

**GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETY**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 20 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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20.		

total (96.5)

Name Vidushi SinghRoll No. 40666Mobile No. 8113093383Date 28<sup>th</sup> November 2021Signature Vidushi

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

## GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETY

Question	Answer
1. Discuss the role of the judiciary in the Indian polity.	The judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution and ensures that the executive and legislature act within the limits of the law.
2. Explain the concept of 'Rule of Law'.	Rule of Law means that every person is subject to the law and no one is above the law.
3. How does the judiciary protect the rights of citizens?	The judiciary protects the rights of citizens by striking down laws and actions that violate the Constitution.
4. Discuss the importance of the judiciary in a democracy.	The judiciary is essential for a democracy as it ensures that the government is accountable to the law.
5. What are the challenges faced by the judiciary in India?	The judiciary faces challenges such as a backlog of cases, delays in judgments, and a lack of resources.
6. How can the judiciary be made more effective?	The judiciary can be made more effective by increasing the number of judges, improving the judicial process, and ensuring the independence of the judiciary.
7. Discuss the role of the judiciary in the development of the Indian economy.	The judiciary plays a role in the development of the Indian economy by protecting property rights and ensuring the rule of law.
8. Explain the concept of 'Judicial Activism'.	Judicial Activism refers to the judiciary's role in expanding the scope of its jurisdiction and interpreting the Constitution in a progressive manner.
9. How does the judiciary contribute to the social justice movement in India?	The judiciary contributes to the social justice movement by striking down laws and actions that discriminate against marginalized groups.
10. Discuss the role of the judiciary in the protection of the environment.	The judiciary protects the environment by striking down laws and actions that harm the environment.

## Section - A

Q1. Citizen Charter is nothing, but a code of conduct on the part of public officials imposed by them to provide services on a better note to citizens. Discuss why Citizen Charter has not succeeded in India? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC, Citizen charter is a public statement that defines the intitlements of citizens to a specific service, its standards and conditions and remedies available to citizens.

A  
Good  
Start

It aims at making public services more citizen centric by ensuring these are demand driven.

However Citizen charter was introduced in India by DARPG in Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

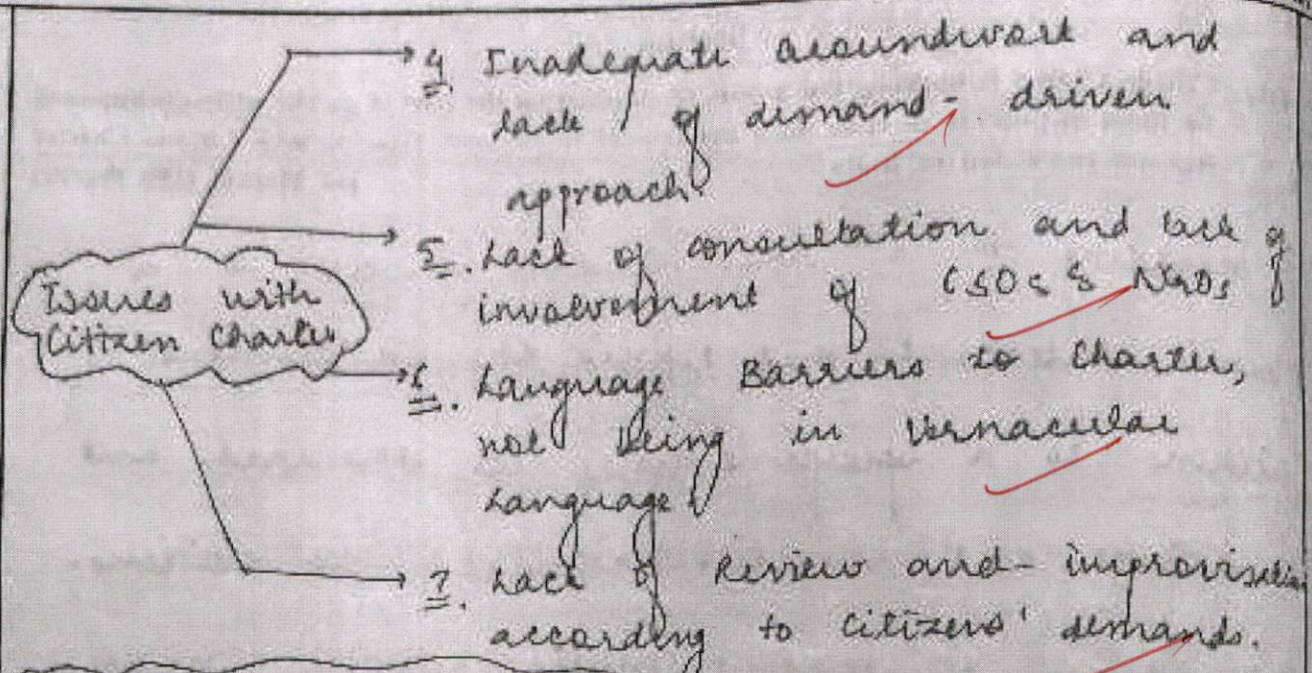
However, Citizen charter has not been successful in India as: (ISSUES)

- 1. Absence of legal backing to charters.
- 2. Poor design and context with One size fits all approach.
- 3. Lack of Public awareness to prevalent entitlements.

Issues with  
Citizen  
Charters

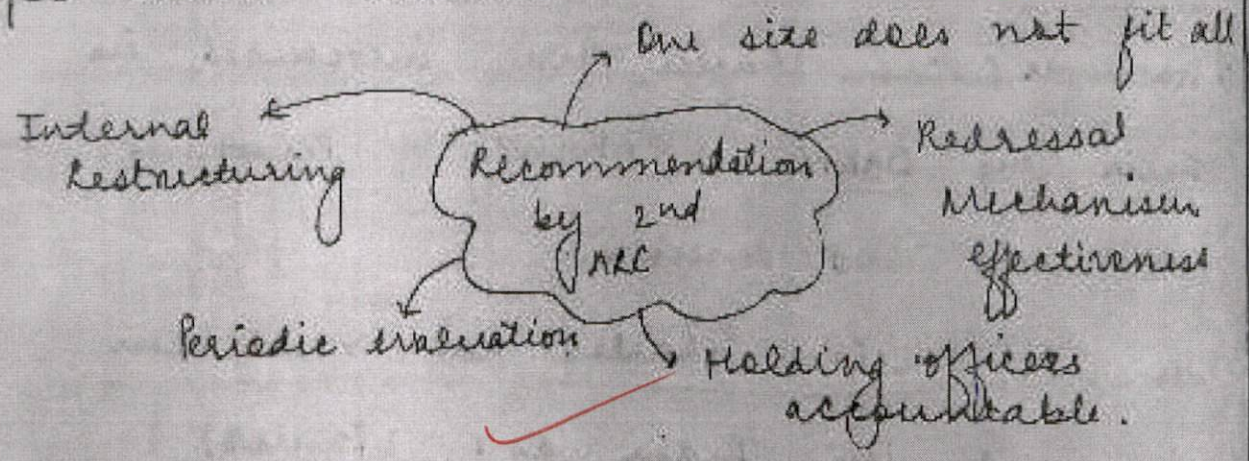
Nice

Remarks



What should be done?

