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AIR 215 CSE
2023

GENERAL STUDIES

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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		• There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • 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. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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73

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Manish Bhardwaj

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. The "Doctrine of Essentiality" applied by the Supreme Court on the Religious rights of Indian Citizens is ambiguous and has scope for overriding the "Doctrine of Principle Distance" of Indian Secularism. Do you agree? Justify your answer, highlighting the Supreme Courts' recent judgments. (10 Marks)

→ Doctrine of ~~Essentiality~~ Principle distance →

→ Indian preamble reflect the word secularism, which mean equal respect of every religion but officially

India has no religion of its own. Indian Govt.

gave civil rights to all the religion but are at
under Article 25-28 a principle distance (arm length) from any religion

→ doctrine of essentiality → reflects the principle that

Every religion has its core values and SC will

mention that SC will not be able to understand / hamper the core
determine the essence of that religion.
essential and non-essential practices.

→ Both doctrine are the essence of democracy & must
 reflect in the way that Indian people on their
religion

Remarks

→ SC verdict ~~on~~ the Sabimela issue, entering women at menstrual age in temple hampers the core value of temple but on other hand it gives equality of right to women.

← focus more

on SC verdict on 'genetical notation' hampers the core value or implementation of Universal civil Code you need to also discuss the ambiguity of the doctrine of essentiality hampers the freedom of minority people.

→ Similarly in case of triple talaq

highlight how it contradicts doctrine of principle distance.

→ SC is the interpreter of constitution. It have no right to go deep into the core essence of religion but to ensure constitutional position of Art 14/21. SC says gives women equality right

3

Remarks

Q2. "...I can never accept the principle of self-government for India unless I am satisfied that every self-governing institution has provision in it which gives the depressed classes special representation in order to protect their rights...". Reflect upon this statement of B.R. Ambedkar and comment if reservations in 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment are effective enough. (10 Marks)

- By this statement, B.R. Ambedkar gave equal rights of representation to marginalised / depressed classes of our society by decentralisation of power at the local level.
- Devolution of power at the grass root level are the basic feature of democracy and at this time it is the need of equal representation of depressed class in every walk of their life. you need to mention why Ambedkar wanted reservation for depressed classes.
- By 73rd and 74th Constt. amendment act, it gave the mandate to panchayats and municipal bodies for establishment.
- Benefits of 73rd / 74th act → highlight the provision regarding reservations
- Constitutional status of panchayats
 - Women representation increases
 - Devolution of funds
 - Infrastructure & institutional development.

Remarks

→ But only giving the constitutional status to panchayat is not enough, because.

- generation of revenue sources is less
- State reluctant to share / devolve revenue to panchayats
- depend upon grant in aid from centre
- over burden of implementation of Centrally sponsored scheme of centre.

Rather
focus on
issues
regarding
depressed
classes

highlight why
despite reservations
their conditions
are not improved?

"Sarpanchpati" Concept can be widely seen

focus on demand of the question

govt. steps

→ increase in the spectrum of tax colln by panchayats

- State govt. devolution fund
- proper audit of acct. of panchayats as regular basis

2

Proper infrastructure / institutional development with help of private partnership.

Remarks

Q3. "Civil society helps in the democratization of our social life which in turn helps to sustain a democratic system of governance". Analyze. (10 Marks)

• Civil Society is a group of informal institutions, with same minded / motivation people with the aim of influencing the political policies in the favour of marginalised without any active participation in politics.

• Role of civil society ⇒

• inc. in participatory democracy, power in the help of like minded people, who knows the ground reality & basic need of people.

• efficiency in the policy making of the government

• better targeting of the beneficiaries.

• Inclusive governance system enhanced.

• trust in the word of tax payer increases.

well discussed the importance of civil societies

Remarks

Try to mention some examples also

• loopholes in civil society :

• With the passage of time, ~~their~~ inclination is towards the political ~~arm~~. Their main motivation is to participate in the political future and monetary ~~gain~~.

• lobbying can be done only for "crony capitalism"

← also they does not have technical expertise, which understand the institutional nature of policymaking
there is growing cases of corruptions

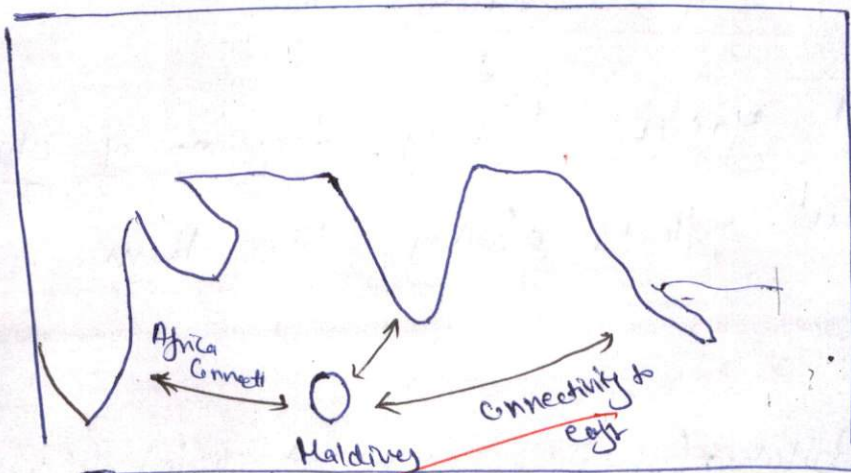
→ a democratic system of governance is the fundamental right of pop^m. Good governance can be ensured with devolution of power and enhancing policy making techniques.

