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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: SIDAQ SINGH Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : PTTP 221552 Start Time 5PM End Time 8:15 PM

Date of Examination: 13/08/24 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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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)

Rule of Law, as embodied in At 14 of constitution entails equality before law, absence of arbitrary actions and supremacy of constitution

Judicial review [At 13(2)] entails power of judiciary to strike down laws and executive action violative of the constitution

Both of the above are interpendent as judicial review ensures arbitrary actions of legislature and executive are struck down. Rule of law ensures supremacy of constitution, which in turn is possible only when judiciary has power of judicial review.

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Q2

Judicial review - Most important aspect of basic structure

I). Upholds supremacy of constitution by striking down arbitrary actions of legislature & executive.

II). Upholds rights of people
↳ Eg Shreya Singhal Case (striking down Sec 66 A, IT Act 2000)

III). Strengthens federalism
↳ Eg SR Bommai Case (1994) - federalism is part of basic structure.

IV) Ensures separation of powers
↳ Eg Striking down NJAC Law

V) Leads to social justice
↳ Eg Navtej Singh Johar Case (2018) [Striking down Sec 377 of IPC]

However judicial review should be cautiously exercised, so as to prevent 'tyranny of unelected' (Arun Jaitley)

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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)

Delhi's status reflects a case of asymmetric federalism. 69th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991 provided the framework for administration of Delhi which listed the role and powers of Delhi's assembly and Lieutenant Governor (LG)

Comparison of Delhi's LG with Governor of others states

I). Like the governor of other states (At 163), LG under At 239AA has to act on aid & advise of Council of Ministers (CoM), but in case of conflict, he can refer the matter to President.

II). Unlike Governors, LG doesn't have to act on advice of CoM

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Q3.

w.r.t law, public order and land.

III). Changes by GNCT of Delhi (Amendment) Act 2021
- Government of Delhi would mean LG
- All decisions of CoM have to be first referred to Governor.

IV). SC Judgement 2018 ruled that like governors, LG should act on aid & advice of CoM, except in exceptional cases.

V). GNCT of Delhi ~~(2024)~~ (Amendment) Act 2024: National Capital Civil Service Board to recommend issues w.r.t civil servants to LG (No such power to governors of states).

To maintain harmony between GNCT & LG, it is crucial that LG should adhere to spirit of federalism as highlighted in 2018 judgement of SC

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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)

Judiciary plays a crucial role in harmonising fundamental rights with constitutional morality (which entails upholding the essence/spirit of Constitution)

Judiciary - Navigating tension b/w Art. to religion & constitutional morality

I). Using 'essential religious practice' test as given in Shirur Mutt case (1954) to strike a balance between the two.

II). Adopting golden mean approach to harmonise both
↳ Eg Arjun Gopal Case (2018), S.C set timeline for burst crackers (Balancing Art. to religion with clean environment [Art 48A])

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Q4.

(III). Prioritising right to equality in case of conflict
↳ Eg SC ruled entry of females in Ajmer Sharif dargah

(IV). Upholding human dignity: Prioritising constitutional morality over social morality (which is often defended using rel. to religion)
↳ Eg Indian Young Lawyers Association Case (Sabrimala judgement)

(V). Utilisation of Article 25(2) to allow state to interfere in secular matters relating to religion
↳ Eg cases w.r.t management of temple trust.

Though some analysts criticise judiciary for interfering in religion but Judiciary's action is crucial to uphold spirit of constitutional morality, inter and intra-religious equality

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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)

While USA's constitution is characterised by water-tight separation of powers (SoP), Indian system is characterised by checks and balances.

Comparison

(I) USA
- No arm of government can interfere in other arm's functioning
- Presidential system - No power of legislature over executive
- The President (unlike in case of India) can't dissolve the legislature

(II) India
- Arms of government can keep a check on each other (Art 75(3) - accountability of executive to legislature)
- Similarly President under

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Q5.

At 84 can dissolve Lok Sabha

Advantages of checks and balance over SoP

I). Prevent arbitrary laws of legislature
↳ Using judicial review [At 13(2)], such laws can be struck down.

II). Prevent tyranny of executive
↳ No confidence motion At 75(3), Question hour etc are tools with legislature

III) In case legislature doesn't will of people, it can be dissolved by President (At 84)

IV). In case of misconduct and incapacity, SC and HC judges can be removed by Parliament under At 124 & 217 respectively.

