

**GS SCORE**

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

**GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - II**

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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99

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

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

Name Ramendra PrasadRoll No. 19376

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 25/12/20Signature Ramendra

REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

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Re

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)

Article 25 provides fundamental right to practice profess & propagate any religion.

Doctrine of Essentiality: states that only "essential practices" are covered by Article 25 & state can regulate other non-essential practices.

Ambiguity in Doctrine of Essentiality

① Discretion: judges can decide which practices are "essential"

② Overrides "Doctrine of Principle Distance" where state distances itself from religion.

③ Babri Masjid case: Court declared

S.C took upon the responsibility of determining the essential and non-essential practices (refer shirur mutt case)

highlight that they relied on religious texts and empirical behaviour of follower to determine essentiality.

3 1/2

that Namaz can be read anywhere & it was not essential to read it in Mosque.

④ Sabrimula case: court said "barring of females" was not essential. This led to violation of rights of deity as a "Prabonachari"

Follow the given structure to answer this question:-

Why it is needed )

Try to

firstly: introduce doctrine of essentiality and why it is needed.

Then discuss its ambiguity and contradiction with doctrine of

principled distance,

① To regulate superstitions  
Eg "Maddi dhan" - rolling in left over food

② To protect rights  
Eg Haji Ali case - rights of women entry.

Thus, though some ambiguity is there, courts are keeping enough principled distance, while ensuring rights of women, minorities etc. are upheld.

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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment are effective enough. (10 Marks)

73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provided for local Bodies (rural & urban) for grassroots democracy.

B.R. Ambedkar is saying that there should be reservations for SC/ST in local bodies.

↳ you need to mention why Ambedkar wanted reservations for depressed class.

Reservations are effective

① social mobility is ensured through political power.  
Eg Rise of Yadavs in Bihar.

② Reservation for SC/ST are in proportion to population, reflecting representative democracy.

- ③ Gender: Women from SC/ST are also empowered ✓
- ④ Better development of downtrodden  
Eg "Drain Bashi" - provision of utilities ✓

4

Ineffectiveness of reservation

① Benefits cornered by dominant groups among SC/ST. ✓

well highlighted the issues

② Demand for sub-quotas & sub-categorisation.  
Eg Tamil Nadu ✓

also  
↳ Refer to concept of 'panchayat pati'

③ Other groups also demanding reservation. Eg Marathas. ✓

④ Propagates caste system  
Eg Sanpach made to sit on floor. ✓

Thus other measures like health, education & social empowerment is needed along with reservation. ✓

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 the name given to citizens organisations that participate in public life.

Civil society helps in democratization of social life

- ① All groups are represented  
Eg Dalit Panthers, BAMCEF, Bhim Army, etc. for Dalits.
- ② Views on policies put forward  
Eg Farmer protests...
- ③ Cultural activities by all  
Eg Mohalla Committee model of Bhiwandi.
- ④ Focus on health, education, etc.

well discussed  
the significance of civil society for democracy

4

by NAOs

eg UDAN - child education.

Sustains a democratic system of governance

1 Policy inputs eg by Think Tanks like ORF

2 Rights are upheld: eg Tribal rights by Jamata NAO.

3 Execution help eg Community Policy - "Friends of Police" in Tamil Nadu.

4 Systems Approach of governance & taking feedback.

eg Naz Foundation on Transgender Bill

Thus Civil Society are integral part of India's democratic democracy

for a balanced answer, try to also mention some limitations of civil society like corruption, lack of internal democracy, etc.



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 is a Maritime Neighbour of India & both shares historic & cultural ties.

↳ highlight maldives as significant part of india's neighbourhood first policy.

Significance of Maldives for India

① Strategic :  
\* Strengthen presence in Indo Pacific  
\* Support to Naval Bases nearby  
↳ Assumption Island

well mentioned the points to highlight significance of Maldives.

② Blue Economy : income free & open sea lanes of communication

③ Coastal Radar Chain deployed to check Threats, disasters, etc.

4

⑤ Check Terrorism & Islamist extremism.

Challenges

- ① China's inroads  
Eg Friendship bridge
- ② Pakistan's closeness & Islamic connection
- ③ frictions: Eg returned LCH Helicopters.
- ④ SARAC grouping blocked by Pakistan.

need to discuss these briefly

Thus India needs to reach out & broad base our relationship.

Eg Development of Infrastructure (Greater Male Bridge), Tourism (Addu Atoll) etc. to realise the potential of India Maldives ties.

good

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 follows a Parliamentary form of govt. while ~~countries~~ like USA follow Presidential form.

Presidential form of government

- ① President & Legislature are chosen independently for their own term.
- ② There is separation of power between Executive & Legislature.
- ③ There is rule by Experts as President appoints experts to Executive posts.
- ④ Continuity of policies: as Legislature legislature is independent.

well  
mentioned  
the  
salient  
features  
of  
Presidential  
form  
of  
government

4 1/2

Why India did not adopt Presidential form

good points to highlight why India didn't opt Presidential system.