2<sup>nd</sup> ARC laid the following recommendations for Citizen Charter:



SEVDTTAM MODEL with its 3 pillars of Citizens' Charter, Delivery capability, Public Grievances for effective governance.

There is a need to utilize the mechanism of citizens' charter to achieve the goal of Good Governance and SDG-16.

Nice  
good  
understanding  
about  
measures

well  
conclude

Remarks

good Answer

5

- Q2. "Media has a seminal role in the democratization and good governance processes". Elaborate. Also, analyse the new IT Rules 2021 for digital media platforms enacted by the government. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

MEDIA plays an important role in information dissemination in India to uphold the principles of accountability and transparency in governance.

Media's seminal role in democratization and good governance processes:

- 1) Media helps in 'spreading awareness' to the masses regarding events happening in the country and across the world.
- 2) Media also ~~not~~ keeps a check on misuse of power by public officials and politicians, thus ensuring transparency.
- 3) Media reports policy failures, holding the government accountable.
- 4) It also acts as a bridge between citizens and government to ensure principles of democracy are upheld.
- 5) Media helps in propagating international thoughts to keep Indian democracy aware of its

Remarks

opportunities and threats.

Thus media plays an important role in ensuring good governance & democratization.

New IT Rules, 2021

New IT Rules, 2021 were announced in Feb 2021 which deals with Social media and OTT Platforms.

•) It follows SC's observation on need for necessary guidelines to eliminate illicit videos.

•) It brings in place a comprehensive regulatory and grievance redressal mechanisms to ensure consumer rights are not infringed.

•) It identifies social media intermediaries on basis of no. of users and puts in place a mechanism for due diligence to IT Rules.

•) concerns: are put forward by social media platforms regarding infringement of end-to-end encryption and privacy policy violation, especially by whatsapp and Twitter.

•) However, these rules put in place the requisite mechanism for effective grievance redressal.

Remarks

de man  
ps  
fully  
his  
sw.  
50  
also  
write  
some  
points  
in  
critique  
And  
write  
separate  
conclusion  
part

Q3. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

A  
good  
start

Judiciary is one of the primary organs of government and an important pillar of Indian democracy. Recently, Supreme Court ruled that office of chief justice of India (CJI) would come under the ambit of RTI Act, 2005, as CJI is a public authority under RTI Act.

Pros of bringing Judiciary under RTI:

- 1. Transparent Proceedings of Judiciary with proper checks on illicit misuse of power.
- 2. Will hold Judiciary accountable in cases of Judicial overreach.
- 3. Can give boost to good governance by making the system more effective and efficient and ensuring rule of law is followed.
- 4. Proper oversight mechanisms in cases of corruption by judges.
- 5. Will improve case allocation by diversifying Roster of Judiciary.

Nice

Remarks

Cons of bringing judiciary under RTI.

- Cons
1. Separation of Power doctrine will be adversely affected with overlap of Judiciary and executive.
  2. Functioning of Judiciary might be affected due to RTI regulations.
  3. Sensitive cases would be at public exposure.
  4. Administrative burden of bureaucracy will increase.

good under standing about court also

Way Forward :

There is a need for effective regulations in place to protect the rights of victims under ~~the~~ RTI, especially in sensitive cases. There should also be adequate infrastructure to allow for efficient scrutiny of Judiciary by RTI Act. RTI Authorities of Information Commission should be empowered with less interference from executive to uphold the principle of separation of power.

Remarks

5



Q4. A healthy working relationship between the political and permanent executive is critical for good governance. Discuss how this relationship can be fostered.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Political executive refers to politicians in power to make the requisite legislations, while Permanent executive refers to the Bureaucracy which oversee the implementation of programs and policies.

A  
good  
start

Healthy working relationship between political and permanent executive: critical for good governance

- healthy working relationship will imply effective implementation of programs and policies.
- Incorporation of feedback and demand-driven policymaking will be fostered.
- ~~Pass~~ Faster dissemination of information among departments.
- Healthy relationship will also make the political executive more responsive and accountable.

Nice

Remarks

However, it is often seen that political-bureaucratic nexus is created in India which obstructs good governance measures.

Healthy relationship b/w the 2 can be achieved by:

- Depoliticization of Civil Services: 2nd ARC recommends the need to safeguard the political neutrality & impartiality of bureaucracy.
- Lateral Entry in Civil Services: to promote specialists who are not influenced by political favours.
- Transparent procedure for appointments in bureaucracy on merit-basis with lesser involvement of politicians.

→ Effective dispute resolution & grievance redressal mechanisms to minimize friction b/w the 2.

There is a need for better cohesiveness b/w the Permanent & political executive for good governance.

Remarks

*we'll address*

5

*Nice suggestions*

*Good answer*

- Q5. The welfare programmes in India are marked by massive leakages and poor targeting. Discuss. Enlist the recent steps that the government has undertaken to plug these loopholes and ensure proper targeting. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The Directive Principles of State Policy collectively aim at fulfilling ideals of a WELFARE STATE. India has several welfare schemes in different sectors. However, during the process of penetration, it is subject to leakages, because of:

A  
good  
start

1. Poor Targeting and Identification of beneficiaries due to rampant informalization in the country.

2. Corruption and Rent-seeking which eat up or siphon off sanctioned amount under the scheme.

3. Infrastructural incapacities which restrict last mile delivery of public services.

4. Regional disparity which affect policymaking

5. Policy paralysis due to inefficient administration

good

explain

Remarks

However, govt. is cognisant of these problems and several steps have been taken to overcome these problems, including

1. JAM Trinity: for better identification

2. PM-GATI SHAKTI and National Infrastructure

Pipeline to remove infrastructural inefficiencies.

3. e-governance measures to reduce corruption incidence in India.

4. Demand-driven policymaking with Indicative Planning by NITI aayog to ensure Bottom-up approach.

5. MGNREGA & NRLM to ensure lesser regional disparities in terms of opportunities.

Thus, there is further need of structural reforms to usher in the envisioned impact of welfare schemes & ↓ leakages.

