

## UPPSC MAINS 2024 - CRASH COURSE

### Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 7712202

Governance - Section test

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**Allotted Time : 90 Minutes**

#### Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 10 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
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6	
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8	
9	
10	
<b>Overall Grade/Score</b>	

Q.1) Discuss the role of bureaucracy in modern governance.

Ans Bureaucracy in India called the 'Steel frame of Governance' as it played vital role in unity, integrity, development and security of nation.

Constitutional status:- Defined under Art 312 which provide security, independence and rule bounded framework.

Role of Bureaucracy in modern governance

(1) Policy formulation - primary role in various sector and department and delegated legislation  
Eg:- Rules regarding digital data protection.

- (2) Policy implementation → legislated by parliament Eg- Lockdown in Covid 19 period.
- (3) Rule of Law & Order maintenance → act on riot and disturbance, maintain harmony and peace.
- (4) Drive growth and development → with effective bridge between citizen and government
- (5) Maintain Rule of Law → follow the constitutional norms. Eg- CBI, CVC against corruption
- (6) Governance continuity → in case of hung assembly or dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Thus civil services played vital role in governance but they should move towards the trust based governance from the rule based governance.

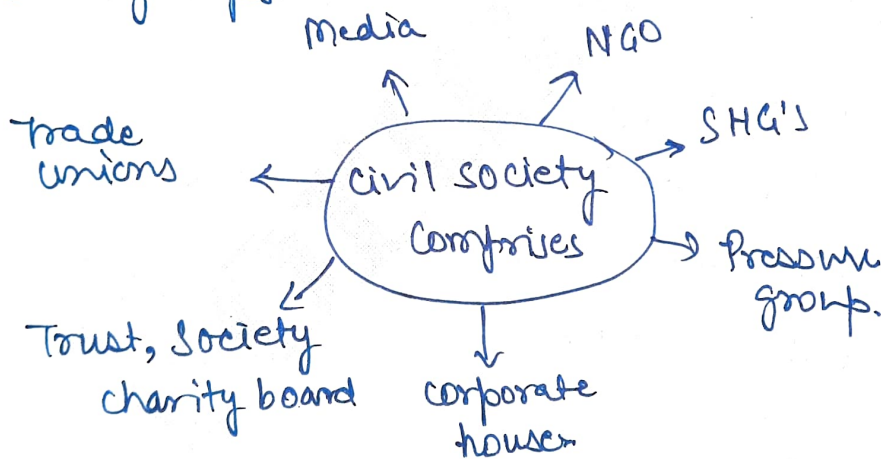
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

10 min.

Q.2) Describe the role of civil society in governance.

Ans:- Civil society refer to groups or people other than government and civil servants, those work for the peoples cause and enhance the power of people like NGO, media, SHG, pressure groups.



Role of civil society in Governance

(1) Advocacy and policy formulation → push for legislation.

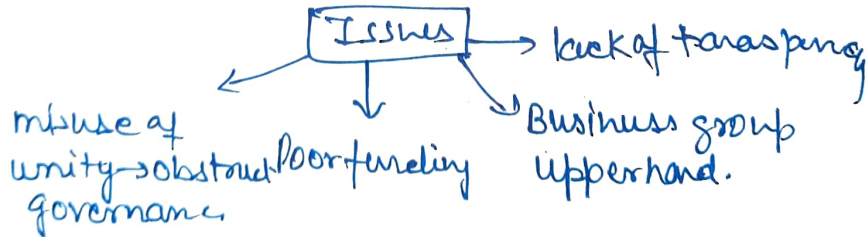
(2) Amivience raise → of common people.  
Eg- Poor condition of Govt hospital.

(3) Participatory democracy → provide people chance in democracy  
Eg- Trade union of Railways employees

(4) Demand transparency and accountability  
→ through RTI applicatia

(5) Effective and efficient service delivery → SHG bank linkage program → provide loan.

(6) Extend Govt hand → Akshaya patra provide food to school children.



Thus civil society provide the framework to enhance the democracy and governance to common citizens.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3) What do you understand by citizen charter?

Any 'Citizen's charter' is a commitment of any govt / private dept to his consumer/client for the timely and quality services delivery and grievance redressal mechanism.

