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An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR 121

CSE 2024

(GS PAPER II)

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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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82

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2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Priyanshu Mishra

Roll No. 20620

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Priyanshu Mishra

REMARKS

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GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

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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)

India's model of secularism is different from the western model of Secularism. Indian model of secularism provides for positive intervention of state in religious issues while western model, specially of France provisions for complete separation between religion and state.

Challenges appeared while practising of secular model in India meanwhile, Shirur mutt case appeared in 1954, in which 7 judges bench laid doctrine of essentiality, according to which.

*- Court declared that all rituals

↳ on this context
Introduce
doctrine of
principle distance

Remarks

and practices essential to religion will be covered under essential practices.

* - What constitutes essential practices will be determined by Supreme Court.

Some recent cases related to essential practices doctrine are -

Sabanimala case - Here Supreme Court regarded that entry ban of women in Ayappa temple is not an essential practice.

Female genital mutilation - Among Dawoodi Bohra community was ~~also~~ considered as unconstitutional.

Each of these issues related to essentiality of religious practices need to be considered through different mechanism keeping in mind the progress of society.

doctrines overriding doctrine of principle ^{distance} ~~or not?~~

31

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)

Panchayat Raj Institution's idea is enshrined in our constitution's Part IV, D.P.S.P, article 40. This is considered as an Gandhian concept.

Gandhi was in favour of P.R.I, gram swaraj, while Ambedkar was against it. Ambedkar regarded villages as "Den of ignorance" where social ills like untouchability are deeply entrenched.

73rd and 74th constitutional amendments provided constitutional framework for local self governance in which some provisions were made mandatory while some voluntary.

Redder
mention
why
Ambedkar
demanded
reservations
for
depressed
classes.

Remarks

Since Ambedkar wanted special representation of Depressed class in self governing institutions, provision of reservation for Scheduled classes has been made mandatory. This reservation is given in proportionate to the population.

Highlight
these
provisions

P.R.I and U.L.B has helped in taking governance to grassroot level, thus benefitting Depressed classes also. Depressed classes has also been able to acquire top post as was idea of Ambedkar but still, now focus needs to be given on quality of service delivery.

you have to also mention
the issues in reality
→ caste violence,
corrupt Panchayat Pati etc.

3

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 Societies of a countries are spheres where citizens express their opinions with considerable freedom and discuss their ideas. They provide multidimensional view into nations policies and enrich it with their suggestions.

In this way, civil societies are example of democratic platforms allowing people to discuss their idea freely and participate in discussions.

Through these discussions, we can see the glimpse of a "mini parliament". These practices ~~ful~~ democratic values among

Try to mention some examples also.

Remarks

Citizens, and enhances democratic experience.

In a society where civil society is strong, democracy also get manifested in its best form. A strong civil society works in strengthening democracy, resulting in empowerment of people.

→ also discuss some challenges of civil societies and give a way forward.

3½

Remarks

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)

Maldives, located to the south of India in Indian Ocean is strategically based near multiple maritime routes, carrying goods, and fuel from and to countries around East and West Asia.

Maldives is important for India due to-

*- Its strategic location which is only about 100 km away from Lakshadweep islands and Kerala.

*- Maldives is also important for India from view of internal security.

*- Maldives although a small island

→ Here
highlighted
India's
neighbourhood
first
policy

Remarks

nation, has significant population of Indians living and earning.

* Considering the situation of China making incursions in Indian ocean, maldives importance get magnified.

India and maldives has shared strong relations, but during recent times there came some disturbances due to pro China president

Abdulla yameen, who now has been replaced by Ibrahim Solih. Another irritant is growing Islamic fundamentalism, which may be dangerous for internal security considering proximity of maldives to Kerala and Lakshadweep.

After the formation of new govt. India has initiated project like Great Male connectivity project etc. New govt. also reiterated its commitment of India's first policy. Need is to build on the momentum to strengthen ties.

well highlighted the challenges

4 1/2

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)

Democracies around the globe practice either presidential or Parliamentary form of government. USA has a presidential form of govt. while, UK has Parliamentary form of govt.