Remarks

4.5

Q6. Identify the major issues between Union and State administration. Illustrate how co-operative and competitive federalism can improve the quality of public services and promote inclusive development?  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

India is a federal country with unionizing tendencies. ~~It is~~ The quasi-federal structure of India often faces issues between Union and state government administrations such as:

1. GST Issue: Improper remuneration to states under GST Scheme by Central Govt.
2. Finance Commission Grants: FC grants are offered on basis of population, thus discouraging the states which have focused on family planning & population control.
3. Bias by Union Govt towards states with govt. of the ruling party at centre has often been alleged.
4. Other disputes: such as reservation, water disputes, etc. have kept the issues between

good start

Nice

Remarks

talk about  
All govts services of  
role governors etc

Union and States unresolved in several sectors.

Competitive & Cooperative Federalism:

NITI Aayog emphasises upon the need of not only cooperative federalism, but competitive federalism as well to ensure more efficient public service delivery and inclusive growth.

1) Cooperative federalism can usher in required welfare for the states, while competitive federalism can usher in efficiency. Together, these 2 can increase inclusion + quality of public services.

2) Example: Swachh Survekshan ranking & SDG India ranking has consolidated efforts by states for efficiency; while GST regime (cooperative) has broadened tax base in India.

Thus both can together bring in better practices of good governance.

Remarks

(5)

Nice  
good  
under  
standing  
of  
second  
part  
also

good  
analysis

Q7. "Development, democracy and empowerment are obstructed by a series of accountability failures". Analyze the statement with emphasis on social accountability and its utility. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY is about involving citizens and communities in governance to increase participation and transparency. This can be served by Social Audits or effective grievance redressal mechanisms.

1) ACCOUNTABILITY Failures are one of the biggest bottlenecks of 'Good Governance' mechanism in India. It allows for leakages and obstructs the penetration of welfare schemes, thus obstructing the processes of empowerment and development & diluting the democratic spirit.

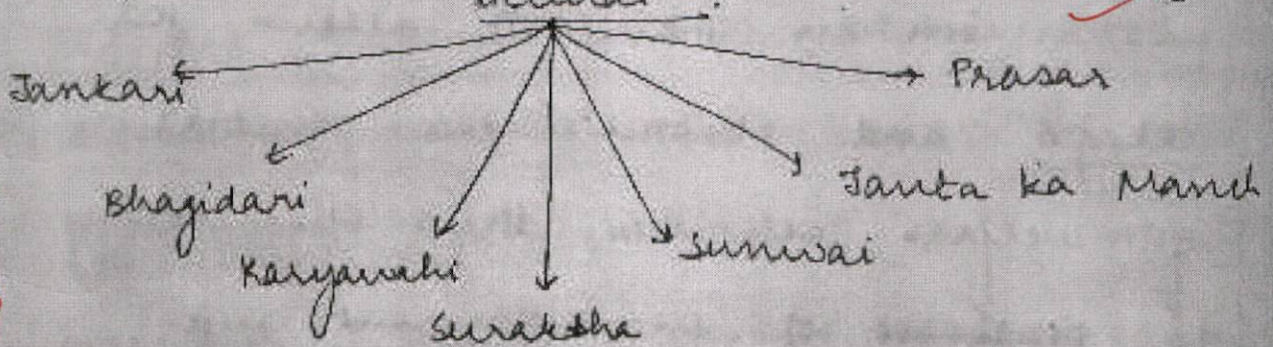
SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY & its utility:

Social Accountability empowers every citizen to hold the govt. institutions accountable to deliver their rights.

Remarks

- It raises awareness amongst citizens making governance more participatory.
- It allows for citizens' grievances to feed-back into the system.
- Examples: Participatory Expenditure Tracking in Rajasthan, Social Audits in MGNREGS.
- It fulfills the objectives of RTI for all citizens.

→ Major principles of social Accountability include:



However, there is a need to place proper mechanisms in place to ensure social accountability is plugged in. There are several structural inefficiencies which need to be addressed to reap the benefits of social accountability.

Remarks

(5)

Nice

Overall good understanding about demand

Good Answer



Q8. In India, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have served as tools for providing financial access to rural women. However, it has been witnessed that they have failed to develop the collective bargaining power of women and serve its stated functions. Critically analyse.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

SHGs are self-governed group of people with similar socio-economic background and common purpose. SHGs in India became significant after 1992 NABARD-SHG linkage programme.

good start

SHGs benefitting women:

- 1) Over women of SHGs in India collectively control the financial business with an annual turnover of \$17 Billion.
- 2) 46 million rural women have been mobilized through SHGs architecture.
- 3) Deendayal Upadhyay - NRLM has focussed upon bringing women together in SHGs to economically empower them.
- 4) A research has shown that women's participation has resulted in 49% reduction in MMR to 33%, ↓ in neonatal mortality rate.

Nice

Remarks

SHGs not benefitting bargaining power of women:

→ Although SHGs have provided access to credit for women, it has not improved their societal status as still a gap as large as 34% exists between wages of men & women.

→ A study has shown, that majority of women have not been able to give their attention to their enterprises due to their domestic duties and chores.

→ Social mobility of women also largely remains the same. Married women leave the SHGs, thus leading to its instability.

Thus, SHGs have not completely realised its original goal and there is a need to bring about behavioural change among women to socially uplift them and increase their bargaining power.

Remarks

4.5

Nice

Also write some successful examples of SHGs

Reverse the word politically & family

Q9. Evaluate the role of civil society in delivery of governance and analyze how in absence of accountability measures, the institution itself is in danger of losing credibility.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Civil society refers to array of organisations, community groups, individuals, NAOs which have come together for a common cause.

good start

Role of civil society in delivery of Governance

1. Civil society act as a bridge between the government and citizens and ensure that governance is <sup>citizen-centric</sup> participatory and demand-driven

