

One of the key solutions to India's hidden hunger is restoring agriculture's broken link with nutrition. Comment. (250 words)

In the Global Hunger Index India has been ranked lowly at 102nd, even below Pakistan

GHI 2019

Instead write - "...even below most of its South Asian neighbours ..."

Ironically with excess of food production, hunger in terms of health keeps on rising

Facts :

- 50% women are anemic ✓
- Stunting at 21% of children & wasting at 37% ✓
- Undernutrition at 46% ✓

Historically Government has focused on Quantity over Quality of food , with P.D.S, AASV scheme even Maternity Programme such as Janani Suraksha Yojna and Prashan Abhiyan States remained the same. Even after Providing food subsidy worth 2 Trillion Cr.

The issue therefore is that of hidden hunger; A Devastating form where the lacking ^(Nutrient-poor) quality of food affects overall growth.

The key solution to tackle hidden hunger is to link agriculture with nutrition.

How?

7. Re-strategizing land use - dry land area should focus on millets which are Nutri-Cereals and will play a key role in nutrition journey

- 1) Re-strategizing MSP regime which has overproduced cereal crops. An assured income also forces farmers to produce crops under MSP. However, ~~existing~~ crops have minimal nutritional value. Need is to add or ~~the~~ diversify basket of MSP to add fertilizers, ~~pesticides~~ etc.
- 2) 40% of agric. income comes from labour work. Government can link MNREGA with certain good programmes such as Dairying, milk, fruits
- 3) focus on diversification → Dalitai Committee has shown the increase in income with multicropping, livestock rearing & fisheries. This in turn will also provide nutrition to farmers
- 4) Form enabling infrastructure such as cold storage, ware houses. From 'Farm to Fork' model by eliminating middlemen in the ~~new~~ APMC Act is a welcome step.
- 5) Using Science such as GM crops in BT Brinjal + BioFortification eg. Golden Rice Food fortification in PDS can be looked into.
- 6) Using fertilizers which are rich in Zinc & Proteins

Hidden hunger is a vicious cycle ~~which eats into~~ Govt. Resources without substantial gains. And since farmers form majority of poor Indians the need is to link farm to hunger. This would help achieving SDG Goal No 13.

9. Increasing Mixed Farming - meat and dairy also to be a regular part of diet

What do you understand by basic structure doctrine? Highlight the elements which constitute the basic structure as decided in various judgements. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to Upendra Baxi, the Indian Judiciary has played the role of "Chemotherapy of the carcinogenic Indian Political System".

In this regard the concept of 'Basic structure' has played a central role.

a proper paragraph on explaining exactly what Basic Structure is needed - amending powers of legislature has been checked

It is a metaphysical doctrine propounded in the Kesavananda Bharti case (1973) to ensure:

- 1) Constitutional supremacy Purpose is well explained
- 2) Protect fundamental rights of citizens
- 3) To prevent tyranny of majority.

Basic structure is an ever evolving structure which changes according to the needs of time. Various Judgements have defined it.

1) In Raj Narain vs Indira Gandhi Case Federalism was held as intrinsic

2) In Kihoto Holohan Case Rule of law was held as Basic structure

3) In Indira Saikney Case Judicial review

4) Recently in Navtej Singh Johar Case Right to liberty was held as a part of basic structure.

Good

5) In Bommai case again Federalism & Rule of law was held as Basic Structure.

Hence to ensure that Separation of Powers under Art 50, and Constitutional supremacy is maintained, Basic Structure has ensured that the living Nature of Constitution is ~~is~~ maintained.

Q.3

Q.3) Discuss the key tension areas in centre state relations. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

7th Schedule has divided legislative Powers b/w Centre & States. Further under Art 245-255 Administrative powers are demarcated so as to ensure federal nature of our polity.

However issue within this federal nature persists :

- 1) Fiscal federalism = States are only able to generate 50% of needed funds, for rest they depend upon the Centre.
With advent of GST, their fiscal space is squeezed further various T.O.R (Terms of Reference) under F.C. also affect the states fiscal independence. Recent issue of non share of CESS (GST) may also aggravated the issue.

- 2) Role of Governor :-

- Discretionary Power under Art 356 ✓
- Role in hung assembly and Calling Particular randomly to State claim ✓
- Partisan role since appointed by Centre

3) Asymmetrical federalism

- Centre has more Power ~~such as Residuary Powers under 7th schedule & taxation~~

- Power under Art 356 & 365 (emergency)

- All India Services

- Non-aligned representation under Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

4) Ideological differences have cropped up in recent years. with ~~Non BJP ruled states going against even Constitutional Amendment act such as Farm Bills, CAA. Also various policy such as Ayushman Bharat were not implemented by many states~~

Both Bommai & Panchayati Commission have suggested devolving more powers as a means to tackle confidence deficit

Q.4) What are the parliamentary privileges enshrined in the constitution for protecting the authority and dignity of the house and its members? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Art 105, Art 194 gives Parliamentary Privileges to MP's & MLA.

what are Parliamentary Privileges ?

Individual Privileges

1) MP cannot be arrested 40 days before or after the house is in working (only civil cases)

2) Freedom to say anything w/o being liable

3) Cannot be forced into a court of law as witness

Collective Privilege

- 1) Power of house to have secret sittings ✓
- 2) Right to publish record, information or data (Diluted by 44th Amendment)
- 3) Right to Punish in Contempt of house ✓
- 4) Power to command attendance of any witness or production of document ✓

Right to regulate internal affairs of the house

The Constitution has not codified these privileges and has categorized them with British House of Commons. This causes issue such as

- 1) Predominance over Fundamental Rights ✓
- 2) Unfettered Power against Constitutional Supremacy
- 3) Issue of Contempt e.g.: The Blitz case, Keshav Singh case (06) recently Mohua Mitra calling out a National daily.
- 4) Highly undemocratic but not codified

Venkat Chaitin Committee has suggested to codify such privileges.

good

Discuss the meaning and significance of the power of Judicial Review.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Judicial Review refers to the Power of Judiciary to Scrutinize any legislative or executive action so as to ensure:

- 1) Constitutional supremacy ✓
- 2) Protect fundamental rights ✓
- 3) any law not repugnant against provision of Constitution ✓

Judiciary maintains this Power through

Article 13 (FRs)

Article 142 (complete Justice)

Article 32 & 226 (Power)

Article 136 (SLP)

Significance :-

- 1) In India Constitution not Parliament is Sovereign, this requires ~~the~~ Judiciary to ignore this doctrine
- 2) To Prevent tyranny of Executive eg. ~~M~~andira Gandhi Case & Art. 21
- 3) It has ensured Basic structure is maintained through cases like K.B (1973), Bowly Purss (1970), Indira Sawney Case & M.Nagari Case (2006)
- 4) Ensures law is Reasonable, Fair & Just.
Not only legislation but Executive action should not be arbitrary

As U.Pendra Baxi held, Judiciary has maintained a role of Chemotherapist to Cancerous Indian Political System. J.R has been central to it.

However in recent years the issue of Judicial Overreach has also come up. The Need of Judiciary is to maintain Judicial Restraint.

REMARKS

1. Good use of keywords, sentences are short yet convey the full meaning
2. Sometimes you miss defining the topic in 1-2 lines in the beginning
3. Structure is impressive, all parts of the question addressed
4. Presentation can be improved, sometimes the sentence is not in a straight line and entire line tilts
5. Dnt forget to underline important cases, facts that you mention

KEEP IT UP