

Nitin sir



TEST 03

MAINS MAXIMA 2024

FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

GS - PAPER II

Name Of Candidate	NANDANAA G.P.		
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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE		INSTRUCTIONS					
Total marks	116	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile No and Test Code in answer sheets. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one. 4. Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos: 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. 5. Word limit in questions should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.					
Remarks:							
		<table><tr><td>Start Time : 10am</td><td>End Time : 1pm</td></tr><tr><td>Mode Of Examination :</td><td>Online ☐ Offline ☒</td></tr></table>		Start Time : 10am	End Time : 1pm	Mode Of Examination :	Online ☐ Offline ☒
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FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

TABLE OF MARKS			REMARKS
Q NO	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	
1	10		Question Understanding:
2	10		
3	10		Presentation(Neatness):
4	10		
5	10		Content:
6	10		
7	10		Innovation:
8	10		
9	10		Other suggestions:
10	10		
11	15		Not <u>UNHRE</u>
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		

SECTION: A

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

1. The parliamentary system of government in India is largely based on the British parliamentary system. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

India adopted Govt of India Act-1935 as a major source which led to similarities in British & Indian system

Parliamentary system of India largely based on British

① Westminster form of parliamentary democracy

② Bicameral legislature with house of commons & states

③ Speaker as a neutral presiding officer

④ Five year term of house of commons

⑤ President or Monarch exist yet Prime minister is the real executive³

⑥ House of Commons responsible to House of commons or Lok Sabha

Yet, Dis similarities exist

<u>UK</u>	<u>India</u>
① <u>Speaker</u> - Once a speaker, always	No such provision
② <u>PM</u> - must be from House of commons	Can be from Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
③ <u>Highly flexible amendment procedure</u>	<u>Rigid yet flexible</u>
④ <u>Sovereignty of parliament</u>	<u>Sovereignty of constitution</u>
⑤ <u>MP's counter sign laws</u>	No such provision

though both differ in slight aspects, both exist as successful democracies

2. Examine the principles and values of Indian National Movement (INM) that the Constituent Assembly had enshrined in Indian Constitution. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

India's constitution is a reflection of values that we enshrined during National movement

Principles & values enshrined

- ① Equality & dignity of all citizens ~~eg Article 14~~
- ② Non violence and peaceful methods of protest ~~eg Article 50~~
- ③ Secularism & equality to all communities ~~eg Article 25-28~~
- ④ Participation of women in main arena
~~eg Article 15 - no gender based discrimination~~
- ⑤ Affirmative action for the vulnerable population
~~eg Reservation - Article 15, 16.~~

- ⑥ Universal Adult Franchise
Article 325 which was ~~denied~~
to us during British
- ⑦ Grassroot level democracy
eg Article 40 - Panchayat
- Yet, Some goals & values of
National movement are
yet to be achieved
- ① Communal disharmony still
exist eg ~~Musafarpur riot~~
- ② Gender based violence still
persist eg Nirbhaya rape
- ③ Economic inequality still persist
eg 1% Indians have 40% wealth
(Oxfam)

In this Annaitkal, we
have to ~~stove~~ have to achieve
the vision of our constitution
maker for a Vilesit Bharat 2047

3. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) was described as a 'Veritable dustbin of sentiment'. How far do you agree that DPSP is obsolete in today's world? (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Directive Principles (Article 36-51) are non justiciable instructions to govt for a welfare state

DPSP - Veritable sentiment dustbin? obsolete?

- ① non justiciable - hence cannot be claimed as right
- ② Ambiguous provisions that doesn't provide ways to achieve them
- ③ Socialist ideals which are not easy to achieve.
eg → Equal pay (Article 39) in globalized age of meritocracy
- ④ Individual liberty curtailing provisions eg Article 47 - Intoxication
- ⑤ Not acceptable in multipolar world that requires strategic

autonomy ~~eg~~ Article ~~50~~⁵¹ for world peace

⑥ Some provisions still not reached consensus

~~eg~~ Article 44 — Uniform civil code

yet, [DPSP achieved] many welfare state goals

① Right to education — Article 45
to Article 21A fundamental right

② Access to [justice] to poor
~~eg~~ Article 39A → NALSA

③ [Separation of power] for check & balance ~~eg~~ Article 50

④ [cooperative societies] as hub of rural development
proactive measures
to achieve more DPSPs will help to achieve a true welfare state

