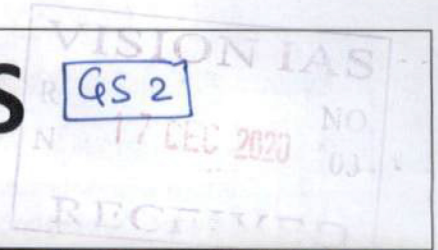




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	225253
Center	OPN, NEW DELHI	Date	15 th Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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6	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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।

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.

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।

Art 338 provides for National Commission for Scheduled Castes. (NCSC)

Problems faced by Scheduled Castes in India
(SC)

① Discrimination in society

Eg → Rajasthan → SC boy (bridegroom) was beaten because he used horse like upper caste during his marriage.

② Discrimination in job & promotion

Recent incidence → a civil servant was not promoted on time because of his SC background.

Need to strengthen NCSC

① Their recommendations are advisory in nature.

② Recent data suggests that the crime against SCs has increased

- ③ Many seats in various employment under centre & state are laying vacant despite reservation.
- ④ Politicisation of 'SC' → several groups demand 'SC' status to benefit from reservation even though historically they are upper caste
- ⑤ Lack of implementation of safeguards related to SC like Protection of Atrocities Act 1989
→ conviction rate is around 30% (NCRB date 2019)

Way Forward

- ① Giving more teeth to NCSC
- ② Making their advice either binding or government should give reasons for non-acceptance.
- ③ Increasing the strength of NCSC.
- ④ Govt. should consult NCSC mandatorily for any policy decisions related to SCs.

For inclusive India we need welfare state and strong institutions

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।

Criminalization of politics refers to the phenomena of increasingly use of muscle and money power in politics / election and criminals or people facing serious criminal cases reaching Parliament (M.P.s) and state legislatures as M.P.s & MLAs respectively.

Representation of People's Act (RPA) came in 1950 and again in 1951.

Provisions of RPA which restricts criminalization are :-

- ① Person involved in electoral offences like booth capturing etc → would be disqualified.
- ② Not declaring asset → leads to disqualification
- ③ Person facing more than 2 years of jail term is disqualified

The above provisions are used by Election Commission of India to disqualify candidates. President finally disqualify them.

Lacunae in implementation & Act

- ① People should be disqualified who are facing serious heinous criminal cases
- ② People / candidates who are in jail should be banned from contesting election
- ③ Fast track courts as also suggested by Supreme Court should be set up to expedite cases against servicing Parliamentarians (MPs) & MLAs.

Recently held Lok Sabha election (2019) shows that as many as 40 MPs are facing criminal cases against them.

For building a democratic country we need to ensure that our 'temple of democracy' i.e. Parliament is free from criminals.

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 were set up under
Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008

Challenges they are facing

- ① Lack of Judges and man power to effectively conduct their business.
- ② Lack of infrastructure to conduct their proceedings.
- ③ Many Panchayats doesn't have Gram Nyayalayas yet.
- ④ Delays in judgement which effectively kills their purpose.
- ⑤ Allegations of corruption & mis-management.

Way forward

- ① There is need to spend funds for their infrastructure & building human resources required.
- ② Effective monitoring of them by District Courts
- ③ People's participation in civil cases and pity criminal cases
- ④ states should make provision for making Gram Panchayats in every Panchayat so that Justice reaches near to People.

It is said that justice delayed is justice denied. Gram Panchayats has potential to decrease the pending cases in Judiciary (~4 crore) as of 2019 and bring justice to people in true sense.

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 are those mechanisms which are different from traditional executive, legislature and Judiciary, so that decisions can be made effectively.

Alternative Mechanism in Legislature:-

① Delegated legislation in this, executive are allowed to make rules & laws.

Alternative Mechanism in Judiciary

① Many Quasi-Judicial Bodies like NGT (National Green Tribunal) & Tribunals (Central Administrative

Tribunals.
② Lok Adalats to ensure effective justice.

In Executive

① Making up of Cabinet, to take all important decisions

- ② various committees (parliamentary committees) are set up to focus on specific areas without disrupting normal Parliamentary proceedings.

