



UPSC CSE GS (MAINS) 2019

PAPER-II MATTER

Q.1. Do you think that constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'? Explain.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Introduce with concept of Separation of Power in Indian Constitution.

THE BODY

- Give detail about the importance of separation of power.
- Explain about the conflict between the three bodies and their overriding power.
- Explain positive points of Checks and balance between three bodies.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with the positive view on the strict separation of power.

Separation of powers is a doctrine of constitutional law under which the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) are kept separate. This is **also known as the system of checks and balances**, because each branch is given certain powers so as to check and balance the other branches.

Checks and balances, the principle of government under which separate branches are empowered to prevent actions by other branches and are induced to share power. Checks and balances are applied primarily in Constitutional Governments. They are of fundamental importance in tripartite governments, such as that of the United States, which separate powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The theory of separation of powers signifies three formulations of structural classification of governmental powers:

- The same person should not form part of more than one of the three organs of the government.
- One organ of the government should not interfere with any other organ of the government.
- One organ of the government should not exercise the functions assigned to any other organ.

How much it is true that our constitution does not accept strict separation of power.

- Members of executive should be part of legislature
- The Supreme Court in **Keshvananda Bharti v Union of India** was of the view that amending power was subject to the basic features of the Constitution. And hence, any amendment tampering these essential features will be struck down as unconstitutional and added that separation of powers is a part of the basic structure of the constitution. None of the three separate organs of the republic can take over the functions assigned to the other. Hence this further confirmed the opinion of the court in relation to the doctrine of separation of power.
- Similarly, **judiciary through judicial activism** gets into the domain of legislature and executive through framing policies and guidelines like Vishaka guidelines, suggesting changes in policies.
- **Ordinance making power** of Executive is its legislative power.

- Indian Constitution adopted procedure established by law and it gives supremacy to parliamentary role.
- **Article 13 (2) and Article 32** of Indian constitution gives power to **Judiciary to declare any law null and void if it infringes with Fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.** Even administrative function of Supreme Court is controlled by Supreme Court.

On the other hand, Indian Constitution makes strong checks and balances between the three organ

• Executive checks over Judiciary	• Through the appointment.
• Judicial checks over Executive	• By judicial review.
• Parliaments Checks over Executive	• Member of Parliament through debate and discussion, question hours etc.

CONCLUSION: Hence it is certainly the principle of checks and balances which is the base of our constitution and not strict separation of powers like in USA.

Q.2. "The Central Administration Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority." Explain.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Introduce with the Central Administrative Tribunal and constitutional power.

THE BODY

- CAT's power and independence.
- CAT's power from Quasi-judicial to independent judicial authority.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with optimistic view for reform in CAT.

The **Central Administrative Tribunal had been established under Article 323 - A** of the Constitution by 42nd constitution amendment act 1976 for adjudication of disputes and complaints **with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other authorities under the control of the Government.** Under the provisions of this article, administrative tribunals act, 1985 was enacted.

The Tribunal is guided by the **principles of natural justice** in deciding cases and is not bound by the procedure, prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code.

The Central Administrative Tribunal is empowered to frame its own rules of procedure and practice. Under the **said provision of the Act, the Central Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1987** and **Central Administrative Tribunal Rules of Practice, 1993** have been notified to ensure smooth functioning if the Tribunal.

Power & Independence:

- The Administrative Tribunal is distinguishable from the ordinary courts with regard to its jurisdiction and procedure.
- It exercises **jurisdiction only in relation to the service matters** of the parties covered by the Act.
- It acts as the **quasi-judicial authority** where half of the members are retired judges.
- It has the **selection committee** for the **appointment of the members.**
- The procedural simplicity of the Act can be appreciated from the fact that an aggrieved government employee can also appear personally before the Tribunal.

Is CAT exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority?

- The power of judicial review by Tribunals was examined and decided by the Supreme Court in S.P. **Sampath Kumar v. Union of India** and in the subsequent case of **L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India**. After the decision in Sampath Kumar case divergent views were taken by various benches of the Supreme Court. The matter was therefore referred to a seven-judge bench of the Supreme Court in L. Chandra Kumar.
 - It was finally held that **the tribunals are not substitution to High Courts rather it is supplement to the judiciary.**
- Delhi High Court has said it does not have the jurisdiction to entertain criminal contempt reference received from the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and remitted back the matter to the tribunal. It said the CAT has exclusive jurisdiction to entertain such contempt proceedings.
- CAT is acting against the decisions of the constitutional bodies like state public service commission. Example: CAT reversed the decision of Karnataka Public Services Commission
- CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services.

Conclusion: CAT is considered as one of the most important administrative tribunal which also enjoy its special stature due to its independent functioning and it has dealt with matter of civil servants grievances effectively.

Q.3. What are the methods used by the Farmers organizations to influence the policy-makers in India and how effective are these methods?

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Introduce with the Farmers organization as pressure group.

THE BODY

- Give the techniques used by pressure group.
- Methods used by the Farmers organizations to influence the policy-makers

CONCLUSION: Conclude with the farmers organization need to be more pressure group for policy formation.

Farmers organizations are acts as pressure group of rural producers, coming together based on the principle of membership, to pursue specific common interests. Earlier, Farmers movement were led by communist leadership, but later Farmers organizations such as **Bhartiya Kisan Union** led by Mahendra Singh Tickait in Northern India and **Shetkari Sanghathan** led by Sharad Joshi group in Maharashtra used to provide leadership in their respective regions.

Techniques Used by Pressure Groups:

- **Lobbying:** Persuading public officers to adopt and enforce policies of their interest.
- **Propagandizing:** Influencing the public opinion.
- **Protests and rallies:** here they mobilise huge number of farmers and conduct rallies on a large scale to let the people understand their demands.
- **Satyagraha's and fast unto death protests:** farmers normally resort to these protests when their moderate protests didn't satisfy their demands.
- Pressure groups may sometimes make use of **media for dispersing** their views in public and winning support. They may **publish statistics in favour of their claims.**

Methods used by the Farmers organizations to influence the policy- makers:

- It depends on a lot of factors like the genuineness of the problem, Impact of market on their livelihood, financial implications on satisfying their demands, unity within these organisations etc. For instance, in case of protests by Tamil Nadu farmers their demands were not met as central government wanted state governments to settle their grievances.
- Demands by farmers across the country to implement MS Swaminathan committee recommendations are not yet implemented.
For example: protests by farmers in Maharashtra last year in 2018 to increase MSP rates, pension schemes for farmers, implement Swaminathan committee recommendations etc.
- Demands for loan waiver will be accepted especially during election times as it is a popular issue. It happened in case of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.
- In some cases, farmers' demands were met very quickly.
- For example: Protests by farmers in Gujrat against case filed by PEPSICO on patent related issues was quickly withdrawn by the company.

Though these farmers pressure group is pressurising the Government for their right but still there is lack of knowledge they have. Some of the problems of farmers organization while act as pressure group:

- **Lobbying:** The farmers lobby is not strong enough on their common interest. Most of the organization are fragmented and not in the contact of farmers.
- **Grievances:** Farmers have grievances regarding to their own demands. Most of the demands are not uniform rather they are based on their seasonal importance.
- Farmers organization divided in itself, there common goals are **not uniform**.
- Farmers are **not enough aware of their educational knowledge rights, importance of IPR, GM crops etc.**
- There is highly **politicisation of farmers lobby**.

For this reason, most of the farmers organization failed to achieve its objective.

CONCLUSION: Farmers organizations certainly play a huge role in acting as true representative of farmer's problems to the policy makers. However unfortunately, their effectiveness has been limited. To deal with the above issues Indian farmers needs stronger farmers organization which not only focuses upon raising farmers voice but can also assist farmers in providing technical knowledge and facilitate access to markets etc.

Q.4. From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: It should give basic information on distribution of legislative powers in Indian Constitution.

THE BODY

- Explain the principle of federal supremacy
- Explain the principle of harmonious construction
- Give examples of cases where SC used these principles.

CONCLUSION: The rule of Federal Supremacy and harmonious constitution are techniques to avoid such absurdity, resolve conflicts and ensure harmony between the Union and State laws and different provisions of constitution.

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is the most important characteristic of a federal constitution. The Constitution of India also adopts a three-fold distribution of the subjects of legislative power by placing them in any one of the three Lists, namely, I (Union List), II (State List) and III (Concurrent List).

Federal Supremacy:

In every Constitutional system having two levels of government with demarcated jurisdiction, contents respecting power are inevitable. A law passed by a State legislature on a matter assigned to it under the Constitution though otherwise valid, may impinge upon the competence of the Union or vice-versa. Simultaneous operation side-by-side of two inconsistent laws, each of equal validity, will be an absurdity.

Both Parliament and the State Legislature have concurrent powers of legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III. **The words “notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (2) and (3)” in Article 246(1) and the words “subject to clauses (1) and (2)” in Article 246(3) lay down the principle of federal supremacy** viz. that in case of inevitable conflict between the Union and State powers, the Union power as enumerated in List I shall prevail over the State power as enumerated in Lists II and III and in case of an overlapping between Lists II and III, the latter shall prevail.

The principle of Federal Supremacy laid down in Art. 246 cannot be resorted to unless there is an 'irreconcilable' conflict between the Entries in the Union and State Lists. The non-obstante clause in cl. (1) of Art. 246 must operate only if reconciliation should prove impossible.

Article 246: Subject matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States

1. Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the Union List).
2. Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the Concurrent List).
3. Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List").
4. Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included (in a State) notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List.

Principle of Harmonious Construction:

When there is a conflict between two or more statutes or two or more parts of a statute then the rule of harmonious construction needs to be adopted. The rule follows a very simple premise **that every statute has a purpose and intent as per law and should be read as a whole.** The interpretation consistent of all the provisions of the statute should be adopted. In the case in which it shall be impossible to harmonize both the provisions, the court's decision regarding the provision shall prevail.

The rule of harmonious construction is the thumb rule to interpretation of any statute. An interpretation, which makes the enactment a consistent whole, should be the aim of the Courts and a construction, which avoids inconsistency, or repugnancy between the various sections or parts of the statute should be adopted.

