

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: SHUBHAM KUMAR MAHATO Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX

Roll No. : GSMAC T24 A 1155 Start Time End Time.....

Date of Examination: 20/08/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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 धुरंत 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 उल्लेख संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया स्वच्छ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अनावश्यक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

- Q1. विधि का शासन और न्यायिक समीक्षा एक दूसरे पर निर्भर 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)

AC Dicey gave the concept of 'Rule of law' which was adopted in the Indian Constitution in the form of 'Constitutionalism'

Interdependence of Rule of law & Judicial Review

- ① Article - 13 of the Constitution gives the power of Judicial Review to the Courts to declare any unconstitutional law as null and void.
- ② This 'Unconstitutionality of any law' is determined by — 'whether the law violates 'rule of law' during its formulation or execution'

Judicial Review as important aspect

- ① Judicial Review ensures that the 'basic structure' of the Constitution is intact.

② It helps in creating a system of checks and balances

③ SC ^{told} ~~in~~ Article 368 - Legislature ~~can~~^{not} use its limited amending power to expand its Constitutional amending power to unlimited.

→ 'Limited Amending power' is basic structure of the Constitution

④ Helps in 'adhering to' 'Constitutional Morality'

↳ Naveen Singh Jodha Case - decriminalised homosexuality

⑤ Prevents the Political ~~Mutilation~~ Mutilation of the Constitution for political benefits

Other important aspects of basic structure

① Separation of Power	② Federalism	③ Right to Equality, Justice,	④ Socialist, Democratic Republic
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Thus, in Kesavananda Bharati Case

8 Supreme Court in (IR Coelho Case) called Judicial Review ~~of the~~ on the basic structure of the Constitution

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

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

Article 153 of the Constitution provides to the office of Governor in the States. However, Delhi being a special Union Territory with Legislature has the office of Lieutenant governor.

Comparison of power and Authority

Similarities

- ① Both Governor and Lieutenant governor act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
- ② Both act as the 'Head of the State'
- ③ Both serve as the Means of Communication between the Centre and State.

Delhi's Lieutenant governor	State governor
① It had <u>larger domain</u> and <u>scope of work</u> due to Delhi being a <u>Union Territory</u>	① Less power than that of Delhi.
② No need to adhere to aid and advice of Council of ministers in case of <u>law and order</u>, <u>police</u>. (Government of NCT of Delhi Act)	② Need to adhere to the aid and advice of <u>CoM</u> (Nehruvian Rashtra Gata)
③ '<u>Government</u>' means the Lieutenant governor	③ 'Government' means the elected government
④ Control over the <u>state</u> <u>Civil servants</u> (Service) <u>debate</u>	④ No such control.

Due to the special situation of Delhi in the National Capital territory, Delhi's LG enjoys higher power, this in turn leads to 'Conflictual Federalism'. Hence, the need to shift to 'Cooperative Federalism' between the Centre and States.

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 13 of the Constitution
gives the power to the judiciary to balance
between right to religion and Constitutional
morality, through its Judicial Review power.

Role in navigating between Right to Religion
and Constitutional Morality

① Balance between (Art 19) (~~25-28~~) (Article 25-28)
Religious freedom and
Constitutional principle of equality (Article 14)

(a) Sabarimala Case → SC allowed the
entry of menstruating
women, thus, upheld
equality principle (Art 14)
(Article 15 - (No discrimination based
on sex

② Prevention of exploitation of poor section

(a) Devdasi System was declared illegal

③ Declaring the social evils in the religion as Constitutional.

Ex) Triple Talac Case — Muslim custom of triple talac was declared unconstitutional

④ Safeguarding the 'Right to Self determination'

Ex) NAZ Foundation Case — identified the '3rd gender' (transgender)

⑤ Safeguarding the Essential Religious practices in the Shirur Math Case (EPP)

Challenges

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>① Judicial interpretation of <u>Constitutional Morality</u> is <u>very wide</u>, leading to confusion</p> | <p>② Conflict with <u>religious freedom</u> principle</p> | <p>③ May lead to <u>Judicial activism</u> in the <u>Santhosh Case</u></p> |
|--|---|---|

Thus, Judicial must exercise Restraint while uphold Constitutional Morality. This will be balanced by freedom of Religion of citizens.

- 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)

American Constitution follows a Rigid Separation of Power between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This is done to safeguard the federal structure of the American polity.

US A	India
① Complete separation to prevent any kind of conflict. ② Notion of <u>Presidential Supremacy</u> due to separation. ③ No such system	① Not complete separation ② Executive is part of the Legislature in India (Article 74, 75) ③ Notion of <u>Parliamentary accountability</u> - Council of Ministers is accountable to the Legislature (Article 75) ③ System of checks and balances

Advantages

① Raj Narain Case → Separation of Power is limited in India, i.e., flexible
→ Hence, there is a system of checks and balance

② Check and balance prevent concentration of power in the any one organ

(a) Judicial Review — Judiciary can declare any unconstitutional law by legislature as Null and void.

③ Checks and Balance ensures Accountability of the Executive to the legislature

(a) Question Hour, Zero Hour

④ It ensures Constitutional Supremacy

⑤ Adherence to the will of the people by sticking to Social Contract Theory.

Thus, Check and balance system forms the basic structure of the Constitution as highlighted in the SR Bommai Case.

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 the Indian Constitution provides for the Autonomous District Council to ensure self-rule in the tribal regions of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

(More than a legal provision)

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| ① | ② | ③ |
| Provides right to <u>conserve tribal Customs and religion</u> | Protects tribal rights over <u>Minor forest produce</u> | Prevents land alienation |
| Ex) Sloth & Barm cultivation | | |

Sixth Schedule foster development

- ① Creation of Autonomous District Council to discuss the positive and negatives of developmental projects.

