



GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

RAJAT SINGH

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: Mobile No

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

Date of Examination: 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:
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Q1.

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

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

Keshavnanda Bharati case laid down basic structure doctrine which cannot be abridged by legislature. Judicial review and rule of law are both part of it

Interdependence of rule of law and judicial review

① Rule of law ensures all are equal before law and there is no arbitrary application of law. It is guaranteed by judicial review

eg Hussanara Khatoon case → Judiciary used Habeas corpus to release undertrial and protect their rights

② Judicial review guarantees separation of power and checks and balance on autocratic use of power. This maintains rule of law

eg Maneka Gandhi case → India has both procedure established by law & due process of law

Judicial review → most important part

- ↳ independence of judiciary and ensure protection of constitution
- ↳ Power of interpretation to expand the scope of constitution

eg decriminalisation of section 377 / Puttaswamy judgement on right to privacy

However there are other parts to basic structure

- ↳ federalism
- ↳ free and fair election
- ↳ separation of power
- ↳ right to vote and universal adult franchise
- ↳ secular fabric of country

This basic structure is "North star that guides us" as per CJI Chandrachud and must be protected.

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)

Article 238AA of constitution corresponds to special status of Delhi as capital and a union territory

Comparison of Lieutenant governor & state governor

① In Delhi the council of minister is appointed by President and enjoy power on confidence of President

In states, government is appointed by the governor and remain in power till the confidence of governor

② State governors act on aid and advice of council of ministers and has lesser discretion

Lt. governor has greater discretion

↳ As per government of NCT Delhi Act

he has power of day to day administration

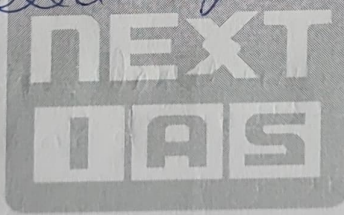
↳ In case of dispute, the decision whether the power lies in hand of governor or state government, will be taken by Lt governor and his decision is final

However Supreme court has clarified that constitutionally, the governor has to act on advice of elected government

Similarities

- power of ordinance
- lay reports in legislature
- report to President on imposition of Article 356
- reports on governance to President

Separation of power and checks and balance are part of basic structure. The issue of federalism and power devolution to elected government is needed.

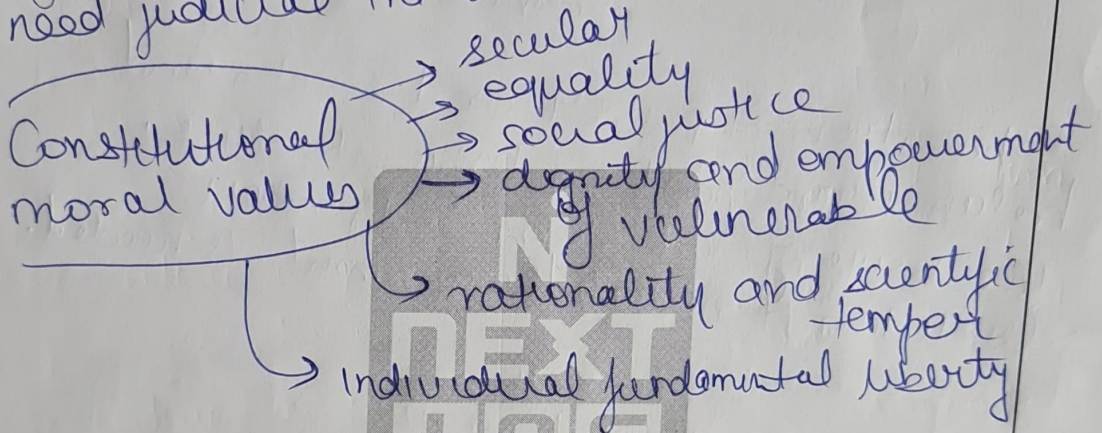


Q3. हाल के दिनों में, भारत में धर्म के अधिकार और संवैधानिक नैतिकता के मध्य तनाव/मतभेद को दूर करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। प्रासंगिक वाद विधियों की सहायता लें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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)

Constitutional morality refers to moral values of constitution. Right to religion is given in part III (Article 25-28). Often these ^{two} ~~confront~~ ^{complement} each other and need judicial intervention.