Supreme Court suggests that the Courts should avoid “a head on clash”, between the different parts of an enactment and conflict between the various provisions should be sought to be harmonized.

According to Supreme Court of India, “When there are, in an enactment two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other, they should be so interpreted, that if possible, effect should be given to both.”

Examples of cases where SC applied these principles:

Principle of Federal Supremacy	Principle of Harmonious Construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Court judgement (2016) in the conflict between Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and Section 187 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (land acquisition issue). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent Sabarimala judgement (Indian Young Lawyers' Association v. State of Kerala), SC adapted the principle of harmonious construction in the propagation of a religion and the equality of genders (both fundamental rights under Indian Constitution).

Supreme Court in S.R. Bomai vs. Union of India (1994):

The fact that under the scheme of our Constitution, greater power is conferred upon the Centre vis-à-vis the States does not mean that States are mere appendages of the Centre. Within the sphere allotted to them, States are supreme. The Centre cannot tamper with their powers. More particularly, the courts should not adopt an approach, an interpretation, which has the effect of or tends to have the effect of whittling down the powers reserved to the States.

CONCLUSION: The rule of Federal Supremacy and harmonious constitution are techniques to avoid such absurdity, resolve conflicts and ensure harmony between the Union and State laws and different provisions of constitution. These principles, therefore, are indispensable for the successful functioning of any federal or quasi-federal Constitution.

The Supreme Court laid down five principles of rule of Harmonious Construction in the landmark case of CIT v Hindustan Bulk Carriers, 2002 (Additional Information):

- 1) The courts must avoid a head on clash of seemingly contradicting provisions and they must construe the contradictory provisions so as to harmonize them.
- 2) The provision of one section cannot be used to defeat the provision contained in another unless the court, despite all its effort, is unable to find a way to reconcile their differences.
- 3) When it is impossible to completely reconcile the differences in contradictory provisions, the courts must interpret them in such a way so that effect is given to both the provisions as much as possible.
- 4) Courts must also keep in mind that interpretation that reduces one provision to a useless number or dead is not harmonious construction.
- 5) To harmonize is not to destroy any statutory provision or to render it fruitless.

Q.5. What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach towards to secularism?

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Start with the concept of Secularism.

THE BODY

- Give the brief account on Indian concept of secularism and French concept of Secularism.
- What can French learn from Indian secularism.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with optimistic vales on value of secularism.

The idea of secularism is coming from the western world. The Western political thinkers develop this idea for the sake of state. Religion and state cannot be coming together, rather they need to separate from each other. Specially this was advocated to church.

Secularism means state should not have any religion. State keeps away its affairs from religious sphere. When secularism adopted in west it should have state is not comes under religion. State should independent from the church.

How state should remain separate from religion?

1. Whether state remain neutral.
 2. Whether State should not allow the manifestation of religion in public office.
 3. Whether State should support all religion and does not discriminate against any religion.
- France went for second option i.e. state not allow any religion in public office.
 - **French society largely in stayed homogenous** even after the world of globalization comes. This can be seen in the banning of Islamic clothing, kosher or halal meals and “Burkha’s” in France. France has not yet found a middle way between secularism and state religion that combines national and religious identity, and where ethnic and religious minority groups can co-exist within a state’s institutions. But other countries’ experiences can perhaps shine a light.
 - On the other side **multicultural society deepen in Indian society**. In this way Indian secularism comes in light in front of world.

What France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach towards to secularism

- Secularism in France does not allow religion into public space, Indian secularism on the other hand is based on equal treatment to all religions and maintaining principle distance from all religious.
- Indian Secularism deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities
- Only separation of state and religion isn’t sufficient for the existence of a secular state. On this line Indian model of secularism is different, the idea of inter religious equality is crucial to the Indian conception. It equally opposed oppression of Dalits and women within Hinduism, discrimination against women within Islam or Christianity.
- **The Supreme Court of India progressively** elaborated the “**Essential practice of religion**” doctrine to ascertain which elements are fundamental for a religious practice.
- **Article 25 provides for freedom of conscience and free profession**, practice and propagates religion; Article 25(2) of Indian constitution creates a further exception to the right. It accords to the state a power to make legislation in the interests of social welfare and reform, throwing up Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.
- A good example here would be of recent **Sabarimala case** where the verdict allowed women of all ages in the Ayyappan temple and declared the banning of entry of women as gender discrimination.

CONCLUSION: Principled Distance Model is a new model of secularism given by Rajeev Bhargava. This shows that separation of government institutions and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries.

Q.6. Despite consistent experience of high growth, India still goes with the lowest indicators of human development. Examine the issues that make balanced and inclusive development elusive.

Ans.

APPROACH

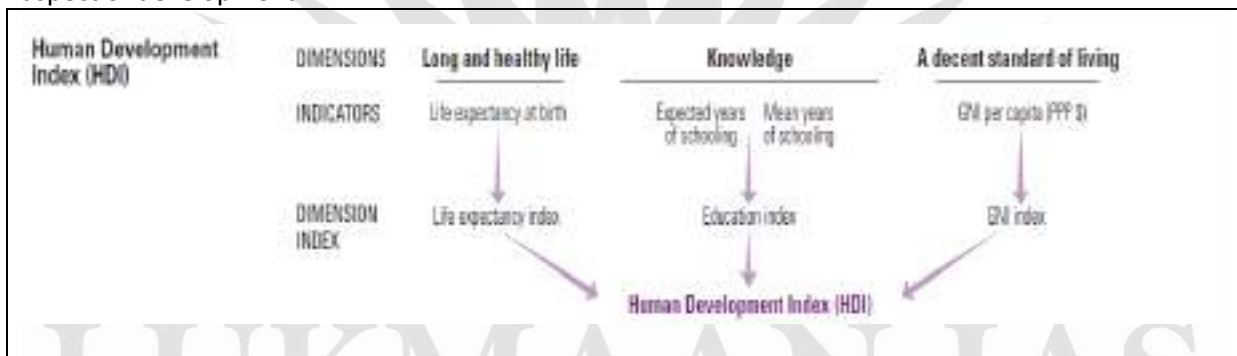
INTRODUCTION: Discuss the growth story of India in recent years. Also mention the paradox of declining HDI with some facts.

THE BODY

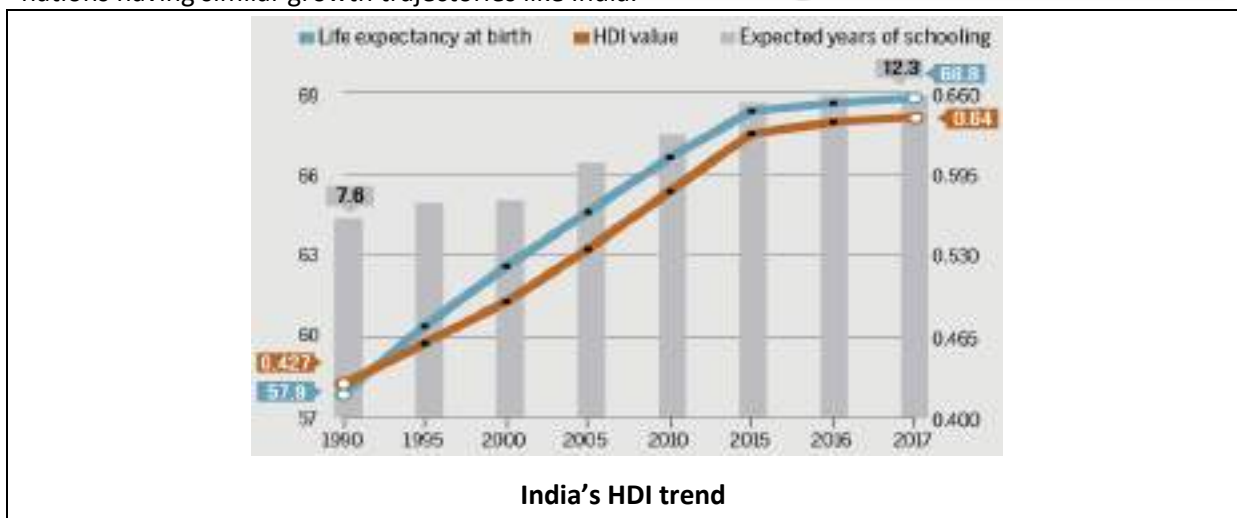
- Discuss the challenges to balanced and inclusive development:

CONCLUSION: Show that the nature of future policy implementation must be one that is balanced and inclusive

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries' levels of social and economic development. The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The primary indicators of the HDI include, a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and access to a decent standard of living. Thus, HDI assess the qualitative aspect of development.



Until recently, India had emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world experiencing sustained economic growth of the past few years. However, terming such growth as balanced and inclusive could be a misnomer. India climbed one spot to 130 among 189 countries in the latest human development index (2018). However, this performance isn't on par with other nations having similar growth trajectories like India.



After assessing India's performance in the last about thirty years or so, we can say that India's progress in HDI has been quite slow, although we have achieved unprecedented economic growth levels in the past. In the 1992 report entitled "**Governance and Development**", the World Bank set out its definition of good governance. This term is defined as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development." One major cause for slow social growth can be the issue like corruption, which is still prevalent in India. Some other pressing issues that hamper sustained social growth are:

Challenges to balanced and inclusive development:

- **Economic Inequality:** According to the recent Oxfam inequality report, India's top 1% bag 73% of the country's wealth. In addition to this, unskilled workers who form the major chunk of the total workforce, are paid very low in spite of hard work they put daily.
- **Poverty:** According to the World Bank estimates, in 2011, 21.2% of the total population in India was estimated to be living below this poverty line.
- **Hunger:** According to the Global Hunger Index Report 2018 by the International Food Research Institute, India ranks 103 in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). Though there is no shortage of food production in India, our nation still has 35.8% of children under five in the underweight category.
- **Suppression of women:** According to an investigation by the medical journal The Lancet, 44.5% of girls are still married in India before they are of legal age. Further, there is high dropout rate of adolescent girls from schools, either due to absence of menstrual infrastructure or patriarchal stronghold.
- **Trifling health situation:** India is among the countries having considerable share of global disease burden. For example, 1.4 million children die each year in India before their fifth birthday (High IMR). India remains to be the highest TB burden country according to WHO.

