

# CHROME IAS

*Giving Wings To Your Dreams !!!*

## GENERAL STUDIES MAINS EXAMINATION TEST SERIES: 2019 (SECTIONAL)

NAME OF CANDIDATE		Vikram Singh	
E-MAIL ID		MOBILE NO.	[REDACTED]
REGISTRATION NO.		DATE: 9/7/2019	
TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS	CODE : 002	PAPER : GS 2	MAX MARKS : 250
INDEX TABLE		INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.NO.	MARKS OBTAINED	MAX MARKS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, E-mail, Roll No., Mobile No.).</li> <li>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH only. First 10 questions carry 10 marks each while next 10 question (i.e. 11-20) carry 15 marks each. All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>3. 10 mark question to be written in 150 Words.</li> <li>4. 15 mark questions to be written in 250 Words.</li> <li>5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum- Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> <li>6. Content of answers is more important than its length.</li> </ol>
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TOTAL MARKS:			START TIME: _____ END TIME: _____ MODE OF EXAMINATION : ONLINE <input type="checkbox"/> OFFLINE <input type="checkbox"/> REMARKS: _____ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; color: red; font-weight: bold;">98</div>

PARAMETERS	5	4	3	2	1
Structure/Organization					
Language					
Presentation					
Context					
Content					

Dear Vikram:

\* You have good content and understanding of questions.

\* You have made good use of diagrams [p. 15, 16, 17, 20]

\* You have given good intro in [p. 3, 5, 6, 19] but missed context in some, and also avoid giving wrong information [p. 1, 2, 15]

\* You need to improve presentation aspect. Specially writing outside the box.

\* Your structure in [p. 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19] needs to provide due focus - as per the q.

\* You need to provide actionable or insightful conclusions & avoid repetition

\* Please attempt all the questions. Balance content overload & unnecessary

\* You have great potential

1. The 'clamour' for post-retirement jobs among judges is affecting the impartiality of the judiciary. Critically analyse the given statement.

ee There should be 2 year buffer time period between retirement and Post-retirement Jobs"  
 --- NITI Aayog 3 year Action Plan.

Conceptual - but need better articulation  
 instead start with recent approach  
 Justice Lodha committee recomm.  
 3 year Action Plan.

Post Retirement Jobs affecting Impartiality

- 1) Per Sense of Expectation that will be received if pre-Judgement are given
- 2) It is against Art 50: ie state should induce Independency of Judiciary
- 3) Will Mentally pressurize corrupt Judges to toe Government orders.
- 4) It's highest form of Institutional Dis-integrity
- 5) Social Dimension: Trust of People in Judiciary weakens  
 → Insecurity comes.
- 6) This is alleged platform for Corruption

Conflict of Interest  
 Also to avoid displeasure in year of retirement  
 Public Trust  
 generic Judicial impartiality

But, Post Job Retirement is Justified also

1) Meritocracy: Experienced Judges can excellently play role of Governor, Constitutional bodies head.  
eg NARC chairman.

2) It's legal: No law prohibits it

3) Integrity of Judges can't be questioned without any evidence. (future acts)

4) They Judges have right to seek Job Under Art 19.

This clamour for post retirement job can be legal but its unethical because it jeopardises Institutional Credibility Hence for larger public interest a cooling off period of 2 years should be there (acc to NITI Aayog)

Good  
subdivision

improve  
argument

can also  
add  
Art. 124  
220.

Restrictive

repetition  
be  
avoided..

can quote  
NCRWC here

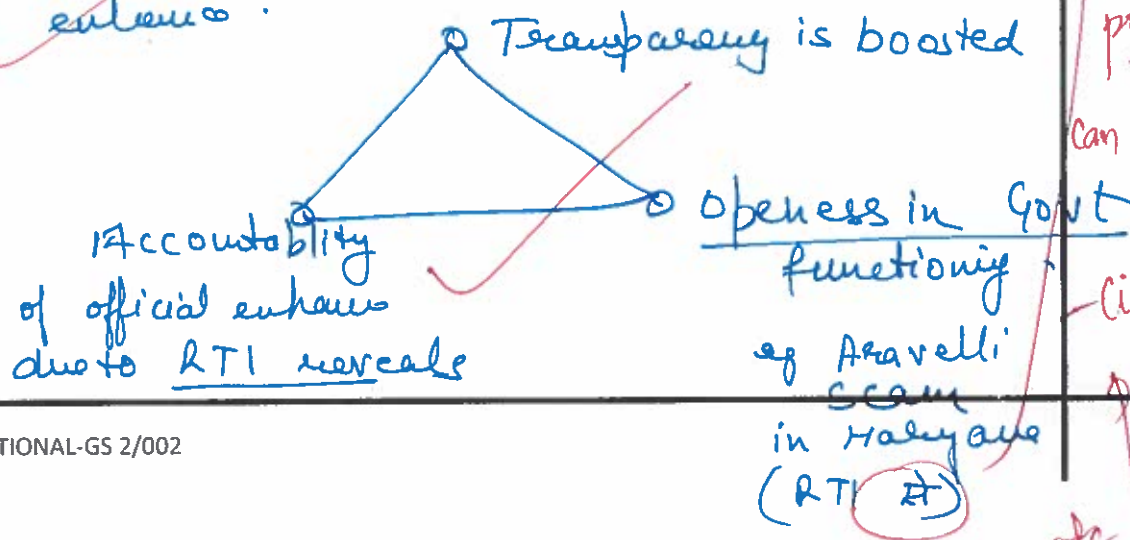
4

2. Has RTI Act strengthened or weakened the democratic process in India? Explain with examples.

RTI and MGNREGA are 2 stellar examples of Democratic Development  
----- World Bank (2018)

RTI has strengthened Democratic Process

- 1) Criminal Background of Politicians is available by RTI.  
eg: Subash Yadav RTI's exposed GADR
- 2) It enhances public Trust in Democracy.
- 3) Citizens psychological Empowerment  
eg: A Retired teacher can feel empowered by exposing Mining scam in Jharkhand.
- 4) Fear & Apprehension in public officials will regulate their behaviour.
- 5) Institutional Ethics of Transparency is enhanced.



MNREGA  
Only  
-  
Power appropriate & Intelligent  
It self covers everything  
One point  
can Add Citizens participation  
etc

ms

ent

Although RTI has also jeopardised Democ process

1) Fear of Action taking by official  
in good faith is there.

2) It breeds <sup>pseudo</sup> Activism  
which retards Developmental scheme

A

eg PIL's and RTI's are related

3) RTI has infused Bureaucratic  
lathargy regarding decision Making

RTI is an excellent platform  
for openness in Govt system.

It should be further enforced  
by e-gov, mobile-governance (m-gov)

and for Maturing Indian Democracy

Good conclusion

Give clear examples  
eg. Annex  
being  
Coal  
data

3. What are Lok Adalats? Have they emerged as successful institutions for dispute redressal in India? Critically analyse.

Indian Constitution bestows the right of 'Justice' to every citizen.

Good Intro.

strengthened  
or  
boosted

This constitutional promise was completed by Lok Adalats by providing low-cost Justice at rapid pace

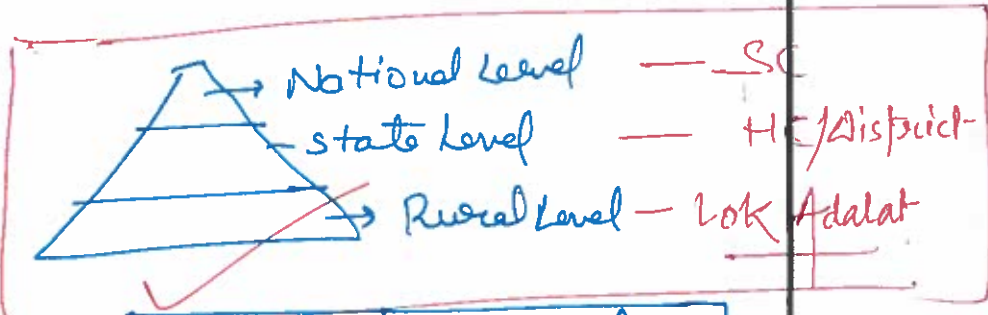
**Lok Adalats**

1) They were established in 1980's to provide speedy Justice to several people

Making boxes

2) Both Criminal & Civil cases are handled -

3) Structure



good

4) Composition:



Make Diagrams  
Self explanatory

5. Familial problems, petty issues are solved at speedy time.

6. Low cost Justice

7. It enforces

Articulate it like:  
3) Last mile connectivity  
4) Bringing justice closer & more democratically...

