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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	232438
Center	Rasol Bagh	Date	21/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
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. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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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:

ans

1.

2.

3.

4.

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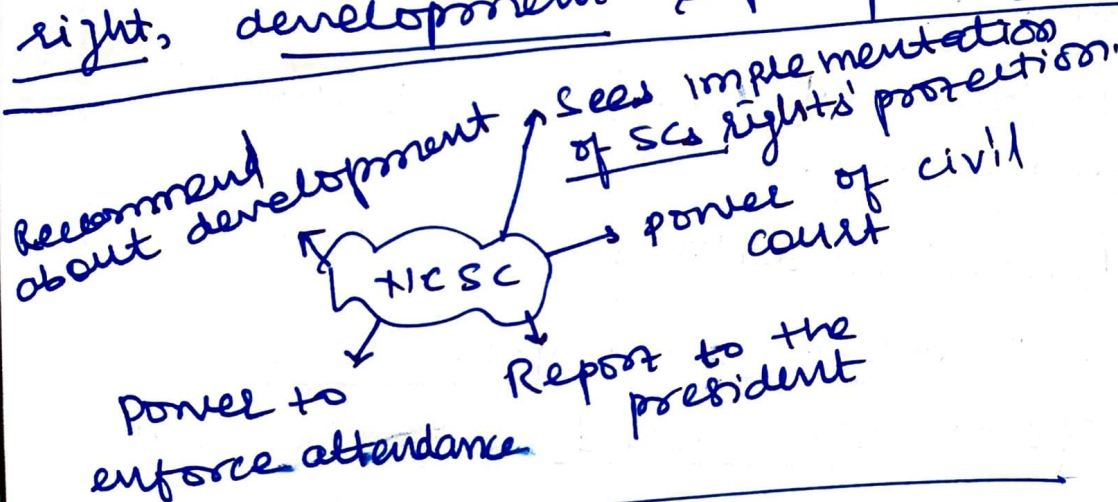
All the Best

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) was created as a constitutional body ~~U/A 238~~ 338. It aims to uphold & protect SCs right, development & prosperity



→ Need to strengthen NCSC

- (a) fulfilling constitutional mandates (Art 17, 18, 46, 338).
- (b) Ensuring development & empowerment of women (Dalits)
- (c) protection of Dalits' rights.
- (d) faltering NCSC — most posts are vacant.
- (e) No financial & administrative autonomy
- (f) Recommendatory in nature.
- (g) No power to impose fines.
- (h) Reports not tabled in parliament
- (i) become a 'toothless tiger'

Thus, NCSC must be rehailed. There should be a Dalit women in it, it must be financially independent - Its reform will enable attaining constitutional goal of social justice.

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।

① criminalisation of politics has become all prevalent. As per ADR report, 44% of MPs (17th Lok Sabha) have criminal history.

RPA 1951 has been brought to conduct free & fair election in a smooth manner.

→ RPA-1951 & criminalisation of politics

→ Sec 18 entails that if someone is convicted, ~~the~~ for 2 years, the lose membership.

→ Declaration of criminal antecedents & income sources.

→ Sec 123(3) prevent corrupt practices like asking for votes on

lines of caste, religion etc
→ Empowers ECI to declare election void pro quo in case of rigging.

However, Ind ARC says that RPA-1951 is not effective in tackling criminalisation of politics.

→ How

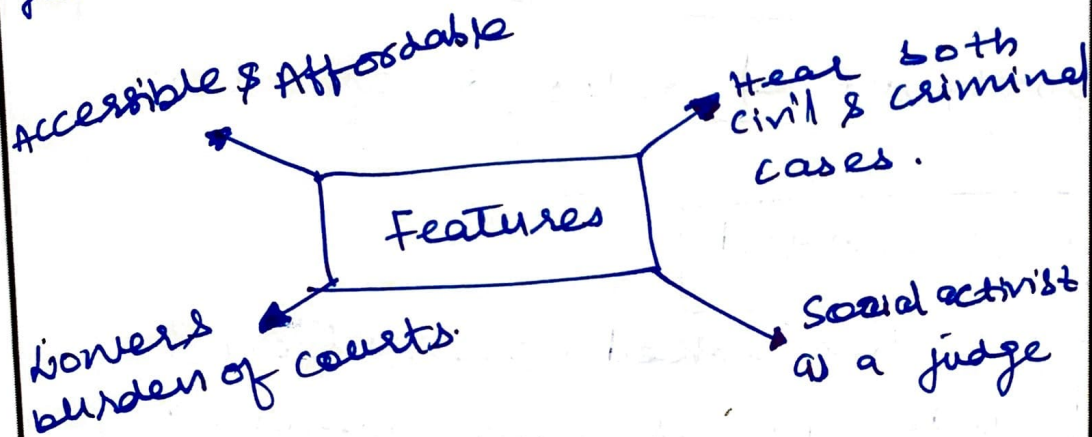
- Does not empower ECI to de-register a party.
- Does not impose limitation on parties' expenditure.
- Use of money & muscle power not tackled.
- Nexus between criminals & politicians cannot be broken.
- Does not confer ECI power to contain black money.

Thus, RPA must be reformed to make Indian politics clean. It will ensure tackling decline of parliament.

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 (GN) were established through GN Act 2008. It is an ADR which aims to give swift Justice at low cost.



→ Challenges faced by GN:-

- 1) only 7-8 states have constituted GNs.
- 2) vacant posts of judges & mediators.
- 3) Lack of infrastructure eg- court premises, computers etc.
- 4) Human Capital issues.

- 5.) Non-devolution of powers by the states.
- 6.) Non acceptance of decrees by the people.
- 7.) Non-cooperation with civil & criminal courts at district level.
- 8.) No fixed date of sitting.
- 9.) poorly defined rules & regulations.

→ Way forward

- SC has asked constitution of GNs in all states within 9 year.
- creation of infrastructure.
- E-Courts, mobile courts
- Hiring mediators & conciliators.

