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20 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Name of Candidate: Salil Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : GSMAC24A1253 Start Time 2:30Date of Examination: 20/08/2024 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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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

GRAND TOTAL :/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DTE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 10 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 को 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

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



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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)

Rule of law concept was given by A.V. Dicey in United Kingdom and borrowed by Indian Constitution for effective governance

Interdependency of rule of law & Judicial review:-

① Rule of law leads to Judicial review

eg Art 32 and Art 226 provides for Judicial review through writs

② Judicial review maintains rule of law

→ check on arbitrary power of legislature eg Declaring NJAC as unconstitutional

→ Maintaining equality before law

eg Judicial review over EWS judgement (103rd constitutional amendment act)

→ Maintaining principle of legal spirit in subordinate legislation eg Judicial review over schemes.

Judicial review is most important aspect of basic structure

↳ SR Bommai judgement and Kesava Mills reaffirmed Judicial review to be part of basic structure

- ① Ensuring constitutionalism → (eg) checking limited government.
- ② Protection of rights of people (eg) Fundamental rights enforcement (Art 32)
- ③ Ensures separation of powers among organs of constitution (eg) NATC unconstitutionality
- ④ Deriving other components of basic structure itself
 - ↳ Secularism → SR Bommai Judgement
 - ↳ separation of powers → Kesava Mills case

Thus, Judicial review is critical component of jurisprudence to ensure effective rule of law and democratic functioning of government.

- 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)

Article 239AA gives power to Delhi's constitutional legislative assembly to be the Lt Governor act as head of state.

Comparison of powers of Lt Governor with other governors

	Delhi Lt Governor	Governors of states
① <u>Autonomy</u> (Administration)	→ More autonomy regarding executive affairs	→ comparatively less autonomy
② <u>Legislative function</u>	→ Jurisdiction over <u>Public order</u> , <u>Police</u> and <u>land</u>	→ Jurisdiction over these subjects with assembly
③ <u>financial powers</u>	→ Enjoys <u>discretionary power</u> for <u>giving assent</u> to bills	→ similar discretion with assent to bills.

Aid and advice of Council of Ministers

- ↳ ① More clashes with Delhi Legislative assembly
- ↳ wrt. giving assent to bills
 - ↳ appointing chancellors.
- ② violation of advice and acting in discretion.

Supreme Court directed that Governors enjoy only powers with democratically elected legislative assemblies and must act in accordance with advice.

However, Delhi (powers of Lt-governor) Act, 2021 gave more powers to Lt-governor.

Thus, Governors must act on advice of CMs and act as 'link' with central government rather than 'agent' of central government.

- 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 various moral tenets present in the constitution including liberty, equality, secularism etc.

Art 25-28 gives fundamental right to religion to people of India

Balancing role of Judiciary :-

① Essentiality doctrine → In Shirur Mutt case 1954, SC developed this doctrine to determine essential practices of religions and safeguard constitutional morality (eg) Recent judgement wrt. Nijab in Karnataka.

② Doctrine of Harmonious construction by ensuring balance between multiple constitutional provisions (eg) Sabarna → ensuring right to

Equality along with right to religion

(III) Constitutional limitations →

Art 25 limits the right to religion
by maintaining public order, health
and morality.

(IV) Ensuring dignity of women (eg)

Declaring Triple Talak as unconstitutional
in Shayara Bano case.

However, there have been certain
issues with these pronouncements

Issues

- Discretion of Judges in
deciding essential practices.
- (eg) Isma'il Farooqi case - declared
mosque as non essential element
- Against positive secularism
ensured under Art 25

Secularism and doctrine of
harmonious construction are way
ahead to ensure constitutional
morality with fundamental rights

- 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)

Principle of separation of power given by 'Montesque' was strengthened in US constitution in 'Marbury vs Madison' judgement.

Comparison of separation of powers:-

India	USA
① flawed separation of power between executive & legislature	① strict separation of power → Meridental form of government
② Parliamentary form of government	② Independent state judiciary system → More separate arenas of work
③ Integrated judiciary → No division across federal units	③ Less checks and balances
③ strengthened checks & balances	

Advantages of checks and balances
over separation of powers :-

- ① Ensuring 'Constitutionalism' i.e.
→ control over Legislature & Executive
by Judiciary → Judicial review.
- ② Strengthening of governance institution
↳ eg following rule of law &
maintaining principle of legal split
across all organs.
- ③ Independence in domains along with
monitoring of progress (eg) committee
on subordinate legislation checks &
balances over Executive

Therefore, with parliamentary
form of government, checks and
balances system is more suitable
to ensure rule of law and efficiency
of governance.

- 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)

Recently Ladakh UT. raised demand to be included in 6th schedule of constitution.

↳ Art 244 (2) gives president the powers to include any area in 6th schedule.