Rationale behind are :-

- ① Decreases the time to take or arrive at a decision
- ② For a large country like India, consulting on every small changes in law is not possible.
- ③ Bring decision making close to people → Lok Adalat.
- ④ Many times it becomes difficult to separate executive & Judiciary wholly.
For example - District Magistrate (DM) takes many judicial decisions also.
We need to strengthen our institutions.

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।

Democracy is type of government which is of the people, by the people and for the people.

Bureaucracy is permanent executive which forms the backbone of governance system in India and Sardar Patel called it as 'Steel frame of India'.

Paradoxical relationship b/w the two

① Democracy demands rule by the people. → People elects representatives

Bureaucracy → here people selected based on merit & because of his official post holds the power

② Decision making is for the people
Sometimes Bureaucratic actions are
seen purely based on rules &
not for welfare of people.

Both are Complementary

① Bureaucracy provides continuity
of government's plans, policies &
programmes.

② Act as 'change maker/agent'
and bring administrative justice.

③ Strengthen democracy by
involving people where ever required.

Eg → Social Audit.

④ work for welfare of people &
spread awareness.

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 governance process which uses ICT (Information & Communication Technology) infrastructure to give/provide governance

e-governance empowers people as :-

Transforms the way govt. work -

① Government is now more accountable and transparent.

Eg → Use of Citizen Charter (online)

Suo moto disclosure of information

② Digital technology like Geo-tagging
Direct benefit transfer etc

③ Use of e-governance tools like
Apps & platforms.

Eg - UMANG App

People's participation

① e-gov portal increases people's
participation.

② CPGRAMS ← eg. improves
grievance redressal mechanism.

Use of e-courts, feedback mechanism
through apps, digital technology
used in every process of government
functioning has really transformed
the governance process.

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।

Supreme Court in NALSA judgement recognised the people's right towards self-determination of Gender

The Transgender Persons Act 2019

- ① As provided many benefits to transgender persons.
- ② A person can self-determine him self / her self as transgender.
- ③ But if a person is wanting to reap certain benefits available to transgenders then he/she would require certificate from district office.

④ Also change in gender is not required without any medical procedure / treatment.

This is done to :-

① Safeguards the interests of real transgenders. [around 40 lakh in number]

② To prevent misuse

It has been seen in past that people misuse provisions of SC & STs to get reservation benefits.
Eg - Pseudotribalism (fake certificates)

Thus it doesn't wholly dilute the spirit of SC judgements but certain safeguards are essential so that state can take some positive affirmative action in future.

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 public health care services provided to all people irrespective of their income.

Recently due to COVID 19 pandemic the debate has started.

Goal of UHC can be achieved by declaring the right to health as F.Rs:-

- ① It would compel government to provide health services to all.
- ② would increase public expenditure in health.
- ③ People could reach court directly if they are not able to get services.

Indian constitutional makers by looking at the resource constrain had put health under DPSP (Directive Principle of State Policy) and not under Fundamental Right.

As it would lead to :-

- ① Many court cases & litigation
- ② Money required elsewhere would need to be diverted.
- ③ Capacity & Capability presently is not enough to achieve it.

Ayushman Bharat is a step in right direction. NITI Aayog suggestions for Digital Health, separate cadre Human Resource for Health etc needs to implemented.

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।

There are around 11 million Indians currently living in Gulf countries.

They are asset as :-

① Diplomacy → They provide leverage to our diplomats as they are contributing a lot in Gulf economies.

② Build India Brand and act as cultural ambassador

Eg → UAE recently opened a Hindu temple

③ Remittances around \$50 billion per year is brought back. Helpful in balance of payment & foreign reserve

④ Standard of living has improved

e.g. Kerala → many people go to Gulf countries to earn more.

Challenges

① They are involve in low skill jobs

② Vulnerable to exploitation there.

③ Problem of radicalization

Few people from Kerala radicalised when they went there.

Way Forward

① Compulsory Insurance for their health.

② Strong relations with Gulf countries to ensure safety & welfare of them.