Role of judiciary in navigating the tension

↳ Doctrine of essentiality → check if practice is so central to religion that it's safety is needed

eg Kamatka decision that nijab ban was constitutional

↳ Article 14 v/s 25 → ensure that right to religion does not lead to social injustice and inequality

eg Sabarimala case where ban on temple entry ~~to~~ violated right to equality
 ↳ ban on all form of untouchability under Article 17

↳ ensure liberal ideas of rationality is promoted

eg → female genitalia mutilation in ^{Behera} community was banned
 → validity of Sallukhna among Jains

↳ Right of interfaith marriage → S. H. J. in
 under Article 21 ^{Jahan} case

Challenges → can lead to judicial activism
 → unelected body and not accountable
 → lacks expertise on religious matters
 → must come from legislature

Thus judiciary role in maintaining balance between right to religion and constitutional morality is essential

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)

SR Bommai case has stated that India has a porous separation of power with checks and balance unlike rigid separation in US.

Indian system

- porous and not rigid
- executive is part of legislature
- executive has power to dissolve the lower house
- power of executive to legislate
- Ordinance
- judicial powers of both executive & legislature
- pardonary power of President (Art 72)
- impeachment of President by Parliament

US system

- rigid with no interaction
- executive and legislature is different
- House and Senate are permanent
- President cannot legislate. Only House has power
- judicial powers of various only to judiciary
- Appointment & removal of judge by President

Advantages of checks and balances

↳ Reduce despotism of executive
eg judicial review of executive
action

No confidence, Censure motion,
question hour to ensure accountability
of executive

↳ Ensure smooth consensus and reduces
chances of stalemate

eg executive is part of legislature
due to dual membership of
ministers

↳ Check accountability of judiciary

eg Removal on proved misbehavior
by Parliament.

Thus separation of power is part of
basic structure and ensures healthy
democracy.

- 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 provides for self governance structure for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.

More than a legal provision

- ↳ establish tribal autonomous districts
- ↳ majority of the elected representatives are from tribal background
- ↳ Reservation of seats
- ↳ The governor decides which act of Parliament will be applicable
- ↳ Power decentralisation related to socio-economic decisions

Foster development and respect tribal culture

- ↳ The council is empowered to make laws as per traditions
- ↳ of laws on marriage, custom, inheritance, land ownership, land transfer, use of forest resources

- land cannot be diverted from the area for non forest use without consent.
- power to manage local markets, occupation, minor forest produce, festivals, tradition and custom
- Can follow their own judicial laws
- Development activities towards health, education must have consent of district councils
- Approval of governor in consultation with state government

Thus 6th schedule promotes India's concept of integration over assimilation of tribal society and respect multiculturalism.

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 act as 4th pillar of governance, policy formulation and implementation. Their interaction with government help achieve development goals

Contribution to development goals

↳ Political development → decentralisation of power
public awareness and participation in democratic process

eg → 73rd 74th amendment Act

→ Association of democratic reform campaign to encourage voting, reducing political communalisation

↳ Social development → upliftment and empowerment of vulnerable sections

eg NGO like Poatham's ASER report provide inputs to government on education

→ NGO like CRY, HelpAge India, SEWA coordinate with district administration for women and child healthcare

→ Help reduce infant mortality national mortality rate

Economic development

→ Oxfam report on income inequality

→ Niti Aayog multidimensional poverty index coordinate with media, NGOs on ground

→ Self help groups help women access government schemes like Stand Up India, MUDRA yojana

→ It promotes local wealth creation, jobs, social capital

Environment development

→ Role of media against deforestation, awareness toward renewable energy and climate change targets

→ awareness, capacity building and training of tribals evicted due to industrialisation

Thus civil society provides bottom up approach and brings governance closer to people.

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)

Mission Karmyogi is dedicated towards all round training of civil servants. It envisage rule based to role based training of civil servants.

Importance of life long learning

- 1) adapt better to complexity and changing nature of governance
- 2) Use of rapidly changing technology in governance
eg rise of artificial intelligence, rise of fake news, deep fakes
- 3) Governance involve diverse stakeholders and need for multi departmental coordination
eg An IAS officer needs to have knowledge of law, auditing, disaster management financial affairs and judicial rulings
- 4) Importance of civil service values like integrity, non partisanship and code of conduct.

Role of Mission Karmyogi

- ↳ Provision for all round training
- ↳ 360° feedback mechanism
- ↳ mid career training opportunities
- ↳ domain expertise and improving holistic competence
- ↳ On ground practical experience via field training
- ↳ Output to outcome based approach
- ↳ Induction of modern technological methods in training
- ↳ Performance based promotion
- ↳ National Institute of good governance training

Through mission Karmyogi, training of civil servant can help reform the rigid, topdown system of bureaucracy in India

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)

Poverty refers to socio-economic and political deprivation and not mere lowness of income.

