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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Brahma Kumar Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	504766
Center	Online	Date	2/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

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।

Article 338 of the Constitution provides for a National Commission of Schedule Castes (NCSC) to safeguard the rights of SCs.

Mandate of NCSC

- 1) To look into constitutional and legal safeguards for upholding rights of SCs.
- 2) It has all the powers of Civil Court.
 - ↳ To summon anyone from any part
 - ↳ Call for evidence
- 3) It can take suo motu action if rights of any SC are infringed.
- 4) It provides a report to the President annually.
- 5) NCSC also has membership of NHRC (Human Rights). The Commission has 1 chairperson, 1 vice-chairperson & 3 full time members.

But, SC are historically marginalised & crimes against SC/STs have increased by 7% in 2019 (NCRB).

More powers need to be given to NCSC -

- 1) It's recommendations are not binding currently → make them binding.
- 2) It has no power to give compensation on its own.
- 3) It lacks manpower for investigation.
Need to strengthen it -
 - 1) Expensive judicial remedy → SC/STs are the most marginalised/discriminated.
 - 2) No representation in higher echelons (lawyers, IAS, IPS)
 - 3) SCs need immediate relief to help them not to go into darker trap.
 - 4) Overrepresentation in Manual Scavenging
 - 5) Untouchability → still practiced in rural areas

NCSC must be given enough powers & teeth to respond as a true guardian against rights infringement rather than ^{being} a white elephant.

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।

43% of MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have a criminal case against them (ADR Report).

Representation of People's Act (RPA) has several mechanism against criminalization of Politics —

1) Section 8(4), RPA 1951 - Lily Thomas Case

(2013) - If any legislator is convicted for any offence greater than 2 years, he/she immediately lose their seat.

2) Submitting Affidavit regarding all criminal cases registered against the candidate while filing for elections. (ADR Case 2002)

3) Section 123 - Campaigning in the name of caste, religion is prohibited. (Abhisam Singh Case 2017)

But still various issues plague the system-

- 1) Delay in Judicial system - No action against the MPs until they are convicted.
- 2) Hate speeches are not regulated effectively.
- 3) Giving Tickets to criminals & shooters - Vote & Caste based politics.

Steps Taken

- 1) Supreme Court in 2020 - Mandatorily publishing reason for giving tickets to criminals by political parties.

Way forward

- 1) Election Commission must be given plenary power to take actions against candidates for hate speeches & deregister a party.

A Clean Candidate & legislators will only help in achieving a 'shining India'.

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 Nyayalaya Act, 2008 provides for a Gram Nyayalaya at intermediate level of Panchayats. They are formed by state governments in consultation with State High Court.

Mandate 1) Presided by Judicial officer

of first class. Lawyers & Social Activists are members.

2) Not Bounded by Indian Evidence Act 1972.

3) Powers of both civil and Criminal Ast. Court.

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas

1) Not formed in every state - lax implementation by UP, Haryana etc.

2) lack of infrastructure facilities at

Intermediate level of Panchayats as lack of funding.

- 3) Lack of manpower to assist the Nyaya adhkariis.
- 4) Normal judicial machinery doesn't cooperate with verdicts of Gram Nyayalaya.
- 5) Lack of respect and sense of trust in this institution.
- 6) Lack of Notaries & lawyers near the headquarter of Gram Nyayalaya.

Gram Nyayalayas thus need to be —

- 1) Given uniform structure throughout the country.
- 2) Power of Contempt
- 3) Sensitisation regarding its powers Citizens
Normal
Judiciary
- 4) Recruit staff to assist them.

Gram Nyayalayas can be an effective Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism & reduce cases in lower courts (2.8 cr in 2019).

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।

Effective decision making is a sine qua non for 'good governance'. 'Alternative

Mechanisms' are setup for -

- 1) Due Diligence in taking any steps.
Ex- Bimal Jalan Committee for sharing of RBI Reserves with Government.
- 2) All stakeholders can take part and air their grievances.
Ex- formation of Ram Mandir Trust by Supreme Court & Government.
- 3) Effectively scrutinise the decision from every angle.
- 4) Inclusive and citizen friendly citizens.
- 5) Governance is a complex issue & hence need to be broken down into smaller

& simpler whole

Ex - Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee.