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

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

World Food Programme works for distribution of food in conflict hit areas and make sure that no one suffer or dies due to scarcity of food

Recently WFP has been awarded Nobel prize 2020 :

Functioning :-

- ① Provide food to war zones like Syria.
- ② work of developing & least developed countries.

Work with India

- ① Knowledge sharing on hunger
& Mal nutrition.
- ② Helps in strengthening institutional
framework for eg ICDS
programme
- ③ Sharing best practices
- ④ Work closely with centre &
State governments to eliminate
mal nutrition.

India being world capital
of mal nutrition & hunger [Global
Hunger Index — 94 rank) has to
go a long way in achieving
SDG-1 i.e Zero Hunger.

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 groups refers to wide range of formal or informal grouping of people, who together fight for a common cause and tries to achieve certain common goals

For example an NGO working in education field. eg Pratham

Role of civil society Groups

① Voice to voiceless

eg - Many NGOs, Voluntary Organizations working for tribals.

② Spread awareness

eg → Kishan Sabhas Sangathan

③ Critically analyse government policies

④ Strengthens democracy

as people through civil societies show their opinion to the government

⑤ Fight for the cause of people

Eg → Women Organizations

There are many issues in their functioning. Recently FCRA licenses were cancelled for many NGOs. Many consider actions against them as shrinkage of space for dissent as:

① In a democracy, everyone has fundamental right to speech & Expression (Art 19(1)(a)).

So ^{they} should be allowed to show expression.

② Actions specifically targetted against those organisations which speak against the ruling dispensation

③ Right to dissent & criticize eventually leads to strengthening of democracy.

④ Inconsistency in action of government towards civil society.

Few people consider the action legitimate as :-

① Many civil societies are engaged in anti-developmental protests

Intelligence Bureau (IB) shows that India loses 1-3% of GDP due to it.

② International influence

eg → Greenpeace (India) instigating tudankulum violence

③ Many doesn't follow the rules & laws eg → not submitting audit report
This led to actions against them.

Government need to win the trust of people and civil societies. Legitimate actions should be taken in a transparent & accountable way.

15.07

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 Office (PMO) is attached office; consisting of bureaucrats and officials, to the Prime Minister and help him/her to discharge his/her duty effectively and in efficient manner.

Recent observations :-

- ① Prime Minister's office has been restructured & their staff's strengthened has been increased.
- ② Many policies, programmes etc are being implemented by PMO.
- ③ PMO directing other ministries even on small-small matter.

Impact : Positive

- ① will lead to better co-ordination → bring efficiency.
- ② better co-ordination between different ministries & departments
- ③ More accountability
- ④ will lead to evidenced based policy making; PM's decision on any policy matter would be more nuanced.
- ⑤ Direct control by Prime Minister

However this can also lead to :-

- ① Over-centralization of power
- ② Misuse of power can be possibility
- ③ Against constitution as constitution refers / provides for 'cabinet' form and parliamentary form of government

④ Less discussion, deliberation with all stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation.

⑤ Prime Minister is first among the equals (other Ministers) - thus he/she should not enjoy greater power
⇒ Against democratic ethos.

Way forward

① Other institutions like Government think tank NITI Aayog should be strengthened.

② Cabinet Secretariate should play a larger role - for coordination

For a democratic country like India, it is important to have strong & working attached offices to all ministries and not just PMO, and power should be divided across them.

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।

Judiciary is one of three arms of government [Executive, legislature & Judiciary] concerned with the mandate to uphold the constitution and the law of the land in the country

Judiciary through many judgement has shown proactiveness.

Judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability

- ① In 2013, Supreme Court directed formation of Civil Services Board
- ② Similary in Prakash Singh Case, gave 6-7 guidelines to reform police organisation

③ Judicial intervention through power of Judicial review

✳️ Struck down NJAC

Judicial Efforts to uphold Human rights

① Recognition to the rights of Transgenders and same-sex couples

② Framing regulations by invoking Art 142 in passive euthanasia case as no provision was there.