- ① Non-responsible: ~~the~~ Executive is not responsible to legislature.
- ② Deadlocks are frequent  
eg USA → on Mexico Wall
- ③ Authoritarianism of President can be seen.
- ④ Less Diversity of representation  
eg Minorities.
- ⑤ History: India was used to Govt. of India Act 1935

9th conclusion, you can briefly highlight the recent proposal

Thus India chose Responsibility (Parliamentary system) over Stability (Presidential system)

Remarks

→ of some scholars to adopt Presidential system in India in near future.

Rem

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)

Govt. enacted the 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act to provide 10% reservation to EWS.

Reservation & Rights

① Article 14(4) & 15(4) provides for reservation for backward sections.

② DPSP (Article 46) provides for state to take measures for backward sections.

③ Article 335 provides that "efficiency of Administration" should not be hampered by reservations.

④ Hence it can be seen that it is not a fundamental right

Remarks

you need to mention the argument given by Supreme Court → Article 15 and 16 are only making provisions. Not entitlements of any citizens etc.

by  
ity

3

Δ State can not for conditionalities.

Eg "Backwardness of class"

a "inadequacy of representation"

⑤ Supreme Court in Indra-Sawhney case disallowed purely economic based reservation.

⑥ ~~Jain~~ In Ram Singh case SC disallowed purely caste-based reservation.

Hence provisions of Constitution are still open for interpretation

You need to also briefly highlight the issues with recent EWS reservation.

Thus we see that Demand for reservation is not a Fundamental Right, but enacted as per Affirmative Action.

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 delivery of govt. services on an electronic or online platform.

Eg. Apps like UMANG

e-Governance in India

- ① Citizen can get services  
Eg Passport Seva portal.
- ② Businesses can get clearances  
Eg e-Biz, MCA 21
- ③ Transparent tendering  
Eg Govt e Marketplace (GeM)
- ④ Use of ICT in govt offices  
Eg e-District portal.

good that you mentioned govt's initiatives also

Remarks

4 1/2

Key Objectives of Mumbai Declaration on e-Governance

- ① Presenceless & Paperless delivery of services.
- ② Improve Ease of Doing Business.
- ③ Use of Big Data & AI for evidence-based decision making.
- ④ Solutions should be
  - Cloud Based
  - Mobile First
  - Secure & Privacy upheld
 ↳ Refers to terms digital diplomacy in this regard

Role of NESDA

also refer to National e-governance service delivery Index Assessment

- ① It will set parameters to assess National e-governance service delivery
- ② Address gaps Eg rural areas

Thus these steps can help achieve "P2G2" - No people good governance.



Q8. Recently, India hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 refers to use of civil society groups along with govt. officials in diplomatic meet.

Track 1.5 diplomacy

- ① More flexible procedure than track 1 (Officials only).
- ② less informal than Track 2 (only civil society)
- ③ Use of inputs by Think Tanks (Eg ODF) & Experts.
- ④ Can set stage before official meets to smoothen out details.

no need to discuss this  
[Just give a brief introduction on Track 1.5 diplomacy]

Remarks

Rather introduce 6<sup>th</sup> Indian Ocean dialogue in this regard.

4

Role of India in IOR

- ① Acts as "net security provider" in the region.
- ② Securing sea-lanes of communication (50% of container traffic & 75% of oil passes through IOR)
- ③ Security Threats (Eg. Somalian pirates), especially at choke points.
- ④ Developmental Assistance Eg. UNOSSE
- ⑤ Disaster Assistance (HADR) Eg. Mission Jagan

Thus a favourable view of IOR island states can also help in bid for UN permanent seat, a to fulfil "SAGAR Doctrine".

well discussed the role of India in the region

Remarks

Remark

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)

Supreme Court in Vineeta  
Singh case gave daughter  
equal rights to ancestral  
property.

↳ you need to  
also mention  
recent clarification  
given by Supreme  
Court in this  
regard.

great leap forward

- ① correct historical injustice & bias against women
- ② social: can counter patriarchy in society
- ③ Economic: land can be used for economic growth by women (LFPR only 25%)
- ④ Status: landholding status will improve respect & reduce harassment

Remarks

## Recent SC Clarification

- ① Daughter is equal co-parsoner
- ② Rights are granted even before 2005 (enactment of Hindu Succession Amendment Act)

③ In line with ancient texts  
 like Mitakshara & Dayabhaga

Upholds Right to Equality  
 (Article 14)

Thus this judgement along

with others like granting

Permanent Commission in Armed

Forces can go a long way

in upholding women's rights

as per "Beijing Declaration"

3 1/2

Mitakshara  
 School of  
 Hindu Law  
 only recognised  
 males as legal  
 heirs.

Rather

Try to  
 briefly  
 govt's stand on  
 it.

