

**1. The Government of India Act, 1935 is a watershed in India's constitutional history. Elucidate.**

**Preview:**

With the building pressure of Indian political organizations and parties like congress, the British Government was constantly pressurized to make new reforms in the governance. For this many Indian Councils Act of 1892, 1909 and 1919 were enacted. But the most important act which shaped the contemporary as well as the later polity of India was the Government of India Act 1935. It can be seen as a watershed in India's constitutional History.

**Body:**

The Act derived material from four key sources viz. Report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference, the White Paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees.

**Its salient features were:**

- Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.
- Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.
- Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.\*
- Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.
- Supremacy of British Parliament.
- Increase in size of legislatures, extension of franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of communal electorate.

\*Note: A federation did not come into being as the princely states did not agree for it.

Some parts of the GOI Act 1935 came into force for example : the Federal Bank (The Reserve Bank of India) and the Federal Court were established in 1935 and 1937 respectively. The other parts of the Act, particularly provincial Autonomy, came into force on 1st April 1937. The first elections under the Act were also held in 1937.

**The Act had far reaching repercussions:**

One of the reason was for which it was important was that some provincial autonomy was granted. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments, except when governors choose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a draw back since it meant that the real power was in the hand of the governors.

Another reason was that it granted more voting rights to the people of India i-e 25% of the population of India was now having the right to vote which was 5 times larger than that in 1909. The act also recommended a federal form of govt. for India which enables the princes to participate in the political affairs of India.

The final and the most important reason was that although it suited no-one, the act was an important point in the move towards independence. It proved the basis for the negotiations which finally resulted in the British leaving India.

Parliamentary systems had been set up in which the Indians people were to gain increasing representation. The same procedures and process of Parliament was carrying forward in independent India.

**Note:** In this question, the focus is the 'Watershed'. Most of you have written about the features of the Act while the focus should have been on the facts as to how it was different from previous Acts and how it shaped future political procedures of India. The quality of an answer is not decided by the number of facts you have mentioned in an answer but the relevance of the facts.

### **Connecting the dots:**

Similar question can be asked on the significance of the other Acts. Now when significance is asked, apart from the details and facts of the provisions of the act, you need to mention what type of change it brought in the mind set of the British authorities and its impact on India politicians and citizens in general. If you are able to think like that, you will be able to answer any other related question from the topic.

## **2. The Indian Constitution promises not only political but also social democracy. Examine.**

**Background:** On November 25, 1949, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his last constituent assembly speech, he spoke of the need to give up the grammar of anarchy, to avoid hero-worship, and to work towards a social – not just a political – democracy. At the time of freedom struggle and aftermath the leaders of India's freedom struggle had some vision of what democracy was supposed to achieve: freedom, equality, dignity and justice.

### **Body:**

Our constitution guarantees every citizen to enjoy the right without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, color, gender, Religious intolerance or education. The word 'democratic' not only refer to political but also to social & economic democracy.

### **Political democracy:**

- Political Democracy is a means for the people to choose their leaders and to hold their leaders accountable for their policies and their conduct in office.
- The people decide who will represent them in parliament, and who will head the government at the national and local levels.

### **Social democracy:**

- Social democracy on the other hand is a political, social and economic ideology that supports economic and social interventions to promote socialism within a democratic framework.
- Social democracy thus aims to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian outcomes.
- Here the government takes responsibility of providing social services without eliminating the role of market.

In practice, social democrats have historically settled for large government social welfare programs, like universal health care, free education, pension plans, unemployment insurance, guaranteed minimum income, etc. In India, government is working towards the social democracy by making basic needs as rights like: Right to work (MGNREGA), Right to food, Right to Information and Right to education.

Constitution provisions to achieve political and social democracy: Constitution of India has provided mainly through Preamble, Fundamental rights and DPSP. On the one hand political democracy is promoted through FR's such as:

- Equality before law,
- Abolition of untouchability,
- Prohibition of discrimination establishes equality of all Indians irrespective of caste, religion or sex, which is most important to establish political democracy in India, similarly
- Right to freedom,
- Right against exploitation and cultural and religious freedom

Which ensures the liberty of Individual which is another important pillar to establish political democracy to its citizens.

On the other hand, social democracy through DPSPs by promoting:

- Equal justice,
- Organisation of village panchyats,
- Promoting interest of schedule castes, schedule tribes, OBCs and workers participation it tries to secure social order for the promotion of welfare of the people, also promoting
- Right to work, living wage, organising agriculture and animal husbandry and cottage industries it tries to secure economic interest of the people to establish social democracy.

To achieve the ideals of social and economic welfare the state is required to involve in different social welfare schemes as like reservation for SC/ST/OBCs, MGREGA, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Sikha Abhiyan, 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment acts, etc.

**Conclusion:**

All these provisions in the constitution as well as the government policies are right steps towards the Dr. B. R. Ambedker's and many more leaders dream of achieving not only political democracy but also social democracy in which giving voice to the voiceless society.

**3. Liberty should be coupled with social restraint and subordinated to the liberty of the greatest number for common happiness. Discuss.****Background:**

There has been various instances recently where individual liberty has supposedly come into question. Examples:

- Collection of data for Aadhaar and making it mandatory for availing public services at the cost of right to privacy.
- The issue of LGBT rights/liberty coming in conflict with morality imposed by society.
- Ban on liquor sale to counter the problem of law and order in some of the states.
- Liberty to say whatever one feels like may hurt reputation of others. Thus, the need of criminal defamation as underlined by the Supreme Court in Subramaniam Swamy case, 2016.

In this light a debate arises as to the limits on liberty in the name of social order and common happiness.

**Approach:**

The answer can be divided in following parts:

- Definition of liberty in 1-2 lines.
- Explaining the importance of liberty for an individual.
- The necessity of coupling social restraint with social restraint and liberty of greatest number.
- In conclusion a balanced approach has to be adopted. Limits on liberty are required but it should not be unjustified.
- Constitutional dimension- Word liberty mentioned in preamble, FRs guaranteeing liberty have to be mentioned.
- Examples- Should be quoted explaining the importance of putting limits of individual liberty.

**Introduction:**

The term liberty means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals and at the same time providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities. The preamble secures to all the citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith

and worship through fundamental rights especially Article 21, which guarantees right to life and Article 19(right to freedom).

**Importance of liberty:**

Democracy in any sense cannot be established unless certain minimal rights which are essential for a free and civilised existence, are assured to every member of the community. It is required for one's development and as said by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, liberty ensures equality and fraternity.

**Not absolute:**

Liberty does not mean license to do what one likes. It has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the constitution itself. Liberty as conceived by the preamble or the fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

**An analysis:**

Our constitution attempts to strike a balance between individual liberty and social equality. The balance is required as-

- Freedom cannot last longer unless it is coupled with order.
- Unrestricted liberty makes life too easy for criminals and too difficult for law-abiding citizens.
- Liberty without restraint become intolerable.
- Unless restraint is imposed, the liberty of some may become oppression of others.

**Conclusion:**

Liberty of individuals is promoted and safeguarded by the constitution but it cannot be kept above social order and common happiness. Thus, liberty should always be coupled with the virtues like -justice, morality, law and common good. Also any restraint being imposed must be just as absolute restraint brings authoritarianism.

**4. The provision of judicial review makes the Constitution legalistic. Comment.****Preview:**

This is a pretty straight forward question. It has got two keywords if you observe. One is the provision of 'Judicial Review' and other, 'making constitution legalistic'.

You have to clearly write in your answer how it is making the constitution legalistic.

**Body:**

'Judicial Review' means that the judiciary can declare a law or legislation as unconstitutional if it is beyond the competence of legislature according to the distribution of powers (under article 246), or it is in contravention of fundamental rights or any of the mandatory

provisions of the constitution (For Example, article 301, 304). Even in the absence of such express constitutional provisions, the court can invalidate a law which contravenes any right or is *ultra vires*, for such power of judicial review follows from the very nature of the constitutional law. Thus, under article 132, the substantial question of law as to the interpretation of constitution is referred to the Supreme Court.

The 'reasonable restrictions' in case of fundamental rights are subject to court's supervision. Judicial review is thus *'the interposition of judicial restraint on the legislative as well as executive organs of the government'*.

**Note:** Here the term 'reasonable restrictions' is important. In some cases executive is allowed to put that and it is the duty of the judiciary to judge.

In **AK Gopalan versus State of Madras**, the power of judicial review was firmly established and the limitations for its exercise were clearly enunciated.

#### **How does it make Constitution legalistic?**

Philosophy of judicial review is rooted in the principle that constitution is the fundamental law, all governmental organs must not do anything which is inconsistent with the provisions of constitution; and the theory of 'limited government.' when a contradiction between the constitution and enacted law exists, it is the duty of judges to resolve it. Thus, judicial review makes constitution legalistic. In a federal system, it is a necessary consequence to have an independent and impartial judiciary to resolve disputes.

**The above points should have been there in your answer. The first part, i.e the constitutional provisions and articles for judicial review, most of you have mentioned, but second part is missing.**

#### **Connecting the dots:**

Judicial Review has been a bone of contention between Legislature and Judiciary. A question on this issue is highly probable. For this you need to know about the scope and the limitations of Judicial review.

In India, the exercise of power of judicial review is itself made subject to the limitations, expressly provided in the constitution example articles 32, 226, 74, 77, 163, 166, 105, 194, 12, 212. The Supreme Court has also evolved certain self-imposed limitations on its powers of judicial review, as found in *res judicata*, *laches*, *standing*, *waiver*, etc.

Nevertheless, in several cases, it has been held that the Supreme Court can act as the custodian, defender of rights of people, and democratic system of government only through the judicial review. In **Keshavanand Bharti's case**, it was held that the judicial review is a '*basic feature*' of the constitution and cannot be amended.

The scope of judicial review is sufficient in India, to make supreme court a powerful agency to control the activities of executive and the legislature. In no way, judicial review makes the Supreme Court a rival of the parliament.

**Note: You need to keep the above points in mind and write a balance answer. Try to read more about scope and limitations of the judicial review.**

**5. Examine the provisions of constitutional amendment. Do you think the Indian Constitution is more flexible than rigid? Examine.**

**Approach:**

Write what are the provisions to amend the constitution and then put the arguments whether it is flexible or rigid and substantiate it with valid arguments, based on your arguments conclude it.

**Background:**

A Constitution should be a dynamic and a living document. It should be able to adapt itself to the changing needs of the society. Sometimes under the impact of new powerful social and economic forces, the pattern of government will require major changes.

**Introduction:**

Part XX of the Constitution of India has only one article that is Article 368 that deals with the amendment of the Constitution. As per this article, Parliament may add, amend or repeal any provision of the constitution as per the procedure laid down for this purpose. However, Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'Basic structure' of the Constitution.

**Body:**

There are three types of bills that seek to amend the Constitution:

- Bills that are passed by Parliament by Simple Majority, this doesn't come under Art 368
- Bills that have to be passed by Parliament by Special Majority, i.e. above 50% of the total membership and  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of present and voting.
- Bills that have to be passed by Special Majority and also to be ratified by not less than half of the State Legislatures.

Bills are passed by both Houses of Parliament by a simple majority of members present and voting, which doesn't come under art 368. It consists of:

- Admission or establishment of new States, formation of new States, and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
- Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in the States.
- Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

- Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

In India ARTICLE 368 provides the power of amendment. In India all constitutional amendments can be generally effectuated by a Special Majority. The **clause 2 of Art 368** also specifies certain situations in which apart from above mentioned special majority ratification by more than half of the number of States is required, they are:

- Election of the President.
- Extent of executive power of the Union & State.
- Provisions dealing with the Supreme Court.
- Provisions dealing with High Courts in the States & Union territories.
- Distribution of legislative power between Centre and State.
- Representation of States in Parliament.
- Seventh schedule.
- 368 itself.

Classification and debate of amendment procedures in two heads as rigid and flexible:

- These amendments are considered outside the scope of Art 368 and hint at flexibility.
- Special majority in matters such as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles requiring two-thirds majority in Parliament. Both rigidity and flexibility indicated here.
- Special majority of Parliament and ratification of half of states in matters such as election of the President. Indicates more rigidity while being flexible.
- Thus, both rigidity and flexibility are characteristics of the Indian Constitution. It is more rigid in some matters such as amendments relating to the federal character, more flexible in others.

