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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	502143
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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
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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।

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 provides for NCSC that acts as safeguards monitor for SCs in India.

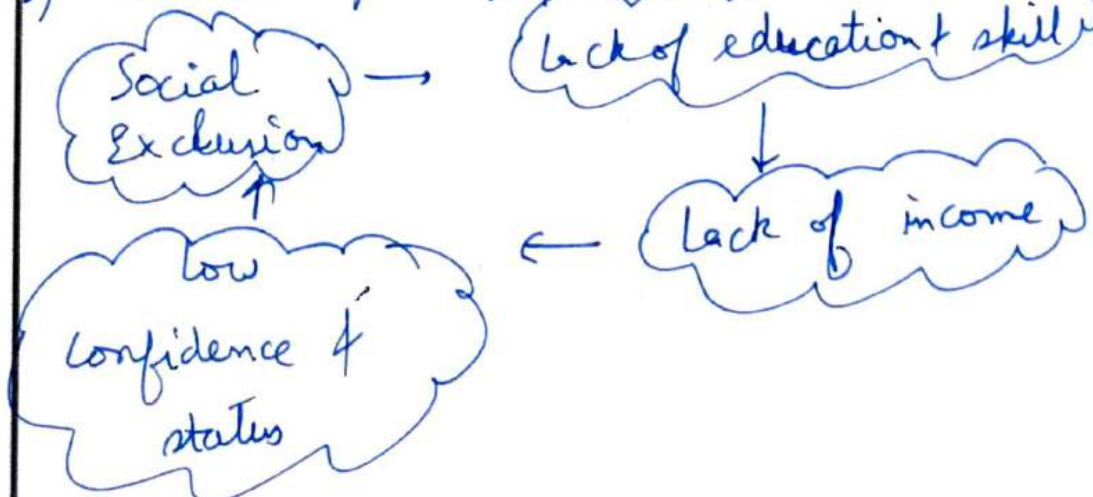
Need to strengthen

Problems faced

1) Continued discrimination in villages
eg Honor killings

2) Lack of education levels & employment opportunities.

3) Vicious cycle of poverty:



4) Ineffective implementation of protection

- SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) →
both misused & not given due recognition

5) Lack of awareness about government
schemes - STAND UP INDIA etc

Ways to Strengthen

1) Need to reform the institution to

give powers of :

(1) Inquire against complaints *suo moto*
not just through appeals.

(2) Power to investigate & not just
monitor progress.

(3) Power to give binding recommendations

(4) Appointment should be done through
bipartisan mechanism (2nd ARC): PM, ~~etc~~
leader of opposition & HM.

NCSC has proved beneficial yet in
need of reform to ensure emancipation of
SCs.

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।

RPA 1951 provides for conduct of elections of LS, RS and President.

17th LS has record criminals : 233 MPs (43%) as per ADR. Recently SC asked Parliament to amend RPA to prevent increasing criminalization.

Provisions of RPA

- 1) Lists electoral offences :
 - use of identity - caste, religion
 - gratification of electorate
 - Booth capturing ; manipulation
- 2) Section 77 provides for election expenses limit on individual. Eg: 70 lakh - LS seat & 28 lakh - MLAs.
- 3) Section 29 provides for regulation of political parties funding through declaration

of more than 20,000 donation.

However

- 1) Still "Winability" of candidate lies on money & muscle power.
- 2) Form 26 of EC under RPA asks for disclosure of criminal antecedents but ~~not~~ false affidavits not listed as section 8 crime.
- 3) Inability of EC to deregister political parties & curb electoral malpractices.

Suggestions

- 1) VP Venkaiya Naidu gave 15 point reform of electoral practices.
- 2) 2nd ARC, Dinesh Goswami Committee suggesting amending RPA to list all electoral offence as Sec 8 offence & disqualify candidates from election further RPA requires overhaul to stop criminali-
zation but lack of political

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 effective
last mile justice delivery under legal
Services Act. They provide binding
judgements at low cost to masses
unaware about legal & judicial proceedings

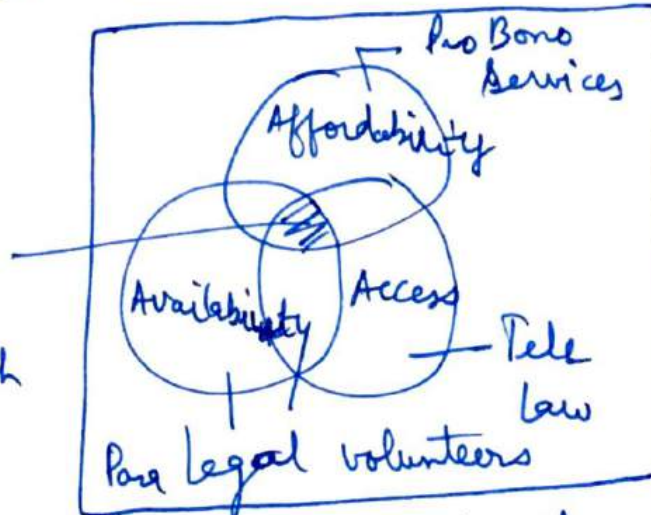
Challenges

- 1) Insufficient funds at lower level to
conduct effective operations.
- 2) Lack of manpower to effectively
run courts - both judicial officers
and advocates.
- 3) Lack of quality in such judgements
leading to discontent, dispute and
prolonging of cases. Due to inadequately
trained workforce working in rural
areas

- 4) lack of literacy levels in rural areas make justice seeking difficult
- 5) lack of accountability: Both Higher courts & media have not been focussed on ground level realities.
- 6) complexity of legal mechanisms & non-uniformity across states & lack of simple laws, rules.
- 7) lack of incentives for meritocratic judges to work in rural areas.