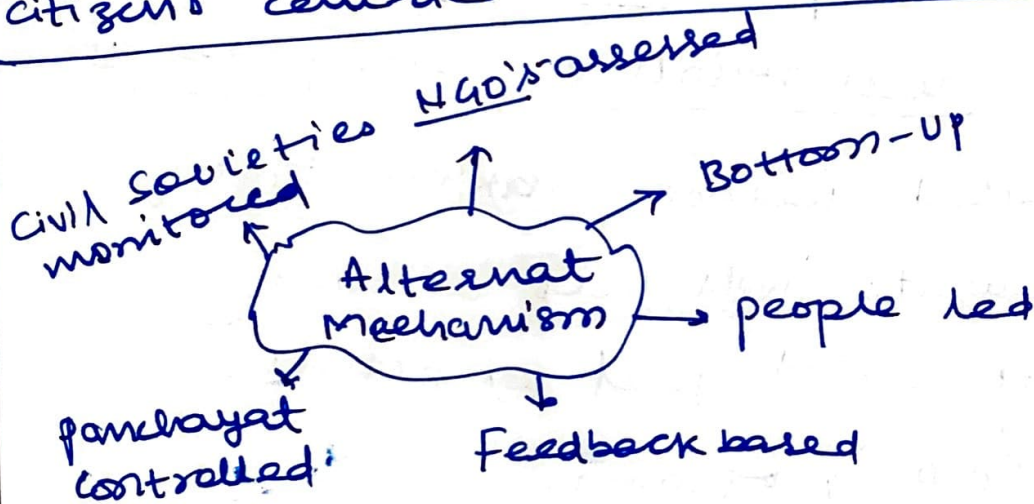
Thus, effective functioning of GNs is ~~crucial~~ crucial to attain goal of justice as enshrined in our constitution.

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।

(A) decision making in an effective way is core to the good governance. In a democracy, decision making must be citizen's centric.



→ Rationale for Alternate meeha nism!

(a) present system is bureaucracy led which is top down, rule based, narrowly interpreted, procedure over outcome.

- ⑥ Alternate mechanism will ensure community-led decision making,
- ⑦ Active participation of people, civil societies will help making citizen-centric decision making.
- ⑧ It will help achieving targets like accountability, transparency.
- ⑨ Localised decision making through panchayats will help attaining developmental goal effectively.
eg. TAD program.
- ⑩ Red tape, corruption, embezzlement of funds, influence peddling will decrease.

Thus, alternate decision making is required to attain SDG goals, constitutional ideals & goal of good governance.

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।

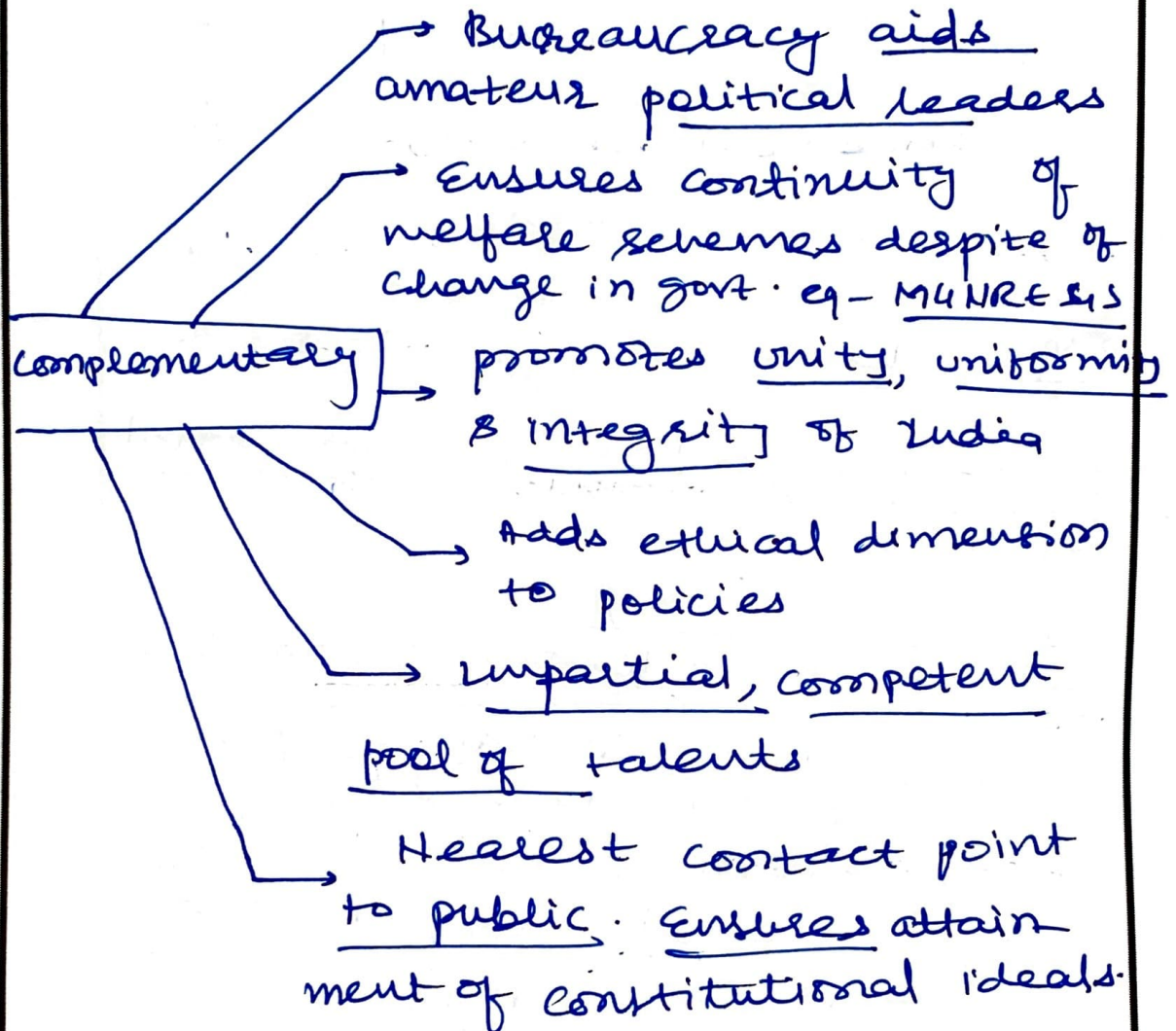
④ Democracy is a type of govt where people are sovereign & power flows from the people. Bureaucracy acts as uniting, integrative & managerial entity.

