

NEXT IAS**GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024**

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402**Test No. : 02**Name of Candidate: PRATEEK MISYRA Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSPM22L6052 Start Time 4:30 PM End Time 7:45 PMDate of Examination: 23/08/2024 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		

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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 हो 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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

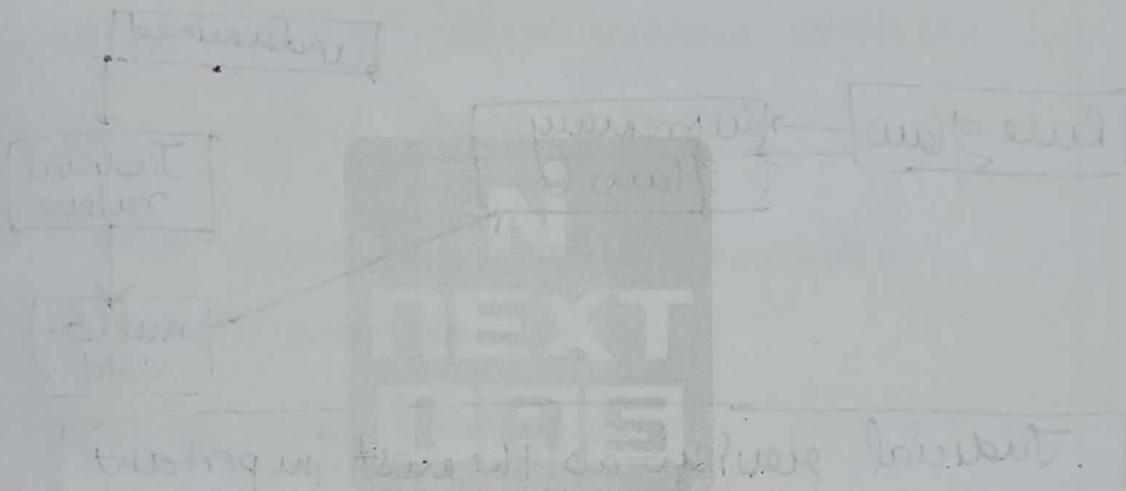
MACRO COMMENTS

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

Rule of law and Judicial review
are both derived out of Article 13 of Indian

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



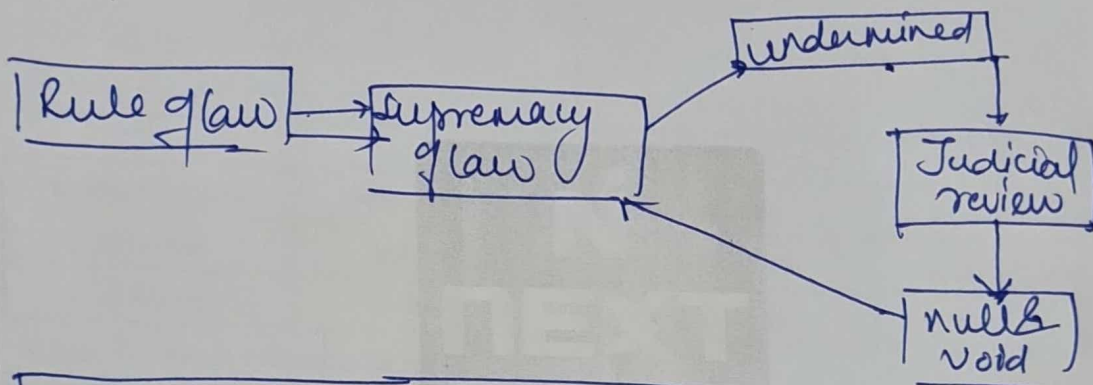
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Aspect of basic structure
① Separation of Rule of Law which is the
philosophy of constitution
② Article 14 which is the basis of rule of law
and which is the basis of rule of law
③ The concept of rule of law is the basis of rule of law
and which is the basis of rule of law

- 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)

Rule of law and Judicial review
are both derived out of Article 13 of Indian
Constitution.



