

INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs:

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
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.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature

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Name Babitarani SwainRoll No. 0124582Mobile No. —Date 11th august, 2017Signature Swain

REMARKS

GS SCORE
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Q1. "A party that comes second, has no right to form the Government." Comment on the statement keeping in mind, the recently concluded elections in Goa. Analyze, if it was a case of abuse of Governor's discretionary powers? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q2. Do you think, making National Commission for Backward Classes a constitutional body was necessary? Critically analyze how this move of assigning constitutional status would affect the working of this body? (12.5 Marks)

National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted under a law for the 2 main purposes:

- (1) - oversee inclusion of castes
- (2) oversee exclusion of castes
- (3) Receive complaints regarding cases of over-inclusion & under-inclusion.

Necessity of making it a constitutional body

it was necessary because of the following:

(1) Constitutionality will increase the stature of the organization & its recommendations will have more acceptance. For example recommendations of finance commission, upsc are accepted.

(2) Constitution will provide definite functions & responsibilities to the body. This will reduce political interference to a large extent.

(3) Presently its functions do not include grievance redressal & safeguarding interests of backward classes. To make the body really functional government has to assign these powers to the body.

(4) Constitution should also provide procedures for appointment, qualifications, tenure, removal etc. So that political whims & fancies can be eliminated.

Civil Court power

Remarks

further to be useful, Constitution should provide, the time framework within which govt has to give 'Action Taken Report' on the recommendations.

Hence the functioning of the body will not merely depend on the 'Constitutionality'. Rather it will also depend on the powers, responsibility, appointment, removal procedures prescribed by constitution & the law. Further it will depend on competence, knowledge, value, & conduct of person who will man it.

3/2
Primary answer

Remarks

Q3. The Religion, Caste, and Language has been the major theme of Social Segregation and division. In this reference, analyze whether the recent decision of the Supreme Court to put a blanket ban on political parties and candidates to appeal people on basis on religion, caste etc. would amount to strengthening of democracy in country? (12.5 Marks)

Political parties campaign on basis of caste, religion, language etc. to divide the society & get electoral benefits from them as votes.

Consequences of the above practice:

- (1) communal violence
- (2) fragmentation of society
- (3) disturbs social fabric/social harmony
- (4) increase demand for separate states / separate identity.
- (5) extremism, sectarian violence.

Keeping this in mind recently SC. ^{have} put a blanket ban on political parties and candidates to appeal people on basis of religion, caste etc.

how well it strengthen democracy

- (1) It will curb fragmentation of society
- (2) communal brae ups, sectarian activities may be reduced.
- (3) may help to maintain unity & integrity of the nation
- (4) It will be in line with ideals of social justice & political justice

Remarks

majoritarian
vs
minority

However its effectiveness depends on its implementation & enforcement, for this ECI

Electoral Commission of India (ECI) ~~is~~ must be vested with enough power to take action against errant political parties.

Further strengthening of democracy will depend on other factors too, & not solely on banning of sectarian politics.

- (i) Intra party democracy
- (ii) free & fair election
- (iii) Curbing criminalisation of politics
- (iv) devoid elections from money & muscle power
- (v) making political parties to come under RTI
- (vi) Participation of people in governance.

Hence the the step along with the above steps can ensure strengthening of India's democracy.

Remarks

Q4. In the light of growing pendency of cases with traditional judiciary, the need for alternative dispute mechanism has been felt. What are the merits and demerits of alternative dispute redressal mechanism? Also suggest measures to improve the performance of the traditional judiciary (12.5 Marks)

The SC, HC and Subordinate Judiciary Presently facing problems of Pendency of cases. For example as per a report, the pendency of cases in the Subordinate Courts are around 4 lakh. In this context to reduce burden on traditional Judiciary, ADR mechanism was adopted.

examples

- (1) Lok Adalat
- (2) Gram Nyayalaya
- (3) Commercial Courts
- (4) Family Courts

Merit	Demerit
(i) It will reduce burden & pendency of cases (ii) solve disputes in <u>time</u> & <u>amicable</u> -manner (iii) It will satisfy both the parties (iv) will also reduce emergence of dispute in <u>future</u>	(i) All cases <u>can't</u> be solved only family disputes, disputes of civil nature can be solved (ii) Lack of <u>human resources</u> who are trained on this particular way of dispute resolution