Hence system of checks and balances ensure smooth & robust democracy that remains committed to will of people.

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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 was in news as the people of Ladakh have been demanding protection under it.

6th Schedule - Respecting traditional governance system & cultural practices

I). Power to legislate to Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) as per their traditional customs

II). Power of administration as per the traditional governance model
↳ Eg by Tribal assemblies.

III). Cultural practices respected by providing them autonomy. (Social morality of tribals respected)

IV). Village councils given power to

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decide various cases of conflict.

V). Self governance provides them opportunity to preserve their way of life [Tribal Panchsheel]

6th Schedule fostering development

I). ADCs get the right to distribute and utilise Minor forest Produce

II). Land Rights are protected, preventing land alienation.

III) Financial power: Right to tax & collect market fees.

IV). Cultural development as ADCs have right to protect & promote their culture.

V). Increased social capital through tribal assemblies encourages development.

VI) Grants by centre & state also aids in development.

Hence asymmetric federalism using 6th Schedule has helped in protecting culture & greater integration of India.

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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 (CSOs) are voluntary organisations of people that aim to bring socio-economic transformation of society.

They include NGOs, SHGs, etc

CSO - Government partnership

I). Improving education - improving learning outcomes, educating vulnerable etc
↳ NGO Pratham: Teaching children in slums.

II). Improving healthcare
↳ Eg NGO Arth, NGO Doctors for You (health delivery during COVID)

III). Better service delivery
↳ Eg Akshay Patra helps government in Mid Day Meals.

IV) Augments government's capacity

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Q7.

Eg Swadesh Foundation collaborates with Maharashtra govt. to address issue of anaemia among women.

V). Help during disasters

Eg Hemkunt Foundation ~~fo~~ worked with SDRF during Assam floods.

VI). Economic empowerment

↳ Eg Delhi gov. collaborated with NGO Dastkar to organise Dastkar fair for artisans.

VII). Women empowerment

↳ Eg Kudumbashree by Kerela to encourage SHG in improving position of females.

Way forward

- Helping CSOs to meet high standards of transparency & accountability
- Enabling access to financial resources
- Training human resource of CSOs for greater efficiency.

As suggested by National Policy of voluntary Sector 2007, CSOs & gov. should work together to achieve developmental goals.

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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)

Civil Servants form the fulcrum of good governance & development process. Hence culture of life long learning among them is crucial.

Civil Servants - Life Long Learning

I). Improving effeciency by learning about best practices.
↳ Eg Learning about importance of e-technology in administration

II). Increasing complexity in administration demands life long learning
↳ Eg Increasing salience of Big data, AI etc

III). Learning behavioral skills to become empathetic & emotionally intelligent administration.

IV). Developing domain expertise
↳ 2nd ARC & Hota Committee suggested the same

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Q8

IV). Becoming creative & innovative requires expansion of mental horizon through learning Eg Op. Sulaimani by IAS Prashant Nair (Kozhikode- Hunger free)

Mission Karmyogi - life long learning

I) i-GOT platform: access to various modules that will improve effeciency

II). Blended content: On line learning & classroom learning

III) Curated content: best courses across world on platform.

IV). Competency evaluation to promote better learning outcomes.

V). Will promote domain expertise

VI) My i-GOT: courses as per the department in which civil servant is serving

Hence this would ensure that our civil servants ~~dot~~ become effecient & effective & hence help ~~to~~ realise goal of VIKSIT BHARAT

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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 UNDP & OPHI's Multi dimensional Poverty Index, poverty decreased from ~~6~~ 55% to 16% in India from 2004-05 to 2019-21.

Present poverty line

Based on Tendulkar committee → 2011

(₹24 - Rural areas ₹32 - Urban areas, per day). It is based on consumption.

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However socio-economic realities have altered since 2011 in terms of needs, basket of goods, importance of factors like education, health, leisure etc.

Benefits of redifining poverty line

I). More emphasis on learning poverty

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as education is considered antidote of poverty.

II). Health should be given due weightage because of nutrition crisis as suggested by NFHS 5 (36% stunting)

III). Standard of living to include access to electricity, toilets, housing etc.

IV) Changed basket of goods [Eg] increased dependence on protein items like eggs, pulses etc

[Challenges]

I) Time consuming exercise - will require extensive stakeholder consultation.

II) Surveys: New surveys as per new methodology.