Judicial review as the most important
aspect of basic structure

- ① Safeguard of Rule of Law which is the philosophy of constitution.
- ② allows declaration of legislative and executive actions as null and void which undermine rule of law.
- ③ preserves the fundamental rights and unwanted amendments.

- ④ allows evolution of constitution and law through interpretations.
- ⑤ preserves the basic structure of the constitution.

Not the most important

- ① undermines legislative actions at times which reflect public mandate.
- ② can be used as a tool of populism - judicial overreach
- ③ disturbs separation of power.
- ④ makes changes to constitution rigid, judiciary acts as super parliament.

Despite of its challenges, Judicial review is one of the most important aspect of basic structure through which other basic structures are realised in their true sense.

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 Lt. Governor draw its powers and authorities from Article 239AA of the Constitution added by 69th Constitutional Amendment.

Delhi L-G powers vis-a-vis governors of other states

Similarities

- ① seeks the advice of Council of Ministers but is not bound to act in accordance with it.
- ② discretionary powers in terms of reserving bills for presidential consideration.
- ③ can recommend to the President for imposition of President's rule.
- ④ invites political parties to form government.

Differences

- ① CM of Delhi and Council of Ministers are administered oath by the President and not LG,
- ② LG ~~is the~~ has the ultimate control over all decisions of Delhi government and can overturn them
- ③ LG has the ultimate control over services in Delhi.
- ④ LG acts as the administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act 2023 restored the powers and supremacy of LG which was diluted by the Supreme Court order.

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)

As per Rajeev Bhargava, India follows a principled distance approach with respect to secularism. As such, judicial interventions are not uncommon in balancing right to religion with other values of the constitution.

role of judiciary in navigating tension between right to religion and constitutional morality

① Essential practice doctrine enshrined in Shirur Mutt case

→ recently used in Kannataka Hijab Ban case. (Kannataka HC upheld order)

→ used in Ayodhya case (1992)

② upheld constitutional principles of equality

e.g. India Young Lawyers Association case → allowed entry of women in Sabarimala.

- ③ navigating between human dignity and religion
eg. Shayra Bano case - banned triple talaq.
- ④ autonomy in admissions to religious
educational institutions
eg. St. Stephens College case
- ⑤ kept reservation out of minority educational
institutions eg TMA Pai foundation case

Therefore judiciary has struck a fine
balance between upholding human rights
and dignity ~~at~~ enshrined as Constitutional
morality with right to religion and
of minorities in India.

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 US presidential form of government follows separation of power. While in India, separation of functions over separation of powers is followed (Ram Jawaya Kapoor case).

Differences of Separation of power between India and USA.

<u>India</u>	<u>USA</u>
① functional separation of powers	① separation of powers (strict)
② checks and balances present	② Checks and balances but limited role.
③ Executive is responsible to legislature	③ Executive is independent of legislature
④ executive members part of legislature	④ No such mandate
⑤ independent appointment of judiciary - can be removed.	⑤ Executive appointment of judges vetted by legislature - appointed for life.

Advantages of checks and balance system over rigid separation of powers.

- ① Prevents abuse of power by one wing of the state.
- ② ensures answerability of executive to the legislature appointed by people.
- ③ ensures judicial independence
- ④ ensures that person with public mandate only becomes part of executive.
- ⑤ streamlined policy environment.
- ⑥ adds a layer of scrutiny to avoid hasty decision making.

Checks and balances based functional separation of power is a defining characteristic of Parliamentary form of government.