Remarks

Measures to improve functioning of traditional Judiciary

- (1) Putting in place a transparent mechanism for appointment of judges - to reduce the vacancies
- (2) Making judicial proceedings more transparent through ICT framework
- (3) All India Judicial Service to reduce vacancies
- (4) adopting best practices from U.K, where proceedings/hearings are time-bound
- (5) Deleting colonial era & archaic laws which make proceeding complex & delay of
- (6) Increasing effectiveness & efficiency of our judicial system will benefit the constitutional philosophy of 'Justice for All'

Remarks

Q5. Indian states have not only been denied the 'guarantee of their territorial integrity', but also due rights as federal units. Examine the above statement considering idea of cooperative federalism, especially in context of bifurcation of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh? (12.5 Marks)

India is said to be a 'Indestructible Union of destructible states'. The article 3, and 4 of the Constitution vests power on Central government Parliament to change name, boundary, territorial area of any state.

Why it was adopted

- 1) During Partition, there was communal violence & fear of sectarian violence.
- 2) It threatened the unity & integrity of the nation as a whole.
- 3) Hence constitutional framers vested the power on Central govt to ensure unity & integrity of the nation.

Is it required now?

(1) Today the more focus is on co-operative federalism & the past conditions also changed.

(2) Further in legislative, administrative & fiscal sphere, states have gained power with respect to center.

For example → ¹⁴ Finance Commission - fiscal federalism
 → GST - Joint exercise of taxation power
 → NITI - Joint discussion & deliberation

Remarks

2) However Article 3, 4 are sometimes against the philosophy of cooperative federalism. For example, the state assembly of Andhra Pradesh voted against the resolution of bifurcation of the state.

However Centre passed the bill of bifurcating the state into 2 - Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

It is true that the powers vested in Parliament is required to ensure unity & integrity of nation. However in context of cooperative federalism certain safeguards can be put in place as said by Purci Commission such as giving more say to state legislative assembly on matters of 'territorial integrity'.

Remarks

Q6. Justice delayed is justice denied. Judiciary on one hand is facing the crunch of manpower on other hand quality of talent is another big issue. In this reference examine the need of an All India Judicial Service? (12.5 Marks)

~~Pendency~~
The Judiciary today is plagued by various problems which hinder the Justice delivery process which is the cornerstone of Indian democracy (Rule of Law)

The problems are:

(1) Vacancies - The Subordinate courts have ^{around} 30,000 vacancies

(2) Lack of transparent & effective mechanism to appoint Judges of impeachable conduct & having professional competence. This has resulted ~~into~~ poor pool of competent Judges

ex: case of Justice Karan

(3) Pendency of cases increasing due to unscientific and ~~slow~~ delayed proceedings

Hence various committees have proposed to create a All India Judicial Service.

How A.I.J.S will solve the above problems.

(1) An all India service ~~will~~ based on openness ~~and~~ competition merit, will attract young talents

(2) It will create a dedicated pool of talented Judges

Remarks

(3) It will have a Uniform training which will improve standards of Judicial Proceedings

(4) will solve problems of Vacancy, Pendency of cases

(5) It will make Judiciary more independent from central government

However establishing ATJs is a long-term plan, and the present govt has to address the basic/fundamental problems in Judiciary to make Justice delivery timely & effective!

(1) Judiciary infrastructure - building, Computers, Staffs

(2) ~~System~~ making Proceedings simple by eliminating complex & archaic laws.

(3) bringing Co-operation between Judiciary & executive

Hence ATJs along with the above Judicial reforms can truly overhaul Judicial System in India & make it more efficient in achieving the constitutional philosophy of

'JUSTICE FOR ALL'

Remarks

Q7. FRBM Act 2003, was introduced to bring transparency in fiscal management systems in the country and fiscal stability in long term. Critically analyze the success of FRBM Act and suggest the necessary reforms in the law to make it more suitable to India?

(12.5 Marks)

'Fiscal discipline', and 'proper fiscal management' are syn-onymous of good governance. Hence to achieve this FRBM Act, 2003 was introduced.