4. What is Special Category Status for states in India? How do States become entitled to this status? Why do you think it needs to be scrapped? (10 marks, 150 words)

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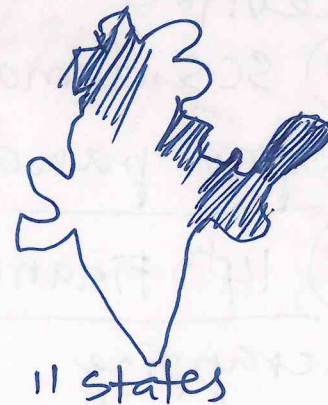
Special category states was provided by 5th ^(SCS) Finance Commission recommendation for social & economical backward states.

States become entitled to SCS status.

* Gadgil Mukherjee formula used

- ↳ socio economic backwardness
- ↳ low population density
- ↳ hilly terrain
- ↳ Strategic position

SCS states now



11 states

* Central cabinet decides as per the Finance Commission recommendation.

Need to be continued?

① Assist states in socio economic development

eg Bihar with low gdp demanding

② Asymmetric federalism as in
Article 371 support ~~special~~ ^{assistance}

③ Helping historically discriminated
states to catch up ~~for~~ North East

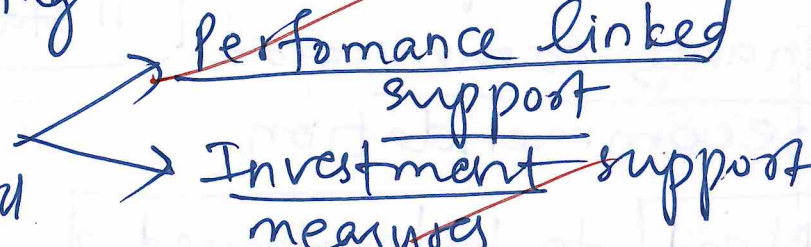
Need to be stopped ?

① Dependency culture will lead
to further underdevelopment
of state

② Huge fiscal deficit for
centre

③ SCS demand as a political tool
open Pandora's box of demand

④ 14th Finance Commission recommended
scrapping

way forward 
→ Performance linked support
→ Investment support measures

Raghuram Kagan committee
recommendation to scrap SCS states
and need based support for
state can be adopted

5. Analyse the performance of National Human Right Commission as a body for the cause of protection and promotion of human rights. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

National human rights commission (NHRC) is a statutory body established by NHRC Act

Performance of NHRC

Achievements

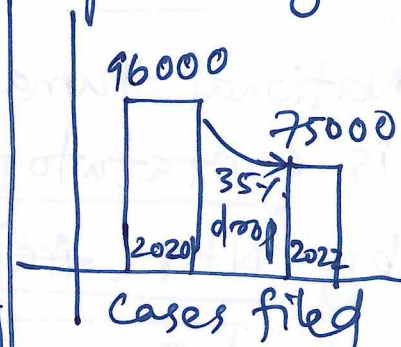
- ① Helps country to follow International obligation like Universal declaration of Human Rights
- ② Role in improvement of prisoner's rights in country
- ③ checked labour right violations in labour camps across country
- ④ works in release of bonded labourers in Tamilnadu brick factories

Issues

- ① Advisory not mandatory recommendations to govt

② Pendency of cases, especially during covid period

③ Decreasing number of cases filed denote loss of people's trust



④ UNHRC denied A+ accreditation to NHRC for last two years citing

↳ Govt interference in its working

↳ Non transparent appointment procedure

↳ delay in solving cases.

Way forward

→ do away 1 year timeline to fill cases

→ widen jurisdiction by incls including army, AFSPA in its jurisdiction

✓ Solve human resource crisis

NHRC should look forward to ensure rights envisioned in Universal declaration of HR

6. Examine the role of Supreme Court judgements in expanding the scope of citizen's rights in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Judicial Activism by supreme court has ~~enhanced~~ citizen rights considerably

Expanded citizen rights by supreme court

* Basic needs of citizen

① Olga Tellis case - right to livelihood.

