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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Aakash Shrivastava	Registration Number	667073
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	18/12/2020
Center	—		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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20	15	

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।

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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

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।

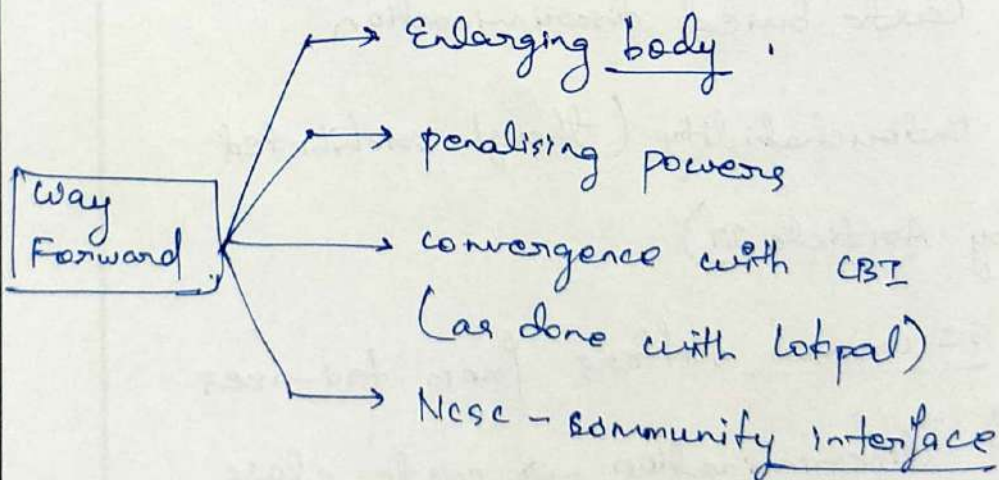
The National Commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC) is a constitutional body created under Article 338 of the Constitution.

Problems faced by SCs (Scheduled Caste) in India

- ① Caste based discrimination
- ② Untouchability (though prohibited by Article 17)
- ③ SC women suffers from tri-axes of discrimination → caste, class and gender.
- ④ Restriction for jobs, worship etc.

Need to strengthen NCSC

- ① 5 member body covering entire 17% of population.
- ② Lack of sub-meso cognisance
- ③ No dedicated investigation machinery with NCSC.
- ④ Overlapping functions with NHRC.
- ⑤ Inability to address problems and enforce its recommendations.



Strengthening NCSC will emanipate the plight of SC, hence needs focus.

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।

The Representation of People's Act, 1951 was enacted to realise the constitutional ideals of free and fair elections.

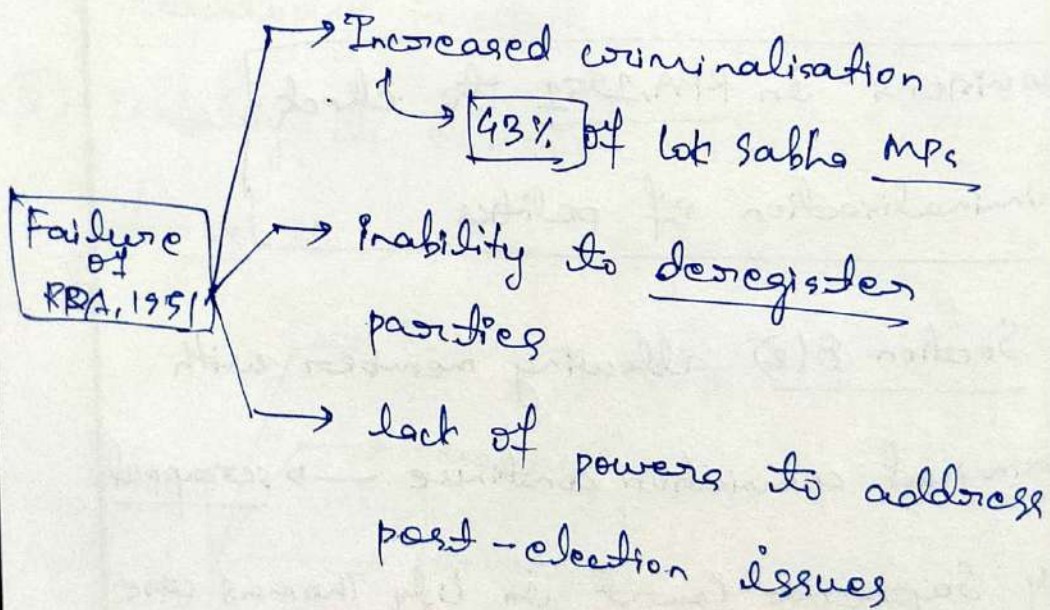
Provisions in RPA, 1951 to check criminalisation of politics

- ① Section 8(2) allowing members with criminal conviction continue → scrapped by Supreme Court in Uly Thomas case
- ② Section 29 - Election Commission registers parties.
- ③ Using powers by RPA, 1951, Election

Commission has brought Model Code of
Conduct (MCC).

