

NEXT IAS
GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402 Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: Sheena Tyagi Mobile No: []

Roll No. : GSMAC 24 T24 A1759 Start Time 3pm End Time 5pm

Date of Examination: 24.08.24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250 EVAL CODE: EVAL DTE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
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.	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:	

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
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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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

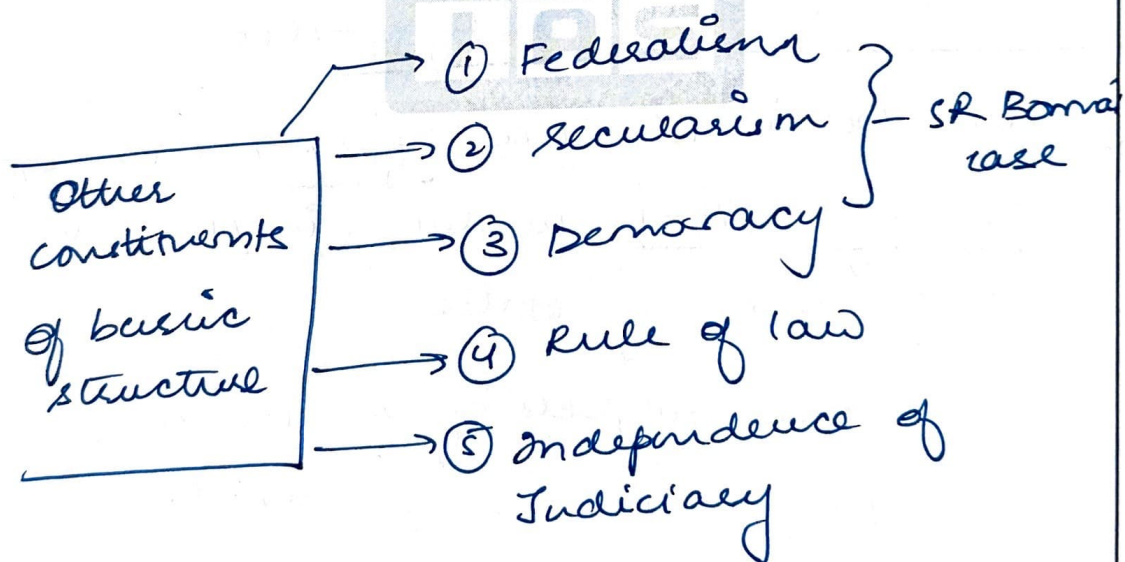
Rule of law is the premise that the functioning of the government, especially the executive occurs only with accordance to a body of law. This is ensured as a practice by the Judiciary's tool of Judicial Review.

Importance of Judicial Review

- ① Recognised as part of the basic structure in the SR Bommai case
- ② Basic structure as helps ensure the government of legislature and executive functions per a body of law → Constitutionalism upheld
- ③ The idea of judicial review implicit in Article 13 and 226

④ The Keshavnanda Bharti case read to the supreme court saying that law making united by ideas of constitution $\rightarrow \therefore$ no new constitution itself $\Rightarrow$ eg 42nd amendment Act was repealed

⑤ Judicial review ensures checks and balances $\Rightarrow$ andiam approach to the doctrine of separation of power.



Thus, there is no clear hierarchy as the job of judicial review is to preserve a holistic idea of constitutionalism

- 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)

The 2 Article 239A of the constitution ensures a asymmetric model of federalism for the Union Territory of Delhi. It outlines special powers of the Lt. governor.

comparisons of LG of Delhi with other governors of states

① the Delhi LG has far more subjects of control under him/her vs the governor of state.

eg the subjects of public order, police and land can be designated on.

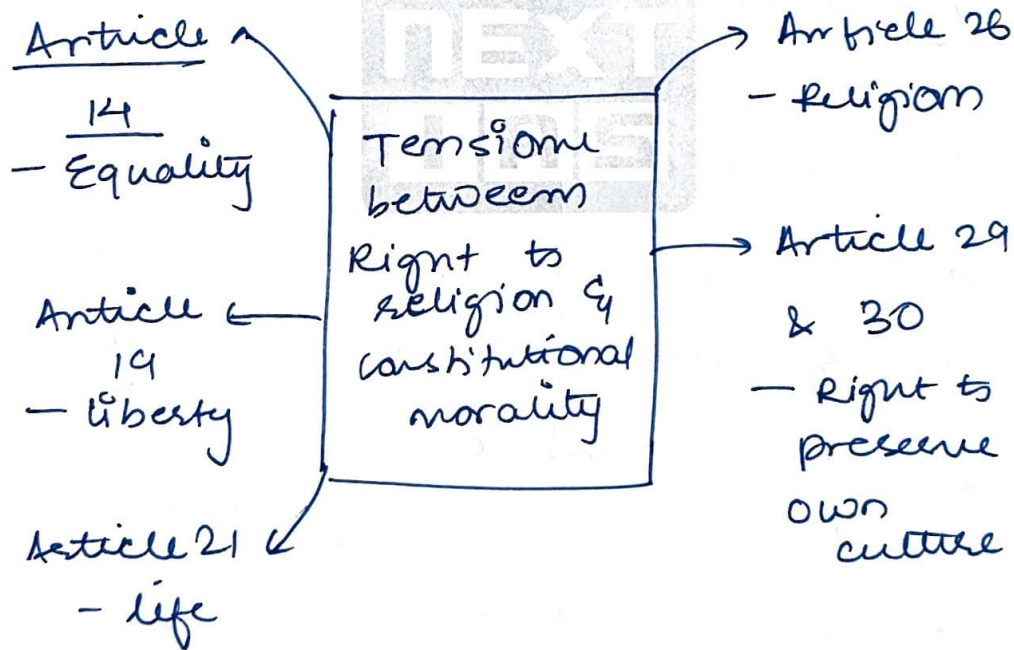
② Delhi being the capital requires the intervention of the state → thus, federalism is more unitary biased

- ③ Special laws created by the centre apply to Delhi
eg the National Capital Council Act of 2023 which grants the LG special powers in appointment & transfer (service matters)
- ④ the LG can reserve a bill for the consideration of the President in the similar capacity as governor
- ⑤ Appointment & removal of LG of UT of Delhi similar to governor under Article 155 & 156
- ⑥ The LG's actions are limited to the aid & advice of the council of ministers in all other matters.
(similar to governors as per the Rameswar Prasad case)

The Lt. Governor there must avoid centralising tendencies in order to govern Delhi to the citizen's best interest

- 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)

Granville Austin, a constitutional expert has called the Indian constitution as a tool of social revolution due to its arbitration role in society.



Navigating of conflict via case laws

- ① The Judiciary in the Keshavnand Bhatti case declared that action

of the legislature to rule on religion are subject to Judicial Review

② The 'idea of essential practices of religion was outlined in the Shirur Mutt case.

③ The Supreme Court held in the Shah Bano & Sarda Muddal case that the individual rights can't be held hostage to the communities.

④ the Supreme Court in the Indira Jaising lawyer's or the Sabrimata case upheld the rights of women over the dogmas of a community.

⑤ Finally, the CJI in a recent ^{lecture} ~~lecture~~ upheld that constitutional morality as the law of the land could and would violate the dominance of religion.

However, the Judiciary as warned by Judge Indu Malhotra, should not become the conglamassion state - dominating religion in all extents.

- 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)

The idea of separation of power is a fundamental principle of the US system. It was borrowed in principle by India in Article 50 of the constitution.

Difference in Indian & US's systems

<u>Indian</u>	<u>American</u>
① <u>Flexible separation of power</u> ⇒ called system of <u>checks and balances</u> .	① <u>Rigid separation of power</u>
② premised on the idea of responsible government of <u>Ambedkar</u>	② Can't interfere no matter the reason
③ leads to <u>functional interference</u> eg) Judicial review eg) Appointment of Judges.	③ created on <u>Montesquieu's</u> ideas to state avoid the <u>tyranny</u> of one institution
	④ leads to <u>polarised power</u> - in different areas.

The advantages of checks & Balances

- ① The constitutional makers favoured a responsible government over a strong one
Teg Article 75(3) → executive is responsible to legislature (LoC sabha)
- ② The final responsibility of all institutions should come down to the people
- ③ The act of checks and balances allows another level of review
Teg Judicial review as guaranteed by Article 13.
- ④ separation as rigid violates the idea of Basic structure
- ⑤ checks & Balances have ensured accountability ⇒ Teg Coal Block case

However, the systems of checks and balances should be occasional medicine and not daily bread.

