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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Harish Parashari		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	214438
Center	online	Date	5 Jan 2021

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
8	10		
9	10		
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11	15		
12	15		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

50

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Commission for SC (NCSC) is a ~~stat~~ constitutional body that acts as the "guardian of rights and welfare" of SC under ART 338.

Problems faced by SC

- ① Caste based violence (CBV) - 2016 Una flogging and Hathras rape case.
- ② poverty - (27%) against (22%) for average.
- ③ under-representation in jobs - (15%) in govt jobs reservation, (<1%) in private.
- ④ Malnutrition - higher hunger due to Aadhi failure.
- ⑤ Selit Entrepreneurship - 4% Selit CEOs.
- ⑥ Selit Association - Incoherent by BHM Some by BSP.

Need to strengthen NCSC

- ① Political appointment - by ACC ebined committee, on political consideration
- ② Advisory powers only - not mandatory despite being constitutional body
- ③ Lack of use - of "civil court" like power in the NCSC provisions under Art 32
- ④ Reduced jurisdiction on Army and para-military forces
- ⑤ Aplicity of jurisdiction with NHRC etc.

2nd ARC has recommended standardisation of NCSC with NCST, NEBC, NHRC etc. in appointment and application filing for better synergy. Am Ahmadi committee recommendation for jurisdictional lapses can be used too.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरुद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

According to ADR, 46% of India's politicians have pending cases, with 29% having heinous serious criminal cases and 0.5% in jail.

RPA Act 1950 and RPA Act 1951 have provisions against criminalization of politics.

Criminalization
of politics in
India

→ Entry of criminal
background "bahuh-li"

→ Wealth in expensive
election ₹ 8.7 B
(maximum in world)

→ Delay Tactics for
justice

→ winnability of candidate

RPA provisions and its effectiveness

- ① Sec 8 - Automatic disqualification on
imprisonment over two years.

- ineffective since all "judicial remedies exhaustion" provided.

- But Lily Thomas Case has ensured disqualification at any stage.

② Disqualification only at conviction stage - Not initially at "charge sheet stage"

③ Results Manipulation - Muscle & Money power by criminals used to delay judgement.

④ Sec 29 - Party registration power to ECI and not to de-register.

⑤ Sec 126 - Of "slant period" before election, not cover "hate speech" by criminals.

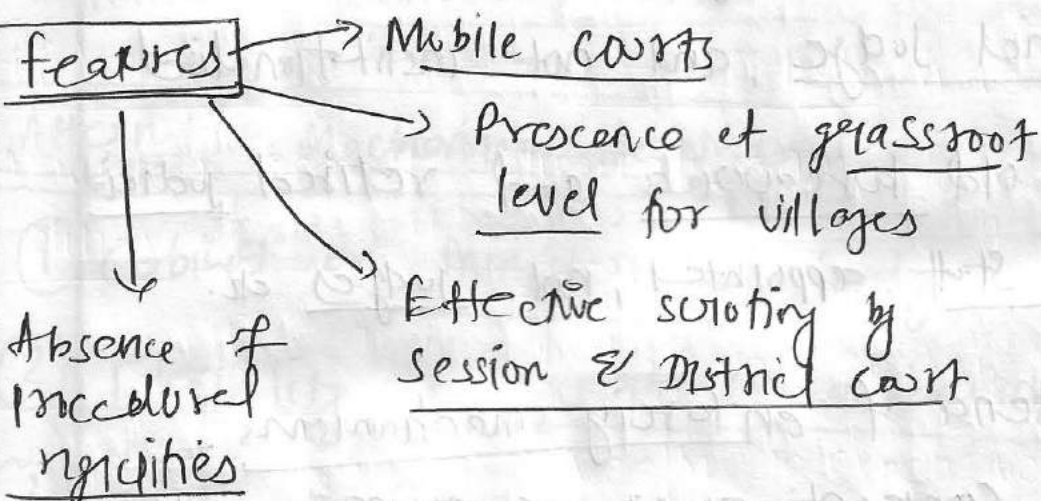
⑥ Sec 10A - filing expenses by candidate alone and not party expenses, used by criminals -

2nd ARC recommended disqualification at charge sheet stage powers to ECI with protection.

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10

ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are alternative modes of justice through "mobile courts" under "Gram Nyayalaya Act" to ensure effective access to justice.



Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalaya

- ① Ineffective mechanism - appellations by Gram Nyayalaya for almost 60% of cases at District level.
- ② Insufficient number - Not present in majority of states.

- ③ functioning - Not follow Evidence Act,
CPC or Civil Procedure Code, but
only "moral justice," which limits its
acceptability.
- ④ Chairpersons and members - appointed on
ad-hoc basis by state government or
District Judge, and not institutionalised
⇒ old bureaucrats and retired judicial
staff appointed, not judges etc.
- ⑤ Absence of enforcing mechanisms -
no contempt power or power over
district administration

Gram Nyayalayas can be very effective
in "moral justice" under Art 39A provided
structural infirmities (above) are solved
and applied to all states.

4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternative Mechanisms have been used for the privatisation of government PSUs such as Air India (AI) and now LIC, to enhance effective governance.

