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NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402 **Test No. : 02**

Name of Candidate: .....CHARAN TEJA N.....**Mobile No** | | | | | | | | | | |

Roll No. : ..... **Start Time** ..... **End Time**.....

Date of Examination: ..... **Medium : English** ☐ **Hindi** ☐

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
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: .....

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	**1** .....
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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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

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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)

Judicial review is not explicitly mentioned in the constitution but arises out of Article 13, 32, 226 etc.

Rule of law refers to phenomena where no one is above the law & everyone is equal before law.

Rule of law & Judicial Review (JR) are interdependent:

1) JR safeguards the constitution by striking down ultra-vires laws (Art. 13)

2) JR upholds fundamental rights by using writs etc (Art. 32).

3) Without Rule of law seperation of powers is not possible
↳ Judicial independence is not possible.

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4) Rule of law promotes equality before law and thereby giving judiciary the power of review.

Importance of Judicial review:

1) Upholds constitutionalism.

Eg: Keshavananda Bharati judgement upheld that 14, 19, 21 Articles are above most laws & anyone cannot impinge.

2) Without JR, any law can be changed
↳ Might lead to authoritarianism.

3) Without JR, check & balances is not possible ⇒ FRs can be usurped.

4) Without JR, executive becomes dominant
↳ Eg: Minerva mills case upheld JR as one of basic structure.

5) Any other provision in basic structure is evolved by judicial review.

There Judicial review can be considered as "primus inter pares", first among equals of the basic structure doctrine.

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Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद 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 has got statehood by the Article 239AA with legislative assembly & Lieteneant Governor.

Power & Authority of Delhi Governor Vs Governor of other states

LG of Delhi	Governor of State
• Representative of Centre	• Constitutional provision.
• More descretionary powers wrt laws etc	• Should act on the aid & advice of Council of ministers
• Can refer to president if he feels a law is not in good interest	• Should act on aid & advice, only in few cases can refer to the president.

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→ The recent amendment has made CM subservient to LG of Delhi.

→ Given more descretionary powers.

↳ SC has settled that LG should act on aid & advice of COM.

↳ New amendment bypassed this

Way forward:

1) Make LG to act upon the aid & advice of COM except on land, police, public order.

2) A common ground may be reached before introducing any laws.

3) Giving responsibility of administration to Delhi state government.

4) Make LG a constitutional head only.

Due to the constant tussle between Delhi government & LG it is the people who are loosing.

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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)

Judiciary by evolving the "essential practices doctrine" has balanced between the right to religion & constitutional morality.

Role of Judiciary in right to religion Vs Constitutional morality;

1) By putting constitutional interpretation at fore front Eg: Sabarimala Judgement.

2) By giving more weight to progressive elements in the society.

Eg: Shah Bano Case,

Shayra Bano Case → Banning instant triple talaq

Women welfare at the forefront which is mandated by the Constitution.

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(3) Secularism at the core of judgements.

Eg: Srimath case, Govt. can regulate secular elements of a religion

(4) Allowing only essential practices

↳ Recent judgement on banning Sanathan Eg: Nikhil Soni judgement

(5) Upholding constitutional rights from 25-28.

Eg: Stanislaws case → Upheld right to propagate..

(6) Considering religion as a private matter Eg: Court struck down minority status of AMU as state cannot setup minority institution

(7) Balancing religious freedoms & Constitutionalism of Equality Eg: Split verdict on Kanakdurga Bijoe case.

Right to religion as all rights is not absolute. So, judiciary role becomes important in deciding what is reasonable or not.

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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)

The seperation of powers in American constitution is rigid when compared to seperation of powers. SOP refers to the seperation of governance into three wings with seperate ~~goals & mandates~~.

Indian SOP Vs American SOP

1) American rigid separation into executive, legislative & judiciary
   ↳ Indian westminster style has a overlap of executive & legislative
   ↳ Only legislators can become members of executive, where as in US anyone can be become executive member.

2) Indian constitution can strucke down amendments, US SC generally refrains from doing so.

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3) We have delegated legislation, where executive drafts laws; In US, congress drafts laws.

4) Responsibility of executive to legislature in the Indian system → No such thing in US system.