→ Bureaucracy & democracy: paradox

paradox →

- centralisation of power in bureaucrats' hands.
- wide influence over elected representative.
- Non-elected persons exercising immense power.
- poor measures to hold accountable & transparent.
- Committed bureaucracy is threat to democracy.
- Partisanship, Non-impartial Coruption, political patronage.

→ Democracy & Bureaucracy: Complementary



Thus, democracy & bureaucracy are organically linked to each other. They go hand in hand. Ind ARC says that Bureaucracy not only complements democracy but also supplements it.

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 entails usage of technology for efficient service delivery & grievance redressal.

→ E-governance transforming the way govt work

→ Has increase transparency.
eg- UPPAI, online RTI.

→ faster & seamless delivery of service. eg- DBT, JAM, BHIM.

→ Feedback based policy making.
eg- my gov.in, Aapka upay.

→ increased real time accountability.
eg- PRAGATI

→ multidimensionality of engagement
eg- G2C (Lokvan, Mahabharat),
G2B (e-Biz, MSME UAN), G2G (Pragati, Karamyogi)

→ Increasing people's participation

- (a) It has made people participant & not mere a beneficiary.
eg- social audit, feedback.
- (b) people demanding better services, grievance redressal. eg- DARPG, CPGRAMS.
- (c) increased transparency & accountability.
- (d) Real time customisation of policy to suit local needs. eg- Transformation of Aspirational dists.
- (e) public - centric decision making, bottom up approach.

Thus, govt has taken various schemes - Digital India mission, DISHA, VISARA, e-sanjeerani, e-saamsh, disi-locker etc - India is moving fastly towards good governance with help of e-governance.

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।

SC in Narjot Johar case declared

sec 377 of IPC as uncriminal

giving due recognition to
marginalised transgender section.

To implement SC's order, govt
has brought TP (PoR) Act 2019.

→ Features of the Act:

Features

→ prevents discrimination
at workplace, public
place

→ provides for reservation
in education & employ-
ment

→ self-determination - DM
to issue certifi-
cates

→ Right to stay in home,
inherit property

→ criminalises mistreatment,
establishment of a commission.

→ How it dilutes the spirit of NALSA judgement

- (a) NALSA Judgement had provided for ~~more~~ • Recognition of transgender as 'third gender'
- Decriminalisation of sec 377
 - provides for reservation.
 - more freedom for self determination.

(b) TP(POR) Act hindering spirit of NALSA judgement :-

- Narrow definition of transgenders.
- silent of sec 377.
- does not address other dimensions - family etc.
- DM has become sole authority - No review against his actions.

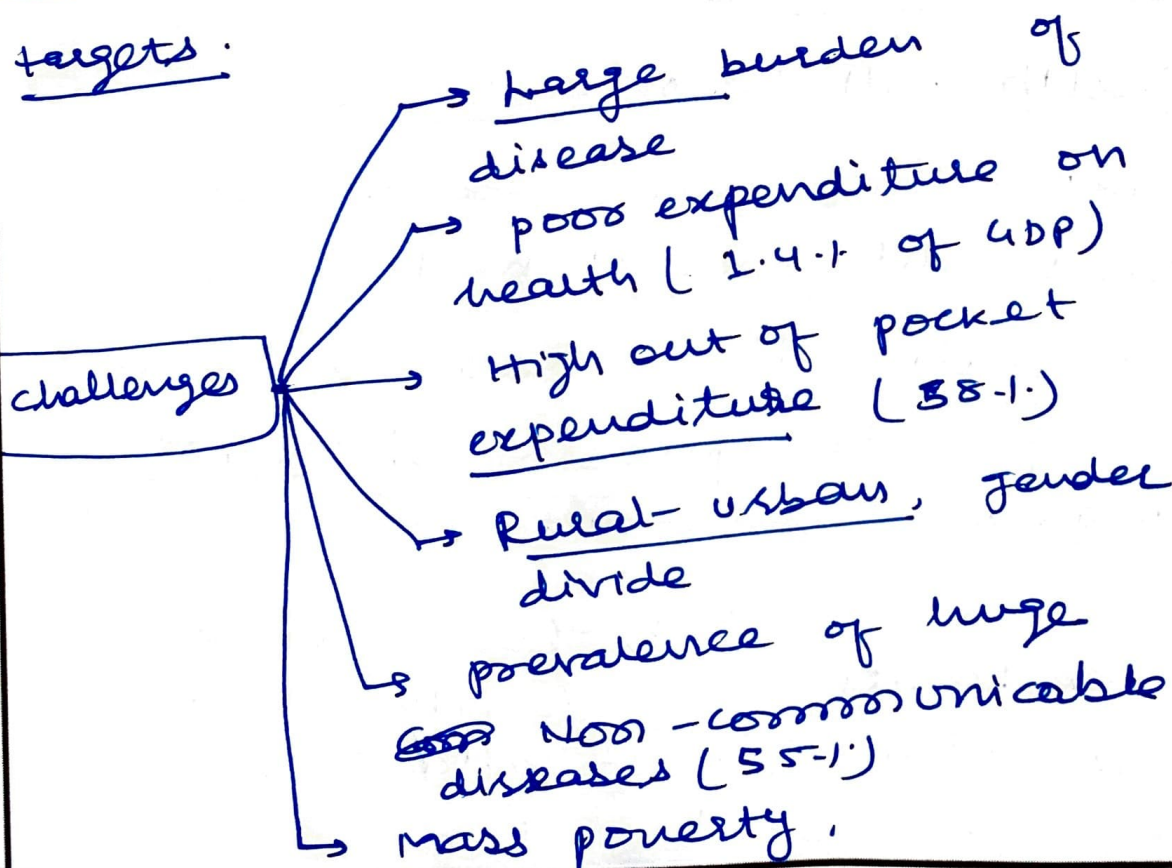
Thus, the Act require to comply with NALSA judgement to ensure dignity of all. It will help achieving constitutional goal of social justice.

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।

(A) India is aspiring to attain universal health coverage (UHC). It aims to make health affordable, accessible, equitable, inclusive & professional.

UHC faces several challenges in achieving its targets.



