

# TARGETING TNPSC GROUP-II 2023



## MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

### QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

**3**  
**TEST**

- Impact of Violence of the Growth of the Nation
- Religious Violence, Terrorism and Communal Violence
- Human Rights Issues
- Right to Information
- Central and State Commission



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TEST

3

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## Answer Key - English

### Unit - I

#### 1) Give a brief note about National Investigation Agency

- 2008 1

#### Aim

1. To investigate and prosecute offences
2. To combat terror in India

#### Headquarters

- New Delhi
- D.G.Thinker Gupta (2022)

#### Prime Importance: Protection of Human Rights

#### Included Acts: 2

1. The Atomic Energy Act 1962
  2. The unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967
- The agency was created post Mumbai terror attacks
  - Cases are dealt in NIA special court

#### Recent Amendment: 2

1. NIA Amendment Bill 2019
  2. Additional Offences to be included
- Human trafficking
  - Cyber-terrorism – signals intelligence (SIGNIT)
  - Offences under explosive substances Act, 1908 includes section 66F of IT into schedule listing offences (66F-cyber terrorism )

#### Special Courts: 2

- The special court have all the power under code of criminal procedure, 1973
- High court has the power to transfer a case to special court

#### 2) Write an article about Naxal Terrorism in India.

- 1967 1.5
- Naxalbari, a village in West Bengal
- Left-wing revolt and they accept Marxist-Leninist ideology

#### History and objectives 1.5

1. Guerilla-style warfare for the Rights of landless workers and tribals
2. Operate mainly in mineral-rich isolated regions
3. They consider landlords and rich people as a symbol of oppression and tyranny
4. They attack them and capture their lands

#### Causes of Naxalism 3

- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Unresponsive government
- Failure of land reforms
- Weak democratic structure
- Mass poverty and unemployment

#### Extent of Naxalism in India

- Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh

- They have control over almost 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the forest areas
- Naxalites of India are in link with Maoists of Nepal

**3) Give detailed notes on POTA Act 2002**

**Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 1**

- Terrorist activity is one which threatens the unity, integrity, security and sovereignty of the country through explosives or lethal weapons

**Aim 2.5**

- To ensure that there was no abuse of power

**Facts:**

1. March 2002, passed in Joint session of the Parliament
2. To strengthen anti-terrorism operations
3. Passed after attack on Parliament by Pakistan based terrorists
4. This was the third time an Act was passed by the Joint session of the Parliament
5. Replaced Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act
6. Repealed in September 2004

**Reasons for Repeal 2.5**

- POTA Act was grossly misused
- Allegations of POTA being used to target politics opponents
- In a span of 8 months, 940 people were arrested
- Some prominent people, such as member of Legislative Assembly, RaghurajPratap Singh were arrested under the Act

**4) Write about Sachar Committee and its key recommendations**

- March 09, 2005 **2**
- High level committee for preparation of a Report on the social, economic and educational status of Muslim Community of India
- Under Justice Rajinder Sachar
- Report submitted on November 2006

**Main Recommendations 4**

1. Collecting data creating National Data bank
2. Five-yearly monitoring of its statuses
3. Removing the wide spread perception of discrimination
4. Strengthening of legal provisions
5. Increasing participation of minorities in various public authorities
6. Developing a Diversity Index (DI) for allocation of grants to colleges and universities by UGC
7. Sharp focus on school education
8. Create local community study center
9. Setting up high quality government schools
10. Exclusive school for girls from 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>
11. State funding of institutions
12. Review and revamp the Madrasa Modernization

**5) Write about the RanganathMisra Commission and its key recommendations**

**Report of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities Commission (2004) 2**

- Chairman Justice RanganathMisra
- Three members – one of them being an expert in Constitution and law

- A member secretary with administrative experience

**Objectives:** 2

1. To identify socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities
2. To recommend measures for their welfare
3. Report submitted – 2007
4. Tabled 2009

**Recommendations** 2

- 15% of seats in all non-minority educational institutions with 10% for Muslims in all government schemes like Rural Employment Generation Program, Rozgar Yojana, GrameenYojana, etc
- In all cadres and grades, under Central and State government
- SC reservation to Dalit converts
- To completely de-link the scheduled caste status from religion and make them net fully religion neutral

**6) Give short notes about 'National Security Guard'**

- 1986 1.5
- National Security Guard Act 1986
- Counter terrorism unit
- Federal Contingency world class zero error force
- Founded following operation blue star, the golden temple attack, the assassination of former PM Indira Gandhi

