

- attempted all questions
- Goal is Mastered word limit is too less
- Underline legalised word
- short answers only

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 Paper - II  
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1 a

Public Interest Litigations Purposes.

- ① Proactive role in judiciary system for socially vulnerable people.
- ② Check & balances to government.
- ③ To serve common interest.

2

1 B

Environment: According to Environment Protection Act, 1986 Environment include our surrounding, animals, natural resources, wildlife etc.

• Protection of Environment protection act consist major rules & regulations which are protect environment.

2

• Enacted in 1986.

Article 323-A

- Part XIV of Indian constitution
- Article 308-323 related to All-India services.

Estimate Committee established in 1951

Aim: To select and give suggestion for public expenditure

- To estimate the expenditure in given year.

Decentralisation: It is the process of shifting governing power from centre to lower level of the territory like state, district, village.

• 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provide Panchayati Raj Institutions & Municipal Panches respectively.

• Article 40 also deals with decentralisation.

### Original Jurisdiction

• Article : 131

• Meaning: The jurisdiction that can be entertain by Supreme court but no other court.

Example: Dispute between 2 states & centre & state etc.

• SC original jurisdiction is exclusive

1. 6

Block committee's recommendation of  
3 tier system of Healthcare provided  
Sub centre & Primary Health centre  
for SC/ST areas.

would  
single  
line

① Sub centre : in ST areas where population  
is > 3000 people.

② Para medical staff: local people, therefore  
reach at remote areas  
as well.

③ ASHA workers: Accredited social Health activist  
to ensure health awareness  
in distance places.

2

Canada :- Strong Centre

- Distribution of power.
- Appointment of Governor.

Ireland :- Directive principles.

Election of Vice president

Nomination of member in Rajya Sabha.

Adult Franchise :- It deals with a mechanism in which people of a particular age above a prespecific age are allow to give vote in election.

◦ In India : Age is 18. for adult franchises.

◦ Lok Sabha, State legislative Election etc. are done through Adult Franchise.

1 J  
Draft committee headed by Dr. B.P.  
Ambedkar prepared the Draft.

- 8 membered committee. ?

1 K  
① Appointed by President directly.

2  
② Cannot be remove from his office  
except by the same manner of removal  
of a judge of supre court.

1 L  
① Political parties can't promote & campaign  
on that very day.

2  
② Appoint volunteers that election poll  
booths

up- for  
Rejected

Total 3 All India Services Cadres

- ① Indian Administrative Services (IAS)
- ② Indian Police Services (IPS)
- ③ Indian Forest Services (IFS)

Policy Cut Motion: During <sup>Budget</sup> discussion if a motion proposed which reject the policy & reduce the by to 1 Rs. called. Policy cut motion.

• If adopted: Resign government.

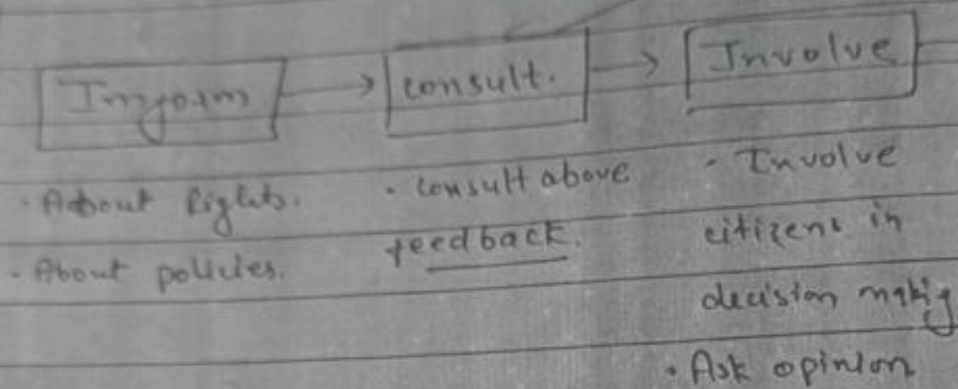
In Masoodi

Name: Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration.  
(LBSNAA)

2. B

Citizen participation in Decision making is a step towards good governance.

Process of participation.



Empower

- Ask citizen to form policy.
- take decisions.

Collaborate

- work with people in policy making.

People's participation is vital for good democracy.



## Community Based Organisation (CBO)

Community or group of people where they come together to work for social welfare.

Example: HOPE, M Women's Organisation etc.

### Importance of CBOs

- ① To provide basic social help to people.
- ② Work with government to enforce welfare policies.
- ③ To rise fund & credit to local people.
- ④ To check & balance over government.
- ⑤ For rising the interest & demand of a particular group, so help in policy making.

