

GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 75

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 05 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
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26

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Uttam

Roll No. 057128

Mobile No. _____

Date 26 Nov 2021

Signature Uttam

- Try to discuss advantages & disadvantages both where you are asked to critically analyze
- Try to cover every dimension of given question in your answer.

Q1. There is a growing need for the creative technology-assisted alternative dispute resolution process in India. Critically Analyse the statement while highlighting the recent transformation made in this area. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are defined as resolving dispute either ^{through} mediation, arbitration, conciliation, or on merits outside the boundary of traditional court system.

This resolution mechanism gain ^{sound} ^{intro} prominence after successful implementation of Lok Adalats in Gujarat. Other mechanisms like Gram Nyayalays, family courts are also prevalent.

During COVID-19 period - these mechanism shifted towards technology based resolution. For instance, Lok Adalat for electricity disputes of Delhi went in virtual mode and resolved the dispute.

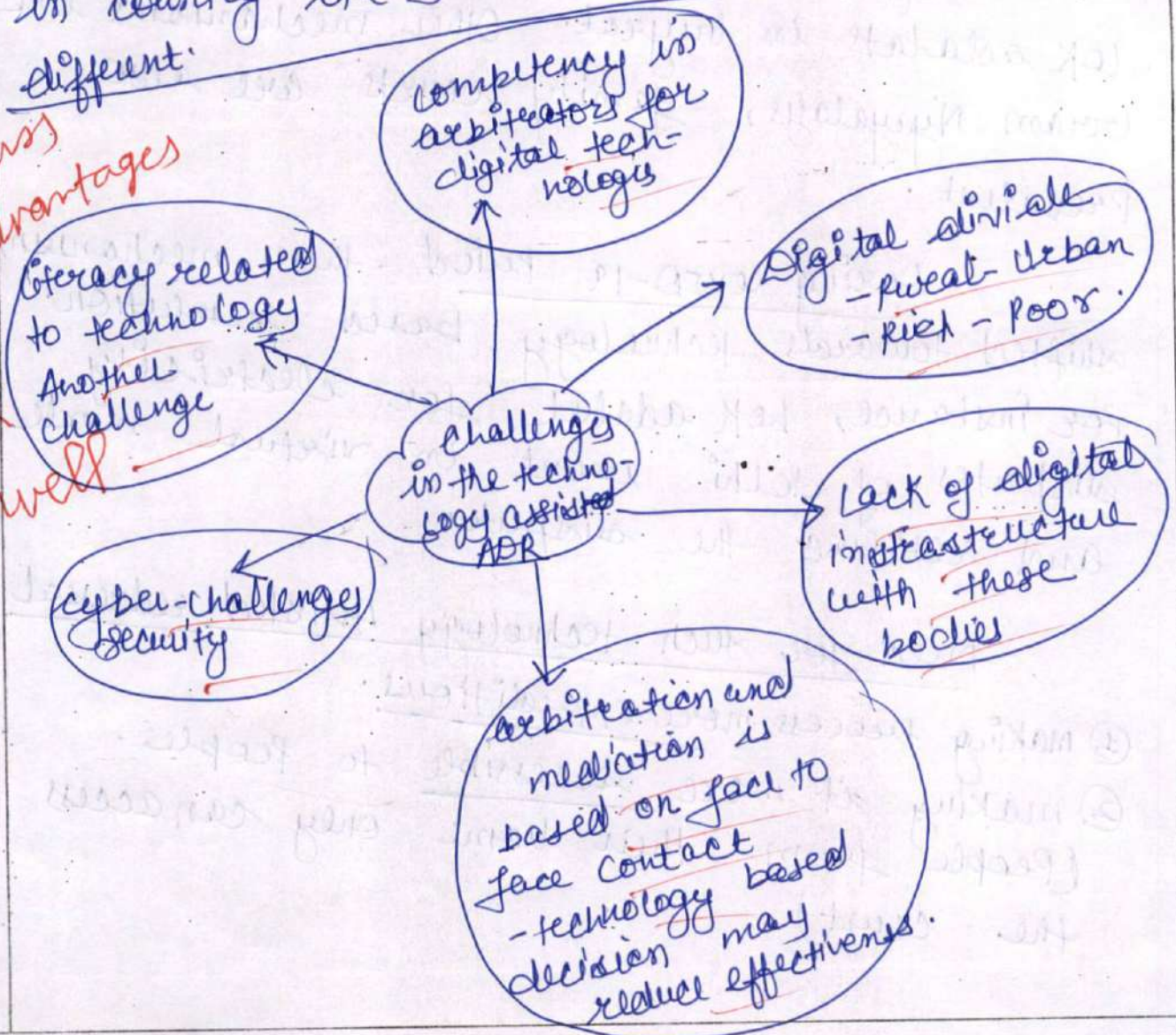
Need for such technology Assisted redressal