It also raises concerns around judicial over-reach as :-

① Every Organs of government is responsible for conducting their work & not to encroach on other's domain

as per separation of powers.

Eg → Judiciary's judgement on banning of liquor stores near to highways

② Affects and impacts smooth functioning of government.

eg Tussle between executive & Judiciary in 1970s & 80s

③ They also lack expertise to frame laws. thus impact quality as well.

Way Forward

① Judiciary should be proactive but this should not become everyday's work.

② Should issue warning first if other arms of government is not functioning well.

Judiciary in India with judgements has strengthened our democracy & stand / stood against the undemocratic forces. But it should make sure that pro activeness should not turn into over reach.

43:00

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

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

Contempt of Court means two things in Indian context :-

① Civil Contempt → disrupting the normal functioning of court.
↓
defaming Judiciary

② Criminal Contempt → not following the decisions taken by the court.

The power to punish for contempt of court has been provided to High Court & Supreme Court by an act made by Parliament.

Recently many Contempt of cases have come to our notice.
Recent being Prashant Bhusan Case

The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary as :-

- ① It provide the power to Judiciary to implement its judgements
- ② It helps to maintain trust & legitimacy in the judiciary but taking actions against those who criticise judiciary's judgement in order to defame the institution.
- ③ Helps in proper functioning of courts

However it is also argued that :-

- ① Used as a tool to misuse and shun any constructive criticisms.
- ② Other democratic country like Britain [U.K] has abolished restricted the application of contempt of court.

- ③ Freedom of free speech → everyone should have right to show their dissent.
- ④ Frequent and inconsistent use of this tool raises various question on its use.

Way Forward

- ① It should be used in special circumstances.
- ② There should be some Standard guidelines when to use this power.
- ③ There should be differentiation made between defaming the institution or comment against a Judge in personal capacity.

Judiciary needs to be cautious in invoking Contempt of Court as people place a lot of trust in the institution.

57:00

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।

Recently there was a case of custodial death witnessed in Jamil Nade where a shopkeeper & his son allegedly beaten to death because they did not follow covid 19 lockdown guidelines

Legal concerns

① Violation of Constitution

Art 22 → give the right to accused against any punishment

② Art 21 → Right to life

It violates Art 21 as in India life can be taken only as per the procedure established by law

Dignified life also forms part of Art 21; which gets

violated in custodial violence.

③ Goes against Natural Justice & Right of people to be considered as innocent until proven guilty.

④ Under trials has to be produced before Judicial Magistrate with 24 hours

Many instances of custodial violence shows under trials being beaten up.

Challenges in curbing them :-

① Difficult to regulate → oversight mechanism for each & every police station is difficult to achieve.

② General acceptance in public regarding police violence.

③ Nexus between politicians, police and criminals

ways to address them :-

- ① Attitudinal change → proper & sensitive training at police academy.
- ② Implementing recommendations with regards to police reforms
Supreme Court guidelines in Prakash Singh Case 2006 . .
- ③ Installing CCTV cameras in all police stations .
- ④ Use of Technology for registration of Cases → eFIR as suggested by NITI Aayog → would lead to decrease in under trials.
- ⑤ SMART & Community Policing
Community participation would make police accountable to public.
Also there is need to increase police personnel, strengthen infrastructure and improve training & assessment of police officers .

