

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

US-2 Test - 02

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Roll No. GSMAC24A1585

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Q 1)

Constitution of India under Article 13 & 226 of constitution provides for judicial review by supreme courts & high courts.

Rule of law & Judicial review interdependence

- ① Rule of law establishes that no person is above law.
- ② with judicial review it establishes constitutional supremacy.
- ③ Rule of law provides equality before law and equal protection of law.
- ④ Judicial review validates force by striking down any violative act of fundamental rights.

Eg → Re J. N. M. vs. Enacting J. N. M.

even supreme court highlights even prime minister not above constitution.

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Judicial Review most imp Basics

① Judicial review basis for other.

Eg ⇒ Federalism emerged basic structure by Judicial interpretation.

② Judicial review ⇒ Harmony between Fundamental right and DPSP.

Eg ⇒ Minerva Mills case.

③ Judicial review ⇒ Supremacy of Constitution.

④ Judicial review ⇒ Independence of judiciary.

Eg ⇒ NIAA verdict.

⑤ Judicial review ⇒ Free & Fair election.

Eg ADP VS UOI verdict 2023

However other feature are also important.

- ① Constitutional supremacy,
- ② Amenable provision Article 368.
- ③ Digitised law.
- ④ Federalism.
- ⑤ Rule of law.
- ⑥ Separation of powers
- ⑦ Checks & Balances doctrine.

Thus it can be concluded that Judicial review enjoy position of 'primus among equals' → First among equals.

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Q2

Article 239AA of constitution provide for special provision for administration of union territory of Delhi

Powers comparison

Lieutenant Governor

Governor

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① can Act in his discretion on wide matter | ② Can Act on discretion only few matters present in constitution. |
| ② Advice by Council of minister not binding. | Advice by Council of minister binding on Governor. |
| ③ Legislative domain not bound by advice summoning & prorogation of Delhi | Governor bound by Advice of Council of minister. |
| ④ Land, revenue & public order <u>completely</u> by Governor | These matters are dealt by state laws. |
| ⑤ Appointment of civil servants like ~~other~~ principle Secretary matter of discretion | The Appointment of services officers are done on advice of Council of ministers. |
| ⑥ Can refer matter to President if difference of opinion with him & CM | Cannot refer any matter only certain matter provided in Constitution. |

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Reason for this special power.

① Delhi lying in National capital
territory region important for
Parliament to have control over
matter of ~~state~~ Law & order.

② Land is required for holding
various summit

eg → U20 Summit

Thus it can be concluded that India's
Asymmetrical federalism has provided
unique for 'units' which are not so
'federal' in Nature.

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Q 3

But constitutional morality refers to Application of ideal of constitution in letter & spirit towards judicial decision making.

Role of judiciary

- ① Balancing right religion and individual rights.
eg ⇒ special marriage act not Applied in LB&A marriage in Supriyo case.
- ② Constitutional morality
 - ↳ protecting right of women &
eg ⇒ Sabarimala verdict allowing women right to religion.
- ③ Challenging Traditional Notion of gender.
eg ⇒ Babita Pooniya case women in combat forces.
- ④ Correcting gender injustices. → women given rights to property.
eg ⇒ Vineeta Sharma case → daughter coparcenary rights → muslim personal laws not allowed.
- ⑤ Protecting exploitation of section of society.
eg ⇒ Triple Talaq verdict women rights.

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⑦ Right to choose partner of one's choice.

eg ⇒ Healiya Case Right to choose partner.

However expert pointed out issues

① Judges definition of constitutional morality varies.

② No proper standardisation adopted in Application of constitutional morality.

Significance of constitutional morality

① Solving communal issues.

eg ⇒ Benjanthomi verdict constitutional morality.

② Essential religious practices.

eg ⇒ Shirur Math case.

Constitution is transformative document which progressively ~~realises~~ realises rights of Individual.

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The American Constitution is based on strict separation of powers whereas Indian constitution on theory of balance & checks.

Differences between ~~India~~

Indian

USA

① No water tight Separation Legislature & Executive
Cabinet member Parliament.

Strict water tight Separation of Powers between Legislature & Executive
Eg ⇒ President not member of Congress.

② Judiciary & ~~Legislature~~ ^{Executive} overlap → Appointment by President.

② Judiciary is separate.

③ Executive Address Parliament
Eg ⇒ Article 87 President delivers

③ No concept of Address by President.

④ Judiciary member can be removed by legislature
Eg Article 124 (ii)

④ Judicial member cannot be removed by legislature.

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Indian theory of checks & Balance

Advantages

- ① Prompt other organ to do its duty.
Eg → Judicial prompt to executive.
through mandamus.
- ② Checks the other organ from becoming totalitarian.
Eg → Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narayan case.
- ③ Ensure that social injustices addressed.
- ④ Harmonious relationship between executive & legislature.
- ⑤ Judiciary can play role to promote legislature.
Eg → Anoop Banarwal case 2023.

However this system also has issues.

