



**APTI PLUS**

*Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.*

CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION



**ANSWER OF OCS (2020)  
MAINS EXAMINATION (GS - I)**

## **OPSC OAS MAINS DETAILED EXPLANATION OF GS-I OCS- 2020**

**1. Do you consider that impact of medieval mystic saints and Sufi poets were rather ephemeral on the deep-seated structure of Indian society? [10 Marks]**

The Sufi and Medieval saints represent an important aspect of the medieval times in India. This generation of saints emerged as a reaction to the growing orthodoxy and superstition in the Hindu religion, and decried the degrading situation of the social order.

However, an analysis of the impact of these saints reveal that they failed to mark a significant change in the social order. This might be because:

- Hindu and Muslim societies continued their discriminatory practices like caste system and class system. Higher class people still enjoyed several privileges.
- These movements were functioned locally and there was little or no interaction among these religious leaders. Lack of integration was the major reason that it failed to leave a large impact. • There was no royal patronage for these movements which could have assist it in propagation. The upper class of the society was still orthodox and opposed the changes in the outer structure of the religion.
- The Sufi saints and Bhakti saints did not form institutional structures. In the absence of organization, the lineage of saints could not continue for a long.
- The Sufi and Bhakti saints failed to offer a proper alternative to the social customs that they attacked. Thus, the absence of an alternative to the social customs left the status of the traditions unaffected.

The Sufi and Bhakti movement bring a respite for the people suffering from the intense form of religion. It harmonized the society and brought the Hindu and Muslims nearer but failed to leave a long-lasting impact due to inherent weaknesses of the movement.

**2. How and why did the 'women question' occupy the centre stage of social reforms in India during the nineteenth century. [10 Marks]**

From the 19th century however, and particularly from the beginnings of the Indian Press, the women's question has formed one of the major issues in social debate - first among social reformers, then among the nationalists and finally, in the contemporary period, among all those who are concerned with problems of development, of growing inequality, poverty and unemployment.

### **Centre stage of social reforms**

- In the first phase, the women's question emerged essentially in the context of the identity crisis of the new educated middle class - the first products of the colonial system of education. Many of them, trying to imitate the life styles of the colonial rulers, found the condition of their own women to be a stumbling block.
- The criticism of many of our traditional customs like the treatment meted out to widows, child marriage, the denial of education to women, were felt to be blots on our society which earned, very rightly, the criticism of western commentators.
- The first generation of reformers were anxious to remove those blots. There were only a few reformers, who went beyond the need to imitate the west, and began to address some of the other instruments that were used to subjugate and oppress women.
- In the second phase, namely in the last quarter of the 19th century, the women's question got increasingly coloured by the rise of cultural nationalism and revivalism as a counter attack to the

spread of western influences and values in our society, particularly among the educated youth.

- The revivalists, interested in conserving indigenous cultural traditions, began to support women's education against the attack by orthodoxy, on the grounds that women's education would help to strengthen the hold of indigenous culture through the institution of the family.
- The growing communication gap caused by only men receiving modern education, in their opinion, was eroding the ability of women to influence the men in their family. Educating them would improve their status within the family and introduce a break on the increasing influence of western values and culture over the minds of young men. The cultural nationalists thus introduced a new concept into the women's question - women as the custodians of traditional cultural values.
- Around the 1890s Jyotiba Phule, whose primary concern was to break the hegemony of the high castes, referred to 'the subjugation of women as an instrument for maintaining Brahminical dominance in Indian society'.
- During the same period, B.M. Malabari demonstrated for the first time the role that the Press could play in mounting a social campaign - in the agitation that he promoted for the Age of consent Bill.
- In the third phase, the women's question began to get increasingly inter-twined with the trends within the nationalist movement. A handful of women got involved in revolutionary activities and challenged their leaders' refusal to allow them to participate fully in freedom movement. As the movement increasingly took a turn towards mass mobilisation, women's participation in increasing numbers became visible and raised basic questions.

#### **Looking ahead:**

19th century reformers, being primarily concerned with the problems of the newly emerging urban middle class, had concentrated all their concerns for women with the problems experienced by women of this class. The image of the suppressed, subjugated and secluded Indian woman - Hindu or Muslim - that preoccupied the Indian literati and their counter-parts in the west took no note of the millions of Indian women who formed the back-bone of the Indian economy, and who were far greater victims of the colonial transformation of the economy than even the men in their family.

### **3. Discuss the present natural conservation policies of Odisha. [10 Marks]**

The State is surrounded by Bay of Bengal on east. West Bengal on North-East, Jharkhand on North, Madhya Pradesh on West and Andhra Pradesh on south. The state has plenty of all types of natural resources like forest, minerals, water and land.

#### **1. Water Resources:**

Orissa has a number of big and small rivers flowing across the state. All the rivers ends in the Bay of Bengal. Out of all rivers Mahanadi is the biggest one.

#### **Conservation policies:**

##### **Green Mahanadi Mission (GMM):**

Mahanadi is the lifeline of Odisha & in order to enhance water availability and to improve livelihoods, the "Green Mahanadi Mission" has been launched through massive participation of peoples' representatives during 2018-19.

A Green Belt is to be created (both forestry species & horticulture species) in 1 km width on both sides of the river Mahanadi, Tel & IB on all available and suitable land. During 2019-20, four (4) new rivers, namely Brahmani, Baitarani, Vansadhara and Rushikulya have been included along with leftover areas of Mahanadi, IB & TEL.

**Mangrove plantation:** To protect and preserve the coastal areas including human habitations from natural calamities mangroves plays a vital role. For its protection and management, 60 hectares of mangrove plantation has been taken up in coastal district of Puri (devi-Kadua) and Kendrapada district (Mahanadi delta) during 2019-20.

**Forest resources:**

Odisha is endowed with rich forest cover and resources. The State forest areas cover 39.31 percent of the State's geographical area. Forest cover in Odisha is unevenly distributed. Forests are generally located in the districts situated in the Eastern Ghats, Central Table Land and Northern Plateau.

**Conservation policies:**

**Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**

The State CAMPA was constituted with an objective of Conservation, Protection, Regeneration and Management of existing Natural Forests, Wildlife and their habitats and raising Site-Specific Compensatory Ama Jangala Yojana Ama Jangala Yojana (AJY)

It is a Flagship Program of the Government of Odisha, being implemented through the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society with the objective of promoting participatory and sustainable forest management and alternative livelihoods for the forest-fringed communities in the state.

**Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) Phase-II, Banayana Odisha**

Forestry Sector Development Project, Phase- II is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and is executed through the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society

**Mines and Minerals:**

Odisha's rich mineral resources contribute multi-dimensionally to its economic development. The mining and quarrying sector contributed 8.98% of State GVA in 2020-21(AE), which was 9.02% during 2019-20 (RE). Odisha occupies a prominent place in the country as a mineral-rich State.