Govt efforts

Ensuring
3 As of Justice
system through



Need to build capacity of all stakeholders to ensure gram Nyolayas function effectively.

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।

All policy choices are a bet on future hence need to ~~give~~ have 'Alternative Mechanisms' to ensure prudent, consensus oriented and rational decision making.

Rationale behind 'Alternative Mechanisms'

- ① Need to incorporate divergent views - thesis & anti-thesis form the best version of synthesis.
- ② Need to evaluate & weigh ^{all} options before making decisions to minimise negative fallout.
- ③ Unpredictability: ~~eco~~ governance is dependent upon political, economical,

social, environmental & security
environments. They can change
unprecedentedly. For eg: Covid 19 pandemic

④ Worst case scenario preparation:

The best strategy is to ensure that
there is no defeat (Sun Tzu). Hence
policy makers need to ensure achievement
of objective at any ~~one~~ condition.

Challenges in setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms'

- ① lack of legislative impact assessment.
- ② lack of coordination between framers &
implementers

- ③ feedback mechanism weak
 - ↳ citizen participation
 - ↳ Bureaucratic inertia

India need to adopt better predictive
mechanisms; incorporate think tanks advices
(NITI Aayog) & setup 'Alternative Mechanisms'
based 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 is the government machinery that provides services to people in democracy. But its ‘Weberian’ concept of ensuring status quo, procedural rigidity and ‘anonymous’ function ~~the~~ leads to paradoxical functioning.

Bureaucracy — spirit of public service
VA
— Agency of government

Paradoxical elements

- ① Procedural rigidity: can't over ride rules in face of injustice. Eg PDS distribution but lack of Aadhar Verification led to death of Sunita Manjhi (Right to Food Campaign)
- ② Law & order preservation: In democracies protests; bureaucracy has to contain

any incitement prejudicial to security of public order & state.

③ Administrative Secrecy: Although democratic functioning require transparency but national security concerns & privacy & dignity concerns of individual eg RTI Act exemption under sec 8 & 11.

However

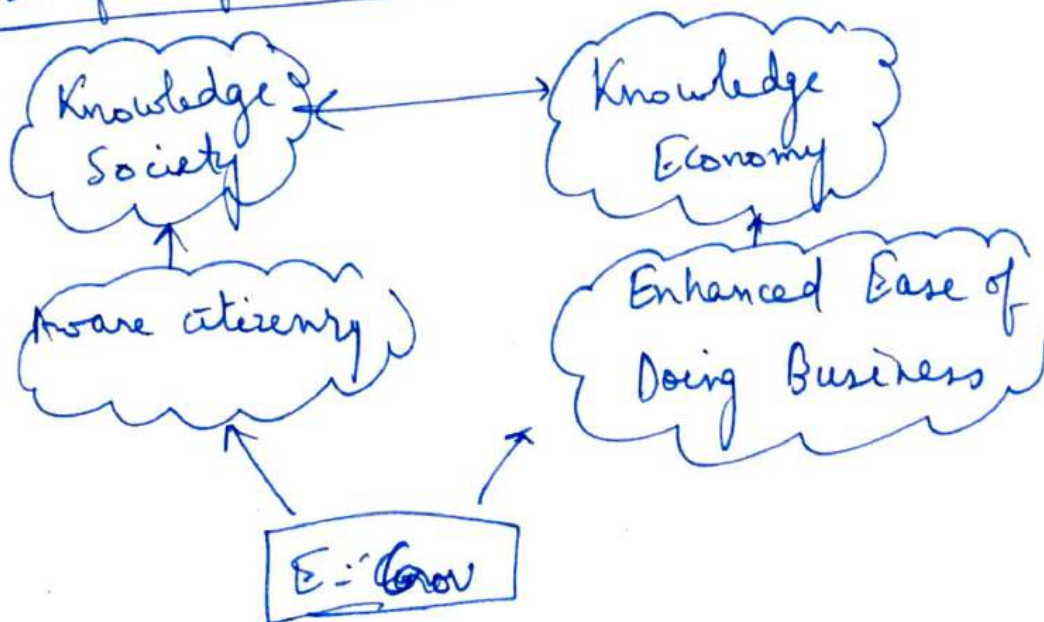
Bureaucracy (New Public Management) provides for innovation, flexibility, risk taking & above all use of Emotional Intelligence. Eg Aspirational District Program (NITI) - ~~new~~

Need to uphold values of Civil Service (Nolan Committee) at all times to ensure good governance.

