

NEXT IAS RECEIVED

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402 Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: Ajink Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX

Roll No. : GSMAGT24A1023 Start Time 02:20 End Time 05:40

Date of Examination: 14.07.2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		1	10	
2	10		2	10	
3	10		3	10	
4	10		4	10	
5	10		5	10	
6	10		6	10	
7	10		7	10	
8	10		8	10	
9	10		9	10	
10	10		10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			TOTAL MARKS - 100		

GRAND TOTAL :/ 250 EVAL CODE: EVAL DTE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
- Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet. - Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated. - Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline. - Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission. - Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit. - Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing. - Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.	- QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें। - अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा। - अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें। - प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए। - अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा। - कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें। - QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।
REMARKS:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.'

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Q1. विधि का शासन और न्यायिक समीक्षा एक दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं, क्योंकि किसी भी एक का दूसरे के बिना अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता है। इस संदर्भ में क्या न्यायिक समीक्षा को संविधान के मूल ढांचे का गठन करने वाले आयामों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम माना जा सकता है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The rule of law and judicial review are interdependent, as one cannot truly exist without the other. In this context can judicial review be considered the most important aspect among those that constitute the basic structure of the Constitution? (150 words, 10 marks)

The rule of law (Art 14) and Judicial Review (Art. 13), although not explicit are interdependent and proved to be a strong pillar of our system.

Interdependence between Rule of Law and Judicial Review:-

① Rule of law if not being followed giving rise to application of Judicial Review.

(Eg) → EWS case SC said that it is now need of the time for such reservation and approved it.

② Judicial Review if challenged leading to non applicability of Rule of Law.

(Eg) → SC / HC has no power of Judicial Review if law can be...

breached anytime through legislations or orders.

Judicial Review most important basic structure.

Judicial Review being a basic structure comes by Minerva Mills Case.

It is difficult to argue that it is the most important one because basic structure has Secularism • Free & fair election • Primacy

of constitution as well. In this scenario

giving rankings is difficult but it is important because :-

- ① It gives judiciary power to ~~use~~ uphold Constitutional Morality.
- ② Acting against whims & fancies of the executives, legislature.
- ③ Raising the voice of voiceless by protecting their right.

Thus, judicial review is indispensable part of basic structure but

- Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद् की सहायता और उनकी सलाह पर कार्य करने के संदर्भ में अन्य राज्यों के राज्यपालों से किस प्रकार की जाती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
- How does the power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor compare to that of the governors of other states, particularly in terms of acting on the aid and advice of the council of ministers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Delhi is a union territory with legislatures and draws its power from 69th CAA with Article 239AA coming into picture.

Power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor isn't to other governor

- ① In Co-ordination with the Home Ministry looks after the land matters in Delhi.
- ② As an agent of central govt. is responsible for proper functioning of the governance structure.
- ③ Nomination of member in the MCD.
- ④ National Civil
Acting on the aid and advice of the
Council of ministers. SC in a

Case has reaffirmed that s/he should work on the aid & advice of CM. Advice of CM should be superior.

- 5) Centre came up with a National Capital Civil Services Act in which it became mandatory for transfer posting to consult a committee consisting of CM, Chief Secretary & Principal Home Secretary. In this CM views can be not ~~heard as both civil servants~~ appointed by Centre ^{on advice of Lt. Governor.}
- 6) Surpassing ministers and directly reporting to Lt. Governor by bureaucrats as a provision in NCCSA.

Thus, this provision of NCCSA may make Delhi Govt. unaccountable to the public as it is breaking the chain of accountability. The Lt. Governor & CM should try to forge a good relationship for

- Q3. हाल के दिनों में, भारत में धर्म के अधिकार और संवैधानिक नैतिकता के मध्य तनाव/मतभेद को दूर करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। प्रासंगिक वाद विधियों की सहायता लें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
- Discuss the role of the judiciary in navigating the tension between the right to religion and constitutional morality in India in recent times. Refer to relevant case laws. (150 words, 10 marks)

The judiciary has played a vital role in upholding constitutional morality by navigating the tension between Right to religion (Art. 25) by upholding the

'Doctrine of Essential Practices'.

(Sinner Mutt Case)

Case laws and constitutional morality upholding

① Shah Bano Case in which alimony was provided to Shah Bano irrespective of Muslim Personal Law directives.

② Triple Talaq Case making Triple Talaq redundant and protecting the right to life and personal liberty of woman.

