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NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

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

Name of Candidate: Sanchit Sharma Mobile No

Roll No. : PTTP220200 Start Time 2:00 pm End Time 6:10 pm

Date of Examination: 09/08/2024 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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1	10	
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5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DTE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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Q1. विधि का शासन और न्यायिक समीक्षा एक दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं, क्योंकि किसी भी एक का दूसरे के बिना अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता है। इस संदर्भ में क्या न्यायिक समीक्षा को संविधान के मूल ढांचे का गठन करने वाले आयामों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम माना जा सकता है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

Article 32 and 226 of Indian constitution ensures judicial review power of Supreme Court & High Court which is part of basic structure as provided in Kesavananda Bharti and even Minerva Mills case.

Considering Judicial review as most important aspect under basic structure

① Curbs arbitrary legislative action :- (eg) Electoral bonds now unlawful.

② Upholds due process of law rather than mere procedure established by law :- (eg) Minerva mills case
↳ (eg) inter-state cooperative, cannot be ruled by central legislation (97th constitution amendment invalid)

③ Protects judicial independence :- (eg) NJAC (99th amendment) unconstitutional due to violation of judicial independence

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④ Upholds true meaning of Rule of law :-

→ By providing credibility to law by upholding it after deliberation and discussion

(eg) 99th CAA amendment upheld

⑤ Ensures safeguard of fundamental rights of citizens :- (eg) Maratha reservation invalid on grounds of Nagraj case - triple test ⇒ as violating Sov. rule & hence impact rights of equality of other communities.

However apart from judicial review, other basic structure is also important

① Seperation of Power (Bhim Singh case) :- otherwise judicial review will have no meaning if appointment and removal of judges itself questionable

② Federalism (S.R. Bommai) :- to that importance to both state and central government rather than just judiciary

③ Constitutional values like Democracy / Secularism etc

→ As ultimate goal is not just judicial review by sustainable democracy.

Hence the whole basic structure remains important, however the judicial review protects the basic structure itself.

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Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद की सहायता और उनकी सलाह पर कार्य करने के संदर्भ में अन्य राज्यों के राज्यपालों से किस प्रकार की जाती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How does the power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor compare to that of the governors of other states, particularly in terms of acting on the aid and advice of the council of ministers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 239AA under part 8th ~~Schedule~~ of Indian constitution provides for Government of NCT Delhi along with Lieutenant governor's office whereas Article 153 provides for office of Governor in other states.

How does the power differ

① Shamsher Singh case :- Governor of state need to act ~~as~~ almost in all instances, in aid and advice of council of minister

→ Exceptions are only where there is clear discretion of Governor in constitution

ⓐ appointment of C.M. in case of no majority

② However L.G. of Delhi :- Police, Public order and land are subjects directly under his control where he works on advice of Central government.

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⇒ Also, National Capital Civil Service authority ⇒ Veto power to LG for appointment of civil services

→ As per GNCTD (Amendment) Act ⇒ "government" has been replaced with "Lieutenant governor" and hence his approval is mandatory for almost all circumstances and decisions.

③ However, in GNCTD case, S.C. clarified that aid and advice of council of ministers is required and shall be adhered to by L.G. of Delhi in every circumstance of non-discretion

Why there is the difference ? :-

① Due to being National Capital region ⇒ Central government needs certain control for national security.

② Delhi is not a full fledged state but a Union territory ⇒ hence LG's role is naturally more important here than governor;

However, L.G. of Delhi shall exercise the powers with restraint reducing political misuse of the office and uphold collaboration with state government

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

Discuss the role of the judiciary in navigating the tension between the right to religion and constitutional morality in India in recent times. Refer to relevant case laws.

(150 words, 10 marks)

Article 25 of the constitution provides for right to religion to every citizen and it is fundamental right hence protected by Article 32.

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

① Upholding right to religion in essential religious practices
- (a) Sikh turban / kirpan - essential
- (b) restored jallikattu practice

→ Shirur mutt case provided doctrine of essentiality

② uphold constitutional morality in non-essential religious practices:-
- (a) Navtej Johar case:- Security transgender right to intercourse (section 377 unconstitutional however religious not favour)
- (b) Hijab ban upheld (Aishashifa case) ↳ non essential religious practice

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(3) Focus on core issues of fundamental rights rather than peripheries of customs.

(e.g.) Ban on triple talaq (Shayara bano case)

(e.g.) Allowed women to enter sabarimala temple

↳ upheld core issue of right to equality of women

(4) Reducing contradiction by upholding objectivity

(e.g.) Ram mandir (Ayodhya) verdict :- based on facts that temple was present earlier

(5) Upholding positive secularism and state's intervention in religion :- (e.g.) uphold regulation of religious educational institutions ↳ Constitutional morality

However there are concerns

(1) Not defined essentiality doctrine :- Open to interpret

(2) Reversal of judgements :- reduces credibility

(3) Right to religion is a personal matter & hence may not be requiring judicial intervention.