- ① making process more expeditious.
- ② making it more accessible to people. (People from their home only can access the court).

- ③ making it more equitable.
- ④ Resolution process will become more transparent in nature.
- ⑤ These bodies are facing challenges like the infrastructural bottlenecks would be removed.

Technology always lead to betterment of processes but in case of justice specially in country like India - situation may be different.

Discuss disadvantages of ADR as well



Remarks

Technology led dispute resolution has both positive as well negative aspect. We can adopt it in few areas, developing infrastructure, related skills may prove helpful. But also - digital divide should be bridged before complete transformation

6

There are many things that are fundamental

for better development of human capital	Education	Infrastructure
Human capital development - most important pillar is health (World Bank)	Non-communicable diseases - most important pillar is health (WHO)	Health is the most important pillar of poverty

Remarks

Q2. Health has always been a major constraint in the economic development of the country. Is India ready to make "Right to Health" a fundamental right? Give reasons. Also discuss Constitutional difficulties and implications of making the right to health as a Fundamental Right. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

'Health is wealth' was well recognised during COVID-19 period. People were struggling to get bed in hospital and (in fear of losing lives) Right to Health - according to various Supreme Court Interpretations has been part of Right to Life (Art. 21)

Mention any of them here

Explicitly this right has been mentioned under Art. 47 of DPSP. State might take some steps for ensuring right to health.

This does not talk of right at all.

Need for making this as fundamental right

Out of pocket Expenditure	Disease Burden of NCDs	For better development of Human Capital
71% of money spent on Health is out of pocket (WHO) - which pushes thousands into vicious circle of poverty	In India, burden of Non-communicable disease is high - while cost of treatment is very high.	Human capital development - most important pillar is Health (Acc. to World Bank).

Remarks

International Precedents:- Countries like Norway, Sweden, (despite being developed) have provided health as a fundamental right and free health check-ups

Constitutional obligations - DSP's are long term vision of founding fathers. we have travelled 7 decades since independence. So, this is the time.

All said is not done, implementation of this right has many implications.

Mention about Universal Declaration of Human Rights for this

Highlight more constitutional difficulties

Constitutional Implications
 for implementing DSP should be amended and addition of this right explicitly under Art. 21 - just as right to education

financial implication - government with financial deficit can't implement Right to Health as fundamental right.

Targetting, implementation difficulties where the maximum services are now provided by private hospitals

Keeping difficulties in mind, government has taken small steps in this direction like
 1) Ayushman Bharat (for below 50% population of India.)

1) free medicines for disease like tuberculosis to all along with ₹500 for nutrition

2) One time assistance for treatment of rare disease.

3) PM Yashwantrao Chavan Yojana for senior citizen

4) PM Janshakti Yojana for pregnant women. (delivery and check ups during pregnancy.)

For better healthcare system India can adopt Brazilian model: ↑



It will reduce both disease as well as finance burden on country.

6

Q3. In India, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have served as tools for providing financial access to rural women. However, it has been witnessed that they have failed to develop the collective bargaining power of women and serve its stated functions. Critically analyse. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Self-Help Group concept has been started by MIRDA and SEWA NGOs in 1980s in our country (Madras and Gujarat)

Sound intro

It is defined as voluntary and informal association of people with common goals, common needs and problems.

Kudumbashree SHG has been proved very successful - which even run community kitchen during COVID-19.