Advantages of Checks & Balances

1) More flexibility in decision making
   ↳ Deadlocks are common phenomena between Congress & President in US.
2) Responsible government.
3) Check any usurption of power.
   ↳ Personality cult in the US presidential system
4) Constant scrutiny from other branches
5) Ideological segregation in US Polity due to rigid seperation of powers
   (Eg:) US supreme court.

Therefore, checks & balances is an innovative solution which suits our Indian System.

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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)

Sixth schedule of Constitution grants self rule to tribal areas of Mizoram, Tripura, Meghaleya & Assam by giving & devolving powers to local people.

Sixth schedule provisions
- → Autonomous district councils & regional councils
- → Powers to local governments to regulate laws
- → Powers to regulate education system, Judicial system

Regulate land issues, prohibition, village markets etc

VI[th] schedule & it's impacts

1) Effective devolution of governing powers to ADC

2) Identification / Requirement of development activities is done by ADCs.

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3) Given respect to traditional knowledge systems & judicial systems

4) Not all laws are directly applicable
↳ Can be changed by ADCs
↳ Therefore effective governance

5) By granting development packages to ADCs (Eg: Bodoland development package.

6) Improves transparency in grassroot governance (Eg: Identification of beneficiaries.

7) Participative democratic activities
↳ Politically active citizenry
↳ Two way trust based Governance

8) Efficiency & effectiveness of dev. projects

9) Local traditional structures given upmost importance

∴ 6th schedule provisions improves the governance yet not sacrificing the traditional laws of the land!

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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 generally refer to not-for-profit organisations which work for the welfare of the people

Partnership between Civil society organisations & Govt. ⇒ Development

1) By acting as an extended arm of the government. (Eg) NGOs delivery of services

2) By advocating for policy changes. (Eg) Pressure groups, NGOs like ADR etc

3) By providing innovative solutions (Eg) MNREGA, RTI etc are ideas of NGOs

4) By coordinating with grassroot governing bodies (Eg) MKSS in Rajasthan social audit.

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5) By reaching to every nook & corner of the country

6) By focusing on the vulnerable sections of the society (Eg:) Kailash satyarthi Children rights.

7) Attracting international investment (Eg:) Bill & melinda gates foundation

8) Climate activism and promoting mission LiFE (9) Women empowerment by SHGs.

Issues persist:

1) Lack of transparency & ulterior motives. (Eg:) Greenpeace lost accreditation

2) Accounts are not audited properly. (Eg:) A/c CBI only 10% submit their reports

3) Politicisation of civil service bodies.

Way forward → NGO Darpan
→ National accreditation council (ARE-2)
→ Joint implementation
↓
Rationalising laws.

These issues should be overcome at the earliest to realise the full potential of the partnership.

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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)

(1) (2)

Our civil services are plagued with rule fetish, hierarchy oriented etc. Effective training & change is needed to overcome these issues.

Importance of life-long learning:

1) Constant changing of Governance landscape Eg: Internet & RTI etc.

2) Paradigm shift from Governance to trust based Governance
↳ 2-way system ∴ Citizen oriented approach required.

3) Always on catching up mode with technology Eg: AI, Big data.

4) Providing facilities to ever growing private sector.
↳ New age governance required
↳ Change orientedness, citizen centric, Out of box thinking, team oriented

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Rather than hierarchy -

(5) Constantly improving one's skills * managerial skills.

Contributions of Mission Karmayogi

1) Training modules available online
↳ Training available for all.

2) Constant- improvements in modules
↳ Life-long learning process

3) Use of ICT technology → therefore requirement of physical infra is less

4) "Closed of secrecy" to "Dawn of transparency".

5) Linking training to career progression
↳ Incentive to complete module.

6) Citizen oriented training modules
↳ New age governance.

Therefore mission Karmayogi helps in making a Karmchari a Karmyogi.

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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)

India has uplifted almost 250 mn people out-of-poverty from 2005 (World Bank). Yet, a proper poverty line is needed to track the progress of govt policies.