Lok Adalats are Successful Institute

- 1) At Rural level millions of cases are solved.
- 2) Speedy, low cost Justice
- 3) It enhances Trust in Judicial System
- 4) ~~Makes~~ Reduced burden on District Judiciary Helped in clearing Pendency of cases.

More focus on these two points

Vague repeated Also promotes ADR winning fast parties

were required make subjects judiciary

Issues with Lok Adalat

- 1) Quality of Judgement remains an issue.
- 2) NO scope for further appeal against its order.
- 3) Infrastructural lacunae forces millions of cases → which dissatisfy people
- 4) Involving Non-Judicial member of NGO activist raises questions.

Q:5

However Lok adalats are a ~~simple~~ efficient platform for Speedy Justice which will reduce load on higher Judiciary and will make Justice more credible and acceptable

They making conclusion Actionable

Insightful!



4. List out the key operational challenge areas in realizing the objective of the Smart City Mission.

Smart City Mission also set of 102 cities with the focus of enhancing quality of life and absorbing Migratory rural population. They will act as Engines of Growth.

They have addressed the context but be specific

Operational challenges in Smart City:

1) Funding issues: Govt only give 1000 crore a year, Private investment till now is poor.

2) Special Purpose Vehicle undermines and bypasses the Constitutional Municipal Boards.

3) Lack of Investment in Technology from Private and foreign country has stalled Projects.

4) Low Coordination among Central Govt — State Govt (diff Political party)

5) Onus given to Mayor to bring Private Investment has certain Administrative issues.

6) Only a portion of city is rejuvenated 250 Acres then city will be labelled Smart City

Avoid writing here

challenge

Solutions to these challenges

solution

- ① Municipal Bonds like BMS Bombay bonds and Bangalore Municipality bonds → This will fund the deficit
- ② Technology infusion: MOU with Private Companies
- ③ International MOU with Spain, France, Germany, US will be key
- ④ Sovereign bonds floated in European countries can become sovereign

good point

4.5

India needs smart cities for bulging city population and to act as ~~new~~ engines of rapid Social, Economic development. This will ensure NEW INDIA.

conclusion

avoid some thing  
infra and conclusion

5. "Directive Principles of State Policy which, though not enforceable by any Court, are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country".  
 Comment with respect to social justice citing supportive articles.

"DPSP act as excellent roadmap and Manifesto for the coming governments, to take India to developed India"  
 . . . . Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Apt Intro

Significance of DPS P:

Gandhian

Boulvist

Liberal-Intellectual

write clearly!

DPS P regarding Social Justice

1) Art 39: State sponsored help to Gender in equality of paye Art 39(4)  
 → Maternal Relief Art 39

2) Art 38: Financial help to social marginalised section such as Old Age, Women.

3) Art 46 (BA): Ensuring participation of Workers in Management of Factories

4) Gandhian DPS P → Empowerment of S.C. / S.T. in Society.

Need to discuss how these are fundamental rights Govt name & non-enforceability

Significance of DPSP

make  
sub  
headings  
as  
per  
ques.

- 1) Part of Basic structure
- 2) Moral obligation and Constitutional obligation on Government.
- 3) Enhances the public Trust in Govt of India
- 4) Their fulfillment reduces the debt of Constitutional fathers.

Laws made from DPSP

- ① RTE Education
- ② Maternity Relief 26 week
- ③ Free heavy ~~aid~~ to poor

3.5

DPSP acts as a guiding light for us to structure India's development story in the context of Socialistic ideals enshrined in Constitution.

6. Could the recent law on reservation be a step towards a more meaningful reservation policy in India? Discuss in light of recent developments.

Constitutional Amendment 103, giving 10% reservation to Economic Weaker section is a effective reform in reservation as it's a secular reservation which will trigger caste-religion based reservation ~~into~~ to change into Need based reservation.

Contextual keep it up!!

3.5

It's a positive step :-

- 1) Better coverage of Marginalised section
- 2) Stop polarisation of society in terms of Caste - Religion
- 3) Enhances Development-linked-Reservation
- 4) Enhanced trust of weaker section in Democracy.
- 5) Will infuse reforms into creamy layer in SC Reservation.
- 6) Based on DPSP of Art 46

Same

"Aimed at Welfare State"

Issues involved:

① Ceiling crossed of 50% reservation  
India (Sahney Case)

② Issue of Measuring poor-people  
Census Data ↳ "Identification"

S.C. Cases : Mandel case 1990  
                  : Indira Sahney 1998  
                  : Nagaraj case 2006

Explain  
in One  
line →

C.A 103 → added Art 15(6), Art 16(6)

Don't  
just  
appoint

This will change India's  
Reservation based politics  
into Developmental based  
politics help to mature  
Indian Democracy.

→ Give Social Justice and  
Economic Equality (Indian  
Preamble)

7. What is the importance of Fundamental duties to any society? Do you think that non-justiciable nature of fundamental duties impact their relevance? Also examine whether there is need to add more fundamental duties in Part IVA.

Devgiri  
Swaran Singh  
Committee  
Useful

In the quest of Rights - and Duties  
(or Duties and Responsibilities) F.D.  
act as a tool for empowering the  
Society through actions of its citizens.

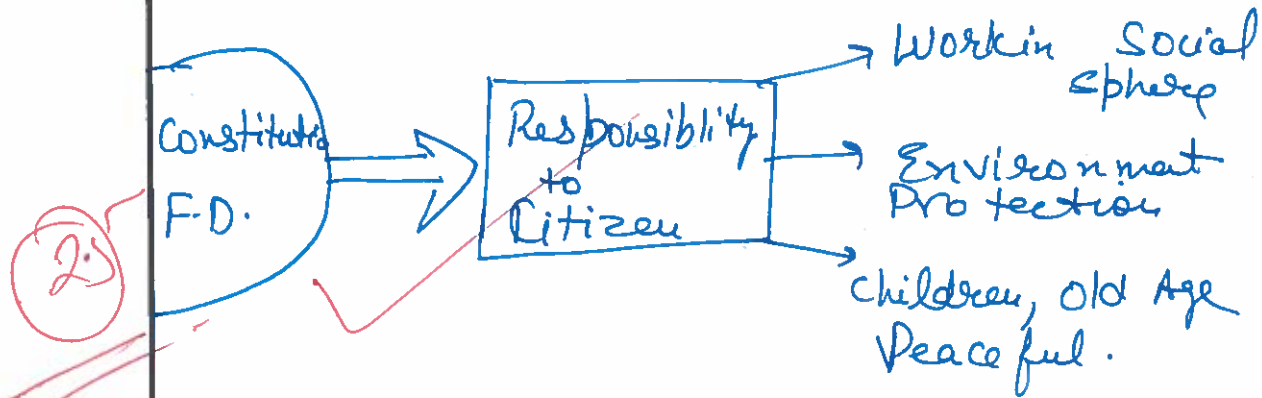


Fig:

Importance of F.D.

- 1) Obligation on Citizen → Drives the citizens behaviour.
- 2) Moral obligation to behave Morally in society → Ethical society.
- 3) Check and balances b/w F. Rights  
↓  
F. Duties.

Same

Non-Justifiable Nature is good

1) Ethics and Morality Supersede Laws  
and Rules

eg: Moral person will be more honest  
wrt Laws.

2) Not every Behaviour can be <sup>made</sup> Law

F.D. are necessity for  
Citizens to Make true utilization  
of F. rights

Need to Examine

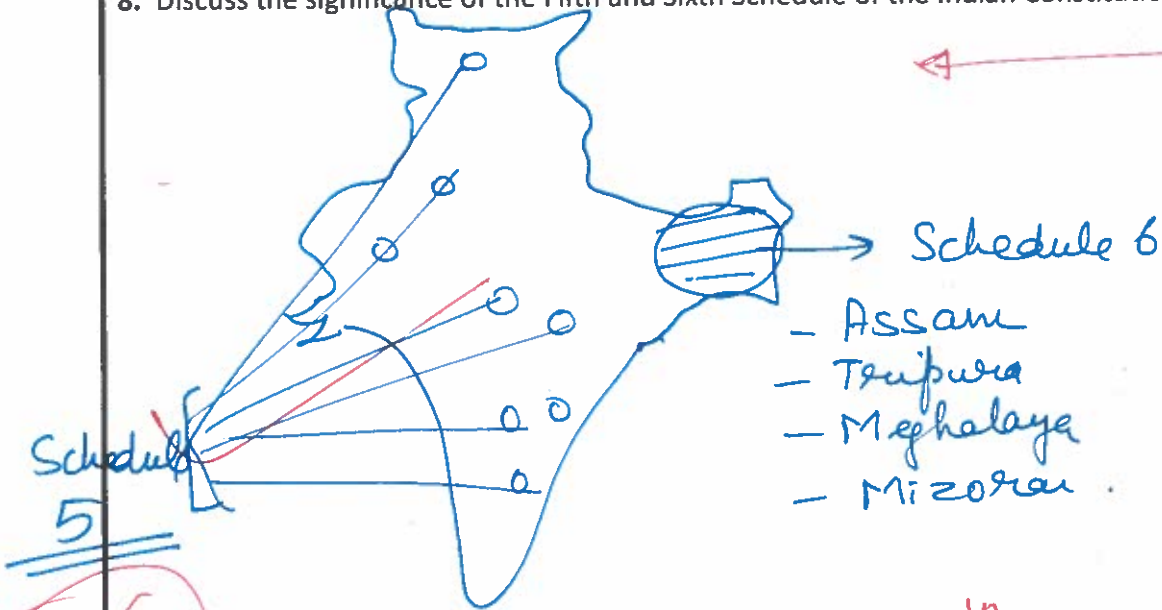
→ No Yes with contemporary times  
More addition of F.D.