**Aim** 1.5

- To combat terrorist activities

**Head**

- Director General(DG)

**Moto**

- Sarvathia, Sarvoltam, SurakshaTwo complementary elements

1. Special Action Group
2. Special Range Group

**Operations Undertaken** 1.5

- Operation Black Thunder 1988
- Operation Ashwamedh 1933 (Indian Airlines Flight IC427 hijacking)
- Operation Thunderbolt (Akshardam temple, 2002)
- Operation Black Tornado (Mumbai Blast, 2008)

**Functions**

1. Counter hijacking
2. Bomb disposal
3. Hostage rescue mission
4. VIP Security

**7) Write about National Security Act 1980**

- NSA is a Preventive Detention law

**Aim** 1

- To detain a person in order to keep him/her from committing future crimes

**Constitutional provision** 2

- Article 22(3) (b) allows preventive detention and restriction on Personal liberty
- Article 22(4)- detention of a person for a longer periods than three months

**Provision** 1.5

1. Empowers the center and state government to detain a person
2. Can detain a person to prevent him from disrupting public peace

3. Period of confinement: upto 12 months

**Criticism against NSA Act 1.5**

- No record of Detention under NSA
- No figures are available for exact number- NSA comes under wide criticism for its misuse by authorities
- The Act is 40 years old-Changes are required
- Arbitrary use of the Act hamper democracy and basic rights

8) Briefly explain about ULFA terrorism

**United Liberation Front of Assam 2**

- ULFA Assamese militant group with armed struggle
- Seeks to create an Independent socialist Assam state
- 1979 by Paresh Baruah
- In 1990, the Indian government declared the organization as a terrorist organization

**Spread of ULFA 2**

- ULFA rose to become one of the South-East Asia's most influential and aggressive insurgent groups
- Began an offensive campaign targeting security forces, political rivals

**Organized crimes 2**

- They exclusively focus on collecting money and guns in the name of "Revolution" led to mindless violence

**Law and Order**

- Its followers became increasingly disillusioned and enraged many innocent people

9) Explain about

i) Inner Line Permit

ii) Roshni Scheme

**i) INNER LINE PERMIT 1.5**

- It is a document that allows an Indian citizen to visit and stay in a state that is protected under ILP system
- In Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram

**Provisions 2**

- No Indian citizen can visit any of these three states unless he/she belongs to the state or overstay beyond the time specified
- It can be obtained online or physically

**ii) ROSHINI SCHEME 2.5**

1. To provide placement linked skill development for rural youth in 24 Left Wing Extremist (LWE)
2. By Aajeevika skill development program
3. Fund share Central State 75:25
4. Customized and fully residential training program
5. Covers 50,000 youth from 24 district in 3 years
6. Ensure 75% placement with continuous employment for 3 months
7. Through private, public and NGOs

10) Explain National Crime Record Bureau 3

- Plays a vital role in the scheme of Police working for prevention and detection of crimes
- 1986, recommended by National Police Commission (1977-81) and MHAs Task force (1985)
- Ministry of Home Affairs

**Headquarters**

- New Delhi

**Functions****3**

1. As a clearing house of information on inter-state and international criminals
2. Through National investigating agencies, courts and prosecutors
3. To collect and process crime statistics at National level
4. To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies
5. Carry out rehabilitation of criminals, their demand, parole, pre-mature release, etc.,

**11) Explain the term Honour Killing**

- Defined as killing for honour **2**
- A death that is given to men or women by their own family members
- For marrying against their wish or having pre-marital relationship or marrying outside their caste

**Causes****2**

1. Rigidity of the Caste system
  2. Illiteracy
  3. Unawareness about Rights
  4. Danger of losing Prestige and status
- In 2015, India registered 251 honour killings- Wide spread in south India

**Violation of Constitution****2**

- Honour killing violates Articles 14,15,19,21,391(f) of the Indian Constitution

**Legal Aspects**

- Prevention of Crimes in the Name of 'Honour' and Tradition Bill, 2010

**12) What do you mean by Acid attacking?****1**

- Acid violence constitutes gender-biased violence, a form of discrimination under the Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

**Reasons****2**

1. Concentrated acid is cheap and easily available in market
2. No legal restrictions imposed on buying or selling acid
3. Intent to cause long-lasting damage