③ India's Young Lawyer Association Case

(Sabrimala Case) → Giving right to women devotees to offer prayer in Sabrimala
protecting Right to Equality (Art. 14)

④ Abdul Samad v/s State of Telangana
providing maintenance rights to all women; ~~violating~~ discarding the
provision of Muslim Women (Protection
of Divorce Right) Act.

⑤ Anand Margi Case in which SC said
that Tandav is not an essential
practise of Anand Margi sect.

Thus, our SC has time and again
come forward to uphold constitutional
morality and acting as a guiding
right.

- Q4. 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' का सिद्धांत अमेरिकी संविधान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। इस संदर्भ में तुलना करें कि भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण अमेरिकी प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण की तुलना में नियंत्रण और संतुलन प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The principle of 'Separation of Powers' is a key feature of the American Constitution. In this context, compare how the Indian Constitution's functional separation of powers distinguishes itself from the US system. What are the advantages of a check and balance system over a rigid Separation of Powers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Doctrine of 'Separation of Power' was first propounded by Montesquieu. It said that ~~the~~ each organ of govt. should work in its own domain without transgressing other's domain.

American Constitution

Indian Constitution

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ① ~~Strict~~ Presidential form | ① Parliamentary form. |
| ② Strict Separation | ② Checks & Balances. |
| ③ President not a part of Congress. | ③ President is a part of parliament. |
| ④ No such Responsibility | ④ Concept of Collective Responsibility |

Advantages of Checks and Balances over rigid separation of power:—

- ① No misuse of power by other organ.
- ② Check of legislature over executives by Question Hour, Privilege Motion etc.
- ② Protecting the rights of the marginalised
Art. 32, Judicial Review by courts
- ③ Responsible govt. ~~trying to~~ sinks & swims together. (No Confidence Motion)
- ④ Deterrence effect against the wrong doings by any organ.
- ⑤ Concept of impeachment of SC judges on proved misbehaviour

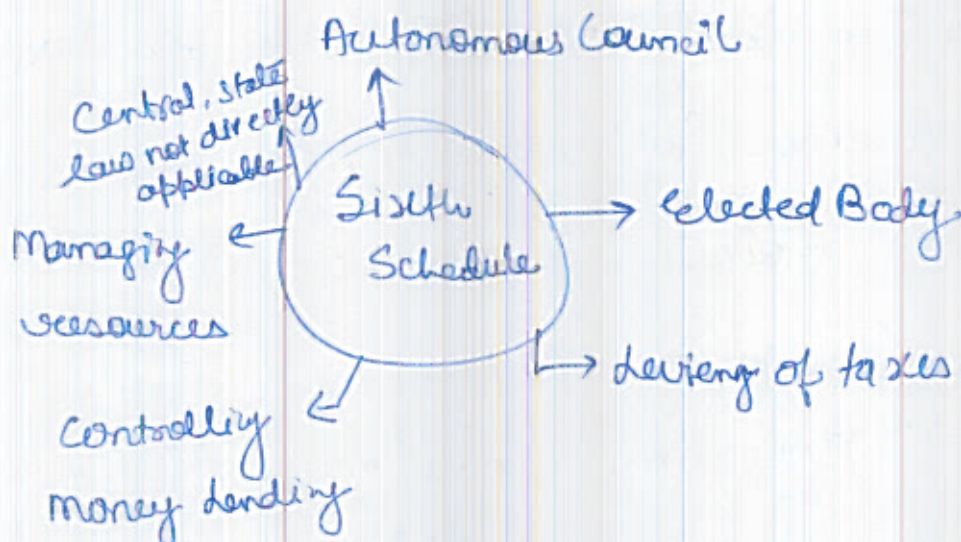
Check and Balance concept always helps in answerability and accountability.

Q5. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों से कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार उनकी पारंपरिक शासन प्रणालियों और सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं का सम्मान करते हुए विकास को बढ़ावा देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is more than a legal provision that empowers tribal regions with self-rule. How does the sixth schedule foster development while respecting their traditional governance systems and cultural practices? (150 words, 10 marks)

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244(2) empowers states Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura to have Autonomous Districts/Regions and have the power to regulate their own proceedings.

Provision of Sixth Schedule



Sixth Schedule empowering self Rule

① District Council can have their

own proceedings.

② They regulate money lending.

③ They manage resources like water bodies, tanks, forest etc.

④ 30 member body (26 elected + 4 nominated by Governor).

⑤ Governor to present reports to President yearly.

⑥ Sixth Schedule respecting Traditional Practices

①. Autonomous Council can rule as per their customary rules.