### Principles of Citizens Charter

- vision and mission
- Services provided
- Official for service delivery
- Timely and quality service
- minimum requirement for services
- Grievance redressal mechanism
- Cost of services

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Benefits of CC

- ↳ Provide quality of services in time bound manner
- ↳ Boost trust of people on govt.
- ↳ Improve governance
- ↳ Citizen participation and holistic development of nation.

Challenges in CC

- ↳ No legislative backup.
- ↳ Department lack capacity → manpower, funds or infrastructure.
- ↳ Poorly trained staff → lack of motivation
- ↳ No incentive mechanism.
- ↳ Inadequate awareness of users.

There fore is duty of govt to frame the legislation for Citizen charter effective delivery and provide requisite infrastructure and funds.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

8min

Q4) Is the 'good governance' an indicator of ethical governance? explain with examples.

Ans:- 'Good governance' refer to optimum utilisation of resources by the administration to deliver the quality services to citizen while 'ethical governance' includes the services which are ethically and morally effective.

'Yes' good governance an indicator of ethical governance :-

(1) Consensus building → services through which mass satisfied.

Eg- Decision by Gram panchayat to provide food to BPL families.

(2) Responsive → Disaster management

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anything in this Area)

by the DM, provide evacuation  
and safe houses.

(3) Transparency → RTI disclosed  
proper distribution of PDS to  
villagers.

No good governance is not ethical  
governance

(1) Designation of wildlife sanctuary to  
safeguard wild life while erecting  
tribals from their traditional land.

(2) Development vs sustainable environment.  
→ Deforestation led to climate change.

(3) Bypassing the authority in Gram Sabha  
under PESA act → mining in tribal  
belt (Hasdeo forest)

Thus good governance is  
a subset of ethical governance while to  
develop one need to compromise fully or  
partially.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

10 min

Q.5) What are the main causes of corruption in government institution?

Ans:-

Corruption index shows

93 rank (2023) indicate wide level of misappropriation and misuse of power in government institution.

### Causes of corruption

- ↳ Centralised administration → poor devolution of power Eg - Local self govt.
- ↳ Loopholes in legislation → dilution of transparency → ~~Secret~~ Secret act 1923.
- ↳ Poor enforcement of rules → Lokpal act 2013,
- ↳ Weak prosecution → PMLA Act prosecuted only 40 people in >4500 cases.

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(6) Poor awareness of people → rent seeking behaviour of civil servants.

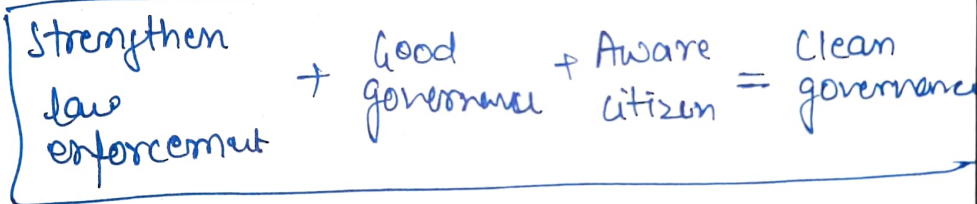
Eg - Digital literacy only 20% Indian.

(7) High handedness of bureaucracy →

politician - official nexus →

organised crime Eg - Smuggling of Red Sanden.

Way forward



↳ Robust Governance redressal → RTI Act, whistle blower protection.

↳ Accountability of Action →

↳ Judicial Reform → Digitalisation.

Thus corruption will ruin the countries growth trajectory if timely action not taken to meet it.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

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10 min

Q.6) Explain the difference between CSR and corporate governance?

Ans:- Corporate governance through which business companies manage their activities, shows transparency in operation, following principles of rule and regulation in letter and spirit, while Corporate social responsibility is liability on business to provide charity and return back to society in the form of social infrastructure.

Difference of CSR and Corporate governance

	CSR	Corporate governance
mandate	Under Company Act 2013, provide 2% of dividend of last 3 years.	Under Company act 2013. robust Corporate governance

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anything in this Area)

2.  
Focus

to civil society  
and social help.

Focused to clean  
business activity.

3.  
Mechanism

CSR provided to  
govt funding or.

