

PART-I

Paper Code
GS-II

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Polity

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रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अकों में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0)

रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जायें।

Roll No.

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अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमिक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें।

वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अर्जित सफलता का प्रमाण करने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न हुआ है तो वीक्षक विभागाध्यक्ष को सूचित करें।
गलत को काले/नीले पेन से भरें एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें।



खंड - 'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिमूल्यवर्ती उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

3X15=45

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

असतोम संविधान का अनुच्छेद 14

Article 14 of the constitution of India

प्रश्न (1.1)

उत्तर :

Cooperative federalism refers to the cooperation among Centre & states in the larger public interest matters specified in 7th schedule of the Constitution. Thus states must be empowered

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

प्रश्न (1.2)

उत्तर :

Article 275 deals with grants from the Union to states. Such states are identified by the Parliament exclusively.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

प्रश्न (1.3)

उत्तर :

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

प्रश्न (1.4)

उत्तर :

Mandamus is a writ issued by the Supreme Court (Article 32) & High Courts (Article 226) on violation of Fundamental rights. It is issued to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to do.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

प्रश्न (1.5)

उत्तर :

Doctrine of eclipse states if any law is contradictory to the fundamental rights, then it does not permanently die but becomes inactive. When the fundamental right is omitted, the inactive law gets revived.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न

SECTION -A

खंड-अ

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिव्यवस्थित 3 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

प्रश्न (1.6)

उत्तर : Vote of credit is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India. It is like a blank cheque given to Executive by Lok Sabha.

प्रश्न (1.7)

उत्तर : Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha is the leader of the opposition party possessing 10% membership of the House.

- A Key functionary in the functioning of a legislature.
- A statutory post.

प्रश्न (1.8)

उत्तर : Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in Article 323A of the Constitution is for the adjudication of disputes & complaints about recruitment & service conditions of public officers. Provides them speedy & inexpensive justice.

प्रश्न (1.9)

उत्तर : 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Part IX B regarding the Cooperatives in India. The word 'cooperative' was added in Article 19(1)(c). A new article 43B was added in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

प्रश्न (1.10)

उत्तर : Protection of action taken in good faith (by the Central or State Government)

SECTION - A

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिव्युत्प्रेरक उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

3x15=45

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (1.11)

State Human Rights Commission

- provided by Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- inquire into matters of state & concurrent list
- Chairman & two members, appointed by Governor

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (1.12)

Gives constitutional basis for reservations to SCs & STs.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (1.13)

An identity card issued by Election Commission of India to above 18 years domicilees of India for country's municipal, state & national elections.

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (1.14)

Non-Governmental organisations are not-for-profit organisations that work toward a social cause & for social justice. Have the role of an enabler in society & also in participatory governance (e.g RTI Act 2005)

प्र./म = 03

प्रश्न (1.15)

Advocate General for state

- highest law officers in the state
- advises state government in all its legal matters
- appointed by Governor with no fixed tenure.

प्र./म = 03

SECTION - A

खंड- 3

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न 2

भारत में राज्यपाल के पद के औचित्य एवं महत्त्व की समीक्षा कीजिए।
Examine the justification and significance of the post of Governor in India.

उत्तर :

Financial emergency provisions are contained in Article 360 of the Constitution.

Grounds of declaration : President proclaims a financial emergency when he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which financial stability or credit of India or any its part of territory is threatened.

Duration : continues indefinitely until revoked.

→ Extension of executive authority of Union over

Effects : financial matters of state

→ Reservation of all financial bills passed by legislature

→ Reduction of salaries & allowances of State officers

प्रश्न: (2.2)

भारत तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधानों की प्रस्तावना की तुलना कीजिए।
Make a comparison of Preambles of the Constitutions of India and United States of America.

उत्तर :

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

is mentioned in the Art Article 48-151 of the

Constitution of India.

→ security of tenure

→ removed by the President only

(not till his pleasure) as per

constitution

→ not eligible for further office

→ salary & other service conditions

are determined by Parliament

→ His administrative expenses are not

subject to vote of Parliament.

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

SECTION - A

बहु-अक्षर

6x10=60

प्र./अ. = 06

Blank box for marks

Citizen Charter is a document that outlines the service commitment of organisations or service providers towards providing quality high standard services.

- Measures to improve it
- Making consultation with citizens mandatory
 - formulation in vernacular languages
 - should be defined in objective terms
 - proper accountability & grievance redressal mechanism
 - should come under purview of Lokpal
 - Real time updation on government websites

प्रश्न (2.4)

प्र./अ. = 06

Blank box for marks

Self Help Groups are informal associations of people who choose to come together to find ways to improve their living conditions.