Conclusion:

Although we can say that there are considerable challenges to HDI in India, the nature of future policy implementation must be one that is balanced and inclusive. Government initiatives like BBBP, MUDRA, SAUBHAGYA, AAYUSHMAAN BHARAT, etc. are steps in right direction to reach the desired levels of Human Development.

...*Learn with Edge*...

BRICS RANKINGS

A point of concern for India, despite satisfactory growth trends, is the perceptible rise in inequality in access to education, health and living standards.

HDI RANK			Human Development Index (HDI)
2013	2014		
74	75	 Brazil	0.755
50	50	 Russia	0.798
131	130	 India	0.609
93	90	 China	0.727
117	116	 South Africa	0.666

HDI comparison of BRICS Nations

Q.7. There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items squeezing their food-budget. Elucidate.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Discuss the nature of poverty and hunger in India.

THE BODY

- Show that Government expenditure in key sectors is dismal
- Also show some positives that India has done considerably well in bringing people out of poverty

CONCLUSION: show how hunger and poverty elevation is inevitable in India for achieving the SDGs.

The population structure of any nation provides it with a window of opportunity to reap economic and social dividends. Although, India is at the cusp of enjoying this dividend, the complex nature of poverty and hunger in India, is acting as a deterrent. India is among those countries which spend least on social sector services such as health and education.

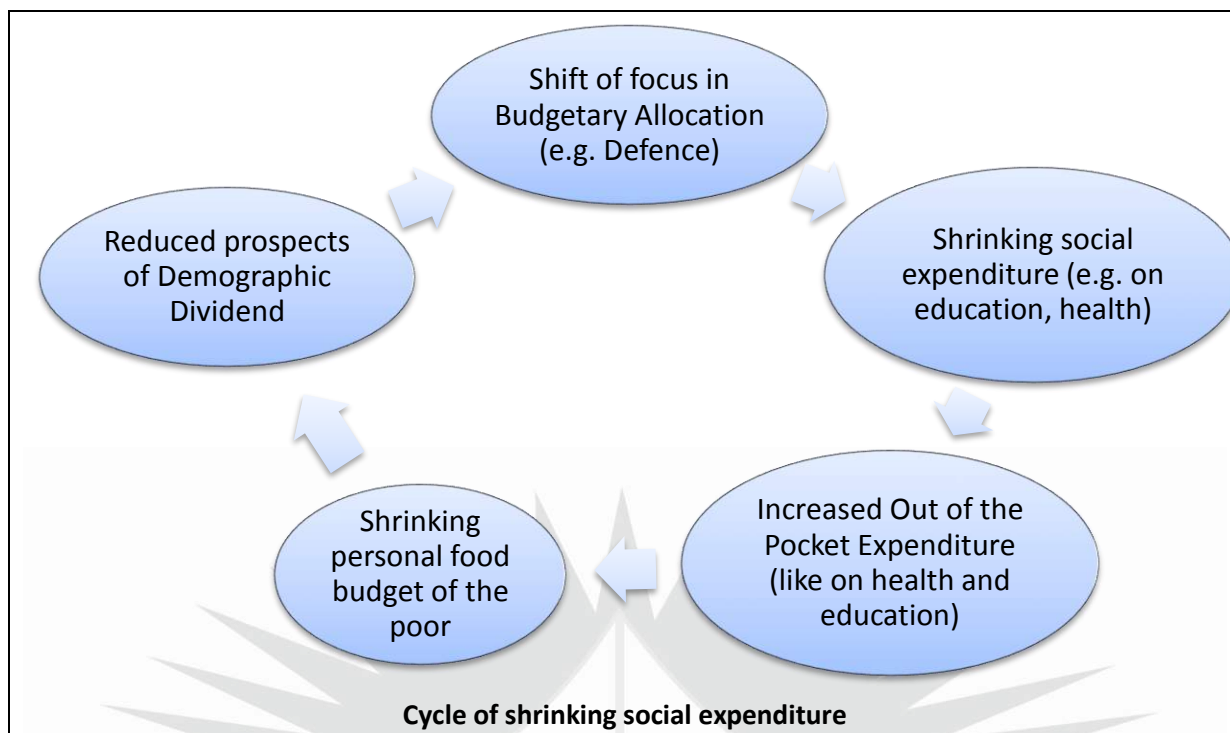
Government expenditure in key sectors:

Education: A review of budgetary data of the last 10 years suggests that primary education expenditure has never crossed 7 percent of the total budget between the fiscal years 2009 and 2019. In education, India’s public investment in education is around 2.7% of GDP, while it is 3.4% in Sri Lanka and 7.4% in Bhutan. A report by UNICEF and the International Labour Organization found that 30.3% children are extremely poor in India. It noted that across India girls suffer systematic discrimination.

Health: India spends 1.02% of the gross domestic product on public healthcare, while Maldives spends 9.4%, Sri Lanka 1.6%, Bhutan 2.5%, and Thailand about 2.9%. Sri Lanka spends about four times as much as India per capita on health and Indonesia more than twice, according to National Health Profile 2018.

Poverty	Hunger
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. • There are two basic types of poverty, one which is perceived and other which is actual. • Although the absolute poverty has been adequately decreased in India, but relative poverty still exists to some extent. This is due to reduced budgetary spending in social sectors by the GOI. • These include important sectors like Health, Housing, Education, etc. among others. Further, there has been increased privatisation post liberalisation which has increased cost of sectoral products like transport and infrastructure. This has been indirectly affecting the savings of the poor. • No wonder, the out of the pocket expenditure in more than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger is merely absence of food that may be due to lack of access. • The GOI, post Green Revolution has worked successfully in the direction of food security in India. • Targeted Schemes and policies like National Food Security Act, Public Distribution System, Mid-Day Meal, ICDS, etc.

about 60% in India.	have successfully
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This accentuates the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots', as shown by the latest Oxfam report on income inequality. 	ensured diminished rates of hunger in India.



In addition to health and education, we should also focus on the special allocations to vulnerable sections like elderly, divanjangs, and so on. The World Bank maintains that there exists declining female labour force participation in India, which at 27 percent is among the lowest in the world despite overcoming gender gaps in education.

Although the above analysis claims that India's performance is dismal in improving the poverty and health scenario, one cannot deny the fact that consistent government efforts have resulted in reduced number of people in the poverty bracket, improvement in health.

For example, according to the World Bank, India has halved its poverty rate since the 1990s and achieved a seven plus growth rate over the last 15 years. Further, India's PDS system is one of the largest in the world in its league which ensures effective redistribution of food grains. Recently, a UN report named 'State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019', claimed that in India, the number of **undernourished people declined** from 253.9 million in 2004-06 to 194.4 million in 2016-18.

CONCLUSION: Hunger and Poverty eradication should be an important aspect of policy formulation as they form important pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals. Also, the GOI can look upon the Kerala model of public expenditure which has shown positive results in the 'qualitative' aspect of growth. India must adopt a balanced, inclusive and comprehensive approach for policy implementation.

Q.8. Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based projects/programmes usually suffers in terms of certain vital factors. Identify these factors and suggest measures for their effective implementation.

Ans.

APPROACH

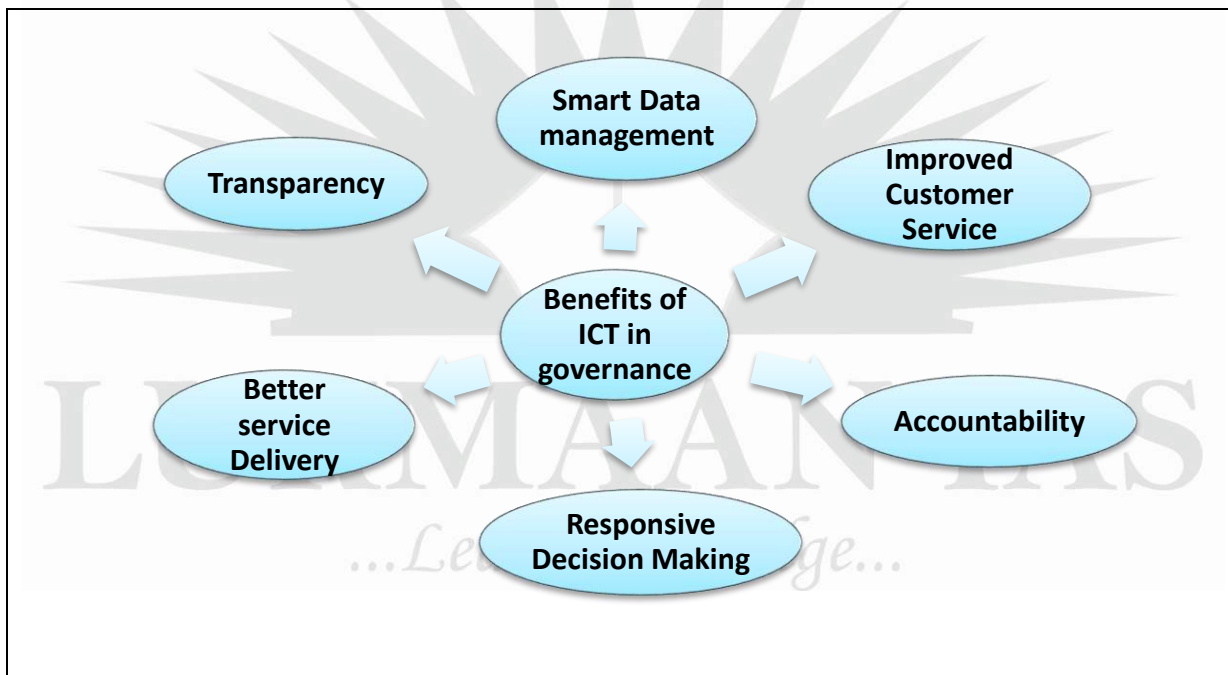
INTRODUCTION: Discuss the concept of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

THE BODY

- Give some challenges to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based projects/programmes

CONCLUSION: We should give adequate focus on the 3A's, Availability, Affordability and Accessibility while developing the ICT governance platforms

E-Governance or electronic governance implies the application of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to government functioning. Such innovative use of ICT has the ability to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. Certain benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based projects/programmes are:



Challenges to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based projects/programmes:

Challenges	Solutions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Digital literacy: Digital Empowerment Foundation indicates that 30% of our population lags on basic literacy and thrice that for digital literacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate provisions for mass level digital literacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to implement in letter and spirit Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) that envisages making one individual digitally literate in every rural household
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Digital Penetration: Unavailability of telecommunication and internet services also hinders the accessibility of ICT based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide last mile digital connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Kranti scheme: This is project for linking the internet with remote villages in the country. This scheme will broaden the reach of internet services to the rural areas in the

<p>platforms in remote areas.</p>		<p>country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital India Programme: The Digital India would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically. • Bharat Net project: Aim is to provide Optical Fibre connectivity to every nook and corner of the country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational difficulties: For example, due to errors in biometric detection, many beneficiaries are denied ration under the Public Distribution System (PDS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify implementation process the increasing community awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Aadhaar has certain loopholes, it is a strategic policy tool for social and financial inclusion, public sector delivery reforms, managing fiscal budgets, increase convenience and promote hassle-free people-centric governance. It is unique and robust enough to eliminate duplicate or fake identities and may be used as a basis/primary identifier.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking and finance: The lack of banking correspondents and poor implementation of Common services centres hamper the overall financial penetration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread the word for benefits of digital banking and how it is instrumental in reducing black money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM): An app that makes payment transactions simple, easy and quick using Unified Payments Interface (UPI). It enables direct bank to bank payments instantly and collect money using a Mobile number or Payment address. • Direct Cash transfer: To facilitate disbursements of Government entitlements like NREGA, Social Security pension, Handicapped Old Age Pension etc. of any Central or State Government bodies, using Aadhaar and authentication thereof as supported by UIDAI.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising Cyber-crimes: India ranked third in the list of countries where the highest number of cyber threats were detected, and second in terms of targeted attacks in 2017, according to security software firm Symantec. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure robust ICT network with adequate and timely scrutiny. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERT-In was formed with an aim to secure Indian cyber space. CERT-In provides Incident Prevention and Response services as well as Security Quality Management Services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral reluctance: Due to prolonged use of cash transactions, especially in the middle class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate and persuade people to move towards 'Digital India' in literal sense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nudge Policy to motivate common populace for use of the information and communication technology (ICT) mechanisms. Example: incentives for digital transactions.

CONCLUSION: India is in the midst of an ICT revolution. Considering how ICT based deliverables help in reducing leakages, weeding out ghost beneficiaries and directly benefiting the intended, it is imperative to include ICT in governance. However, need is to ensure that there is adequate focus on the 3A's, Availability, Affordability and Accessibility while developing the ICT governance platforms.

Q.9. 'The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Short note on India-Japan present relations.

THE BODY

- Why India and Japan need to enhance their relations?
- How healthy relations between both countries can influence the Asia and world as a whole.

CONCLUSION: How India and Japan can enhance their relations.

India is concerned for a free Indo-Pacific area and China influence in Africa. Although, United States is countering China influence by its approach but due to the Aggressive behaviour of US's government and trade war between USA and China, India is facing a dilemma and India needs new partner in Asia. The relations between India and Japan are at new height and they are achieving new height day by day. **Japan has become India's most reliable partner in the new century as both countries have started many joint initiatives like Asia-Africa growth corridor, Quad and Malabar naval exercise. But the relations between both countries are limited to the Annual summit and specific areas only.**

Why India and Japan need to enhance their bilateral relations?

- The Indo-Japan relations is focus to countering China Influence in Indian Ocean and South China Sea but now both countries should go beyond countering China.
- At the time of trade war when Trump is regularly attacking India, its relationship with Japan should be focused on the coalition.
- The Africa is next battle field for world powers and the healthy relations between both countries together can save their interests from this influence.
- Although, India and Japan is the members of many multi-country level ventures. But both countries should focus on their own security setup in their respective regions.
- Both countries are demanding for permanent seat for in UNSC and it can only happen with better coalition between them.

How India-Japan together can influence Asia and the world?

- Japan wants to revive the Trans Pacific Partnership. This can be an opportunity for India in the boosting of its relations with Indo-Pacific countries.
- India as a significant naval power with a dominant peninsular location astride shipping-lanes plays a major role in ensuring maritime security in the Indian Ocean and its environs.
- Close cooperation with a democratic India, located mid-way along trade-routes connecting East Asia with the Middle East and Africa, would be advantageous to Japan.
- India and Japan together pressure United Nation for the improving of Security Council.

No doubt, India and Japan are among the most reliable partners in bilateral relations but, there are many scopes for the improving of these relations and boosting of trade is the best to go ahead.

Q.10. 'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Introduce with the recent development.

THE BODY

- Write the background of the issue.
- How Agency is facing money crisis?
- How internal politics is affecting the image the reputation of agency?

WAY FORWARD: Suggestion for the improvement of present scenario.

In January, 2019 the United States and Israel have officially withdrawn from the U.N.'s educational, scientific and cultural agency (UNESCO) as US accused it of "anti-Israel biased".

The US's government filed its notice to withdraw in October 2017 and Israeli followed suit.

The background of the issue

The issue was started in 2011, when the agency recognised the Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem, naming ancient Jewish sites as Palestinian heritage sites and granting full membership to Palestine. The United States and Israel were among just 14 of 194 members to vote against Palestine's membership.

Why the agency is facing cash crisis?

After the 2011 development, USA the largest tributary to the agency has not paid its share, which is nearly \$80 million (20% of total budget) per year. As a result the agency is facing cash crisis.

Too much politics in the agency and fighting for life

After the 2017 development, the agency is facing too much inside politics. The first labelled on it as anti-Israel bias and delayed it dues after that other major contributors such as Japan, Britain, and Brazil have delayed in their shares. The fact is that UNESCO was all about solidarity and creating a climate for peace between countries, but nations now use their dues to influence programmes, as a result fighting for life the agency and is not performing well. For Example, there are around 2,000 people worldwide are working for UNESCO, has been forced to cut programmes, freeze hiring and fill gaps with voluntary contributions. The budget of the agency in 2017 was about \$326 million, almost half its 2012 budget.

WAY FORWARD: After the quitting of USA and Israel, the other member countries should take more responsibility and share increase their aid to the agency. Some countries like Saudi Arabia, Norway, China, Malaysia, South Korea, Indonesia, Qatar and Algeria have done it already. Apart from it, All the candidates running to UNESCO have vowed grassroots reforms and efforts to de-politicise the institution.

Q.11. On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the Representation of People Act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Introduce the PRA 1951.

THE BODY

- What are the provisions for the disqualification of any legislators?
- What are the remedies available for them against their disqualification?

CONCLUSION: Conclude with the suggestion.

Article 324 to 329 of Part XV of the Constitution deals with the electoral system in our country. Constitution allows Parliament to make provisions in all matters relating to elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures. In exercise of this power, the Parliament has enacted laws like Representation of the People Act 1950 (RPA Act 1950), Representation of the People Act 1951 (RPA Act 1951).

A person can be disqualified on below grounds:

- Disqualification on conviction for certain election offences and corrupt practices in the election.
- A person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years.
- Disqualification on the ground of political defections.
- Disqualification on ground of corrupt practices.
- Disqualification for dismissal for corruption or disloyalty.
- Disqualification for office under Government Company.
- Disqualification for failure to lodge account of election expenses.
- Disqualification for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.

The remedies available for to disqualified person against his disqualification:

- The disqualification can be challenged in high court.
- When disqualified on political defection which decided by presiding officer of house, MP or MLA can appeal in HC.
- When disqualified on the ground of criminal actions then ECI recommend disqualification to President or Governor. In this case, MPs or MLAs can approach HS or SC.
- The disqualified representative can also challenge the high court order in Supreme Court.
- In **Lily Thomas vs GOI** case supreme allowed three month window to disqualified candidate for appeal against his disqualification.
- Debarring police custody for the contesting election.

Way Forward:

Thus, the RPA has many provisions regarding disqualification and subsequent remedies. However, we need even more stringent provisions as the criminalisation of politics is on the rise.

Q.12. "Parliament's power to amend the constitution is limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power". In light of this statement explain whether parliament under article 368 of the constitution can destroy the Basic structure of the constitution by expanding its amending power?

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: It should briefly explain about basic structure of the constitution and give its elements.

THE BODY

- Mention recent cases of arbitrary legislation.
- Explain in the context of scrapping of Article 370 by the government, Federalism is part of Basic Structure.

CONCLUSION: In the broader sense, the Government Of India must respect the Basic Structure.

The Supreme Court on 24th April 1973 in Keshavananda Bharati case to put a limitation on the amending powers of the Parliament so that the 'basic structure of the basic law of the land' cannot be amended in exercise of its 'constituent power' under the Constitution. There is no exclusive definition of basic structure given by the judiciary. It forms the very core of the Constitution.

Some of the elements of basic structures are:

- The rule of law
- Secularism
- Federalism
- Independence of judiciary

Article 368 provides for following two types of amendment to Constitution:

1. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

Recent cases of arbitrary legislation

Abrogation of Art. 370	Local elected state government not taken in confidence
Illicit use of money bill provision	Passing of multiple legislations under the money bill with otherwise do not fit in the definition (e.g. Aadhaar bill)
Defection under the 10th Schedule	Prominence of party politics over the constitutional values leading to misinterpretations
EWS reservation	Exceeding the SC's limit of 50% reservations in India

The Parliament passed 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 as a reaction to judicially innovated doctrine of 'basic structure'. This Act amended Article 368 and declared that there is no limit on constituent power of Parliament and no amendment can be questioned in any court on any ground including that of contravention of any fundamental right.

However, in Minerva Mills case 1980, SC invalidated this provision as it excluded judicial review, which is a basic feature of a constitution.

SC in Minerva Mills Case, "Since the Constitution had conferred a limited amending power on the Parliament, the Parliament cannot under the existence of that limited power enlarge that very power into an absolute power. Indeed, a limited amending power is one of the basic features of the constitution and therefore, limitations of that amending power cannot be destroyed. **The donee of a limited power cannot by exercise of that power convert limited power into an unlimited one.**"

The issue of constituent power of parliament was in debate recently due to scrapping of Article 370. Although the abolition of Article 370 protects the unity of India and makes the union strong, it isn't in tandem with the federal character of the Indian Constitution in the sense that the order was passed without adequate discussions and deliberation.