② Rule of Gram Budha is still prevalent.

③. Protecting their cultural practices and also sacred groves.

④. No outsider allowed and no Central & state law applicable, with modification applicable.

Sixth Schedule has helped our tribes maintain their identity.

Q6. नागरिक समाज संगठनों और सरकारी संस्थाओं के मध्य साझेदारी भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How do partnerships between Civil Society Organizations and Government Entities contribute to India's development goals? (10 marks, 150 words)

Civil Society Organizations are defined as non profit, voluntary, non-governmental entity which helps in country's development.

Partnership b/w CSO and govt.

① Reaching the last mile as ~~the~~ the CSO have passionate volunteers.

eg - Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram protecting tribal rights.

② Domain expertise - CSO have domain expertise and grass root knowledge which helps in better policy formulation.

eg - ASSOCHAM, FICCI - industry
SEWA - women

- ③ Connection with the local populace
due to their ground breaking work.
- ④ Empowering citizenry by creating awareness too.

(Eg) MARD - Men Against Rape & Discrimination.

- ⑤ Advocacy and Scientific Study.

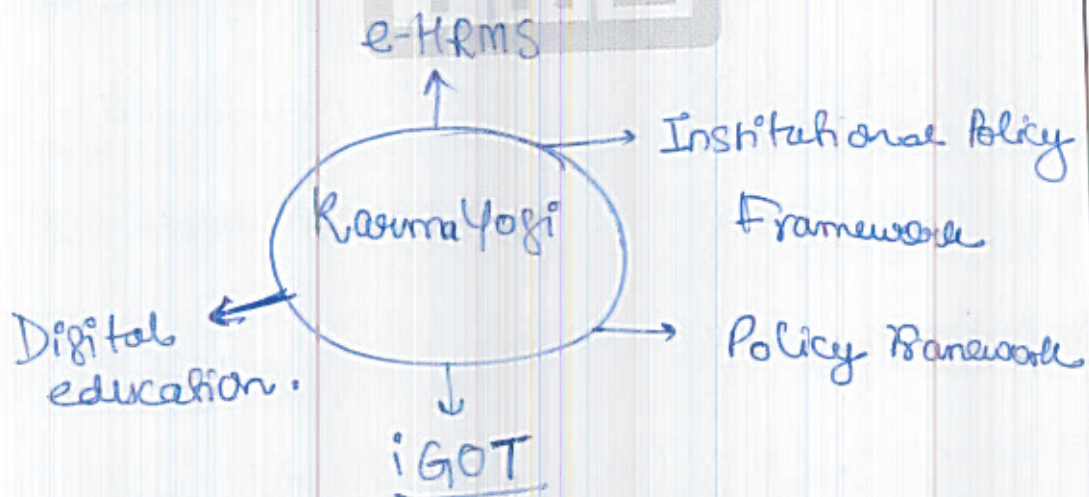
(Eg) ADR - Political Realm
CEEW - Environment & Water.

CSO are partner of the government organisation in Country's development and they are helping India to achieve its goal of Amrit Kaal -

- Q7. भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। मिशन कर्मयोगी ने इस उद्देश्य में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
Discuss the importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among Indian civil servants. How has Mission Karmayogi contributed to this objective? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian Civil Servants are called 'Steel Frame of India' by Sardar Patel. They are the permanent executives which provide permanence, continuity and implementer of policy on ground level.

Importance of Karmayogi mission



- ① Mission Karmayogi will help in continuous learning through online medium and offline medium

- ② Helps in capacity building of all civil servants (contractual too).
- ③ Make them well equipped with current developments around the world. AI, ML
- ④ Helps in learning the Best practices existing around the world.
- ⑤ Learning & commendations based on their field of work.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi is a positive step to empower civil servants. As our PM said, "I reform, you perform, nation transform". This Mission Karmayogi would help in performing better.

- Q8. अत्यधिक गरीबी को कम करने में भारत की प्रगति को देखते हुए, क्या देश को वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाने के लिए अपनी गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने पर विचार करना चाहिए? गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने से जुड़े संभावित लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Given India's strides in reducing extreme poverty, should the country consider redefining its poverty line to better reflect the current socio-economic realities? Discuss the potential benefits and challenges associated with redefinition of the poverty line.

(10 marks, 150 words)

As per NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index (25cr) people have come out of poverty between 2013-14 to 2012-23 in country. Down from 25% to 11% in 2012-23.

