)

Thus, NCRWC recommends

↓
decision on disqualification by
Election Commission

Supreme Court recently called for setting up independent tribunal for deciding on disqualification.

Thus, It is essential for democracy to maintain balance between freedom and restriction in all spheres

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

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

Inter-state river water disputes act 1956 was promulgated by Parliament (ISRWD) under article 262 to resolve these disputes.

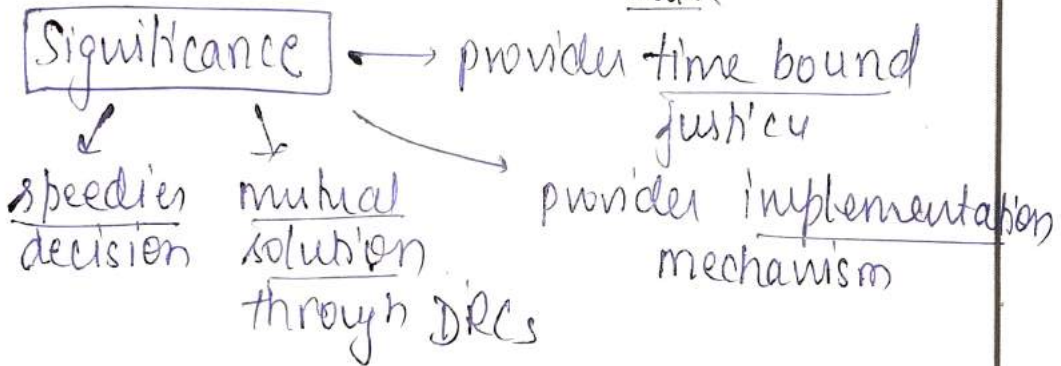
Why most pressing issue

- ① strain on federalism
- ② water is one of the most precious resource
- ③ politicisation of issue
- ④ important for cordial relation between states.

Centre recently brought (ISRWD Amendment) Bill, 2019 to correct lacunae in 1956 Bill.

- ① establishes Dispute resolution committee for mutual solution. If, not then sent to tribunal.

- ② single tribunal with multiple benches
- ③ provides time frame of 3+1 years to give decision
- ④ decision are binding and come into force as soon as announced
- ⑤ Centre to set up scheme to implement decision
- ⑥ Centre to establish river data bank.



However, challenges still remain

special leave petition (136) ↓ under Art 32, individuals can take this matter to SC

what if state do not oblige to decision.

Thus, inter-state water disputes require concentrated, continuous, harmonious steps to solve these disputes

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

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

Art 14 of constitution provides 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' to citizens

'Equality before law' - British concept

- ① No citizen is above law
- ② absence of privilege to any person
- ③ Equal subjection of all person to laws

'Equal protection of law'

- ① similar application of law to similarly situated people
- ② Equality of treatment under equal circumstances.

③ like should be treated alike without any discrimination

(eg- governor and common citizens are not similarly situated, thus governor has been given some impunities)

former is a negative concept while latter is positive.

However, Both 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of law' reinforce each other for establishment of an egalitarian society.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Civil services board has been established to regulate, control affairs of civil servants in centre and state.

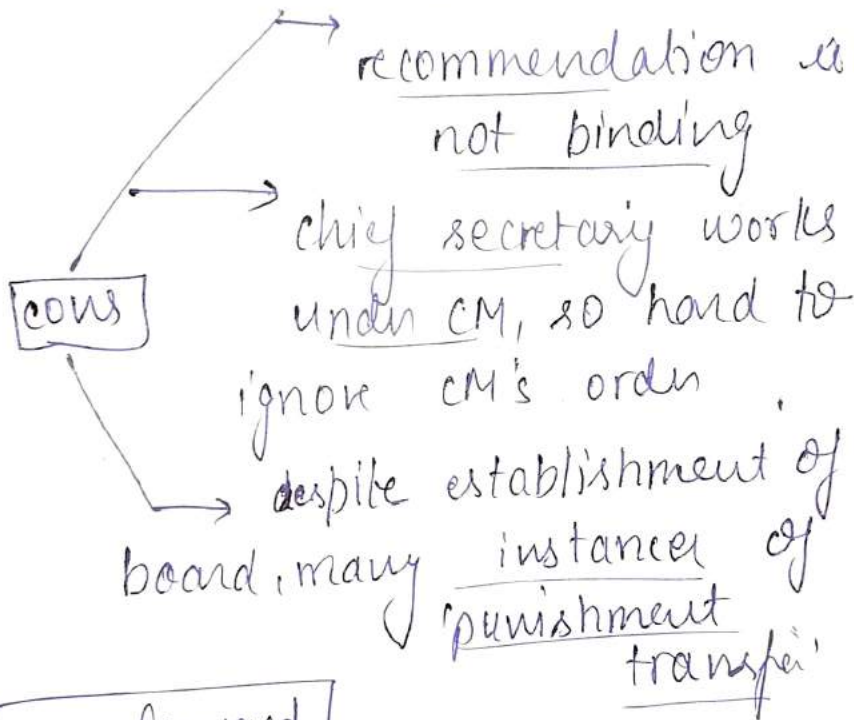
Central civil services board is headed by Cabinet secretary.
State civil services board is headed by Chief secretary.