Features of FRBM Act, 2003

- (1) It provided for bringing fiscal deficit to 3% by 2011
- (2) to bring Revenue deficits to 0% by 2011.
- (3) It provided restrictions on borrowing.

How FRBM Act, 2003 brought transparency.

The central & state govt were required to submit medium-term plans for fiscal consolidation.

How fiscal stability

→ Monitoring central & state measures to keep fiscal deficit & revenue deficit as per the act.

How successful?

- (1) It helped in keeping the fiscal deficit of States to an average of 3.9%
- (2) The central fiscal deficit is at 3.1%
- (3) Borrowings by States are kept according to the limit

Remarks

However the act was not successful in the following

(1) Center has to deviate from the act during 2008 ^{economic} global crisis to stabilise domestic economic growth & employment.

(2) Further, borrowing by center is not subject to any restrictions unlike states

(3) After 2008, center have not specifically adhered to the Act guidelines

Necessary Reforms

(1) In a globalised world, where economy globally & domestically changes rapidly, a fixed fiscal deficit target is neither feasible nor desirable

(2) Hence there should be a range in the target to give adequate space to govt to deal with unforeseen situations

(3) An Independent committee to monitor the actions taken by govt & suggest measures

(4) Complete discussion in parliament about govt. actions to hold the govt. accountable for the measures.

The Act has to be more flexible & give enough fiscal space to govt, which can deal with crisis situations, at the same time adequate accountability mechanisms should be in place.

Remarks

Q8. The Internet is one of the fundamental aspect of infrastructure, which not only affects provision of government services, but also day to day transactions, especially when we are pushing hard towards the digital banking and cashless payments. In such a scenario, lacking the connectivity will not only increase digital divide, but also development deficit. Critically analyze the need for a recognition of right to internet in above context. Also, elaborate on the efforts taken by the government to achieve connectivity in rural areas.

(12.5 Marks)

E-governance has become an essential component of good governance based on accountability, transparency and citizen centrality.

Internet have made service delivery to citizens more quick & efficient.

ex: → MGNREGA - DBT transfers
→ Online grievance redressal mechanism
→ BHIM app - Cashless payments.

However - Lack of connectivity and access to internet may increase digital divide & development deficit.

ex: → WB report have pointed out the starking digital divide prevalent in India
→ Lack of digital literacy & access will keep citizens out of governance; telemedicine, tele-education, MooCs, online distance courses etc.

In this context, Right to internet is gaining importance.

How Right to internet can solve the problem

(1) It will make govt. legally accountable to provide connectivity to people in a time-bound manner on lines of RTE, 2009, NFA, 2010, MAREGA etc.

Remarks

(2) Govt will focus on connectivity in a mission mode

(3) people will be more aware

However 'Right to internet' can result in increasing number of litigations, given the financial constraints of govt.

'Right to internet' can be made a legal right, once basic infrastructures, human resources ~~are in place~~ & digital literacy are in place

Efforts taken by govt

- (1) NOFN - to lay down optical fibre network
- (2) Bharat Broadband Network - to connect around 3,20,000 gram panchayats through broadband network
- (3) Promoting private players - google Loon project
Internet Sathi Project

(4) Digital India program - e-Kranti to make e-service delivery

To deal with resource crunch, govt can take the route of PPP (Public-private-partnerships) to mobilise private investments in connectivity, to reduce digital divide, and make 'right to internet a reality'

Remarks

Q9. Failure to implement the Lokpal Bill by the government is an indication of how the political parties engage in renege with impunity on the government's promise of a corruption-free India. Analyze the statement and elaborate the recourse available with citizen to deal with political parties forgoing their key promises. (12.5 Marks)

Lokpal Bill, 2013 was a testimony to public vision to achieve a corrupt-free India, as it was made on basis of demands of citizens.

However it failed to be implemented at ground level due to following main reasons:

(1) Lack of political will

The political parties including ruling & opposition parties are not interested in fulfilling the promise of Corrupt free India.

(2) Bureaucratic apathy

Bureaucracy is equally unwilling for an independent institution which can hold them accountable for corruption.

(3) Lack of parliamentary monitoring

~~best~~ Lokpal act was only a framework law, but govt was required to bring detailed rules for its operationalisation. There is no mechanism for parliament to ensure the same.