**Conservation policies:**

**Odisha Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2016:**

The State Government has framed OMMC Rules, 2016, after the amendment of MMDR Act 1957 and declaration of 31 major minerals as minor minerals by the Ministry of Mines, Govt. of India. These rules have further been amended on 18 July 2017 and May 2018 to bring in more clarity and facilitate more effective implementation.

**Integrated Mines and Minerals Management System (i3 MS) Project:**

The IT based i3 MS project has been implemented by the Steel and Mines Department w.e.f. November 2010 in conformity with Government of India's E-Gov. process.

**Looking ahead:**

Government of Orissa is taking essential steps towards preserving and managing natural resources so that it can be available in the acceptable quantity, quality and at the required time for the all round development of the state.

**4. Explain the regional incidence of poverty on Odisha [10 Marks]**

Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere forms the first goal of the Sustainable Development agenda. Poverty is more than just the lack of income or access to resources- it manifests itself in diminished opportunities for education, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision making processes.

**Regional incidence of poverty:**

- As per the NAFIS (NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey) (2016-17), monthly per capita consumption expenditure for Odisha is INR 1,403.25.
- This is an increment of more than 55% over the MPCE in rural Odisha as per NSSO estimates of 2011-12 with a CAGR of 9.2%. The corresponding MPCE for all-India is INR 1,477. • Even as Odisha's MPCE is lower than the national average, there seems to be a convergence in expenditure: growth rate in MPCE for Odisha (9.2%) was much higher than that witnessed at all India level (2.8%)
- During 2011-12, the HCR of SC and ST communities in rural Odisha were 41.4% and 63.5% respectively. It is noticed that poverty among ST and SC communities has reduced at a faster rate i.e. by 20.88 and 26.51 percentage points respectively from 2004-05 to 2011-12 compared to overall poverty reduction.
- Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) is the standard indicator to measure the extent of depth of poverty or magnitude of deprivation in any jurisdiction. It reflects the degree to which means consumption of the poor falls short of the official poverty line, indicating the depth of poverty.
- The PGR declined significantly in rural areas of Odisha from 17.37 in 2004-05 to 7.01 in 2011-12, while in urban areas the decline was from 9.60 to 3.15 during the same period. In India, the PGR declined from 9.64 to 5.05 in rural areas and from 6.08 to 2.70 in urban areas between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

### Conclusion

The economic development of the State cannot be brought to the take-off stage, unless this region comes out of vicious cycle poverty in the coming future.

### 5. Critically examine the roles of pressure groups in political process of Odisha. [10 Marks]

A pressure group is a group of people who are organised actively for promoting and defending their common interest. It is called so, as it attempts to bring a change in public policy by exerting pressure on the government. It acts as a liaison between the government and its members.

#### Various Odisha pressure groups:

**Student's Organisations-** Akhila Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), All India Students Federation (AISF), National Students Union of India (NSUI)

#### Trade and Labour Unions in Orissa

Rajadhan Pradhan Karmachari Sangha, Orissa Nirman Shramik Union, Trade Union Centre Of India, Milk Producers Union Limited, Orissa Kendupatra Karmachari Sangha, Rourkela Workers Union etc

#### Role & Importance of Pressure Groups

- **Interest Articulation:** Pressure Groups bring the demands and needs of the people to the notice of the decision-makers. The process by which the claims of the people get crystallized and articulated is called interest articulation.
- **Agents of Political Socialisation:** Pressure groups are agents of political socialisation in so far as they influence the orientations of the people towards the political process. These groups play a vital role as two-way communication links between the people and the government.
- Pressure groups play a vital role in the legislative process, not only as important structures of interest articulation, but also as active agencies engaged in lobbying with the legislators for securing desired laws or amendments in laws and policies of the government.
- Right from the time of preparation of election manifestos of various political parties to the passing of laws by the legislators, the pressure groups remain associated with the process of rule-making. • **Pressure Groups and Administration:** Pressure Groups are actively involved with the process of administration. Through lobbying with the bureaucracy, the pressure groups are usually in a position

to influence the process of policy implementation.

- **Role in Judicial Administration:** Pressure Groups try to use the judicial system for securing and safeguarding their interests. Interest groups often seek access to the court for redressal of their grievances against the government as well as for getting declared a particular decision or policy as unconstitutional.
- Pressure groups play a leading role in the formulation of public opinion. Each pressure group is continuously engaged in evaluating all such laws, rules, decisions and policies which have a direct or indirect bearing on the interests it represents. It always places the pros and cons not only before its members but also before the general public for eliciting popular support as well as for catching the attention of the government.
- They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activity by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, file petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media into giving attention to these issues.
- Pressure groups help in improving the quality of government. Consultation with affected groups is the rational way to make decisions in a free society. It makes government more efficient by enhancing the quality of the decision making process – the information and advice provided by these groups helps to improve the quality of government policy and legislation.
- Freely operating pressure groups are essential to the effective functioning of liberal democracy.
- They serve as a vital intermediary institutions between government and society;
- They assist in the dispersal of political power;
- They provide important counterweights to balance the concentration of power.
- Pressure groups enable new concerns and issues to reach the political agenda, thereby facilitating social progress and preventing social stagnation. For example, the women's and environmentalist movements.
- Pressure groups increase social cohesion and political stability by providing a 'safety-valve' outlet for individual and collective grievances and demands.
- Pressure groups complement the work of opposition political parties by exposing the bad policies and wrongdoings of the government. Pressure groups thereby improve the accountability of decision makers to electorates.
- Pressure groups help to educate people, compile data and provide specific information to policy makers, thus they work as an informal source of information. Active constructive participation of numerous groups in polity helps to reconcile general interest with individual group interests.

**Looking ahead:** Pressure groups are now considered as an indispensable and helpful element of the democratic process. The society has become highly complex and individuals cannot pursue their interests on their own. They need the support of other fellow beings in order to gain greater bargaining power; this gives rise to pressure groups based on common interests.

#### **6. Examine the status of public health in tribal areas in India. Comment on health-seeking behavior of tribal people in India. [10 Marks]**

Tribal people account for 8.6% of the country's population and their problems like health, education, poverty have largely remained out of the national discourse.

**Status of public health in tribal areas:**

**Child Mortality:**

- The child mortality among tribals halved in 26 years from 90 in 1988 to 44 in 2014. •

Under-five mortality rate declined from 135 in 1988 to 57 in 2014.

- Under-five child mortality for the rest of India was around 39 in 2014.

### **Malnutrition:**

The percentages of underweight ST children have reduced from about 54% in 2005-06 to around 40% in 2015-16.