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 use of ICT in delivering government services end-to-end. For eg: METTY's Digital India flagship program provides for digitisation of services through 44 MMPs & enhanced citizen participation in democratic governance.

Benefits of e-Gov



- 1) Greater Transparency in govt functions
eg KoYLA app.
- 2) Better G-2-G services eg KHAJANE
portal; PRAGATI portal.
- 3) Real Time monitoring: C-VIGIL
app by Election Commission.
- 4) Better service delivery: my-Seva;
MyGov.in: data collection & dissemination

Challenges

- 1) Lack of infrastructure: Internet access
- 2) Lack of digital literacy - 40%
among (15+ age)
 - Rural 14%
 - Urban 42%
- 3) Local language issues causing digital divide
- 4) Focus on 'e' & not on governance - leading
to piecemeal solutions: eg e-NAM
Need to ensure e-Gov through
faster rollout of G-2-G 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।

UNHRC 'Born Free & Equal' Report suggests transgender have a natural right to express sexual orientation in public. NALSA Judgement 2014 gave them '3rd gender' identity in India.

Transgender Act ~~all~~ Provisions

- 1) Right to identify oneself as transgender through certification by DM.
- 2) Abolition of discrimination in public spaces - education, employment opportunities as per spirit of Article 15.
- 3) Provision for penalty upto 2 years.
- 4) Establishment of NCTP (National Council of Transgender Persons)

Dilute the spirit of SC Judgement

- 1) Falls short of providing affirmative action.
- 2) Need to increase penalty as per right to dignity A21 & A17 - untouchability - for deterrence.
- 3) Certification issues
 - could be rejected
 - No grievance redressal
 - Only 3rd gender
- 4) lack of impetus on substantive awareness and not male - female certificate.
generation rather procedural.

Back suggestions

- 1) Need to provide effective schooling & employment - reservations.
- 2) Transgender Act Rules 2019 need to be implemented effectively.
Trans genders have faced historic injustice; need to follow Yogyakarta principles as per SC.

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।

Fundamental Rights are granted under Part 3 of the constitution from Article 13-35. Right to Health forms part of the Basic Right as per Manohar Pratap Vs State of Bihar Judgement in death of 162 infants due to AES case.

~~Writes~~ UHC goal

As per SDG 3 - need to ensure coverage of health benefits universally.

Positives of declaring Right to Health as Fundamental Right :

- 1) Enforceability by courts under A32 f
- 2) greater awareness among citizens hence greater demand.

- 3) Lack of political will as it is not electoral issue. (Amitya Sen).
- 4) Can increase Health budget as per National Health policy : 2.57 GDP
currently 1.25% GDP whereas global average 6% GDP. (WB).
- 5) India's poverty & inequality rising;
~~can~~ 20% out of pocket expenditure
is big dent on savings & investments.
- 6) Can lead to greater human development.

Challenges

- 1) Inadequate state capacity $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Low Tax} \\ \text{GDP} \\ \text{Lower} \end{array} \right.$
- 2) ICMR suggests $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 55\% \text{ people} \\ \text{prefer private} \\ 42\% \text{ public hospital} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{public facility} \\ \text{infrastructural} \end{array} \right.$
↳ due to lack of quality of healthcare.
- Need to focus on preventive health
Care (Economic Survey) and ensure Ayushman
Bharat success through PPPs

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 9 Mn diaspora in Gulf countries & earn \$33 Bn remittances every year. Covid 19 has brought multiple challenges to light.

Asset

- 1) Enhanced family incomes back home
eg = Kerala Blue collar workforce
sending money back.
- 2) Greater soft power for foreign policy.
- 3) Higher interdependence with Gulf countries causing investments in India
eg : Saudi \$100 Bn / UAE \$75 Bn.
- 4) Better learning & skill development of Indian nationals. Now they have returned need to map these skills for our own industry eg MEA-MSDE SAMEEP scheme.

Challenges

- 1) Protectionism returning: Eg Qatar, UAE, Bahrain passing local manpower reservation.
- 2) Xenophobia & fear of other taking away jobs → security concerns.
- 3) Political instability of the region:
Eg Iran crisis; Saudi oil facility drone attack.
- 4) Domestic unemployment level - 6% as per reports pre covid. How to provide 'jobs for talented workforce'.
- 5) Lack of social security & bonded contracts: unaware citizens working in construction & low wage jobs.

India needs to build on Indian demographic talent by engaging with the world & providing trusted workforce.

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।

WFP is a ^{Partner} ~~dedicated~~ UN Agency that supports hunger alleviation worldwide given massive food shortage esp. across South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa, WFP has contributed for SDG - 2 Zero Hunger goal immensely.

Genesis & Functioning

- 1) Globalisation & UNO imperative : 1963 WFP formed.
- 2) Need to support end to poverty & hunger worldwide as it is a threat to global security & solidarity everywhere.
- 3) Humanistic cause of providing dignified life; WFP channelizes funding from global North & charity towards conflict

ridden & poor countries (LDCs & developing nations).