Remarks -

Role of citizen to deal with political parties breaking promises

(1) exercise of vote

People should exercise vote responsibly based on performance of political parties in state & central elections.

(2) along with NGO, CSO, pressure govt to operationalise / implement laws

(3) use of RTI to hold the govt. accountable for not promises.

(4) use of 'NOTA' in elections to show ~~disapproval~~ negative vote to errant political parties

More tools

(1) In MP, 'right to recall' is used at municipal level if parties don't stand up to promises (after 2 years)

(2) responsibility of mps to publish the progress of implementation of any law

The govt. should come up with a National depository for laws & act & update on progress of implementation. Further the parliamentary committees should be empowered to hold government accountable for its laxity in implementation of law.

Remarks

need of mps / mla
 accountability
 RTI

Q10. The numerous parliamentary committees together are acting as an ad-hoc legislature, especially in times of frequent walk-outs by the opposition parties and parliamentary blockades. Discuss how this practice affects the legitimacy of legislature in Indian political system and also analyze its effects on an ordinary MP, who is merely whipped into submission. (12.5 Marks)

The main function of Parliament is law-making & holding the executive accountable for its acts of ommission & commission, through debates, discussions, motions, questions: etc.

However both the functions have been reducing in effect, because of frequent walk-out, disruptions, violence, Unparliamentary behaviour.

Ex: In 16th Lok Sabha only 29% of bills were discussed on the floor of house & rest were passed without deliberations.

In this context, the various parliamentary committees have become ad-hoc legislatures: framing pieces, draft bills, discussing provisions etc.

Consequence of this practice on legitimacy of Legislature:

- (1) Collective decision making will be hampered.
for example Lok Sabha has 525 members & committees have only 31 members
- (2) Constitutional power of parliamentary sovereignty will be violated.
- (3) Laws will be made without proper discussion

Technical
and complex
Regin
Specialise
monitors

Remarks

ex: IT Act, 2008, Section 66A

Effect on an ordinary MP

- (i) Can't exercise legislative power
 (ii) Can't hold executive accountable
 (iii) Can't deliberate on important issues of Public importance. This also reduces his winning prospects in future as people will see his inactivity in policy making.
 (iv) ~~Doesn't~~ get experience in administration
 (v) affects his accountability to people & independence

Transfer of power of law-making from parliament to Committees is against constitutional philosophy of representative democracy.

Hence Indian Parliament should urgently restore its glory & work on basis of constitution.

Remarks

Q11. The Constitution of India is remarkable for many outstanding features, which distinguishes it from other constitutions, even though it has been prepared after "ransacking all the known constitution of the world". Elaborate. Do you think that the bulk of the constitution is due to "patch work?" (12.5 Marks)

Constitutional forerunners, before ~~establishing~~ preparing Indian constitution, ransacked almost all the known constitutions & adopted the best provisions with suitable modifications to suit Indian socio-cultural system.

However, still Indian Constitution provides unique features not found in any other constitution:

① Federal with unitary spirit

The article 356, 352 makes Indian Federalism to automatically transform into unitary without amendment

② Deepened Democracy & Co-operative federalism based on principle of subsidiarity &

India have 3 tier of governance - Center, State, Local Self government having their independent Jurisdiction

③ Secularity

Indian secularity is different from western concept ~~and~~ includes values of equity, equality

④ Preventive detention

Major democracies don't have this power. India has this to deal with suspicious activities

Remarks

(5) Fusion of parliamentary Sovereignty & Judicial Supremacy

US: Judicial Supremacy, UK - Parliamentary Sovereignty.

IS bulk of Constitution a patchwork?

1) India have adopted various best practices from various countries:

US - process election of president
 France - values of liberty & fraternity
 UK - parliamentary democracy
 Russia - value of socio-economic-political Justice

However all these were adopted after suitable modification to suit Indian conditions.

- ① secularity concept.
- ② Socialism based on gandhianism
- ③ no Federal Setup with unitary spirit

There are also unique features:

- ① 3 tier of governance
- ② Principle of Subsidiarity

Hence The resilience & rationality of Indian Constitution is reflected in its functioning still after 67 years of independence.

