

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: SWETA Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : 6309676 Start Time 9:00AM End Time 12:00PMDate of Examination: 13/09/24 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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- 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

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
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2	2
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3	3
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Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

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)

The power of judicial review is inherent and implicit under Art-32 of Indian constitution.

Interdependence between rule of law and judicial review.

① Judicial review prevents rule by law.

↳ Struck down of 99th constitution Amendment Act.

② It ensures law accommodates interests of people.

↳ Nandey Singh Johar case.

③ It establishes a system of checks and balances upon legislative and executive.

④ It prevents the enforcement of arbitrary laws and ensure equality.

↳ Muslim women right to alimony can't be overshadowed by

personal laws.

① Judicial Review as part of basic structure.

- ① It ensures a responsible conduct on part of executive & legislature.
- ② Aggrieved can seek judicial recourse
- ③ It prevents misuse of power by the legislature.
- ④ Maintains separation of power along with check & balances.
- ⑤ Implement the ideals of Preamble i.e. Justice.

Some other important part of basic structure are federalism & fundamental rights. Judicial

review enhances the preservation of basic structure doctrine

established in 1973 Keshavananda

Bharati case. It enjoys certain degree of importance as compared to other features.

Q2.

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

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

Art-239 A - establishes an elected government in Union Territory of Delhi. However, Govt. of NCT of Delhi Act create power imbalances.

Comparison

Delhi's LG

- ① Plays a pro-active role in executive functions of government.
- ② exercise certain arbitrary powers in areas of land, police & public order
- ③ has a higher hand in appointment & transfer of

Governors

- ① Acts as a nominal head.
- ② Acts as per Art-163 on aid and advice of council of ministers.

Group A and B
officers after National
Capital Civil Services
Authority.

④ Interferes with
day to day func-
tioning of elected
government.

⑤ Govt. of Delhi is
synonymous with
L.G.

③ Elected govt.
cater to Group
A and B officers.

④ Doesn't interfere
in the effective
functioning of
government.

⑤ Govt. means
the elected
government.

way
Forward

① Implement recommend-
ation of Supreme Court.

② L.G. to act on advice of
elected ministers.

③ As per Punchhi Commission
elected government must
be consulted in appointment
of L.G.

Governor is a nominal head and
must act on advice of elected
govt. that has popular mandate.

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)

Art-25: Right to practice and profess any religion, time and again interferes with the constitutional ideals.

Judiciary balancing right to religion & constitutional Morality

① In Shri M. S. Matru case, 1954, Supreme court developed the doctrine of 'Essential Religious Practice'.

② From 1985 Shah Bano case to 2001 Daniel Latifi case SC has maintained the right to alimony for Muslim women.

③ Judiciary is the interpreter of constitution and sees religious practice under light of constitutional ideals.

- ④ In Shyara Bano Case, Supreme court nullified Triple Talaq ^{instant} thereby ending religious discrimination against women.
- ⑤ Supreme court gave ^{Hindu} women the right to inherit their ancestral property.
- ⑥ In Indian Young Lawyers Association vs State of Kerala Supreme court allowed women of menstruating age to enter Sabrimala Temple.
- ⑦ In Sarla Mudgal case, Supreme court emphasised the need to develop a uniform civil code in India.

Judiciary balances the rights of individual thereby ensuring implementation of constitutional morality.

- 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 doctrine power is the doctrine where different organs of the government work independently.

Indian Constitution

- ① India has an integrated judicial system.

eg Appeal from High Court to Supreme Court.

- ② Government is drawn from the legislature.

- ③ Term of govt.

American Constitution

- ① It has an independent judicial system.

eg Supreme Court only caters to federal laws.

- ② Different elections for legislature and President.

is co-terminous with term of Lok Sabha.

④ Judicial Review, No confidence motion keeps check upon the government.

③ President has 4 yr term & legislature is elected every 2 years.

④ President executes with advice of Kitchen cabinet.

Advantages of check & balances over rigid separation of power.

- ① It ensures a responsible conduct.
- ② It increases the accountability of government.
- ③ Government doesn't function in silos.
- ④ Promotes criticism of government.
- ⑤ Understanding the objectives and goals of government through debate.

