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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1699)

Name of Candidate	AKSHITA GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	318482
Center	Online	Date	27/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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 मिलेगा।
- 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 का 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.

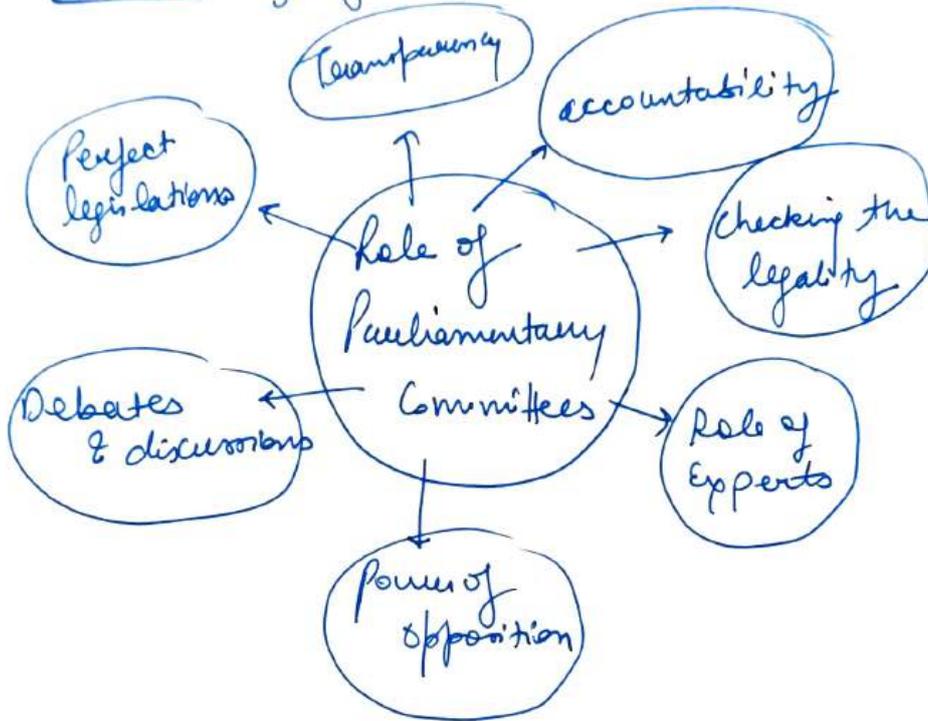
5.

6.

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 मंत्रीश्रा क बिना विधेयको को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

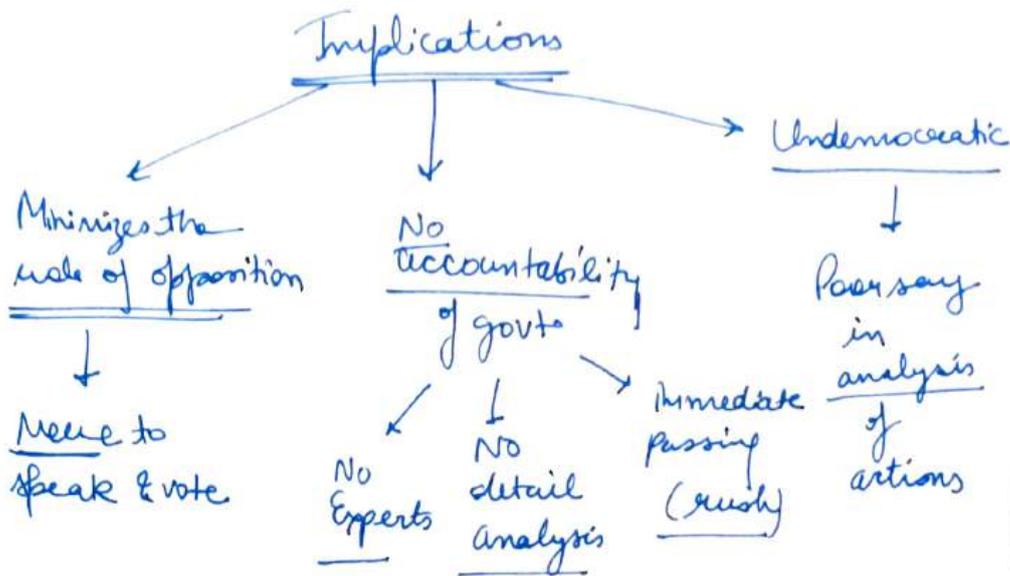
Parliamentary standing Committees are ~~constitutional~~ measures to ensure the accountability of the actions of government.



⇒ They are close door meeting without the influence of party whip & directions.

Recently, major bills & acts are being passed without proper scrutiny through parliamentary standing committees.

eg. Triple Talay bill etc.



Parliamentary Committees like Estimates Committees, Specific ad hoc committees, etc. play an important role in legislative procedure.

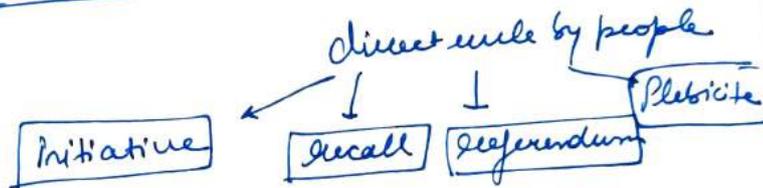
Their Constitutional backup & strengthening is the need to ensure the legality of legislations. It should be made Compulsory to consult.

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

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

Indian democracy is an indirect type of democracy where people choose representatives to rule them.

The other type of democracy is direct democracy as in Switzerland



Right to recall is the most important feature

Do India need "Right to Recall"

Yes:-

1. Ensures the accountability of representative selected.
2. Once elected, they are no longer relieved, can be recalled anytime
3. More representation to people to their rule.
4. More democratic measures

- (No) :-
1. Creates instability of government
 2. Tyranny of group / majority of people
eg. Communal clashes
Class riots
 3. No security of tenure for representative
hinders the actions & progress
 4. More vote bank politics & appeasement

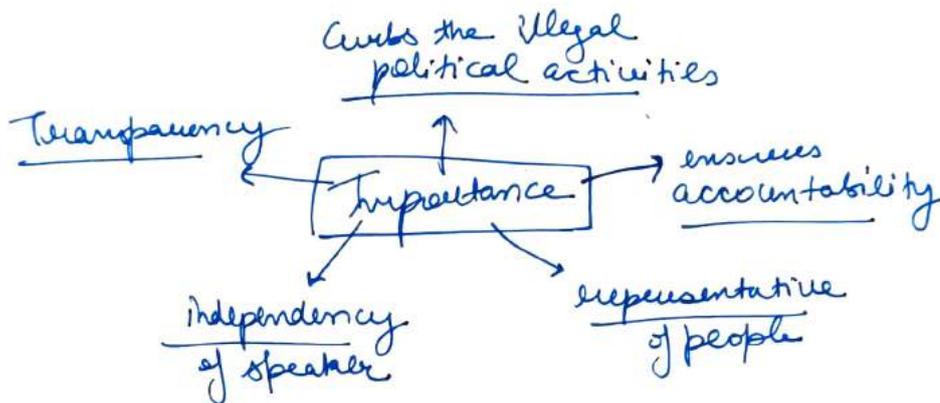
While more democratic step, it can
create conditions of chaos in vast diversity
& largest democracy of India.

Our forefathers have rightly suggested &
placed India in domain of indirect democracy.