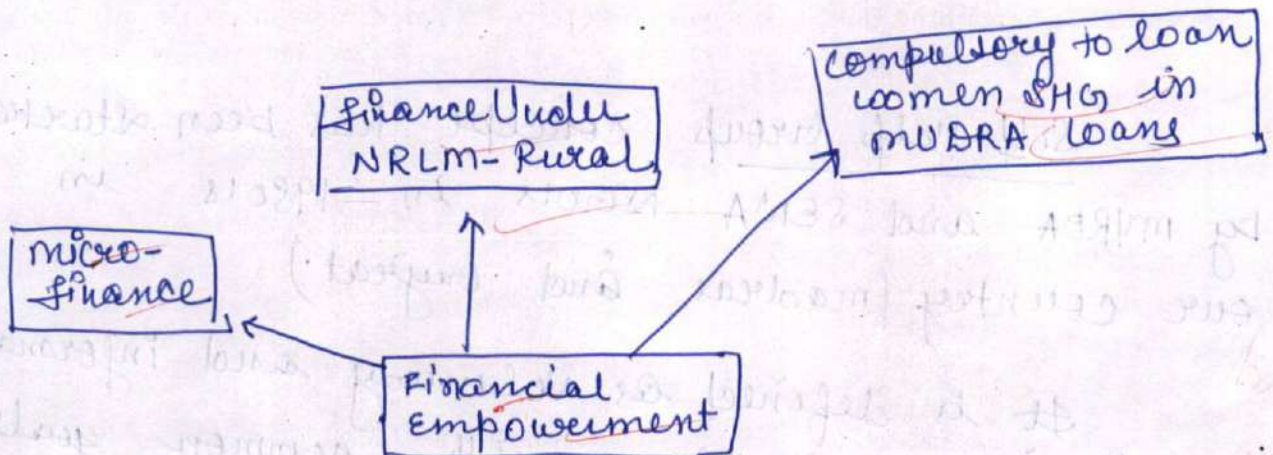
Self-Help group has empowered women.

- ① financial empowerment - better access to resources
SHG-bank linking programme.
- ② Knowledge/cognitive empowerment.
- ③ Political empowerment.
- ④ Empowerment at home.
- ⑤ social empowerment.