- ① Lack of Accountability of executive.
- ② Dangers of falling in Means.

The Indian Separation of Power is limited but effective to ensure addressing unique concern of India.

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The constitution of India provide 6th schedule in Tribal areas of Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, manipur.
to provide safeguard to tribal areas there



more than league provision

- ① Autonomous District Council → provide self rule to tribal with 26 member Elected.
- ② Governor can specify wheather a legislation of parliament is Applicable to areas in 6th schedule.
- ③ It provides various Safeguard
Eg → Innesline permit system.

Faster development

- ① Legislative power ⇒ Tribal District could pass a particular law which need to be approved by Governor.
- ② Executive power ⇒ Autonomous district council
Eg → primary education & Secondary Education Board.

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③ Judicial power $\Rightarrow$ manner in which dispute among could be solved.

[Ex] Traditional councils.

Respecting Traditional governance & customary practices

- ① Traditional council to solve dispute.
- ② Separate marriage practices among people.
- ③ Inheritance laws could not be challenged.
- ④ Provides for communal ownership of land.

~~Under Re~~

certain issues $\rightarrow$ ① Governor Advice by council minister

$\rightarrow$ ② Traditional law rights challenged.

However role of 6th Schedule in providing safeguard could be understood by demand of levelled to include in 6th Schedule.

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Q6

Civil society organization often referred as the frontier of government helps in development of local communities.

Complementary role of civil society & government in Development

- ① Civil society group acts as advocacy of rights.
eg) mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in RTE.
- ② Provides various services to vulnerable section.
eg) Bal Raksha in children rights.
- ③ Provides feedback to government policies.
eg) MURKHA feedback.
- ④ Innovative Approaches helps in modifying rules so that could help people better.
- ⑤ Highlights issues of minority minorities.
eg) MTZ foundation role in transgender rights.

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⑥ Sustainable development.

eg ⇒ Barretroot college work among
farmer of Bikaner.

However there are issues

① CSO lack transparency in
their working.

eg ⇒ only 10% file their ITR

② They stall development work.

eg ⇒ maurya coop ⇒ role in insurgency

③ Foreign funding

↳ eg ⇒ greenpeace in kundukun
power project.

④ Against National interest

Former MGO Ajit doval ⇒ CSO ⇒
St front of country.

Way Ahead → ① Transparency & Accountability
in their working.
→ ② capacity building among
NROs.

CSO entities plays crucial role in
ensuring gender justice and
rights of vulnerable being
protected.

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७७

Civil servants play a important role in good governance by providing Non partisan advice to executive and Implementation of policies.

With ^{उप}Industrial revolution at helm of affair it is important Keep learning.

- ① Technology → Civil servants need to handle technological matters.
Eg → 'Deepfake' with AI.
- ② changing nature of warfare ⇒ 'Cyberwarfare' means active role of civil servants.
- ③ Adapting to needs of people
Eg → Covid-19 pandemic learning about 'sah handling' at work.
- ④ Innovative solution
Eg → Bhopal DM cleaned wash Accumulation by Bioremediation.
- ⑤ Responsive ⇒ complaints received on social media platform.
Eg → Railways prompt action for on 'x' a social media platform.

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Mission Karmayogi provides lifelong learning

- ① 360-Appraisal ~~is~~ ^{is} innovation of colleagues, senior ~~en~~ ⁱⁿ Appraisal.
- ② Rule based to Role based $\Rightarrow$ It provides importance of Quality service delivery.
- ③ Learning activities $\rightarrow$ every year period learning module for civil servants.
- ④ Participatory approach. ~~It~~ ^{It} provides participation.
Eg $\Rightarrow$ ~~Ata~~ ^{Ata} Portal mygov.in to provide policy solution.
- ⑤ changing Attitude $\Rightarrow$ From servants to service
Eg $\Rightarrow$ Seva Paramdham.
- ⑥ e-governance $\rightarrow$ It focuses ~~is~~ ^{is} on governance

Mission Karmayogi seeks to transform civil service from unchecked Authority to Accountable Rules & citizen participatory [Jan Bhagidari]

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Q 8

India pushed 271 million out of multidimensional poverty between (2006-2016) [a report by UNDP].

Steps in Reducing poverty

- ① Reduction in extreme poverty from 22% to 9%.
- ② multidimensional poverty from 45% to 24%.

Need For Redefining poverty line

- ① Improving standard of health & education.
- ② Current poverty line estimate out of date 2005 [Tendulkar] committee official estimate.
- ③ Does not reflect social realities.

Benefits of Redefining

- ① Better targeting $\Rightarrow$ of scheme related to poverty alleviation.
Eg $\Rightarrow$ PM Aardrob Kalyanjan $\Rightarrow$ 80 crore.
- ② Better inclusion of poor in poverty.
- ③ current poverty line is focused on calorie diet $\Rightarrow$ Need for healthy diet.
- A) Better resource Allocation towards govt efforts.