**Executive Authorities****2**

- Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Offences (by acids) on Women and Children, which emphasized disbursing Rs.50,000 for victim's treatment
- JS Verma committee recommended adding new sections in the IPC
- Prevention of Offences (by acids) Act (Bill), 2008

**Included Sections****1**

- 326(A) and 326(B) has been added to Indian Penal Code to deal with acid attacks

**13) Define Human Rights. Evaluate the initiatives taken by UNO to protect Human Rights****2.5**

- Human Rights are basic rights and freedom that belongs to every person from birth until death
- Inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights****1**

- It has been drafted and translated into 501 languages – most translated document in the world

**Initiatives taken: 2.5**

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948
  2. The International Convention on the Elimination of the All forms of Racial Discrimination 1965
  3. The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
  4. Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities 2006
- 60 year old UN Commission on Human Rights was replaced by Human Rights Council on March 15, 2006

**14) Write a detailed note on Human Rights Courts in India 1**

- To uphold and protect the basic and fundamental rights of an individual- Under Protection of Human Rights Act 1993-Special courts in each district

**Background 2**

1. From 2001 to 2010, NHRC recorded 14,231 deaths in police and judicial custody in the country as a direct consequence of torture
2. Indian Human Rights Report 2018 addressed various violations

**Establishment: 2**

- Section 30 of the Act for the establishment of court of Human rights
- Section 31 – Appointment of Special Public Prosecutor

**Drawbacks 1**

- Act does not give any clear indication of what type of offences actually are to be tried by HRC
- No efforts are made by Central government

**15) Who are Appellate Authorities regarding RTI? Explain grounds of rejection 1.5**

- An Appellate authority is required to look into complaints made by people regarding inability to submit requests

**First Appeal 1.5**

- Can be made to a senior ranked Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer within 30 days
- Third party appeal against decision made by the Public Information Officer (PIO) must be made within 30 days from date of decision

**Second appeal 1**

- Made to Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission within 90 days from the date on which the decision should have been made

**Penalty Provision 2**

- From Rs.250 up to a maximum of Rs. 25000 will be issued on the following grounds
  1. Refusing to receive an application
  2. Not furnishing information
  3. Denying request for information
  4. Destroying information

**16) Write about Right to Information Amendment Act 2019. 2**

- Right to Information Amendment Bill, 2019 seeks to amend sections 13,16, and 27
- Introduced in Lok Sabha by Minister of State for Personnel, Mr. Jitendra Singh on 2019
- Seeks to amend RTI Act 2005

**Key Features of the Bill 2**

1. Chief Information Commissioner (CIC), Information Commissioner (IC) holding the office for 5 years will be removed and notified by government

2. The salary of CIC and IC will be equivalent to the salary paid to the Election Commissioner and Chief Secretary
3. Salaries and allowances of CIC and IC will be determined by Central government
4. Detection in salary for previous government service equal to the pension

**Main aims of the RTI Act 2**

- To provide clarity of information to the citizens of India
- To constrain corruption
- To promote accountability in the working of every public authority

**Unit - II****1. Evaluate the causes of Communalism in India and list out the measures to control it****Communalism 1**

- An ideology stating the division between states on the basis of ethnicity, religion, beliefs, values, etc.,

**Causes of Communalism: 10****1. Tendency of Minorities**

- A few Muslims fail to inter-mingle in the national mainstream
- They do not participate in the secular nationalistic politics
- They insist on maintaining their separate identity

**2. Orthodoxy and obscuration**

- The orthodox members feel that they have distinct entity
- Such feeling has prevented them from accepting the concept of secularism

**3. Design of the leader:-**

- Communalist leaders of both Hindu and Muslim communities desire to flourish it in their communities
- Demand for separate electorate
- Divide and rule policy of the British
- Partition of India and Pakistan

**4. Weak Economic Status**

- A majority of Muslims in India have failed to adopt the scientific and technological education
- Feeling of relative deprivation

**5. Geographical causes**

- Territorial settlement of different religious groups causes a wide variation in the mode of life

**6. Negative impact of mass media**

- Messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country is spread through mass media.

**7. Historical causes**

- Separation of Scheduled Caste People.
- Unsolved problems like illiteracy and poverty.
- Colonial leaders doesn't share executive powers with Scheduled Caste People.