CBOs are essential for rural credit, public health and society upliftment.

1. D

India is a 'federal state', and we adopted federalism as basic structure of the constitution, so cannot be altered by amendments.

□ □

□ □

Federal elements of governance.

□ □

□ □

□ □

□ □

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□ □

- Separation power.
  - Judiciary,
  - legislative
  - Executive
- Federal list (Schedule 7)
- Supremacy of Constitution
- Dual polity, etc.

But Indian governance system consider as blend of unitary & federalism. Because our system has many element which make it unitary as well, like single citizenship, single constitution etc.

Transparency means a holistic process which is transparent and known to citizens.

RTI act 2005.

Transparency in Administration, ensure.

- Accountability.
- Answerability.
- Responsibility.
- Citizen satisfaction.

Importance of Transparency in Administration.

- To built people's trust in system.
- Strengthen democracy.
- Ensure fair practices.
- Reduce corruption.
- Improve work culture.

Transparency is necessary but sometimes like information which can rise a chips or affect national integration shouldn't be transmit. RTI act 2005 ensure transparency in governance.

2. Functions of political parties in democracy are.

- ① Aware people about their political interests.
- ② Participate in election.
- ③ To prepare and distribute party tickets to the candidate for election.
- ④ To provide & rise fund for the election campaign.
- ⑤ Decide the star campaigns of party.
- ⑥ Critically analyse the policies of governments.

Political parties give option & alternative to the voters and ensure a healthy political competition, but political parties should not marginalise the voters.

W

"Judiciary is a watchdog to protect the fundamental right" (FR).

Article 12-35 provided basis fundamental right to the citizen of p. India. To ensure their implementation constitution itself provide safeguards.

Provision for enforcement of F.R.

① Article 32 : One can move to the <sup>Supreme</sup> court. if his or her F.R. are breached.

② Article 226 : High court also issue writs if fundamental rights are breached.

③ Judicial Activism : To check & balance on government.

④ PIL : Litigation can be filed in court in public interest.

All the above provision indicate Judiciary is a watchdog to protect F.R.

②  
3/2

## Gram Nyayalaya.

Local courts which are formed to ensure fast justice delivery, in 2006.

**OBJECTIVES** → To ensure quick justice

→ To minimize burden of process.

→ local resolution of conflict.

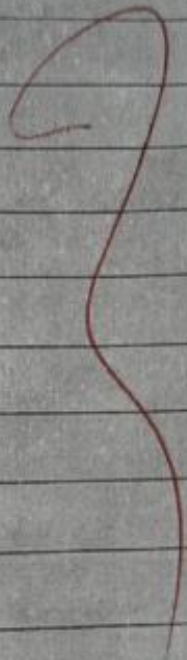
→ To develop an understanding among people about just system.

**Provisions** → Only those matter can be entertain which are cause less than 1 year punishment.

→ Sarpanch & Eminent person hear the case.

Gram Nyayalayas are not very effective due to lack of awareness & lack of authorities.

Subordinate courts



2. 3.

Circumstances, in which office of the President falls vacant.

① Completion of tenure.  
i.e. complete 5 year tenure.

② Impeachment.  
removal of president by process of impeachment.

③ In case of his Death

④ Retire Resignation  
President can resign from his office.

⑤ During visits, illness etc.  
In such circumstances vice president act as president.

How by imp  
of

2



# PART II

## Part B.

1. A

Mobile Clinic :- Healthcare clinics that can move one place to another

- To ensure healthcare in remote places.

- Deen Dayal mobile clinics is health scheme of MP.

1. B

Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007.

→ To ensure rehabilitation of vulnerable & affected people from government project.

- Example: Dams, Forest reserve etc.

- It can done by fund, by providing lands etc.

1. C.

M.H.L. Dattu

3

Mention 2 instances

1. D.

Vaccinations

- Polio
- Hepatitis.
- BCG.

2

1. E.

Skill development programme

↳ launched in 2014 as skill India programme or panchayat vikas Yojna.

↳ To develop skills among work force

2

↳ To increase employability.

1. F.

Biotechnology: Using bio cell to develop technological project projects.

Sample: Cured formation (By using yeast).

Cloning, etc.

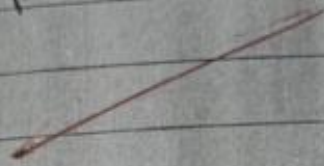
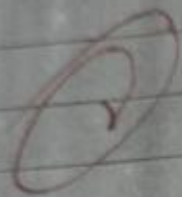
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1. 6

CHILD ABUSE : Social misconduct with children.