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⑤ Inclusion of Education & Health among other critical in poverty lin.

⑥ single measure → Does not reflect intensity ~~incidence~~ of poverty.

Eg ⇒ Anyone Below 1000 poor but 900 & 700 there is difference.

Challenges

① Inclusion of Food subsidy is challenge in calculation.

② Qualification is challenge.

③ variation → state & level.

4) ~~#~~ Qualitative Aspect calculation is challenge.

way forward } → multi-dimensional Approach.
 } → Amartya Sen capabilities Approach.
 } ~~and~~ Physical Infrastructure development

Poverty reduction needs to be accompanied with structural changes to ~~take~~ tackle emerging issues such as feminisation of poverty.

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Q 9

Foreign policy ~~is~~ about mini-
maximising - minimising the harm &
maximimising the gain Shirshankar
menon.

Deepening Division with global stage

① Global governance & International cooperation

↳ ① Geopolitical → issues of Russia
Ukraine war → India pursued
 its own policy different from
 west.

↳ ② Environmental → common but
~~shared~~ distributed responsibility.

↳ ③ Global reform → The institution
 of world represents yesterday
 world.

Eg 2) IMF

↳ ④ multi alignment policy of India.

↳ ⑤ West centric approach is
rejected.

↳ ⑥ Global south → India represent
 voice of global south issues.

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Navigational of these challenges

- ① Pursue Strategic Autonomy →
India has pursued strategic autonomy
should pursue it.
- ② Not falling into 'Binaries of coast'
Eg → either with us or against
us approach.
- ③ Reforming global governance bodies.
Eg → UNSC.
- ④ Partnership with like minded
countries.
Eg → India & Japan: bid for
permanent seat at UNSC.
- ⑤ Climate cooperation
Eg → CDRI, ONE Earth one
grid etc.

India foreign policy is at stage
of dynamic interaction and world
will have to make way for
Rising 'Bharat'

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उपरी लिखित
प्रश्न का उत्तर
लिखें।
(Answer the
question written
above.)

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समय
(Time)

911

Constitution of India under Article 280 of constitution provides for constitution of finance commission as 'Balancing wheel' in India's fiscal federalism.

Recently 16th Finance commission constituted under chairmanship of Arvind Pingrey.

Terms of Reference of 16th Finance Commission upto 15th.

- ↳ ① Identifying vertical devolution needs to given to states.
- ↳ ② Horizontal devolution → Division of funds between various states.
Eg → Bihar & Karnataka.
- ↳ ③ principles governing these distribution
- ↳ ④ Strengthening of local body finance.

While these were common - 16th finance commission Added criteria.

↳ ① ~~Disaster~~ establishment of special fund for disaster management.

② 15th ⇒ given special task of devolution to ~~the~~ erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir as well.

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Progressive devolution

↳ 14th Finance Commission increased state share of devolution to 42% from 32%.

Other factors by 15th Finance Commission for devolution

- (i) income distance — 45% weightage.
- (ii) population of 1971 → ~~12.5%~~ weightage.
- (iii) population of 2011 → 15% weightage.
- (iv) Demographic parameters — 2.5%.
- (v) Forest & Ecology → 10% weightage.

Factors that propel disparities

① Factor relating to devolution

① Despite increase the share of Non-divisible pool increased.
Eg) Use of cess & surcharge.

② weightage given to 2011 population reduced weightage for states like Tamil Nadu Kerala

③ Tied Nature of fund.

④ Level of discretionary grants.

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Other factors

- ① Historical → Low infrastructure and devolution.
Eg → Bihar & Uttar Pradesh.
- ② Infrastructure → Southern states better infrastructure compared to north.
Eg → Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh.
well developed industries.
- ③ Access to ports & Trade routes.
Eg → Coastal states.
- ④ Social factors → Feudal and land reform not carried in North and
Eg → UP & Bihar.

Way to Improve

- ① Increasing share in devolution.
- ② providing funds from cess & service charge.
- ③ Rationalising centrally sponsored schemes.
- ④ creating unified fund.

Niti Ayog & GST council may ~~take~~ mooted idea of cooperative fiscal federalism is needed to country have equitable development.

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Q. (b)

Recently one of parliamentarian was ~~suspended~~ ^{expelled} from parliament ~~att~~ for misusing Parliamentary privilege on the basis of recommendation of Ethics Committee.

Comparison of Ethics & Privilege Committee

Differences

Ethics	Privilege
① Concerned with day to day governance	② concerned with question of large issue of privilege.
③ Traditionally more on less serious issue. Eg → mp taking ~~trip~~ women with foreign trip.	③ more serious nature of offences. Eg → Breach of privilege.
④ As per <u>Subhash Kashyap</u> → Ethics Committee does not have power to expel a member.	④ Privilege Committee has power to expel a member from parliament.
⑤ Code of conduct for parliamentarian	⑤ parliamentarian & outsiders as well.