Role of 6th schedule in fostering dev's-

- ① Autonomous tribal council with indigenous people involved in decision making
- ② Respecting traditional governance system
eg Justice delivery using traditional practices like Nyishi method of voting for house arrest
- ③ Development at grass root level
eg Role of 'gram sabha' in identification

of beneficiaries

- ④ cultural practices inculcation
 - eg ADC is chosen among elders
 - ⑤ laws of tribals followed eg knans system of matrilineal marriages
 - ⑥ self dependent village models by regulating economic activities
 - eg money lending
 - ⑦ more autonomy in governance
 - eg limited role of governor and state assembly
- This way 6th schedule maintains development along with tribal cultural preservation.

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 organisations refer to non-governmental bodies working in socio-economic domains in ensuring public welfare (eg) NGOs, cooperative societies.

Partnerships b/w CSOs and govt. entities contribute to dev. goals of India:—

- ① Complementary to each other
 - (eg) Govt. providing grants to private ~~NGOs~~ organisation for highway development
- ② CSOs filling gaps by government
 - (eg) ficcer raised concern about invented duty structure
- ③ Monitoring governmental projects
 - (eg) social auditing by civil societies of MGNREGA assets.

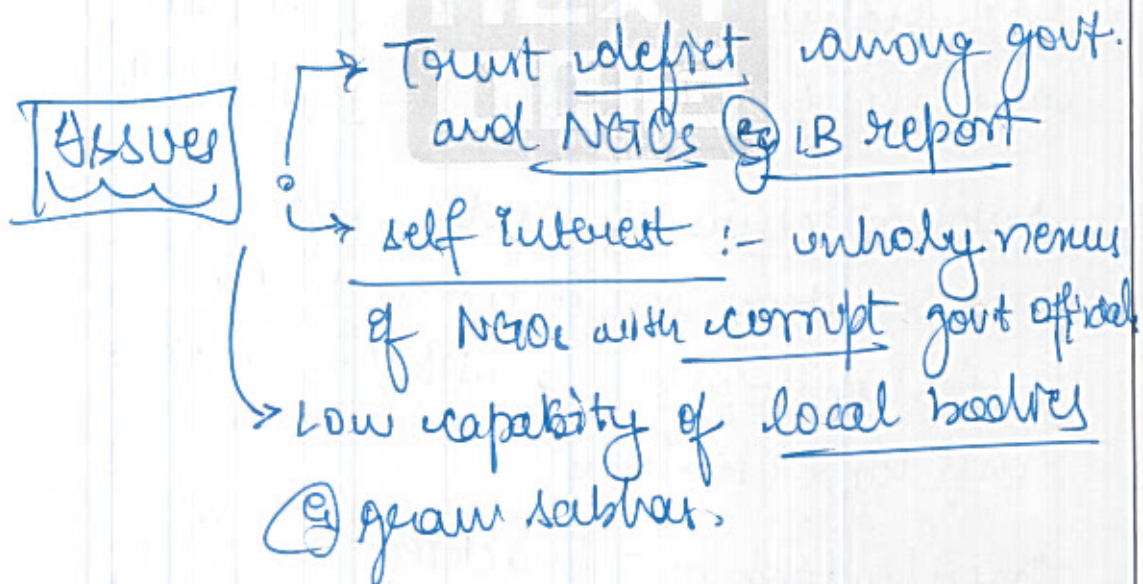
4. Capacity building of people (eg)

↳ CSOs raise awareness regarding govt. schemes → eg Milaan NGO's role in Beti Bacho; Beti Bachao campaign

5. Recognising fault lines and course correction

(eg) Monitoring 'scheme outcomes' by ~~land~~ on-ground surveys

However, there are various issues



Thus, we must eradicate these challenges and ensure a 'collaborative approach' towards development.

- 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 services was envisaged as 'steel frame' of good governance by Vallabhbhai Patel.

Importance of cultivating culture of life-long learning:-

- ① Adapting to changing social needs and requirements
(eg) Training police officers in new laws like Bhadracharya Nyaya Samhita etc
- ② Making 'civil servants' agile and incorporating advancements (eg) Training in dealing with AI systems and cyber crimes.
- ③ Inculcating best practices of other states/nations (eg) Learning by experiences
- ④ Mid career training to incorporate specialised skills for higher level management

- ⑤ value based Bureaucracy (eg) ethical trainings for Emotional Intelligence

[Mission Karmayogi success] :-

- ① Instilling values among bureaucrats
(eg) courses on IGOI portal about leadership values.
- ② Field visits and case study discussion familiarising bureaucrats with different and innovative approaches of problem solving.
- ③ Assignments → recognising individuals fit suitable for particular job.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi has transformed our 'rusted' steel frame towards 'stainless' steel frame.

- Q8. अत्यधिक गरीबी को कम करने में भारत की प्रगति को देखते हुए, क्या देश को वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाने के लिए अपनी गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने पर विचार करना चाहिए? गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने से जुड़े संभावित लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

India's poverty line is based on 'Suresh Tendulkar' committee in 2004 which considered poverty line of Rs 27 in rural areas and Rs 33 in urban area on daily basis.

As per UNDP multidimensional poverty index, India brought 415 million people out of poverty between 2005-2020.

However, it states that around 230 million Indians still live in extreme poverty.