② Hussainara Khatoon case - right to speedy trial

* Rights of vulnerable

① Triple talaq case - right to compensation of Muslim women

② Safai Karmachari Andolan case - manual scavengers

* Progressive rights

① Puttuswamy case - Right to
privacy

② Faheema shroin case - Right
to internet

Yet, Allegation of Judicial
Overreach exist

① venture to policy making

eg Visakha guidelines

② duties of executive

eg Liquor ban on highways

③ cultural diversity violation

eg Jalliketu case

Thus, Judicial
restraint while following

Basic structure envisioned
in Kesavananda Bharati case

will ensure separation of
power as well as citizen rights

7. What are the different types of federalism? Why do you think India chose Holding together Federalism over other types of federalism? (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Federalism refers to the division of power among different constituents of govt

Types of federalism

- ① Coming together federalism eg US
form ~~indestructible~~ union of ~~destructible~~ states
- ② Holding together federalism eg India
form ~~indestructible~~ union of ~~destructible~~ states

India choosing Holding together

Historical reason

- ① Disintegration tendency of princely states during independence
- ② Communal violence situation post partition

Constitutional reason

① Article 1 of ~~constitution~~
define as union of states

② Canadian model rather than
US model ~~adopted~~

Other

① necessity of a ~~strong centre~~
to manage ~~a huge democracy~~

② Our ~~familiarity~~ with
British model

Yet Issues → ~~Asymmetric federalism~~
→ ~~Boundary dispute~~
→ ~~water sharing~~
→ ~~GST compensation~~

44 Still, India exist as a
successful quasi federal state
without major issues due
to its model strengths.

8. Though the term constitutional morality is not explicitly used in the Indian Constitution, it is deeply embedded in several of its sections. What are the key challenges in ensuring adherence to Constitutional Morality in a democratic society? (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional morality refers to the values that are deeply embedded in spirit of constitution.

[Deeply embedded] constitutional morality

- ① Preamble envision Justice
Liberty
- ② Fundamental rights
 - ↳ Equality (Article 14)
 - ↳ Freedom (Article 19)
- ③ Directive principles
 - ↳ Socialism (Article 39)
 - ↳ Vulnerable population's rights (Article 46)
- ④ Fundamental duties (Article 51A)
 - ↳ Brotherhood
 - ↳ Social harmony

[challenges] to adherence

- ① Non justiciability as not

explicit in constitution

② Balancing equality & equity

eg Article 14 with affirmative action

③ Communal politics which
destroy social harmony

eg Delhi riot 2020

④ Absolute power in hands
of institutions

eg ED's ECIR violate Article 22

Way forward

① Awareness to citizens regarding
scope of fundamental rights, duties

eg Kollam in Kerala - 1st constitutionally
literate (100%) state district

② Judicial review to ensure
values eg Sabarwal judgement

③ Separation of power to ensure
check & balance

constitutional morality
ensures that our¹⁸ constitution
stands as a time relevant
document even after 75 years

9. Lokpal was set up to strengthen the legal and institutional mechanism to deal with corruption in public life. However, the performance of the body seems to be far from satisfactory. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Lokpal Act introduced Lokpal for anticorruption in public life.

Lokpal deal with Corruption in public life

- ① Wide authority over most public posts eg Prime minister office
- ② Independent / selection including legislature executive & judiciary
- ③ Inclusive / membership
50% judicial, 50% women OBC SC
- ④ Power to ensure declaration of assets of public servants.
- ⑤ Can recommend CBI, CVC etc to take up corruption cases.

Issues

- ① Delay in appointment -

office vacant till 2019

② steps by states to dilute power

→ Kerala Lokayukta bill

③ seven years timeline to
takeup case ⇒ evade many
corruption cases

④ low conviction rate to reduce
effectiveness

[way forward]

① Empower to take cases beyond
seven years timeline

② Empower Lokayukta in par
with Lokpal

③ Reduce retaliation measures
on whistle blowers to improve
people's response

Lokayukta like
institutions should transform from
caged parrot to wild eagle
to ensure corruption mulkt Amritkal

10. Discuss the role of Pressure Groups in strengthening Indian democracy. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are formed to influence policy & governance for a particular cause

Role in democracy strengthens

① Educate voters regarding opportunities

eg SEWA with sweep for voter awareness

② Mobilise people opinion to be heard in policy making

eg mazdoor kisan shakti sangathan

③ Reach judiciary like organs to ensure spirit of democracy

eg Vishakha guidelines

④ Protest against anti democratic practices

eg Anna Hazare Jan Andolan

⑤ Influence (policy making)

eg NOTA, RTI

⑥ Fill (political vacuum) by
political parties

Yet, challenges

① Mobilise against people's
representatives eg Farm bill
protest

② Affect developmental work
eg Allegation against govt
peace

③ Foreign contribution affect
India's security

eg FCRA cancellation of
Amnesty International

Yet, pressure groups are
essential for spirit of
participative democracy

SECTION: B

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11. "The Speaker's position assumes very high importance, greater than that of the Prime Minister". However over years, there has been a collapse of the ideal of neutrality defining the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