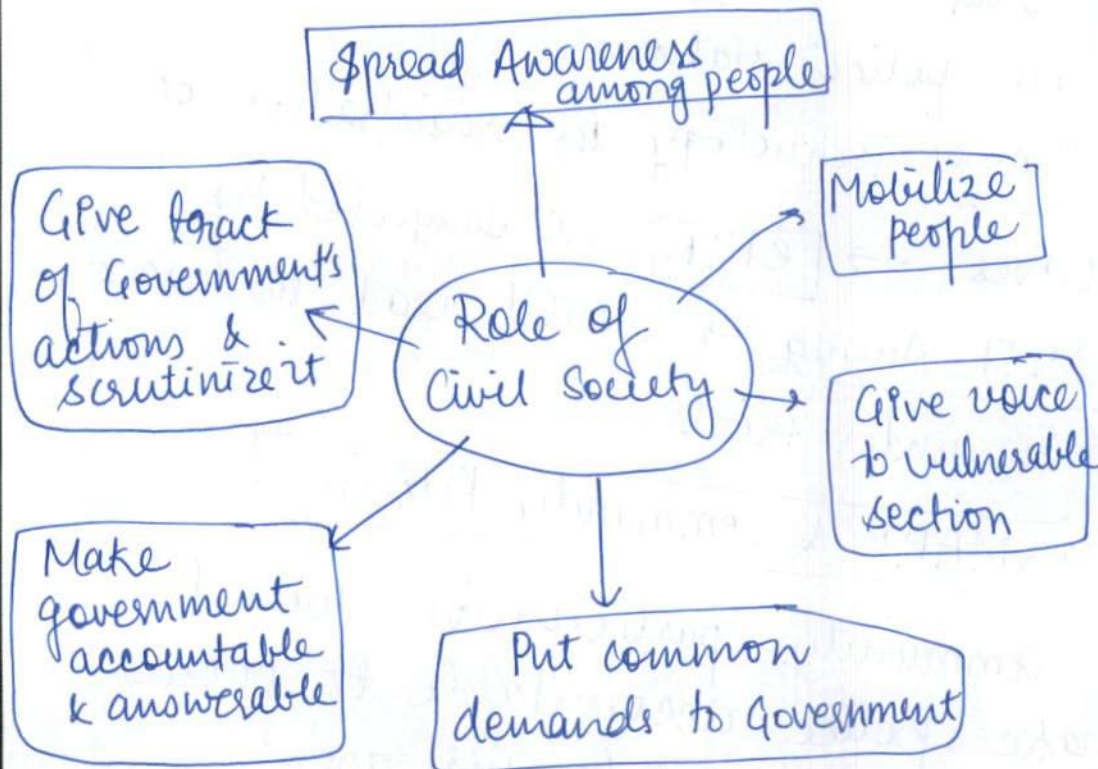
1:10

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 refers to voluntary groups, either formal or informal, which try to influence government policies and achieve some desired goals.



Examples

① Masdoor Kishan Sabha Sangathan - Their protest led to passing of historic Right to Information Act which brought transparency & accountability in India.

② Citizen Charter Movement led by several civil societies in west → spread to India.
Now almost all departments in Govern-ments have citizen charter
Best practice → Sevottam Model of Indian Post

③ Women Movement post Delhi rape case 2012-13.
led to changes in Criminal Procedure Code and Juvenile Justice Act

- ④ Environmental policies in India have been shaped by civil societies, environmentalists etc.

Confrontation with government usually involves :-

- ① Protests → mass level
- ② Demonstrations
- ③ Mass strikes
- ④ Dialogue & Discussions

All these are ways to Express one's thoughts ⇒ This lead to dissent in democracy ⇒ which not only act as safety valve but also strengthens it.

People's participation is key to good & ethical governance. Civil society gives a platform for people to engage with government and relevant stakeholders.

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।

Hunger refers to situation when :-

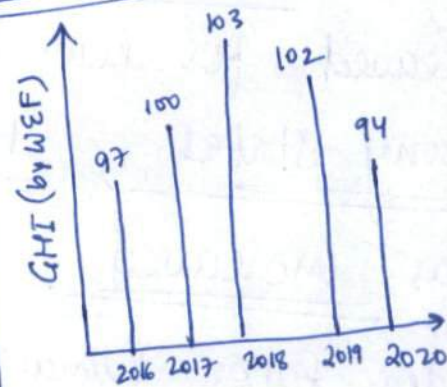
(i) Enough food is not available for one's consumption.

(ii) Nutrient rich food is not available

India faces hunger of both kinds.

In Global Hunger Index

India has performed consistently badly.



Paradox of Plenty :-

Indicators to measure hunger are :-

(1) Stunting → $\left[\frac{\text{Height}}{\text{Age}} \right]$ → refers to low height for a given age.

