Comprehensive Test Round
Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International Relations

सामान्य अनुदेश/GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने के तत्काल बाद क़ृपया यह जानें कि इस अध्ययनरूप में कोई पृष्ठ मँगल मुक्त अध्ययन पत्र हुआ अथवा कोई पृष्ठ अध्ययन पत्र नद गाढ़ा तो नहीं है। ऐसा होने के स्थिति में इसके बदले नई कपड़ीय प्राप्त करें।

Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get is replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

उम्मीदवार प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले, इस पृष्ठ एवं अगले पृष्ठों पर लिखे गए अनुदेशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें।

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

उम्मीदवार सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनिवार्य हैं और निर्दिष्ट अनुदेशों के अनुसार एवं पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के नीचे प्रताव लिखे गए स्थान में ही लिखें। आवश्यक स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए उत्तर के लिए कोई अंक प्रदान नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

प्रश्न-पत्र के अंत में स्थित है और इसे अलग किया जा सकता (विशेषता) है। यह प्रश्न-पत्र उम्मीदवार, परीक्षा मनाते हेतु उपयोग करके अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the (QCA) booklet and can be removed and taken by the candidates conclusion of the exam.
There are 93% of workforce employed in unorganized sector deprived of social security benefits.

Need to adopt strategies due to -

1. Exploitation of workers - by paying low wages; longer hours,

2. Unhygienic & unsafe working conditions

3. Low job security - fear of loss of jobs.

4. No health & social security benefits - insurance, provident fund, gratuity etc

5. Women and children are worse off affected depriving their right to dignity, health, education.
What kind of new strategy lies can be adopted?

In this context, the successful struggle of women workers for 'Right to sit' encourage to make necessary modification in existing regulation.

The Kerala struggle led the modification in Kerala Shop & Establish-ment Act to give:

1. Right to sit
2. Right of hygienic conditions of work.
3. Right of basic needs.

In the increasing informalization in the form of small industries, service establishments, multiplexes etc., there is need to bring legislative, executive corrections in to ensure the basic socio-economic rights for the lower strata of society.
There are rising demands in the reservation from the dominant castes of society. For example - Marathas in Maharashtra, Patels in Gujarat, Jats in Haryana etc.

This trend is mix of demand of social justice and political assertion.

(1) Social Justice / Eco. well being?

Due to agricultural crisis, lack of high educational benefits, receding government jobs, unavailability of employment opportunities from the jobless growth; the youths of dominant castes are demanding the reservation.

There are large number of households who are economically poor and cannot progress due to absence of level playing field.
Can these dominant castes be looked at as socially backward?

There demand of reservation on the lines of OBC reservation seems reasonable as OBCs are given benefits on account of being socially and educationally backward class.

2. As political assertion -

The dominant castes are losing power in their states due to -

- Market playing large role.
- rise of OBC in the region
- reducing weight due to coalition politics.

Hence, it should be considered that the socio-economic crisis is aggravating the caste-based politics of these castes.

Thus, there is need to rectify the policies by political consensus to review the reservation criteria and application of it for social stability.
Digital platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook are providing the easily accessible and rapid sharing of data, opinion, views for political mobilisation.

Hence, this digital media are being exploited by rogue elements for spreading fake news, disinformation culminating into mob violence, mob lynching (e.g. Dhule, Bangalore).

Extent of this menace -

1. Along with urban, the rural areas are more vulnerable due to hierarchical traditional society.
2. The prevalence is more in the youth; especially unemployed youth.
3. The platforms are being used to spread the rumors—child lifting, witch hunting etc.
(4) A new tool for communal hatred
  - spreading anti-hate opinions
  against specific community,
caste.

(5) A new form of lynching - CYBER
LYNCHING, threatening individual
life & safety.

Effective measures -

(1) Media-owners -
  - technical surveillent apps for
    identifying such contents.
    e.g. app developed by Hyderabad
    company.

(2) Government -
  - police register for 'whatsapp'
    FB group in the locality.
  - throwing responsibility to
    group-owners.

(3) Sensitization of people for wise
    use of digital media

(4) Employment & education of youth.

(5) Laws, regulation policy
The draft Higher Education Commission Bill (HEC Bill) has been introduced to replace the existing University Grant Commission for regularisation of colleges & universities in the country.

**Benefits**:

1. HECl will be accrediting body only and grants will be disbursed by Ministry of HRD.
2. More autonomy to institutions by independence in curriculum, academic framework.
3. The composition of HEci - Chairperson, Vice-chairperson & members.
Criticism -

1. Grant disbursement by MinHRD will make institutions accountable to government.

2. This may harm the autonomy & independence

3. The conditions of appointment & removal of HEC member won't ensure the independence of Commission.

4. Accreditation of all colleges, universities can't be ensured, viewing record of UGC due to lack of resources. [Till date, only 30% colleges]

Difference from UGC

1. Only accreditation
2. Changed composition

Due to criticism, the bill needs corrections by taking in opinions from all stakeholders.
Sabarimala Case is on the issue of conflict between constitutional Articles 25 & 26.