Need to redefine poverty line

① Poverty is multidimensional

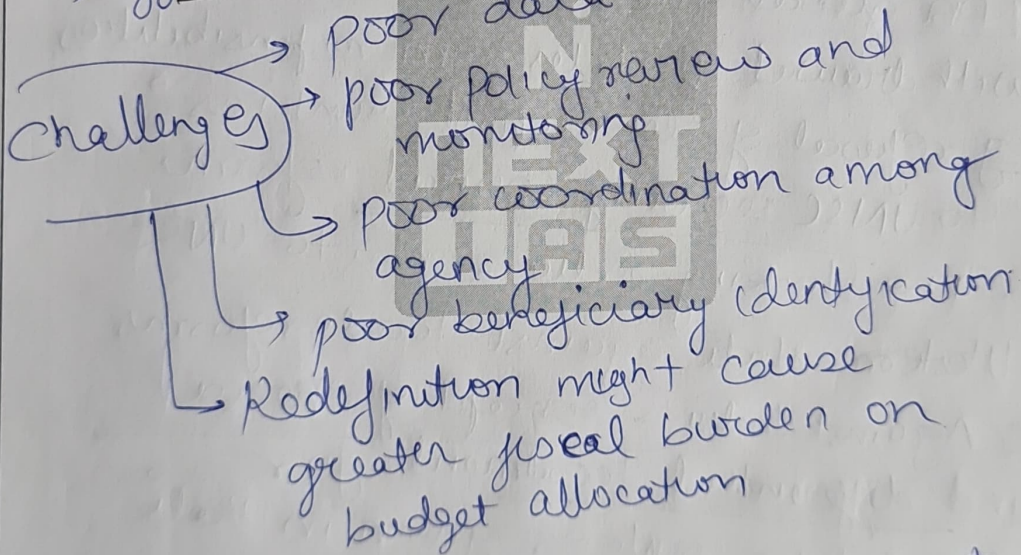
- ↳ political factors → riots, migration
- ↳ economical factors → inequality, job loss
- ↳ social factors → lack of health, education, social discrimination, poor hygiene & living standards
- ↳ environmental factors → eviction of tribal, pollution, climate change disasters

② Changing socio-economical demographics

- ↳ migration from rural to urban
- ↳ industrialisation and urbanisation
- ↳ geographical isolation of some areas
- ↳ skewed development of Bundelkhand
- ↳ lack of resources & industries and no livelihood opportunities
e.g. ravines of Chambal.

Benefits of redefining poverty

- ↳ Targeted action and better beneficiary identification
- ↳ Reduce duplication of effort and effective utilisation of resource
- ↳ Integrated poverty alleviation will help in gender equality, social justice, improve social and human capital
- ↳ effective implementation of scheme



Thus holistic institutional action must be taken to achieve SDG goal ① ②

- 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)

Rising global tension, divisions, protectionism is leading to political tension. It's impact can be seen on global governance and cooperation

Impact of division in Western states

① On global governance

→ Withdrawal of states from responsibilities
eg refusal of developed countries to UNSC security council reforms

China blocking India's entry to UNSC

→ Western state against trade reforms

eg Against India's concept of special and differential treatment for developing countries given in Bali peace clause

eg → Non functioning of WTO dispute resolution

→ lack of consensus on global minimum tax

2) On global cooperation

- Not accepting global south demand of common but differentiated responsibility
- eg US withdrawal from Paris deal
Japan withdrew from Kyoto protocol
- Non payment of dues to developing countries as decided by Paris deal.
- Division of definition of terrorism
eg good v/s bad terror

How must India navigate

- Dialogue and diplomacy
- Maintain friendly relation with all without stepping on fault lines
- eg Balancing tightrope in Russia Ukraine war.
- Leadership of global south and demand for reforms.

India must follow 4S → Samman, Samvad, Sahyog and Shanti in it's diplomacy.

- 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)

Climate change and ice melting has renewed focus of world powers in Arctic due to it's economic potential.