Further it can be said that, the Indian Constitution is a beautiful Patchwork, which is India-specific

Remarks

Q12. Discuss the contribution of Kesavananda Bharti Case Judgement in retaining India as a cherished republic envisioned by its founding fathers? (12.5 Marks)

Kesavananda Bharti Case

In this case Judiciary gave landmark judgements:

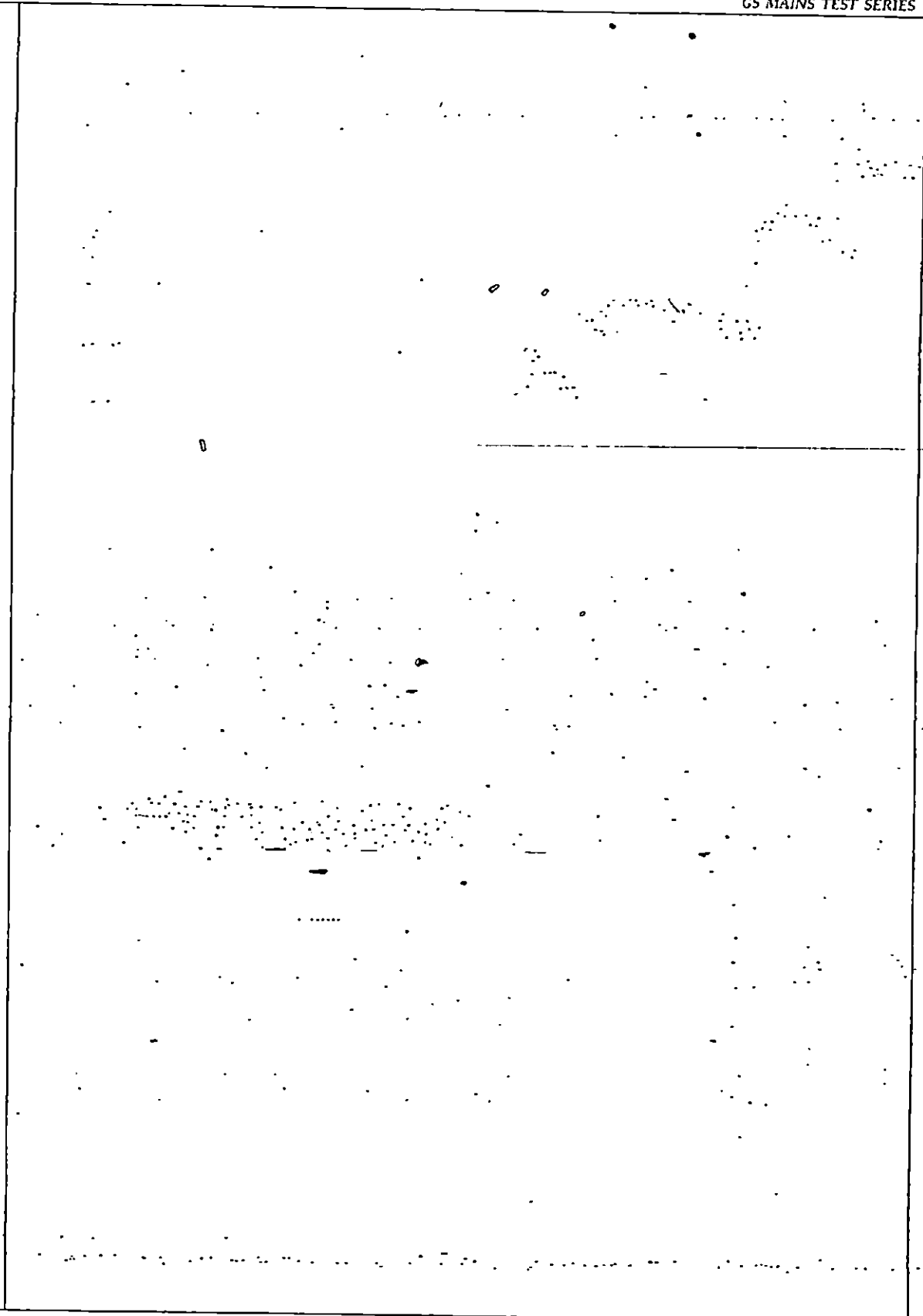
- (1) Basic structure of constitution
- (2) parliamentary sovereignty subject to judicial review
- (3) Balance between FR & DPSP

how it helped in retaining republican feature

- (1) elements were held as basic structure of constitution, which is the bedrock of India's democracy.
- (2) it upheld constitutionalism, separation of powers & check & balance system (Judicial review)
- (3) The constitutional values of sovereignty, secularism etc. were regarded as permanent features, that can't be changed by parliament.