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Ethics

- 5) Applicable to member only

Privilege

- 5) can punish outsider as well.
⇒ Intrusion without permission

Similarities

Ethics

Privileges

- ① Both are concerned with larger of parliamentary behaviour.
- ② privilege committee ensure privilege of mp individual and collective as house are remain intact.

Significance

① Individual

Freedom of

① Speech in parliament

② No arrest in civil cases before 14 days Notice.

② Parliament

① Conduct secret meeting.

② Publish information related to working of parliament.

Complementary

- ① provides a way for mps to ~~have~~ put grievances against another with regard to conduct.

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- Discipline
- ① Code of conduct.
 - ② unruly behaviour means suspension or expulsion.
 - ③ Lay down dos and don't for members.
 - ④ Not to indulge in falsifying information.
Eg ⇒ Breach of privilege for giving wrong info by minister.
 - ⑤ Avenue for punishment.
Eg ⇒ Censure motion against minister.

Need for codification to better working.

- ① NERWC of constitution had recommended there is need to codify privileges of parliamentaries.
- ② provides a better understanding.

Supreme court in recent case made judgement parliamentary cannot be insulated from larger issues like corruption under to notion of parliamentary privileges.

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9(13)

Judicial activism can be defined as member of judiciary playing active role in policy and socio-economic Reform process of country.

Persistent legislative dysfunction

- ① legislative vacuum → may time there legislative gap lead to judiciary playing role.
- ② Hesitancy on part of parliament to make laws which have larger implication.
Eg → Transgender rights.

Shaping public policy

- ① Protection of right of minuscule minority.
Eg → ~~JS~~ Navtej Johar case.
- ② Protection of vulnerable section of society.
Eg → Vishaka guideline to protect women right at workplace.

③ Shaping governance

- ↳ mandamus issued to public official to perform duties.
Eg → demolition of bhoir tower at Noida due to illegal encroachment

Ethicalness of Judicial Activism

① Providence gaps

- ① provide a way to perform constitutionally obligated duty.

Eg → check & balances.

- ② providing independence of bodies.

Eg Anoop Banarjee case →

Leading to parliament enact law for Election Commission.

② Safeguarding Rights

- ① parliament law for vulnerable section.

Eg → NALSA case leading to law protection of transgender person rights.

- ② Recognition of legislative vacuum.

Eg → POSH Law in 2013 after

Vishaka guidelines.

- ③ protecting right to health.

Eg → Deepavali ban on crackers.

- ④ Formation of commission on air quality & suo moto cognisance by judiciary.

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However issues due to Judicial Intervention

① Courts are undemocratic → function limited to check law and not make.

Eg → overreach by judiciary regarding banning 15th year old vehicle.

② management fear → Increasing cases

Eg → NJDC Duty → 8000 cases pending in supreme court.

③ expensive → knowledge of specialist domain.

Eg → Economic sphere knowledge of Dr. Man Mohan Singh in court.

④ overzealous approach.

⑤ issues of constitutional separation of power.