Alternative Mechanism features

- ① Cabinet or Minister led body.
- ② Flexibility of experts or academicians
- ③ used for important decisions like PSU privatisation or bank mergers
eg: AI, LIC privatisation
- ④ wide views are gathered.
- ⑤ outside legislative accountability

Rationale and impact on governance effectiveness

- ① Smaller & weildy body - against large size of Council of Ministers upto (156) of Parliament size (75 members)
- ② Flexibility - in structure and approach
eg: Including ~~govt~~ private bodies, NGOs, trade unions.
- ③ Plenary powers - same as cabinet
- ④ Responsive decisions - faster decision making against Parliamentary committees which are active only during sessions

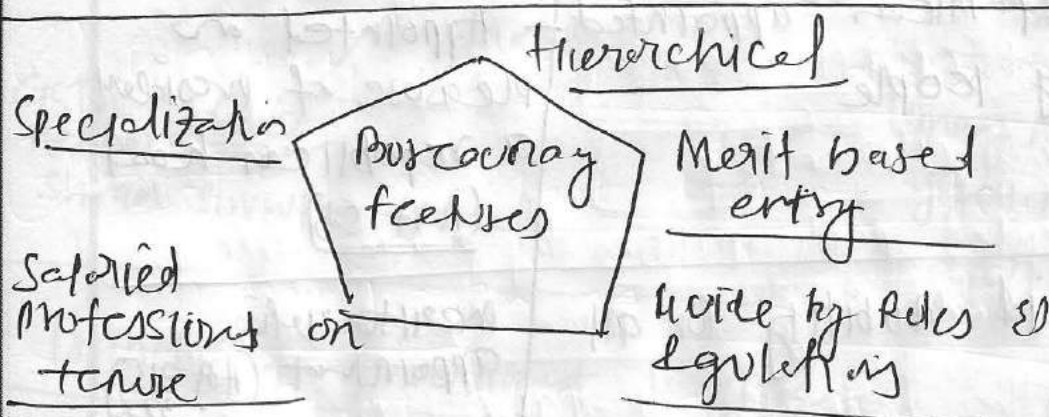
Alternative Mechanisms also suffer from challenges like lack of Parliamentary control etc. They must, however, be made a norm for large decision making.

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10

नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is a hierarchical, rationally devised organisation that takes decisions based on rules and regulations. It started only recently with the rise of large scale democratic nation-states.

India's bureaucracy started in 1793, and after independence under Art 309-312.



Relation with democracy

paradoxical

- ① Appointment mode - Democracy based on 'popular electorate', but bureaucracy appointed

- ② Democracy involves decentralized power while bureaucracy has centralized power.
- ③ Democracy promotes equality, bureau on hierarchy.
- ④ Democracy allows socio-political rights as natural, bureaucracy acts as medium to provide

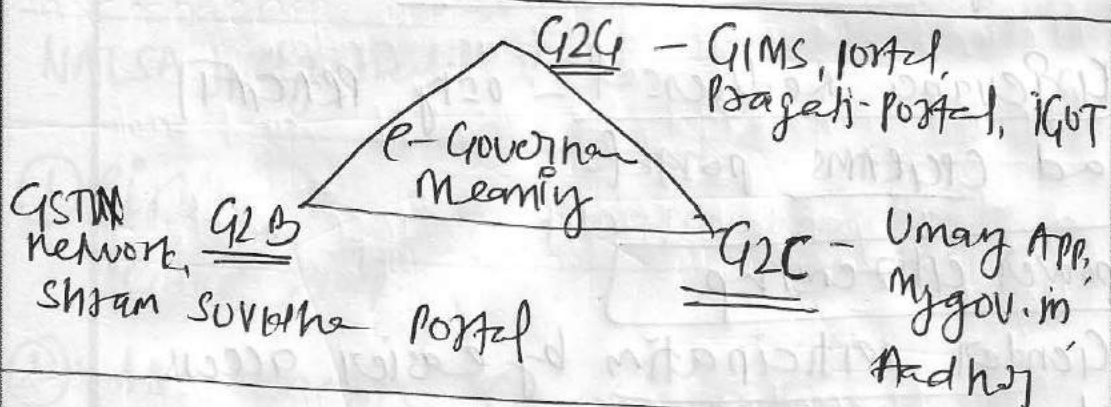
Complementarity	
Democracy	Bureaucracy
① Decisions <u>taken</u> for people	Decisions <u>implemented</u> for people
② Republican appointed by people	Appointed on pleasure of president a republican head (Art 53)
③ social mobility for all	meritocratic appointment (Art 315-323)
④ Political Executive (Art 73)	Permanent Executive (Art 309)

2nd ARC cal Hota Committee give on outlay-output framework "where power is divided between political & permanent executive"

2

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
- सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance is the application of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in government processes, decision-making, interaction and implementation. It started in India in 2003 formally as NeGP.



Transforming government functioning

- ① Scalability - using cloud infrastructure "Meghraj" for government offerings
- ② Replicability - easier modification of government services. Eg: Citizen charta

- ③ Accessibility - 24x7 access to all govt information and services.
eg: UIDAI website

Reinvents people participation

- ① online form submissions & other services.
eg: Umang App for over 2000 services

- ② Democratic Governance - social audits & other information on websites.
eg: FCI Annual reports

- ③ Grievance Redressal - using PRACATI and Cyberams portal.

Empower citizenship

- ① Gender participation by easier access at home. eg. AP Mee Seva Model
- ② Female farmers - Karnataka Digitization of land records.
- ③ PWD accessible website by NICE
- E-Chandi Report suggests Mobile & Cloud as automatic channels with people participation

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

NALSA judgement gave identification of transgenders and inter-sex members of LGBTQ community after a long haul of justice. Transgenders Act 2019 was enacted to legislative sanction to these rights.