III). Administrative cost to collect data

IV). Might not fully reflect ground realities like impact of factors like globalisation, informalisation etc on poverty.

Redefining poverty will help in better formulation of schemes & improved targetting of vulnerable

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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)

Political divisions with west on global governance and international co-operation is because of DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT (Joseph Stiglitz) in present institutions of governance

IMPACT

I). Decreasing legitimacy of global institutions. Eg WTO, WHO etc

II). Vulnerability of third world nations Eg Debt crisis in Sri Lanka - severe IMF conditionalities

III). Threat to liberal world order: Eg Continuing violation of human rights of Uyghur Muslims by China.

IV). Resort to minilaterals as global institutions becomes defunct. Eg BRICS

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Q10.

V) Decreasing hegemony of USA - chief architect of present world order.

VI) Greater crisis (Eg) refugee crisis, climate risk as international community fail to find solution.

How should India navigate

I). Reform of institutions of global governance: Push for reform of UNSC, WTO etc.

II). Change financial order: Increasing voting rights of 3rd world nations in IMF, WB etc.

III) Multi-vector collaboration (Eg) Collaborate with SCO, QUAD, BRICS etc to advance its interests.

IV). Become part of global high tables (Eg) India became part of MTCR, Australia Group.

Hence India should act as **leader of third world** & push for greater democratisation of global governance.

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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)

Recently, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) unveiled Artic Policy of India. to advance India's interest in Arctic.

India's Artic Policy & foreign policy goals

I). National capacity building by encouraging greater research in fast warming Arctic.

II). Maritime transportation: exploring shipping via Northern Sea route.

III). Advancing economic interest: Sustainable exploration of oil and gas, & mining of other minerals in future.

IV). Becoming a part of Arctic Governance Architecture

V). ~~Combatting~~ Countering greater Chinese forays in the region.

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Q1

Collaborations and agreements

I). India became observer member at Arctic Council

II). Research collaboration : India has a permanent Mission, Himadari at Arctic (Svalbard)

III) Collaboration in Blue economy :

↳ Eg sustainable fishing in the region & exploring maritime opportunities

IV). Exploring sustainable shipping as greater area is ice free.

V). Sustainable energy generation in the region.

Presently Norway hold chair of Arctic Council. India should collaborate with Norway & present itself as a responsible stakeholder to get acceptance as an important player in Arctic.

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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, the Union Cabinet gave Terms of Reference (ToR) to 16th F.C constituted under Article 280

Difference of 16th F.C TOR from previous F.Cs

I). Increased devolution by states to local government as part of TOR wasn't present in TOR of earlier FCs

↳ So F.C will recommend measures for states to augement their resources to provide more finances to local bodies.

II). Looking into the funds created under Disaster Management Act, 2005 is part of TOR of 16th FC (not during earlier FCs)

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This becomes crucial as the importance of such events increase in backdrop of increased frequency of extreme weather events (Eg - Recent Kerela Landslide)

While ~~#~~ 13th F.C recommended devolution of 32% to states, 14th F.C recommended 42% & 15th F.C 41%. Still economic disparities persist between states

Reasons

I). Development gap

- Better human resource available in states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc as compared to UP, Bihar etc
- More industrial development in states like Guj, Maharashtra etc as compared to Chhattisgarh, Jhal etc.

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II). Proximity to ports & other infrastructure increases disparity
↳ Eg Gujrat gets edge over UP

III). Political imperatives Eg Some states, allegedly get more share because of party politics - Recent packages to Bihar & Andhra Pradesh (Budget 2024)

IV). Population : ~~45% weightage~~ 27.5% weightage to population. So states like UP, Bihar get higher share as compared to NE states

V). Government policies : Conducive policies like tax holidays, single window clearance etc. by some states

Way forward →
- States should focus on human capital development
- Objective criteria to give grants under Art 282
- Use of e-governance to foster development

F.C is a mechanism of fiscal federalism that strengthens the federal model of India

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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)

Smooth conduct of parliament requires MPs to uphold ethical values and respect the privileges of other members of the house and house itself.

As a result, Ethics and Pewelges Committee were constituted.

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Similarities

I). Both the committee are present in both the houses of parliament - Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

II). Purpose: Both tend to uphold ethical values by investigating & recommending action again unethical acts.

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III). Both have recommendary powers

IV). Both summit their reports to the presiding officers of house

V). Both can call for any material evidence, document etc necessary to conduct investigation

VI). Proceeding of both can be made public till the report has been laid on floor of the house.