④ RPA, 1951 contains grounds of
disqualification

⑤ Maximum expenditure fixed at
₹70 lakh (Lok Sabha) and ₹28 lakh
(state legislature).



Criminalisation of politics maligns
the sanctity of parliament. Revamping RPA
is essential to curb criminalisation.

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 created
by Gram Nyayalaya Act. It envisages
door-step delivery of justice realising
directive principles under Article 39A

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas

- ① Political Will → The act envisaged 5000 Gram Nyayalayas, however only 200 created by 2019.
- ② Lack of funding
- ③ Poor infrastructure to set up mobile courts.
- ④ Inadequate personnel.

- ⑤ Lack of awareness among public.
- ⑥ Reduced to summary jurisdiction.
- ⑦ Non-uniformity in functioning
across states and across districts

Way Ahead

- ① Expedite creation of Gram Nyayalayas
- ② Awareness campaign involving Panchayat bodies
- ③ Dedicated budgetary allocation.
- ④ Technology upgradation
 - ↳ connecting to LIMBS portal
 - ↳ e-court e.g. e-lok adalat of Chhattisgarh.

Gram Nyayalayas can realise dream of fast, efficient and complete justice.

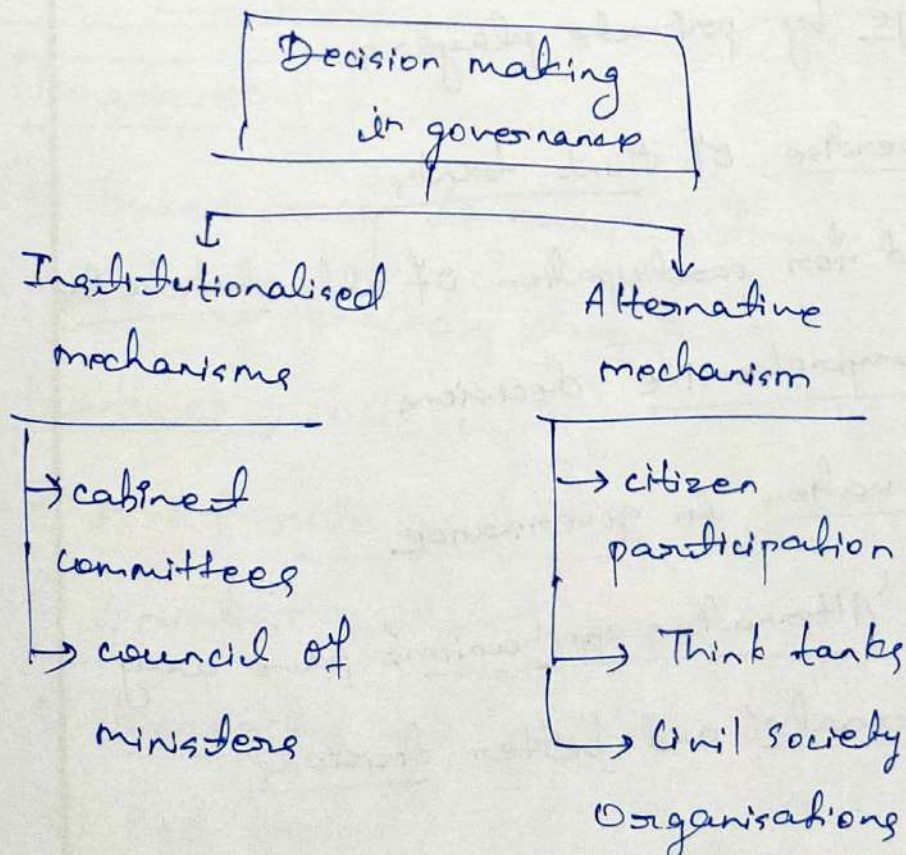
4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

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

'Alternative Mechanisms' refers

to these mechanisms adopted to expedite decision making and lying outside the ambit of institutionalised procedures.



