

NEXT IAS
GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: ANKIT AGRAWAL Mobile N

Roll No. : PTTP220280 Start Time 7 PM End Time 11 PM

Date of Examination: 28/7/24 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
1. 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.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. 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.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.
- सामान्य निर्देश
1. 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।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. 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।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
2	2
3	3

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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 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

Ans. Answered in hand writing.
 good Answer, good content, structured and
 relevant points, etc. etc. and etc.

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

1. Content should be more in
 detail. 2. Language should be more
 precise. 3. Grammar should be
 improved. 4. Spelling should be
 correct. 5. Punctuation should be
 correct. 6. Handwriting should be
 better. 7. Time management should be
 better. 8. Revision should be done.

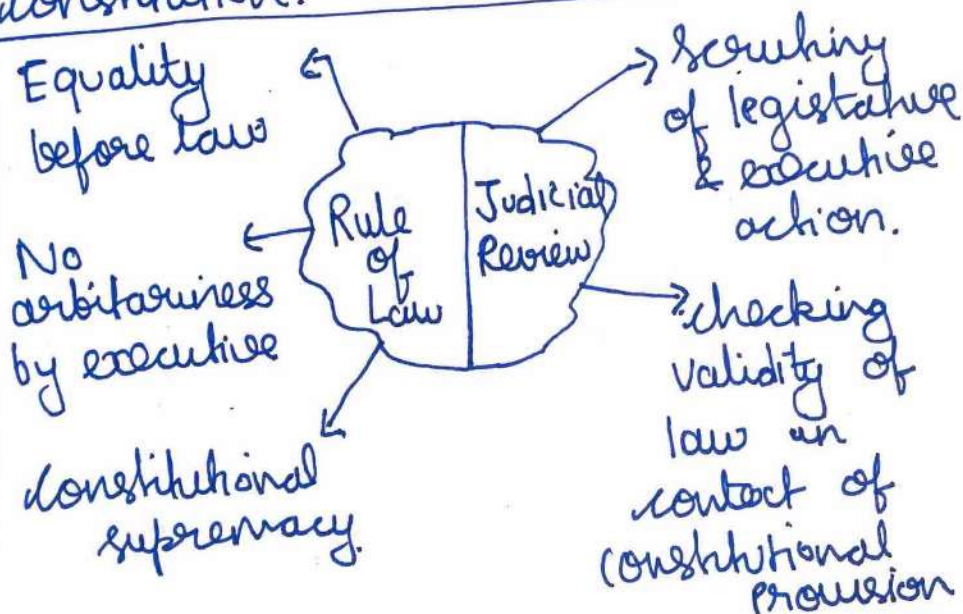
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. To write more in detail.
 2. To improve language.
 3. To improve grammar.
 4. To improve spelling.
 5. To improve punctuation.
 6. To improve handwriting.
 7. To improve time management.
 8. To do revision.

- 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)

Supreme Court in several cases like L. Chandra Kumar case, NJAC case, etc has reiterated Judicial review as basic feature / structure of constitution.



Most Important Aspect that constitute basic structure

① Ensure social changes → Judicial review ensure constitutional ~~power~~ supremacy over social rigidity

② Decriminalisation of section 377 IPC. in Navtej Johar case.

② Preserve fundamental nature of Indian State

↳ eg. S.R Bommai case → federalism & secularism basic feature.

③ Ensure fundamental rights are protected and not abridged.

↳ eg. Indira Gandhi V/s Raj Narayan case → Equality as basic structure

④ Expanded scope of Article 21 → In Maneka Gandhi case → SC propounded idea of Due Process of Law.

⑤ Ensure judicial Independence → NJAC case → 99th Amendment ultra vires.

⑥ Protect Federalism → Invalidated provisions of Multi-State co-operation Act.

Judicial Review became more effective and balanced after Kesavanand Bharti judgement which propounded the doctrine of Basic structure.

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write on this margin

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 legislature with extra-ordinary power with LG which is different from other states and UTs.

Power & Authority Comparison

LG of Delhi	Governors of other States
① <u>Appointment</u> of COM done by President	① <u>Appointment</u> of Council of Minister by Governor.
② <u>Administrative powers</u> with LG of Delhi (GNCT Act 200)	② <u>Nominal Head of State</u> → Article 163
③ <u>Ordinance making power</u> on recommendation of President when Assembly is not in session.	③ <u>Independent Ordinance making power</u> based on aid & advice of COM.

④ Power of transfer and control over civil servants lies with LG.

④ Governor act on aid and advice of COM in transfer and postings

⑤ COM cannot take executive action to give itself more powers in term of legislation without concurrence of LG.

⑤ Governor act only after executive and legislative action has been taken

Delhi's LG power is representative of asymmetric federalism in Indian Polity.

- 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। प्रामाणिक 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)

Constitution through Article 25-28 provides for freedom of religion which sometimes may come in conflict with other provisions like Article 14, 21, 19, etc.

Role of Judiciary in Navigating Tension

① Defining essential Religious practice
↳ core values and beliefs of religion are given total protection.

② Reforms within religion which do not constitute essential practice

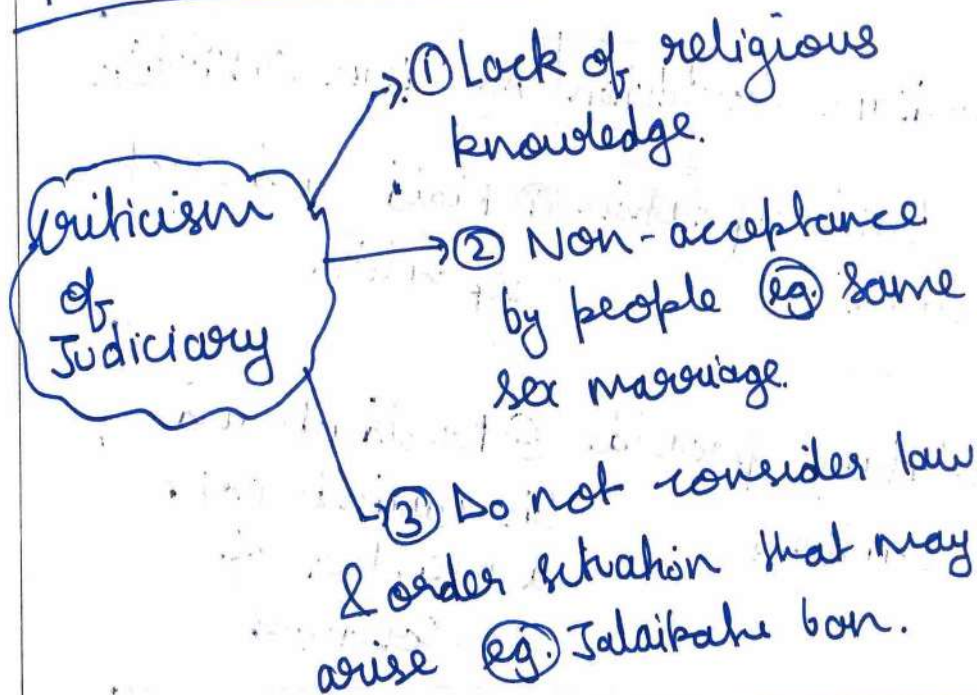
(eg) Ban on Triple Talaq (Shayara Bano case 2017).