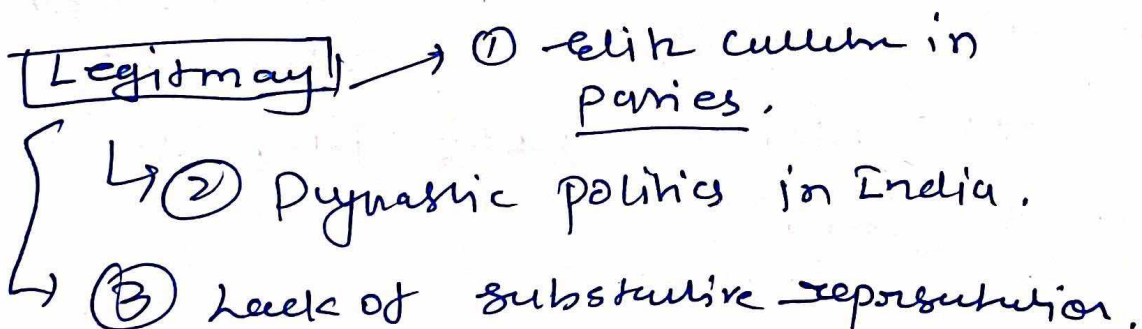
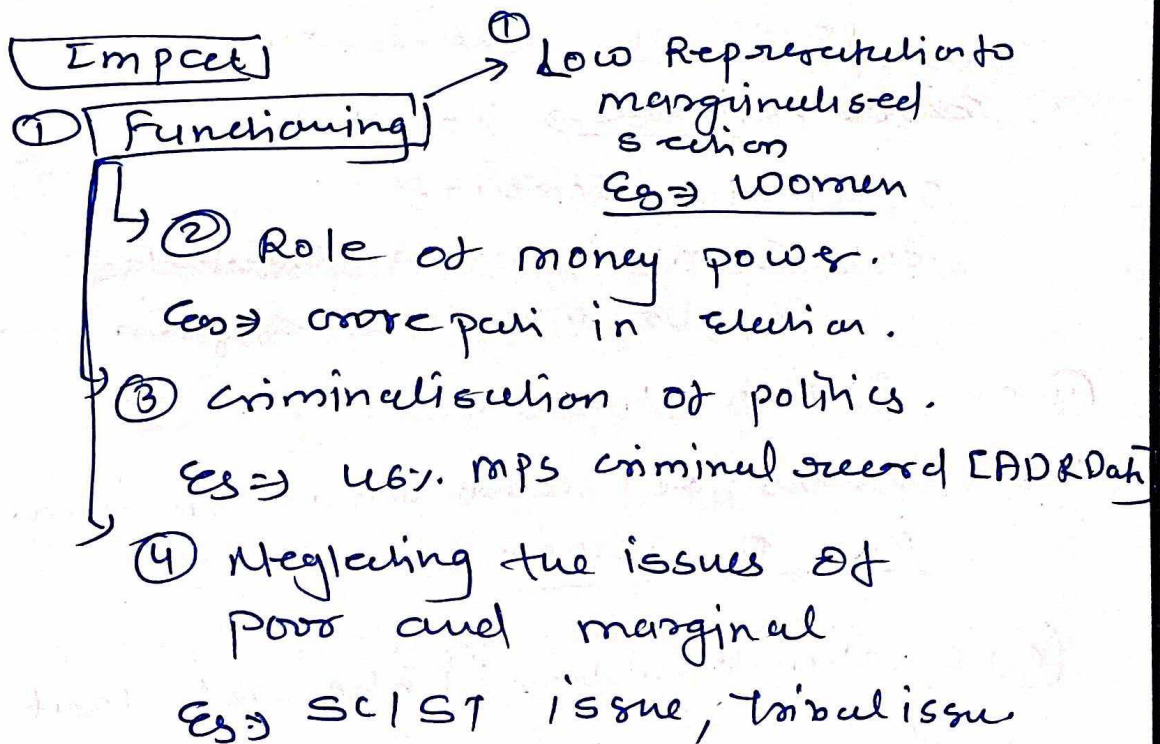
[CJI Chandrachud] observed that judges should decide cases based on constitutional morality and not idea or judge idea of morality.

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Q 14)

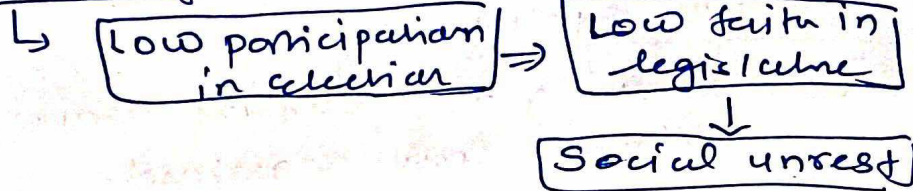
Internal party democracy recently APP report highlighted that around 10% women candidates were filled by various political parties in general election vastly underrepresenting.

Internal party democracy refers use of means and ways to function a 'internal' system of party in manner which is democratic.



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Challenges of Inter party democracy



Eg ⇒ Bangladesh recent crisis.

Way to Address

- ① Pinesh Goswami committee advocate interparty democracy.
- ② Role to women & vulnerable section.
Eg ⇒ Biju Janata Dal ⇒ 33% candidate women.
- ③ Indrajeet committee advocated state funding of election.
- ④ Reducing role of criminals.
- ⑤ Attitudinal change in people.
- ⑥ Voter education & Awareness.
Eg ⇒ ~~SV~~ SVEEP by Election Commission.
- ⑦ Role of Regulatory body → more power of Election Commission.
Eg ⇒ power to deregister a political party.

⑧ Improvement in judicial and
criminal system.

Eg ⇒ punishing of politician against
whome case registered.

political parties represent backbone
of a democracy and to have a
'liberal democracy' we need to
have Inter party democracy.

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(Q15) Human rights are prelegal, inalienable rights available to all by being virtue of human.

NHRC Established under Human rights Act 1993 protect Human rights of citizen.

- NHRC watchdog → protect voice of voiceless
 ↓
 Eg ⇒ Freed '23' children from child labour in Delhi.
- ② protect interest of oppressed people.
 Eg ⇒ Transgender rights.
- ③ marginalized → protect interest of marginalized
 Eg ⇒ 6 year girl tik saved by NHRC intervention leading to surgery.
- ④ women rights → saw more cognisance of ~~for can~~ for can issue systemic exclusion of married women.
- ⑤ providing justice → Eg ⇒ Kolkata rape victim case recently.

Mandate of NHRC

- ① Investigative → Can enquire places of like jails and factories.

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① Reporting → suo motu cognisance of violation of Human rights.

③ Quasi Judicial → can summon a person accused of violation.

④ Helping by Agencies → can order police or CBI to investigate case of human rights violation.

However recently 'UANNRI' has revoked status of NHRC due to lack of independence.