- 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 Indian Constitution provides for establishment of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in four North Eastern States of - Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram

Sixth schedule fostering development with respecting traditions and culture

- ① Tribal laws to continue with Central and State laws applicable only after Governor's nod.
- ② ADCs have autonomy in terms of
 - drafting local legislation as per customary law (legislative)
 - carrying out administration (executive)
 - tribal courts (judicial).
- ③ Autonomous districts to be further divided

into autonomous regions councils (ARCs)

- ④. ARCs cater to diversity within the tribes.
- ⑤. Governor's supervision ensures development reaches the last mile.
- ⑥. Laws related to restriction of land transfer thereby preventing subversion.
- ⑦. State assemblies to have mandatory representation from the ARCs - ensures coherence between development and tradition.
- ⑧. Internal revenue generation mechanism along with central and state grants.
- ⑨. Rights to manage inheritance, marriage-divorce as per local customs.
- ⑩. Right of mineral extraction of the tribals

Sixth schedule envisions catering to the unique needs of the tribal population thereby upholding unity in diversity.

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)

"Governance is too serious a business to be done by government alone". Thus, civil society organisations (CSOs) act as extended wing of the government.

Partnership between CSOs and government

- ① ensures last mile delivery of government schemes eg. Self Help Groups in generating awareness
- ② Aids the government in scheme implementation eg. Akshay Patra Foundation aids in mid Day meal delivery
- ③ Carries out survey for the government for evidence-based decision making eg. Pratham releases ASER report (Status of Education)
- ④ represents India at international forums eg. Bombay Natural History Society.

- ⑤ helps in targeted ident beneficiary identification eg. civil society in Rajasthan identifies PDS beneficiaries.
- ⑥ catalyses government efforts with that of corporates through ~~eg~~ CSR eg Athulya initiative of TATA, TeachforIndia.
- ⑦ raises issue of ineffective service delivery through feedback. eg. Parivartan NGO in Delhi to identify leakages in PDS.

However, challenges persist:

- ① vested interest of IB report highlighted organised protests by NGOs causing 2-3% GDP loss
- ② poor capacity of several CSOs - lack of fund, trained staff
- ③ Clashes between NGO and government functionaries
- ④ difficulty in funding due to strict FCRA norms.

Nonetheless, civil society organisations represent and act as a mirror for the government to cater to holistic service delivery.

- 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)

Indian civil servants are touted to be the steel frame of the nation. Thus, it is important for it to transform from a rusted steel frame to a trusted steel frame.

Importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning

- ① evolve oneself with time with changing legal consciousness
- ② equip oneself with latest technologies as time progresses eg digital age
- ③ better optimisation of service delivery with adopting international best practices
- ④ Be well versed with ground level implementation challenges while designing policies in later phase.

- ⑤ civil servants determine the paradigm of development thus important to inculcate lifelong learning culture of. from red tapism to red carpet

Contribution of mission Karmayogi

- ① Attitude change of civil servant towards dutiful dedication
- ② common vision of Viksit Bharat in Amritkaal.
- ③ technology training through IGOT portal
- ④ 360° performance appraisal to assess performance as well as value system
- ⑤ incentivising domain specialisation, move on from generalist culture.
- ⑥ mid career training modules.
- ⑦ courses for officers to gain accreditation along with service.

"With bad laws and good civil servants, it is still possible to govern. But with bad civil servants, even best laws won't help"

- Otto von Bismarck.

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 UNDP's multidimensional poverty index, India pulled out 41.5 crore people from multidimensional poverty between 2005-2021.

Redefining the poverty line

Need

- ① Still highest number of absolute poverty in the world,
- ② 80 crore people receive free food grains under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.
- ③ poor ranking in indicators e.g.
Human Development Index → 134
Global Hunger Index → 111/125.

Thus, despite efforts, poverty remains and it needs to be addressed. So, redefining poverty line is required.

Benefits of redefining

- ① actual number of people under poverty will be better realised.
- ② targeted intervention can take place
- ③ Government programmes can be more specifically focused
eg. rationalising subsidies, beneficiaries under PDS.
- ④ help in improving standard of living with
Setting higher targets of poverty reduction.
- ⑤ improve rankings in global indicators.