(4) No accountability of judiciary to people unlike Parliament for making decisions

(5) Lack of effectiveness :- (e.g.) still women not allowed in Sabarimala

Hence Judiciary's role become crucial to uphold constitutional morality but the restraint too is required

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Q4. 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' का सिद्धांत अमेरिकी संविधान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। इस संदर्भ में तुलना करें कि भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण अमेरिकी प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण की तुलना में नियंत्रण और संतुलन प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

Separation of Power means every organ of the government, i.e., Executive, judiciary & legislature derive power directly from constitution and have no hinderance / interdependence over other for general purposes

American Separation of Power	Indian S.O.P.
① Strict separation of Power (rigid division of power within constitution)	① No strict Separation of Power (Bhim Singh case) however part of basic structure doctrine
② Complete judicial independence ~~with no role of~~ and judiciary cannot pronounce law; i.e. cannot take function of parliament or executive	② Judiciary ⇒ pronounce verdicts under judicial activism seemingly working as legislature ⑤ Vishaka guidelines
③ President and associated executive are not part of Senate / house of representatives	③ Similarly ⇒ President allowed Pardoning power (Article 72) by constitution itself
④ President is not accountable to legislature for any act	

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④ Executive have direct role in Parliament → Council of ministers collectively responsible to lok sabha (Article 75)

⑤ Ordinance making power to President and hence ultimately Council of ministers (due to aid & advice clause) (Article 123)

⑤ President needs Congress approval for finances / bill passage etc

Advantages of Checks and balances over strict separation of power

① Checks and balances curbs ~~over~~ possibility of misuse of other organs
   - eg judicial review ⇒ curbs arbitrary executive and legislative actions

② External accountability :- to reduce chances of misgovernance

③ Reduce nepotism / corruption in recruitment / removal

④ Increase transparency in the system
   - eg Executive action always questioned in Parliament (Zero hour)

Hence for India, the concept of checks and balances along with independence of institutions work well.

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Q5. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों से कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार उनकी पारंपरिक शासन प्रणालियों और सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं का सम्मान करते हुए विकास को बढ़ावा देती है?

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is more than a legal provision that empowers tribal regions with self-rule. How does the sixth schedule foster development while respecting their traditional governance systems and cultural practices?

(150 words, 10 marks)

Sixth schedule of Indian constitution applies to Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram's tribal dominated area with President and Governor having special responsibility.

How Sixth schedule :-

(I) Foster Development :-

(a) By promoting local resource utilisation
(b) authority over minor forest product

(b) tribal development plans by Governor of the state

(c) Special assistance and funds to 6th schedule state, (d) Centrally sponsored scheme 90:10

(d) Tackling poverty, out migration and agriculture distress with utmost sensitivity

(II) Respect traditional Governance & culture :-

(a) Governor's responsibility :- that law, by state government shall not impact customs.

to regulate ...

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(b) Providing local tribal leadership :-

~~(a) tribal development council~~

↳ District autonomous council and regional autonomous council → training, capacity building, local planning

(c) local dispute resolution :-

(i) Village courts for cultural & property disputes

(d) local language promotion and protection

(e) Annual state reports made by Governor and tabled in parliament every year

However → (a) still lack of development

(b) Increasing cultural anxiety

(c) violence in Mizoram between different groups)

(d) Illegal Immigration threat

(e) Ashramisation of tribes (Xaxa committee)

Hence to improve 6th schedule area condition, government shall adopt North East PVTG development mission along with cultural protection as recommended by National Commission of Scheduled tribes.

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Q6. नागरिक समाज संगठनों और सरकारी संस्थाओं के मध्य साझेदारी भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How do partnerships between Civil Society Organizations and Government Entities contribute to India's development goals?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Civil society organisations are non profit organisation which helps in service delivery to ground level in various dimensions with voluntary pool of resources.

Partnership between CSO and Government helps in development

① Last mile service delivery :- (eg) Goonj NGO providing recycled clothes / books etc to rural poors & slum dwellers → assist government's 3R's

② Accountability :- (eg) Pratham's ASER Report telling about government schools condition

③ Assisting vulnerables :- (eg) National Association for Blinds cooperating with district administration for braille literacy

④ Women empowerment :- (eg) SEWA utilising women related government schemes, for

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SHG promotion & financial independence

(5) Environmental Safety :- (Ex) Greenpeace international activity in model village solarisation to government

(6) Human rights ensured :- (Ex) Bachpan Bachao andolan - articulate child's interest & rights to government

However, there are contradictions too in CSO and government

(1) Over regulation due to threat of misuse and tax evasion

(2) Non essential expenditure on administration by NGOs → chance of corruption

(3) Apathy of civil servants towards assistance to CSOs in district for inclusive growth

Way Ahead

(1) Greater collaboration between Govt & CSO { research, implementation } as shown

(2) Resource mobilisation :- (Ex) Government could fund tech upgradation of NGOs.