Benefits of redefinition of poverty line

- ① solve 'inclusion-exclusion' issue of poor who come just above poverty line.

- ② Based on current inflation and economic changes.
- ③ Including more dimensions
 - ↳ digital access
 - ↳ urban relative deprivation

Challenges associated! —

- ① conducting error free surveys (eg) SECC → errors in survey. In 2011
- ② choosing parameters for calculating current poverty line.

World Bank recently changed its poverty line to \$2.15 per day showcasing need of revising poverty line.

way forward we must shift the poverty line according to demand of Indian society.

- 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)

Recently, there were shifts with western countries like —

- Canada: over assassination of Khalistani terrorist
- USA: allegation of hiding CIA agent for assassination
- EU: against carbon border tax

Impact of political divisions : —

Negative impact

- ① → Degrading 'diplomatic capital'
(eg) lowering soft power in west countries
- ② → Issues for Udaspora (eg) allegation of targeted attacks on Indian students
- ③ Impact on trade and movement
(eg) suspension of visas for Canada recently

Some positive

↳ Better relations with Russia - China and which are more anti-west nations.

Nativating these divisions :-

- ① Track 2.5 diplomacy i.e. involving diaspora to build soft power
- ② Raise "voice for sovereignty" in international forum, (e.g.) UN, G20.
- ③ Bilateral ministerial dialogues
↳ provide support in various investigations against India

This way we would be maintaining core national interest along with maintaining healthy relations with western nations.

- Q10. भारत की आर्कटिक नीति उसके व्यापक विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित है? आर्कटिक परिषद के साथ भारत द्वारा किए गए सहयोगों और समझौतों पर व्यापक रूप से चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How does India's Arctic Policy align with its broader foreign policy objectives? Broadly discuss the collaborations and agreements India is involved in with the Arctic Council. (10 marks, 150 words)

India has stations Maitri and Bhaurti in Arctic region & is 'observer' country to Arctic Council

India's Arctic Policy converges with our foreign policy.

- ① Using [Environment oriented research] (eg) research about ill effect of global warming
- ② Strategic autonomy (eg) Engaging with western nations → USA and Norway etc along with exploring Russia's far East region
- ③ Upholding sustainable development (eg) Blue economy in Arctic region
- ④ Energy security → converging with newly fossil fuels and minerals in Arctic region

Collaborations and Agreements involving India :-

① 'Observer' nation in Arctic Council

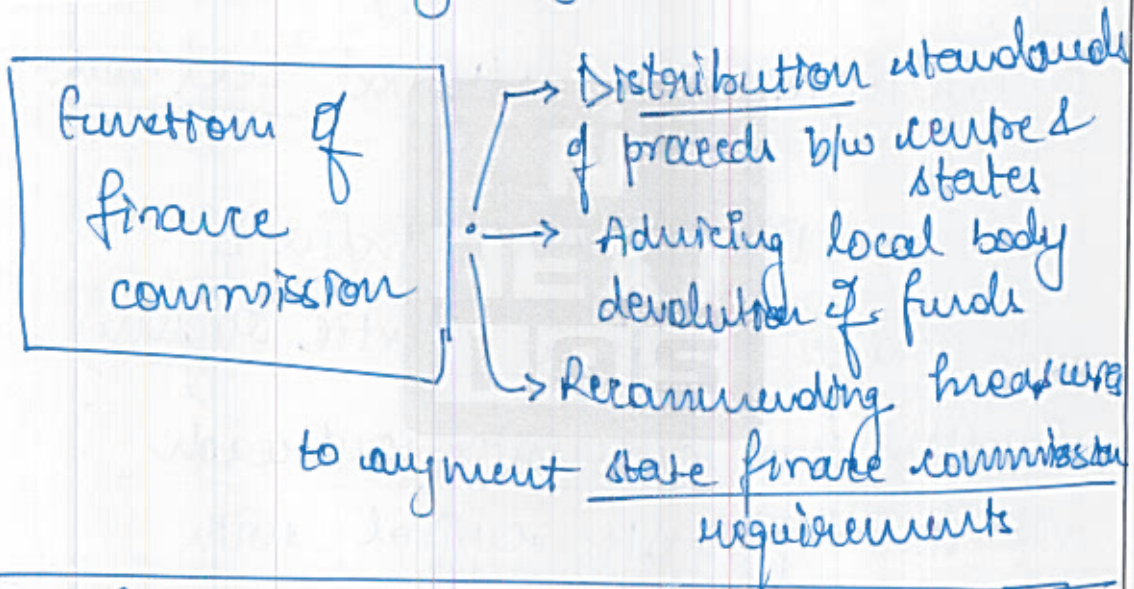
- ↳ Climate change research groups
to check effect of global warming
- ↳ Ensuring Blue economy principles
- ↳ Participation in strategic 'seed bank'

Thus, though India is
not major player in Arctic region,
it still has diplomatic outreach
via its diplomatic capital with
Norwegian partners.

- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तांतरण के बावजूद, विभिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक असमानताओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

Article 280 provides for
finance commission establishment by
President every 5 years or earlier.