Challenges

- ① excessive burden on government's budget
- ② difficult to redistribute resources
- ③ no proper income records available as
90% is in unorganised sector
- ④ difficulty in identification of poor
- ⑤ only measures poverty in monetary terms,
disregards multidimensional efforts of government
like financial inclusion, housing schemes, LPG
connection, etc.

Better identification and record keeping of
the poor would help achieve SDG-1
(Zero poverty).

- Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतराष्ट्रीय 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 differing levels of development and needs, India's stance differs ~~that~~ from that of western states on global governance and international cooperation.

Point of differences

- ① reforms in global institutions like WTO, UNSC, etc.
- ② call for global peace in major wars.
- ③ increase climate financing - follow common but differentiated responsibility principle
- ④ increase in vaccine equity and other intellectual property rights

Impact of deepening political divisions

- ① political ~~statement~~ stalemate in global institutions like WTO, UNSC
- ② climate financing needs are not fulfilled leading to uneven impact and climate injustice.

③ perpetuation of wars and conflicts - calling for peace v/s supplying arms.

④ poor countries suffer more due to lack of access to resources and medicines e.g. recent mpox virus wreaking havoc in Africa.

India's navigation of these divisions to advance its national interests.

- ① Bilateral ties with all countries, multi-alignment with strategic autonomy e.g. visit to Russia and Ukraine.
- ② building regional groupings to address climate change e.g. Global Biodiversity Alliance, IMEC.
- ③ advocacy for reforms in multilateral institutions e.g. G4 for UN permanent seat.
- ④ summits and initiatives to address inequality in world e.g. Voices of Global South Summit, Vaccine Maitri.

India's deft navigation in its foreign policy approach highlights its principle of vasudhaiva kutumbakam.

- 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)

Recently, India sent its first winter mission to the Arctic signifying its increased importance in its foreign policy objectives.

Alignment of India's Arctic Policy with foreign policy objectives

- ① involvement in multilateral forums to determine global governance norms - membership of Arctic Council.
- ② Quest of new energy resources : as Arctic has 30% of global oil and gas reserves (estimated) - energy security.
- ③ Strategic autonomy to further self interest - study relationship between Arctic and Himalayas (the third Pole)
- ④ balancing opposite forces as Arctic region has both Russia and NATO countries

⑤. Quest for new trade routes which Arctic sea melting would open up.

collaborations and agreements India is involved in with the Arctic Council

- ①. Observer status in Arctic Council since 2013
- ②. partnership in Global Seed Vault in Svalbard
- ③. Exploring new sea routes y. Chennai-Vladivostok corridor.
- ④. Ind Arc project with support from Norway
- ⑤. Himadri - India's first research station in Arctic.

India presents itself as a stabilising force which can help prevent militarisation of the Arctic and tackle climate related challenges that would arise from Arctic melting.

- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरांतर 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)

The government recently set up 16th Finance Commission under chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya using its power under Article 280 of the constitution.

Difference in terms of reference of 16th F.C. vis-a-vis previous ones

- ① Suggest devolution of funds to states.
- ② Increase devolution to states from current 41%.
- ③ Include cess/surcharges or increase net devolvable tax kitty for more devolution.
- ④ Address financing needs of the local self governments.

5. Address intra-State variations.
Maharashtra receives 7 paise for every rupee
Bihar receives 7 rupees for every rupee.
6. Address the issue of Non budgetary borrowings (borrowings by PSUs)
7. Address state borrowing needs under Article 293.
8. Increase share of demographic performance from the current 12.5%.

factors propelling economic disparities across various states.

1. Historical factors - early industrial set up in states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
2. Agrarian economy and distress in Bihar, West Bengal.
3. Geographical factors - coastal presence of states in South attracts investment.

- ④. unskewed globalisation favouring western and southern states over eastern and northern
- ⑤. State policies to attract investments e.g. - Competitive Federalism - vibrant Gujarat.
- ⑥. Industrial inertia and presence of agglomeration economy in already established locations disfavours growth elsewhere.
- ⑦. corruption challenges in poorly performing states
- ⑧. higher population pressure in North and East - higher outlay in social security over investment.