For further collaboration, Vijay kumar committee recommendation shall be followed

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Q7. भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। मिशन कर्मयोगी ने इस उद्देश्य में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Discuss the importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among Indian civil servants. How has Mission Karmyogi contributed to this objective? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

life long learning means continuous learning and upgradation through self assessment or external assistance which could help civil services become more adoptive and flexible

Importance of cultivating life long learning among civil servants

① Developing tech-aptitude :- (eg) civil servants using AI / DNA testing for investigation

② Accomodating diversity :- by knowing about different cultures and traditions across India

③ Focus on service delivery quality :- (eg) Upgrading BOT PPP now to HAM (Hybrid annuity model) for greater private participation

④ Promoting Effectiveness of schemes on ground rather than just output in number, (eg) looking at real picture of sanitation rather

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than just tagging for ODF++ city

How Mission karmayogi contribute to this objective

(1) Shift from rule based to role based service
- → promote developmental bureaucracy
- → Rewards innovation and creativity

(2) Use online medium :- (eg) iGOT karmayogi
- → for officer training in mid service
- → Upgradation of officer skills

(3) Democratisation of knowledge
- → So that all civil servants could access high quality knowledge / lectures etc

However
- → still lacunae in tackling corruption
- → social accountability is missing
- → 360° appraisal is a distant dream

Hence, for making life long learning objective more real for civil servants, paternalistic attitude must be shredded and 2nd ARC recommendation of ~~[illegible]~~ operant conditioning by reward & punishment shall be upheld.

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

As per NITI Aayog's MPI, 41.5 crore people have been pulled out of poverty between 2006 - 2021 and hence headcount ratio now is just 11.5% being multidimensionally poor.

Poverty line → currently Tendulkar committee's recommendation ~~provide~~ is accepted (21%. BPL).

↳ However they are based on old census

↳ Not reflect the current socio-economic condition

↳ do not have important new basic necessities included in poverty basket (technology/financial inclusion)

Hence, there is a need to reconsider definition of poverty line.

Benefit :-

① Better targeting :- reduce omission and commission errors in schemes like PDS.

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② Reduce wastage of resources :- (1) save food grains and put that money in agriculture research

(3) focus could increase on new sectors / issues :-

(a) Migration now even bigger issue than poverty.
- voting rights
- Urban infrastructure
- Brain drain
- health and education of migrant children

(4) Upliftment of poor now further requires skill development and vocationalisation hence better analysis of poverty line could provide different recommendation for different set of people.

challenges

① Still 11.5% people multidimensionally poor

② Also people just above poverty line :- could not be said as non-poors

③ Threat of backlash from people - Political risk

④ Lack of consensus on new poverty line

⑤ ~~Non~~ COVID induced poverty :- many become poor again

Hence, above benefits and challenges ultimately suggest the need to redefine poverty. Suresh Tendulkar 4 Rangarajan committee recomendation for poverty line based on SECC data could be taken up.

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Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। वैश्विक मंच पर अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत को इन मतभेदों से किस प्रकार निपटना चाहिए?

(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Evaluate the impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States on global governance and international cooperation. How should India navigate these divisions to advance its national interests on the global stage?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates write on thi

Wars and modern challenges including climate change are now increasing divisions between various Western states too.

Impact on Global Governance and International cooperation

- **Positive** → providing room to developing country for leadership (e.g. USA by India)
  - increasing chance of reforms in large multilateral fora (e.g. UNSC – Veto power is criticised by all countries)
  - Increasing diverse perspectives hence more resilient world
- **Negative** → (1) Reducing International cooperation :-
  - (e.g.) No definition yet for terrorism
  - (2) Climate denialism by certain Western states :-
    - (e.g.) Trump administration withdrawn from UNFCCC
  - (3) Reduction in funding of global institution
    - (e.g.) US withdrawal of funds from UNESCO

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(4) Disputes pending :- (eg) Non-functional WTO dispute settlement body

(5) Utilising international institutions for national goals rather than global goals :- (eg) SWIFT ban on Russia

(6) Allowing China to get greater influence over developing world due to projects of western world being non-starter (eg) PAGE - non starter

How can India navigate these divisions?