1. The petitioners are demanding the right to freedom of religion under Article 25 to women of age 12-50 in temple who are denied entry due to notion of menstrual 'impurity'.

2. As against to this, Ayyappa Swam Board defending their right of managing religious affairs in the temple by preserving age-old customs of the religion. as part of right to religion.

3. Petitioners also point out the discrimination exercised at the public place & violating Article 16 of the constitution.
(4) Article 17 has been put forth considering the practice as a new form of 'untouchability' which has been abolished by the Indian republic.

(5) Article 29 which ensure the preservation of culture of certain set of society is also in conflict with the right of individual freedom and equality of women.

Hence, the Sabarimala case represents the conflict between gender equality and cultural-religious freedom granted by the secular principle of constitution.
At one side, India is positioned at the 100th place out of 119 countries in Global Hunger Index; at other side, Indian people are suffering from obesity. (Indian women = 40% are of 30-60 age group obese)

Thus picture shows twin challenge of undernutrition & obesity.

**Extent of the challenge**

1. **Undernutrition**
   1. 50% women are anaemic
   2. 1/3rd of children are malnourished
   3. Northern states like Bihar show prevalence in stunted height problem more than southern states
   4. Tribal belts worst affected by deaths due to malnutrition (e.g., deaths of children in Melghat)
   5. Lower strata - economically weaker
sections are prone to malnutrition & undernutrition (e.g. Delhi girls death due to hunger)

**Obesity**

1. More in urban areas.
2. Prevalent in middle & upper classes.
3. Southern states show more obesity.
4. Women are more obese than men.
5. Stress-related work induce more obesity.

**Measures**

1. National Nutrition Mission - ICDS, MDM
2. Strengthening PDS system
3. Implementation of NFSA arr.
4. Promoting intake of local food grains - wheat, pulses, breakfast millet.
5. Awareness for physical activity and exercise.
6. Yoga, sport, dance for good health to be promoted.
7. Mission mode project on lines of SBM "Swasth Bharat" to realize SDG 3.
India and US recently concluded 2+2 ministerial dialogue comprising foreign & defence ministers from both countries.

Outcome -

(1) Signing of COMCASA
- Benefit of security equipments from US to enhance interoperability among security forces for joint exercise, using American platforms

(2) Declaration of Tri-Service military exercise.

(3) Asserting the regular high-level dialogue & summit for reinforcing strategic partnership.

(4) The 2+2 dialogue is a symbol of bilateral commitment for deeper co-operation.
Criticism:

1. It does not declare the posture over CAATSA sanction which has endangered the procurement of S-400 Russian system; oil security & Chabahar port at Iran.

2. Lack of Trade perspective.
   - America's policy is an hindrance for economic cooperation among both countries.

However, the historical evidences have shown the mature steps taken by both over divergent issues which may be solved in future. Generate the hopes for future course of action.
India and Bhutan share deep natural partnership for long since 1949 Treaty of Friendship, peace & cooperation.

Bhutan has been benefitted by the export of its power to India, Indian investment and Indian protection at borders.

However, since last 10 years, when democracy introduced in Bhutan, there are generating various sensitivities:

1. Bhutanese concern over high Indian debt (80% debt of Bhutan comprise Indian stake).
2. Bhutanese opposition parties blame India for violating Bhutanese sovereignty.
3. Fear of becoming the egg between two roosters – India & China; as witnessed during Doklam issue.
(4) Opposed BBIN for the concern of environmental pollution & ecological degradation.

(5) Water-sharing issue of rivers.

Precautions India must take:

(1) Respect sovereign equality & avoid the interference in Bhutanese politics.

(2) Renegotiating peace treaty.

(3) Complete the infrastructural project with pace which burdening the debt to Bhutan.

(4) Water-sharing arrangement.

(5) Gujral doctrine reciprocity in actions.
India-Nepal relations are witnessing the phase of conflict divergence in recent times.

**Reasons**

Interpretation of Nepal as 'India-locked state' led -

1. **Over interference by Indian government in Nepal politics**
   - e.g. Blockade during Madhesi agitation

2. Nepal constitution not welcomed, only taken note in India.

3. Meddling in politics to reduce Maoist influence.

However, there are other reasons which led to foreign policy failure.

1. **Influence of China** -
   - Infrastructure investment
   - Facilitating for transit reducing dependence over India
2. **Domestic politics**
   - Rival parties
   - Agitation over Tarai & people aspiration not given recognition into constitution.
   - Taras, Madhesi share cultural links with Indian people.

3. Open borders are used for human, drug trafficking, arms & weapons smuggling etc.

4. Water dispute: both countries share large number of rivers.