

Educrat IAS Academy
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GENERAL STUDIES II

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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6				
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10			<i>Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.</i>	
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19			Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:
Remarks:				
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Director				

Q.1) Distribution of power between center and states in the India constitution provides for more cooperative than a competitive federal framework. Do you agree? Justify your viewpoint. (10 marks)

The Constituent Assembly aimed to make a Constitution that provides for a united India, and included the same in the Preamble.

However, instances, such as emergency / President's rule, have often led to tussle between the Centre and states.

Ways in which Constitution provides for cooperative federalism

1) Bicameralism - to provide states a forum to voice their opinions in Rajya Sabha

2) List system / 7th schedule - Concurrent list items are meant for collaborative legislation between centre and states

Page _____ of _____

- Ratification of bill

3) Article 249 allows states to confer on Parliament the authority to make certain laws ✓

4) Post of governor (Article 153) is aimed at ensuring greater cooperation between centre and states

5) Article 263 allows for inter-state councils - as a forum of discussion between Centre and State ✓

7

President's Rule
- Emergency
recognition
or
provision

However, there have been cases where the Central govt has arbitrarily misused constitutional provisions against opposition-ruled states, earning it the name of spoils system. ✓

K.C. Wheare has called the Constitution as federal in form, unitary in spirit. But, only when the Centre and States collaborate, development seems possible

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Q.2) What are the main functions of the North Eastern Council (NEC)? Discuss its importance in realizing the objective of 'Act East Policy'. (10 marks)

The North - Eastern Council has ^{recently} been setup as a zonal council to Act cater to the demands of the NE states.

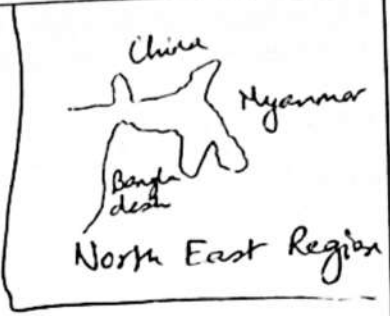
Main functions of NE Council →

- 1) Holistic and integrated development of NE region
- 2) Cultural and diversity preservation of the NE states, in congruence with India's Salad bowl-bowl model
- 3) Cater to specific concerns of NE states. eg - militancy, disconnect with rest of India, discrimination
- 4) Demands for greater devolution of powers, in accordance to 6th schedule
- 5) Realize greater economic integration with India's border states, like Bangladesh, Myanmar, etc

Page — or —

mention
1 line in
Act East
Policy

Importance of NEC in Act East Policy



- 1) Connectivity through IMT trilateral highway, Kaladan multi-modal project.
- 2) People to people connect in boundary areas can be regulated and preserved
- 3) NEC can check smuggling of arms, drugs from Golden Triangle region
- 4) NEC can be instrumental in checking militancy and improving economic development of NE region
- 5) A stable NE region can produce dividends for India's Eastern neighbours

8

India's NE region is a big part of its Act East Policy and a doorway to greater connect with India's neighbours

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Q.3) Two decades since it was first presented in Parliament, the Women's Reservation Bill has seen many obstacles. Critically examine the grounds on which the bill has been opposed? (10 marks)

The Women's Reservation Bill has been a long-debated legislation and India remains one of the most under-represented Parliaments in terms of women legislators

Women reservation is only at Panchayat level ^{need per aim of bill - 33% reservation data can be given in future.}

Status of women in Parliament → Countries like Rwanda have better representation of women

↓
 According to Amnesty international, women legislators in India face more online abuse than US, UK counterparts

14% women legislators in the current Lok Sabha is the highest ever

reduce AEs

Grounds on which the Bill is opposed →

- 1) Leaders such as Nehru and Sarojini Naidu opposed women reservation in Parliament on the grounds that women can seek representation through capability
- 2) Progressive view - Another view is that men have historically been able to

Page _____ of _____

pass women-centric legislation. Eg- Dowry Act

which directs attention from main issues - retention of women's suffrage will leave no need for without MP to act.