#### **Conclusion:**

John Burgess is of the opinion that the first and most important part is the organization of the State for the accomplishments of future changes in the Constitution, which is the amendment clause. In Indian constitution though the procedure is classified as Rigid but it has practically proved to a flexible one.

#### **Connecting the dots:**

Please write about Art 368, then mention it's flexible and rigid features and based upon the arguments conclude with an argument.

**6. What are non-justiciable rights? Discuss. Why are they considered fundamental to the functioning of the government? Comment.**



**Approach:**

Explain what non-justiciable rights and why are they called so. Then outline reasons behind these rights being fundamental to the functioning of the government substantiating with examples. Also, outline relevant articles and parts of Indian constitution.

**Background:**

Non-justiciable rights are the rights that are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. The government cannot be compelled to implement them. Under Indian constitution the Directive Principles of State Policy, mentioned under Part IV of the constitution are non-justiciable rights. These are unlike fundamental rights which can be enforced by Supreme Court or High Courts through issuance of writs.

**Rationale behind DPSPs kept as non-justiciable:**

- Country not having enough resources to implement them.
- Vastness and backwardness pose major hurdle in the implementation.

**Points to be covered:**

Article 37, Part IV of Indian constitution states that DPSPs shall not be enforceable by any court but are fundamental in the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

- The Articles include matters relating to right to work, right to education, the uniform civil code, and other principles of good governance that the State must take note of. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar rightly called the DPSPs as 'Instruments of Instructions'.
- Article 41 directs the State to make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. Various schemes like the NREGA, integrated rural development schemes that have been enacted for the purpose of social and economic justice.
- Under Article 38 State is supposed to promote welfare of the people. Thus, a legislation based on principles mentioned under DPSPs would not only help in functioning of government but would also result into good governance.
- DPSPs facilitate policy continuity and stability both on domestic and international front irrespective of government in power.
- Enable opposition to keep a check and control on the government. It also serves as common political manifesto and as a benchmark for judiciary to decide on constitutional validity of a law.

**Conclusion:**

DPSPs thus forms the bedrock of the democracy. As the country is progressing economically and politically, there is a need to re-look at the DPSP's and strengthen them by giving people

more right based entitlements. While Right to Education (Article 46), Food security act (article 39,45), Panchayati raj system (Article 40) MGNREGA etc have been enacted to promote the principles of DPSPs many like the right to health under Article 46 has not received the required attention.

#### **Connecting the dots:**

- Another set of rights that are non-justiciable are those mentioned in the preamble. However, the phrase fundamental to the functioning of the government is used particularly for DPSPs.
- A related question is whether DPSPs should be justiciable or not.

#### **7. What is 'doctrine of separation of powers'? How it has been enforced in India? Discuss.**

##### **Approach:**

In Introduction, mention what is Doctrine of Separation of power. In body part, split it into two parts, first part write how there is separation of power. Here don't use too much articles, it's a GS answer. Then in second part mention there is over lapping.

##### **Background**

The French scholar Montesquieu pointed out that placing power in the hands of only one organ or group in a government entails tyranny. Assigning a different function to each organ and creating exclusive functions for them counters the concentration of powers and makes this doctrine a success.

##### **Points to be covered**

Indian Constitution doesn't explicitly mentions about the doctrine, though it has been considered a part through basic structure principle, post Keshavnanda Bharti case.

##### **Examples of separation:**

- Article 50: Constitution mentions about separation of power i.e. state shall take steps to ensure separation.
- Non-interference of judiciary: on working of legislature or executive i.e. judiciary cannot get into advise tendered by COM to president or proceedings of the house.
- Non-interference of Legislature: Except while moving removal motion against Judges. They cannot discuss conduct of judges.
- Legislature and Executive: Though executive is part of legislature, there are provisions to insulate legislature from interfering into working of executive except to ensure accountability.
- Appointments: No role of legislature or executive in appointment of Judges or vice versa.

##### **Examples of overlaps**

- Legislature- Delegated legislation, President is head but works on advice of CoM, impeachment. Passing of contempt charges. Removal of judges.
- Executive- Part of legislature, ordinances making.
- Judiciary- Judicial interference in rules formulation, legislation of bills in name of basic structure, constitutionality etc.
- Tribunals: Non judicial persons are appointed in tribunals to award charges.

**Conclusion:**

Indian model is not a strict separation like in USA but is a system of checks and balances where each organ has separate core functions while overlapping in few functions, to keep abuse of power in check.

**Connect the dots**

- Judicial overreach
- Parliamentary control over executive

**8. How does the legislature control the functioning of the executive? What are the issues arising of the existing mechanism of 'check and balances' in Indian polity? Discuss.**

**Approach:**

As you can see, the question has two direct parts.

The first part deals with the legislature control over Executive. If you start explaining this part itself, it can take more than 200 words. So in an answer you need to be very careful as to how much importance you are giving to one part. Do not write about control of judiciary in this part.

In second part you need to write about the issues faced in India regarding 'division of power' amongst different pillars of our democracy. In this part you can write a point or two on judiciary as well as the question is open ended.

**Synopsis:**

Indian polity works on the principle of 'Checks and Balances' and separation of powers. But separation of powers in India is not absolute. In India Executive is part of Legislature and legislature controls the functioning of executive in following ways:

**Administrative Control:** Administration is the duty of executive. Legislature brings to the notice many important issues through Zero hour, question hour, adjournment motion etc.

**Legislative Control:**

- Whenever a bill is introduced by a minister, opposition scrutinizes it and proposes amendments. It helps in controlling the power of executive and prevents the conversion of democracy into a dictatorship.
- It also has the power to pass a no – confidence motion against the government and impeach the President, The head of the Executive. (Many of you have not mentioned this point.)

**Financial Control:**

- Parliaments keeps a check on the spending of the government as in how much amount has been spent and on what. It is mandatory for government to get the Budget passed in the Parliament.
- Government also has to pass money bills and financial bills.
- Government cannot withdraw any money from the Consolidated Fund of India without the permission of Legislature.

**Issues with ‘Checks and Balances’:**

Broadly if you analyse this question the problem arises when interference of one organ increases in the working of another or one organ tries to ignore the role of other and supersedes other.

**Some of the examples are –**

**Negative role of opposition in governance process** – This is being observed since last 15 years that opposition is not playing a constructive role in discussion while wasting time of parliament by walking out and boycotting the house.

This way bills are not passed and the process is delayed.

**Increase in Ordinances** – Executive is avoiding the parliamentary procedure and passing the laws through the process of ordinance.

**Guillotine** – many clauses are passed without discussion on them.

**Quality of Debates** – The quality of debate has been deteriorated and questions are asked with an intention to blame the government rather than social welfare.

**Judicial Review** and Judicial Overreach

**Judicial Recruitments**

**Whip** – Use of whip hinders the individual thinking of an MP and it is mandatory for the person to act strictly according to the ideology of the party on any issue.

**Connecting the Dots:**

Similar to the issues in separation of powers, the Constitutional provisions for Indian federalism and issues faced by Indian federalism can also be asked. Frame some points for that too.

**Note:** More points can be added to this list but keep in mind that it should depict the problem in separation of powers or 'Checks and Balances'. Many of you have mentioned the problems of democracy which is not apt in this case.

**9. What are tribunals? How successful are tribunals in India? What reforms are needed to make tribunals an effective dispute resolution mechanism? Suggest.**

**Approach:**

- Explain briefly about tribunals
- Mention about the successfulness of the tribunals, can take your stand and substantiate your answer accordingly
- Suggest some reforms for effectiveness of the tribunals

**Introduction:**

The word tribunal implies a judicial or quasi-judicial body with a **lesser degree of formality than a court**, to which the normal rules of evidence and procedure may not apply, and whose presiding officers are frequently neither judges nor magistrates. Private judicial bodies are also often styled 'tribunals'. In general sense, the 'tribunals' are not courts of normal jurisdiction, but they have very specific and predefined work area.

In India tribunals were added in the Constitution by Constitution Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976 as Part XIV-A, which has only two articles viz. 323-A and 323-B.

- While article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals;
- article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.

The basic objective of administrative tribunals is to take out of the purview of the regular courts of law certain matters of dispute between the citizen and government agencies and make the judicial process quick and less expensive.

**Successfulness of Tribunals:**

The experience of India during the past two decades and more has demonstrated that the tribunals have an effective role to play in a country which has embarked upon a programme of rapid socioeconomic change.

Some tribunals like the Company Law Board, the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and the National Green Tribunals (NGT) have been doing good work and their disposal rates are quite high. "NGT's orders in particular have had the biggest impact in recent times. For example,

- Its direction to not renew the registration of vehicles older than 15 years and the removal of diesel vehicles older than 10 years has had a huge impact.
- Even its order restraining sand mining has curbed the menace of illegal sand mining to some extent.

However, there are some issues facing by the judiciary, as the pendency at these tribunals has defeated the purpose for which they were created – as parallel to the high courts, issues are:

- Drew attention to the low rate of disposal of cases by tribunals and
- He emphasized on the need to ascertain whether these institutions were delivering justice or were acting as a “barrier” to it.

Tribunals vis-a-vis regular Courts rightly created a lot of buzz and was reflective of the concerns of jurists, lawyers, litigants and bar associations over the functioning of Tribunals. The Tribunals in their present form do not inspire confidence of stakeholders and end up as post-retirement sinecures or a case of ‘dangling carrots’ rather than the noble aim of rendering justice in the form of public service to the community.

In order to restore public faith, the following reforms appear worthy for the effective functioning of tribunals:

- The correct function of Tribunals should remain to supplant and filter out cases for the superior judiciary and not to replace it. Other than highly technical matters, Tribunals can at best function as fact-returning bodies of experts leaving adjudication of disputes to regular Courts.
- Tribunals may not be allowed to be seen as post-retirement sinecures. An orientation capsule should be introduced for non-Judicial members.
- Members of Tribunals should be provided the best possible facilities and also members should be given the security of tenure but without the system of reappointment.
- Since “reduction of burden” on Courts and “quicker dispensation of justice” was ostensibly the aim of Tribunalisation, a stringent provision for time-bound redressal must be incorporated in all statutes dealing with Tribunals.

#### **Conclusion:**

Perhaps the real need for tribunals is in highly specialised areas. They should only be set up for very specialised areas of law that require technical expertise on a given subject matter such as telecommunications, patents, securities markets and not simply to reduce the burden on the courts.

#### **10. How does India’s federal structure differ from its western counterparts? Examine.**

##### **Approach:**

In introduction, mention what is federation and how India adopted it. Then in main part of question, compare Indian federal structure with that of other western nations like USA, UK, Canada etc.

### Background

Article 1 of the constitution mentions India as 'Union of States', which means it is not a result of agreement between the states and states have no right to secede from the Centre. Indian federal structure has been adopted from Government of India Act, 1935 while also adding certain features from various other countries.

### Points to be covered

	India	West
<b>Constitution</b>	Written, Mix of flexibility and rigidity, Single constitution for Centre and states	USA- Written, More rigid UK- Unwritten, More flexible  USA, Switzerland- Different constitution for Centre and states
<b>Form of federation</b>	Union of states	USA- Federation (agreement between states).
<b>Federal structure</b>	Unitary bias (Emergency)	USA-Equality between Centre and states.  UK-Unitary.  Canada-Federal with Unitary bias.
<b>Upper house</b>	Representation based on population of state	USA- Equal representation of states
<b>Form of government</b>	Parliamentary	USA- Presidential UK- Parliamentary with Constitutional Monarchy.
<b>Separation of powers</b>	Checks and balances	USA- Watertight separation. UK- Parliament is supreme and can overrule other organs of state.
<b>Citizenship</b>	Single	USA- Dual (State and Centre) UK- Single
<b>Judiciary</b>	Hierarchical	USA- Separate federal court. UK- Hierarchical, House of Lords being the highest court of appeal.
<b>Residuary powers</b>	With Centre	USA, Australia- With individual states

Note:- Each point have to be explained with comparison. Here more points are covered but 8 to 10 points are enough with a line or two explanations in exam.

**Conclusion:**

India adopted federalism form of government as it had experience with it but with a difference than what it is in USA. It is due to previous and historical experience, the makers of constitution felt the need for strong center during adversaries and unitary bias to preserve Unity and Integrity of country.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Emergency
- Citizenship
- Borrowed features of Indian Constitution

**11. How well the existing federal structure has given room to the states to function as independent units? Examine. Also explain the concepts of cooperative and competitive federalism.**

**Approach:**

The framing of this question is peculiar to confuse the candidates and to emboss the other side of Indian Federalism. In most of the places, you must have seen questions asking about the drawbacks and issues of Indian Federalism and how Center is dominating the states in India. But in this question you have to write just the opposite. In this question you have to write about the independence of the states and their functioning.