new dimension
required
be moulded accordingly

Remarks



Remarks

Q13. The tyranny of distance from the capital not only affects the provision of government and administrative services, but also the infrastructure. Critically analyze in context of the development deficit in NE of India. Also elaborate, how this affects even the media coverage of the regions affected by this phenomenon. (12.5 Marks)

Distance from Capital & its consequences

- (1) the distance may make it difficult for leaders of states to meet Central officials (PM, other ministers).
- (2) The leaders may find it difficult to represent the state issues in various forums, which are in capital: NITI Aayog, Inter-state council, GST Council.
- (3) It may reduce states leverage to get more resources from center.
- (4) media also may not coverage the regional issues frequently.

However, only distance from capital doesn't determine success/failure of any state:

- (1) ~~for~~ MP, UP, Bihar are very near to Delhi. However the Human development indicators are low from NE states.
- (2) Tamil Nadu is farthest, but have improved government services & improved connectivity & infrastructure.
- (3) Further geography, history, culture etc - have influence. ex: states near sea: MH, Gujarat are having comparative advantage of export.

Remarks

(4) Provision of govt services also depends on administrative efficiency & Capacity of state institutions

EX: MGNREGA is successful in Andhra Pradesh but not in other Madhya Pradesh & Bihar.

How Distance from Capital can be Compensated?

(i) Giving more autonomy to those states on governance.

(ii) Providing more fiscal resources for development of infrastructure : special category status

(iii) Enhancing connectivity - to Capital by roads,
 ... flights, trains.

Further in era of e-governance, distance of a
 ... State from Capital is not so important,

as compared to State Capacity to deliver services to people. This can be achieved by giving more autonomy, resources to those states

Need
is not
the need for
be down for
development

Remarks

Q14. Discuss the initiatives taken by the government to improve attendance in government offices and analyze their impact? What steps can further be taken to improve the public delivery and work rate in government offices? (12.5 Marks)

It is the government officials, who represent the government as a whole. The conduct of these officials sets the image of the govt.

Hence to solve the problems of absentism in govt offices, govt have taken following steps:

(1) Computerised attendance system

This records leave percentage of officials

(2) If officials absent for more than prescribed limit, they are subject to disciplinary proceedings

(3) Smart card system - employees swipe to record their presence

~~These~~ effectiveness of following initiatives

(1) It will improve presence of employees

(2) However unless the work ethics, behavioural & attitudinal aspects of employees remains same, mere presence may not lead to improved Public service delivery.

What steps can be further taken?

(1) Introduce Performance Management System to measure Performance and link it to Promotion & other Service conditions

Remarks

(2) Sensitivity training

making officials understand social realities & inculcate values of honesty, integrity, empathy

(3) improve workers motivation

by ~~by~~ proper working conditions, infrastructure, rewards

ex: Indian constabulary works in ~~the~~ bad conditions due to lack of fans, telephones, amunitions. This is reflected in poor performance.

(4) Capacity building

Through continuous assessment & training; officials can be made competent & knowledgeable

(5) good governance

make government officials directly accountable to people through use of citizen charters

social audits, RTIS etc.

make CSO, NGO more proactive in generating awareness among people to hold govt official accountable for their actions.

Enforcing of attendance, may not result in enhancing public delivery & work rate. It requires multi-dimensional reforms as mentioned above to achieve the goal of efficient, effective & responsive government

Remarks

Q15. The VIP culture of India is notorious and tantamount to having various categories of citizen as per their VIP status. However, of-late there seems to be a general disdain among political parties to stay away from such practices. Elaborate on the steps taken by government to reduce or curb the VIP culture in India? Analyze, if these have been successful? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q16. Idea of Universal Basic Income has gained traction in many countries across the world in recent. Can universal basic income address the problem of poverty in India? Critically examine.