① Composition → chairman → Retired Judge of S.C.
 → ② Member → Atleast 1 woman
 → ③ Ex officio → various bodies such NCSJ / NESC / NCBC.

Functioning → watchdog of human rights.

Independence → ① S.C. observed NHRC is a toothless tiger.

② executive control over Appointment.

③ Low representation → to marginalised section of society.

④ No independent investigative Agency dependent on police

⑤ Funding challenge.

⑥ Intrastructure challenges.

⑦ manpower → Low Available Judges of supreme court

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Effectiveness → Relict to victim of crime eg ⇒ Rape.

↳ ② Sateguard rights of vulnerable eg ⇒ children.

However Need to is further provide independence.

① Paris principles of Human rights bodies Need to Followed.

↓
① Independence guaranteed from State or constitution.

↓
② Representing pluralistic view of society.

Thus keeping in mind its Needed.

① provide constitutional status.

② Diverse representative → women, person with disabilities.

③ Independent investigative power.

④ Allowed to examine cases older than 3 1 year.

To conclude in word "Rights of
All men are diminished when right
of one man is Affected".

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Q.16

Universal health coverage refers to Every individual having Access to Affordable, ~~At~~ Quality healthcare.

Ex ⇒ Rajasthan introduced Right to health Bill in 2022.

Equity challenges

- ① Rural vs urban divide ⇒ As per Data by AIHS - 5 ⇒ 73% doctor located in urban areas where as 70% population in Rural areas.
- ② Affordability ⇒ Vulnerable section like Tribal lack Access.
Ex ⇒ Pooja tribe lack access to primary healthcare center.
- ③ Gendered Access ⇒ Women health care need neglected.
Ex ⇒ Hygienic menstrual care
- ④ Age equity ⇒ As India going to have 20% old age by 2050 (Niti) old age Access need to address.

Due to these challenges it become necessary to provide Universal health coverage.

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Role of public sector

① Access → India public health care policies like PM-Ayushman Bharat
Eg → providing insurance to All the people.

② Affordability → Expansion of Tertiary care in R. across All India.

Outcomes → Retros to Able to provide effective solution.

↳ Rural → Need to provide better policies.
better quality healthcare.

↳ ② public sector with vast presence of manpower.

Eg → ANM, ASHA worker.

Urban Areas → public health care
Access to primary health care
Eg → mohalla clinic of Delhi.

Private Sector

↳ ① Access → Corporate social responsibility
location to Rural areas.

↳ Niche segment.

Eg → geriatric care.

Outcome → Better diagnosis, prevention
treatment.

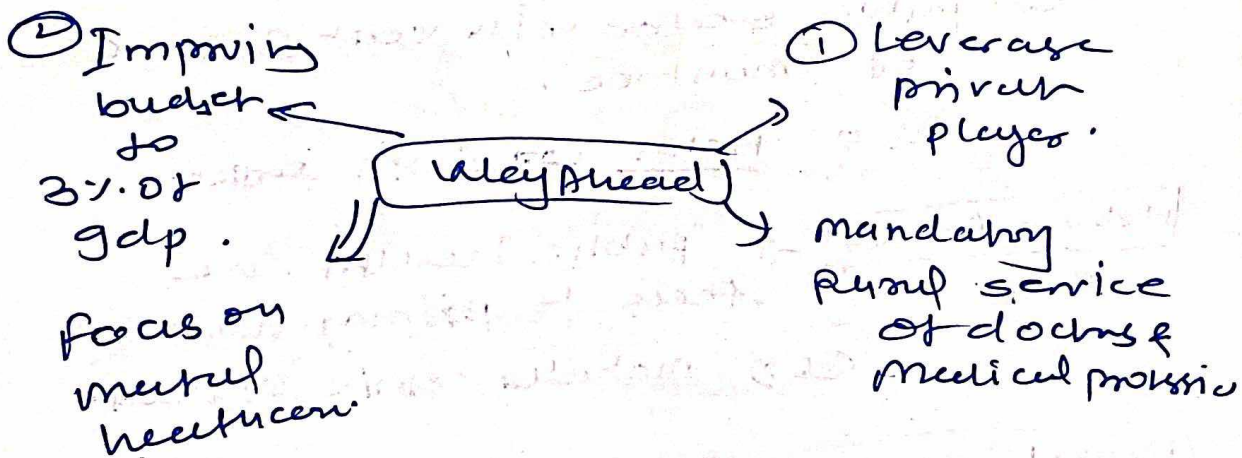
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- Challenges
- ① Funding $\Rightarrow$ 1.4% of GDP on healthcare spending.
 - ② Manforce $\Rightarrow$ 1 doctor for 1454 people against WHO guideline of 1:1000 people.
 - ③ Neglected Disease.
 - ④ Social barrier Abhay Bhargava disc
- communicable diseases $\Rightarrow$ malaria

Non-communicable $\Rightarrow$ cancer

maternal & child health $\Rightarrow$ 57% women Anemic.
- ⑤ Low focus on primary healthcare.