(1) Maintaining strategic autonomy :- to make independent decision :- (eg) Russian oil purchase even during war

(2) Try collaborating with like minded western partners (eg) US = on defence technology / France = nuclear

(3) Providing leadership due to neutrality and greater acceptance :- (eg) Global South agenda = African Union now part of G20 = all western countries accepted

(4) Countering China in Indo pacific :- (eg) Quad and IPEF where western world also collaborate

→ Such policy by India could help achieve goal of regional power and Vasudhaiv kutumbkam

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

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

India released its Arctic policy for making transparent view of India about arctic region's significance and importance for India.

How Arctic policy align with broader foreign policy

Broad foreign Policy	Arctic Policy
① Collaboration with like minded nation	→ Scientific research in collaboration with Norway (Svalbard island)
	→ collaborate for exploration, further research with Arctic council (Himadri station)
② Reducing climate change & environmental Pollution	→ Promoting ecotourism in Arctic
	→ No mining, drilling, industrialisation is allowed
③ territorial Integrity & Security	→ Hence do not claim itself as arctic country unlike china
	→ However could provide leadership for future developments

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Collaboration and Agreement: India's involvement with Arctic Council

(1) India has signed an agreement with Arctic council for peaceful exploration of Arctic

(2) Measures for mitigation of climate change to reduce negative impact of Arctic ice melt

(3) Agreement on avoiding any territorial claim and also opposition territorial claims by other countries over arctic

(4) To safeguard arctic biodiversity and safety of flora and fauna.

(5) To utilise arctic navigation route only for economic purposes and not for military purpose

Hence India's stand on Arctic provides a clear policy and hence credibility in collaboration with Arctic Nations.

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

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Recently 16th finance commission has been appointed (Article 280) under leadership of Shree Arvind Panagariya for devolution of proceeds horizontally and vertically.

Difference in terms of Reference of 16th & 15th FC

① Increasing further devolution based on performance of state government in certain sectors
   ⓐ DISCOM debt reduction

② GST compensation regime over now in place how to augment financial resources of state governments

③ Making recommendations for health/education/forest etc that how much spending would be optimum

④ Taking the 15th finance commission's recommendation of augmenting resources of Urban and

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rural local bodies through performance appraisal & at higher levels

(5) With Census coming up :- how population control (vs) total population dilemma shall be tackled in financial devolution.

Factors that propel Economic disparities among various states besides increasing devolution

(1) Economic performance and focus :- (eg) Northern states focus over agricultural dirt eg rather than industrial development

(2) Population :- High population of northern states due to poor planning ⇒ hence more resources but less output

(3) Poor local resource generation :- (eg) North eastern States ⇒ not have industries / Alcohol / electricity demand etc which contributes to states taxes

(4) Difference in skills of Population :-

(eg) kerala :- 96% literacy rate ;
Bihar :- 64%.

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(5) Differences in efficiency of utilisation of resources :- (i) West Bengal Study revealed high corruption in PM Awas fund,

(ii) Poor devolution to local bodies (funds and functions) by some states.

(a) Maharashtra / Gujrat → Poor devolution

(b) Tamil Nadu - greater devolution

(iii) Politicisation of financial powers :-

(a) State government's accusing centre for disfavoring due to political reasons

(b) Devolution however increased from 32% to 42%, still much lower due to increasing requirements (now even GST compensation ended)

(c) Cess and surcharges :- No benefit to states

Way Ahead :- (1) Empowering local bodies for local tax generation and greater functionality

(2) State government should focus on Efficient resource utilisation and capex rather than freebies

(3) Cooperative federalism through Inter state council and NITI Aayog could be right way ahead

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

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

Recently one MP from Bsp Lok Sabha was removed from the parliament on recommendation of previlige committee when she shared her password of parliament portal access with a businessman.

Similarities between Ethics and Previlige Committee

(1) Promoting Ethical conduct of parliamentarians

(2) Annual report tabled in parliament regarding M.P.'s conduct

(3) Recommendation to Speaker / chairman about how to improve parliamentarians conduct

(4) unparliamentary words list by Lok sabha speaker

(4) Prevent misuse of powers and previliges provided by Constitution by the M.P.'s

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[Contrasting b]

① Previlige committee - if found guilty, could disqualify MP from house immediately

→ Ethics Committee could only recommend disqualification

② Previlige Committee's scope of working is narrow

↳ only limited to parliamentary privilege under Article 105 and certain rules of the house

→ But Ethics committee have wide ranging scope with recommending code of ethics for almost everything

③ Previlige Committee's recommendations are specific and direct however ethics committee also provides generic guidelines.