India and poverty line

Our poverty line is based on the consumption pattern of the citizens. Earlier based on the calorie intake.

Redefinition of poverty line

After Household Consumption Expenditure Survey by NSO NITI Aayog CEO said that poverty is below 5%.

in India. So, there is a need of new poverty line to reflect the actual picture on the ground.

Potential Benefits of redefining the line

- ① Actual picture would be clear.
- ② Actual estimation of poor people.
- ③ Real consumption pattern and their frequency would be clear.

Challenges associated

- ① Huge data collection program.
- ② Census is delayed and postponed and with poverty line data difficult to manage.
- ③ People are shy to give actual answer.
- ④ Inaccurate data $\rightarrow$ Inaccurate results.

Therefore, with Census only we should try to gather data to get the actual result.

- Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। वैश्विक मंच पर अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत को इन मतभेदों से किस प्रकार निपटना चाहिए? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Evaluate the impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States on global governance and international cooperation. How should India navigate these divisions to advance its national interests on the global stage? (10 marks, 150 words)

There is a political division with the Western nations on global governance and international co-operation like issue of UNSC, Climate Finance, Multilateral Reform etc.

[Impact]

① Global politics may suffer as the multilateral institutions are still under their control.

Ⓜ - WB, IMF etc.

② Financial Assistance as provided by them may take a back seat.

Ⓜ - Climate Finance by Western countries.

③ Instability in the global governance due to the division.

⑧ - Russia - Ukraine Conflict.

India to navigate the issue

- ① De hyphenated Policies to be adopted.
- ② Attracting Investment due to huge market — huge consumption
- ③ Following strong democratic values to have a resonance with them.
- ④ Engaging in several multilateral fora like G-20, UNGA etc.
- ⑤ Deepening economic ties by
 - 7 Signing FTA
 - 7 military deals (Rafael from France)

Thus, due to disturbed geo-politics India must maintain its national interest and try to leverage its age old ties with these nations.

- Q10. भारत की आर्कटिक नीति उसके व्यापक विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित है? आर्कटिक परिषद के साथ भारत द्वारा किए गए सहयोगों और समझौतों पर व्यापक रूप से चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How does India's Arctic Policy align with its broader foreign policy objectives? Broadly discuss the collaborations and agreements India is involved in with the Arctic Council. (10 marks, 150 words)

India's Arctic Policy calls for a healthy ~~and~~ Arctic system; indigenous people right respected.

Arctic Policy aligning with foreign Policy

- ① Research bases to be open and increase their resources.
- ② Global equity with providing benefits to all.
- ③ Respecting rights of indigenous people residing over there.
- ④ Environmental challenges should be dealt properly.

Agreements & Collaboration

- ① Saltabard Seed Vault ÷ India has also stored its seed there.
- ② Protection of the flora, fauna like Arctic Fox.
- ③ Biodiversity access sharing and Traditional knowledge sharing platform.
- ④ Opening of new North Sea Route should be used for global good.

Thus, India being an observer in the Arctic Council is committed to protect it.

- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तांतरण के बावजूद, विभिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक असमानताओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In what ways are the terms of reference of the 16th Finance Commission different from that of the previous Finance Commissions? Despite increasingly progressive devolution by subsequent Finance Commissions, examine the factors that propel economic disparities across various States.
(15 marks, 250 words)

Finance Commission (Art-280) are ~~the~~ called the 'balancing wheel of fiscal federalism'.

16th Finance Commission has been constituted with Mrs. Arvind Pangarkhiya as the Chairperson.

Terms of Reference of 16th Finance Commission includes:-

- ① Sharing of proceeds among the states and centres from the divisible pool.
- ② Grants-in-aid to the state and local bodies.
- ③ Consolidation of state funds by augmenting the resources and also governing the performance of local bodies.

④ Disaster Fund :- 16th FC would also work on changing the proceeds to the National Disaster Response Fund.

Increasing economic disparities despite
progressive devolution

① As per 15th FC, the total devolution to states from central pools ~~increased~~ ^{remained} almost stagnant at 41% (Earlier-42%); 1% to Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

② The distribution of funds is as per following

Criteria

- Income distance → 45%
- Area → 15%
- Population → 15%
- Demographic change → 12.5%
- Forest & Ecology → 10%
- Tax & Fiscal Efforts → 2.5%

In this income distance has largest share of 45% which would help states like

Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan etc. in allocation of funds.

Reason for disparities

- ① Economic development :- In states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu the pace of economic growth is higher with
- > more no. of industries
 - > Thriving services sector
 - > Diverse base of economy
 - > Bigger economic size
 - > Startup culture

This led to their development, although they are getting lesser funds from centre.