Contribution to India's efforts

Hunger : India faced food shortage in 1960s. Since then WFP has been working with national & state governments.

→ Helps in policy planning by giving data inputs. For eg: Report suggests 45 Mn pushed into food insecurity due to covid 19.

Malnutrition : WFP reports 40% India has lack of nutrition & 20% is obese.

→ Helps in implementation of schemes such as POSHAN Abhiyan

India has to increase its efforts to deal with twin challenge of poverty & hunger accompanied by malnutrition or hidden hunger. Work of WFP has been recognised by Nobel Prize

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।

Amendments to FCRA 2010 was seen as shrinking space to civil society. UNHR chief called to protect safeguards against activists in the wake of arrests of some in India recently.

Shrinking space for dissent

Cause :

- 1) Law enforcement agencies taking stringent action on basis of flimsy grounds.

- 2) Vaguely worded provisions of RTI (Amend.) 2019; UAPA 1967, FCRA 2010 that allows for 'national security' provision as reason of detention.

Eg:

Amnesty international recently closed their India operations.

Consequences

- 1) Reduced space for civil society in holding government accountable.
- 2) Citizen Centric Initiatives, like RTI, Social Audit can get impeded harming citizens welfare eg: MKSS in Rajasthan
- 3) Difficulty in getting funding from international sources.

Merit Based Action

- 1) Various civil society organisations get funding from dubious illegal sources
eg: Zakir Naik Foundation
- 2) Indulge in offences listed in UAPA, FCRA such as religious conversions
eg: Compassion International
- 3) IB report suggests anti-India forces funding Greenpeace and others in activities

detrimental to India's growth. EAG suggested India lost 3-4% GDP due to foreign interference. Eg Kudankulam plant

- 4) Malicious intentions: propaganda by foreign elements, political interests of parties, Money laundering happening. Government of India gave list of 42000 NGOs to FIU for suspected action in 2016

Government Efforts

- 1) NITI Aayog created Sarpan Portal for Transparency and accountability of CSOs.
- 2) National Policy on Voluntary Organisations 2007 that gave adequate space to CSOs by ensured engaging with government.
Eg: Akshaypatrika, Right to Food Campaign

Thus there is a need to ensure institutionalized engagement and proper checks and balances so that civil society organisations function efficiently.

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।

PMO works as direct secretariat service provider to the PM under Government (Allocation of Business) Rules. It has

become the most powerful office due to its increasing influence and final arbitrage in policy making.

Implications — Negative

1) Politically: PM is leader of the House and when single party majority, it leads to lack of Parliamentary supervision.

2) Council of Ministers: PM ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~becomes~~ decision maker but PMO gaining influence leads to lack of power/authority to Cabinet.

3) Deinstitutionalization: As many Constitutional bodies get appointed by Executive directly eg National Commission on SC/ST, CAG, it makes office bearers as choice of PM rather than that of the government / Executive.

4) Lack of clarity - Between line ministries and PMO eg Rafale Deal
Positive implications

1) Politically: faster decision making, eg: PMO monitoring implementation of projects worth more than certain threshold.

2) Curbs policy paralysis: PMO office led by Principal Secretary coordinates with other Ministers.

3) Impetus to good governance: eg PMO office PRAGATI portal - hearing public grievances at highest level.

4) Direct PM influence in foreign policy eg

Suggestions

- 1) Need to ensure coordination between Principal Secretary and Cabinet Secretary
- 2) Consensus driven cabinet can lead to delayed but prudent policy choices.
For eg. experts (Raghuram Rajan) called demonisation as well ~~the~~ intended but ill thought.
- 3) Can lead to corruption; so need to empower Lokpal to ensure probity at the level of PMO. For eg: Bofors scam
- 4) Need to enhance capacity of line ministries as they are the final implementer. Eg Ministry of External Affairs has shortage (Shashi Tharoor ^{Committee} ~~despite~~)
PMO can help in cutting bureaucratic red tapism but also need to work as per "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas Sabka Ushwas".

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।

Article 142 provides for Judiciary (Supreme Court) to enforce decrees, orders throughout the country. Recently, SC has become active in causes of enforcing good governance and human rights through various Judicial legislations like Sabrimala

Verdict.

Importance of Judicial government

1) Enforcing constitutional Morality:
patriarchy still runs in the society.

Thus, judiciary in Sabrimala verdict,

Joseph Shine case on Sec 498 (Adultery) gave far reaching orders.

2) Lack of Parliamentary efforts:
eg Women protection from sexual harassment

was not considered ; hence Vishaka
guidelines served as law till 2014
Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act.

3) Political will not adequate · Electoral
reforms still pending ; hence recently
SC ordered Election Commission to
ask Political parties to give reasons
for choosing criminal candidate .

Judicial Oversight concerns

1) Ashok Mehta case ; judiciary banned
sale of BS-IV vehicles leading to
confusion in auto industry & customers.