NALSA judgement features

- ① Right to self determination to LGBTQ group.
- ② All benefits of OBC category be extended
- ③ Gender-sensitive forms - eg: ECI
Categories of "third gender".
- ④ Right to inclusion and stay at home against abandonment.

- ⑤ Right against conversion therapies and sex-normalisation surgeries (Anon Case)

Noted by Transgender Act

- ① District Screening Committee (DSC) by DM to give certificates for identification.
- ② No reservations principle like OBCs
- ③ National Council on Transgenders (NCTP) headed by MoSJE and not a transgender, unlike NCSC and NCST.
- ④ Sex-Normative surgeries financial support

Yogyakarta Principles identity self recognition is the only legitimate form which should be extended under Art 21.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is the universal provision of health facilities as a minimum package, free of cost to all citizens.

Presently, Right to health is a Directive principle under Art 47 and not a fundamental Right.

Worthwhile Goal of UHC - need

- ① only (1.3%) of GDP on health by government
- ② (2.3%) GDP out of pocket (OOP) expenditure by public.
- ③ leads to poverty, since insurance penetration only (1%) (non-life) & (2%) (life)
- ④ Health statistics - (32) IMR against (6) in OECD

Impact of Right to Health declaration
as fundamental Right on UHC

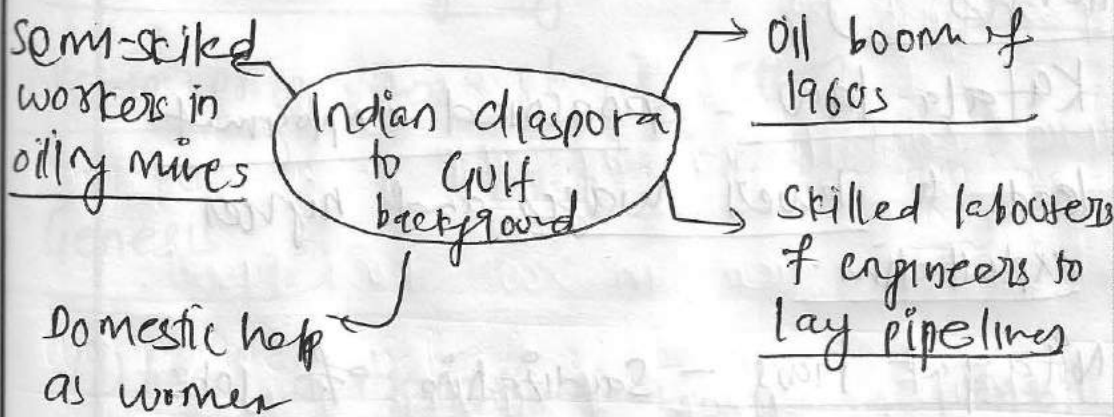
- ① Primary Health Centres (PHCs) -
to be refurbished as Health & Wellness
Centre.
- ② Increase GDP percentage to (2.5%),
declared under National Health Policy 2017.
- ③ Increase use of allopathic medicine &
doctors over quackery.
- ④ Better, healthy population - Can add
(2%) to GDP growth by right policy
(World Bank).
- ⑤ Stronger than legislative backing
- like RTE lead to RTE Act under
Art 21A.

Hence, UHC is a worthwhile goal under
SDG 3 and Art 47, also declared under
Addis Ababa Convention for healthy population

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10

खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian diaspora is around 1.75 crore in the world, of which around (60%) is in Gulf countries.



Asset Diaspora

- ① Remittances - Around \$30 B annually. Largest to any country
- ② Diplomatic Relations - Better UAE and Saudi Arabia relations, used as leverage during negotiations.

- ③ Investment as disporan philanthropy
ex. Atashganga project by NRIs.
- ④ skilled remittances - oil engineers &
Saudi set up and work in Jamraj
oil refineries.

Challenges

- ① Kafala law - sponsored employment
leads to lower wages and higher
exploitation.
- ② Nitaqat laws - Saudization of jobs
leading to massive unemployed
repatriates.
- ③ Domestic worker exploitation - women sexual
abuse, abandonment etc.
- ④ Islamic radicalization by wahabism
- Causes Kasargod Module of Kerala
LM signui Committee recommended
welfare Repatriation fund (WRF) for
stranded / exploited labourers in Gulf diaspora

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. (150 words) 10

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World Food Programme (WFP) is known as "hunger combat arm" and "world's largest humanitarian agency" that received Nobel Peace Prize 2020 for its efforts.

Genesis

- ① Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO) setup WFP as its parent org in 1980s.
- ② Support by UNCTAD and UNDP in financing.
- ③ Setup of local arms by WFP in Africa & Asia.

Functioning

- ① About 80% voluntary donations by philanthropic measures.

- ② 10 Cr of 70 Cr hungry people in the world fed by wfp.
- ③ special presence in war stricken countries - Yemen, Syria
- ④ Disaster Response in 2015 Nepal Earthquake etc.

India's Contribution by wfp

- ① Disaster like in 2008 Kosi Floods
- ② promote "Green Agriculture Project" with FAO.
- ③ Policy inputs to ICDS, MDM etc.

WFP should increase its financial independence using impact bonds and govt membership fees.

Q. 10

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरुद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society organisations (CSOs) are social groups which seek to bring development by utilizing "social capital" (ability of people to work together for common goals).