Rationale behind using 'Alternate mechanisms'

- ① Increasing complexity of governance
- ② Post New Economic Policy, 1991, the private participation has increased
- ③ Non-technical bureaucracy.
- ④ Huge flow of data and its usage by private players
- ⑤ Expertise of think tanks
- ⑥ Need for participation of all stakeholders for comprehensive decisions
- ⑦ Innovation in governance.

'Alternative mechanisms' pave way for 'alternate' and better decisions

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 forms the institution exercising legal-rational authority. It is most dominant form of organisation in modern democracy (Max Weber)

Relationship between bureaucracy and democracy

Paradoxical

⊗ Bureaucracy is many-a times opposite to democracy due to its features, such as -

- 1) strict rule abidedness
- 2) specialist without spirit
- 3) Hierarchy → leads to delay
- 4) Red tapism

- 5) Citizen seen as subjects rather than masters.

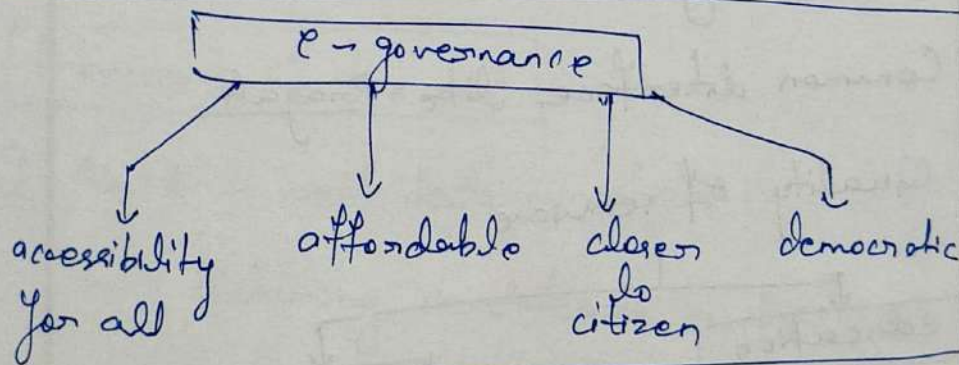
Complimentary relation

- 1) delivery of services
- 2) merit-based bureaucracy
- 3) Impartial, objective and non-partisan decisions.
- 4) Effective allocation of resources
- 5) Orientation of service
- 6) Citizen-centric

Bureaucracy must be so aligned such that it transforms 'Red Tapism' to 'Red Carpet' for citizens.

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, as defined by ARC is the use of ICT (information and communication technology) to enhance service delivery capacity of government

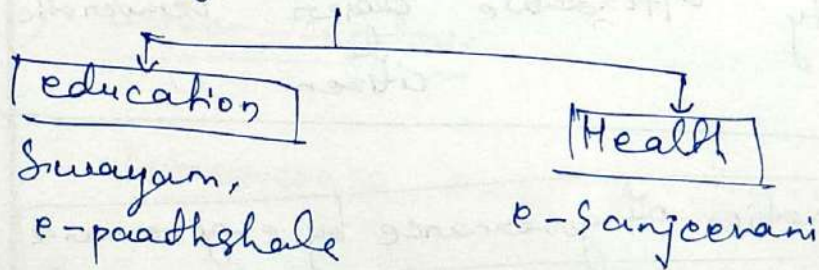


Transformation of governance by e-governance

- faster access
- data driven policy making
- monitoring service delivery
- equitable access and accountability

Empowering citizen

- ① Sense of belongingness
- ② Door step delivery of services
eg. UMANG
- ③ Grievance Redressal eg. CPCGRAMS
- ④ Access to benefits by DBT and
JAM trinity.
- ⑤ Common interface like Pragati
- ⑥ Quality of service



- ⑦ Empower citizen to 'raise voice' for
best choice.

e-governance have created direct
interface between citizen and government.

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।

The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 was recently enacted by the parliament to provide for welfare of transgender community.

Provisions of the act

- ① Right to self determination
↳ obtaining certificate by District Magistrate (DM)
- ② Transgender defined as any person whose sex does not match to that marked at birth
- ③ Prohibition of discrimination.
- ④ Penal action against violation.