Features of presidential form of govt. are -

*- Presidential govt. is based on strict scheme of separation of power. For example - U.S. President is not part of U.S.A. Legislature.

*- President is not responsible to legislature thus it is known as non-responsible govt.

well highlighted the salient features of Presidential form of government

Remarks

* Minister need not to be members of ~~legislature~~.

* In presidential system ~~president~~ is head of state and also head of government.

India opted for parliamentary form of system due to -

* - Indian population was familiar with parliamentary system after 1919 act.

* - India needed a responsible government.

* Also, parliamentary system is somewhat less complex than presidential system.

Founding fathers of

Indian constitution wanted to provide a govt. which can ensure welfare

of people, thus they went for responsible parliamentary form of govt.

over presidential.

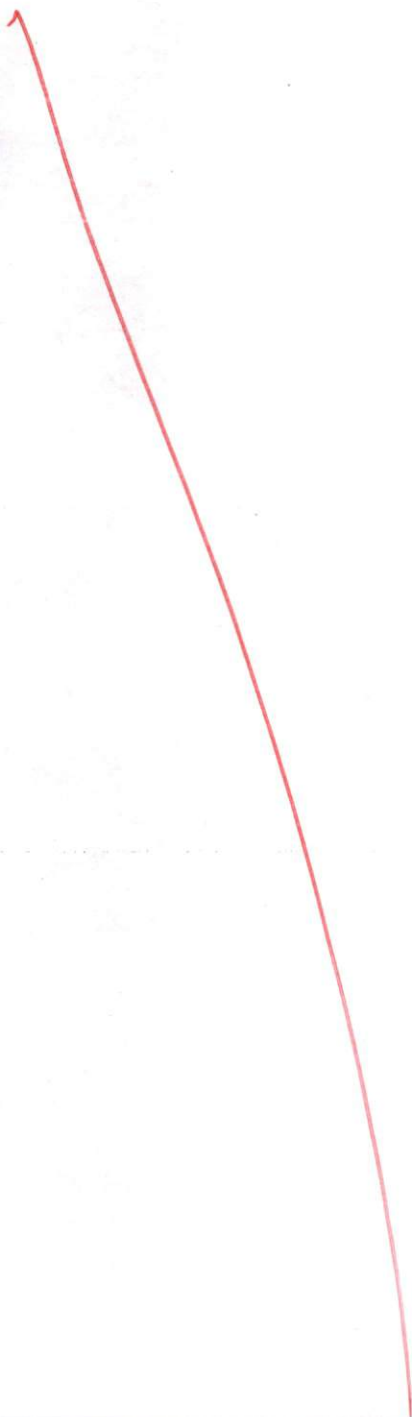
beneficial for India in near future.

Remarks

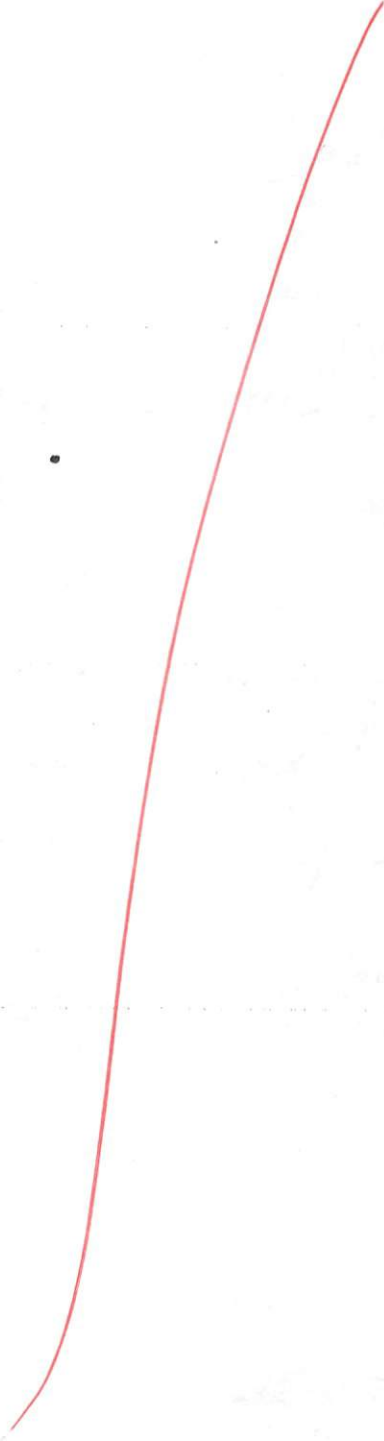
on
conclusions

Briefly, of people, thus they went for responsible
highlight will
presidential
system over
beneficial for India in near future.