**Measures to control Communalism: 1**

1. Establishment of peace committee
2. Supervision by media
3. Law enforcement
4. Abolition of Communal Political parties
5. Promoting healthy public opinion



6. Use of new strategies
7. Preventing communalization
8. Legislation against forcible conversion

**2) Critically evaluate Regionalism in our Country**

**Regionalism 1**

- Expression of common sense of identity and purpose by people within a specific geographical region, united by its unique language, culture, etc.,
- In the positive sense, it encourages people to develop a sense of brotherhood and oneness
- In the negative sense, it implies excessive attachment to one's region which is a great threat to unity

**History 10**

1. Roots of regional consciousness found in colonial policies
2. Differential attitude and treatment by British towards Princely states
3. British exploitative economic policies
4. Pluralistic idea of INM
5. Reorganization of states on linguistic basis

**Types of Regional movements:-**

- Secessionism is a form of regionalism that involves militant and fundamentalist groups
- IsacMuivah's National Socialist Council of Nagaland, the Islamic fundamentalist group in J&K, ULFA
- Demand for separate statehood within Indian Union
- Linguistic and Ethnic minorities within the states unite against major community

- Demand for autonomy within the emergence of regional parties

**Growth of Regionalism:**

1. Historical and geographical isolation
2. Lop sided development
3. Continuous neglect of a region
4. Insider-outsider complex that nurtures nativism and son-of-the soil ideology
5. Internal colonialism

**Causes of Regionalism 1**

- Rise of regional parties
- Re-focus on regional issues
- Regionalist tendency
- Regional movement
- Regionalism undercut national interest
- Disagreement of political leadership

**3) What is Armed forces (Special powers) Act 1958? Why is it in recent news? Explain 2**

- Passed by both the Houses of Parliament
- Came into force in the context of increasing violence in North-eastern states
- Came to be known as Armed forces Special Powers Act, 1958

**Functions of AFSPA 1958: 2**

1. They give armed forces the power to maintain public order in "disturbed areas"
2. They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons
3. Can use force and even open fire after giving due warning

4. The army can also arrest a person without warrant, if suspicious

**Current News****6**

- The Nagaland government has called for repeal of AFSPA in the wake of public outrage against the killings in the Mon
- The Nagaland Cabinet recommended that the Armed forces Special Powers Act 1958, repealed from the States after the incident in Mon district in which security forces gunned down 13 civilians
- This has been a long-standing demand in the North-eastern states
- After the firing, Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio and Meghalaya Chief Minister Conrad Sangma have both called for repeal of AFSPA

**Disturbed areas****1**

1. Declared by notification under Section 3
2. A suitable notification have to be made in the official gazette
3. It is effective in the whole of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and parts of Arunachal Pradesh
4. The center revoked it in Meghalaya on April 01, 2018
5. Earlier, the AFSPA was effective in a 20 km area along Assam-Meghalaya border
6. In Arunachal Pradesh, the impact of AFSPA was reduced to 8 police station

**Arguments against AFSPA****1**

- Violates Human Rights
- Colonial-era law
- Not a better solution
- Blanket immunity to security Personnel

- Committees recommended removal

1. B.P.Jeevan Reddy Committee 2005

2. Santhosh Hegde Committee 2013

**4) What is Mob Lynching? Analyze the measures to control it****2**

- It is a form of violence in which a mob under the pretext of administering justice without trial, executes a presumed offender, often after inflicting torture
- It is an illegally authorized way of punishing somebody
- Often referred to as informal public executions by a mob.

**Causes****1. Mob Psychology**

- People doesnot have trust on judicial movement inorder to punish the real culprit.

**2. Political Adoption**

- For getting votes politicians created the riots

**3. Executive failure**

- No proper punishment for culprits.
- Gossips should be controlled.
- Wrong information spreads through social media like facebook and whatsapp.
- Uncontrollable compaign

**4. Social causes**

- No proper portal review the movement of society.

**Measures to prevent****10****1. Legislation:**

- A national law is required to pass response of lynching incidents

**2. Stated efforts:**

- The Central and State government should create awareness

**3. Training for efforts and deputies:**

- State government shall designate a senior police officer in each district

**4. Youth involvement and counselling**

- To combat teachers and school administration to educate the students

**5. Community Policy**

- Community involvement can prevent serious mob crimes, helpline should be established for reporting of mob lynching crimes in society

**5) Highlight the types of terrorism prevalent in India**

**Broad classification: 4**

1. Dissent terrorism: Groups that rebel against government. E.g. LTTE in Sri Lanka
2. Left wing/Right wing terrorism: Adhere to ideological learnings
3. Religious terrorism: Based on religious ideologies. E.g. ISIS
4. Criminal terrorism: For criminal profit