Supreme Court in landmark
NALSA judgement provided for →
 { self-determination rights
 { reservation for transgender.

The new act requires approval
by DM. This dilutes the self-determination
rights of transgender.

Other than this, there is no
mechanism for appeal against the
decisions of the DM. This further dilutes
the supreme Court's judgement.

There is need for empathetically
understanding plight of vulnerable
transgender community and provide for
their welfare.

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 ambitious goal to achieve total coverage of healthcare for all!

UHC can be achieved by declaring Right to Health as fundamental right

as →

- ① Create obligation upon state
- ② Enforceable by courts
- ③ The present expenditure of 1.8% of GDP is inadequate to achieve UHC.
- ④ Right to Health presently recognised as directive principle under Article 47.

However declaring health as
fundamental right has its own
limitations →

- ① financial inadequacy of government
- ② Present condition of healthcare is
dilapidated.
- ③ Health as right would create
legal hurdles.

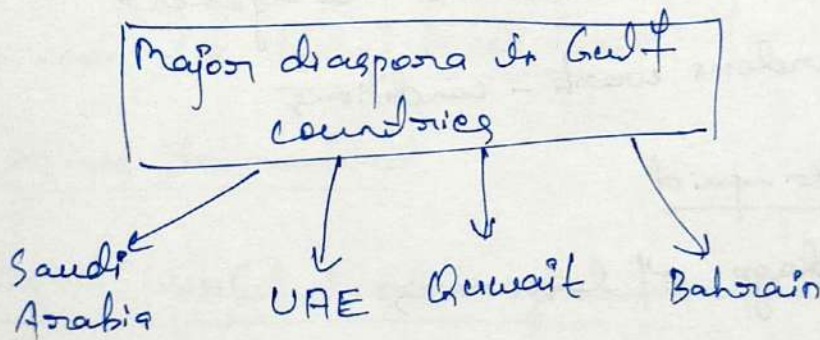
The need is to develop health
system from below by adopting

- tele-medicine, eg. Bihar
- Primary health care
- promote AYUSH healthcare
- focus on preventive care

Ayushman Bharat has already
covered bottom 50% of population recognizing
their right to health

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 one of the largest in the world. It is spread across at least 130 countries. Gulf countries forms majority of diaspora.



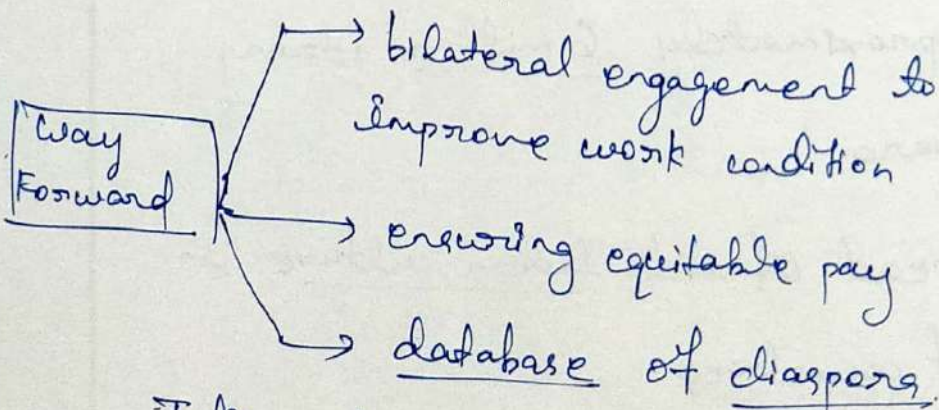
Indian diaspora as an asset

- ① Approximately 6 million strong diaspora.
- ② Spread of rich Indian culture in Gulf countries
- ③ Source of large remittances

- ④ Soft power of India
- ⑤ Assist in bilateral relations
- ⑥ Bring back skills to their home towns

Challenges in Gulf countries

- ① Mostly blue - collared workers.
- ② Poor human resource management
- ③ Hazardous work - conditions
- ④ Under - paid
- ⑤ Bondage of labourers
- ⑥ Fraud by middlemen to provide job
↳ ceasing of passports



Indian diaspora serves as mouthpiece of India in the west Asia.

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।

The World Food Programme (WFP)

is world's largest hunger assistance programme. WFP's sustained efforts have won it 'Nobel Peace Prize' for its service to mankind.