3) Ela Bhatt of SEWA said that economic

empowerment of women is more important

4) Shirin Rai has argued that women

representation did not give any dividends

in Pakistan and will not in India

5) Patriarchal mindset of legislators have

led to opposition of women representation

Reasons why the Bill should be passed

1) Patriarchy is responsible for present underdeveloped dividend of female population

2) Only women can understand female concerns and make representative laws

3) To make the Parliament truly representative

4) Upliftment and empowerment of women

Parliament is a forum of debate and discussion, and no discussion is fruitful until it is representative of society

2.5

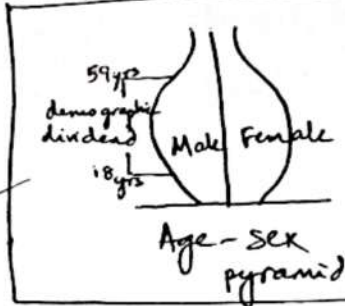
but

Q.4) With a brief background of the demographic structure in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Skill India Mission'. (10 marks)

India is set to overtake China as the world's most populous country in 2023. We are going through a phase of demographic dividend, which must be utilized.

Demographic structure of India

1) Demographic dividend - with greater percentage of working age population



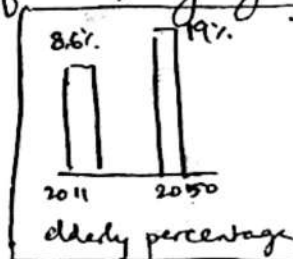
2) Almost 50% sex ratio

3) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.0, highlighting

Replacement level fertility

4) Growing elderly population

5) Moving towards → low birth rate
low death rate



6) LFPR of 42%

Unemployment rate of 4%

Female LFPR 23.5%

7) GER of 75% in primary education
Higher dropoffs in higher education

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Skill India Mission

- Objectives → increase skilled labour force ✓
- data → recognition of skill and training ✓
- set up and accreditation of training centres.
- 500 million youth by 2020.
 - employability

Strategy →

- 1) Provide Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Certificates ✓
- 2) skill training through standardized institutes. Eg - ITI's ✓
- 3) Job portal for employee-employer matching. Eg - ASEEM portal ✓
- 4) Formalization of economy. Eg - e-Shram portal
- 5) Providing social security to workers.
- 6) vocational education and internship opportunities. eg - NETAP (employability through apprenticeship)

PM Kaushal Yojana has been instrumental in capacity development of India's workforce and must be continued for greater returns during Amrit Kaal.

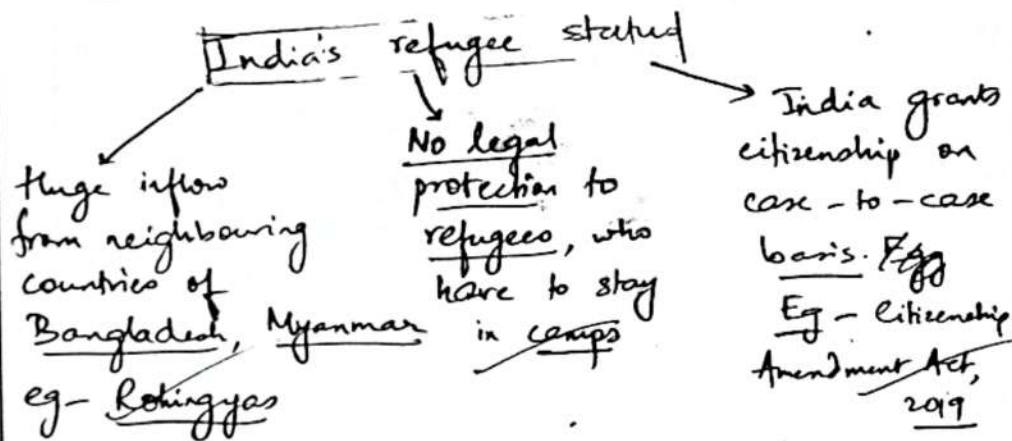
NSDF
PM Kaushal
Vikalp
Yojana
Skill India

6

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Q.5) Despite being a host to a large population of refugees, India has not signed the UN refugee convention or its protocol. What are India's concerns regarding refugee convention? (10 marks)

The UN Refugee Convention of 1951, and its Protocol of 1967 are major international legislations to protect the rights of refugees. However, India is not a signatory to either.



India's concerns regarding refugee conventions →

- 1) Relations with neighbouring countries will get affected if India starts accepting all refugees under international law
- 2) Anti-state elements often disguise

as refugees and then indulge in terroristic activities in India.

creation of obligation
- India already has
not developed laws.

3) Refugee movement is often a front for illegal smuggling and trafficking of people, drugs ✓

burden on resources

4) India is a developing country and cannot bear the burden of its citizens, if it is obligated to accept refugees

5) Refugee movement might lead to demographic change in India as it is a stable democracy among relatively unstable countries.