4

Q4. "The location of the Maldives right in the middle of the Indian Ocean has huge strategic importance". In this regard, discuss the significance of Maldives for India and also highlight the challenges between these two Nations. (10 Marks)

→ India's 85% of export by volume is done by sea route, India's dominance is Indian ocean influence its international relations and act as big brother for its neighbouring countries

↳ Rather write a brief introduction on India-Maldives relations



→ Importance of Maldives -

• Maldives is in the middle of Indian ocean. ∴ it enhances its connectivity for both east / western countries

• India has export surplus with maldives

Remarks

Try to focus on discussing how maldives plays a significant role for

→ Maldives act as ^{India's interests in Indian ocean} fueling point for India's navy and spy jets, which enhances / Indian ocean security

→ challenges b/w too many →

• Increase influence of china in Indian ocean and increase infrastructure development in Maldives hampers India's diplomacy in Indian ocean

• Maldives stand against India's decision of CHN 2 ISN issue reflects clothes b/w them.

3½

→ Govt steps → bilateral talk with track (2) diplomacy is a good step.

↓
India's increase investment in Maldives

India's buy Maldives green climate bond

Remarks

Q5. While elucidating salient features of Presidential form of government, examine the causal factors which prevented India from accepting the above mentioned form of government. (10 Marks)

→ India adopted parliamentary form of govt. in place of presidential form because →

→ Parliamentary form

- Separation is also there but not watertight
- executive is the subset of legislature

• President → head of state
PM → head of govt.

• Responsible party rule

• PM needs Council of Ministers

• Not to be Pr. work on advice of CoM

Presidential form

- very water type separation of three ways of democracy
legislature / executive / judiciary

• President is the head of both state & govt.

↳ also mention example of countries following such system

• President works on their own discretion & decision of CoM are not binding

Remarks

→ Why India has not adopted Presidential form of govt

• Council of ministers responsible to L.S.

• System of check and balance must be there

• Feeling of opposition must be there to control the unconstitutional action of ruling party

• In USA → Presidential system adopted where Judiciary most powerful than legis & executive
Not happened in India

• Devolution of power to parliamentary committee & recommendation of COM is binding & process of Judicial review ensure the legitimate action taken by govt. for economic growth

highlighting does India need Presidential system in near future as discussed by some scholars.

← Written conclusion also

Remarks

Q6. "Contrary to popular perception, reservations for certain sections of the society in educational institutions and government jobs is not a fundamental right". Discuss with respect to EWS reservations. (10 Marks)

→ With 103rd Constitutional amendment, which changed in article 15(1) & (16) of constitution and gave 10% reservation in educational institutions & government jobs respectively to economically weaker section of society.

→ But recent SC judgement said that "it is the discretion of State" to provide the reservation & in what amount to educational institutions and in jobs. and thus reservation is not a fund. RT and population must not be seen for breach their rights.

Avoid using short forms in your answer

↳ also mention that provisions under Article 15 and 16 are enabling provisions only. not entitlements of any citizens

Remarks

→ Use of 60% → reservation on basis of canonical classes
 • ensure right to equality of general category popⁿ

• later competition of general student will be on 50% seats because half of seats already reserved for category students

→ why SC gave this decision .

highlight other issues as well
 ↳ this additional 10% reservation increase the percentage of reserved seats to 60%, which is against the mandate of Indira Sawhney case, which put cap on reservation to 50%.

↳ sentiments of depressed class students hangend when became threat to stability of society.

Q7. Recently, the National Conference on e-Governance was organised by the Union Government to give impetus to e-governance in India. In light of this explain what do you understand by e-Governance in India? Also discuss the key objectives of Mumbai declaration on e-Governance while highlighting the role of National e-Services Delivery Assessment (NeSDA). (10 Marks)

→ e-governance → is the process / step by government, in which it will outsource / govern their departments and scheme with the help of one single window, with the use of electronic media for proper implementation and reliability.

Rather mention about use of ICT in providing government services

→ Importance of e-gov. → proper identification of beneficiaries

↓

↑ inclusion / growth

↓ Corruption / middle man reduces

↓ proper implementation of schemes / policies

Remarks

Highlight some initiatives of government in this regard.