**Classification on the basis of the mode of operation 8**

**Cross-border terrorism**

- Porous border terrorism
- Support from non-state actors
- Internal support
- Corrupt officials

**Terrorism in India**

1. From secessionists in Kashmir, North-east and to an extent in Punjab
2. India- seventh most affected country in 2018
3. Jammu & Kashmir – most affected by terrorist activity
4. Ethnic terrorism – North-east
5. Religious terrorism – Islamic terrorism from Pakistan
6. Ideological terrorism – Naxalism
7. Criminal terrorism – criminal profit groups
8. Global terrorism – terrorism has a global impact
9. Cross-border terrorism – sponsored by neighboring countries

**6) Write about the Evolution, Constitution, Functions and Powers of NHRC**

**Establishment:- 2**

- 1993, statutory body
- Under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Amended 2006
- Watch dog of Human Rights in the country

**Composition: 3**

1. It is a multi-membered body
  - Chairman – Arun Kumar Mishra (2022)
  - 4 members
2. Chairman
  - Retired Chief Justice of India and the members should be serving or retired judges of supreme court
3. 4 ex-officio members, the chairmen of
  - National Commission for minorities

- National Commission for SCs
- National Commission for STs
- National Commission for Women

**Functions of NHRC: 3.5**

- To inquire into any violation of human rights or neighbouring in the prevention of such violation
- To intervene in any proceeding involving allegation of violation of human rights
- To visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations
- To review the constitutional and other legal safeguards
- To review the facts including the act of terrorism
- To study treaties and other international instruments on human rights
- To encourage the efforts of NGOs

**Powers of NHRC 3.5**

1. Section 13 of Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 deals with the powers of NHRC
  2. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witness and examining them
  3. Discovery and production of any documents
  4. Receiving evidence on affidavits
  5. Requisitioning any public records or copy there from any court
  6. Issuing commissions
- Section 14 of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 deals with the powers of NHRC relating to investigation

**7) Explain the role of NGOs in the issue of Human Right mechanism in India.****Role of NGOs 10**

1. Mobilize public opinion
2. Pressurize the government on issues related to human rights violation such as protection of prisoner's rights, torture, etc.,
3. Approach the judiciary on behalf of poor people
4. Act for those who have no access to justice
5. Ask for submission of reports
6. Providing assistance
7. Creating awareness among people
8. Developing Human Rights norms and contributing to setting of human rights standard
9. Technical assistance and training
10. Research, documentation and publishing report on human rights violation
11. Counselling

**Important NGOs working for Human Rights: 2**

- Ramakrishna Mission Home for service
- Peoples Union of Civil liberty
- Peoples Union of democratic rights
- BandharMukthi march

**8) Explain Central Information Commission and State Information Commission****Central Information Commission: Establishment:**

- 2005 2
- Under RTI 2005
- Not a constitutional body

**Members** 2

- A Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.

**Appointment** 3

- Appointed by the President on the recommendation of a special committee.

**Tenure**

- The CIC and IC shall hold office as prescribed by central government or until the age of 65.
  - TN – Rajagopal.
- They are not eligible for reappointment – Yashvarthan Kumar Sinha (2022)

**Power and functions of CIC:** 2.5

1. To receive and inquire into a complaint from any person regarding information requested under RTI, 2005
2. It can order an inquiry into any matter on reasonable grounds.

**State Information Commission** 2.5

- Constituted by State government.-One state CIC and not more than ten state IC.
- Appointed by the governor on the recommendation of Appointments committee headed by Chief Minister.

**Unit - III**

**1) Define Terrorism and list out its characters and objectives.**

**Terrorism** 2

- According to UN Security Council Resolution 1966 (2004), the term terrorism includes criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages.

**Characteristics:** 5

1. Against the state or community.
2. It has a political purpose.
3. It is illegal and unlawful.
4. Stops rational thinking.
5. Aims at intimidating and creating impact of fear.
6. Caused for the purpose of coercing or subduing.
7. Accompanied by a feeling of impotence and helplessness.
8. Contains arbitrariness in violence as victim selection.

**Objectives** 5

- To cause the regime to react
- To compel the government or community to concede the demand
- To eliminate the opponents and informers.
- To ensure obedience of the followers
- Publicity and magnification of their cause and strength
- To break internal stability and check growth
- Disorientation and psychological isolation
- To mobilize mass support and urge potential sympathizers to greater militancy.