SHGs in developmental activities :

- To act as a media for socio-economic development of village
- To organize training for skill development
- To develop mutual understanding, trust & self confidence
- To build up teamwork
- To develop leadership qualities
- rural self-employment generation.
- effective tool to women empowerment.

प्र./अ. = 06

Blank box for marks

SECTION - A

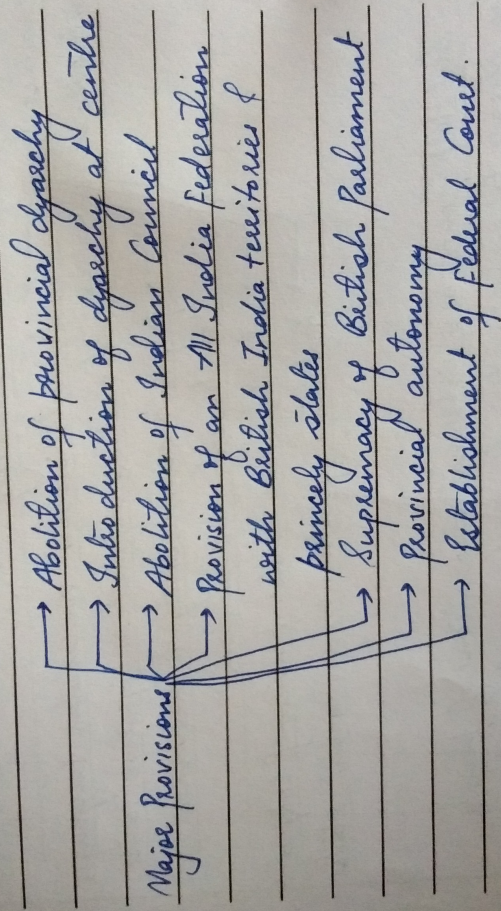
खंड- 'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.5)

उत्तर : The Government of India Act 1935 was the result of Simon Commission report, III Round Table Conference & others.



प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर : Article 368 of the Constitution gives the power to amend the Constitution to the Parliament.

But such power is not absolute.

* Supreme Court acts as a brake to the legislative enthusiasm of Parliament.

* It pronounced that Parliament cannot distort, damage or alter the basic features of the Constitution under the pretext of amending it. This was recognised in the Kesavananda Bharti Case, 1973.

* This Supreme Court has been the ~~imp~~ interpreter of the Constitution & the arbiter of all amendments made by Parliament.

SECTION - A

खंड - अ

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्रश्न 2

Q/M = 06

प्रश्न (2.7)

उत्तर :

6x10=60

Q/M = 06

Q/M = 06

प्रश्न (2.8)

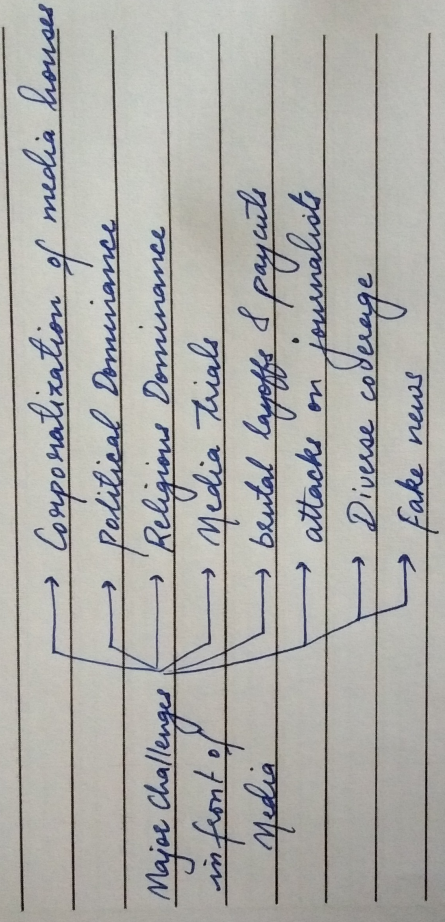
उत्तर :

Q/M = 06

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.9)

उत्तर: Media is considered the fourth pillar of democracy. Free press is a sine qua non for a democracy to survive.



प्रश्न: (2.10)

उत्तर: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

Main provisions:

- (i) Includes physical & mental illness
- (ii) Law also extends to sisters, widows, or mothers
- (iii) Harassment in the form of dowry demands also included
- (iv) Give women the right to secure housing
- (v) Act proposes the appointment of protection officers & NGOs
- (vi) A breach of a protection order is a non-bailable offense
- (vii) Protection orders can be issued by the court that prevents the abuser to harass the women by acts at her workplace.