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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)

Article 244 of the constitution empowers the government to make special provisions for the disadvantaged - especially the ST. The Sixth schedule emerges from this feature.

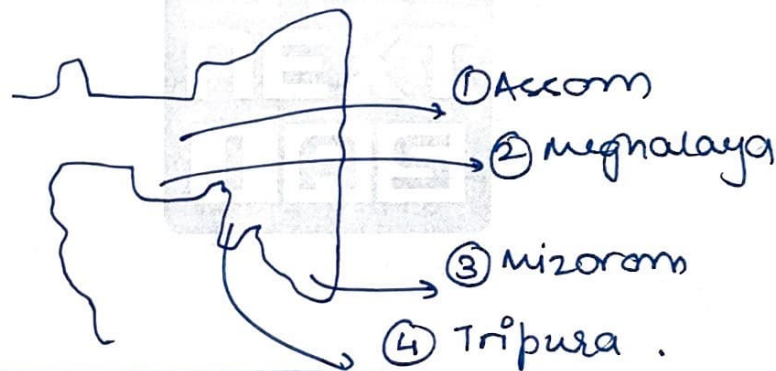
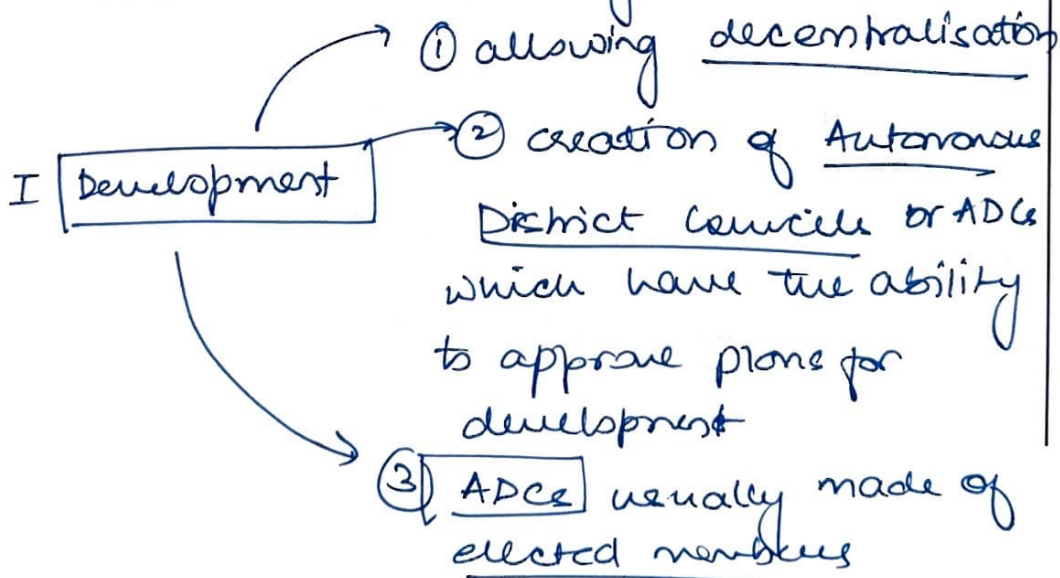


Fig 1 : Sixth schedule state

Sixth schedule fostering:



II Traditional system & practices

- ④ greater financial powers vs. the 5th schedule areas $\Rightarrow$ greater ability to conserve own culture.
- ⑤ Requirement of Gram Sabha or ADC council's consent in order to carry out mining or developmental work.
- ⑥ Governor on the advice of ADC can stop the application of a law which maybe against tribal beliefs & customs.
- ⑦ the 6th schedule enables the ADC to govern as per customary law.

way
forward

- ① Analysis of operation of 6th schedule $\rightarrow$ lacking decentralisation
- ② Review demands from other regions $\rightarrow$ leg. cadre.

Thus, the 6th schedule is essential for ensuring governance as per the ideals of Tribal Panchsheel.

- 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 organization - often called the fourth pillar of the government - act for the betterment of lives of citizens but outside the sphere of the formal government.

Partnership for development between government and CSOs:

① The Gandhian spirit of volunteerism integrate the functioning of the CSOs in the objectives of government

② the CSOs often are able to act in areas where

the government lacks the personnel

eg) Teach for India

where government lack resources

eg) Doctors without borders

where the government intervention may be unwelcome

eg) with certain vulnerable section

CSO + government for SDGs

- ① SDG 1: zero poverty + SDG 2: zero hunger $\Rightarrow$ eg Akshaya patra
delivering mid day meals.
- ② SDG 3: Good Health & well-being
 $\hookrightarrow$ eg doctors without borders.
- ③ SDG 4: Education $\rightarrow$ eg Pratham's
ASER surveys
- ④ SDG 5: women equality $\rightarrow$ eg kadambashree
OR MAAKAAM
 $\hookrightarrow$ capacity building
- ⑤ SDG 13: Climate Action $\rightarrow$ eg Greenpeace
- ⑥ SDG 14: Life on Earth - eg Bird life international

Further, the SDG 17 itself calls
for partnership of for the goals - calling
for participation of NGOs & CSOs.

- 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 Bureaucracy of India was called as -the steel frame as it was responsible for setting the foundation upon, which development for India would take place.

Why culture of life long learning needed

- ① Fast changing scenarios where the work takes place → Teg digitisation, AI, etc
- ② Evolution of society from a rule-taking to rule questioning ⇒ Educated citizenry
- ③ Bureaucracy struck in the prestige of the past (Mosta commissions: have become creature of comforts).
- ④ the civil servants are unable to fulfill the development needs of the country

Missions Kaamyogi benefits

- ① launched in 2021 in order to change the civil service from Rule based to Role based.
- ② The focus on upgradation of skills via the iGot Kaamyogi platform.
- ③ courses on relevant technologies & the skill set required on platform
- ④ compulsory to perform these in order to be eligible for promotions.
- ⑤ 360° review as mandated by the APAR system includes Kaamyogi measures.

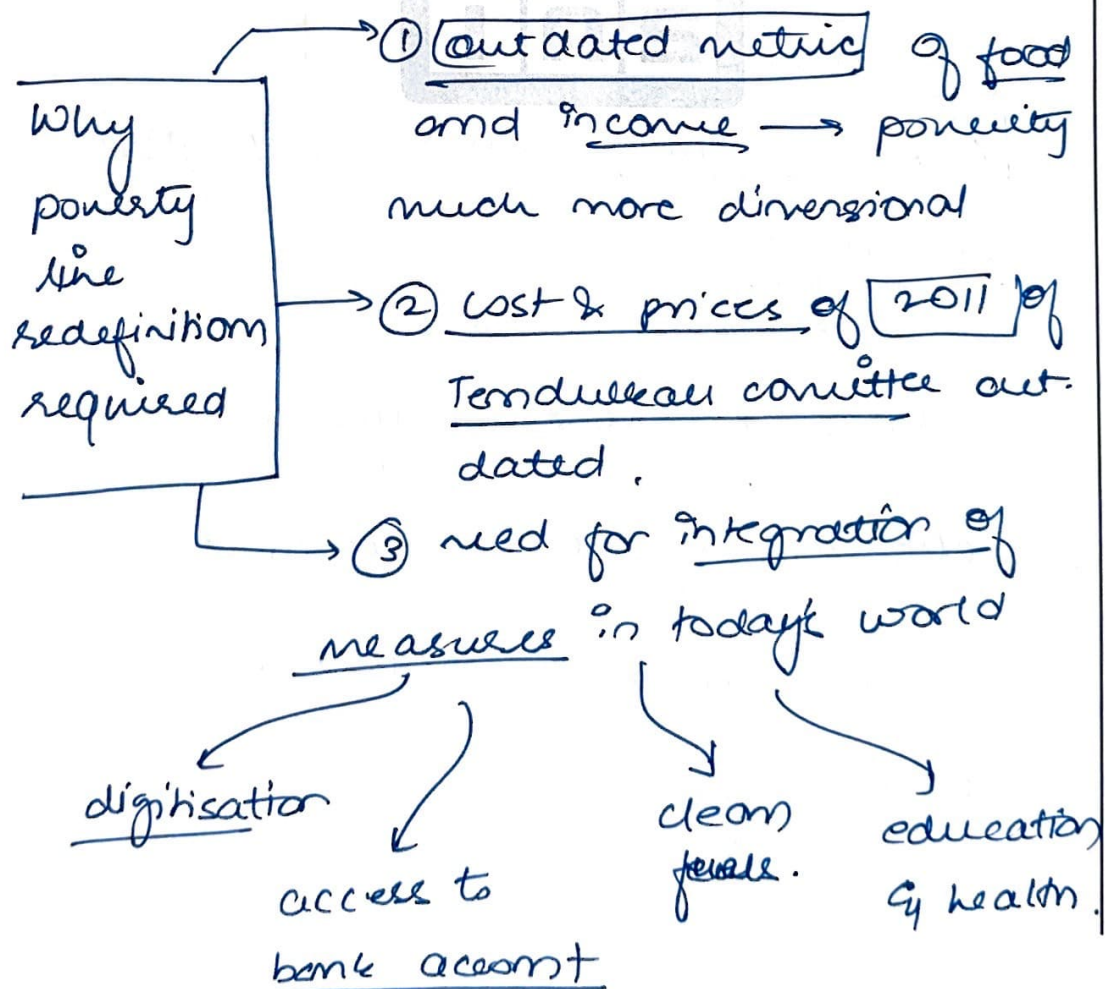
Thus, a true revolution in the functioning of the bureaucracy is required in order to revitalise the civil services.

