

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402**Test No. : 02**Name of Candidate: Rambhroth Jaran Mobile NoRoll No. : GSMACT24A1464 Start Time 2:00PM End Time 5:00PMDate of Examination: 11/08/2024 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		

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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 इस 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।

Student Concerns / Query

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

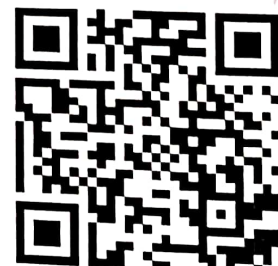
Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

- Q1. विधि का शासन और न्यायिक समीक्षा एक दूसरे पर निर्भर है, क्योंकि किसी भी एक को 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)

In Keshavnanda Bhaskari case (1973), doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded which considered Judicial Review as one of the part of it.

Under Article-13 and 4-226, SC (Supreme Court) and High Court (HC) have special power to review anything which is unconstitutional or against rule of law

Interdependency of Rule of law and Judicial Review

- ① Judicial review ensures the 'procedure established by law' is followed in letter and spirit (eg) Criminal justice system reforms
- ② Protection of fundamental right is safeguarded by 'rule of law' whereas any violation can be reviewed by judicial review (eg) I. R. Coelho case (2007)

Judicial review is one of the most important aspect of Basic structure as :

- ① It ensures 'Constitutional Morality' is upheld
(eg) Right to Privacy { Puttaswamy case }
- ① It presents 'broader' perspective of values enshrined in constitution (eg) Menaka Gandhi case (1978) - Right to environment
- ① Declare unconstitutional aspect as void
(eg) ESs (Electoral Bond scheme)
- ① Can review its own judgement
- ① Ensures rule of law is maintained
(eg) Review of A-356 (President's rule)

Hence Judicial Review becomes very important part but there is a need to maintain Judicial balance to avoid any encroachment on other's organ jurisdiction to uphold principle of separation of power (A-50).

Q2.

दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से 2024 OK 40 PM
 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)

Recently Central government brought an act
 of NCT of Delhi Act, 2023 which lay
 laid the power and authority of lieutenant
 governor (Lg) regarding administrative and
 legislative functions.

Delhi' Lg v/s Governors of other state

Governors

- ① Aid and advice, the
 Chief minister and
 council of ministers is
 essential for day
 to day functioning
(A-163)

- ② Administrative
 transfers are done
 through Council of
 ministers

Delhi's Lg

- ① In certain areas
 like Police, Public
order etc, Lg is
not bound to
follow advice.
(A-239 (AA))

- ② NCCSA is constituted
 with membership of
 Chief minister, Home
 and Cabinet secretary
 whose recommendation
 will proposed to Lg

① Legislature is authorised to frame law on any state list subject

② Council of ministers have to follow strictly the 'collective accountability' towards legislature.

① Wherever legal vacuum is there, LG is authorised to frame law and review accordingly

② Violation of this principle - subordination of minister, can bypass minister and directly access to LG's service.

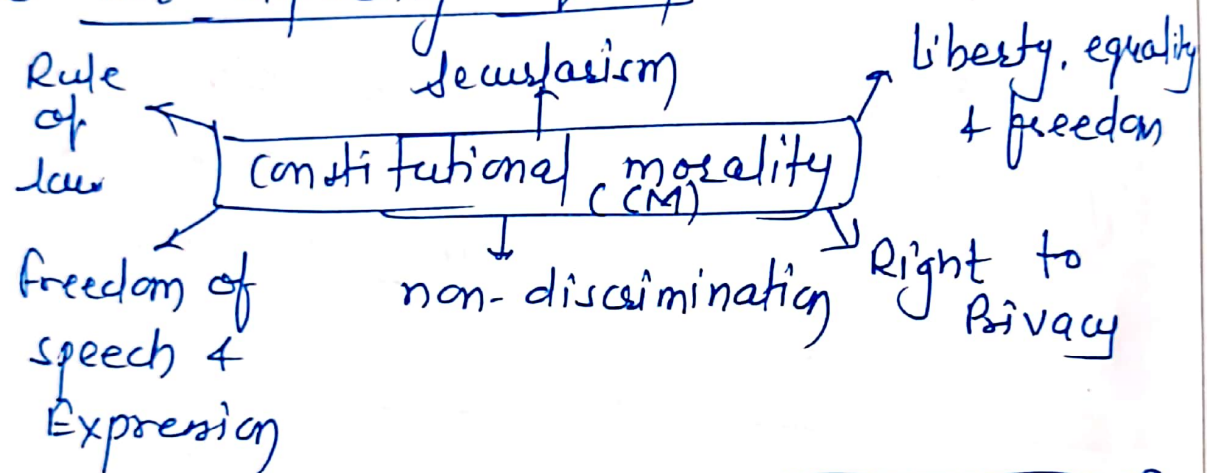
Therefore new act of NCTA, 2023, raises question regarding sovereignty of elected government and hence violating the Supreme Court's order of (NCTA Act, 2021) regulation of LG's role.