### **Communicable Diseases like Malaria and tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases like cancer and diabetes**

- Tribal constitutes 8% of India's total population but they have 30% of all cases of Malaria.
- Prevalence of TB in rest of India is 256 per 100,000 cases but in tribals, it is 703 cases per 100,000 almost three times.
- One of every 4 tribal adults suffers from Hypertension.
- About 70% of tribal men between 15-54 age group uses tobacco as compared to around 55% among non-tribals.

### **Health Care Infrastructure**

- In nearly five out of the ten states with tribal population, healthcare institutions in tribal areas were less than required.
- There is a huge vacancy of allopathic doctors and specialists in the Primary health center and community health center in tribal areas.
- On the other hand, Accredited social health activists (ASHA) have proved to be a potent tool to deal with health care problems in tribal areas.
- Lack of data at the local level and the lack of community participation in agenda setting is the key challenge in the planning process.

Healthcare-seeking behaviour is defined as “any activity undertaken by individuals who perceived themselves to have a health problem or to be ill for purpose of finding an appropriate remedy”. These include accessibility to health facilities, availability of drugs, quality of medical care, and attitude of health workers and affordability of medical care cost.

Access to healthcare depends on a number of factors of which female literacy is an important determinant it is instrumental in shaping a group's healthcare seeking behaviour.

- According to the 2011 Census, the female literacy of Scheduled Tribes is 56.5 per cent; this is almost 10 per cent below the national rate and is one reason for tribal groups doing poorly on health parameters.
- Financial insecurity is another major cause of the ill-health of tribal people; The poor health of an ethnic group is very often a result of the exclusion of that group from a country's national imagination; Exclusion and marginalisation of a group leads to poverty, which in turn makes people from such groups vulnerable to diseases.
- This holds true for India's Scheduled Tribes as well; Moreover, some Scheduled Tribe communities are known to be vulnerable to specific diseases – people of Odisha's Gond tribe, for example, are susceptible to sickle cell disease etc.

### **Conclusion:**

Improving the health of Scheduled Tribes requires a multi-pronged approach. However, honest attempts at inclusion – politically, administratively and socially – should be behind all such endeavors. Measures to tackle group specific health issues and capacity building of a group in terms of improving their education and literacy, would go a long way in promoting their health.

**7. PRI are level players in the development of the country. In the light of the above sentence examine the structure and function of Panchayat Samiti in Odisha.**

- PRI was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.
- Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of rural local self-government in India. Local Self Government is the management of local affairs by such local bodies who have been elected by the local people.

### **Three-tier Structure of Panchayati Raj**

#### **Panchayat Samiti**

- The second or middle tier of the Panchayati Raj is Panchayat Samiti, which provides a link between Gram Panchayat and a Zila Parishad.
- Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are, elected indirectly- by and from amongst the elected members thereof.

#### **Zila Parishad**

- Zila Parishad or district Panchayat is the uppermost tier of the Panchayati Raj system.
- This institution has some directly elected members whose number differs from State to State as it is also based on population. Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are ex-officio members of Zila Parishads.

#### **Functions:**

##### **Functions of Panchayat**

After the 73rd Amendment, the scope of functions of Gram Panchayat was widened. Such important functions like preparation of annual development plan of panchayat area, annual budget, relief in natural calamities, removal of encroachment on public lands and implementation and monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes are now expected to be performed by panchayats.

##### **Functions of Panchayat Samiti**

- Panchayat Samitis are at the hub of developmental activities.
- Some functions are entrusted to them like agriculture, land improvement, watershed development, social and farm forestry, technical and vocational education, etc.
- The second type of functions relates to the implementation of some specific plans, schemes or programmes to which funds are earmarked. It means that a Panchayat Samiti has to spend money only on that specific project.

##### **Functions of Zila Parishad**

- Zila Parishad links Panchayat Samitis within the district.
- It coordinates their activities and supervises their functioning.
- It prepares district plans and integrates Samiti plans into district plans for submission to the State Government.
- Zila Parishad looks after development works in the entire district.
- It undertakes schemes to improve agricultural production, exploit ground water resources, extend rural electrification and distribution and initiate employment generating activities, construct roads and other public works.

**8. How is communalism is a threat to National Integration? Analyze [10 Marks]**



Communalism, in a broad sense means a strong attachment to one's own community. In popular discourse in India, it is understood as unhealthy attachment to one's own religion. It's an ideology that, in sorders to unify the community, suppresses distinctions within the community and emphasizes the essential unity of the community against other communities.

**Threat to National integration:**

- Religions antagonism has posed a serious challenge to national integration in India. India is a multi-religious land.
- India has been afflicted by communalism since its independence. As we all know, on the eve of independence, and even afterward, we had the worst form of communal rioting. Several communal riots have occurred in various sections of the country, causing enormous misery to the people.
- Political manipulation has projected one religion against the other which resulted in communal riot, bloodbath, mutual, distrust and disintegration of the country.
- Large scale illiteracy and superstition are responsible along with other causes for raise communalism in the country. It is very difficult to promote national integration under these situations.
- The partition of India witnessed mass bloodshed and violence that continued up to 1949. • No major communal disturbances took place until 1961 when the Jabalpur riots shook the country due to economic competition between a Hindu and a Muslim bidi manufacturer than any electoral competition.

Each of us, have to make a balance between our own religious community and national interests, we have to unite with nationalism, and then should move forward. The teachings of a religious community may be great, but the followers of the community concerned should understand that national integrity is greater.

**9. Asses the personality profile of deprived classes students in Indian society. [10 Marks]**

The deprived class students have multiple issues starting from superstitions, emotional instability , rigidity, anxiety, mental health issues etc.

**Some of them are enumerated as follows:**

- The university and professional college students hailing from illiterate deprived caste families generally do not attribute their success to their own efforts and hard work, rather they refer their success to external factors such as the kindness of their teachers, mercy of God, and their good luck.
- This tendency leads to superstitious behavior, perpetuation of a fatalistic outlook, ritualism, and ingratiating of their significant others. On the other hand, failure is often ascribed to oneself.
- These students have harsh self-criticism, less favorable self-concept, and rigid standards to evaluate one's own performance. It builds an ego-damaging and self-discouraging internalized mechanism.
- In a study of medical students of various categories, it was found that the deprived students had low activity and cyclothymic temperament. Depression and emotional instability was observed to be higher in these students. They exhibited more of the socially desirable behavior than others.
- 'Cognitive approach hypothesis', says that negative self-evaluation results in social anxiety. This anxiety leads to avoidance behavior in certain social situations that demand their attention and decision making.
- In these situations they are found to be more tense and anxious for the fear of things going wrong.
  - A deprived-caste student is generally more cautious, careful, and guarded as compared to the privileged caste student.
- Deprived caste students who are in want of social approval and acceptance, carry high levels of

social anxiety as compared to the general population of students. This anxiety interferes with their work efficiency resulting in their poor performance.