About World Food Programme

- ① Formed by collaboration of international grouping (FAO) and countries.
- ② Mandated to work for eliminating severe hunger issue in the world.
- ③ It provides food grains to severely affected regions.
- ④ Almost totally dependent on voluntary

contributions

India's effort in addressing hunger and malnutrition

Addressing Hunger

- ① NFSA, 2013
- ② Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- ③ Green Revolution, and irrigation infrastructure for agriculture.
- ④ Agriculture research; MSP regime
- ⑤ One nation — one ration card

Addressing malnutrition

- ① Bio-fortification and food fortification
- ② Nutri-cereals adoption.
- ③ ICDS programme for pregnant women and child.

India's efforts have improved its rank in Global Hunger Index from 102 (2019) to 94 (2020)

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 are

voluntary groups formed to further the welfare of society by acting as an active watchdog.

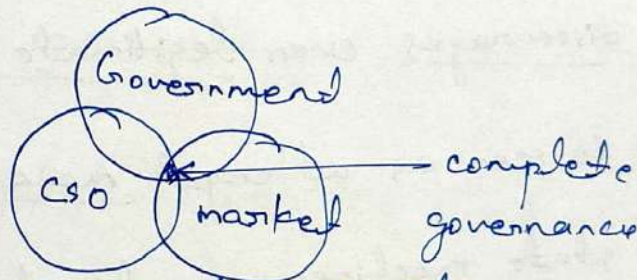


Fig. Civil Society Organisation

Actions against CSOs includes -

- ① Strict registration and licensing norms for NCOs e.g. DARPAAN portal
- ② Imposition of National Security Act, 1980, UAPA etc. on members hampering security
- ③ Foreign contribution restrictions.

Actions meant to curb dissent

- ① The actions of government discourages civil society organisations (CSOs) to work for any cause.
- ② Use of draconian acts like UAPA creates severe deterrence.
- ③ It discourages even legitimate criticism.
- ④ It is seen as attempt monopolise over state machinery and establish hegemonic rule.

Restrictions based on merit

- ① Some civil society groups promote violent means.
- ② It often jeopardise the communal faul life.

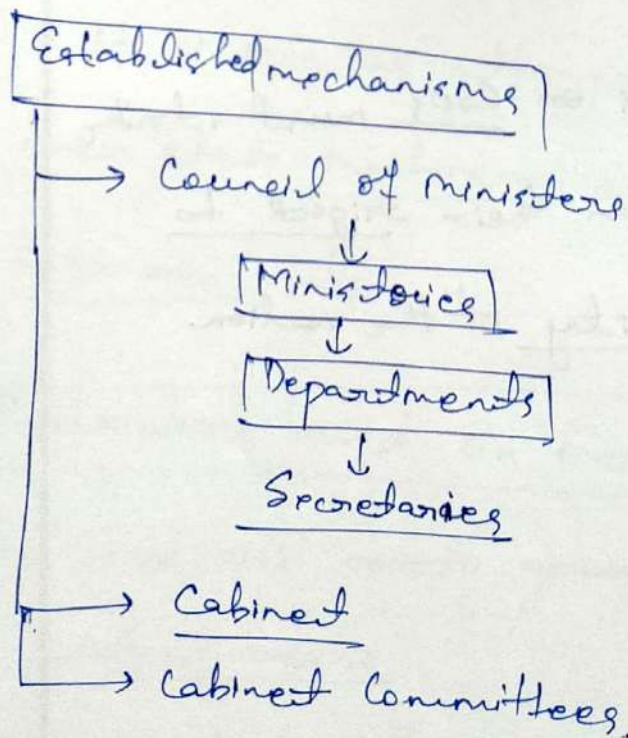
- ③ Threat to sovereignty, integrity and unity of India.
- ④ CSOs may work as camouflage against wider agendas of extremism or terrorism.
- ⑤ State-sponsored and non-state actors sponsored organisations.

Regulations on CSOs must strike a balance between their right to speech and security of the nation.

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policy making 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।

The rise of personality centric political system has increased the influence of Prime Minister and hence P.M.O.. Some scholars have termed parliamentary system as 'Prime Ministerial' system.



However, pmo has increasingly emerged as prime axis in policy-making today. Its implications are -

Negative fallouts

- ① Decreased deliberation on policy
- ② Increasingly influenced by ideas of pmo.
- ③ Reduction of internal democracy
- ④ Role of ministers decline
- ⑤ make the secretarial lethargic to work
- ⑥ Over-centralisation of power
- ⑦ Threat of breakdown in case of abrupt discontinuation of government

Positive Implications

- ① Check arbitrariness in policymaking
- ② Ensure efficient conduct by various government arms.
- ③ Help realising overall agenda established in manifesto, plans and policies.