6) Alternative Judicial Mechanisms such as Lok Adalats, Permanent Lok Adalats help serve justice to the vulnerables in a fair and effective manner.

7) faster decision making - Cabinet & PMO has helped accentuate the process of decision making.

As PM of India has said, the end effect of 'Alternative Mechanisms' should be

'Minimum Government and Maximum 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।

Bureaucracy are the permanent executives of the nation who have been 'selected' on the basis of 'merit'.

Bureaucracy has always been a 'powerful machinery' for executing, formulating and implementing the decision of state. Ex - Greeks & Maurya Empires (Amatyas).

Paradoxical Relationship with Democracy

- 1) Democracy involves 'Rule by the Elected'.

Bureaucrats on the other hand are 'selected', not 'Elected'.

- 2) Wield enormous powers without public scrutiny every 5 years, hence may work against public wishes.

3) Bureaucracy is 'secretive, rule oriented' and 'loyal to the masters' rather than to the public as their promotions, transfers are in hand of politicians, not public.

Complementary Relation with Democracy

1) Democracy helps chose representatives, Bureaucrats are necessary to effectively execute daily tasks & help the 'elected' who may not have much knowledge of rules as they may be amateurs.

2) Bureaucrats give 'Stability' to the administration.

3) Uniformity in governance. Ex - All India Services.

Bureaucrats are hence necessary in democracy for 'Effective Governance'.

Initiatives like Mission Karmayogi are chiselling them to do so.

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 refers to using information & communication technology (ICT) tools in governance.

Empowerment due to E-governance

- 1) Doorstep Delivery of Services - Ex-Dellhi.
↳ Digilocker App
- 2) Increasing people participation
 - 2.1) RTI: Giving information in hands of people via public disclosure improves transparency and accountability.
 - 2.2) Social Audits: With information, effective assessment of government initiatives can take place. Ex- heotagging in MGNREGA
 - 2.3) Jan Soochna Portal - Rajasthan
- 3) Direct Benefit Transfer - Reduces

'ghost beneficiaries' and ensures expedited payment. Ex - MGNREGA payment, Aadhaar Authentication in PDS.

4) Grievance Redressal: PRAKATI portal

and MyGov portal — empowers each citizen to complaint against any govt. servant.

5) Fair Elections - CVIGIL App of Election Commission.

Constraints in eGov

- 1) Low digital literacy.
- 2) Low penetration of internet & digital technology — only 4.4% rural homes have laptop.
- 3) Not all departments are digitised.

Government has taken steps like PMDIKSHA (to educate 6 Cr Indians in digital literacy),

BharatNET (connect 2.5 lakh Gram

Panchayats via internet) to increase

e-governance penetration in hinterland & faster delivery of services.

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।

In NALSA judgement, Supreme Court accepted the right of transgender to identify themselves as a separate gender & have distinct identity.

Naveet Singh Johar Case - Decriminalised Sec 377.

Transgender Persons Act 2019 has following provisions -

- 1) District Magistrate will issue a certificate to the transgender regarding their identity.
- 2) A National Council of Transgender to be formed - Minister of Social Justice to head it.

Concerns with the Act

- 1) No Right of 'Self Determination' to the transgenders in the Act.

- 2) Various forms of discrimination and their definitions are not clearly laid out.
- 3) Lack of Adequate representation in the newly formed transgender council.
- 4) No provision of affirmative action or recompensation for historical injustice.
- 5) Definition of transgender is also not clearly laid out.

Transgenderers are one of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities who are poor, trafficked and discriminated all at the same time.

The philosophy of 'Samadaya' should guide Government's approach towards them to make them a part of inclusive society.