Current socio-economic realities
- Rapid urbanisation (50% by 2050)
- Decreasing agriculture share (18% in GDP)
- Urban slums & urban poverty
- Nutritional poverty
- Lack of labour intensive industries
- Formal jobs are v. less (85% informal & unorganised jobs)

Benefits of redefining poverty line:

1) Identifying the actual beneficiaries of the welfare programs (Eg: 80% people given free rice).

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(2) Yardstick for the measurement of success of a scheme.

(3) Long term approach to poverty alleviation.

(4) Data Analytics and identifying correlations with various groups.

(5) Move away from adhoc policy making to Data based policy making.

(6) Changing times need changing parameters like nutrition, basic needs, job security health security etc.

Challenges:

(1) Lack of credible data
↳ Need of census.

(2) What Basis should poverty line be based on. Eg: Nutrition, income
↳ Tendulkar committee, Rangarajan committee.

(3) Inclusion, exclusion errors as poverty line is an absolute measure

(4) Regional variations in poverty

"What is measured, can be managed"

∴ A change in poverty line is needed to reflect current times.

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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)

Global governance mechanisms are not reflective of the current realities & so there is a need for change.

Impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States

1) Global governance structures are not working as per their mandates
   (Eg:) WTO AB is stagnated.

2) Stalling of governance reforms.
   (Eg:) Usage of veto powers in UN.
   ↳ No global terrorism law
   ↓
   India has sponsored Comprehensive Convention on International terrorism.

3) Not able to stop global wars etc.

4) Rising nationalism leading to tariff wars. India removed from US GSP list.

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How to navigate these scenario

(1) Coordinating with like minded countries eg QG Club.

(2) More & more minilaterals to be formed
* discuss common issues in such forum.

(3) Support from Global south for our NORMS program.

(4) Bilaterally resolving issues
Eg: FTA with Australia, CAE etc.

(5) Raise global awareness for the Governance reforms needed.

(6) Open to every global power & maintaining our strategic autonomy.

(7) Freind-shoring

Therefore in these testing times we need to keep all our options open and push for global governance reforms

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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)

Due to rising temperature, the Arctic circle is opening and already a power rivalry is starting in the arctic circle.

Alignment between Arctic policy & foreign policy:

1) Peaceful usage of arctic minerals.
2) Benefit sharing to Global south.
3) Non-interference in the internal matters.
4) Adherence to International law regarding Arctic circle.
5) Coordination between countries for collective well-being of humans.
6) Maintaining Strategic autonomy by having presence at arctic circle.

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Collaborations & agreements:

1) Himadri station in the arctic circle for scientific exploration
2) Global agreement on non-military usage of arctic
3) Peaceful utilization of arctic.
4) Coordination with Arctic council in the field of climate change.
5) Any utilization of nuclear weapons in Arctic circle is not permitted.
6) Government permission needed to embark on any expedition in Arctic
7) Punishment for offences
   (Ex.) for littering in Arctic ocean etc.

Arctic ocean has immense potential like minerals, fishing, shipping etc yet environmental concerns like methane as well as a global commons approach is needed.

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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)

Article 280 of the constitution mandates forming of finance commission every 5 years

Common ToR in FCs: (As mentioned in the constitution)

1) Vertical devolution of taxes from centre to state (Eg: 41% by 15th FC)
2) Horizontal devolution of taxes amongst states using a formula
3) Augmenting state finances to facilitate local self governments.
4) Any others as referred by president.

President did not give any additional ToRs for 16th FC, whereas 15th FC has following additional ToRs

1) Giving more devolution is tax collection is more
2) Giving weightage for governance reforms

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Eg: Electricity reforms.

3) Providing for defence modernisation
Eg: A corpus of ~2.4 lcr is provided by 15th FC

4) Disasters management related grants.

5) Consider new government schemes x Central expenditure while devolution.

6) Are revenue deficit grants to be provided.

Therefore, more flexibility is given to 16th FC

With 14th FC the vertical devolution has increased to 42%, yet economic disparities among states exist due to following reasons:

Geographical

1) Geographical separation from mainland & lack of infrastructure Eg: North-East

2) Prevalence of frequent disasters Eg: Odisha.

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Governance related:

1) Resource curse due to lack of proper governance (Economic survey)
(Eg: Jharkhand, Chattisgarh

2) More natural resource & legal vacuum implies more corruption.