India → 38% stunting

② Wasting refers to less weight for a given height.

India → 36% wasting in children

③ Malnutrition → less weight for a given age.

India → 20% malnourished

Recent NFHS-5 (2020) data released for few states suggest in many states, wasting & stunting has increased.

India faces hunger in different forms.

* Also many children are now becoming Obese → overweight

This is in contrast to many children who are facing problem of hunger.

ways to address hunger

- ① Food fortification eg Rice, wheat, salt, Milk.
- ② shift towards Nutri cereals & nutritious food Eg - Jowar, Bajra.
- ③ Shift in lifestyle → less consumption of transfat

- ④ Nutrition literacy
People should be made aware about healthy diet.

Govt. step → Eat Right Movement (by FSSAI)

- ⑤ Incentives to farmers to grow diverse crops [MSP can be declared for such crops]

- ⑥ Indigenous seeds & varieties

also use of Biotechnology to make nutrient rich crop variety.

- ⑦ Improving supply side infrastructure
Mid Day Meal, Public Distribution System etc should provide more nutritious food. This would also help India to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 1) 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?

Poverty is a multidimensional concept. Amartya Sen defined it as lack of capacity and capability in individuals to develop themselves fully.

Usually we measure poverty in monetary terms. For example Jendulkar Committee has set up income limit for rural & urban area.

More than 22% people in India are poor.

Role of wage employment in alleviating poverty

(*) wage employment leads to certain days of employment ⇒ money earned. ⇒ which can be used to meet basic needs.

- ⊗ Instead of relying solely on agriculture, now people are getting paid in cash (wages) for their work.
- ⊗ As wage employment leads to instantaneous payment against waiting for crops to grow & then sell in agriculture, it helps people to spend money to use it for fulfilling basic need.
- ⊗ Wage employment brings certainty unlike agriculture or self employment where there is no guarantee.

MGNREGA refers to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act. It is different from past programmes as :-

- ① Guaranteed 100 days of employment
certainty of getting paid for 100 days even if there is no work to do.
- ② Available for all people in

rural area irrespective of income
of people

→ less chances of exclusion.

③ Unskilled Worker also get work

Now certain changes in MGNREGA 2.0
has been made :-

① Skilling of workers

② Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of
wages directly into bank accounts.

③ Geo-tagging of assets

* Also women beneficiaries is greater
than 50%. It also acts as empowerment
tool.

* Further employment is provided
on individual basis and not on
family basis which was trend earlier.

It is largest employment scheme
in the world, & its importance
has increased due to devastating effect of
COVID 19 pandemic on employment

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

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

China's aggressiveness in recent times can be seen at every sphere → be it maritime domain (South China Sea), land border (Ladakh clash, border dispute with Bhutan), diplomacy, handling of Pandemic etc.