→ objective of NESDA

→ Single e-window will be there for opening of any business with single page form filling.

you have to

discuss the objectives of Mumbai declaration while highlighting role of NESDA

Schemes money / subsidies directly in the bank of beneficiaries

Coordination in the governance process
data integrity

→ No duplicity of work & inter-ministrial conflict.

→ Nat e-service Council established for keep eye

→ Proper grievance redressal mechanism for e-complaints

3

Remarks

Q8. Recently, India hosted the 6th Indian Ocean Dialogue, a track 1.5 discussion, in New Delhi. What do you understand by track 1.5 diplomacy? Discuss the role of India in the Indian Ocean region vis-à-vis maritime cooperation with the Indian Ocean Rim countries. (10 Marks)

→ track 1.5 diplomacy is the diplomacy b/w track 1 (govt officials) & track 1.5 (private officials)

↳ in which both (govt & private officials) of countries meet & projects their future plans & finalise a deal which are beneficial for both. Recent UPA - India (track 1.5) diplomacy

→ India's role in Indian ocean

↳ Case of trading and cooperation with Indian ocean Rim countries

→ India extends its policy to member countries also

→ Try to add examples

Remarks

→ help in fighting piracy & terrorism

→ Indian Ocean connects Malacca Strait to Gulf of Aden / Arabian Sea → which became the world's busiest & most economical route in terms of volume.

→ India & other countries must ensure security by installing regularly centres at different islands.

Try to highlight same India in the region to discuss its role

→ tackle the growing influence of China in Indian Ocean region. Increase in diplomacy & soft power of India.

→ India must adopt policy of cooperation and multilateral group to increase its dominance.

→ SAGAR programme, creation of information fusion centre etc.

Remarks

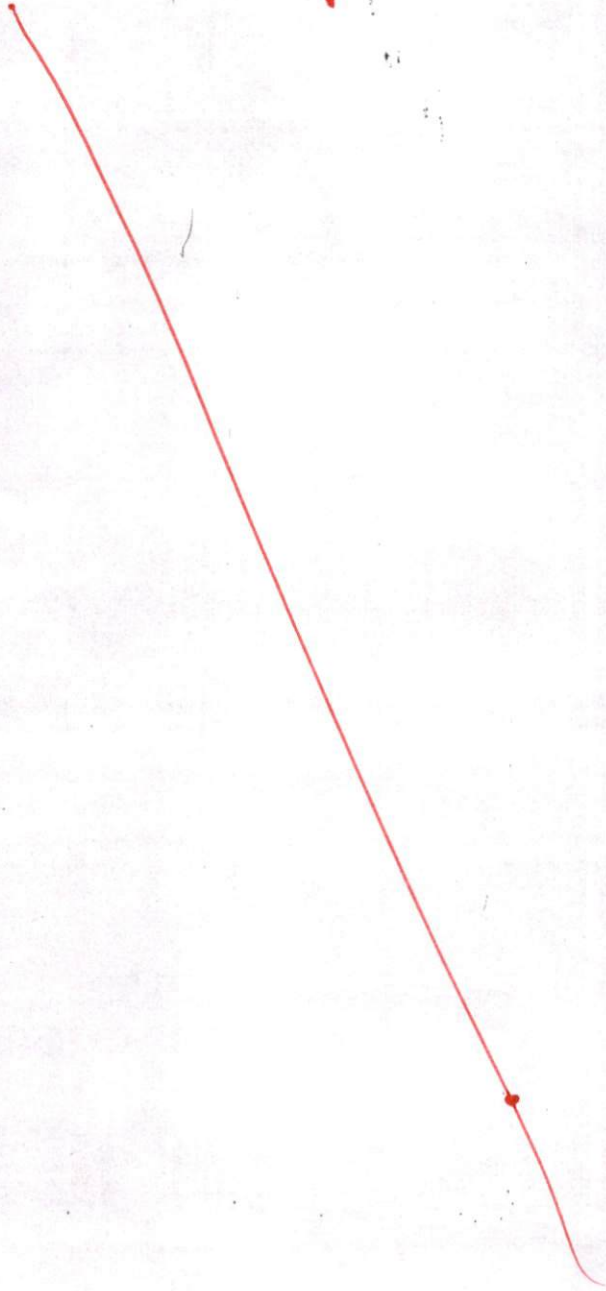
3½

Q9. "Daughter's equal right to ancestral property in Indian society is a great leap forward". Discuss in the wake of recent SC clarification about Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q10. India-EU summit was recently held through virtual medium after being halted for a couple of years. Examine the India-EU relationship on the backdrop of evolving geo-political situation. (10 Marks)



Remarks

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. What is the Montesquieu doctrine? How is it relevant to the theory and practice of separation of power? (15 Marks)

→ Montesquieu doctrine

• Montesquieu main focus on ~~How~~ "How the democratic form of govt. works". ~~How~~ His main aim is the water tight separation b/w the devolution of power of different arms of government and restrict in the interference in the working of other.