Difference between ~~15th~~ and 16th finance commission & earlier commission →

15th finance & earlier commission	16th finance commission
① Focus on sharing vertical devolution (41%) due to <u>18th</u> <u>abrogation</u> .	① focus to ensure <u>ambit kaal</u> <u>objectives</u> .

② Local body devolution:-
performance based
grants

③ Population
consideration →
using 2011 census
data

④ Less focus on
environment

⑤ Maintaining
status quo and
balanced approach

Thus, 16th finance commission will
delve into making India on path
toward 'Vikshit Bharat'

② Ensuring bottom-up
approach with more
'untied' funding
mechanism

③ using latest
census data to
ensure region
based development

④ More environment
orientation to ensure
↳ net-zero commitments
↳ Transition to green
economy

⑤ Adopting newer
technological
integrated approach

factors propelling economic disparities
among states:-

- ① Demography & population data → states with more population got more funds → demoralized population measures across southern states.
 - ② Discretionary grants under Article 282 on praisure basis caused regional differences.
 - ③ Populist policy measures in states like Punjab created debt burden.
 - ④ Low focus and inclination towards Panchayati Raj Institutions in North India & → low grass root charges
- Way forward → Grants on 'need' basis
 ↳ fiscal devolution ignoring populist & praisure lines
 This would ensure effective fiscal federalism and ensure development of all states in inclusive manner

- 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)

Parliamentary committees work to lower burden over House and ensure effective working of all specialist spheres of parliamentary working.

Comparison of powers of Ethics committee and Privileges committee:—

<u>Ethics committee</u>	<u>Privileges committee</u>
① Ensuring <u>ethical conduct</u> by <u>MPs</u> of respective houses	① Ensuring the <u>parliamentary privileges</u> of <u>House</u> and <u>individual members</u>
② Quasi-judicial roles in <u>summoning</u> & <u>gathering statements</u>	② Similar powers to ensure <u>protection</u> of <u>privileges</u> .

③ Ensuring the case by referral of house (y) Mohua Motra case

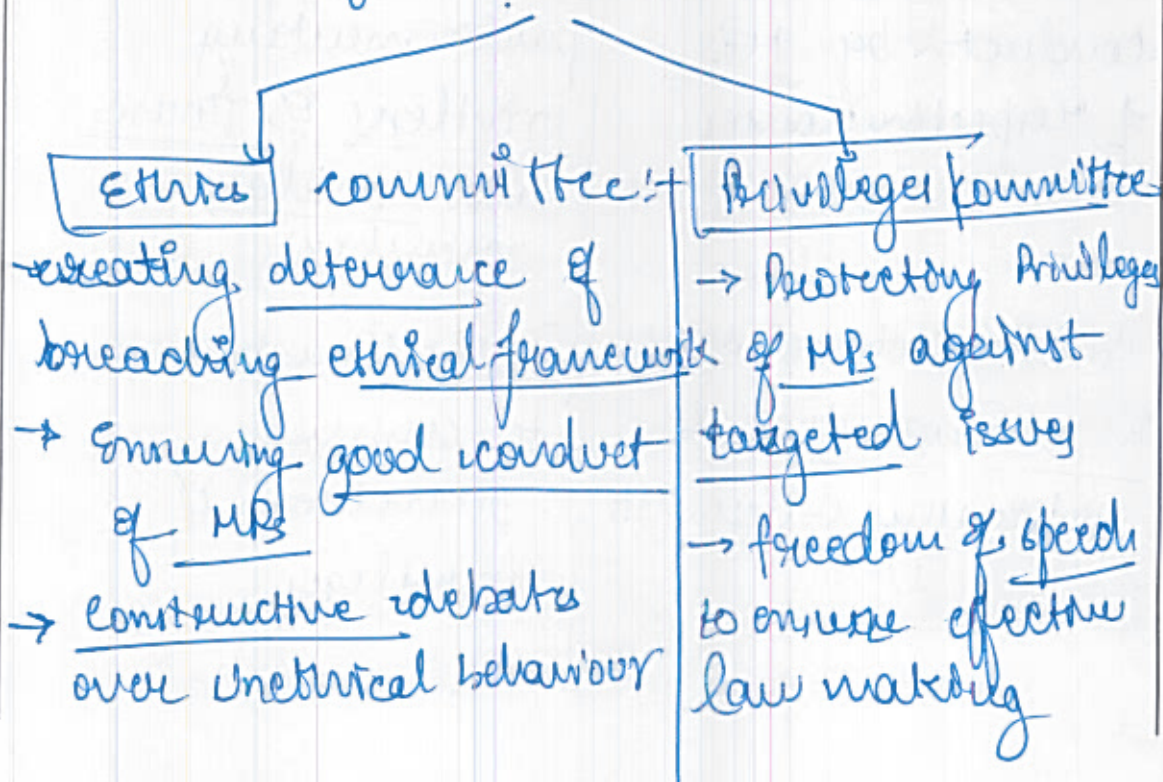
④ Recommendations to parliament via chairman or speaker office

③ So-moto cases of breach of privileges are looked by committee.