Q3.

हाल के दिनों में, भारत में धर्म के अधिकार और संवैधानिक नैतिकता के मध्य तनाव/मतेभेद 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)

'Right to religion' is a fundamental right enshrined in Article - 25 to 28, which also lays down 'Principle of secularism' whereas 'constitutional morality' is not explicitly defined in constitution.



```

graph TD
    CM[constitutional morality CM] --> Rule[Rule of law]
    CM --> Sec[Secularism]
    CM --> Liberty[Liberty, equality & freedom]
    CM --> Speech[Freedom of speech & Expression]
    CM --> NonDisc[non-discrimination]
    CM --> Privacy[Right to Privacy]
    
```

Tension between right to religion and CM:

- ① Religion is based on belief system of community whereas CM is more rational hence promotes logical reasoning. (eg) Women not allowed in temple (Sabarimala case)
- ② Religious sphere is limited whereas CM promotes collective interest (eg) Gender equality (abolished Triple talac)

Role of Judiciary in Navigating this tension

- ① Ensure individual rights are protected hence ensuring human dignity (eg)
Practice of inter-religious marriage
through special marriage Act, 1954
- ② Interpretation of grey areas hence help in maintaining law and order (eg)
Essential religious practice (Shirur Muth case)
- ③ Gender justice is ensured through balancing religion's practice with (eg) (eg)
allowed women in temples and Mosque
- ④ Protects individual identity and personal customary laws (eg) maintaining culture capital through appointment of Priests
(Padmanabhaswamy temple case)

Therefore judiciary through its reviewing and 'suo-moto' power, ensures 'complete-justice' (A-141) is done.

Q4.

Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1464, GSMAC2402-11-08-2024 07:40 PM
 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' का सिद्धांत अमेरिकी संविधान का एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। इसमें तुलना करें कि भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण अमेरिकी प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण की तुलना में नियंत्रण और संतुलन प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

Separation of powers (Article-50) means strict separation between jurisdiction of of three organs - legislature, Judiciary & Executive - to ensure autonomy and independence.

Indian Concept

- ① Flexible separation of power (sop)
- ② through judicial review, judiciary can check the constitutionality
- ③ Interdependency of all three organs for smooth functioning
 (e.g. Executive bringing law where legislature voting and judiciary review)

American Concept

- ① Rigid concept followed
- ② Strict sop where one organ doesn't interfere in others' jurisdiction
- ③ Watertight separation provides challengey - lack of coordination

① Checks and balances over other jurisdiction ensure accountability

(eg) nullifying NJAC

② Rigidity in operation promotes opacity hence innovation - asymmetry

Therefore we can say that Check and Balance system have certain

advantages:

① Promotes transparency in functioning

① Timely intervention through checks ensure strengthening of democratic values

(eg) Nullifying 66(A) of IT Act, 2000
(Shreya Singhal case)

① Smooth functioning of governance with balance between rights and duties

(eg) Right to healthy environment (A-21)

Hence we can conclude that Checks and balances not only promote better coordination but also help in socio-economic justice delivery

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 empowers tribal regions of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram through devolution of certain administrative judicial and executive power which ensure self-rule.

Features of 6th Schedule

- ① Constitution of Autonomous district councils (ADC) for self-regulation
- ① Autonomous regional councils (ARC) constitution fosters sustainable development while framing plan according to region's need.
- ① Region-specific development ensure cultural practices are safeguarded and regional economy flourishes
(eg) Minor forest produce promotion

- ① Central legislative laws are not applied directly hence no external imposition of rules and regulation - protects individuality (A-29 and 30)
- ② financial devolution and functional devolution ensures economic and political empowerment (eg) taxation on property
- ③ Maintaining peace and order through working collectively (eg) traditional agriculture practices - slath & buen - followed without interruption

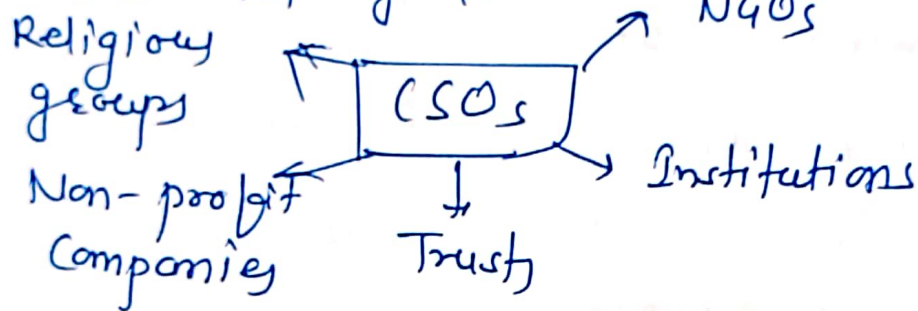
Hence 6th schedule ensures the tribal customary and traditional rights are safeguarded by following principle of Tribal Panchsheel.