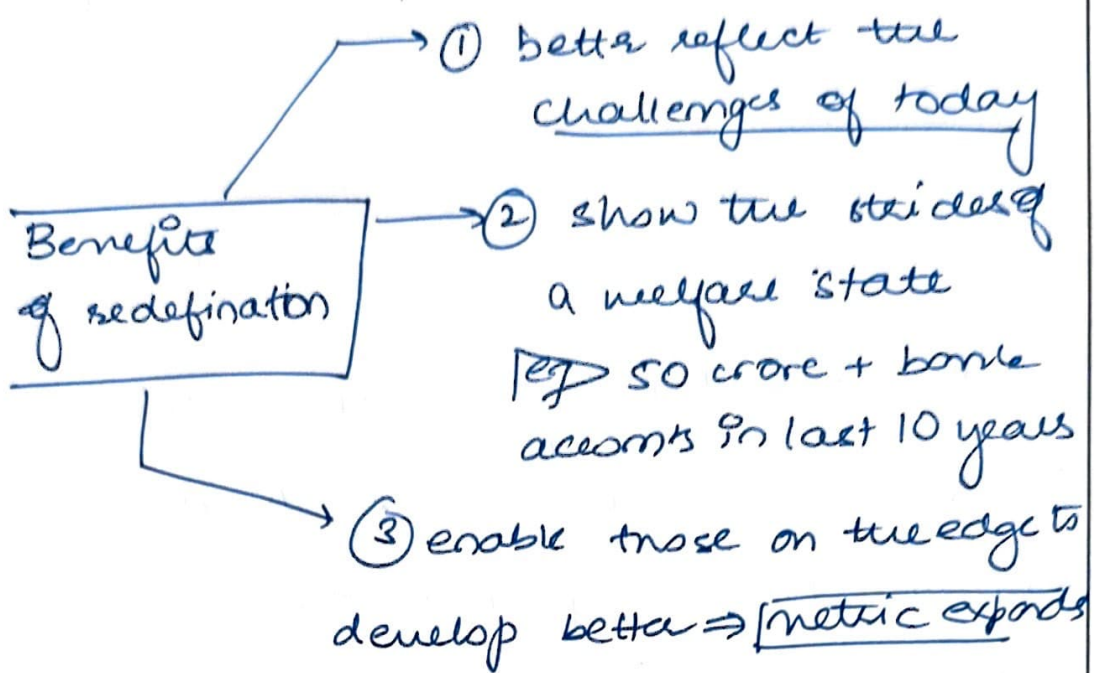
- Q8. अत्यधिक गरीबी को कम करने में भारत की प्रगति को देखते हुए, क्या देश को वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से दर्शाने के लिए अपनी गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने पर विचार करना चाहिए? गरीबी रेखा को फिर से परिभाषित करने से जुड़े संभावित लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। (150 शब्द,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

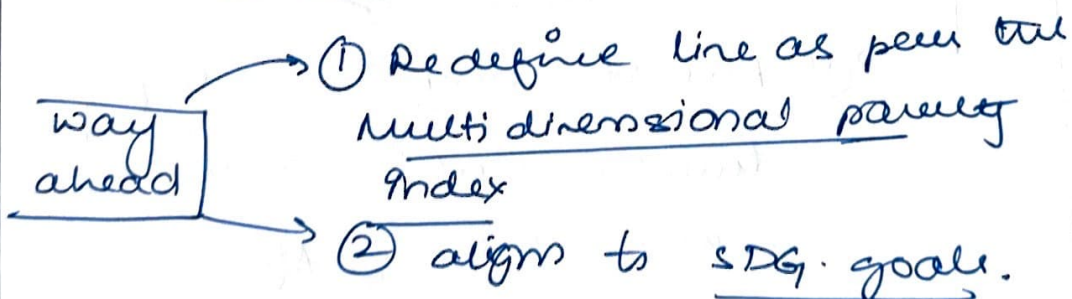
The reduction in multidimensional poverty from 21% in 2011 to 12% in 2022 shows the reduction in extreme poverty. This is being hailed as one of the fastest reductions of poverty anywhere in the world. (MDPI)





challenges associated

- ① Rejection of Rangarajan report due to different methodology
- ② data is being bent in order to portray better figures
- ③ Redefinition is improbable without the new census.

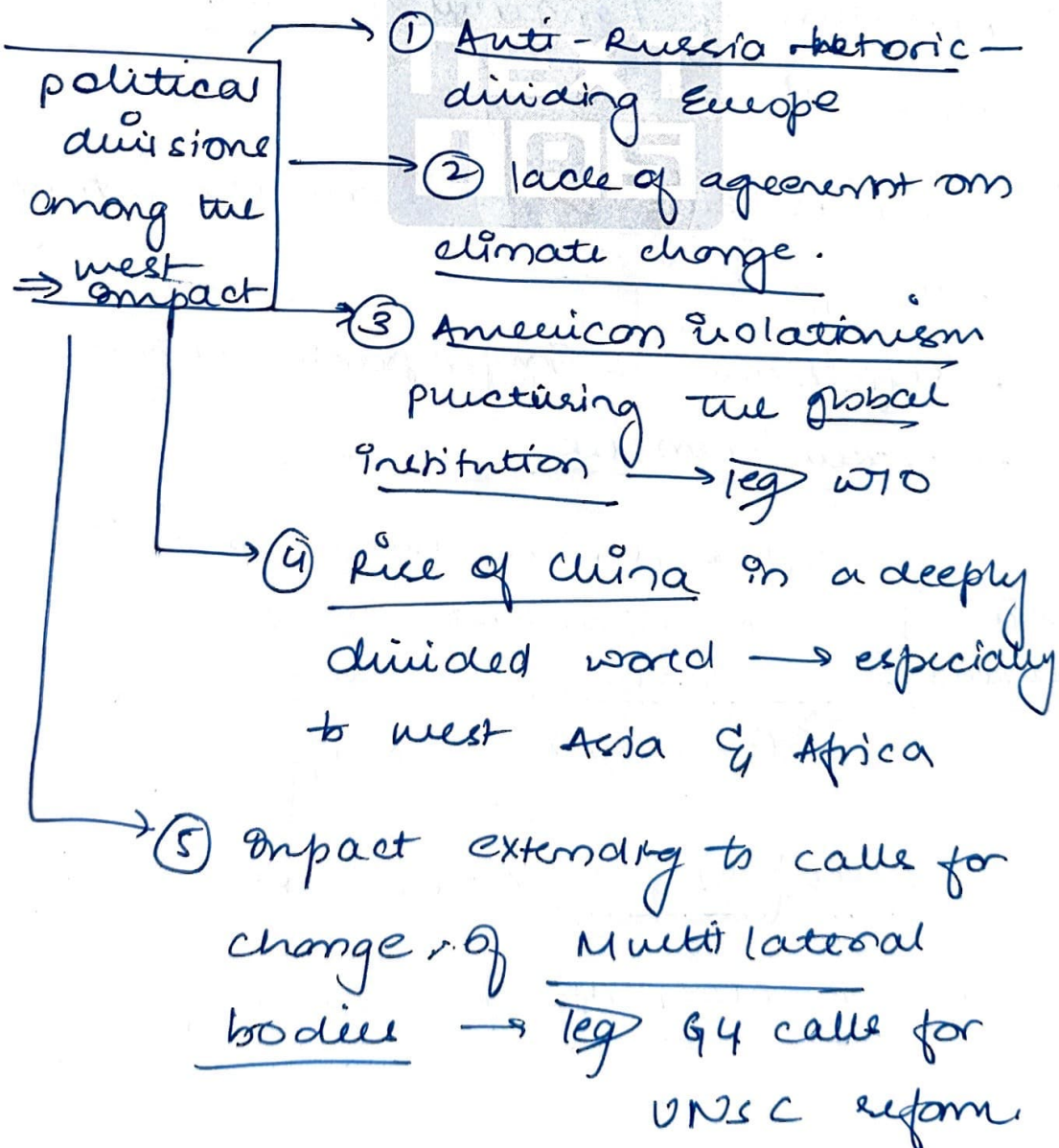


Thus, SDG 1 is the next decadal goal of eliminating poverty completely.