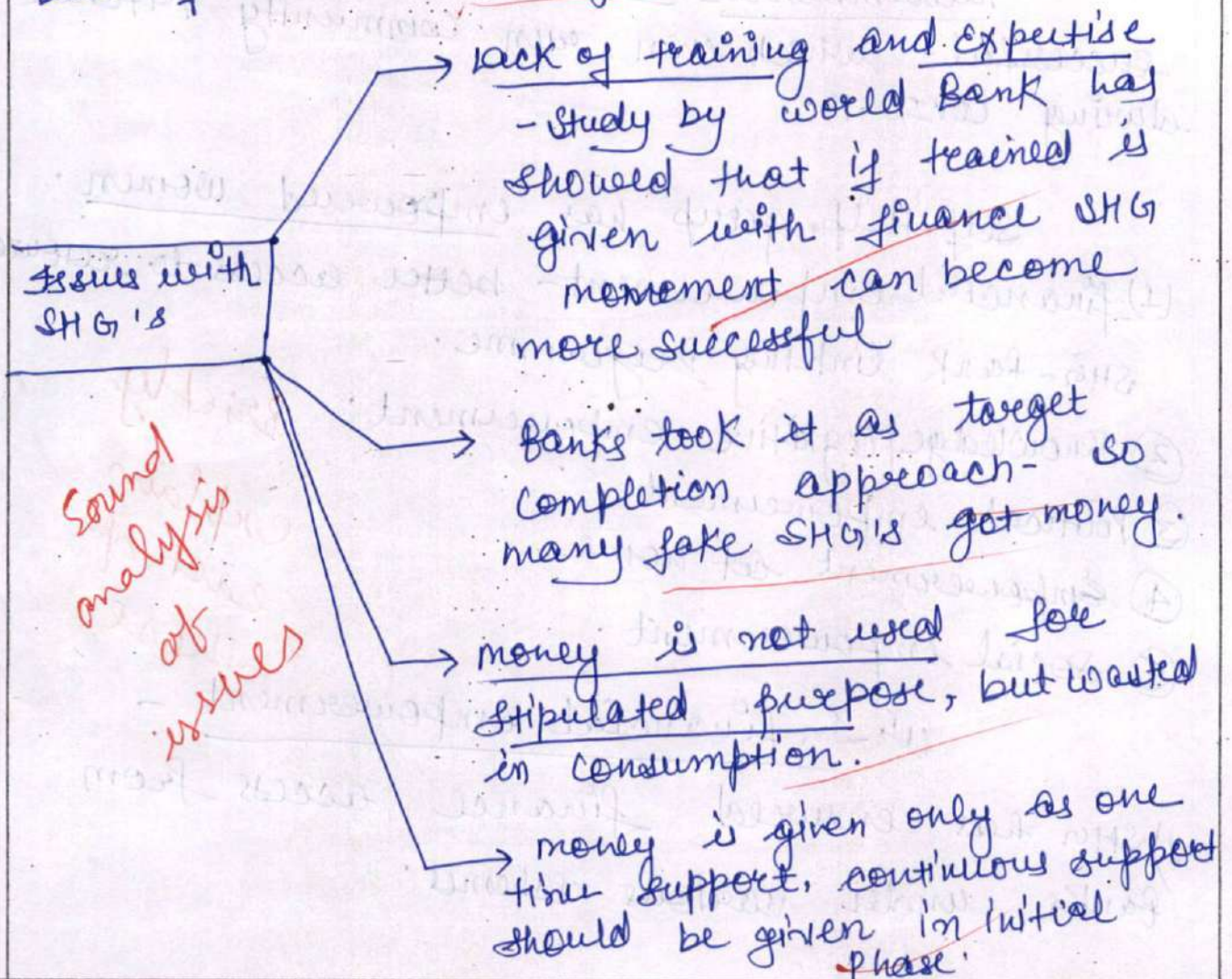
Briefly explain each of these

It is in financial empowerment -

1) SHG has ensured finance access from banks under various schemes.



Financial empowerment can solve problems but if other aspects get resolved.



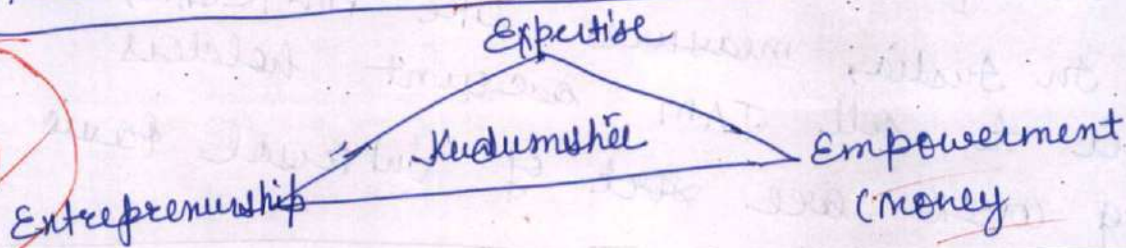
Remarks

Self help groups can empower women and various social evils present in Indian society like poverty, maternal mortality, malnutrition, gender inequality would be eliminated.

