

Online

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GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

TEST - 04

84

GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
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| 1. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> |
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Name SHASHANK CHAUDHARY

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 11-4-16

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

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Q1. Allahabad High court directed that all government servants shall send their children to primary schools run by the State Basic Education Board. This will motivate government officials to improve the basic infrastructure & quality of primary schools. Do you agree that such involuntary action is required to improve the level of primary education in India? Give reasons in support of your answer. Also give suggestions to transform the primary education in India. (12.5 Marks)

Primary education have been in a appalling condition in India. Though we have achieved nearly 100% enrollment in elementary education, the quality of learning is still questionable.

Merits of such involuntary action directed by High Court:-

- Since, the officials are responsible for the service delivery, some amount of coercion is justified.
- It will ensure quality infrastructure, education, teacher attendance etc in the schools.
- Private schools in the area will also improve to compete.

However, there are some issues:-

- Such an provision is no-where in service rules of public officials.
- It is the encroachment of state in the personal choices of the officials which is under Article 21.
- Only public officials are not responsible for

Precisely discuss the quality and infra related problems.

Remarks

Such a dismal condition and hence should not be forced.

- State may coerce the officials to even ~~other~~ register to other schemes like POS etc to improve the service delivery which against the democratic values.

Therefore, it ~~can be said~~ may be for a good purpose for most based on utilitarian theory but the method used is wrong. Though voluntary actions are welcome such involuntary coercion will only make official more reluctant to improve service delivery.

Suggestions to improve primary education:

Review of RTE Act, especially the No detention policy and ~~also~~ continuous comprehensive evaluation

- (i) Improve school infrastructure
- (ii) Improve teacher training, ~~PA~~ and implement suggestions based on ASER Report.
- (iv) Mid-Day-Meal should include more nutritious food
- (v) ~~also~~ Emphasis on Gender Parity and SCs and STs.

Remarks

Concluding paragraph required

Q2. India is aspiring to transform into a digitalization phase & people centric society from a process centric society, however, such a change require measures merely beyond a technical or interface shift. Critically analyse in the light of the broader changes required in the entire bureaucratic and government recruitment structure. (12.5 Marks)

Ans
The programmes like Digital-India, National Optical Fibre Network etc are steps towards the digitalization phase where the service delivery is people centric rather than process centric.

However, such change require more than interface shift.
• eg. For example:
(i) Digital ~~literacy~~ literacy.

This must be addressed along with digitalization because without a educated citizenary such changes are frivolous.

e.g. while applying for licenses and passports online.

(ii) Training of officials

officials. be should be equipped with a adequate knowledge and skills to use the new interface

e.g. officials catering public in schemes like PDS, JAN DHAN etc.

Remarks

First discuss the importance and limitations of Digitalization

(iii) Recruitment Structure

Proper Aptitude assessment must be there while recruiting the officers so that they can easily adapt to the changing administrative work.

(iv) Awareness among the poor and disadvantaged

The awareness, information, education and communication about the new schemes and the digitalization of the bureaucratic work must reach to the poor so that he can effectively avail the services.

e.g. PAHAL scheme

Therefore, the changes^{all} required in the skill set of officials and citizenry to better exploit the new ~~to~~ digital revolution in India.

Precisely discuss the required change in bureaucratic structure and selection criteria also.

Remarks

Try to cover all the dimensions as per requirement of the question to present a complete ans.

Q3. The World's largest employment programme, MGNREGA has recently completed its 10 years. Do you think it has been benefiting the vulnerable section of our society or is it just a waste of public money without creating any sustainable infrastructure? Appraise its performance & suggest changes to make the programme more sustainable in Nature.

(12.5 Marks)

MGNREGS is the ^{voluntary} employment guarantee

scheme which ensure that the poor do not fall in destitution due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.

Benefiting the vulnerable:

- Rural wages have increased significantly.
- Urban migration is reduced thanks to MGNREGS.
- 70% employees are women, leading to women empowerment.
- Education, health and overall standard of life have improved in the rural areas.
- Starvation deaths are reduced.
- SCs and STs have benefited due to respectable employment.
- Minimum rural wages have increased.
- Provided social security to the poor.

However, there are some issues:

- Leakages, ghost registrations, diversion of public money.