2) Ban on firecrackers was seen as
impractical ; leading to erosion of trust
for judiciary .

3) Amendment to SC/ST (Prevention of
Atrocities Act) - S. K. Mahajan Vs
State of Maharashtra case was overturned

by Parliament as being discriminatory towards weaker sections.

4) Judiciary not a elected body & hence do not enjoy popular will.

5) Judicial Accountability: Still Judicial Standards & Accountability Bill 2010 pending
Judges need to be sensitive of the
far reaching impacts. Eg: 2G allocation
licenses canceled leading to distress in
Telecom sector.

Suggestions

1) Need to ensure Code of Ethics (Bangalore principles) in Judiciary.

2) ~~The~~ Judiciary must clear its pending cases (Economic Survey) before venturing in legislative spheres.

Judiciary upholds rights of people under Article 32 & 226. They must also respect 'Separation of Power' doctrine as part of Basic structure.

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।

Constitution provided for contempt of court of Higher Judiciary to ensure effective administration of justice and rule of law. Parliament enacted Contempt of Court Act 1971 that deals with it.

2 Types of Contempt of Court

- Civil**
- willful disobedience of law
 - Not following court's orders of summon

- Criminal**
- attempt to malign judiciary
 - create hatred or prejudice against judicial process

Necessary

1) Rule of law: Judiciary is the protector of the social contract. Hence need to ensure equality of law applied on all citizens.

2) Rights of citizens to be protected: Social ills like untouchability; patriarchy and women discrimination eg lack of temple entry requires stronger deterrence.

3) Checking Executive: Under Indian Constitution, checks & balances like functioning of ministries. eg SC issued contempt order against MoEF for not following EIA guidelines.

4) Electoral Reforms: SC issued notice to EC to ensure political parties ~~not~~ give reasons for fielding criminal candidates. Thus need to stop criminalization of politics.

5) Keeping trust of people in Judiciary

Prashant Bhushan caseConcerns

- 1) Judges not accountable to anyone
- rejection of NJAC Act and 99th
Constitutional amendment.
- 2) Judiciary seen as being partisan on
issues: Eg state governments - defection
cases. Manipur, Arunachal.
- 3) Controversial judgements invite criticism
eg: HC vs Ansum issued contempt order
against journalist on order favouring
hike in judges salary.
- 4) Post retirement benefits: CJI Rangan
Gogoi in Rajya Sabha.
- 5) Curbs dissent & free speech: A 196 provides
reasonable restrictions already.
Need to uphold sanctity of the
office while giving contempt orders. Fair
criticism should be allowed.

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।

Death of a father & son in TN
in 2019 under custody led to widespread
criticism of police. Custodial death and
torture as highlighted by NHRC remains
a challenge in Indian justice system.

Legal Challenges

- 1) Anchaic Police Law: Although Police is a state subject; hence each state has its own modified version of Indian Police Act 1861. But this act was formed after 1857 revolt; which is made to ensure hard police control over citizenry and is a colonial legacy.
- 2) Indian Evidence Act 1872: Allows for evidence produced by self-incrimination

under police custody to be produced before Magistrate / Judiciary. Thus police resorts to 3rd degree torture to ensure compliance. Eg: Ryan International School Murder case; driver accepted the crime not committed due to fear.

Challenges

- 1) Since state subject: state legislators have vested interests in using police as instrument of coercion (Padmnabhaiah committee on police reforms).
- 2) Criminalization of politics have led to politicisation of police & criminalization of police (2nd ARC)
- 3) Lack of adequate checks & balances in the police service: Civil society account-ability > supervisor authority diluted due to lack of tenure assurance for higher officers & ad hoc transfers.

4) Lack of public trust in the police -
seen as abuser of human rights.

Ways to Address

1) Prakash Singh Judgement (Supreme Court):

(i) Need to give DIG 2 years permanent tenure

(ii) Institutionalize State Security Commission

that keeps adequate supervision over

police actions.

(iii) Need to install CCTV in police stations

and District Security Commission (DSC)

to monitor reports periodically over

jails & ~~prisons~~

(iv) Give online public complaints portal &

e-FIR facility.

^{thus} Reforming entire criminal justice system

(Malimath Committee) - legal framework,

Indian Prison Act etc; administrative

hurdles and electoral reforms is needed.

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।

WB argues good governance
principle requires active civil society
participation to ensure transparency +
accountability in governance. In India,
Rights Based approach (adopted post
2004) have increased both intervention
& engagements of civil society & government.

Confrontation

1) MKSS in Rajasthan: demanded payment rolls to be published to all workers. This led to a protracted
movement for information sharing.
Culminated in RTI Act.

2) Environmental protection: Normada

Bachao Andolan led to government
creating EIA & SIA frameworks that
ensure citizen participation in development.
These holding government accountable.

3) Survey reports: Right to food campaign;
ASER (Pratham NAO); Bachpan Bachao
Andolan (Kailash Satyarthi) have led to
greater vigil by plugging loopholes &
complacency in governance.