→ It was also recommended by 2nd ARC for civil services reform

[positive]

① it attempts to depoliticise -
civil servants posting, transfer,
etc

- ① provide proper institutional mechanism to ensure transparency in posting, transfer of Civil Servants
- ② state government has to provide explanation if recommendation is rejected.



Way Forward

- ① NITI aayog ^{scops} → minimum 2 years term of secretaries
- ② SC - TSR subramanian case → minimum 3 years tenure to officers
- ③ make recommendation of board binding on govt.

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

Voting percentage has always been
cause of concern in India



1st Lok Sabha
↓
45% voting



16th LS
↓
65% voting



17th LS
↓
67% voting
↑
highest ever

Many experts have been suggesting for compulsory voting as done in Australia.

pros

- ① It will deepen democracy in India
- ② It will Result into political education of people
- ③ It will represent views of migrants population also

④ will result into increased
accountability of Political parties to
citizens

However, there are limitations

- ① high cost to ensure votes of migrants
- ② will require much more resources
- ③ democracy should work on will not force
- ④ people having indifferent political attitude may vote any random party
- ⑤ Enforcing it will be most difficult

Way forward

- ① Awareness campaign
- ② Engage NGOs for voter education
- ③ search ways for online or postal ballot for Migrants
- ④ declare public holiday all over India on voting days.

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

(150 words) 10

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

open government data platform
would enable citizens to analyse
how government uses their information
and the performance of government
on various indicators

Benefits

① Transparency

- Citizens would be able to analyse those data in real time
- will enhance trust in government
- Result into empowerment of citizens

② Accountability

- citizens could ask questions on bad performance of govt.

- It will act as a feedback mechanism for government
- citizens ought to know the data that government stores.

Challenges

- ① Infrastructure - will require huge data silos, power connections
- ② government may be reluctant to establish ODP.
- ③ Misuse of data
- ④ data must be available ~~on~~ in vernacular and comprehensible manner

Way forward

- ① constitute committee to analyse this issue
- ② individual ministers should have their own open data platform.

9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same. (150 words) 10

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

NGOs are currently regulated under FCRA act 2010.

main provisions

- ① NGOs have to receive all donations in single account
- ② NGOs cannot spend more than 50% of contribution on administrative works.
- ③ Submit details to government regarding activities
- ④ NGOs cannot receive contributions to fund political parties, media houses

There have been concern on NGOs using foreign funding to do illegal things activities

Concerns

- ① using funds for religious conversions
- ② using funds to disturb peace, harmony
- ③ NGOs acting as frontal office of extremist group in pretext of Human Rights.
- ④ using foreign funding to interfer into domestic politics.
- ⑤ using funding to support illicit drugs trafficking.