Way Ahead

- Need for balanced division of power
- Decentralisation against over-centralisation
- Cabinet secretariat should govern rather than PMO.

Distribution of power is essential element in any democratic system.

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।

The parliamentary form of government in India is based separation of power among judiciary, executive and legislature. This separation must be followed to ensure smooth functioning.

Judiciary ensuring accountability in governance

- ① When state fails to deliver its functions.
- ② Upheld the constitutional mandate to provide effective check
- ③ Utilizing powers of judicial review

④ Act as safeguard of Constitution.

⑤ Environmental protection

↳ eg. leaptrogging from BSIV to BSVI fuel standards.

⑥ Human rights safeguard

↳ eg. NCR - Delhi pollution curb program by Supreme Court

However, there is a thin line between ensuring accountability and judicial over-reach. Over-reach leads to.

① Breach of separation of power.

② Bureaucratic lethargy and inaction
Further → as judiciary is taking
charge by interfering

③ Decrease public trust on governance

④ Irrational decisions

↳ e.g. banning liquor shops 500 m
across national highways.

⑤ Unaware of ground realities of
administration

⑥ Judiciary not expert in administration

There is a need for judicial
activism to bring the other organs of
state on track. Judiciary must self-
govern by code-of-ethics restraining
from over-reach.

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।

The Constitution of India provides Supreme Court the power to punish for its contempt under Article 129. The power of contempt of court is also available to High Courts.

About Contempt of Court

- ① The Constitution has not defined the Contempt of Court clearly.
- ② It empowers parliament to define Contempt.
- ③ Parliament has created Contempt of Court, Act.
- ④ Two types of contempt.

49 - Civil contempt

46 - Criminal contempt

Power of contempt essential

- ① To ensure impartial administration of justice.
- ② Depletion of sacredness of court decreases public trust hence needs to be punished as criminal contempt.
- ③ Defying court orders reduces the effectiveness of judgement.
- ④ Contempt powers of court enables them to enforce judgements.

However, the contempt powers have many a times been used to cite

even bonafide criticism. Contempt powers may affect justice delivery as -

- ① Restrict genuine criticism against judges or judgements.
- ② Monopolisation tendency of courts.
- ③ Restricts innovation and improvement in judiciary.
- ④ Promotes status quoism.

There is a need of clear delineation of contempt procedures and applicability. It must not be reduced as a mere tool at the hands of judiciary.

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।

The recent custodial death of Jayaraj and Ferix in Tedacurin has reiterated the dismal state of custodial violence in India.

Legal concerns associated

- ① Lack of accountability on custodial violence led deaths
- ② Failure of existing disciplinary mechanisms.
- ③ Protection of Human Rights Act, maintains custodial violence
- ④ Agained fundamental rights of citizens

Challenges in curbing custodial violence

- ① Lack of uniform national law
↳ Police and public order are state subjects.
- ② Low enforceability of existing laws
- ③ Lack of evidences
- ④ Missing infrastructure at police stations, jails etc
- ⑤ Strong nexus among police and politician.
- ⑥ Lack of forensic infra to identify cause of death timely.

There is need to comprehensive strategy against custodial violence.

Infrastructure

- ① Surveillance through CCTVs at jails.

- ② Central monitoring stations,
- ③ Infrastructure related to forensic
and investigation.

Legislation

- ④ Implement recommendation of Malimath
Committee.
- ⑤ model law by Centre.

Others

- ⑥ Para-legal service at police station.
- ⑦ Periodic independent medical and
mental health check-up.
- ⑧ Police reforms based on Supreme
Court recommendations on Prakash
Singh case.
Custodial violence violates basic
human rights and needs immediate
attention of law makers.