- ② Policies of the govt :- Govt. in these states have a stable policy which attract investment
Also conducive environment for investment.

Ex - Karnataka push to attract foreign investment through 'outreach programs'

- ③ Strong implementation of the policies and positive environment → crowding in effect.

Ex - Automobile hub in Tamil Nadu.

- ④ Historical factors such as early industrialisation
ports present for exports led to their growth

Thus, 16th FC has to deal with the allegation of not giving opportunities.

- Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियों और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे की किस तरह से पूरक हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the powers and working of the Ethics Committee and the Privileges Committee in addressing cases of 'unethical' conduct and breach of privileges. How do these Committees complement each other in maintaining parliamentary discipline? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ethics and Privileges Committee both are parliamentary committee with dealing in cases of unethical conduct of the MPs. These committees are constituted by speaker and chairman and that too for 1 year.

Comparing the powers and working of Ethics and Privileges Committee

Ethics Committee

Privileges Committee

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① Addresses cases of unethical conduct of the MPs. | ① Addresses the cases of <u>breach of privileges</u> by <u>MPs or other members</u> . |
| ② Maintaining the ethical conduct of the MPs. | ② Maintaining the power, authority and freedom of the house. |

- ③ Any outsider can also complaint (with an affidavit) ③ No such provisions available.
- ④ Present a report to the presiding officer. ④ Present a report to the presiding officer as well.

⑤ Investigation of only ethical issues. ⑤ Investigation of serious issues.

Convergence of these two committees in maintaining parliamentary discipline are as follows:→

① Both works under the 'Rule of Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the house'.

② Some overlapping functions include that both do investigation of conduct of the MLs, with privileges committee having wider domain



- ③ Investigation and report submission to presiding officers.
- ④ Breach of privileges under (Art. 105)
of MP is mainly investigated by
Privilege Committee but it also
can investigate the ethical conduct
of the member in the house.
- ⑤ Both can summon the accused and
try to collect evidences to proof.

Thus, both these committees are there to maintain discipline with some overlapping functions. The recent case of Mphua Moitra has highlighted their importance in the present time.

- Q13. भारत में सतत विधायी शिथिलता के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक नीति और शासन को आकार देने में न्यायिक सक्रियता की उभरती भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। ऐतिहासिक न्यायालय के मामलों के उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, शासन संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने और नागरिकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में न्यायिक हस्तक्षेपों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In the context of persistent legislative dysfunction in India, analyze the evolving role of judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance. Using examples from landmark court cases, evaluate the effectiveness of judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps and safeguarding citizens' rights.
(250 words, 15 marks)

India has a parliamentary form of government with 'doctrine of separation of power' between the different organs like legislature, executive and judiciary.

In recent times, we have seen that issues of importance are not discussed; bills are not being sent to standing committees (16%).

(In 77th LS); No. of days of parliament working has also decreased substantially.

(Cumulative working of 17th LS is the least in the history)). In this circumstances, judiciary has taken the role in the following

way :-

- ① Issuing guidelines on important issues like prohibition of woman from sexual

harassment.

Vishaka Guidelines

Vishaka V/s State of Rajasthan later into POHA Act

② Using Article 141 under which all the judgements of SC to be taken as a law in all the courts in the country.

③ Using its power under Art. 32 to give effect to constitutional remedies.

(Eg) → Right to healthy environment (MC Mehta case)

Effectiveness of judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps & safeguarding citizen rights

① MC Mehta Case :- Right to a clean and healthy environment under (Art. 21).

② Puttaswamy Judgement :- Right to Privacy at a time when 'Data is the New Oil' under (Art. 21).

③ Suo Moto cognisance in the tree felling in the Ridge Area despite the rule.

④ Abdul Samad V/s State of Telangana :- Dismantling the Muslim Women (Protection of Divorce Rights) Act...

⑤ Naveet Johar Case → Decriminalizing Section 377 of earlier CrPc. → Right to life & Personal Liberty

⑥ Indian Young Lawyer Association Case →

Providing entry to women in menstrual age to Sabarimala Temple → Right to worship
(Art. 25)

Judicial Interventions have shown us the path and has helped in plugging the gap of governance deficit and protecting citizen rights. But some times

judicial activism has taken the shape of judicial overreach as in the case of Mopa Airport Case etc.

The judiciary are the last interpreter of constitution and they must use judicial restraint to ~~maintain~~^{uphold} the separation of power.