- First movers advantage in terms of IT industries (Eg: Karnataka (Bangalore), Mumbai, Delhi etc.
- Climatic conditions not favouring agriculture (Eg: Vidarbha region
- Presence of insurgency & no stable conditions to fasten growth (Eg: J&K
- Presence of clusters related to health & pharma infra in hyderabad allows for new industries establishment.

Therefore, although India is growing at 8% growth, there are disparities which should be addressed for India to become a Vishwaguru.

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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 committee & privileges committee are the standing committees of either houses of the parliament helping to maintain the houses in order.

Similarities

1) Stops unethical acts & maintaining decorum of the house.

2) Maintains the conducts of legislators to the utmost standards.

3) Creating standards & punishment for breaching those standards

4) Effective people control over the legislators

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Differences:

1) Ethics committee deals with the breach of ethics where privileges committe breach of previliges like ~~right~~ freedom of speech (FoS)
↳ FoS doesnot include blatant lies (or) unconstitutional acts.

2) Ethics committee can expel members.

3) Breach of privilege may lead to a censure motion.

4) Breach of previlege may not include any breach of Ethics.

Complimentary:

1) Both maintain a level of stds on the parliamentarians.

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2) Both can issue some sort of punishments.

3) Both help in upholding Code of Conduct & code of Ethics.

4) By Creating awareness among Legislatures regarding ethics etc

5) Showcase to people the ethicality of the parliament etc.

Therefore both Ethics & privileges Committees play an active role in maintaining the ethical level of the temples of democracy i.e Parliament

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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)

The 17th LS had a efficiency rating of < 25% and sat for only ~70 days a year. This shows the ineffectivity of legislation in discussing public grievances.

Role of Judicial activism in shaping public policy & Governance.

Judicial activism refers to the phenomenon where judiciary steps into the vacuum created by legislative & executive. Innovative reading of Art 32, 142, 226 allows courts to do so.

Role:

1) By making laws (or) giving directions to legislative (Eg: Vishaka Guidelines

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2) By providing for a basic framework of a law, when no law exists

Eg: Prakash Singh judgment.

3) By evolving doctrines like polluter pays principle, precautionary principle etc.

4) By giving executive orders.

Eg: Delhi pollution rules, BS-VI jump from BS-IV.

5) By expanding the rights

Eg: Art-21 → Right to environment (MC Mehta case)
↓
Right to pollution free environment
Right to speedy justice (Triveni Betan case)

6) By reading down / proper reading of laws. Eg: Sec 377 (Navtej Singh Johar case, Kedarnath judgement) etc.

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Effectiveness of Judicial interventions

1) By reading in rights & entering/ fulfilling the vacuum, courts in India have enlarged the scope of rights
2) Upheld constitutionalism & spirit of the constitution
3) Gave importance all aspects of human life including environmental

But, Judicial activism is not always good:

1) Judiciary neither has the purse nor the expertise in designing policy.
2) Against separation of powers.
3) Sometimes didnot take a stand
   (eg) Supriyo case.
4) Legislative can override the judiciary position.

Judiciary therefore should maintain restrain but when it comes to rights they should take every means possible to address the issue.

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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)

Most of the political parties in the Indian political system are centralised, opaque & non-democratic in nature. This reflects in the fact that 45% of legislators have a criminal record (ADR report).

Need of internal democracy in political parties

1) Only with internal democracy great leaders emerge from a party, else status quo prevails.

2) To break the money, muscle dominance in the political scenario

3) To reduce the "high-command culture"

4) More deliberence based approach provides with better ideas

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and legitimacy to the ideas.

5) Can expel "rogue elements" from the party, therefore improving functioning of a party.

6) Only internal democracy gives legitimacy to the leadership, else the connection with people is lost

Reforms needed to bring intraparty democracy:

1) A seperate chapter on political parties in RPA'51 with a three tier structure:

National exec Committee
↓
State exec Committee
↓
District committee

} election coordinated by ECI

[Law Commission recommendation]

2) Bring political parties under the purview of RTI act.