[Differences]

Ethics Committee	Privelege Committee
I) For mild offences of unethical conduct	I). The gravity of offence is more for it to be referred to privelege committee.
II). It can suggest punishment only to the member of the house	II). Can suggest punishment to any person for break of privelege.
	Eg In early 2000s, 2 journalists were

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Q13.

imprisoned for insulting the then CM of Tamil Nadu on recommendation of privelege committee of state assembly.

Complementary role

I). Both the committees set out the parameters to take action against concerned members, which become important case-studies for other committee.

II) Both promote high standard of conduct of parliamentarians.

III) Both ensure that demorcay remains robust by enabling parliament to function effecently.

IV) Both uphold the dignity of the house

Ethics Committee & Privilege Committee hence are crucial to ensure that parliaments adhere to high standard of ethical Conduct.

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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)

According to some experts, parliament is in decline in India due to multiple factors like

- Less number of sitting (~~331~~ 275 during 17th L.S)
- More disruptions
- Poor quality of legislations
- Legislative vacuum in various areas
- Criminalisation of politics

As a result, judicial activism has become a feature of Indian democracy

Evolving role of Judicial activism

① Late 1970s: Judges like Justice PN Bhagwati became harbinger of rights of people by doing away

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with locus- standi principle

II). Focus on deprived during 1980's & 1990's
↳ Hussainara Khatoon Case : Right to speedy justice was declared part of art. to life Art 21.

III). During 1990s, SC issued Vishakha Guidelines (1997) to prevent sexual harrasment at work- Judiciary entering legislative domain.

IV). Role of judiciary in environmental issues increased
↳ Vellore Citizens Welfare Case (1994) - Polluter Pays principle given by SC
↳ MC Mehta Case (1998) : Public Trust Doctrine by S.C.

V) In 21st century, new domain of electoral reforms ushered by judiciary
↳ Lok Prahari Judgement, striking down Sec 123(4) of RPA 1951 etc

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Effectiveness

I). Upheld peoples right Eg Navtej Singh Johar Case (2018) [Sec 377 IPC struck down], Sabrimala Case (Women rights)

II). Protecting deprived sections

↳ Olga Tellis V. BMC - Right to shelter & livelihood of homeless, vulnerable.

III). Improving environmental governance: Creation of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) to address pollution

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Issues

↳ Judicial overreach: Fixing time of fire crackers [Arjun Gopal Case 2018]

↳ Judgements not backed by enough reason Eg No liquor shops along 500 m of highway.

Here as Justice Katju said that Judiciary should exercise judicial restraint. While being activist, it must not step in other's sphere & uphold separation of powers

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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)

Internal democracy within political parties refers to periodic elections to decide office holders, free deliberation & exchange of ideas within political parties.

Impact on functioning and legitimacy

1). Functioning

I). Increased effeciency of functioning as opinion of worker on ground reaches upto top

II). Better decisions due to deliberation & exchange of views

III). Members of party feel valued and motivated as their voices are heard in party.

IV). Workers work with greater commitment towards party in a

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democratic set up.

2). Legitimacy

I). Legitimacy of leaders within party increases is they are selected using fair elections

II). Legitimacy among public also increases as popular and efficient people get chosen as leaders of political party.

III) Hence intra-party conflicts reduce.

Issues in intra-party democracy

- Presence to certain family members in leadership position (Nepotism)
- Elections not conducted regularly
- Anti-defection law hinders free speech in party.
- Elections not free & fair as often there is a single candidate for a position

Reforms to improve intra-party democracy

① Change in constitution of political

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parties so that there are provisions for intra party democracy like frequent elections.

II). Law Commission 170th report recommended to give more powers to ECI to ensure internal democracy in political parties.

III). Halim Committee : Ament Anti Defection Law - only in such cases when it is important to save government from falling.

IV). Civil Society including associations like ADR, PRS etc should build public opinion to pressurise political party to promote internal democracy.

V) Ament RPA, 1951 (Sec 29A) : Make internal democracy a condition to register political party.

Political parties are instruments to mobilise and reflect public opinion. Hence internal democracy is crucial to increase their efficacy

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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 was formed under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to uphold rights of people of India.