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)



Remarks



Remarks

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)

Recently, Conference on e-governance was held in Shillong where Shillong declaration on e-governance was adopted, which stresses on intensification of efforts of e-gov. to provide better services to citizen. After that summit in Mumbai adopted the concept of NeSDA.

E-governance has brought about a revolution in India in area of public service delivery. Benefits of E-gov. are -

* - First and foremost benefit of

Rather
Jaisan
Mumbai
declaration
on
e-governance

Remarks

E-gov. is fast service delivery,

* - E-gov. also allows efficiently deliverance of ~~govt.~~ service.

* - It is also a green process involving less use of paper.

Highlight some government steps in this regard.

NESDA, under min. of public grievances is agency to monitor delivery of e-governance in India.

NESDA has played an important role in proliferation of e-gov. for schemes like, IMPDS, PMJAY and Ujjwala Yojana etc.

↳ also refer to its key objectives

With increasing ambit of e-gov. there is a need to educate people about its benefits and also knowhow about availing of services. Digital literacy will allow to reap maximum benefit of e-gov.

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)

Unlike track one diplomacy which involves government official and head of state and track two involving INGOs, civil society, track one and half diplomacy can be considered as mix of both.

For centuries, Indian Ocean has facilitated unhindered trade and commerce. In this India has played important role. Indian ocean region consist of area from East coast of Africa to western island of Indonesia. challenges faced in this region are of piracy, natural

Remarks

Mention some initiatives of India in the region like SAGAR programme etc.

disasters and now increased incursions by China.

In this context, IORA was established in 1997 with H.Q. in Mauritius. India is active, founding member of IORA. IORA countries including India work on maritime domain awareness, and cooperation regarding free navigation of white level ships (commercial ships)

India's engagement with IORA countries need to be enhanced for not only countering piracy concerns but also against any hindrance that may be posed by assertiveness of China.

4

Remarks

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)

Indian property law, Hindu
Succession law is majorly based
 on Mitakshara School according to
 which Daughter's coparcenary rights
 were not acknowledged.

In 2005 govt. came
 up with amendment allowing
 daughters to inherit property. This
 was big step in an intensely
 patriarchal society. Moreover, it
 was a big blow on patriarchal
 mindset of population.

S.C recent judgement
 was regarding issue whether
 2005 amendment was having

→ mention
 more
 about
 features of
 this
 Act.

Remarks

retrospective effect or not.

on which S.C. has

ruled that amendment does

have retrospective effect and

~~they~~ women can claim their

property right in cases prior to

2005 amendment.

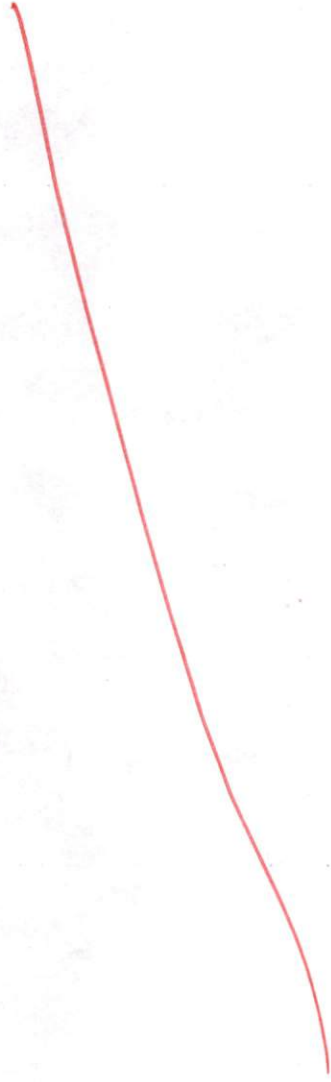
it also clarifies that their right doesn't depend on whether her father is alive or not.