3) Reporting funding of political parties on the ECI website

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4) Capping the expenditure that a political party can do in elections

5) Giving more powers to ECI to regulate & derecognized political parties if they do not follow the intraparty democracy norms.

6) Do away with split & merger provision in the 10th schedule (New commission)

7) Code of ethics & code of conduct for political parties to be created

↳ Giving powers to ECI to regulate & maintain them.

8) Stripping away powers of speaker wrt Xth schedule and giving president on ECI suggestion.

We cannot expect real democracy in our society with our political parties being undemocratic. Therefore these core reforms are necessary.

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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)

NHRC is setup in 1993 under the National human rights commission Act, 1993.

NHRC
- watchdog of marginalized & oppressed
  - Prison reforms
  - Right to food Campaign
  - Rights of trafficked women
  - fake encounters etc

when judiciary, legislative & executive fail; last resort

Beacon of Hope
- Human rights not just fundamental rights
- creates awareness.

Role of National human rights Commission

To safeguard & look after the violations of human rights and propose law

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etc to uphold the human rights.

Mandate of NHRC:

1) To enquires into any human rights abuse
   - Has the power of court to ask for reports, to ask to testify etc

2) To generate research regarding human rights (Eg) Prison reforms.

3) Create awareness regarding HRs.
   (Eg) Awareness among lower judiciary wrt women rights.

4) Coordination with NGOs etc to ensure every marginalised citizen can access his/her rights.

5) Provide for Compensation etc for the victims.

6) Policy proposal for the government.

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Independence & effectiveness of NHRC

1) A broad committee based appointment of judges/members ∴ No quid-pro-quo.

2) Has Suo-moto rights; effectively tackle any the issues.

But, issues exists:

1) The investigating & enquiring agencies are from the government, no self staff ∴ efficiency reduces.

2) Often called toothless tiger.

Only can submit report to government nothing more. ATR reports are not filed frequently.

3) The secretary is now not only control financial aspects but admin aspects of NHRC (2019 amendments) ∴ NHRC lost effective control.

4) Has minimum power wrt armed forces.

there NHRC needed more autonomy for the maximization of human rights.

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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)

In India, 80% of hospitals are situated in Urban areas, whereas only 20% in Rural areas, this shows the disparities in terms of health equity in India

Barriers in achieving 'Universal Health Coverage'

- Lack of access to healthcare skewed focus on tertiary eg: health care
- Lack of access to proper medicines.
- Catastrophic healthcare spending (Out of pocket) 60%
- Healthcare infra (lack of doctors, nurses etc).

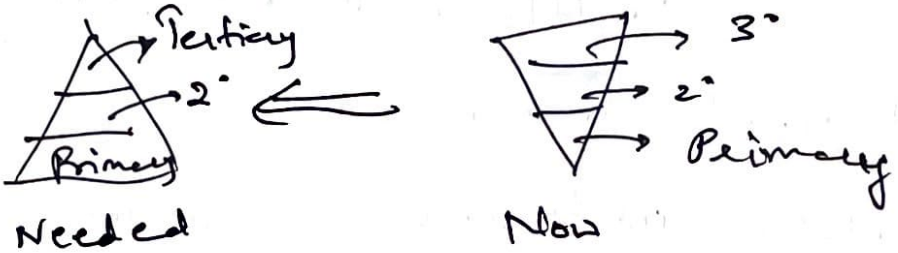
Role of public sectors in health access & outcomes

1) Increase the no. of hospitals in Rural areas to improve access.

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a) Shift focus from tertiary healthcare to primary healthcare



Eg: PM-JAY is a right step in this direction.

(3) Improve insurance coverage in the rural areas

Eg: KPMG report shows only 27% have health insurance

Rajasthan govt introduced "Chiranjeevi" insurance by insurance pooling method.

(4) community based healthcare approach to be used

Eg: Anganwadi worker etc.

Eg: Threshold model.

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Role of private sector in health access & outcomes:

1) Affordable healthcare in Rural areas
   (Eg) B-effort doctors.
2) Affordable medicines by producing generic medicines.
3) Proper infra / doctors to patients ratio maintainence etc
4) Transparent pricing mechanism & punishing referral mechanism
   (Eg) Sweden comes up with doctor appraisal report every year.
5) Good in-patient & out-patient facilities.
6) Using ICT to provide healthcare etc
   (Eg) E-Sanjeevani OPD

Only with proper healthy citizens we can utilize our demographic dividend

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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)

With the introduction of Panchayat system, democracy has seeped into every corner of India and governance is made easy.