2. These act like a watchdog and ensure transparency and accountable governance.

3. Service Provider in cases where CSOs act as nodal agencies.

4. Agitator: in case of unfair allocation or distribution of public service.

5. Increase awareness of the masses and disseminate important information about rights to schemes.

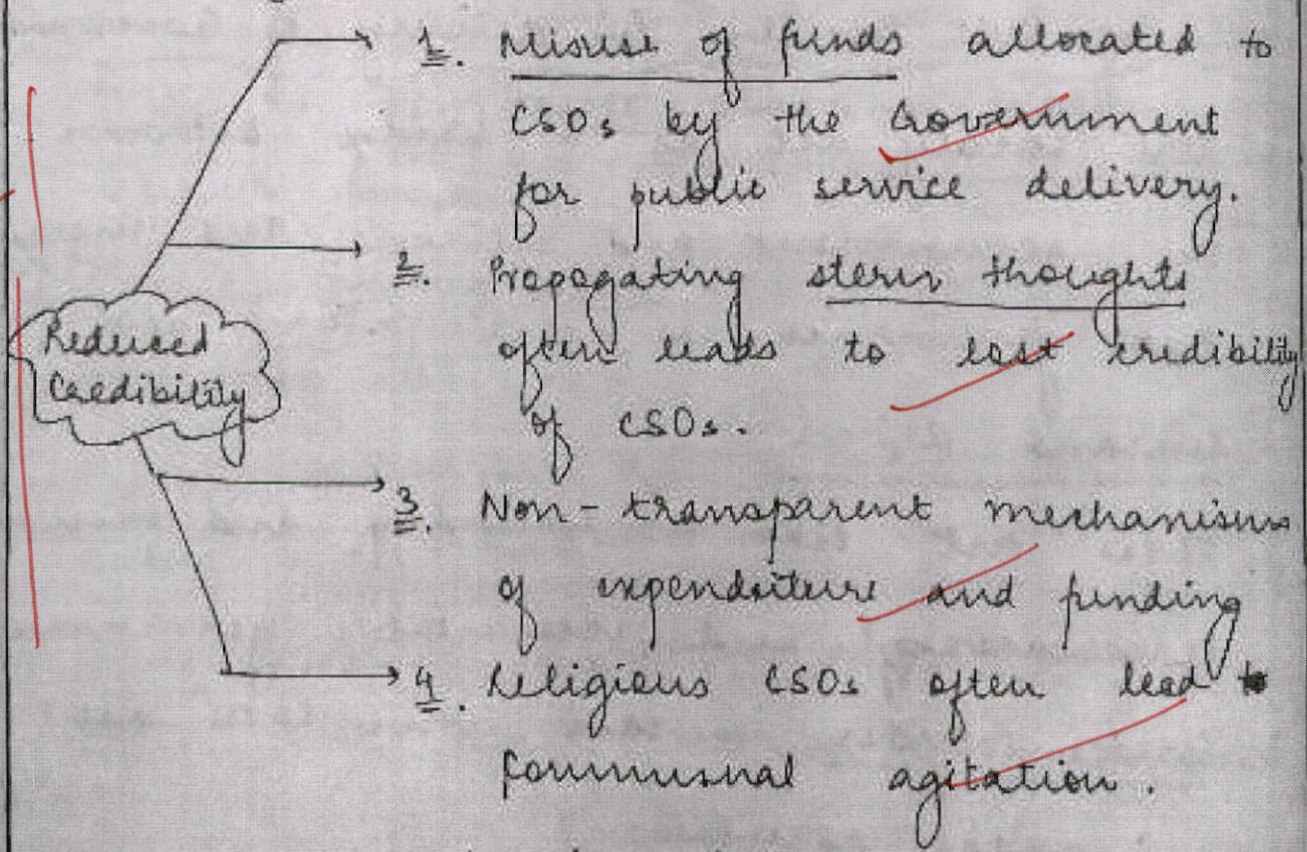
points are good try to write some examples of their work also eg. judiciary with corruption work for

Remarks

15/11

CSO: absence of accountability & reduced measures & Reduced Credibility

In several cases of unchecked accountability measures for CSOs results in its reduced credibility as:



Nice

we'll consider

Thus, the govt. has taken measures to ensure accountability of CSOs through FARA Amendment and e-DARPA Portal.

There is further need to formally recognize & lay guidelines for adequate accountability of CSOs.

Remarks

(A)

Q10. Huge pendency of cases in judiciary has resulted in a lot of undertrial prisoners. In this context discuss the reforms needed in Indian criminal justice system,

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

A major challenge facing the judiciary is huge backlog of over 3 crore pending cases. This has overburdened the criminal judicial system and thus, there is a dire need of reforms for the same. 67% of total prison population is undertrial prisoners according to NCRB.  
Reforms needed in criminal justice system

good start

1. NITI Aayog recommends a review of Code of Civil Procedures and reduction in the criminalization of violations.

2. Creating a repository of all existing central, state laws, rules and regulations for effective governance.

3. Repealing redundant laws and repealing unnecessary restrictive clauses.

4. Classification of offences and simpler clauses under IPC & CrPC.

try to substantiate your points through some ot examples

Remarks

5. Witness protection schemes to reduce undertrial population.
6. Fast-track courts for petty offences.
7. Ensuring simply worded laws with no ambiguity.

Thus, India needs to draft a clear policy for criminal justice system. In light of this, Ranbir Singh Committee has been appointed to suggest criminal justice system reforms.

Further, there is also need to converge efforts to ensure Judicial Reforms overall to reduce the huge backlog of cases.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Grama Nyayalayas have been largely successful in complementing the judicial system in India.

good suggestion

Also talk about factors behind this huge pendency in detail after question

Remarks

3.9

## Section - B

Q11. Custodial violence and abuse of police power have emerged as a major issue of human rights concern and one of the root obstacles to democracy and development of human well being in contemporary societies. In this context examine the need for anti-torture legislation in India.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

According to a report by NCRB, Custodial Violence in India increased by 9% between 2016-17 alone. Moreover, cases like Jayaraj and Benrick (2020) have also exposed police brutality prevalent in India. In light of this, need for anti-torture legislation has been identified in India.

Need for anti-torture legislation:

India, <sup>has signed but</sup> is not a party to UN convention against torture. 'Torture' is not defined in the IPC.

•) Several Law Commission Reports have emphasized on ratification of convention against torture (CAT).

•) Supreme Court (SC) in DK Basu v. State of

Remarks

West Bengal has issued guidelines that police must follow in cases of arrest and detention.

1) SC has also held that policemen found guilty of custodial death should be punished accordingly.

Safeguards against torture in India:

1. <sup>under</sup> Code of Criminal Procedure, judicial magistrate inquires into every custodial death.

2. Establishment of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and its suo-moto powers safeguard victims of torture.

3. Article 21 grants <sup>Protection from torture</sup> ~~right to~~ ~~accused~~, under right to life and ~~the~~ personal liberty.

What should be done?

1. India should ratify convention against

Remarks

good  
under-  
standing  
about  
its  
need



torture to put in place systematic review over ~~the~~ such activities.

2. Police Reforms: Implementing SC's guidelines under Prakash Singh case and adopting Police Reforms suggested by NITI Aayog in Strategy for New India @ 75 can make the Police system better equipped to handle the cases in an effective manner.

3. Anti-torture legislation: with review and modification of Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 to safeguard right to life U/A 21.

4. Implementation of Law Commission of India's 273<sup>rd</sup> report requiring criminal prosecution in case of custodial torture.

There is a need to bring structural and institutional changes in judicial and police system of India to uphold human rights and the spirit of democracy, through anti-torture legislation.

Avoid one sided approach in this type of demand  
Need to discuss it against also  
eg- why not needed  
Just write conclusion part

Remarks

3.5

Q12. Economic independence is one of the most enabling elements to release women from oppression, violence and powerlessness. Elaborate the statement. How far has India been successful in empowering women? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India has traditionally been a patriarchal society and women are exposed to several forms of oppression throughout their lifecycle. In light of this, economic independence is seen as one of the most effective remedies to empower women.