In the second part you need to differentiate between cooperative and competitive federalism. These two terms have been in news for quite some time now, so a question is probable.

**Body:**

Granville Austin called the Indian federalism as a “cooperative federalism”.

He said that though the Constitution of India has created a strong Central government, it has not made the state governments weak and has not reduced them to the level of administrative agencies for the execution of policies of the Central government. He described the Indian federation as “a new kind of federation to meet India’s peculiar needs”.

The states have an independent constitutional existence. They are not satellites or agents of the Centre. Within the sphere allotted to them, the states are supreme. Following points prove the independence of states in Indian federal structure –



The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.

**Legislative independence:** Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states.

State has exclusive power to legislate on State Subjects. It can also legislate on Concurrent subjects.

**Administrative Independence:** the executive power of a state extends to its territory in respect of matters on which the state legislature has exclusive power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the State List).

**Financial Independence:** The state legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the State List (which are 20 in number). Center cannot abruptly change the division of tax amount between center and state. It need special majority in Parliament and ratification of 50% of states.

**Note: More points can be added to this part. Some Tension area in Center – State Relation**

**Note:** This part is not required in this answer but we are providing it here only for your reference.

The issues which created tensions and conflicts between the Centre and states are:

- Mode of appointment and dismissal of governor;
- Discriminatory and partisan role of governors;
- Imposition of President's Rule for partisan interests;
- Deployment of Central forces in the states to maintain law and order;
- Reservation of state bills for the consideration of the President;
- Discrimination in financial allocations to the states;
- Role of Planning Commission in approving state projects;
- Management of All-India Services (IAS, IPS, and IFS);
- Use of electronic media for political purposes;
- Appointment of enquiry commissions against the chief ministers;
- Sharing of finances (between Centre and states); and
- Encroachment by the Centre on the State List.

While replying to the criticism of over-centralisation in the Constitution, Dr. B R Ambedkar stated: "A serious complaint is made on the ground that there is too much centralisation and the states have been reduced to municipalities. It is clear that this view is not only an exaggeration but is also founded on a misunderstanding of what exactly the Constitution

contrives to do. As to the relations between the Centre and the states, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental principle on which it rests.

The basic principle of federalism is that the legislative and executive authority is partitioned between the Centre and the states not by any law to be made by the Centre but by the Constitution itself. This is what the Constitution does. The states are in no way dependent upon the Centre for their legislative or executive authority. The states and the Centre is co-equal in this matter. It is difficult to see how such a Constitution can be called centralism. It is; therefore, wrong to say that the states have been placed under the Centre. The Centre cannot by its own will alter the boundary of this partition. Nor can the judiciary”.

### **Competitive and Cooperative Federalism**

Cooperative federalism is the idea where the Central Government and State governments or two state Governments do not have conflicts but work in the harmony for the welfare of the citizens. Policies are framed keeping all states in mind and can be customized according to the different needs of the States.

Usually cooperative federalism is seen in socialist economies where most of the resources are controlled by the government. It is being promoted in India through steps like the formation of NITI aayog, passing of GST etc.

Competitive Federalism on the other hand is the idea where states are competing with each other to tap the resources and move ahead in terms of Growth. It is generally seen in developed countries where market economy is prevailing. A type of Competitive federalism is seen in India where states want more funds and perks from the state government for growth. Also states can be involved in International treaties and business deals. They are also trying to woo MNCs to get more FDI. Earlier states could tweak with some local taxes to attract investors which was leading to inefficient production. This is changed with the arrival of GST.

**NOTE:** In both these parts you can write your own unique examples.

### **Connecting the dots:**

In India development was used for politics. Many states allegedly kept their development level low. Can you think what can be the reason behind that?

**12. Devolution of powers to the local governing bodies mean little in the absence of meaningful financial devolution. Elucidate. What steps have been taken to address this issue? Discuss.**

**Background:**

National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on April 24 every year as it was on this day that the panchayati raj system got constitutional recognition during P.V. Narasimha Rao's tenure as PM. Seeking to empower rural local bodies financially and politically, the 73rd constitutional amendment stipulated transferring 29 items to local bodies, setting up state election commissions and finance commissions to conduct elections and enhance resources for local bodies, reserving one-third seats for women and, in proportion to their population, for SCs and STs in all three tiers, apart from forming gram sabhas with people's participation.

**Approach:**

- Devolution of powers to local bodies.
- How devolution of power is more meaningful when it is financial devolution.
- Steps taken by the government to devolve finances and power.

**Introduction:**

A fully functional, responsive grassroots-level system of self-governance is a sine qua non for an effective democracy. The government should work towards making gram swaraj a reality by strengthening local self-governments and the three Ds — Decentralization, Devolution and Development — go hand in hand for better strengthening of local governments.

**Devolution of powers to local bodies:**

Government's "Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday" programme underlines the importance of the concept: "Ram rajya would be incomplete without gram rajya". The 73rd constitutional amendment gave effect to Article 40 of the Constitution, which is actually part of the DPSP. It states that the state shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority along with the financial support as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

**Issues:**

- Even though it has been more than two decades since local bodies have been constitutionally empowered, the devolution of 29 subjects to panchayats is not satisfactory in many states.
- It appears that a majority of states are showing little interest in devolving power and funds to local bodies and are taking only half-hearted measures.
- While states are seeking more powers and rightly so, they are not showing the same interest in devolving powers to local bodies along with the three Fs — funds, functions and functionaries.
- Holding elections to local bodies every five years should be made mandatory and there should be no discretion or scope for the states to either postpone or advance them.

**Steps taken by the government:**

- The recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission for providing grants to the tune of Rs 2,00,292 crore between 2015 and 2020 to gram panchayats (GPs) directly, and also released the allocations to rural local bodies has been accepted.
- 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendation of devolving funds to states from 32% to 42% has been accepted.
- In addition to the funds received from the Centre and the states, the panchayats are also mandated by the 14th Finance Commission to generate their own resources.

**Present situation:**

In a study conducted by the ministry of Panchayati raj in 2014-15 on the Panchayat Devolution Index, which looked at the devolution of powers to Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in terms of the three Fs:

- Kerala topped the list in all parameters except funds.
- While Karnataka was best in transferring funds to PRIs.
- Though Sikkim did well in transferring functions, it was low on other parameters.

**Way forward:**

With the country's democratic structure operating at three levels — national, state, and panchayats and nagar palikas — democracy would be more meaningful and robust when people participate in running their own affairs. However, this can be achieved only when states fully empower rural local bodies in terms of devolution of funds, decentralization of powers, and allow people to have a greater say in local area development.

**13. There is a visible decline in the parliamentary culture of India. Debates and deliberations have given way to disruptions and indiscipline. What are the factors behind this decline? Shouldn't there be a legally enforceable code to ensure smooth functioning of the Parliament? Discuss.**

**Background:**

Nowadays, the non-functioning of Parliament is making headlines. And rightly so. The 15th Lok Sabha could be termed the least productive in the annals of Indian Parliament. The story is no different in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Parliament. For the first time in its history, the Upper House returned the budget without any discussion.

**Approach:**

- You should start by substantiating the given statement in the question. Here write facts, data and examples for better illustration.
- Write factors responsible for such decline

- Discuss need for legally enforceable code, you should explore both the sides of given topic; need for enforceable code and implication of such steps.

**Introduction:** In recent times, as highlighted by studies of ADR and PRS, the efficiency of parliament has declined. Parliament is meeting of as little as 70-80 days a year. Its sessions are crippled with disrupt, noise and fruitless discussions. Parliamentary committees have become susceptible to party based politics.

**Body:**

Some reasons for this decline are:

- The ethical standards of legislators have declined. Concern for the country and the sense of responsibility is declining day by day.
- Reduced number of days of sitting often causes insufficient time allocation for many sensitive and worthy issues.
- Controversial actions by ruling party – ordinances, redefining bills as money bills – too invoke ire of opposition.
- 31% of MPs in current Lok Sabha are from criminal background such leaders erodes the moral authority of the parliament.
- Party whip many times prohibit legislators to express their minds freely.
- Frequent elections motivate parties to do unjustified criticism on the floor.
- Lack of subject expertise to parliamentarians resulting in delegated legislation and bureaucratization.
- Anti-defection and order of whip are preventing from free discussions.

Legal remedies have been sought at times for this issue. Bills were brought in parliament in 2004, 09 and 2016 seeking termination of disrupting members of the house. We also have ethics committees in Lok sabha and Rajya sabha to oversee moral and ethical conduct of parliamentarians.

Legal codification of conduct in the house is a growing need. Along with it, other aspects of working of the parliament should also be addressed.

- Number of days of sittings should be increased.
- Monetary penalties for indiscipline.
- Powers of ethics committees should be increased.
- Speaker and Chairman should be given more teeth to curb indiscipline.
- Adequate session days that the Parliament runs. This can be on the lines of European Nations like UK and Sweden etc.

- Code for effecting attendance of elected representatives. A convention of around 50% of the total strength is legally enforced.

At the same time, certain challenges and risks has to address while framing such a law like:

- Code of conduct should not come in way of freedom of expression and speech of Parliamentarians.
- Right to dissent to a certain degree is a part and parcel of Indian polity.
- It should not turn into a tool in the hands of ruling party to overcome dissenting voices
- The policy should be backed by sound outlook and vision to cleanse political dynamics in India such as addressing the issue of anonymity in political funding, attracting youth to politics etc.

### **Conclusion:**

Thus, it can be concluded that evolving a definitive code of conduct for Parliamentarians is a right way ahead but it has to be implemented with at most caution. Further, there exists a need for cleansing wider Indian political landscape to facilitate and strengthen democracy.

### **Connecting the dots:**

Direct question can be asked on related issues of Right to recall of elected representative, Provisions and changes in RPA, and need for broader electoral reforms.

### **14. Fiscal federalism as envisaged by the Indian Constitution is essentially a borrowed concept. Do you agree? Substantiate.**

#### **Approach:**

Most of the people go wrong in this question. The question is not asking about federalism or fiscal federalism but fiscal federalism of Indian constitution as borrowed concept. So u needs to mention how fiscal federalism is borrowed concept in India.

In Introduction, write what is Fiscal federalism. Then in Body mention the tax systems borrowed from different countries with examples.

#### **Background**

Fiscal Federalism refers to the division of responsibilities with regards to public expenditure and taxation between the different levels of the government. In India it is a reflection of the political federal structure. Many of its features have been borrowed from various countries while many have been an Indian innovation.

#### **Points to be covered**

Features borrowed from various sources:

- List system of taxation: From Government of India Act of 1935 and prevalent British norms e.g. excise duty, customs and corporate tax under union list whereas land revenue, estate duty and agriculture income under state list.
- Concurrent list: From Australia, but it does not include any tax (to avoid tax overlap between Centre and states) power rather other fiscal functions like social insurance and price control.
- Residuary powers: From Canada, functions not included in any list vests with the Centre e.g. Service tax.
- Unitary bias: From Canada, e.g. limited financial resources to states, Centre's power to levy surcharge and discretion in sharing excise duties with states.
- Royalties: From mining activities borrowed from USA.
- GST: From Canada and Brazil along with modifications to suit Indian requirements.
- Indian Innovations:
- Grant in aid: Indian Innovation given the fact the state resources are meager and cannot meet even their budgetary needs.
- Finance Commission (Article 280): Indian Innovation but influenced from Australian Common wealth's Grant Commission.

### Conclusion

Fiscal federalism is thus a borrowed concept, but the modifications have made it appropriate for Indian economy and along with certain checks like FRBM Act, it has ensured the fiscal stability of the country.

### Connecting the dots:

- Taxation structure in India
- GST
- Finance Commission

### 15. The whole system of parliamentary government in India goes against the letter and spirit of the theory of separation of powers. Do you agree? Critically comment.

#### Approach:

The statement says Parliamentary government of India goes against 'letter and spirit' of Separation of Powers. Now, this is a very strong statement. So you cannot go against it.

In this question first you need to explain the meaning of 'Separation of Power' as an idea. In second part you need to explain how is it slightly different in India and the provisions of 'Checks and balances' and then in conclusion you need to mention that India upholds the idea of 'Separation of Power' but with a balanced approach to check arbitrary use of power in one domain.