→ His theory of "separation of power" reflects the sense in which 3 ways (executive, legislative, judiciary) has been given special power in their respective domain

↳ mention the main aim of these 3 organs of democracy

→ Importance of this doctrine →

- Not interfere in the working of other
- efficiency in policy making and implementation also

Remarks

- Not hamper the governance buildup process
- high of the policy built and better coordination between different ministries of government at central state and local level.
- But India adopt the rule of Parliamentary democracy
- ← in which executive is the subset of legislature.
- also mention the articles dealing with separation of power in India's like Article 50
- strict separation of power not seen there
- ↳ system of checks and balance is here
- Judiciary interferes in the legislative making process like
- Sabimata issue-?
 - ban on cricketers
 - Hble talag verdicts
- this highlight the difference between judicial activism and judicial overreach.
- Executive (governance) regularly passes ordinance and Presidential rule hamper legislative process

Remarks

→ How strict separation of power maintained →

• Art (212) and (122) of the Constitution have provision that in legislature, ~~not~~ no talk about the conduct of business of judiciary and vice-versa.

• Implementation of S.R. Bommai guidelines & also the recommendation of law commission that Governor ordinance making power have judicial review. } - ?

• Judicial activism, is good for public when legislature is not in stable condition but judicial overreach hamper the basic principle of democracy.

← question is not asking about

→ All three wings act as three pillars of democracy. They must work in sync and separation of their domain must be clearly defined.

↳ highlight the challenges in practical working of separation of power doctrine in general

4 1/2

Q12. 'India' health care sector is battling a major crisis-inadequate infrastructure and human resource'. Discuss the challenges being faced by the Healthcare system in India? Suggest measures taken by the government to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure in India.

(15 Marks)

→ India all around the world is known for its pharma-pharmaceutical industry, where generic, cheap & effective drugs are exported to different countries even at the time of CORONA pandemic.

Rather, highlight the significance of effective healthcare system.

For a country its own population is suffering from a variety of ages like →

- (51%) of India's women are anaemic
- India has world highest popn of worthy, starving children
- Infant Mortality, AKER ages are very high

→ Indians (71%) of popn live in rural area, where adequate facilities of both infrastructure and human resources can be seen and even implementation of govt. schemes properly, cannot be seen there.

Remarks

→ Human resource crunch →

• India doctor to popn ratio is (19) dr/1000 popn
in rural areas the ratio is even less

• (60%) of PHCs is having only one doctor
and (5%) of PHC having no doctor.

• Dr. Nigfus reluctant to work in rural areas.

well highlighted
the challenges

in Indian Healthcare sector → Infrastructure crunch →

In rural and N-E states, the per lakh hospitals is very less with no technical equipment & medicines.

• Shortage of secondary and tertiary healthcare institutions in India. → even primary health

→ Out of pocket expenditure of (70%)

→ Insurance penetration in India is very less

• (80%) facility done by private hospitals

Remarks

- Steps taken by govt.
- proper implementation of "Ayushman Bharat"
- "National health policy 2017" which have mandate of increase in number of doctors and institutions
- Sureesh Bharat abhyasan

Suggest
measures

such as leverage to increase in the number of seats
focus on primary care

preventive approach should be there, "Beti bachao beti badhao" for girl children

also Health is directly linked with poverty, poverty must be eliminated

Refer other
recommendations of

National Mid-day Meal & PdL must properly implemented

health
policy

- It is about the better coordination b/w state and central govt. Every work :- India can improve its ranking in HDI

Remarks

5/1

Q13. Although a rights based approach has been adopted in alleviating poverty in India, a lot needs to be done in structural terms to materialize the goals of government programmes in this direction. Discuss. (15 Marks)

→ Poverty → According to Amartya Sen. Poverty is not just the ~~measure~~ of money but it is the combined situation of deprivation of equal rights, limitation, losing opportunities.

→ According to 2011 census, 21.5% of pop'n is under poverty line, which is (81%) at the time of Independence.