- ① Stopping child Pornography
- ② Stopping child Trafficker
- ③ child Labour
- ④ Dignity and respect to Old-Age



8. Discuss the significance of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Give proper intro.



2.5

Schedule 5 deals with

12 states

→ Its Significance:

- ① Tribal Population is poor.
- ② Poverty will reduce
- ③ Naxalism will reduce
- ④ PESA Law better implemented
- ⑤ Better Govt schemes.

Explain

Schedule 6 :

Substantiate

- ① More Assimilation of N-East into India
- ② Better Poverty alleviation
- ③ High Development
- ④ Stop Insurgency in India (N-East)

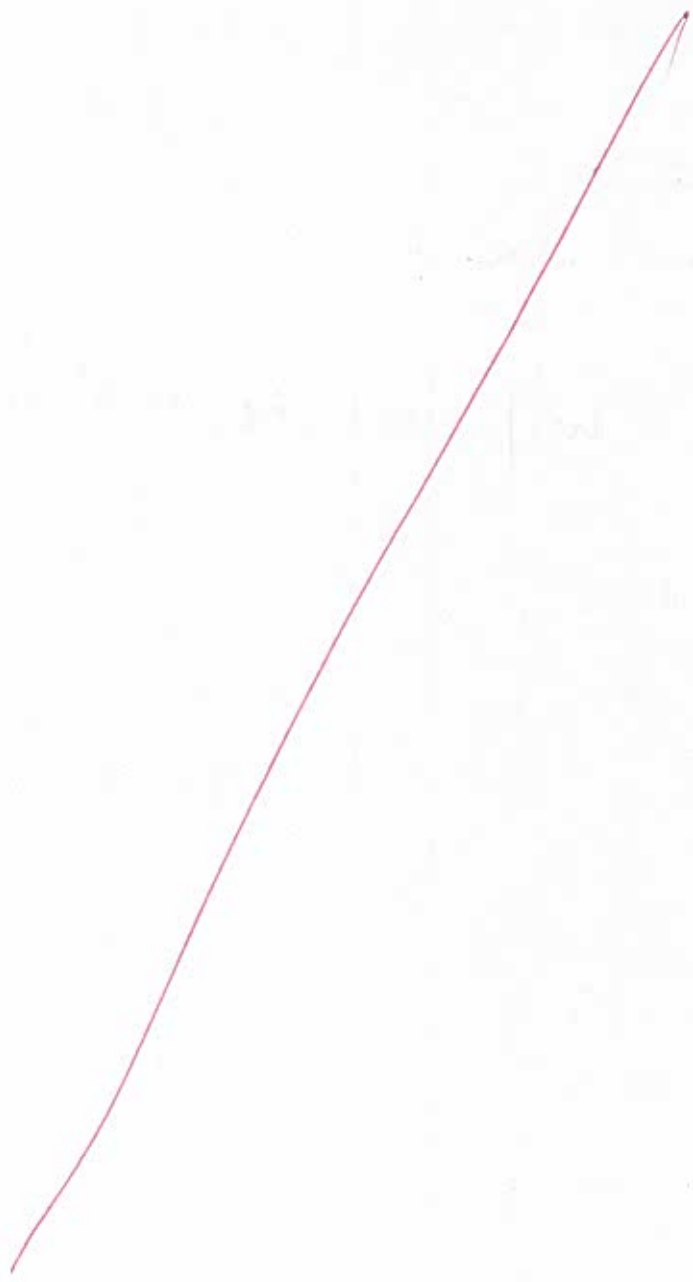
India needs effective implementation of Schedule 5 & 6 for ending poverty, Naxalism and ~~no~~ enhanced Inclusivity

Same thing

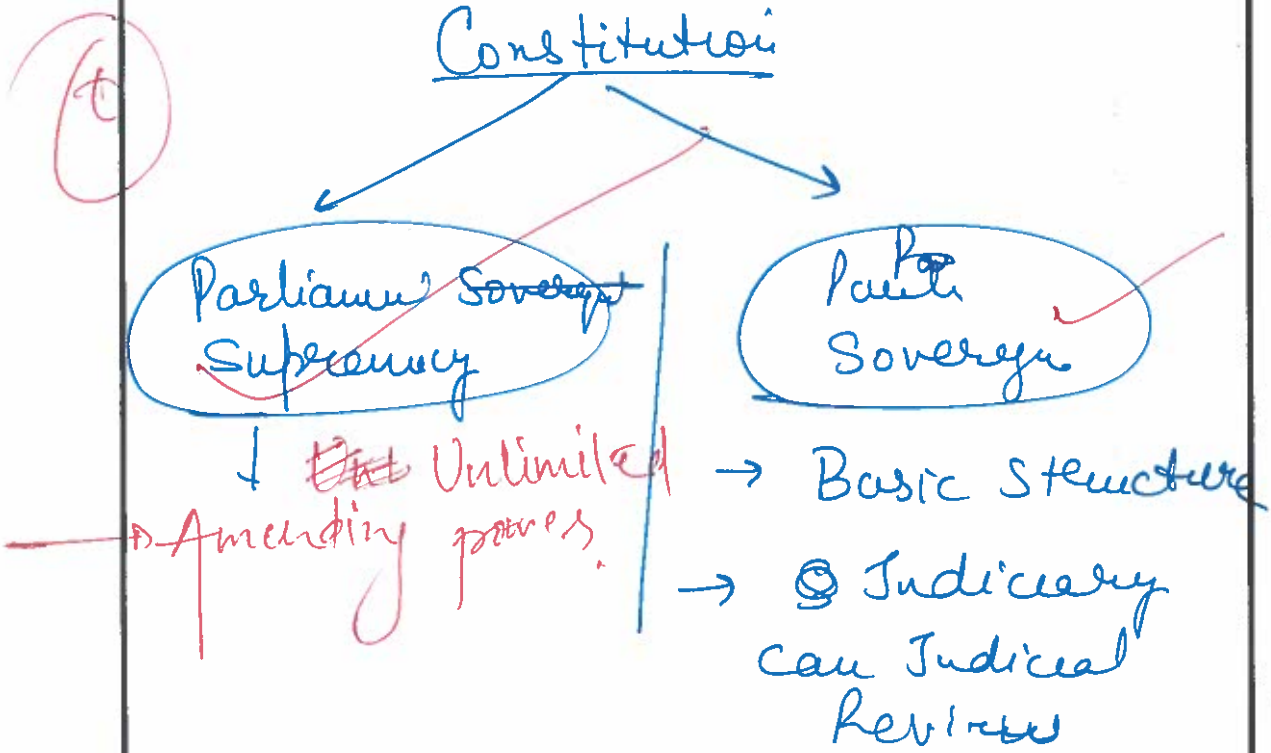
btw Developed India and Under developed India