- Q14. राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का स्तर भारतीय दलीय प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली और वैधता को किस सीमा तक प्रभावित करता है? भारत में अपर्याप्त अंतर-दलीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए कौन-कौन से सुधार किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent does the level of internal democracy within political parties impact the functioning and legitimacy of the Indian party system? What reforms can address the challenges of inadequate intraparty democracy in India? (250 words, 15 marks)

Representation of People's Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties with the election commission (ECI). In this ~~some~~ ^{two} ~~categories of~~ ^{categories of} ~~parties~~ are recognised and unrecognised based on poll performance.

level of internal democracy within political parties impacting the functioning and legitimacy of party system:-

- ① ~~No ^{party} constitution upholding~~
- ① Party's constitution :-> Parties are ought to have their constitution but several parties do not have.
- ② Intra party election to elect party head should be the norm but very rarely followed except a few.

(E) - INC presidential election (2023).

- ③ Party Chief position becomes hereditary, as noticed in several regional parties.
- ④ Account of expenditure and receipt is not maintained leading to allegation of corruption.

Reforms to address the issue

Power

- ① Right to EC1 to deregister political parties. (Indrajit Gupta Committee)
(Eg) → Registered Unrecognised Political Parties on rise.
- ② Codification of rules to conduct intra party elections to elect the functionaries.
- ③ IT returns by the political party and strict actions against non compliance.
- ④ Political Parties to be under the ambit of RTI; this would increase transparency and accountability.

⑤ Party's constitution should be followed in letter and spirit and ECI should have a eye on this.

⑥ Intra-party democracy can be boosted by timely elections, releasing a report to the public about the funds received from different sources and also the cadre of the political party.

Intra-Party democracy is required for the proper functioning of the democracy as these are the parties which ~~provide~~ nurtures leader and ultimately they become the leader of the country.

- Q15. "एन एच आर सी (NHRC) को न केवल एक निगरानी संस्था होना चाहिए, बल्कि हाशिए पर उपस्थित और उत्पीड़ित लोगों के लिए आशा की किरण भी बनना चाहिए।" इस संदर्भ में भारत में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एन एच आर सी) की भूमिका और अधिदेश पर चर्चा करें। एन एच आर सी की वर्तमान संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली इसकी स्वतंत्रता और प्रभावशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

"The NHRC must not only be a watchdog but also a beacon of hope for the marginalized and oppressed." In this context discuss the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India. How does the current composition and functioning of the NHRC affect its independence and effectiveness? (250 words, 15 marks)

National Human Rights Commission is a Statutory body formed under Human Rights Act, 1993. The basic mandate of this organization is to uphold the human right in the country.

Role of NHRC

- ① Investigation of matter of violation of human rights.
- ② Summoning the accused as it has a power of civil court.
- ③ Providing compensation to the victims of the case.
- ④ Suo-Moto cognisance is also the where NHRC can investigate the case w/o any

Petition.Challenges with NHRC

- ① Toothless tiger as it has only recommendatory power and recommendations are non-binding.
- ② Vacancies is a huge issue with NHRC with several key post being vacant.
- ③ Lack of resources both in the case of investigation and providing justice.
- ④ No case can be taken after 1 year.
Current composition and functioning of the NHRC affecting the independence
- ① Chairperson tenure now 3 yrs or 70 yrs of age. Eligible for reappointment.
- ② NHRC to have 1 chairperson and and other member
- ③ other members, consisting member from NCST, NCSC, NCW etc.
- ③ Chairperson qualification is now supreme court judge or ex-CJI.
- ④ Other members include
 - Judge of a HC/SC
 - A woman member

Function
 5. Salaries not ~~excluded~~ ^{Charged on} ~~from~~ Consolidated Fund of India.

6. NHRC members can indulge in some other work after retirement; this all impacts their independence.

Reforms

1. Constitution body status (Ahmadiya Commission Report)

2. Salaries to be charged on the CFI.

3. No rule of reappointment or further employment.

4. Resources to be provided from central budget.

NHRC is a pillar to protect & uphold the human rights in the country still it is not able to deliver at large.

- Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता की सतत चुनौतियां सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुंच और परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The persistent health equity challenges in India pose a critical barrier in achieving Universal Health Coverage. In this context discuss the role of the public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes across rural and urban areas. (250 words, 15 marks)

The expenditure on health sector both by state and central government is close to (3%) in the country which is far below than developed countries like USA (15%); South Africa etc.