How they can do so Explain

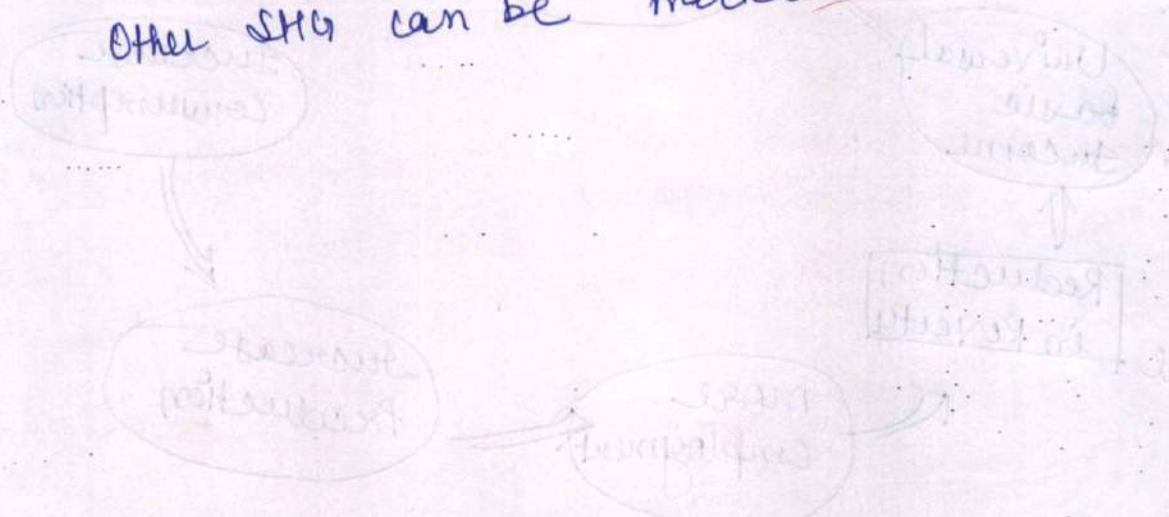
India can learn from success of Bangladesh in SHG movement and also from Southern Indian states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka.

5/2



3 Pillars of Kudumshree.

Other SHG can be modeled on these lines.



Q4. Idea of Universal Basic Income has gained traction in many countries across the world in recent years. Can universal basic income address the problem of poverty in India? Critically examine. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Universal basic income is defined in literal terms - money given by governmental authorities unconditionally to ^{adult} citizen of the country.

Sound intro

Such initiatives have been taken in the countries like Canada in 1990s and was quite successful.

In India, measures like PM-KISAN, money transfer to all JAM account holders during covid are sort of Universal basic income support.

Better explain this cycle

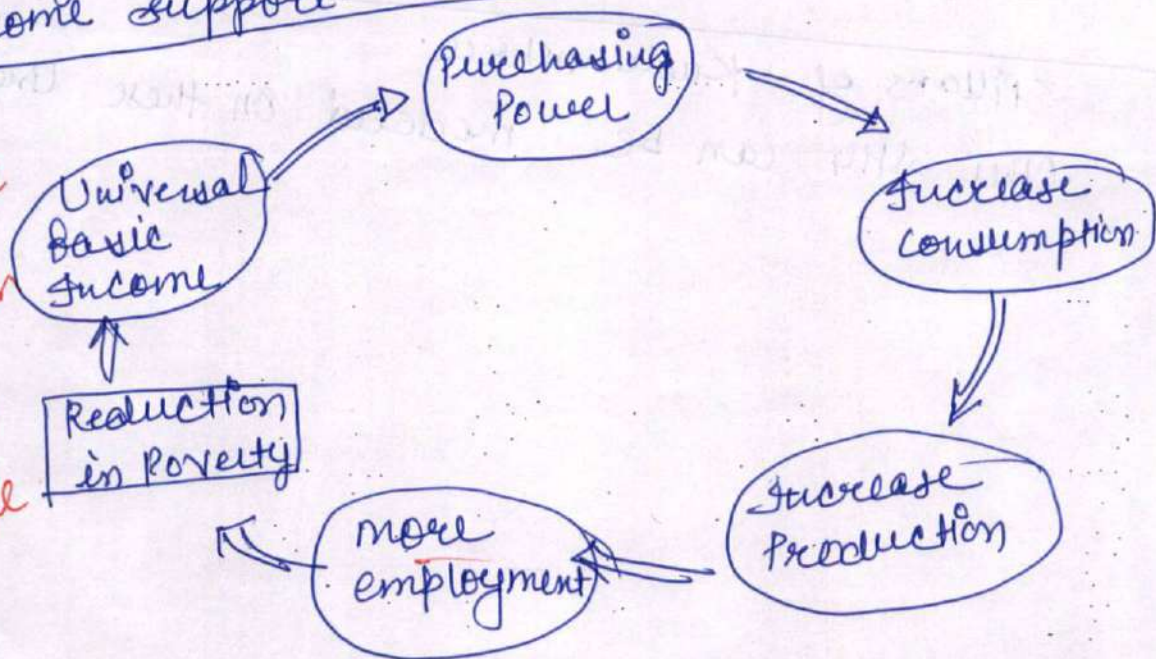


Fig: cycle - how Universal Basic Income can reduce poverty.