Way forward →

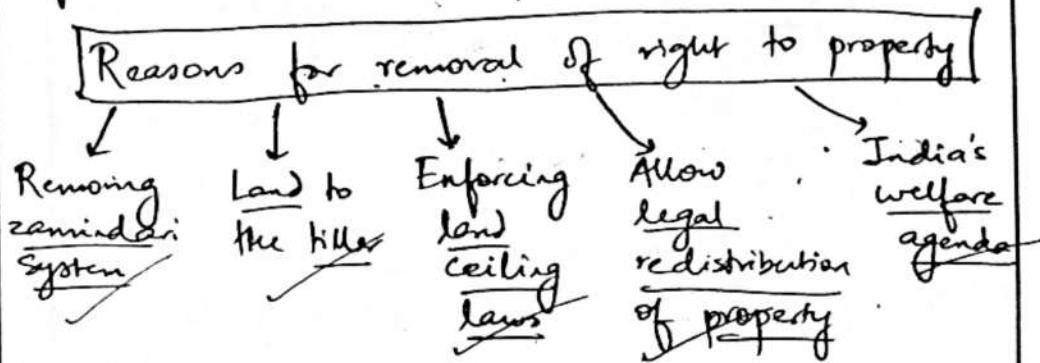
1) Although India has not signed the Refugee Convention, it should maintain human rights perspective in granting refuge.

2) The immigration dept, border countries, border village communities, must work collaboratively to reduce anarchical element of refugees

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Q.6) "Although the removal of the right to property as a fundamental right helped in achieving the goals of land reforms, it has contributed towards greater inequities in today's neo-liberal environment." Elucidate. (10 marks)

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 removed right to property from Part III of the Constitution in line with the DSP of equitable distribution of resources. (Art 38)



The removal of Article 30 right to property, thus helped in achieving land reforms. However, its effects had been dismal in providing equity.

How has it contributed to greater inequity in neo-liberal environment

1) Legal loopholes - Zamindars registered their property in the name of

their relatives to prevent redistribution

2) Peasants got mostly infertile lands

3) Small farmers - 80% farmers in

India are small and marginal with

land < 2 hectares. They fail to compete

against the bigger farmers

4) Low profitability of smaller land-

holdings, due to labour-intensive agriculture,

lack of mechanization

5) Farmers are selling lands, in the

trend of urban migration → moving to

urban slums and working as labourers →

capitalist economy

Thus, the peasants of old have

become the labourers of today. Inequity

has remained unresolved in today's

neo-liberal economy.

Amartya Sen's capability approach is

needed for actual empowerment of the

lowest rung of population

pending cases
- low compensation
by states
- delayed compensation
- arbitrariness
land acquisition

Focus on
RF to
Property &
not land
reforms

5

not the
solution

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Q.7) India has done exceedingly well with respect to vaccination on a global scale but door to door vaccination will give us a chance to ensure total coverage of population. Discuss. (10 marks)

India has become the largest exporter of generic medicines and vaccines. We have the 3rd largest pharma industry by volume and 4th largest by value.

data about vaccination
—
1 bn doses

However, the domestic status of India remains concerning, in terms of vaccination

Indian excellence in vaccination globally

↓
Vaccine
maithi
initiative
during
Coro

↓
Regional
hub of
COVAX for
supplying
vaccines
to poor countries

↓
One of the
few countries
with its
indigenous
vaccine
Eg- COVAXIN

↓
Commendable
vaccination
programme,
which helped
reduce
COVID cases
substantially

However, vaccination penetration in India remains just above 85%. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) for vaccination against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases has met with average success

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India has launched Mission Indra-dhanush to cater to its unserved population.

Importance of door-to-door vaccination →

HAI Global Dastak campaign

- 1) Ensures ^{higher} vaccine penetration
- 2) Generates awareness about benefits of vaccination and reduces vaccine hesitancy ✓
- 3) Removes issue of wage loss due to vaccination ✓ benefits low income group.
- 4) Reduces wastage of doses, as in case of centre vaccination ✓
- 5) Secondary health checkups of people along with doorstep vaccination

8

India had launched doorstep vaccination campaigns during Covid, which has been responsible for its high vaccination penetration. This needs to be replicated for other diseases too.

a zoonotic strike on disease

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Q.8) Fishing issues continue to be an ever-present sore in India-Sri Lanka relations and needs long term, mutually amicable solutions. Examine. (10 Marks)

India - Sri Lanka relations remain marred by issues regarding fishermen and despite multiple interventions, task forces, the issue remains:

India - Sri Lanka
fishing: issues



1) Maritime boundary line -

between India - Sri Lanka is such that fish density is higher on Sri Lankan side

tracalacthaam
is land
imp.