16th Finance Commission should strive to bridge this divide and realise the vision of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

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 and Privileges committee ensure that the parliamentarians keep up their conduct within and outside the house.

Comparing ethics and Privileges committee

Similarities

- ①. Setup in both the houses
- ②. examines conduct of member - unethical or which has cause a breach of privilege
- ③. Submit report to the speaker/chairman highlighting action taken - including expulsion
- ④. house decides upon the report by a simple majority.

Differences

Ethics Committee

- ① Concerned with personal unethical behaviour
- ② Issue can be raised by any member or any person through a member
- ③ Considers general behaviour conduct unbefitting of Parliamentarian
eg. Manu Mohtra was expelled on the inquiry of ethics committee

Privileges Committee

- ① Concerned with breach of privilege of self or the house
- ② Issue to be raised by a member only
- ③ Considers privilege violation in accordance with Article 105 or otherwise.
eg. Vice President sent names of 12 MPs for breach of privilege.

Complementing each other in maintaining parliamentary discipline

- ① Acts as a deterrence for members to uphold good conduct.
- ② Reflects the personal as well as

collective credibility of the house.

- ② checks unpatriamentary behaviour.
- ④ upholds accountability of the legislator
- ⑤ parliament's exercise of its quasi-judicial power.
- ⑥ ensures that good name accrued to the parliament is not tarnished. eg through cash-for-vote scams.

While the two committees ~~at~~ are required to ensure discipline, care must be taken to prevent their misuse at the hands of treasury bench.

- Q13. भारत में सतत विश्वीय शिक्षितता 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)

Judicial Activism refers to proactive role played by the judiciary to ensure rights and justice to the citizens in area of policy vacuum or paralysis.

evolving roles of judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance

- ① Ensures complete justice under Article 142 in areas of legislative vacuum or legislative rigidity by allowing 28 week pregnant minor to abort
- ② through Public Interest Litigation addresses latest and evolving challenges
- ③ changes perception of the society towards issues by decriminalising Section 377.

- ④ shapes governance through setting judicial precedents. e.g. SR Bommai case - reduced instances of President's rule.

Effectiveness of judicial intervention

addressing governance gaps & citizens rights

- ① provided Right to Information - Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan Case.
- ② workplace safety of women of Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan.
- ③ Right to clean environment and against perverse effects of climate change e.g. MK Ranjitsinh case (2021)
- ④ Right to health e.g. Bandhua Mukti Morcha case.
- ⑤ Increase Transparency in political funding e.g. Electoral bonds declared unconstitutional in ADR vs Union of India (2022)
- ⑥ polluter pay principle and precautionary principle e.g. MC Mehta vs Union of India

⑦ Censure independence of Constitutional bodies e.g. Anoop Baranwal Case (2023) for election Commissioner appointment.

⑧ governance gaps during Covid-19 second wave - Two notes cognisance

However, there have been instances of Judicial overreach

① NATC judgement declared null & void

② closing liquor shops 500m from highways

③ mandating National Anthem in cinema halls.

As noted, judge SK Kaul says, Judiciary cannot be expected to play the role of opposition signifying judicious use of activism

- 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)

The rise of dynast parties dominated by few leaders have given rise to calls for mandating inner party democracy.

Internal democracy impacting functioning and legitimacy of party system.

Negative impacts

- ① Rise of cult following
- ② reduced role of individual legislators
- ③ less diversity of views due to reduced autonomy
- ④ meagre prospects of growth within a political party.
- ⑤ ideology tied to one person
- ⑥ Increased instances of whip usage - curbs intraparty democracy.

- ⑦ perpetuating nepotism in political parties.

Positive impacts

- ① created several impartful leaders
- ② stability in political ideology - important for government functioning.
- ③ families devoted to social cause - have enough mobilising capacity.

However, inner party democracy should be strengthened to give primacy to individual legislator.