Hence, it is argued that declaration of health as a right will help achieving goals of UHC in following way:—

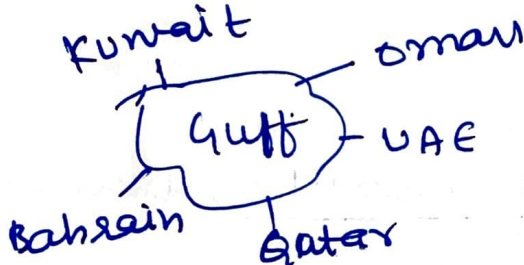
- Accessible & affordable health facilities.
- Bridging of rural-urban & gender divide.
- Govt expenditure on health would go up. (4-1)
- Health will become broader concept. Not mere absence of disease but overall wellbeing.
- constitutional obligation on states to provide professional workforce adequate infrastructure.

Thus, time demands for declaration of health as a fundamental right to attain goals of UHC & social justice.

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।

In Gulf countries, there are
7.5 million Indian diaspora. They
send around \$48 Billion
remittances.



→ Challenges faced by Indian diaspora

- Human right violation by imposing heavy workload.
- Arbitrary labour laws like Kafala system makes treatment inhuman.
- poor availability of amenities.
eg- Housing, sanitation.

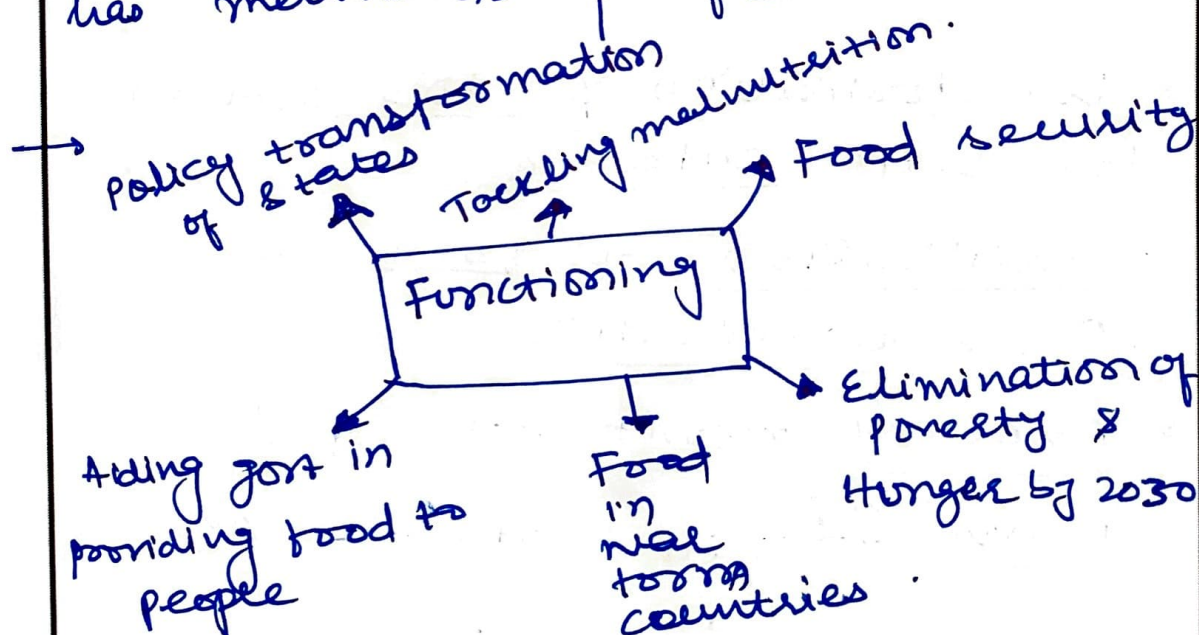
- Engaged in low skill labour.
eg - Construction.
- inadequate payment of wages.
- poor religious freedom for
Hindus, Christians.
- Not included in scheme for
postal voting.
- face racial assault, discrimi-
nation, xenophobia.
- forced retrenchment of
workers due to Covid pandemic.

Thus, India has to
launch Vande Bharat scheme to
bring back our diaspora. We
need to provide them job in
Indian market. Moreover, we
can also negotiate with gulf
countries about better treatment
of our diaspora.

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।

(A) World Food Programme (WFP) was founded in 1961 on the principles of 'Food for peace'. It is headquartered in Rome & has membership of 88 nations.



Though India joined in 1963, WFP has helped India effectively to tackle malnutrition & hunger. It provided food grain.

nutritious cereals to India in initial phase to handle poverty

However, India became self sufficient in cereals post green revolution. yet we have 22% population below poverty line. NFP helping India in following ways in present time:-

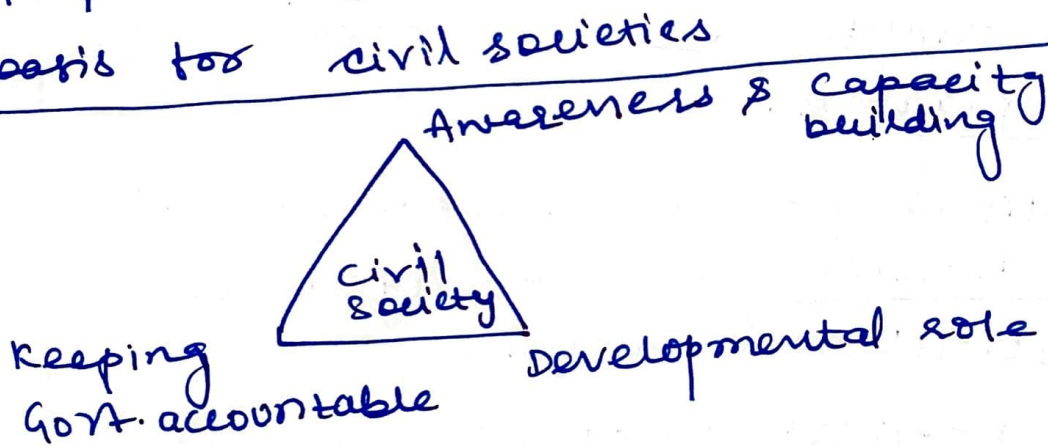
- Transformation of PDS system for better outcome.
- fortification of food grains & its distribution
- Assessing, monitoring & making plans to eliminate hunger.

Thus, NFP's collaboration ~~is~~ with India is progressive in eliminating poverty, hunger & malnutrition. It will enable India achieving SDG - 2, 3.