Economic Independence and Women Empowerment

→ Women in India are paid 34% less than their male counterparts. Moreover, they perform 5 hours of unpaid domestic work compared to only 1/2 hour of unpaid work by men.

→ Economic Independence can release women from shackles of oppression, violence and powerlessness by:

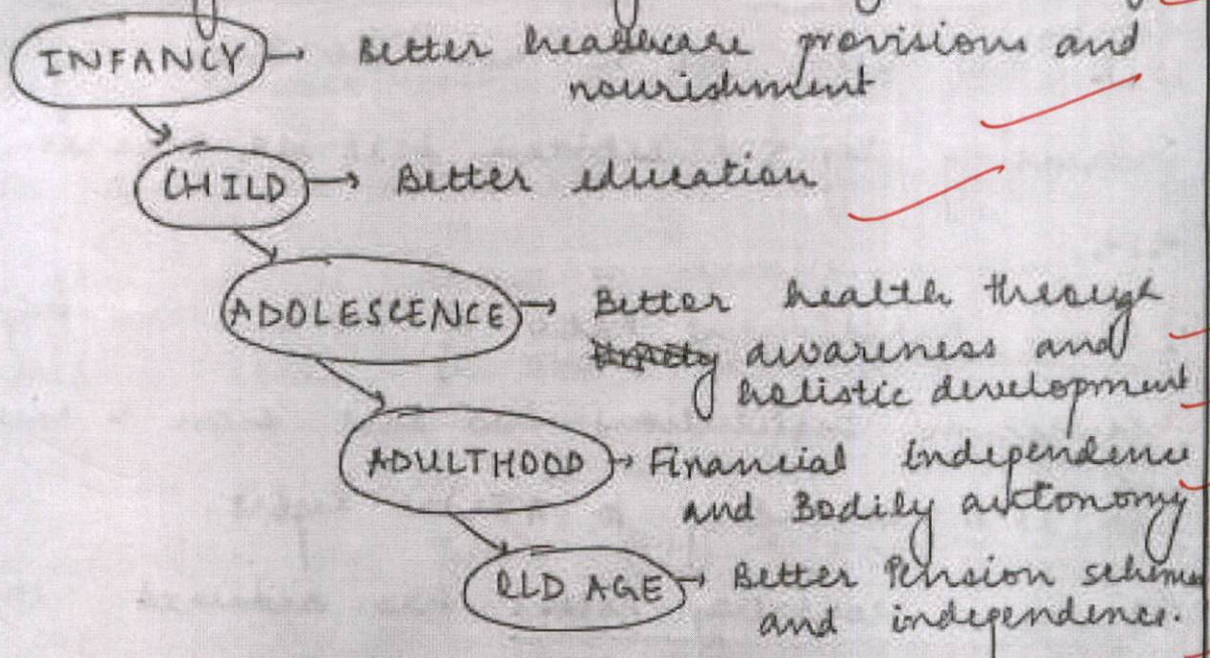
1. Providing them the autonomy to make

Remarks

A good start

good

their own decisions. This will feed-back and bring about changes throughout <sup>the</sup> life-cycle.



2. Better productivity: IAF study shows that if men and women participate equally in economic activities, India's GDP can rise by 27%.

3. Lesser cases of violence and oppression: as women will contribute to breadwinning activities.

4. Social upliftment: by reducing double burden of discrimination.

5. Economic Independence can lead to social & political independence as well.

Remarks

How far has India been successful in empowering women?

Women LFPR has been on a rise in India, by increasing by 5% between 2018-19, according to PLFS.

1) Gross Enrolment Ratio of women in higher Education institutions has also seen a rise to 26% according to AISHE Report.

2) Maternal Mortality Rate has reduced to 113 in 2016 from 130 in 2014.

3) Financial inclusion has increased, with > 50% accounts under PM-JDY <sup>being</sup> of women, and > 50% work under MGNREGA availed by women.

Govt. schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM-Matru Vandana Yojana, ICDS, Ujjwala Scheme and PMAY-U (requiring women to be owners) have further empowered women.

However, India is still a long way from achieving SDG-5: Gender equality and requires structural & behavioral reforms to further empower women.

Remarks

5

# good understanding about present & past if this regard also write about what shall issue remain in women empowerment

Way forward

Briefly explain this statement  
Also

Q13 Differently abled persons have to face not only physical barriers but also social stigmatisation by the society. Discuss the challenges associated with social security infrastructure in India for differently abled persons. Also, elucidate the features of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

As per census 2011, percentage of Persons with disabilities in India is about 2.2%.

A good start

PWD face several forms of discrimination including social, economic and cultural.

Challenges associated with social security infrastructure in India for Differently abled persons

Health

1. About 5/10 causes of disability and premature deaths are due to psychiatric conditions which are preventable.

2. Ineffective rural penetration, with 80% of doctors concentrated in urban India hinders proper healthcare to PWD in rural areas.

good

Education

1. According to census 2011, 27% of PWD children have never attended an educational institution.

2. 50% of disabled population only is employed.

Remarks

talk about  
1995  
94 for  
limited  
coverage  
fence

Social → PWD tend to be stigmatized & discriminated against and lag behind others in terms of accessibility.

Rights of PWD Act, 2016 replaced 1st legislation on PWDs of 1995.

→ It defines 'Person with disability' effectively with wide coverage of disabilities.

→ It increases quantum of reservation for PWD from 3% to 4% in govt. jobs & 5% in HEIs.

→ stress has been given on PWD-friendly infrastructure development through 'Accessible India Campaign'.

Substantive  
with  
provision

→ It also provides for penalties and offences committed against PWD.

→ The new act is in harmony with UN convention on Rights of PWD and aims at empowering PWD.

Remarks

R

What further should be done to address challenges associated with social security infrastructure for PWD in India?

90c rule  
limitations  
that  
write

1. Convergence of several schemes, like: More Accessible India, Suganya Kustakalaya, etc.
2. Data effectiveness of PWDs to ensure proper targeting of welfare schemes.
3. Strengthen the institutional framework and infrastructure to empower PWDs.
4. Education: Enhance scholarships to PWDs, proper teacher training, competitive spirit amongst schools to ensure inclusivity.
5. Healthcare: Provide aids and assistive devices (like SAGE Portal for elderly) and equip PHCs to take care of nominal routine checkups for PWDs.

Write this part in last

There is a need to streamline efforts to politically, socially and economically mobilize PWD population and achieve the goal of **INCLUSIVE GROWTH**.

Remarks

Q14. Social and economic inequality can have profound effects on the welfare, quality of life and society as a whole. Identify the factors behind India's lacking social and economic justice despite achieving political justice. Give an account of how the steps taken by the government have helped in bridging this gap. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

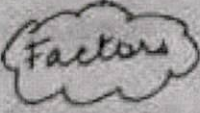
SOCIAL and ECONOMIC inequality refer to unequal social status and economic opportunities prevalent in an economy.