2) Crossing illegally by Indian fishermen to Sri Lankan waters due to lack of clear demarcation

3) Sri Lanka complaints of trawling by Indian boats hams marine biodiversity

4) Sri Lankan fishermen also protest against sharing their catch with Indian fishers

5) Sri Lanka often arrests crossing fisherman and destroys their boats, and uses the fishermen as bargaining chip with India

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Suggested measures →

1) Provision of bigger boats at subsidy to fishermen, so that they can venture into deeper ocean for fishing

2) Diplomatic efforts for rehabilitation/extradition of fishermen arrested

3) Livelihood diversification to provide alternate means of income. eg. seaweed culture

4) Mandating CPS trackers on boats to provide warnings when crossing maritime boundaries

5) Maritime domain awareness and improved surveillance through IFC-10R in Guaragram

India - Sri Lanka relations are centuries old, and an amicable, collaborative solution is required for united action against this issue

will
about
marine
ecology

multi stakeholder
approach
- fishermen,
navies, coast
guard etc.

8

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Q.9) Analyse the importance of the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) for India's geopolitics and geoeconomics. (10 Marks)

The INSTC is a 7000 km long connectivity project, ^{signed} between India, Russia and Iran in St. Petersburg, in 2002.

Since then, it has been signed by many other countries like Turkey, Oman, Syria, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, etc.

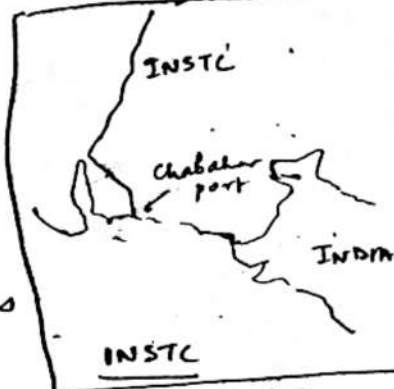
Importance of INSTC in geopolitics

1) Greater connectivity with Central Asian countries

2) Scope for India to emerge as regional power

3) Counter Chinese influence and BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) in Central Asian Region

4) Greater partnership with Russia, amidst



Page _____ of _____

emerging Russia - China - Pakistan trilateral

Importance of INSTC in geoeconomics

1) Reduces India - Russia logistics cost by 30%. ^{not only} ~~Russia~~

2) Reduces India - Russia transit time by half

3) Provides another point of entry into Afghanistan, by passing Pakistan

4) Boosts Indian exports and imports ^{to Central Asia & Europe}

5) Scope for import of cheap Russian natural gas.

Due to current geo-political condition, countries are averse to maintaining ties with Russia. India should maintain dehypnotized relations and partnership with its all-weather friend.

⑧
- Eurasian connectivity
- investment & market
- competitive freight rates

Q.10) Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) can lead to sustained outcomes that drive value and fuel growth, whilst strengthening our environment and societies. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

ESG is understood as norms that ensure focus on environmental benefits, social outcome and improved governance.

ESG is gaining international investor interest beyond just pecuniary ~~benefits~~ ^{good}

Importance of ESG →

(a) Environmental —

• India is one of 12 megabiodiverse regions in the world with 747000 plant species.

Business
Responsibility
&
Sustainability
Report

Biodiversity conservation would lead to preserving this biome

• India is 5th highest globally, in terms of number of companies who have declared GHG-reduction targets

• 775% districts in India are extreme climate event hotspots and so environmental focus is needed.

(b) Social —

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- Stakeholder capital loss
- emp generation
- in. sustainability
- areas
- workers welfare
- g: evrt tech

focus on equity in society

- India spends about 1% of its GDP on health and 3% of its GDP on education, leading to dismal condition
- huge scope for investing in India's digitization initiatives in health and education

(c) Governance

- India is a flawed democracy, as per the Democracy Index
- India ranks 131/189 in UNDP's HDI Index.

focus on ESG specifically

Issue ??

All the above signifies great scope for ESG in India to drive growth

Way forward →

- 1) Taxation benefits to ESG investments
- 2) Regulatory approvals should be easier
- 3) Political will to invite foreign investment

India ^{needs} ~~needs~~ ESG-led development to ensure its demographic dividend does not become demographic disaster

Q.11) The isolated and diverse North-East India continues to witness serious challenges of integration and under development. Unless there is a change in the mindset of policy makers as well as policies responsive to the changing needs of the people, the problems will continue in the region. Analyse. (15 marks)

The NE Indian region has been compared to a jewel by Pandit Nehru. However, it has been disconnected from India's mainland, and its politics been isolated.