④ Disciplinary action by previlige committee is mandatorily implemented while not so by ethics committee

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How do these committees complement each other

① By cooperating and collaborating to make joint recommendations to parliament

② By upholding ethical principles of highest quality and standards in parliament

③ Recommendations based on objective criteria for specific action

④ ethics committee while keeps broad ethics under check, ~~house~~ and privileged committee looks the nitty gritties too ⇒ hence holistic ethical conduct of parliamentarians

⑤ Improve image of parliament world over and make it a credible institution.

However → ⓐ alleged to be slow
→ ⓑ alleged by opposition to be biased against it
→ ⓒ Lack of expertise with committee members themselves for analysing ethical conduct of parliamentarians

Hence more regular meetings and regular discussion on reports of committees could improve their role.

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

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

Judicial activism means active role of judiciary in upholding the citizen's rights and also filling the legislative long pending gaps by providing important verdicts.

Role of judicial activism in context of persistent legislative dysfunction

(1) long pending issues like Police reforms / civil service reforms, not taken

(2) lack of political will among parliamentarians for certain legislation (eg) stronger (o kyal)

(3) Shaping Public policy :- (eg) Godavarmana Case where S.C. upheld Forest outside declared Forest too being protected
↳ public policy of Environmental Stewardship.

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(i) Implementing Good Governance :- Eg Office of even CJI brought under RTI.

~~→ Also Verdicts like tribunals~~

(ii) Women empowerment :- Eg Vishakha guideline → Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace

(iii) Providing hope for reforms to citizens

Eg Prakash Singh case :- guideline for Police reforms

However → (i) Sometimes alleged as judicial overreach

Eg National anthem before every movie show in cinema halls

(ii) Same argument of legislative dysfunction works for judicial dysfunction

↳ non transparent recruitment

↳ 5cr pending cases etc

(3) No accountability of judiciary to public for active actions too

(ii) By passing legislative process of deliberation and discussion.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Judicial intervention

Positive :

(i) Proactive and progressive measures :-

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(eg) NALSA case :- transgender rights upheld first by judiciary

(2) Promoting Basic rights necessary for humanity

(a) Right to education for all children upheld even in 1990, itself

(3) Newer rights provided to the people :-

(a) K.S. Puttaswamy - right to privacy → effective, as now used to curb unwanted State surveillance

(4) Reducing governance gaps :-

(a) suo motu recognition of student's death in coaching institution flooding, & gaps in administration

However Effectiveness is not upto the mark

(1) Rights mostly on the paper only :-

(a) Right to health (PUCL verdict) :- but still high out of pocket expenditure

(2) Reversal of judgements by parliamentary action

(a) CEC appointment :- Anoop Baranwal case based appointment committee now changed

(3) Lack of machinery for overseeing implementation

(a) Sabarimala - not allow women entry yet

Hence judicial activism shall be pursued with greater effectiveness along with more restraint

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Q14. राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का स्तर भारतीय दलीय प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली और वैधता को किस सीमा तक प्रभावित करता है? भारत में अपर्याप्त अंतर दलीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए कौन-कौन से सुधार किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent does the level of internal democracy within political parties impact the functioning and legitimacy of the Indian party system? What reforms can address the challenges of inadequate intraparty democracy in India? (250 words, 15 marks)

Intra party democracy is an important demand from Indian people to improve political environment and its utility in India.

Extent of political party democracy impacting :-

Functioning of party system :-

① Currently accused of nepotism and hegemony based politics

② Reduce diverse views and acceptance of new ideas

③ Impacts funding as only few individuals if dominate could not show legitimacy to get funding

④ Democracy demanded by opposition in governance shall also show democracy within their system

(e.g.) Uk's shadow cabinet

⑤ Chances of corruption due to kitchen cabinet formation in political parties too.

→ Money and muscle power.

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(6) Reduces youth participation in Political activities in the country

(7) May increase criminalisation of politics

(8) Party tickets based on personal interests

Impacting legitimacy of party system

(1) Reducing trust and hence urban Voter Participation falling

(2) People do not want to get ruled by criminal,

(3) Impacting individual donation and affiliation towards Political Parties / Ideologies,

(4) Ultimately impacting good governance in the country.

(5) Even Anti-defection law now ineffective.

Reforms for addressing intra party democracy

(1) Intra party election :- where leaders are choosen not by nomination but by voting

(2) Increasing membership of parties :-

(a) reduce entry fees and the

(3) Better articulation of party ideologies by the leaders

↳ clarity about affiliation

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(4) Dispute redressal mechanisms and internal punishment system to deal with non-democratic attitude in political party

(5) Transparency in political funding :-

(a) Bringing political parties under RTI or adopting National Electoral trust

(6) State funding of political party (Indrajeet Gupta committee) → could reduce money and muscle power

(7) objective criterion for party ticket distribution

(8) Allowing other ideologies and opposition to function and legitimately criticise government.