Social and Economic Inequality in India:

According to a report by Oxfam India, India's top 10% population holds 70% of assets of the country, a testament of huge economic inequality. Moreover, high incidence of poverty is prevalent amongst SC and ST pointing to huge social inequality in India.

Factors behind India's lacking social and economic justice:

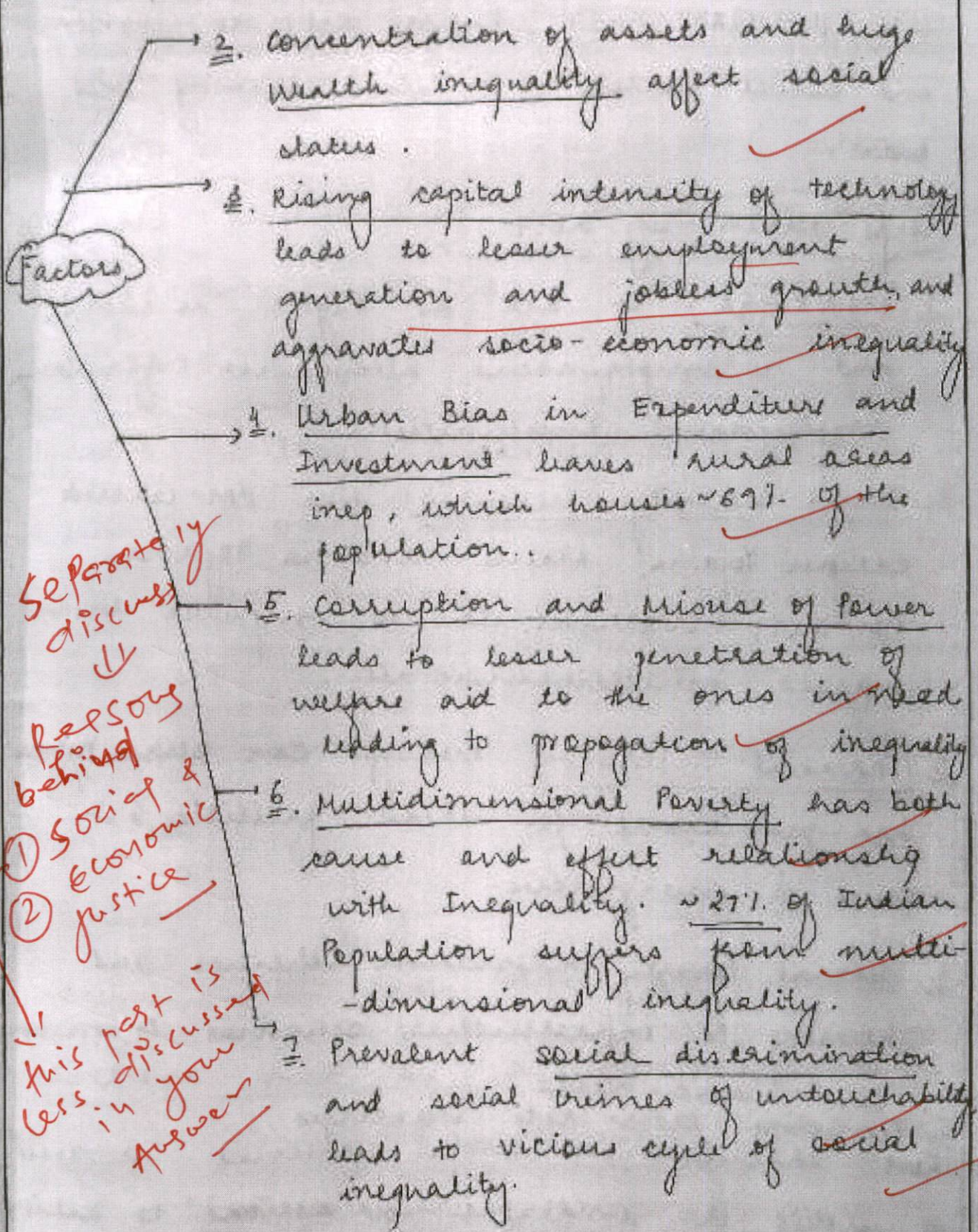
1. Historical Factors: poor endowments after independence and subsequent population boom widened economic inequality.



Remarks

Also discuss in brief about how gov't achieves its political justice





Separately discuss  
↓  
Reasons behind  
① social & economic justice  
②  
↓  
This part is less discussed in your answer

Therefore, despite provisioning political justice

Remarks

through UAF, RTI, Lokpal act, etc, economic and social justice are still lacking in India.

Steps taken by Govt:

1. MGNREGA: to act as Right to work and unemployment allowance for large employment opportunities.

2. Social Security Measures: like PM-Careeb Kalyan Yojana, Matru-Vandana Yojana, PM-JAY, SVANidhi, etc. to empower the masses multidimensionally.

3. Financial Inclusion through Jan Dhan Yojana has provisioned for credit facilities & in times of emergencies.

4. Several poverty Alleviation schemes and housing & infrastructure schemes to provision for basic needs.

5. Promoting inter-caste marriages. Govt. through its several schemes has tried to uplift the underprivileged sections to achieve inclusive growth and SDG-1: No Poverty.

Remarks

talk about  
governance  
issues in  
local  
self  
governance  
↓  
show  
worse  
form  
on  
educat  
&  
health

4.5

R

Q15. The urgency of achieving universal healthcare is highlighted by the recent COVID-19 crisis. Critically examine the situation of India's healthcare infrastructure and enumerate the government initiatives to achieve "health for all". (15 Marks) (250 Words)

COVID-19 is 'once-in-a-lifetime' crisis and has renewed the emphasis on universal healthcare worldwide. India currently spends ~2% of its GDP on healthcare.

A good start

India's healthcare Infrastructure:

India has made considerable progress in many health indicators → life expectancy, IMR, MMR, USMR, etc., and has greatly reduced disease burden of small pox, TB, polio, etc.

write in brief about covid crisis its impact over healthcare system

→ However, 34% of global TB Burden is accounted by India. There are several challenges faced by Indian Healthcare

Sector:

1. High out-of-Pocket Expenditure: ~70% of

Rural and 80% of urban population utilize private sector facilities.

2. Lack of healthcare infrastructure: with 24 beds per lakh population and 75% of dispensaries and 60% of hospitals in urban areas.

3. Regional Disparities: with <sup>high</sup> concentration in urban areas and developed states of Kerala, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry.

4. Low Health Insurance Penetration: with >80% of population still uncovered.

5. Inept PHCs with limited services provided: ~~only~~ only ~11 support services provided instead of IPHS mandated 14 in district hospitals.