④ Address the breach of privileges reports and recommend necessary way forward.

These committees complement each other through various measures.

↳ Ensuring discipline



→ cases like 'Bribe for query' cases creates issues in effective legislative powers and undermines dignity of house.

→ way forward →

→ code of conduct to include and codify ethical guidances along with punishments

→ codifying privileges under Article 105 to prevent arbitrariness

This would ensure that Parliament which is known as our 'temple of democracy' functions effectively.

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

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

According to Justice Katju,
Judicial Activism is form of sociological
jurisprudence cum judiciary with wide
legislative and executive powers.

Evolving role of judicial activism in
shaping public policy:-

- ① Checks and balances of over Executive
to prevent arbitrary action (eg) M.H. Hossain
case 1978
- ② Protecting rights of citizens (eg)
Art 14 - right to equality in light of
various executive schemes.
- ③ Filling voids in legislative and
executive framework (eg) Shakha
guidelines
- ④ Antidote to lack of political will
to ensure law over social issues.
- ⑤ Unnikrishnan - right to education

Effectiveness of judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps

④ Positives

① Upholding dignity and Right to life

eg PUDR vs UOI 1982 → Lack of min. wage payment against right to live with dignity

② Ensuring social changes

eg Puttaswamy Judgement → Right to privacy & directed govt. to make law to protect privacy

③ Issues with govt-policies eg declaration of Salwa Judum as unconstitutional (community policing)

④ Safeguarding rights of citizens

eg Olga Tellis vs Bombay municipal corporation → rights of pavement dwellers and their livelihood

⑤ Protecting democracy eg NOTA option including in ADR slate

However, there are certain issues as well :-

- ① Lowers separation of power doctrine by judiciary acting as legislative body
- ② Democratically ~~set~~ elected legislature being guided by self elected judges is lower spirit of "we the people"
- ③ Personal bias of Judges → issues with 'rule of law' following
- ④ Degrades trust and image of legislature & executive organ.

Thus, as Justice Katju has said, in democracy the antidote to lack of governance must come from people via election and not judges.

Hence, judges should follow Judicial restraint for effective working of government.

- 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)

India follows parliamentary system of government with multi-party system at national and local levels.

Internal democracy in parties impact functioning & legitimacy of party system:-

- ① Collective decision making of all members results in diverse ideas and effective party functioning.
- ② More democracy results in inclusive growth with opportunities for youth.
- ③ Strengthening of ideology and goals of party at all levels (regional, state and national level).
- ④ Similar plans at all regions with more liberal system of politics.

However, there are various issues as well with internal democracy:-

- ① Rifts across party with differentiated goals and hence issues in implementation of agendas.
- ② ~~One~~ It might create federal issues across states within ~~of~~ same parties.
- ③ coming up of regional aspirations and challenges in funds allocation.
- ④ creates more talk shops and less action orientation.
- ⑤ deviation from main goal of party i.e. ideological shift.

Thus, we need various reforms in Indian party system:-

- ① Platforms to youth to put their 'voice' and ideas on party ideological lines.

- ② More 'open debates' in public to strengthen democracy and maintaining party line ideologies.
- ③ sharing of funds equally across states depending on needs similarly to 'finance commission' recommendations.
- ④ more intraparty sessions for people to put issues across party line at national level.

This way intraparty democracy would be ensured and party system would be strengthened because: —

"Information is currency of democracy" — Thomas Jefferson

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)

National human rights commission
is a statutory body established to
ensure human right protection
across country

NHRC as watchdog and beacon of hope

- Ensuring justice to marginalised
- Prevent human exploitation (4)
rapes, crimes against humanity
- forum to monitor govt programmes
for marginalised

Role and mandate of NHRC :-

- ① Investigate and monitor various
crimes and issues regarding
human rights violation.
- ② Monitoring constitutional safeguards

- to all people (eg) Right to equality → ensuring no discrimination on basis of caste, gender, religion etc
- ③ Recommending measures and justice measures for victims of various crimes.
- ④ visiting jails and other places to prevent human exploitation
- ⑤ conducting survey and data collection for data driven policy making.

Current composition and functioning affects NHRC :-

- ① Lack of transparency in appointments decreases autonomy of body.
- ② Dependency on investigating agencies creating dependency and time bound justice issue
- ③ cannot look crimes ^{after} ~~before~~ 1 year of commitment → limit

scope of work by NHRC

- ④ Non-binding recommendations
making it a "toothless tiger"
- ⑤ Lack of personnel and infrastructure
to enforce legal and constitutional
se safeguards for marginalised

Way forward :-

- ① Giving more autonomy to NHRC
 - ↳ remove 1 year time limit
 - ↳ granting financial power to
ensure victim rehabilitation
- ② Adequate discussion on reports of
NHRC on floor of parliament
- ③ Capacity building of NHRC
 - ↳ more personnel & infra

This would ensure NHRC
fulfills its mandate of upbuilding
justice of marginalised section.