More importantly, the elected government wasn't taken into confidence before this colossal step was taken. The order was passed on the governor's report considering him as state government, which is antithetical to constitutionalism. In fact, federalism is one such basic structure.

WAY FORWARD: Therefore, in the broader sense, the Government Of India must respect the Basic Structure . India adopted a written constitution, which is also an organic document. The core of the constitution represents the constitutional morality of the framers of the constitution otherwise we couldn't have such a beautiful constitution.

Q.13. "The reservation of seats for women in the institutions of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian Political Process." Comment.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Start with Parliamentary Amendment Act 73rd and 74th and reservation for women.

THE BODY

- What patriarchal values are in the women's work force in PRI.
- Also explain about success of local self- government and women's social development.

Way Forward: Give some solution and examples.

After Twenty-Seven years of Parliament passed the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments in December 1992, introducing one-third reservation in panchayats for women, the grassroots women leadership continues to face hurdles at every level to make it big in politics.

Patriarchal character is still prevalent:

- The violent nature of politics also has negative impact on women's political participation and makes it difficult for them to exercise their power and decisions in today's politics and continues to pose big challenges for them.
- The **women from ST SC categories have to face double burden of caste and gender discrimination due to which they mush more pushed towards the outskirts of mainstream Indian politics.** The women from minorities also face the ill effects of patriarchy.
- **The panchayats were supposed to be nurseries for grooming women leaders** who could take a leadership role in the future. But the dominant patriarchal political system has ensured that the majority of women contesting from reserved seats don't return to the political arena at any level.
- Elected women representatives continue to work as a Rubber stamp for their family members. Sometimes they are called as "**Pati panchayat.**" Burden of household responsibilities, etc affects their performance.
- **The majority of over 13.45 lakh elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj institutions, which constitutes 46.14 per cent of total elected members at a grassroots level, perform and perish without getting a chance even to knock the doors of Parliament or state assemblies.**
- This was thought to have transcendental effect on the overall nature of Indian politics. However, it's impact has been limited. Even today number of **women representatives in parliament is around 12%**

- According to 'The women in politics' map released by UN Women last year in 2018, India ranks 148th among 190 countries.

The success stories are outnumbering these challenges

- Taking up development works, For Example: **Women sarpanch of Dhani Miyan Khan GP in Haryana built a training center for women and ensured that every village child went to school.**
- Education leading to (social, political, economic) empowerment of women. Ex: **MBA Chhavi Rajawat graduate who quit her job to ensure clean water, solar power, paved roads, etc in Soda GP in Rajasthan.**
- A lot of them have been part of mother committees to effectively implement mid-day meals scheme, Anganwadi programs.
- They have also taken part in sanitation drives and prohibition campaigns.

WAY FORWARD:

- The women representatives like Chhavi Rajawat is becoming role model in the PRI and rural women are now becoming pioneer in bringing about long-awaited changes in their villages.
- In order to see effective results of all the efforts of constitutional and Governmental efforts towards women empowerment, Government should initiate schemes such as Mahila Sashakti Karan Abhiyan should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- Article 243D can be amended to increase the percentage of women in Panchayat. For example, in states like Maharashtra and Bihar women reservation is around 50%.
- Innovative initiatives like Mahila Gram Sabhas can also be organized to focus on women specific issues.

Q.14. "The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India." Discuss.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Give a brief introduction about The Attorney general of India.

THE BODY

- Briefly discuss about the Attorney General as the chief legal adviser.
- Discuss about the Attorney General as the lawyer for the Government of India

CONCLUSION: Give a balanced conclusion about role of the Attorney-General

The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country.

Appointment and term

- **Appointment conditions:** The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.
- **The term of Office:** The term of office of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president. This means that he may be removed by the president at any time. He may also quit his office by submitting his resignation to the president. Conventionally, he resigns when the government (council of ministers) resigns or is replaced, as he is appointed on its advice.
- **Remuneration:** The remuneration of the AG is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the president may determine.

Duties and functions:

As the chief law officer of the Government of India	Duties assigned by the president
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, which are referred to him by the president. ➤ To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to him by the president. ➤ To discharge the functions conferred on him by the Constitution or any other law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To appear on behalf of the Government of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned. ➤ To represent the Government of India in any reference made by the president to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution. ➤ To appear (when required by the Government of India) in any high court in any case in which the Government of India is concerned.

CONCLUSION: It should be noted that the AG is not debarred from private legal practice. He is not a government servant as he is not paid fixed salary and his remuneration is decided by the president. The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the Executive Council. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member. The role has been referred to as “judicial-like” and as the “guardian of the public interest”.

Hence, we can say that the Attorney General (AG) plays an important role in the democratic politics of India.

Extra Knowledge

SOLICITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

In addition to the AG, there are other law officers of the Government of India. They are the solicitor general of India and additional solicitor general of India. They assist the AG in the fulfilment of his official responsibilities.

It should be noted here that only the office of the AG is created by the Constitution. In other words, Article 76 does not mention about the solicitor general and additional solicitor general.

The AG is not a member of the Central cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after legal matters at the government level.

Q.15. Individual parliamentarian’s role as the national lawmaker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: It should briefly mention the context with the help of some facts, data.

THE BODY

- Discuss the causes of declining role of Parliamentarian’s role as the national lawmaker.

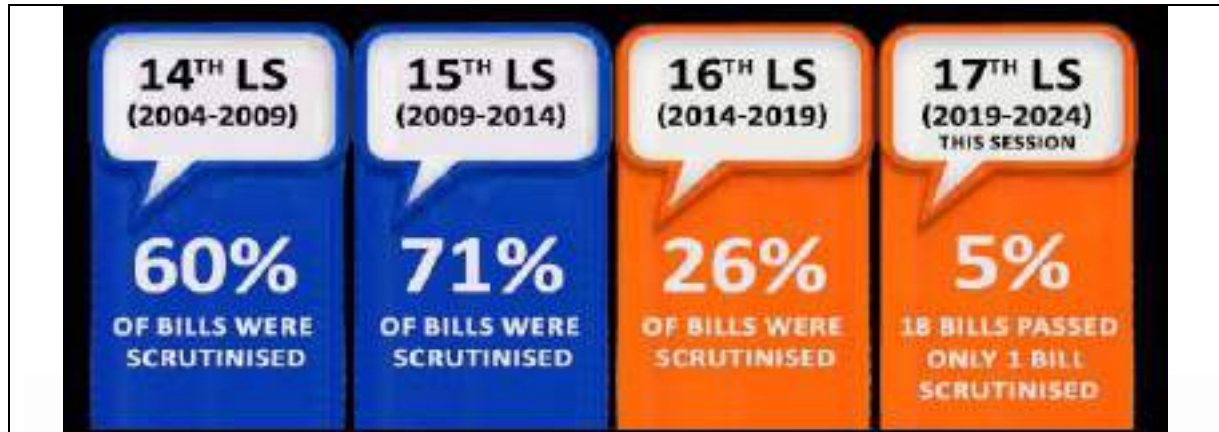
WAY FORWARD: Give some measures that should be taken to reverse this trend

Parliamentary debates, which once focused on national and critical issues, are now more about local problems, viewed from a parochial angle. With niggardly attendance by our Members of Parliament (MPs), poor quality of debates and pandemonium marking the proceedings, there is seemingly little value that a parliamentary representative can add to the policy discourse.

Important data related to productivity of parliamentary sessions and debates and discussions (first session of 17th Lok Sabha):

- 25 Bills (66%) were discussed within five working days from their introduction. Two bills in Rajya Sabha and one in Lok Sabha were introduced, discussed and passed in the same session.

- The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Bill was discussed for just under 7.4 hours in both Houses put together.
- Not even one bill has been sent to the Parliamentary Standing Committees including key bills such as triple talaq bill, Unlawful Activities (Prevention), National Investigation Agency (Amendment), Right to Information and National Medical Commission Bills.



Voters authorise representatives to speak and act on their behalf. Notably, the representative does not speak for individuals; her duty is to ensure that the opinions, interests and needs of constituents are adequately, competently and effectively represented in forums of decision-making. Representatives are obliged to perform the functions that they have been charged with, notably to assist in the production of appropriate policies. Finally, the representative is accountable to her constituency for all acts of omission and commission. In theory, citizens have command over who they want to be represented by, and what issues representatives, normally members of political parties, should represent.

Representatives are expected to 'stand in' for their constituents, even as they keep in mind that they are in Parliament to promote the public good, and not for advancing petty, grasping projects. This is the job of representatives, the reason for which they have been elected, the source of their power and privilege, the rationale for their very existence.

According to **Plato's Republic**, the deliberative aspect of Parliament is no small matter, nor is it just another function of the body. Deliberation, by way of representation of different points of view, is an indispensable component of how we, as a collective, should live.

WAY FORWARD:

- Currently, the Anti-Defection Act punishes MPs who deviate from their parties' stated position, with the risk of losing their seats. **The Anti-Defection Act needs to be amended**, and used only in the most exceptional circumstances, while allowing MPs free rein on their self-expression. **The U.K., for example, has the concept of a free vote allowing MPs to vote as they wish on particular legislative items.**
- We need a **systematic approach to legislative engineering and prioritization. Parliamentary standing committees can assume institutional importance** in the process. For MPs, such committees offer a place to raise issues in the general public interest and conduct advocacy amidst legislative engineering.
- As highlighted by the Law Ministry, we require a **constitution committee**. Instead of constitutional amendments being presented to Parliament like ordinary pieces of legislation in the form of Bills, often at short notice, it would be desirable to have the committee conduct an appropriate priori scrutiny before the actual drafting of the proposal for constitutional reform.

- If India wishes to hold on to her democratic credentials, parliamentarians must recognise that the task of representing the opinions, interests and needs of citizens is their paramount responsibility.