Reforms to address intraparty democracy

- ① mandatory intra party election at regular intervals supervised by Election Commission
- ② power to election commission to de register

parties not conducting internal elections
(Law Commission suggestion).

③ implementing Dinesh Goswami committee
recommendations to mandate in party elections
- reduce instances of Anti Defection.

④ transparency in political funding to
prevent hegemony of a few.

⑤ Regular updation of party's inner
constitution to match in line with
democratic character of Indian polity.

⑥ Limit whip issuance to only money
bills, No confidence motions to ~~prevent~~
~~but~~ preserve importance of individual
legislator (Dinesh Goswami committee)

A party's inner democracy is refle-
ctive of its devotion towards the Indian
democracy which would be tolerant to
diversity of opinion.

- 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 was established as a Statutory body by Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It serves as the watchdog of human rights violation in India.

NHRC - beacon of hope for marginalised and oppressed, not just a watchdog.

- ① ~~used~~ to check against casteist forces
eg recent intervention in Baghpat Caste Panchayat ordering bribe to rape victim.
- ② to become voice of the marginalised
y. NHRC's intervention in preventing stigmatisation and marginalisation of HIV patients.

- ③ to take up matters involving communal disharmony & suo moto intervention in Godhra riots.

Role and mandate of NHRC in India

- ① cognisance of human right abuses in India that have taken place within one year.
- ② function as a civil court in seeking evidence and witnesses
- ③ take suo moto cognisance in matters of grave violations.
- ④ recommend policies regarding human rights to the government

Current composition and functioning affects its independence and effectiveness

- ① Executive controlled appointments
- ② mandate to take up cases happened only within a year

- ③ has investigating powers but no prosecuting powers
- ④ it does not have its own staff, relies of state police, central agencies.
- ⑤ only 12 of the 28 states have established State Human Rights Commission
- ⑥ Former chief H C Dutt called it a "toothless tiger".
- ⑦ Global Accreditation from Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) pending since two years due to lack of independence.

~~the~~ Government should follow A M Ahmadi Committee recommendation and ensure independence & imappoinment to give more teeth to NHRC.

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। (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)

National Health Policy 2017 envisions

highest quality of health for all people of all age groups. ~~However~~ In this context, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) becomes important.

Health equity challenges - posing barrier to UHC

- ① Access to medical facilities → rural - urban divide.
- ② High out of pocket expenditure (~48%) cause of health induced poverty.
- ③ high incidences of private hospitals (70%) remaining out of reach for poor population.
- ④ women facing higher health challenges
: 75% anemia, Maternal Mortality Ratio = 97.

⑤. Health indicators of tribal population is poorer than the average.

⑥. Access to safe and nutritious food is unequally present in rural and urban areas.

Role of public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes

①. Public private partnership to increase number of hospitals in rural areas.

②. PPP between private doctors and public health centres in rural areas.

③. Higher public investment in healthcare ($\sim 2.5\%$ of GDP as envisioned national health policy).

④. CSR initiatives by private sector to ensure equitable health access.

⑤. Government initiatives like Nishalla Clinic (Delhi), Aarima Clinic (T.N.)

- ⑥ Universal health Id under Ayushman Bharat to facilitate seamless consultancy
- ⑦ Health Insurance scheme such as PM-Jan Arogya Yojana - integrate all public and private hospitals.
- ⑧ increase and easily facilitate claims - on insurance.

Health intervention can no longer be siloed to government sector. It is imperative for all to chip in to realise the SDG 3 (Good health and well being for 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 17 target areas in improving socio-economic and political indicators of citizens worldwide by 2030.

SDG achievement requires consideration and regional context and local situation.

① SDG 1: Zero poverty

- a) Poverty line may vary from state to state and country to country.
- b) Definition of poverty is contextual to culture of tribals v/s city dwellers

② SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- a) involves intervention in nutritional needs
- b) dietary requirements vary with regions

③ SDG 3: Good health and wellbeing.

cultural context, some may consider spiritual health of much significance

④ SDG 4: Education for all

→ Education should be linked to local employment opportunity of Agriculture in rural areas

⑤ SDG 5: reduced gender inequality

→ ~~to~~ rural women face higher barriers in terms of local norms, resource collection, etc.

