

UPSC MAINS

GOVERNANCE - ANALYSIS

Governance and Welfare

S.no.	Question	Topic
1.	<u>The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (10)</u>	Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors
2.	<u>The Rights of Persons with disabilities act 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.(10)</u>	Mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
3.	<u>Reforming the government delivery system through the direct benefit transfer scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment (10)</u>	Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

Governance and Welfare

S.no.	Question	Topic
4.	<u>While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(15)</u>	Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
5.	<u>Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(15)</u>	Powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
6.	<u>Besides the welfare schemes, India needs deft management of inflation and unemployment to serve the poor and the underprivileged sections of the society. Discuss.(15)</u>	Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes



Governance and Welfare

S.no.	Question	Topic
7.	<u>Do you Agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (15)</u>	Development processes and the development industry – the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
8.	<u>The Right of Children to Free and Compulsary Education Act 2009, remains inadequate in promoting incentive-based system for Children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. (15)</u>	Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

Q- The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Introduction : With Logistics cost at 14% of GDP being a barrier to development, PM Gati Shakti Yojana is a policy response to the infrastructure gap.

Body :

Features of the scheme

Digital platform that will bring **16 ministries** together for coordinated planning and implementation of infrastructure projects.

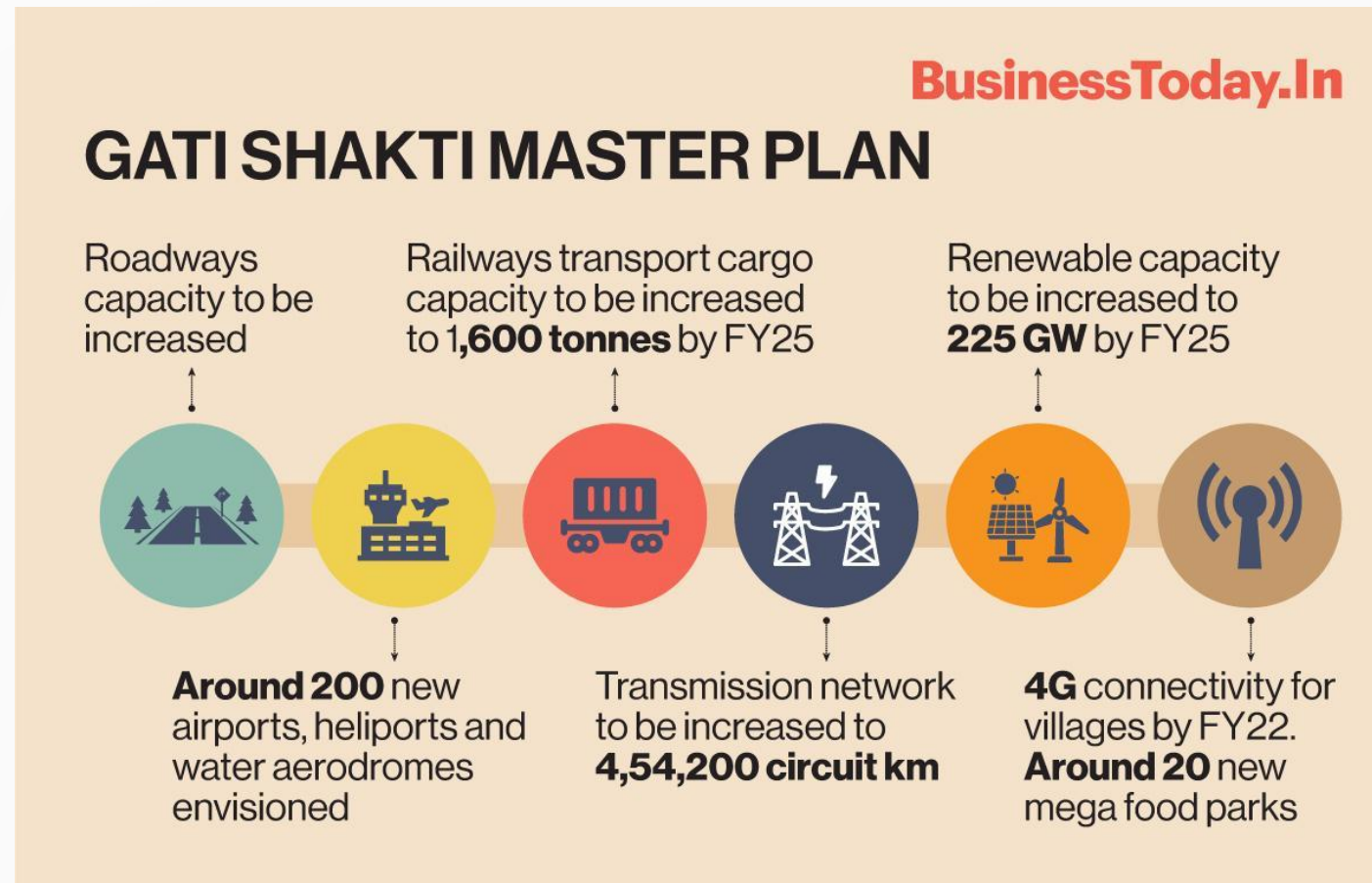
Q- The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