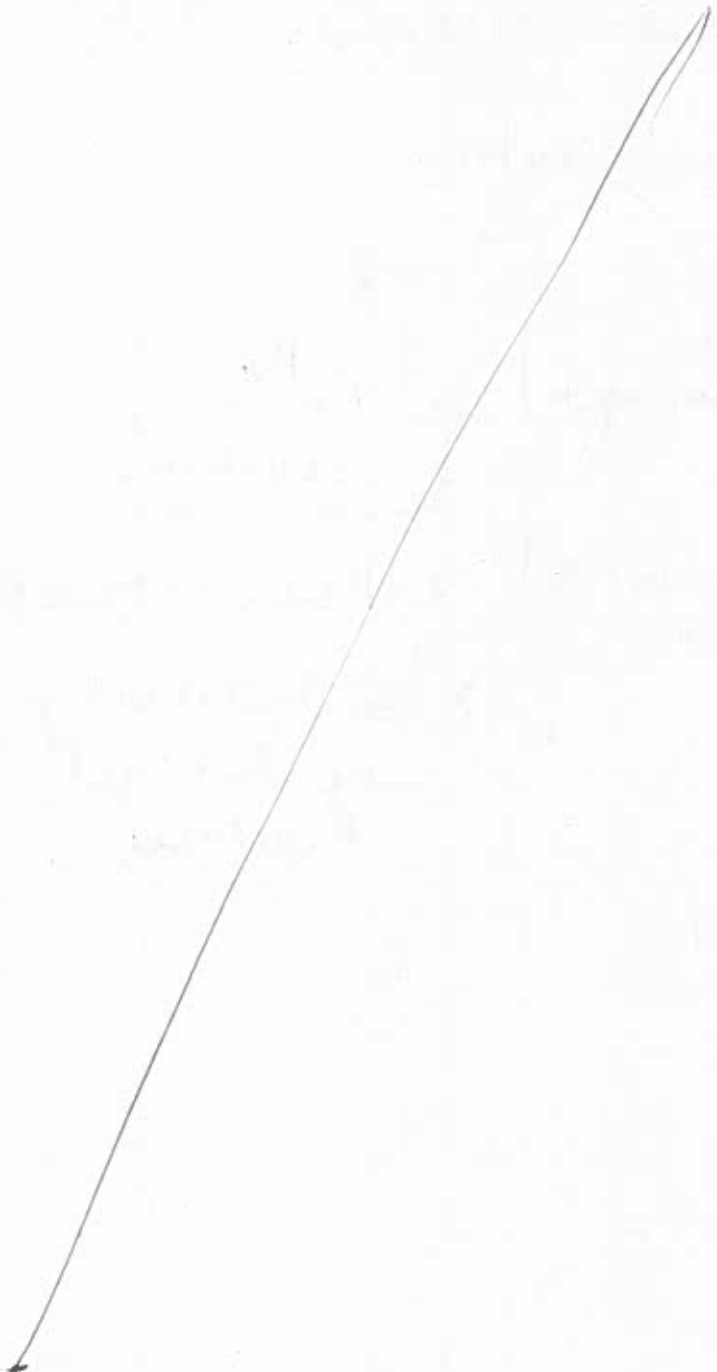
9. Federalism in the Indian constitution is a reflection of India's historical regional experience. Elucidate.

- Define Federalism.
  - constitutional provisions
- Reflection of historical-regional experience.
- Other factors
- Conclusion



10. Differentiate parliamentary supremacy from parliamentary sovereignty?  
Would you consider Indian parliament a sovereign institution? Examine.





11. Instances of Model Code of Conduct violations have become frequent. Do you think it should be given statutory backing? Analyse the impact of model code of conduct in conducting free and fair elections in India.

or Politics without Principles is a sin - - - Gandhiji

Model Code of Conduct is an tool of Institutional ethics to enforce model behaviour on part of Political parties.

It was envisaged in 1980's by Election Commission.

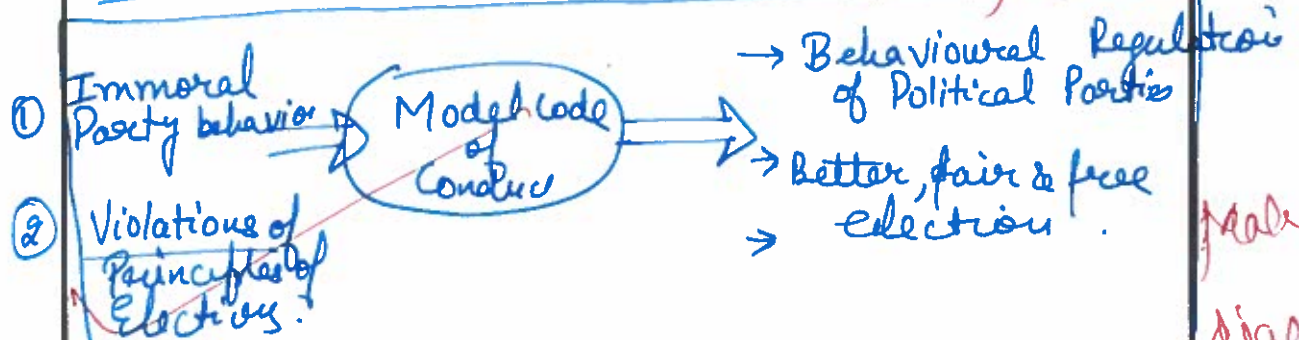


Fig:1

It's True that MCC violations have increase:-

- ① deterioration in Political Parties ethics:  
eg: Fielding Alleged Terrorists in elections.
- ② Vote bank politics → Appeasing of voters
- ③ Reducing Efficacy and Apprehension of Election Commission  
eg: Sunny Deol violated Expenditure Norms
- ④ Invoking religious sentiments  
eg: Maneka Gandhi exhorting Muslims

2014 - 1.5 Lac cases  
Election

Need

Confusion

Make diagram  
informative

Avoid

Substantiate with data

Many Instances of MCC Violation  
eg (1) Use of Armed forces name, Religious  
appeasement and Casteist slurs  
eg: Azam Khan.

(2) Non giving of the true parties stand.

Addresses both

shouldn't be

MCC should become statutory backed

should be given

1) Fear Appeal of MCC will rectify politicians behaviour

2) It will enhance powers of Election Commission

3) Societal Impact will be great

↳ Lesser Social fault lines will be eroded  
eg: In election Polarization b/w Hindu-Muslim

4) Constitutionally: Elections a pool for Democracy, will become More Transparent, Equitable

5) Enhancement of Public Trust in Elections and Democracy

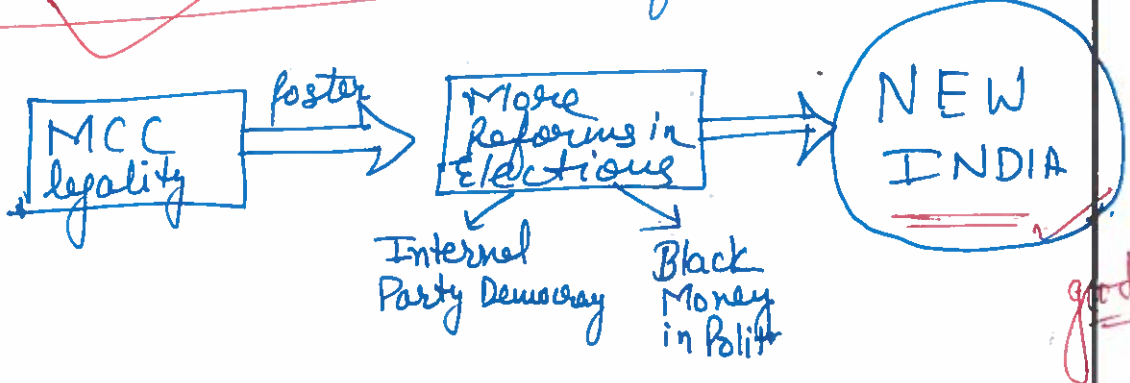
6) Ethical Conduct of Political parties will be enhanced.

Being Diversity in Points



Impact of MCC on Elections.

- 1) When Election Commission is strengthened, Elections become Fair & Transparent.
- 2) No/less Religious-Castet Polarization  
 ↓  
 Fair election (on development)
- 3) Development will become key issue in Election because Caste, etc will not be used to polarize. good
- 4) More and better fieldy of Candidates's Income tax, other information. ?



Ancor for Maturing of Indian democracy  
Legal and Statutory backuy of MCC is imminent. <sup>e</sup> This is an idea whose time has come.

→ Avoid literature in GS paper

12. "The Public Accounts Committee is probably the best medium through the eyes of which the tax payers see what has been done with his money". In the light of given statement, briefly discuss the composition and functions of the Public Account Committee of the Parliament and also list the factors that have limited its performance.

The biggest asset of Democratic process is 'Accountability'. This Accountability is truly enhanced by effective working of Public Account Committee.

PAC: is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 15 + 7 members from both houses of Parliament (i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) respectively.

Composition of Public Acc. Committee.

- 1) 22 members (15 → Lok Sabha  
7 → Rajya Sabha)
- 2) Members are selected by voting (PRS/TV)
- 3) Leader of Lok Sabha Appoints member?
- 4) No Minister is part of PAC
- 5) Opposition Party leaders are being made chairman (convention)
6. M.P. having technical knowledge in finance are preferred.