Thus, SDGs should reflect local needs and not a one sized fits all approach.

↑ Role of Panchayats for grass root development

① Improve employment opportunities through targeted intervention in local sector of

Agriculture through cooperatives, manufacturing through self help groups

② focus on locally available nutritious food cultivation of millets. "My school my garden" initiative in Mizoram.

③ Capacity building of local healthcare institutions, securing funds for maintenance of pharmacy, veterinary services.

④ ensuring regular audit of schools - their outcomes, curriculum, infrastructure needs

⑤ political representation to women - one third mandated by 73rd Amendment

⑥ implementation of government schemes such as Jal Jeevan Mission, Aaraj Samra (SDG 6), MGNREGA (SDG 8)

On the line of high significance, NITI Aayog releases SDG - Panchayat India Index to monitor implementation of SDGs at the grass root level.

- 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)

Prevention of children from sexual offences (POCSO) Act is a landmark legislation preventing children from sexual harassment and ensuring strict punishment to the culprits.

Implications of POCSO Act on rights and welfare of children in India

- ① Institutional measures to check instances of sexual abuse of children.
 - ② Reduced instances of child trafficking and harassment
 - ③ Safer environment for children in public spaces
 - ④ Established Fast track special courts ^(FTSC) to expedite cases ensuring quick justice.
- 410 of 761 FTSCs are dedicated to POCSO Act.

- ⑤ greater participation by civil societies and other government organisations to prevent children from sexual abuse
y. Project TRAFFIC by Indian Railways
- ⑥ Awareness to include in school curriculum of educating child about good touch and bad touch.
- ⑦ e-Pocso box → for children to make anonymous complaints.

Role of Pocso in transforming legal framework

- ① Establishment of Fast Track special courts
- ② Offences made non bailable and cognisable
- ③ expeditious justice delivery to protect child rights
- ④ law provides for rehabilitation and counseling facilities for the children -

empathetic legal protection

⑤ Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) raised age for consideration as a minor in rape cases from 16 years to 18 years

⑥ Child help desks in schools and police stations

⑦ Emergency helpline number for children released - 1098.

Sexual offences against children represent the gravest of crimes. POCSO Act fulfills India's commitment under UN Convention for the Protection of Child Rights.

- 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)

USA and India are two of the largest and most mature democracies. As a result, human rights issues and democratic values remain an important parameter in bilateral relations.

Influence of human rights issues and democratic values on diplomatic relationship

Constructive

- ① calling out HR abuses together eg Uyghur muslims in China, Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- ② advocating for a democratic process eg. India as observer in Bangladesh elections, USA advocacy for democracy in Bangladesh.

- ③ Call for free, open and inclusive world order - depict democratic values and respect to human rights.

As an instantant - affected bilateral relations

- ① USA's comment on India's internal matter of Kashmir
- ② Covert agencies subverting democratic mandate in neighbourhood of India eg Taliban, Bangladesh.
- ③ Global publications controlled by USA
 & shows India in bad light
 → democracy index (V-dem)
 → Press Freedom Index.
- ④ India's comment on khalistan separatists raised in USA and attacks on Indian students did not bode well with USA
- ⑤ India's democratic stance in foreign policy - strategic autonomy does not sit well with USA. - "No place for strategic autonomy in times of conflict" - Eric Garcetti
- ⑥ India's support of humanitarian intervention in contemporary wars while USA supplies weapons.

measures to mitigate tensions

- ① Dialogue and diplomacy - as was seen in Pannun case (Khalistan leader)
- ② Interaction on multilateral forums of G20, QUAD, UN.
- ③ Mutual trust and respect for each other's autonomy
- ④ Mutual noninterference in internal matters of Kashmir issue.
- ⑤ Increase economic interaction with higher investments.
- ⑥ non imposition of ideologies, take into account respective geopolitical necessities.