- Will incorporate existing schemes like Sagarmala, Bharatmala etc and subsume **National Infrastructure pipeline worth 114 lakh crore.**
- Tangible targets by **2024-25** in domains of **industrial corridors, Electronics Manufacturing units, pharmaceutical clusters.**

6 pillars (in flowchart)

- I. Comprehensiveness
- II. Prioritization
- III. Optimization
- IV. Synchronization
- V. Analytical
- VI. Dynamic

Q- The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10



Q- The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Why private and public sector coordination is needed

1. Expedite Land acquisition and other clearances
2. Monetization of assets (National Monetization pipeline)
3. Viability Gap funding (Udan scheme and unserved routes)
4. Government requires private sector finance as already under post covid burden.
5. Technology for better service delivery for example trains being operated by private sector.
6. Research, development and investment in renewable energy (PLI Scheme as an example)

Q- The Gati Shakti Yojana needs meticulous coordination between the government and the private sector to achieve the goal of connectivity. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Conclusion :

On ground timely and effective execution of infrastructure projects can be facilitated by the non-siloed and dynamic approach offered by Gati Shakti portal with Public-private-people model.

Q- The Rights of Persons with disabilities act 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.(Answer in 150 words) 10

Introduction :

Recently, the incident of a private airline not allowing a child with special needs board a flight has once again brought the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 and its lacunae under scrutiny.(34 words)

or

Nearly 2.2 % of our population faces at least one kind of disability and to fulfil their special requirements Right of Persons with disabilities Act 2016 was passed.(27 words)

Q- The Rights of Persons with disabilities act 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.(Answer in 150 words) 10

Body :

Salient features :

- **Three categories and 21 types of disabilities identified.**
- **Strict no discrimination policy.**
- **Special measures for women and children.**
- **Criminal action in case of abuse, violence or exploitation.**
- **Atleast 3 percent reservation in higher educational institutions and government jobs.**
- **Compliance of rules by private sector.**

Q- The Rights of Persons with disabilities act 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.(Answer in 150 words) 10

Body :

Only Legal document :

- 1. Rules not notified by several states as per Status of implementation report.**
- 2. Proposal in 2020 to decriminalize minor offences under the act.**
- 3. Extension of deadline of Accessible India Campaign(2016) from 2017 to 2022.**
- 4. Access to healthcare during COVID-19 was severely affected.**
- 5. Social stigma still attached.**
- 6. Budgetary allocations insufficient.(110 words)**

Q- The Rights of Persons with disabilities act 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment.(Answer in 150 words) 10

Conclusion :

Our Divyangjan require life cycle approach of affirmative action whose results were seen in the recently concluded Paralympics as well. Equality and dignity will go a long way towards inclusive growth and Atmanirbhar Bharat. (34 words) (171 words)

Q- Reforming the government delivery system through the direct benefit transfer scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Introduction :

Direct benefit transfer involves crediting subsidies/other incentives directly into bank accounts of beneficiaries using JAM trinity. For example, PM KISAN yojana, PAHAL subsidy etc.