6. Nutritional Security is not focussed upon in healthcare currently.

Remarks

talk about poor regulatory system also

Government Initiatives for 'Health for all':

1. AYUSHMAN BHARAT and National Digital Healthcare Mission for increasing insurance penetration and provisioning for unique Digital Health ID.
2. Mission Indradhanush 2.0 to increase vaccination coverage for children.
3. Free vaccines for COVID-19 to prevent the spread of COVID.
4. National Health Policy, 2017; with specific goals and targets to achieve health-for-all.
5. National Health Mission for universal coverage and decentralised planning.

There is further need to improve fiscal spending for healthcare in a more targeted manner and ensure equity in healthcare to achieve the objective of 'health for all'

→ PM-AASH  
→ PM-JAY  
→ Ayushman Bharat  
→ Digital Health ID  
→ Mission Indradhanush 2.0  
→ Free vaccines for COVID-19  
→ National Health Policy, 2017  
→ National Health Mission

Key Conclusions

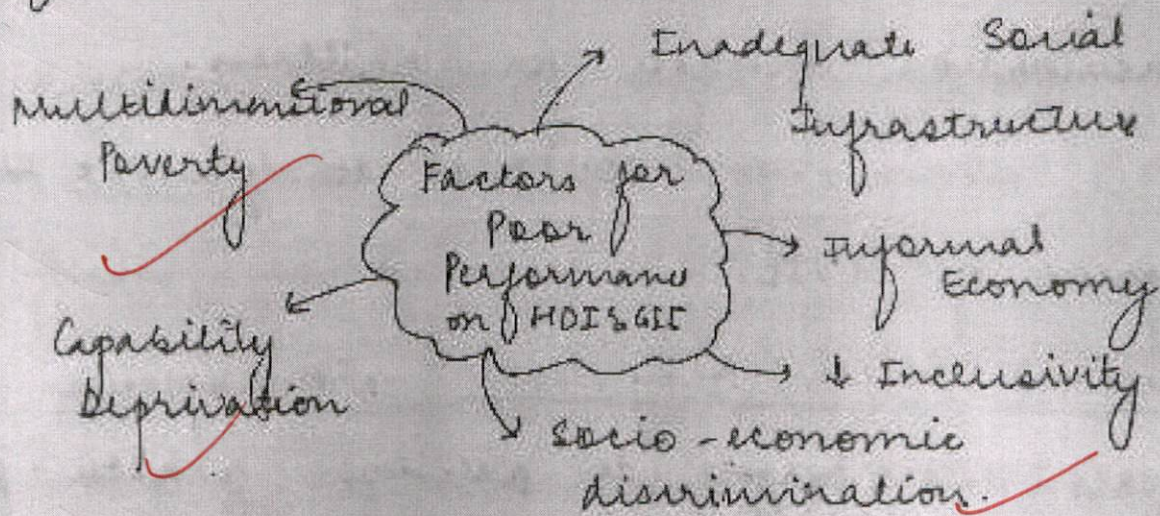
Remarks

(6)

Q16. Consistent low performance of India in global rankings of UNDP's Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index is underlining failure of good governance in India. Do you agree? Also, suggest some measures to improve India's rank in these indices.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India was ranked 131 out of 189 countries in HDI and 130 out of 155 countries in GII in 2020. India has not been able to perform well on HDI & GII because:



Governance & HDI and GII:

Peer Performance of India in HDI & GII can be because of:

1. Peer identification of beneficiaries
2. Misuse and corruption

Remarks

Check your data

good

3. Less awareness of schemes and programs amongst the masses. ✓
4. Less consultation and lack of demand driven policymaking. ✓
5. Administrative inefficiencies leading to hampered effectiveness. ✓

Thus, low rank on HDI & GI I can be 'partly' attributed to governance obstacles.

However, there are other sources of <sup>poor performance</sup> HDI and GI I, such as:

1. Patriarchy and women discrimination and associated crimes. ✓
2. Socio-economic deprivation through exclusion. ✓
3. Prevalent informalization and unorganised Industries. ✓
4. Infrastructural deficiencies

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Remarks

What can be done?

In order to achieve Human Development and Gender Equality, there is a need to:

1. Promote skill Development through formal avenues to promote inclusion of women and penetration of welfare-schemes.
2. Better identification of beneficiaries through digitisation and use of technology.
3. Inducing behavioural change by empowering women through cash transfer DBT, etc.
4. Building Social Infrastructure of health, education to reduce deprivation and increase inclusion.

Thus, Human Development and Gender Equality are crucial to achieve the goal of inclusive <sup>growth</sup> & sustainable development.

Remarks

4.5

Separately discuss the merits to both in detail  
↓  
for GSI points are missing



Q17. Since the inception of the National Human Rights Commission in India, many issues have been surrounding its functioning and despite its success, a lot needs to be done for better outcomes from the institution. Comment with respect to the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) ACT, 2019. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act 2019, amends the previous act of 1993 which established NHRC and SHRC.

NHRC and many issues surrounding it:

NHRC is a multi-member statutory body that aims to protect right to life, liberty and dignity of an individual guaranteed by the constitution U/A 21. It investigates all the cases which infringe human rights, & even is empowered to take suo moto cases.

Nice

Issues → 1. NHRC is recommendatory in nature.

→ 2. Limited power and jurisdiction w.r.t. members of armed forces.

→ 3. Lack of autonomy.

→ 4. Rising pendency of cases.

Remarks

Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 made the following provisions:

1. Inclusion of woman member (at least 1) in NHRC ✓
2. Chairperson: can be <sup>retired</sup> CJI or any Judge of Supreme Court of India. ✓
3. Term of office: reduced to 3 years or till age of 70. ✓

Benefits of the Act:

1. Amendment strengthens ~~Human~~ NHRC as it brings it in sync with global benchmarks. ✓
2. It makes NHRC & SHRC Paris Principle compliant w.r.t. autonomy, independence, pluralism. ✓

However, the act has failed to enhance the preexisting lacunae in NHRC, such as:

Remarks

1. Autonomy not strengthened ✓
2. No powers to award punishment in cases of violation of Human Rights. ✓
3. Further, reducing the term of office to 3 years, brings instability in the institution and aggravates administrative problems. ✓

Thus, there is a huge scope of improvement w.r.t. empowering Human Rights Institutions in India, starting from:

1. Increasing financial and administrative autonomy. ✓
2. Allowing for greater powers in terms of quo moto and awarding powers. ✓
3. Build associated infrastructure by involving NHRC & SHRC with CSOs and NADs to make the process more participatory & inclusive. ✓

Thus, there is a need to strengthen the institution of NHRC to uphold Article 21.

good under standing about limitation of the act & way forward

Remarks

good answer

7

Q18. What do you understand about the concept of "chronic hunger" in India? With the help of Global Hunger Index, elaborate associated challenges of hunger eradication in India. Also, suggest some measures to be taken to face these challenges.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

CHRONIC HUNGER designates a state of

long term undernourishment. In India,

$\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of all <sup>under 5</sup> children are stunted and every 5<sup>th</sup> child is wasted. 53% of women

(15-49 years) are anaemic in India. latest

NFHS-5 has showed marginal improvement

but largely the same picture of Nutrition

in India.