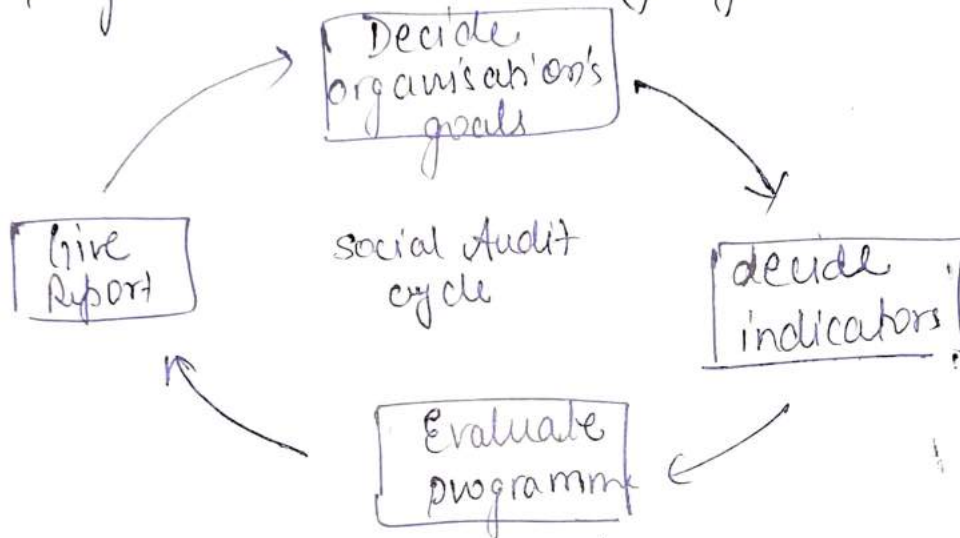
Recently, Home ministry banned 4 NGOs due to their alleged involvement in Religious conversion activities using foreign funding.

Hence, the need is to maintain balance between ~~in~~ NGO's rights and security and interest of nation.

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

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

social audit is public scrutiny of projects undertaken by government.



Benefits of social audit

- ① Increases transparency, accountability of government
- ② Increases credibility of institution.
- ③ Enhanced trust of citizens
- ④ Direction towards participatory democracy.

⑤ embodies the principle that government is to serve the people not rule

⑥ facilitates Good governance through
making govt responsible

↓ Accountability
feedback mechanism

↓ efficiency
citizen participation

Impediments

- ① public either unaware or disinterested
- ② sporadic, adhoc social audits
- ③ Absence of trained auditors
- ④ state audit units are not institutionalised
(SAUs)

Way forward

- ① Awareness generation
- ② collaboration with NGOs
- ③ action time bound action on
audit reports
- ④ institutionalise SAUs

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

(250 words) 15

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

Election commission has been
constituted under art 324 of
constitution
number is → } 1 chief EC
decided by president } 2 election commission

Quasi judicial function

① decides on dispute over election
symbol between parties

② disqualifies person from
contesting election if he/she
does not furnish details of
election expenditure.

③ implements and checks violation
of Model code of conduct

Advisory function

① Advice to president on disqualification
of MPs

② Advice to president on
whether election can be held in
① state when president rule is
enforced.

In Recent times, Election commission
is facing many challenges

① politicised appointments (sole
discretion to executive)

② unable to control criminalisation
of politics

③ Questions on favouring ruling
party.

- ④ inaction over violation of MCC
- ⑤ allegation related to EVM manipulation

Thus, the power of Election commission needs a relook to make it more compatible to present condition

Way forward

- ① NCRWC → EC should be appointed
law + commission through multimember
commission
- ② Make qualifications explicit in constitution
- ③ NCRWC recommends to give
power to EC to declare office of profit.
- ④ Give MCC legal sanction (NCRWC)
- ⑤ senior most Election commission
should automatically elevated
to Chief Election Commissioner
- ⑥ power to deregister political party.

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

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

Number of judges in supreme court is determined through supreme court (number of judges) act
current strength = 33+1

• total increase → 6 times

Problems/challenges

- ① 55000 cases pending in SC
and 3 crore in all courts
- ② many high courts, district courts functioning below sanctioned strength
- ③ Delays in appointment through collegium system

Increase in number of judges
will help in

- ① faster resolution of cases
- ② decrease pendency
- ③ more number of sittings.