Q6.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM 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 Organisations (CSO) = According to World bank, there are voluntary formed non-government organisations which have common goal and works collectively to achieve that goal.



Partnerships between CSOs and government entities can contribute significantly towards realizing India's development goals.

- ① Participatory decision-making ensures broader perspective in policy-formulation
(eg) CSOs consultancy in Environment impact assessment (EIA)
- ② Collective working with all stakeholders ensure better efficiency and effectiveness in implementation

(eg) Vaccination drive during Covid-19

① Mutual trust builds when all stakeholders work jointly towards one common agenda (eg) sustainable development

① Complementarity provided by CSOs in areas where administrative reach is minimal (eg) mobilization of resources during disasters in remote areas

① Quality of service delivery with principle of ontyodaya and dharmodaya by promoting accountability and responsiveness
(eg) goal-oriented approach to removal of TB by 2025

① Raising voices of marginalized and securing their rights by mutually working together (eg) Tribals forest rights are safeguarded (FRA, 2006)
Hence to achieve dream of developed

India by 2047, collaborative approach is essential of CSO and government.

Q7.

भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने का 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 a capacity building program which not only enhances domain specific knowledge but also promotes 'Role-based' approach in ensuring qualitative public service delivery.

Importance of Cultivating culture:

- ① Make work environment conducive where people work jointly for one vision and mission.
- ② Good work-culture promotes team-spirit which promotes collaborative efforts towards challenges.
- ③ Individual's personal as well as professional development takes shape through cultivating culture.
- ④ Development of strong value-system which demotes ill-method (eg) reducing corruption.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM
Mission Kaumayagi is going to train 46 lakh civil servants and work towards building life-long learning through cultivating a culture

- Its Role → Rule based approach will be shifted towards role-based hence promotes more empathy and devotion
- Domain expertise training will help in faster decision-making (eg) Dr. Rajendra (IAS) in Maharashtra, pre-planned Oxygen demand during Covid-19 (Medical Background)
- On-site learning will help in understanding ground reality (eg) Sujata Parashar-Ben lady of Assam - fought insurgency
- Integration of technology by promoting e-governance hence faster and efficient service delivery (eg) DBT transfer of Pm-KISAN

Therefore Mission Kaumayagi will create a conductive culture which is help in achieving sustainable development with objective public welfare (A-38).

Q8.

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

Given India's strides in reducing extreme poverty, should the country consider redefining its poverty line to better reflect the current socio-economic realities? Discuss the potential benefits and challenges associated with redefinition of the poverty line.
(10 marks, 150 words)

According to IMF and WB reports, India have successfully pulled out almost 16 crore people out of poverty in between 2005-2020.

It poses a question about redefining poverty line. Currently India is following Tendulkar committee's guidelines which

considers calorie consumption -

Rural - 2400 Calorie/person

Urban - 2100 Calorie/person

By redefinition of poverty line, India may get following benefits:

- ① More targeted approach towards poorest of the poor ~~hence~~
- ② region-specific targets may help in developing regional-plans in eradicating poverty

① Effective utilization of resources through outcome-oriented approach

① Designing new policies by involving new dimensions like nutrition, livelihood, education etc

But it poses certain challenges as well

① One more catastrophic event can push people back into poverty hence continue the current approach. ex) Covid-19

① New policy or redefining poverty line may hamper existing pace of policy implementation

① Focused approach may dilute

Therefore current priority should be to Make India poverty free (SDG-01) through developmental model (Amartya Sen) by building capability.

Q9.

प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरा 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)

India is world's 5th largest economy (real) and 3rd largest economy (Purchasing power) which is steering towards becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Hence it poses new challenges like political division with major western states.

Impact on Global governance & International cooperation

- ① Global world order may convert into bi-polar world order which may have more self-interest priority
- ① Protectionist policies of countries may increase and can hamper overall global trade
- ① Negligence of global commons hence violating human rights of weaker

(eg) Refugee crisis, Climate change

- ① 'One earth, one family, one future' doctrine may narrow down - deep division between global south and global north.