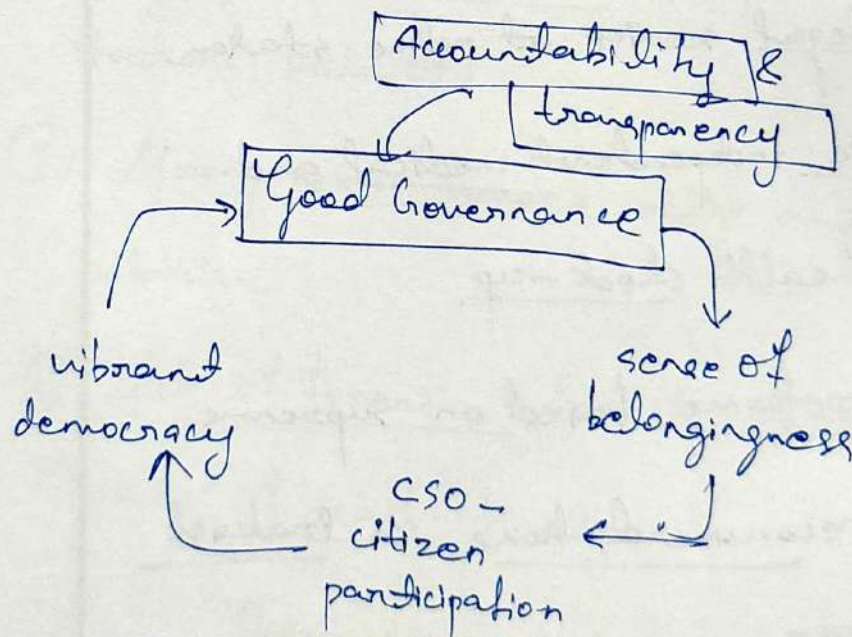
16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(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 society organisations (CSOs)

work as watchdog against government
and also assist government to reach
the unreached.



Civil Society Organisation's engagement
has ushered transparency and
accountability in governance by ensuring -

Confrontation

- ① Use of tools like RTI to expose government.
eg. Adarsh scam and divergence of Kargil War funds.
- ② Using judicial mode via PILs.
eg. MC Mehta case
- ③ Creating public mass movements.
eg. India Against Corruption, 2011-12.
- ④ Generate awareness
- ⑤ Questioning government officials
- ⑥ Peaceful protests against autocracy.
- ⑦ Environmental justice.
eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Engagement

- ① CSOs work as additional voluntary force

- for government.
- ② Effectively use social auditing by Gram Sabha,
 - ③ By working as think tanks
e.g. TERI in environmental sciences
 - ④ Performing ground research works.
 - ⑤ Support for success of schemes and policies of government.
e.g. Swachh Bharat Mission
- By using tools provided by Constitution and law, CSOs have brought transparency and accountability in 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।

According to Global Hunger

Index, 2020, India ranks 94 out of 107 countries in hunger:

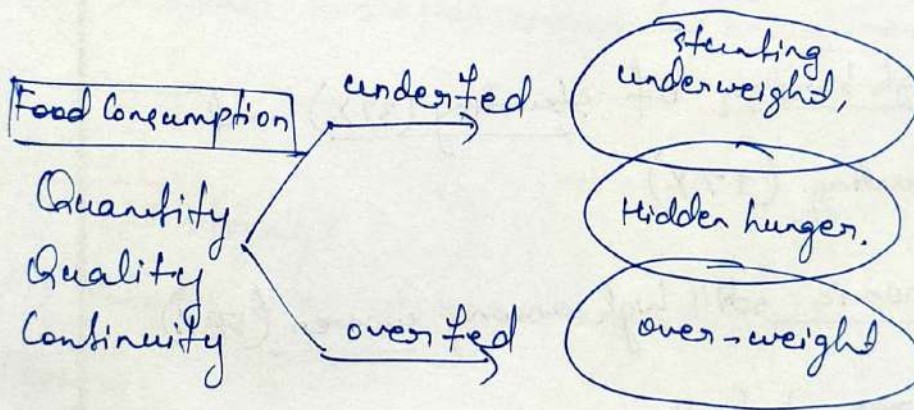


Fig. Hunger and malnutrition

India's paradox of Hunger

Successes

- ① Post Green Revolution, Food productivity tripled.
- ② Area under cultivation increased

- ③ MSP, NFSA-2013 provide free access to food
- ④ Food surplus and exporting country.

Failures still prevail

- ① Large section of population suffers from hunger.
- ② High burden of stunting (37%) and wasting (17%).
- ③ Anemia still high among women (58%).
- ④ Large inclusion and exclusion errors in PDS system.
- ⑤ Food wastage — According to Arshok Dalwai committee, 40% of food produced is yearly wasted in India.
- ⑥ Over-stock at FCI godowns leads to termite attacks

- ⑦ Over-weighted also increasing, currently at 5% (Global Hunger Index)

Way Forward

Institutional

- ① Private procurement and distribution
↳ extend PM-AASHA to other grains
- ② Decrease exclusion errors by enrollment campaigns.