- ② Voice to the Gram Sabha to equitable development of the region.
- ③ Pooling of resources — (a) Ownership rights over tribal land
- ④ Prevent land usurpation by non-tribal outsiders

Respecting traditional Governance Systems

- ① Tribal leaders are given the leadership position in gram panchayat
- ② Adherence to women's role — by providing 1/3 reservation

Respecting Cultural Practices

- ① Respect of traditional rights over the forest — (a) Community land for grazing of cattle.
- ② Cultural practices are preserved under (Nature - Man - Spirit) Complex.

Thus, Sixth Schedule is called 'Constitution inside the Constitution' due to its separate safeguarding provisions for tribals.

- 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)

According to (World Bank), Civil Society organizations are institutions of profit or non-profit nature which works in the safeguarding the voice of the society.

Partnership - Contribution to development goals

- ① Educational Partnership to enhance learning outcome

↳ Union Government & NGO Pratham

→ bring the ASER survey

- ② Promotion of Women empowerment to enhance India's GDP by (27%) (open IMF)

↳ Collaboration between government and SEWA in women entrepreneurship

- ③ Help in Interest Articulation and Policy Formulation.

④ Safeguarding the rights of vulnerable section

① Collaboration between Ministry of Labour and AITUC for labour rights (Good Working Condition)

⑤ Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

① Union Government to NGO Tonic Links → eradication of single use plastic.

⑥ Equity in development

① NAZ Foundation — safeguarding the rights of transgenders

(Issues in the partnership)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>① <u>Hampering Development</u></p> <p>① IB accused <u>'Greenpeace'</u> of <u>Environmental Terrorism</u></p> | <p>② <u>Bureaucratic Red Tapism and Apathy</u> leads to poor Partnership</p> | <p>③ <u>Violation of FCRA norms</u></p> |
|---|--|---|

Thus, the recommendations of Vijay Kumar Committee need to be implemented to turn Civil Society Organisation as the '3rd Pillar' of democracy.

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

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

Indian Civil Service has colonial origin. It was created to give a bureaucratic structure to run the administration of the nation by acting as its 'Steel Frame'.

Importance
Issues

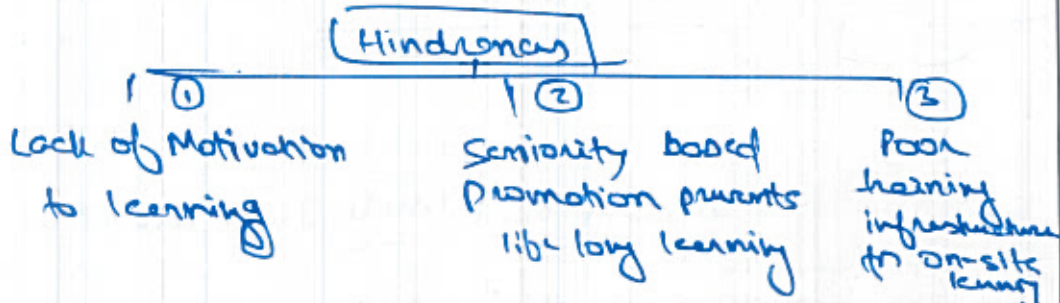
→ Focusing only on learning till appointment is made.

→ Leads to NO innovation and loss of expertise during Service

Importance of culture of life long learning

- ① This bring growth in knowledge of the civil servants to tackle new challenges like — cybersecurity theft.
- ② Bring innovation in service delivery
↳ DST in PDS and Food delivery
- ③ Prevents stagnation of the society

- ④ Promotes 'Citizen Ambicity' in service delivery
(ARC II) by Reforming issu



Contribution of Mission Karmayogi —

- ① Brought the concept of 'on-site learning'
for civil servants.
- ② Notion of 'Domain Expertise' after 14 years
of service (Hota Committee)
—> this incentivises life long learning.
- ③ Provision of 'Capability Building Commission'
to enhance capability. (example)
- ④ Access to digital platform
a) iGOT platform — for life long learning.

Thus, Mission Karmayogi can help
in life long learning to tackle challenges
of 21st Century which are called 'Problems without Passport'
(UN Secretary General)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

According to Multidimensional Poverty Index, 415 million people escaped poverty in the last 15 years (2005 - 2020)

→ Reduction in extreme poverty due to government interventions in
 POSHAN Abhiyan | PM Awas | NFSA PDS



- ① Poverty has moved beyond food → Poverty line need to include expenditure on Health, Nutrition, Education.
- ② Diversity in 'level of poverty' among people → Poverty line must include the level of deprivation, not just number of poor.

Potential benefits -

- ① Moving beyond Calories based Poverty line
(Tendulkar Committee)
→ to Diversified Food Basket based Poverty line
(YK Agle Committee)
- ② Inclusion of Health expenditure
→ > 10% Out of Pocket expenditure (OPE)
is called as Catastrophic expenditure
→ This will worsen the level of poverty.

- ③ New Poverty line — can be used to target beneficiaries like EWIS monitors

Challenges -

- ① Lack of objective data on expenditure on education, health, etc.
- ② Diversity in poverty line between different region (Rural-Urban) — will create confusion
- ③ Implementation and Administrative challenges.

Thus, the New Poverty line must include stakeholder dialogue based on 'Discourse ethics' for effective implementation.

- 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)

The world has moved beyond
unipolarity due to the rising and
deeping political divisions among the
major Western States.

Example — ① Conflict between USA and
② USA & Russia Canada

③ Conflict within Europe

→ Brexit is seen

→ Russia-Ukraine War

Impact of the deepening political division
Negative impact

① Disruption in the global governance
homework

① use of veto in UNSC to counter
resolutions

② Lack of Trust among nations

③ Deteriorated the possibility of international cooperation

① Russia - removed from ISS
(International Space Station)

Positive Impact -

① Opportunity for Reformed Multilateralism at the global stage.