Hence India's role becomes significant:

- ① By bringing together global south & north on common platform (eg) 2nd Global south summit and G-20 hosted
- ① Interest of global commons are protected through raising their voice (eg) Small island countries financial needs in UN demand
- ① Open, free and rule-based international order by promoting peace and human values (eg) Peaceful resolution of law
- ① Helping countries in disasters (eg) Vaccine Maitri initiative in Covid-19

Hence India through its strategic autonomy and pragmatic policy, can ensure national interests along with global leadership

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)

Arctic council is a group of 8 countries formed by USA, Canada, Russia and 5 Nordic countries with a common interest of protection of Arctic ocean.

India is an 'observer' in this council. India's goals are aligned :

- ① India aims to achieve carbon-neutrality by 2070 with adopting sustainable practices like LiFE and Arctic becomes important in this
- ② Promoting research and development in new avenues for benefits of humanity (eg) Project Himadri
- ③ Being a First Responder, provide information to global world regarding new researches (eg) Early warning system
- ④ Sustainable and Responsible use of resources (eg) SDG-12

- ① Building global partnerships while maintaining strategic autonomy (9) A-51
- ② Establishment of observatory in svalbard
- ③ Promoting collaborative polar research in Arctic in sustainable way with Arctic countries and support

Hence India is engaging with Arctic countries to promote research for the welfare of humanity.

Q11.

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

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

Finance commission (Article - 280) is established by President generally in 5 years for promoting fiscal federalism between center, states and local bodies.

Recently for 2026-2031, ~~2026-2030~~, 16th Finance Commission (FC) was constituted -

Terms of reference :

- ① Devolution of funds should contain basis as Income distance, demographic performance, population etc
- ① Grant (A-215) for states and local bodies
- ① Augmented plan for local bodies and state finances
- ① fiscal consolidation target for center

Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:10:01

- ① Disaster specific financing evaluation and accordingly finance devolution by following principle of proportionality

Despite this progressive devolution, economic disparity prevails.

Reasons

- ① Lack of implementation of development oriented policies (eg) Capital expenditure is very minimal ($\approx 13\%$)
- ① Presence of corruption and leakage which impacts outcome
- ① Administrative apathy in doing impact analysis and evaluation of programmes
- ① Vicious cycle of poverty continues disparity (eg) Oxfam report $\rightarrow$ top 1% holding money equal to bottom 90%
- ① Lack of employment and inclusivity

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM

in employment (eg) Women labour force participation rate = 37%.

- ① Regional disparities due to historical and geographical factors (eg) Mumbai, Chennai v/s Patna, Assam
- ② Lack of capacity and human resources (eg) Technology and required skill set

Hence there is a need of multifaceted approach along with providing - development - oriented strategy to reap benefit of demographic dividend and reduce inequalities (SDG-10)

NDA IAS ID: GSMAC24A1464 GSMAC2402_11-08-2024 07:40 PM

अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेष मामलों को संभालने के लिए एक समिति को शक्तियाँ और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे को 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 was constituted in Lok Sabha first time in 2000 whereas in Rajya Sabha in 1997, to monitor moral and ethical conduct of parliamentarians.

Similarly Privileges committee is constituted to ensure individual and collective privileges (A-105) are ensured for independent functioning and violation ~~of~~ or breach of privileges is punished accordingly.

Powers and Working of Ethics Committee and Privileges Committee:

① Ethics Committee

Any person can complain against a member with evidence.

Privileges Committee

① Any breach of privilege, can be reported by private members against ministers or other MPs

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>① Speaker then refer such complain to committee (constituted by himself from members of Lok-Sabha)</p> <p>② Committee makes on inquiry, investigation and attached evidences</p> <p>③ finally, it submit report to speaker basis on that he takes decision.</p> | <p>① Committee (Ls = 15m) & (Rs = 10M) examining the breach of privilege with evidences & facts</p> <p>② They attaches there facts and submit report to Presiding officer of house</p> <p>③ Basis on report Presiding officer take decision</p> |
|--|---|

Both ethics and privileges committees, draw their power from rules of houses (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha)

Complementary.

- ① Matter related to Immoral conduct or breach of privileges can be sent to either of the committee

Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM

- (e) Before 1997, Privileges committee used to check ethical conduct
- (f) Both committees check immoral behaviours and ensure accountability towards house and people
- (g) Both ensures MPs conduct properly by following rules of the house

Hence both these committees are complementary to each other. Need of the house is to broaden their functions and involve cases like anti-defection in their ambit.