Achievement of SDGs requires consideration of regional context:

1) Conditions vary from place to place
   Eg: Agricultural output varies and Similarly poverty levels

2) India is not a uniform whole.

3) Issues of one place differs from that of other.

4) ↳ One size fits all approach doesn't works anymore.

   Ex: Issue of low sex Ratio in Haryana (Lack of Gender equality).

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Role of Panchayat as catalyst for grassroot development:

1) More consensus oriented development
   (Eg:) Gram Sabha.
2) More responsible governance.
   (Eg:) Social Audit.
3) Identification of welfare schemes to be run & also the beneficiaries
4) Accountability to the people directly.
5) Improves transparency.
   (Eg:) Unearthing ghost works in MNREGA scheme by Gram Sabha.
6) Efficiency & effectivity of the schemes introduced.
7) Equity & inclusion of all the people, therefore fosters grassroots development.
8) Gives collective bargaining power to people. (Eg:) In Sanwki.

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Role of Panchayats in Achieving SDGs:

1) Identifying grassroots issues.

(Eg:) Agriculture productivity improvement in Kerala by bi-valve farming. (SDG-1 → No poverty).

2) People coming together against social evils. (Eg:) Piplantri village plants 111 plants for a girl child.

3) Innovative solutions for problems.

(Eg:) Bijli Panchayats to reduce & regulate usage of electricity SDG-12 (Responsible consumption).

4) Collective ownership of environment in Vth schedule areas

↳ Maintainance of forests etc.

5) Pani panchayats are conducted

(Eg:) SDG-6 clean water.

6) Questioning the government regarding implementation of schemes

Therefore panchayats play a crucial role for India to achieve SDGs by 2030.

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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 is introduced in 2013 to check & prevent children from sexual exploitation & act as a detterence effect

Implications of the POCSO Act on rights & welfare of children

1) Enhances the Right to life (Art. 21) of Children.

2) It provides for the fullest development of Children by ensuring their liberty.

3) Safeguards the health & well-being of Children Art. 39 (f) [DPSP].

4) Helps children to express themselves without fear.

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5) Enhances right to equality of Children (Art. 15) by specially safeguarding their rights.

6) Empowers children to complaint against the perpetrators without fear

7) Safeguards the identity of child involved in the issue

The role of POCSO in transforming India's legal framework for child protection:

1) Providing for proper definition
   (Eg) Definition of child etc.

2) Secrecy of the details of child involved in the case

3) Stricter punishment for the perpetrators.

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4) Special safeguards for children

5) Assumption of innocence on the child side / Guilt on accused.

Issues regarding POCSO

1) Definition of sexual assault, defines penetration but other sexual acts are not defined properly.

2) Lack of awareness among children & parents.

3) Lack of proper training of police in dealing with such cases leading to less reporting of such cases

4) Post-mortem leak of the issue

5) More grassroots Chang required

Today's children are tomorrow leaders of the nation, therefore their overall well-being is paramount.

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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, the allegation of attempted assassination of Pannun, a separatist sikh leader have brought a gap in the India-US relations.

Influence of human rights issues & democratic values on diplomatic relns of US & India:

1) US often alleges India of not safeguarding minority religions rights. (Eg: India put on special watchlist.

2) Alleged assassination plans of Nijjar & Pannun.

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3) US often calls out India on democracy deficity.

Yet, the relations between US & India did not chang much:

1) India - US coordinate with regards to emerging tech (iCET)

2) India - US coordinate in military exercises like Malabar

3) Joint development of GE - F414 jet engines by HAL & GE in India.

4) India - US relations is called as "spanning from seas to skies"

5) US visit by PM Modi in 2022 & Stable conditions:

1) Coordination in minilateral & multilateral bodies like QUAD, I2U2 etc, IPEF etc.

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Steps to be taken to mitigate such future issues:

1) Making US understand our unique situation i.e sandwiched with Pakistan & China.