- 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)

National Health Policy 2017 envisages 2.5% of GDP spending on healthcare which is currently 2.2%. Highlighting lacunas in health sector.

Health - equity challenges in India:-

- ① Skewed healthcare infrastructure in urban-rural India

Rural areas → 10% of population
→ 25% of hospitals

- ② North-South Divide with more focus on primary healthcare in southern states (eg) Kerala → more devolution to local bodies.

- ③ Immunisation issues in areas with difficult terrain (eg) North-East states / hilly areas

- (4) Concentration of non-communicable disease burden in certain states
- (5) UP & Bihar → most stunting cases.

Thus, these issues create barriers in Universal Health Coverage across India

Role of public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access:-

(i) Public sector

- (1) → Universal health care access through schemes like Ayushman Bharat and PM Jan Shiksha Yojana.
- (2) → More equity in healthcare (eg) focus on primary healthcare centres

Case study :- Cuban healthcare model
 ↳ more funds for primary healthcare
 ↳ reduced disease burden

- (3) Access to poor household via free checkup clinics.

Private sector role :-

- ① Investment based development of healthcare infrastructure
- ② Ensuring proper research and development in healthcare sector (eg) specialisation research labs → vaccine development.
- ③ E-Healthcare
 - ↳ inculcating cutting edge technology
 - ↳ bringing best practices of world

Way forward

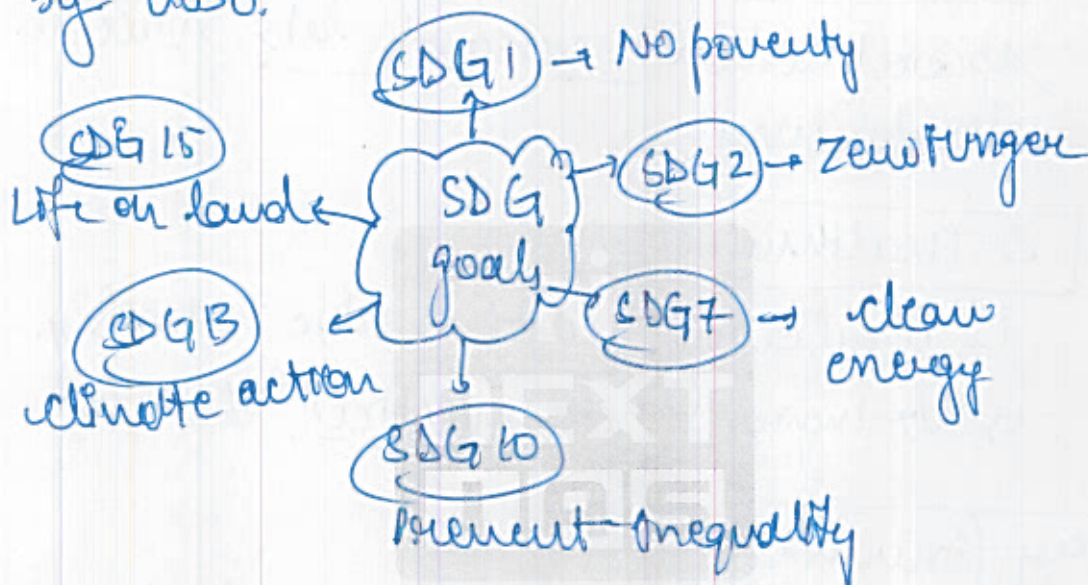
- ↳ Better linkage of public & private healthcare models
- ↳ ABHA accounts → digital healthcare
improving access to healthcare (eg)
e-doctor / Telemedicine etc

This would make India
'Atrogya Bharat' ready to become
vishvaguru.

- 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 grassroots development and advancing sustainable development. (250 words, 15 marks)

SDGs are universal goals set up by United Nations to be achieved by 2030.



73rd & 74th constitutional amendment acts created local government institutions :-

Role as catalysts for grassroots development

① Localisation of SDGs

→ eg People led adaptation of best practices to ensure sustainable action under Act SDG 13.

- ② Transitioning to 'clean energy' from 'traditional fuelwood' → fulfilling SDG 7 in Panchayat driven approaches
- ③ Rural areas are breeding grounds of [patrilarchy] → Panchayats can ensure SDG 10

↳ Case study → Panchayat in Mahendragiri, Thanjavur → removed Panchayat system and stopped female foeticide