Question is
not only about
poverty

→ Effect of poverty

Health → MRD / GRN

↳ Malnutrition, losing things

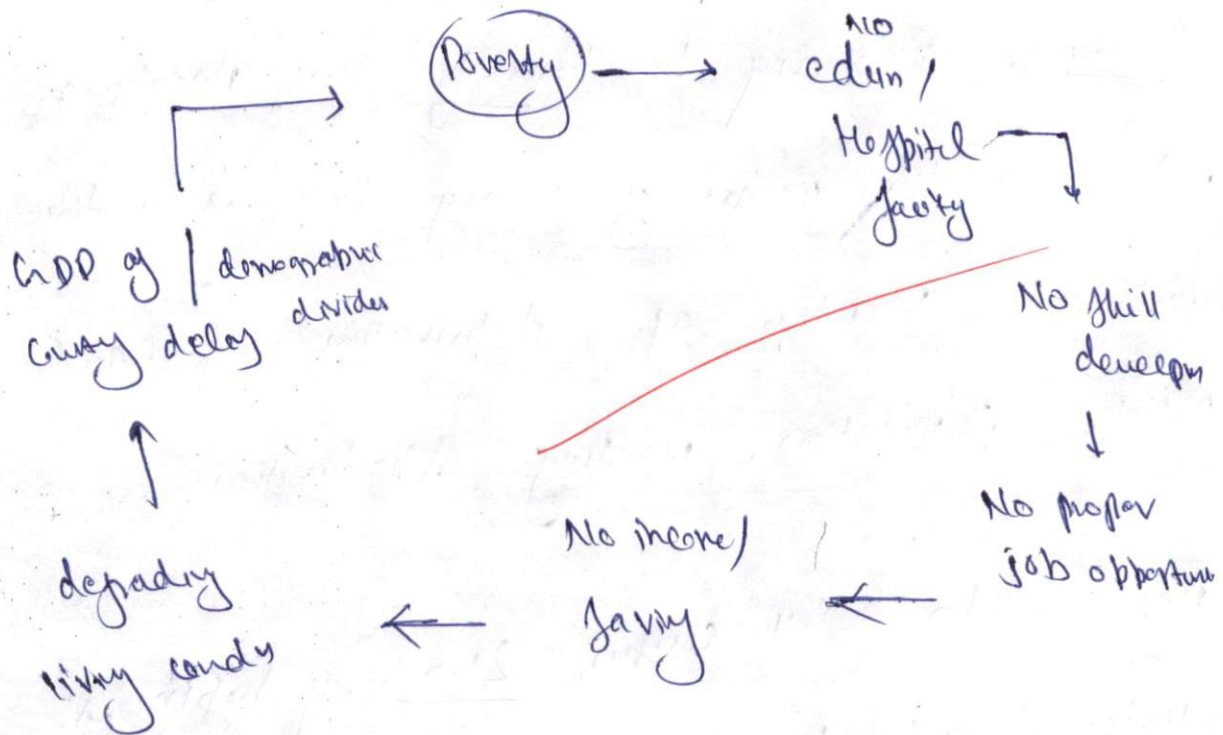
Economic → No proper living condition

↳ edu, hospital deprivation

Remarks

you need to introduce the rights based approach of India in alleviating poverty
also mention some programmes of India in this regard.

→ Lifecycle of poverty



finally → mention change in structural terms →
the issues
with approach adopted by
india

India invests (6%) of GDP in schemes / subsidies which only a temporary soln. India must direct this money to skill development.
Infrastructure development like hospital & school

Remarks

→ India must increase its spending on

educn $\rightarrow$ 1.4 to 3% of GDP

health $\rightarrow$ upto 6% of GDP

→ Policy on FDI / Private sector $\rightarrow$ which will

4K $\rightarrow$ invest in mixed economy.

→ Move towards e-governance which will reduce

Corruption $\rightarrow$ JAM Trinity

mention ~~also~~ $\rightarrow$ Proper auditing of accounts of govt. spending &

also there is chance RBI

need to understand and address chronic poverty,

multidimensional view must be taken into considerations. Policy govt with Code of ethics must be these for participatory democracy.

→ Christian legend (Jat) chey said that if women will get equal work to men then there is an increase in GDP upto (5%)

Remarks

also mention about the geographical extent of Indian diaspora.

Q14. "A diaspora can play a crucial role in pushing to achieve their home country's interests from abroad". Discuss their contributions to India's developmental process. Also, analyze the emerging issues faced by them. (15 Marks)

→ Diaspora means that India's people working in different countries of the world and sending money in India for their domestic uses.

↳ not clear

• Acc. to recent report on Diaspora, India hold the first position in terms of diaspora, which means

Try to mention the name

India receives highest amount of foreign money remittances

can add data also.

→ Benefits of diaspora

Helps in tackling the deficit problem. ^{which deficit?} ↳ write proper sentences

upgradation of rupee value in the foreign market

growth in FDI in Indian market with the help of people living in abroad

Remarks

- India have more bargaining power in the global market.
- Infusion of latest technologies in the Indian market ∴ increase in the competition which also improve the domestic manufacturing for good quality of products.
- Increase in the employment opportunities & lifestyle of the locals.

well highlighted the issues → Immigration issue

Protectionist measures adopted by many western countries for their local population faced by diaspora.

- Refusal of visa to Indian students / employees in USA (H1B visa)

Remarks

- Racial discrimination & fellow of hatred in the mind of locals.
- India also faces the problem of Brain drain.
- In recent COVID-19 situation, many Indian left their job & returned to home town which further increase the chuel burden to Govt.
- India must prepare a data base & which collect the skill of Indians immigrants and then according to their / respective skill provide them suitable job environment.

