

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: SHIKHAR MOGHA Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : GSMAC24A1197 Start Time 7:30 AM End Time 10:30 AMDate of Examination: 31 JUL 1 AUG 2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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1	10	
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 मुद्रा या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब हो 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 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम से ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के तहत संबंधित प्रश्न के बीच ही लिखना होगा। आवंटित स्थान का बाहर लिख या किसी भी उत्तर का क्लिपट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अस्पष्ट/असंगत लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक 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
2	2
3	3

<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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)

① 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? ② (150 words, 10 marks)

Judicial review refers to judiciary taking note of constitutionality of legislature acts, executive orders on whether they align with Constitutional morality or not.

Rule of law & Judicial review are interdependent :

1.) Rule of law

- ① works for rule based order, on facts, procedures.
- ② prevents subjectiveness, arbitrariness & high handedness of state.
- ③ ensures constitutional ideals followed.

2.) Judicial review :

- ① helps to uphold rule of law & prevent arbitrariness
- ex: NJAE case → struck down by SC.

Judicial review as most important basic str. ideal

1.) Upholds rule of law → that helps to

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pave way for basic structure doctrine.

2.) Promotes supremacy of Constitution →
and not of parliament or executive

3.) helps to keep all organs in check
and ensure proper working →
ex: Separation of Powers

4.) Forms the essence of ~~corr~~ correction
of flaws in Interpretation &
Implementation of Constitutional ideals

→ ex: 65% Quota of Bihar struck down
by SC → not in line with
Equality.

Judicial
Review not
most important
aspect of
Basic Str.

→ As per my understanding
Constitutional supremacy
forms most important
aspect of Basic
str. It protects
Constitutional morality &
gives way to Judicial Review.

Basic structure doctrine helps to protect
constitn from ill-fated amendments.

Q2.

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

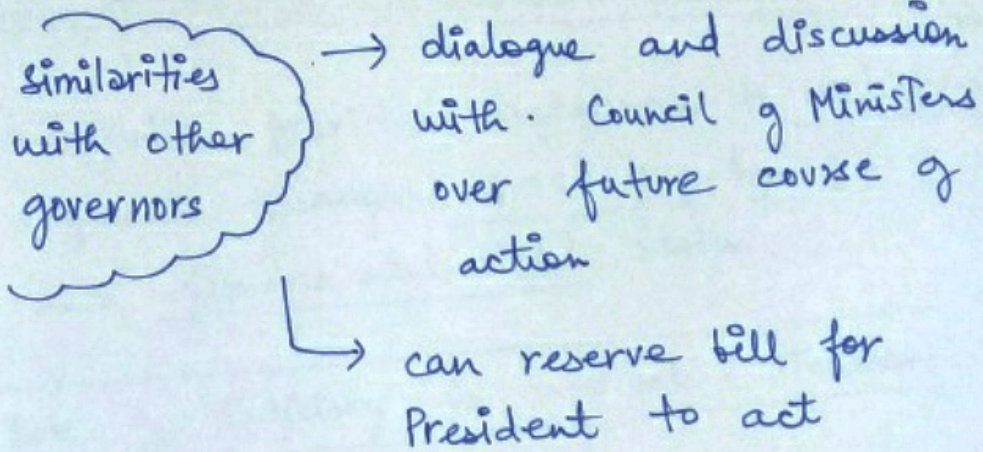
How does the power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor compare to that of the governors of other states, particularly in terms of acting on the aid and advice of the council of ministers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Delhi L.G. forms the agent of President & nominal head of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Power & authority as compared to other governors :

- 1.) More powers to protect public order and public decency in NCT of Delhi
- 2.) Can act on discretion as per NCT act passed by Parliament.
- 3.) Governor of Delhi is the real head of Delhi govt as per NCT of Delhi act.
whereas other governors act on aid & advice of C.O.M. where Chief Minister is real head.
- 4.) Can act against aid & advice of C.O.M if he deems fit for

Delhi state .



Given the geographical location & strategic importance of Delhi, L.G. of Delhi as per a new policies is the real head of Delhi govt.

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Q3.

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

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

(150 words, 10 marks)