③ Article 25 & 26 provides for reasonable restrictions which include implementation of other rights

eg. Sabarimala temple entry case
uphold Right to equality for
women

④ Reforms across the religions to
ensure constitutional morality

1, eg. Inheritance rights retrospectively
to Hindu women, maintenance rights
to women in case of divorce for
Muslim women.



Way Forward

- ① Engagement and dialogue with all the stakeholders.
- ② Act based on PIL, special leave, etc.

- 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)

Separation of Power idea originated from American constitution which provide for Independent and non-overlapping functions of Executive, legislature and Judiciary

Indian Constitution	American Constitution
① No strict separation of Powers.	① Rigid and strict separation
② Legislature provide for executives	② President and his cabinet not a member of US Congress
③ Require Parliamentary approval for almost all action → collective responsibility Article 74 & 75	③ Does not require Congress approval in all cases.

④ Appointment of
Judiciary by executive
Impeachment of
Judges, confidence
motion, etc.

④ Independent
appointment system
of Judiciary

Advantages of check & balance system

① Accountability

↳ Executive to legislature → Article 75

↳ Judiciary to legislature ↓ collective responsibility
↳ Impeachment motion.

② Ensure minimal scope for arbitrariness

↳ Parliamentary discussion on Executive
action, Judicial review by Supreme &
High court.

③ Democratic functioning of all organs of government

In NCT v/s UOI case.

CTI Chandrachud advocated for
constitutional objectivity to adhere
to separation of powers and at the same
time ensure check & balances

- Q5. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों से कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार उनको 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)

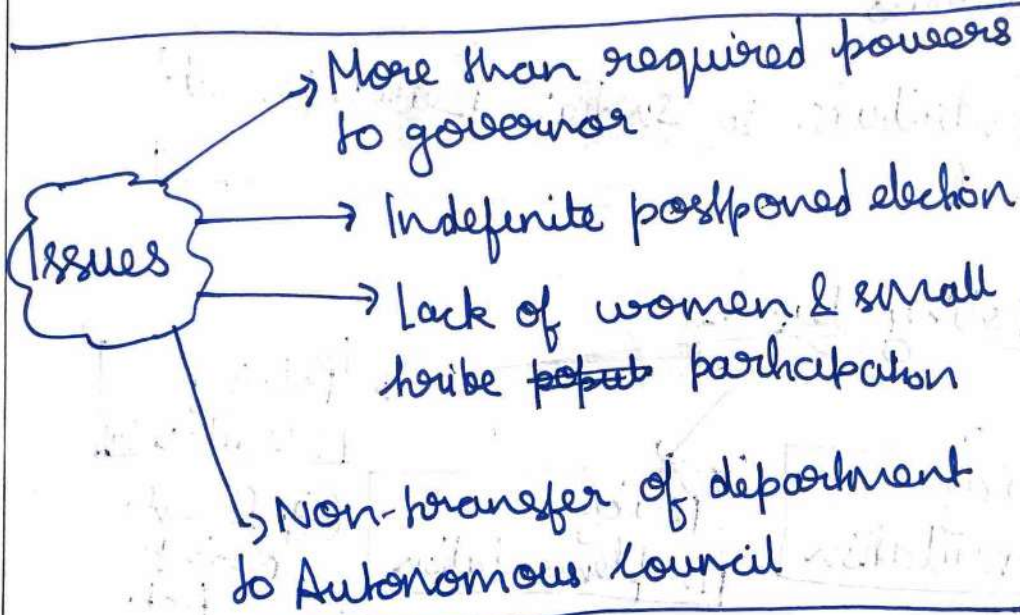
Sixth schedule provide some level of autonomy to tribal regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram. It is effected through Article 244.

Foster Development while Respecting
Traditional Governance System

- ① Creation of autonomous District → localized governance
↳ 30 members → power to prepare budget & have financial power.
- ② Regulate laws on land, forests, canal, shifting cultivation, etc.
- ③ Protection of traditional customs → regulate laws related to marriage & divorce

④ Infrastructural development → district councils empowered to establish primary schools, dispensaries, markets, etc.

⑤ Revenue collection → empowered to assess and collect land revenue and impose certain specified taxes.



To make 6th Schedule more effective there is need for women reservation, funding must be covered under state finance commission, timely elections, etc.

- 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 organisation act as safety valve of Indian democracy which act as informal agent of society bridging gap between Government & citizens.

Contribute to India's Development goal

① Policy level

Policy formulation

eg. Vishaka Guidelines

Policy Implementation

eg. Teach for India in case of RTE 2009

Policy Monitoring

eg. Forest Rights Act 2006.

② Inclusive Development → agitate for rights to weaker section eg. farm law agitation

- ③ Social changes → NAZ foundation in case of Transgenders.
- ④ Women economic empowerment → SEWA, Kudumbashree, etc.
- ⑤ Sustainable development → Role in dilika restoration, Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- ⑥ Bridge development gap → NGOs like Swasthya providing healthcare in tribal districts

Civil society organisations are so crucial for ensuring the objective of all are healthy and happy.

- 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 Karmyogi contributed to this objective? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

PM Modi during National Training Conclave advocated for future ready civil servant with right knowledge, skills and attitude through life long learning process.

Importance among civil servant

- ① New age challenges → like cyber crime, climate change, etc require specialisation
- ② Increasing expectation of Public from administration → social media scrutiny
- ③ Private sector management skill required in resource constrained environment to improve efficiency
- ④ Feedback from Public through bottom up planning becoming new paradigm of development
localisation of SDGs

③ Competitive civil services → require life-long learning process

Contribution of Mission Karmayogi

① Domain expertise → specialisation in climate science, economics, etc.

② Common Platform → iGOT to ensure decentralised learning at all levels.

③ Transforming rule based civil service to role based civil services

④ Multi disciplinary courses → for integrated planning of policies.

Civil servants need to adapt to new realities to ensure India become developed country by 2047.