② Emergence of 'India' as the 'voice of the Global South'

India to navigate these divisions

① Using the Support of both the blocks

① Support of USA & Russia
→ '2+2' Dialogue with both

② Opportunity to Counter China's hegemony using USA's support. (At QUAD)

③ Tackling domestic Compulsions

① Oil imports from Russia at cheap rate

④ Nuclear Collaboration with France
(as France was left out of AUKUS)

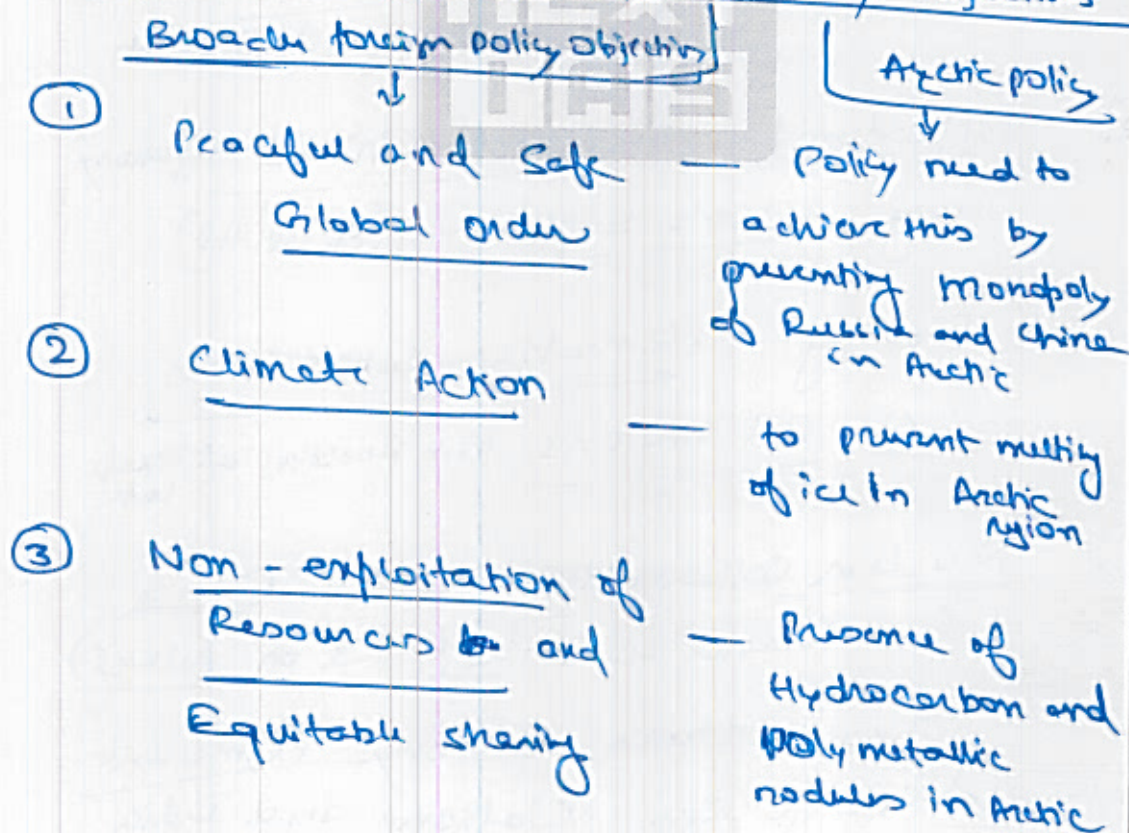
Thus, there are only 'Permanent interests' in foreign relations and India must navigate these for opportunities.

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 recently came out with its 'Arctic Policy' as an approach document which will guide its intervention in the Arctic region.

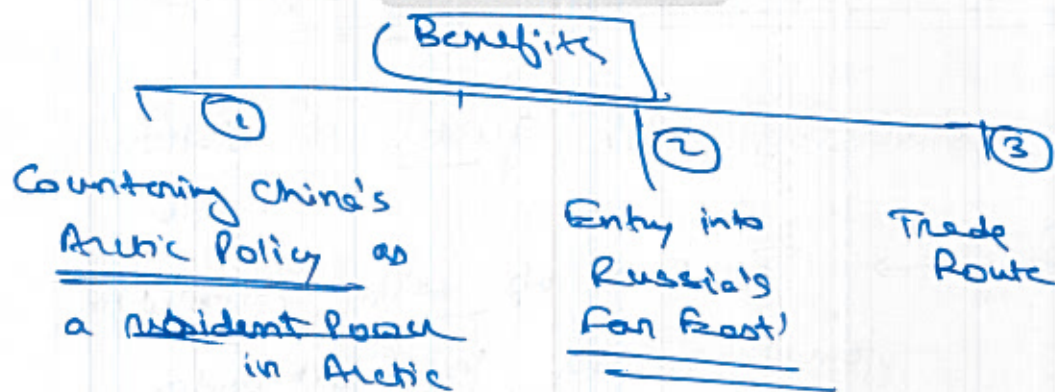
Arctic Policy aligning with its broader foreign policy objectives



- ④ Trade Routes and Safety of SLOCs — Melting of Arctic Ice gives way to 'Northern Sea Route' in the Arctic circle

Collaboration and Agreements with Arctic Council

- ① India as an Observer in the Arctic Council
- ② India is part of the Svalbard Treaty for preservation of land, seas and seeds
- ③ India has Stations like Himadri for Research.
- ④ Collaboration in Polar research as Himalayas — is the 2nd Pole of the world



Thus, India considers Arctic Policy as an important part of its foreign Policy to showcase it as a 'Global Power'

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

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

Finance Commission is
a Constitutional body created under
Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.
16th FC for the current time period
of 2025-30.