Issues in NE region

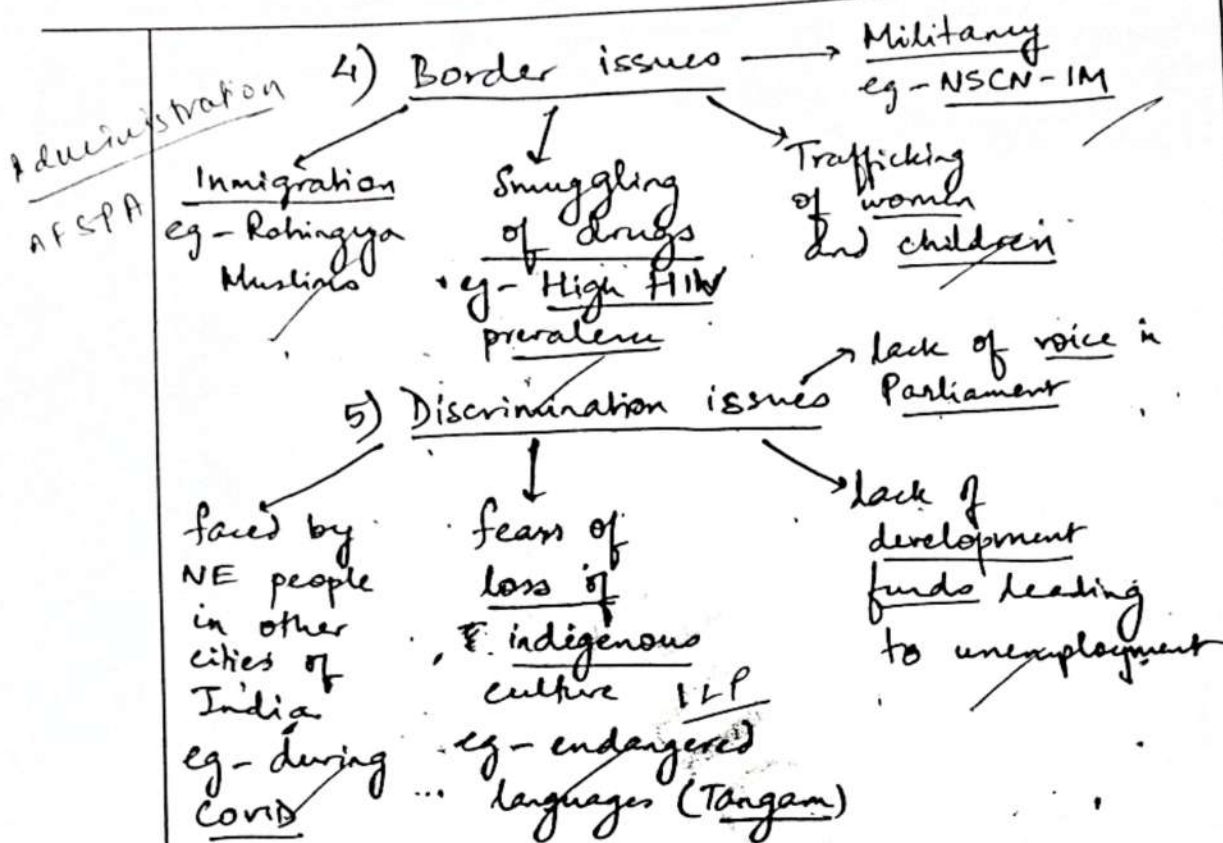


1) Land connectivity

remains only through a narrow chicken neck corridor, leading to connectivity, logistic issues.

2) Diversity - The region contains 7 states and many tribes, sub-tribes, cultures and customs. A one-size-fit-all approach of previous govts will not work.

3) Geography is a major reason for underdevelopment. It is characterized by:
→ Mountainous terrain
→ Dense forests
→ Heavy rainfall



Way forward →

Integration or not
with militancy

- 1) Collaborative planning and decision-making
- 2) Greater devolution of powers under 6th schedule
- 3) Cultural sensitization of officials dealing with NE region.
- 4) Tackle militancy through development, education
- 5) Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat activities for greater integration with rest of India.