India has separation of power but also have fusion of power.

Q5.

भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों में कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार इनकी 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 the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura.

Provisions of 6th Schedule

- ① Development of tribal districts and preservation of their culture.
- ② Creation of Tribal Autonomous Districts and Regions run by Tribal Council.
- ③ Devolution of legislative, executive and judicial powers to council.
- ④ Governor identifies areas to be developed as tribal districts or councils.
- ⑤ Governor can alter the name and boundaries of region.

[Role of 6th schedule]

- ① continuity of traditional practices
eg Gaon Bura in Assam
- ② identification of distinct culture.
eg Bodo Land Territorial Area District.
- ③ Tribal councils can govern their matters such as marriage, inheritance
- ④ It promotes local self-governance in these areas.
- ⑤ Promotes socio-economic development and reduces utilisation or resource exploitation by non-tribals.

Jawahar Lal Nehru has said that tribal societies have to develop and develop in their own way. The practices of mainstream societies must not be imposed. Art-29 of tribals must be protected.

- 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)

Partnership between civil society organisations and Government promotes ethical and good governance.

Incidence of Partnerships.

- ① Identify the loopholes in government programmes.

[eg] ASER report by Pratham NGO.

- ② Measures the performance of states.

[eg] Devolution Index by TIES

- ③ Ensure public welfare and fill gaps.

[eg] Akshay Patra Foundation involved in mid-day meals.

- ④ Rehabilitation of victims of social crimes.

[eg] Goony NGO - for children of sex workers.

Limitations in Partnership

- ① FCRA and denial of funds to NGOs.
- ② Accessibility of infrastructure and loans to NGOs.
- ③ No effective interaction & communication between civil society and government.

Way Forward

- ① Institution of National NGO Awards on lines of National Creative awards.
- ② Government to be accommodative of criticisms.
- ③ Capacity building of Civil Society organisations.

For development goals to be fulfilled, effective participation from government's side and civil society side is required.

- 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)

The environment, technology around us is continuously evolving. Civil servants must respond to the changes to develop a effective human resource.

Importance of life-long learning

- ① To carefully and responsibly handle new crises.
eg cyber stalking.
- ② To reduce the rate of redundancy.
- ③ To effectively participate in the growth of country.
- ④ To accommodate different views and develop new solutions.
- ⑤ To discharge their public-service effectively.
- ⑥ Continuous learning is good for mental & psychological well being.

[Mission Karmyogi]

It was started by NITI Aayog to impart mid career training to civil servants.

contributions are:

- ① It made civil servants more responsive.
- ② Reduced dependency and improved their efficiency.
[eg] use of technology, gmail.
- ③ Respond to crimes of 21st century
[eg] Hate speech, Deep fakes
and Artificial intelligence.

Human Resource needs to be trained in new and evolving domain to ensure national as well as social security.

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, India has lifted ~25 cr people out of multidimensional poverty. Currently the rate stands at 11%.

India must redefine its poverty line because:

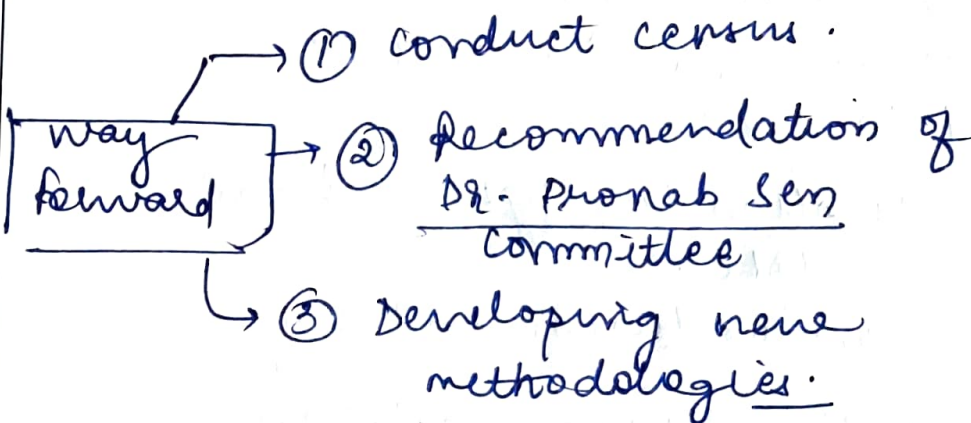
- ① Rising inflation changes the minimum income to sustain a family.
- ② There exists different facets of poverty - educational, health, digital, income, etc.
- ③ Reassign the weightage given to parameters under the Multidimensional poverty Index.
- ④ The poverty that existed in 2004 is different from one in 2024.
 Eg Famines no longer happen.