**Body:**

Separation of powers is a structural doctrine in political systems where powers are divided between legislature (to make laws), executive (to implement laws) and judiciary (to ensure rule of law, resolve disputes). Major utility of this system is to limit powers of each segment and also ensure independent functioning.

The system is not watertight in Indian parliamentary system which involves system of checks and balances. This leads to overlap in power diluting the doctrine of separation

**Check on legislature**

- Article 13: laws ultra vires with basic structure of constitution are declared void giving implicit judicial review.
- Article 32 and article 226: writ jurisdiction of SC and HC over violation of Fundamental rights
- Executive forms majority in legislature. Dismissal of executive leads to dissolution of entire house

**Checks on judiciary**

- Appointment of CJI by president
- impeachment of a judge require special majority in house
- no. of judges can be increased by legislature through simple amendment
- president has powers to commute, respite, reprieve and pardon punishment given by supreme court.

**Checks on executive**

- Article 142 : judiciary can order executive to act in public welfare.
- Ordinance under article 123 and financial bill under 110 require approval of legislature.
- Article 75: executive is responsible to legislature. No confidence motion leads to dissolution of government.

Hence Indian parliamentary system is based on supremacy of constitution.

**Note:** You can add many more points to this. But remember that you need to frame your answer according to the need of the question. And tell that Indian system is not against SoP but it strengthens it with check.

Also, there is no need to mention abuse of checks and balances in India as that is not part of the domain of this question.

**16. What is the 'spoils system' in America? How does the Indian Constitution avoid the vice of this system? Discuss.**



**Background:** With a remarkable sense of conformity with the spoils system put in place by the Congress, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party is also treating gubernatorial office as a retirement benefit for its veterans. Also The NITI Aayog has recommended to the prime minister that “lateral entry” from the private sector should be introduced in the civil services at all levels, from secretary to deputy secretary, which can be a regressive move towards the spoils system.

**Approach:**

- Introduce by defining spoil System
- Write features and history of Spoil system in America
- Write provisions in Constitution avoiding vice of this system. You should also write instances of political patronage playing important role in appointments.

**Introduction:**

Spoils system, also known as patronage system was a system under which winning political party in USA allotted government and civil services posts to its campaigners and supporters as an incentive. Its demerits are

- Make system inefficient
- It causes further authoritarian attitude
- Oppose merit system and make government less accountable as well as transparency
- Violation of values of liberty, opportunity and equality

**Body**

Indian constitution makers tried their best to put best defence against this type of system and for providing merit system in Indian system

- Part 14 – which provides power to establish public service commission (Art 315) and also provides functions of these commissions (Art 320) for safeguarding against spoil system this promotes merit system in appointment of civil servants.
- Article 16 provides equal opportunity to all citizens to have equal rights in appointment and getting jobs.
- Adoption of British model for political structure over American structure has provided parliamentary system, helping in limiting spoil system.

Other provisions which provide safeguards are:

- Santhanam committee suggested bodies like CVC also puts checks in stopping nepotism or corruption.
- Tools like PIL, RTI make administration more transparent.
- But, spoils system does come into picture in cases
- Appointment of governor is still the discretion of president.

- Private Secretaries appointed by ministers lead to bypassing of merit system.
- Transfer to crucial post by a party after change of government remind one of spoil system.
- Judiciary – uncle's syndrome still exists.

**Conclusion:** Our constitution laid a strong foundation against spoil system, but its continuation or its degeneration depends on the legislators of today. So therefore need of the hour is accepting Puncchi commission recommendations regarding appointment of governor and to clarify the appointment procedure of CAG and other bodies where ambiguity is still present.

**17. Do you think the current 'participatory consultative process' for selecting the judges in higher judiciary needs a serious rethink? Examine in the light of recent controversies plaguing the relationship between the centre and the judiciary?**

**Approach:**

In Introduction, mention what is Participatory consultative process i.e. collegium system. Then start with body part. Here first write whether you think there needs to be changes or not. Then substantiate as per your opinion. Then second part of answer should be about the controversies plaguing between Centre and Judiciary.

**Background**

The current 'Participatory Consultative process' of judicial appointments also known as collegium system was adopted after three judges case, where in Chief Justice of India along with other senior most judges of SC recommends those who are appointed by President as judges in HC and SC.

Why rethink is needed:

- Unique system: Where judges appoint themselves, which exists nowhere else in the world.
- Transparency: The appointments procedures are away from public scrutiny.
- Accountability: They are not accountable to system and they are the system in itself.
- Nepotism and patronage system: There are allegations of kith and kin being appointed as judges.
- Meritocracy: The merits and ability of judges are not given due weightage during selection process.
- Overload: This creates additional work away from judicial work leading to delay in case completion.

Controversies between Center and Judiciary:

- NJAC: National Judicial Appointment commission was scrapped by SC citing judicial independency. But nowhere in constitution judges appointing themselves is highlighted.
- Memorandum of Procedure: Standoff between SC and Government over MOP.
- Intelligence Bureau report: For appointment as judges is a point of contention between both.
- Judicial activism and Overreach: Judiciary trying to take up executive role or interfering in executive working.

**Conclusion:**

As the saying goes Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, the judiciary in India is at that stage with no accountability of any sort. There needs to be accountability of all institutes because all exists to serve public. Both Judiciary and executive should work together to bring a system which addresses the problem at the earliest.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Drawbacks of Collegium system.
- Judiciary in India.

**18. Quite often in India, pressure groups are outweighed by religion, caste and language rather than ideological considerations. Do you agree? Substantiate. Also examine the associated fallouts.**

**Approach:**

The question has got two parts.

- In first part you need to substantiate with examples how ideological considerations have been outweighed by religion, caste and language. It will be better if you take one example from each of these identities.
- In second part you need to explain the negative aspect of these pressure groups.
- Before you get to answer either of these aspects, in one statement explain what a pressure group is.

**Body:**

A pressure group is an organized group of people who are trying to persuade a government or other authority to do something, for example to change a law. Pressure groups are not part of the government or politics directly i.e. they do not send candidates to contest in elections. Rather pressurize government for a cause from outside. A very good example of pressure group was Anna's movement against corruption. It was ideology based and with one target – to get Lokpal Bill passed.

But recently, the identities of religion, caste and language have become more dominant to get narrow benefits. For example – Karni sena creating chaos against Padmavati movie, right

wing forces pressurizing the government for beef ban and acting as cow vigilante, Patidars and Jats doing violent protests for Jat reservation and local pressure groups of Karnataka breaking sign boards in Hindi in Namma Metro of Bengaluru.

**Note:** You can give other examples as well.

**Fallouts of this trend:**

- Against the idea of unity and integrity of India.
- Creates differences and hatred between different communities.
- These pressure groups polarize the region temporarily and political parties get benefitted out of this trend.
- Agenda of development and welfare take a back seat and politicians get involved in discussing petty issues.
- These small pressure groups later get directly involved into politics and promote politics on the basis of religion, caste and language.
- Decelerates the rate of economic growth of country.
- Promotes vigilantism amongst the people of particular communities. They think that what they are fighting for is right and this drive can make them commit heinous crimes. This creates law and order problem.

Note: You can add more points to this part.

**Connecting the Dots:**

‘Pressure groups’ is a separate topic in Paper 2. Try to write some advantages of pressure groups in governance.

**19. With so many young leaders taking centre stage in the regional electoral discourse, the time has come to reduce the minimum age to 22 for contesting elections in India. Do you agree? Examine the pros and cons.**

**Introduction:**

Under Article 84(b) and article 173(b) no one below 25 years of age can become candidate for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections. However, with youngsters like Hardik Patel, Kanahiya Kumar and Shehila Rashid gaining the limelight much before their attainment of the requisite age for election as MP/MLA, the issue has come to the forefront.

**Pros:**

- It will encourage Politics as a career among the youth.
- India is a young country with average age around 27 years while currently of Parliament members is 63. Reduction of age will help in plugging this generation gap and to be in sync with the present generation and addressing their issues.
- Young leaders can connect more to the problems of youth, their involvement in politics would lead to greater presentation of youth issues at the policy making level.

- With more youth in the politics, the influence of money power and muscle power would be reduced and real issues on the ground would take the centre stage in the political process
- Young politicians are more energetic, enthusiastic and passionate which puts them in better position to dedicate themselves for the nation.
- They possess the capacity of resilience and so they govern their constituency in a systematic way.
- 50% of the population is below the age of 25. Reducing the minimum age will widen the pool for the electors.
- Many democracies have a younger age limit for the contesters like Germany (18), UK (18), Israel(21) etc.
- The Gen Next is much well connected in terms of technology and hence can have better access to the people.

#### Cons:

- Youth at the age of 22 are somewhat inexperienced and may lack the political wherewithal to understand real issues pertaining to various sections of the society.
- It might wean away the mind of the youth from their academic goals which would be a loss.
- The issue of political funding might be a problem for these candidates.
- Conflict may arise between the old and young politicians.
- Also, the youth may be too naïve to deal with the older bureaucracy. This would lead to inefficiency in administration.

#### Conclusion:

Lowering the minimum age to 22 makes more sense atleast in regional elections to encourage better democracy. An innovative solution could be reserving some seats for the people of age lower than 25 and having the rest of the seats only for candidates above age of 25.

**20. Should the CAG question policy decisions? Give your views. If the CAG were 'merely' an auditor, why should Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, during the debates in the Constituent Assembly, describe the CAG as the most important functionary in the Constitution, more important than even the judiciary? Comment.**

**Background:** From the appointment of new CAG to report on reliability of an indigenously developed surface to air Aakash missile slamming Indian Railways, saying 'food unfit for consumption' being sold at stations CAG has been in news again

#### Approach:

- Start by writing about CAG, constitutional provisions and powers

- Discuss, should it be given policy review power you should discuss both possible aspects
- Later part, write about Dr. Ambedkar's views on CAG and provide reasons
- Comment on the present position and what was thought by constitution makers

**Introduction:** CAG is mentioned in the constitution under article 148-151. CAG is a constitutional body which has one of the most important functions to audit and keep a check on the public expenditure and keep the Parliament abreast of the same.

**Body:**

The idea of the CAG questioning the policy decision is a welcome step as:

- It will bring in the stricter financial controls on the executive.
- Rather than post mortem approach, a more proactive approach will result in reduction of the wasteful expenditure.
- The policy decisions when questioned will bring in more transparency.
- It will also entail the deliberate policy making and may reduce the delegated legislation.

Dr. Ambedkar, during debates in the constituent assembly, described the CAG as the most important functionary in the constitution. The importance of CAG cannot be undermined:

- The CAG ensures financial propriety of the public exchequer, thus making sure the hard earned money of taxpayer is not embezzled and spent properly.
- The CAG is an important pillar in the system of legislative check on the executive in the financial domain.
- CAG reports have unearthed huge scandals and have been a basis for ordering of investigations and courts taking suo moto notices.

However there has been friction between the CAG and the executive over its jurisdiction and mandate. Various people in the executive have questioned the CAG reports on the basis that they have commented on policy decisions and not performed an audit which is its core job. Questions have also been raised about the figures of so called presumptive losses. The mandate of the CAG must certainly be widened:

- Since CAG is one of the most important helping hands of the Parliament, its report must be more comprehensive than just merely an audit. They must also go into alternate routes of spending if any which could have saved money
- Policy decisions and financial propriety cannot be separated, hence the CAG has to inevitably also venture into the policy space

- CAG mostly does a post facto exercise which sometimes is of no use, hence the CAG must be enabled to even do a preliminary check on some of the vital expenditure streams of the government

**Conclusion:** The importance of CAG cannot be stated more than what Dr. Ambedkar had mentioned. However, the CAG must not function as merely an auditor but its mandate must also include aspects of a comptroller.

**Connecting the dots:**

Be prepared to answer any aspect asked on CAG, be it extending its power of CAG to reforms in appointment or Time limit to take actions on the reports.

**21. As an independent body having the responsibility of conducting fair elections in the largest democracy of the world, the Election Commission has to face many challenges. Elucidate. How these challenges are being met by the Commission? Are any reforms needed? Comment.**

**Approach:**

In introduction, mention what is Election commission and its function in 2-3 lines. In this question, Body has 3 parts. 1<sup>st</sup> part, mention about challenges faced by commission. 2<sup>nd</sup> part, how they are met and final part what reforms are needed.