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

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

According to ADR report, 17th Lok Sabha's (Ls) legislative functions have decreased -

	16 th (Ls)	17 th (Ls)
Number of sittings -	331	274
Attendance(Mp) -	81%	79%
Bill referred -	26%	18%

Out of total passed bills, 20% of bills were passed on same day which shows sharp dysfunction of legislature. Hence Judicial's role becomes more important.

Evolving role of Judicial Activism:

- ① through 'loco-Moto' ~~power~~ power. Judiciary take urgent public matter in own hands and deliver 'complete justice'
- ② eg) 218 coal blocks allocation was cancelled

- ① By examining constitutionality of laws or acts, it checks their validity
 (eg) NJAC (99th constitutional Amendment) nullified
- ① Protects individual rights by safeguarding rule of law (eg) Ranjit Singh case of right against adversities of climate change
- ① Broadening interpretation of constitutional values hence promoting democratic principles
 (eg) Right to information (EBS scheme nullified)
- ① Principle of equality and justice are safeguarded by excessive arbitrariness
 (eg) women allowed in temples (Dabholkar case)

However sometimes due to over excitement or ignorance, judicial activism converts in judicial-adventurism.

- ① Encroachment in jurisdiction of other organs even without possessing the domain expertise (eg) Nullifying

licences of liquor shops around highways (room) to reduce accidents

① Unnecessarily burden increase on judiciary when backlog of pending cases is increasing (eg) According national judicial data grid, 85000+ cases are pending in supreme court

② Violation of Principle of separation of power (A-50)

Therefore there is a need of balancing judicial activism and judicial restraint as a Guardian of constitution of fundamental rights of people

राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का विकास और वैधानिक 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)

According to Amicus Curie Report of Supreme Court, ~~500~~ more than 5000 cases are pending against current legislators which shows the extent of criminalization in political system.

Therefore as suggested by ECI, Internal party democracy can help in functioning and legitimacy of Indian Party System.

① Role of Internal democracy :

↳ Inclusive decision-making can foster objective and merit-based decision-making

↳ Presentation of all sectors like SC, ST, women etc. in party-system can help in making marginalized-centred &

sensitive policy making

- ① promotes transparency in system by proactive disclosing information @ declaration of assets
- ↳ Freedom of speech will ensure the loyalty of members hence reducing cases of Anti-defection { 52nd Amendment, 1985 }
- ↳ 'Bottom to top' approach will ensure accountability of elected people towards electorate @ informed citizenry can vote judiciously in future
- ↳ Mutual trust establishes with people

Therefore there is a need to promote such system. In need following reforms.

- ① Reducing money and muscle power in elections hence making a favourable environment for women, poor etc

- Next IAS ID: GSMAC24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM
- ① Affirmative action like reservation may help in promoting inclusive representation
 - ① Election in party-system for president and others role (eg) UK's conservative Party
 - ① Declaring assets, filing taxes and promote transparency - ~~enter~~ will make conducive environment for voters and electors
 - ① Party accountability through objective criteria (eg) Constitution of Party,
 - ① Legal status to party and bringing them under RTI Act, 2005.

Hence there is a need to promote intra-party democracy to make politics clean; inclusive and transparent and ensure 'rule-breakers don't become law makers'.

Q15.

“एन एच आर सी (NHRC) को न केवल एक विचारणीय 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, constituted by Protection of Human Rights (POHR) Act, 1992. It is headed by a Chairman along with members who are appointed (a committee consisting Prime-minister, leader of opposition, Home minister) by President.

NHRC's Role & Mandate:

- ① As a statutory body, it has certain specific standards regarding Human rights protection which are ensured.
- ② timely visits of jails and such areas where frequent violation of human rights occurs.
- ③ It has power of civil court, hence regarding protection of rights of

marginalized. It can summon anyone and ask for any document essential in investigation.

- ① Examines laws related to minority and oppressed to ensure principle of basic human rights followed.
- ① It hears complaints related to violation of rights and necessary actions are recommended.
- ① Collaborates with civil society, NGOs etc to ensure protection of civil rights
- ① Advises related to (policy formulation) 'human rights of global standards in national policy-making
- ① submits a report to president yearly regarding progress and violation of human rights cases.

But as GANDHARI (UN ~~org~~ organization) has suspended participation of NHRC second time, its independence in functioning is

doubtful -

- ① Political interference in appointments of chairman and members
- ① Lacking inclusive representation of women SC, ST, OBC members
- ① Due to advisory nature, its reports are not discussed properly in parliament.
- ① Its suggestions related to protection of human rights are not implemented in letter and spirit (a) Violation by Police department - custodial death
- ① Lack of constitutional backing for effective functioning

Hence to uphold UDHR (United nation declaration of human rights) principles there is a need to provide more autonomy to NHRC and make its recommendation 'Binding' in nature.

Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता को सतत चुनौतियाँ सांविधिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक बड़ी 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)

'Right to health' is a basic fundamental right implicit in Article-21 which ensures that basic healthcare facilities are accessible easily to people. (eg) PM:

Ayushman Bharat Yojna

~~But current~~ 'Health is considered as wealth' but current condition of healthcare posing grim picture. According to

NFHS-05 data

IMR = 35

MMR = 97

Anaemia (women) = 57%

Challenges in achieving universal health coverage

① Concentration of health infra in Urban area

(eg) NFHS-05 → 70% of hospitals in Urban area serving 31% population

② Lack of doctor to population ratio
(eg) 834 doctors against 1434 (UN)

- ① Lack of focus on non-communicable diseases (e.g.) NCD disease contribute 60% of deaths in India (WHO)
- ① Budgetary constraints : poor fund allocation limits healthcare facilities to poor. $\downarrow$ < 3% of GDP allocated to health sector }
- ① Missing doctors in rural areas reverse health burden on poor
- ① Out of pocket expenditure is very high in India (NFHS-05 $\Rightarrow$ 47%)
- ① Mental healthcare is not given equal emphasis (e.g.) rising stress & suicides
- ① Geriatric care and palliative care are not integrated properly in current policies.

Role of Public and Private doctors

- ① Uplifting infrastructure in rural areas by equally dividing facilities according to population

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464, GSMACT2402-11-02-2024 07:40 PM

- ① Collaborative health through focus on communicable as well as non equally
 - ① Private sector investment and Public sector's welfare approach can complement in providing wellness & healthcare
 - ① Promote AYUSH along with modern health practices
 - ① Incentives to private sector for providing free healthcare facilities to needy people (eg) Rajasthan Health model
 - ① Recruitment of doctors in timely manner
 - ① Reducing fee of medical education so that more people can opt for
 - ① Enhance insurance penetration.
- Hence there is a need of more collaborative and multi-pronged approach to address healthcare issues proactively as well as reactively.

- Q17. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय सदस्य 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 grassroots development and advancing sustainable development. (250 words, 15 marks)

NTI Ayaz, formulated a policy which will track SDG at local level. This Local SDG index not only will promote decentralized approach but also will promote competitiveness in achieving SDG by 2030.

Requirement of regional consideration & local situation

- ① 'Bottom → top' approach by region-specific plan designing (e.g.) GSDP (Gram Sabha development Plan)
- ② Not imposing 'one size fit all' approach hence more judicious resource allocation
- ③ Local level solution by promoting inclusive participation of tribals, locals etc (e.g.) Van Panchayat (Uttarakhand)

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464 GSMAC2402 11-08-2024 07:40 PM

① Reaping benefit of 'regional wisdom' by innovative policies of locals (eg) TANKA system of Uttar Pradesh for water harvesting.

① To make people's movement, inclusive representation of female, elderly etc needed (eg) Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan

Panchayats can become 'Catalysts' in achieving SDGs

① Gram-sabha can include sustainable goal requirement in local plans (eg) infrastructure creation through MGNREGA

① Identification of local problems and use resources for improving those (eg) water ponds creation in Rajasthan

① Mobilizing people and resources with goal-oriented approach (eg) awareness regarding gender-justice (SDG-05)

- ① Selection of beneficiaries in transparent manner (eg) pds scheme benefits
- ① Providing good healthcare facilities by collaborating with government, civil societies, NGO etc.
- ① Implementation of government schemes with inclusive participation (eg) Akshay Patra foundation providing MDM with government
- ① Ensuring individual rights through proper understanding of laws (eg) Minor forest produce (MFP, 2006)