Benefit of redefining poverty line

- ① Rationalisation of beneficiaries.
[eg] 80% people under PDS.
- ② Targeted benefits of schemes such as Ayushman Bharat
- ③ New parameters can be included.

Challenges in redefining poverty

- ① Lack of income and expenditure data of all people.
- ② Last census conducted in 2011.
- ③ Income patterns of households are erratic.



Poverty needs to be redefined in 21st century and social welfare steps needs to be taken

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)

Thiruvalluvar said, "wisdom is to live in tune with mode of changing world."

Reshaping of global dynamics & creation of political divides interferes with global governance & co-operation as:

- ① India views Quad as a forum for co-operation, but USA sees it as anti-china.
- ② USA supporting Ukraine, whereas India wants an end to war.
- ③ Disruption in supply chain across globe.
[eg] semiconductor industry.
- ④ Khalistan issue created rift between India & Canada.
[eg] India accused of killing Nijjar.

India's navigation

- ① India must acknowledge that global relations are governed by national interest.
- ② To refrain from taking sides and present solutions to problems.
 [eg] coal from Russia & mediating between Russia & Ukraine.
- ③ India must advocate for a rule based international order.
- ④ Must promote multilateralism and engagements.
 [eg] Delhi Declaration of G20.
- ⑤ India should not become a victim of regional polarisation.

It is a challenge for India to carefully carry forward its aspiration among the global turmoil. However it will be able to do so by advocating its interests clearly to world.

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

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

Arctic Region lies to the north of 60°N and is largely covered with ice. It is surrounded by countries such as Russia, USA, Norway, Denmark & Finland.

Alignment of India's Arctic Policy and Foreign policy.

- ① Equal opportunity for all countries to develop themselves.
- ② Principles of SOCH, SAMPARK, SAMYO G, SAHAKALP and SAPNE.
- ③ Promotes multilateralism.
- ④ 'Vaisudheva Kutumbakam' as enshrined in Upanishads.
- ⑤ Utilisation of Arctic resources for the welfare of all.
- ⑥ No monopolistic control.

Arctic Council & India

Arctic Council was formed in 1996 by Ottawa Declaration. India initiated Arctic research program in 2007.

collaborations and agreements with Arctic Council:

- ① India is an observer to Arctic Council.
- ② India has research station himadri in Norway.
- ③ IndARC: It is India's first underwater observatory in Arctic region.
- ④ India's Arctic Policy - focuses on science and exploration, environment protection and climate change.

India is participative in all the activities across globe. From Arctic to Antarctic and USA to Philippines. It is essential to be recognised as a powerful country and gain trust & reliability.

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

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

Article-280 of Indian Constitution establishes Finance Commission as a constitutional body. 16th Finance Commission is headed by Shri. Arvind Panagariya.

Terms of reference of 16th Finance Commission different from previous

① Criteria for Devolution:

- ↳ 15th Finance Commission gave highest weightage to Population (as per census 2001).
- ↳ Optimising the weightage of Population, Income distance, Tax effort, Demography, Forest & ecology is crucial for 16th Finance Commission.

② Amrit Kall:

- ↳ Following 25 years of Amrit Kall will be decided by the financial devolution to states.

↳ Equitable and sound distribution of resources.

↳ Eg states responsible for 60% of expenditure gets only 40% revenue.

③ Regional Imbalances :

↳ North-eastern states and eastern states require resources for development.

↳ Eg Chhattisgarh depends upon mining as economic activity.