However, broader reforms are
Required at all level of hierarchy

① District

- adopt e-court system
- petty matters through family courts
- All India Judicial services
(Punchhi commission, NITI Aayog
3 year agenda)

② High Court

- more scrubbing of PILs
- try to solve cases at
earliest

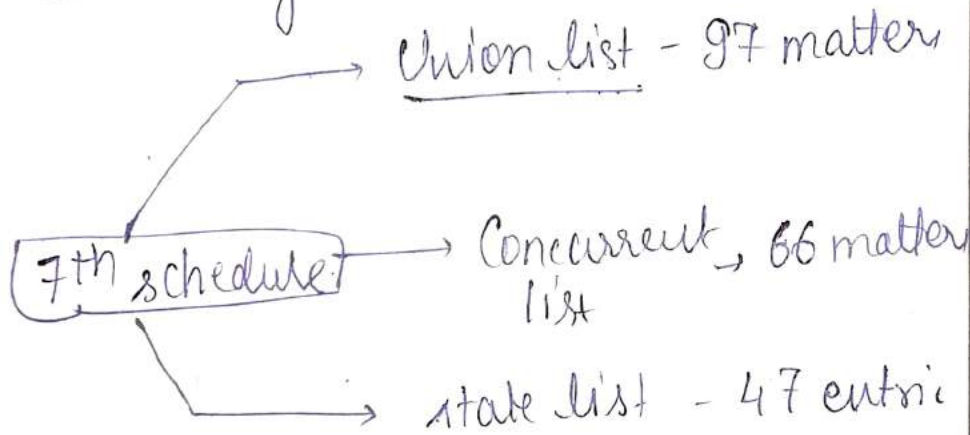
General Recommendations

- ① establish lok adalats in all states.
- ② Increase retirement age of judges
- ③ Adoption of E-courts
- ④ More number of working days
- ⑤ law commission recommends to set up 4 appeal courts at different location and one constitutional court at Delhi
- ⑥ scrutinize PILs before accepting
- ⑦ NITI aayog 3 year agenda recommends to constitute All India Judicial & administrative cadre
- ⑧ All India judicial service for appointment to district judge post
- ⑨ promote alternate dispute resolution mechanism at lowest level to reduce pendency in lower courts.

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

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

Seventh schedule of constitution
mentions legislative power of
~~execut~~ state government and
central government



42nd amendment removed entries
from state list to concurrent
list.

However, the present condition
requires modification in 7th schedule
for competitive and cooperative
federalism

Appropriate placement

- ① Mihir shah committee recommended to transfer water from state list to concurrent list for resolution of water disputes.
- ② land and agriculture may be shifted to concurrent list for reforms such as e-NAM, APMC.
- ③ forests and environment can be better managed at local level so it should be shifted to state list.

Addition

- ① Education in concurrent list should be bifurcated.

into school and higher education to bring more clarity.

② add one more entry in state list to facilitate para-diplomacy (West Bengal - Bangladesh)

③ local governance in union list should be transferred to concurrent list.

Division of legislative power still remains one of the tension area in federal relation. In this regard, recommendation of Sarkaria's commission → (consult state before making law on subjects of concurrent list), should be implemented in letter and spirit.

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

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

doctrine of eminent domain
relates to right to property.

It means an individual's property cannot be taken away without due procedure and paying compensation.

Evolution of Right to property

- (i) Right to property was provided as fundamental right in the original constitution under article 19.

② First amendment, 1951 - an attempt towards land reform was challenged on the basis of violation of right to property.

③ Ninth schedule empowered state to implement few directive principles which would have precedence over fundamental rights.

④ 44th amendment in 1978 deleted right to property as fundamental right.

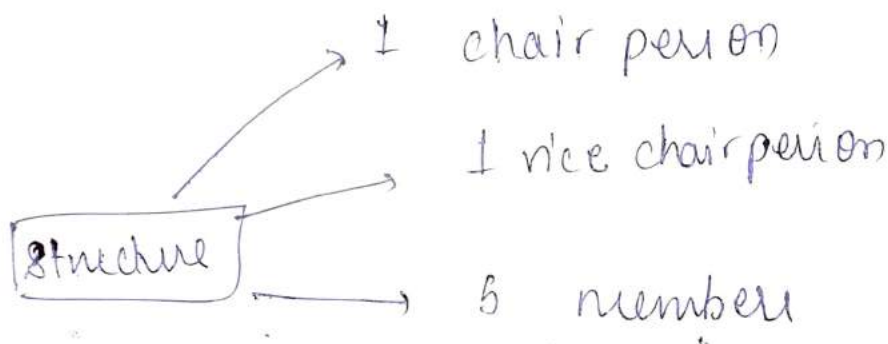
⑤ Right to property is today a legal right under article 300A.