5

Remarks

Q15. "Prison reforms are long pending reforms in our criminal justice system whose time has come". Identify major problems plaguing our prisons and suggest cardinal reforms required. (15 Marks)

→ According to Law Commission report, Indian prisons faced problem of 125% of over-crowding. Indian criminal justice system works on the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" but after this 60% of prisoners are under-trial. good that you mentioned data.

→ Prisons of our system faces challenges of recommendation of United Nation human rights ?

→ Ill treatment, beaten to death (custodial death) electric shocks, No CCTV camera surveillance are some problems of prison.

Remarks

- Why this condition →
- No proper judicial system, dalal who report said that over 3cr cases pending in judiciary
- 45% of cases are there in which state is litigant
- 21 judges / 1 lakh people → No proper technical support & infrastructure

also
highlight
graduate
prison
infrastructure

No proper human resource training given to police officials & prison staff

Remarks

→ What should be done.

→ Implementation of Bhagrat Chandra Joshi recommendations

→ mention some of those

→ PCC (~~Police~~ Police Complaint Council) must establish

→ expand in the progress development

→ "Padmanabha Committee"'s outpouring of non-GR work of police to other departments like traffic police.

→ Proper training & technical facility to police officials.

also highlight views of judiciary in this regard

[Refer Pmidaa Roy Committee Report also]

→ Proper rehabilitation of prisoners - trial / prisoners not put in jail until they prove guilty

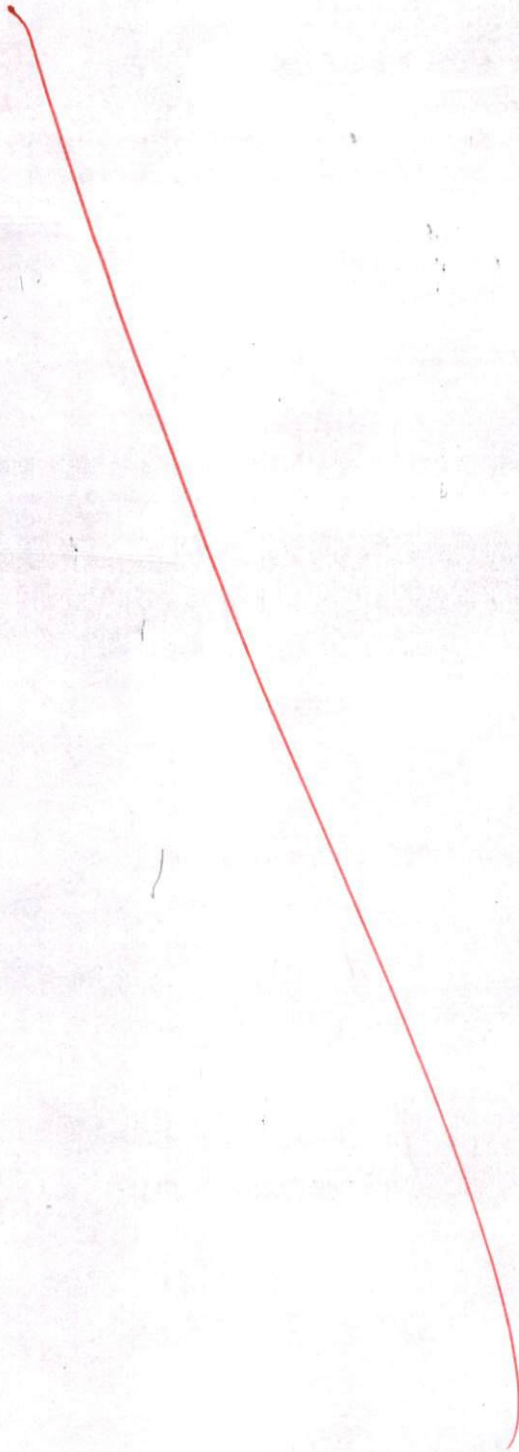
→ If we implement these concerns, then western nations must bear with India to defect Vijay Kelga & Nihar Modi to police