Factually elaborate the benefits

Remarks

Properly and briefly explain mentioned points

- Rural inflation
- Wasteful use of human labours e.g digging pits etc.
- No skill development
- Payments have delayed leading to dismal conditions of the households who depend on it for ~~wage~~ financial resources.
- No improvement in rural infrastructure
- Critics say that it has prevented skill development among rural poor by giving them unskilled work.

Suggestions to improve the programme:

- DBT should be introduced to check leakages and diversions
- A simultaneous programme for skill development should also be launched
- Meaningful infrastructure development should be undertaken e.g watershed, irrigation etc.
- Wages should be revised
- Yearly review and re-assessment based on cost-benefit analysis

4/2

Remarks

Concluding Paragraph
Required

Q4. Supreme Court should be accountable to maintain the data on pending judgment & make the information public under RTI as per the direction of Central Information Commission. Critically analyse the accountability issue of Supreme Court under RTI Act. How Supreme Court's recent decision may impact the Role of CIC and Political parties to come under the ambit of RTI? (12.5 Marks)

Ans - Supreme Court is the highest law court of law of the Land. It is the guardian of the constitution and fundamental rights of the citizen.

However, despite holding such a prestigious stature in governance of the country there have been some issue related to accountability of SC under RTI act:

- SC Judges deny to be included under the ambit of RTE.
- SC seek to prevent the disclosure of the information of its working to the general public.
- The appointment system of Judges i.e. Collegium is opaque and kept away from RTI, and public scrutiny.
- SC discarded the recent move of government to make the appointment process more transparent i.e. NJAC.

Discuss in context of data on pending judgment case

Impact of SC decision on CIC:

- CIC is strengthen as it is the proponent of including political parties under RTI Act.

Remarks

• CIL with the JLLP will further make attempts to make governance more accountable.

Impact on Political Parties:

- Political parties become accountable for their internal politics and funding mechanisms
- Democratic character will get strengthened within the political parties.
- Political corruption will reduce which is responsible for all types of corrupt corruption.

1/2 Therefore, the decision of SC is a right step towards good governance.

Impact on political parties of SC judgment regarding disclosure of data on pending cases

Ans. not to the point

Remarks

Q5. What major changes are brought about in the NITI Aayog Governing Council vis-a-vis the National Development Council? Discuss in the light of NITI Aayog which has initiated the process of undertaking the Mid-Term Appraisal of the 12th Five Year Plan. (12.5 Marks)

Ans
NITI Aayog which has replaced the ~~later~~ earlier Planning Commission that was responsible for planned development in the country.

Major changes:

(i) Cooperative federalism:

Now states get more say in the planning of the development strategy and trajectory.

(ii) Monitoring Mechanisms

Review and monitoring mechanisms have been introduced, which were not there in National Development Council.

(iii) Flexibility in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

States got more discretion in terms of CSS.

(iv) Mid-term appraisal of 12th FYP

NITI Aayog have initiated the review and appraisal plan to assess the achievements and lacunas of the 12th FYP, so that

Remarks

Adequate revision be undertaken and maximum benefit could be extracted out of the current Five Year Plan.

Therefore, NITI Aayog have introduced the principles of cooperation and review which were hitherto absent in Indian planning process.

(15)

Ans. not as per requirement of the question
Analytically and comparatively discuss the composition and nature of work of NDC and NGAC.

Remarks

Related facts and data as intro.

Q6. The Indian healthcare sector is one of the prominent global medical tourism corridors. Do you think that Medical Tourism is boosting commercial surrogacy in India? What are the present lacunae regarding commercial surrogacy in India? Critically Examine. (12.5 Marks)

Ans India's healthcare sector is famous worldwide because it is economic, efficient and generic which cater to the needs of poor. ~~also~~ Therefore, it is a prominent global tourism corridor. Due to high availability of surrogates who ~~are~~ are ready to lend their wombs for philanthropists and/or ~~for~~ monetary purposes, there is a upsurge in the commercial surrogacy in India. ~~It~~ Also, as it is not illegal and inexpensive as compared to other countries medical tourism is also indirectly boosting commercial surrogacy. However, there are other factors also like, ~~ART~~ improvement in ART & technologies; mushrooming of clinics, no regulatory framework. etc.

Present lacunae ~~in~~ regarding commercial surrogacy:-

- Unregulated, not legally backed.
- Exploitation of surrogates by intermediaries, surrogates ~~do~~ only get miniscule percentage.