- Studies reveal that deprived-caste students have unrealistic motivation, external locus for success, personal inadequacies for failures, harsh and rigid self-evaluation, and extreme anxiety for the outcome of personal performance.
- They exhibit avoidance behavior, lack the decision-making capacity, tend to have negative memories of past experiences, carry a very low self-concept, and need social approval. Success is not that reinforcing as it should be, and failure is extremely discouraging.
- They experience the fear of failure because of internalization of personal inadequacies, negative memories, and low perception of self, and heightened social anxiety. The entire mechanism is motivationally damaging and that is why deprived-caste students account for the largest population of failures in examinations and drop-outs from educational institutions.
- India's deprived castes present a number of difficulties related to mental health. Their developmental process to assume psychological maturity and to achieve mental health is retarded due to factors like deprivation of childhood experiences, lack of qualitative interaction for healthy cognitive and linguistic development, unrealistic motivation, external locus for success, harsh and rigid self-evaluation, high levels of social anxiety, avoidance behavior, and so on.

#### **Looking ahead:**

Nearly 90 percent of all the poor Indians and 95 percent of all the illiterate Indians are from deprived castes. Thus far, India has not succeeded to uphold its international legal obligations to ensure the fundamental human rights of the deprived, despite laws and policies against caste discrimination.

They need more attention in the form of recognition and encouragement. This need is readily satisfied in privileged group students, while the deprived caste students get far less recognition; yet their need is immeasurably greater. Further research is needed to explore the factors causing their scholastic backwardness and low achievement.

#### **10. Discuss the importance of conservation of heritage sites in India. [10 Marks]**

##### **Heritage Sites:**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) selects landmarks or areas around the world which are of cultural, historic or scientific significance. In short, these are landmarks or locations that have 'outstanding universal value'. There are currently 1,092 sites on this list, of which 37 (29 cultural, 7 natural and 1 mixed) are in India. These are places of importance of cultural or natural heritage as described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, established in 1972. Tracking down and visiting all these sites could be an experience of a lifetime.

##### **Conservation of Heritage sites in India is important because:**

- Conservation of heritage sites and buildings provides a sense of identity and continuity in a fast changing world.
- Heritage sites and buildings represent the past history and culture of a nation • It is important to support the tourism industry.
- A heritage site is a place that preserves the cultural, social and political history of a place.

##### **Conclusion:**

Culture plays an important role in the development agenda of any nation. It represents a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices. Culture and creativity manifest themselves in almost all economic, social and other activities. A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture. The

mandate of the Ministry of Culture revolves around the functions like preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage and promotion of all forms of art and culture, both tangible and intangible.

**11. 'With the passing of the Guptas and their immediate successors in Northern India, historical interest shift southwards to the Deccan and to the area referred as Tamilaham'. Comment [20 Marks]**

- The decline of the Gupta empire due to Foreign invasion of Hunas, rise of feudatories & gradual decline in economic prosperity resulted in the emergence of numerous ruling dynasties in different parts of northern India.
- Prominent among them were the Pushyabhutis of Thanesar, Mukharis of Kannauj and the Maitraks of Valabhi
- The political scene in Peninsular India was no different as the Chalkyas and the Pallavas emerged as a strong regional powers in Deccan and northern Tamil Nadu, respectively.

**Tamilaham**

- The land in between the hills of Venkatam and Kanyakumari is called Tamilaham.
- It includes the whole of modern Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- With forested hills, undulated terrains, pastures, arid zones, wet-lands and long sea coast, the region represented a combination of diverse eco-zones.
- The three principal chiefdoms, the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas had their strongholds both in the interior as well as on the sea coast.
- The Cheras had Karur in the interior and Muciris, the well-known ancient port, on the west coast.
- The Cholas had Uraijur in the interior and Puhar on the coromandel coast as their strongholds. Similarly, the Pandyas had Madurai and Korkar as their interior headquarters and port respectively.
- These were the most important political centres of the period in the region

**Society of Tamilaham**

- No existence of a state power in the region, but only chiefdoms.
- State presupposes the existence of a centralised political authority over a territory.
- Its authority would be based on the control of the territorial resources. It would have a regular system of taxation and organised defence.
- Facilitating both taxation and defence, the state would have a bureaucracy or a team of officials of different ranks and functions.

**Role of Chiefdom**

- A chiefdom would have no such evolved features. A chiefdom would be a society of hereditary status, ruled by a chief.
- His authority would be the one based on the control of his people bound by the concerned tribal or clan ties of kinship.
- The chief would be the embodiment of the kinship relations of his people. There would be no regular taxation or periodic exaction of any revenue from the people, but only occasional voluntary payments to the chief.

**Conclusion:**

There were three such most powerful chiefdoms in contemporary Tamilaham, viz; the Chera, Chola and Pandya. These chiefdoms represented the phase of the evolution of a political society anticipating the emergence of a real state.

**12. 'The revolt of 1857 was much more than a mere product of sepoy discontent'. Comment.**

**[20 Marks]**

There are two major views regarding the nature of the Revolt of 1857. While many people have treated it as the outburst and consequence of sepoy discontent about the usage of enfield rifle by chewing the wrapper of cartridge, which is presumed to be made up of pig and cow fat and a serious sentimental religious threat. On the other hand, the staunch patriotic and nationalist Indian writers & historians regarded the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence. Though initially it started as a mutiny of the Indian soldiers, the revolt spread rapidly and assumed the nature of a mass rebellion.

**Whether it was only a sepoy Mutiny?**

- The Revolt of 1857 cannot be termed as a mutiny in the ordinary sense of the term. Therefore, this interpretation is not correct.
- Though the greased cartridges triggered the rebellion, it was only an immediate cause.
- As part of the Indian society, the sepoys had many other grievances than their service conditions.
- In many areas, the sepoys were joined by other elements of the society including orthodox sections of the Hindus and the Muslims, peasant, dispossessed princes and many other people.
- Moreover, there was a considerably large number of Indian soldiers in the company's army that took part in the suppression of the rebellion.
- Though the sepoys were the chief players in the rebellion; a large number of Indians participated in this struggle of independence from an alien rule.
- The number of civilians killed was as large as that of the sepoys.

**Whether it was a truly national uprising?**

- Many people have tried to portray the Great rebellion as the "First Indian National War of Independence".
- The leaders of the rebellion of 1857 looked beyond their own immediate circle, and showed a combination of wide vision and patriotic solidarity.
- But to ascribe the nature of the Revolt of 1857 as the first war of Indian independence may not be entirely correct.
- Though in certain areas the revolt assumed the character of popular rising and constituted a danger to the British power, it was poorly organized.
- Each of the leaders of the uprising fought for their regional or personal or class interests. • In the middle of the nineteenth century, nationalism in India was yet in its infancy. There was no feeling of nationalism, as we know it today.
- In 1857, the Bengalis, the Punjabis, the Marathas the Madrasis, and Rajputs never felt even for a moment that they all belonged to one and the same nation.
- Bahadur Shah II was not a national King. He was in fact, 'the king of no land'. He was compelled by the Indians sepoys to assume their leadership.
- Most of the leaders raised the banner of revolt to protect and promote their own interests. • When the defeat of the British seemed imminent, the conflicting regional and class loyalties reappeared on the surface.
- Moreover, the greater part of India and the majority of the people remained apathetic and neutral.
- The absence of unity of purpose and cohesion among the different sections and local character of the uprising does not fully qualify the Revolt of 1857 as the first war of Indian Independence.