↳ also highlight significance of this clarification by S.C.

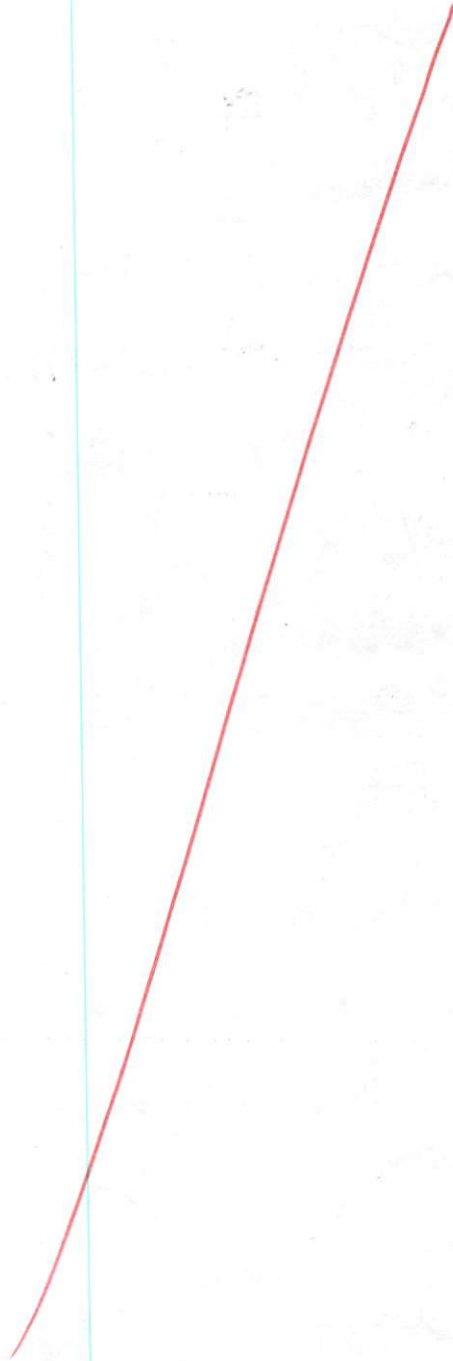
$3\frac{1}{2}$

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 was 17th century French philosopher, who had a very significant influence on French revolution. He is considered to be belonging from liberal stream of thought.

Montesquieu doctrine is doctrine which advocates in favour of separation of power, that means separation of 3 organs of government, legislative, judiciary and executive.

According to Montesquieu, if one has to enjoy liberty in the state, then it is necessary -

* That legislative and executive

will
introduce
Montesquieu
doctrine

Remarks

organs of state are separated.

*- Executive and ~~judiciary~~ organs of state are separated.

*- Also, legislative and ~~judiciary~~ organs of state are separated.

← also analyse its relevance? If any of these conditions aren't met, one will enjoy liberty is a questionable claim. Montesquieu in support of his doctrine gave examples of principle of ~~natural~~ justice, in which one can't be judge in his own case.

Separation of power doctrine is basis of political system of many countries. In some this separation is watertight while in others, it isn't. most of European liberal democracies has strict separation.

← also refer example of USA

Remarks

Try to mention Articles regarding
separation of power in

of powers, while in India^{India} this separation isn't watertight. For example - ministers who are part of executive are also part of ~~legislature~~. Also at ~~some~~ instances like pardoning power, ordinance issuing power of president, scheme of ~~separation~~ of power get blurred.

Sabine has declared Montesquieu most influential philosopher after Rousseau, and ~~this~~ becomes clear when we see Montesquieu doctrine in action ~~around~~ the globe.



Remarks

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)

Firstly, give a brief on significance of strong healthcare system for a country. India has a public sector led public-private health care system, where we have a doctor patient ratio of ~~1:1400+~~ 1:1400+, against WHO recommended 1:1000. Also India's expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP is 1.28%, against target of ~~3%~~ 2.5% in National health Policy.