5

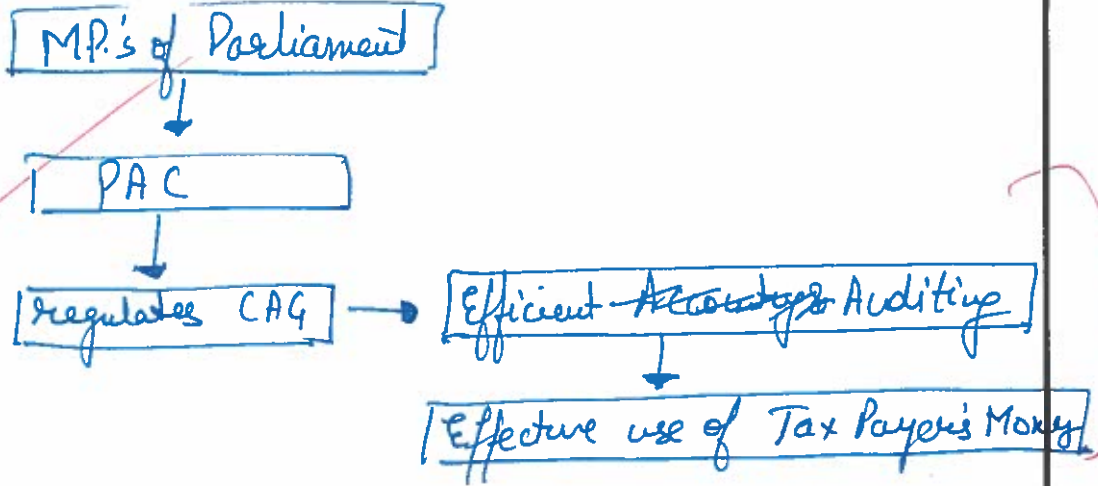
Why PAC Best Medium?

respectively.

Same

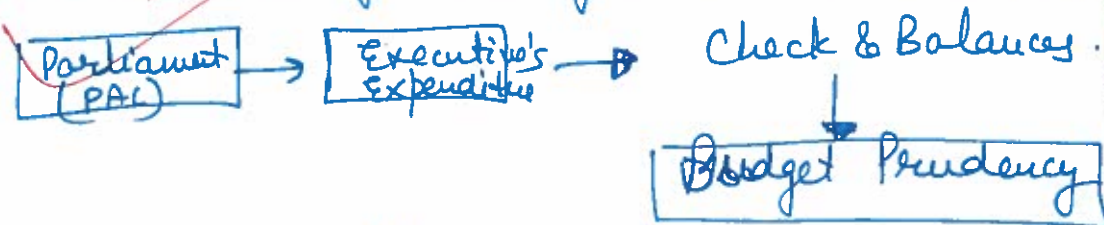
?

Functions of Public Account Committee



1) Reg Oversight and Recommendation to CAG  
 Controller & Auditor General is being guided by PAC.

2) Parliamentary Oversight over Executive.



Same

3) It helps in effective check & balances on Executive spending.

4) Basically CAG's report is being presented in Parliament & Accountability of Executive is established.

## Factors that limits its Performance

- 1) CAG report is not taken Seriously in Parliament.
- 2) Majority of ruling govt infuses its members into PAC.
- 3) PAC's expertise is limited due to Parliamentarians limited Subject expertise
- 4) Report by CAG is only recommendatory

5)

Financial Prudence of Executive is a key for efficient service delivery (Art 301). Hence PA Committee should be strengthened institutionally to transform India to Accountable India

13. Why is there a need to institutionalize Social Audit for major welfare schemes? Citing relevant examples, bring out the loopholes in its implementation. Also, suggest some measures for its improvement.

Social Audit is a 'Social Innovation' envisaged to measure the ground level efficacy of government schemes? ..... Andhra Pradesh Govt

Social Audit is best implemented in Andhra Pradesh  
Social Audit

- ① checks the Govt schemes beneficiaries
- ② checks ground level change due to schemes
- ③ checks the issue of Bureaucratic implementation

Need to Institutionalise Social Audit

1) Andhra Model has proved that Social Audit enhances Transparency & Accountability of Lower Level Bureaucracy.

2) This will put pressure on Tehsildar, Patwari, BDO's to effectively implement Govt scheme.

3) Panchayat's are empowered, because PR Institutes do Social Audit.

④ Corruption in Schemes will reduce

Good Intro

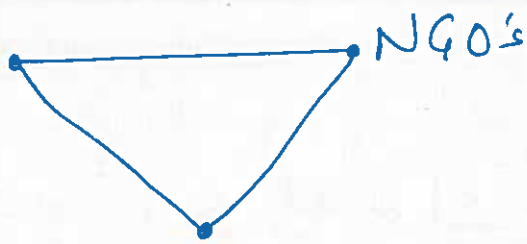
long!!

same point

explain

4)

Self Help Group



Panchayats

will be indirectly strengthened, which will ~~also~~ help in Devolution of Powers.

Loopholes:

Audits Model

- ① Every scheme to be implemented
- ② 1 NGO and 1 SHG of that village checks at ground level -
- ③ Present Report to Panchayat
- ④ State Govt receives the Report
- ⑤ Every and corrupt officials are punished

Not necessary

Loopholes in Social Audit

1) Alleged Nexus b/w Panchayat officials and Govt contractors.

eg Gram Sadak Yojna in Jharkhand

2) In ~~Many~~ states No NGO invol

2) In Many states NGO, SHG and Non-Govt organisations are not involved

eg Haryana's RDA

3) Issue of Political Will : No Action is Taken on Report of Social Aud

filler points

Measures

4) Non Usage of Technology like Geo Tagging, GIS etc.

Measures to improve

1) Compulsorily participation of SHG, NGO acc to NITI Aayog 3 year Action Plan

2) Andhra Model to be followed

3) Use of Technological Support like GIS, GPS

4) Bhoomi Model of Karnataka should be infused with Social Audit.

For ~~truly~~ true empowerment of rural and marginalised people, efficiency in ~~service~~ service delivery is a key. Hence Social Audit will enhance Govt. service delivery in for creation of POOR-FREE INDIA.

poorly

14. Discuss the evolution and challenges of Modern Indian Bureaucracy in the light of changing Indian Society. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in Civil Services? Comment.

6) "Indian Bureaucracy is the Steel frame of India" - - - - - Sardar Patel

Indian Bureaucracy's ~~to~~ credibility is renowned even at Global level, that's the reason U.N. and Global forums request for Indian Bureaucrats for Temporary postings.

Not in the context of question

Evolution of Modern Indian Bureaucracy

1) 1858 Govt of India Act 1853 :

allowed Meritocracy to prevail in Indian Bureaucracy.

Earlier Cornwallis is considered as father of Indian Modern Bureaucracy.

2) Post 1853 Act, Satyendra Nath Tagore was first ICS offi

3) During 1935 Act Bureaucracy got more effective reforms

4) Post Independence this Bureaucracy



was retained as Steel frame of India.

Challenges of Indian Bureaucracy

1) Political affiliations during the government rules infuses Biases and Partiality.

2) "Power Corrupts, and Absolute Power Corrupts Absolutely"

Avoid this in Paper II.

3) Bureaucratic Red Tapism, Inertial is responsible for poor service delivery

4) Earlier Permit Raj was there, now Red Tapism have developed.

same

5) Crony Capitalism

6) Lobbying by Corporates to the Bureaucrats  
eg: 25 Million Lobbying by Walmart.

7) Allegedly high level of Institutional Corruption in system → which demotivate new recruits

Do you Agree

(8) Mental Fixedness

(9) Resistance to infuse Reforms

eg Lateral Entry Scheme

Yes No

You were required to give both side

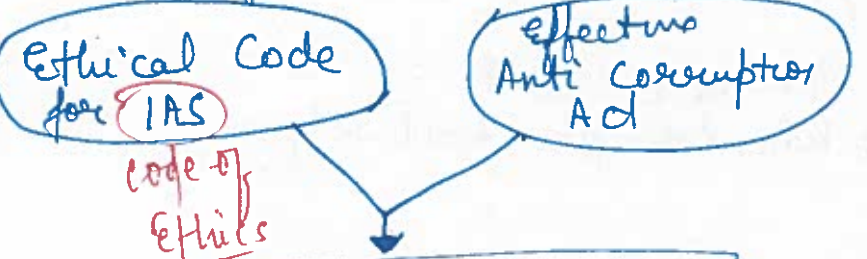
4) Not required

5) required

Drastic Reforms are needed

Lateral Entry scheme for Subject experts  
eg 2018 9 candidates

More Subject experts to promoted to Secretary level.



Honest Bureaucracy of Japan

Establishment of Civil Services Board  
to see promotions, transfers.

Political Will and higher devolution  
of powers to Bureaucrats.