Additional Information

Jawaharlal Nehru, in a famous speech he made in the Lok Sabha on March 28, 1957, had said that historians will not pay much attention to the time expended on speeches, or the number of questions asked and answered in Parliament. They will be interested in the deeper things that go into the making of a nation. There is no higher responsibility than to be a member of this sovereign body responsible for the fate of vast numbers of human beings.

Q.16. 'In the context of the neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning, multi-level planning is expected to make operations cost-effective and remove many implementation blockages.' Discuss.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Discuss the neoliberalist needs of developmental planning in India.

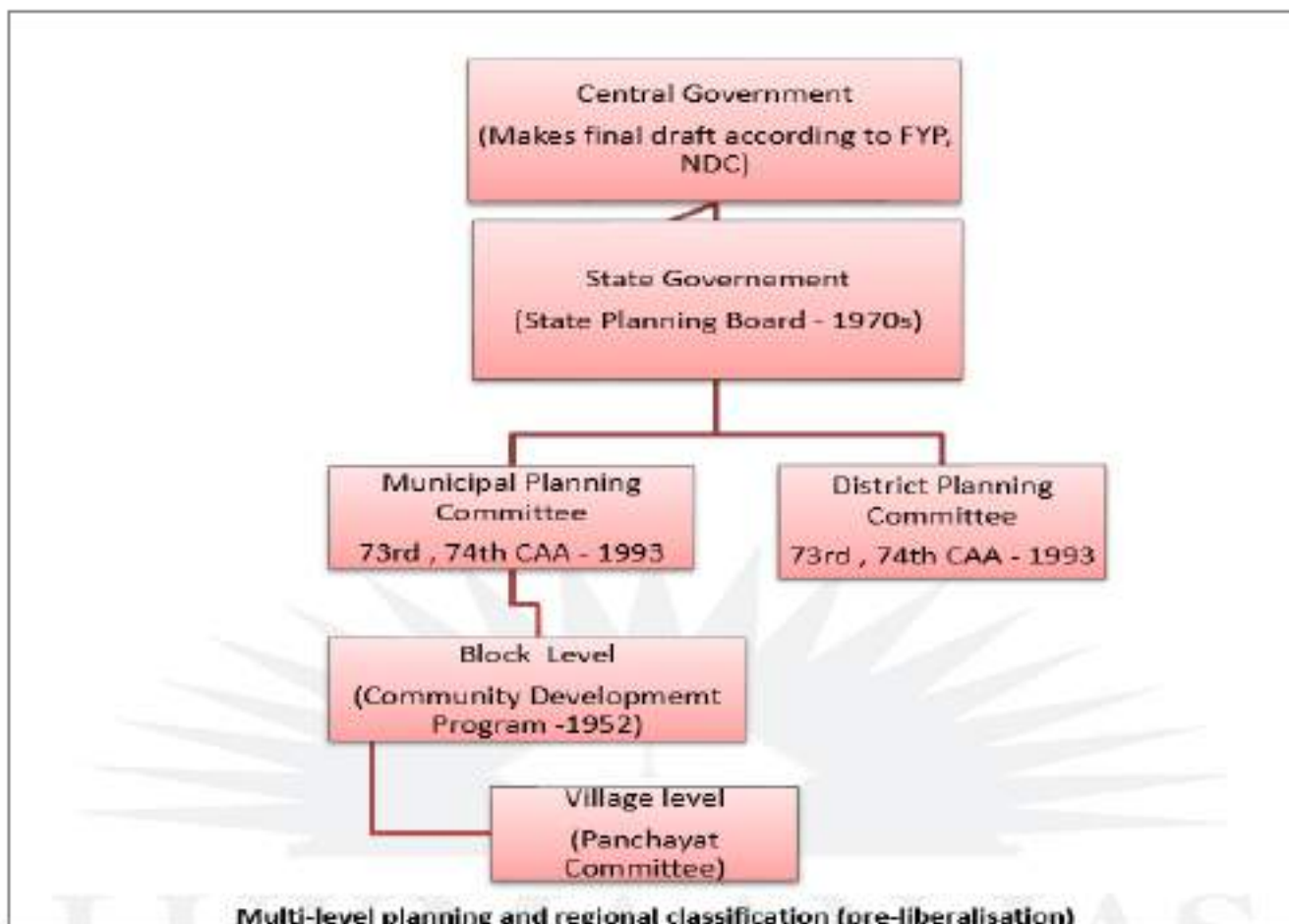
THE BODY

- Show some Benefits of multi-level planning
- Also try to mention certain challenges to Multi-level planning.

CONCLUSION show that, for a diverse geopolitical space like that of India, the neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning demands effective multi-level planning

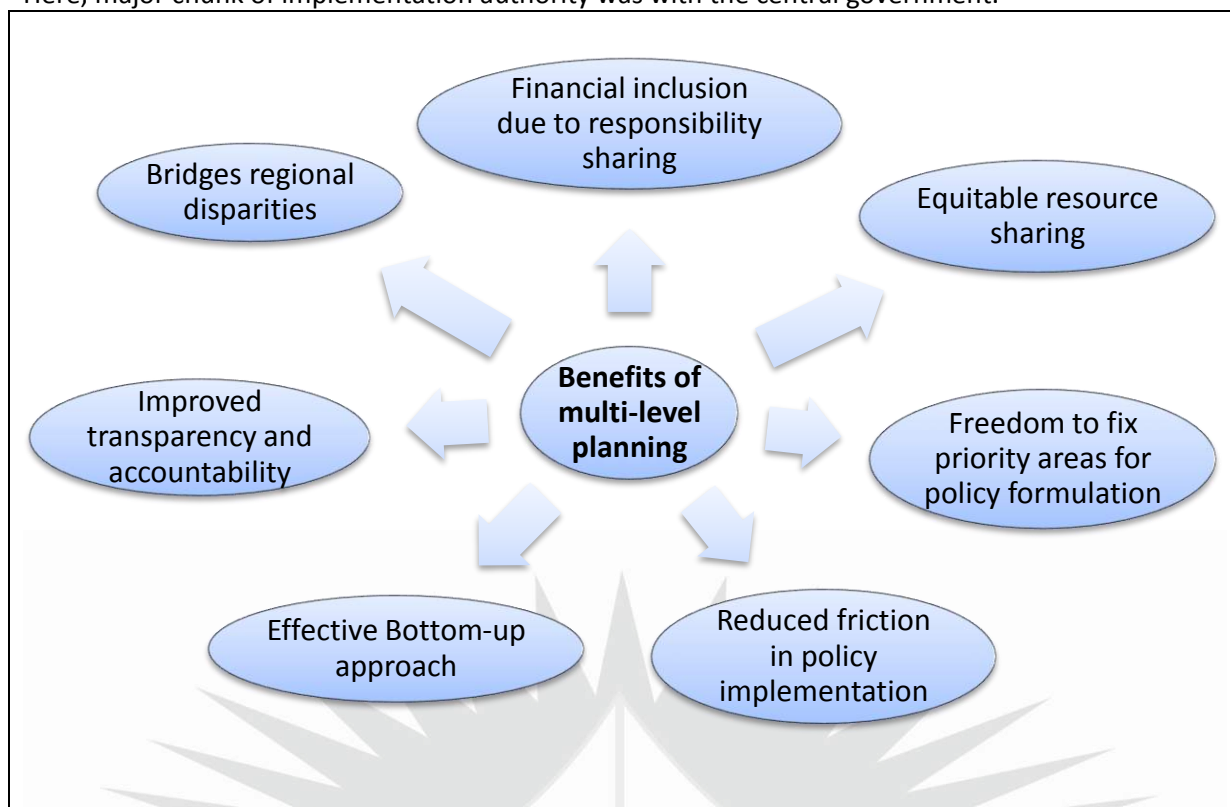
Neoliberalism is a policy model that talks about bridging politics, social studies, and economics that seeks to transfer control of economic factors to the private sector from the public sector.

The Indian notion of policy implementation is a product of the federal nature of India's Constitution and pluralistic socio-economic environment. Thus, what fits in the Indian scenario is multi-level planning extending well beyond the regular union and State framework.



Multi-level planning and regional classification (pre-liberalisation)

Such model of multi-level planning was primarily **inwards looking** based on FYPs (Five Year Plans). Here, major chunk of implementation authority was with the central government.



However, there are certain challenges that needs to be addressed.

- **Uncertain Financial autonomy:** As evident from the dismal implementation of the 73rd and the 74th Constitutional amendments in some states, absence of perennial financial support may hamper the overall process of policy implementation. In addition, there also exists the fear of possible fund diversion at the lower levels.
- **Lack of Productive implementation plan:** Lack of effective co-ordination at the district/block level between various agencies involved in the planning exercises, leads to unproductive implementation. At times, there is planning without a clear and full understand-ing of the realities of resource constraints. Further, lack of expertise in the lower levels have led to failure of many Municipal corporations in the past.
- **Accessibility issues:** Local level institutions must have access to resources, infrastructure, technology and expertise for effective implementation. Further, even in the neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning, rural India is marred with poverty, illiteracy, patriarchy, etc. which hampers the overall working ability of ground level institutions.

CONCLUSION:

Finally, we can say that even if there is uncertainty or lack of expertise for MLP, still we should follow MLP model. Due to extensive diversity in India, and a 3-tier devolution process, only a Multi-level planning model can fit in perfectly. The GOI can look upon how the 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts were implemented in southern states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, etc for better outcomes of planning.

Further, the governance and monetary devolution models like those in Indore, Pune can serve as role models for meeting the neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning demands. Autonomy is an important aspect which can ensure better planning and governance.

Q.17. The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's development process.

Ans.