Clearly, India's health system was not in adequate shape when pandemic as huge as COVID-19 hit. It exposed loopholes from which India's health system is suffering. Some of these problems are-

* - Health system in India has

Remarks

a problem of "ghost clinics". These are clinics established as primary health centres without medical practitioners and doctors.

* - Primary Health centres and District hospitals suffer from lack of equipments. PHC lack equipments even for basics like blood test.

* - Doctor patient ratio is very ~~low~~ low far away from WHO recommended levels.

* - There is massive inter-state inequality in terms of human resource like nursing staff. Kerala, Tamil nadu has adequate no. of staff while U.P, Bihar, and MP suffer.

Considering these problems some steps that

← mention about
here
high out of pocket are
can be
expenditure

also * - Very first necessity is to increase budget allocation on health

Remarks

on the lines of National health policy, which suggest ~~health~~ expenditure at 2.5% of ~~GDP~~.

*- Private sector ~~which has~~ attained expertise need to rope in and a P.P.P model may ~~prove~~ effective.

*- There ~~is~~ need to establish more medical colleges for improvement in doctor patient ratio.

Health service needs to be Available, Affordable, and Accessible for every section of population. In this context, PM Jan Arogya Yojana, is step in ~~right~~ direction which may ~~offer~~ quality healthcare to 10 crore families, but ~~there is~~ need and ~~large~~ room for improvement.

6

Remarks

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)

According to a latest report by World Bank, India has reduced poverty by 50% during the period 2006-2016. Jharkhand emerged as fastest improver.

But according to same report, India still has world largest population of poor numbering around 280 million. This 280 million population isn't able to fulfill its daily basic needs.

After Independence India was suffering from atrocious colonial legacies and poverty was

Try to put your introduction in brief

Remarks

one of them. In this context there was immediate need to address the problem of poverty.

India went for right based approach. Initially, India's

focus was on becoming self reliant in aspect of grain production once India was able to meet its needs. India took steps towards poverty eradication.

During 6th Five year plan, focus was on poverty eradication

[Gharibi Hatao]. During this F.Y.P, National rural employment programme started. Additionally, TRYSEM was started for self employment.

Public Distribution system for ration distribution evolved to targeted P.D.S in 1997.

Remarks

Today people has right for 100 days of employment under MGN NREGS Employment guarantee act 2005. Also people has right to food security under National food security act of 2011, under which 75% of rural and 50% of urban population is supplied with foodgrains @ 2, 3 kg.

Undoubtedly India has come a long way after independence and has taken long jump in area of poverty eradication but still we have a significant population under poverty, efforts need to be continued for achievement of the target of SDG-1, Zero Poverty.

51/2

you have to analyse the limitations with these programmes also.

Remarks

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)

A country's diaspora is its population living, earning abroad in other countries. According to UNDESA and also I.M.O [International migration organisation], India has largest diaspora population around the globe numbering 17 million.

good,
also
mention
their
territorial
extent

Diaspora of a country plays very important role in relation of the countries they are concerned with. In case of India, we receive 80 Billion \$ in remittances from our diaspora population which is largest in world.

Diaspora population also helps in maintaining good relations

Remarks

with countries. For example - Indian diaspora has played significant role in strengthening of India - USA relation, India - Australia relations.

Additionally, once these people come from abroad to India, they bring specialisation, expertise with them, which helps in encouraging entrepreneurial spirit in India.

During recent times, India has given additional emphasis on roping our diaspora population in strengthening of foreign relations. Thus it has got more involved politically, due to which they face some reactions from the society.

Additionally, one of most serious problem faced by

well mentioned significant of diaspora.

Remarks

you can mention government's steps in this regard.

Indian diaspora is of racism. A lot of racist attack has been faced by Indians in Australia and U.S.A.

Diaspora population has also been facing increased intimidation of spy agency like I.S.I.

Indian diaspora is most vibrant diaspora population around the globe, they have been building bridge between foreign relations and this needs to be encouraged. But there is a need to not mobilising them politically to prevent any reactionary action against them.

→ suggest some solutions.

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)

India has 4th largest prison population in the world. According to data by N.C.R.B, our jails are overcrowded to the levels of 118%.