Q- Reforming the government delivery system through the direct benefit transfer scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Body

How DBT is progressive:

- 1. Eliminates intermediaries**
- 2. Reduces infrastructure and transport cost**
- 3. Reduces subsidy leakage due to inclusion error.**
- 4. Increases financial inclusion**
- 5. Provides agency/choice (Rights based progressive)**

Q- Reforming the government delivery system through the direct benefit transfer scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Body

Limitations of DBT

- 1. Aadhar authentication and seeding issues**
- 2. Last mile POS connectivity issues**
- 3. Digital divide : Internet has reached only 37 percent of rural users as per IAMAI.**
- 4. Social aspect : Male of the family using money and not spending where intended.**

Q- Reforming the government delivery system through the direct benefit transfer scheme is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Conclusion

Despite the limitations, a truly developed nation can only be built by 2047 with well targeted digital revolution and DBT is an important step in this ladder of good governance.

Q- While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(Answer in 250 words) 15

Introduction : Federal Structure of the country and constitutional division of powers and responsibilities between centre and states. In India, regional parties arose as a challenge to one party dominance and coincided with rise of coalition politics.

National parties and aspects of Centralizing Agenda :

- 1. Have considerable Pan India presence.**
- 2. Aspirational of forming government at the center.**
- 3. When in power at Centre, constitution provides leeway as it is tilted towards center.**
- 4. For well coordinated economic development, centralization is needed.**
- 5. Recent trends like proposed amendments in electricity Act 2003.**
- 6. Dispute Resolution , as they believe can better resolve disputes as seen in case of Assam- Meghalaya conflict.**

Q- While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(Answer in 250 words) 15

National parties and Centralizing Agenda :

Although technically, not a all national parties have centralizing tendencies.

National People's party, which is national party as per Election Symbols(Reservation and Allotment Order) 1968, has more influence in North East and takes up regional issues.

Q- While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(Answer in 250 words) 15

Regional Parties :

1. **Local Issues** : Principle of subsidiarity so more connected with regional issues. For example TRS role in Telangana movement.
2. **Political Autonomy** : Regional parties have historically demanded different degrees of autonomy. For example Anandpur Sahib Resolution by S.A.D, Rajmannar Committee in 1969 by DMK.
3. **Financial autonomy** : demanded as seen in case of resistance to GST on alcohol and petroleum by states ruled by regional parties.
4. **Dispute resolution** : As seen in issues of Inter state river water disputes where demands have been made to reduce centre's role outlined in constitution.

Q- While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(Answer in 250 words) 15

Rajmanner Committee-1969
with three -member committee under the chairmanship of Dr P V Rajamanner
Report in 1971

- Inter-State Council should be set up immediately;
- Finance Commission should be made a permanent body;
- Planning Commission should be disbanded and its place should be taken by a statutory body;
- Articles 356, 357 and 365 (dealing with President's Rule) should be totally omitted;
- The provision that the state ministry holds office during the pleasure of the governor should be omitted;
- Certain subjects of the Union List and the Concurrent List should be transferred to the State List;
- Residuary powers should be allocated to the states; and
- All-India services (IAS, IPS and IFS) should be abolished.

Anandpur Sahib Resolution- 1973

- Centre's jurisdiction should be restricted only to defence, foreign affairs, communications;
- Currency and the entire residuary powers should be vested in the states;
- Constitution should be made federal in the real sense and should ensure equal authority and representation to all the states at the Centre.