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

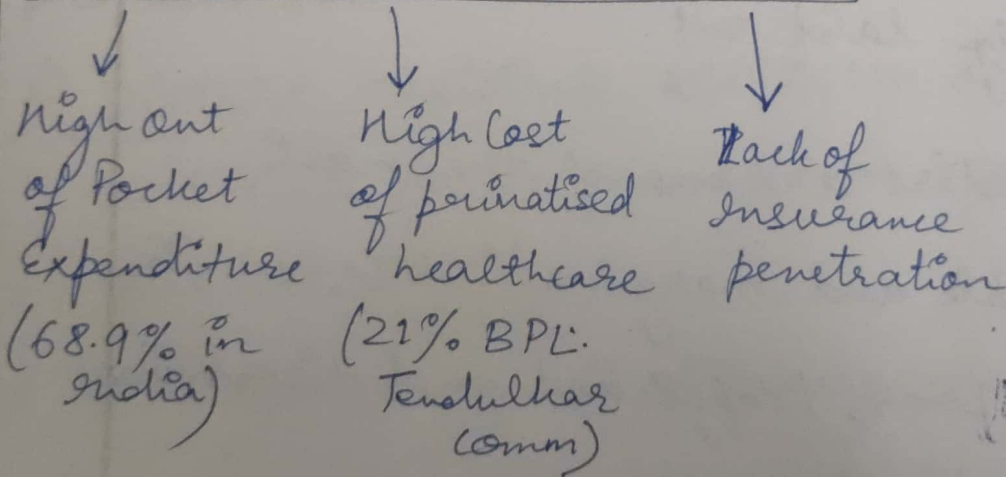
(150 words) 10

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 refers to ^(UNC) universal access to healthcare services in a free, fair & transparent way to all citizens. This is in line with SDG #43

Good Health & Well Being.

Constraints in Health Sector



Right to Health as Fundamental Right

- 1) A healthy life is sine qua non for a 'dignified life' (Art. 21).
- 2) State should be able to give basic services of health & education to all & RTE is already

a fundamental right.

3) Unethical practices by private hospitals will render the citizen to approach Supreme Court under Art. 32.

4) Various fractures in healthcare infrastructure reduce reach of current schemes

5) It is a human right too (UN Human Rights Charter) But there are various Challenges in declaring so -

1) Lack of funds - Cost of 1.3 bn population will cause huge burden on exchequer. (Present: 1.2% of GDP)

2) Reduce incentive for medical professionals to gain higher degrees & speciality.

3) Overburden courts with litigation.

↳ Winston Churchill said, "Healthy Citizens are a nation's greatest asset"

Ayushman Bharat Scheme is a step

towards UHC & necessary so that India

can reap its 'Demographic Dividend' in coming decade.

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।

India has one of the largest diaspora exceeding 10mn in Gulf countries. (World Migration Report)

Challenges faced by Indian Diaspora

1) Deglobalisation - loss of jobs in industries with protectionist tendencies increasing.
↳ They send \$ 35 bn remittances to India.

2) Domestic laws - Kuwait & UAE have passed laws for hiring particular percentage of local population → may lead to unemployment for Indians.

3) Wars - Civil wars in Yemen & Syria have adversely affected

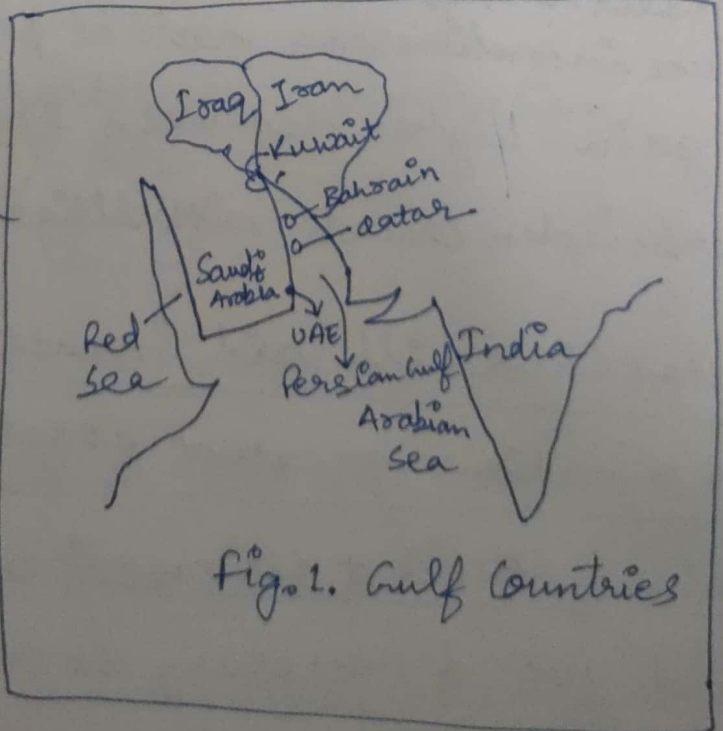


Fig. 1. Gulf Countries

4) CAATSA: Trade Sanctions by USA on Iran

5) Inhumane conditions of work (Kafala System)

Steps taken by India

- 1) Various operations like Vande Bharat (COVID-19), Operation Sankat Mochan, Operation ~~Sankat~~ Rahat (Yemen) have been undertaken to bring diaspora back safely.
- 2) SWADESH Portal - Registering & matching returned people with adequate jobs.
- 3) Employers need to submit certificates before they can hire from India.
- 4) India's Aid & Cultural diplomacy has helped increase India's stand.