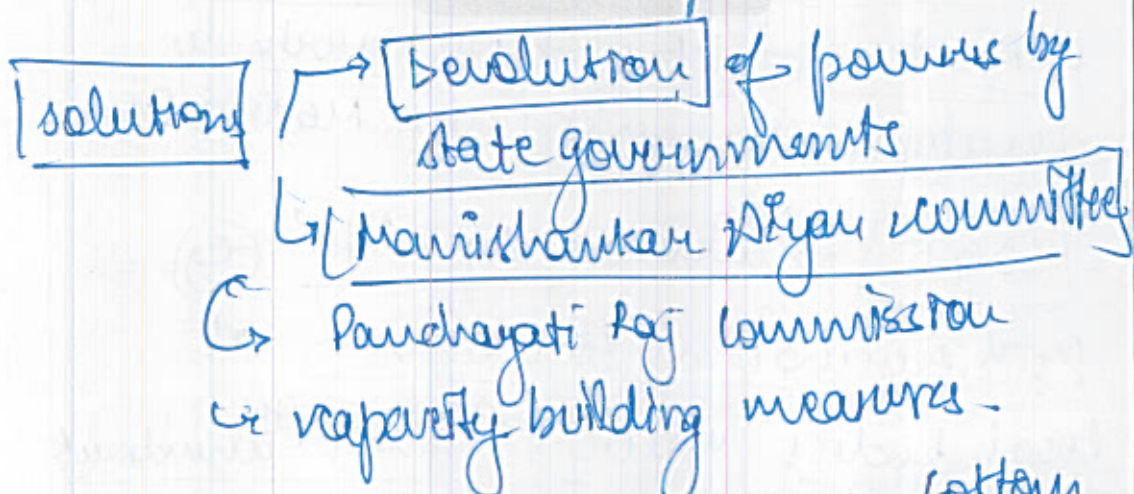
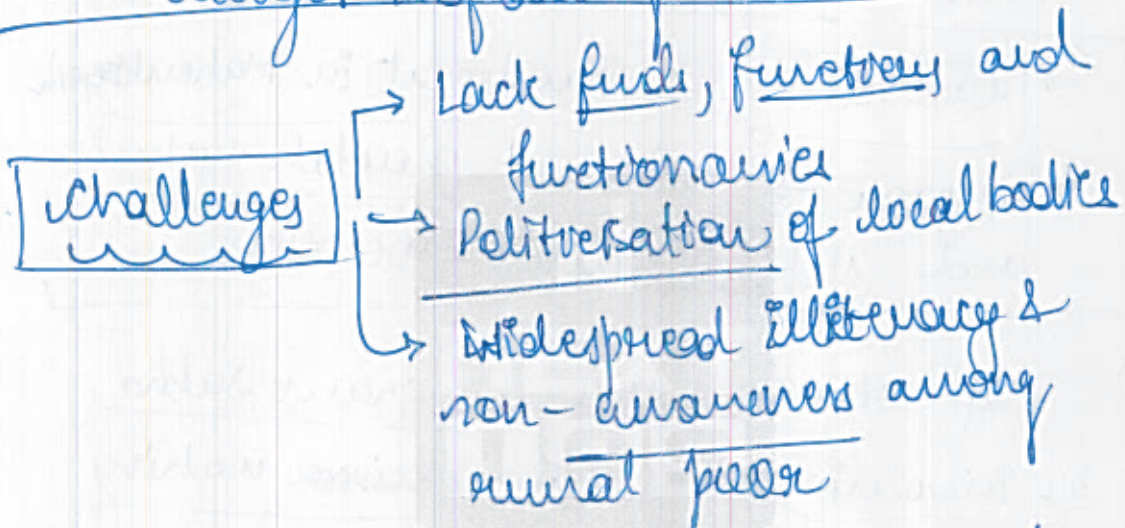
- ④ capacity building by gram sabha by involving people in decision making
↳ Achieve SDG 1 → No poverty by development works under MGNREGA.

- ⑤ SDG 5 → 'women equality' ☺
↳ 1/3rd reservation to women at local bodies under 73rd & 74th amendments

- ⑥ Educational Improvement → SDG 4
↳ PRIs strengthening rural schools and Anganwadis for schooling.

- ② sustainable agriculture by IRIS
innovative approaches helps in activating
SDG 15 - life above land ④ Agroforestry
system with animal husbandry.

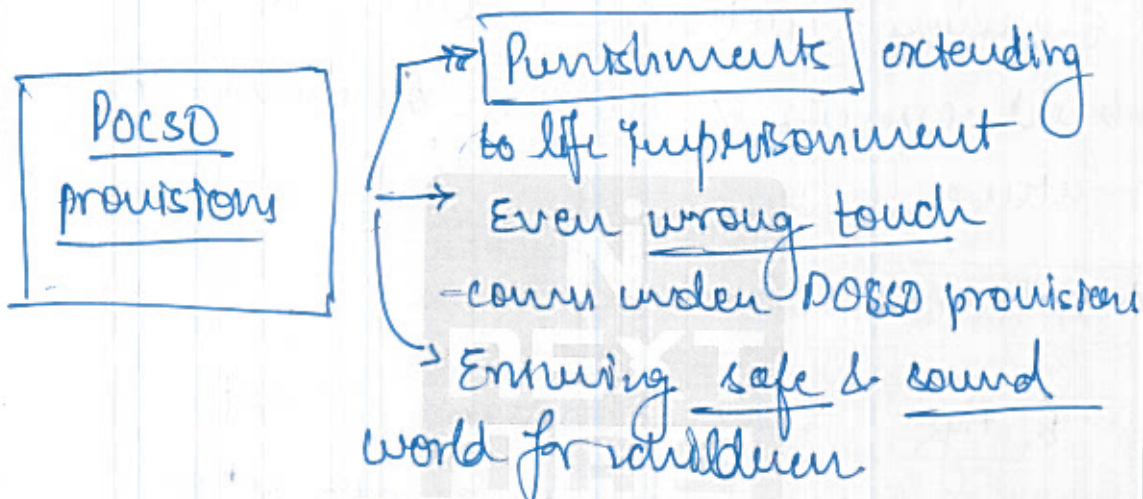
However, there ~~was~~ are various
challenges in front of local bodies



This would ensure bottom
up approach and achievement
of SDGs for Inclusive India.