West Bengal Memorandum- 1977

- The word 'union' in the Constitution should be replaced by the word 'federal' and jurisdiction of the Centre should be confined to defence, foreign affairs, currency, communications and economic co-ordination with the residuary should be vested in the states;
- Articles 356, 357 and 360 should be repealed;
- State's consent should be made obligatory for formation of new states or reorganisation of existing states;
- Of the total revenue raised by the Centre from all sources, 75% should be allocated to the states;
- Rajya Sabha should have equal powers with that of the Lok Sabha;

Q- While the national political parties in India favour centralization, the regional parties are in favour of State Autonomy". Comment.(Answer in 250 words) 15

Conclusion

As per James Madison , the democracy that has more diversity of parties functions better. Thus taking forward the examples of cooperative federalism set up by GST Council, Niti Aayog and Inter State Council, both parties can coexist with compromise and accommodation.

Q- Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction : 2 options

Tell about election commission with Article 324 , composition etc.

or

Tell about model code of conduct


Q- Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Body :

Evolutionary Timeline of MCC

Provisions of MCC – 8 in total :

1. General conduct
2. Meetings
3. Processions
4. Polling day
5. Polling booths
6. Observers
7. Party in power
8. Manifesto (Added in 2013)

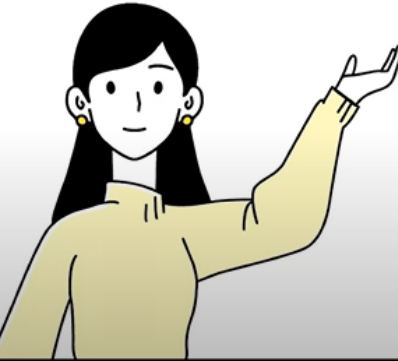


1960 → 1962 → 1979 → 1991

Sleepy Classes
Free, Regular, Quality.

What is Model Code of Conduct?

- The MCC is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission to regulate political parties and candidates prior to elections, to ensure free and fair elections. This is in keeping with **Article 324 of the Constitution**, which gives the Election Commission the power to supervise elections to the Parliament and state legislatures.



2:02 / 13:07

2 Minute Series - 2021

2 minute series|| Model Code of Conduct and its legal status || Polity and Governance || UPSC 2021

Q- Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Body :

Role of ECI :

1. No punitive powers as such apart from suspension of campaign or show cause notice suo moto as well as on complaint.
2. In extreme cases, ECI can order registration of criminal case against relevant actions of candidate.
3. ECI launched C-Vigil app for fast track complaints reception and redressal.
4. ECI is against criminalizing or legalizing MCC as it would delay the prolong the process of elections.


Q- Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Body :


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Provisions of MCC – 8 in total :

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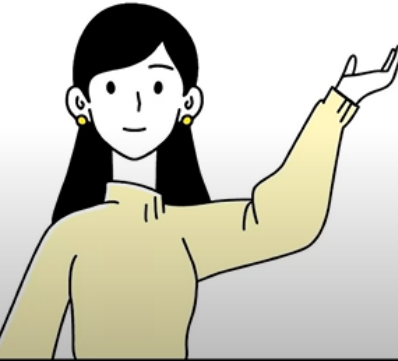


1960 → 1962 → 1979 → 1991

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2 Minute Series - 2021

2 minute series|| Model Code of Conduct and its legal status || Polity and Governance || UPSC 2021

Q- Discuss the role of Election Commission of India in the light of the evolution of model code of conduct.(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Way Forward