**Conclusion:**

It is abundantly clear that the Great Rebellion was more than a sepoy mutiny but not wholly a war of Indian National Independence. It would not be wrong to say that it was a war between many native Indians on one side and the White rulers backed by other native Indians on the other side. What began as a right for religion of sepoys ended in a war of independence, for there is not the slightest doubt that the rebels wanted to get rid of the alien government and restore the old order. But it failed to evolve into a national movement encompassing all regions and all strata of the society. In spite of the limitations and weaknesses, the effort of the sepoys to liberate the country from foreign rule was a patriotic act. It paved way for the future course of national movement.

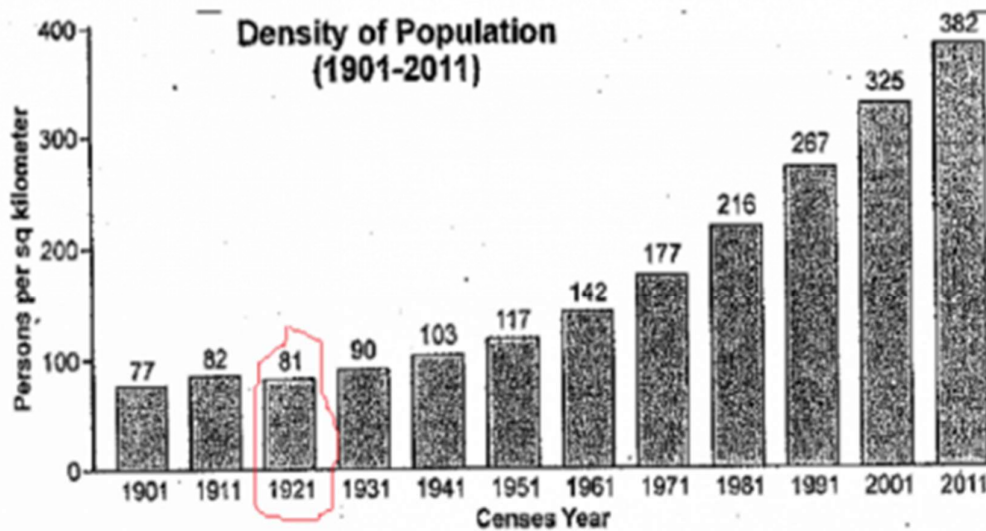
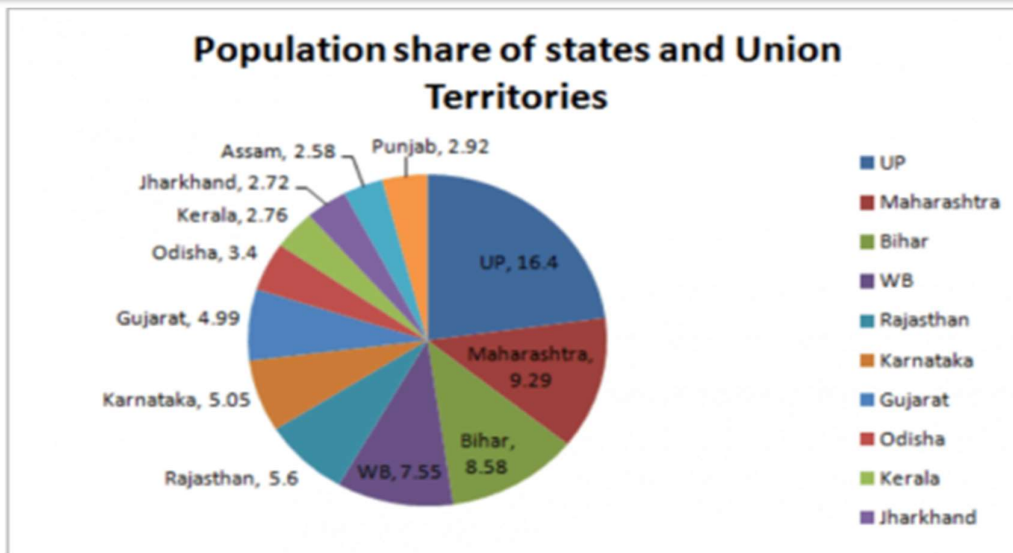
**13. Discuss the density distributional pattern of population in India. [20 Marks]**

**POPULATION OF INDIA:**

India is the second most populous country in the world next only to China. This accounted for 16.7% of the world's total population. In other words, about every sixth person in the world there is an Indian. China, the most populous country of the world, is a step ahead of us as every fifth person in the world there is a Chinese. While India possesses only 2.42% of the world's total land area, she is required to sustain almost 17% of the world's population.

**Population distribution and density in India**

- The population of the world or of any country is not uniformly distributed. The same is true about India also. Some parts of the country are densely populated, some parts moderately populated and some parts are sparsely populated.
- At a regional level, India is characterized by the unevenness of distribution of population. The density of population is expressed as the number of persons per square kilometer. The average density of population in India is 382 persons/ square km. (*Census 2011*) The unevenness is due to the varying size of states and wide variations in the resource base. • Population wise top 5 states which include Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana accounts for half of the country's population.
- On the other hand, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, NE States account for less population.
- According to the 2011 census, the density of population in India is 382 persons per square kilometre. Over the last 100 years density has increased more than four times. It has increased from 77 in 1901 to 382 in 2011. When we say that the density of the population of India is 382 persons per square kilometre, this does not mean that the population is exactly 382 persons in each and every square kilometre.
- In reality, the distribution of population in India is highly uneven. The uneven density of population in India is clear from the fact that in Arunachal Pradesh the average number of population is only 17 persons per square kilometre, whereas it is 11,297 persons per square kilometre in Delhi as per the 2011 census.