Remarks

In India, apart from above mentioned reasons: few more reasons are also ~~state~~ worth.

(1) Universal Basic Income :- Is in line with the capability approach (given by Amartya Sen) - decision-making power to people.

(2) It is beneficiary centered approach - where they are considered active recipient not just passive beneficiaries.

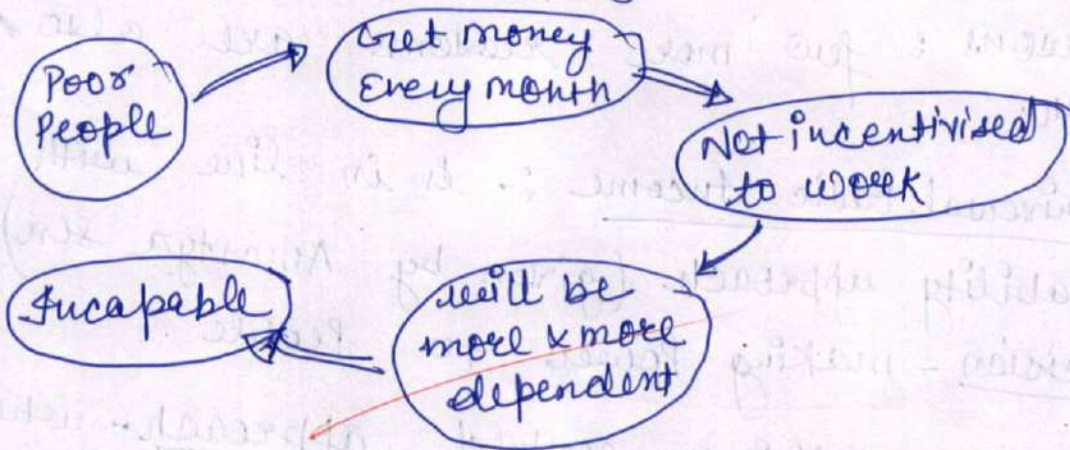
(3) All leakages and corruption would be removed Acc. to study by economic survey - By using DBT in MGNREGA - 50,000 crore supplies were saved.

(4) Efficient utilisation of money - People would have choice and choice empowers them.

In line of above discussion, it can be concluded that UBI can remove poverty. But the other side of coin presents different idea!

Sound analysis of benefits of UBI

① UBI will perpetuate poverty and inequality.



Sound analysis of issues

② women would be excluded from the expenditure. Gender inequality and gender specific poverty may rise.

③ Expenditure may be done on materialistic things, not on tools to remove poverty like health and Education.

So, UBI is not a panacea, but a legion. In few selected areas like farming, electricity, etc. this can be implemented and for poverty removal - empowerment approach may prove successful for India (SHGs, co-operatives).

7

Remarks

Q5. Regulating betting with proper legislation will be better than banning it. Else, there would be a substantial monetary loss which is neither feasible nor desirable. Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in favour of your answer.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Briefly explain gambling

Betting in games like cricket is more popular in India. Government has thought of banning it.

As it is not a good idea supported by

following arguments

① It will encourage illegal betting.

② corruption & black money will rise due to ban.

③ Government will lose high amount of revenue.

④ ~~Indian~~ Indian government will lose opportunity to bring black money back in fold of economy.

Betting should be regulated not to ban completely. → Suggest some measures to regulate it

1 1/2

Mention about central & state laws in existence currently to govern gambling

Money Market

Money market is a market for short-term funds. It is a part of the financial system where the maturity of the instruments is less than one year. It is a market for the trading of money market instruments like Treasury bills, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, etc.

The main objectives of the money market are:

- To provide a platform for the trading of short-term funds.
- To provide a market for the surplus funds of the government and the public.
- To provide a market for the deficit funds of the government and the public.
- To provide a market for the funds of the financial institutions.

The money market is an important part of the financial system. It helps in the smooth functioning of the economy by providing a market for the short-term funds. It also helps in the regulation of the money supply and the interest rate.

Remarks

Remarks