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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)

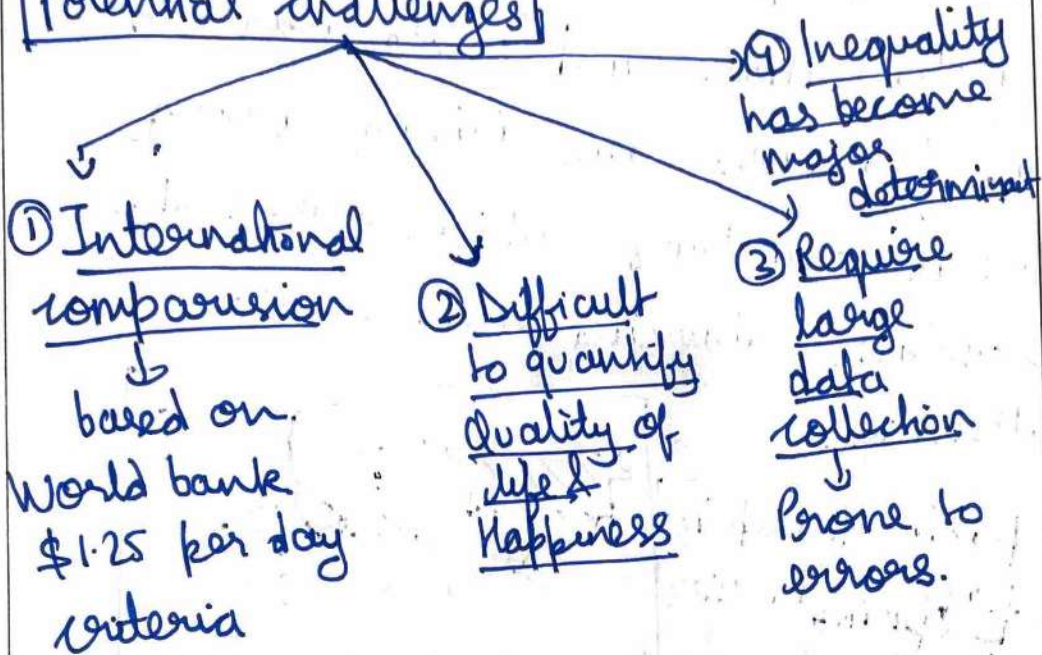
According to Multidimensional Poverty Index by UNDP, India managed to take out 41.5 crore people out of poverty in last 15 years.

Redefining Poverty line

- ① Economic Survey 2022-23 advocated for consumption based poverty measurement rather than asset or wealth based.
- ② Socio-economic development in India depends on welfare schemes of government which is separate from income.
- ③ changed view of ~~poor~~ poverty → Niti Aayog → Housing, electricity, clean drinking water, education, etc.

④ Quality of life not only dependent on Income but also physical environment, social relationships, etc.

Potential challenges



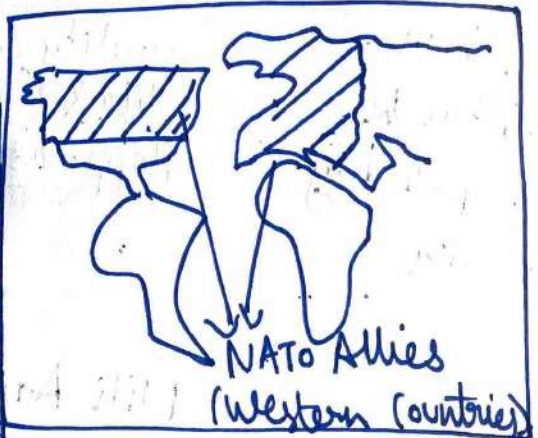
Niti Aayog's modification of MDPI of UNDP is most appropriate method which is line of Amartya Sen's capability approach of measuring poverty.

Q. 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)

With the increasing trend of de-globalisation and cold war 2.0, even fractures are arising among western countries which can make diplomatic balancing even more challenging.

Impact of Deepening Political Divisions on Global Governance & International Cooperation



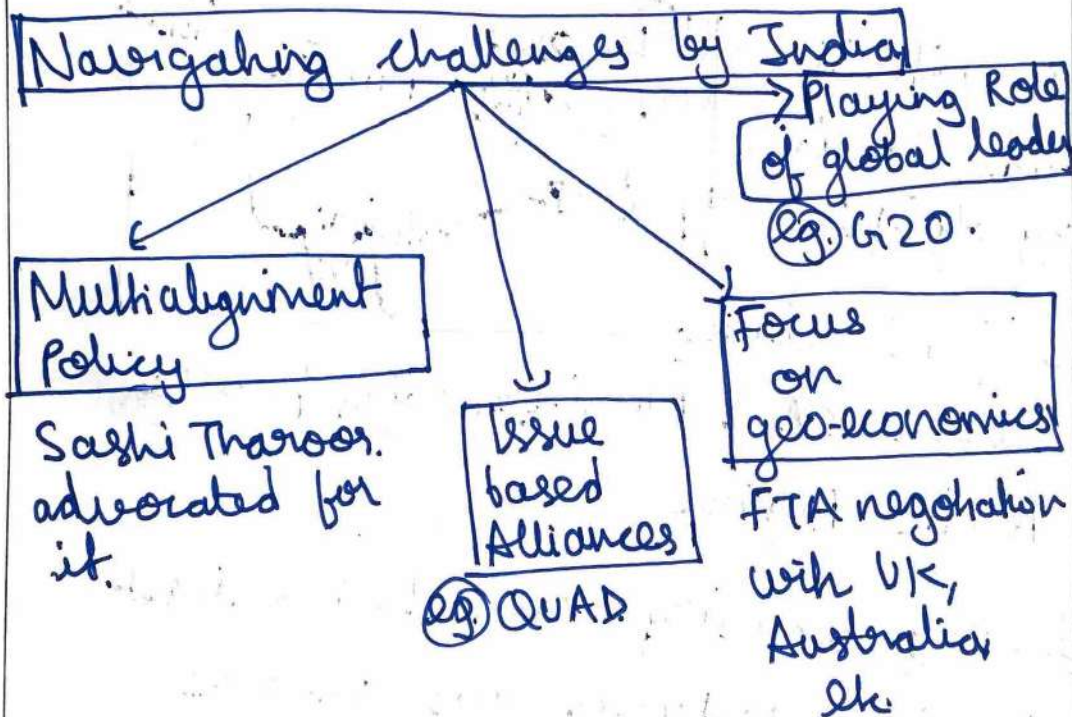
① Kindelberger trap → US withdrawal from Paris agreement, Afghanistan create void in global governance

② Increased Insecurity → Western countries unity ensure swift action against conflicts, terrorism, etc.

③ Opportunism by China → to deepen its relationship with countries like France, Italy etc.

④ Food insecurity → in Africa & Island nations due to lack of coherence.

⑤ Halt in Multilateral reforms → UNSC reforms, WTO functioning, etc where western power hold majority vote.



India can leverage the opportunity in era of global division to emerge as voice of peace and bright spot in global economy to emerge as global leader.

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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 formulated its Arctic Policy which include scientific research, engagement with Arctic countries, sustainable development of indigenous communities and leveraging economic opportunities.

Align with its broader foreign Policy objective



① Deepen relation with both USA & Russia → major power in Arctic Region.

② Energy security → one of the largest crude oil & Natural gas reserves discovered

③ Climate security → climate leadership as Monsoon has teleconnection with Arctic region → also Himalayas known as 3rd Pole. (eg) India's Himadri station

④ New Shipping Routes $\rightarrow$ to Russia & North America.

Collaboration and agreement with Arctic Council

① Participation in Polar research $\rightarrow$
India has two stations in Arctic

② Research on climate change & its impact

③ Oil and gas exploration

④ Ensuring rights of indigenous people not affected..

Arctic region is undergoing massive changes and India being observer of Arctic Council ensure its voice on any geopolitical implications

- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तान्तरण 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 is established by President under the provisions of Article 280 of the constitution every five years.

Difference in Terms of Reference of 16th FC from previous FCs.

- ① Devolution of finances → Almost stagnant at 41% to the states
- ② Performance linked incentives → based on tax reforms, municipal & local finances reforms, etc.
- ③ Disaster management funds → In light of extreme events due to climate change threat.