India : Density of population (1901-2011)



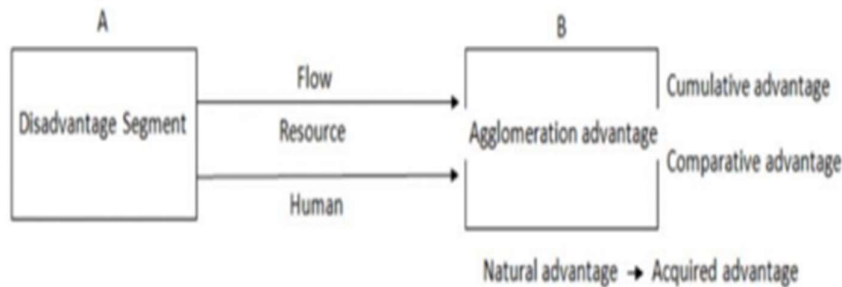
**14. What are the major causes of regional imbalance in India? [20 Marks]**

**Regional Imbalances**

- Regional imbalance is defined as a state of disequilibrium in terms of economic and social criteria existing between two regions over the landscape.
- It is a condition in which an economy fails to extend benefits equally to all regions in the country or class in society.
- This uneven economic development is either due to historical processes like colonialization or due

to socio-economic processes.

- It exists both in capitalist and socialist countries, for example, capital concentration in West Europe and North America.
- Regional imbalance can be spatial (inter-regional imbalance such as Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh, intraregional such as Uttar Pradesh and Punjab) or social (class differentiation such as regions with the dwellings of the people from lower cast may be less developed than that of the higher cast)



Factors leading to regional imbalance	
<b>Physical</b>	<b>Non physical</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Terrain and Topography</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Hydrology</li> <li>• Vegetation and forest cover</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Natural resource endowment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical factors</li> <li>• Demographic factors</li> <li>• Economic factors (trade pattern, industrialization, agriculture development)</li> <li>• Socio cultural factors</li> <li>• Political factors</li> <li>• Dynamic factors</li> </ul>

### Historical factors

- History of development played a great role in the development of certain regions. E.g. in India Bombay, Calcutta, Madras are classic examples.
- The backwash effect thereafter showed its impact (backwash effect refers to sucking of resources by developed area from nearby areas rendering them backward whereas spread effect refers to the spread of development from more developed area to nearby areas). North-West India including Delhi has a long agricultural and industrial history of development.
- Further, this region remained the seat of power since medieval times. A sound work culture involved in this region.
- The Zamindari system in Bihar with a large suppressed class has its own role in the backwardness of the state.

### Physical factors:

- Physical factors include climate, soil, natural resource endowments, hydrology, location, accessibility.
- Plains invite civilization, mountains push them away, deserts deny them and coasts augment them. River valleys act as cradles of civilization.
- Availability of groundwater, river water, river transport, fertile land, and fertile soil always attracted man's settlement and development.
- Attitude of people, work ethos, risk-bearing capacity also play an important role. E.g. Green revolution succeeded in North-Western India and not in Eastern parts. The enterprising nature of Gujaratis, Marwaris, Jains led to the development of industries and business in their region.
- Vidal De La Blache says that "river basins have functional homogeneity and are the gravity centers

of civilization where nature is protective and supportive to man”.

- Soil is the most important natural resource.
- Most river valleys and coastal areas have harbored most of humanity.

**Economic factors: economic factor includes**

- Low wage rate
- Poor land man ratio
- Low standard of living
- Low per capita income
- Poor per capita consumption
- Trade pattern
- Industrialization
- Agriculture pattern and development
- Transport network
- In India, the industries are concentrated in few regions which have led to regional imbalances.

**Demographic factors: demographic factors include**

- High dependency ratio
- Low wage rate
- Unemployment
- Negative sex ratio
- Young age ratio (age structure pyramid)
- Socio-cultural factors: It includes
- Primitive mode of living (tribes)
- Inward outlook of society
- Low acceptability of innovation
- Poor education facility
- Poor health facility

**Political factors:**

- The planned period after independence in terms of government policies led to regional imbalances.
- Government policies also play a major role such as the 2nd Five Year Plan called for the development of industries in the backward areas for their regional development, Green revolution also led to regional imbalances since it succeeded in North-Western India and not in Eastern parts.
- Geopolitics leading to war, cutting off supplies (oil crisis) also leads to draining of countries resources which in turn leads to reduced government expenditure for the development of backward areas leading to regional imbalances.

**Religion factors:**

Religion dogma and the religious perceptions which induce the cultural values and govern the social ethos are also responsible for regional imbalances.

**Conclusion:**

- Regional imbalance is a threat to the goal of inclusive growth and reduction of poverty. The



growing regional disparities have dampened the speed of further economic reforms and hence may pose a barrier to India's future economic growth.

- Regional disparities will result in regional tensions, which in turn may lead to popular agitations and at sometimes militant activities also.
- Regional disparities in economic and social development which exist within some of the States due to the neglect of certain backward regions have created and creating demand for separate States like in the past for separate Telangana and now and then for Vidarbha and for Bodo land.
- As such, there is a strong need for strengthening good governance in the backward areas. Towards this end, it is necessary that the local bodies in the backward areas are empowered and strengthened to reduce the regional imbalances in the country.

**15. Judicial legislation is antithetical to the doctrine of separation of powers as envisaged in the Indian constitution. How do you justify large number of Public interest petition of praying for issuing guidelines to the executives? Is it healthy for a democracy? [20 Marks]**

The tenet of separation of powers conceives explicit powers given to the legislature, executive and the judiciary. It infers negligible obstruction by one organ in the working of another organ. This doctrine is one of the basic structures of the constitution. Various constitutional provisions like Article 50, 121, and 211, etc. embody the spirit of this doctrine.

However, of late we have observed the growing phenomenon of judicial legislation, specially filing of a large number of public interest petitions praying for issuing guidelines to executive authorities. There are multiple reasons for this need for PILs.

**Need for PILs**

**Dereliction of Duty:** It is the duty of the legislature to make laws while the executive should implement it in a proper manner. However, many times the legislature fails to make the necessary legislation to suit the changing times and the executive fails to perform their administrative functions.

**Erosion of Confidence:** This leads to an erosion of the confidence of the citizens in constitutional values and democracy.

**Need to Fill the Vacuum:** In this vacuum, driven by the motive to help the poor, marginalized and underrepresented, ensuring accountability of various instruments and functionaries of the State, individuals resort to Public Interest legislation or public interest petitions.

**Direct Access to Justice:** In the Asiad Workers judgment case, Justice P.N. Bhagwati held that anyone getting less than the minimum wage can approach the Supreme Court directly without going through the labor commissioner and lower courts.

**Advantages of PILs**

**Instrument of Social Change:** According to the Supreme Court, the aim of PIL is to give to the common people of this country access to the Courts to obtain legal redress. It is an important instrument of social change and for maintaining the Rule of law and accelerating the balance between law and justice.

**Inclusive:** PIL is a method to justice even to voiceless and vulnerable sections of society.

**Monitoring of Institutions:** It helps in judicial monitoring of state institutions like prisons, asylums, protective homes, etc. It is an important tool to make human rights reach those who have been denied rights. E.g.: issues related to degraded bonded labourers, tortured under trials and women prisoners, humiliated inmates of protective women's homes, blinded prisoners, exploited children, beggars, and many others.