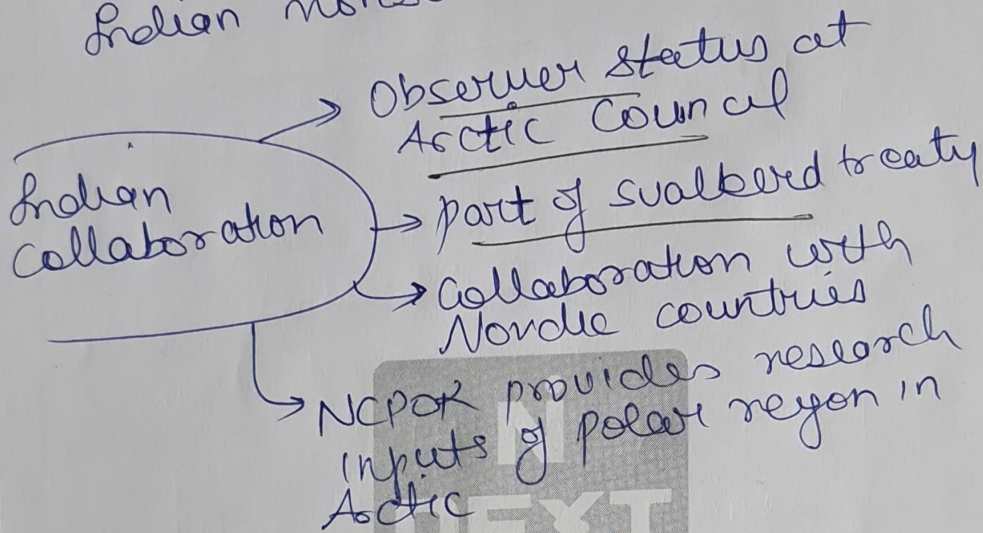
India's Arctic policy

- Peaceful exploration of mineral resource
- Research and development
- Multilateral & rule based world order regarding Arctic
- No militarisation of Arctic and peaceful dispute resolution
- Study it's effect on monsoon

Arctic policy and alignment with foreign policy

- Ensure it does not become geopolitical arena of military conflict
- Access to sea lanes for trade and commerce
- Counter growing Chinese influence and prevent monopolisation of sea lanes by any one country
- Ensure diplomacy and dialogue on global framework for equitable distribution of Arctic resources

↳ Commitment to reduce Carbon footprint and climate change
 ↳ Himadri station for research into impact of Arctic melting into Indian monsoon



Thus India and like minded countries of global south must demand increased representation and permanent status to India for global governance framework of Arctic

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

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

Ethics and privilege committees of legislature are extraconstitutional ~~are~~ bodies aimed at protection of Parliamentary privileges

Similarities

- Both aimed at action against members who violate Rule of Procedure, Constitution or breach of privileges
- Passage of resolution against a member via voting and discussion
- Motion is admitted by the speaker and his decision is final and non appealable

Contrast

Ethics Committee

→ breaking any rules apart from privilege

eg → taking money to raise questions

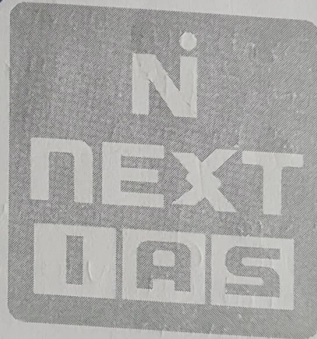
Privilege Committee

→ punish on breach of privilege

eg preventing member from speaking

Complementarity of the two committee

- ensures discipline and decorum
- protect rights of all members
- ensures smooth functioning
- MP/MLA can work with independence without fear or favor
- public trust in legislative proceedings
- Reduces any conflict of interest
- separation of power and checks and balances



- 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)

Judicial activism involves judicial intervention into legislative domain when legislature or executive fails to perform it's duties to protect rights of citizens.

Evolving role of judicial activism

- ① AK Gopalan case → judiciary accepted that Constitution protects only procedure established by law

It implied that only executive action was under review

- ② Maneka Gandhi case
Expanded Article 21 to due process of law where both legislature and executive action will be under review

- ③ Hussainara Khatoon case
→ release of undertrial prisoners under Article 21

- ④ SP Gupta case → institutionalise public interest litigation to protect rights of large groups of people

⑤ mc mehta v/s uoi

- ↳ right to clean environment part of Article 21
- ↳ gave concept of Absolute liability of polluting industries

⑥ Samatha judgement

- ↳ protection of tribal rights and non diversion of forest lands

⑦ Rutius wamy judgement

- ↳ right to privacy

⑧ Hojin Jahan case → right to marry

⑨ Lily Thomas case - unconstitutionality of section 8(3) of RPA 1951 to reduce Communalisation

Effectiveness of judicial activism

- ↳ protected the constitution against excessive executive power

eg Keshavnanda Bharati case of basic structure

- ↳ protect rights of people via writs under Article 32, 226

↳ prevent populism from extending beyond pragmatic levels

eg 50% reservation limit in India
Sawhney judgement

However judicial activism can have negative implication

→ violate separation of power and checks and balance

→ Judges lack governance expertise and knowledge of it's complexity

eg Ban on sale of highway liquor led to loss of jobs even when leading cause of death was overspeed and not intoxication of liquor

→ Judges are not elected and hence non accountable to people. It is the duty of legislature to form laws.

eg doctrine of essentiality in deciding hyab ban case can violate right to religion under Article 25

Thus judicial intervention must be careful and wisely used.