**Background**

Constitution of India under article 324 has established Election Commission, whose primary role is to conduct election to Parliament, state legislatures, Presidential and Vice-presidential posts.

**Challenges faced by Election commission:**

- Both Administrative and Financial Independence.
- Booth rigging, booth capturing, bogus votes.
- Security of voting machines and counting of votes.
- Role played by Money, muscle and criminal elements.
- Polarization on various grounds.
- Human resources.

**Various challenges are met through:**

- Armed and reserve police forces for security.
- VVPAT, EVM machines for voting purpose.
- Model code of conduct.
- Re-polling in case of booth capturing.
- Public awareness.

- Bureaucracy involvement to supply man power.

**Reforms:**

- Judicial powers.
- Statutory powers to Model code of conduct.
- Autonomy on lines of Judiciary.
- Fixed budgetary allocation.
- Political parties under RTI.

**Note: 3-4 points from each part can be picked and explained for a line or two. Total of minimum 10 points are required. Equal weightage should be given to all parts.**

**Conclusion:**

Election commission places a crucial role as custodian of democracy. To perform this function, they should be backed with enough powers and autonomy in absence of which they will be just like any other department of ministry under executive. As per changing situations, they should also implement speedy reforms to safeguard the democracy as established by Constitution.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Role of Election commission in India.

**22. India has got a plethora of regulating bodies/ authorities which often have conflicting or overlapping jurisdiction. This requires a major overhaul of the regulatory regime to ensure that 'minimum government and maximum governance' is followed in true spirit. Substantiate by taking suitable examples.**

**Introduction:**

The issue of multiple regulatory bodies with overlapping jurisdiction is major cause of governance deficit in India. Such phenomenon results in duplication of funds, functions and functionaries. This goes against the maxim of "minimum government and maximum governance".

**Overlapping jurisdiction:**

Examples and issues-

- Multiple agencies steer the function of local area governance. District development authorities and local governance institutions.
- Education sector- AICTE and UGC.
- Environment- CPCB and NGT.
- Controversy between SEBI and IRDAI over Unit Linked Insurance Policy.
- Faceoff between RBI vs CCI in 2012 over the issue of merging of the banks.



- Disagreement between CERC and CCI over the issue of “abuse of dominance” by electricity companies.

**Overhaul of regulatory regime required:**

- Lack of clarity leads to politicization of institutions.
- Inefficiency in functioning. Wastage of funds, functions and functionaries.
- Lack of accountability.
- Regulatory hurdle choking growth of economy.
- Recommendations made by RAs are rarely implemented.

**What needs to be done?**

- Parliament by law should clearly define the functions, responsibilities, powers, privileges of RAs.
- RAs should be given powers to get their judgements implemented so as to increase their efficiency.
- Balancing required b/w ensuring accountability vs autonomy.
- The regulators need to become more dynamic in their functioning. This is possible only if they are provided enough autonomy.
- The regulatory bodies should be kept out of ambit of any political influence
- As recommended by Srikrishna panel an oversight body to regulate financial sector apart from the RBI.
- Recommendations of Punchi commission for an independent regulator overseeing all regulators.

**Conclusion:**

To ensure the “minimum government and maximum governance ” notion of the government a regulatory convergence is required to avoid biases due to jurisdictional overlap. Above recommended steps can go a long way in solving the issue.

**23. Why is government intervention a necessity? Examine. By taking two examples one each from the social sector and any of the economic sectors, illustrate the positive effects of government interventions.**

**Approach:**

- You can start by writing about government intervention first
- Write about necessity of government intervention
- Take examples from Social and Economic sector
- Write positive effects and conclude suitably

**Introduction:** The word “government”, is defined as an organization or a political body that exercises political authority, controls and administers public policy. They are also

responsible for controlling the actions of the government body and the entire nation itself. There is no real model of a society run in the absence of government intervention. There are needs to be some state protection of property rights and spending on national defence.

**Arguments for government intervention**

- Greater equality, redistribute income and wealth to improve equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.
- Markets fail to take into account externalities and are likely to under-produce public/merit goods. For example, governments can subsidise or provide goods with positive externalities.
- Macroeconomic intervention. – Intervention to overcome prolonged recessions and reduce unemployment.
- Fairness, without government intervention, firms can exploit its Monopoly, to pay low wages to workers and charge high prices to consumers. Government intervention can regulate monopolies and promote competition. Therefore government intervention can promote greater equality of income, which is perceived as fairer.
- Sustainable Development and inclusive human development.

**Arguments against government intervention**

- Governments liable to make the wrong decisions – influenced by political pressure groups, they spend on inefficient projects which lead to an inefficient outcome.
- Personal freedom. Government intervention is taking away individuals decision on how to spend and act. Economic intervention takes some personal freedom away.
- The market is best at deciding how and when to produce.

**Social Sector Intervention:**

**Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan:** “Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan” Scheme is launched to improve the quality and coverage of Antenatal Care with Diagnostics and Counselling services as part of Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health.

**Positive impact:**

- It offers some additional opportunities to all pregnant women who have missed their ante-natal visits due to some reasons.
- It ensures to provide care provision by a Doctor, Physician or Specialist in at least one antenatal visit in the second or third trimester.
- It also improves the quality of care taken during ante-natal. This includes ensuring of the below services. It provides applicable diagnostic services

- Suitable management of any existing clinical condition like Anemia, Pregnancy induced hypertension, Gestational Diabetes etc. Proper counselling services in the State or District.

**Economic Sector Intervention:**

MGNREGS: Evolving the design of the wage employment programmes to more effectively fight poverty, the Central Government formulated the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005. The main objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days employment to rural unemployed people. In this scheme, employment to women is also provided.

**Positive Impact:**

- On its 10th anniversary in 2015, the government allocated with record Rs. 38,500 crore funds to boost economic growth.
- On an average each year around five crore people from rural areas are employed by MGNREGA.
- It is noteworthy that 1,970 crore person-days of employment has been generated since its inception out of which 40 per cent belongs to SC/ST and 57 per cent women participation.
- Around 182 million beneficiaries (15%) are provided social security.
- Approximately, 10 crore bank/post office accounts of poorest people have been opened and around 80 per cent of MGNREGA payments are made through this route, an unprecedented step in the direction of financial inclusion.

**Connecting the dots:** You should have fair idea of measures already taken or being implemented in Social sector. Focus on Health, Education, Gender, Elderly and other related topics.

**24. What in your opinion are the three most important areas that need government intervention to ensure that India's demographic dividend doesn't become a disaster? Substantiate your views.**

**Approach:**

In Introduction, define demographic dividend. Then start with main body part, mention three important areas as per your opinion and mention how government intervention is needed and how it can avoid disaster.

**Introduction:** Demographic dividend refers to change in the growth rate of economy as a result of change in age structure, where majority of population belong to productive working age i.e. 15 to 59 years and typically brought in by decline in mortality and fertility rates.

**Body:**

Most important areas: It might vary for each person. Until you can substantiate why it is important area, it is fine.

- Health
- Education
- Employment
- Skill Development.
- National Security.
- Inclusive and sustainable development.

Note: Here six are given. Choose any three among them or you can add other areas too. But try to explain why and how intervention is needed and how it can prevent a disaster.

**For Instance:**

- Health: “Health is Wealth”
- Expenditure: Current expenditure is less than 2% of GDP. Atleast 3 to 5% is needed.
- Health Issues: Malnutrition, Diseases like Cancer, AIDS, Hepatitis, TB, and Malaria are all preventable.
- Growth effects: People spend majority of savings on them leading to poverty. It will affect performance of national output and lead to economic disaster.
- Man power: If health is improved, more time and energy can be spent on work to produce better output with better efficiency leading to national growth and development.

Above is one example for Health. It is to show how each point should be written and in case of no intervention how it will become disaster.

**Conclusion:** The above three sectors are very important which requires immediate government interventions to ensure India’s demographic dividend doesn’t become disaster but can become game changer for India’s growth and development.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Human resource potential of India.
- Youth empowerment.

**25. What do you understand by the term ‘vulnerability’? Why does vulnerability arise? Is it intrinsic of gender, religion, caste or region? Or is it structural? Examine with the help of suitable examples.**

**Definition of term vulnerability:**

Vulnerability is the state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked, either physically, mentally or emotionally. It is a state of being in distress. Constant state of vulnerability hampers natural growth, physical and mental of an individual and society. It arises because of natural biological, economic and also structural man-made reasons. It is both intrinsic and structural.

**Vulnerability is intrinsic to:**

**Gender-**

Patriarchy, the feature of Indian society makes women vulnerable. Women are the worst suffers of evils like rapes, child marriages, dowry and domestic violence. Also, because of biological reasons, women are more vulnerable than men in certain aspects. This vulnerability is intrinsic in sex. For example, air pollution affects more women negatively than men.

**Religion-Caste-**

- The notion of the superiority of one religion over other leads to minority religion open for domination by majority.
- The caste system which is unique to Indian society has developed a hierarchy where the people in the lowest level are the worst suffers. Example- The literacy is lowest among SCs(Scheduled castes), maximum percentage in BPL population is that of SCs.
- Caste atrocities, honor killings etc., shows the vulnerability of low castes.
- Due to lower levels of socio-economic development, lower castes and few sections of minority religions are vulnerable to economic crises like unemployment etc.

**Regionalism-**

Regionalism post LPG has played an important role in widening the vulnerability gaps. The lopsided development of human resources has heavily contributed to exploitation and fruits of development are shared by few rather than inclusive development.

Geographical location inherently makes some regions prone to risks of disasters, economically prosperous regions are less vulnerable and peaceful.

- Example- Youth of Jammu Kashmir due to lack of education and regional turbulence are more prone to terrorist instigations.
- People of coasts are vulnerable to cyclones while people of arid areas are vulnerable to droughts.

**Vulnerability is also structural:**

- The unequal access to resources has resulted into vulnerability for the have-nots of the society.

- Example- In case of any natural disasters the poor people are worst hit, Demonetization affected the people in unorganized sector more as compared to those in the organized sector.
- The cyclone Ockhi has devastated the livelihood of fishermen in coastal area. But, the rich in the same area were not much affected by the cyclone.

**Conclusion:**

Thus, vulnerability is closely associated to the socio political, regional and economic status of the person/community. It is one of the biggest concern in modern world and can be addressed by reducing the inequality in the society at various levels. Both intrinsic and structural vulnerabilities should be addressed. While economic resources are needed to address structural vulnerabilities, it is the ethos of a society that will address the intrinsic vulnerabilities. Sustainable development with equitable distribution can only be a viable option to reduce vulnerability gap.

**26. Why are women considered to be vulnerable? Has it got something to do with their life cycle and prevailing social prejudices? Illustrate. Also comment whether ongoing government initiatives targeted towards women address their vulnerability.**

**Approach:**

- First elaborate why women are vulnerable – use headings to differentiate between various points
- Your answer to part-I should automatically lead to part-II – in this case, the government initiatives and its effectiveness
- Conclusion should be crisp, clear, affirmative and optimistic.
- Adhere to word limit at all times.

**Introduction**

Women in India remain vulnerable throughout their journey from “the womb to their tomb”. Multiple reasons contribute to their misery:

- Biological
  - They are physically weaker than men
  - Prone to sexual violence such as rape, harassment etc.
  - Attributes like menstrual cycle, child-bearing capacity create barriers in daily life – both professional and personal
- Social
  - Patriarchal nature of Indian society which considers women inherently inferior

- Economic dependence, lack of education opportunities add to their vulnerability
  - Unequal gender roles which restrict women to homemaking and caretaking
- In light of above arguments, the government has taken many initiatives based on a life-cycle approach:
  - Improving sex ratio
    - PCPNDT Act 1994 prohibits selective abortion
    - Janani Suraksha Yojana for institutional delivery
  - Girl Education
    - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
  - Adolescent Girls
    - SABLA Scheme for health, hygiene, reproductive care of adolescent girls
  - Women Empowerment
    - Naya Roshni for promoting women entrepreneurship
    - SHG program with focus on women
    - Ujjwala scheme for distribution of gas connection to poor women

**Conclusion:**

Despite the success of such government initiatives, the attitudinal change in India society is yet to take place as seen through the increasing crimes against women. Thus, what is needed is change at the individual level where our actions match our culture which holds women in highest regards.

**27. Institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of vulnerable sections lack the teeth to enforce their mandate. Do you agree? Substantiate with the help of suitable examples.**

**Approach:**

In Introduction, define who vulnerable sections of society are. In body, mention the bodies and institution, here categorize them than just mentioning randomly. Then mention what they lack specific to each of them and then what everyone lacks in common.