Remarks

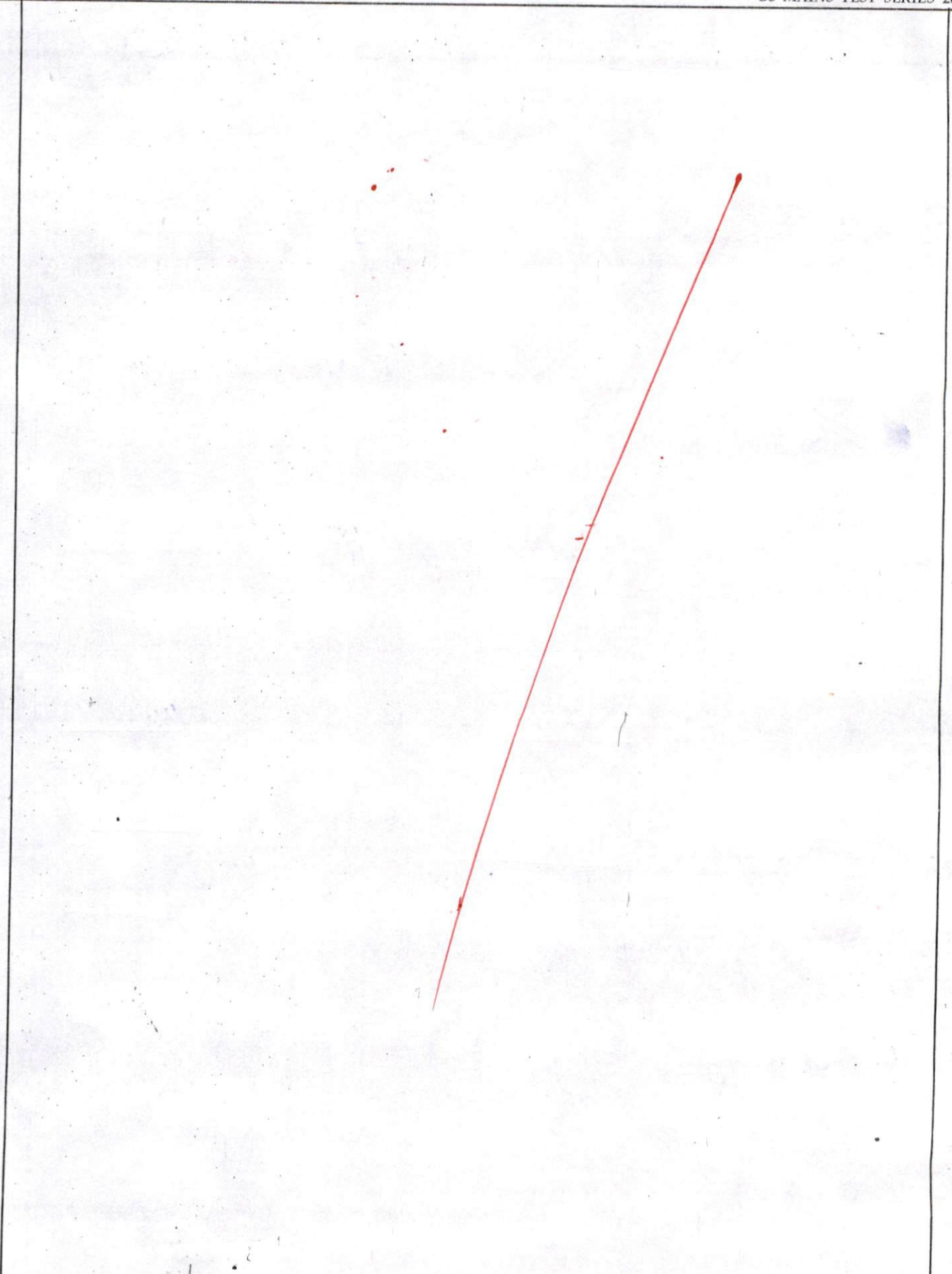
5½

Q16. In times of Covid-19 pandemic, which has halted not just commercial transactions but also lifestyles, the Indian Government took relevant steps to avoid mass spread of the virus which included invoking the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. Analyse the Act's relevance in the today's era. (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Q17. Right to constitutional remedies is the very heart and soul of the Constitution and without it the Constitution would be a nullity. Explain how Article 32 acts as a protector of the Fundamental Rights. (15 Marks)

→ At the time of constitutional making, "B.R. ambedkar" points that Article - 32 is the very heart & soul of constitution which gave enough power to the society, to go to SC in the case of breaching the fundamental rights.

• At Art. 32, 226 ensures the right to equality of people. A sense of protection in the hand of people.

→ SC act as the interpreter of the constitution and in any case of dilemma, established bench of experts which gave their decision after voting.

also
it
check hasty
executive
and
legislative actions.

Remarks

- Art 32 gave enough power to SC to issue writ jurisdiction in any case of breach of FR
- Habeas Corpus → present in the court - ?
present what?
- Mandamus → request a govt official to do unfair work
- Quo-Warranto → by which authority
- Certiorari → Case from lower court to SC
- Prohibitory → Prohibit lower court to interfere
- SC gave its verdicts / interpret the constitution but its scope of verdict is only restricted to fund. rights not on only other legal rights.
- Try to also mention some judgements to show how article 32

Remarks

acted as protector of fundamental rights
Ex:- Shrey Singhla case etc.

⇒ SC with increase in the number of cases must established its bench in every state with principle bench in New Delhi as recommended by law commission

Try to use
subheadings
 in your
 answer

will divide its work on two domains.

⇒ Complaint authority

⇒ Constitutional provision authority for railway working

⇒ SC must broadened its mandate to both JR and legal system for greater justice delivery.