Remarks

of the entire amount even after doing ~~to~~ all the work.

- Social stigma attached to the practice.
 - Sometimes when the child born is disabled,
the parents refuse to pay.
 - During pregnancy surrogates do not get
adequate care.
 - Leads to commercialization of human babies.
 - Unclear provisions about the citizenship
of the child born.
- May lead to human trafficking of women for surrogacy.

Properly explain the problems

Discuss the requirement of sound regulatory framework and its benefits

32
Remarks

Q7. Do the classification of eunuchs and other LGBT groups as the third gender ensure that transgender people enjoy the right of equality, as guaranteed by Article 15 of the Constitution of India? Critically examine the provisions of the Draft for the Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2015. How far it can fulfill its mandate? (12.5 Marks)

Ans The deed judgement of the apex court to classify LGBT groups as the third gender is a step forward ensuring their full integration into the society.

They will now certainly enjoy the right to equality as guaranteed by Article 15.

However, a society wide behavioural change also required for the full realization of the Article 15 for the LGBT communities.

Art 15 and 16 related issue

Provisions of the Bill:

- They ^{would} be allowed to marry, start a family and pursue employment.
- They would be included in the OBC category and enjoy the benefits of affirmative actions.
- Every public building will have toilets for third gender.
- All government forms will contain option for third gender.

Ref. hints

Precisely mention the relevant provisions

Remarks

The bill will ensure that the LGBT groups do not face discrimination as far as the laws, rules and regulations of the government are concerned.

However, there is a need to remove the social exclusion and social stigmatization related to a person's sexual orientation.

The society must be made aware that it is not a natural fault but only

a natural diversity which needs to be integrated in the overall human development.

3.2
Remarks

Q8. Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are under financial Stress and maximization of debt. Do you think that programme UDAY will provide for the financial turnaround and revival of DISCOMs? Discuss while throwing light on the major constraints in this regards. (12.5 Marks)

Ans DISCOMs are companies which are responsible for the buying of power from the generating companies and selling to the retail consumers. They act as the intermediaries. In recent times they face financial stress because:-

- (i) Theft of energy
- (ii) Distribution losses.
- (iii) NO exit mechanism for loss making companies
- (iv) Imprudent tariff structure.
- (v) Free electricity to farmers etc.

Properly explain the points!

In wake of these problems government launched the UDAY scheme which envisages to revive the DISCOMs as:-

- States governments will be take care of the debts of the DISCOMs over the years.

Remarks

Precisely explain the objective and features of UDAY and its benefits

Major constraints :

- Rather than financing DISCOMs using public money, ~~good~~ restructuring ^{of DISCOMs} should be undertaken. Use of public money is not justified.
- Revision of Tariff policy based on progressive principle where rich farmers are charged more than the poor.
- Due to ^{high} gap between production and consumption, such ~~an~~ a bail out may not be sustainable.
- State government may not be capable of undertaking such a huge expenditure burden.

3

Remarks

Precisely explain the concept

Q9. How far do you think the concept of smart city or digital hub seems to have a vision that originated with giant technology companies hoping to earn profit from big municipal contracts? How can the Programme aid in Governments efforts towards urban poverty alleviation? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Smart city^{programme} is the ambitious programme by the government to overhaul the infrastructural, economic and social structure of the Indian cities.

Giant companies earning profits:

- Since there will be high demand for technological products, such companies will definitely benefit.
- Municipal bonds are secure places for investment because they are backed by government.

However, there are other dimensions also:

- Rather than a commercial programme smart city is social improvement plan to benefit Indian cities; making them world class.
- It aims to tackle the problems of slums, migration, disaster preparedness, women safety, improved public service delivery, smart policing, ICT governance etc.

Remarks

Explain the necessity of engaging local IT firms in place of giant IT companies

Urban Poverty alleviation:

(i) Smart housing will provide shelter
to urban migrants.

(ii) Sanitation, Sewage, clean water etc

Instances of diseases will reduce e.g.
diarrhoea, malnutrition etc.

(iii) Better service delivery

Poor can access the services more effectively

(iv) Better employment opportunities

(v) Strengthened PDS, JANDHAN etc.

Briefly explain the
points

Remarks

Q10. Governance reforms in India are determined by supply side constraints instead of the demand side realities, discuss in the context of Food Security Bill? (125 Marks)

The food security Bill envisages to provide minimum cereal food to the 2/3rd population of the country at discounted price.