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 कानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस मदमें में अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्भाई जनि वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti-defection law is provided in Constitution of India in Xth Schedule by 52nd amendment act (Rajiv Gandhi)



Is it a restriction? → Yes

1. Anti-defection law does not allow a member of party to go against the direction of party whip. (Vote)



No difference between dissent & defection



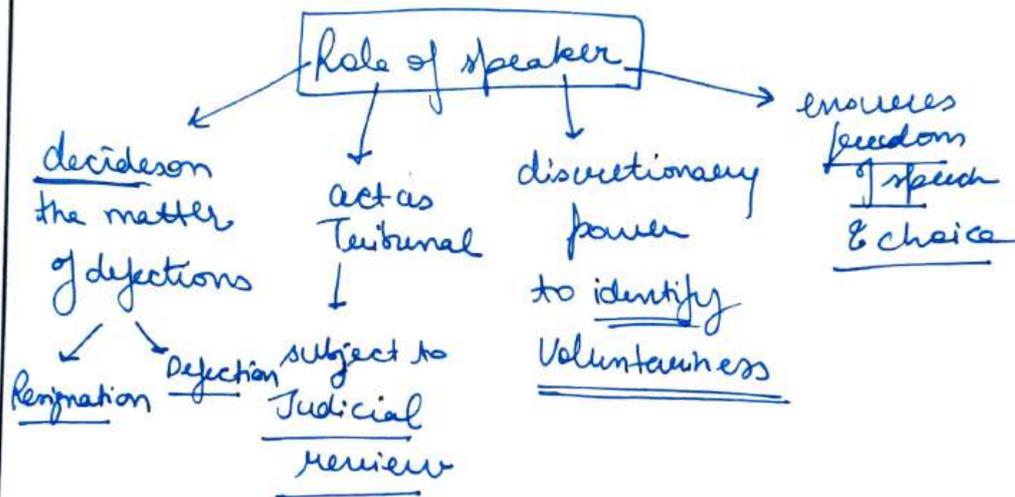
Restricts the freedom of speech & freedom of choice

2. It does not allow elected member to change the party on whose ticket he/she has won



Restriction on freedom of choice

However merger of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the members is allowed.



SC guidelines for anti-defection law to be used in specific conditions only :-

- Matters when no-confidence against government
- Policy of government in question on whose basis it came to power.

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 मधीय 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।

Competitive federalism often finds it difficult to balance with Co-operative federalism. This is such case with Inter-state water disputes for Riparian states.
eg. Gangetic disputes, etc.

Why dispute :-

- a) Boundary issues :- river passing from both states. (Drainage basin)
- b) Dams & hydro-power projects
- c) Water for irrigation & drinking purposes
(sharing of water)
- d) floods & disasters
- e) Use of resources → fisheries
→ navigation
→ sand
etc.
- f) lack of judicial decisions of Tribunals & enforcement.
- g) No expert opinions

Interstate river water dispute amendment bill, 2019

1. Establishment of Permanent Interstate River water Tribunal :-
 - To deal with Interstate water disputes
 - Chairman :- Judge of SC / HC chief justice
2. Proper analysis of subjects of federal lists (Doctrine of Pith & substance)
 - Water & state subject ← Investigation
 - Hydroelectric project → Union list
3. Role of Experts, Civil engineering in the decision making.
4. Proper enforcement of decision.

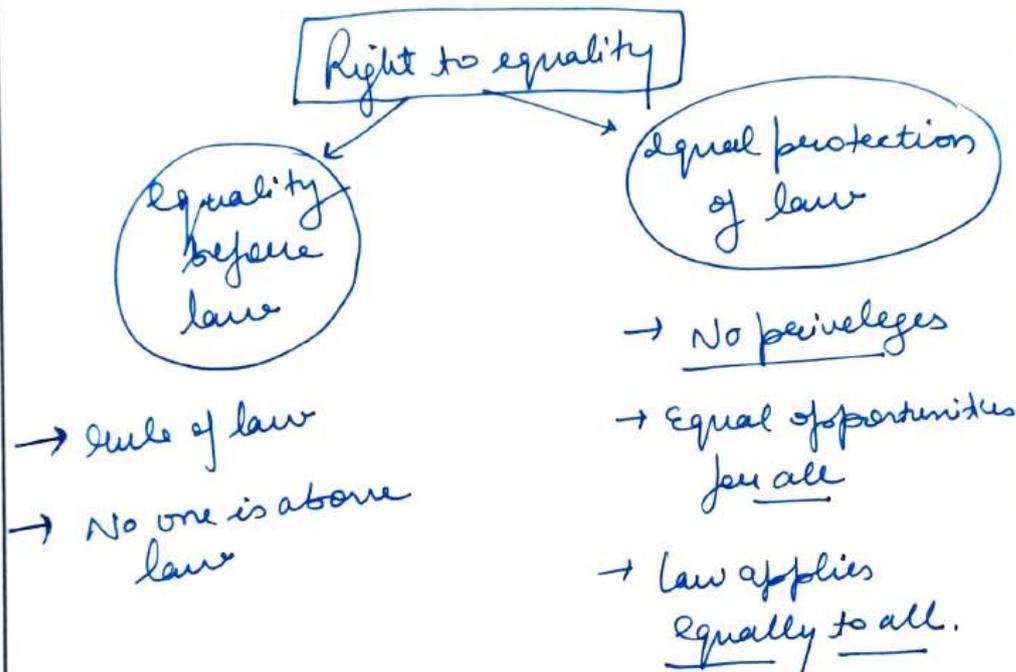
One strong measure to solve such disputes can be transfer of subject of 'Water' from state list to Concurrent list.

This evokes the idea of Competitive federalism (• like in Australia)

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। मविमनार वर्णन कीजिए।

Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for Right to equality.



The concept of rule of law comes from UK (A.V. Dicey) → No arbitrary power
→ rule of law
→ Constitution as result of rights
↓
(In India): Constitution as source of rights

Equal protection of law abolish any
class privileges, providing equal
opportunities for all.

• Both ensure the ideas enshrined in Preamble
of India.

"Equality of opportunity & status for all"

• Equality can be ensured by laws to bind
all the members in pre-agreed principles.

Thus, these provisions ensure the
Constitutionality & morality of Constitution
of India.

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 में समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Compulsory provisions to establish a civil services board under Cabinet

secretary of India was a more much appreciated. However there remained some loopholes that need to be addressed.

Civil services board

↳ Head: Cabinet secretary

Role

- ensures the accountability & transparency of civil services
- deals with issues of civil services
- recommends the rejoins
- look into the action & transfers of servants.
- Report the actions & importance to the head & thus Cabinet.

Limitations +

1. No power to stop transfers or change decisions
2. Only recommendatory, No binding
3. No enforcement powers
4. Secret services is out of domain.
5. Conflict of interest

Measures to strengthen :-

- Provide powers to board & chairman to deal with emerging issues of civil servants.
- Protect the whistle blowers
- Special task force to see into the ethical matters & code of conduct.

Transparency & accountability of Civil servants is must beside the protection for their actions. Thus a balance need to be maintained that is ensured by Civil services board.

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 मायम सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Universal adult suffrage is provided in
Art 326 of Constitution of India.

However, there are no provisions of
Compulsory voting yet in India.

Compulsory Voting in India

Strengthen democracy →

- More participation of people
- More representative government
- Ensures accountability
- Moral duty of voter
- More interest in politics of India

A mode of Conflict →

- Not a fundamental duty (Art 51)
- Cannot be enforced without
legal sanctions.

- Vote bank politics
- NOTA feature
- More political conflicts & Communal clashes
- difficult to conduct & enforce
- Overburdened Election Commission

Voting is a legal/Constitutional right of Citizen of India. Making it compulsory can ensure more representation in the government. eg. in Australia

Government should be for the people, of the people & by the people.