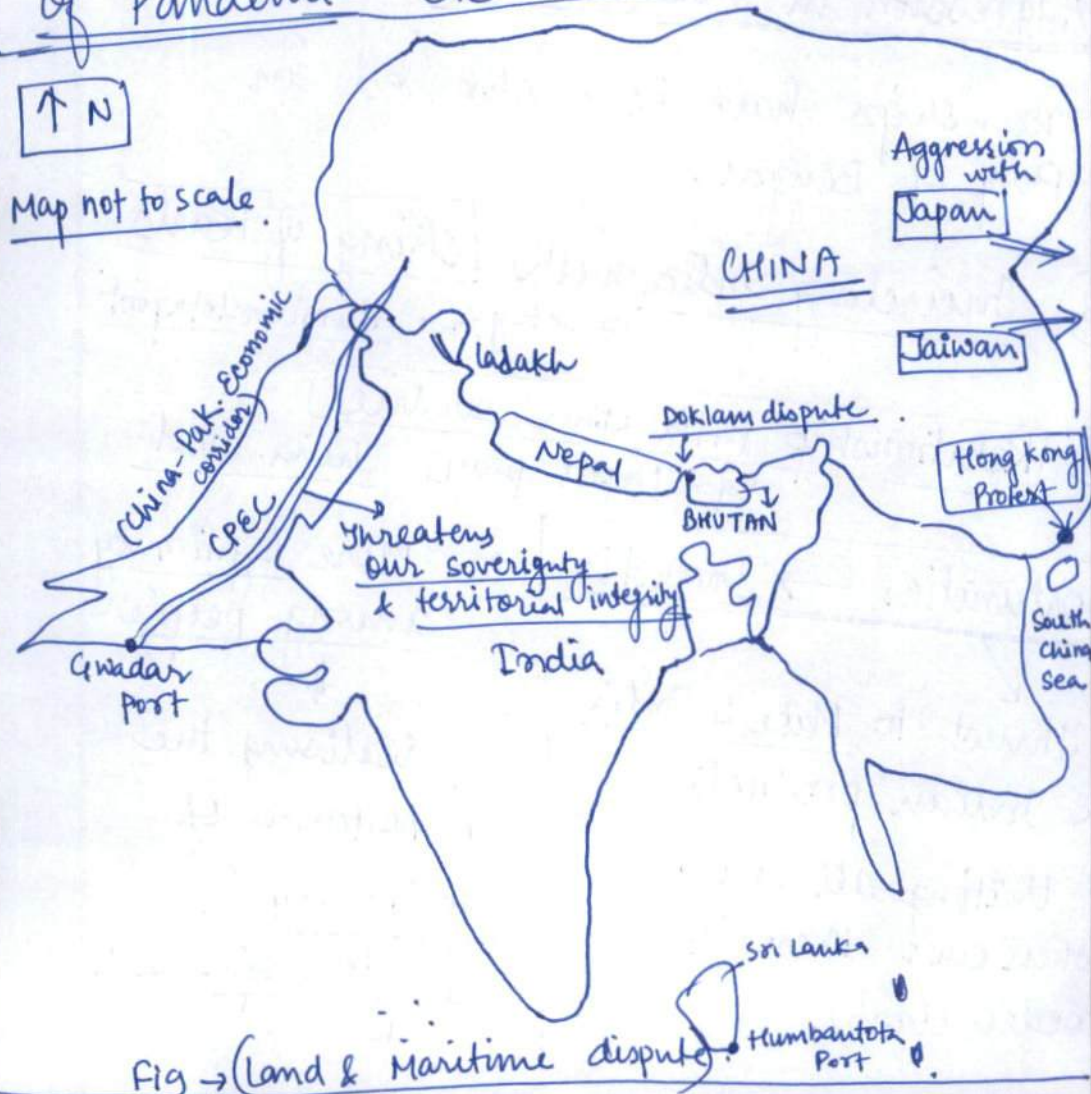


Fig → (Land & Maritime dispute)

Challenges to India

① Land border Security → Recent aggression near Tsang Po lake & Ladakh. presents security threat

② Maritime → South China Sea Dispute
India has invested in Vietnam's oil.

Aggression in Indian Ocean

→ war ships have been observed in Bay of Bengal.

③ Incircling India with string of Pearls strategy. Humbantota port

④ Relationship with other countries
Eg - Nepal plays China card.

Opportunities → Domestic → ③ More legitimacy among people

① Thrust to Make In India & Indian products

② Uniting all Indians when ever there is border clash.

↓
realising the importance of democracy & freedom of speech
etc

Opportunities → Internationally

- ① USA balancing their security framework towards India to contain China.
term 'Indo-pacific' has now replaced Asia-pacific to denote India's stake.
- ② Formation of groupings like USUAD USA, Japan, India, Australia can help India.
- ③ Greater legitimacy to Indian polity, system and way of development in the world
- ④ More investment in terms of FDI as companies around the world is trying to build China+1 strategy to make their supply chain more robust.
- ⑤ Diplomacy → Smaller South Asian & East Asian countries are fearful of China. They want greater India's involvement.
Moreover, country around the world see India as a balancing power and non-aggressive and responsible power.

2:00

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

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

India is the largest country in South Asia. Recent Report by World Bank:
A glass half full: The promise of regional trade in South Asia showed that regional trade is just 5% of the total south Asian trade.