However, rather than being dictated by demand side realities it will be determined by supply side constraints as:

(i) Government only has stock of grain foods and no protein foods, meaning only carbohydrates will be available to citizens.

(ii) Government do not have mechanism to ensure the food delivery to the last mile. Only those having awareness and accessibility can benefit from such scheme

(iii) Though this will check starvation deaths but the overall nutrition will be compromised which is an important part of food security

(iv) Corruption, leakages and apathy of officials will not restrict such a good governance reform

Remarks

Therefore there is a need for :-

- (i) Making Formulating schemes based on demands
- (ii) Implementation reforms
- (iii) addressing corruption
- (iv) MSP for other crops and vegetables
- (v) PDS for pulses, oil seeds etc.
- (vi) Better targeting
- (vii) A comprehensive Food security Statute which also include nutrition values.

3 Discuss in context of Dole based strategy verses Capability development strategy

Remarks

Q11. Civil services during colonial era were dubbed as the steel frame of India. However, in post-Independent democratic India, it has become a steel fetters on Democracy. Elucidate the above mentioned phenomenon. What should be done to reverse this phenomenon? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. The long-lasting ~~200~~¹⁹⁰ years of British rule in India owes its existence to the steel frame of India i.e. Civil services.

However, ~~at~~ post-independence it has become a restriction ~~to~~ in full realization of the democracy in the country because:-

(i) Patronage behaviour

Citizens are seen as beneficiaries rather than masters

(ii) Self-aggrandizing character

Civil servants be view themselves as the ~~own~~ owner and citizens as seekers.

(iii) Over adherence to non-essential rules

Red tapism of even small processes ~~and~~ reduces public confidence in ~~demo~~ bureaucracy.

(iv) Corruption

Use of office for personal gain has become common in recent times.

Remarks

(v) Reluctance towards decentralization

Despite enactment of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, power asymmetry remains in the administrative structure.
 PRIs are still unable to exercise of sufficient powers.

As per recommendations of ^{second} ARL and various other commissions following ^{measures} can be undertaken to reverse the phenomenon:-

(i) Revision of recruitment process, including field-based assessment

(ii) Repealing of Article 311

(iii) Introducing 'code of ethics' which legal enforceability

(iv) Enacting 'Civil Services Bill' containing broad values of commitment to public service, integrity, etc.

(v) Revision of Prevention of Corruption Act and including cases of corruption other than graft

(vi) Retiring efficient officials

(vii) Orientation programmes after every 10-15 years of a service.

Remarks

Conclude every ans.

Recent findings
(Facts and data)

Q12. Recent Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) indicates towards drastic improvement in India in malnutrition status since last decade. Critically comment on the findings of the survey. What are the reasons behind this improvement? What more needs to be done in order to transform India into malnutrition free nation? (12.5 Marks)

RSOC is the credible source which ~~is~~ put forward the condition of health of the children. Though the data indicates drastic improvement in the malnutrition status, in reality there ~~are~~ are lacunae in the survey process and ground realities.

The reasons behind this improvement?:-

- Only a set of children are surveyed which does not depict the actual status.
- Due to ICDS and MDM there ^{also} have been imp improvement in the nutritional status of children
- Maternal ~~and~~ health schemes also benefited the children.
- Sanitation has improved.

Further improvements can be done by:-

- Including pulses and other protein foods in PDS
- Eliminating open defecation and Swachh Bharat Mission.

Remarks

Precisely discuss all the relevant factors and initiatives

- Reduce instances of diseases like diarrhoea which reduces nutrition absorbing capacity of children
- Strengthen MDM and ICDS.
- Emphasis on girl child and disadvantaged

sections.

(32)

Conclusion required

Remarks

Q13. It is said that 'current higher education curriculum in India does not impart the necessary skills that would enable the students for adequate employment opportunity. How will Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) rectify the deficiency? What are the challenges in CBCS to function effectively? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. As per economic survey only 4% of the Indian graduates are employable.

There are deficiencies in the current system like old curriculum which is not according to current technical requirements, lack of practical application of theory, lack of employable skills etc.

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is a step to improve the quality of education in the higher education system of India.

- It will ensure that students study the subjects which they are interested in.
- More students are driven towards technical and IT based courses, which are the need of industries.

• Better student-teacher relationship.