Corporate governance  
made necessary

PSL norm through

independent director

which CSR

appointment

can be utilised

and benefit

by particular  
sector.

of stake holder  
of company.

4.  
Period

Annually Companies  
provide 2% of  
their profit.

Continuous  
practice and  
mandate transparency  
in operation through

Eg Tata expend  
in hospital or  
cancer research.

which comp.  
expansion promote  
and other boost  
to invest.

Eg - Yes bank  
annual disclosure

5. It is mandatory and violation cause penalty

of their balance sheet and name of board directors.

Not mandatory but with good corporate governance, comp lost trust of investors.

Eg:- Sahara scam.

W/F → To robust corporate governance 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC and Kotak mahindra committee re commandation → Independent director.

→ CSR money need to be clearly shown rather through internal mechanism, companies divert to other activities.

Therefore both are best practices for robust corporate operation and it effect trickle down to overall economic growth of nation.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

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Q.7) Politicians call themselves 'Public Servants' and bureaucrats call themselves public servants but in developing countries they often suffer from 'owner mentality'. Critically examine.

Ans:- Politicians in India are representatives of public, elected directly or indirectly while civil servants appointed through the exam by the public service commission at central or state level.

### Role of Politicians

- ↳ make legislation
- ↳ Formulate public policy through the opinion on public
- ↳ Raise their voice in parliament or state assembly.
- ↳ Undertake development work in

their constituency.

### Role of civil servant

- ↳ Policy implementation and making through delegated legislation
- ↳ Maintain law and order
- ↳ Safeguard the asset and management of resource.
- ↳ Continuity of government in case of election
- ↳ Developmental work, held important post CAG, CVC, Election Commissioner.

Both suffer from the 'Owner' mentality

(1) Hold excessive power → can act within his/her jurisdiction.

Eg - Politician as leader of public  
civil servant as official of some depart. mty.

- (2) Related to public directly and indirectly → Politician supported by public while civil servant work for public → RTO office licence of vehicle.
- (3) Accountable to public → election check the politician accountability while civil servant come under RTI, CVC, CBI.

### Demerit of this system

- ↳ Poor accountability and transparency → make public blind and lame in front of both.
- ↳ Collusion of both → corruption and misuse of public fund Eg - Adarsh Society scam.
- ↳ Political interference in civil servant transfer, and promotion.

Therefore need of how to strengthen the public which is actual owner as per constitution and held accountable both.

### Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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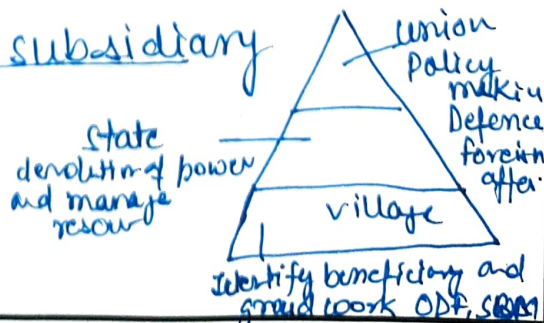
Q.8) The idea of Gram Swaraj has not yet taken a concrete shape. Critically examine.

Ans:- Idea of Gram Swaraj of Gandhian ideology which termed it as true freedom is only when village themselves rule and work like as mini democracies

Idea of Gram Swaraj

- \* Reborn through the implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act 1993
- implementation of local self govt under Art 243
- \* Devolution of power to undertake development work as per their need.

\* principle of subsidiary



The idea yet not taken concrete shape

(1) Inadequate powers devolution - 3F's.  
Fund, function, functionaries.

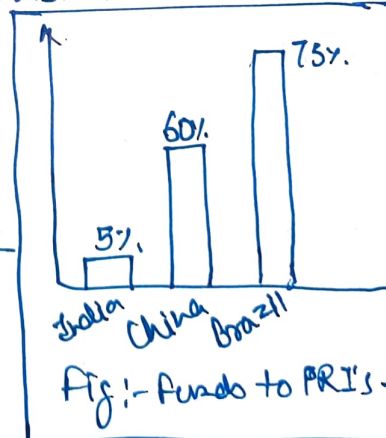
(2) Dependent on the state and union for funding → Art 293 grant-in-aid

(3) Poor accountability and transparency.  
Eg - Social audit not mandatory

(4) Inadequate resources provision.