Terms of Reference - Differences

- ① Provision for greater devolution of funds.
- ② → To come up with devolution formula/criteria to local bodies.
- ③ Notion of performance based grants.
- ④ More emphasis on Census 2011 population data.

⑤ Higher weightage to forest cover
→ to give boost to Sustainable development.

⑥ Provision for financial empowerment of local bodies

Increasingly progressive devolution

	13 th	14 th	15 th FC
① Devolution : 30%.		42%.	41% (due to J&K - converted into UT)
② Increased weightage to <u>forest cover</u>		→	10%.
③ Weightage given to <u>Census 2011 Population</u>		→	15%.

Factors that propel economic disparity

- ① Economic disparity between E & W
→ East & West Divide : highlighted by Economic Survey 2022-23
→ differences in availability of basic necessities and Natural resources

② North-South disparities due to disparities in Human resource development

- (a) North — excess of workforce but low skill
South — lack of workforce due to ageing population

③ Disasters due to climate change proper disaster.

- (a) Assam, Meghalaya — frequent flooding of Brahmaputra.

④ Security challenges hamper growth leading to disparities, (a) Naxalism

⑤ (a) Corruption and Poor implementation at ground.

Hence, suggestions like financial inclusion, Basic necessity, Private participation through CSR, Migration of surplus labour can reduce economic disparities to achieve the SDG 10.

- 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)

Indian Constitutional framework
provides for a system of Parliamentary
Committee to ensure a check on the
Executive by the legislature (System of
Checks and
Balances)

eg Ethics Committee — 'unethical' Conduct
Privileges Committee — breach of
privileges
Estimates Committee

Similarities in Power and Working

- ① Both Ethics and Privileges Committee
see if there is any violation of
Constitutional principles by the members.
- ② Both try to ensure discipline in the
working of the House.
- ③ Both prevents Abuse of Power.

Similarity in working

- ① Both receive application for complaint
- ② Do investigation and give verdict based on facts

Differences

Ethics Committee	Privileges Committee
① Address the case of '<u>Unethical</u>' conduct ④ <u>Bribery case</u> ② <u>Investigates</u> any act which <u>degrades</u> the <u>sacchity</u> of the <u>Parliament</u> ④ <u>Mohua Moha Case</u> → <u>Misuse of Login Credentials in Question Hour</u> ③ Bring <u>discipline</u> and <u>Rule of law</u> in functioning of the Houses	① Look into the issue of breach of <u>privileges</u> → there can be <u>individual</u> or <u>collective</u> ② Tries to balance between <u>Parliamentary Privileges</u> (<u>Article 105</u>) and <u>Right to freedom of speech and expression</u> ③ <u>Safeguards the arrest of members</u> in <u>civil matters</u> if House is in session

Both Committees Complementing each other

① Ethics Committee may take the opinion of Privileges Committee if there is any infringement of privileges of the House in the case.

② Both Committees Collaborate —

Ex. PU Anwarulha Case → Voting by gates taking bribe was not declared as unconstitutional due to it being part of the privilege

↓
Overturned by SC in 2024

⇒ Taking Bribe to give vote is unethical (Ethics Committee)
Hence, it was declared as a Corrupt practice and not part of privileges

③ Both Committees advise each other for expert advice and for investigation.

Thus, both the Committees help in maintaining the decorum of the House and enable Rule of law in the working of the 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।

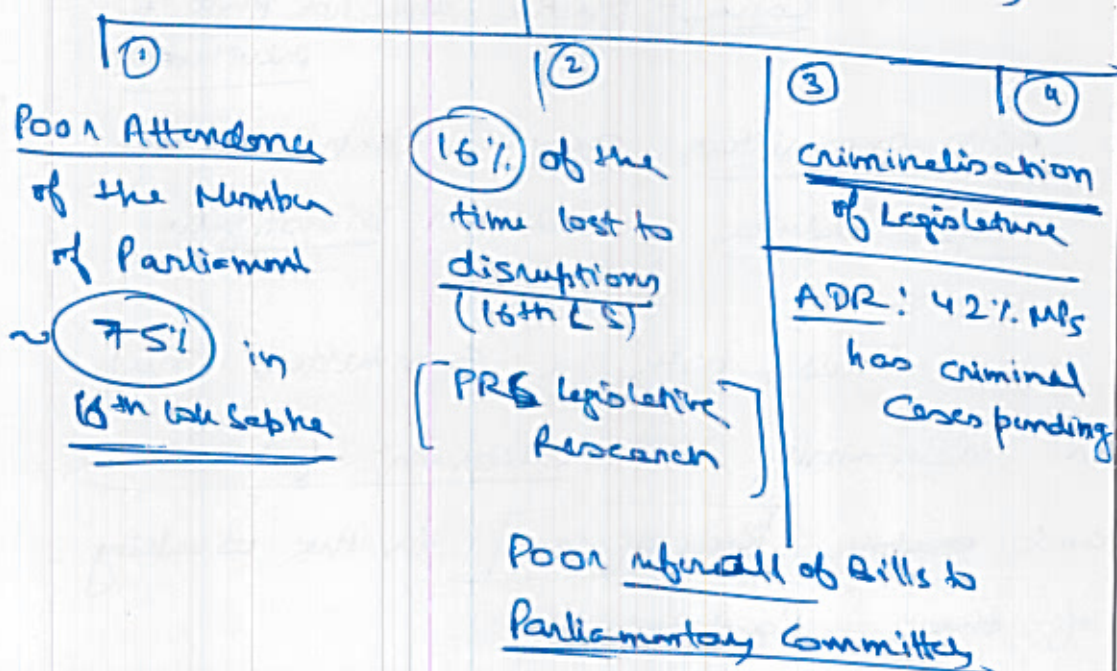
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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.