Overcrowding is not only problem. There is also problem of understaffing due to which we face incidents like jail-break, prison fighting etc.

India's prisons are also underfunded which aggravates problems like poor hygiene, mosquito borne diseases, and sub-human living conditions.

Remarks

→ also highlight torture and ill treatment of prisoners
(Refer recent examples)

Recognising these shortcomings, Supreme Court constituted Amitava Roy Committee which has recently submitted its report.

Some of its recommendations are -

well highlighted the recommendations
* Major reason of overcrowding of jails is undertrial cases. These are to the tune of around 60%. These cases need to be disposed off.

* There is urgent requirement of filling up of vacancies.

* Funding needs to be increased.

* Speedy trials need to be

Remarks

Conducted in cases involving minor crimes.

Today's jails are in condition which may fail very purpose of criminal system. prisons are called "~~Sudhar Grihas~~" but situation like these may only deteriorate the condition, not improve. Additionally, human rights of prisoners needs to be taken case of.

also refer
recommendations of
Law Commission

6

Remarks

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)

Try
to
start
your
answer
with
recent
amendment
to the
Act

A lot of acts in India has their origin during colonial rule, Epidemic diseases act 1897 is one of them. Act was passed during colonial era to curb plague outbreak in Bombay presidency. Since then act was used several times during colonial rule. But after passing of time its use became infrequent, and it becomes clear from the fact that it has been invoked only 2 or 3 times in last 3 decades.

Remarks

Act came into action again during COVID-19 Pandemic. Some features of this act are-

*- Act provides overarching powers to central and state govt (also U.T) to curb epidemic or pandemic outbreak.

*- Under this act, Centre government issues directions even if Health is a state subject.

*- By an recent amendment, health workers has now been provided with security. Creating trouble for health workers during duty is now punishable offence under epidemic ~~disease~~ act.

→ can mention it in introduction

After COVID-19 outbreak, importance of this act became

Remarks

clear. This act-

* - Provides for basic framework during such epidemic or pandemic.

* - Having all encompassing powers during such pandemic becomes necessity. For example - If COVID-19 is contained in a region while others are suffering, there is a constant threat of proliferation.

* - Act provides power for even restricting movement of people, which has been useful during pandemic.

You have also
analyse
the
concerns
regarding
the
act.

Although epidemic diseases act has served purpose during COVID-19 pandemic, but now is the time to make it more effective by amendments considering modern scenario because act has become quite outdated.

5 1/2

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)

Article 32 of Indian Constitution under Part-III is a fundamental right. It provides citizens to approach Supreme Court directly in case of violation of fundamental rights.

During constituent assembly debates, Dr B.R. Ambedkar, creator of Indian Constitution said that Article 32 is heart and soul of Indian Constitution. Effectiveness of fundamental rights depends on proper functioning of article 32.

Under article 32, Supreme Court issues writs.

These are 5 types of writs.

well
introduced
Article
32

Remarks

Habeas Corpus - Literally means to have body of, and is issued when person is not presented in front of magistrate within 24 hours of his detention.

Certiorary - By S.C, to lower courts for consideration of issues.

Prohibition - When a lower court or body try to transgress its limit.

Popularly known as stay order.

Quo warrant - Restraining a person from acting in public office for which he isn't entitled to.

Mandamus - Order from S.C to lower courts to perform its duty which fall in their ambit.

These writs empower a person to approach highest court in case their rights are

Remarks

Refer Shreya Singhal case, Jauran Jain case etc.

Cover in
brief
↓
Rather
also
mentions
some
important
judgements
in
this
regard.

infringed upon. In case if there wasn't provision of article 32, fundamental rights implementation will be subject to whims and fancies of executive authorities. For example - In China also, people has rights, but in case of violation, they can't move to courts for implementation. good

Thus article 32 is rightly called as soul and heart of constitution as it ensures enforcement of fundamental rights provided by constitution.

6

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 (D.P.S.P) are contained in Part IV of Indian Constitution. These are non-justiciable in nature.