- Indian parliament, political parties, courts, media houses and other sections of society need to revisit the issue of electoral malpractices – the functioning of Election Commission of India, the applicability of the MCC, and electoral reforms.
- Creating a tribunal or fast track court for MCC violation cases.
- Members of civil society, prominent citizens, and retired members of judiciary should have lateral entry in state and central election bodies instead of a forum of pliable bureaucrats.
- In 2015, the Law Commission in its report on Electoral Reforms, noted that MCC comes into operation only from the date on which the Commission announces elections, the government can release advertisements prior to the announcement of elections, which can give an advantage to the ruling party to issue government sponsored advertisements that highlights its achievements, which gives it an undue advantage over other parties and candidates.
- Therefore, the Commission recommended that a restriction should be imposed on government-sponsored advertisements for up to six months prior to the date of expiry of the House/Assembly.
- The ECI needs to be made broad-based, accountable and transparent.
- More independence should be provided to the Election Commission as like CAG, which will empower EC to take more stringent against powerful leaders.
- More technology based resources (AI based system) can use for stopping the violation through the social media platforms.
 - For e.x. ECI has introduced cVIGIL App which provides time-stamped, evidence-based proof of the Model Code of Conduct / Expenditure Violation, having live photo/video with auto location data.

Q- Besides the welfare schemes, India needs deft management of inflation and unemployment to serve the poor and the underprivileged sections of the society. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction :

Constitutional Articles that require government to serve poor and underprivileged sections of society – DPSP Article 38,41 etc.

Body : Need of three things

- 1. Welfare Schemes** – with examples MGNREGS, DDUGKY, PM SVANIDHI etc.
- 2. Inflation Management** – Economic, political, social, health, ethical dimensions of inflation (impact on poor and underprivileged)
- 3. Unemployment Management** – mention data of unemployment , link why welfare schemes have not been able to solve unemployment problem.

Conclude – Mention SDG 1,2,8 and 10

Q- Do you Agree with the view that **increasing dependence on donor agencies** for development reduces the **importance of community participation** in the development process? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction :

Although India's growth story has allowed it to become a donor rather than a receiver of donations, there is still certain amount of dependence on donor agencies for development initiatives. India ranked first in the top 10 recipients of Official Development Assistance aid in 2018-19;

Mention the term overseas development assistance (ODA).

Major agencies - World Bank, ADB, USAID, JICA etc with examples.

Q- Do you Agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Body :

Importance of Donor Agencies

- 1. Breathing fiscal space for governments**
- 2. International cooperation**
- 3. Emergency response (for example COVID Second wave)**
- 4. Technology transfer .**
- 5. Success stories like Swacch bharat abhiyaan, Sankalp and Strive etc.**

Q- Do you Agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Body :

Strings attached with foreign aid

- 1. Top down approach**
- 2. Regulatory issues (FCRA)**
- 3. Subversion of democratic process**
- 4. Conditional support**
- 5. Local religious or cultural sensibilities**
- 6. Land acquisition issues as seen in JICA sponsored bullet train project**

Q- Do you Agree with the view that increasing dependence on donor agencies for development reduces the importance of community participation in the development process? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Conclusion

The terms and policy behind the aid are more important as well as if sourced from legitimate international organizations and friendly nations. So dependence needs to be reduced, but donor agencies are not implied to preclude community participation if designed properly.

Q- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsary Education Act 2009, remains inadequate in promoting incentive-based system for Children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction : Article 21A, 51A and RTE Act 2009.

Body : Short summary of RTE Act 2009

Incentives provided

1. Free education
2. Free mid day meals
3. 25 percent reservation in private schools
4. Government Schools in nearby areas

Q- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsary Education Act 2009, remains inadequate in promoting incentive-based system for Children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction : Article 21A, 51A and RTE Act 2009.

Body : Short summary of RTE Act 2009

Why inadequate :

1. Issues at admission as underage children admitted to non age appropriate classes.
2. ASER report and learning outcomes poor
3. Dropout at secondary school levels
4. Teacher and student absenteeism and low PTR

Q- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsary Education Act 2009, remains inadequate in promoting incentive-based system for Children's education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Introduction : Article 21A, 51A and RTE Act 2009.

Body :

Generating awareness about importance of schooling and Government action :

- 1. Rationalised curriculum**
- 2. Reduced rote learning**
- 3. Foundational literacy and numeracy**
- 4. Vocational education and training**
- 5. Adult literacy**
- 6. Awareness generation – IEC campaigns.**

THANK YOU