④ Changed Indicators → Tax performances, per capita income comparison, Demography performance, ecology, etc.

⑤ Focus on states contribution in Defence modernisation

Factors that propel economic disparities

① Nature of Occupation & Sectoral development (eg. Bihar → Agriculture
Maharashtra → Manufacturing)

② Rural-urban migration → states like Bihar, UP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, etc not able to reap their demographic dividend

③ FDI and presence of MNCs → Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Delhi > 60% of total FDI & Private Investment in India

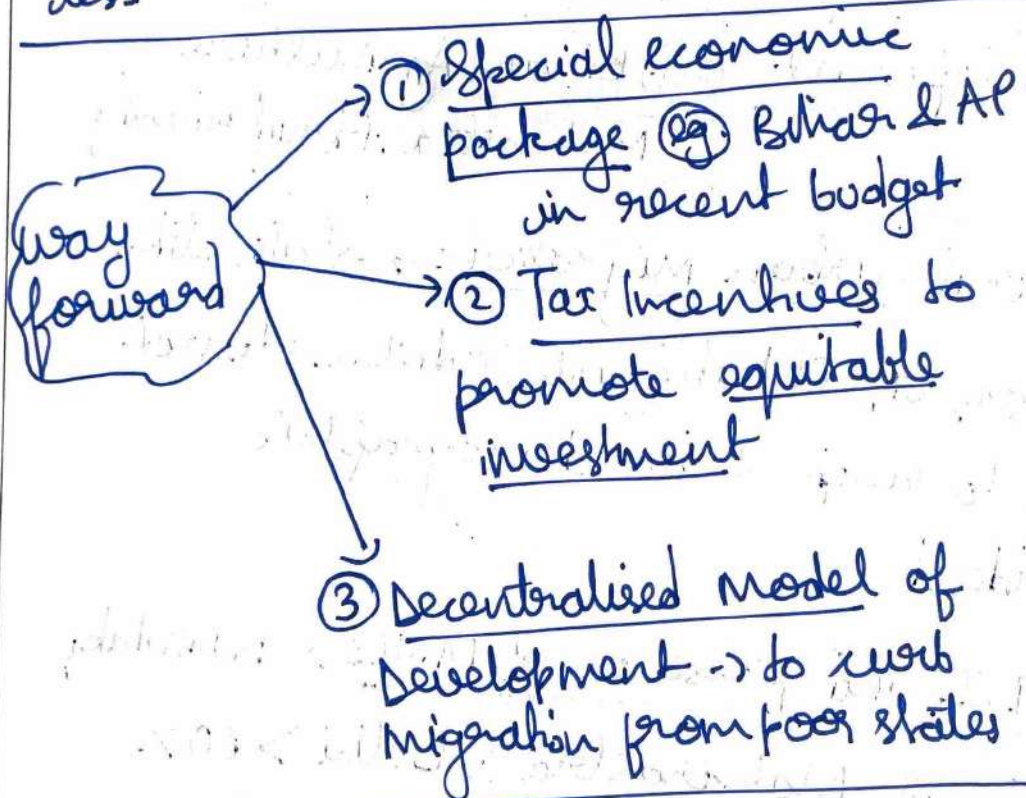
④ Geographical barrier → Hilly, Desert, forested, Island regions relatively backward ⇒ SPECIAL CATEGORY STATUS

⑤ Political Instability and Internal security challenges

⑥ Tax structure →
GST is a destination based tax thus prefer high consumption states



eg. Odisha rich in minerals but benefit less



Government has taken steps like Aspirational District program, special category status to bridge the economic disparities between regions

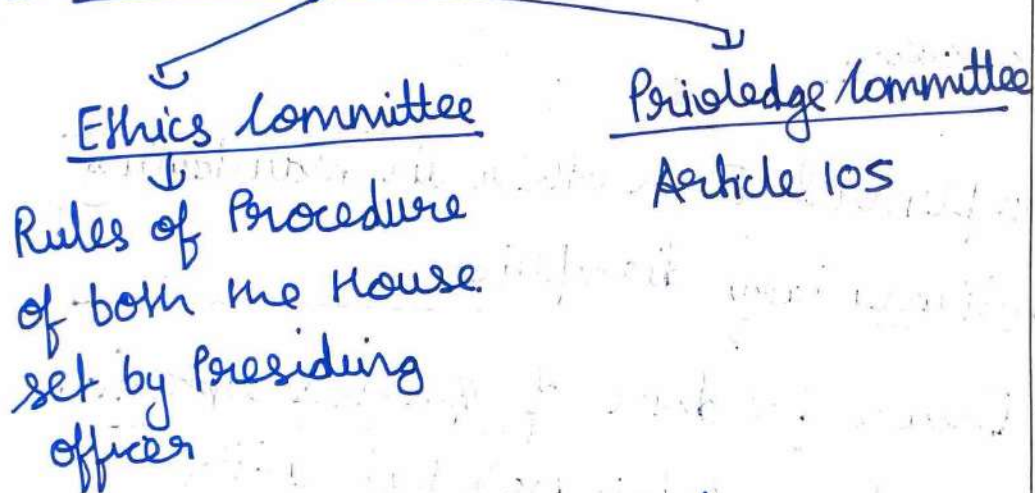
- Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियाँ और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे की किस तरह से पूरक हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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 Committee and Privilege Committee of Parliament act as quasi-judicial bodies which ensure parliamentary discipline.

Compare & Contrast the workings.

① Source of power



② Composition and formation. →

members from parliament nominated by Presiding officer
Rules of Procedure provide for their formation.

③ Functions & Powers

↳ Ethics Committee → Penal Provisions and can recommend the house to take appropriate action eg. disqualification of TMC MP Mohia Mihoo from 18th Lok Sabha

↳ Privilege Committee → can summon, take recordings, penalise for violation of Parliamentary Privilege.

↳ Supreme court upheld it in MSM Sharma case and PV Narasimha Rao case.

complement Each other in maintaining Parliamentary discipline

① Ensure freedom of speech & expression of members (Article 105) but with reasonable restriction (ethical conduct)

↳ eg. sloganeering during oath taking banned by speaker recently.

② Ensure there is point of order in house to conduct house proceedings smoothly $\Rightarrow$ less disruptions.

③ Ensure Parliamentary Integrity $\Rightarrow$ ethics committee recommend expunging of unacceptable words, which is in violations of Parliamentary Privilege.

④ Parliamentary Privilege ensures respect toward fellow MPs and Parliament as whole which is the main objective of ethics committee.