APPROACH

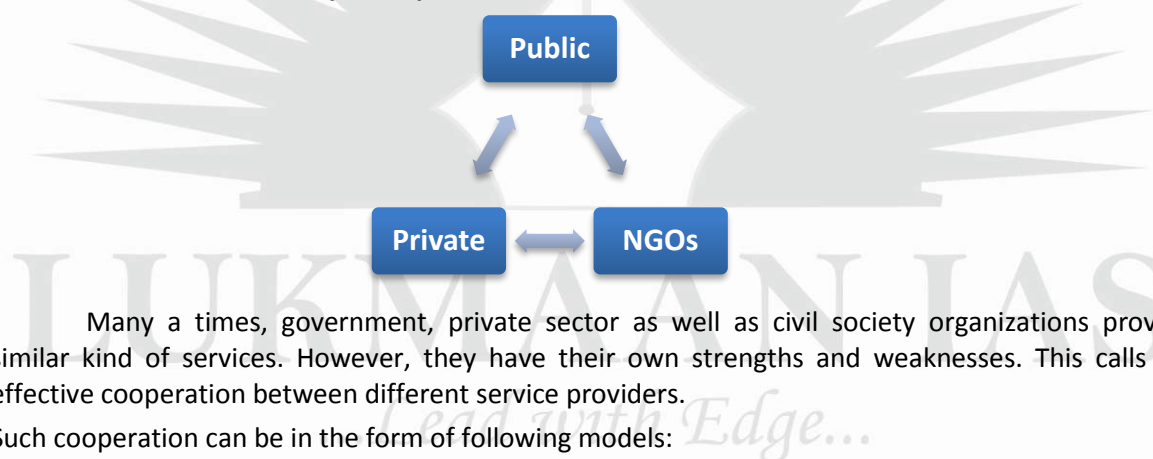
INTRODUCTION: It should briefly explain the cooperation among service sectors as important component of development discourse.

THE BODY

- Examine the phases of India's development process.
- Explain about the present developmental discourse involving collaboration and team spirit with the example of Aspirational district programme.

WAY FORWARD: The present government has philosophy of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas', which focus on collaboration and team spirit in developmental discourse.

The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse over past few decades. It gained increasing impetus due to **welfare reforms being undertaken by governments and dual movement of declining state intervention and growing influence of NGOs in development process.**



Many a times, government, private sector as well as civil society organizations provide similar kind of services. However, they have their own strengths and weaknesses. This calls for effective cooperation between different service providers.

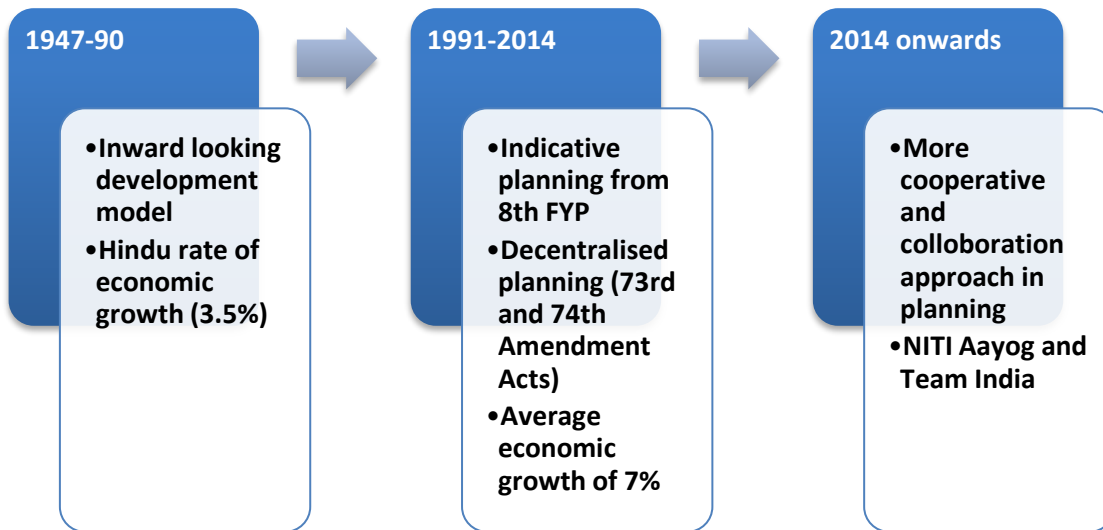
Such cooperation can be in the form of following models:

- Public-Private-NGOs-People
- Public-NGOs-People
- Public-Private-People
- Public-Public-People

Example: Azim Premji Foundation (APF) -Partnership with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Karnataka

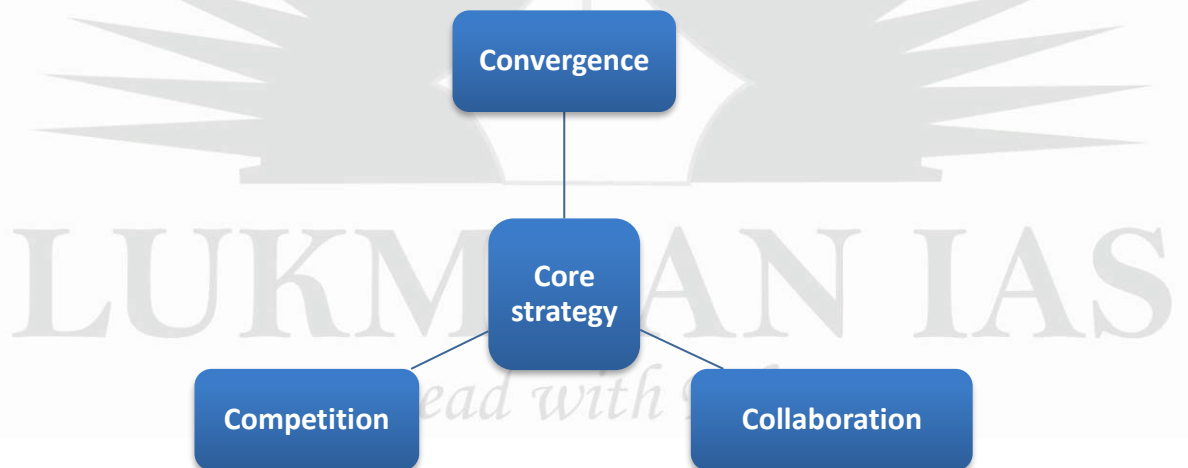
- APF has developed e-learning material (education software) on CDs in different languages including English, Kannada, Hindi and Telugu.
- The foundation is using solar panels for running of computers in areas without electricity.
- Rooms and computer hardwares have been made available through SSA funds.
- The Foundation has a computer facilitation scheme, namely, 'Young India Fellow' for innovative use of the computer facilities after/before schools hours for payment of wages to the facilitator.

India's developmental process:



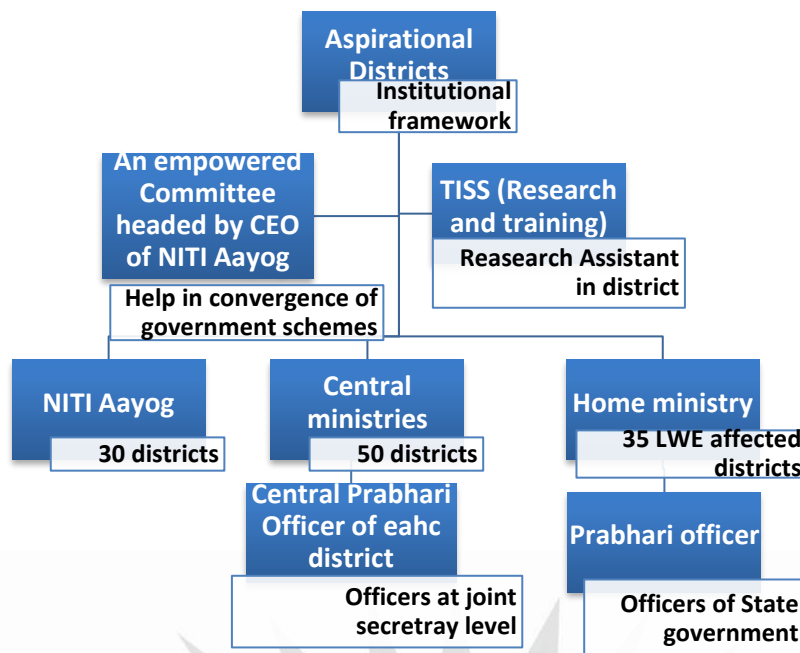
Case study of Transformation of aspirational districts (launched in January 2018):

- The Aspirational Districts Programme ranks districts on the basis of a composite index comprising of health, nutrition, education, basic infrastructure and poverty.
- The core strategy of this programme is based on following three aspects:

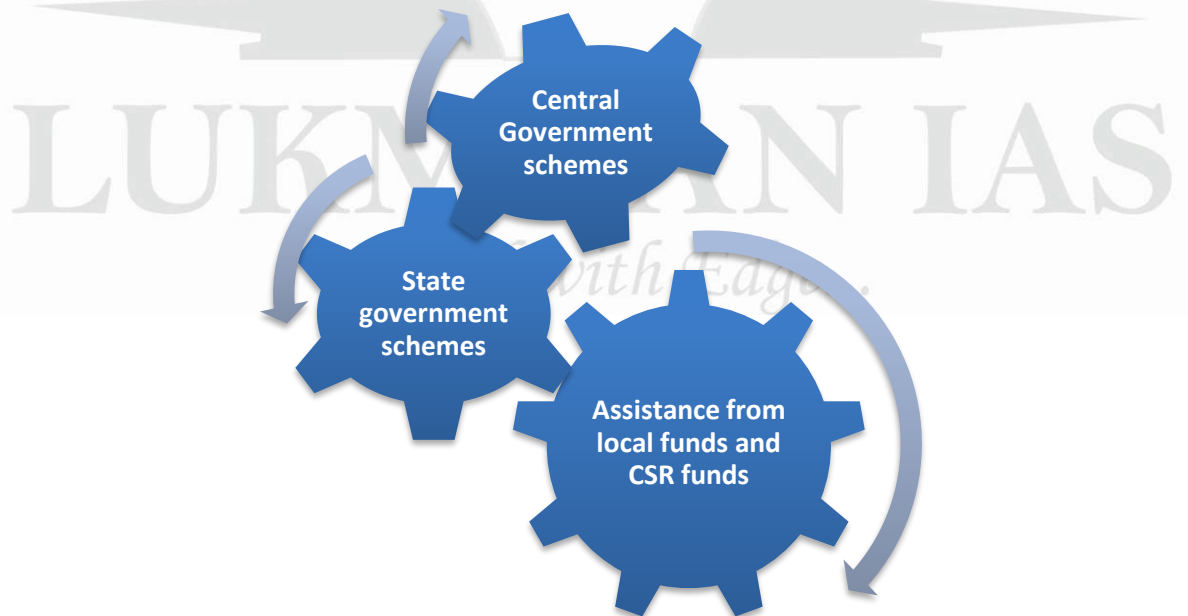


1. Convergence of central and state schemes and policies
2. Collaboration of central, state and district level officers
3. Competition among the districts

Institutional framework:



Funding: The programme relies on convergence of existing schemes for its funding. In addition, funds and other resources made available by the private sector under Corporate Social Responsibility, and some local funds like the District Mineral Funds are to be utilised for critical gap funding.