- 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)

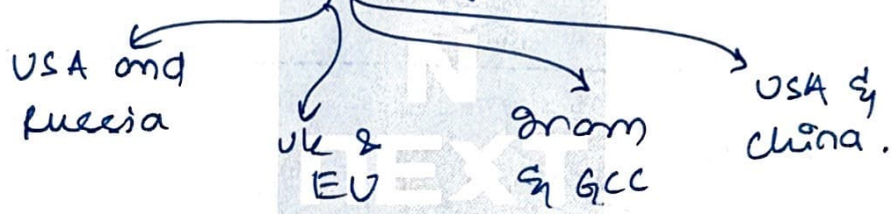
Evaluate the impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States on global governance and international cooperation. How should India navigate these divisions to advance its national interests on the global stage? (10 marks, 150 words)

The world today is at a flux. The divisions between the major western states - especially the Transatlantic alliance is leading to breakdown of the Bretton Woods order.



India navigating current climate

- ① The eternal truth of geopolitics is that all countries always seek to advance their interest.
- ② India's policy of NAM, strategic autonomy & South-South cooperation enable it to engage with all players



- ③ India should give support for Multilateral reform. → eg UNSC permanent seat
- ④ Include other actors to build alliances
eg African inclusion under India's presidency of the G20. (AU)

Further, India must not get entangled in conflicts that aren't its own as it navigates today's geopolitics.

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

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

India has released on Arctic policy
in the larger context of the global
race to navigate the Arctic, calling
itself a "near Arctic state"

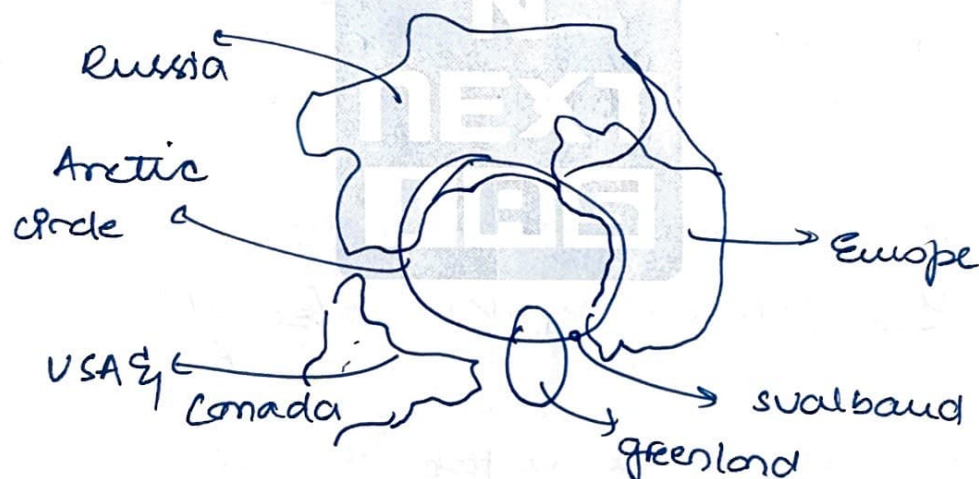
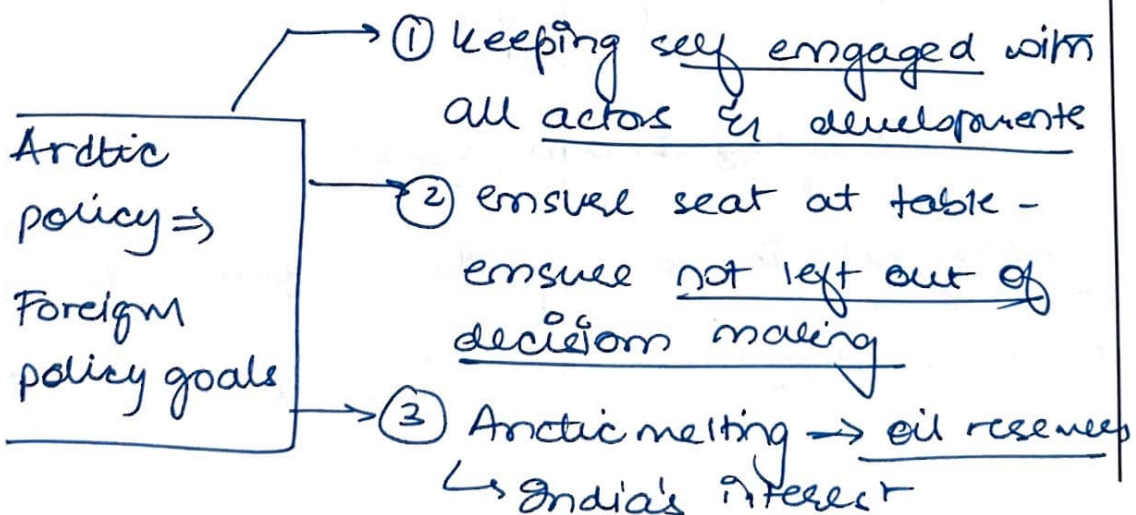


fig 1: The main actors in the Arctic



collaborations & Agreements with Arctic council:

- ① Ensuring arctic development and exploration for all
- ② If arctic resources are exploited shouldn't be for the benefit of some
- ③ Svalbard agreement for Research
- ④ ecological conservation of the Arctic region.
- ⑤ Presence of the indian state for review → Req presence at Vladivostok

While the exploration of Arctic is fraught with geopolitical competition, the aim should be to ensure Arctic treated as global common

- 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)

The Finance Commission is constituted by the President of India by an expert member of five under Article 280 of the constitution.

Difference in terms of Reference

15th Finance Commission

① division of taxes between centre & state

② decide the grants in aid.

③ decide on the devolution to local government

16th Finance Commission

① similar for 16th FC.

⇒ ② similar

⇒ ③ similar

④ Analysis of the central sector & sponsored schemes

④ Not a ToR

⑤ Not a ToR

⑤ Analysis of the Disaster management fund distribution

Why economic disparities persist across states:

① the lack of effective fiscal federalism

② the concentration of economic wealth in a few areas.

leg → 40% of India's GDP from 4% of its area.

③ The Urbanisation dilemma ⇒ large mega city and tier hinter land driving growth

leg → Bangalore, Mumbai, Hyderabad.

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④ lack of economic devolution to states → reg unitary dlt in collection of taxes.

⑤ the devolution of special provisions usually subject to political bias
reg regional governments which are coalition partners at centre benefited

⑥ lack of scientific assignment of special category status

way forward → ① FC should be empowered to analyse the special category status

→ ② Empowering local government to collect more taxes
reg Article 243 I made compulsory.

Thus, fiscal federalism is the foundation to a functional federalism

- 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)

"Congress in Parliament is
Congress at display while
Congress at work is Congress
in committee."

The committee system of the Indian
legislature was instituted to drive
the efficiency and internal functioning
of the parliament - especially with
regards to unethical conduct.

Ethics
committee
= Unethical
conduct

→ ① Ethics committee at level
of both Lok Sabha and
Rajya Sabha to deal the
"unethical conduct"

→ ② the instance referred to
by the leader of house.
eg speaker.

③ the ethics committee can analyse the action of the leader and then can suspend them

eg) TMC MLA suspended on the basis of ethics committee recommendation.