Example: Rape, Inappropriate touching, Beating etc.

- Severe punishable offence.

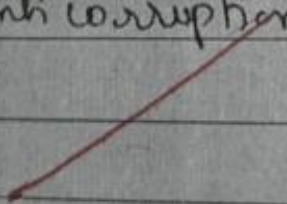
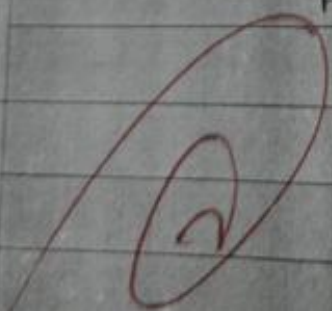


1. 4

Corruption: Misusing the authority by breaching discretion of power.

Type: Bribe, embezzlement, nepotism, favouritism etc.

Anti corruption Agencies: CVC, ~~CC~~, Lokpal etc.



1. I

Welfare schemes for aged people.

① TPOP: Integrated programme for old person.

② RY: Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana.

③ VPB: Vanshika Pension Bima Yojna.

1. J

Preventive

9

1. K

Differently able emphasise the fact that a person with spectad disability to do a work in different manner.

1. L

Nishchaya fund: - Fund raised for dependent  
• In 2009, after Delhi rape case.  
• Provision under Nishchaya Act.

②  
Mention  
Reason  
Development

1. M

→ By creating legal safeguard

→ By messaging that such practices are illegal.

→ By creating fear of punishment.

Eg. Banning cracker brushing to reduce population.

people are getting aware.

1. N

Reasons of Malnutrition → Poverty,

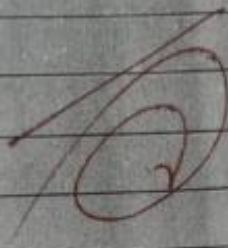
→ lax policies.

→ Poor implementation of policies.

→ less protein diet.

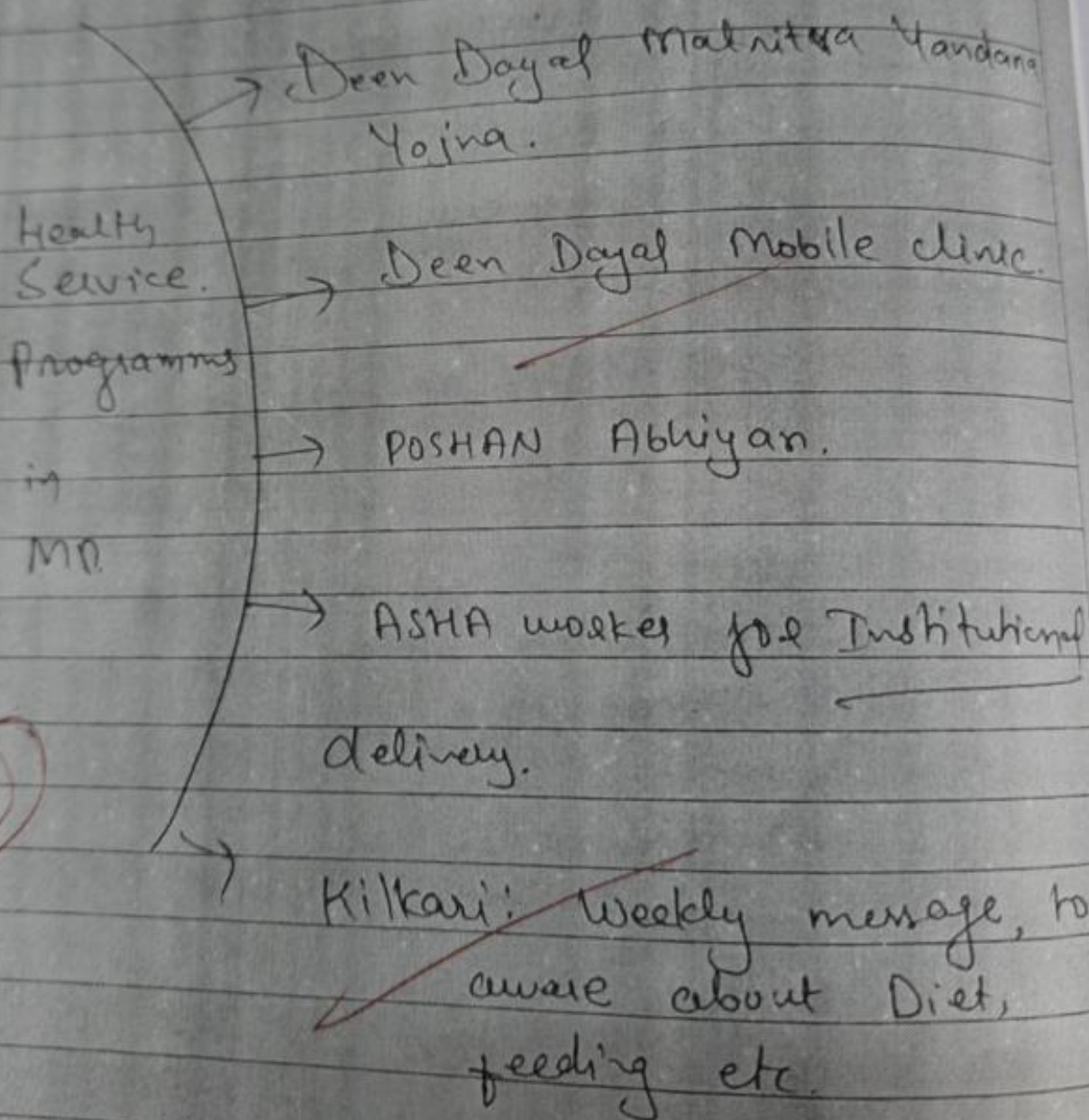
Domestic Violence can be define as  
the evil act done by  
an individual over  
other family member,  
mainly on women.