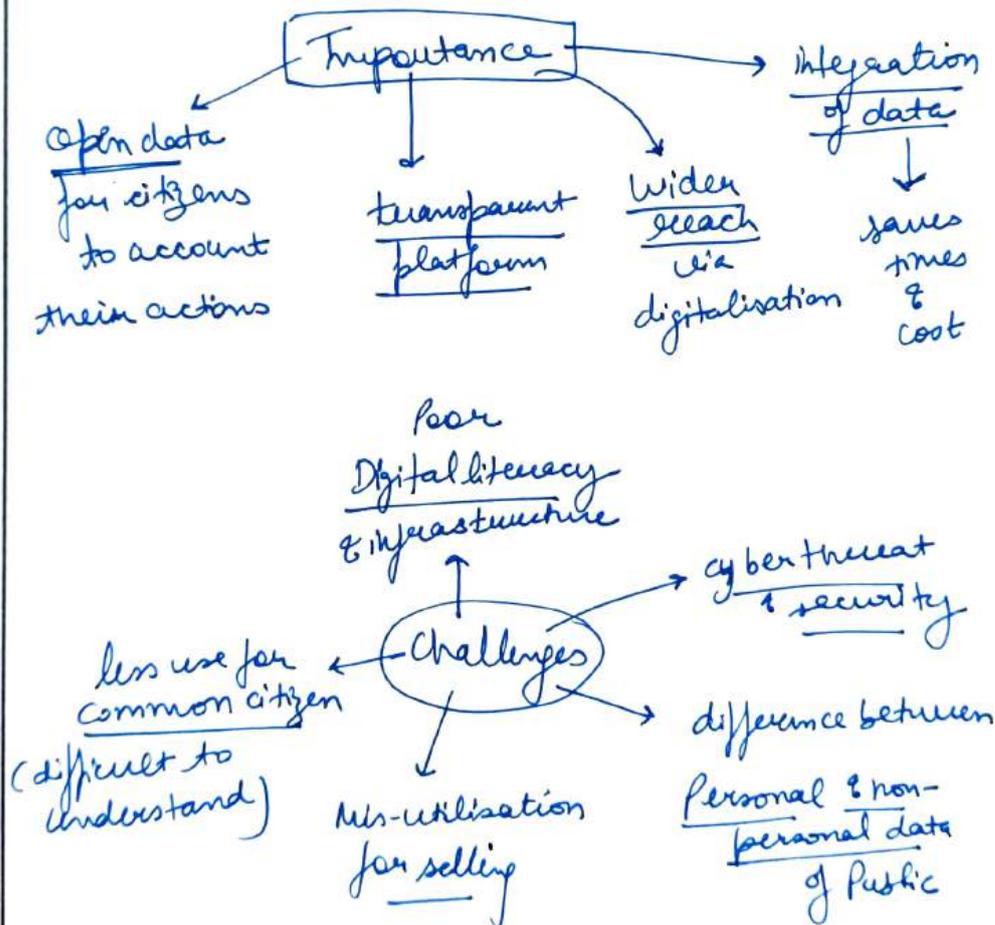
~ Abraham Lincoln

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 जवाबदारी के लिए गेम-चेन्जर 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 is a good governance measure to ensure accountability & transparency of government.



Suggestions :-

1. Make data less complex, more usual
2. Only non-personal shareable data with consent.
3. Apply "right to forgotten"
(Personal law protection bill)
4. Robust cyber security infrastructure
(like of NATGRID, CERT-IN)
5. More digital literacy & infrastructure
to ensure remote connectivity &
wider reach

~~Attainment~~ ^{go} ~~governance~~ ~~to~~

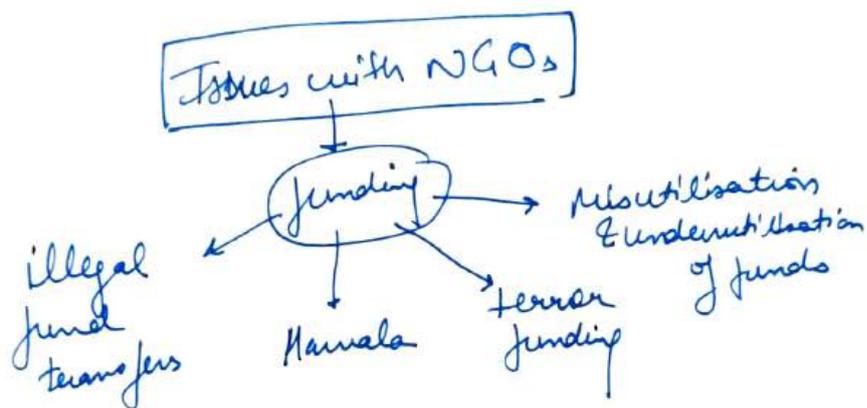
Minimum government, Max governance can be
ensured if people themselves come forward
to participate in government actions.

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

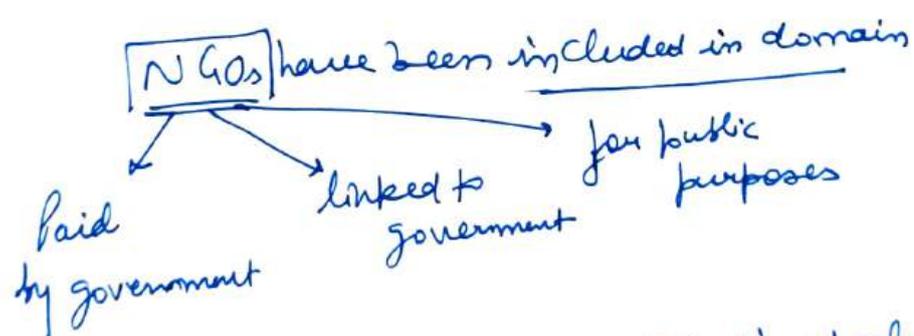
(150 words) 10

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

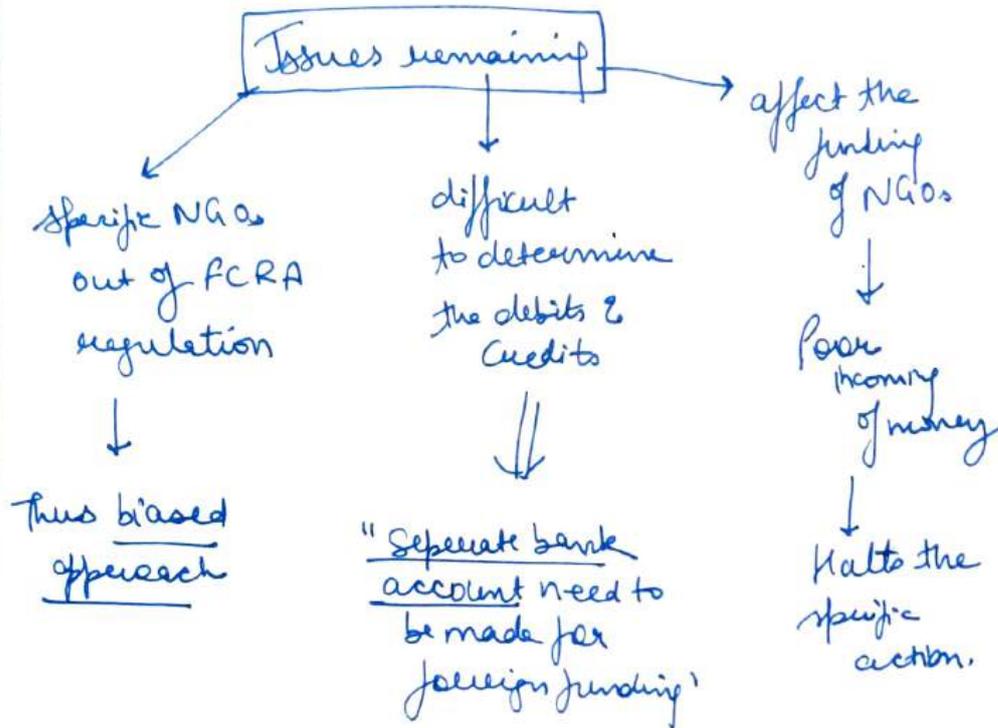
Non-government organisations are not-for-profit institutions to promote interest of general public.



Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) deals with the funding (foreign) of NGOs.



Thus ensuring the funds are utilised properly & not used in other illegal activities.



Suggestions →

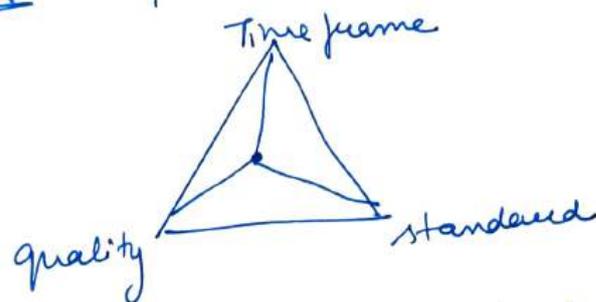
1. An independent regulatory body outside Ministry of home affairs to remove political bias.
2. Proper definition of NGOs included to those that aren't.
3. Political Parties need to be linked too.

NGOs are the hands that join people together to promote wider interest of society. Their independence is must.

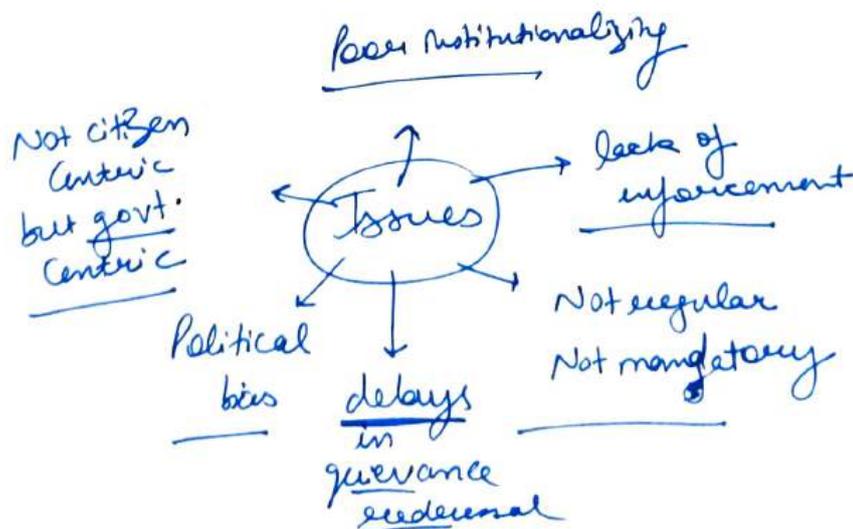
10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) में न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह शासन 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 refers to the institution's quality, standard & time frame along with grievance redressal to ensure transparency & accountability.



- It is one of the most important measures to ensure good governance.
eg. MANREGA social audits



Impediments faced in institutionalizing :-

1. No separate framework
 2. No separate regulations
 3. Corruption
 4. Political bias
 5. Government ruled
- Social audit should be made mandatory, at least for government actions.
 - A separate institute & force can ensure the implementation & governance redressal.
 - * Further studies are required to ensure its maximum utilisation.

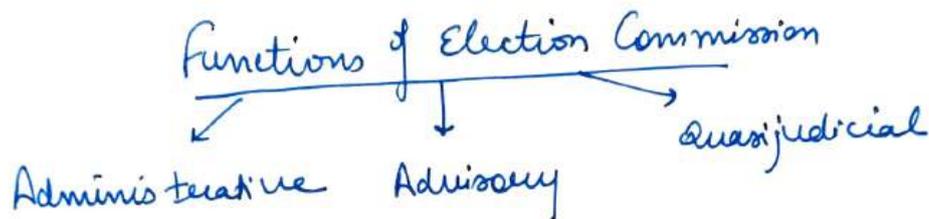
Good governance can be ensured by Sevottam model as recommended by 2nd ARC.

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 प्रकार्या 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 in India have been ³²⁴ presided by the Constitution in Article 324 & 325.

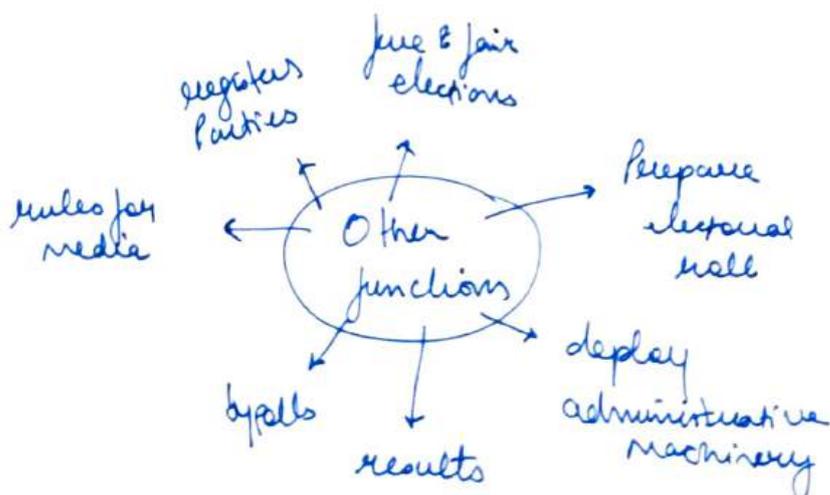


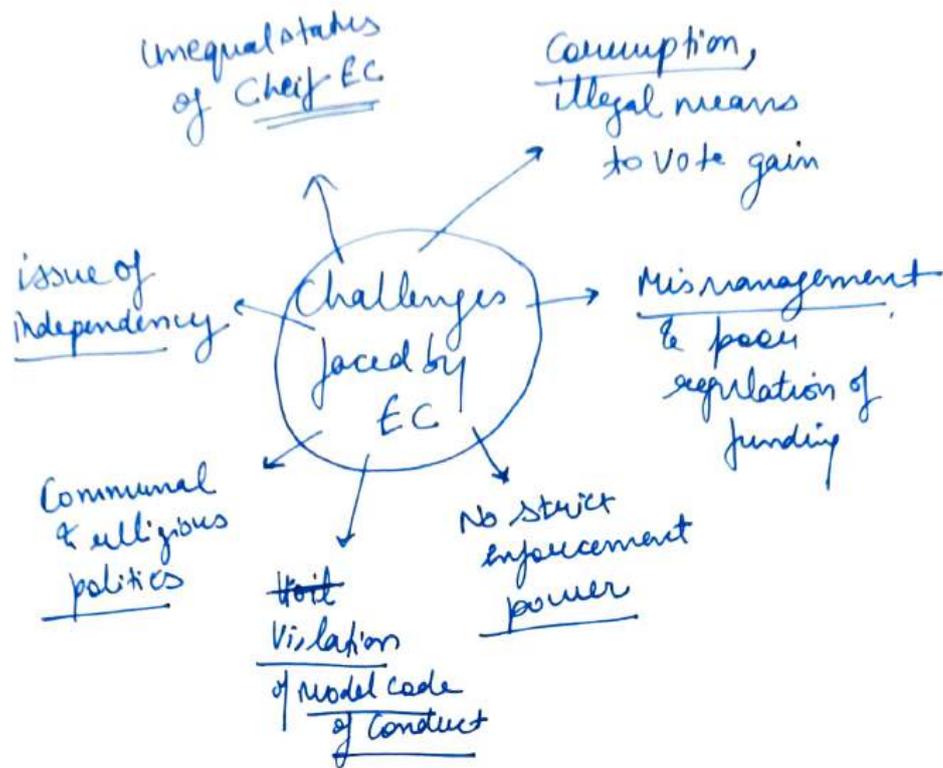
Advisory functions :-

1. It provides advice to President on matters of disqualifications, and these are binding on President.
(Art. 102)
2. It advises on date on elections and whether elections can be held in a state under president rule.
3. It advises president and governor to announce the elections of parliament & state legislatures respectively.