Presently, India is growing exponentially in terms of economy but timely Bureaucratic reforms will ensure exponential societal development also which will truly transform India into Social Democracy, Economic Democracy in words of B.R Ambedkar.

You should have given recent reforms here.

15. It is generally believed PRIs can be an effective facilitator in enhancing effectiveness of health care delivery services while in general the situation is opposite on the ground. What are the common impediments encountered by the PRIs and also recommend steps to be taken to improve their effectiveness.

5/5

The historic date of 24 April, 1973 was truly established Democracy at Grass roots level in India. On this date Panchayats were institutionalised 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> C. Amendments.

Basic structure

PRIs are tool for India's development at village level in terms of Health & Education.

write full

As PRIs were entrusted to form planning and aid State Govt's efforts in executive.

this may be avoided

But Health Infrastructure at rural level is in doldrums due to infrastructure spending, political will, un-empowered Panchayats.

you needed to talk about

why they were

But National Rural Health Mission, PM Health Insurance Scheme are working with PRIs.

expected effective in health care.

Reality

Impediments encountered by PRI

1) Political:

- State govt not devolving True powers to PRI
- Issue of Non flexible grants eg Scheme Mone
- ~~Absence of~~ Non-Political will to provide Non-Mandatory power under K.A. 73<sup>rd</sup>
- Political Parties interfere in Panchayat election

2) Financial:

- State Finance Commissions are not set up on time by state govt
- Only 1.3% of total revenue is generated by PRI. i.e. 98.7% money is funded by state.
- Issue of No-Financial Autonomy for development work.

3) Administrative:

- ① Bypassing Panchayat's Power  
Haryana Rural Development Authority
- ② State official nexus with Thekadar - Contractors  
Contractors
- ③ Forged Signature of Gram Sabha  
↳ Substantiate

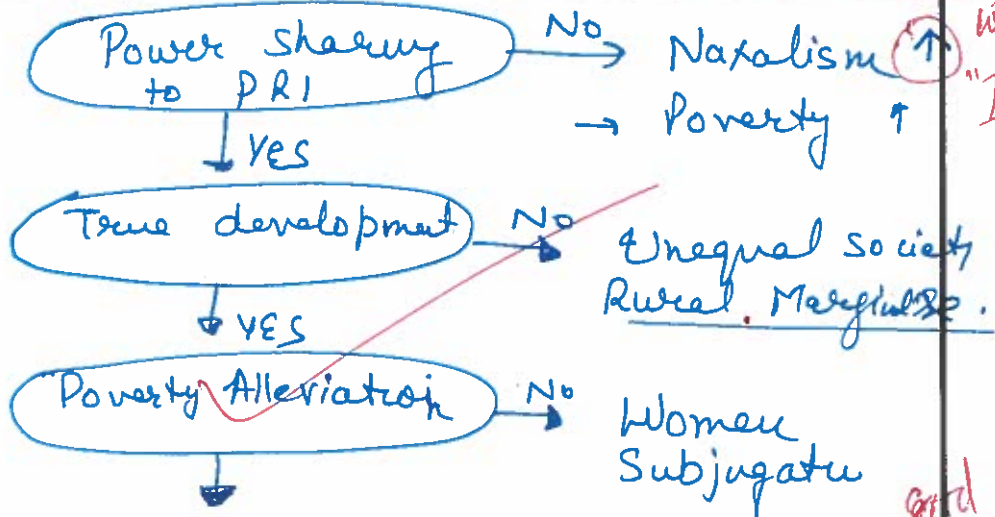
- ④ Forest Rights, PESA Rights not  
implemented.

Please Avoid...

Recommendations

- 1) Financial Autonomy and Financial Health  
 More autonomy in choosing money to spend where
- 2) Better Generation of own Resources  
 Tax on Tourists, Environment Tax.
3. More Political Power entrusted by 73<sup>rd</sup> Act
- 4) Timely Constitution of State Finance Commission
- 5) Implementation of Swajya Scheme, 2008
6. NITI Aayog Recommendations for Technical Expertise of PRA

Make small & effective points



Wife "Increase"

good way

NEW INDIA

fig: -  
 India needs empowered PRA for Empowered Women and Empower women will catalyse Empowered Society.

16. Discuss the challenges to Indian federalism in the light:

- a) River water sharing
- b) Demands and movements for new state.

S.S.  
Fair  
Intro

Indian federalism was a Political innovation and experiment to maintain Nation's Independence and to support state's diversity.

Although Art 1 establishes federal structure of Indian Constitution — i.e. Union of states (unbreakable).

Need to improve articulation

Challenges to Indian federalism

(A) River Water sharing

Water being a state subject and limited in nature, is heavily contested b/w states.  
Eg Haryana - Punjab, Kerala - T. Nadu

Challenges

- ① Inter state cooperation weakens
- ② Political scenario deteriorates and violence is seen  
eg 2018 Tamil - Kerala violence.

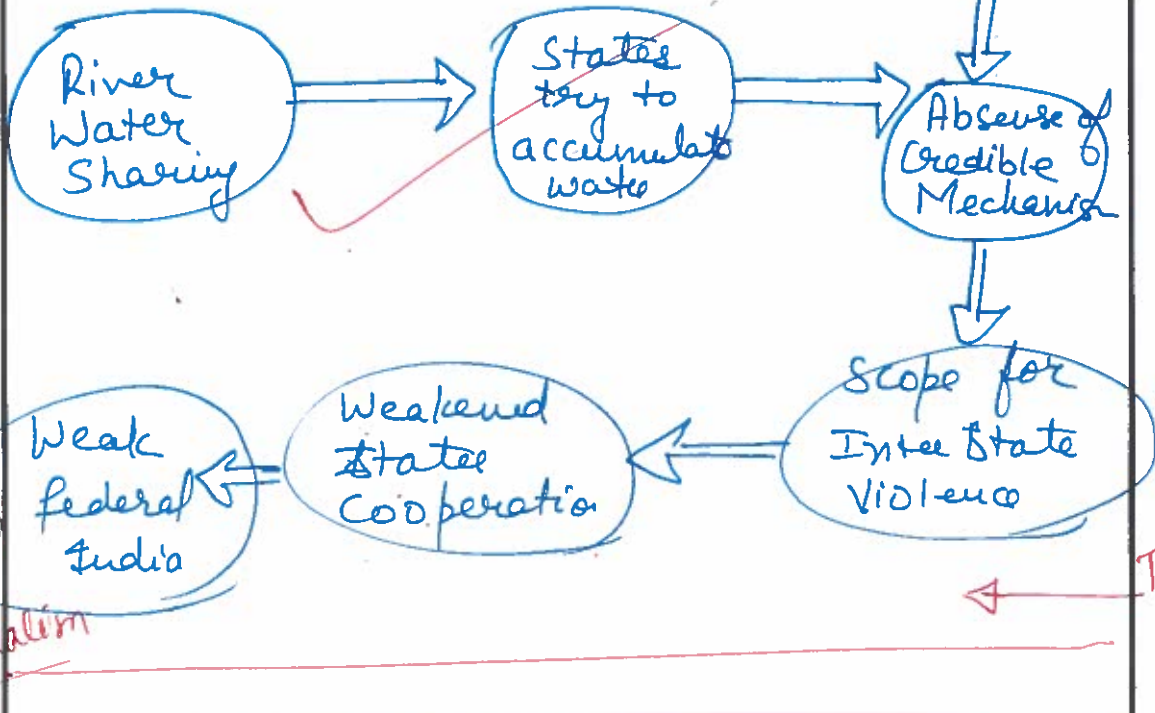
③ Inter ~~state~~ state water Tribunal efficacy is LOW.

④ Such Tribunals decisions come in many years → Trust Deficit

⑤ It can cause

Failure of Art 262, Art 263  
In Water Tribunal

Canvry Decision  
27 years



2017

Indian Federalism

Two Solutions

(B) Demands & Movement of New State

→ India's Diversity of Linguistic bases and regional aspiration are bound to reflect Demand for New State.

Linguistic diversity

It ~~en~~ gives challenges

1) Formation of 1 new state (eg) Telangana  
 Will act as catalyst for other regions  
 to demand for new state  
 eg Bodoland, Vidarbha, Nagaland

2) This increases violence, distrust in society

3) Intra State Unity is Broken  
 eg: Darjeeling ————— W. Bengal.

4) Nagaland issue where → Nagaland  
 wanted separate regional area.

Give Other Challenges too.

Hence Govt schemes like  
Ek Bharat - Shresth Bharat should  
 be implemented to enhance  
Inter-state Cooperation.