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)

India & Europe share historical

ties as well as shared values of democracy, liberty, etc. ~~It is~~

India-EU Strategic

India-EU - Relationship: Positives

Roadmap to 2025

- ① Nuclear deal for peaceful use
- ② Renewables: Collaboration in solar & wind energy
- ③ Trade: Bilateral trade around \$90 billion.
- ④ Smart cities - collaboration.
- ⑤ Space Collaboration between ISRO & ESA.

Remarks

also mention

about the recent

summit  
C Ref  
Partnership

## Issues in Relations

- ① India Unilaterally cancelled BITs (Bilateral Investment Treaties)
- ② Model BITA has contentious clauses not acceptable to EU.  
 Eg Not linked with "MFN" of WTO
- ③ "Data secure" status not granted to India

## changing geopolitical situation

- ① Anti-China sentiment can be taken advantage of,
- ② Ask EU to invest in India (FDI) for Atmanirbhar Bharat. } good
- ③ Need to diversify supply chain: can shift GVC to India  
 Thus India-EU has lot of potential.

well highlighted the issues

4

Remarks

Remarks

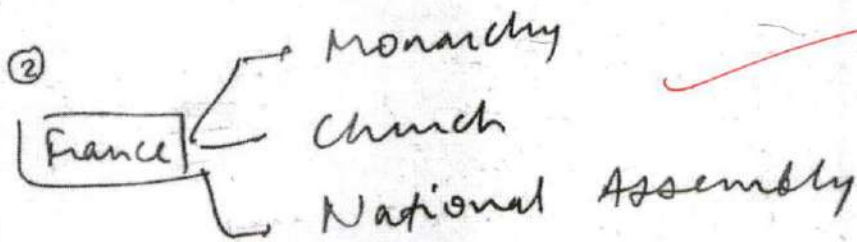
Section - B

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

Montesquieu was a French thinker who propounded Montesquieu's doctrine related to separation of power.

Montesquieu's Doctrine

① Organs of state to have respective powers & functions in own sphere.



③ Each organ should not interfere in each other's matter.

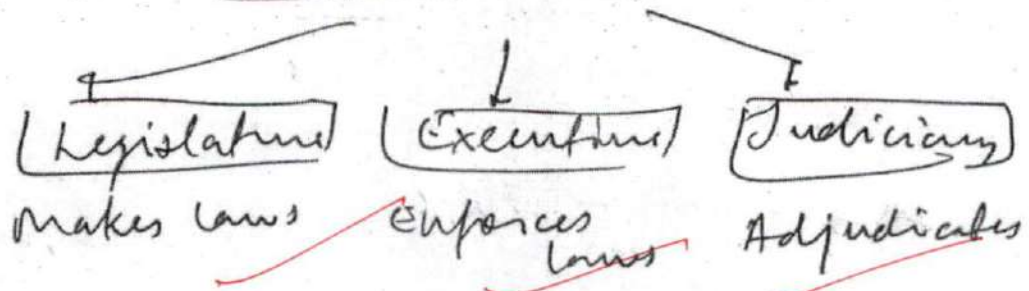
well  
introduced  
Montesquieu  
doctrine

## Relation to separation of power

① prevents Authoritarianism

4. concentration of power  
Eg Hitler.

② In Indian context



③ Domain expertise is gained in each field.

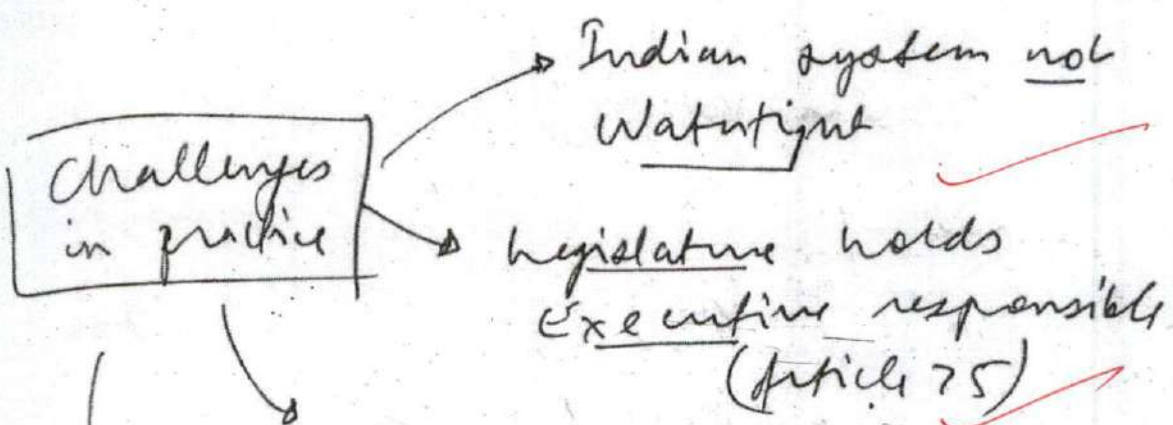
④ As per Article 50 of DIRP

⑤ Independent Judiciary  
upholds Principles of Natural Justice i.e. "No man shall be judge in his own cause"

good  
discussions on  
relevance of the  
doctrine.