Quasi judicial functions :-

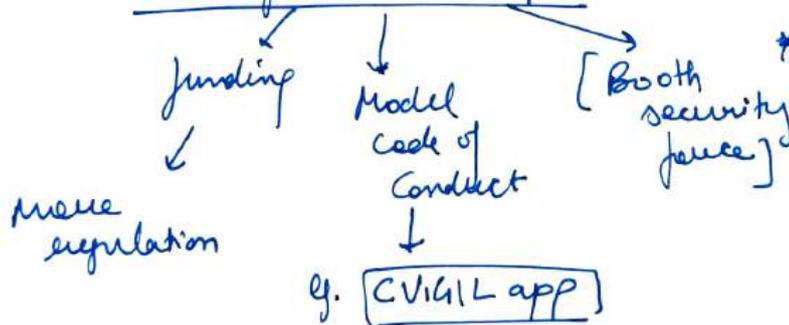
1. It has power to cancel, annul polls if not according to stated provisions.
2. It decides on matters of disqualifications.
3. It has power of Civil court as under code of civil procedure.
Thus can summon, ask for information, affidavits, etc.
4. It can punish a candidate not to contest elections if found guilty of election offences, untouchability, etc.





Powers need a re-look :-

- Strict enforcement powers



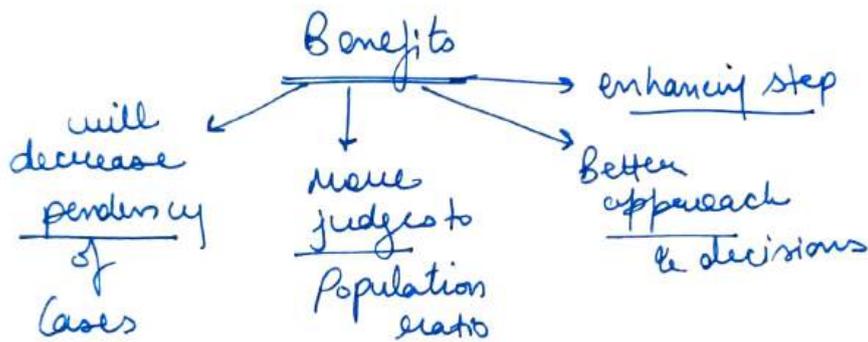
- Reforming the functionality more than structure.

Elections are the heart and soul of democracy.
Their purity need to be maintained for better survival.

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।

Recently, Parliament passed a bill to increase the number of judges to 34 (including Chief Justice of India).

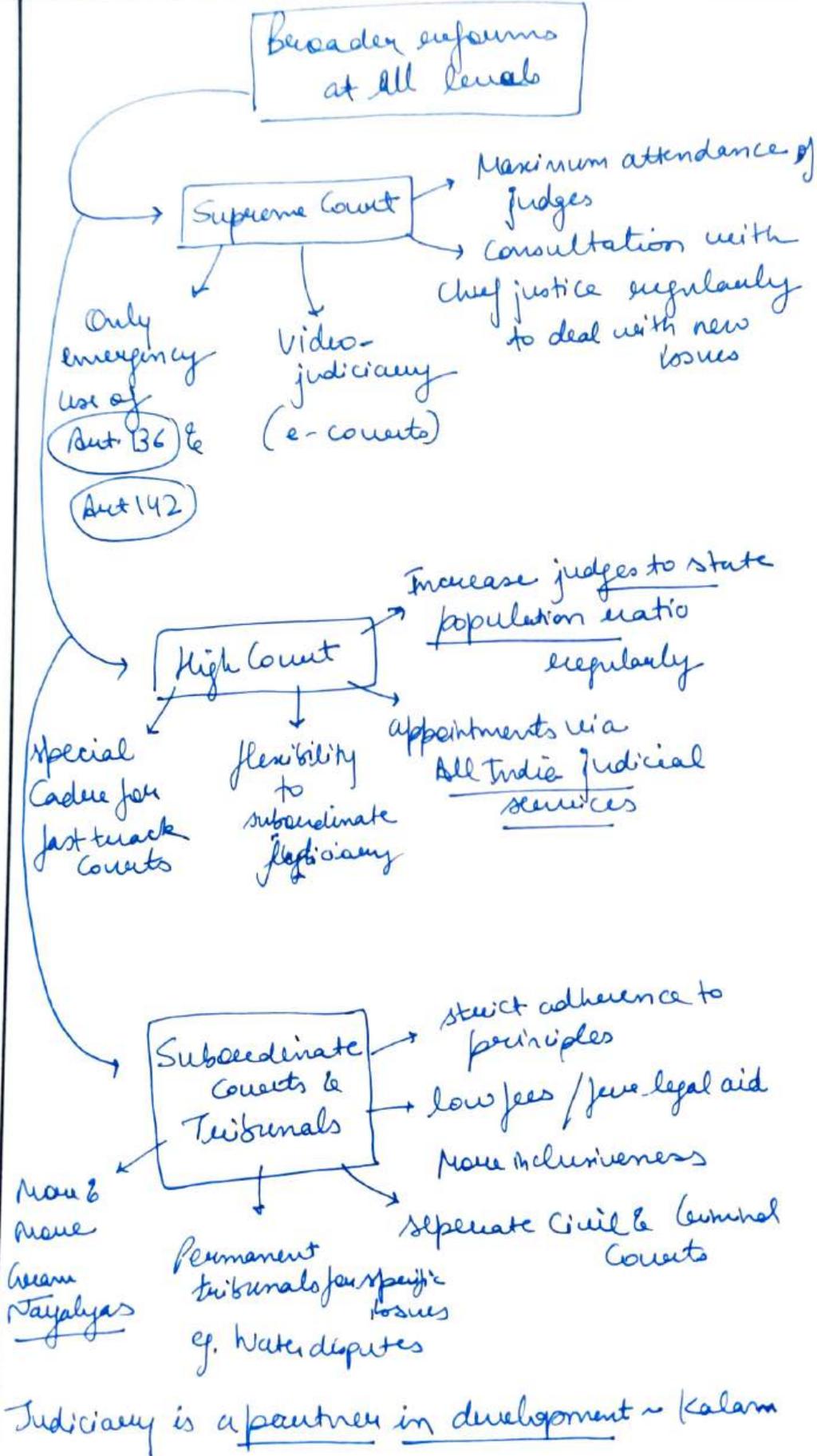


Still various issues are being faced:-

(1) Huge Pendency of Case :- Lots of Cases are pending in courts, mostly in subordinate & high courts.

(2) Poor judges to population ratio :-
(17 per 10,00,000 people)

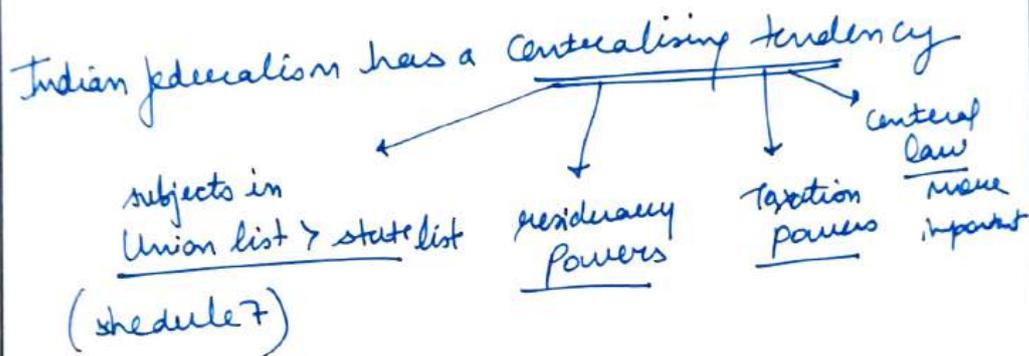
- (3) Questionmark on independency :-
More & more favourable decisions for
government highlights the issue.
- (4) Post-retirement privileges & offices :-
Even after strict mention of no post-retirement
practice, judges are being posted as
governors of states or at higher government
offices.
- (5) Not free legal aid :- Peer inclusion is
one of the drawback. Judiciary & justice
is still a dream for peer to have at their
doorsteps.
- (6) Fast track courts :- They have further
burdened the judiciary rather than a
relief.
- (7) Special leave to appeal → Art 136
Any matter pending before any court can be
taken up by supreme court. This feature
burdens the system & thus pendency.
- (8) Hierarchical Conflicts :- Original jurisdiction
vs. appellate; subordination, Writs, etc.