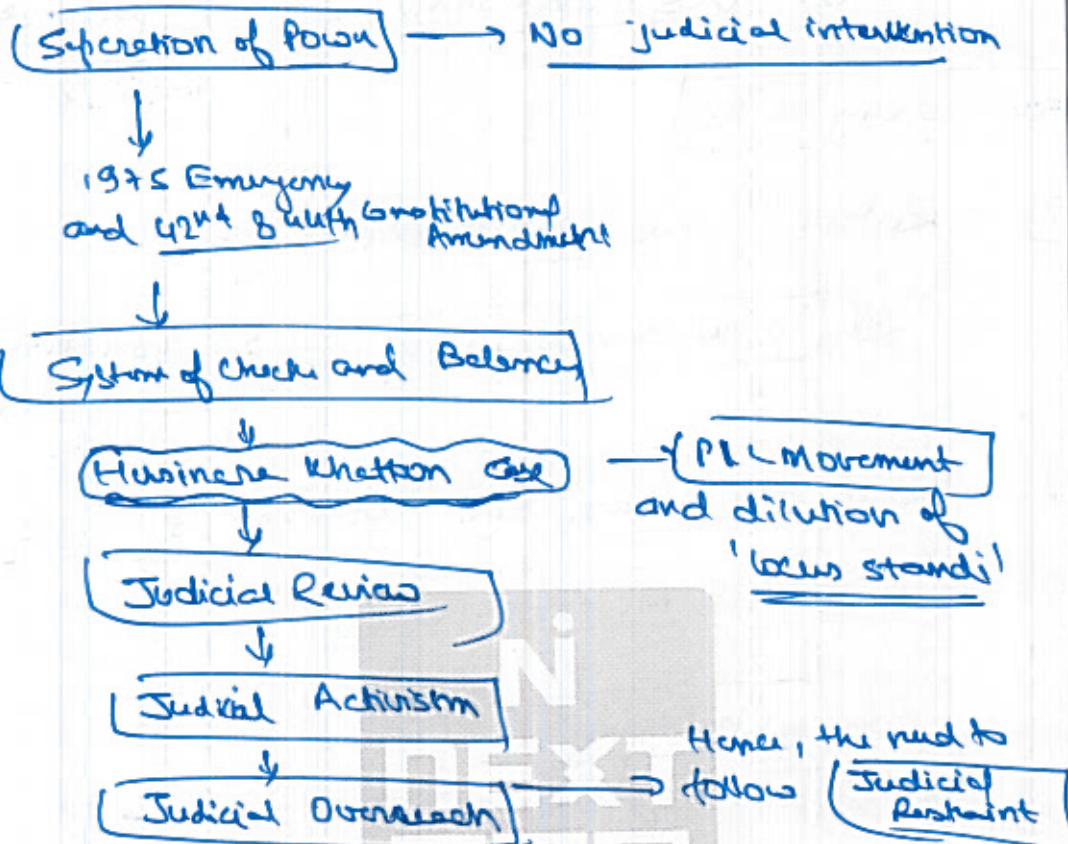
(250 words, 15 marks)

India follows a system of Checks and Balances, as highlighted in the Kesavananda Bharati Case, . This keeps a check among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, — by using Judicial Activism (Article 13)

Persistent legislative Dysfunction



Evolving role of Judicial Activism



Effectiveness of Judicial interventions - Benefits

Governance aops

① Bringing legislative intervention

Ex) (Vishakha guidelines by SC) → led to promulgation of Sexual Harassment of at Workplace Act.

② Bring Equity in governance

Ex) (Olga Tellis Case) → Right to city to Slum dwellers

- ③ Safeguarding Privacy rights in governance
 & (KS Puttaswamy Case) — Proportionality Principle

Safeguarding Rights

- ① Rights of the vulnerable section

& (Anmol Bhanderi Case) — 5% reservation to Persons with Disabilities

- ② Right to Clean Air as part of Article 21
 ↳ in (MC Mehta Case)

Challenges

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>①
 <u>Notion of Judicial Overreach</u>
 in <u>ABN</u>
 & <u>Nullying of NSAC Act</u></p> | <p>② ③ ④</p> <p><u>Instances of Judicopapism</u>
 by Judicial deciding essential religious practices</p> <p><u>Lack of legislative expertise of judiciary</u></p> |
|---|---|
- Violation of 'Separation of Power'
 (Basic Structure of the Constitution)

Thus, there has to checks and balance along with Judicial Restraint as Legislature represents the will of the people in a democracy.

- 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)

Political parties are of ~~non~~
non-Constitutional origin in India as they
do not find mention in the Constitution.

Level of internal democracy — refers to the
idea of election for the members appointment
and also election to the 'chief' of the party

Internal democracy — Benefits for functioning
and legitimacy

- ① It will give proper representation to
all sections of the voice — Grassroot Participation
- ② Make the party receptive to public
grievances.
- ③ Promotes diversity → (i) inclusion of
women
- ④ Safeguards the voice of vulnerable section
(i) SC / ST / Tribals

Intend democracy - challenges

- ① Concentration of Powers among the handful of leaders.
- ② Notion of 'Dynastic Politics'
 - Ex) All MPs in Lok Sabha below the age of 30 years are from political families.
- ③ Prevents the participation of youth in politics and ~~also~~ elections
- ④ Notion of 'Chief / Leader for life'
 - Ex) Seen in Andhra Pradesh (YSR Congress)

Reforms

- ① Provision for Regular elections in the political party to elect its chief.
 - Ex) INC Case — SC Court gave direction to the political parties to hold elections

② Provision for Reservation of seats for women in political parties

④ Done by Tinamool Congress.