Health care is recognised as fundamental right under Article 21 [Life & Liberty] by Supreme Court therefore need to focus on preventive nature & curative aspect of health.

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917)

Sustainable development goal emphasise holistic development of world by including health, education, economic in a environmentally sustainable manner to be achieved by 2030.

Eg → SDG 4 → quality education.

Regional context

↳ ① Local setting offer unique advantage

Eg → Livelihood Empowerment through Apatani model of farming.

② One size does not fit all approach.

③ Utilising local ecology and environmental factors.

④ Cultural factor

Eg → Bishnoi conservation in environment in Rajasthan.

Role of panchayat → catalyst for grassroots development.

① participatory planning.

Eg → people's plan

Campaign.

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- ③ Local resources in building material.
eg ⇒ Bamboo houses. in North east.
- ④ Economic Empowerment.
eg ⇒ looms of Ladakh use of local artistry.
- ④ Women involvement.
eg ⇒ 41% panchayat head [ADR data]
- ⑤ Participatory Auditing.
eg ⇒ MUREGA Social Auditing.
- ⑥ Policy feed back.
eg ⇒ Beti-Bachao Bachha. adoption of ecofeminism in Pipalundi village of Rajasthan.
- ⑦ Sustainable development.
eg ⇒ Apni local rice farming.
- ⑧ Disaster management.
eg ⇒ Role of panchayat during Kerala Flooding.
- ⑨ Grivances hearing.
- ⑩ Better outcome of projects.

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Challenges

- ① Lack of capacity building.
Eg ⇒ Low awareness by panchayat members.
- ② Socio-Economic barrier.
Eg ⇒ Panchayat Politics.
- ③ One size fits Approach by government
Eg ⇒ MURERA funding ⇒ 60:40 ratio.
- ④ Parallel bodies by state.
Eg ⇒ Pragati Village development board.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic highjacking of Panchayats.

Way Forward

- ① Role of women Empowerment in policies.
- ② Best practices sharing among panchayat.
- ③ Capacity development.
- ④ Augmentation of Revenue.
- ⑤ Unified funds.
- ⑥ local resource utilization.

Panchayat could fulfill President's dream of Gram Sadak and move India towards Village

Harat by 2047.

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As per NCRB data around 70% of perpetrator of child sexual abuse are known to children.

- POSCO Act Provision
- ① Greater Natural Delinquency of Rape
 - ② Strict punishment eg ⇒ capital
 - ③ Investigation in children friendly manner.
 - ④ Define child below 18 years.

Implication of POSCO on Rights.

- ① Protection of children from sexual abuse.
- ② providing acknowledged of rape of boys.
- ③ Regulation of child care institution.
- ④ mainstreaming children issues.
- ⑤ Protection of rights of vulnerable section.

Role of POSCO

- ① Strict punishment for perpetrator.
 - ② Banning of child pornography.
 - ③ Awareness of children regarding sexual abuse.
- eg ⇒ Bad touch & good touch.

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- ④ Promotion of sexual education among children.

Issues still remains

- ① vulnerable section Exploited.
Eg → Report 43 girls from Jharkhand tribal areas exploited sexually by school.
- ② Issues relating to sexual education.
Eg → taboo topic in India.
- ③ Online harassment.
Eg → Recently 17 yr boy in Assam harassed for supporting transgender.
- ④ child pornography → commercialisation of children.
- ⑤ Investigative → Low forensic medical utilisation.
- ⑥ Hesitancy → Known personnel.
- ⑦ BNS New criminal laws does not provide scope of Transgender children.

The future of country lies in its classroom and we need to ensure that our children are safe and healthy.

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9 (19)

Recently USA designated India as its Non- NATO major Ally and India's policy has also shifted towards USA in recent years.

Influence of Human rights issues

- ① USA had projected itself to be protector of minority rights and designated Indian minority rights.
Eg) Religious Freedom Index by USA designated India in low position.
- ② Democratic values → USA projected to protector of democracy.
eg) Kashmir issue.
- ③ placing judgement on Rights of Kashmiri ch.
- ④ India on other hand Accused USA various violations
Eg) Black rights.
- ⑤ India has also Accused USA violation of human rights.
Eg) Indo-phobic view of whites.

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Shared values Between India & USA

- ① Democratic values → USA oldest democracy while India largest.
- ② Respect for rights of minorities.
eg ⇒ India religious minorities & ethnic minorities.
- ③ Multicultural & cultural syncretism.
Both countries synthesis of culture.
eg ⇒ India 'melting pot' of races through centuries.
eg - & USA → migration result years across USA.

④ Human Rights

- ↳ Both countries Active Judiciary which promotes.
 - ↳ women rights.
 - ↳ minority rights.
 - ↳ Rights of LGBT+
 - ↳ Rights of prisoners ⇒ eg Kasab - was given death sentence after process.

However there are divergences in recent times.

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Issues due to Divergence.