(Eg) Reduced unwanted usage of state agencies against opposition leaders, as alleged by them

(9) Allow public opinion and feedback and work on reforms for better winnability

These all will ultimately help in intraparty democracy and uphold free and fair election in India (Article 324)

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Q15. "एन एच आर सी (NHRC) को न केवल एक निगरानी संस्था होना चाहिए, बल्कि हाशिए पर उपस्थित और उत्पीड़ित लोगों के लिए आशा की किरण भी बनना चाहिए।" इस संदर्भ में भारत में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एन एच आर सी) की भूमिका और अधिदेश पर चर्चा करें। एन एच आर सी की वर्तमान संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली इसकी स्वतंत्रता और प्रभावशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

"The NHRC must not only be a watchdog but also a beacon of hope for the marginalized and oppressed." In this context discuss the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India. How does the current composition and functioning of the NHRC affect its independence and effectiveness? (250 words, 15 marks)

NHRC is a statutory body in India with mandate to protect and uphold the human rights in the light of UN HRC.

Mandate and Role of NHRC

① Suo moto recognition of human rights violation
   (a) torture cases recognized by NHRC
② Summoning individuals, analysing evidences and reviewing documents :- for investigation of human rights violation
③ Civil courts power to announce verdicts and allow filing of complains by victims/ vulnerables
④ Annual report with recommendations of how to improve human rights of citizens of India
⑤ Analysing government policy / law scheme

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about their impact on human rights and recommending measures.

However :- (a) reports often undiscussed - lack of time with parliament

(b) Receiving the obvious issue and violation of human rights :- (i) Vyapam coaching flooding → no action

(c) Generic nature of recommendation

→ being just a watchdog and not any beacon of hope

(d) Current Composition and functioning affecting independence & effectiveness

(i) Composition :- chairman, vice chairman and around 8 member appointed by Central government

→ Hence appointment itself is not having provision of independence (potential conflict of interest created)

(ii) functioning :- irregular meetings, lack of staff and high vacancies often lead to delayed actions with gravity of issue disappearing.

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→ Hence poor effectiveness & outcome,

① Diverse experts not available :- with mostly judges being appoint → becoming a parking lot

→ lack of diversity
→ lack of women / lower caste participation

② Suo motu recognition powers often not utilised.

③ Overlapping jurisdiction of NHRC with NCSC / NCST / NCBC / NCWC / NCPCR.
(NCBC: backward class; NCWC: women; NCPCR: Child rights)

Measures needed

① Providing Constitutional status :- giving greater role, independent appointments and fixing accountability

② Effective recommendations :- objective guideline shall be pronounced

③ Mandatory implementation of recommendations

Role of NHRC is very essential to preserve democracy and fundamental human rights. Hence, it's hall be empowered.

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Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता की सतत चुनौतियां सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुंच और परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The persistent health equity challenges in India pose a critical barrier in achieving Universal Health Coverage. In this context discuss the role of the public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes across rural and urban areas.(250 words, 15 marks)

One of the major reasons for poor human development index rank of India (134) is poor health outcome and associated challenges

Health Equity challenge ⇒ Critical Barrier in achieving Universal health coverage

(a) High out of pocket expenditure :- Persistent poverty to poors

(b) comorbidities in old age ⇒ more expenditure and hence poor health coverage

(c) Increasing cost of medical treatments / vaccine and medicine ⇒ hence government fiscal burden increasing ⇒ low health coverage

(d) Lack of literacy ⇒ low health insurance coverage.

Role of public sector for adequate health access

(a) Accessible health infrastructure :- (b) mandatory internship by doMBBS in rural areas

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(b) Ensuring health for most vulnerable too
→ (eg) PWD healthcare

(c) reducing GST on critical drugs (eg recent budget reduced GST on 3 cancer drugs)

(d) Health insurance at free for BPL
(eg) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

(e) Assuring health even in Disaster situation
(eg) Project Bhishm - airlifted hospital

(f) Focus on maternal mortality & infant mortality reduction :- women health (eg Folic acid tablets)

(g) Mass healthcare through Mohalla clinics

Private Sector role

(a) Technology innovation :- (eg) Cervavac vaccine

(b) Reducing cost of treatment :- (eg) Cancer treatment through cost effective CAR T cell technology

(c) affordable insurance Policy for middle class
→ (eg) UC Beema

(d) Assisting government in last mile immunisation delivery
→ (eg) COVID vaccination

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(e) upholding medical ethics of Beneficence and Non-Maleficence along with hippocratic oath

However there are lacunae

(a) Corruption in healthcare

(b) Private hospitals charging extremely high → accessible but unaffordable

(c) Missing middle in insurance

(d) traditional medicine knowledge ⇒ poor research

Measures required

(a) AYUSH research and development :-
→ could increase universal health at almost zero cost and natural solution

(b) Regulation of private players, ⇒ cost of treatment

(c) Reduce out of pocket expenditure by making "Samagra Swasthya Abhiyan"

(d) Increasing immunisation :- (e) Universal immunisation program
↓
focus even more on vaccine of typhoid / dengue / malaria too
↓
R&D needed

Srinath Reddy committee's recommendations to upgrade private & public health for universal health coverage shall be followed

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

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals requires consideration of regional context and local situations. In light of this statement examine the role of Panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development and advancing sustainable development.(250 words, 15 marks)

Localisation of sustainable development as recommended by NITI Aayog actually focuses upon consideration of regional context for SDG.