Privileges committee

- ① Parliamentary privileges ensured by the constitution in Article 105 & 194
- ② Each house of legislature has its own privileges committee
- ③ the individual privilege & collective privilege of the house preserved.
- ④ Both members and outsiders can be punished for breach of privilege

Complementary nature of committees

- ① while ethics committee hold the MPs & MLAs as accountable,

privilege committees concludes that there are no roadblocks in the functioning of the legislature.

② the onus on the government is to act not only as maker of the rules but also as role models for ethical behaviour.

③ the SC in the MSM Sharma case, argued that privilege can't violate the rights of the citizen and are subordinate to them.

④ Finally,

Finally, privileges of the MPs & MLAs exist insofar as to fulfill a duty - especially on ethical one. Thus, ethics and privilege are to coexist in 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)

"The days of perfunctory legislation
is over, the era of judicial
activism is required"

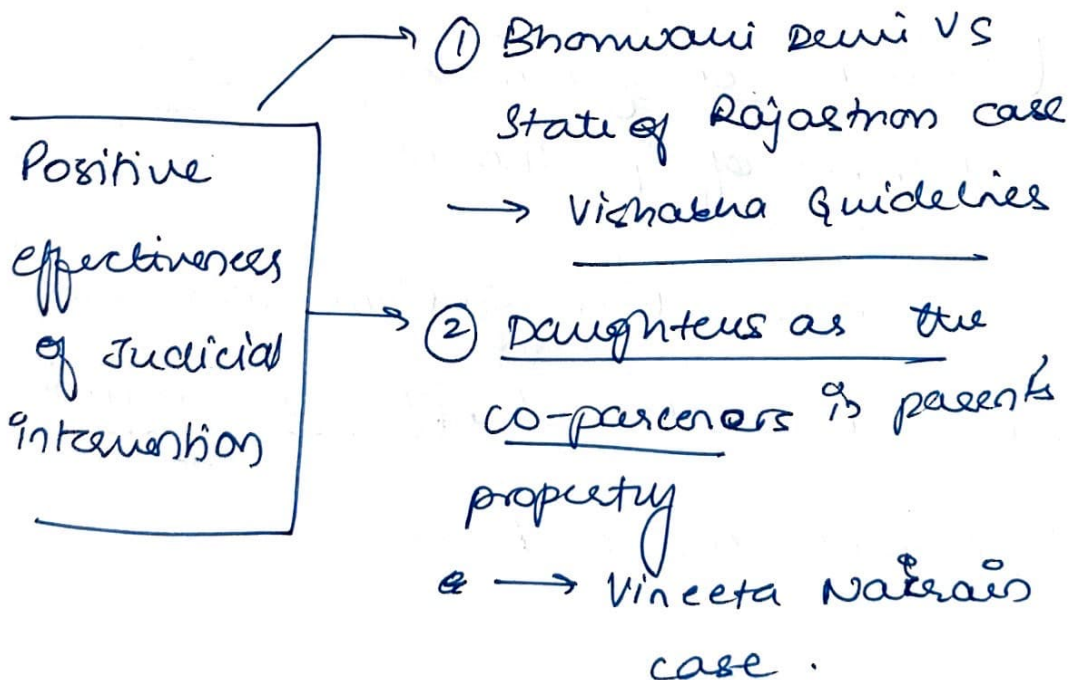
- Justice Bhargava of SC.

Judicial activism in India is said
to evolve due to the legislature
being an ineffective guardian of
public rights.

Evolving role of Judicial activism:

- ① The Judiciary laid down in the Champakam Dorairajan case of 1951 that the implementation of social justice measures was required of the government.

- ② However, the Judiciary-parliament tussle in the Keshwanand Bharti case was promised by the 42nd amendment.
- ③ This led to the Judicial withdrawal in the ADM Jabalpur case.
- ④ However, delays and public require-
ments led to participation of the
Judiciary $\Rightarrow$ leg Institution of the
PIL by Justice Bhagwati
- ⑤ Thus, Judicial activism has evolved
as a feature of polity.



- ③ Rights of prisoners ensured in the Hussainara Khatoon vs the state of Bihar case.
- ④ Corruption & illegal acquisition squashed in Coal Block allocation case

Negative impacts of Judicial intervention

- ① Many times Judiciary creates arbitrary mechanisms
eg the banning of fireworks in Delhi
- ② Lack of execution not spurs of Judiciary $\Rightarrow$ eg BS-VI guidelines
- ③ Critics calling it as the era of Judicial co-governance $\Rightarrow$ 3rd chamber of parliament

Thus, while Judicial activism may be accommodated, Judicial overreach is a violation of Article 50.

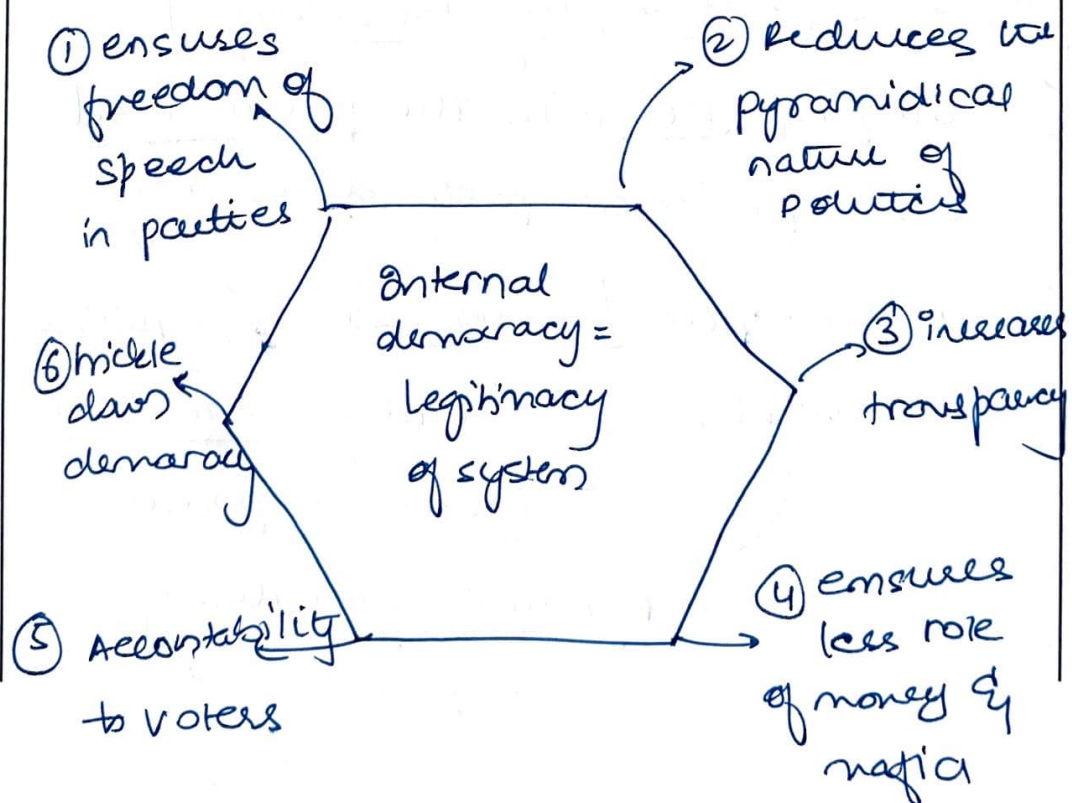
- Q14. राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर आंतरिक लोकतंत्र का स्तर भारतीय दलीय प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली और वैधता को किस सीमा तक प्रभावित करता है? भारत में अपर्याप्त अंतर-दलीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए कौन-कौन से सुधार किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