③ Council Meeting and Voting System for passing of resolutions ④ choosing of Election Manifesto.

④ ECI must take steps to prevent Criminalisation of Politics — to reduce money and Muscle power.

⑤ Transparency in expenses and records of the members of the party — done by Biju Santalal (Odisha)

Thus, Inter-party democracy in the political parties is necessary for grassroot democracy. The Model of USA to elect leaders of Republican and Democratic parties through Townhalls can be emulated in India.

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

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

National Human Rights Commission

is a statutory body formed under the
Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Watchdog

→ Watchdog to prevent the
exploitation of the vulnerable
section

Beacon of hope

→ Not just prevent exploitation
but also safeguard rights and bring
welfare - (e) Providing adequate
Housing to slum dwellers

Role and Mandate of NHRC

⊕ Role - to highlight the cases of
human Rights violation
investigation of such cases

- Mandate —
- ① Safeguard rights of vulnerable section
 - ② Prepare Report and submit it to the Union government
 - ③ Mandate as the 'Rights Watchdog'

Issues in Role & Mandate

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ① Lack of proper <u>delegation of power</u> to carry out investigation | ② Limited power to investigate case with <u>1 year time line cutoff</u> | ③ <u>Recommendatory Role</u> (Lack of enforcement power) |
|--|---|--|

Current Composition

- ① Chairperson
- ② 5 Members
 - 2 has to be woman
 - 1 from SC/ST each
- ③ ex officio members from NCSC, NCST, NCPCR, NCBC, NCW

Functioning

- ① function as the Adm of the government to Safeguard right
- ② Function to uphold the principle of UDHR.
- ③ Apply rights of ICCPR

Composition and functioning effects, independence & effectiveness

- ① Heavy dependence on other investigating agencies like CBI, NIA in crime investigation.
- ② Non-Constitutional status - prevents independence and impartial working.
- ③ Provision for Ex-officio members - scope for conflict of interest and overlapping jurisdiction.
- ④ Limited Suo-Moto - power to take up cases.
- ⑤ Lack of enforcement power of its verdict.

Thus, there is need to give Constitutional status to NHRC, along with removing the 1 year time limit to take up cases.

This will ensure and enable NHRC to be the 'Rights watchdog' of the nation.

- 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)

Universal Health Coverage flows from the Right to Health, which is declared as ~~the~~ a Fundamental right by the honourable Supreme Court of India.

Persistent Health Equity challenges

①	②	③
High <u>Out-of-Pocket</u> expenditure (57%) <u>Economic Survey 2023</u>	Poor <u>insurance</u> <u>Coverage</u>	<u>Widespread</u> <u>Communicable</u> <u>diseases</u> <u>due to</u> <u>Poor hygiene</u>

Barriers in achieving Universal Health Coverage

- ① Poor Financial Capacity of the state.
e.g. Health expenditure - only 2.5% of the GDP
- ② Lack of equity in Urban and Rural areas.

→ 70% of population lives in rural areas but it has only 25% of healthcare professionals

Role of Public sector

Rural Area

- ① Appointment of doctors in rural areas
 (e) Compulsory 1 year Internship
- ② Promotion of 'Health' as 'Public good'
 (e) Barefoot Doctors (China)
- ③ Development of Primary Healthcare Units
 (e) Atma Atta Declaration

Urban Area

- ① Quality healthcare and Affordable Price
- ② Prevention of new issues like
 (e) Non-Communicable diseases and Antibiotic Resistance

Issues

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| ①
<u>Limited expenditure of the state in health</u> | ②
<u>High demography of India</u> | ③
<u>Lack of reach to sections like</u>
<u>Slum dwellers</u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|

Role of Private SectorRural areas

- ① Innovation and expertise → affordability of medicines can be improved.
- ② Infrastructure in rural areas
 (a) X-ray machines
- ③ Utilisation of CSR funds for health intervention

Urban areas

- ① Door step delivery of healthcare service
 (a) e-pharmacy → Apollo, Medica.
- ② Improvement in Health Outcomes by
promoting Healthy living
 (a) Precautionary & Rehabilitative Care
 and not Just Curative Care.