Secondly Cooperative federalism  
 (eg GST Council) should be fostered for  
 better federalistic empowerment.

instead

- Resou  
 Impalan

- culture  
 divide

- etc

Two  
 solutions



17. Legal and judicial reforms are urgently needed to address the massive pendency and capacity issues in Indian courts. In this regard, enumerate important legal and judicial reforms that must be carried out to meet the above mentioned challenge.

	Vacancy	Efficiency to be enhanced
Local Judiciary	29%	22%
High Court	44%	4%
Supreme Cou	18%	18%

Fig 13 showing Economic Survey analysis to Make India Litigation Pendency free in 5 years

Fig 13 shows that a Legal & Judicial reform can make India Litigation pendency free in Just 5 years if Reforms are taken.

Need of Legal and Judicial Reforms

3 crore civil cases are pending in India

80,000 cases in S.C. are pending

44% High Court (438/1400) vacancies are there

4) Avg. lowest case duration is 10.4 years (NITI Aayog)

5) People loosing trust in Judiciary

6) High Capital Cost of ~~Judi~~ Justice delivery

5  
You can structure it like:

first provide Intro. & then avoid direct stair-like like this

Need to address Pendency Issues

How?? source? 60,000 cases

Challenges in Legal & Judicial System

(P)  
Capacity  
Issues

Non-Transparent - opaque Judge Selection

UNCLE-JUDGE SYNDROME

Nepotism is alleged in High Court, S.C. Selection

3)

High Pendency of Cases ] ← Repeated

4)

Low Level of Technology Infusion

5)

With present Capacity, 150 times more cases comes in High Court.

--- Law Commission 262 Report

Legal Reforms

Legal and Judicial Reforms

1)

Transparent Selection of Judges at High Court & S.C. Level.

eg NJAC Act, MoP:

2)

Infusing Digitalisation, in Camera recording  
eg Singapore Model

3)

Accountability Reforms:

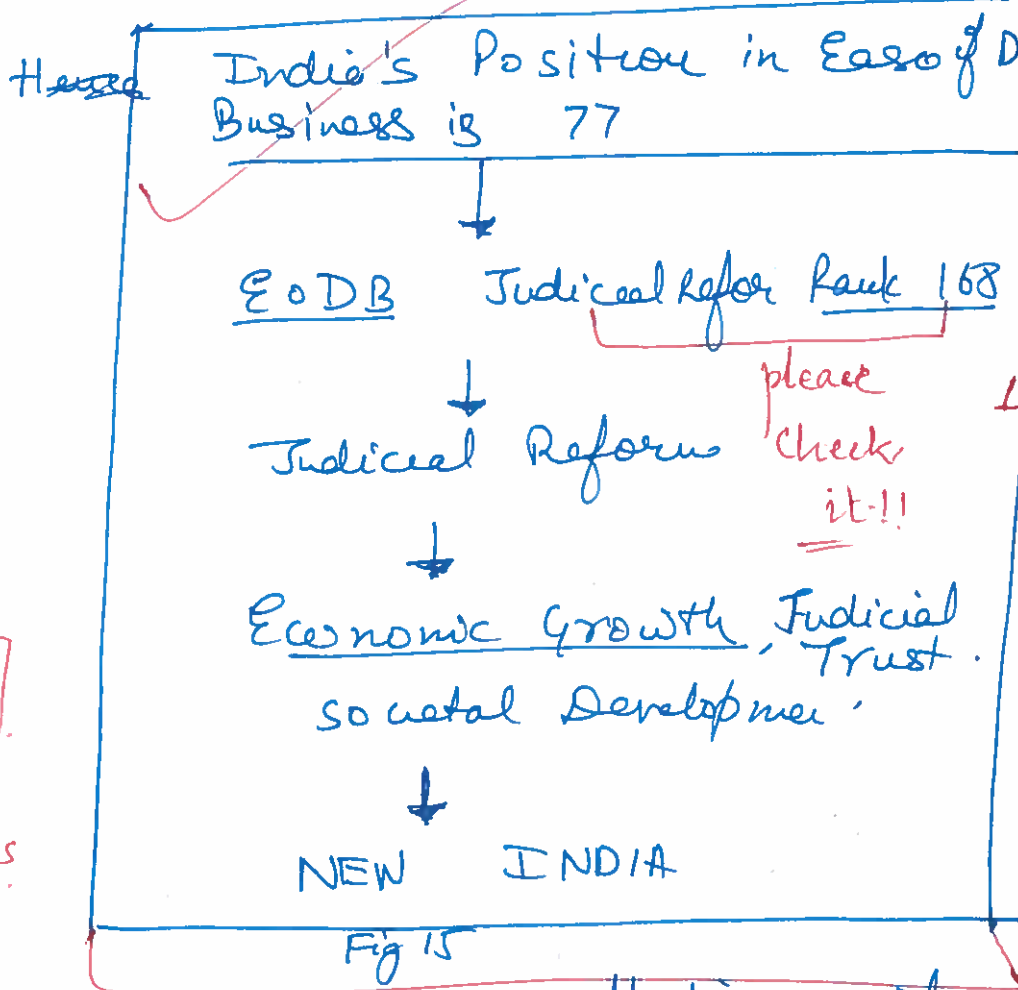
→ Video Recording of all cases

→ Judges CJI Roster issue to be handled by Judicial Bureau

Judicial Implementation of Mallikarjuna Commission  
Report (2004).

190 Days of Vacation of S.C.  
to be ~~too~~ curtailed.

You have missed  
other:



Legal Reforms

like  
Simplification  
of laws  
& their  
no.  
etc

5

Conclusion  
of  
reforms  
097

Perspective India needs a effective, agile,  
fast Judiciary to fastly  
provide Justice delivery otherwise  
Concept of JUSTICE in Preamble will

be practically Jeopardised.

18. Electoral bonds are a double-edged weapon. Comment.

ee Electoral bonds is like a Matchstick with which either you can light up your house or Burn your house. The choice remains with you 99

Good Intro

6.5

--- Law Commission, 2018

Electoral Bonds characteristic-

- 1) They are 15 day <sup>Gestation</sup> period bonds
- 2) Issued by SBI to Corporates, Individuals
- 3) It Ranges from ₹1000 to ₹1000 crore
- 4) Non-Transparency to general public
- 5) Political parties can't be able to know origin of E-bonds -
- 6) They replace corporate funding style.

Citizens of India

Cor.

Vague

Explain

ee Electoral bonds jeopardises Free and Fair Elections 99

--- Election Commission in their approach

ee NITI Aayog says E-bonds if implemented effectually can reduce Black Money funding in Election 99

places

Pros of Electoral bonds

- 1) Digital format of funding
- 2) E-KYC norms done for corporates.
- 3) Banks will be a channel b/w no scope for black money to enter.
- 4) When Political Party doesn't know its origin, It will enhance Free and Fair election.
- 5) F.R. of 14 Right to Equality & FR. of 19 freedom to sympathise with political ideology is there.

Issues with Electoral bonds-

- 1) In 2017-18, 88% of E-bonds went for Ruling party. This shows nexus.
- 2) Issue of Corporate funding  
It violates Citizens Rights (Art 19) to know about source of funding of Party.
- 3) Utilitarianism: It is Unethical Greater Good of Public (in knowing the source of money) is jeopardised.

iate

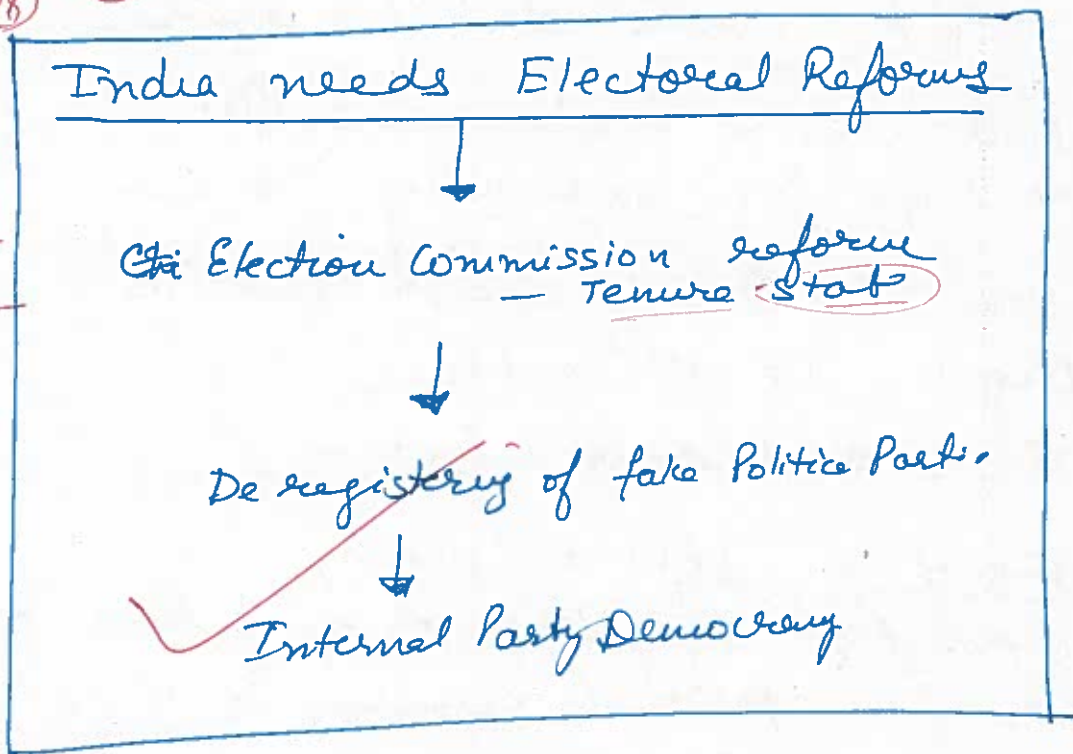
Paper II?