However there are some challenges in CBCS to function effectively.

Properly explain the problems.

Precisely mention the features of CBCS

Remarks

- Lack of standardization
- Ignorance of towards humanity courses like polity history, sociology etc.
- Colleges are not prepared to introduce such an academic change.
- Students may choose courses not on the basis of knowledge but on the basis of passing ease.

32 Properly explain the benefits and related problems.

Remarks

Q14. It has been commented that file notings provision on the RTI, Prevent officers from giving honest opinion. Critically comment on the issue. Has RTI act been able to bring transparency and accountability in the Indian administration? Critically analyze in light of the above statement. (12.5 Marks)

Ans RTI has been enacted by the government to introduce more transparency and accountability in the governance system.

File notings provisions have prevented the officers from giving honest opinion because they fear that an honest opinion will be detrimental towards their career prospects.

RTI has brought significant transparency and accountability :-

- (i) Citizens are more aware and hold officials and authorities accountable for their actions
- (ii) Instances of corruption have been reduced.
- (iii) Service delivery have improved ~~with in~~ in terms of time delays.
- (iv) Officials are now more concerned towards the needs of the citizens

Discuss the provision and problem in detail
(Main requirement of the question)

Remarks

There is still much left to be done :-

- (i) Political parties are still not under RTI,
giving rise to political corruption.
- (ii) RTI is used by citizens some to annoy
the officials.
- (iii) Large number of cases are beyond handling
capacity of SIC and ~~SI~~ CIC.
- (iv) Officials Secrecy Act conflicts with the RTI,
A second ARC recommends to abolish it
- (v) Citizens use RTI to get that their work
done rather than improve overall governance.

Thus, though an effective step towards good governance, there is a need of revision of some parts of the RTI Act to realise its full potential

Remarks

Precisely mention major provisions and related loopholes.

Q15. It is said that SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1988 has failed to protect the violence and caste discrimination against the dalits and the tribals. In the light of the above statement, do you think that the recent amendment to SC/ST act could stop violence and discrimination against dalits? Critically discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Ans NCRB have reported an increase in the cases of violence and caste discrimination against the dalits and tribals since 1990's. Reasons for this include:

- Assertion of their rights by dalits and tribals.
- Education opportunities to dalits which upper caste resent.
- Refusal of dalits and tribals to do menial works
- Cases of elope marriages among dalit and upper caste youth.

Due to increasing cases, recently amendment to SC/ST act was done which include :-

- ~~Special~~ ^{Special} courts to dispense such cases.
- more activities are recognised as violence against

SC/STs

- Stringent penal provisions against apathetic officials, e.g. refusal to register FIR etc

Remarks

Properly mention the provisions of Amendment Bill

• Speedy trials and convictions

• Legal aid to the SC/STs

~~Some~~ Short coming of the amendment

• Only Hindu, Buddhist and Sikh SC/STs

are included and not Muslim, and Christians

SC/STs

• No discussion about behavioural change of the society.

Therefore, there is a need of more inclusive prevention of atrocities act for SC and STs.

Discuss the requirement of change in social outlook in detail.

Discuss the problems first

Q16. The mohalla or community clinics as experimented in Delhi could prove to be a landmark in health services delivery in India. Do you agree? — (12.5 Marks)

Ans Community clinics are the ~~best~~ speedy-service clinics in the local mohallas which ensure that there is effective health service delivery.

It can be landmark in health service delivery because:

(i) Accessibility and fast service

This can address the issue of ~~too~~^{less} number of hospitals in the country.

(ii) Affordability

can reduce out of pocket expenditure ~~to~~ of the poor which availing health services.

(iii) Reliable

As they are government backed, they are trusted outlets of health services.

(iv) Universalization

medical services can be universalized based on this model.

Remarks

However, there can be challenges like: -

(i) More financial resources needed. (Fiscal Deficit)

(ii) Man power needed.

(iii) Reliable and credible doctor workforce
who are ready to serve.

(iv) Awareness building

(v) Rid tapism may work against it.