Challenges of Hunger Eradication in India

India has slipped to 401<sup>st</sup> position in Global

Hunger Index 2021 of 116 countries.

↳ level of hunger in India was 'serious' according to the report.

↳ Only 15 other countries are ranked below

Remarks

A  
good  
start

India.

1) India's score on the index has declined by 10 points in 2 decades ✓

2) Globally, India was ranked worst in 'child wasting', worse than Djibouti & Somalia. ✓

3) Conflict, Climate Change and COVID-19 Pandemic have exacerbated the food security situation in India & across the globe. ✓

Apart from this, other challenges of Hunger Eradication in India include: ✓

1. Monotonous cereal consumption leading to HIDDEN HUNGER, especially with foodgrains' provision under NFSA not accounting for nutritional security. ✓

2. Ineffective convergence between NFSA & ICDS. ✓

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Remarks

Measures to be taken:

1. Addressing Policy & Governance issues by providing greater flexibility to states and demand-driven approach.
2. Enhancing convergence of schemes of NFSA, ICDS, SBM, AAY, PM-JAY, etc.
3. Fortification of micro-nutrients which are largely missing.
4. Provisioning of health foods through MDM  
eg: spirulina chikkies, etc.
5. Enhancing R&D in nutrition space to provision for better and effective <sup>measures</sup> <sub>activities</sub>.

There is a need to make structural and institutional provisions for better nutritional security in India to ensure fulfillment of SDG-2: Zero hunger and eradication of chronic hunger from India.

Remarks

(6)

Nice  
good  
suggestion

well  
concluded

Q19. 124 A of the Indian Penal Code has often attracted media glare and criticism from political scientists and public intellectuals. What are the main features of the section and why is it needed? In a free democracy like ours what are the desirable precautions that need to be taken care of before invoking section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code against the citizens of the country? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Section 124 A of IPC has rules for SEDITION cases. This is a pre-independence rule, which was referred to as 'Prince among political sections of IPC' by Mahatma Gandhi. Recently, Supreme Court has highlighted the need to clearly define SEDITION LAWS in India.

A good start

Section 124 A of IPC:

This section defines sedition as: 'any person by words, signs or by visible representation, brings or attempts to bring hatred or contempt towards the government established by law in India.'

good

\*) Punishment under section 124 A ranges from imprisonment upto 3 Years to a life term. This law is needed to keep a check against internal aggression & insurgency.

Remarks

→ Kedar Nath case (1962): SC decided on the constitutionality of Section 124A and limited its application to acts involving direct intention.

→ Balwant Singh case (1975): SC held that mere sloganeering does not amount to sedition.

→ Recently, there has been an upsurge in cases of sedition. For example, a sedition case against journalist by hate speech authorities for covering upon new legislations in the island; & against prominent journalist Vinod Dua in 2020.

→ Therefore, there is a need to specify grounds of applying section 124A.

Desirable precautions to be taken before invoking 124A:

Remarks

Question is debatable  
→ So, In first part talk about pros & cons in detail

NOT required in detail, please concise



1. Better surveillance in areas of unrest to make sure situations are under control.

2. Section 144 of CrPC to control areas of mass agitation and violence.

3. Patrolling around sensitive areas affected by LWE & insurgency.

4. Law on Hate Speech and clear definition of Hate Speech.

5. Laying down grounds of charging someone with SEDITION.

6. To curb the powers of banking under Sedition by setting up a committee to overview actions required to be blocked under its charge.

There is a need to ensure that undue use of Section 124 A of IPC does not take place in order to make the democracy in India more participatory.

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Remarks

3.5

Q20. "A strong correlation exists between e-governance and good governance". Analyse. Mention some good governance initiatives launched under Digital India Programme. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

According to World Bank, 'e-governance refers to use of information technologies by government agencies to make public service delivery more efficient.' GOOD GOVERNANCE is a dynamic concept which has 8 core characteristics according to UNDP:

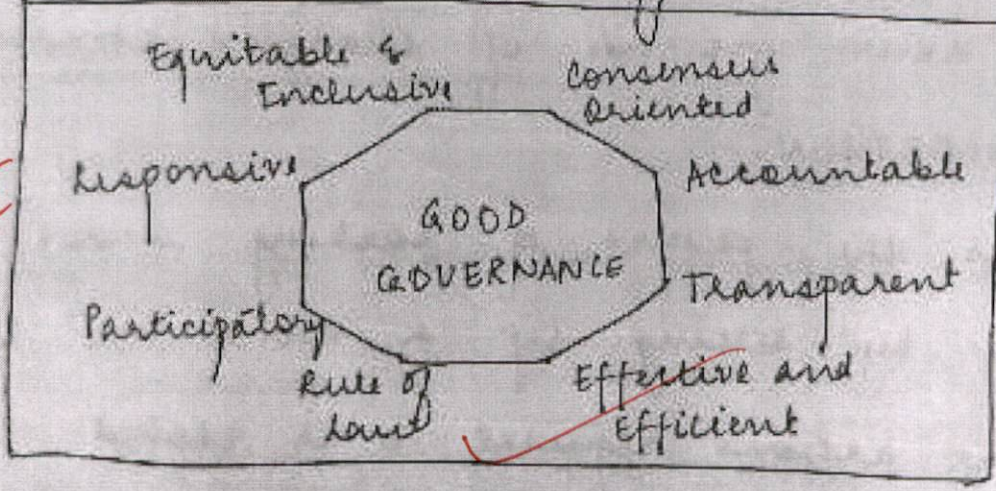


Fig: Characteristics of Good Governance

Correlation between e-governance and good governance:

1. E-governance increases dissemination of information, thus ensuring transparency.

A Good Start

Nice flow chart

Nice

Remarks

accountability and efficiency.

2. e-governance is citizen-friendly, thus making the process participatory, responsive and inclusive.

3. e-governance is non-rival & non-excludable, thus making it equitable.

4. e-governance can involve better and effective participation of CSOs, VOs & NGOs, thus ensuring governance is consensus-oriented and effective.

5. e-governance improves interface between business and industry, ensuring simple and fast access to governance.

thus, e-governance initiatives directly usher in good governance practices, thus upholding the positive correlation.

However, there is still a lot of scope of improving the interface of e-governance by

Remarks

good