India being the country with 2nd largest Muslim population has a strong diaspora which can act as a 'soft power' increasing India's standing in the world.

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।

Nobel Peace Prize for 2020 has been given to World Food Programme.

- 1) Air dropping of packets in Yemen and Syria (Civil War torn countries).
 - 2) Research projects on impacts of policies to reduce hunger (SDG # 2).
 - 3) Collaborating at international level to reduce hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
 - 4) Help in formulating Government policies.
 - UN Agency
 - offices in Rome and New York
- WFP** → Reduce wastage of food.
- ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd of food produced is wasted - FAO Report)
- Give financial help to least developed nations.

Contribution in India's Effort

- 1) Help in finding out discrepancies in PDS.
- 2) Collaborate with FAO & report on siphoning of funds.
- 3) Lobbying through back door contacts to make hunger eradication a centrepiece in policy making.
- 4) Distribute food packets in disaster prone areas. Ex- Odisha (cyclone Amphan).
- 5) During COVID-19, distribution of food to migrants in collaboration with NGOs & Civil Society.

World Food Programme thus aim to eradicate hunger from the face of Earth and provide a 'dignified life' for all (UN Human Rights Charter)

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।

Government in 2020 took action against Amnesty International for allegedly using foreign funds to instigate actions against the government.

Civil Society groups are not for profit (CSOs) voluntary organisations like NGOs, SHGs, labour unions to ensure transparency & greater efficiency in implementing policies.

Actions as shrinking space for dissent

1) Art. 19 gives Right to freedom of expression and to form Association.

2) Supreme Court in 2019 said that Constructive criticism or even defamation should not be seen as Sedition (Sec 124A).

3) Politically motivated acts and 'unintelligible' discrimination against CSOs is against Art. 14 (Right to Equality).

4) Debate and Deliberations are at the foundations of Indian Democracy —
Amartya Sen (Argumentative Indian).

5) Institutions taking critical stand on government policies are targeted.
↳ licenses of more than 500 NGOs cancelled.

Actions based on Merit

1) organisations fuelling communal tensions in garb of seminars

↳ Ex- Zakir Naik foundation.

2) CSOs siphoning off funds and used for 'Money laundering' and 'Round Tripping'.

↳ CSOs not filing income tax returns (< 10%)

3) Instigating protests against nationally important projects — Kudankulam Plant Protests.

- 4) CSOs playing in the hands of foreign masters — election meddling.
- 5) Hampering the image of India at international fora.

Steps taken by Govt.

- 1) Not more than 50% of funds received under FCRA can be spent on administrative expenses in a given year.
- 2) Renewal of licenses every 3 or 5 years.
- 3) Promote Self Regulation (Vijay Kumar Committee)
 - ↳ 2nd ARC has recommended for strict regulation of FCRA Act.

Civil Society organisations can play a critical role in enhancing people participation & effective implementation of policies provided they are adequately regulated.

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।

Prime Minister's Secretariat was founded in 1965 (Lal Bahadur Shastri) which changed into Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in 1977 (Morarji Desai).

Under current PM Narendra Modi, PMO has become centrepiece of policy-making.

Positive Implications

- 1) Faster decision making for large projects.
- 2) Effective central regulation and monitoring.
- 3) Better coordination between different ministries and iron out of differences.
- 4) A single point contact for large investors.

- 5) Increased confidence and stability in policy making with increased coherence.

Negative Implications

- 1) PMO does not have any statutory backing
↳ reduces importance and role of Cabinet Secretariat.
- 2) Overcentralisation may cause 'Anaemia at the periphery' (National Commission to Review Working of Constitution 2002)
- 3) Overpowering of Bureaucrats posted in PMO over Secretaries of respective departments.
- 4) Dictatorial tendencies — against the principle of 'Checks & Balances' of democracy — reduced role of ministries.
- 5) It may not have ground level knowledge of issues so policies might not be

conducive & acceptable to all.