4) Election Commission sees it a threat for Democracy

More points

Reforms

6.5



Hence E-bonds are a way forward to infuse more accountable money in election funding. However some reconciliation to enhance it should be undertaken for Free Fair election. This will enhance Political Democracy in India.

what's whose?

Can be improved

Conclusion

19. Compare the concept of Freedom of Speech in Indian constitution vis-à-vis other developed countries. What are the issues associated with the freedom of Speech and Expression in India?

Freedom of Speech (Art 19) has been a tenet in India's Constitutional Rights given to Indian Citizens. This acts as a tool for Dignified life.

First Intro.

~~3.5~~

3.5

Q. Article 19: Concept of Freedom of Speech

- 1) It has 6 sections
- 2) It allows individual to express freely with some check & bal
- 3) Freedom to form Association
- 4) Freedom to form Unions
- 5) Freedom to undergo choice of Job
- 6) Freedom in Movement in any part of India
- 7) Freedom to engage in any movement to foster one's expression of speech.

Right to Freedom

not in the context

In Other Countries many issues are the

More, print & examples

Limited sphere of Freedom of speech

Limited scope of expression freedom which will enforce

Required

eg in Saudi Arabia: freedom of speech is curtailed to a level to avoid Religious indoctrination.

You have not

Issues related with Freedom of speech

Compare

1) Issue of Seditious speech

- Sect 124(A) of CrPc
- Kehar Singh Yadav vs UOI Case
- Maneka Gandhi Case.

eg: Venkyo Politician 1 year jail

2) Issue of State imposing certain restriction

- (a) → on the Derogatory address
- (b) Defamation case
- (c) Public Morality
- (d) International Relation

please write relevant cases



3) Issue of Defamation wrt Freedom of Speech  
eg. Subramaniam Swamy Case

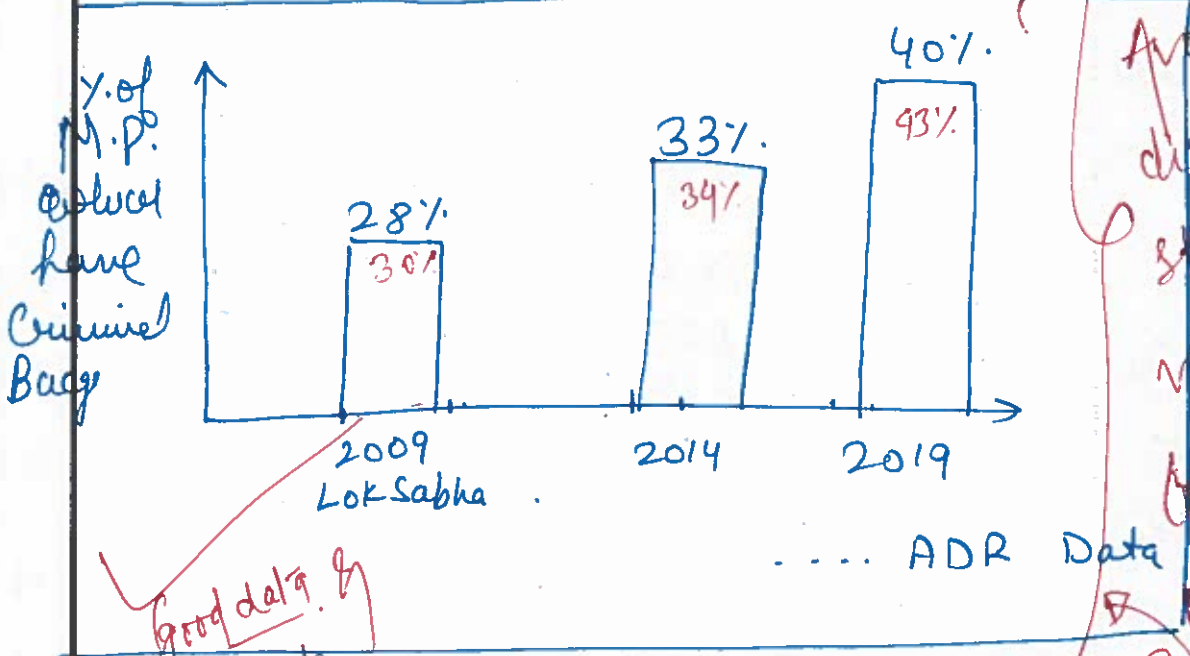
~~4) Issue of~~

Q)

Indian Constitution bestows fundamental rights including Freedom to speech for holistic development of Indian Society. Hence reforms regarding Sedition, Defamation should be ensured for effective implementation of Art 19.

When issues are asked or is better to provide way forward or solution in conclusion

20. There have been concerns with respect to rising no. of candidates in the Parliament as well as state legislature, having criminal background. Suggest some reforms you think can bring an end to criminalization of politics in India.



Criminalisation of Indian Political Structure ~~it~~ makes mockery of India's democratic ethos, because it ~~lower~~ public trust & enhances 'Might is Right' philosophy.

6

More focus was required

Issue/Causes of such Criminalisation

- 1) No Internal Party Democracy.
- 2) Nepotism, rigidity in Politics
- 3) Issue of Poor Justice delivery System.

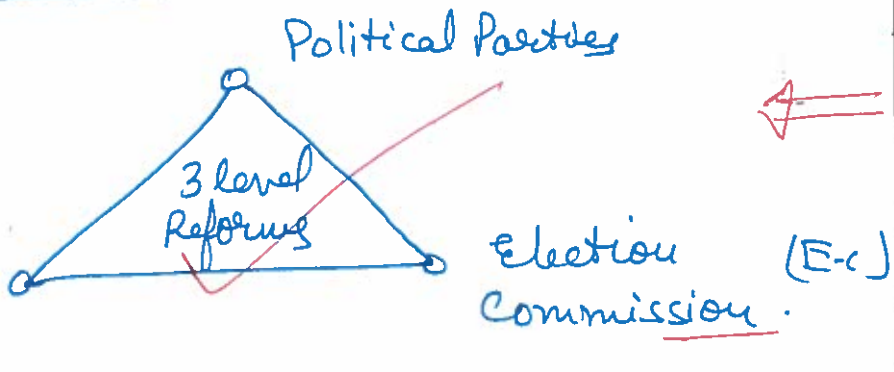
Avoid directly starting with graphs  
Diagrams

4) Reducing fear Appeal of Judiciary.

5) Societal Acceptance of Tainted Ministers

Reforms to end Criminalisation

State  
legislatures  
examples  
were  
also 1.  
required



Adding  
criminal  
justice  
system  
- more  
apt.

Empowered Role of Judiciary and E.C.

(a) High Court should set up Separate Bench

(b) E.C. should given more powers to reject Nomination

(c) On Time (1 year Judgment) for M.P.'s and M.L.A. Accountable

write  
Speedy  
trial

(d) NOTA & Right to Reject

~~2) Political Post~~

P.T.O

## (2) Political Parties

↳ More Representation to Clean Candidate.

↳ Internal Party Democracy

↳ Internal Candidate Scouting

↳ More Accountability.

provide  
Substantive  
Arguments

## Society:

↳ Ethical Guidelines for electors

↳ No ~~set~~ election of Tainted Ministers.

↳ Strict NO Acceptance  
of Freebies.

(eg): Sarees, Sports kits distributed by J.D. Birla in 1968.

pay "giving"  
would  
examples

Criminalisation should be countered by these reforms to unleash true Meaning of FAIR and FREE elections. This will enhance Public Trust in Democratic

You can  
Quote 3)

and ARE

Anti-dejection  
Law

Amending  
ROPA, 1991