Engagement

- 1) CSOs participating in implementation:
Ashaypatra in Mid-Day meal scheme.
- 2) Augmenting government's resources and
ensuring innovation - Goonj NAO,
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in Swachh
Bharat Mission.

- 3) They create professionalism and hence ensure transparent working at grassroots - local level PRI bodies.
eg: Social Audits (Meghalaya Act)
- 4) Use of technology better to engage with citizens - creating mass awareness
eg: Social Media - Covid 19 Relief work done by civil society organisations.
- 5) Crowdsourcing of ideas online creating transparent; inclusive governance eg: My gov. in Hackathons.

These govt. efforts to ensure enhanced ease of living to citizens as per maxim of Minimum Governance Maximum Governance require active CSO participation that enable transparent & accountable 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।

As per Global Hunger Index 2020 India ranks 94/107. It is an improvement over 103/119 rank in 2018. But Covid 19 has pushed 45 Mn people into extreme poverty as per FAO. Thus, India's hunger issues are plenty.

Paradox of Plenty

- 1) Plenty of hungry people Vs plenty of food wasted in FCI godowns (55 MMT against mandated 25 MMT)
- 2) Undernourished population Vs Over nourished (40% - WB) obese population (20% adults NIIT aayog)
- 3) Calorie consumption max than required Vs Micro nutrient deficiency (Hidden Hunger)

← As per recent FAO report, India has higher food insecurity than poverty levels. (40% as per Tendulkar line)

Causes

- 1) Cereal centric (MSP & PDS policy) people don't have milk & vegetable in their diets.
- 2) Angus Deaton suggests for India's hunger {
 - Poor maternal health
 - Lack of WASH awareness
 - Micro nutrient deficiency
- 3) Inactive urban lifestyle & junk food choices even by poor (Abhijit Banerjee - "Poor economics")
- 4) Income inequality & state withdrawal leading to food budget squeeze.
- 5) Increased market interventions - 69% out-of-pocket health expenditure

This leads to loss of human capital. NHFS-4 survey suggests 50% children are anaemic | 33% are stunted.

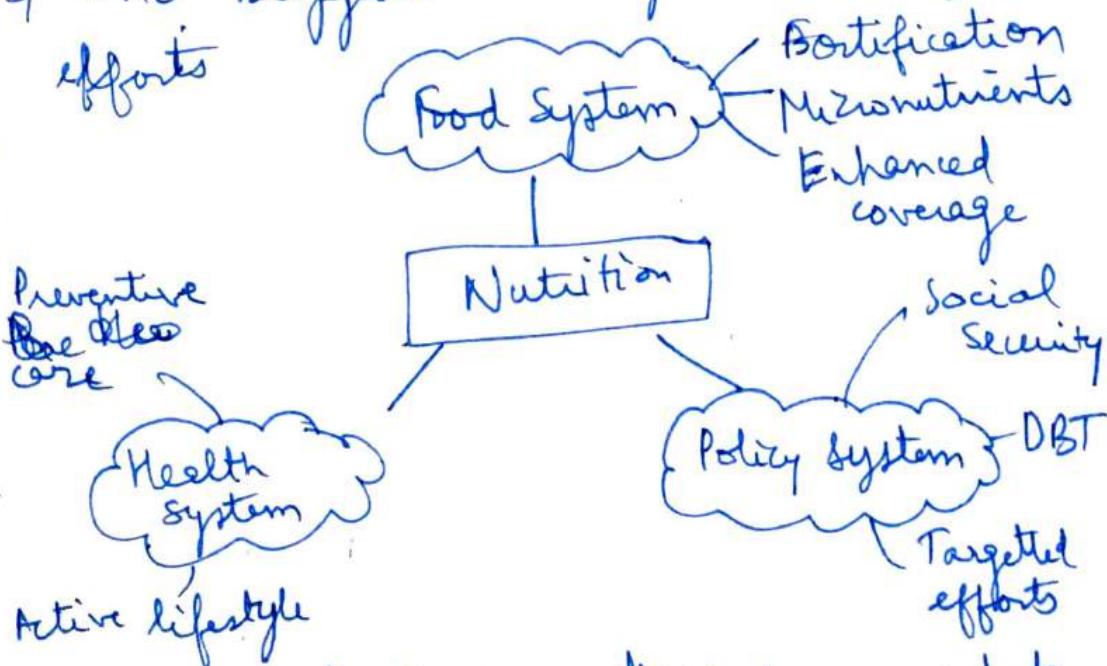
Ways to Address

1) Increase income through formalization of workforce - social security benefits being extended.

2) BJITT Aayog National Nutrition Strategy:

- Biofortification of food
- National Surveillance system
- National Digital Health Mission - targetted intervention
- POSHAN Abhiyan as Jan Andolan.