↳ Protests over 3 farm Acts in Dec 2020.

Steps to be taken

- 1) A unified office with clearly laid down responsibilities of officers.
- 2) Give Statutory backing to PMO.
- 3) Use portals like CPARMS, PRAKATI for all round feedback on policies.

Responsibilities and power must be shared with adequate offices in line with principle of Checks & Balances. A strong statutorily backed PMO can help generate confidence in investors to achieve a \$5tn economy by 2024.

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।

Judicial Overreach refers to intrusion by judiciary in the policy making and powers of executive and legislature by playing active role.

Judicial Activism started by Justice

P.N. Bhagwati is one of its manifestation.

Ex- Vishakha Guidelines against sexual Harassment.

Why need of Judicial Governance

1) Executive might be afraid of taking honest but right decisions due to vote bank politics.

2) Not giving due importance to human rights by legislatures.

↳ NALSA Case - Recognised 'transgender'

- 3) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens against the state.
- 4) Some judges want to change social atmosphere by bringing reforms.
- 5) Non implementation of earlier judgements
↳ SC passed Police reforms in Prakash Singh case (2006).
- 6) Prevents tyranny of the 'majority'.

Concerns of Judicial Overreach

- 1) It is against the Principle of 'Separation of Powers' among different state organs
 ↳ Montequie theory
 ↳ Art. 50 (DPSP)
 ↳ 'Basic Structure' of constitution
- 2) It leads to 'tyranny' of the 'unelected'
- 3) Reduces the importance and trust between institutions of governance.

- 4) overburdens the already burdened (3.5 cr cases pending) judiciary.
- 5) If judiciary thinks that executive & legislature are not working properly, same can be said about judiciary too
- Slow trials
 - low conviction
 - Vacancies of judges
 - Pending cases

Way forward

Human rights are needed for a dignified life (Art. 21) but principle of 'checks & balances' are the base of our democracy. The Judiciary should follow principle of 'Judicial Restraint' (American Supreme Court) while impinging in policy matters.

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।

Art 129 and Art. 215 gives power to Supreme Court and High Court to punish for their contempt.

Contempt of Court Act 1971 defines 2 types of contempt -

1) Civil Contempt - wilful disobedience of any order of the court

2) Criminal Contempt

2.1) ^{tend to} lower the authority of court

2.2) Disturb the administration of justice

2.3) Impinge upon judicial proceedings.

Power to punish for contempt is necessary

1) To maintain the authority of constitutional

Court as a 'sentinel on the qui vive'.

- 2) Maintain public trust in the institution.
- 3) Maintain morale and dignity of the judges since they can't reply in public.

But overuse of contempt powers is bad for health of democracy -

- 1) Art. 19(1) - Against the Right to freedom of expression which is a fundamental right.
- 2) Constructive criticism is bedrock of Indian Democracy - Amartya Sen in book 'Argumentative Indian'.
- 3) International Practice - U.K. has abolished contempt powers and no contempt case has been filed since 1930.

4) USA allows freedom of expression and wide liberty to criticise Court

Way forward

Supreme Court recently gave token punishment to Poashant Bhushan for constructive criticism.

1) Judiciary should practice 'restraint' and allow wide criticism of the process and judgement.

2) Art. 129 should be used sparingly only when 'exceptionally necessary'
— Upendra Baxi (Constitutional Expert)

Authority of Courts should be maintained for dispensing 'fair Justice' (Preamble) to all.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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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।

Recent death of father-son duo in custodial violence in Tamil Nadu has resurfaced the issue. It refers to death of an accused while being in police or judicial custody.

Concerns with Custodial Violence

- 1) Against Art. 21 - Right to a fair and complete trial - 'Everyone is innocent until convicted' (Dignified 'life').
- 2) Against Basic Human Rights of accused. (UN Declaration of Human Rights).
- 3) 3rd Degree torture by police without taking due permission - 'ill treatment and violence with accused'.
(Rama Murthy Case)

- 4) Unnecessary arrests by police for threatening and bribery without due investigation.