- 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)

Intra party democracy is essential to ensure accountable leadership and it translates to accountable governance.

Significance of internal democracy for legitimacy of party system

- ① Ensures power is not concentrated in the party
- ② Reduces risk of dynastic politics & nepotism.
- ③ allows diversity and promotion of merit based leadership.
- ④ Public trust in objective functioning of party due to internal election and grievance redressal mechanism
- ⑤ Diverse stakeholder interest can be represented is sign of true democracy
→ women, members of SC, ST community gets leadership position.

However intraparty democracy alone may not impact India party system

- ↳ Voting mostly based on caste, religion, linguistic lines
- ↳ Issue of politics criminalisation
- ↳ Parliamentary system involves leadership of prime minister. So political party often gets centralised around a particular leader.
- ↳ Token representation to diversity while major power lies in hands of select few

Reforms needed for intraparty democracy

- ↳ Frequent and periodic election
- ↳ Internal grievance redressal and complaints committee.
- ↳ Public feedback mechanism against party working
- ↳ Reservation of seats for vulnerable section like women, SC, ST, transgender
- eg Rwanda → every third political post in party is reserved for women
- ↳ Zipper system
- No tickets to criminals

- ↳ Publication of reports online on website of resolutions, debates conducted by party working committee
- ↳ Allowing MP, MLA of party to act differently from party ideology except in cases of no confidence without threat of disqualification under 10th schedule
- ↳ This allows independent decision making for legislators as they are also accountable to constituency.

Thus as per Dinesh Goswami committee on electoral reforms into a party democracy is needed for healthy political functioning of India.

- 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 a statutory body formed by Human Rights protection Act of 1994. It acts as watchdog of human rights.

Role of NHRC

- ↳ investigates cases of human right violation
- ↳ prepare detailed reports and present them to legislature for discussion
- ↳ Advice to executive on reforms
- ↳ study legal, constitutional and judicial laws for human rights
- ↳ Power to inquire, ask for documents, summon attendance of officials
- ↳ conduct visits to prisons, wards to look into human rights of prisoners
- ↳ power to
 - impose fines
 - ask government to pay for compensation
 - conduction of inquiry
 - rehabilitation of victims

→ protection to wide variety of stakeholders

eg women, child labor, industrial disaster, transgender

undertrials, custodial violence victims, tribal, sexual violence victims

↳ Urge judiciary to take suo motto cognisance via Public Interest Litigation

↳ Study international conventions, best practices

Current Composition and functioning

Human rights Amendment Act has changed structure at both state and central level

↳ Term of 3 years and 70 years of age

↳ Central government will have power to decide eligibility, terms and condition of work

↳ Can look into cases till maximum of one year from its occurrence

These amendments affect the working of NHRC

- ↳ Blunt separation of power and conflict of interest due to increase executive interference in appointments
- ↳ No provision on allocation of funds, infrastructure development
- ↳ Limitation of NHRC as it cannot enforce its decision. It is only recommendatory in nature and not binding.

Way forward

- Constitutionalise the NHRC
- Independent committee for appointment
- Proper budget allocation, infrastructure and enhance power and independence of the body.

By enhancing the effectiveness of NHRC people's right will be protected to attain a welfare state

- 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)

Article 47 of constitution envisages good health and nutrition levels among all Indians. Universal health care coverage is essential to achieve it.

Challenges to Universal health care coverage

- Lack of accessible, affordable, available health services
- India has 1:1400 doctor to patient against WHO (1:1000)

- High out of pocket expenditure
- Lack of medicine supply
- dependence of API imports from China
- Poor last mile connectivity and poor beneficiary coverage
- Poor implementation of technological solution
- Lack of budget allocation (India spends 1.3% of GDP on health while China spends 7%)

Role of public - private sector to ensure universal health coverage

↳ Greater technological innovation in health

eg e-Sanyeevani use telemedicine and drones for last mile connectivity in hilly terrains

↳ National digital health mission provides for cheaper, faster access to health

eg health ID → stores data with consent

↳ Training, skilling, capacity building of local stakeholders

eg Anganwadi workers and local civil society can help in institutional births reduces maternal and infant mortality rates

↳ Research and development

eg ICMR / Bharat biotech → development of vaccines for mission Indradhanush.