**PIL and democracy:**

No doubt PIL is served the need of the hour in a democratic set up like India such as enshrined in Article 39 A of the Indian Constitution. Article 39A is related to the Directives Principles of State Policy which directs the state to provide Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid. But, starting from the 1980s, in the later decades instances of frivolous PILs for pecuniary interests has increased. The Court needs to keep a check over it and fines may be imposed by the Court if set of guidelines provided for filing a PIL are violated.

### **Conclusion**

Public Interest Litigation has produced astonishing results which were unthinkable three decades ago. However, the Judiciary should be cautious enough in the application of PILs to avoid Judicial Overreach that is violative of the principle of Separation of Power.

## **16. Ordinance making powers are misused at times. Evaluate the constitutional and judicial safeguards in preventing the same. [ 20 Marks]**

### **Introduction**

Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but are in the nature of temporary laws. Likewise, the Governor of a state can issue ordinances under Article 213 of the Constitution, when the state legislative assembly (or either of the two Houses in states with bicameral legislatures) is not in session.

The ordinance making power is the most important legislative power of the President and the Governor. It has been vested in them to deal with unforeseen or urgent situations.

### **Ordinance making power of the President or the Governor has various issues such as:**

- **Deliberate bypassing of the legislature:** At times there are instances that legislature is being deliberately bypassed to avoid debate and deliberations on contentious legislative proposals. This is against the ethos and spirit of democracy. Repromulgation of ordinances: As observed by the Supreme Court, re-promulgation of ordinances is a “fraud” on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes, especially when the government persistently avoids placing the ordinances before the legislature.
- For example, a series of ordinances were issued by the Bihar Governor between 1989 and 1992 regarding the taking over of private Sanskrit schools by the state.
- Infringement of principle of separation of powers: The power of the executive to issue ordinances goes against the principle of separation of powers as lawmaking is the domain of legislature.
- **The satisfaction of President:** Ordinance can be promulgated only when the President is satisfied that circumstances exist for the same thus providing the scope of misuse of the power.
- Since independence, numerous ordinances have been issued which clearly shows that this power has been used quite regularly instead of being the last resort.

### **The Constitution and judiciary have provided the following safeguards to prevent its misuse:**

#### **Constitutional Safeguards**

- An ordinance can be promulgated only when both Houses or either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session or when the state legislature is not in session in case of Governor's ordinance making power.
- An ordinance can be issued only on those subjects on which the Parliament can make laws. • An ordinance is subject to the same constitutional limitations as an Act of Parliament. Hence, an ordinance cannot abridge or take away any of the fundamental rights.
- Every ordinance issued must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament or state legislature within six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament or state legislature and it ceases to exist if it is not approved within six weeks of reassembly.

- Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an ordinance is introduced in the House, a statement explaining the circumstances that had necessitated immediate legislation through ordinance route should also be placed before the House.
- 44th Constitutional Amendment has reiterated that the satisfaction of the President to promulgate ordinance could be challenged in case an 'immediate action' was not required.

### **Judicial Safeguards**

- Supreme Court in RC Cooper vs. Union of India (1970) held that the President's decision to promulgate ordinance could be challenged on the grounds that 'immediate action' was not required, and the ordinance had been issued primarily to bypass debate and discussion in the legislature.
- It was argued in DC Wadhwa vs. the State of Bihar (1987) that the legislative power of the executive to promulgate ordinances is to be used in exceptional circumstances and not as a substitute for the law-making power of the legislature.
- Supreme Court in Krishna Kumar Singh v. the State of Bihar held that the authority to issue ordinances is not an absolute entrustment, but is "conditional upon satisfaction that circumstances exist rendering it necessary to take immediate action".

### **Conclusion**

Our Constitution has provided for the separation of powers among the legislature, executive and judiciary where enacting laws is the function of the legislature. The executive must show self-restraint and should use ordinance making power only in unforeseen or urgent matters and not to evade legislative scrutiny and debates.

### **17. Justify the statement that "Human Resource Development is the foundation of Nation's Development". [20 Marks]**

Human Resources Development or Human capital refers to workers' knowledge, skill sets, and experience in an economy. Human Resources Development and economic growth are strongly linked. Human capital influences economic growth and can aid in the development of an economy by broadening its people's knowledge and skills.

For an instance state like Kerala is not at par with the amount of natural resources it possesses with some of mineral richer states. But its education in terms of human capital has taken the state to the top of the ladder in terms growth and development. The 100 percent literate state has ticked all the boxes when it comes to human resource development which clear shown its development in recent years.

#### **Human Resources Development as a Factor in development of nation:**

- A good quality of population is critical in determining the level of economic growth and development in a nation
- As a result, investment in human capital in the form of educational, medical, and other social schemes is highly desirable.
- Human resource development improves people's knowledge, skills, and capabilities, which drives innovation, productivity gains, and economic growth.
- Since workers can move from place to place, regions must improve their liveability, or quality of life, in order to retain existing talent and attract new talent.
- Quality-of-life factors are increasingly influencing economic development as the mix of skills and occupations becomes more important to the economic well-being of regions.
- Since investment tends to boost productivity, human capital is positively correlated with growth and development of the nation.

- The amount of skilled labour required is determined by the level of development driven by consumer spending and business investment.
- Investing in workers has a proven track record of improving employment conditions in economies around the world.

### **Conclusion**

Investing in workers has a proven track record of improving employment conditions in economies around the world. When the labour market improves, consumer spending rises, resulting in increased revenue for businesses and additional business investment. As a result, employment is a key indicator or metric for forecasting GDP growth.

### **18. Examine the impact of Covid-19 on education sector in India. [20 Marks]**

The COVID-19 crisis has meant limited or no education, or falling further behind their peers, for many who already experienced barriers in accessing education – children with disabilities, students in remote locations, children of migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers or those whose families have lost their source of livelihood and incomes. This could force many children to discontinue their studies even after ‘normality’ is restored.

#### **Impacts on education due to COVID-19 pandemic**

- school and university closures will not only have a short-term impact on the continuity of learning for more than 285 million young learners in India but also engender far-reaching economic and societal consequences.
- The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a country’s economic future.
- A large number of Indian students – second only to China – enroll in universities abroad, especially in countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China.
- Many such students have now been barred from leaving these countries. If the situation persists, in the long run, a decline in the demand for international higher education is expected. • The bigger concern, however, on everybody’s mind is the effect of the disease on the employment rate. Recent graduates in India are fearing withdrawal of job offers from corporates because of the current situation.
- The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy’s estimates on unemployment shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% in early April and the urban unemployment rate to 30.9%.