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q./M = 06



प्रश्न (2.11)

उत्तर :

The concept of 'basic structure' evolved in The Kesavananda Bharti Case 1973.
 - Before 1973, Parliament's amendment power was absolute in nature. It could amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights.
 - But in the 1973 case, Constitutional bench declared that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution as long as it did not alter or amend the basic structure of the Constitution without its definition.
 - Thus it has interpreted to include the supremacy of the Constitution, the rule of law, independence of judiciary, welfare state, separation of powers etc.

प्रश्न (2.12)

उत्तर :

The office of the speaker of Lok Sabha is a constitutional office. He is mentioned in Article 93.
 * The speaker is placed at rank 6 in the warrant of precedence.
 * He is guided by the constitutional provisions and the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
 * The salary & allowances are not to be voted by Parliament.
 * No specific qualifications prescribed.
 * He is elected by a simple majority of members present & voting in the House.
 * Usually a member of ruling party.
 * He heads the joint session of both houses of Parliament.

Q./M = 06



Q./M = 06



इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के शीर्षक में अतिरिक्त करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फिफ्टीन) अंकों का है।

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.1)

(अ) राज्य सूचना आयोग तथा इसकी शक्तियों व कार्यों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
 (A) Critically examine the State Information Commission and its powers and functions.
 (ब) भारतीय संविधान में प्रायश्चित्त राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों की सूची में आलोचनात्मक लेख लिखिए।
 (B) Write a critical essay on basic assumptions and utilities of the directive principles of state policy as provided by the Constitution of India.

Functions of Election Commission.

The Constitution of India provides for an Election Commission of India in Article 324 which is responsible for superintendence, direction & control of elections.

It conducts elections to -

both Houses of Parliament

Vice President

President

State Legislatures

Composition: Chief Election Commissioner & such Election Commissioners as decided by President

Tenure & Removal: 6 years or till 65 years whichever is earlier. Although appointed by President, can't be removed by him. Chief Commissioner is removed on like grounds of removal of Supreme Court judge.

Functions: The primary function is to conduct free & fair elections in India.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

① Delimitation of constituencies by Delimitation

Commission consisting of 5 serving or retired
Supreme Court judges & the Chief Commissioner
is its ex-officio member.

② Preparation of electoral rolls for Parliament
as well as legislative Assembly elections.

③ Recognition of Political parties as all India
(National) or State (Regional) Political parties.
↳ If in a general election, a party gets 4% of total
valid votes polled in any 4 states, it is
recognized as a national party.

④ Allotment of symbols to political parties.
eg- Lotus is the symbol of B.J.P.
↳ These symbols help differentiate voters
↳ Also help in differentiating & candidates of
same name.

⑤ implements code of conduct & punishes any
candidate or party that violates it

SECTION -A

खंड-3A
 इस पाठ में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समाप्त अनिवार्यता करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

3x15=45

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न-3
 Question: 3

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

- 6) Elect Prepares & notifies the election schedule.
 - 7) Receives & scrutinizes nomination papers from all candidates in the election.
 - 8) Advises President whether elections can be held in a state under President's rule.
 - 9) Concels polls when irregularities & wrongdoings seen.
 - 10) Supervises the election machinery.
- Election Commission is amongst the few institutions in India which function with both autonomy & freedom. Thus is central to the idea of a successful democracy.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।
 There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3X15=45

Q./M = 15

Fundamental rights of religious freedom.

The fundamental rights of religious freedom are detailed in Articles 25 to 28 in the Constitution. These are available to citizens as well as non-citizens.

Right to Freedom of Religion

Article 25 Article 26 Article 27 Article 28

Freedom of conscience & free profession, practice & propagation of religion

Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Freedom as to payment of taxes for attending religious instruction

Freedom from attending religious instruction

any particular religion

Article 25

- provides freedom of conscience (inner freedom), right to profess, right to practice & right to propagate (i.e. external freedom)
- does not include right to convert forcibly.
- covers religious beliefs and religious practices.
- reasonably restricted on grounds such as

SECTION - A

खंड-अ

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न-3

Question-3

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3x15=45

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

- public order, health & morality
- provisions of Part III of the Constitution
- social & religious reforms etc.

Article 26

- guarantee rights of religious denominations.
- Subject to public order, health & morality, religious denominations have the right to
 - establish & maintain religious institutions for religious & charitable purpose
 - manage ones own religious affairs
 - acquire & hold property
 - administer the property according to law.

Article 27

- State should not spend the public money collected by way of tax for the promotion of or maintenance of any particular religion.
- Taxes can be used for the promotion or maintenance of all religions.
- prohibit only levy of a tax & not a fee.