CONCLUSION: The present government has philosophy of ‘Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas’, which focus on collaboration and team spirit in developmental discourse.

Q.18. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to the absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of the policy process. Discuss.

Ans.

APPROACH

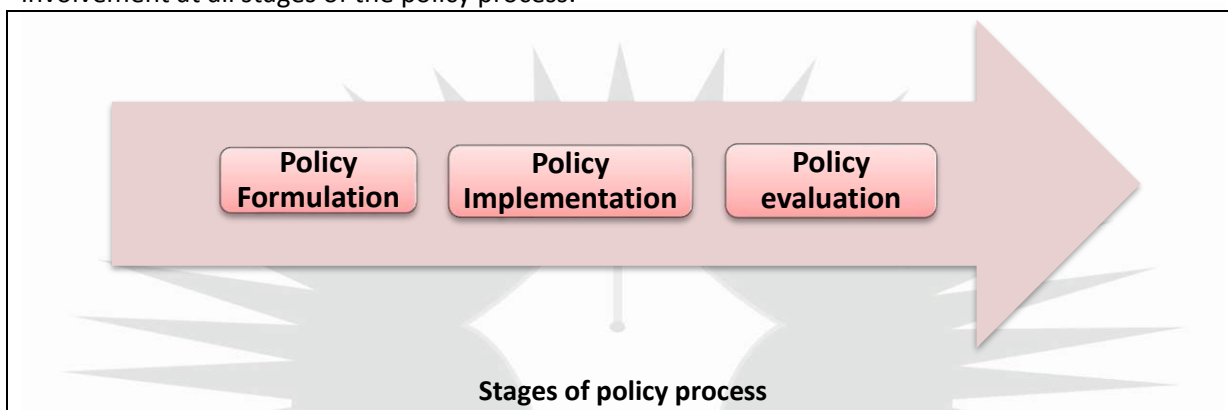
INTRODUCTION: Discuss the notion of vulnerable sections in brief.

THE BODY

- Analyze few welfare schemes for vulnerable sections in India.

CONCLUSION: Give some innovative solutions to uplift the conditions of the vulnerable sections.

Certain group of people who face discrimination or face disability like Women, SCs, STs, Elderly, Divyangs and so on are termed to be vulnerable sections amongst the total populace. Although many welfare schemes are in place for the vulnerable sections, there have been few limitations in overall outcomes. One primary reason being the lack of awareness and active involvement at all stages of the policy process.



Analysis of certain welfare schemes:

Vulnerable section	Scheme/Policy/Law	Assessment
Manual Scavengers	Central Sector Scheme, ‘Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers’ (SRMS) under which identified manual scavengers and their dependents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of deaths of sanitation workers while cleaning septic tanks and sewers has risen, despite a ban on manual scavenging, with 620 cases reported since 1993, of which 88 occurred in the past three years, according to the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry. • Between 2016 and 2018, up to 123 manual scavengers have died on the job, as per the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK).
Women/ Girl child	The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS) is a flagship programme run by the central government to ensure the survival, protection and education of the girl child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in India 2018: report released by ministry of Statistics and Program implementation claimed that over 30% of girl students drop out of schools by the time they get to class IX and the number rises to 57% in class XI, according to the report.

Elderly	<p>Senior Citizens Saving Scheme (SCSS): This is a government-backed savings instrument offered to Indian residents above the age of 60.</p> <p>Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY): The scheme is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under this scheme the beneficiary is assured of 8 per cent per annum return on the deposit.</p> <p>Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): Launched in 2017 by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment of Government of India. This scheme is only available to those senior citizens who are below poverty line cardholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, the elderly population is estimated to reach 30 crores by 2050. • Living conditions for the elderly haven't improved in the past 15 years in India despite well-intentioned government schemes and policies, found a survey by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (a UN agency) and Agewell Foundation. • Almost every 10th elderly person claimed to have been mistreated at home as well as public places. Over 46.82% of elderly people complained that there was no strong and effective mechanism to protect the human rights of older people in India.
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Thus, we can say that although there are multiple efforts in place to enhance the living condition of the vulnerable sections, we need to push further to effectively cut them out of the vulnerable bracket.

WAY FORWARD:

- As the Economic Survey of 2018-19 suggested, we need to imbibe the policy of 'nudge', especially for the implementation of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections. For example, we effectively transformed BBBP to BADLAV (Beti Aapki Dhan Lakshmi Aur Vijay Lakshmi) in certain core areas which were primary focus of the scheme.
- The Assam Employees Parents Responsibility and Norms for Accountability and Monitoring (PRANAM) Bill (2017), makes it mandatory for state government employees to look after their aged and dependent parents and physically challenged siblings who do not have a source of income.
- Policies in this direction only, can make the vulnerable sections aware and have their active participation in the policies designed for their welfare.
- Only in such case will we implement the provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy that puts certain obligations on the state to provide social welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections of the society in letter and spirit.

Q.19. "The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised Nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order" Elaborate.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: India as a representative of oppressed and marginalised Nations.

THE BODY

- The transition in India foreign policy.
- Reasons for this transition.
- How India found new role in emerging global order.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with the future perspective.

Since 1947, India always represented the oppressed and marginalised countries at world level. Since 1947, there are three phases of India's foreign policy:

Phase 1: 1947 to 1990

After independence, India's strategic outlook was shaped by Jawaharlal Nehru, who had a rosy view of socialist ideals. This led to foreign policy that was built on three key pillars: nonalignment in the international arena; preservation of autonomy in domestic affairs; and solidarity among developing nations, particularly those that had recently gained independence from colonial powers. To support this policy India started many Initiatives like NAM and SAARC. India sent its troop in many UN'S peace mission. India always supported the Human right movement and gave its support to the Nelson Mandela Movement against the racism in South Africa.

Phase 2: 1990 to 2014

This was the era of transition in India's foreign policy. India opened its economy through careful economic liberalization. After that a newfound pragmatism began to emerge and by the late 1990s India was willing to place its own national interest both economic and security ahead of broader ideas of global justice and equity. The high rates of economic growth ushered through domestic reforms attracted international investors and India's strategic thinkers quickly captured this opportunity.

Phase 3: 2014 to onwards

In the last five years under present government, India has sought to play a greater role in solving global challenges and shaping the rules, norms, and processes that guide these efforts. India has become the first responder. Now, India is using hard power to resolve the issue as seen when India performed surgical strike after URI and Pulwama terror attack.

The changing image of India

Recent developments show that India foreign policy is shifting from as a representative of vulnerable to as a stockholder in world order.

- Three emerging shifts in the international order have played a key role in catalyzing India's rising stature in the international order: terrorism, climate change, and the rise of China.
- In 2016, India announced that all countries should make legally binding commitments to meet key climate change goals a major shift in policy and then quickly ratified the Paris Agreement, drawing worldwide accolades for its goal of installing clean energy capacity that would equal 40 percent of the country's total energy capacity by 2030.
- India refused to participate in SAARC summit.
- Vote against Sri Lanka on UN resolution.
- Security agreement with USA (LEMOA, BECA AND CAMCASA).
- G20agenda set by India.
- Invitation to India in G7 summit.
- In June, 2019 India voted in favour of Israel against Palestine in UN.

The above developments show that India is no longer a representative of vulnerable countries and want a respectful position in new world order. Economic attractiveness gave the country space to engage the rest of the world on its own terms. This meant that India would not give in easily on strategic issues, but it would at the same time be flexible and engage with the rest of a world to achieve win-win outcomes.

Q.20. "What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's National self-esteem and ambitions" Explain with suitable examples.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: Start with the India-USA relations with present era.

THE BODY

- How USA is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy.
- What are the frictions between the relations of two countries?
- Give examples.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with the suggestions.

The relation between India and USA is uplifting year by year. After the signing of nuclear deal in 2006 the security ties between two countries has reached at the new height. Both countries are important partner in Indo-pacific region. The two countries have signed many security pacts Such as LEMOA, BECA and CAMSASA. In 2018, USA declared India as a major defence partner. Recently both countries have signed for a 2+2 dialogue. Apart from these, both countries actively cooperating in various security forums including in the newly formed Quad.

The frictions between two countries' relations

Although, the relations of the both countries is uplifting but the USA still is not able to find India as strategic partner in its global strategy and never looked India as an investment destination in defence and pass on state of art of technology as it did for Japan, South Korea and Israel.

What are the reasons for

- **Strategic Autonomy:** As India is seeing itself as a Global power in 21st century and wants its strategy on its own terms.
- **The Russia Factor:** Since independence to 1990, Russia was the most important strategic partner for India and in present it is largest arms supplies. Recently India has signed S400 deal with Russia while USA was threatening India for sanctions.
- **The Iran Factor:** The hostility between USA and Iran is increasing day by day. India is among those countries which are the largest importer of Iranian oil and want to continue it. Apart from it, India is developing the Iranian port Chabahar.
- **The China factor:** The tussle between USA and China is on the floor under the trump presidency and India wants the healthy relations with both countries. It is creating dilemma for USA.
- **America First policy:** Present Government want to re-establish the American world order again and for that USA has take decisions like tariff hike, Sanctions and withdrawal from the multilateral initiative, which are hurting India also.
- **Others:** There are many other issues between two countries such as US withdrawn from Paris climate agreement, Subsidy issue in WTO and permanent seat in UNSC.

Although, USA is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy and there are many frictions between them but the progress of relations between countries is satisfactory and in the changing scenario of world politics India's needs to develop to have its own strategic autonomy.

IMP- 20

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