↳ Awareness and supply of medicines

eg affordable healthcare via PM Jan Aushadhi Kalyan Yojana

Challenges

- lack of private sector participation
- Lack of clear defined role in private public partnership
- Higher cost of private hospital as they are profit driven

Way forward

- ↳ Katoch committee → bulk drug park
- ↳ 15th finance commission → medical device policy
- ↳ National health policy 2017 → move health to concurrent list
- ↳ National health policy 2017 → increase budget to 2.5% of GDP

Thus holistic effort needed to achieve SDG → ① and ②

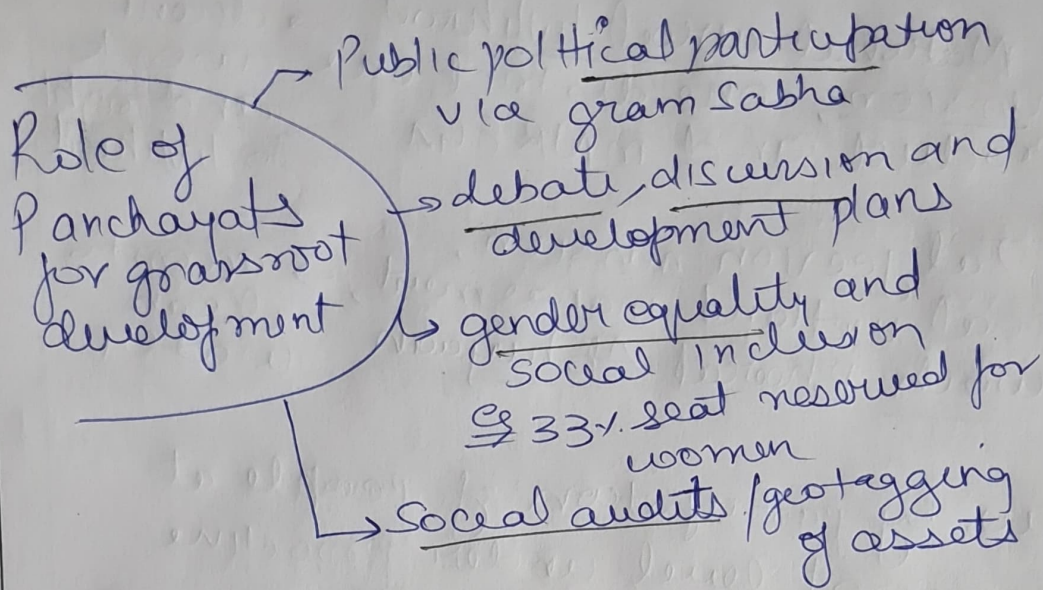
- Q17. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय संदर्भ और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है। इस कथन के आलोक में जमीनी स्तर पर विकास और सतत विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में पंचायतों की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

73rd amendment Act introduced Panchayati Raj institution. Vocal for local idea helps achieve SDGs with help of local self government.

Need for localisation of SDGs

- ↳ prevents wastage of resources by ensuring governance is brought near to people
- ↳ Enhance public trust due to direct political and social participation
- ↳ People are more aware of their needs
- ↳ Setting of accountability mechanism prevents duplication of efforts
- ↳ Better beneficiary identification and targeted delivery of services
- ↳ Better feedback mechanism ensure quick, cheaper policy implementation
- ↳ Social audits of MNRGA



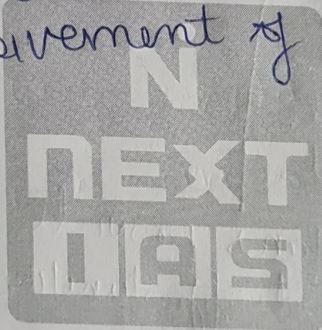
Role of Panchayat in advancing ~~social~~ sustainable development goals

- Development plans provide jobs, livelihood opportunities → achieve No poverty
- Access to education by local schools in vernacular → quality education
- local community kitchens, mid day meal schemes, national food security mission → No hunger
- Women participation via reservation, sarpanch → gender equality
- Local green energy infrastructure under MNREGA, Pm KUSUM yojana → clean affordable energy

↳ National rural livelihood mission, one district one product and MNRGA → decent work and right to livelihood