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।

In a democracy, civil societies play key role in promoting awareness & development among people. Art 19(1) provides the basis for civil societies



Recently, govt has terminated licences of 18000 NGOs for non-compliance with FERA, FEMA & other norms. At the

same time, Greenpeace & Common Cause NGOs have been banned for violation of laws.

→ Shrinking space for dissent-

- Some scholars argue that civil societies play key role in keeping govt democratic, actions against them is a measure to curb political dissent.
- Arbitrary cancellation of licences on minute administrative non-compliance.
- Actions promote non-democratic tendencies & go against constitutional values.
- It weakens people's capacity to hold govt accountable.

→ Merit based actions needed

- (a) ZB report highlighted that some civil societies have become conduit for anti-national elements.
- (b) Due to protests against -

- developmental work, India loses 2-3% of GDP. It also creates security threat. ex- protest against Wadamkulam nuclear powerplant. Funding by US-based -greenpeace.

- ③ distorts social harmony. commorause engagement in religious conversions of tribals.
- ④ No one is above rule of law & constitutional ideals.
- ⑤ Accountability & transparency needed in civil societies also.

Thus, NITI Aayog has recommended for reducing interface between civil society & bureaucrats - it has also asked for promoting NAC for civil societies.

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।

(A) Indian prime minister is the centre of gravity in our council of ministers. To assist PM, PMO has been created. PMO has emerged most powerful institution in Indian parliamentary system.

→ Instances of PMO dominance:

- (a) PMO has emerged as a full fledged ministry in itself.
- (b) personal secretary to PM play crucial role in policy formulation. eg - Brarojesh Mishra during Rajpawee govt.
- (c) foreign policy made mainly by PMO.
- (d) All major policies are discussed.

& deliberated in PMO before final passage. eg- National nutrition mission, Atmanirbhar Bharat etc.

→ Its implication on our system:-

(a) Constitution provides for cabinet form of parliamentary govt. Formidable role of PMO undermines parliamentary system.

(b) It restricts role of council of ministers in influencing policies.

(c) Due deliberation & discussion not done in parliament. It causes parliamentary doctrine.

(d) centralisation of PMO causes arbitrariness & develops authoritarian tendencies. eg- Indira Gandhi.

(e) essence of accountability & deliberation with stakeholders diminishes. eg - Recent farm Acts.

(f) Affects federalism as states are not given adequate space during policy formulation.

Thus, evolution of pmo as a formidable office is primarily due to majority & charismatic leadership of the pm. At present, pmo is the strongest since Indira Gandhi days. Policy formulation must remain deliberative to enhance democratic culture in India.

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 चतुर्दिक् चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution creates

fiercely independent judiciary

to play crucial role in

India's 'silent revolution'. The

SC has emerged as the defender of constitution, protector of federalism & fundamental rights.

India is a perfect example of judicial cogovernance

& judicial sovereignty. (बुद्धिमान

परंपरा)

→ Judiciary & promotion of accountability

① It holds govt officials accountable through judicial review, judicial activism & -

write petition

① It establishes constitutionalism
by ensuring check & balances.
eg- Rajnarayan case

② prevents arbitrariness. eg-
cancelling coal licences - 2011.

→ promotion of human rights

→ SC has emerged as the protector
of human rights. eg- Keshvanand
Bharti case, Maneka Gandhi case.

→ ensures implicit articles are
given due recognition. eg-
LGBT case, RS Puttaswamy case.

→ checks arbitrary exceeds of
legislature. eg- Minerva mills
case, RK Carho case.

→ checks exceeds of executives.
eg- guidelines for post encounter
SIT on black money.

Judicial governance has become very essential in promoting federalism (SR Bommai case), keeping welfare as supreme objective.

However, sometimes judiciary also exceeds its limit & intrudes into sphere of other organs. It causes judicial overreach. It destroys principle of separation of power (Ex- SC ordering release of food grains from FCI). It goes against constitutional morality.

Thus, judicial governance is needed in our democracy. At the same time, activism should remain a rough group & should not become daily bread.

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।

(A) Art 129 & 217 empower SC & HC respectively to punish for their contempt & contempt of judiciary as a whole. SC & HC are courts of records, institutions of dignity & people's faith.

civil contempt	criminal contempt
• Disobey judicial order • <u>Criticism</u> of judgements	• Obstructing functioning of judiciary • Scandalising judiciary

Recent episode of Prasant Khushan in contempt of court case has brought the idea to the forefront of the public debate.

→ Need for power to punish for contempt

- (a) Courts are institutions of dignity & respect.
- (b) They have faith of people.
- (c) Contempt for narrow interest can diminish people's faith.
- (d) It will affect neutral, autonomous functioning of courts.
- (e) Can put pressure of judges & judgements can get biased.

Contempt of Courts

Act - 1971 has been brought about to empower courts & to codify situations of contempts.

→ criticisms of Contempt

→ Dissent & criticism is core of democracy. Contempt of -

- court prevents atmosphere of healthy criticism.
- Judiciary become non-accountable. Only people are sovereign as per constitution.
- Erring judges punish persons even for healthy criticism. It goes against fundamental right (Art 19(1)(a))
- Conflict of interest, against principle of natural justice.