(5) Bureaucratic resistance

→ upper hand in decision making  
Eg District planning committee.



(6) Gender inequality → socio-cultural issue → Gender and caste biasness.

## Eg System of Pradhan Pati

### Need measures to improve

- (1) Effective devolution of power by state government.
- (2) Mandate social audit → CAG supervisor
- (3) Training of representative → Eg - Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.
- (4) E-governance → Digitalisation of panchayat  
Eg - 2.5 lakh panchayat fibre connectivity.
- (5) Capacity building → hand holding by District and state administration.
- (6) Regular meeting of panchayat → participation based on quorum.

Thus true swaraj only be realised with the political will of Centre and state govt active help.

### Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.9) What is the role of agencies like SEBI and TRAI in ensuring the welfare of citizen? analyse.

Ans:- Regulatory bodies play crucial and central role in value addition, guidance and management of public resource through their power and punishment mechanism.

### Role of SEBI in public welfare

↳ Regulate the share market, bond market and securities and agencies.

Eg - BSE, NSE, mutual fund.

↳ Safeguard investor from fraud and loss of money.

Eg - when excessive fall of market stop trading.

↳ Guidelines to companies → for their transparency in their operations.

Eg- Role of SEBI to make rules for mutual fund manager.

### Role of TRAI in welfare

- ↳ Transparency in auction of spectrum.
- ↳ Bidding system in allocation.
- ↳ Provide better services and grievance redressal

Eg- Telecom regulatory appellate tribunal

- ↳ Manage the valuable resources for optimum utilisation.
- ↳ Drive innovation and improve quality of services.

Eg Enrolling 5G/6G services for public

### Challenges

→ Transparency issue → SEBI

Chairman sharing valuable detail  
with someone out of business  
community.

→ Lack independent power → under  
the executive supervision

→ Poor grievance redressal and dispute  
mechanism → cause of FII / FDI  
flight.

→ vague criteria for auction → creating  
monopoly → Jio telecom benefitted.

→ Loss of National assets → BSNL lost  
>1700 cr. rent paid by Jio but  
due to laxity and poor governance.

Therefore regulatory body  
need to free from external influence  
and foster transparency and accountability  
in operation for the economic growth of India,

**Overall Grading (✓)**

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12.30.

Don't think anything is easy

Q.10) How can e-governance initiative help in increasing the income of farmers? Explain with examples.

Ans:- Farmer in India constitute >75% of workforce and their average income ~ 11000 (2023) which is way less than per capita of avg. Indian (\$2000 per capita) need effective solution to make agriculture remunerative.

How e-governance help in increasing farmer income.

- 1) Provide cost effective solution - soil testing result in mobile
- 2) Timely provision of services → digitalised of record (DILRMP scheme)
- 3) consensus building → feed back mechanism  
Eg - Mygov.in

- (4) Improve transparency - Digital record keeping → less litigation  
Eg. Bhulekh portal in U.P.
- (5) Reduce dispute and improve evidence based decision making.  
Eg - AIS based survey
- (6) Bridge gap between government and citizens.  
Eg - PM-Kisan direct transfer in farmer A/c
- how ever e-governance is not panacea till it cover ~~universally~~ though some challenges
- ↳ Digital divide → Remote area, Tribal and marginal farmers in LWE area.
  - ↳ Costly method → Required devices, internet facility, platform for inputs
  - ↳ Rising cyber crime → Digital arrest

and online frauds. lost >12000cr since Jan-Mar 25.

↳ Digital literacy → Poor knowledge, only 20% Indian digitally literate

↳ High knowledge gap → push them more marginalisation Eg. >40% farmer illiterate

Way forward

→ Boost for farmer producer organisation  
→ better bargain and collective resolve  
Person.

→ Digitalisation of left area → Aspirational district programme

→ Data localisation, prompt action on fraud, robust network security.

→ Digital literacy drive → nukkad natak, social media, radio etc.

Thus e-governance can be transforming face of farming community and better price discovery using E-NAM, digital marketing and agri extension services.

**Overall Grading (✓)**

Poor			Average				Good		
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