- Q18. भारत में बाल अधिकारों और कल्याण पर पोक्सो (POCSO) अधिनियम के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत के विधिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने में POCSO अधिनियम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)
- What are the implications of the POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India? Analyze the role of the POCSO Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection. (250 words, 15 marks)

POCSO is statutory provision to prevent sexual and heinous crimes against children in India



Implications of POCSO Act on rights of children in India :-

Positive Implications :-

- ① Deterrence against heinous crimes like rapes etc of minors.
- ② Upholding dignity of children.
- ③ Provision of safe environment to grow and ensures right to life to children.

- ④ Institutional framework to ensure & rehabilitation along with psychological care to children
- ⑤ Prevent harassment of children by everyone including family members.
- ⑥ Ensuring 'welfare' measures to build capacity of children in becoming future leaders.

Negative Implications :-

- ① & Age wise coverage & not mental assessment of ~~an~~ actual development of child
- ② Do not minimise marital rape
↳ India still has widespread child marriage cases.

Role of POESD in transforming legal framework :-

- ① Juvenile Justice act → provisions safeguarding children done by children

considering them minors.

- ② Heavy punishment for immoral practices against minors, amounting to life imprisonment.
- ③ Moving legal framework towards 'mental age' rather than actual physical age to be considered minor.

Therefore POCSO Act has empowered children to grow in safe and healthy environment.

- 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)

Indo-US relations have moved ~~to~~ beyond strategic partnerships by signing of all strategic documents and agreements like LEMOA, COMCASA etc.

Influence of various factor on Indo-US relations

① Human rights issues

① → Rifts at international forums
 (eg) US India abstention on Shillong human rights violation at UNGA

② → over fallout of security concerns

(eg) Allegations by US of India's role in planned assassination of Khalistani activist.

③ → Commonality at various issues

(eg) condemnation of Russian

human rights violation in Ukraine war

②. Democratic values

①. Shared democratic visions (eg)

GT invitation to India

②. Upholding democracies (eg) Electrons
in both countries → convergence
for 'free and fair' elections

Effect on bilateral engagements :-

①. Negative effect :-

↳ Degrading diplomatic capital of
India by way of allegations of hiring
CIA agent for assassinations

↳ Trust Issues among delegation

↳ Issue over 'Jammu and Kashmir'
abrogation of Art 370 → India
med sovereignty

②. Positive effect

↳ convergence over democracy

promotion (eg) Joint rally of PM Modi and previous US president Donald Trump.

- ② Joint statements promoting for rule based global order
- ③ convergence over Indo-Pacific or democratic lines (eg) Quad

Mitigation of challenges :-

- ① 2+2 ministerial dialogues for trust building
- ② supporting democratic institutions (eg) Electoral
- ③ using soft power (eg) cultural diplomacy

This way Indo-US relations could be given boost to ensure mutual growth.

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)

Rajiv Bhatia termed India's rise as 'paradox' with subsequent loss of regional hegemony.

Global rise of India

- ↳ 5th largest economy surpassing UK.
- ↳ Leader in climate change actor
(eg) ISA, OSOWOG platform.
- ↳ Net security provider in Indo-Pacific
- ↳ Leader of Global South (eg) G20 summit

Geopolitical challenges in South Asia:-

① Neighbourhood turmoil ⇔

- ↳ Myanmar → coup by Junta military rule
- ↳ Sri Lanka → economic crises
- ↳ Bangladesh → civilians toppled Sheikh Hasina led government

② 'Indira vent campaigns'

③ Moblines exit of India under new president Mohammeduon Kuvizu.

③ Rise of china

↳ string of pearls → entrapment of India via port diplomacy

↳ checkbook diplomacy of china

↳ sovereignty issues ④ CPEC

④ hostile neighbours

⑤ Deep state of Pakistan, border disputes.

way forward to navigate challenges

↳ As per Research paper by CPR, India's path to power & strategy in world drift

→ India's global significance lies on 4 pillars

① stable domestic economic growth

② social inclusion

③ liberal constitutional order

④ vibrant democratic institutions,

If these remain strong, India would sail through challenges.

Other measures →

- ① Institutional → utilising SAARC and BIMSTEC to ensure geopolitical stability in neighbourhood
- ② 'Cultural diplomacy' ② Project Mausam to revive ancient ties in Indo-Pacific
- ③ Track 2.5 diplomacy - involving diaspora acting as ambassadors for India

This way India could regain its lost image as regional power in South Asia along with rise as global leader → Vishwaguru

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	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 को 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।