- ① USA looking for other partner in Indian Ocean.
- ② India moving towards Russia.
- ③ Affect migration Eg H1 B visas.
- ④ Affect policies like trade policy.
- ⑤ Sensitivity of each other should be respected

Way Ahead

- ① Dialogue & Diplomacy.
- ② people to people ties.
- ③ High level visit to states.
- ④ Both needs to hear each other arguments.

India and USA need to acknowledge each other unique sensitivities and work towards common goal of global good.

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Q(20)

Geopolitical Recently Bangladesh crisis has brought into focus regional instability in South Asian region. India being surrounded by unstable neighbours.

Geopolitical challenges in South Asia

- ① Unsettled boundaries → eg → Indo-China.
- ② Unsettled Unintegrated region → eg
5% trade among South Asia member compared to 45% ASEAN member.
- ③ Unstable region → eg → Pakistan issue with terrorism.

Other concerns

- ↳ ① Radicalisation in neighbouring could have spill over effect.
eg → Bangladesh crisis.
- ② Economic impact → Impact on various connectivity projects.
eg → Myanmar instability impact on IIT project.
- ③ Security concern → a crisis leading to ungoverned spaces → conducive for terrorism.
eg → cross border from Pakistan.

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④ Demographic concern.

↳ Intake of mass [large number] & mixed [prosperous & Economic] migrants to Refugees.

⑤ Dealing in pairs. Neighbouring + China eg ⇒ Nepal + China together.

Navigating challenges

① Unilateral doctrine → Non reciprocal helping without anything in return.
eg ⇒ Sri Lanka crisis India helped.

② Diplomatic priority ⇒ eg policies like Neighbourhood first policy.

③ Political priority
eg ⇒ Invitation of SAARC head on swearing ceremony at PM.

④ First responder in case of crisis.
eg ⇒ operation Neer in Maldives.

⑤ Humanitarian Aid.
eg ⇒ wheat to Afghanistan.

⑥ Utilising Technology to safeguard border.

eg ⇒ Indo-Bangladesh Border.

⑦ High impact community development
eg ⇒ Maldives.

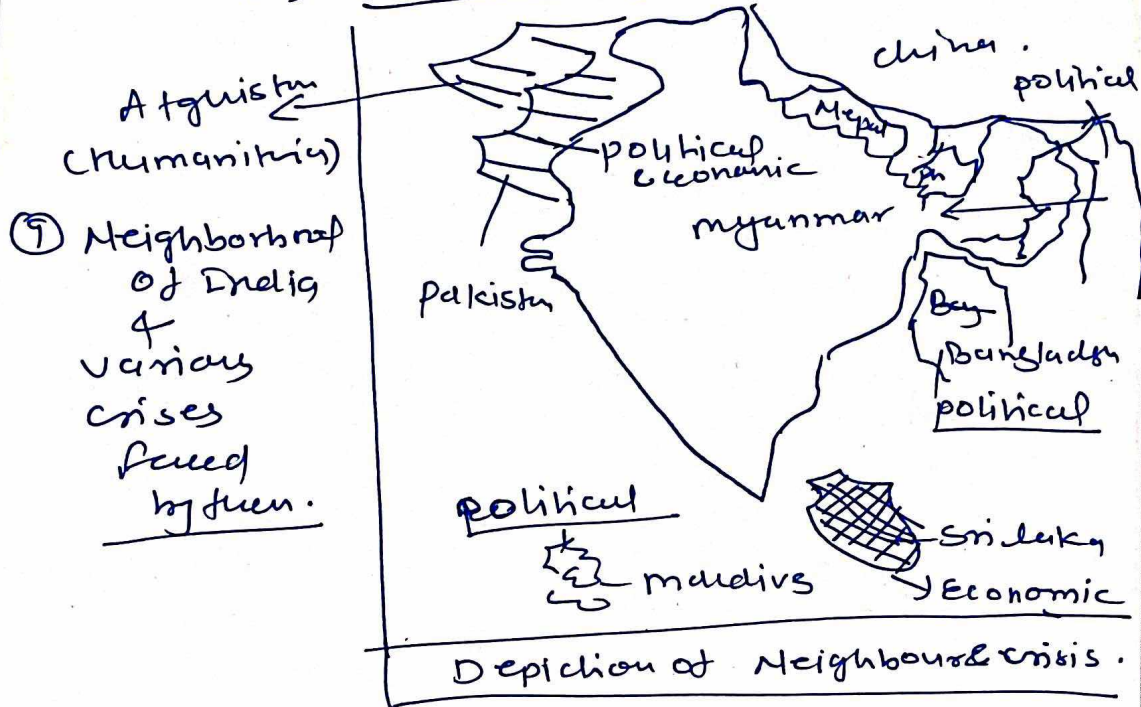
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⑧ Intrastatne Projects . linking areas .

eg => Alchura - Agartala link .



A Rising India should take care
of concern of small neighbours to
avoid international Asymmetrical relationship
and policies with Neighbours Uncomfortable.