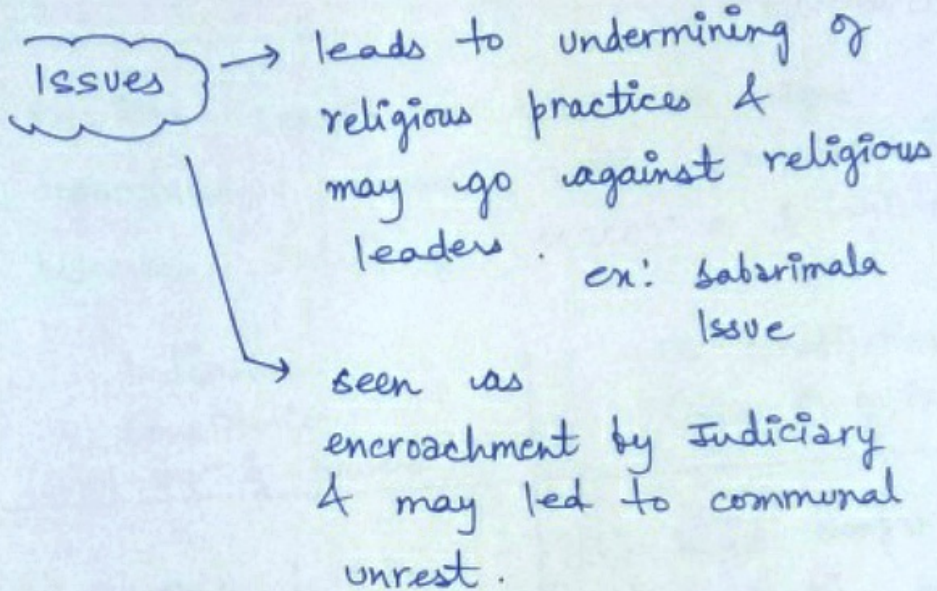
Constitution provides safeguards to religious segments through A-25-28, by giving them fundamental right status.

Role of Judiciary in navigating Tensions

- 1.) Prevents exclusionary practices to continue : ex: Triple Talak case (Shah Bano, 2017)
- 2.) Ensures Equality & decency as enshrined enshrined in Constitution :
ex: Sabarimala case & entry to women.
- 3.) Protects essence of religion by Constitutional safeguards : ex: Shriur Math case & doctrine of essence essentiality by SC.
- 4.) Helps to safeguard minority religious

beliefs over majority view :

ex: Dawoodi Bohra case.



Constitutional Morality & right to religion upheld by Judiciary by positive interpretation of religious practices. SC has said that Constitutional morality will be given primacy over social morality.

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

① 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 works on rigid separation of power with compartments between Judiciary, executive & legislature.

Indian Constitution (fxnal sepr of powers)	US constitution (separatn of powers)
1.) Overlap between Executive & legislature → forms subset	1.) Rigid compartment-alisation between Executive, legislature, Judiciary.
2.) Judiciary is independent of Executive & works independently.	2.) Executive is not drawn from the legislature, nor responsible to it.
3.) Executive responsible to legislature, gains power from it. ex: Cabinet, Lok Sabha.	3.) legislature cannot bring down Executive.

Advantage of checks & balances :

- 1.) Promotes fusion, ease of working → prevents friction
- 2.) Helps each organ to correct its flaws with help of others.
- 3.) Enhances legitimacy over actions
→ ex: cabinet drawn from Parliament
- 4.) Prevents large scale failure of machinery → ^{Through} ~~Through~~ corruption, Nepotism, favouritism
ex: Spoils system of USA

Indian checks & balances promotes stability, accountability of executive & legislature to rule based order.

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- Q5. भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को स्वशासन का अधिकार देने वाले विधिक प्रावधानों से कहीं अधिक है। छठी अनुसूची किस प्रकार उनकी पारंपरिक शासन प्रणालियों और सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं का सम्मान करते हुए विकास को बढ़ावा देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is more than a legal provision that empowers tribal regions with self-rule. How does the sixth schedule foster development while respecting their traditional governance systems and cultural practices? (150 words, 10 marks)

Sixth schedule provides protection & safeguard to Tribals & Indigenous population to preserve their culture & Traditions in development process.

More than a legal provision :

- 1.) Ensures cultural safeguards
- 2.) Promotes diversity
- 3.) Enhances local solutions, bottom up approach to development.

Foster development & preservation of Tradition :

- 1.) Ensures Inclusive development → Mining of minerals with permission of Gram Sabha
- 2.) Social systems taken into care while introducing policies : ex: marriage systems, Inheritance taken into account

3.) Balance between Elected
Representatives & Traditional leaders →
both collaborate to arrive at
consensus.

4.) Prevents undue
Influence of alien forces →
ex: UCC Implementation can be
avoided to preserve diversity
of Tribe

5.) Preserves N-M-S complex in
development : ex. control of
Gram Sabha over local water
bodies, deforestation preserves
N.M.S complex in development.

Issues
with
6th
Schedule

- opaque working → ex: Manipur
Tribal
councils
allegn of
corruption
- leads to
isolated
world view,
alienⁿ from mainstream
- allegn of nexus with extremist
groups.

6th schedule offers development with
Tradition, that is essence of sustainable
development.

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

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

Civil society organisations are non-govt, non-profit organisations working autonomously mainly for humanitarian causes rather than commercial interest.

Partnership contributes to India's development goals :

1.) Policy formulation for inclusive development

① Help in giving local problem awareness & guide towards solutions.

ex: Input of India in elderly policies

2.) Development through efficient mechanism

ex: Akshay Patra involved in Mid-day meal.

↳ MKSS involved in PDS shops.

3.) Helps ensure proper fund utilisation & Rule based order :

ex: Social audit by CSO members (ADR)

4.) Delivery
to basic
amenities to the
last mile

ex:

Amya & Astha
in Arunachal &
Chhattisgarh.