- ⑥ Right to property and its violation cannot be a ground under A-32
- ⑦ property can be taken away through executive action. No legislative action required.
- ⑧ Compensation to be paid by state if property is acquired.

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

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

National commission for backward classes was constituted in 1993 and given constitutional status in 2018 through 102nd amendment act.



→ all the members; are appointed by the president under his warrant and seal

→ President can determine the

service conditions of the
member, vice-chairperson and
chairperson

→ their term is subject to
pleasure of president

Functions

- ① Inquire in complaints related
to violation of rights of backward
classes
- ② power of a civil court to
 - + enforce attendance of a person
 - + Receive evidences
 - + Retrieve data from public records
- ③ Ensure constitutional safeguards
to Backward classes

- ④ Research and development
work in related field
- ⑤ make recommendations to
government

Recent changes made

- ① NCBC to recommend ^{sub} classification
of OBCs
- ② give advice on reservations.

way forward

- ① Ensure proper stakeholders
participation in NCBC
- ② maintain gender balance
- ③ make recommendations
binding in few cases.

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

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

Preamble mentions to ensure Justice - social, economic and political to all its citizens. This has been derived from Russian ~~const~~ Revolution (1917)

① SOCIAL

(i) → social justice denotes equal treatment of all citizens irrespective of its caste, religion, race, etc.

(ii) → It represents the idea of Ambedkar who wished to make India a social democracy.

(iii) → It means absence of privilege to any class.

steps

- (a) → Protection of Civil rights act 1955
- (b) → National Commission for SC, ST
- (c) → Reservation to backward classes
- (d) → Prevention of atrocities act 1989.
- (e) → abolishing untouchability (A.17)

(2) Economic

1) Economic justice mean non discrimination between people on economic factors

ii) important for establishment of an egalitarian society

iii) Elimination of inequalities

steps taken

(a) → Directive principles (art 39(b), (c))

(b) → Reservation in jobs to weaker section

(c) → Equal Pay; Equal wage act.

(b) → adopted progressive taxation and welfare state

(3) Political Justice

1) all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to political officers.

2) Ensure participatory democracy.

Steps taken

(a) → Right to vote (legal right)

(b) → Universal adult suffrage

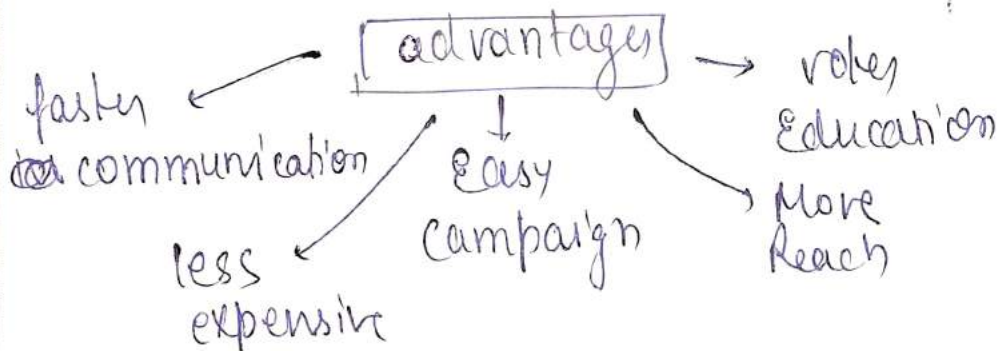
(c) → Art (19) - gives important civil liberties such as right to form association

Thus, Indian preamble - often called 'identity card of constitution' is important source to remind us of our ideals, values, etc

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

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

The advent of social media has brought many advantages and challenges in conducting free and fair election.



CHALLENGES

- ① voters may be manipulated through fake articles and information.

- ⑤ Voters privacy is at stake
(Cambridge analytical)
- ⑥ spread of misinformation is
very fast on social media.
- ⑦ difficult to track the source
of fake news due to end-to-end
encryption.
- ⑧ many bots and 'trolls' accounts
have been made to harass
people and suppress truth.
- ⑨ Major social media companies
are foreign so hard to regulate
and make them accountable.
- ⑩ Fake accounts are created
to use 'deep fakes' to
spread misinformation.