Actions have been taken by government against CSOs, like cancellation of 6.6k licences of NGOs in 2019-20. This has been seen as both positive and negative light.

Recent Actions taken
again CSOs

① Cancellation of license
- 6.6k by Mo Home
Affairs

② FARA foreign fund
regulations tightening

③ CBI Raids - Amnesty International,
Greenpeace etc.

NGOs



Fig: Types of CSOs

shrinking space for dissent

- ① Action mostly against human rights groups. eg: compassion international on charges of conversion.
- ② Action against groups critical of government
eg: amnesty international against AFSPA violation was shut down
- ③ funding cuts by government, claiming foreign influence.
eg: Less than 1K NGOs received funds by government in 2017-20
- ④ Absence of response or grievance redressal mechanism by NGOs
— NGOs failed by MotHA, and appealed also in MotHA
- ⑤ Absent Action against environmental groups.
eg: Greenpeace accused government of carbon emissions & N₂ hotspot

Morit based action against groups

① Terror funding by foreign countries as
proxy war.
eg: Riyadh Group funded SIML.

② Money laundering by using FCIA
provisions, using Clift clause.

③ Absence of accountability mechanisms
eg: Muzaffarpur shelter home rape
Case, run by NGO.

④ Multilateralist stances.

eg: Jaitapur protests by USA
groups

Hence, CSOs have had positive and negative
influences and the need is to differentiate
between the two. Vijay Kumar committee

suggests "staggered compliance norms"
for this.

14

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is a parliamentary democracy model, where PM office (PMO) is the 'real head of the government' aiding and advising President under Article 74.

It has become the most powerful office in India.

PMO influence in policy making in India

- ① Leader of the Cabinet and Council of Ministers under Art 74

- ② Furnish info to President under Art 78.

- ③ Defence policy making as leader of National security council (NSC)

- ④ Head of Cabinet Committees. eg: Economic Committee



Art 74: PMO role framework

- ⑤ Leadership of House of People
- ⑥ Head of Appointment Committee (ACC)
of major constitutional and statutory
posts. eg: CAG, Election Commissioner etc.

Implications - Bad

- ① Cabinet Dictatorship - Lead all formulation
of policy and laws in parliament
eg: JNK Reorganization Act, 2019
- ② Summoning and Proroguing of House -
Determined by President on PMO advise
under ART 83.
- ③ Centralization of power - Lack of
effective delegation of power to all
Ministerial offices.
eg: Economic decisions by PMO, not
Minister of Finance
- ④ Lack of parliamentary procedures - Eg:
Parliamentary committees not functioning

Good

- ① Effective decision making in swift manner.

eg: Rafale case by Diplomatic channel

- ② Efficient Action of council of ministers (CoM) and discipline.

- ③ Lack of representation of public will since appointed by people.

- ④ Checks & Balance against Judicial Adventurism under Article 145

Hence, PMO role is essential in a democracy.
But, there needs to be effective check
such as strengthening of Lokpal like in
Sweden or shadow cabinet of UK.

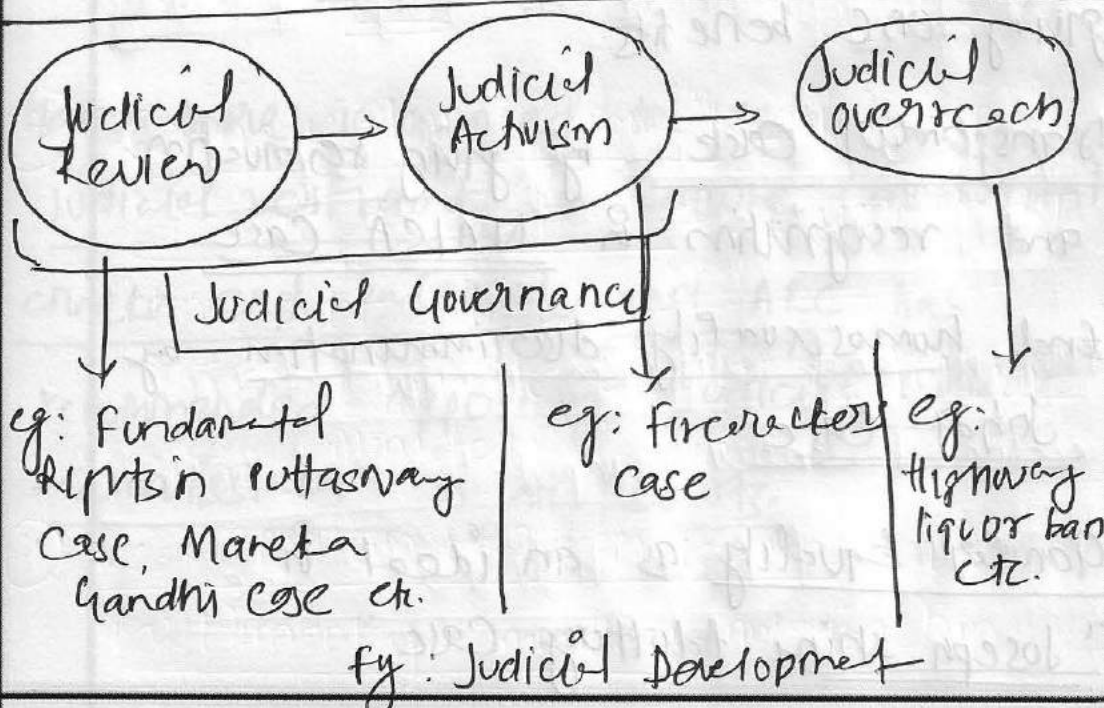
15

13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian judiciary is an integrated body under Art 145, that serves as "Custodian of the constitution" and "Guardian of fundamental rights"

It has twin role to ensure judicial governance and "judicial review", but it has recently entered into "judicial overreach" & overstepping into executive/legislative domain



Importance of Judicial Governance

⑧ Infuse Accountability

① Judicial Review of legality of Parliamentary Acts eg: NTAC case

② RTI Act upholding in certain cases eg: Electoral Reforms in ADR case
Lily Thomas case

③ Executive Action check eg: "Maneka Gandhi case" on freedom to travel.