Persistent Health equity Challenges in India

① Higher Out of Pocket Expenditure (88%)

NFHS-05, making it difficult for poor people to manage. This traps them into vicious cycle of poverty.

② Sad state of public medical system with the 'symptom of missing middle'.

③ Lesser insurance coverage in the Country. (4% IRDAI)

④ Unavailability of diagnostic facilities at large.

⑤ Increasing Non Communicable Diseases
 ↳ India is called the Diabetes Capital.

Role of public and private sector in ensuring adequate health access.

① Modernizing the Primary Health Centres
 with diagnostic facilities and doctors present.

↳ AYUSHMAN BHARAT HEALTH & WELLNESS
AAROGYA-MANDIR CENTRE.

② Increasing the no. of doctors in the system and also the paramedical staff.

↳ Tamil Model of Rural Posting and No. of medical colleges.

③ Increasing the investment in secondary sector health care facilities.

↳ District hospital to be augmented
 ↳ DPH - District Primary Health Centres - hospitals

④ Increasing the no. of seats in the government medical colleges.

currently ~ 58,000 → 1,00,000.

⑤ Increasing the no. of Super Speciality Centre under PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (AIIMS construction).

⑥ Insurance coverage to be increased as our population will get older creating menace.

Role of private sector

① Tertiary Sector is dominated by pvt. facilities. (eg) Medanta, Fortis etc.

② Decreasing their prices by segmentation and cross subsidization i.e. charging higher from the corporate sector and providing cheap facilities to poor sections.

③ CSR activities in their own sector to help the vulnerable and decreasing the inequity.

Health is a prime indicator of good governance and we need to take both public and private sector together to provide health care to all.

- Q17. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय संदर्भ और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है। इस कथन के आलोक में जमीनी स्तर पर विकास और सतत विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में पंचायतों की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals requires consideration of regional context and local situations. In light of this statement examine the role of Panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development and advancing sustainable development. (250 words, 15 marks)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals that the world is striving to achieve by 2030. But these goals at global level can't be implemented as it is at regional level and we need their localization of SDGs.

For localisation of SDGs we need a augmented approach.

- > Identification of local needs.
- > Devising a plan of action.
- > Implementation of Plan of Action.
- > Monitoring of Results.
- > Standardisation of Results.

Role of Panchayats as a catalyst for grass root development

- ① Panchayats are the bodies at the local level and it can

easily identify the needs of the people.

(Eg) → Panchayat in Palamu identified the needs and started a Pattal Factory to provide employment

- No poverty (SDG 1)
- Zero Hunger (SDG 2)

(2) Identification of beneficiaries can be done by the panchayats at the local levels.

(Eg) — PM Awas Yojana beneficiary identification
↳ Housing for all.

(3) Good knowledge of environment and local practices lead to climate practices and achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action).

(Eg) → Protection of Niyamgiri forest
↳ Growing drought resistant millet in parched region of Telangana by tribes.

(4) Conservation of biodiversity by Gram Panchayat under 3 tier of biodiversity Act. (Eg) → Bishnoi community protecting flora

⑤ Protection of faunal species like Tiger,
leopard by the Gram Panchayats of
Sanjay Gandhi National Park adjoining areas.

⑥ Sustainable energy production by the
people of Gram Panchayat of Kerala
using waste food items and using
Bio-Gas.

⑦ Healthy practices of not using plastics.

⑦ → No plastic in Mawlynglong of
Meghalaya.

Thus, the gram panchayats know the
pulse of the people and can help in
localisation of SDGs and also
achieving the dream of local population.
This will culminate in achieving
the dream of VIKSI BHARAT.

- Q18. भारत में बाल अधिकारों और कल्याण पर पोक्सो (POCSO) अधिनियम के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत के विधिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने में POCSO अधिनियम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)
What are the implications of the POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India? Analyze the role of the POCSO Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection. (250 words, 15 marks)

POCSO Act stands for Protection of Children Against Sexual offences in which this act protects any child below 18 yrs. of age from sexual harassment and crimes.

Implication of POCSO Act

- ① Child Right is protected as it is a stringent act with harsh punishment.
- ② Protecting Child's dignity :- Children are small & innocent and they do not know the 'Good Touch', 'Bad Touch'; this act has a provision against this too.
- ③ Deterrence effect in the society as now one will have fear before committing the crime.

Some issues arises with POCSO Act

① False cases of child abuse increases as it has been observed that
when a juvenile boy and girl are in relationship and girl family is not in consent of their relationship they use POCSO Act against boy if >18yrs.