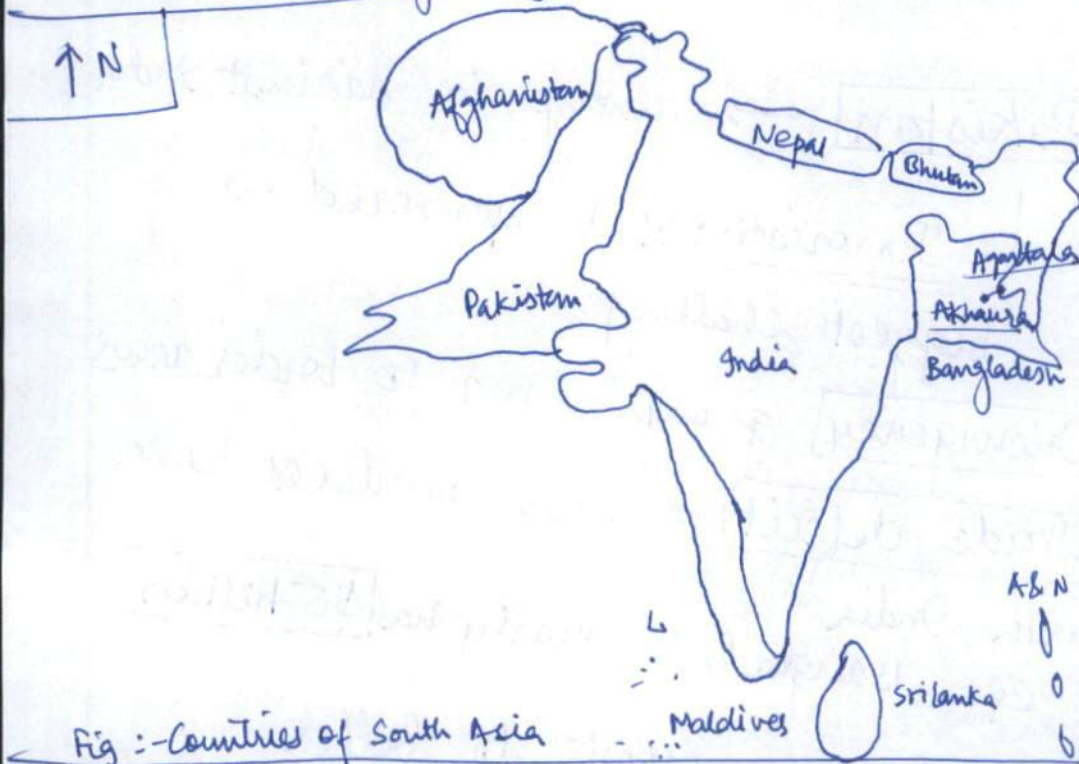
Opportunities for Trade & Connectivity

- ① India is well positioned to connect with all its neighbours & countries in South Asia. It will lead to Regional Integration
- ② Trade can enhance overall growth and development of the region.

③ It would bring efficiency in manufacturing

Eg → India can export pharma products
and import textiles, leather etc

④ Tourism → because of shared culture,
history, religion → it would increase
tourism & pilgrimage.



⑤ Mutual trust would enhance

Benefits to people living near border
areas — through trade.

⑥ Decrease in travel time.

⑦ Inland water transport connectivity

Challenges

- ① All countries are much smaller than India, so are skeptic
- ② Many countries like Nepal has raised questions on India due to 'Big Brother' attitude of India as nepal claims.
- ③ CHINA Angle - many country play's china card.
- ④ Pakistan → always in against India
↳ Terrorism: state sponsored → biggest challenge.
- ⑤ Insurgency groups near to border areas
- ⑥ Trade deficit → other countries have with India
eg- Bangladesh nearly has \$5 billion

We need more effort to better integrate this geographically contiguous region. Steps like SAARC, BBIN, India-Bangladesh Connectivity Projects, Integrated Check Points, Border Hats etc are sep in right direction