6) Conflict of interest avoided.



good that you mentioned but try to mention issues in

Judicial Overreach (Article 142)  
Tribunals are executive bodies conducting Judicial functions.

implementation of the doctrine in general also.

Thus though India doesn't have watertight system like Montesquieu we follow a system of checks & balances as highlighted in Karur case.

6

Briefly mentions → why effective  
healthcare is needed for a nations.

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 ranks 131 in Human Development Index showing poor quality of social sectors like healthcare.

Major Crisis - challenges in Healthcare system

① Poor spending: India spends only 1.15% of GDP on Health.

② Infrastructure like beds, equipment, ventilators lacking

\* Beds → 1/1000 population = India  
 → 3/1000 = UN

③ Manpower (HR) Lacking

\* India = 1:1600 (doctor: population)  
 \* UN = 1:4000

Good that you  
 have mentioned  
 the  
 data also.

- ③ High vacancies in PHC (upto 90%) in some states.
- ④ Immunisation coverage = 75% only
- ⑤ High out of pocket expenditure = 67%.

Measures taken by government

- ① National Health Mission launched for rural & urban areas.
- ② Ayushman Bharat scheme: Insurance cover of ₹5 lakh for 10 crore families
- ③ Jan Aushadhi stores for generic medicine.
- ④ Health & Wellness centres
- ⑤ Laxshya scheme for quality checks in delivery rooms.

well mentioned  
the measures  
taken by  
government.

Further Measures needed

① Bhor Committee: need for social physicians  
eg "barefoot doctors" of China

② Mandates Committee: All India services (Article 312) for health.

③ Increase GDP spend, fill vacancies & strengthen IHC.

Refer recommendations of National Health Policy in this regard

④ Use of ICT eg Mera Aagataat

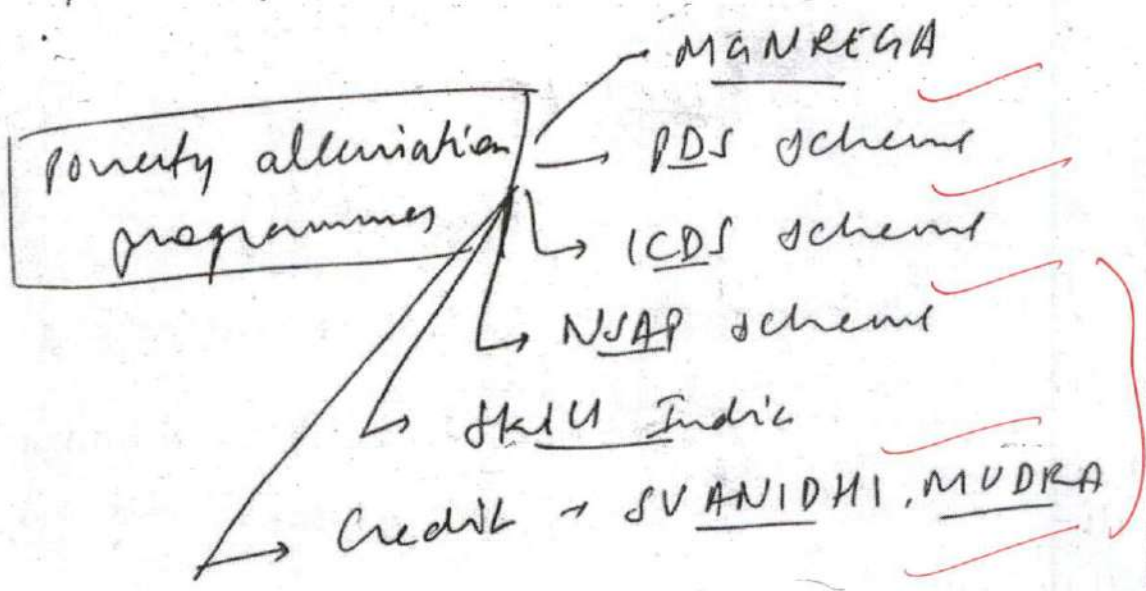
⑤ "Rogi Kalyan Samitis" can be formed to check quality.

good attempt

These steps can battle the crisis & help work towards Astana Declaration & SDG #3 (Health)

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)

In India 29.5% of population lie below poverty line as set by Rangarajan line.



good

Rights based Approach

also  
define  
mean by  
rights based  
approach

- what do you
- ① MNREGA gives right to 100 days of wage employment.
  - ② right to livelihood enshrined in Article 21 (Olga Tellis case)

Remarks

③ PDS Rations provided as a right to cardholders

③ Right to Public Assistance (DPSP Article 41)

eg N/AAP scheme, Antyodaya scheme

Try to focus more on issues

such as:-

focus of these schemes is mainly on monetary part, multidimensional poverty is not taken into consideration etc

Structural issues

leakages in schemes  
eg scholarship scam

Corruption

eg PDS black marketing

Exclusion errors:

10 user lack Address

lack of proper Data

eg Data in "files"

Poor not empowered

eg stuck in "Vicious cycle"

& dependent on dates.