Challenges in curbing custodial violence

- 1) Overcrowding of jails - 4.2 lakh inmates against 3.7 lakh capacity.
- 2) Ill training of police personnels - 90% of police officials are not trained in human rights.
- 3) Low conviction rate against police officials accused of such incidents - Only 27 police officers have been convicted.
- 4) Most victims belong to vulnerable sections (SCs, STs, poor) who cannot afford expensive judicial remedy.
- 5) NURC not taking investigation completely.

Suggestions to address it

- 1) A. N. Mulla Committee recommendations must be implemented for police reforms.
- 2) Training police personnels compulsorily in human rights.
- 3) NIRC should be given power to punish errant police officials.
- 4) Fast track court for investigating any custodial violence.
- 5) Ratify UN Convention against Torture. 'law enforcers should not become law breakers' otherwise the trust in police as an institution will erode. Recommendations of Prakash Singh Case, Reberio Committee should be taken up & enforced to reform police structure as a whole.

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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 ज़वाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisations are not for profit, voluntary organisation which work for primarily vulnerable sections and help in effective implementation of government policies (World Bank).
Ex- labour unions, NGOs, SHGs, etc.

Engagement with Government

- 1) Data Capturing - CSOs due to their effective groundlevel reach can help in better data capturing which can help government in formulating policy.
↳ ASER survey by NGO Pratham.

- 2) Information Dissemination about Government Schemes (Ex-PRS Legislative Research)

3) Nudging people to use government policies due to their good rapport.

↳ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as people's movement.

↳ Opening Bank Accounts in PM Jan Dhan Yojna.

4) Alleviating Hunger & Poverty - Akshay

Patra foundation giving Midday meal & free food to 17 million daily.

5) Empowerment: Both Political &

Economic Empowerment of Women

↳ SEWA by Ela Bhatt

↳ Kudumbashree in Kerala: More than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of state funds are devolved to Panchayats.

Confrontation with Government

1) RTI: Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

launched movement for RTI.

- 2) Animal Rights: PETA airing rights of animals and to enforce Art. 48 by Government.
- 3) Rehabilitation of tribals - Narmada Bachao Andolan (Medha Patkar) against building of Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- 4) PVCL i) litigating against human right violations in Kashmir and North East (AFSPA). ii) NOTA judgement.

Way forward

- 1) 2nd ARC has recommended Integrity Pact to enforce Accountability & transparency.
- CSOs & Government should collaborate ~~to work~~ together for 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'.

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।

More than 53% Indian women are anaemic and half of world's wasted (low weight for height) are in India, reflecting the grave hunger problem in India. India ranks 94/107 in Global Hunger Index 2020.

Paradox of Plenty

- 1) Agriculture: India is the largest producer of pulses and 2nd largest of rice & wheat but more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of population is malnourished (NITI Aayog)
- 2) Wastage: More than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of food produced is wasted (FAO Report).
- 3) Population: Being 2nd largest populous nation, hunger is accentuated turning

'Demographic Dividend' into 'Demographic

Burden'

4) Water: Blessed with perennial river system but overexploitation has led to reduced groundwater table

Ex- Hirdih District (Maharashtra) -
6m to 8m in 4 years.

5) 'Plenty of policies' to fight hunger

but ghost beneficiaries and inclusion-exclusion errors render them ineffective.

6) Nutri Puzzle: Nobel Laureate Angus Deaton says that in spite of rising incomes, India's middle class is taking malnourished food.

Suggestions to tackle Hunger

1) Fight root cause of Hunger - Poverty

- ↳ Direct Benefit Transfer in MGNREGS,
Extend it in PDS
- 2) Universal Basic Income - According to Economic Survey 2016-17, UBI can reduce poverty to 9% within couple of years.
- 3) 'Zero Hunger Strategy' by Brazil can be adopted.
- 4) Free Food Schemes - Mid Day Meal, PM Garib Kalyan Yojna, Antyodaya Yojna - give away extra rations of PDS.
- 5) Capabilities Mission can be implemented to impart skills - Education is the greatest force to eliminate hunger.
- 6) Invest in Storage Infrastructure.
A concerted effort by government, CSOs can help in achieving SDG #2 (Zero Hunger).

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?