Article 93 of constitution envisage Speaker as ~~presiding officer~~ of parliament-

High importance of Speaker's position than ~~governor~~ Prime Minister

① maintain decorum of parliament, the temple of policy making

② Neutrality ensure that both ruling party & opposition demands managed

③ Determine whether a bill is money bill or not $\Rightarrow$ financial responsibility
~~for~~ Aadhar as money bill

④ Preside joint sitting when no consensus between Loksabha and Rajyasabha $\Rightarrow$ Bring consensus

⑤ Act as quasijudicial body
in determining defection under
10th schedule $\Rightarrow$ continuity
of parliament

⑥ Give opportunity to opposition
to be heard in parliament
 $\Rightarrow$ democracy maintained

Collapse of neutrality idea

① Biased decisions in defection
cases eg Maharashtra defection
2023

② Passing bills when the
opposition is suspended

eg Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita
when 140 MPs suspended.

③ when acting as a tribunal
eg Kihoto Hollohan case

④ Role in passing bills without
recommendation to parliamentary

Committee stage

eg UAPA Amendment bill

- ⑤ Question over neutrality as membership of party not given up

Way Forward

- ① Consensus candidate acceptable to both ruling & opposition to be elected eg PA Sangma in 1996
- ② 4 month time frame for speaker to decide defection case (Venkitachalam Commission)
- ③ Once a speaker, always
- UK system where speaker to house of commons.
- ④ Judicial review to counter the non neutral decisions

Independence of speaker is essential to ensure sanctity of parliament

12. Explain the significance of 106th Constitutional Amendment Act. What are the issues faced in its implementation and suggest measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nari shakti vandan Adhiniyan ensure 33% reservation of women in legislature

Significance

① gender parity in legislation

India 13.6% women in parliament

vs 45% in South Africa

② Equal representation of SC, ST women in legislature

③ Commitment to International

women representation commitments

Issues

① Tokenism - as against

meritocracy

→ sarpanch pati

- ② OBC women excluded
- ③ No scientific study to get data

Way forward

- ① Capacity building
 - ② Training
 - ③ Intra party democracy
- By Argentina — 33% women reservation in party
- Help ensure spaces — narishakti of Amrohtkal.

Candidates
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FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

13. What are the constitutional provisions contained in the Sixth Schedule? Is Ladakh justified in demanding inclusion under it? Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sixth schedule empower governor to create Autonomous Regional & District Councils in Assam, ~~(ARC)~~ ~~(ADC)~~ Mizoram, Meghalaya & Tripura

Constitutional provisions in 6th schedule.

- ① Central laws to be applicable to area only with President's assent & ARC, ADC consensus.
- ② Reservation of half of seats in ARC, ADC for ST
- ③ Gramsabha empowered & asked when providing minor mineral mining lease
- ④ State laws to be applied only with Governor's assent

and consensus

⑤ Power of ADCs to start
market, schools & regulate
money lending like activities
in region

Ladakh's demand for 6th schedule

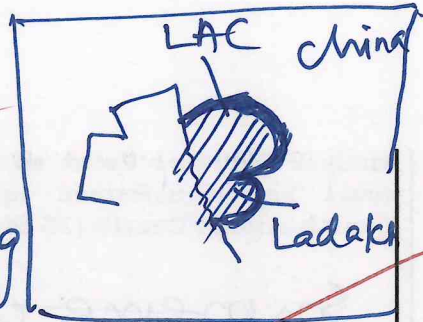
Justification of inclusion

- ① 97% tribal population
- ② Preservation of Buddhist culture & traditions
- ③ Economic backwardness due to lack of investment
- ④ Need assistance & autonomy for job creation,
- ⑤ Fragile environment need to be protected from encroachment

Opposition to inclusion

- ① strategic position in LAE

with china need
quick decision making
power



Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- ② Economic backwardness
to be resolved by investment
opportunity to outsiders
- ③ Pandora's box - lead to more
states' demand.
- ④ Assymetric federalism which
can lead to conflicts

Way forward

- ① More programs for economic
development $\rightarrow$ vibrant village
by Army
- ② Inclusion in Article 371
- ③ Programs for culture &
tradition preservation
 $\rightarrow$ Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat
Dialogue & consensus
need to be achieved while
protecting needs of Ladakhis

14. Analyse Supreme Court as a Constitutional Court. Do you think Supreme court has transformed into an Appeal Court than functioning as a Constitutional Court? (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme courts' original jurisdiction envisage it as a constitutional court.