④ Fiscal Deficit of states :

↳ States are allowed to have a fiscal deficit of ~3% of GDP.

↳ 16th Finance Commission needs to define fiscal deficit for states.

↳ Eg Kerala's outstanding off budget borrowing counted in its fiscal deficit.

⑤ Tied expenditure

↳ Approx 60% of revenue given to states is in tied form for schemes such as PM-Matru Vandana Yojana.

↳ 16th Finance Commission should give flexibility to states.

Why economic disparities across states?

① Population:

↳ inefficient utilisation of resources per capita.
[Eg] Bihar.

② Economic structure

↳ different states have different economic activities.

[Eg] knowledge economy in Kerala & Mining in Jharkhand.

③ Connectivity

↳ lack of internal connectivity such as inland rivers.

[Eg] only 2% of modal mix is inland transportation.

④ Human Resource

↳ skilled human resource is a boon for state.

[Eg] highest Maternal Mortality rate in Assam; UP's TFR = 2.4.

⑤ Geography

↳ vast geographical area & rough terrain is a challenge.

[Eg] Uttar Pradesh & Jammu and Kashmir.

Federalism is like a rainbow, where different colours generate a good pattern harmoniously.

Q12.

'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियाँ 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)

committees ensure a robust working of Parliament and bring in special knowledge and expertise to examine issues before it.

Comparing power and working of committees.

ethics committee

① It looks into the case of misconduct or unethical behaviour of MPs.

eg Cash for Query.

② It aims to preserve the conduct of individual as MPs.

eg use of fond words in Parliament.

Privileges Committee

① It looks into the offences of higher order/degree such as corruption.

② It aims to safeguard the dignity of Parliament.

Ethics
committee

③ It ensures a responsible conduct on part of MPs & generate a sense of respect for others.

④ It's recommendation are non binding and House decides the punishment if any.

⑤ Examine case of misconduct.

Privileges
committee

③ It ensures that any undeserved candidate doesn't threaten the law making process.

④ It also make certain recomm-
endations to the speaker/ chairman.

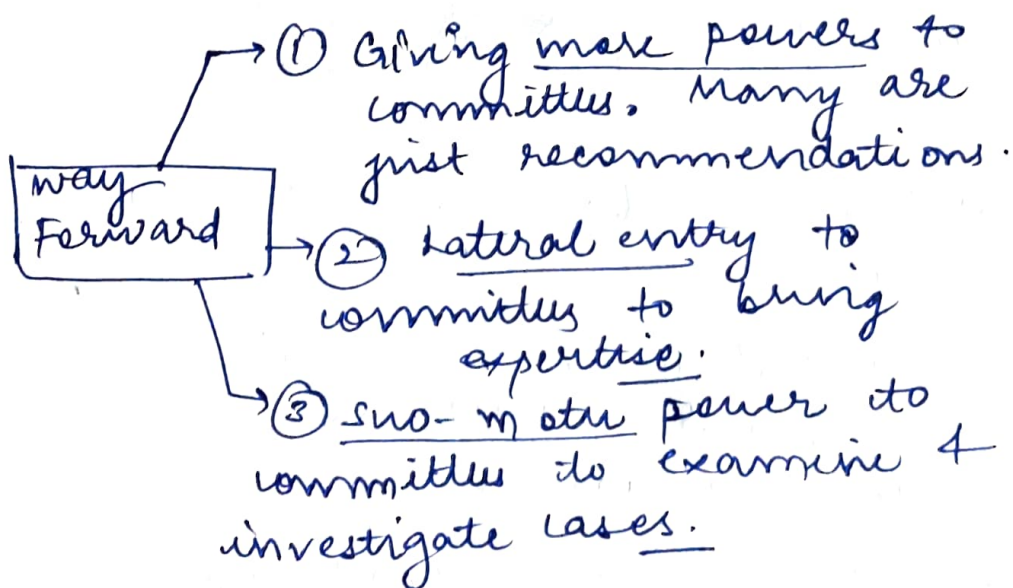
⑤ Examine cases of breach of privilege.

committees maintaining Parliamentary discipline.

① They identify any diversion in conduct of MPs and penalise it accordingly.