How to fix structural issues

- ① Inclusion of all beneficiaries
- ② Use of Data, AI, etc.  
Eg "Sannagha Vedika" of Telangana
- ③ Village Volunteer Scheme of AP: to reach out to beneficiaries.
- ④ Empowerment of poor by enhancing choice (Capability Approach of Amartya Sen)  
Eg Skill Development, NULM etc.
- ⑤ DBT benefits: Eg. Bolsa Familia of Brazil

5 1/2

well mention the steps need to be taken

Fixing structural issues can help achieve SDG #1 (zero poverty) & achieve "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

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)

India has one of the largest diaspora populations

Try to also  
define the term  
diaspora

of around 80 million across the globe.

### Contributions of Diaspora

- ① Pushing home countries interests  
Eg lobbying in US, Canada.
- ② Act as Cultural Ambassadors
- ③ Boost to soft power  
Eg Yoga, Ayurveda promotion
- ④ Role models & respected individuals of society  
Eg Jundus Dikhar

(Refer to term diaspora diplomacy)

Remarks



⑤ Remittances to tune of \$ 18 billion

⑥ Ann NAOs & contribute to social issues alteration in India.

Emerging issues faced by Diaspora

① Kafala issue in Gulf countries reduces freedom of movement.

② Hoste crimes e.g. shooting of technic in Kansas City VIA.

③ Dual citizenship not available.

④ land acquisition issues in India.

⑤ NAOs restricted by FCRA Act

well

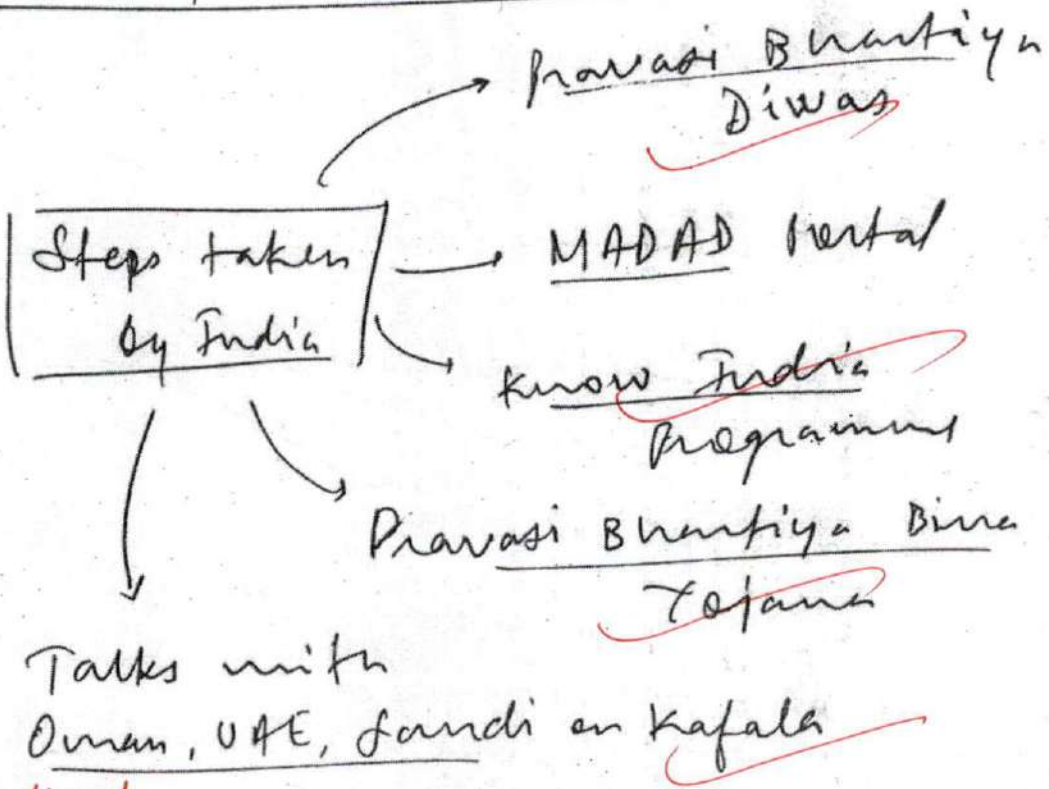
mentioned the

issues faced by

India

diaspora.

7



Good that you also mentioned the steps taken by government.

Indian diaspora exert critical social & political influence in their countries & NEA should reach out to them to help India's image of Janus Ambrosius Dharal Jagad Gurus Dharal.

Overall:- Well attempted

Remarks

Ren

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)

Prisons are an important part of Criminal Justice System in India along with police & judiciary.