← Article 36-51

A lot of debate

happened in constituent assembly regarding provisions of D.P.S.P and questions regarding their justifiability, and why they are non-justiciable but due to lack of economic resources and social conditions

these provisions were ~~not~~ made justiciable, but were left on Parliament to make them justiciable after attainment of necessary pre-conditions.

→ why significant for governance

Remarks

Although D.P.S.P.'s provisions aren't justiciable, but many of its elements has now been taken form of act and are being implemented. Some of these are-

* Article - 39-(A) - Has now been action through National Legal Services act providing justice to socially disadvantaged sections.

* Article - 40 - In 1992, 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were passed providing justiciability to village panchayats and urban local bodies.

* Article - 45 - provisioned for free education for childrens aged 6-14 years old. It is now a fundamental right.

Good that you mentioned the example.

Remarks

under article 21(A), though
86th Constitutional act.

During constituent
assembly debates, Dr. Ambedkar
said that performance of govt.
could be assessed by monitoring
of their implementation of D.P.S.P.s.
D.P.S.P's are guiding lights for
policy formulation.

6

Remarks

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)

Social Accredited Health activist (ASHA) is a community worker instituted by min. of Health and family welfare in 2005. These easily accessible activist assist in health care services in rural areas.

ASHA's play very crucial role in India's health care delivery system. They are from the same village thus familiar with village population. They play crucial role during pregnancy of a women and assist her to primary health care centres.

well highlighted their work

Remarks

ASHA also generates awareness about health schemes in rural areas.

Despite being a crucial link in healthcare delivery system, ASHA activists face some problems today. Some of these are -

* - Biggest problem is stipend they are paid, which is very low around 2000/3000 ₹ month. which is also not fixed.

* - There isn't fixed budgetary allocation.

* - Sufficient training is not done to improve efficiency of Health care system in rural areas. Some steps can be taken such as -

Try to mention issues such as:-

no job security,
appointment is
 politically motivated,
 infrastructure
 etc.

Remarks

* - A fixed appropriate salary needs to be provided to ASHA workers.

* - These needs to be a dedicated fund with fixed budgetary allocation.

* - A training and skill enhancement also exercise needs to be conducted before joining.

Health care service improvement in rural areas can be effectively done by ASHA activist. we have a well spread network, need it to empower it with funds and training.

↳
most importantly
incentive system is required and
job security.

5/1

Remarks

Reason behind weak Grievance Redressal?

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

India has a weak grievance redressal problem, regarding public service delivery. This hinders quality of service and also limits scope of improvement due to lack of feedback mechanism of India.

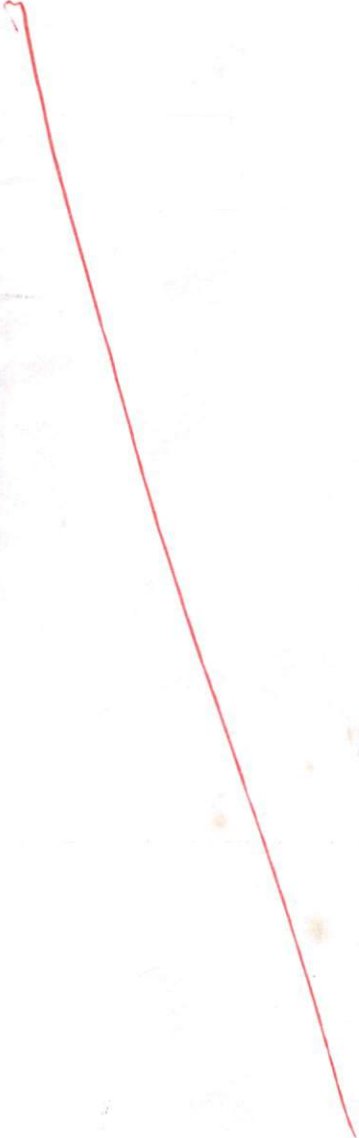
In recent time we are experiencing increasing no. of tribunals. we can say that we are experiencing tribunalisation of grievance redressal mechanism. As per the directions of Supreme court, nearly every high court has a grievance redressal tribunal.

↳ incomplete

you have to explain the significance of Tribunals in justice delivery.

Remarks

— some challenges to it
and give a way forward.



Remarks

Remarks