Implementation of the above

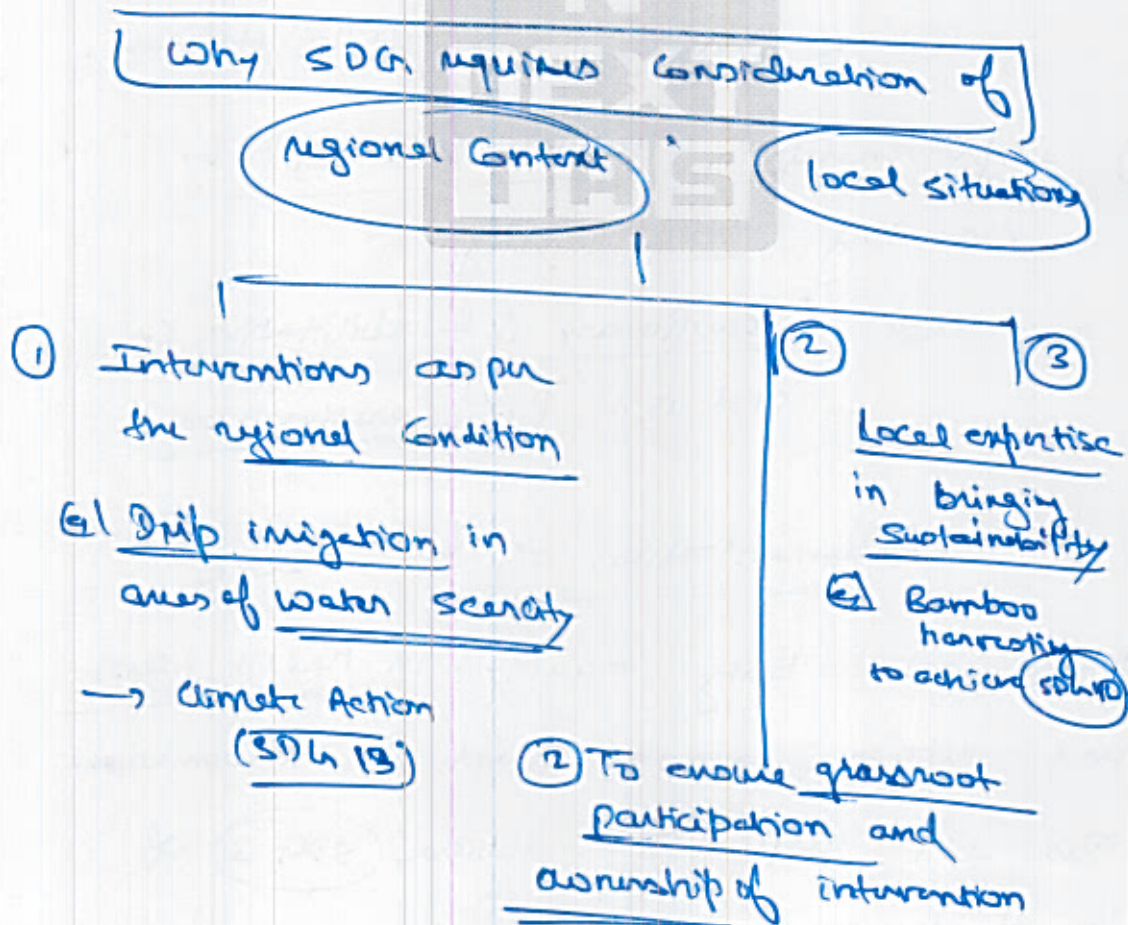
Steps will bring equity in health access and outcome across rural and urban areas.

This will help India achieve SDG 3 of Good Health and well being.

- 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)

NITI Aayog presented the idea of localisation of Sustainable Development goals to suit to the regional context and local situations.



Role of Panchayats,as Catalyst in grassroots development

- ① Giving voice to the inhabitants of the villages. — Grassroot
- ② Gram Sabha — approving Mining lease in tribal districts
- ③ Utilisation of District Mineral Fund (DMF) for grassroots development — road, hospital, etc
- ④ Grassroot empowerment — 1/3 reservation for women.
- ⑤ Development of the Marginalised section
 - a) 25 lakh SELSTs as Gram Panchayat members

as Catalyst in advancing Sustainable development

- ① Water Conservation and Rain Water harvesting
 - a) Rajeev Gandhi — done by Anne Hazare
- ② Promotion of Cleanliness
 - a) Indore — Gram Panchayat and Municipal Corporation

- ③ Nutrition intervention by support
from ASHA workers → to achieve
SDG 2
of Zero Hunger

Challenges faced by Panchayats

- ① Lack of devolution of 3F — Fund,
— Function
— Functionaries.
- ② State Election Commission
State Finance Commission } is kept as
voluntary provision.
- ③ Limited expertise of locals to understand
Sustainable development goals.

Way forward

- ① Devolve 3F
as per 15th Finance
Commission
Recommendation
- ② 'Localization
of SDGs'
framework
- ③ Regular
elections
to Panchayats.

Thus, localization of SDGs will
make the benefits of SDGs to be more
inclusive for development of the nation.

- 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)

Protection of Children from Sexual
offences (POCSO) Act was enacted to
prevent the sexual exploitation of
juveniles below the age of 18 years age.

Implications of POCSO Act

Positive

- ① Safeguards the rights of the children for a 'Safe childhood'
- ② Act as deterrence against exploitation of children.
(a) Child Rackets by criminals.
- ③ Safeguards Rights and prevent exploitation
(a) Organ trafficking } → Prevention
child labour

④ Welfare of rehabilitated children

① Orphanages, — Provision to
Child Care Homes — education,
better health

Issues → Controversy regarding the
age limit of 18 years for
juveniles

Role of POCSO in transforming India's legal framework

① changes in legal framework of
definition of child —

→ '18 years' is taken as cut off age.

② Propagation of judicial doctrines like
'Guilty Mind' for heinous crimes
in the age bracket of 16-18 years
for juveniles.

③ Declaring of Child Labour as an
offence under Prohibition of Child Labour
Act

④ Increasing awareness regarding sexual abuse

eg! In (80%) of case, the sexual offender is a 'known person' to the child.

challenges remain —

① Lack of clarity in the 'Guilty Mind' clause

② 'Non-Gender Neutrality' in the laws

③ Hindrances among family to file complaints
of Under POCSO Act — Issue of family honour, etc

④ Corruption and Political Nexus seen in
Child Care Homes → leading to
criminalisation of children.

Way forward

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ① | ② | ③ |
| Bridging <u>Gender-Neutral</u>
legislation | Deterrence
against
<u>child abuse</u> | Parental
support and
care for
children. |

Thus, there is need of shift in
'Moral Consciousness' of the society along with
legal transformation in a long-term change.

- 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 has recently
upgraded their relationship to Comprehensive
Strategic Partnership along with holding
'2+2' Bilateral Diplomatic Dialogue.'

Influence of Human Right Issues

- ① USA put India in its list of
'Countries with Particular Concern'
~~about~~ on ground of its treatment of
minorities.'
- ② India criticised the USA's approach
to Safeguards the rights of Colored people
(a) 'Black Lives Matter' Movement in
USA.'