Supreme court as constitutional court

- ① Uphold constitutional morality $\Rightarrow$ Sabarimala judgement
- ② Interpretation of constitutional provisions $\Rightarrow$ Beumber case - preamble as part
- ③ Article 32 - protector of fundamental rights
 $\Rightarrow$ Puttaswamy case - Article 21
- ④ Introducing new doctrines for protection of constitutional values $\Rightarrow$ Basic structure in Kesavananda Bharati
- ⑤ Solve federal³² disputes
 $\Rightarrow$ SR Bommai case

Transformation to an Appeal Court

Candidates
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write on
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- ① Increasing instances of judicial review
eg. Chandrakumar case - tribunal appeal
- ② 'luxurious litigation' - influential people litigating again to get desired result
- ③ 'Adversarial culture' increasing its borders
- ④ Increased awareness of people of rights - Article 39A increase appeals
- ⑤ Civilious Public Interest litigations eg. PIL against Darwin's theory
- ⑥ Inefficiency & lack of trust in lower courts leading to further appeals

Way forward

- ① Law commission recommended to separate constitutional & appellate jurisdiction
 - ② start certification of cases as constitutional by Highcourt before reach SC.
 - ③ Promote Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism among people by Mediation Bill 2023
 - ④ Circuit courts, Regional bench of supreme courts to take up appellate cases
 - ⑤ Use of Data Analytics like technology to classify cases according to priority
- supreme court's strong presence as constitutional court is necessary to guard citizen & ensure sovereignty of constitution

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. India's federal structure, shaped by the principle of cooperative federalism also sees the opening up of new areas of contestation between the Centre and states. Critically analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperative federalism envisage the cooperation between Union as well as states according to the spirit of constitution

cooperative federalism in India's federal structure

- ① sharing of resources among states eg. river water agreements
- ② Inter state council to ensure amicable solution to issues
- ③ NITI Aayog to ensure centre-state collaboration.

Opening up of new areas of contestation

* Concurrent list

- ① colourable legislation by

centre takeover state's law
making ~~eg~~ Farm bill

② Blame game between them to
evade responsibility
~~eg~~ social security funding

* Central agencies

① 10 states retracted general
consent to CB

② Allegation of ED used for
political hounding

* New realities

① Inter & Intrastate migration
issues

② Climate change induced issues
~~eg~~ River water disputes

* Financial

① sharing clauses ~~eg~~ GST
compensation

② Borrowing limit

~~eg~~ Article 293 - Kerala in

supreme court

* Other

① Governor as central agent
eg → NEET bill in Tamil Nadu

Way Forward

① Federal spirit through
negotiation eg → GST compensation
till 2026

② Strengthening institutions
working for cooperation
eg → more meetings of inter
state council

③ strict regulation of central
agencies & scrutiny

④ Allow fiscal independence
till fiscal prudence

eg → US federal state borrowing law
cooperative federal

structure is necessary to
extend spirit of Ek Bharat
Shresht Bharat

16. Checks and balances are fundamental mechanisms within a democratic system that prevent any single branch of government from gaining too much power. How effective is the legislature in India in overseeing the executive and holding it accountable? (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Separation of power envisaged in Article 50 ensure checks and balance between arms of polity

Checks and Balance as fundamental

- ① Judicial review
- ② Anti corruption agencies like CVC, CBI
- ③ Ensure rights of people

Legislature as checks & balance on executive

- ① Limit the absolute power
eg No confidence motion
- ② Question their acts in behalf of people
eg Question hour in parliament
- ③ Parliamentary privilege

protect legislature from
executive's overreach

④ Scrutiny of policies, actions

eg → Parliamentary committees

⑤ Power to remove executive
if constitution violated

eg → President impeachment

⑥ Can take the help of
judicial review to strike down
hasty legislation eg → Electoral
bond.