② Proceedings can be initiated by speaker/ chairman or other MPs.

- ③ They safeguard the honour and dignity of House.
- ④ They promote accountability and answerability in House.
- ⑤ They strengthen the trust of common people in the law making body.
- ⑥ They reaffirm the constitutional ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.
- ⑦ They ensure that privileges provided to MPs aren't misused.



committees strengthen and optimises the function of Parliament.

- 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 refers to increased role of judiciary in filling the legislative gaps. It is used to address the grievance of applicant or general public at large.

Judicial Activism shaping public policy and governance.

- ① It provide an immediate recourse to the aggrieved.

eg SC in Olga Tellis case gave right to be heard to pavement dwellers.

- ② Helps to find a remedy in areas where law is absent.

eg In Budhadev Karmasakar case, SC said sex workers should be given due recognition.

③ It promotes the efficient governance.

↳ Vishakh Guidelines by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Judicial Activism hampering policy and governance.

① It promotes meritocracy & undermines democracy.

② Judges giving judgments doesn't enjoy popular will.

③ It violates the principle of separation of powers.

④ Judges may lack holistic information about the real ground situation.

⑤ Judiciary is already clogged with pendency of cases.

Effectiveness of Judicial Intervention.

① In Shah Bano case, Supreme Court ruled in favour of right to alimony to Muslim women.

But: could not be implemented as Muslim women (Protection) Act of 1986 exists.

② Judicial intervention is only possible in areas where law is silent.

③ In Visakha Singh case, supreme court intervention proved to be helpful.

④ Judiciary ensures that law are in consistent with evolving nature of society.

(eg) Nartej Singh Johar case.

⑤ Supreme court in Indian Young Lawyers Association dispelled religious myths and allowed women to enter Sabimata Temple.

- Way Forward
- ① Judicial Activism must be used sparingly.
 - ② It can't overturn the law making process.
 - ③ Preservation of separation of powers.

Every organ in democracy must optimally execute it's work and respect the separations.

- 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 party democracy is vital to ensure ~~an~~ effective and robust functioning of democracy. It will ensure a robust electoral participation by political parties.

How internal democracy within political parties impact Indian party system?

- ① Respecting the ideologies of other parties.
 Eg communists and socialists.
- ② Inviting constructive criticisms and debates.
 Eg Indian Parliament in 1952.
- ③ Governance on basis of logic & reason rather than quest to acquire power.

- ④ reduces the incidence of defection i.e. 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram'.
- ⑤ strengthens the beliefs and trust of people in the political parties.
- ⑥ meritocracy within party reduces the dynastic politics.
- ⑦ shifting the allegiance from power and money to party and its ideology.
- ⑧ coexistence and multiparty democracy.

Limitations of ensuring internal democracy within political parties.

- ① Difficult to weed out the quest of power and money.
 [eg] repeated use of ~~and~~ 10th schedule: Anti-defection law.
- ② It doesn't guarantee or translates to effective governance on ground.
 [eg] corruption

What reforms can be done

- ① A mandatory cooling off period for people changing parties.
↳ No electoral participation during that period.
- ② Induction of members in party based on ideology.
- ③ equal opportunity to members to acquire positions.
- ④ Respect for individual opinions.
- ⑤ Bringing constructive vote & no-confidence into play.
- ⑥ A per lane commission, Anti-secession must only be used when stability of govt. is jeopardised.
- ⑦ A charter of every party that needs to be adhered by members.

Internal party reform is a part of larger electoral reforms in India. It is a necessary but not sufficient towards ensuring 'free and fair' elections.

- 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 अभिदेश पर चर्चा करें। एन एच आर सी की वर्तमान संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली इसकी स्वतंत्रता और प्रभावशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body constituted in 1993, under Protection of Human Rights Act.

Role and Mandate of NHRC

- ① NHRC has no power to take cognizance of cases involving human rights violations.
- ② It makes recommendations to central and state government.
- ③ It seeks effective participation of civil society organisations and NGOs.
- ④ It undertake research & study treaties to protect human rights.
- ⑤ To encourage human rights educations.