Human Rights jurisprudence

① PWD case - "Anmol Bhandari case" for giving OBC benefits

② Transgender case - by giving reservation and recognition in NALSA case

③ End homosexuality discrimination by Johar case

④ Gender Equality as an ideal in "Joseph Shine Adultery Case"

Judicial overreach

- ① Overstepping Judicial domain - into executive domain.
eg: Highway liquor ban.
- ② Constitutional Morality - Arbitrary and non-defined contours.
eg: Sabnamla Case
- ③ Judicial reluctance to enter into RTI framework - only CJT under Shubhash Agarwal Case
- ④ Judicial Dictatorship - NTAC case to revoke executive prerogative under Art 124

Hence, there is a need to enforce "Judicial restraint" to ensure Constitutional checks and balances. 2nd ARC has recommended appointing "Judicial Ethics Commissioner" in all Courts.

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of court is the provision for Supreme (or High) courts to punish an individual for "scandalizing the dignity of court" under Article 129 (215).

Features of contempt provision

- ① civil contempt - & wilfully ignoring the judicial pronouncements
- ② criminal contempt - & scandalize the court by attack on judges personally
- ③ Legislative backing by Contempt of Courts Act.
- ④ Honest and criticism in good faith excluded under "imputation & truth" provision (Arundhati Roy case)

Necessity of contempt power for
administration of justice

Yes, needed

- ① Judicial independence - to ensure no
encroachment on "Judge's personal
effects" under Art 145.
- ② Executive influence - by wrongful
accusation or criticism against
unfavourable decisions.
eg: Indira Gandhi Case on election
- ③ Judicial violation - from "media trials"
and fake news by journalists.
eg: Recent case on Odisha Journalist
- ④ Honest and objective criticism is allowed
freely under Arundhati Roy Case

Not, needed

- ① Judges should gain respect for quality
of decisions and not through punitive power

② opacity in judge appointment and other functioning - criticism needed for reforms

③ Accountability - Non popularly appointed under Art 124, hence, shouldn't enforce dictates.

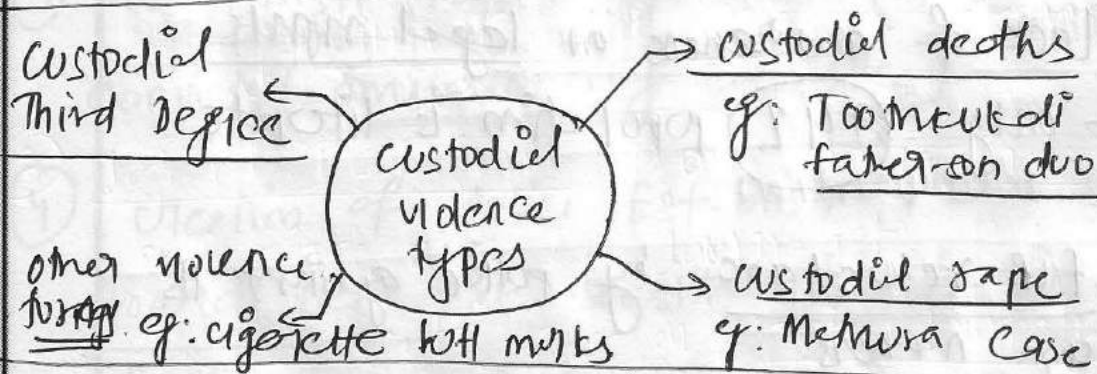
Mulgaonkar principles that judicial "majesty" is not a fragile flower" should be understood. US tradition of no action on smaller criticisms like judges personal life should be followed as higher standards of conduct.

46

15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to National Commission against Torture (NCAT), 12,000 cases of custodial violence were registered in 2010-2020, out of which only 300 were prosecuted and 36 policemen remanded.



legal concerns with custodial violence

- ① Right to life with dignity under Art 21 is violated
- ② Right to protection in case of custody under Art 20 is violated

- ③ Civil and political rights under UN Convention ICCPR is violated
- ④ Criminal action under CrPC sec 176 on custodial torture and deaths.
- ⑤ Against right to free and fair trial under Hussainara Khatoon case

Challenges in curbing

- ① Lack of awareness on legal rights - only 74% population is literate
- ② FIR reluctance by police against its own members.
- ③ Impunity by policeman - only 36 punished out of 1200 alleged case
- ④ Media not allowed in police precincts
- ⑤ NALSA lawyers - not present in every police station.

- ⑥ Police Complaints Authority (PCA) established
in only ⑤ states, despite "Prakash Singh"
directive

ways to address

- ① Increase police appointment - from ①①9
per lakh (now) to ②②② per lakh (UNODC)
to reduce work burden
- ② PCA creation in every state, at district
- ③ one NALSA lawyer appointed per 30
convicts (Amitava Roy Committee)
- ④ creation of Police Establishment
Board (PEB) for sensitization & role
(Vineet Marain Case)

Hence, it is essential to end custodial
violence to enhance rights of convicts
under ART 2021 and ICCPCK to which
India is committed. Convention Against Torture
(CAT) must also be ratified.