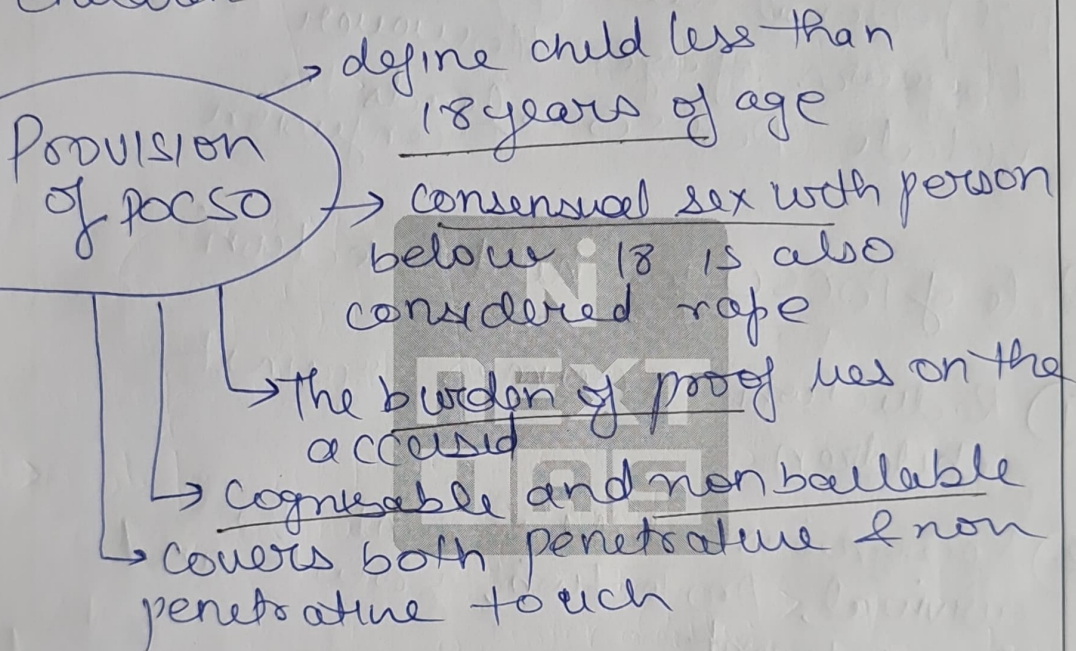
↳ Taljeeron mission, local wetland management, → access to clean water
Swach Bharat Abhyaan

Thus by participation of people at grassroot level under proactive local government can help in effective achievement of SDG goals



- 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)

Protection of child from sexual offence Act 2012 is a legal mechanism to deter sexual exploitation of children.



Implication of POCSO on welfare of children

- Act as deterrent due to wide coverage of sexual offences
- Covers diverse age group till 18 years of age
- Criminalisation of consensual sex with a minor → will discourage issues of child marriage
- Non penetrative sex is also punishable

→ Provision of rehabilitation of children under the Act

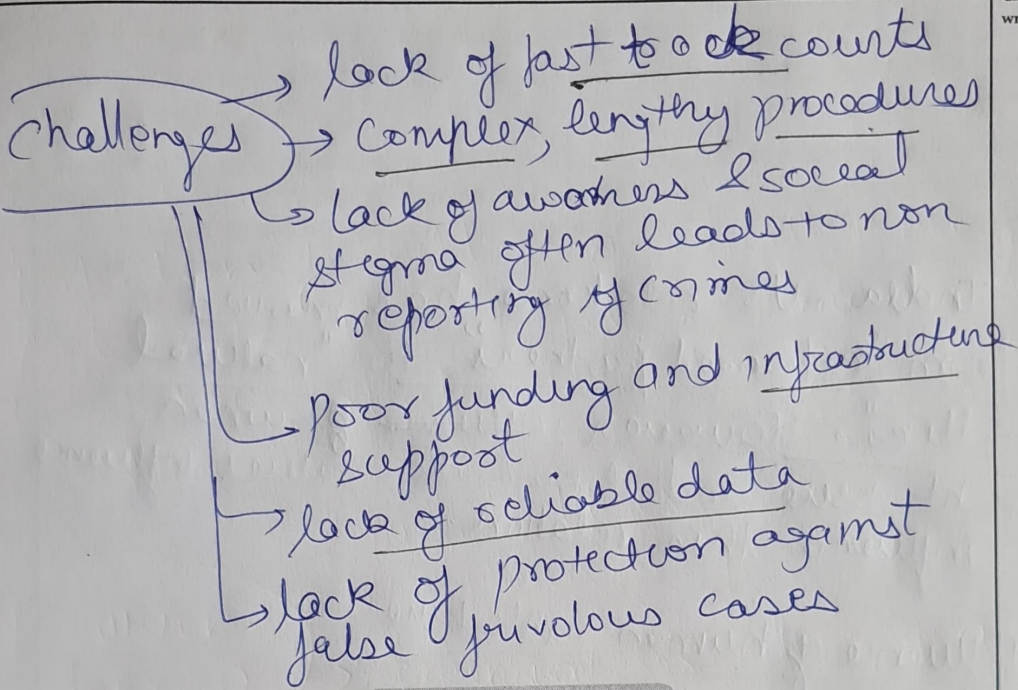
✦ However due to conflict with other laws it can create implication

Eg Prohibition of child marriage

allow for muslim marriage as per personal law if girl is more than 16 years of age. However it would violate POCSO → leads to confusion

Role of POCSO for child protection

- ① Reduction in crimes against children
- ② Recognises child's right to survival, protection, growth and development
- ③ Act as strong deterrent against criminals
- ④ Provide provision for healthy rehabilitation of victims
- ⑤ Provides for fast resolution of child sexual offence cases
- ⑥ Highlight commitment to international conventions regarding rights of child.