2) Showing democratic credentials of India.

3) Joint implementation of schemes
↳ Taking help from US.

4) Directly asking US to take care of anti-national element
↳ forming a common committee to look at these issues.

5) Counter US-Narrative by showcasing the unity-in-diversity of our nation.

6) Taking the criticism as constructive and incorporating in our welfare schemes

US is one of the top partners of India in international sphere & its relations is very important for India to become Vishwaguru

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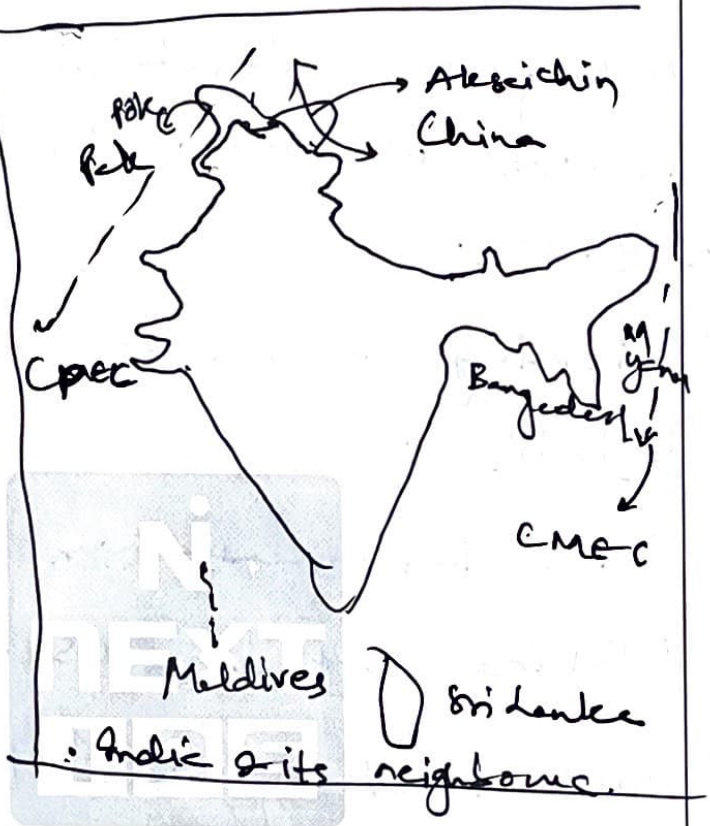
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Q20. वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है?(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

Prof. Happymon Jacob has called it a "Paradox" that despite India's global rise, it footprint in South Asia is decreasing



Geopolitical challenges India faces in South Asia

1) Unsettled borders (Eg: Pakistan & China.

2) Unstable neighbourhood and spill over effect on India

(Eg: Civil War in Myanmar, Bangladesh

↳ Effects the infrastructural projects

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(3) China factor :

↳ Coordinating with both Junta & rebels in Myanmar (CMEC)

↳ China eyed by nations neighbouring countries (Ex) Maldives

↳ Belt-and-Road initiative and Boxing India in South Asia

↳ No War No Peace situation at the Border (Eg: Salami Slicing -

(4) Big Brother sentiment in the neighbours

(5) Domestic politics (Eg: BNP in Bangladesh seen as anti-India.

↳ (Eg: Maldives & Muizzu's India out campaign.

(6) Lack of progress in the infra projects (Eg: BBIN, KMT, IMT etc.

(7) BIMSTEC & SAPRC not working.

(8) Dealing in pairs (Eg: Maldives & China Nepal & China etc.

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Due to the above issues although India is gaining internationally (eg: Ties with GCC countries, Bonding USA Russia etc), it is losing in South Asia

Steps to be taken:

1) Revitalising BIMSTEC & SAARC aspiring impetus to multilateral dialogue
2) Big brother to 'elder' Brother shift needed.
3) Should deliver faster on the 'infra goals' to break the saying of "India commits but China delivers"
4) Investing in high-impact community development projects, people-to-people ties.
5) Generate awareness regarding China's ulterior motives.

South Asia is the first step to Achieve our Act-East policy, Neighbourhood first policy & also global supremacy.