Major Problems facing prisons

- ① Undertrials constitute 69% of prisoners.
- ② Overcrowding in prisons (over 200% in some cases)
- ③ Right to Speedy Trial denied
- ④ Living conditions are poor
  - ↳ lack of hygiene
  - ↳ poor sanitation & sewage
  - ↳ poor quality food.

well highlighted  
poor conditions of Prisons in India

Remarks

⑤ Opportunities to reform  
 & rehabilitate lockups  
 Eg Reading rooms, Art

⑥ Lack of manpower, infrastructure  
 & funds.

Most  
 importantly,

Torture and  
ill-treatment is a issue.

can refer to

recent example of  
 [Tamil Nadu]

Prison Reforms required

- ① Build of infrastructure,  
 to prevent overcrowding
- ② Mulla Committee has suggested  
All India services for prisons
- ③ Open prisons system can  
 be adopted Eg Rajasthan
- ④ Kiran Bedi's Pihar reforms  
 Eg Vipassana Meditation,  
Yoga etc.

Remarks

Rem

- ③ Speedy Trials to be conducted
- ④ Capacity Building of prison officials & sensitivity training.
- ⑤ Prison Committees to check hygiene, food quality. etc

We can learn from Scandinavian Countries to adopt a reformatory approach in prisons rather than a Retributive Approach.

also Try to Refer recommendations of Law Commission in this regard  
 — Refer Amitava Roy Committee setup for Prison Reforms.

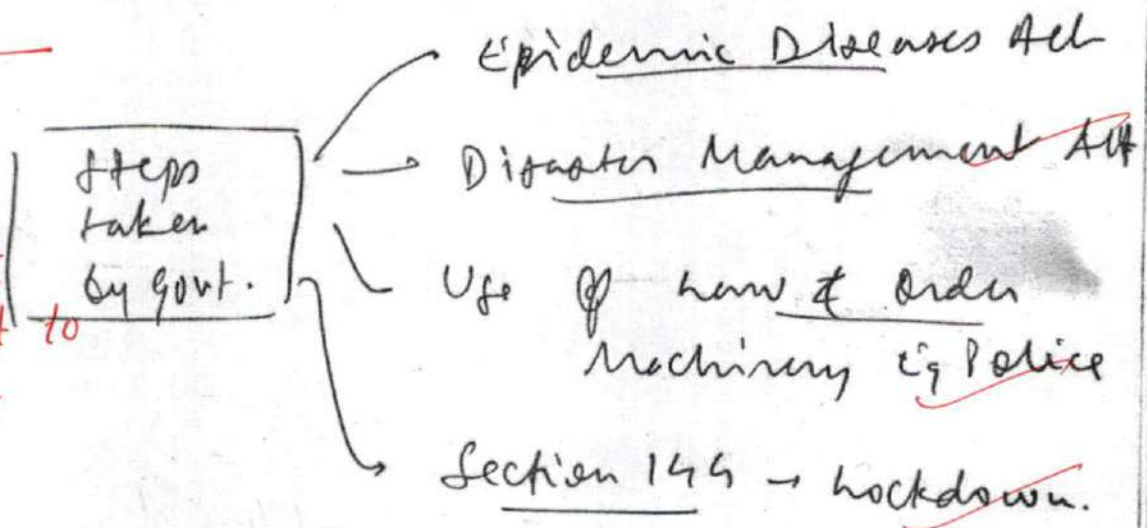
5 1/2

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)

Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 is

a colonial era legislation to tackle health crisis like Epidemics.

also mention the recent amendment to the act



Positives of Epidemic Diseases Act

- ① Specifically targetted to deal with Epidemic.
- ② Section 2 of Act gives state power to issue directions.

Remarks

Rem

Through these functions highlight how the Act helped in preventing mass spread of COVID-19.

- ③ Federalism: States get power rather than Centre.
- ④ Penalties for violations.
- ⑤ Protection to Health Workers (added by Amendment)

mention it in intro

### Issues with the Act

- ① Colonial Era legislation not relevant today.
- ② No mention of steps like "quarantine", "tracking", etc.
- ③ less reliance on technology  
Eg IDSP for disease surveillance
- ④ Use of law & order machinery instead of health infrastructure

well highlighted issues with the Act.

③ Not for Digital Age : Failed to stop "Infodemic" of ~~fake~~ News.

Way Forward

④ Amendments required like

good points to highlight need to be taken.

- steps
- Quarantine, social distancing
  - Contact tracing
  - Use of technology
  - Digital measures
  - Better protection, insurance for health workers.