Role of panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development & sustainable development

(1) Participatory approach :- To make sure the diverse opinions from ground comes forward
   (e.g.) women's view necessary for Gender equality SDG 5.

(2) Bottom up approach :- (e.g.) on ground data collection about local climate/weather etc (achieve climate action SDG 13)

(3) local plans preparation :-
   (e.g.) one district one product could be having agriculture product development plan from village level (primary focus on GI crop!)

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④ Direct involvement of Gram sabha and hence nudging rather than coercion:-

(eg) Joint forest management committee (life over land - SDG 15)

⑤ Rural industrial development through panchayat funds and village haats

(eg) Mahila haats organized in various north eastern states (SDG 8 :- industrial development & employment)

⑥ Reducing inequality by village empowerment and resource sharing :- (eg) local taxation on large property (SDG 10)

⑦ clean and affordable energy to villages

(eg) Joint development of biogas plants (SDG 7)

⑧ overall reduction in poverty and hunger due to above measures (SDG ① & ②)

→ (eg) already between 2006-2021, 41.5 cr people out of poverty & there has been some roles played by Panchayats too.

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However there are limitations

① Lack of adequate resource (manpower, funds)
↳ Hence impacting SDG

② Lack of active participation of people in Gram sabha (poor experience, low accountability of Panchayats)

③ ~~Poor accountability~~
High corruption from public fund due to lack of transparency

④ Minimal intervention in lives of people as ultimately gram sabha itself votes for local leaders
→ Hence no taxation at local level

Measures required

① Devolving greater funds, functions, functionary and functionality (Balwantrao Mehta committee)

② Financial independence to local bodies
③ electricity/water taxes collect

③ training of panchayats & capacity building & expert advice

Panchayats could shape India's sustainable future and hence Ministry of Panchayati Raj guidelines shall be adopted.

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Q18. भारत में बाल अधिकारों और कल्याण पर पोक्सो (POCSO) अधिनियम के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत के विधिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने में POCSO अधिनियम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

What are the implications of the POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India? Analyze the role of the POCSO Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection. (250 words, 15 marks)

Pocso Act provides prohibition of child sexual abuse and offence and hence ensures child safety in the country.

Implication of POCSO on child rights & welfare

① Safer environment :- Hence development to full potential

② Equality :- rape of any minor including boy/girl or transgender ⇒ punishable

③ Extreme punishment :- upto death penalty
- ↳ seriousness
- ↳ deterrence

④ Liberty ensured to the children :- realisation of other rights close to safety

⑤ Measures provided for welfare of child
- (eg) child helpline / mental health assistance
- ~~girls~~ child welfare committees etc

⑥ Fixing of roles and responsibilities :-

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(6) Parents :- Immediate complaints register

(7) Tackles domestic violence, child marriage, leads minor's rape etc

(8) Fast tracked system of adjudication (Pocso special courts)

(9) Special police training and women police officer mandatory at Police stations

Role of POCSO Act :- Legal framework for child protection

(1) Deterring and curbing the violence against children, specially girl child.

(2) Improving awareness among population about child rights

(3) Sensitivity training :- of Police & investigation teams for handling child cases more sensitively

(4) Ensuring mental health of children and hence better productivity

(5) Safe outside environment :- hence almost 99% primary school enrollment

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However

(1) Increasing online sexual abuse :- difficult to cater
   (eg) child pornography / cyberbullying

(2) Intersectionality :- some dalit poor girls faces extreme violence (eg Hathras rape)

(3) Not able to curb Organised crime :-
   → child trafficking / begging & international organ trade

(4) Delays in adjudication :- thousands of child cases pending
   ↳ (eg) rape conviction rate ⇒ < 30%.

(5) child poverty still not tackled :- hence orphans often engage in child labor

Measures Required

(1) Focus on child rehabilitation along with child protection

(2) Adult education to ensure child rights through sensitisation

(3) Better implementation (one stop centre / CCTV / Pink Booth)

Hence POCSO's strengthening could help in achieving DPSP's goal of safer environment for all.