21.9% of India's population lives below Poverty line (Tendulkar Committee)

Role of Wage Employment

- 1) Gives financial independence to individual.
- 2) Break away from vicious cycle of moneylenders.
- 3) Gives a sense of dignity and self confidence.
- 4) Empowerment in the form that individual has Right to Make Choices (Capability development - Amartya Sen)
- 5) More than 95% of Indians work in informal sectors at minimum wages
↳ Gives them a respite against their

violation of rights.

~~MAR~~ MGNREGA was passed in 2005 and is different from Earlier schemes.

1) Guaranteed Employment: 100 days of unskilled labour work is guaranteed by the state.

2) Social Security: Guaranteed work in natural disasters, financial crisis etc.

↳ 90% of MGNREGA quota of states filled within 3 months due to COVID-19.

3) Rights based Approach from Welfare based Approach.

4) Right to get Allowance in case no work given within 15 days.

5) Ripple Effects in Health, Education.

Recent Changes Amidst COVID-19

1) Budget of MGNREGA increased from

₹ 60,000 cr to ₹ 1 lakh cr.

2) Guaranteed employment for 150 days.

Way forward

1) MGNREGA should be extended to Urban Areas and 'Skilled work' too.

2) Geo tagging of Assets and Direct Benefit Transfer has further reduced corruption in the scheme. MGNREGA'S budget should be increased to ₹ 1.5 lakh cr & guaranteed work for 200 days to achieve 'Samudaya'.

(upliftment of All) & SDG #1 (No Poverty)

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।

India-China relations touched a new low amidst Chinese aggression along LAC & Pangong Tso (2020) after Doklam (2019).

Challenges to India

- 1) Sovereignty: China has refused to recognise Ladakh as new Union Territory
↳ CPEC passes through Gilgit Baltistan (which is a part of India), without taking India's in confidence.
- 2) Wolf Warrior Diplomacy: Aggressive diplomacy by China against Indian response to ~~the~~ LAC incursion and bonhomie with USA.
- 3) Indo-Pacific: China constructing a

'String of Pearls' to encircle India
in Indo-Pacific.

- 4) Water Diplomacy: Dam construction in lower reaches of Brahmaputra by 'POWER CHINA' will affect lower riparian North East states.
- 5) Reducing India's Influence in South Asia — Nepal joining BRI, launching Bangladesh Satellite.
- 6) Blocking India's UNSC Bid.

Opportunity for India

Domestic

- 1) 'Weaponisation of Global Value Chains' by China has led to self sufficiency tendencies in India as it launched 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'.
- 2) Infrastructure - With Chinese investments

India increased speed of completing Daulat-Beg-Oddie and other critical bridges (Jawahar Tunnel) at Border.

International

- 1) International Alliances - Resurgence of Quad, Inclusion of Australia in Malabar exercise to give concrete reply to China. U.K. proposed D-5 too.
- 2) Aid & Medical Diplomacy by India in Indo-Pacific (Operation Sanjeerani Maldives).
- 3) Constructing a 'Necklace of Diamonds' against China (Chabahar port, Sabang port).

India-China are the next big powers. They must engage diplomatically against current 'global power flux' for a peaceful neighbourhood. Panchsheel should be used.

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।

South-Asia is one of the least interconnected regions of the world (5% Intra bloc trade).

Answer Trade & Connectivity the key

- 1) More than 75% of Nepal's trade passes through India, India is Bangladesh's largest trading partner.
- 2) Connectivity - Open Borders with Nepal, 100th CAA settling border with Bangladesh.
- 3) India gave fishing rights over Kathachemu Island to Sri Lanka.
- 4) Population - More than 25% of World's population in South Asia.
- 5) 'Neighbourhood first' policy.

Challenges

1) Least interconnected in trade.

2) Border:

Cross border terrorism

on Indo-Pak & Indo-Myanmar border.