(12.5 Marks)

Idea of UBI as a universal, unconditional cash transfer have gained momentum to deal with

- (1) poverty
- (2) unemployment
- (3) provide social security to people
- (4) address inequity, inequality in wealth
- (5) leakage, corruption in service delivery

~~how can UBI~~

~~how~~ How UBI can address the problem of poverty

- (1) A minimum unconditional transfer to family will improve their expenditure on nutrition, health, etc.
- (2) can absorb shock of unemployment, inflation, market distortions
- (3) UNRPA research experiment in MP, has revealed that UBI have led to entrepreneurship, self-employment and reduced poverty
- (4) can address the leaky structure for goods & service delivery ex: PDS, MGNREGA etc.

However UBI doesnot address the fundamental problem of lack of state capacity to deliver services to people in an efficient and timely manner.

Remarks

→ UBI may fulfill basic needs of food, income, fertiliser. However it doesn't obviate state's expenditure on:

- (1) Health, education
- (2) water, sanitation
- (3) Housing, electrification
- (4) Skill development etc.

This requires Capacity building of state institutions.

→ UBI falls short of addressing multi-dimensional causes (unemployment, health expenditure, crop loss) & consequences (malnutrition, wasting, stunting, mortality) of poverty.

→ UBI also is a long-term solution, given the present fiscal constraints.

Solutions for Poverty Removal:

- (1) Capacity building - and AAR reforms implementation
- (2) Skill development, increasing expenditure on health (3% of GDP), education (6%)
- (3) Good governance (social audit, RTI, Citizen Charter)
devolution to local govt. to make schemes more transparent & eliminate wastage, loss, corruption
- (4) Better targeting through DBT, JAM

→ UBI is desirable in future, once the basic problem of State capacity is addressed, as it is also sen-quo-nob for resource generation to fulfill the promise of UBI

Remarks

Q17. Though government has taken several steps to improve the health care in India, but the sector severely faces the crunch of public funding and lacks a comprehensive approach that would include preventive and promotive health care. In this scenario, critically analyse National Health Policy 2017 as a solution to improve Health care system in India.

(12.5 Marks)

Presently health care expenditure is 1.05% of GDP, whereas in developing ~~to~~ other countries it is more than 8%. This has led to dilapidated condition of our health systems.

Problems in present system:

- (1) Primary health care is not comprehensive - only narrowly focuses on maternal & child care.
- (2) health expenditure is meagre 1.05%.
- (3) Lack of sufficient healthcare at tertiary & quaternary levels.
- (4) high out-of-pocket expenditure - leading to poverty.
- (5) Lack of capacity building: Specialist doctors, infrastructures, basic doctors (for are unqualified practitioners at primary level)

how National health Policy, 2017 provides solution

- (1) Provision of comprehensive primary health care: preventive, promotive, geriatric, palliative.
- (2) Increase expenditure to 3% by 2020.
- (3) Promotion of private sector, ~~the~~ NGO, & Strategic purchase of services from them for critical gaps: mental health care, capacity building, diagnostic service, drugs, medical equipment.

Remarks

- (4) Focus on improving insurance coverage
- (5) making posting of doctors into rural areas mandatory.
- (6) Provision of 2 bed per 100 patients

However there are some critical gaps in the policy:

- (1) Doesnt make right to health a fundamental right as done in draft ~~policy~~ policy
- (2) Mismatch in objectives & resources (3:1), which may lead to unattainment of goals
- (3) Promotion of private market, without regulations may lead to inequity, overuse of health services as experienced in USA.
- (4) Lack of focus on reforming medical education
- (5) focus on early diagnostics, social awareness for timely check-ups for TB, HIV etc.

NHP, 2017 is an ambitious policy. However its success depends on increasing social expenditure of government. Further world wide, the UK's National Health Service: based on complete state expenditure is renounced as best model.

Though India can't have completely state-run public health system, it should however increase its expenditure considerably to get standardized service.

Remarks

Q18. India seems to be following precedents in other countries like New Zealand where a flowing river has been granted a legal status. Do you think recognizing rivers as living entities will bring change to their health and condition? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Recently the Judiciary have recognised Ganga & Yamuna as living entities, which enjoys fundamental rights like human.

Consequences of the Judgement

- (1) The rivers will enjoy rights such as dignity, right against mis-use, pollution etc.
- (2) This will increase awareness among citizens about their duty to keep rivers clean.
- (3) It has legal fines & punishment for polluting rivers, and may deter people, industries from polluting.