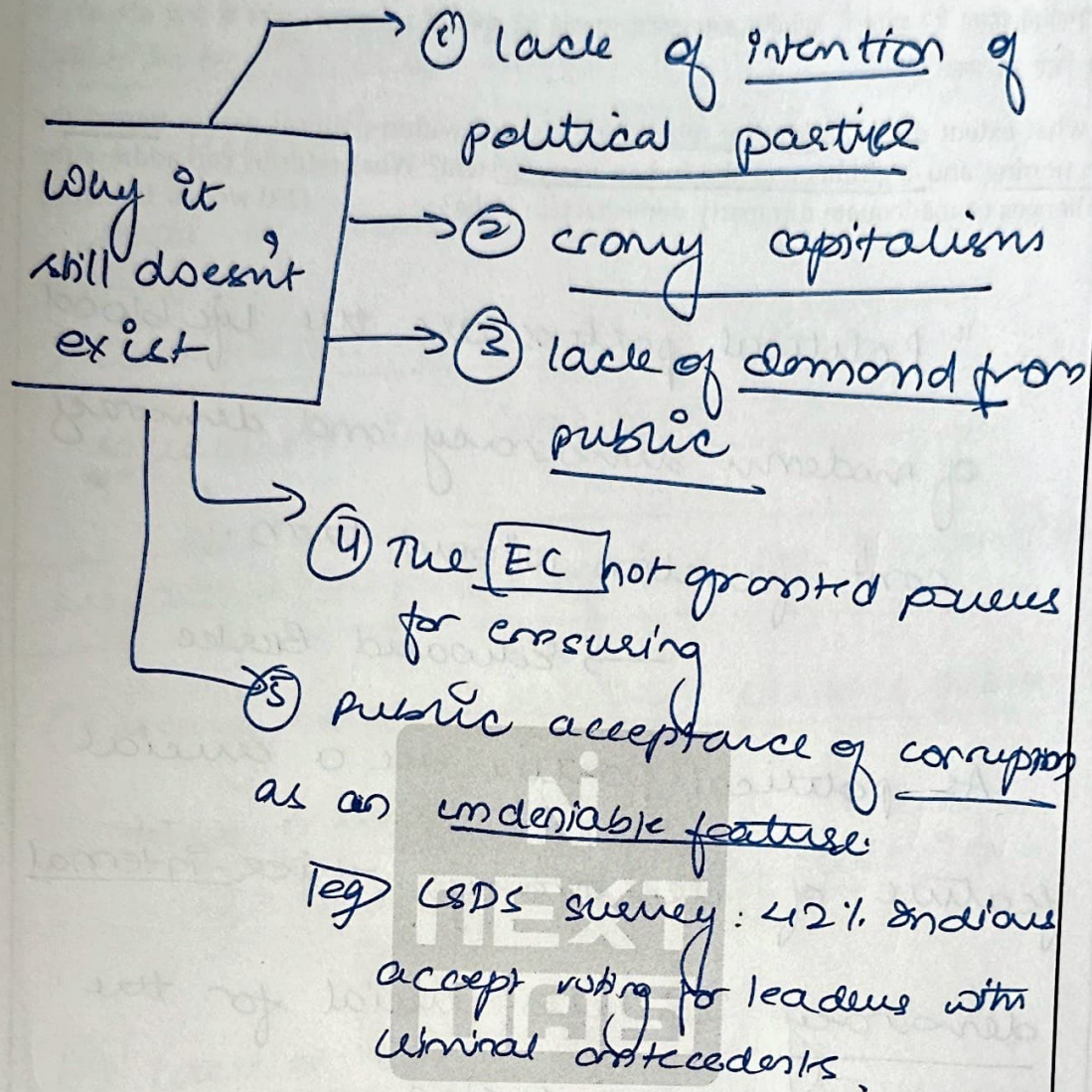
To what extent does the level of internal democracy within political parties impact the functioning and legitimacy of the Indian party system? What reforms can address the challenges of inadequate intraparty democracy in India? (250 words, 15 marks)

"Political parties are the life blood of modern democracy and democracy can't function without them."

→ Edward Burke

As political parties are a crucial feature of democracy, their internal democracy is also crucial for the legitimacy of the system.





Reforms for inner party democracy:

- ① Equipping EC with the power to set rules for inner party democracy
- ② ensure that criminalisation of politics is punished → lead to concentration of money & power
pyramidal nature of Indian politics

③ Anandjiu Gupta committee's recommendation on instituting an convention structure similar to the US
 ↳ eg delegates vote for who they want should contest

④ mandatory minutes of meeting put out in public

⑤ Application of government rules to all political parties → rely on state support
 feed democracy in to power politics.

eg RTI application to parties

Thus, political parties are the pillar of today's democracy. without ensuring democracy at these level, we fail to ensure democracy at the level of 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 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)

The National Human Rights Commission was created in 1993 out of the Protection of Human Right Act. As the watchdog of Human Rights in the country.

Role & Mandate of NHRC

- ① watchdog of human rights
- ② monitoring of rights & their access
- ③ Investigation into violations.
eg) BSE rape case
- ④ consultation with civil society
- ⑤ Evaluation of policies
- ⑥ reviewers of international treaties

Current functioning $\Rightarrow$ effectiveness

- ① The NHRE is fully appointed by the central government $\rightarrow$ whose terms and conditions governed by it $\Rightarrow$ Lack of independence
- ② overpopulated by Judges
- ③ under representation of civil society
- ④ used as a post retirement platform
- ⑤ lack of personnel $\rightarrow$ dependence on police for investigation $\Rightarrow$ creation of conflict of interest
- ⑥ Recommendations of NHRE not binding
- ⑦ can't investigate cases on year after occurrence $\Rightarrow$ limited scope

This is why the GAHNRI accreditation was denied to the NHRC for the 2nd time.

ways to rescue the NHRC

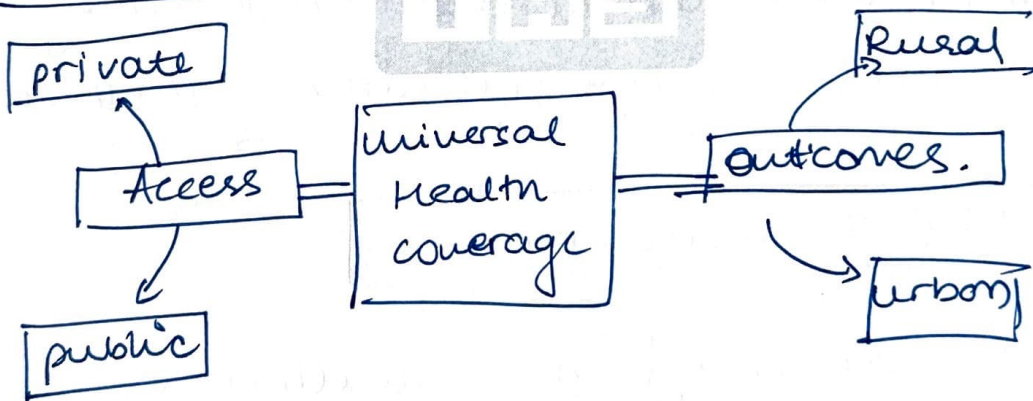
- ① consolidate all various commissions to prevent overlap & create an all-powerful body.
- ② set procedure for appointment with the salary & allowances linked to the consolidated fund of India
- ③ binding recommendation and if not followed, then government to give reasoning for why not.
- ④ Parliamentary committee to analyse & reflect on report publicly.

The lapdog of NHRC must reclaim its role as the watchdog and shouldn't remain a "teasing illusion" as per Soli Sorabjee.

- 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)

The fact that India is the hub of medical tourism of the world and that despite that 45% of population is dependent on out of pocket expenses dituse shows the health equity challenge.



The delivery of UHC across India.

Access to Healthcare

- ① redistribution of hospitals and healthcare to rural areas.

eg despite 65% of population only 20% healthcare service

in rural areas

② Regional Imbalance correction in healthcare

eg 70% of hospitals and medical colleges in south India.

③ Over-dependence on certain medical hospitals due to facilities

eg 13 AIIMS and 44 government hospitals as most overburdened (MoHFW)

④ private medical establishments out of reach $\Rightarrow$ commercialisation of healthcare

Ways to ensure outcomes

① creation of 3As of healthcare

Affordability Availability Accessibility

② Need to create a rural healthcare network.

eg Family health team of Brazil = improved outcomes

- ③ Incentives to doctors to work in rural areas $\Rightarrow$ eg Chhattisgarh salary for rural doctors is 2x mainland salary
- ④ Initiate mandatory system of CSR for medical enterprises in the private sphere $\Rightarrow$ eg All private doctors also have to do pro-bono work.
- ⑤ Regularisation of medical job $\Rightarrow$ heavy fees $\Rightarrow$ need to re-cooperate $\Rightarrow$ privatisation of healthcare.
- ⑥ Emphasis on extension of Ayushman Bharat $\Rightarrow$ from 50 lakh to 1 crore families

Thus, the SDG 3 of Good Health can only be achieved by ensuring Equality in healthcare.

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

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

The SDG 17 of partnership of goals requires horizontal partnership across institutions and vertical participation going down to panchayats as catalyst for the development.