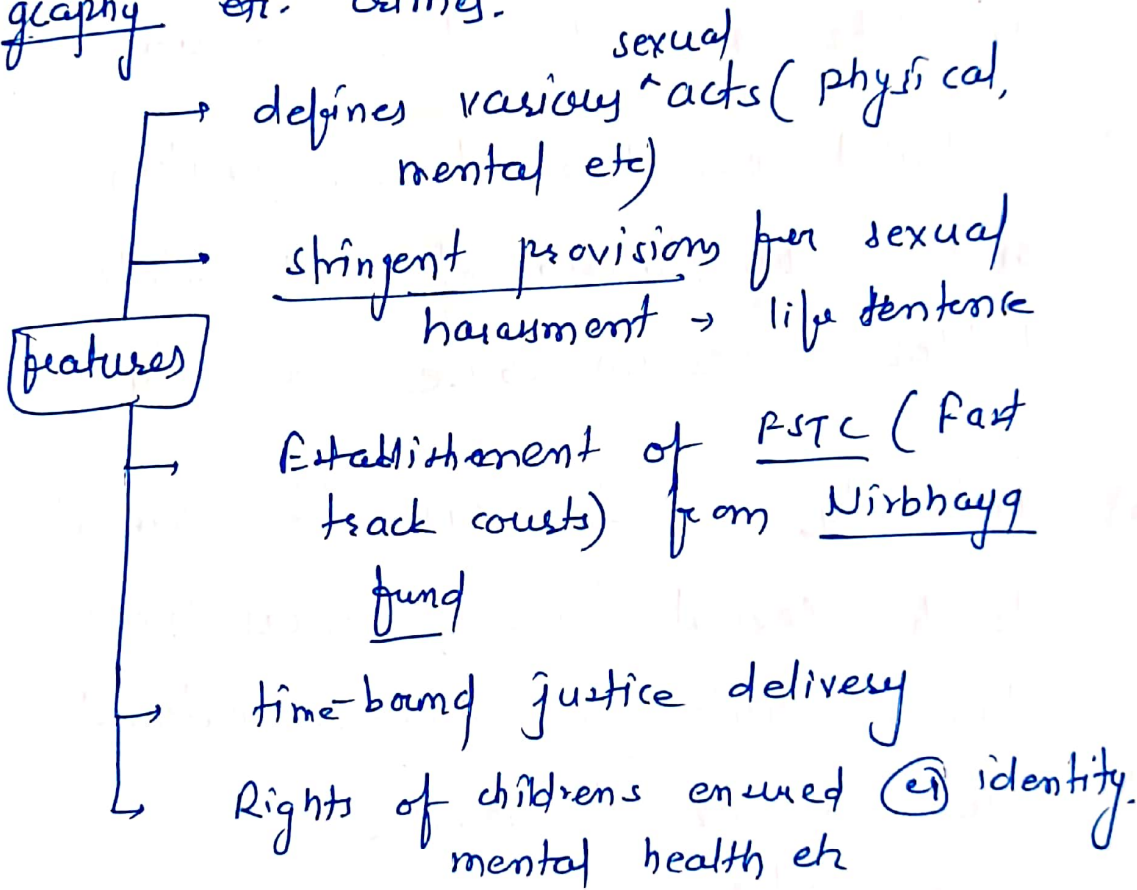
Hence plan of SDG, created by UNITE Agog, is in line with the SDG achievement by 2030. Need is to monitor and evaluate progress.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1464, GSMAC2402, 11-08-2024 07:40 PM

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. (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act), 2012 - It is passed with an objective of protecting children from sexual harassment, sexual violence, pornography etc. crimes.



Implication on the rights and welfare:

- ① Expedited justice delivery process by fast-forwarding hearings through

Special Courts.

- ① Clarity of definition of crimes and accordingly provisions for punishment
- ② Grievance redressal mechanism is child-friendly hence no stress or pressure
- ③ Stringent provision of punishment helps in detering such act in future
- ④ Detailed procedure of investigation and responsibilities of each stakeholder leave no space for confusion
- ⑤ Inclusivity in child-crimes like physical touch, sexual favour, sexual intention, showing illicit pornographic material etc are covered hence in sync with modern crimes

Role of POCSO in transforming in legal framework

- ① Children's right are secured in end-

to end cycle of interrogation, questioning, hearing etc.

- ① Holistic coverage of issues ensures smooth functioning
- ① Individual's responsibilities and role clarity can go in long way
- ① Child's individual rights are not harmed which can be implemented in other acts
- ① Clear definition like child means below 18 year age need to be adhered in other acts

Therefore poiso acts has changed the legal procedure related to child related crimes and its tailored approach alongwith transformative goal, providing speedy justice delivery

- 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 Senate report, recently criticised
human right violation in Kashmir
which shows that democratic values and human rights issues have greater influence on bilateral relations of USA-India.

Impact of these issues :-

- ① Human right violation issues erode trust in democratic principles of India and vice-versa (eg) Raid & Ethnic violence in USA
- ② People to people connect gets impacted by prohibiting people for visiting violative areas (eg) USA advisory to not visit J&K during A-370 abrogation

- ① Spillover effect on deals like arms deal, nuclear deal (eg) Indian diaspora played significant role in 2008 (Indo-US nuclear deal)
- ① Lack of movement between countries of people
 - (eg) H1-B visa issue reduced migration of people from India-US
- ① Impact trade and flow of services in globalization (eg) Tourism reduces
- ① Tarnish the image of country hence reducing credibility

Road forward:

- ① Better engagement through dialogue and diplomacy by maintaining close communication
- ① Using Track-II diplomacy for

establishing people to people connect
and involving soft-power

- ① Maintaining peaceful environment
and suppressing violence in proactive
and timely manner
- ① More frequent visits of country heads
will promote better relations
- ① Having broader perspective while
analyzing issues which are not
significant in nature