These steps can lead to robust epidemic legislation to achieve SDG # 3 (Health)

6 1/2



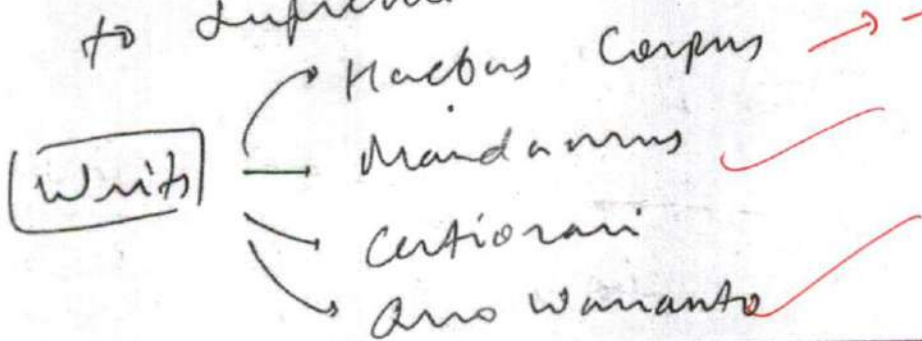
Q17. Right to constitutional remedies is the very heart and soul of the Constitution and without it the Constitution would be a nullity. Explain how Article 32 acts as a protector of the Fundamental Rights. (15 Marks)

Article 32 provides Right to Constitutional Remedies. It has been called "heart & soul" of constitution by Dumbedkar.

Heart & soul of constitution

① Any citizen can approach supreme court if his/her Fundamental rights are violated.

② Power of Writ Petition granted to supreme court.



Try to briefly define these writs also.

Remarks

③ Judicial Review power of writ as upheld in Kesavanand Bhanthi case.

④ Forms a part of Basic Structure.

Without it Constitution would be nullity

① Without remedy, rights would remain only on paper.

② Emergency case (Article 352) suspends Article 32 leading to Rights violation.

③ ADM Jabalpur case, went on record for blocking Writ of Habeas corpus

Remarks

Rem

well discussed the significance of Article 32

was overturned recently.

How 32 acts as protector

① Courts can produce body of person if his rights violated.

eg illegal detention

② Courts can renew Parliamentary

legislation violating FR

Try to also mention

③ Courts can renew Executive

some examples of action violating FR.

Judgements to show Article 32 as protector.

Ex:- Shreya Singh case etc

Thus Article 32 is essential to enable supreme court to

act as guardian of Fundamental Rights.

6

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)

DPSP are enshrined in part IV of Constitution. It shall be duty of state to apply these principles while formulating policy / law.

you need to discuss about the significance of DPSP in governance of nation.

Sine qua non to realize social justice

① Article 46: provides for special measures for SC / ST / women.

eg Reservation provided in jobs, education to SC / ST.

Reservation of 33% for women in Panchayats.

② Article 38 (Welfare State):  
 State undertakes activities like

- ↳ PDS ✓
- ↳ MGNREGA ✓
- ↳ PMKISAN ✓

③ Article 39(c): Prevention of  
 concentration of wealth reduces  
 inequalities ✓

↳ Progressive taxation ✓

④ Free legal aid to poor, ✓

↳ NALSA Act

↳ Article 39(A)

liberal values promoted

① Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

on scientific lines

↳ RKVY - Raftaar scheme,  
e-Pashu Haat portal.

← Mentions the Article also

② Protection of Environment  
(Article 48-A)

↳ Environment Protection Act,  
Biosphere Reserves.