Role of Panchayats for grassroots development:

- ① Panchayats to act as agents of subsidiarity → policy making for the central & state government.
- ② Panchayats as agents of last mile delivery → eg MNREGS

③ SDG 1: zero poverty $\Rightarrow$ the panchayats act as agents of checking & last mile delivery of schemes.

$\hookrightarrow$ SDG 2: zero hunger $\Rightarrow$

eg PM Gaurav Kalyan Yojana

④ Panchayats monitoring local schools and resources $\Rightarrow$ SDG 4

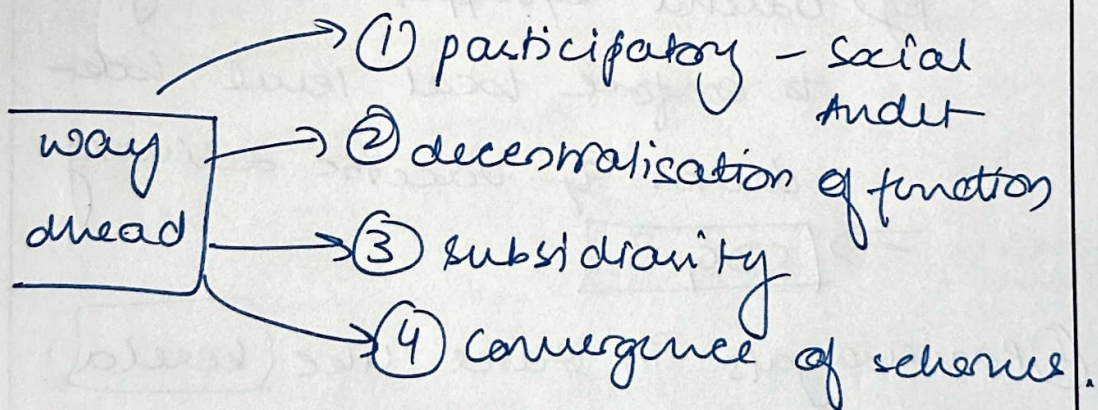
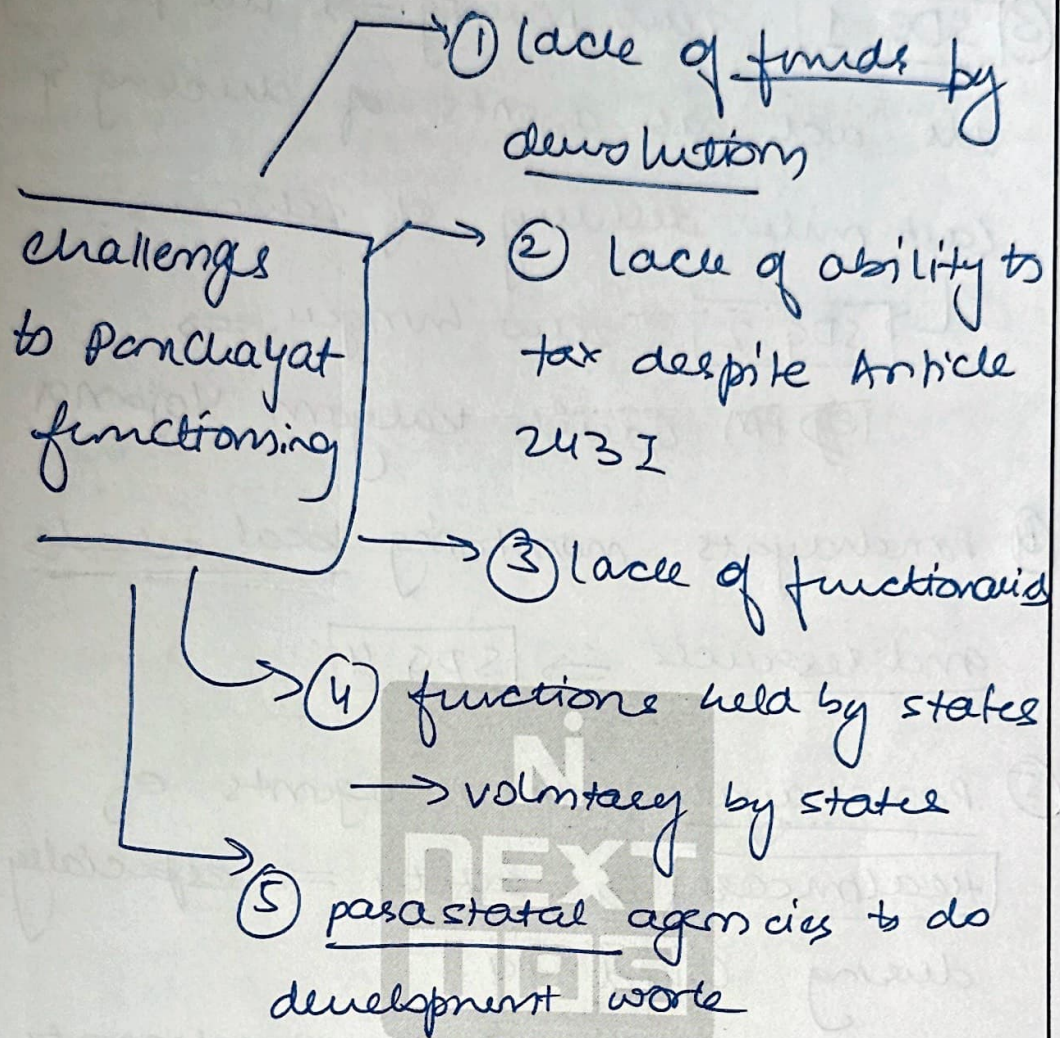
⑤ Panchayats acted as agents of healthcare & safety $\Rightarrow$ especially during Covid-19.

eg Odisha equipped Panchayats to enforce local level lockdowns & vaccine delivery

$\Rightarrow$ SDG 3

⑥ Panchayats in states like Kerala act as agents of disaster management control $\rightarrow$ especially in collaboration of civil society.

eg Kudumbashree



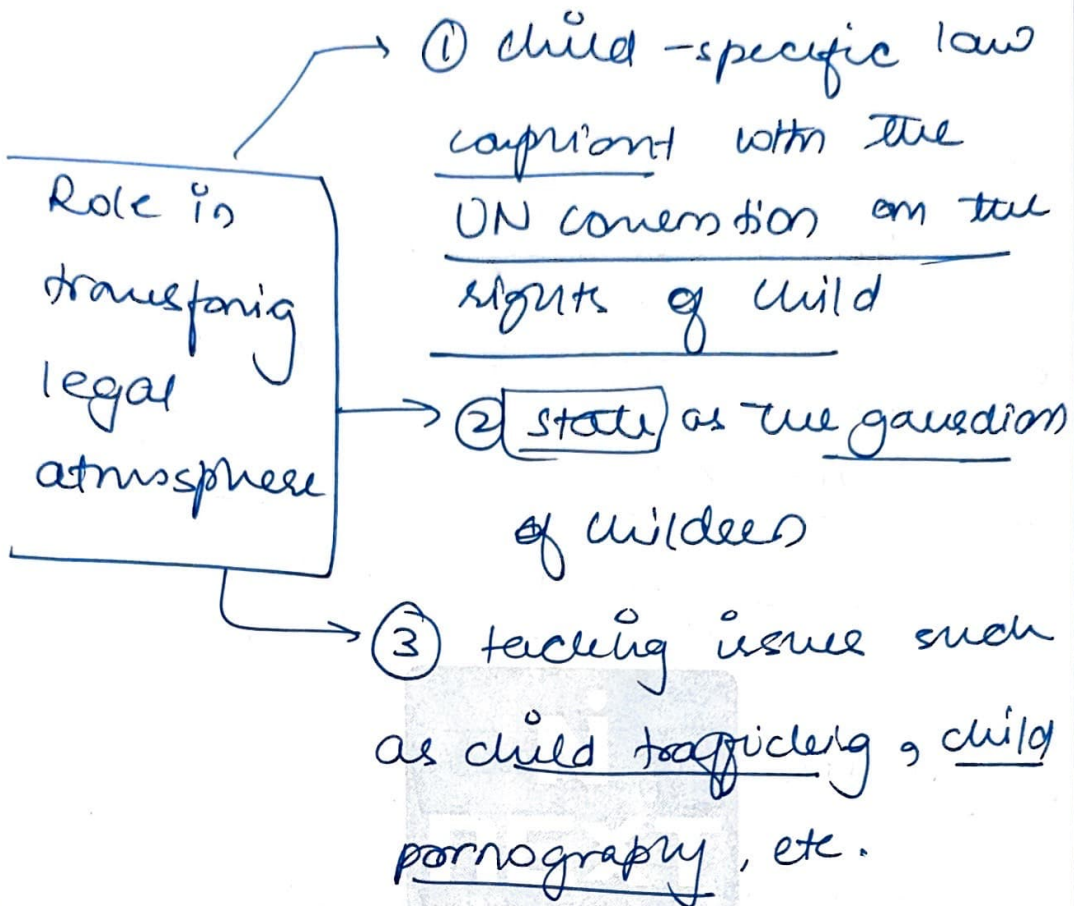
The equipping of Panchayats can lead to fulfillment of Gramdan Gramsarak as per Article 40

- 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)

The POCSO Act or the Protection of children from Sexual Abuse & exploitation Act was instituted in order to safeguard children's welfare

Implication of POCSO

- ① creation of a legal mechanism
- ② creation of fast track courts to solve cases.
- ③ institution of child friendly procedure in courts & police stations.
- ④ sensitisation of police personnel.
- ⑤ Requirement by law to teach children about good & bad touch.