- ⑥ 94 visits jails or other correctional centres to see any violation of human rights.

Composition of NHRC

- ① Chairperson appointed by president after recommendation of committee - PM, HM, Leader of opposition from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha, Speaker & Deputy Chairman.
- ② Two judicial members.
- ③ Three members with expertise & at least one must be women.
- ④ Ex-officio members: National Commission for SC, National Commission for STs, National Commission for women & OBCs.

Independence & effectiveness of NHRC

- ① Political interference in the appointment of chairperson.
- ② Overlapping of work & mandate between different national commissions.

- ③ No proactive role by NHRC
eg Mamipin violence against
Kuki women.
- ④ No penalising power to NHRC &
submission of report to central
gont.
- ⑤ inclusion of judicial members
violate separation of power and
may promote vested interests.
- ⑥ NHRC doesn't have a workforce
of its own.

- way forward.
- ① Giving tooth to NHRC in
form of workforce and
penalising power.
 - ② Ensuring adherence to
NHRC's recommendations.
eg Girls crossed Sutlej
river to go to school.
 - ③ A feedback mechanism to
see implementation of NHRC's
recommendation.

Art-21 of Indian constitution aims
to provide a dignified existence
to humans. NHRC is a body that
ensures its implementation.

Q16.

भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता को 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 को 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)

NITI Aayog flagged the issue of India's missing middle in ensuring Universal Health coverage. Around 30% of India's population is devoid of health insurance.

Health equity challenges in India

- ① Regional imbalance due to low literacy or access.
 eg → Highest maternal mortality rates in Assam.
- ② As per NFHS-5, contraceptive use in India stands at 47%.
- ③ Approximately 50% Indian women & children are anaemic.
- ④ India has second highest number of obese children in world.
- ⑤ As per Cancer Profile of India, 1 in 29 women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime.

① Role of public and private sector in ensuring health access in rural and urban areas.

① Government schemes such as Ayushman Bharat, PM-Matru Vandana Yojana and SUMAN.

② Primary Health care centres in rural areas operated by government.

③ Private Hospitals empanelled under Ayushman Bharat to provide health benefits to people.

④ Public Private Partnership in ensuring health access.

[eg] Serum Institute of India and subsidized vaccine.

⑤ Private sector focus on research and development to develop solution to life threatening diseases.

[eg] Cervarax, a vaccine for cervical cancer.

- ⑥ In urban areas, such as Delhi, government ensured affordability and access.
[eg] Mohalla Clinics.
- ⑦ Free medical camps in rural areas to perform routine blood, eye, throat or weight checkup.
- ⑧ Mission Indradhanush by government to achieve 100% immunisation.
- ⑨ Government aims to eliminate anaemia in women, stunting, wasting and undernutrition in children by PM-POSHAN.

- way Forward
- ① Quality development in term of services provided by government hospitals.
 - ② Health insurance based on defined contribution for middle class.
 - ③ Improved doctor to patient ratio & inclusion of AYUSH practitioners.

Health should not be a matter of income. It is a human right as said by Supreme Court.

- 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)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals to be achieved by 2030. They were envisaged in 2015.

Some sustainable Development goals

- ① SDG-1: No poverty
- ② SDG-2: Zero hunger.
- ③ SDG-13: steps to reduce climate change.
- ④ SDG-10: Reduced inequalities.
- ⑤ SDG-4: Quality education.

Role of Panchayats in SDGs

- ① They ensure grassroot implementation of schemes.
- ② They ensure identification of beneficiaries.
eg MGNREGA, PM-Awas Yojana.

③ They ensure effective dispute resolution SDG-16: of peace, Justice and strong institutions.

④ They enhance nature based development promoting SDG-13: climate change.

→ Palli in J&K is first net carbon-zero panchayat.

⑤ They ensure effective & equitable distribution of resources favouring SDG-3: of Good Health and well being.

→ subsidal of food packets under ICDS.

⑥ They promote sustainable cities and communities under SDG-11.

⑦ Panchayats supports gender equality by inclusion of women.

⑧ They ensure economic development based on water resources.

→ Aquaculture and SDG-14: life below water.