Way forward

- institutionalisation of Nation commission for children
- greater budget allocation

~~POCSO~~ POCSO needs to be strengthened further to provide safe growing environment for 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)

India-US relations has moved from "estranged partners" to "natural allies". However ~~influence~~ human rights issue and democratic values influence this relation.

Influence of human rights issue

1) Against sovereignty of India

1) US interference into internal matters by commenting on minority issues and human rights

eg → Delhi riots (2020), internet suspension during Article 370 removal

2) It undermines independence and legitimacy of India's public institution and violates concept of mutual respect

3) Undermines India's soft power and global power prestige.

eg → comments on hijab issue which was still under judicial consideration

4) Concerns expressed by India against racial attacks against Indians in USA

Influence of Democratic values

- Collaboration and cooperation
- Help counter China's aggressive expansionism
- Work for multilateral rule-based world order
- Cooperation in global governance
- Support India's entry to UNSC, NSG
- Greater people to people interaction, cultural exchange and enhance soft power

Ways to mitigate tensions

- Greater dialogue and diplomacy
- Leverage cultural exchange and presence of 4.4 million strong Indian diaspora
- Lobbying by Indians in US helped achieve the US-India civil nuclear deal
- Institutional framework to air concerns toward potential human rights issue without sensationalisation

Thus India US relation needs to broaden their strategic partnership and ensure proactive engagement to reduce tension

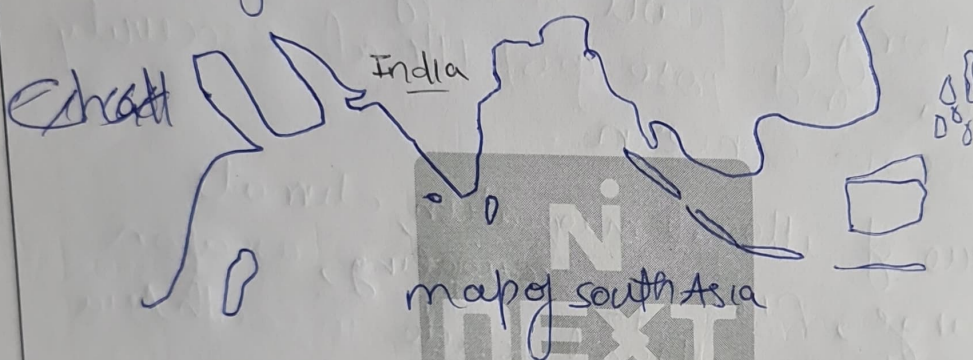
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वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

India's leadership of global South signifies its rise in global geopolitics. However India needs to overcome its challenges in neighbourhood of South Asia to strengthen its leadership.



Challenges in South Asia

- ① Cross border terrorism from Pakistan
- ② Drug trafficking from Golden Crescent (Pakistan - Iran - Afghanistan) and Golden Triangle (Cambodia - Laos - Myanmar)
- ③ Rising political instability in neighbour-
-hood

eg. Sri Lankan economic crisis
military coup in Myanmar
Overthrow of civilian government in
Bangladesh by civilians
Collapse of government in Nepal

4) Rising border tension and disagreement

eg India Nepal on Kalapani region
India Pakistan and India China
in Kashmir

5) Rising Chinese footprint and domination

eg → checkbook debt trap diplomacy
→ leasing Hambantota port for 99 years
→ string of pearl strategy to encircle India and pose geopolitical & security concern.

6) Issue of illegal migration, climate change, piracy, smuggling, weapon trafficking, illegal trade in South Asia

7) Dysfunctional multilateral institution eg SAARC, BIMSTEC, IOA

Ways to navigate the challenges

① Revitalise platform for dialogue & diplomacy

eg regular meetings of SAARC
upgradation of SAFTA & SAPTA
to promote barrier free trade & commerce

② Connectivity projects like BBIN, Kaladan multimodal project, multilateral highways.

- ③ Convergence of Neighbourhood first policy and Act East
- ④ Development of infra projects, reducing delays, providing grants for high impact development and disaster aid can help reduce Chinese influence
- ⑤ Solving border issues amicably
- ⑥ Leverage people to people interaction owing to cultural, religious & historical ties of the region
eg Project Mausam

Thus India needs proactive engagement with South Asia with sensitivity to their respective needs to overcome regional leadership challenges