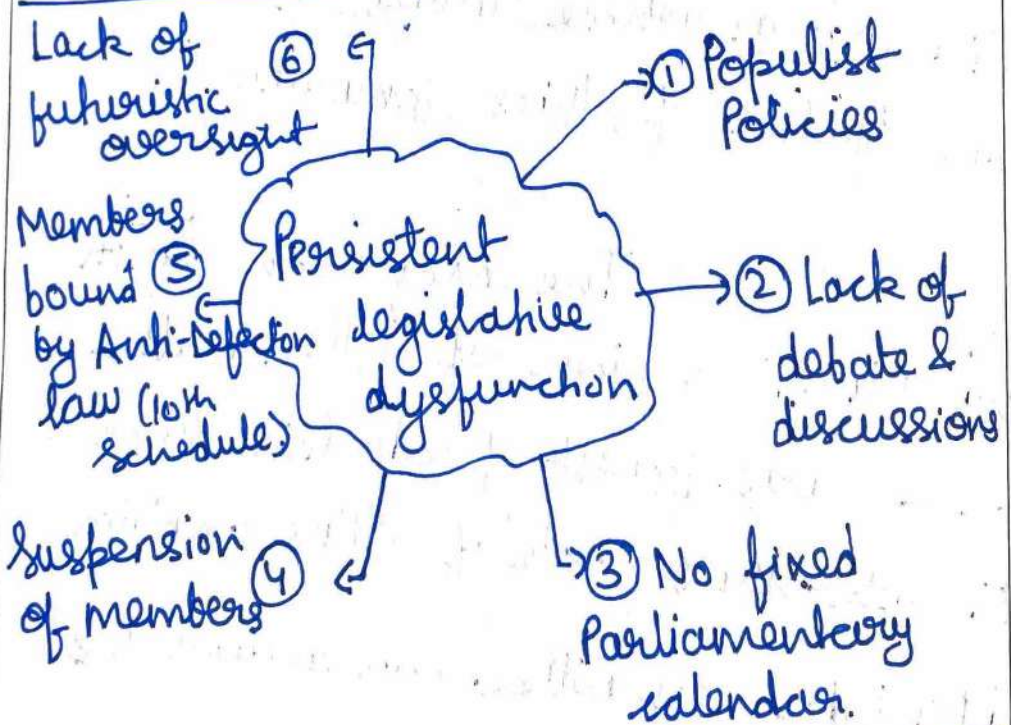
The monsoon ^{Session} ~~Season~~ and winter session of 18th lok Sabha in 2023 was lowest productive since 1951 ~~was~~ thus role of ethics committee and Privilege committee can ensure less disruption and smooth functioning of house.

NEXT IAS

- 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)

According to ex-CJI, N.V. Ramana, there is lack of pre-legislative study and inefficiency of legislatures due to which judiciary is forced to breach the doctrine of Judicial restraint and move towards Judicial activism.



Evolving Role of Judicial Activism in Shaping Public Policy & Governance

- ① Lack of focus on social changes
due to resistance → (eg.) POSH Act 2013
result of Vishaka guidelines by
Supreme Court.
- ② Creative Interpretation of Article 21
and other fundamental Rights
(eg.) Puttaswamy judgement → Right to
Privacy part of Article 21 → changes in
Aadhaar Act.
- ③ Ensuring total protection of citizens
for illeffect of any nexus → (eg.) MC
Mehra case → principle of absolute
liability ⇒ Right to clean environment
- ④ Breaking rigid social norms and
promoting constitutional morality
(eg.) Navtej Singh Johar case → Discrimi-
nated Section 377 of IPC.

NEXT IAS

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⑤ Taking up debates which legislature may avoid due to populism

⑥ Same-sex-marriage case in Supreme Court.

⑦ Going into Religious practices reforms → ⑧ Recent case of allowing

Muslim women right to maintenance, Sabrimala case, Triple Talak.

Supreme Court in DM Aravali case stated to balance judicial restraint with judicial activism to ensure constitutional objectivity and 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)

⑩ 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)

Election Commission of India several times has recommended for Internal Party democracy to ensure free and fair election for robustness of democracy.

Impact on Functioning & Legitimacy of Indian Party System

I Functioning

① Democratic decision making related to candidature, stand on issues both inside & outside parliament.

② Level Playing field to all members to compete for election tickets, high party positions, etc.

NEXT IAS

③ Ethical & legal raising of Political funding

④ Party manifestos will be more inclusive and diverse due to perspective taking.

II Legitimacy

① Increased Accountability → because of transparency and grievance redressal mechanism within the Party.

② Avoid charges of Nepotism → eg. INC, SP, RJD, etc.

③ More Participation of Women → eg.

BTD in Odisha reserve 33% of candidature for both Lok Sabha & State elections.

④ Healthy debates & discussions beyond party line will increase trust among citizens.

Reforms Required

- ① Political Parties under RTI as suggested by ADR in PVCL case.
- ② Elections for choosing candidates for different post (eg) USA model → Debates for Presidential candidate by Republicans & Democrats.
- ③ Limiting Anti Defection Law to only confidence motion or where stability of government is in question (Dinesh goswami committee).
- ④ National Electoral funds → as suggested by S.R Qureshi committee.
- ⑤ Reservation within party for women & underrepresented including youths.

Political parties act as cornerstone of our democracy which need to be strengthened to ensure the fruits of democracy reaches everyone.

NEXT IAS

- 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 आदेश 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)

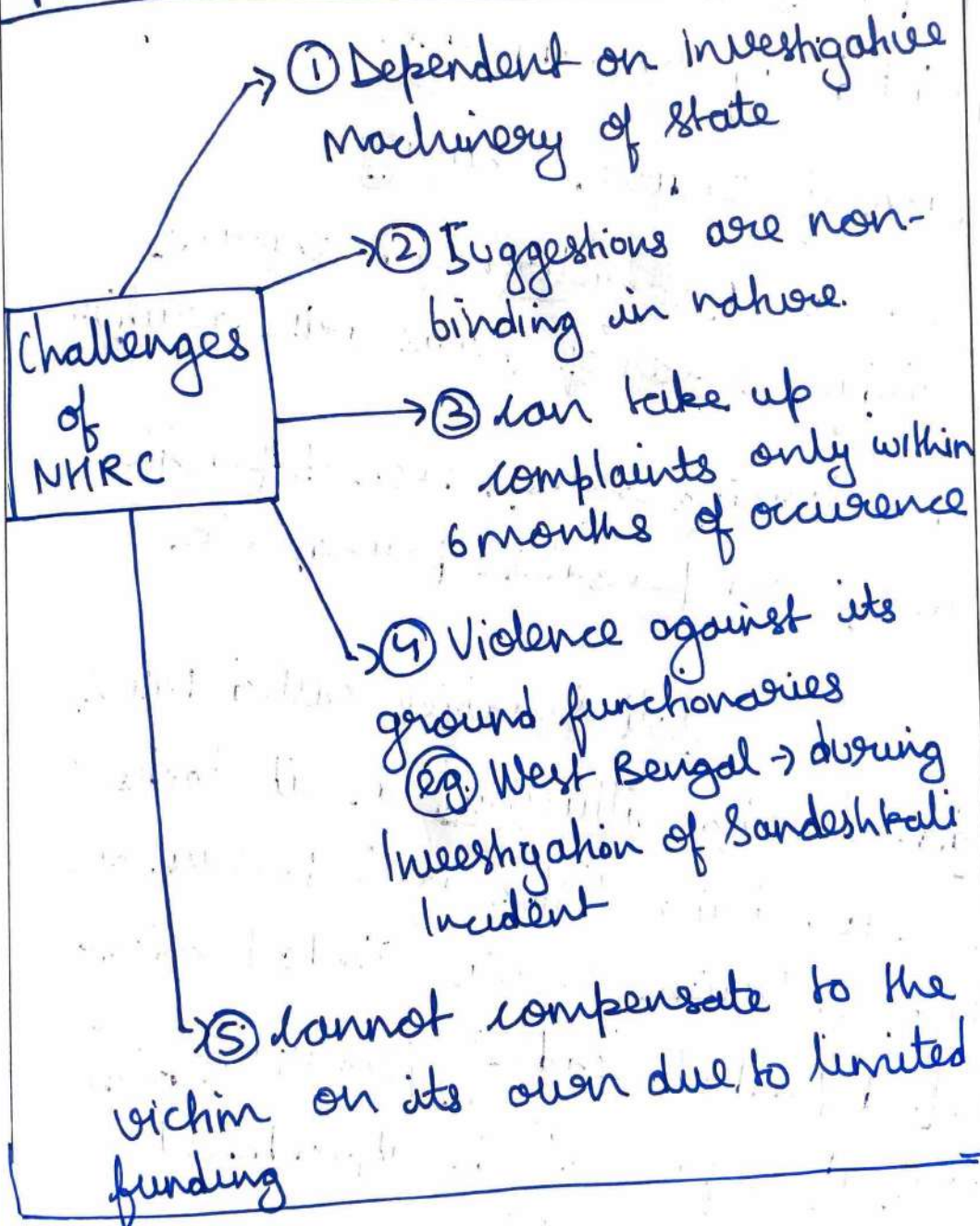
NHRC is a statutory body formed through Protection of Human Rights Act 1993. Paris Principles and UDHR act as broader framework within which it tries to work.