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil societies seek to develop the society through utilizing social capital, which is ability of people to work for long term goals.

Their interaction with government have been dualistic - confrontational and cooperative.

CSO Interventions

confrontation

1. Civil Movements -

1.1 Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)
led by Medha Patkar

1.2 farmers protest led by Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU)

1.3 Mass Agitations for RTI Act 2005

- ② Social Movements - Against social issues. eg: Gulabi Gang on domestic violence & govt inaction.
- ③ Reports & activities - Amnesty International on AFSPA violations.

Engagement

- ① Disaster Management - OXFAM in relief during 2008 Bihar floods
- ② Research - CSE on issues such as green crackers, water quality etc.
- ③ Think Tanks - ORF to organise Raisina Dialogue.

Role in ushering better governance

Transparency

- ① RTI provisions on MKSS Agitations.
- ② Electoral reforms - ADR case on election application to declare income
- ③ PDS and using RTI to social audit by Pariwaratan.

Accountability

- ① YUVA action against Mumbai slum demolition
- ② Controverting on lack of accountable and misleading government reports
eg: SEWA on women participation
- ③ Rights of women, children and LGBTQ
eg: Lakshmi Aggarwal case on acid attack survivors
- ④ Kisan Mukta Morcha (KMM) protests on MSP.

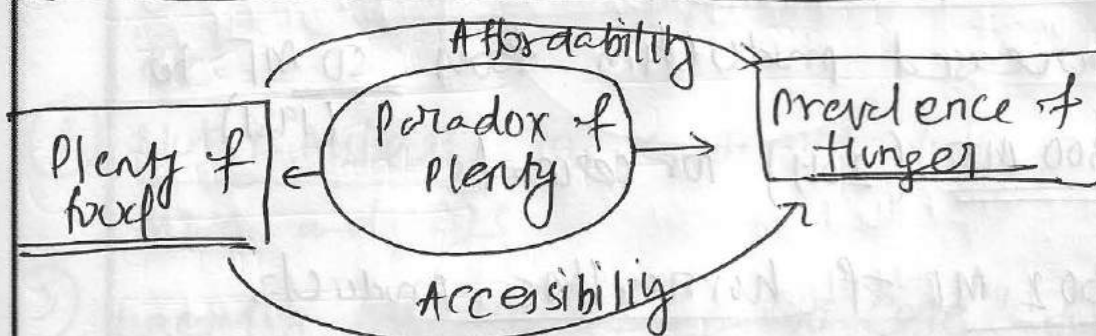
There needs to be a synergy between CSOs and governance for checks and balances on each other. Engagement should be increased as per National Policy on volunteer organisations and creating shadow cabinet of NGOs like in Kerala.

07

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

India ranks 94 out of 107 on welthunger-
hilfe's Global Hunger Index (GHI). At the
same time, it is also world's largest producer
of milk, meat, and 2nd on rice, wheat etc.



Hunger prevalence in India

- ① Lack of nutrition — 1/3rd of world's stunted children in India
- ② Wasting and underweight — 35% & 25% respectively of all Indian children.

③ women anemic - (50%), (27%) severe anemic

④ Tribals food accessibility - Aadhar
authentication failure at 10%.

- poverty rate of STs at (47%)

⑤ Access to migrant labour - No
portability of food.

Plenty of food

① Increased production from 50 MT to
300 MT (2019) for cereals (1951)

② 302 MT of horticulture products

③ Largest producer of milk since 1990s.

Cause for plenty paradox

① Distributional channels - Rs. (92,000 Cr)
worth of food wasted every year
due to supply chain failure

② Exclusion from PDS - Private tribals

migrant labourers and displaced tribals

(3) Food Allocation - mostly cereals, which are nutritionally empty (hidden hunger)

(4) Eating habits - obesity increased from 27% (2011) to 26% (2019)

Measures

(1) Shift to "nutrition security" - Biofortification - in Golden rice, wheat with iron etc.

(2) Nutri-millets - to be promoted in MDM and PDS.

(3) Lactating Mothers - "Kangaroo Care" for infants.

(4) Nutri-surveillance Mission - to evaluate hunger indicators at district level by ANM & AASHA.

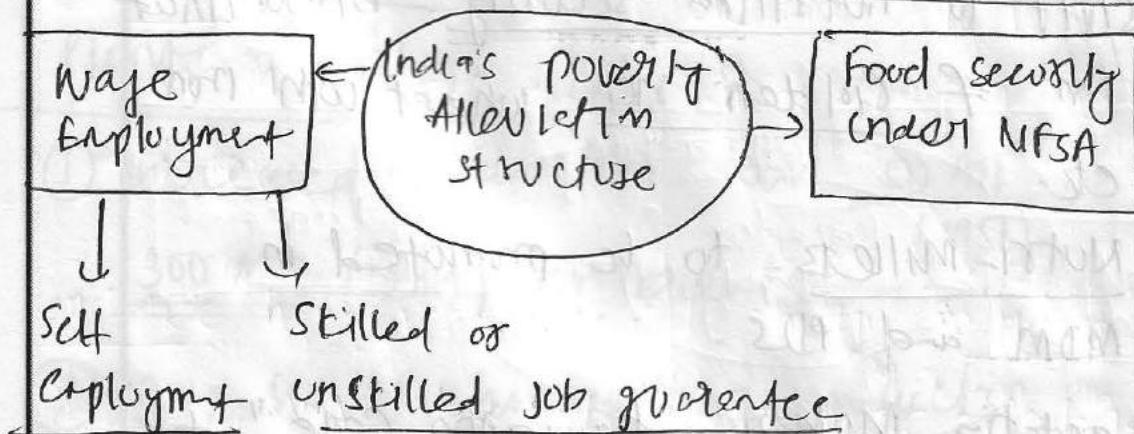
India is committed to "zero hunger" under SDG 2 and good health status of all citizens under AH 47 for ending the plenty poor deaths