③ Early childhood Education to  
be promoted

↳ New Education Policy

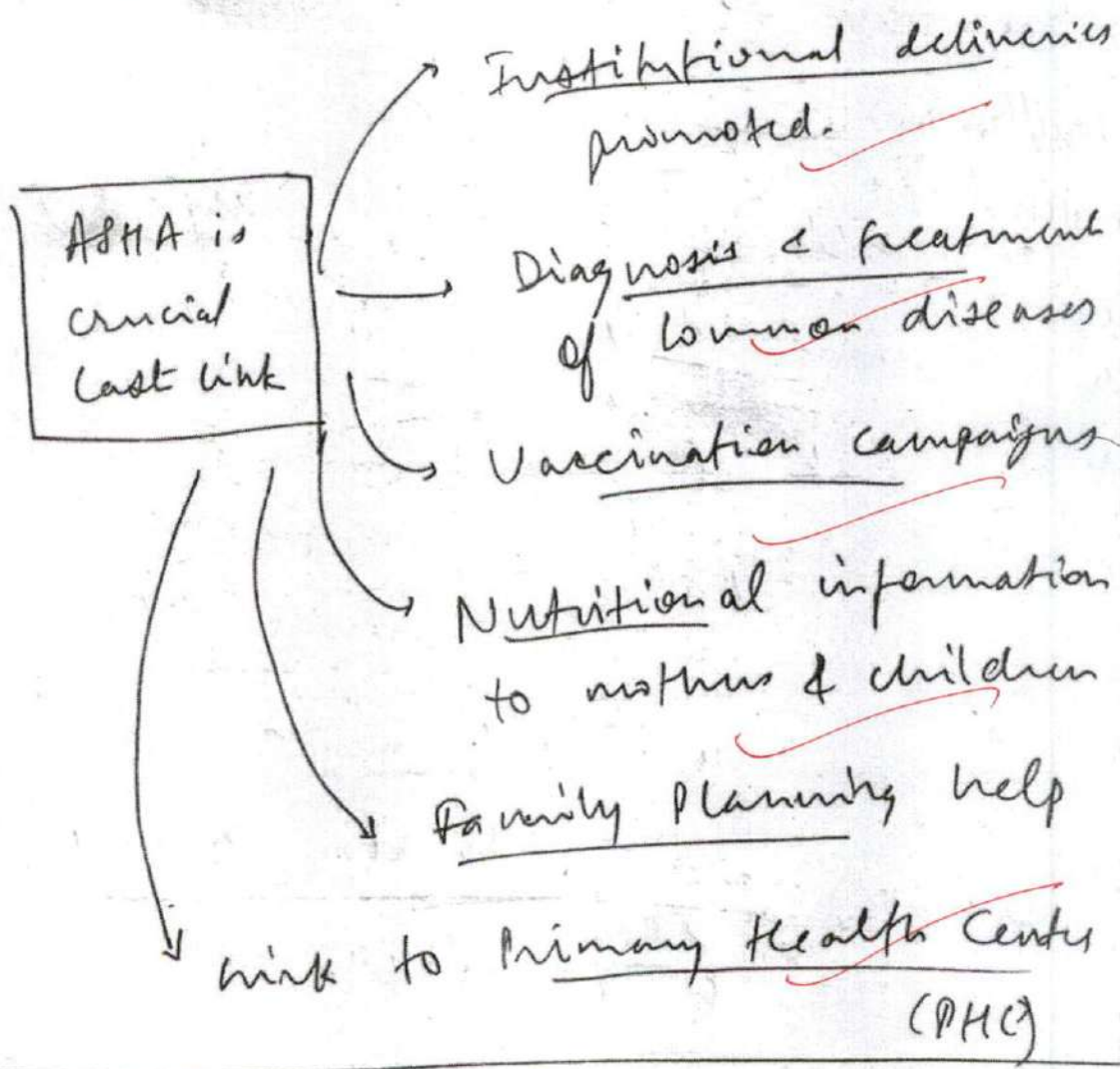
④ International peace & cooperation  
(Article 51)

↳ Peacekeeping Missions for UN.

also highlight some times DPSP helps ensure  
issues in its social justice & liberal values  
implementations  
can refer to promote development in  
example of Uniform Civil Code spirit of "Sabka Jath"  
"Sabka Vikas"

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)

ASHA is Accredited social Health Activist envisaged as pivot in National Health Mission (NHM).



good  
Introduction  
ASHA and  
their  
role

Remarks

Problems faced by ASHA.

- ① lack of social security
- ② how honorarium provided to them.
- ③ Need to update multiple registers.
- ④ lack of training & capacity building
- ⑤ lack of infrastructure  
↳ Digital - smartphones, internet

Try to briefly discuss some of these issues.

Measures to be taken

- ① Pay raise & social security to be provided.



- ② Training courses & provision of infrastructure.
- ④ Unified register for data entry  
Eg Common Application Software (CAS)
- ⑤ Career progression opportunity.  
ASHA → ANM
- ⑥ Improve spend on healthcare from 1.2% of GDP to 3%.
- ⑦ Make health workers to supplement ASHA.

well mentioned  
the steps  
need to be taken.

6

We can also follow urban model of community only clinics to achieve SDG # 3 (Health) & goals of Munna Aza Declaration.

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

Tribunals are quasi judicial bodies set up under Articles 323A & 323B.

Weak Grievance Redressal in India: crucial factors

It is not ~~not~~ only related to

Judiciary ① Pendency in Courts:

also mention issues

3.5 crore cases pending.

in working of administrative

machinery to deliver

public services etc.

② Delays of 10-12 years as

per DAKSH report.

③ Lack of manpower

India: 20 Judges / million population

UN: 50 / million

④ High vacancies upto 26% in lower courts.

Remarks

Rem

⑤ Vacationing of courts is high.

How Tribunals can fill gap in Justice delivery

① flexible procedure: Not bound by Evidence Act.

② Principle of Natural Justice is followed.

③ Experts can be roped in  
eg National Green Tribunal

④ Cheap procedure  
→ fast + effective

⑤ Burden on courts decreased

Issues with Tribunals

① Pendency of 2 lakh cases in Tribunals.

good that you mentioned both significance and issues

② Appeals to courts under  
Article 136 (Spl. Leave  
 Petition)

③ Poor accessibility eg NAT has  
 just 4 benches.

④ Political interference in  
 appointments etc.

### Way Forward

Can also  
 Refer to Recommendations of  
 Law Commission

① Capacity Building & infrastructure  
 for Tribunals. eg video conferencing

② Parity of Judicial & Expert  
members (Madras Bar Association  
case)

Further Mahabadi Committee  
 reforms like Codification of laws into  
 a code, use of ADR can reduce "Matsya  
 Nyaya"