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Q19. अमेरिका और भारत के मध्य राजनयिक संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में मानवाधिकार संबंधी मुद्दों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें। इन चिंताओं ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है तथा इन मुद्दों से उत्पन्न तनाव को कम करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Examine the influence of human rights issues and democratic values on the diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and India. How have these concerns affected bilateral engagements and what can be done to mitigate tensions arising from these issues?

(250 words, 15 marks)

Candidates write on this

India and US are world's largest and oldest democracies taking proactive measures for human rights protection.

Impact on diplomatic relationship of US-India by

(A) Human rights issues :-

(a) Positive :
- encourage protection of human rights at international forums.
- joint disapproval of human rights violation / genocide in other countries
- Actions for right to food / shelter etc in certain disadvantage countries (e.g. Somalia)

(b) Negative impact :-

(1) US criticism of India's internal issues showing it as human rights violation
- (e.g.) Manipur issue

(2) US's parliamentary discussions over Indian government's decisions

(2) Impacts diplomatic capital of both countries

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Candidates must not write on this margin

(A) Indians killing in US becoming another issue
↳ life of every Indian origin person is important for India
↳ shows deep racial discrimination

(5) (B) Certain Khalistani elements thriving in USA (eg Pannun)

(B) Impact of democratic values
① Continuous engagement due to similar value system
② Criticising actions of non-democratic nations (eg China's action in Xinjiang)
③ Fostering collaboration through technology sharing / diaspora / environment etc.
(5) IPEF.

Impact of Human rights concerns on bilateral engagements

① ~~Response~~ Cancellation of meeting, (possibly Quad based visit of President of America to India cancelled due to Pannun issue)

② Reduced engagements as warning sign for non interference in internal affairs.

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Candidates must write on this

(3) greater chance of surveillance over each other

(4) Might impact trust between both countries :- reduce long term bonding possibility

(5) Khalistani's nurturing in USA could impact India's national security

(6) Racial discrimination (eg) in USA universities could increase concerns of India

Measures needed for mitigating tensions :-

(1) Rebuilding trust :- By better information sharing and regular discussions rather than open allegation

(2) Collaboration over common issues :- (eg) Economy/ culture etc

(3) Bilateral discussions for dispute resolution ⇓ a democratic necessity

(4) Disaggregated engagement ↳ ensuring its utility for India through assistance & engagement (eg) Pravasi Bharatiya diwas

India-US partnership should allow intermingling of democratic values more and reduce difference for better bilateral relations.

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

Examine the geopolitical challenges India faces in South Asia despite its global rise. How can India navigate these challenges to strengthen its regional leadership?

(250 words, 15 marks)

South Asia is the region of near India Ocean with 8 countries. As our Prime Minister says :- "Asia of conflict will hold us back and Asia of cooperation will shape this century". Hence conflict needs minimization



Fig. South Asian countries

Geopolitical challenges

① Rivalry with certain neighbour :-

(1) Wars by Pakistan - 1965, 1971 etc

② State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan

③ Internal and borders security challenges

(1) Infiltration from Bangladesh / Myanmar

④ Illegal immigration :- threat to resources and culture

↳ (1) Rohingya refugees,

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(5) Power tussle in the region :-

(e.g.) Pakistan's strategic depth in Afghanistan, but India wants its interest secured

(6) Increasing chinese hegemony :-

(e.g.) 6 South Asian nations part of BRI

(7) dysfunctional SAARC and BIMSTEC is still new

(8) Poor implementation of India's promises and projects :- (e.g.) BBIN - not started

(9) CPEC :- impacting India's national security

(10) lack of Bipartisan consensus :- (e.g.) Bangladesh/Nepal

How could India navigate through these challenges :-

(1) Neighbourhood first spirit :-

(a) Providing assistance in disasters (priority)

(e.g.) Afghan Earthquake

(b) Support smaller neighbour (non-reciprocity)

(e.g.) Srilanka line of credit during crisis

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(1) Security :- Security and growth for all in the region
↳ could be strengthened by Naval exercises of SAARC / BIMSTEC

(3) Focus on Indo pacific :- (eg) Quad countries could contribute financial growth of smaller South Asian nations

(4) Opposition terrorism and violation of territorial integrity in all forms.
(eg) UNSC terrorist declaration

(5) Capacity building < defense indegenization
Domestic manufacturing (textile / food process)

(6) Leverage service sector economy
IT outsourcing
tourism
Counter china's economic depth

(7) Sustainable development in the region and focus on diaspora engagement
(eg) Kartarpur Sahib corridor

(8) Utilise technology :- (eg) for border security
↳ BOLD QIT

Hence South Asian geopolitical challenges could be tackled by multiple initiatives and India could provide regional leadership.