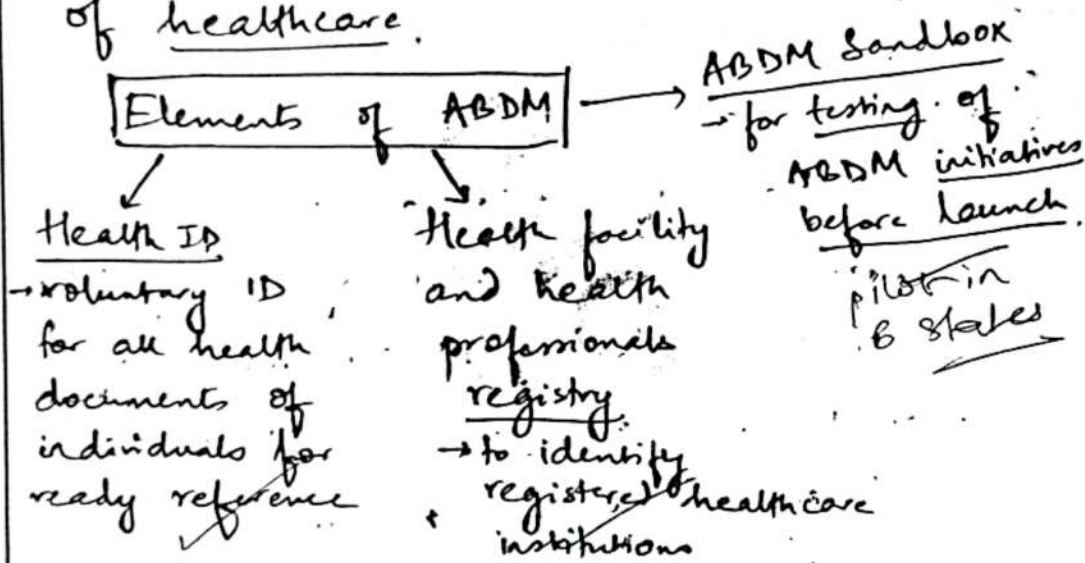
10

MO DONER
keep
AFSPA
NEC

A stable NER would provide better returns of Act East Policy

Q.12) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is the coming together of technological initiatives to enhance high quality healthcare across the nations. Analyse its potential and limitations to achieve interoperability within the digital health ecosystem. (15 marks)

ABDM is a recent initiative of the Govt of India to ensure greater penetration and universal access of healthcare.



Potential of ABDM →

- 1) Reduce healthcare burden and out-of-pocket expenditure by removing scope of redundant tests
- 2) Easy access to all healthcare documents - emergency
- 3) Power for consent to share/unshare

documents with doctor

4) Provision for govt to monitor disease occurrence and distribution ✓

5) Govt/NCDC can take proactive steps to check spread of disease

6) Provides for One Health Approach for fighting diseases ✓

Limitations -

1) Lack of clarity on privacy of data, due to withdrawal of Privacy Bill

2) ^{No Data Protection Bill} Allows for govt surveillance of individuals on a national scale

3) No clarity on procedure on refusal to share health ID

4) No mention of penalties to healthcare institutions involved in 3rd party reproduction/selling of such data

The ABDM is a step in the right direction. But, it must be complemented with proper legal framework and protection of individuals

(11)

exclusion of citizens like to fault in system

better conclusion

Q.13) Electoral bonds were introduced as a harbinger of a new era of transparency and accountability. In truth, electoral bonds have only legitimized opacity. Critically Analyse. (15 marks)

Electoral bonds were introduced in 2018 as a means to improve the election funding process.

Electoral bond scheme

Individuals can buy bonds of ₹ 1000 and its 10th multiples, when SBI issues them

It is a bearer bond and so anonymous

Individual deposits the bond in the respective party office

Party has to cash in the bond in 14 days

Reasons for introducing electoral bonds

- 1) Allow anonymity to donors so that they do not face oppression from rival parties ✓
- 2) Reduce the issue of cash donations for black money laundering in elections ✓
- 3) Allow for easier financial reporting of political parties ✓
- 4) Introduce transparency and accountability in the electoral process ✓

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Limitations of electoral bonds

1) No check on donated amount -

Electoral bonds of upto Rs 1 Cr can be bought

2) Against democracy - since citizens are

not aware of nexus of parties with corporate groups / criminals money / capital

3) Partial to incumbent govt - As it

gets unfair advantage of knowing the identities of donors through SBI

4) Legalized opacity in electoral donations → against RTA, free & fair election

Way forward →

→ Electoral bonds 'are' a major source of electoral donations. However, it must be made transparent.

→ State funding of elections can be discussed, as per Prakash Goswami

Committee and Indrajit Gupta Committee.

Elections must be made equitable for equitable democracy.