Infra

- ③ Cold storage
- ④ Robotic siders at rural areas

Others

- ⑤ Angna Canteen like places for food
- ⑥ Promote seaweeds as diet
- ⑦ Expand Food basket.

Hunger affects the overall human capacity reducing demography into a demographic disaster for India

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?

Wage employment programmes

provides for sustained source of income, specially for unskilled manual work-force in rural areas.

MGNREGA is one such wage based employment guarantee programme.

About MGNREGA

- ① Based on right to work
- ② Work on demand principle
- ③ Any adult person eligible for work
- ④ Equal pay for men and women
- ⑤ 150 days of work (increased from 100 days in 2010)

Role of wage employments in eradicating poverty

- ① Provides sustained income source
- ② Breaks vicious cycle of poverty.
- ③ Increase purchasing power
↓
Rural demand
↓
Generate further employment.
- ④ Provides job during lean period of agriculture, e.g. between sowing and harvesting of crop
- ⑤ Wage employments paid in cash at pre-determined prices.

MGNREGS differs from other programmes

- ① Recognition of work as right

- ② Provision of allowance if authority unable to provide work within 15 days of demand
- ③ Decentralised implementation of programme
- ④ Scrutiny by Gram sabha through social auditing.
- ⑤ Wages are linked CPI index to provide for inflation cushion
- ⑥ Gender parity,
- ⑦ Creation of durable assets through MGNREGA

MGNREGA has proved to be safeguard during trying times of COVID-19 pandemic recently.

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

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।

(250 words) 15

India and China are witnessing their worst stand-off since the Indo-China war, on Chinese aggression in Ladakh region.

China's aggression in recent times

- ① Chinese capture of Pangong Tso lake, and Galwan valley in Ladakh
- ② Debt trap diplomacy of China
eg Hambantota port in Sri Lanka leased for 99 years
- ③ Five fingers policy of Mao Zedong.
- ④ Chinese aggression in South China Sea where it claims 80% area based on

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nine-dash line.

- ⑤ Chinese attempts to block declaration of Masoud Azhar as terrorist in UN
- ⑥ Chinese retaliation to US trade actions
- ⑦ Chinese policies towards Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Challenges for India

- ① Security of territory
- ② Neighbourhood security
- ③ Increased Chinese influence in Indian Ocean Region.
- ④ Growing naval presence at Guadar and Gibouti bases.

But Chinese aggression have created opportunities for India as —

- ① To become neti-security provider for the region.
- ② It highlighted India's importance in the region and its foreign policy
- ③ Possibility to relate with small island countries in the region
- ④ Improved relations with global powers like USA, Japan and Australia
↳ eg. Quad's Malabar Exercise, 2020

India needs to leverage the opportunities by bilateral, multilateral and mini-lateral engagements and collaborations.

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।

According to WTO, the regional trade in South Asian region which stands at 5% currently is lowest among all regional groups.

Trade and connectivity hold the key

- ① By integrating to regional and global value chain.
- ② Using historical alliances.
- ③ Improved connectivity for trade facilitation.
- ④ High population of South Asia creates potential market.
- ⑤ Fastest developing nations — India,

Bangladesh etc

- ⑥ Cheap labour force
- ⑦ Traditional knowledge of work
e.g. Tute, silk art.

Challenges associated

- ① Bilateral issues
e.g. India - Pakistan rivalry
- ② Border disputes
e.g. India - Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal
- ③ Other countries see India as taking
them for-granted.
- ④ Apprehensions that trade relation
will be skewed towards India.
- ⑤ Porous border - smuggling, poached
etc.
- ⑥ Illegal trade through borders.

- ⑦ Ethnic conflict, e.g. against Bangladeshis
in Assam

Way forward

- ① Sustained engagement
- ② Regional fora SAARC, BIMSTEC
must be revamped
- ③ Create regional value chain
- ④ Expedite BBIN project and adding
rail- connectivity into it.
- ⑤ Open market for product made at
regional centres
- ⑥ Reduce trade restrictions.

In the present era of regional
groupings, given the potential South Asia
held, India must engage actively in the region.