However it is not sufficient to change health & condition of rivers, until following issues are addressed:

- (1) Sewerage system & solid waste management systems to stop flow of sewerage into river
- (2) strict enforcement of laws on polluting industries
- (3) effective implementation of river cleaning programmes
= Namak Ganga, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- (4) timely resolving interstate water disputes by setting a permanent river water tribunal

Remarks

- (5) Setting up River boards consisting of experts to develop rivers holistically & promote scientific use.
- (6) Coming up with a comprehensive water use policy for efficient use of river water.
- (7) Subeguarding of inland waters from accidents, oil spill, garbage, pollution.

Judicial precedent to recognise rivers as living entities will improve awareness & impose legal obligation on govt. & citizens to clean their rivers. However to be really effective govt has to come with above reforms for holistic development of Rivers of India.

India better implement existing laws than new laws.

Q19. Government is expanding the mandatory usage of Aadhar in availing various schemes and providing various services, despite, the concerns regarding data security and its universal availability. Discuss benefits and challenges associated with using Aadhar as a platform for public schemes and services. What government should do to subside the fear of people regarding privacy issue? (12.5 Marks)

Aadhar as a basis for Public services is aimed at following:

- (1) Proper beneficiary identification
- (2) better targeting
- (3) reduce leakage, corruption, misallocation
- (4) transparency and accountability.

Benefits

- ① address issues of inclusion, exclusion errors
- ② service delivery will be timely
- ③ corruption, leakage due to middle man curbed
- ④ improve accountability
- ⑤ Better target to beneficiary

Challenges

- ① to achieve universal availability of aadhar
- ② To make people secure about their private details: iris, fingerprint & other biometric
- ③ to ensure universal bank accounts
- ④ to ensure security of database consisting of details of citizens biometric - cyber security?

Remarks

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What gov't can do to curbed fear

(15)

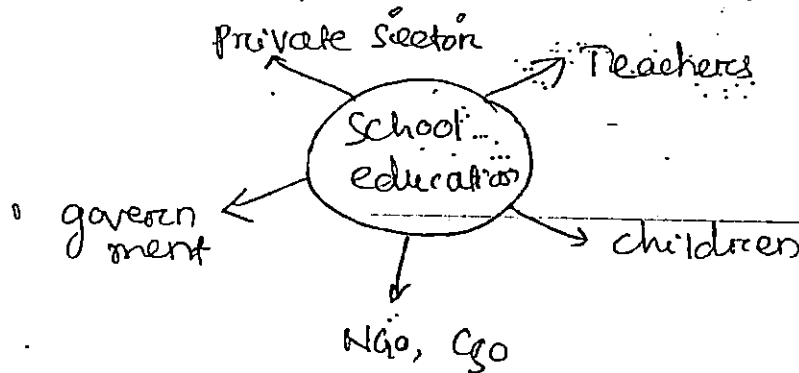
- ① Aadhaar act should provide provisions for proper grievance redressal in case of misuse of data.
- ② An competent authority should be in place to approve use of aadhaar data for any other purpose as provided in the act.
- ③ gov't should showcase its Cyber security capability to prevent misuse.
- ④ people should be allowed to participate in policies which mandates Aadhaar use ~~for~~ use.

Remarks

Q20. NITI Aayog along with MHRD launched the School Education Quality Index for better monitoring and raising the education quality by providing insight on various parameters. In this reference, discuss the major features of the School Education Quality Index. Also suggest steps needed to improve the learning outcomes in schools. (12.5 Marks)

Steps needed to improve learning outcomes

Govt should take Multi-Stakeholder approach



(1) Government should increase expenditure from present 3% to 6%

(2) Teachers training to build capacity & freeing them from other duties, sample survey to focus on education

(3) Parents organisation, along with Gram Sabha should manage schools & hold them accountable for their performance

(4) Basic infrastructure: toilet, drinking water, Class room.

(5) Individual attention to children especially weaker children.

(6) Focus on knowledge gain & not rote-learning

(7) Grandhis's idea of education to link overall

- Remarks

development: skills, knowledge, vocations, employment

M
more
dividend

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Remarks