② Cultural Practices :- Several tribal societies follow 'Youth Dormitory' or sexual relationship between boys & girls in teen age (Todas). This is their customary practices. It transgresses those rights of tribal people.

Role of POCSO in transforming India's legal system for child protection

- ① Active filing of cases leading to more reporting and more culprit findings.
- ② Sensitization of public towards children

Sexual abuses.

- ③ Special Court for POCSO cases and its dealing.
- ④ Fast Tracking of the procedure for speedy trials.
- ⑤ No name disclosure of the victims by the media etc.
- ⑥ Special care to girl child with a female officer present.
- ⑦ Provision of rehabilitation for sexual abused children.

POCSO Act is an exemplary act which is protecting the children and their innocence but there are several loopholes as indicated by Madras HC must be plugged for effective working.

- Q19. अमेरिका और भारत के मध्य राजनयिक संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में मानवाधिकार संबंधी मुद्दों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें। इन चिंताओं ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है तथा इन मुद्दों से उत्पन्न तनाव को कम करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Examine the influence of human rights issues and democratic values on the diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and India. How have these concerns affected bilateral engagements and what can be done to mitigate tensions arising from these issues? (250 words, 15 marks)

Recently our Prime Minister on his visit to USA said that, this is an era of 'AI' not Artificial Intelligence but 'America-India'.

Influence of human rights issues and democratic values on our relationship

① Case of attack on Gurupreet Singh
penne an american citizen and alleged
role of India in this.

② India's position on the Russia-Ukraine
war (human right issue) might have
irked the USA.

③ → Recently USA envoy in India Mr. Eric Graceth said that "In times of conflict no question of 'Strategic Autonomy'!"

③ Various reports by American non profit that humanity democracy is in danger in India; fall in democracy index ranking (India)

④ Attrocities on Muslims (minorities) as highlighted by various American experts.

Affect on bilateral engagements

① Strained relationship between India-USA on Russia-Ukraine conflict matter.
Although not so much rebuke observed.

② India facing no sanctions under CAATSA upon purchasing Russian crude oil.

③ USA increasing investment in India.
➤ C295 Aircraft plant.
➤ Friendshoring. etc.

- ④ Trade between both countries has also increased > \$100bn with India net exporter.

We can observe that not much has been ~~seen~~ seen in our relationship. But we have to walk a tight rope in this.

Mitigation measure

- ① Taking cognisance of the Pannan Matter and investigating it on a priority basis.
- ② Confidence building measures with USA on Russian matter by adopting de-hyphenated policy.
- ③ Reiterating that India is the mother of democracy and we follow true democratic values.
- ④ No interference of any other country on our internal matter whether related to minorities or violence (Manipur)

- Q20. वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)
- Examine the geopolitical challenges India faces in South Asia despite its global rise. How can India navigate these challenges to strengthen its regional leadership?

(250 words, 15 marks)

Indian subcontinent along with Afghanistan is called South Asia. India is the biggest country of South Asia and the regional power with largest economy and population.

Geopolitical Challenges India faces in South Asia are :-

① Role of China is increasing in South Asia

- > Hambantota Port leasing.
- > CPEC corridor in Pakistan.
- > Investment in Bangladesh
- > Nepal-China Trans Himalayan connectivity project.
- > Good rapport with Taliban and frequent executives visit.

② Belligerent neighbours like Pakistan always trying to destabilise our nation.

- > cross border terrorism
- > Drug trafficking
- > Human trafficking
- > Radicalization.

③ Border issues like the LAC issue with China; Diphukh-Limpudhar issue with Nepal.

④ Pressure politics by neighbours like Sri Lanka, Maldives for a better deal.

India can navigate these challenges to strengthen its regional leadership in the following way

① Soft power usage with neighbours like Afghanistan

- Building Cricket Stadium
- Training Cricket Team in India by BCCI.
- Infrastructure Project.
- HADR response during earthquake.

② Using Navy to provide marine security SAGAR Initiative
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

- ③ Indian satellite providing navigation facilities to these countries.
- ④ Economic investment in these countries by Grant in Aid, loan as to Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
- ⑤ Increasing trade and investment
(Eg) → Investment in Gelphe Mindfulness City in Bhutan.
- ⑥ Acting as a first-responder on times of emergency.
(Eg) - Water crisis in Maldives.

Thus, India pose itself as a net security provider in Indian Ocean and also due to its 'neighbourhood first Policy' it can leverage its relationship with these Countries.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