**Introduction:** Vulnerable sections are those due to their age, disability or any other circumstances whether temporary or permanent are dependent on others or at the greater risk of being harmed than the general population. In case of India, they are SC, ST, Women, and Disabled people among others.

**Body:**

**Constitutional bodies:**

- National commission for SC.
- National Commission for ST.
- National commission for linguistic minorities.

**Statutory bodies:**

- National Human rights commission and state human rights commission.
- National commission for women.
- National commission for backward castes.
- National commission for minorities.
- National commission for protection of child rights.

These are some of the commission established. You are required to pick some of them and explain. Two from each one of them are explained below.

**National Commission for SC & ST:**

- Participate and advise in planning process of socio-economic development of scheduled castes and tribes.
- Inclusion of communities under SC & ST's.
- They are just recommendations in nature. Doesn't have powers to enforce them.
- No powers to punish violation of SC & ST rights or punish atrocities against them.

**National Human rights commission:**

- No power to impose penalties or punishment but recommend the same to central government.
- Cannot investigate the cases of more than last one preceding year.
- Lack of specialists to investigate human rights violation cases.

**Common points to most of them:**

- Political interference in case of appointments, recommendations, workings etc.
- Lack of financial autonomy.
- Man power shortage.
- Lack of statutory and constitutional powers for implementations.
- Vacancies in commission members.

**Conclusion:**

Due to lack of any real powers, they are called toothless tigers by critics. With so much pendency in cases related to each of their domains at various levels of judiciary, government



can provide these bodies' some powers so that cases related to vulnerable sections are disposed of and relief to victims are provided soon.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Constitutional bodies in India.
- Statutory bodies in India.

**28. The concept of good governance is linked with the citizens' right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. This could be secured in a democracy only through the rule of law. Comment.**

**The concept of good governance:**

Good governance starts from a recognition that the nation, institution or enterprise is operated for the benefit of others, with an obligation of accountability. Governments, bureaucracy, the executive arm of government, and civil society, all behaving under the rule of law.

Good Governance has a very dynamic aspect is the present forms of government in the world. But the common purpose of all those systems is to provide the right of life, liberty, and happiness to its citizen.

**Securing good governance through rule of law:**

The concept of good governance is undoubtedly linked with the citizens' right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. This could be secured in a democracy only through the rule of law.

**Securing liberty:**

The rule of law is expressed through the axiom that no one is above the law. Under the rule 'of' law no one is above the law not even the government. It is under this framework that rule of law not only guarantees the liberty of the citizens but it also limits the arbitrariness of the government and thereby it makes government more articulate in decision-making.

**Securing right to life:**

- In our constitutional system, every person is entitled to equality before law and equal protection under the law. No person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Thus, the state is bound to protect the life and liberty of every human being.
- In the majority opinion in *Keshvananda Bharti vs State of Kerala* that "rule of law" and "democracy" was declared as the basic structures of the Indian constitution not amenable to the amendment process under article 368 of the constitution. Rule is through laws, and laws shall abide itself to basic structure of constitution and

uphold fundamental rights of citizens. Eg. Article 21 – Right to Life, RTE Act, National Food Security Act etc

- The pursuit of happiness is the end result of good governance and surely can be achieved if liberty and right to life are secured through rule of law.
- Further, In a country like India where there is a huge diversity, the rule of law is the best way to ensure right of life for all.

### **Conclusion:**

The fundamental purpose of any Government or public authority should be maximizing the welfare of its citizens. Good governance is a tool which ensures that authority is executed with due respect to law, institutions, people's rights and aspirations and all other associated stakeholders. Thus, ultimately it can be concluded that 'rule of law' is a fundamental criterion in any polity which works towards upholding citizen's right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. But apart from rule of law it should be ensured that justice is secured and there is efficient delivery of services.

**29. The principal feature of the scheme of effective delivery of services needs to be seen in the context of the fact that demands have to flow from the bottom up and not the top down. Elucidate.**

### **Approach**

- In your introduction try to answer why the top-down approach has failed
- Then in the body, you should mention the benefits of a bottom-up approach along with pertinent examples
- Lastly mention how the government is shifting towards a decentralized approach
- Conclusion should include a recent initiative along with an optimistic tone

### **Synopsis**

Effective service delivery of any welfare scheme depends on the accurate assessment of demand and identification of beneficiaries. In this regard, the 'one-size-fits-all' top-down approach adopted by India since independence failed to produce desired outcomes.

The trickle-down theory proved ineffective in improving the social indicators (such as poverty) as seen in India's poor rank in UNDP's Human Development Index. Hence, the policy makers suggested a shift towards a bottom-up approach to better account for the regional and developmental inequalities and demands of various states.

### **The recent shift towards bottom up approach holds the following benefits:**

- Identification of real beneficiaries – for e.g. PM Gramin Awas Yojana uses data from the Gram Sabha level
- Targeted delivery – such as in Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme
- Reduction on leakages and corruption – for e.g. social audit of government schemes

- Better implementation at the ground level – for e.g. SMS-enabled PDS system in Chhattisgarh
- Inclusive and regionally balanced growth – for e.g. different literacy levels of Kerala and Bihar require unique approaches instead of a common centrally sponsored scheme

Starting from the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments to the recent GST Council reflects the shift towards a bottom up planning approach. It has been felt that states need to be made equal stakeholders in national development. Decision making should be decentralized to the grass root level to make Indian democracy truly participative – which is the hallmark of good governance.

Thus, cooperative federalism as emphasized by NITI Aayog is the best way forward to improve service delivery and efficient resource mobilization.

**30. For the success of e-governance and superior service delivery, it is imperative that the government agency focuses on overall citizen experience. Comment.**

**Introduction:** E-governance refers to application of Information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communications between government to citizens and business. It was initiated to deliver superior services at affordable and faster time.

**Body:**

Benefits of E-governance:

- Transparency and accountability.
- Faster service delivery.
- Corruption elimination.
- Increased participation of people.

For its success, it should be made citizen centric but there are issues with making citizens adapt to it because:

- Digital literacy and language.
- Inequality in access i.e. Urban and Rural divide.
- Portability, maintenance, necessary infrastructure.
- Privacy and security.
- Multiservice interactions.

**How to make it citizen centric and enhance their experience:**

- Provision for Local Language.
- Improving Digital literacy via kiosk training, awareness etc.

- Proper infrastructure, using of solar to power system for 24 hours energy supply among others.
- Local level adaptability of services.

Note: Points are listed out. Total answer should consist of 8 to 10 points. Explain each point for a line or two.

**Conclusion:**

National E-government Mission was initiated by central government to make all government service available to citizens via electronic mission and the project is under mission mode completion. Also many other programs like Digital India, PRAGATI, E-citizen Charter are other programs to enhance e-governance and superior service delivery by government.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Digital India.
- National E-governance mission.

**31. Commitments of the Citizen Charter cannot be expected to be delivered by a workforce that is unaware of the spirit and content of the Charter. Comment.**

**Introduction:**

The concept of Citizens' Charter enshrines the trust between the service provider and its users. It is a document setting out standards of service for public and private sector bodies.

The Charters are expected to incorporate- Vision and Mission Statement; of the organisation, details of business transacted by the organisation, details of clients and services provided to each client group, details of grievance redress mechanism and how to access it and expectations from the clients.

**The issue of unawareness:**

By and large service providers are not familiar with the philosophy, goals and main features of the Charter. This is because of following reasons-

- Adequate publicity to the Charters had not been given in most of the government departments.
- No funds have been specifically earmarked for awareness generation of Citizens' Charter or for orientation of staff on various components of the Charter.
- Lack of adequately training and sensitization.
- Ambiguity in citizen charter.

**Way out:**

- An effective awareness campaign amongst all the stakeholders at the initial stage is essential to overcome this skepticism. These awareness campaigns should be designed and delivered innovatively and effectively.
- Capacity building workshops, training programme.
- The process of making of citizen charter for any organization should be such that all the officials, irrespective of their position, are involved for sharing their ideas regard to the charter.
- Involving and consulting them at all the levels of formulation and implementation of Citizens' Charter will go a long way in overcoming this resistance and will make them an equal partner.
- Making citizen charter binding, and punishing those not following it in true spirit.
- Regular, untiring and persistent efforts are required to bring about the attitudinal changes.
- The charter initiative should have an built-in mechanism for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the working of the Charters, preferably through an outside agency.

**Conclusion:**

The implementation of Citizens' Charter is an on-going exercise because it has to reflect the extensive and continual changes taking place in the domain of public services. For its effective implementation it is necessary that the service providers are made aware of its intent.

**32. What is the role of transparency in good governance? Do you think a less transparent system is more prone to corruption? Examine.****Approach**

- Introduction: Define what Transparency is.
- Body: In body, the answer should contain three parts. First the role of transparency in good governance, then your opinion about less transparency in this make it into two parts for yes and no.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion.

**Introduction**

There are many definitions for transparency, you can write in your own words.

*Transparency can be defined* as a principle that allows those affected by administrative decisions, business transactions or charitable work to know not only the basic facts and figures but also the mechanisms and processes.

Transparency helps in following ways for good governance:

- *Ward off Corruption.*
- Efficiency

- Spirit of public service and responsibility.
- Confidence and trust.
- Support

Example: For instance, government decides to buy some spare parts for official vehicles, it takes online bidding process. This ensures all the above mention criteria which in turn results in good governance.

Some transparent system results in corruption:

- Defence: Bofors scam, VVIP choppergate.
- Civil recruitment: State civil service board recruitment scams across country.

Sometimes less transparency is necessary and might not result in corruption:

- Judiciary: To maintain independence.
- Defence: National security and sovereignty.
- International Relations: To maintain relations with neighbors and super powers.

**Note: In ethics be cautious about word limit. Examples are must along with explanations.**

### **Conclusion**

There is one pre-determined rule for governance. As per changing situations and demands, one should adapt and also there can be two different approaches at the same time. So government should uphold and restrict transparency wherever necessary.

### **33. Accountability measures and institutions in the government impede decision making and lead to inaction and delays. Do you agree? Critically examine.**

#### **Approach**

- Introduction: Define what accountability is.
- Body: In body, the answer should contain two parts, one showing how it impede decision making and lead to inaction and other showing how it helps government.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion.

#### **Introduction**

Accountability in government workplace refers to acknowledgement and owning up the responsibility for actions taken, decision made, policies formulated along with result obtained due to these.

#### **Body**

Accountability measures and institutions in government impede decision making and lead to inaction and delay:

- Engineer in NHAI: He will delay awarding contract to new companies even when it is cost advantageous government because of his responsibility in case of any delay's or issues.
- Bank Manager: Will not sanction loan to poor or marginal farmers for worry about recovery and blame game in case of default.
- Police: Even when rioters cause havoc, they will be hesitant to use force to prevent damages to public property because of Human rights worries in case any casualties occur during force usage.

But citing these things accountability cannot be ruled off entirely as it helps in many ways:

- Bringing order to the society.
- Transparency
- Public trust towards government.
- Efficient service delivery and Responsibility.
- Checking misuse of power, abuse of power in form of nepotism, favoritism, partiality etc.

**Note: Above points and examples are for better understanding, you can use your own examples. Explanations are required.**

#### **Conclusion:**

It is true that accountability measures are sometime used as harassment by public or for taking revenge on public officials especially after RTI came into force. But that should not be the reason to restrict them instead innovative methods should be formulated to address them.

#### **34. INDIA MUST KEEP A WARY EYE ON CHINA'S GROWING ECONOMIC AND MILITARY INFLUENCE AND PRESENCE IN SRI LANKA. COMMENT.**

##### **Body:**

The debate came into existence, when China's increasing economic and strategic influence in Sri Lanka which has prompted alarm bells in India. In recent times, Sri Lanka has leased out its strategically important Hambantota port to a Chinese state owned firm. China now practically owns every major infrastructure project from Hambantota to Colombo. To counter china's influence India must keep a cautious eye on china's growing economic and military influence and presence in Srilanka.

##### **How china is influencing Sri Lanka?**

China has focused mostly on the majority Sinhala areas in the South and East. India off late has understood the limitations of this approach and is trying to diversify its investments by focusing on the South and South East regions of Sri Lanka as well. However, it's not a question of challenging directly with Chinese investments, because China clearly outshines the scale of Indian investments due to its sheer economic might.