- foreign donations allowed
- only receive party can use it → unequal

10

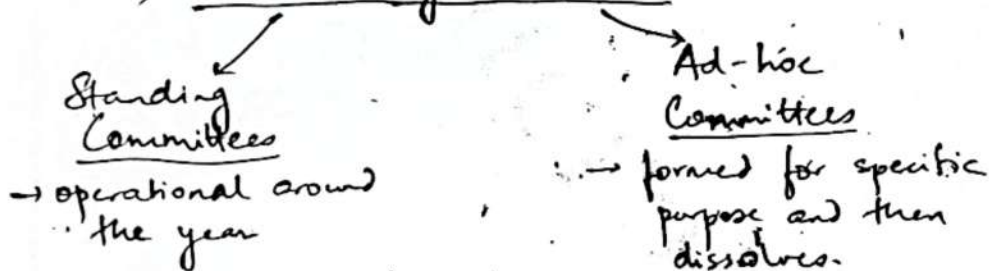
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Q.14) The Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy supports the growing expectations of a transparent government and resolves contentious issues on which government is seeking to build consensus! Examine. (15 marks)

Indian Parliament follows a robust Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy to debate on bills thoroughly before voting and their passage.

Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy in India

1) Parliamentary Committees



These committees constitute of legislators and experts, as necessary, to do a thorough study of legislation and submit report in Parliament. Eg - Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Privacy Bill

2) Draft bill gets released to public for comments from civil society. Eg - Environment Protection (Amendment) Bill

not relevant
of
Page

3) Debate and discussion in Parliament (both houses) followed by voting, and assent by President, if passed.

Benefits of the Consultation policy

1) More representative by including the points-of-view of different sections

↑ in pt. participation
- inclusion of marginalised groups.

2) More transparent by allowing greater depth of study

write only these issues too

3) Consociational - since final bill is approved by majority.

4) Productive usage of Parliament's time due to less ruckus from controversial bills

5) Democratic functioning of Parliament by collaboration of different organs.

Way forward → All controversial bills must go to Committees before passage

→ Between 2012-16, 30% of

Lok Sabha's time was lost to disruption.

This must be reduced

→ M. Venkatachaliah Committee's recommendations must be followed for efficiency

7

not relevant

Q.15) Collegium reforms must aim at greater transparency, while eliminating the scope for arbitrariness in judicial appointment process and this must be done without compromising the judicial independence. Elaborate. (15 marks)

The present judicial appointment process, known as the collegium system, includes greater autonomy to the judiciary.

Collegium process — For election of SC judge ^{3rd judges case}

Collegium of CJI + 4 senior-most SC judges

↓
Chooses the judge and forwards its name to the govt

↓
Govt undertakes background checks and forwards the name to President

↓
Appointment by President

Limitations with current collegium process

- 1) Imperium in imperio — Ambedkar did not want judicial 'state within a state', which is exactly what the collegium system is
- 2) No powers of checks and balances leads to India's SC being regarded as the strongest SC in the world.

Page _____ of _____

3) Scope of corruption/nepotism due

to lack of transparency in judicial appointments

opaque and
unconstitutional
- not in c
- no reforms
since
judges
are

4) The judiciary has interpreted 'consultation' written in the Constitution as 'coherence', in their interests, which is not suitable for guardian of the Constitution

mention
need too
in 1-2
lines

Way forward →

1) Collaborative approach for judicial appointment through a neutral forum

2) Judicial independence should be the priority in any changes

resort
under
RST

3) Transparency in selection procedure

4) Adherence to 'consultation' with executive - 1?

should
reflect
diversity
eg
women
judges

5) Judiciary should monitor/audit the selection committee

The Judiciary is one of the organs of democracy and its independence, yet constitutionalism must be maintained.

Q.16) While fiscal federalism in India has a long history, its practice has grown increasingly opaque over the years. Serious attention is required to improve its principles and practices. Analyse. (15 marks)

Fiscal federalism has been described in the Constitution of India. } ??
It can be understood as the distribution of taxable funds among the Centre and States.

Reasons for opacity of fiscal federalism

1) Functioning of Finance Commission -

It prescribes the formula for fiscal federalism, which does not need any consultation with states.

2) Grant process - India has been said to follow the spoils system, with greater grants to states ruled by the party in power at the Centre.

3) Fiscal prudence is being enforced on the states, while the Central govt follows a more flexible approach.

- Centre has more power
- issue with 3rd tier
- single body for fiscal federalism
- vertical/horizontal imbalance

4) The Central govt has been accused of using cesses and surcharges to increase its funds, at the cost of state funds.

Suggested measures →

1) Consultation with the states by Finance Commission

2) Making Finance Commission a permanent body to monitor devolution of funds.