5½

Remarks

Q18. To realize social justice and liberal values in governance, effective implementation of DPSP is sine qua non. Explain the implementation of various DPSP with examples. (15 Marks)

→ Directive principles of State policies are some guidelines which state should keep in mind at the time of policy making for proper delivery of social justice and values.

DPSP are inserted in our constitution from article (35-51). ↳ Part IV

Well introduced

DPSP

Try to make nature of DPSP one → discuss more on its significance

→ In the nature of DPSP are →

DPSP represent Gandhian philosophy →

• village panchayat, ban on cow-slaughter
 • protection of environment

• Social upliftment ideology of DPSP →

• Art 39 and implementation of Art 31(a) / 31(B) / 31(C)

Remarks

- equal wages for women
 - organising Co-operative bodies
 - DPSP reflect intellectual thoughts →
 - implementation of uniform civil code →
- } Articles - ?

→ Whether DPSP are not enforceable in Court of law but they are of immense importance for socialistic democracy principle.

• We can see from our text that several articles were added in DPSP by 42nd CAA

→ organising Co-operative bodies, Trade Union

↳ Art - 39(u) were added.

↳ mention their
Articles also

→ Implementation of various DPSP →

• (89th CAA → 2002) which gave provision

5. Rt. to education of children was also a

DDSD earlier. Now Rt. to edu became a fundamental right and added in Art 21(A).

Now the implementation of Uniform Civil Code is also the need of hour.

Minimum wages Act }
 Equal remuneration Act }
 Labour Code }

Try to discuss there
 examples in
 given format

3rd / 7th CAA → gave real face to Gandhian ideology.

→ DRDP and FR are two faces of the democracy both have equal power and work in synergy of in case of "Keshavnand Bhargava"

Refer minority rights case also
Right to free legal aid under Article 39-A has been

Remarks:

enacted through NPLIA

Q19. Despite ASHA playing the crucial last link to India's rural healthcare delivery system, there is no social security provided to them. What are the problems faced by ASHA? What measures are needed to enhance their situation and in turn healthcare in India? (15 Marks)

→ According to latest report on National health, it reflects that Govt. of PHe have only one doctor and 57% of PHe have not doctor.

→ With 71% of popl'n resides in Rural India. deprivation of both infrastructure & human resource facilities seen there.

→ ASHA are workers that have some medical knowledge of medicines, BP check-up, temperature check, they know the ground reality problem of women patients.

comes under National Rural Health mission

Remarks

Importance of MHA

→ not only women

- link b/w rural women & health centre
- proper knowledge about menstrual cycle and use of pads
- Regular home-checkups | polio drops
- data collection & giving proper medicines

→ loopholes

- Not recognised as a doctor helping hand,
- No social security was given to them
- Act of extra worker and compare them with
Compounder and other workers
- No proper wages and keep in position lower to
ANM / GNM.

also
highlight
issues
such as

Remarks

recruitment is politically connected, poor
infrastructure, external work environment etc.

→ What can be done →

• Proper training & skill development will be ^{given}
 ∴ they worked in rural areas where most dr.
 are reluctant to work.

• given status equal to ANM (ANM)
 → Proper social security & categorised in the
formal working sphere with future
security given to them.

→ ASHA works as workers which helped
the medical sector to achieve the goal
of Universal health care

Most importantly,
to give
them job
security and incentives

(√)

Remarks

Q20. Identity the crucial factors behind "Weak Grievance Redressal" in India. Will the growth of Tribunals fill the gap in Justice delivery? (15 Marks)

⇒ Weak grievance redressal → many times when

firstly a person come forward to judiciary about introduce their complaint, either he will not get justice and if he get justice → it will take a long time (10 years approx for disposal of one case)

⇒ Why weak grievance redressal

It is not only related to judiciary
 Acc. to Dalgin Nara report → 3cr cases pending in judiciary
 also mentions issues with working of 50,000 cases pending
admin machinery shortage of judges → 21 lakh

Remarks

→ Vacancy & Not proper working of judiciary
(120 days of working)

→ Poor disposal time (a case on average take 15 yrs for disposal)

→ No technical expertise for cyber crime.

*introduce
efficiency* → How tribunal will fill his job →

→ tribunal will be set up at the district and intermediate level.

→ debarter the load on judiciary

→ work on principle of natural justice &

this will be crucial for cases like marriage, property & land cases.

* Medics taken by tribunal

Arbitration

Mediation

Re-conciliation

→ tribunal have some expert facilities, when have expert / knowledge in their domain & know the changing nature of crime.

→ tribunal gave its verdict on both civil & Criminal cases

need to also mention some issues with working of tribunals.

Need of hour is that, with the gone of Central Administrative Tribunal (A-323), tribunal must enjoy constitutional status, with protection of tenure & salary of its members.

Remarks