Sri Lanka is also a part of China's OBOR project, which is an ambitious plan involving 68 countries that aims to revive the ancient silk route. As a result, China puts a lot of thought into its investments. They are driven not just by economic considerations but rather by strategic calculations.

#### **How India is trying to enhance its ties with Srilanka?**

It is in this context that India is trying to further its existing strong ties with Sri Lanka by enhancing its investments to counter China's rising influence. For example, India has recently announced a joint venture with Sri Lanka to help revamp and operate its second international airport at Mattala, an ambitious project that was launched earlier but failed to generate traffic or revenue. In this regard, India need to assess whether it can deliver on its promises and match up to the inroads made by China.

#### **On economic front:**

India has previously concentrated its investments exclusively on the Tamil regions in Sri Lanka i.e. Northern and Eastern Provinces and had largely ignored the majority Sinhala areas of South and South Eastern Sri Lanka. For example, Indian investments like the housing project for IDP's in the conflict hit North and East provinces, revival of Trincomalee port etc.

#### **On military front:**

India-Sri Lanka joint training exercise "Mitra Shakti 2017" focusing on counter-terrorism operations and an infantry company from both countries is participating in the same

India has a unique advantage in Sri Lanka – it's 'Soft Power' and the general goodwill it enjoys amongst Sri Lankans. India is further trying to leverage this by diversifying its investments. Thus the airport project at Mattala and the Trincomalee oil farm project with Japan is crucial to enhance India's footprint.

#### **Conclusion:**

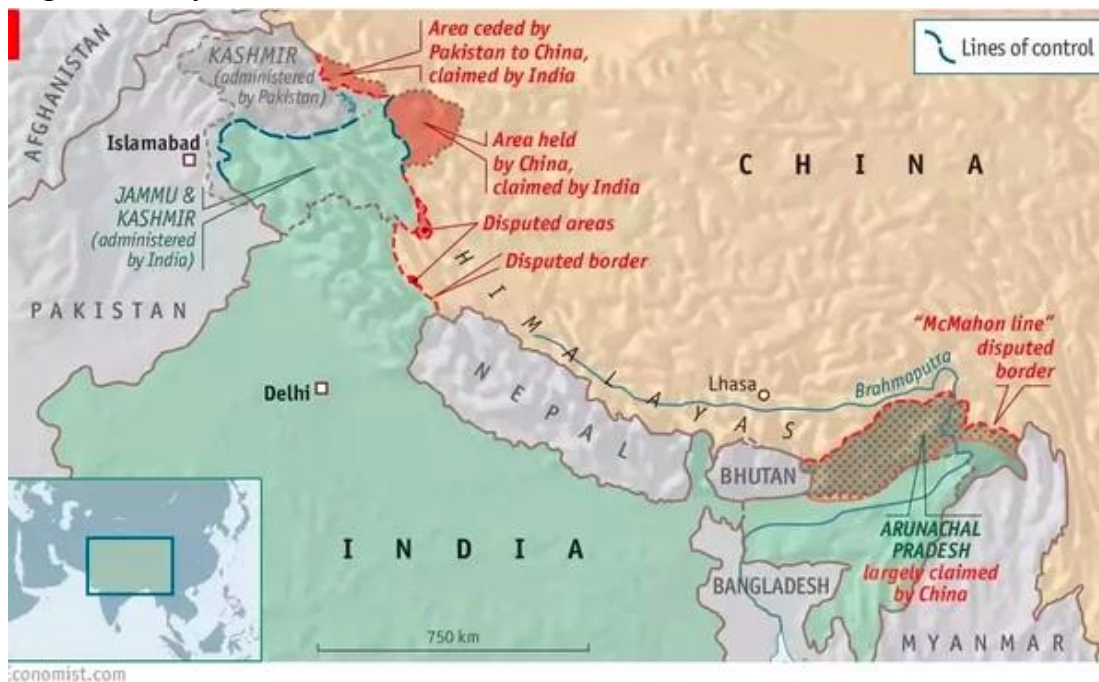
India needs to pay attention to the development indicators of its neighbours. It should support these friendly countries to grow socio-economically and capitalize on the goodwill it generates to build strategic ties in order to counter China's massive commercial and strategic investments in the region.

**35. The formal resolution of the border dispute with China would free India of a huge diplomatic handicap, remove many constraints in India's diplomacy towards its neighbours and offer India new opportunities in Asia-Pacific. Discuss.**

#### **Introduction:**

The recent standoff between India and China at the Doklam plateau which lies at a tri-junction between the India, China, and Bhutan has brought the issue of border dispute between the two nations in limelight.



**Regions of dispute:**

Pic

**Benefits of formal resolution of border dispute:**

Border disputes between India and China have been a major bone of contention between the two nations. Successful resolution would result into multiple benefits like-

**Free India of huge diplomatic handicap:**

- The efforts required to get membership of NSG, recognizing anti-state elements like Jaish-e-Mohammed chief Masood Azhar as terrorists globally etc would diminish with China supporting these endeavors of India. China has been a major hurdle in recent times in these issues.

**Remove constraints in Indian diplomacy towards our neighbors:**

- Resolution would result into India developing infrastructure in border regions and thereby connecting better with neighboring countries.
- It would help India to focus on bilateral relations without fear of China looming large.
- India can then tackle the issue of border dispute with Pakistan in effective manner, as China's interference has further complicated the issue.
- India's look east policy can be more effective. Further apprehension associated with groupings like Mekong-Ganga Cooperation, RCEP, BIMSTEC etc will dissipate, resulting into much required mutual cooperation and growth in the region.

**New opportunities in Asia-Pacific:**

- Amicable resolution would help generate much required trust between the two nations. India can then join OBOR, the connectivity project by China, thereby, reaping multiple opportunities availed by the grouping.
- The two countries can work mutually to make 21<sup>st</sup> century truly an Asian century.

**Challenges:**

- Historical aspect- While China claims the border dispute is confined to 2,000 km, mainly Arunachal Pradesh in eastern sector which it claims as part of southern Tibet, India asserts the dispute covered the whole of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) including the Aksai Chin occupied by China during the 1962 war.
- The bonhomie between China and Pakistan.

**Way ahead:**

- Strengthening communication and dialogue and having friendly consultations.
- Amicable resolution requires mature understanding of the issue.

**Conclusion:**

Given the stakes are high as the global power centre is shifting from Pacific to Indian ocean, the two nations need to show diplomatic skill to solve the long-standing issue of border dispute.

### **36. The diplomatic gains of isolating Pakistan in the global community are enormous and that would reap strategic dividends for India. Examine.**

**Introduction**

Finally the world countries have recognized the role of Pakistan in spreading terror around the world. With India's growth and global outreach, we have been able to isolate them in global platforms and the gains from it are enormous to both India and world peace.

**Body**

Diplomatic gains and Strategic gains for India:

- Funding cut.
- Sanctions
- Restricting participations in global platform.
- Loss of support from Western nations.
- Kashmir issue.
- Stability in Afghanistan.
- Loss of US support.
- More Attacks on its soil by world powers especially US.

Issues with isolation of Pakistan:

- Radicalizing
- Influx of militants into Kashmir.
- Army takeover and fall of civilian government.
- Talibanization of Afghanistan.
- China's presence in Pakistan.
- Unrest in the region.
- Safe haven for global terrorists.
- Head quarter of terrorism.

**Note: Explanations are required for all points. 8-10 points are enough. Give equal weightage to both part of answer.**

**Conclusion:**

Isolating Pakistan is a very good move and has enormous benefits to region and especially India but the problem which will arise because of this will be also enormous. There are also chances of problems outweighing benefits. So a very careful strategy has to be worked out to deal with Pakistan in long term to create a terrorism free world.

**Connecting the dots:**

- China-Pakistan Relationship.
- Pakistan influence in the region.

**37. Why has SAARC withered as a regional grouping and failed to address areas of common interests? Examine. Also comment on the potential of BIMSTEC as an alternative to SAARC.**

**Introduction:**

The failure of SAARC to nurture cooperation in South Asia has pushed regional players to search for an alternative. BIMSTEC, grouping the nations in the Bay of Bengal region, is popularly favored as the viable option. Two decades since its inception, however, BIMSTEC's successes have been minimal.

**SAARC and its issues:**

SAARC has eight member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. While the organization was intended to enhance regional cooperation in South Asia, from its very inception, member countries treated it with suspicion and mistrust.

The SAARC has come under serious scrutiny in the last few years, as it has failed to address the areas of common interests in all the arenas.

- Even after three decades of its existence, SAARC's performance has been less than satisfactory, and its role in strengthening regional cooperation is being questioned.

- At the 18th SAARC summit in Kathmandu in 2014, initiatives such as the SAARC–Motor Vehicle Agreement (MVA)—crucial for harnessing regional connectivity across South Asia—could be not signed due to Pakistan’s dithering.
- SAARC faced another setback after the 19th summit scheduled to be held in Pakistan in 2016 was suspended for an indefinite period, as member countries declined to participate, pointing to what they said was the absence of a conducive regional environment.
- The South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) is often highlighted as a prominent outcome of SAARC, but that, too, is yet to be implemented.
- Despite SAFTA coming into effect as early as 2006, the intra-regional trade continues to be at a meagre five percent.
- SAARC does not have any arrangement for resolving disputes or mediating conflicts.
- Disputes among the member countries often hamper consensus building, thus slowing down the decision-making process.

In recent times, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) has gained more favor as the preferred platform for regional cooperation in South Asia.

- After India hosted a mini-summit during the BRICS meeting in Goa in 2016, support for BIMSTEC gained further momentum. By comparing BIMSTEC and SAARC, this brief explores the efficacy of BIMSTEC as a platform for regional cooperation in the South Asian context.
- The brief also highlights the problems in both organizations and the corrective measures required to strengthen them.
- The grouping is promoting 14 priority sectors of development and common concerns including trade and investment, transport and communication, tourism and people-to-people contact.

#### **Conclusion:**

Before delving into the workings of BIMSTEC, one must understand the need for regional cooperation in South Asia in the first place. Trends in global affairs suggest growing resistance towards regional cooperation, once considered a preferred means for propelling economic prosperity among participating countries.

### **38. Examine the significance of ASEAN for India’s economic, geo-strategic and security imperatives.**

#### **Introduction:**

The year 2017 was an important landmark as India and the ASEAN commemorated 25 years of their partnership, 15 years of summit-level interaction, and five years of strategic partnership.

**Economic importance:**

- Economic transformation of the highly underdeveloped NE States of India will be possible once connectivity with ASEAN nations improves.
- Trade between India and ASEAN comprises 10.12% of India's total trade with the world. Conclusion of a balanced Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement will further boost our trade and investment ties with the region.

**Geo-strategic importance:**

- Maintaining stability in the region – Amidst the aggressive behaviour of China, ASEAN nations want India to take and play leadership role in improving commerce, connectivity and security in the region.
- Importance of Malacca Strait- More than two-third of world trade passes through this strait.

**Security:**

- ASEAN countries, particularly Myanmar, Vietnam & Malaysia can potentially contribute to India's energy security.
- Cooperation in areas such as maritime security including freedom of navigation, drug trafficking and cybercrime.
- Together they can work to tackle terrorism, religious extremism and the ISIS.

**Challenge:**

There has been a sense of disillusionment on both sides about the present state of play in the relationship. While the ASEAN member states have been disappointed that India performs less than its potential in the region, New Delhi's expectations regarding a more robust support for its regional outreach too have not been met.

**Way forward:**

- Focusing on the 3 Cs- Commerce, Culture and Connectivity.
- Full utilisation of the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area and conclusion of RCEP.
- New Delhi needs to focus on effective delivery of projects it is already committed to. Prompt completion of projects like India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway will bring in the confidence
- Cultural connect between the two needs strengthening.
- While India offers scholarships to students from ASEAN states to study at Nalanda University, this initiative should be extended to the IITs and the IIMs.
- Tourism too can be further encouraged between India and the ASEAN with some creative branding by the two sides.

**Conclusion:**

India-ASEAN relations have evolved over time. The need now is to focus on functional cooperation.

**39. India's engagement with the African countries is one that of shared history of colonialism and struggle against the imperial powers. It makes India the natural partner for the Africans. However, on the contrary, it is China that has made deep inroads into the African continent. Why? Analyse.**

**Introduction**

India's relationship with Africa dates back to many centuries which started during colonial era with movement of Indians to work in African fields, studies purpose and entrepreneurship. One of the famous person among them was Mahatma Gandhi.