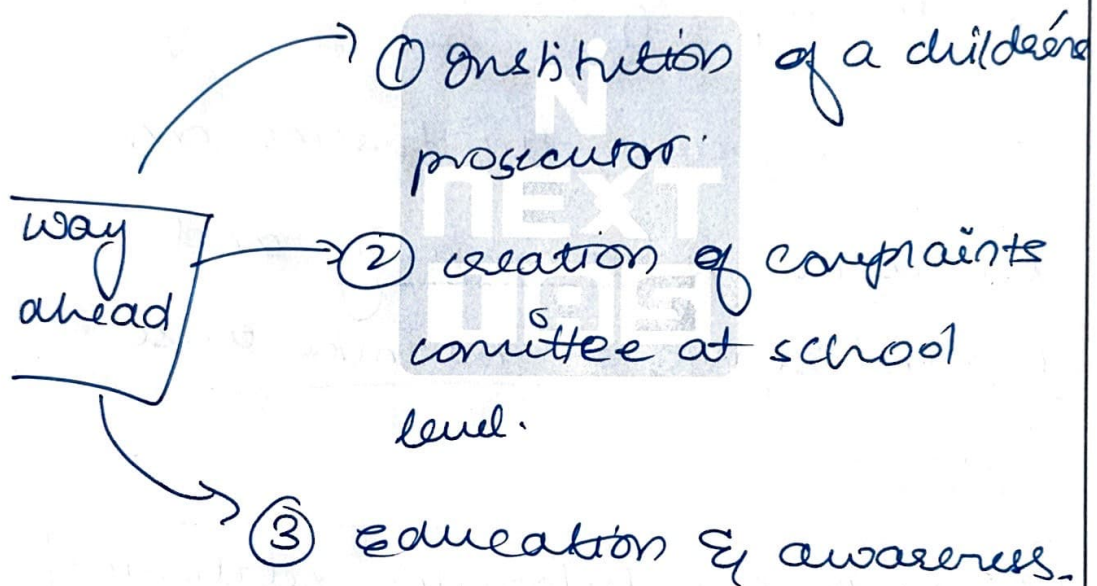


Issues with POCSO

- ① Lack of rigidity in implementation
↳ seriousness of crime not gauged
- ② most complaints are suppressed
at a family level.
↳ lack of awareness of child
- ③ Understatic functioning of families
↳ Abuse shown as normal.

④ lack of institution of child friendly procedures.

⑤ Fast track courts underdelivered
↳ more than 50 courts where
more than 100 pending cases over
10 years (MoWCD)



The protection of children is
essential for the protection of
tomorrow.

- 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)

The relationship of India and USA had been called by PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the "most important relationship of the 21st century".

However, the tussles on the issue of democracy and human rights & undermine these issues.

Influence on diplomatic relationship

- ① Human Rights violations of term used by the US to coax countries to do US's bidding.

eg Norm Chomsky called it a "interventionist cloak".

- ② India particularly sensitive to external interference → especially since the weeks leaning towards Pakistan
- ③ India proud of its democratic tradition ⇒ largest democracy with largest proportionate turnout
- ④ India against the act of counting on nation's internal affairs.
 ⇒ Sovereignty of Nations
- ⑤ India doesn't call out USA on its violation of rights due to gen violence
- ⑥ leads to animosity on small issues while the large issue of collaboration are harmed.

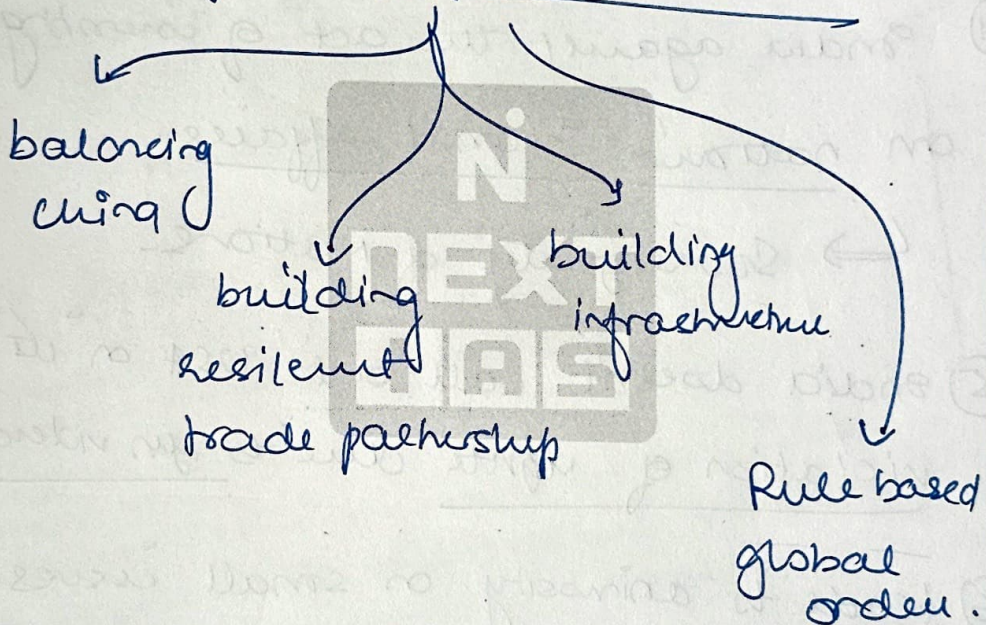
Mitigation of tensions:

- ① US-India working group for quick connectivity on such issues

② US acceptance of India's stance
as a pluralist society.

③ India should clarify that it
doesn't appreciate being treated
as a junior partner.

④ clarity on important issues



Thus, Friedrich Nietzsche said that
the most common form of stupidity
is forgetting our intentions. India & US
must not forget why their strategic
partnership needs to thrive.

- 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)

"As India aspires to be a global power, the largest challenge it faces is in South Asia"

→ FAN S. Jaishankar.



Fig: India's position in South Asia.

Geopolitical challenges faced

- ① China's attacks on its perimeter
 eg Doklam crisis of 2017
 Galwan crisis of 2021
- ② Anne for China to do salami-slicing → taking over territory

③ China - Pakistan axis creating the probability of a two front war
 (eg) Pakistan recently declared \$41 billion loan to China. →
 US AID estimates at \$62 billion

④ China's string of pearls to enclose India
 → (eg) Hambantota port
 → (eg) Fayedoo Finshumi in Maldives.

⑤ Instability increasing in Bangladesh due to fall of friendly Haseena regime.

⑥ military establishment in Myanmar.

⑦ India out campaign of Maldives

⑧ Use of state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan.

India navigating challenges

① Refrain from intervention in smaller

neighbours $\Rightarrow$ want to externally
balance with China

② use US & Japan to externally
balance China with Quad.

③ Border infrastructure

- $\rightarrow$ ① counter China's
salami slicing
- $\rightarrow$ ② protect against
migration
- $\rightarrow$ ③ tackle Pakistan's terrorism

④ follow up on development initiatives
eg dedicated cell at MEA

⑤ creation of good will via people to
people exchange.

eg high impact community develop-
ment projects.

Thus, India must exercise caution

& good will in order to not be
restricted to the South Asian

Box.