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 सघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम में मातृकी अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is asymmetric, quasi-federal (K.C. Wheare) nature. It is like a rainbow where colours do not mix but together they provide a beautiful pattern.



Doctrine of Pith & Substance helps in deciding the powers with respect to lists of schedule VII. However in many cases, it failed to relieve the tensions.

eg. laws on health (NKM bill issue)

- Water disputes
- law & order problems
- Education controversies etc.

42nd amendment (Mini Constitution) provided for shifting of 5 subjects from state list to Concurrent list.

- Education
- Weights & measures
- forests, etc.

This creates scope for further shuffling of subjects to ensure peace & security.

① West Bengal Memorandum :-

- Centre should have powers only for defence, communication, foreign affairs & currency.
- rest should be provided for state & along with residuary powers.

② Sarkaria Commission :-

Centre should retain residuary powers of taxation & rest should be provided in Concurrent list.

③ Punchhi Commission → Co-operative
federalism is the solution that can provide
resolution of all disputes.

Further,

* Water disputes allows for placement of
subject from state list to Concurrent.

* Health status of states shows the need
for Centre to intervene to ensure
universal health coverage.

* Law & Order provides conflicts between
army (defense forces) & police at the
time of need.

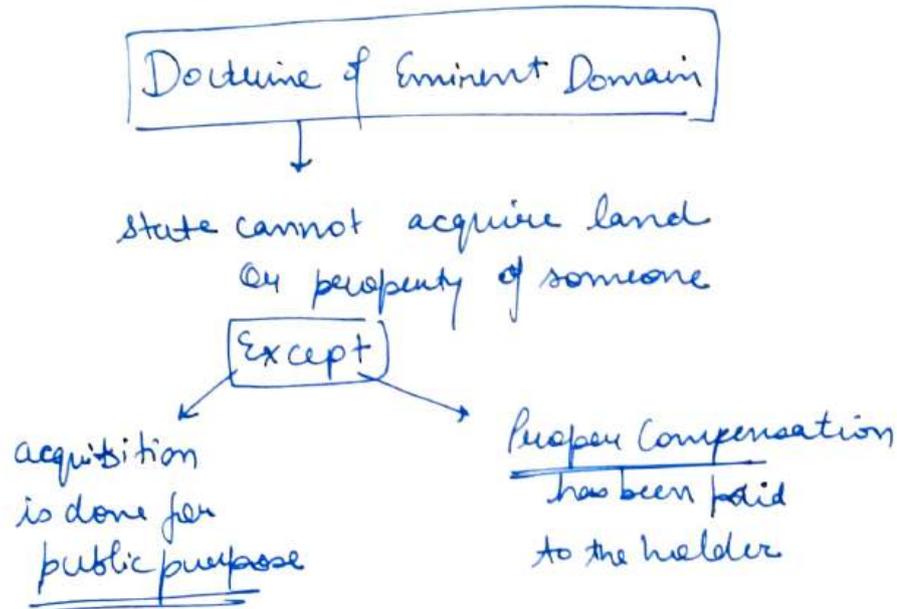
Thus some re-shuffling is required to
ensure the democratic values & harmony
between centre & state.

"Overcentralisation leads to blood pressure
rise at Centre & anemia at periphery"

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 मपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

Doctrine of Eminent domain deals with the provisions of right to property.



Evolution of Right to Property :-

I. As a Constitutionally provided
fundamental right (Art 19)

→ formed part of Right to freedom

→ Any violation of right, can go for Constitutional
remedy under Art 32

II. Land reforms :-

To ensure equality for all, land reforms were required. Thus disputes of property started arising very frequently.

III. As a legal/Constitutional right :-

42nd amendment removed right to property from Art 19 to Art 301 thus making it legal ~~so~~ Constitutional right.

Implications

1. No aggrieved citizen can go under Art 32 to supreme court for violation.
2. Parliament by law can provide the measures & rules for acquisition of property.

Thus, no more protection against legislative or executive actions were further provided.

This was done to ensure the equality & equal distribution of resources. This was upheld by SC & not held unconstitutional.

By Doctrine of Eminent domain can help in covering the gaps due to shift of right.

1. Proper analysis of acquisition of property.
2. Deciding Compensations
3. Purpose of acquisition

Thus Supreme court can apply such measures to ensure the judicious actions of state to right to property for individual.

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 प्रकार्य का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। उसकी प्रगति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

Recent amendment (102nd amendment act) has provided Constitutional status to National Commission for backward classes in [Art 343-B].

Statutory Position → Constitutional Status

Structure →

1. Chairman [appointed by President by warrant under his hand & seal]
2. Members [expert in specific fields]
3. other staff

* It comes under Ministry of social justice & empowerment.

(similar to National Commission for schedule Caste (Art 343))

Functions :-

1. To advise on matters belonging to backward classes.
2. To be consulted before policies are being framed for backward classes.
3. Can suo. moto take cases that violate the basic principles. (Powers of Civil Court as per Civil Code of Procedure)
4. Any other matter as referred by president for advice.
5. Prepare reports which are being laid down in parliament & state legislatures.
6. Recommendations for upliftment & betterment of backward classes.

Significance of Constitutional status

1. Enforce accountability & credibility of Commission.
(Chairman appointed by President)
2. Status of Backward classes at par with Scheduled Caste & schedule tribes.
3. Powers of Quil Court.
4. More efficient functioning, machinery, etc.

Thus, providing a Constitutional status has mandated the Commission to work effectively for upliftment of backward classes. It was a much awaited step.

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।

The first aspiration of people in Preamble of India is "JUSTICE"