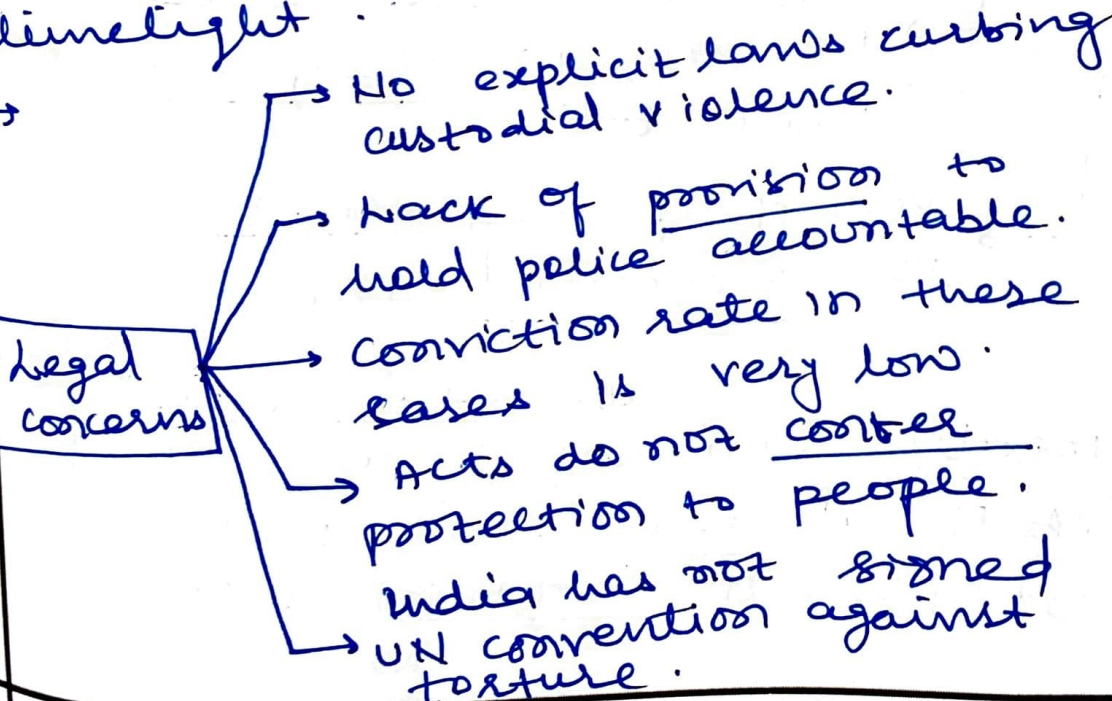
Thus, parliament added another section in the Act that a person cannot be punished if criticism is true.

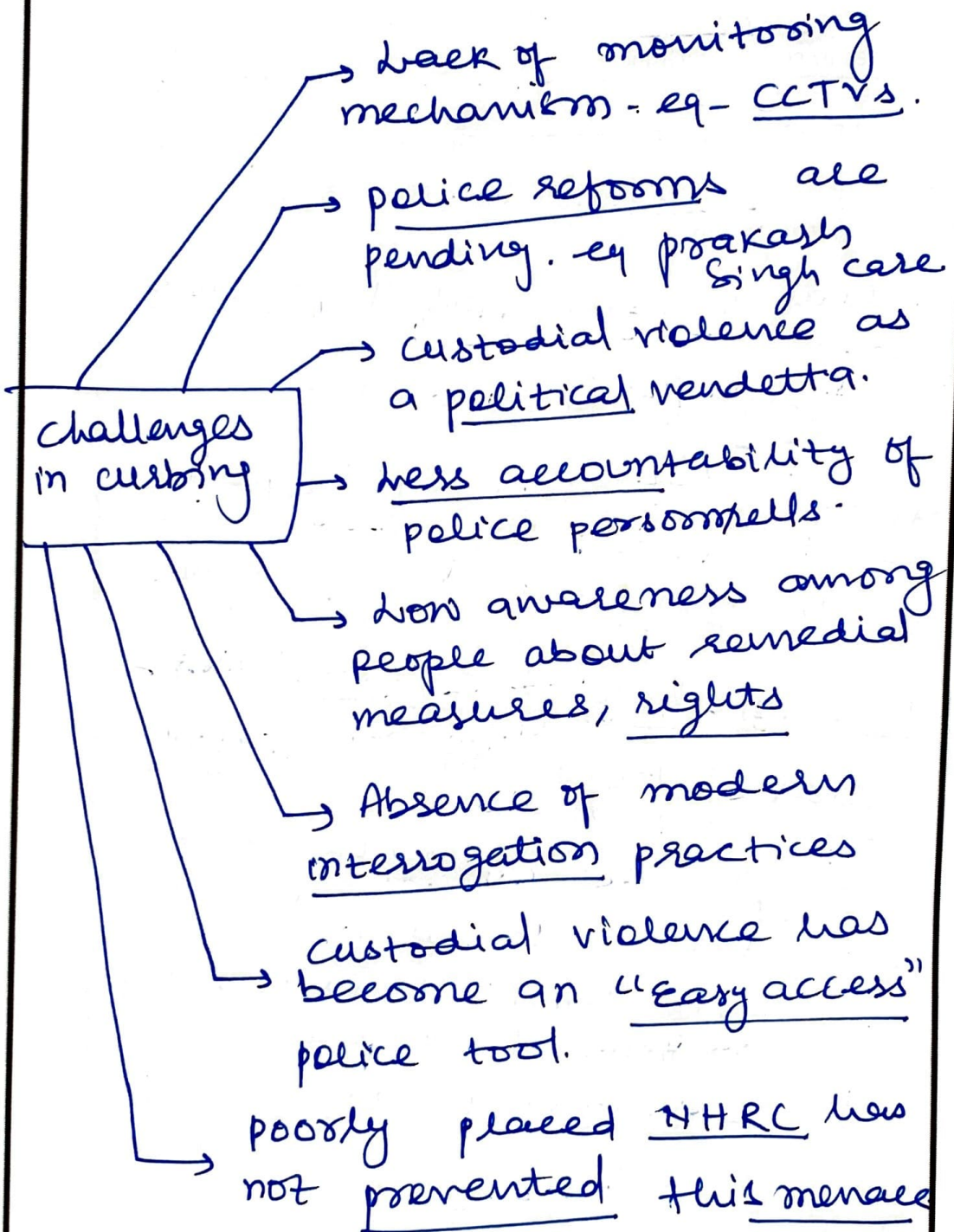
Hence, power to punish for contempt should be used in severe cases & sparingly.