"India and USA share one of the most consequential relationship in the world"
- President Biden.

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)

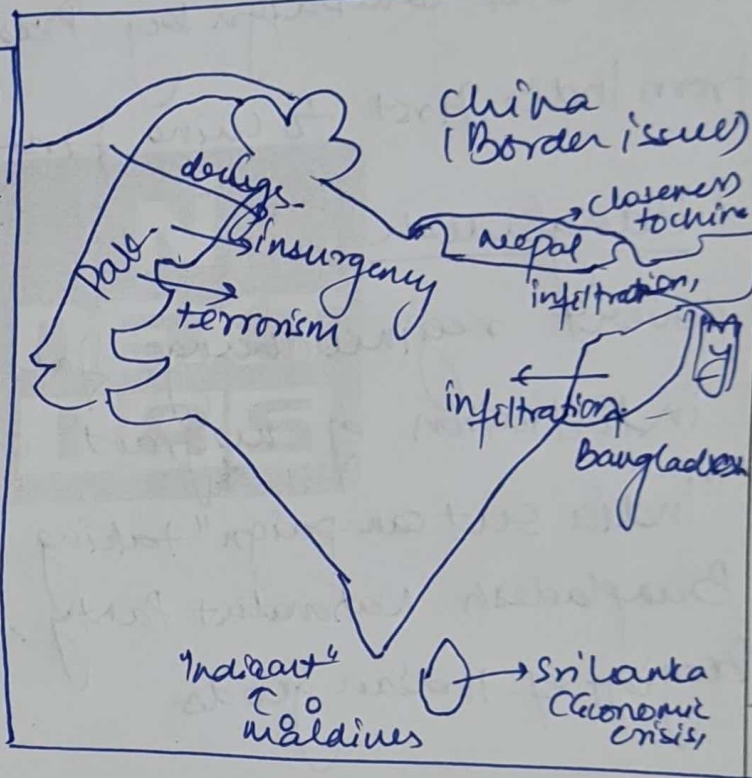
With 10 years of Neighbourhood

First Policy, India faces challenges from all fronts in its neighbourhood in South Asia.

geopolitical challenges
in South Asia

① Pakistan

- Insurgency in Kashmir and Jammu
- terrorist haven
- Drug infiltration
- Arms smuggling



② Afghanistan

- Taliban led - anti India outfits in government (e.g. Haqqani network)
- Opium infiltration.

③ Sri Lanka

- a) Economic crisis
- b) under debt of China → Hambantota Port leased for 99 years.

④ Maldives

- a) India out campaign by President Muizzu.
- b) from India first to China first.

⑤ Bangladesh

- a) covert regime change - fall of Sheikh Hasina
- b) infiltration of migrant crisis
- c) "India out campaign" taking root by Bangladesh Nationalist Party, funded by China
- d) Boycott of Indian goods

⑥ Myanmar

- a) clash between ~~the~~ military junta and Ethnic Armed Groups
- b) Indian investment (Sittoung Port) under control of Arakan Army.

7. Nepal

- a) return of K.P. Sharma Oli as PM - closer to China.
- b) Dispute over Kalapani and Susta region.

8. China

- a) Border issues in Western sector and Eastern sector (Ladakh)
(Arunachal)
- b) encirclement of India - string of pearls.

9. Bhutan

- a) economic hardships - looking towards China for investment
- b) kept India out of border negotiations with China.

Navigate these challenges

As per Shruva Jainankar, four fold approach

- ① Diplomatic and political priority
- ② Act as first responder
- ③ Increased regional connectivity
- ④ India led regional growth.

Making use of multilateral forums like BBIN, BIMSTEC, and deft bilateral diplomacy will help India chart out of difficult waters in the neighbourhood.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



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4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

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 का 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।

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 का 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।