3) FAO suggests convergence & integrated efforts



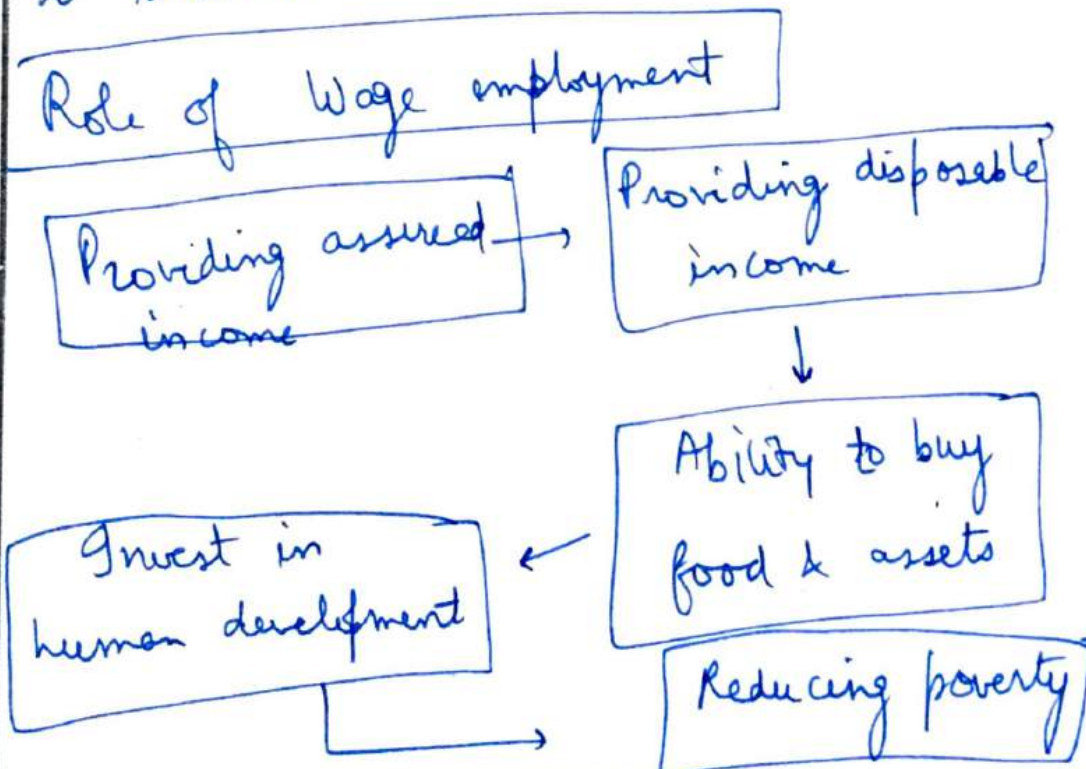
Need to ensure these recommendations to achieve SDG 2 goal of Zero Hunger by 2030

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?

Acc. to Oxfam MDPI India houses
37.7 crore poor people. NITI Aayog's
Tendulkar line recommendation suggests
22% population is below poverty line.

Wage employment provides for
assured employment & income to poor
households thus providing for means
to sustain themselves.



MANREGA

- 1) Provides for 100 day employment to unskilled labour (of each household)
- 2) No criteria fixed; anyone can apply.
- 3) Unemployment wage given as per minimum wage standards - within 15 days of application if work not given.

Previous Wage employment Schemes

- gave for engaging with unskilled labour but leaked:

- (i) Convergence of MANREGA with other rural development schemes, Swachh Bharat Mission.
- (ii) Development of credible durable assets
 - Community
 - individual

- 3) Usage of DBT that curbs leakage
- 4) Emphasis on learning new skill;
reskilling; upskilling - so that less
population requires MGNREGA support.