**Journalist Jay Mallin, Time Magazine suggested 5 short term objectives of political terrorism.**

1. Morale building within the ranks. 3
2. Advertising the movement
3. Disorientation and psychological isolation of people

4. Elimination of opposing forces.
5. Provocation of the government

**2) Bring out the various operations initiated by Government against terrorist activities****Operation Blue Star 15**

- 1984
- A military operation
- Ordered by Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister
- To remove Sikh militants who were amassing weapons in Golden Temple

**Operation Black Thunder**

- 1986
- Name given to the operations that took place in India in 1980s
- To flush out remaining Sikh activities from Golden Temple, Amristar
- "Black Cat" commandos of the National Security Guards were used
- Towards Khalistani militants

**Operation Bairang**

- 1990
- To flush out ULFA
- One of the biggest Army operations
- None of the top leaders could be arrested
- But a number of camps and hideouts were destroyed

**Operation Rhino**

- 1991
- Reason: Assam was declared disturbed
- The Army, police and the paramilitary forces sealed ULFA's escape routes

- 500 guerillas were apprehended
- 12 hideouts were destroyed

**Operation Golden duck**

- April 1995
- To plug the Mizoram-Chin hills route
- To capture 250 separate guerillas
- Compromising NISCN, ULFA, UNLF and PLA members

**Operation Green hunt:-**

- For anti-naxalite offensive operation of Indian Government
- Along Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
- Early July 2009
- A massive 3 day joint operation in which the Central COBRA force and state police battled Naxal forces in Dantewada

**Red corridor**

- Internal Conflict intensified in India along the east coast spreading from Nepal border to Tamil Nadu
- This region largely includes dense forests and tribal areas
- 92,000 sq. km
- Under the heavy influence of Naxals, left wing extremists

**3) Write a detailed essay about the emerging Human Rights issues in India.****1. Custodial torture 15**

- Between 2001 to 2018, 1727 deaths occurred in India due to custodial violence
- More than 2000 human rights violation cases were also recorded

**2. Right to work and Labor Rights:-**

- A fundamental right
- Equal pay for equal work
- Fair remuneration

**3. Sedition law:-**

- section 124A IPCS edition as an offence committed when “any person by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation , or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the government established by law in India”

**4. Extra judicial Killings**

- Killing of a person without lawful authority
- Section 96 of the IPC, every human being has the right to defense which is natural and inherent right

**5. Arbitrary arrest and detention:-**

- Section 50 CrPC states that it is the duty of every police officer or any other person authorized to arrest any person without a warrant, to let the person being arrested know the grounds of arrest immediately

**6. Excessive Powers of the Armed Forces and the Police**

- Special powers to the Indian Armed and the State and paramilitary forces in areas that are classified as ‘disturbed areas’

**7. Sexual Violence**

- WHO states that 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence

**8. Conflict-Induced Internal displacement:-**

- UNHCR recently has mandated to allow for the inclusion of IDPs

**9. Child labour:-**

- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act 2000- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009

**10. Manual Scavenging**

- The Employment of Manual Scavenging and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
- The Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenging 2007

**11. Violence and discrimination against Women, Children**

- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

**4) Write in detail about the Right to Information Act 5**

- 1948 Universal declaration of Human Rights
- 1966 International Covenant on Civil and political Rights
- Justice K K Mathew first recognized the Right to Information of citizens about government’s activities
- State of Uttar Pradesh Vs Raj narain
- MrKulwal Vs Jaipur Municipal Corporation case, directed that freedom of speech and expression provided under Article 19 of the Constitution implies Right to Information
- First grassroot campaign – 1994 MazdoorKisan SakthiSangathan
- 1996 – National campaign for People’s RTI

- Tamil Nadu – first Indian State to pass RTI law in 1997
- 2002 Freedom of Information

**Purpose:** 1

1. To reduce corruption
2. To bring transparency and accountability in providing services

**Aim:** 1

1. To provide clarity of information
2. To constrain corruption
3. To promote accountability

**RTI** 3

- Right to Information includes
- Records
- Documents
- Memos
- E-mails
- Opinions

- Press release
- Order
- Log books
- Contracts
- Reports

**Right to Information means** 3

- Right to: inspect works, documents, records, notes, extracts or certifies copies of documents
- Take certifies samples of materials obtain information in the form of printouts, floppies, etc.,
- Passed in 2005 extends to all states and union territories of India excepting the state of Jammu and Kashmir

**Public Authority** 3

- Any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted; by or under the constitution; by any other law made by Parliament.



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