**Body:**

How India and Africa are natural partners:

- Colonial Struggle: Independence struggle.
- Diaspora: Has many PIO and OCI. Urjit Patel.
- Majority are agriculture depended population.
- Poverty and Human Development.
- Inclusive economic growth.
- Sustainable development.

But China has made deep inroads:

- Economic might.
- Investment potential.
- Technical expertise.
- Hard power: Djibouti.
- Manpower and efficiency.
- Price.
- Government support.
- Psychology: Geographic size of China is larger. It also has a bearing when someone sees the size and internal development.
- Global image: Srilanka, Vietnam, Myanmar etc.
- India's internal politics and foreign policy.
- Diplomacy: The diplomatic effort and resource investment.

**Note: Explanations are required for all points. 8-10 points are enough. 2nd part needs more concentration than first.**

**Conclusion:**

India is also trying to catch up with china in terms of its presence in African continent. But for near future matching China's presence will be difficult given the present home conditions where we need to first concentrate on growth and development at home turf.

**Connecting the dots:**

- India's soft power.

**40. We are witnessing a trend of increasing protectionism and isolationism by the developed countries of the world. What reasons can be attributed to this trend? How will it affect India's interests? Examine.**

**Body**

**What is protectionism?**

Protectionism is the economic policy of restraining trade between nations through qualitative and quantitative methods such as tariffs on imported goods, restrictive quotas, and a variety of other restrictive government regulations.

**Reasons for Increasing Protectionism**

They are designed to discourage imports, and prevent foreign take-over of local markets and companies. This is a policy of anti-globalization and almost opposite to free trade. The term protectionism is used because this doctrine protects the business and labour within a country by restraining trade with foreign countries. For e.g. USA is resorting to protectionism to counter a rising China, bring back manufacturing jobs and decrease unemployment.

**Impact on India**

**Negative:**

- India's service exports will be negatively affected. For e.g. the IT industry which caters to the US, Europe market.
- It will become more difficult for India's skill labour to migrate to developed countries. The much valued remittances in foreign exchange will decline affecting India's Current Account Deficit. For e.g. the H1B work visa used by over 1 lac Indian workers in USA is becoming difficult to get
- Technology transfer and foreign investments will get hard to come by. It will affect India's economic growth as domestic resources are limited.

**Positives:**

- In the long run, it will help India build its domestic industry and focus on the domestic market – which is 4 times the size of US.

- **Reverse brain drain** – as the skilled labour force can return to India and contribute to India's economic development. For e.g. the startup environment in India is the 2nd largest after the US where the skilled labour can take up research and innovation work

**Conclusion:**

As global economy slows down, especially in the developed world, the policy of protectionism and isolation is here to stay. It might affect India's exports, but it should look inwards and focus on the domestic market and build its manufacturing base in line with Make in India. India should realize that it is going to be the global growth centre and the developed countries need it more than the other way around.

**41. The National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States of America (USA) gives India a chance to seize the opportunities in countering terrorism and promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan and, more broadly, the Indo-Pacific. Comment.**

**Body:**

The strategic importance given to India-US relationship in the new National Security Strategy released by the US. As two responsible democracies, India and the US share common objectives, including combating terrorism and promoting peace and security throughout the world, especially promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

A close partnership between India and the US contributes to peace, stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region as well as to the economic progress of the two countries. The NSS made a special mention of India in the context of Indian Ocean security in tune with its strategic calculus on the Indo-Pacific region.

**How USA and India is engaging:**

The two sides there are so many military-to-military engagements and exercises; supply of high-tech US weaponry to India; curbing cross-border terrorism, especially emanating from Pakistan; and the regional issues of Afghanistan and the Indo-Pacific. There was close agreement on stepping up cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. India supports freedom of navigation, over-flight and unimpeded lawful commerce. Both the countries also believed that disputes should be resolved through peaceful means and in accordance with the universally recognized principles of international law.

In recent times USA calling India a "central strategic partner" of the U.S. in pursuing common interests in the region, as the two of the world's largest air forces were going to jointly shift the focus on the Indo-Pacific region and asserted that the rules-based order must be preserved in the critical sea lanes.



A geopolitical competition between free and repressive visions of world order is taking place in the Indo-Pacific region, which stretches from the west coast of India to the western shores of the United States, represents the most populous and economically dynamic part of the world. The US interest in a free and open Indo-Pacific extends back to the earliest days of our republic, in which the National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States of America (USA) gives India a chance to seize the opportunities in countering terrorism and promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan and, more broadly, the Indo-Pacific.

It said that it will welcome India's emergence as a leading global power and stronger strategic and defence partner. And also it will seek to increase quadrilateral cooperation with Japan, Australia, and India." The first quadrilateral meeting at the senior officials' level took place in Manila, on the sidelines of the ASEAN and East Asia summits.

The strategy paper also mention that it will expand USA defense and security cooperation with India, a Major Defense Partner of the United States, and support India's growing relationships throughout the region. And the status of a major defence partner was granted by the outgoing Obama administration in 2016 and has been endorsed and carried forward by the Trump administration.

**Conclusion:**

The new NSS offers a new prominence for India as part of the American approach to a higher-profile Indo-Pacific region. But whether the Trump administration will be able to fill the crucial economic gaps in the India and Indo-Pacific strategy remains an open question.

**42. Is India's stand against China's Belt-Road initiative justified? Critically examine the issues from the perspective of India's strategic interests.****Introduction:**

China's One Belt One Road initiative, or OBOR, hopes to link more than 65 countries, encompassing up to 40 percent of global GDP. It will link China to Asia, Europe and Africa via an ambitious network of ports, roads, rail and other infrastructure projects.

Beginning in China's Fujian province, the projected Maritime Silk Route passes through the Malacca Strait to the Indian Ocean, moving along the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, ending in Venice.

**India's stand:**

India has stayed away from the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) summit, citing sovereignty, procedural and leadership issues.

**Issues from the perspective of India's strategic interests:**

- CPEC passed through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, a disputed territory between India and Pakistan, leading to sovereignty and territorial integrity issues.

- The Maritime Silk Road reinforces New Delhi's concerns about encirclement. Beijing's port development projects in the Indian Ocean will complicate India's security calculus.
- Indian critics contend that China may use its economic power to increase its geopolitical leverage and, in doing so, intensify security concerns for India.
- India has also expressed concern on the evolution of the BRI. Mutual agreements on infrastructure projects should be transparent and debt repayments be made easier for recipient countries.

**Way ahead:**

- The connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognised international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality.
- India and China need to ensure that their differences on political questions do not prevent both sides from advancing economic cooperation

**Conclusion:**

The success of OBOR depends on China's ability to move beyond the bilateral framework and allowing a truly multilateral vision for the project to evolve. Otherwise, China can expect to contend with opposition from more countries than India.

**43. What is World Economic Forum? The visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Davos to attend the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum and his inaugural address were in news recently. What were the key takeaways from it? Discuss.**

**Approach**

- Elaborate on World Economic Forum, its focus areas etc.
- Then present the key themes touched upon by PM Modi

**Body****About WEF:**

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Swiss nonprofit foundation, based in Cologny, Geneva, Switzerland. Its mission is cited as "committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agendas".

The forum is best known for its annual meeting at the end of January in Davos, a mountain resort in the eastern Alps region of Switzerland. The meeting brings together some 2,500 top business leaders, international political leaders, economists, celebrities and journalists for up to four days to discuss the most pressing issues facing the world.

The organization also convenes some six to eight regional meetings each year in locations across Africa, East Asia, and Latin America, and holds two further annual meetings in China,

India and the United Arab Emirates. Beside meetings, the foundation produces a series of research reports and engages its members in sector-specific initiatives.

**Key Takeaways from PM Modi's Inaugural Address at WEF Davos 2017:**

- Three major global challenges – **terrorism, climate change and protectionism**
- India to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2025 on account of opening up of all areas of the economy to FDI
- **Ease of Doing Business** – more than 1400 archaic laws removed, labour-friendly measures taken to attract foreign companies to setup operations in India
- **Focus on entrepreneurship** – with Startup India. India's startup ecosystem is the second largest in the world after the US.
- India is a destination for wellness along with wealth, wholeness along with health and peace along with prosperity.
- Paid attention to India's history of non-violence and peaceful co-existence, plurality and being the largest democracy in the world
- 3Ds – **democracy, demography and demand** – are the strength of India
- **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** – PM Modi defended globalization and criticized the rise in protectionism by developed nations such as US, UK which were harbingers of global integration not too long ago in the past

**44. Discuss the structure and mandate of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The forum was in news recently in India. Why? Discuss.**

**Body:**

The International Court of Justice is the "principled judicial organ of the United Nations" (ICJ, 1945), and is based at The Hague in the Netherlands. The International Court of Justice was founded during the early years of the United Nations, namely, in 1945. However, despite its creation during the early formation of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice was actually a by-product from the earlier League of Nations, the IO that the United Nations essentially came out of.

**ICJ structure and mandate:**

The ICJ is made up of 15 jurists from different countries. No two judges at any given time may be from the same country. The court's composition is static but generally includes jurists from a variety of cultures. Despite this diversity in structure, the ICJ has been criticized for favoring established powers. Under articles 3 and 9 of the ICJ Statute, the judges on the ICJ should represent "the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world."

The function of the ICJ is to resolve disputes between sovereign states. Disputes may be placed before the court by parties upon conditions prescribed by the U.N. Security Council.

No state, however, may be subject to the jurisdiction of the court without the state's consent. Consent may be given by express agreement at the time the dispute is presented to the court, by prior agreement to accept the jurisdiction of the court in particular categories of cases, or by treaty provisions with respect to disputes arising from matters covered by the treaty.

**India and ICJ in recent times regarding re-election of its judge to it:**

The Indian National Group to the Permanent Court of Arbitration had re-nominated Judge Bhandari as India's candidate in June 2017. That election had become a contest between Judge Bhandari and the candidate of the United Kingdom Christopher Greenwood. In order to be appointed at the ICJ, the candidate would have required a majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council of the UN. The UN members for supporting the re-election of its judge to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), India expressed that the election process reflects respect for its constitutional integrity and independent judiciary.

The UN Security Council and the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly in support of India. Judge Dalveer Bhandari received all 15 votes in the UN Security Council and 183 out of the 193 votes in the UN General Assembly. The extraordinary support from the UN membership is reflective of the respect for strong constitutional integrity of the Indian polity and independence of the judiciary in India. The UK decided to withdraw its candidate after a closely fought electoral process.

**Conclusion:**

A great honour for India. The overwhelming majority is an indication how much respect India commands in the international sphere. India's secular democratic image coupled with its respect for rule of law has yielded this result. The credit goes to all our governments starting from Jawarlal Nehru to the present PM, who built up a positive image for the country through his statesmanship. We, the Indian citizens, should be really happy on this occasion.

**45. International NGOs play important roles across the world particularly in the fields of human rights, environmental conservation, poverty alleviation etc. Identify some of the most prominent international NGOs and examine their roles in the fields mentioned above.**

**Introduction:**

An international non-governmental organization (INGO) has the same mission as a non-governmental organization (NGO), but it is international in scope and has outposts around the world to deal with specific issues in many countries.

**Role played by international NGOs:**

**In human rights field:**

- Oxfam works to advance women's wellbeing and increase the benefits of the contributions that women and girls can make to societies and economies.
- Amnesty International- A worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights for all. They conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.

**In environmental conservation field:**

- Greenpeace- It is an independent, campaigning organization, addressing the environmental abuse through direct, non-violent confrontations with governments and companies. It exposes the global environmental problems and provides solutions for a healthy environment.
- WWF- It is an international organization for wildlife conservation with its focus on protecting particular species of wildlife fauna.

**In poverty alleviation:**

- Overseas Development Institute- Their mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries.
- The Hunger Project- Their vision is to build a world where every woman, man, and child leads a healthy, fulfilling life of self-reliance and dignity. Their goal is to end hunger and poverty by pioneering sustainable, grassroots, women-centered strategies and advocating for their widespread adoption in countries throughout the world.

**Conclusion:**

The above are few examples. There exist numerous such organizations which are engaged in welfare activities in various other fields like global politics, economy etc. However, to make them effective it is required that the issues like lack of coordination between various NGOs, funding issues, challenges they face while working trans-nationally.