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3X15=45

(1.2) Continued (जारी)

Article 28

• Freedom from attendance at religious instructions & religious worship in certain educational institutions -

- Those administered by the state but established under any endowment or trust
- those recognised by the state
- those receiving aid ~~by~~ from the state.

State neutrality goes hand in hand with taxpayer's money which has no religious colour & not with the mere power to administer.

The famous Sabimata issue was the perfect example of Article 25 violation as women were unable to express their devotion

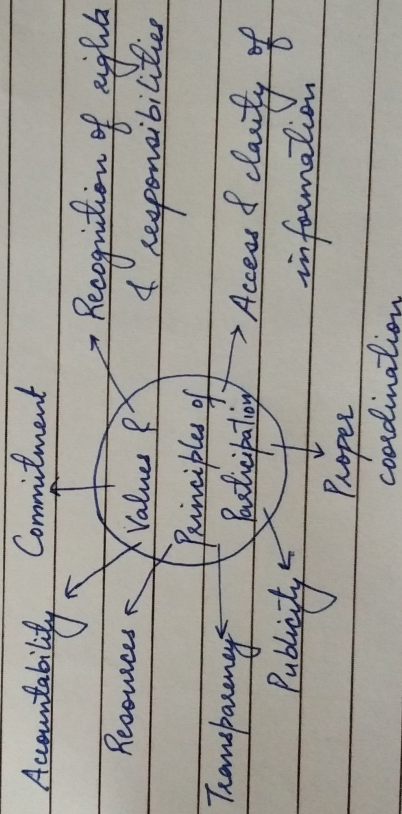
इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option-in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

Citizen's participation in the decision process.

प्रश्न: (3.3)

उत्तर : Citizen participation means an individual or collective action, with an aim of identifying and addressing issues of public interest. It gives an opportunity to influence the development of policies & laws that impact them.



Success of democracy is impossible without citizen's participation. It is the bedrock for good governance. For example,

- ① 73rd & 74th Amendment acts ensures decentralisation & participation of people at the grassroots level.

SECTION - A

खंड - 'अ'
इस प्राश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फिफ्टीन) अंकों का है।

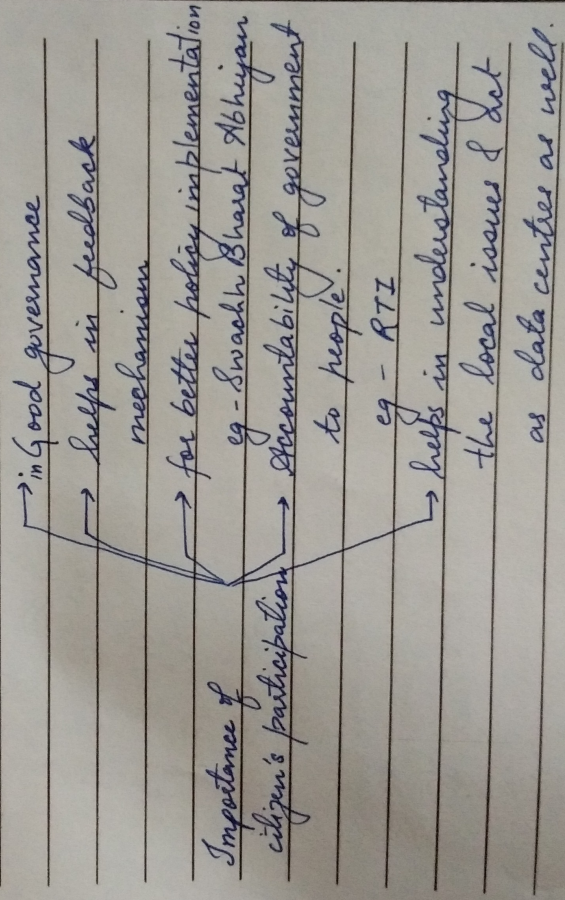
3x15=45

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

3) Swachh Bharat Mission, where citizens' participation is given due importance.

3) Social media, etc platforms.



Various initiatives taken by government for effective citizen participation & providing good governance includes -

- 1) Citizen charters for all public institutions
- 2) Use of ICT for effective citizen administration interface

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Ques. 3. There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

(iii) Interaction with people through programmes like

'Mann Ki Baat'.

(iv) Whistle Blowers Act

(v) Consumer forums etc.

Citizen participation in the decision making process is a bottom up approach. Thus, to the problems of the people & the people does not get one size fits all solutions. People's participation can make a country's development inclusive & targeted. Thus, efforts must be made to increase such participation like more say and powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions & Urban Local Bodies, more involvement of NGOs & civil societies, increasing representation of women in Parliament & State Legislatures etc.