Watchdog & Beacon of hope

- Promote rights of people
- Inquiry in case of violation
- Creating Awareness about rights
- Compensation in case of violation

Role and Mandate

I). Protect the rights under the constitution, statutes & international convention (eg- UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948)

II). Inquiry into violation of rights (Eg) Custodial - torture

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III) Create awareness about rights through seminars, discussions etc

IV). Power of civil court : ask for witness, document etc

V). Report to President about condition of rights every year

VI). Research on how rights enforcement can be improved.

Current composition - effect on independence & effectiveness

1). Chairman = retired Chief Justice of India or judge of S.C.
↳ ensures high standards of integrity & effectiveness

2). 2 members - judges of SC & other 3 members : expert in human rights
↳ Their expertise improves overall effeciency of NHRC - Promotes research in human rights

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3). Members selected by a diverse committee consisting of PM, Home Minister, Speaker, Dy. Chairperson (R.S) LoP in Lok Sabha & LoP (Rajya Sabha)

↳ This ensures independence & impartiality.

Functioning

(I) Can take suo motu action. Eg Hathras Gang Rape Case

(II) On site visits for better assessment

Eg Hyderabad Police encounter

(III) Recommending compensation to victims of Human rights violation

(IV) Visiting jails to look into condition of inmates.

(V). Awareness campaigns about rights

To further enhance its functioning

- Independant Cadre of officials
- Binding recommendation
- More budget
- Constitutional status.

This would make India a robust democracy as rights of people are upheld

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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)

National Health Policy 2017 aims to achieve universal health coverage by ensuring that the package of essential health services is universally available.

Persistent Health Equity challenges

→ Availability: Majority of Sub-centres & PHCs lack diagnostic facilities. (This affects poor)

→ Affordability: High cost of OPD at private hospitals creates inequity for poor

→ Accessibility: In rural & hostile terrain areas, health care services are inaccessible.

→ Lack of geriatric care for old.

Role of Public sector

① Primary health care through the

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network of sub-centres & Primary health centres (PHCs) provides various facilities like mother care, child care etc.

II). Janaushadi Kendras: cheap (50-90%.) generic medicines (decrease out of pocket expenditure)

III). Teritiary healthcare: Medical colleges, AIIMS etc for surgeries etc.

IV). Network of ANMs & ASHA workers provide various services like immunization, family planning services awareness generation etc.

Role of private sector

I). Accessibility: As per NFHS 3 data, 60%. rural health facilities & 70%. urban health facilities are by private sector

II). Better services as private sector are based on profitability.

III). Improved tertiary care through

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superspeciality hospitals.

(IV) Better technology brought in by private hospitals.

Outcomes

(1) Improved life expectancy
↳ 62 years in 2001 to 71 yrs presently.

(2). More seats of medical education (~~number~~ Greater doctors & nurses in future

(3). Will help achieve SDG3 Good health & well being

(4) Decrease in IMR (30 per 10,000) & MMR (100 per 1 lakh)

(5) Improved immunisation coverage.

Collaboration between public & private sector will be crucial to realise goal of Swastha Bharat, which is crucial for VIKSIT BHARAT

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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)

India is known as nation of nations because of its diversity. Hence instead of one size fits all approach, localisation of development is crucial to achieve SDGs.

Diverse regional contexts & local situations

I) Existence of multiple cultures based on history, ethnicity etc.

II). Different levels of development
Eg Purvanchal, as compared to Western UP

III). Each area faces a different set of problems.

Role of Panchayats in grassroot development

I). Proper implementation of welfare schemes

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like MGNREGA, PDS etc.

(III). Economic development by collaboration with SHGs, NGOs etc.

Eg Kudumbshree Model in Kerala

(III). Improved healthcare: Panchayats play critical role in managing sub-centres & motivating ASHA workers

→ Eg Tamil Nadu Health Service Model gives importance to role of panchayats.

(IV). Creating awareness Eg Panchayats in Indore raised awareness through campaigns on imp. of WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)

Sustainable development

(I) Reducing poverty: Panchayats collaborate with SHGs to protect vulnerable.

Eg Mission Shakti in Odisha (Panchayat - SHG collaboration for tribals)

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II) Better education (SDG 4): Panchayats manage village schools & anganwadis
↳ Kerela Model

III) Better management of local resources
Eg Panchayats help better utilisation of Minor Forest Produce

IV). Afforestation drives by Panchayats in common lands

V). Grassroot innovations
↳ Eg Panchayats of Delhi collaborated with NGO Dastkar to support local artisans.