⑨ They make plans for development work at grassroot level.

eg roads, water tanks.

⑩ They can promote environment friendly agriculture practices.

eg drip irrigation; organic farming.

way forward

① increasing the financial capacity of panchayats

eg power devolution under 12th schedule.

② implementation of Mani Shankar Iyer committee's recommendations.

③ 'She is a changemaker' initiative of NCV for women empowerment.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "The voice of people is voice of God. And voice of panchayat is voice of people". The development from bottom to top is the most inclusive one.

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 was enacted in 2013 to protect children from sexual offences. It applies to adult offenders and child survivors.

Implications of POCSO Act

- ① It promotes welfare of children and prompt delivery of justice.
- ② Right to a safe and sound environment is ensured.
- ③ It ensures that children realise their complete potential.
- ④ It creates a deterrence effect upon successive offenders.
- ⑤ It lifts the child victims from the trauma of sexual offence.
- ⑥ Timely justice ensures effective participation in society.

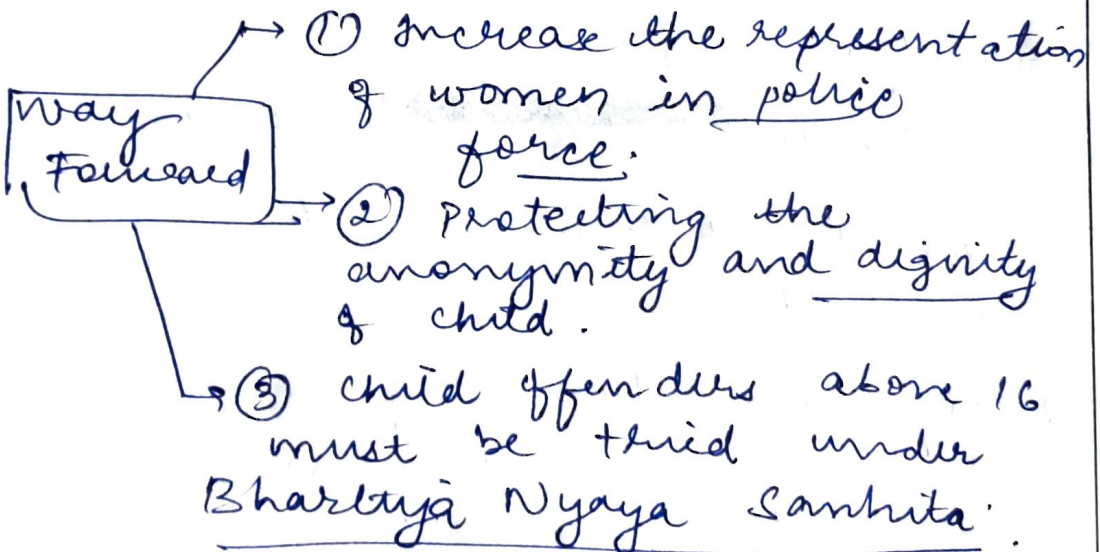
Positive impact of POCSO Act.

- ① It promoted an age classification based justice to crime.
- ② created a separate legal framework.
- ③ It dispelled the myth of 'one size fits' all approach.
- ④ It provides sufficient time to victim to report the offence.
- ⑤ It hinders objectification & stereotyping of child victim.
- ⑥ It establishes the rule of law.
- ⑦ Promotes quick justice delivery to child.
- ⑧ Strengthens the belief of people in the Indian judicial and legal framework.

Limitations of POCSO Act

- ① Many offences aren't reported due to fear of social reputation.

- ② Judicial pendency of cases hinders quick justice delivery.
- ③ ~~no child education~~ Children may not be aware of sexual offence being committed.
- ④ Lack of communication between child and family.
- ⑤ Age of consent is 18 years and child offenders below 18 are tried under Juvenile Justice Act.



Any offence against child hinders their development. Hence robust legal and judicial set up is required to ensure their welfare.

- 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)

human rights issues comprises a vast range of activities and some of them often clashes with maintaining law and order.

Influence of human rights issues on India and US relations.

① open criticism of India by USA.