Yet, Issues

① Many mechanisms are
discretionary & advisory

eg → 50% bills not reach the
parliamentary committee

② Boule majority in Lok Sabha
help evade accountability
mechanism

③ Constitutional privileges
help evade legal scrutiny
eg No criminal case against
president during tenure

④ Non neutrality of speaker
affect check and balance
eg Aadhar bill as money bill

⑤ Article 123 - Ordinance making
power to evade

⑥ Emergency of 1975 like situation
can affect check & balance

Way forward

① Constitutional sovereignty
to be ensured

② Civil society activism can
ensure legislative accountability
checks and balance

is essential to protect our
democracy, which is a basic
structure of constitution.

17. Examine the role of Representation of the People Act, 1951 in conducting elections in India. Illustrate how it has evolved to meet the changing needs of elections in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of people's Act — ^{RPA}
enlists the rules, conduct,
qualification etc of election.

Role of RP Act in election
conduct

- ① Outlining the procedure
of election eg RP Act 1950 —
role of returning officer
- ② Empower Election Commission
for fair & free election
eg Registration of political
parties
- ③ Disqualification provision
for unfit candidates
eg Section 8 of RPA
- ④ Social harmony during
election eg Section 123 — No vote
asked on basis of religion
- ⑤ Control the ruling party's
unprecedented advantage

eg Model code of conduct
Evolution of RPA Act as per
changing needs.

- ① Introduction of ERM replacing
~~wp~~ Ballot paper → ease of election
- ② Increasing election expenditure
limit as per inflationary
trends of market
- ③ Response to supreme court
verdicts eg Lily Thomas
case on disqualification
- ④ NOTA as a way of
expressing people's dissent
- ⑤ WPAT mechanism to ensure
credibility of ERM
- ⑥ Increased listing of corrupt
practices
- ⑦ Changing needs of time
eg Candidate's social media
regulation

More to be included

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write on
this margin

- ① legal validity to Model code of conduct
- ② Totalizer along with ERM to ensure no targeting of voters based on booth voting pattern
- ③ Power to Election Commission to deregister political parties
- ④ political parties to be brought under RTI & ensure their internal democracy
- ⑤ Cleanse black money funding election by making all transactions digital
- ⑥ National Electoral fund (sy ^{qureshi}) introduced

strengthening RPA Act is necessary to ensure free & fair election, a basic structure

7

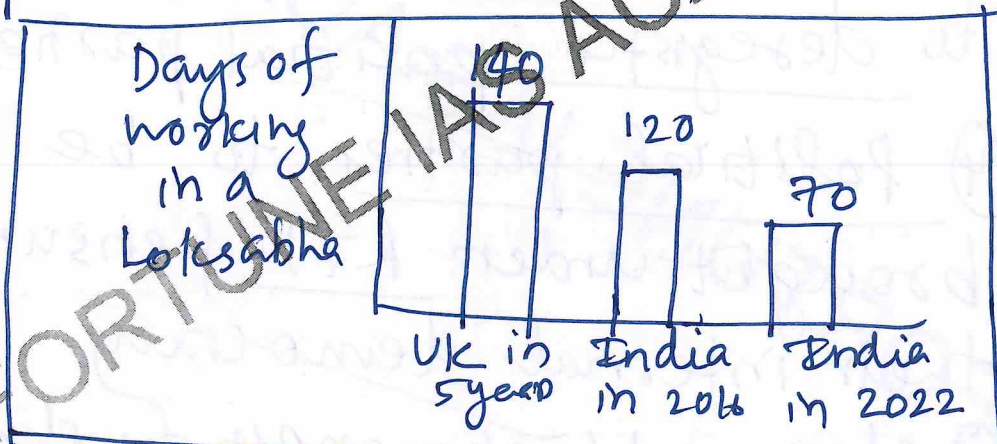
18. Over years the productivity of Indian parliament has been declining. Analyze the statement with respect to performance of the 17th Lok Sabha. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

1/6th time of 17th Lok Sabha was wasted (ADR) which show declining productivity

Reason for declining productivity

① Reduced number of days parliament convened



② Disruption by opposition members

③ No productivity meter or individual progress card of MP's participation

④ Reduced use of parliamentary committees

eg → UAPA Amendment bill } Not
RTI Amendment bill } to committee

⑤ Live telecast in Sansad TV →

MPs take it an opportunity to
show activism & protest

⑥ No constitutional obligation
on minimum number of
days they should meet

⑦ Non neutrality of speaker
which reduce opposition's
opportunity to convey through
debate → protest.