Steps taken

- ① overview mechanism to keep a watch on fake news
- ② PIB factcheck initiative to tackle misinformation
- ③ Reporting and shutting down fake accounts by the help of companies

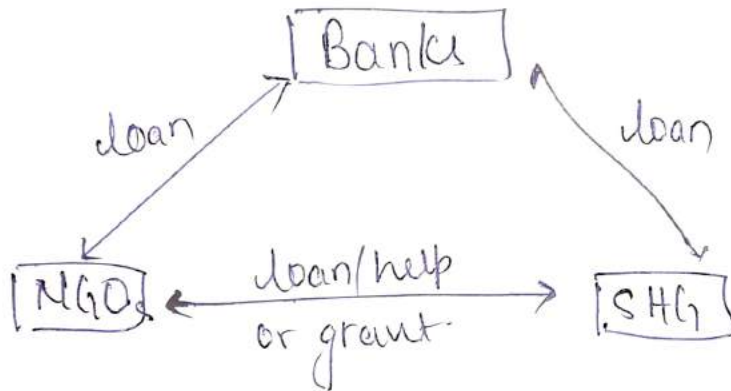
Suggestions

- ① Create a separate wing in ECI to deal with social media
- ② Ensure expenditure on promotion of accounts is legal and within limit
- ③ make bigtech companies accountable for fake news.
- ④ Awareness and education program

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

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

NGOs, and SHGs form the backbone of rural financial architecture.



how does it facilitate microfinance

① SHGs are mainly dependent upon their promoter NGOs for funds

② Banker also provide loans to SHGs directly through

schemes such as SHG-bank linkage program of NABARD

③ one women from every SHG is entitled for 1 lakh loan from bank under MODRA scheme.

④ NGOs help SHGs in starting micro-enterprises and empowers them

⑤ NGOs sometime act as bank guarantor for SHGs

Contribution to development of
Rural area

① Promotes micro-enterprises and employment generation.
(Unnat papad - example)

- ② empowers women to stand on their own leg
- ③ NGO-SHG collaborates to market the produce of SHGs
- ④ Development of natural resources
- ⑤ improves standard of living in rural areas
 - ↓
 - demand increases
 - ↓
 - Economic growth.

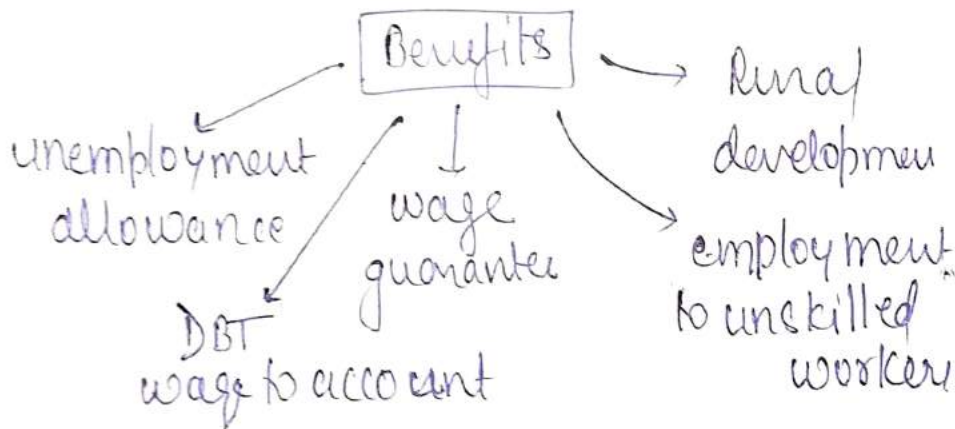
Despite these, many challenges remain, which can be solved through

- ① government procurement of SHG products
- ② mission mode digital literacy scheme
- ③ provide SHG subsidies on marketing
- ④ ensure sustainability of SHGs
- ⑤ establish SHG monitoring cells.

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

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

MGNREGA act 2005 guarantees every job card holder 100 days of wage employment in rural areas.