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graph TD
    A["JUSTICE"] --> B["social"]
    A --> C["Economic"]
    A --> D["Political"]
  
```

'Justice' has been taken from the Constitution of erstwhile USSR (Soviet Union)

Social justice ⇒ Equality of opportunity for all individuals & no discriminations on basis of Caste, color, creed, religion, etc.

Economic justice ⇒ Remove inequalities in monetary & status basis. Ensure equal distribution of resources & upliftment of poor out of poverty.

Political justice ⇒ Equal opportunity for all to contest election & vote. Thus participate in political machinery.

	<u>Constitutional steps</u>	<u>Legal steps</u>
1. <u>Social justice</u>	a) <u>Right to equality</u> (Art 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) b) <u>Right to freedom of religion</u> c) <u>Other fundamental rights</u> etc	1. <u>Protection of Civil rights act</u> (against untouchability) 2. <u>Reservations for SC, ST, OBC</u> in educational institutes & public employment 3. <u>Protection of minorities rights</u> 4. <u>Freedom of Professions.</u> 5. <u>Universal health coverage</u> 6. <u>Education for all</u> 7. <u>Housing for all.</u>
2. <u>Economic justice</u>	• <u>DPS Ps</u> → equal distribution of material resources (Art 39 (b))	• <u>Land reforms</u> • <u>Tenancy rights</u>

- To prevent concentration of wealth in few hands
Art 39 (c)
- Exception to Art 14, 15 in terms of 39 (b) & (c).
- other directive principles.

- Money laundering act (PMLA)
- Enforcement Directorate
- Fugitive economic offenders act
- Role of RBI.

3. Political justice

- Right to Vote
 - Right to contest elections to Citizens
 - Equal value of vote.
 - No separate electorate
 - Universal adult suffrage (Art 326)
 - Equality of all without privileges.
- 73rd & 74th amendment

- Representation of People act, 1951
- PESA act
- Forest rights act
- Panchayats & Municipalities
- Tribunals
- Coverts

Justice should not only be done, must be seen to be done.

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

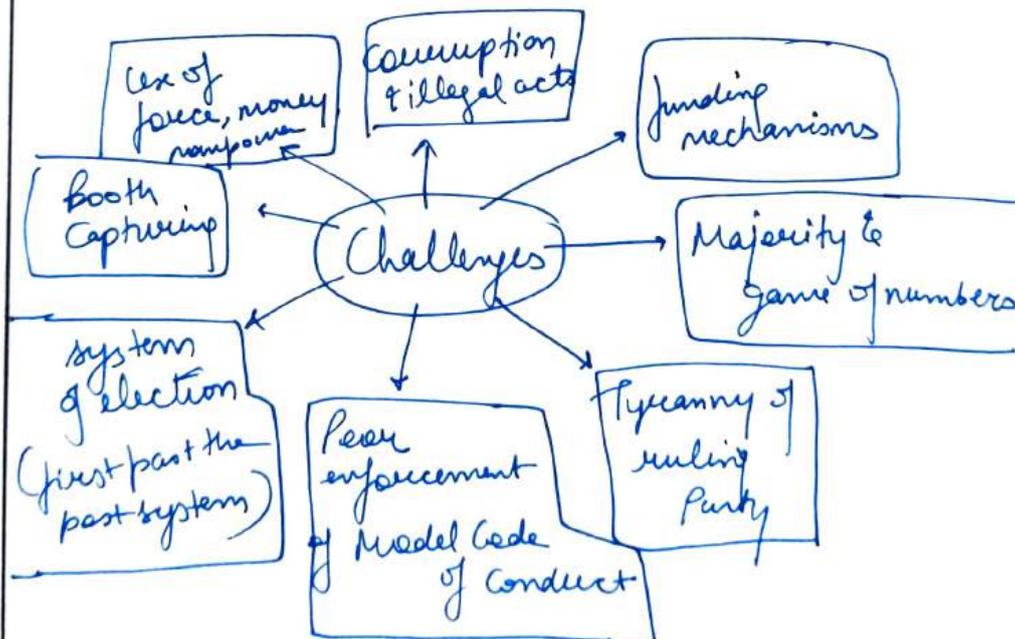
भोजन मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के मंचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करने हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाएँ।

Free & fair elections are the divines of democracy. One cannot imagine rule of a government without elections.

Importance :-

1. Ensure participation of people.
2. Transparent system
3. Accountability
4. Sovereignty of people

ECI enforces it all (Art 324)



Specific challenges with proliferation of social media :-

1. No strict regulation of social media :-

- No independent regulator
- Anonymous accounts
- Difficult to control

2. Wildfire spread of news & trends :-

- fake news
- wider social base
- remote connectivity

3. Defamation & hate speeches :-

- Party conflicts
- leader interpersonal issues

4. Predictions of results & ^{Exit-} polls :-

- Paid reviews & predictions to change the mindset of voters.

5. Cyber security, threats & hacks :-

- Cambridge analytica case of facebook to win American Elections.

6. Funding (illegally)

* Steps taken by ECI :-

1. Digitalisation of records.
2. Mobile app eVIGIL to enforce Model Code of Conduct.
3. Regulation of Media by disallowing exit polls before a specific period of time.
4. Disclosure of Criminal Cases of Candidates to avoid defamation suits.
5. Collaboration with social networking apps like Twitter.

Further measures :-

1. Independent body to regulate social networking sites.
2. Common cooperation drive to strike out fake profiles & anonymous accounts.
3. Fact check portal can be launched.
eg. ANI news
4. Jamming of social sites in areas of booths for some specific hours to avoid any immediate political action.

India, largest democracy, need to ensure free & fair elections to sustain its Vigor.

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।