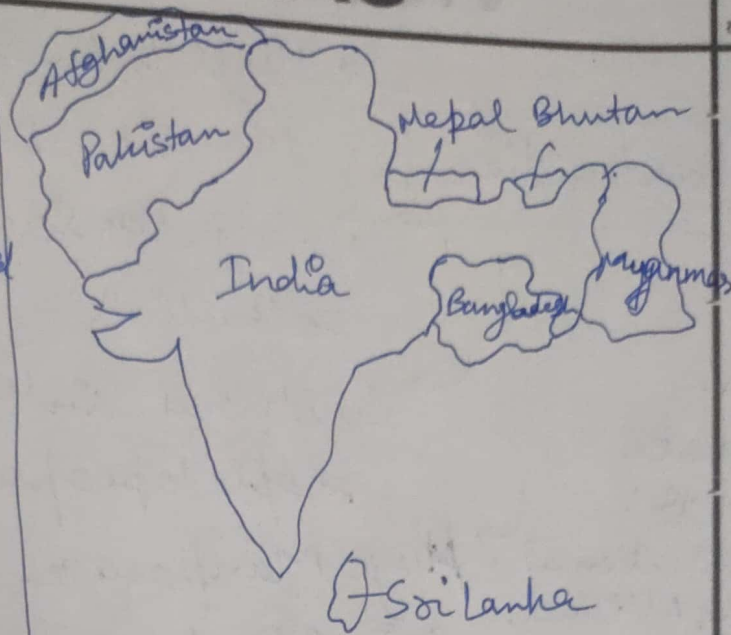


Fig. 1. South Asia

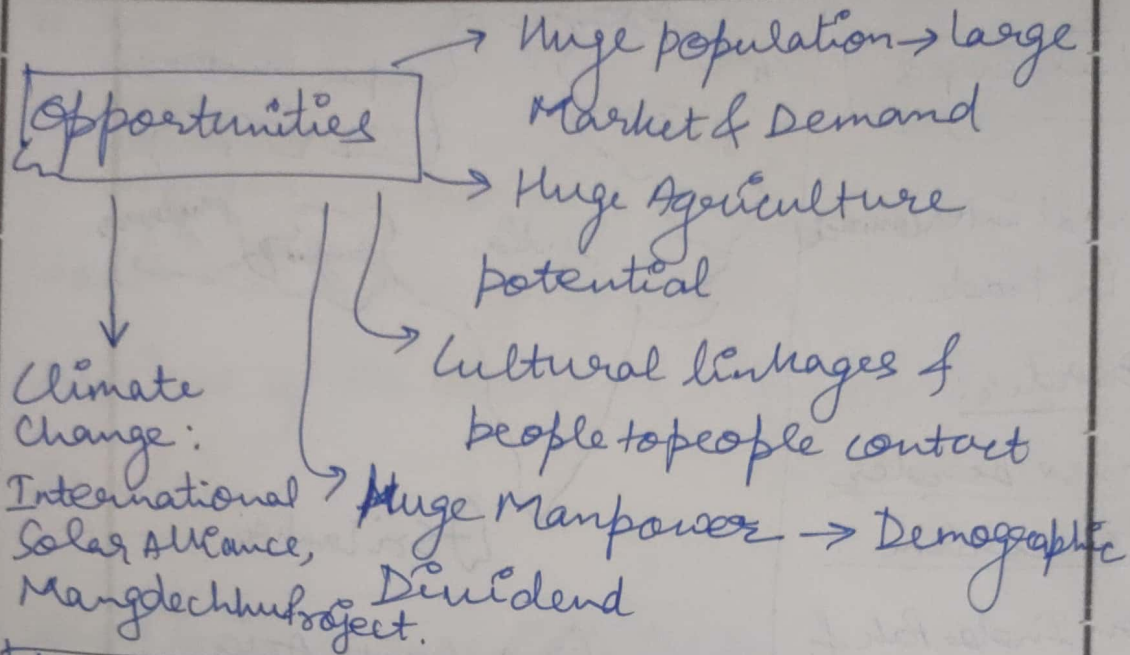
3) Poverty: After sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia has most poor (NDI Report).

4) Refugee crisis: Rohingyas in Myanmar, Tamils in Sri Lanka.

5) Drugs & Human Trafficking (organised crime): located between 'Golden Crescent' and 'Golden Triangle'.

6) 'Poo China' tilt in Nepal & Sri Lanka.

Opportunities



Way Forward

- 1) Border Disputes should be solved bilaterally (Simla Agreement)
- 2) Increase Connectivity - BBIN Agreement.
- 3) Regional Alliances leveraged - SAARC, BIMSTEC.
- 4) Naval & Military exercises.

South Asia has the potential to become the 'powerhouse of the world'.