⑧ Reduced enthusiasm among
MPs to participate in committee
meeting eg → Only 16 MPs attended
all committee meetings in 17th LS.

⑨ 10th schedule ⁴⁶ defection fear
of MPs to express own opinion
due to whip.

Way forward

- ① Mandatory number of days
120 for Lok Sabha & 100 for Rajya
sabha to meet (Law commission)
- ② Individual progress card
for MPs to be published to
people of constituency
- ③ Mandatory parliamentary
committee reference to bills
- ④ UK - One week for opposition
or shadow cabinet to set
agenda of house
- ⑤ Defection only to be applicable
for No confidence motion not
ordinary bills (NCRWC)

Productivity of
parliament is necessary to
ensure quality legislation &
policy making

19. One Nation, One Election when implemented will bring fundamental transformation in the electoral process and overall governance. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ramnad Kovind Committee is examining the possibility of Simultaneous election.

One nation one election lead to Fundamental transformation of (I) Electoral process

① Reduce financial burden of multiple election

eg NITI Aayog - now Rs 10/voter/day to Rs 5/voter/day election expense

② Perennial election mode gone which means govt can increase focus on bread & butter issues

③ Break political-corporate nexus as parties need less money
→ reduce black money issue

② Overall governance

- ① Better utilization of revenue,
police personal → Good governance
- ② No policy paralysis due to
model code of conduct
- ③ Reduce invisible socio-economic
loss for teachers for election
work affect education.

Yet, Issue

- ① Affect Westminster parliamentary
model which leads to dissolution
immediately when support gone
- ② Issue of bye election,
election due to no confidence
- ③ Reduce accountability of
parties to people as they
face them only once in 5 years
- ④ Huge infrastructure need
like ERM, polling station
- ⑤ Regional issues subsumed

⑤ Huge manpower need like
seniority & personnel, police etc

way forward

- Ram Nad Koring Committee

① 2 phase election

Phase 1 : Lok Sabha + Legislative Assembly

Phase 2 : Phase 1 + Local self govt etc

② Bye elected govt only have
rest of the term not 5 years

③ Amend Article 324 to have
common electoral role
other

④ global model - Belgium,
Sweden etc successful in
one election

Consensus and
collaboration of all stakeholders
to ensure phase wise introduction
is need of hour.

20. The devolution of power to rural local governments in India remain limited in the absence of financial and administrative decentralisation. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd & 74th Amendment act
envisaged democratizing decentralization of power.

Achievements of local govt → women representation
→ Grass root democracy
→ Gramsabha empowered

Yet limited devolution of

fund function functionary (3F)

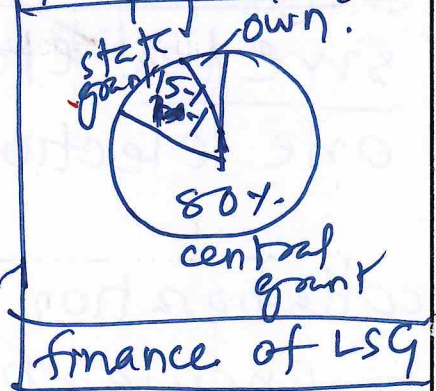
(2nd ARC affect due to

① Absence of financial decentralisation

① Dependence on central & state govt for money

② Reduced tax revenue
(just 1.1% - (RBI))

③ GST introduction subsumed



• LSG revenue

eg Entertainment tax $\rightarrow$ GST.

I Absence of Administrative decentralization

① Lack of manpower in LSG offices

② State govt not devolving administrative power

eg Kerala - 29 subjects given
Some states just 3 given

③ Lack of computerization like technologies to LSG.

Way Forward

For financial decentralization

① Allocating $\frac{1}{6}$ th GST revenue to LSG (KBI)

② Innovative funding mechanism

eg Indore municipality
Rs 720 crore through bond.

③ State Finance Commission
recommendation to be ~~mandatory~~
for administrative decentralization

① Dedicated cadre of manpower
eg ~~Karnataka~~ LSG service

② Social audit made mandatory
in MGNREGS model

eg ~~Meghalaya~~ social audit law

③ Transparency in LSG allocation
by state eg ~~Rajasthan~~ Jan
soochna portal

④ Empower Gramsabha by
reducing politicization of LSG

Empowering
local self govt is necessary
to achieve Gram swaraj —
the grassroot level democracy
dream of Gandhiji