Challenges in MGNREGA

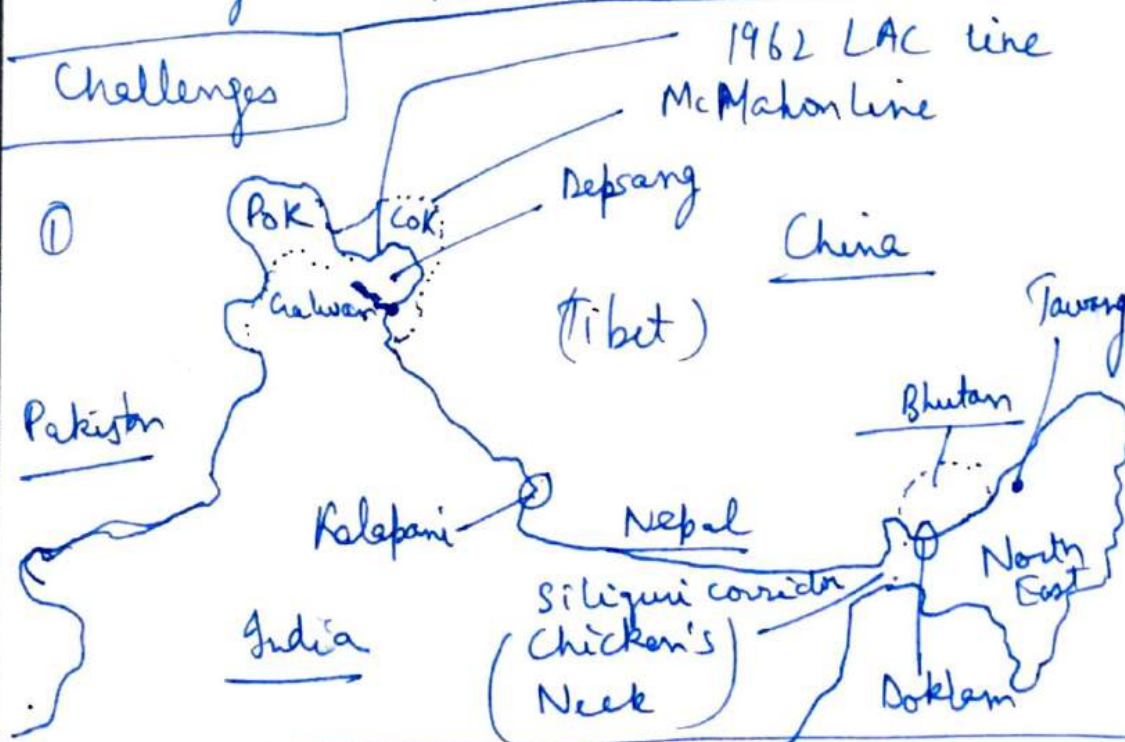
- 1) Lack of funds available to states -
NITI Aayog: only 24% funds allotted
to UP, Bihar & Maharashtra where 44%
reemployed.
- 2) Inefficient monitoring & accountability
- 3) Need to ensure skill mapping database
& supply that: to local industry.

Although recent GIS interventions
by ISRO; Social Auditing; Aadhaar -
enabled Payment, JAM Trinity & Skill
India Mission have created benefits. Need
to provide more funds for Covid 19 mitigation

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।

~~Earlier~~ China & India got engaged in bloody clash in Galwan valley which led to death of many ~~of~~ on both sides and freeze in relationship. Chinese aggressiveness on LAC, South China Sea, Trade wars with Australia on Covid 19 inquiry have provided India with a mix of challenge & opportunity.



Ex. Border Dispute with China & fabricated by it.

- ② Chinese Economy today 5x of India's
- ③ SIPRI : Chinese Military budget 2x
- ④ Propaganda by Chinese Communist Party : using apps (UC Browser) during Doklam crisis (IB Report)
- ⑤ Support to Pakistan - anti India activities - CPEC corridor.
- ⑥ Hypnotizing all our neighbourhood relations : SL debt trap diplomacy ; Nepali Communist Party - mediator
- ⑦ World wide aggression :



1) Who unable to hold it accountable & verify covid origins.

2) Bullying neighbours

- ASEAN
- Japan
- Taiwan
- Australia

Opportunities

- 1) QUAD getting institutionalized.
- 2) US pushing for containment - India could leverage for domestic growth
- 3) Supply chains shifting out - Economic gains for Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
- 4) Politically & diplomatically : goodwill for India - use in UN reforms.
- 5) Reducing dependence on China - \$50Bn trade deficit - major technology being monopolised - eg rare earth minerals, li-battery etc.

As Rautela said one needs good friends to be better but great rivals to be outstanding. India needs to take China challenge to build internal strength & external goodwill.

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।

As per WB Report 'Glass Half Full' South Asia remains least integrated region with only 57% internal trade. India being largest nation, require to create connectivity among South Asian neighbours for better trade & enhanced interdependence & prosperity.

Opportunities

1) India - Nepal: Treaty of Peace & Friendship 1950 allows for open border & people-people connect is very strong.

2) India - Bangladesh: Increased income levels (per capita Bangladesh crossed India) allow for greater market integration. Similar language - English & Bengali.

- 3) India - Bhutan : India is the largest trading partner. Can help Bhutan through digital services in trade and connectivity of Himalayan highlands through BRO.
- 4) India - Sri Lanka : Already an FTA signed. Sri Lanka has huge economic debt to China; hence in need of diversification. Sagamele : can push for better port led development & trade.
- 5) India - Myanmar : gateway to ASEAN. Greater focus through Act East policy eg IMT Highway, Kaladan Multimodal project

Challenges

- 1) India - Pakistan : Cross border terrorism & unwilling to grant MFN status. Pakistan blocks access to Afghanistan; TAPI pipeline & reduced SAARC functioning.
- 2) BBIN stalled due to environmental

concerns of Bhutan.

3) Lack of implementation speed: Kaladan project; Inland Water Ways to Bangladesh

4) China's bigger pockets: BRI projects in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, ~~Sri Lanka~~ leading to greater Chinese competitive advantage.

5) Illegal Activities: cross border arms, human drug trafficking of Bangladesh border

6) Domestic Issues: LAA; Article 370 & new map, Tamil ethnicity & unrest in Sri Lanka leading to differences with neighbours.

7) Big Brother syndrome: internal affairs meddling & dictating terms.

Need to follow Gijral doctrine & Neighbourhood First Policy to ensure higher trade & goodwill for India in South Asia.