Issues

① Design

(a) unemployment allowance is paid by states. This creates much burden on states

- (b) focuses only on unskilled workers
- (c) wages of MGNREGS is often below minimum wage in the state
- (d) it is a system of 'employment for the sake of employment'.
- (e) whole wage burden on central government

② Implementation Issue

- (a) frauds in muster rolls :- wage is received without any real work on ground.
- (b) delay in payment of wages and unemployment allowance
- (c) often provision of drinking water, shelter at project

is not followed

(a) works are allotted after much
delays

Steps taken

- ① wage directly to bank account
through Aadhar based payment
system
- ② 60:40 ratio of raw material and
and wage is not applicable at
~~Pancha~~ District level rather Panchayat
level
- ③ Muster-Rolls available on website
for public scrutiny.
- ④ Geotagging projects done under
MGNREGA

Way forward

MGNREGA
for
urban
areas

focus on
maintenance
of assets

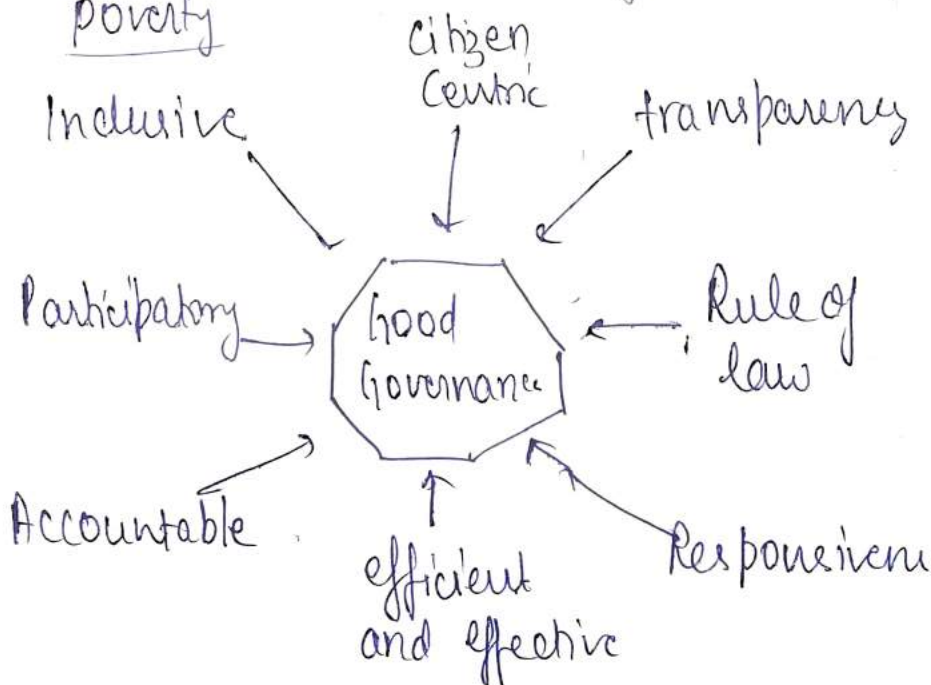
institutionalising
Social Audit
Units
establish
Grievance
Redressal mechanism
at local level.

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. 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 पूर्वपिछाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance is making governance inclusive, efficient, effective, accountable and citizen centric.

UN chief Antonio Guterres describes good governance as single most important tool in fight against poverty.



① Sound legal framework

- helps in enforcement of contracts
- important for rule of law.
- enhances ease of doing business
- should be citizen centric

② Rule of law - Institutional mechanism

- helps to ~~to~~ curtail arbitrary powers
- curbing corruption
- ~~to~~ enhances citizens trust in institution

③ Decentralisation, ~~Dedication~~ delegation

- -ensuring participatory governance
- ensuring citizen centric governance
- better decisions can be made
- More effective due to context specific actions.

- ④ Competent and dedicated workforce
- makes governance accountable to people
 - more efficient in completing projects
 - results into appropriate governance redressal.
 - enhances Responsiveness of administration
 - less susceptible to corruption.

Good governance is a continuous process, which needs to further ~~focus~~ focus upon

- ① Appropriate governance redressal
- ② bringing attitudinal changes in workforce
- ③ Institutional mechanism to check corruption.
- ④ Removing multiplicity of laws.