Role and Mandate of NHRC.

- ① conduct investigation through help of state police and investigative agencies.
- ② suggest compensation to gover victims to be provided by government.
- ③ Awareness programs through workshops, seminars & publications

④ Conduct inspection of jails, Juvenile homes, etc to ensure minimal standards of human rights.

⑤ File PIL and cases in supreme court & high court on behalf of oppressed & marginalised.



Current Composition & functioning affecting Independence

- ① GINHARI refused Accreditation as it accused NHRC of conflict of Interest in composition
- ② Members including chairperson appointed by Government.
- ③ Lack of tenural security
- ④ Seen as post-retirement vocation by judges → fear of nexus with executive
- ⑤ functioning issues → lack of penal power, compensation power, etc.

Soli Sorabjee called NHRC, India's teasing illusion as it lacks teeth to bring justice against human right violation. In this context reforms like Independent cadre, constitutional status, transparency in appointment should be implemented.

Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता की सतत चुनौतियाँ सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुँच और परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।

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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 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Government in 2023 set up the high level group of center and state ministers to deliberate on Universal health coverage to ensure affordable, quality and equitable healthcare for all.

Persistent Health equity challenge

→ Inter-state → Delhi more than 5 doctors per 10000 population whereas in UP & Chhattisgarh < 1 doctor.

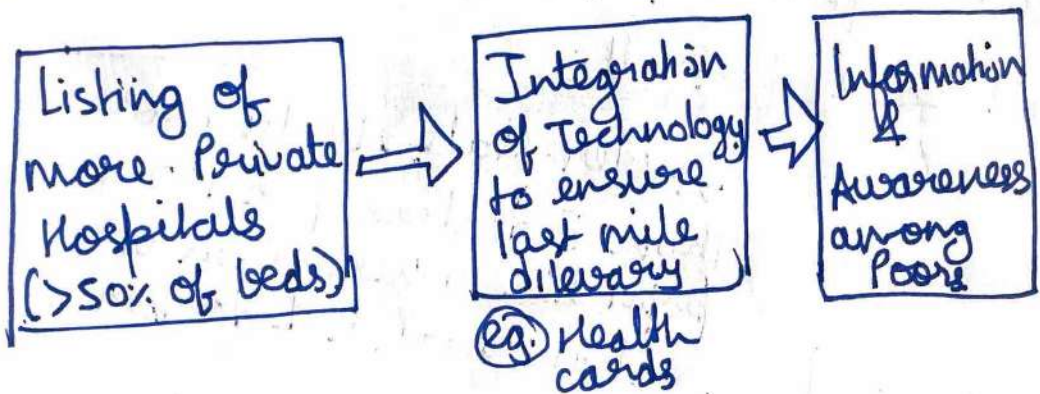
→ Intra-state → Rural-urban divide → Urban areas 60% of hospitals & 80% doctors

→ Inter-group divide → less access to women, SC, STs, transgender, etc.

Role of Public & Private Sector in ensuring adequate health access

I Public Sector

- ① Focus on: Improving quality of Primary Healthcare centers → (eg) 60% of PHCs have only 1 doctor whereas 5% have none (NITI Aayog report)
- ② Effective Implementation of Ayushman Bharat for better outcomes

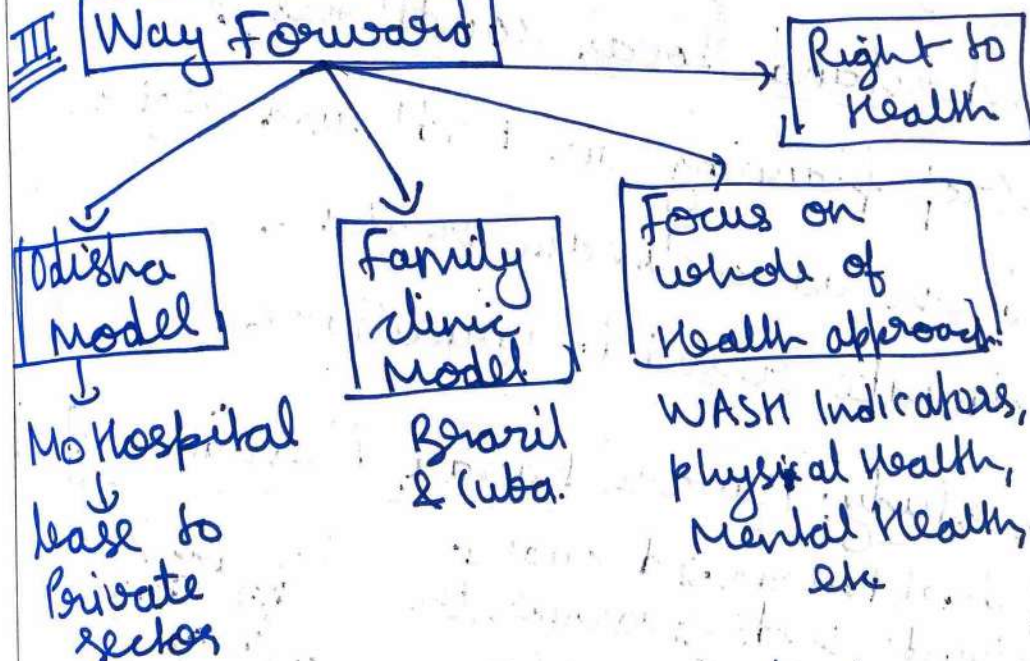


- ③ Focus on Preventive Healthcare as cases of ~~communicable~~ diseases rising
↳ AAYUSH & Traditional medicine
- ④ Increased spending to reduce out of Pocket Expenditure → Only 1.5% of GDP (National Health Policy → 2.5% target)
- ⑤ Nursing & Medical colleges → to provide for human resources in remote regions (Budget 2023-24 → 400 nursing colleges).