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

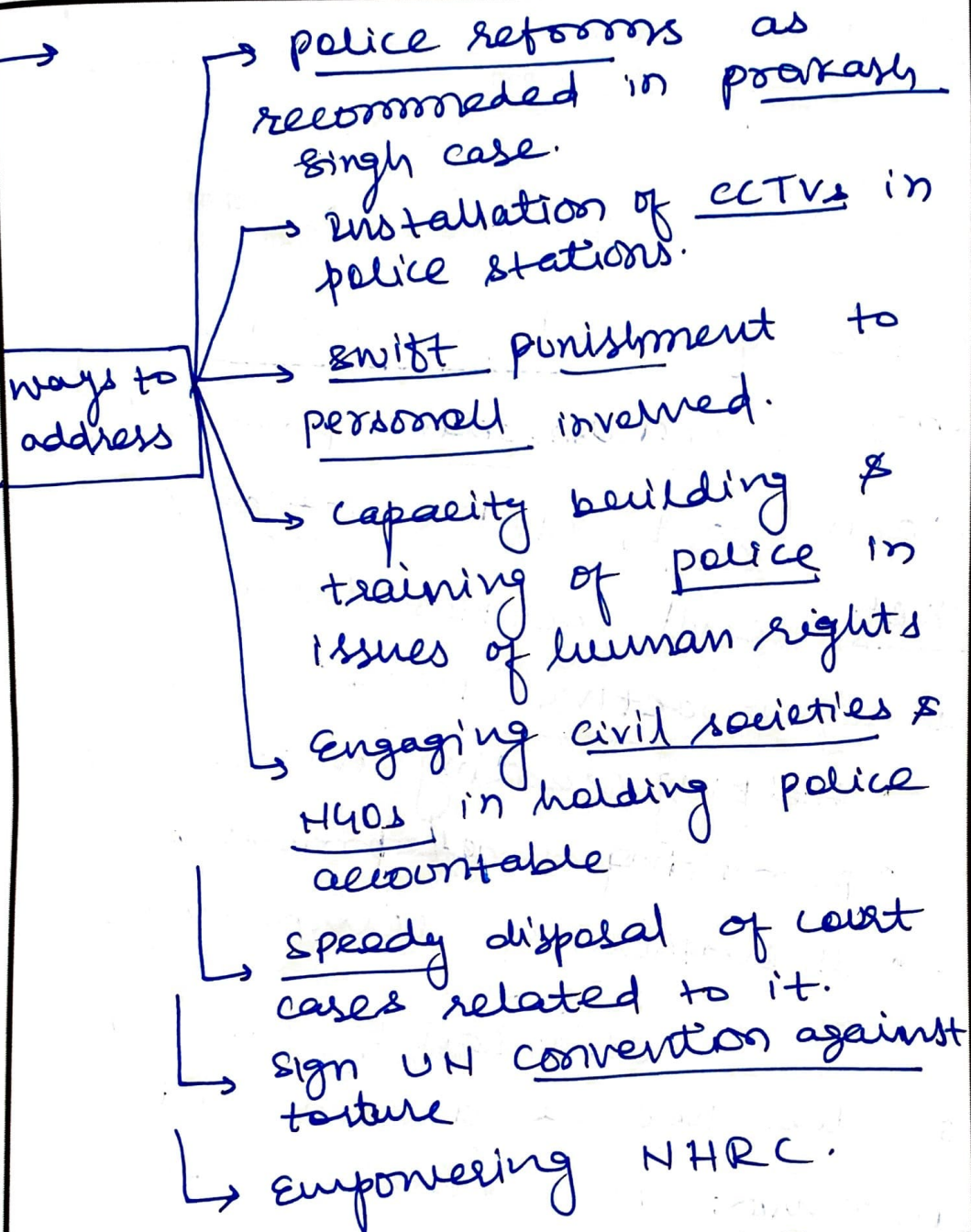
अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

(#) Custodial violence entails torture
of arrested people in police
custody. As per NCRB report,
there is 21.1% rise in custodial
violence in last 3 years. The
custodial violence in Chennai
has brought the issue to the
limelight.





custodial violence is totally inhuman & against constitutional ideals. It goes against idea of SMART policing.



thus, SMART policing must become a

reality. It will help respecting people's rights (Art 14, 15, 21, 22) & will ensure that protectors do not become perpetrators.

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।

(A)

The idea of good governance entails a collaborative partnership between govt, civil societies & market. Civil societies have become proactive in :-

- Helping creating awareness
- promoting development &
- strengthening democracy.

Civil society intervention has become a recurrent phenomenon to ensure that development remains public centric.

→ civil society confrontation with govt for accountability & transparency

(Q) The RTI ended the era of -

- darkness & ushered the age of
transparency & accountability.
It was introduced after protest
of MKSS.

⑥ Anti-corruption movement
ensured enactment of
anti-corruption institutions.
eg- Lokpal Act - 2013.

⑦ Civil society played a key role
in formulation of citizen
charters.

→ Instances of collaboration:-

→ in capacity building of people
to conduct social audit under
MGNREGS, NFSM, PMAY, PDS etc

→ collaboration with civil society
to while conducting meetings
through PRAKATI, UPPAL.

→ civil societies in helping
implementation of citizen's charters.

Hence, civil society has been a proactive force in keeping govt accountable & transparent. The role of ADR & PUC in promoting accountability is well known.

Similarly, civil societies like Roarj, PUDR are empowering people to seek transparency in the govt.

Thus, civil society has become a fruitful partner of the govt & the people to usher good governance in India.

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।

① Hunger is the medical manifestation of poverty. In recently released

Global Hunger Index, India was ranked at 97/117. It shows the condition of India.

Hunger is manifested in multiple dimensions - malnourishment, wasting, stunting, Anaemia etc.

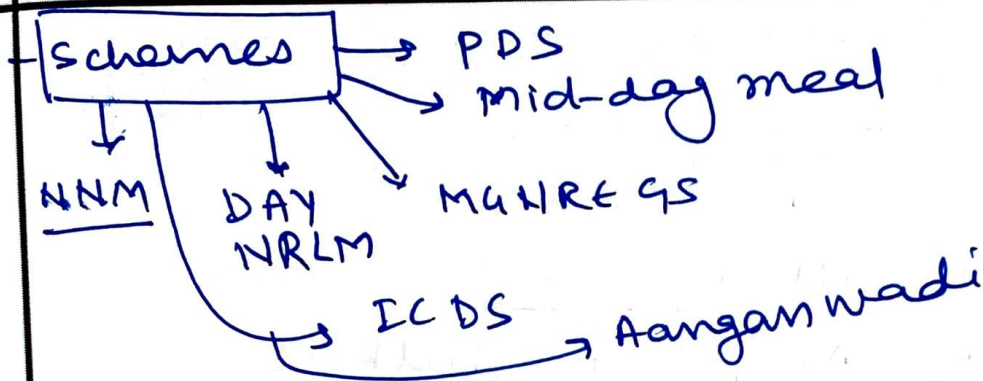
It is not that India lacks food grains to feed the people rather it is policy deficiency which keeps people under hunger.