[Eg] Internet shutdown in Kashmir preceded by J&K Reorganisation Act of 2019.

② erodes the trust in Indian democratic set up.

[Eg] USA offered to help in Manipur violence and associated killings.

Influence of democratic values on India - USA relations.

- ① It promotes engagement between both countries.
 [eg] Namaste Trump and Namaste America.
- ② Deepening of partnership by signing agreements such as LEMOA, COMCASA and BECA.
- ③ Inclusion of India in Wassenaar, MTCR and Australia Group.
- ④ India's spirit of non-alignment and engagement with Russia possibly creates friction.

Steps to mitigate tensions.

- ① Endorsement of India's non-alignment spirit by USA.
 [eg] CAATSA waiver to India for S-400 missiles.
- ② Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

- ③ Non interference in each other's domestic affairs.
- ④ USA and India should refrain from dictating the terms of trade.
- ⑤ Deepen the participation across sectors.
[eg] ICET; ISRO scientists to ISS.
- ⑥ Collaboration for mutual benefit and benefit of world at large.
[eg] Quad - for a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific.
- ⑦ Shunning the myopic view.
[eg] SAGAR doctrine by India.

S. Jaishankar said that Indian problems will be solved by Indian solutions. countries must not intrude into the sovereign space of each other.

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?

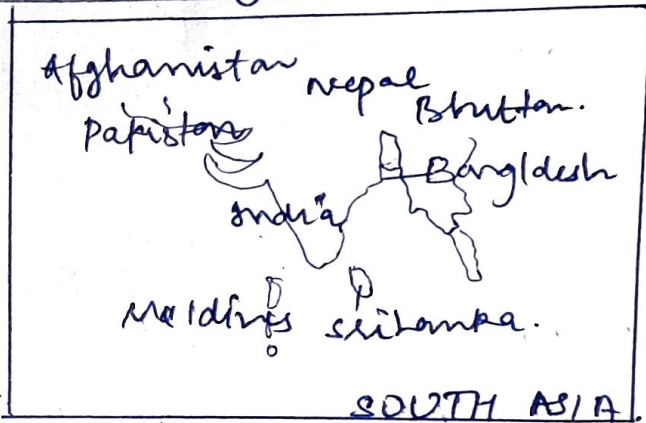
(250 words, 15 marks)

South Asia is India's neighbourhood. Despite India rising economically, but the challenges across the border still jeopardise our security and growth.

Geopolitical challenges.

① China's Expansion

↳ Maldives & Sri Lanka have huge China debt.



↳ BRI initiatives of China across Indo Pacific region.

② Political Instability

↳ Myanmar is ruled by Tatmadaw.

↳ Taliban in Afghanistan.

↳ Makes government to govt. engagement difficult.

- ③ Shifting biases
 ↳ Shahin Alik's India's First
 replaced by Mohd. Muiz's
India's out campaign.
- ④ Terrorism
 ↳ Terror attacks in Kashmir
 ↳ Attack on Amarnath yatra
pilgrims.
- ⑤ Border issues
 ↳ Kalapani dispute between
India and Nepal.
 ↳ Bhutan solving border issues
with China without India's
involvement.
- ⑥ Smuggling & Trafficking
 ↳ To India's north-west lies
Golden Crescent.
 ↳ illegal opium Trade by Taliban.
 ↳ Smuggling of Phensedyl and
Yaba Tablets along India &
Bangladesh border.
- ⑦ Bangladesh Issue
 ↳ Overthrow of Hasina's regime
in Bangladesh is a major
setback for India.

Navigating challenges.

- ① Engagement with neighbours for national interests.
 (eg) India supports democracy but engages with Tatmadaw.
- ② Enhanced security and protection at borders.
- ③ Increase check posts along India-Nepal border.
- ④ Reduce border porosity to to minimise misuse.
- ⑤ Safeguarding maritime domain and ports.
- ⑥ Balance rising China by multilateral engagement.
- ⑦ Development of smart power: a combination of hard and soft power.
- ⑧ Regional organisation such as SAARC must be revived.

India is boxed in South Asia except Indian ocean. India must carefully navigate in the region to preserve its growth.