32
Discuss the mentioned
points in brief

Remarks

First discuss the trust-deficient scenario

Q17. A trust-based approach towards local governments adopted and recommended by the 14th Finance Commission is essential for local bodies to functions as institutions of local self-governments. Comment. (125 Marks)

Ans After 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments the structure of local governance has changed drastically. 14th Finance Commission have suggest to improve upon it by the trust-based approach. The trust-based approach means that the local bodies be envisaged as the trust of the village property and all the significant decisions in matters of village properties be taken democratically in the Gram Sabhas. This will ensure that the decision of like land acquisition, forest exploitation, mining etc be done with the consensus of the entire village community and not just by the officials. This will protect the interest of each an every inhabitant of the village. All the factors like biological, environmental, economic and social impact of any new

Remarks

Properly explain the necessity of trust based approach and substantiate it with facts and examples

new developmental process will be adequately
and assessed and evaluated and then
only the process will start.

Therefore such a trust-based approach will
in real sense realise local bodies as
institutions of local self government.

25
Try to cover all the required
dimensions to present a
complete ans.

Remarks

Q18. The wheels of justice grind slowly but grind exceedingly fine. In the Indian context, it would be more true to say that they grind so exceedingly slowly that there can be nothing fine about the outcome. In this context discuss the major lacunas in criminal justice system in India. (12.5 Marks)

The ~~criminal~~ criminal justice system of a country should be prudent and take enough deliberation and analysis before coming to a decision so that no innocent get punished and no culprit get away.

However, in case of India, justice is so delayed that it amounts to a deny of justice. For example, in case of rape, murders, the ~~prosecution~~ judiciary takes ~~an~~ upto 15 years to come to a decision.

After such an delay and wastage of financial resource the justice hold very less value as compared to the cost incurred towards getting it.

There are several factors plaguing Indian criminal justice system in India:-

- (i) Less number of judge per set of population as compared to other countries
- (ii) The appellate system delays the process to ~~large~~ large extents.

Remarks

(iii) 30 million cases are pending in courts
of India which has maximum capacity
of dealing with only half of that number.

(iv) Expensive system, out of reach of the
poor

(v) complex rules and paperwork, beyond
comprehension of a common man

(vi) Corruption: between parties, lawyers
collusive
and Judges.

(vii) large numbers of under trials who languish
in jails without conviction.

Also discuss in context of
Investigation system

Remarks:

Q19. The Regulatory institutions must need to be constantly adaptive to the changing environment and must constantly evaluating their own effectiveness regarding procedures and decision making. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Ans

Regulatory institutions are responsible for the effective, ^{corruption free} and efficient working of the sector for which they regulate.

Sometimes, the regulatory institutions ~~try~~ more emphasize on adherence to the rules and overlook the need of the changing environment which is detrimental for the progress of a sector.

for example, ~~Industrial Inspector~~ License Reg ~~body~~ before the LPR reforms.

Therefore for continuous development of the sector the Regulatory bodies should constantly adapt to the changing environment and ~~constantly~~ evaluate their own effectiveness.

Recently, there were criticism of the cricket governing body of India i.e. BCCI.

Remarks

Discuss in context of RBI, SEBI, TRAI, etc.

which need to change its decision making
based on changing environment of
the ~~cricketing~~ cricket. It will ensure
that the instances of corruption are
reduced and good governance is promoted.

Proper ans. required

14
16
Ref. hints

Remarks

Q20. "No democracy can long survive, which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence, the recognition of the rights of minorities". In the above context analyse the constitutional provision safeguarding the rights of minorities and challenges in implementing these rights. (12.5 Marks)

Ans- Democracy means in its real spirit that the decision making is done through taking each and every individual on board. This is what differentiates democracy from majoritarianism.

The nearly 70 years of high ~~lasting~~ existence of India is evidence for that fact that democracy can only survive if the rights of minorities are safeguarded ~~as opposed to~~ other countries like Sri Lanka that witnessed a dreadful civil war.

The constitution provisions safeguarding the rights of minorities include :-

(i) Article 15, 16, 17 :- Ensure right to equality and no discrimination based on caste, race, religion, place of birth, sex.

(ii) Article 25-28 provides safeguard to religious ~~minority~~ communities to manage their affairs.

Remarks

(iii) Article 29, 30 safeguards the linguistic and religious minorities

(iv) Article 347: Linguistic ~~officer~~ for linguistic minorities in States.

Challenges implementing the rights include -

(i) ~~Non~~ Unawareness about their rights

(ii) Societal behaviour

(iii) Apathy of officials

(iv) Relax penal provision

(v) Delayed and expensive judicial system.

Properly discuss the relevant challenges

Remarks