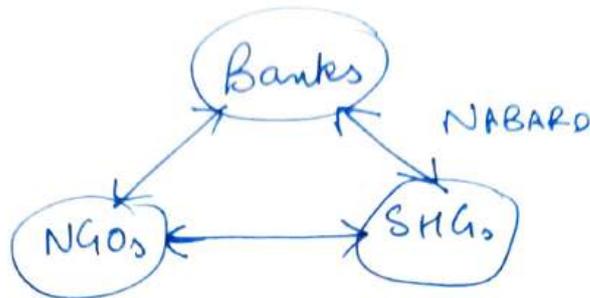
Microfinance forms the backbone of rural economy. By providing funds to small self-help groups, NGOs and Co-operatives, it helps in boosting their initiatives & thus overcome poverty.

Institutions for Microfinance :-

- a) Banks (commercial)
- b) Co-operative Societies (rural, local, etc.)
- c) Primary Agriculture Co-operative societies
- d) Regional rural banks (RRBs)
- e) NBFCs
- f) Self-help groups & NABARD

This provides the required boost for micro, ~~small~~ small & medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Role of Banks, NGOs & SHGs :-



SHGs: Self help groups are group of 15-20 women/men who come together, pool money to start a new work.
eg. Kudambasree (Kerala)

* linking of SHGs with banks & NABARD
SHG linking programme provided innumerable opportunities to get financial services.

NGOs: Non profit, Nongovt organisations that can help in better mobilisation of funds & functionaries for promotion of general interest of public.
eg. Akshay Patela, etc.

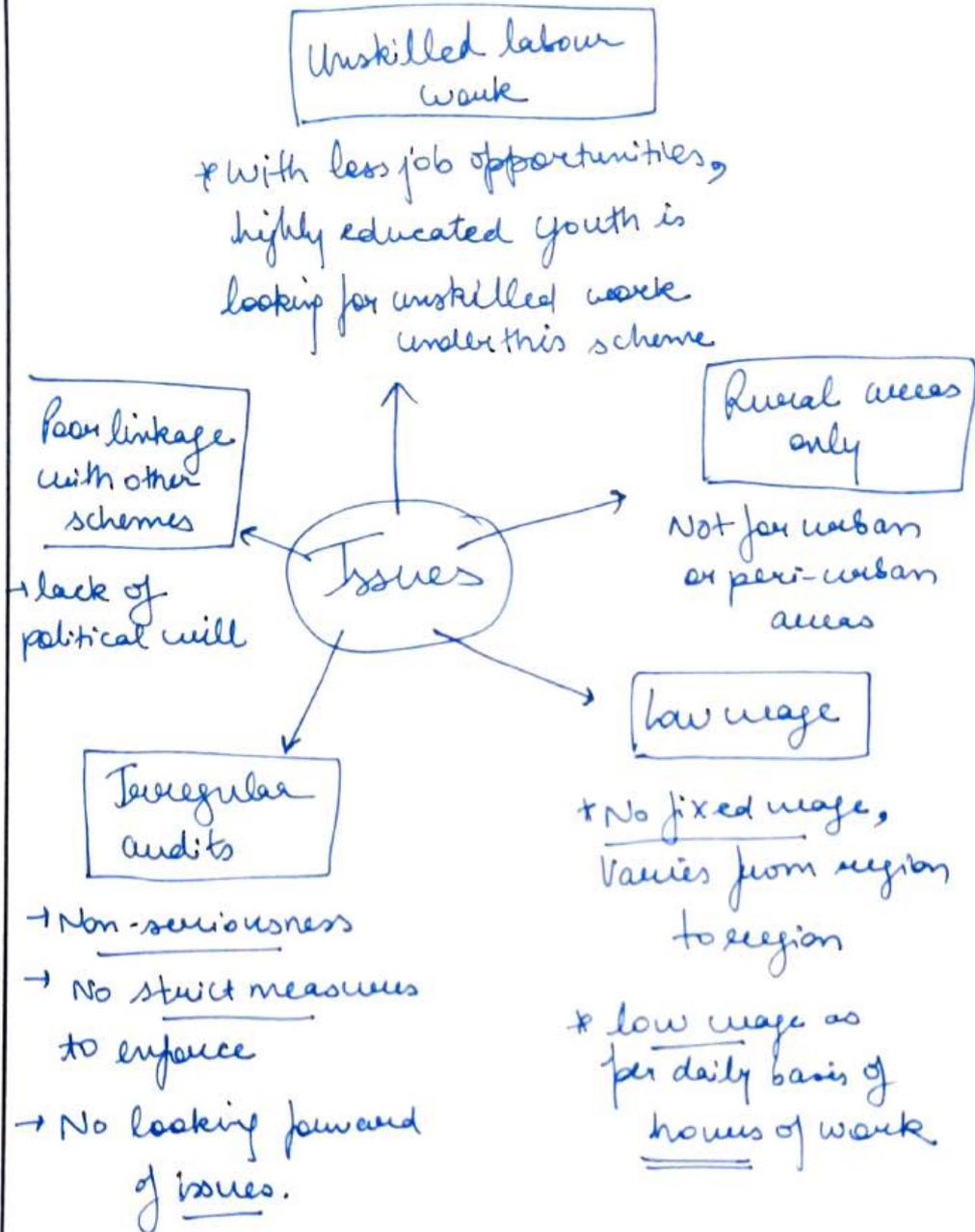
19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above identified issues? (250 words) 15

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

MGNREGA ⇒ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Programme is a core of core scheme of government of India. (under Ministry of rural development)

Structure

1. It provides ~~at~~ minimum 100 days of employment to rural men & women. at ~~a~~ a daily wage basis.
2. Unskilled labour work
3. Also provides security payments & wages if no work provided for 100 days.
4. 1/3rd involvement of women
Thus it helps in ensuring employment of rural people thus their upliftment & rural development



Thus both structure & functioning of scheme has some flaws which need to be addressed to ensure inclusion & development.

Reforms :-

1. Minimum wage of workers to ensure standard wage as per hours of work
2. Linkage of MGNREGA with other schemes like
 - National infrastructure pipeline
 - Road development programme
 - Ganga rejuvenation action plan etc
3. Strict mandatory social audit.
4. Ensure health of workers & their rights (labour code bills)
5. Timely payments of wages without delays.

Way forward :-

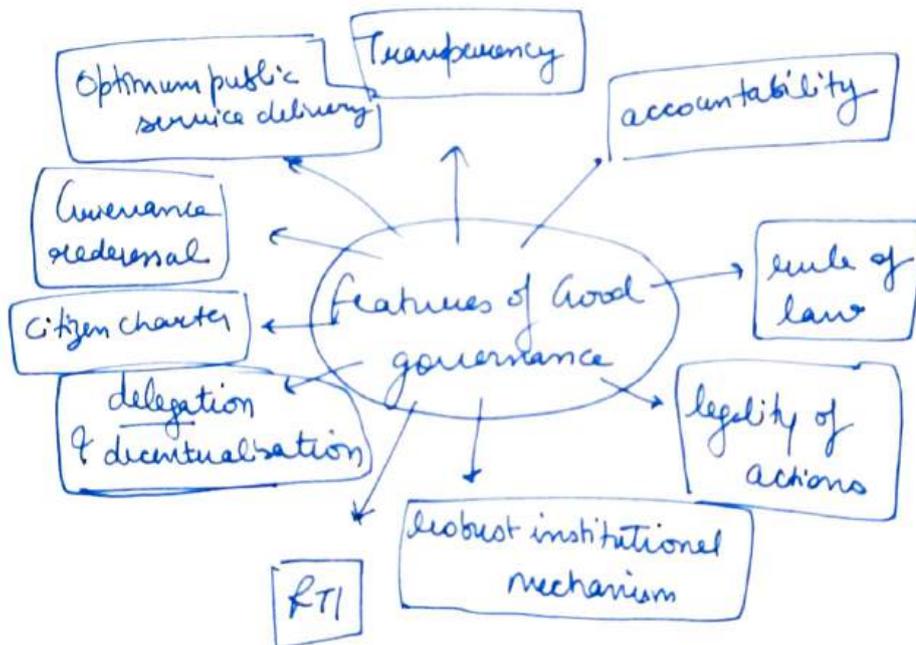
- a) MGNREGA should be provided with status of 'rights' of workers.
- b) Both skilled & unskilled work need to be included as per the needs.
- c) Similar work schemes for Urban areas also.

MGNREGA forms lifeline of many poor labourers.

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, मक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन मुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good Governance refers to rule of Government & executive that ensures their accountability & transparency.



Necessary pre conditions :-

1. Sound legal framework :- To ensure Minimum government, maximum governance; laws & legal structure can provide the

baseline to act & secure.

- eg. 1. Right to information act.
2. Whistle blowers act
3. Citizens Charter

2. Robust institutional mechanism :-

separate institutions & structures to ensure the accountability of government.

- eg.
- a) Judiciary → independent & supreme
 - b) NITI Aayog
 - c) Constitution

3. Dedicated Workforce :-

special dedicated & targeted workforce for each segment of governance :-

- a) Civil services
- b) NGOs
- c) Special task forces

4. Decentralization :- More powers to local level & Villages to ensure local participation, accountability & transparency.

eg. Panchayats & Municipalities

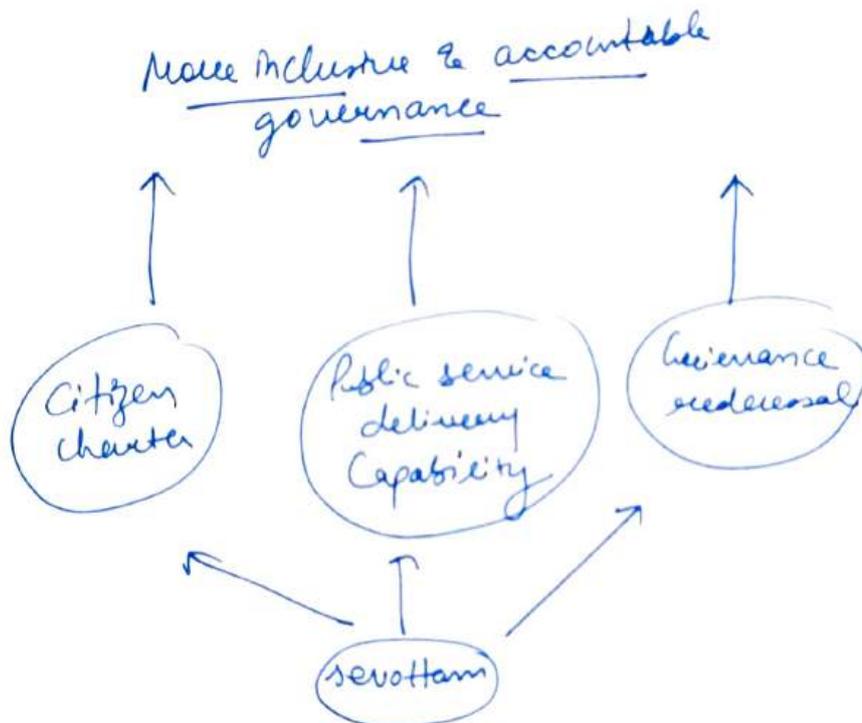
↓
"SWAMVITA" scheme

5. Delegation → Power for executive to make laws.

Legislature → Executive
delegation

+ Better structure, framework
More participatory, etc.

Sevottam model



Governance should be more SMART.

Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive
& Transparent.