3) Inter-state Councils should be used to align on fiscal space for state

4) Discretionary grants should not be entirely discretionary.

5) Finance Commission's recommendation should not be politicized

Fiscal federalism should be followed in spirit for cooperative development and become \$5 trillion economy by 2025

95

Q.17) Do you agree with the perception that SAARC is important to India only for political reasons and not for economic reasons? Justify your viewpoint. (15 marks)

SAARC (South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is an inter-governmental body, consisting of India and its neighbouring countries. It has been largely defunct since 2014, due to cancellation of its summits.

Importance of SAARC →

→ Political reasons —

- Greater integration with its neighbourhood
- Emerge as regional power
- Rules-based international order in its neighbourhood
- Check the influence of China in India's neighbourhood
- South Asian regional development as a whole

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However, SAARC provides ^{economic} regional benefits as well.

→ Economic benefits —

• Greater trade integration by stability in South Asia

• Forum for trade discussions

SAPTA
SFTA

— diversification of trade supply chain resilience
— low logistic, transport cost
— infra dev

and platform for initiating FTA negotiations

• Bilateral constraints in economic

integration can be discussed.

Thus, SAARC remained confined to political purposes, but it could gain

importance for regional economy as well.

A stable South Asia could form an ASEAN-like trade group for greater benefits.

9

creation of forum like NDB or CRA

Q.18) To put an end to child sexual abuse, the scope of the POCSO act must be enhanced not narrowed. Critically comment in the light of recent judicial rulings on POCSO. (15 marks)

The recent judicial rulings on POCSO aimed to restrict the application of the act and as to what includes child sexual abuse.

Limitations of narrowing POCSO →

- 1) Reduces scope of justice to children
- 2) Encourages sexual predators of children
- 3) Fails to discourage trafficking of children
- 4) Fails to restrict child pornography

The scope of POCSO Act must be widened instead

Benefits of widening →

- 1) Deterrence factor in cases of child abuse
- 2) Extreme punishment to child abusers

mention specific details
vague

Page _____ of _____

who are in a position of trust.

3) Stricter penalties and lower possibilities of bail to accused.

Child abuse must be stopped to protect children, who are the future of the country.

read

6.9

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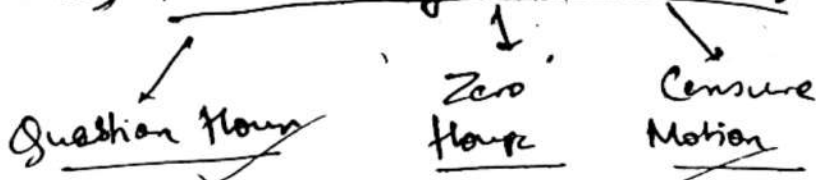
Q.19) The role of legislators is to act as a bulwark against the autocratic actions of the executive. Examine the recent trends that are weakening the separation power between legislature and executive in India. (15 marks)

India follows a system of narrow separation of powers, where the 3 organs of democracy ensure proper checks and balances.

Role of legislators to check executives

1) Collective responsibility - The executive can be removed through no-confidence vote by legislators

2) Parliamentary accountability



These question executive actions and hold them accountable

3) Parliamentary debates on bills introduced by the executive ~~correct~~ checks autocratic actions of the executive.

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Committees
No
conf. Res.
- Role of
opposition

Recently, the formation of majority govt in the Centre has reduced the voice of opposition and reduced the check on executive action.

improve

Also, misuse of Article 365 by the Central Govt to dissolve state Govts, the Speaker misusing his powers to punish legislators are being seen as attempts to dilute democratic functioning.

Focus on how it is weakening

7.

- Ordinance
- putting bills as legislative bill
- in scrutiny

Impact

Q.20) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is functioning under serious statutory constraints. In the light of this statement critically evaluate the working of NHRC. (15 marks)

The NHRC was setup in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and in accordance to the Paris Principles.

Constraints of NHRC.

- 1) Limited powers - due to recommendatory nature
- 2) Armed forces review by NHRC is largely limited
- 3) NHRC can investigate cases only with 1 year of occurrence
- 4) Lack of action taken on NHRC reports
- 5) lack vacancy of officials in NHRC reduces its utility.

NHRC must function liberally to check misuse of human right laws in India

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Way forward →

- 1) Mandatory evaluation of action-taken on NHRC reports
- 2) Transparency of NHRC reports for the benefit of civil society
- 3) Removal of the 1-year clause in NHRC's functioning.

②

mention few cases

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