Influence of democratic values

- ① USA appreciated India for conducting the largest elections in the world peacefully
→ 18th Lok Sabha election,
- ② India showed displeasure over the Capital Hill Violence by Trump's supporters and recent attack on Donald Trump (2021)

These concerns affected Bilateral Engagement

* Human Rights issues

- ① Prevents Collaboration among both the countries as India considers treatment of religious minorities as its internal matter.
- ② Interference in - Abrogation of Article 370 is considered as violation of Sovereignty of India.

* Democratic Values

- ① Capital Hill Violence dents the democratic ideals of USA.

- ② However, both the countries adhere to democratic ideals of —
→ Free and open Indian Ocean Region.

Measures to be taken to mitigate tensions

* To resolve Human Rights issues

- ① India sent a report of how it upholds the rights of religious minorities
↳ Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)
- ② USA must respect the rights of Hispanics, Black etc.

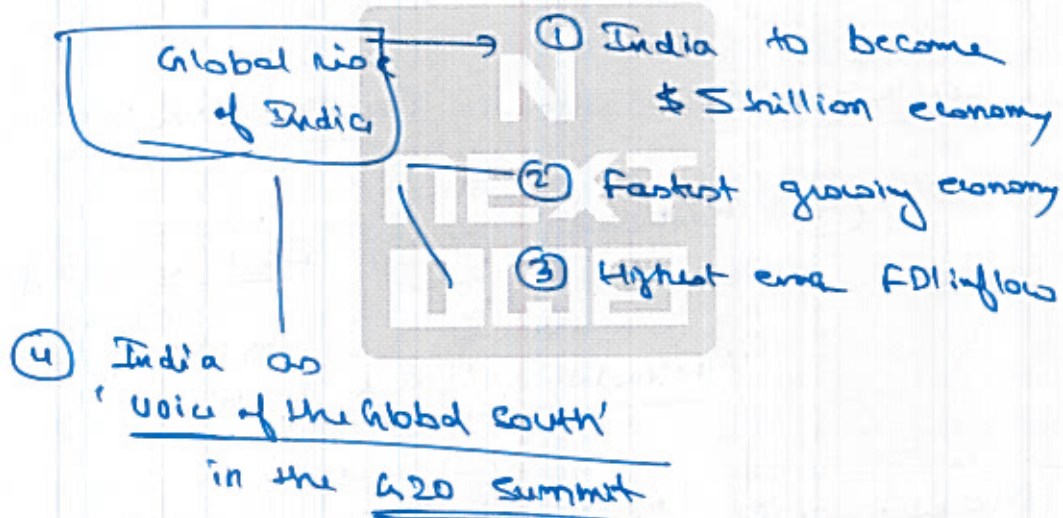
* To adhere to democratic principles

- ③ Adhere to democracy in elections
- ④ Voice to the 'Global South' by reforming UN Security Council

Doing all these, both USA - India can engage in Multi Alignment, along with India preserving its Strategic Autonomy.

- 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)

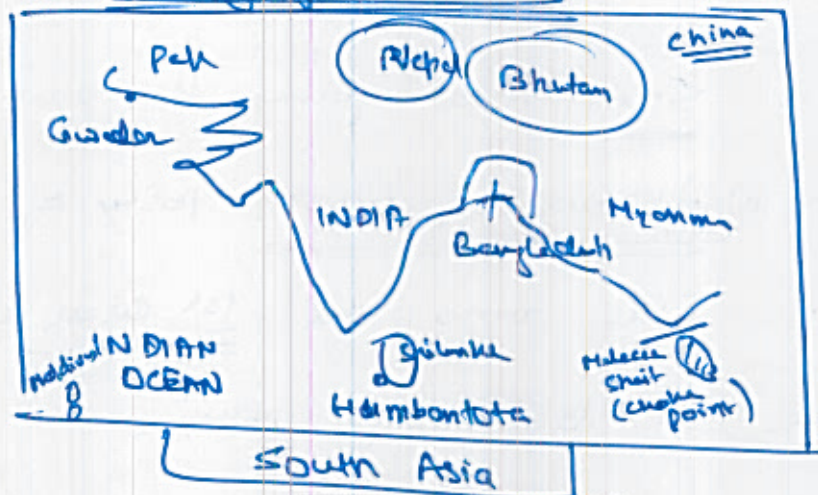
South Asia forms the part of the 'Neighbourhood First' policy of India. This forms the 1st circle of Preference in its foreign policy.



Geopolitical challenges faced by India

- ① Conflict with Pakistan hinders Collaboration in SARAC grouping
- ② Perception of 'Big Brother' attitude of India among other South Asian nations.

- ③ Interference by China in the form of 'String of Pearls'



- ④ Lack of Trust among South Asian nations

(a) ~~Pakistan~~ Nepal — joined Belt and Road Initiative of China, by China.
formation of 'Himalayan Quad'

Measures to Navigate these challenges —

- ① Adherence to 'Crisis doctrine' to provide unilateral benefits to neighboring countries like - Nepal, Bhutan.
- ② Resolve border issues
 - (a) Kalapani Issue — with Nepal

- ③ Collaboration in energy partnership
 Ex Bhutan - Mangachekhu Hydroelectric Project.
- ④ Utilize BIMSTEC as an alternative platform to SAARC to counter Pakistan
- ⑤ 'Necklace of Diamond' Strategy to counter China's String of Pearl.
 Ex Creation of Military Command in Andaman & Nicobar Island
- ⑥ Signing of BBIN - Motor Vehicle agreement
- ⑦ Avoiding interference in internal matters
 Ex Silentstream Civilian - 13th Amendment to Constitution.

Thus, South Asia is important for India to emerge as the 'Net Security Provider' in the Indian Ocean Region by safeguarding the Sea Lines of Communications and Choke Points. (SLOCs).

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