19

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

MGNREGA is world's largest "wage employment-guarantee" scheme that provides direct employment to (7 Cr) people and support to (13 Cr) households (World Bank)



Role of wage employment in alleviating poverty

- ① wage supply - Against non-wage systems like 'jajmani' for buying power
- ② provide jobs in seasonal unemployment

like after sowing in agriculture.

③ Skilled dependency - Provide jobs even to unskilled / semi-skilled, since (95%) of India in non-formal skills.

④ Informal sector - (85%) people like street vendors also support income.

⑤ Secondary effects - Creation of durable public assets eg roads, rails, which boost transport sector, tourism etc.

Earlier wage employment programmes

→ Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Rural Mission (JNNURM)

↓
Self employment schemes

→ Village level schemes

Difference between MGNREGS and other schemes

① Rights based job guarantee - against paternalistic JNNURM.

- ② Gender balance - 33% of all jobs for women.
- ③ Skill requirement - Available for both unskilled and semi-skilled in rural areas
- ④ Wage - Material Ratio - set at 40%, means more funds for wages.
- ⑤ Scale - Rs. 72,000 crore in 2018-19 on MGNREGA spend much larger than before.

and ARC has recommended shifting to "piece rate" from "time rate" for wage calculation and same day settlement if dues for making MGNREGA more effective in wage employment.

29

19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

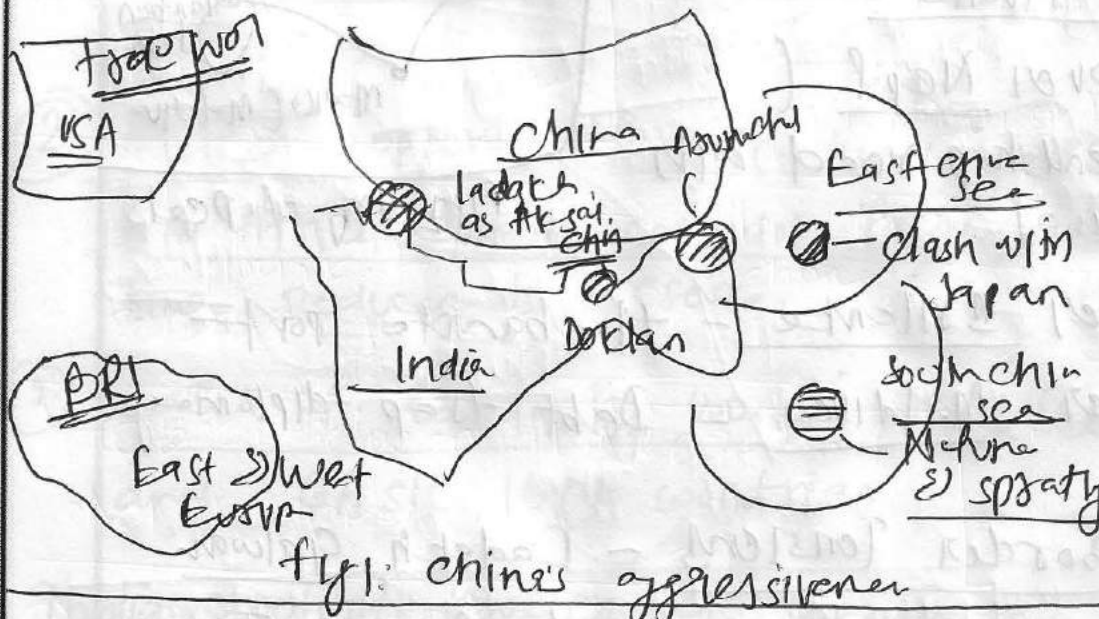
हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's irational irradentism for border aggressiveness was recently seen in

Ladakh dispute, Doklam crisis and

in Nine-dash line in South China sea.

This creates challenges & opportunities for India.



Also seen in international platforms like Blocking Masud Azhar at UNSC etc

Challenges for India

- ① Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) - China's
Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)
trespasses Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK)
& threat to sovereignty

② Encirclement of India

- using string of pearls
shown in fig 2

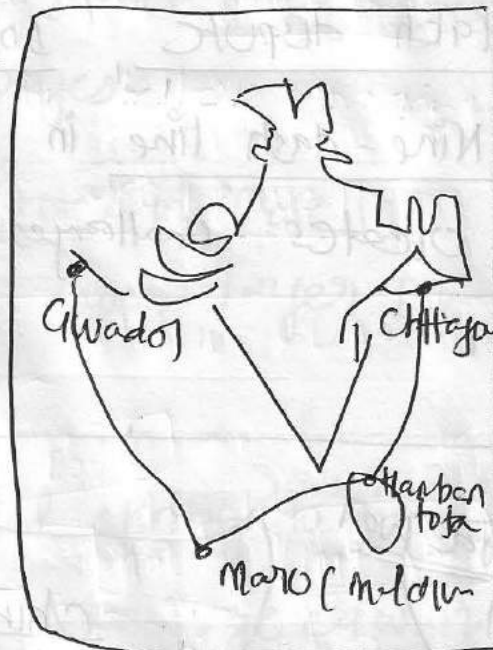


Fig 2: String of Pearls

③ Weakens India's
Influence

- over Nepal (friendship road with China)
- over Sri Lanka - Hambantota port
- over Maldives - Debt trap diplomacy