→ paradox of plenty

② Amartya Sen says that India has plenty of resources.

- (b) still it has plenty of hungers.
- (c) lacuna is in distributive policies not in capacity.
- (d) The one-size-fits-all approach to tackle poverty perpetuates violence of hunger.
- (e) ~~Some~~ people suffer from hunger due to various reasons:-
- lack of food security.
 - politics of poverty (votebank).
 - Obesity, undernutrition
 - patriarchy (women eating left over)
 - Absence of medical facilities
 - poor sanitation, contaminated water
 - inappropriate diet patterns.

Similarly, Jeetu Doze in 'Uncertain Glory of India' says that govt does not lack on policy part too various schemes have been launched but still hunger is persisting.



→ ways to address the concern

- ① Shift focus from food security to nutrition security.
- ② Effective implementation of existing schemes.
- ③ periodic evaluation of achievements.
- ④ Bottom-up approach with multi-dimensionality.
- ⑤ 'capacity development' to enhance choice. Teach them how to catch a fish.

Thus, govt has launched scientifically assessed schemes like NNM, POSHAN Abhiyan, SKILL India mission, TAD to end hunger & to attain SDG-2 by 2030.

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?

(A)

poverty is all pervasive issue in India. As per Tendulkar report 21.9% people are BPL, while as per UNDP, 28% are under MPL. Wage employment & self employment have been two ways to tackle poverty through jobs.

→ wage employment & ending poverty

→ It provides security of income

→ saves from shocks like health hazard, disasters like COVID-19.

→ provides choices by giving direct benefits.

- Gender-balanced approach -
eq-541. MGNREGS beneficiaries
are women.
- Breaks caste barrier. eq-701.
beneficiaries are dalit.
- Diversified benefits. eq post
MGNREGS, drop rate decreased,
expenditure on health went up.
- prevents leakage, corruption
& diversion.

wage employment
has been instrumental in
building people's capacity to
come out of poverty. As per
UNDP report, 210 million people
have been pulled out of poverty
between 2005-2016.

MGNREGS was
introduced in 2005 as a means
to end poverty. It was
launched to empower people
in a multipronged way.

→ How MGNREGS different from previous schemes

(a) 100-days secured employment. Earlier schemes like NREGS lacked it.

(b) Demand driven approach which lacked in DWARCA.

(c) Unemployment allowances if job not given within 15 days. It was missing in TRYSEM.

(d) Direct benefit transfer through JAM trinity. It was elusive in food for work scheme.

(e) Participation of women, social audit by panchayat, AIS tag, 60:40 wage-Asset ratio, bottom-up. These were absent in old policies.

Thus, MGNREGA has legal backing. It is playing key role in elimination of menace of poverty. It will help achieving social justice, equity, SDG-1.

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।

(A) China's aggressiveness has become the major security challenge to India. Recent Galwan clash & standoff at LAC has showed the belligerence of dragon. China wants to establish Pan-Sinica / Middle Kingdom, and it is testing its ways at South Asian level.

challenges → Threat of military clash
→ Threat of cyber warfare, trade war.
→ China-pakistan axis - two-front war
→ China's GDP is 5 times, military 3 times of India
→ Endangering India's prospects in Indo-Pacific, South Asia

These challenges project an opportunity to India to strengthen both externally & internally.

→ Internal strengthening

- (a) Geo-economically, becoming less reliant. (\$53 Billion trade deficit with China).
- (b) Developing infrastructure along NAC. eg- Airports, all-weather roads.
- (c) Building cyber-warfare capability.
- (d) Reforming Armed forces, increased cooperation among forces. eg- CDS Post, Shirendra Singh Committee.
- (e) Becoming self-reliant on arms manufacturing.
- (f) Strengthening coastal infrastructure & security. eg- SAGAR MALA, marine police.

→ external strengthening

External

→ working with like minded nation. eg- USA, Japan.

→ institutionalising ~~as~~
QUAD, Malabar, IONS, IORA

→ Deepening cooperation
with South East Asian &
Pacific Island nations.
eg- AEC East policy, FIPIC forum.

→ countering china's BRI
with Indo-Japan-APAC

→ No way Huawei. eg-
Jio developing own 5G.

→ India's own string of
pearls-eg- Dagm port,
Azalega Island, Andaman,
Changi, Sabang etc.

→ projects like SAGAR,
Blue economy, mausam,
panchamrit (SS).

Thus, India has
come out of historical hesitation &
adopted 'strategic autonomy' to
defeat any adventure that
undermines its national interests.

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।

(A) South Asia is a single sub-continent yet it remains divided. It has around \$3 trillion GDP, 2 billion people, immense resource, still it is one of the most poor regions of the world.

Trade & connectivity remains the way to integrate South Asia. Among SAARC nations, only 5% of their trade is within South Asia & it also remains

the least integrated region.

prosperity shuns
divisive
ness. eg -
EU

Enhanced
trust & good will

Trade &
Connectivity

increase
people to people
engagement

creates
zone of
peace

→ opportunities for trade & connectivity

- ① one of the largest market having immense human capital, raw-material.
- ② cultural similarity among nations.
- ③ PM Modi highlighted that experience pooling & resources pooling will make South Asia prosper.
- ④ All nations require development.
- ⑤ divisiveness & war is not in national & regional interest.
- ⑥ Earlier, region was well connected, hence no issues in connecting again.
- ⑦ It is the only way to attain peace.
- ⑧ It will help coming out of den of poverty.
- ⑨ willingness among nation.

- challenges**
- very conscious about losing sovereignty, once connectivity happens it means annulment of partition
 - want to maintain separate identity. eg Pakistan.
 - external barrier.
eg - China
 - small-neighbour - Big neighbour syndrome
 - Trust deficit due to border disputes
 - Rivalry between India & Pakistan has halted SAARC.
 - SAFTA failed due to enhanced list of restrictive harm list items.

Thus, BBIN, South Asia satellite are in right direction. Along with this, there is a need to promote track-2 diplomacy through business community, people-to-people interaction to enhance trade & connectivity.