II Private Sector

- ① Setting up specialised labs and cabins in semi-urban areas → (eg.) 3 times a week visit of doctor.
- ② Leveraging Government Initiatives → participating in Ayushman Bharat, Moolika clinics, etc.
- ③ Regulation of fees → MHA recommended it during COVID.
- ④ Include it as part of CSR activity

III Way Forward



Supreme Court in Bandhua Mukti Morcha case identified Right to health as part of right to life. Thus equity should be ensured which is also a target under SDG 3.

- 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)

Nagpur resolution on essential service delivery by local bodies stress on role of Panchayats in ensuring achievement of SDGs. Niti Aayog also advocated for localisation of SDGs.

Role of Panchayats as catalyst

① Understand local conditions →

eg. crop planning in Buldhana region based on agro-climatic region.

↳ climate resilient agriculture

Case study: Hivare Bazar, Ahmednagar

↳ Popatlal Pawar → drought
resistant seeds → agroforestry
→ increased yield → Farmer income
doubles



② Better Implementation of welfare & Poverty alleviation scheme. eg. Gram

Sabha plans for works to be done.
under MGNREGA

③ Ensure achievement of zero hunger
↳ India ranked 114 in global hunger
Index → MDN scheme operated by
Gram Sabha → avoid one size fit all
approach

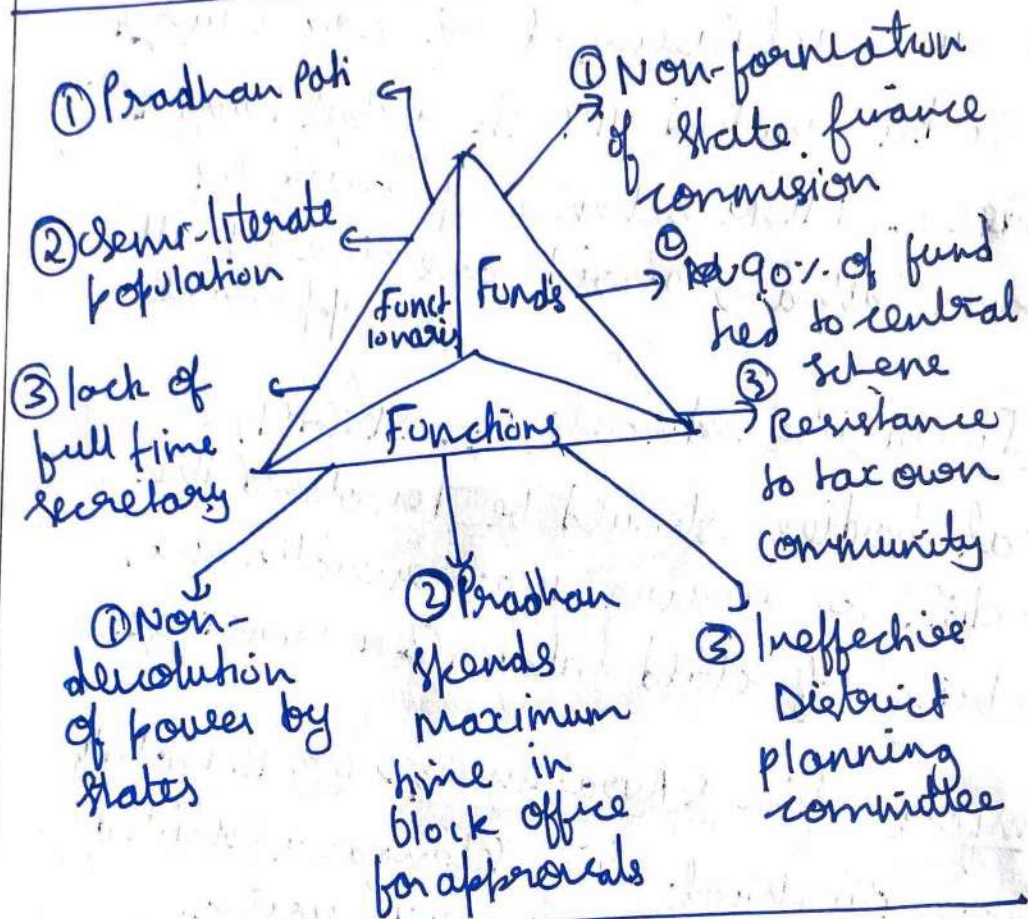
④ Inclusive education → SDG 4,
local bodies should be devolved the
function to ensure 100% enrollment,
erasing of child labour & marriage.

⑤ Information & Awareness → (eg) Behrooheti
Gram Panchayat in Telangana enlisted
all beneficiaries for PM-AWAS yojna.

⑥ Better Health Indicators → (eg) Kerala.
Model of flattening COVID-curve initially
led by Panchayats.

⑦ Overall economic development →
ensure balance between social
desirability and economic viability.

Challenges



Way Forward

- ① 2nd ARC → Activity Mapping, Independent cadre.
- ② Finance Commission → devolution of extra fund on mandatory formation of SFC.
- ③ Literacy & Awareness → of women through SHGs
- ④ Digital provisions → Internet & computer.

Principle of subsidiarity is the need of hour to ensure achievement of SDG through Panchayat as catalyst.

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 was enacted to criminalise underage sex with or without consent which can have negative impact on child's development in terms of Psychology, adaptation, education, health, etc.

Implications of the POCSO Act

Positive Implications

① Deter Sexual harassment of child → more than 30% girl child harassed sexually before age of 18 (MOWD).

② Justice to child & Parents → punishment from minimum to 5 years to death penalty.

③ Establish idea of consent → in psyche of people.

④ Constitutional obligations → DSPs → article 39, 39a, 41, etc.

⑤ Complement Juvenile Justice Act → child in need of care and child in conflict with law.

Negative Implications

① Age of consent debate → experts argue for lowering it to 16 years due to influence of social media and other factors like education.

② Social Stigma → for both minors. Thus Psychological effect.

③ Lack of conviction → more than 8 lakh cases pending in Fast track court.