⇒ Domestic Violence act 2005.



## Maternal Health Service Programmes in MP.

(a) The Maternal Mortality Rate of MP is very high even it is among highest in India.  $212/1000$ .





Accountant General of state is the office which is created to take an account over expenses of state bodies.

- Function
- Audit expenses of state Government.
  - Submit a annual report to Governor.
  - Make an account of government bodies
  - If requested, audit other institution also like PSU, private corporation.
  - Expenditure report of panchayati raj.

The basic function is auditing but no power of accountant or pte expenditure check.

W

7. (C) Human development De Index.

Indicators

- ① Health
- ② Standard of living.
- ③ Education

UNDP publish annual index which indicate the human development of a country.

India's rank is very poor in it i.e. 140th.

India is behind even neighbours of countries.

Disorder  
slow  
working

2.0 Right to Information (RTI) 2005, Act provide right to information for citizen of India.

i.e. anybody can seek for the information of any government office & process.

But recently we have seen many misuse of that right like

→ Unnecessary adventurism:

→ Leading that information to Judicial activism. & PPL.

→ Time consuming.

→ Use of Information for tender & other marketing strategy.

But at the same time these are the drawbacks in RTI Act act well. may, many information even not provided by the office.

4

Socially deprived class are the social class  
these are vulnerable  
economically, socially,  
physically etc.

Example: Oldely people, women,  
child, Differently ablo person,  
ST&SC etc.

Originate due to

① Historical negligence over such  
class.

Ex. ST&SC. superiority of other  
class.

② Economical hold: if a class have  
less economic hold their  
voice not be heard by other.  
Ex. ~~women~~, oldely people.

③ Health: Due to poor health also such  
classes originate.

## Provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

① Right to know  
about product & manufacturing.

② Right to purchase.  
person can purchase a desirable  
product.

③ Quality.  
A good quality or optimum  
quality should be maintain. 4

④ Consumer protection court.  
3 tier system at National, state  
& district level.