④ Border Tensions - Ladakh Galwan
valley dispute and Pangong Tso
river.

opportunities - Domestically

- ① Support to debt trap countries for support - \$1.4 B to Maldives Sri Lanka
- ② strengthen Bhutan ties - still outside BRI and Sol.
- ③ Regional superpower status - against unilateral Chinese incursion.

International

- ① US partnership - in Indo-Pacific as 'strategic partner' & Blue Dot Network Quad etc.
- ② Africa support - Through India-Japan Asia Africa Growth corridor (AAGC) as China reduces its presence.
- ③ leader of developing world - BRICS, SCO and ASIC, ISIA countries

India shouldn't, however, let myopic hostility cloud its long-term interests, & must build coherence with China as well.

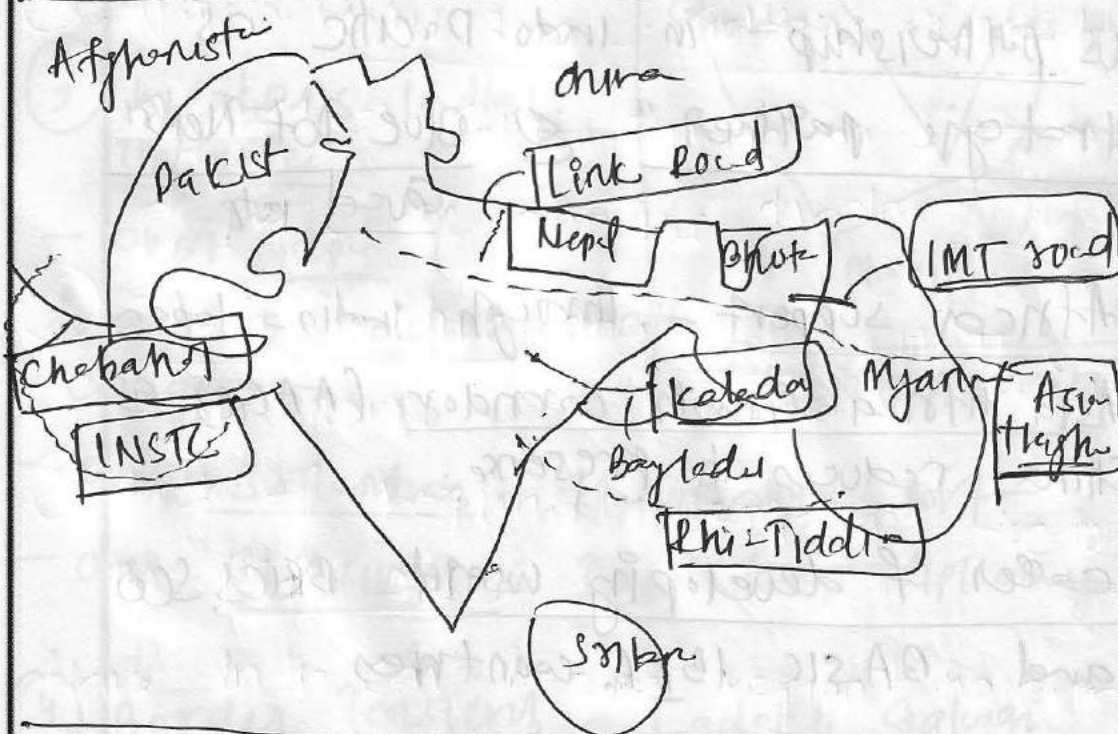
20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India engages its neighbours through its "Neighbourhood first policy" based on

3C - Culture, Connectivity and Commerce

This holds the key for better engagement and becoming "regional super power"



fyt : Major Trade and connectivity
Routes for India in South
Asia

Trade and connectivity as key to better engagement

- ① Lowest integration - only 5% regional trade in India. 35% in ASEAN.
- ② SAFTA initiative - Negotiated in 2006, not used due to Indo-Pak
- ③ Border trade - only 4, all with Bangladesh only.

Opportunities

- ① India as regional power - "Neighbourhood First Doctrine" has built good stature of India.
- ② International Consensus - Building of Asian Highway (AH), INSTC and Chabahat as interest in greater trade
- ③ SAARC - founded in 1985 and represents all South Asian powers,

- ④ Strategic location - India on 'Gulf - Malacca Sea route' as major power.
- ⑤ Naval influence - India's participation in T-RMN and Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) at IFC

challenges

- ① Infrastructure - only 500 km border roads on 15000 km border
- ② Narco-Terrorism - Golden Crescent or West of Golden Triangle or East, in disguise as genuine trade.
- ③ SAARC inactive since 2014, BIMSTEC active now.
- ④ Lack of regional integration due to no FTA rules.

Hence, India can become regional hegemon by investing a local BRI-like network through its IDEAS financing scheme to build trade & connectivity.