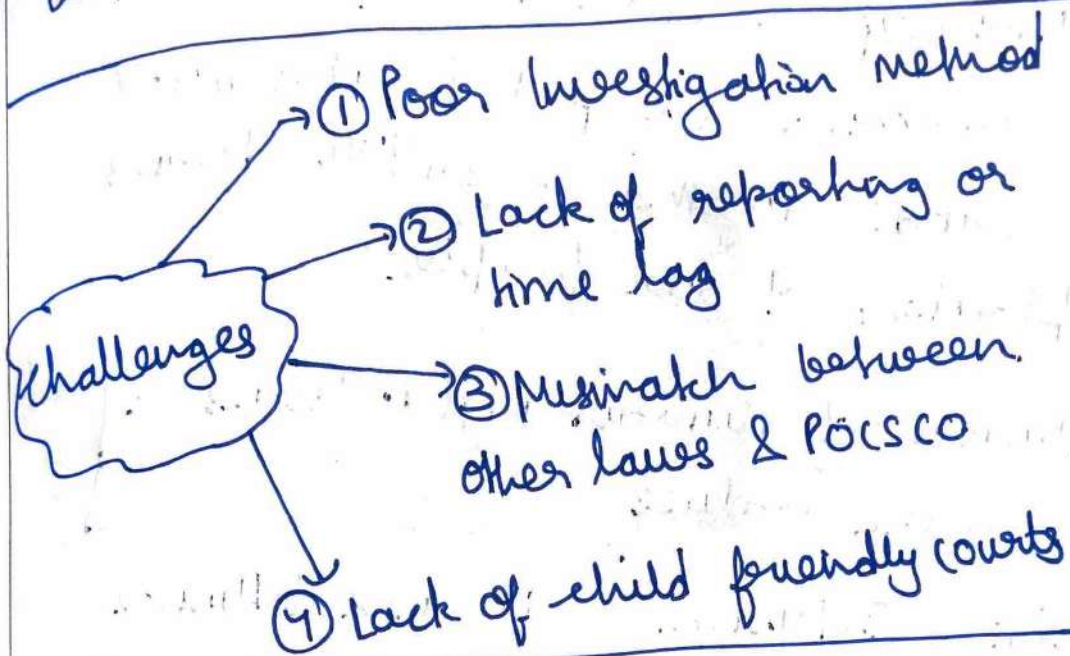
Role of POCSO in transforming legal framework for child protection.

① Adhere to UNICEF principles → Right to survival, Right to safe environment etc for child.

② Protection from sexual harassment across all age group

③ Providing safe environment to child for overall growth and development.

④ Act as deterrence for exploitation & death penalty as highest punishment



POCSO along with Juvenile Justice Act, Prohibition of child labour Act, Right to education 2009, etc ensure healthy development of children.

- 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)

PM Modi described US-India relations as one of the defining relationship of 21st century which has overcome the past hesitancy to join hands together to fulfill dreams & aspirations of our people.

Influence of Human Right Issues & Democratic values

<u>Positive Influence</u>	<u>Negative Influence</u>
① India largest democracy and USA oldest democracy	① Criticism of India for its Kashmir policy in Past.
② Commonality in Fundamental Rights of India and Bill of Rights of USA	② USA criticised India for suppressing minorities rights
③ Large Diaspora in USA (3 million) acting as value bridge	③ Interference of Big Tech companies in Indian elections eg. Deep fake videos on Twitter.

Impact on Bilateral Engagements

- ① Limited Defence trade → USA trying to balance between India & Pakistan due to Kashmir issue.
- ② India's Multialignment Policy → Jake Sullivan recently said that in era of polarised world, there is nothing called strategic autonomy.
- ③ India's foreign policy of no tolerance for interference in domestic matters
↳ US criticism of India on minority rights.
- ④ Security concerns of India → USA protecting Kashmiri terrorists in name of freedom of speech & expression.
- ⑤ Anti-immigration feeling and trend of Deglobalisation in USA → 635 Indian students died in USA in last 5 years (MEA)

Mitigating tensions

- ① Non-Interference in each other's domestic matters
- ② Mutual respect for democratic processes followed in each country.
- ③ Focus on trade based relationships & signing of FTAs.
- ④ ~~Use~~ Leveraging large Diaspora in USA and large number of US companies in India to address trade deficit.
- ⑤ Multilateral engagement with other democracies on lines of QUAD.

India and USA are natural allies which should understand each other's sensitivities and concerns and try to address those through constructive engagement to ensure global order.

Q20.

वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व का मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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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)

India attract range of action in its neighbourhood like support, suspicion, conflict, etc. India's global stature is on rise but its regional influence is a paradox as its regional influence declining (Raju Bhakia)

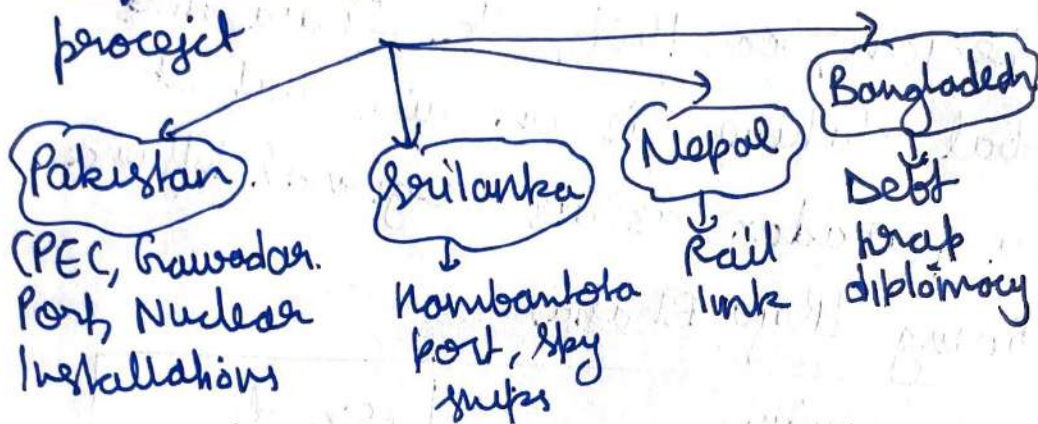
	25% of global population
	\$3.8 trillion GDP
	4.5% of land area
South Asia	Diverse Region

Geopolitical challenges India faces

- ① Border conflicts → Pakistan & Nepal
- ② River disputes → Bangladesh (Teesta), Pakistan (Indus water treaty)
- ③ Big Brother Image → lack of trust due to India's disproportionate size in terms of area and economy.

④ India Boxed up in South Asia →
On three sides from land and Indian
Ocean on the south.

⑤ Influence of China growing → BRI
project



⑥ Domestic Issues

- ↳ Sri Lanka (Sinhala & Tamil Issue)
- ↳ Bangladesh (NRC Issue)
- ↳ Nepal (Mahadeshi Issue)

⑦ Least Integrated Region → failure of
SAARC, very low trade, poor
connectivity, etc.

Navigating the challenges to establish
as Regional leader

① Diplomatic & economic prioritisation
to neighbours → Neighbourhood first
Policy (eg. Vaccine waiver, wheat
export).

- ② Addressing Big Brother Image → Gujarat
Doctrine of not expecting or non-
reciprocity
 - ③ Technological collaboration → eg. SAARC
satellite, agricultural research
 - ④ Countering china → fast implementation
of existing projects, connectivity, line
of credit & Debt restructuring
 - ⑤ Leveraging cultural similarities for
people to people ties eg. Buddhism for
Sri Lanka & Bhutan.
 - ⑥ Revival of SAARC & continuous engagement
through BIMSTEC
 - ⑦ Increasing focus on soft power → High
Impact community development project,
Bollywood, Sports.
- To Increase Influence
in South Asia, India need to follow.
PM Modi's "SS → Samman, Samudhi,
Samvad, Shanti and Satyagrah".