#### **Conclusion:**

Covid-19 has shown the extent to which the Indian system of education exploits inequalities. Thus, there is a need for renewed commitments to the synergy between the private and public education sector. In this context, there is a need to make education a common good and digital innovation can help in achieving the feat.

### **19. Analyze the contemporary internal security challenge in India. [20 Marks]**

Internal security has remained one of the core focus areas for India. As India now aspires and rises to taking the high seat in the comity of nations, the security challenges become more compounded and complex. A host of ingredients ranging from domestic challenges to external scenarios impact internal security.

Fast paced advancements in Cyberspace, Artificial Intelligence (AI), biological vectors and autonomous air-land-sea mobile platforms have phenomenally enhanced the internal security vulnerabilities to threats emanating not only from within but also from beyond the national borders.

- India has been facing challenges on the front of internal security since independence from various state and non-state actors.
- External State actors refer to those entities which have formal backing of a sovereign state for carrying out any intended action.
- Non state actors on the other hand, have a considerable power of influencing international events but they do not have formal state backing.
- Examples of state actors are the army, bureaucracy, intelligence agencies etc. whereas non state actors would be NGOs, civil society organizations, extremist outfits, multinational companies etc.

**External State actors are responsible for posing a challenge to internal security in multiple ways:**

- Countries surrounding India have been active in exploiting the volatile situation presented by the turmoil in the northeast. Not only countries such as China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar, but also smaller powers such as Bhutan and Nepal have been involved in the region.
- Through political backing, economic assistance, logistic support, military training or arms supplies these countries have varyingly contributed to the ongoing violence in this region. The state may carry out a limited war against Indian state and this might have ramifications for our internal security too.
- They might support the various insurgent groups, Naxalites, or separatist groups through funding, training or logistics.
- There have been instances where state actors have been responsible for carrying out cyber warfare through hacking and other espionage.

**Non state actors however have played their nefarious role too in creating problems for India:**

**Insurgency:**

North-East suffers from violent movements based upon ethnic identities leading to clashes. China is alleged to support such acts for instance. United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) members of Assam were given shelter by China.

**Terrorism:**

- Pakistan has been a major exporter of terrorism to India. Non-state actors like terrorist groups for instance Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad are a continuous threat.
- Non state actor -sponsored terrorism, often motivated by fundamentalist ideologies, backed by secretive but efficient financial networks, use of IT, clandestine access to chemical-biological and nuclear materials, and illicit drug trafficking, has emerged as a major threat to international stability.
- These groups aim to not only create instability in states like J&K, they also have a larger aim of destabilising the country. This is done through sporadic terrorist strikes, which spreads terror and panic. This could also adversely affect the ability of the Indian state to pursue economic modernisation.

**Naxalism:**

Left wing extremism affects states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

**Drug trafficking:**

Inter and Intra state trafficking takes place, through golden crescent and golden triangle routes.

Drugs from Golden Crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran) have affected Punjab and Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar and Thailand) has affected North Eastern states.

**Human-trafficking:**

Children and women trafficking takes place via Bangladesh and Nepal.

**Counterfeit currency:**

It corrodes economy from inside, by facilitating black money and money laundering activities as well as funding terrorism, which itself creates a demand for fake currency, thereby creating a positive feedback loop. This is the issue arising especially from Pakistan.

**Communalism:**

Propagandas are run and funded by enemy country and other non-state actors (NGOs and CSOs) to destabilize India by damaging the socio-religious fabric and ensure riots.

**Cyber Security:**

Recent cyber-attacks by Legion, ATM skimming are examples. Pakistani hackers often hack government websites.

They can also incite people for regionalism thus demanding their separate state which further increases secessionist tendency.

**Conclusion:**

Both state and non-state factors from outside have created problems in our internal security framework. Hence while it is imperative to guard our borders and strengthen our diplomacy, on the other hand, we need to check the various non state actors who come in hidden forms. There is a need for a national internal security doctrine to deal with various challenges.

**20. Explain the judicial endeavor in India for protection of Human rights. [20 Marks]**

Protection of human rights is a necessity for the development and growth of an individual personality which ultimately contributes in the development of the nation as a whole. It is an internationally recognized issue and various international instruments have been established for the protection of human rights. The concept of human rights is dynamic and adapts to the needs of the nation and its people. The ultimate purpose of national as well as international law is to safeguard the human rights of the people.

Judiciary has taken following steps in safeguarding the protection of Human rights

**National Human Rights Commission:-**

- Section 3 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 put an obligation of the establishment of NHRC in compliance with which central government has constituted NHRC in 1993.
- This commission is obliged to protect and to promote human rights. PHRA, 1993 also provide composition, functions and the procedure of NHRC.
- NHRC play a crucial part in the protection of HR and keeping the faith of the common man in the Criminal justice system.
- NHRC and SC can complementarily protect and promote HR. A national commission can give recommendations to various authorities .
- It has provided recommendations in matters like health, education, police encounters, custodial deaths, guidelines for arrest etc.
- NHRC can either take suo moto action or on a petition filed before it.

**State Human Rights Commission:-**

Section 21 of the PHRA, 1993 empowers the State government to establish SHRC. The act also provides the power and function of the commission. It has to similar function as NHRC, but it can deal with the matters enlisted in the list II and III of the 7th schedule of Indian constitution.

**Human Rights Courts:-**

Section 30 of the PHRA directs all the state government on an agreement of opinion with the CJI of the High Court of respective state to recognise the Court of Session as a Human right court, for the speedy remedy. And section 31 provides that state shall appoint a prosecutor or an advocate with not less than 7 years' experience of practice, for the purpose of dealing with the cases of this court.

**Supreme Court Jurisprudence on Human Rights:-**

- Supreme Court cognized as a guardian of the fundamental rights. •.
- We are the signatory of the international conventions on HR therefore our constitution is embodied with HR in the form of fundamental right in part III.
- Supreme Court of India is endowed with the power of the judicial review and article 32 gives increment to this power by allowing the court to review all the measures taken by the government and pronounce it void if it abridges the part III or basic structure of the constitution.
- This power of review keeps all the organs of the state within its limit as conferred by the constitution or any other law.
- In case of the infringement of the rights of part III person can directly approach to High court under article 226 and to Supreme Court under article 32 which itself is a fundamental right. Article 32 is the cornerstone of our democracy which makes the SC protector of fundamental rights

**Conclusion:**

Historic verdicts show that judiciary made endeavors for protection and promotion of human rights, but we cannot say that is infallible. However, it can be stated that SC exercised its power of interpretation so well that it widened the scope of rights which made it more expeditious for everyone to enjoy their rights.

In India, the judiciary is not superior but as we have constitutionalism which invokes that judiciary is independent and all the bodies have to comply with the order of the SC for the welfare state. Our law directs the government to establish certain organs for the protection of human rights in compliance of this NHRC at union level and few of the states set up the SHRC.