VI). Awaress generation
↳ Eg Panchayats of Jhunjhunu (Haryana) about importance of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Hence Panchayats would play a crucial role in decentralisation of development & ushering in P-P-P (Public - Private - Panchayat) model of development

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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 2012 is in line with India's commitments under UN Convention on Rights of Children 1992,

Implications on rights & welfare of children

(I) Right to safe environment as POCSO penalises strictly sexual exploitation of children.

(II) Creates deterrence as there is a provision for death penalty as well.

(III) Ensures rehabilitation through CWC (Child Welfare Committees)

(IV) Upholds Art 39(f) Safe development of children

(V). Ensures empathetic treatment by

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police officials : Female sub-inspector will talk to children who are victims.

Role in transforming legal framework

(I) Strict penal provision including death penalty depending on nature of sexual assault.

II). Proper defination of offences like 'sexual assault' in law.

III). POCSO Rules 2020 provide immediate relief & compensation through DLSA (Dist. Legal Service Authority)

IV). Empirical evidence collection : Provision of video - recording.

(V) All round support to child through agent of Child Welfare Committee - psychological, health, educational support etc.

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VI) Fixed timelines: Investigation should be completed in one month

VII). Special POCSO Courts created for speedy justice.

POCSO Act and the procedures under it are a model to deal with crime. It has showed how serious India has a society and political system is towards child rights.

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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)

India and USA are the world's two biggest democracies. Both commit themselves to democratic norms and respect for rights of their people.

Human rights issues and backsliding of democracy

India

- Reports of Freedom House, V-Dem etc highlight issues of Human rights violation, and slipping of democracy.
- Pakistan highlights the issue of alleged human rights violation in J&K at international stage
- Recent report of India's involvement in killing of Mr. Nijjar in Canada sparked controversy.

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USA → Killing of George Floyd (Racism)
→ Threat to democracy → Capitol Hill attack
→ Increasing polarisation

Affect on bilateral engagements

① USA often questions India on its human rights records

II). Alleged killing of Mr. Nijjar was taken up at the highest political level.

III). Synchronisation of political values is crucial for better & deeper engagement with each other.

IV) Negative perception affect issues like bipartisan support to India on transfer of sophisticated defence platforms, regional co-operation in Indo Pacific etc

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Mitigating tensions

(I) Deeper conversations to emphasise on India's impeccable record of being a strong democracy.

(II) Observers should be welcomed during elections (Institutional integrity of ECI is well known)

(III) India should allay apprehensions of human rights violation by highlighting the independence of its judiciary & efficient institutions like NHRC.

(IV). Both nations should co-operate on platforms like UN to promote democratic norms (UN fund for Democracy) & promotion of Human rights across the world.

Convergence of political values will play a crucial role in strengthening the most defining partnership of 21st Century.

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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)

Peaceful neighbourhood is crucial for India's rise as a major power and a significant participant at global high tables.

- Global rise of India
  - 5th largest economy globally
  - Became member of technology denial regimes – MTCR, Australia Gp., Wassenar Agreement
  - Recently successfully hosted G-20 Summit.
  - Net security provider in Indian ocean (Anti Piracy missions in IOR)

Geopolitical challenges in South Asia

I). Snapped relations with Pakistan diplomatically after Uri & Pathankot

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attack (Pak - use of terrorism as a state policy)

II). China - Diplomatic / Political ~~stuc~~ Resolution at 3 conflicting positions in Ladakh remains elusive

III). Nepal: Relations went downhill after Nepal undertook constitutional amendment showing Kalapani as its territory.

IV). Maldives: Pro Chinese President elected - Indian naval support staff directed to leave.

V). Bangladesh: Recent political crisis as PM Hasina fled Dhakha

VI) Bhutan facing increasing political pressure from China over land boundary issue.

Steps Needed

① Revivigorate SAARC to develop deeper political engagement at

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regional level with all its neighbours.

II). Upgrade neighbourhood policy by investing more political capital
- engaging with Nepal over developing Transit & energy linkages
- Connectivity projects with Bangladesh & solving Teesta issue.

III). Non-reciprocal approach to deal with neighbours like Nepal & Bhutan (greater investment in their infrastructure)

IV) China - engagement at political, diplomatic & military level to end confrontation at friction points.

V) Allay fear of India being a big brother by respecting sensitivities of neighbours.

This would help in greater regional peace, boosting India's image as a responsible regional power

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