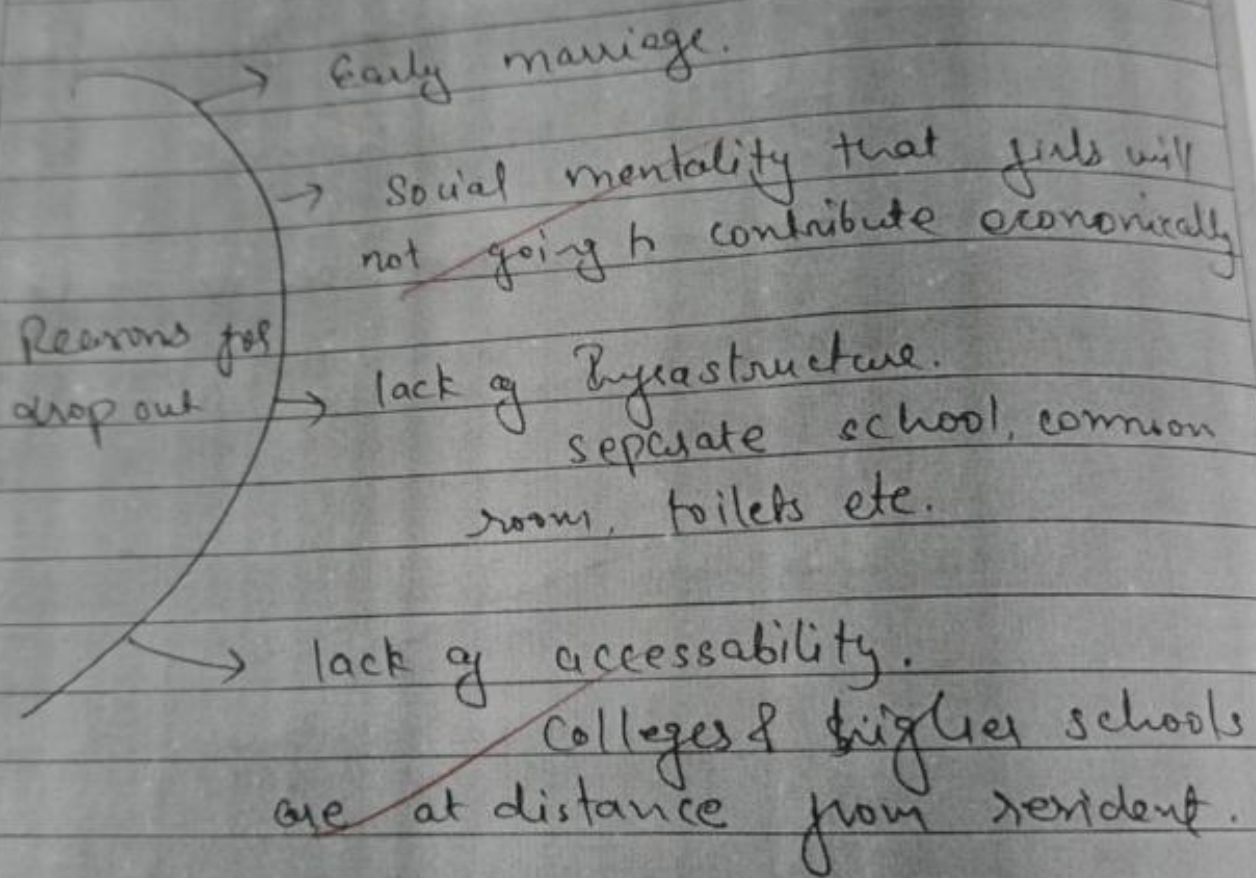
⑤ Punishment.

If there is breach of law  
in terms of quality, false fraud etc.  
there are provision of punishment.

⑥ Compensation: Consumer can claim for  
compensation.

Q. 6

Reasons for  
Gross enrollment ratio of girls in India  
is very poor around 21%.



As Mahatma Gandhi said if you educate a man, a man will educate but if we educate a woman, she will educate many.

31/7

Sanjha Chulha Yojna.

yes

Gas connection scheme for rural women.

Impact

- Gas connection to rural women
- less of environment pollution.
- help women, as no smoke.
- Enhance health status of women.

Limitation

Limitation

- No refilling.
- Sell gas to others.
- Still not cover whole region.
- Double connection. etc.

W

Vital statistics is the data record to help the policy maker.

Information about total Birth & Death of citizens.

- Utility
- Give a proper record.
  - Help to make policies.
  - Give a healthy care service status.
  - To maintain citizen register.
  - To help to find targeted area & people to work upon.

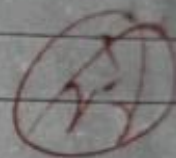
To provide the causes of low MMR, IMR, etc.



## Healthy Programmes for women

- PM Matritya Vandana Yojna.
- Saba.
- Adolescent programme.
- Janani Suraksha Yojna.
- POSHAM ABHIYAN.
- Ladli Lakshmi Yojna.
- AYUSHMAN Bharat.

diseases  
program  
start



Maternity mortality rate of India is 122/1000. Women are also suffering from many diseases like Pneumonia, malnutrition etc.

Programmes need more implementation.

Education is a tool of human development.

→ To build ~~text~~ leadership

→ Communication skills

→ Working skills

→ Problem solving.

→ Increase employability.

→ Awareness.

Education provide technical, political, and social skills which helps in work place.

## Open universities contribution

- has vast scope learning.
- learning at any age.
- Increase education
- Distance learning.
- Variety of courses.
- low fees.

Open universities are vital for increasing education in country but they need to walk on quality check also.

And they are not effective in technical education.