Hence USA (world's oldest
democracy) and India (world's
largest democracy) should work
jointly to establish global peace
through protection of Human
rights and democratic values

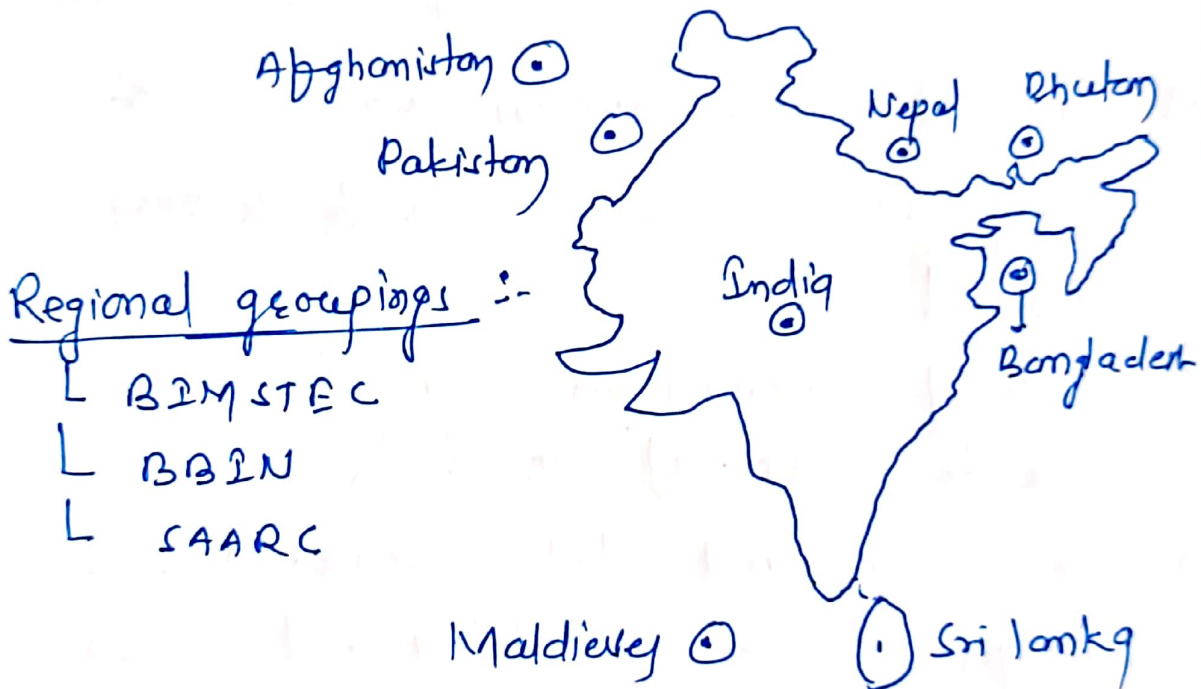
Q20.

वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद, विश्व में भारत के समक्ष आने वाले नए चुनौतियों का सामना 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)

South Asia is having mainly 8 countries, which shares common culture, historical links and people-to-people contact since ancient times



Geopolitical Challenges :-

- ① Weakened regional-grouping like SAARC
(eg) last meeting held in 2014
- ② Inter-country conflicts :-
 - L Border disputes (India-Pakistan)
 - L River-water disputes (India-Bangladesh)

→ Refugee crisis (Tamil from Sri Lanka
Rohingya from Bangladesh)

① Political instability :

- L Bangladesh (PM removed)
- L Pakistan (Unstable government)
- L Afghanistan (Undemocratic rule of Taliban)

② Lack of inter-country trade - ~~not~~

Among SAARC countries, trade is very minimal.

③ Lack of consensus on regional issues
due to personal-interests

④ Terrorism and state-sponsored religious groups create instability and disturb peace

India's role in navigating these issues

① Revival of SAARC → through dialogue and diplomacy with Pakistan

② Effective policies through consensus to fight growing issues of

terrorism, piracy etc.

- ⑥ Providing support to neighbouring countries (eg) Disaster relief as 'First responder' - Operations ~~and~~
- ⑥ Enhancing economic sphere through better connectivity and free-flow of goods (eg) Gujarat's doctrine of foreign policy
- ⑥ Supporting countries in fighting local issues and challenges (eg) Supported Sri-Lanka with \$2 billion fund in crisis
- ⑥ Capacity building through training and conferences

Therefore India, by following policies like 'SAGAR' and 'Neighbourhood First', can provide essential support and show leadership at regional level.