(i) helps serve the
remote & Tribal,
backward areas.

5.) Provides feedback mechanism to
improve policy ~~dev~~ for development
or bring in new policy.

ex: MKSS for food security, RTI act

Issues
in
partnership

crunch of funds with
CSO

lack of political will
political & bias view
of CSO.

ex: Indulged in
non-national
Interest

FCRA amendment
act → restricts
autonomy.

CSO & govt agencies can help in
2-way communication & efficient
achievement of development by efficient
delivery of services.

- 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 derive power from Part 14 of Constitution and serve as the backbone of permanent executive in India.

Importance of a culture of life long learning among Indian civil servants:

1.) Exposes them to new ideas & new technology → ex: google forms, A.I.
 (i) can be used to communicate to people, address grievances.

2.) Efficient manner of service delivery & monitoring inculcated → ex: drone usage, GIS for Road progress

3.) Helps to prevent non-performance & stagnation in services → induces enthusiasm through peer competition, best case studies.

Mission Karmyogi Contribution to this

- 1.) Performance review of learning → promotes culture of excellence
- 2.) Online e-learning → helps to be innovative, learn as per suitability & time. ex: iGOT.
- 3.) Mid career Training modules → promotes culture of life long learning & hinders non-performance.
- 4.) Peer based comparison → helps to inculcate enthusiasm for efficient work culture
- 5.) Oversight of council headed by PM → prevents inefficiency in acts, non-performance

Mission Karmyogi is a novel step to reform age old civil services & promote Technology driven bureaucrats.

- 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 Multi-dimensional poverty index, India has reduced MPI from 30% (2005) to ~~12~~ 11% (presently)

India's strides in poverty redn

- reducing absolute poverty
- delivering basic amenities to all
- policies such as Garib Kalyan, Awas serving the poor.

Need to re-define Poverty line

- changing demands of society → more conspicuous consumption
- better reflect real ground level conditions & Inflation.

Benefits of Redefinition of Poverty line :

1.) Help in ascertaining actual number

of poors $\rightarrow$ thus better policy made
by evidence based policy.

② Adjustments to Inflation & rising
cost of living will be addressed

③ Moving away from extreme
poverty to relative poverty $\rightarrow$ To
enhance social standards of living

④ Help in collaboration on different
issues based on need, allocatⁿ
based on poverty level. $\rightarrow$ ex:
poverty headcount of state as a
measure in finance commission Parameters.

Challenges :

- 1.) May lead to social unrest.
- 2.) lack of political will
- 3.) Only captures financial aspect $\rightarrow$
not Time poverty etc.
- 4.) Global uncertainty, fluctuating Inflation
hinder objective poverty line.

Poverty understanding should move to encompassing
~~under the~~ availability of all resources like time, assets
etc instead of. Just redefining Poverty line.

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- Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। वैश्विक मंच पर अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत को इन मतभेदों से किस प्रकार निपटना चाहिए? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

① 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? ② (10 marks, 150 words)

India in exercising its strategic autonomy & national interest is wanting reforms in global governance that has led to division in voice with major western states.

Impact of deepening political divisions :

1.) leading to divided voice & no consensus over reforms → ex: UNSC reforms

2.) Stalling of dialogue forums due to difference in ideology & future course . → ex: WTO dispute resolution forum.

3.) leading to humanitarian crisis and continuation of conflict → USA & western allies sanctioning Russia while India talking to end war.

1.) Differences over funding to nations acting against humanity → ex: India opposing USA aid to Pakistan due to safe haven to Terrorist.

India can navigate divisions by:

1.) dialogue & back channel Talks → can help in united voice over reforms and ending conflicts. ex: 2+2 talks with USA.

2.) Collaborating with western states to present joint bloc for global governance reforms:
ex: G4 nations

3.) Using alternate groupings to assert pressure on western states.
ex: BRICS to nudge G7.

4.) Going for Multi-alignment & Multi-engagement → To counter fears of differing nations. ex: Coffee club

To ensure strategic autonomy, India must go for issue based extra groupings & Multi-lateral foreign policy.

- 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)

① 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.

② ③ (10 marks, 150 words)

Arctic policy of India asserts India as an environment friendly country engaging in safeguards of global commons.

India's Arctic policy align with broader foreign policy objectives :

- 1.) Multi-lateral engagement → engaging with all stakeholders outside South Asia. ex: Arctic Council, Nordic.
- 2.) Chair in global reforms & global commons → voice over future course of action over such public goods.
- 3.) Preventing weaponisation by major players : weaponizⁿ of aid to Trade avoided by stake in the dialogue, debates.
- 4.) Voice of global south → using policy

measures to ensure global south is represented.

Collaborations & Agreements with Arctic council :

- 1.) Climate change reduction → using technologies such as satellite data to ascertain effect on Arctic
monitoring
 - 2.) Cleaner energy transition → moving towards greener fuels by collaboratⁿ with Arctic council nations
 - 3.) Scientific study of Arctic → To enhance research & development.
- * ~~Art~~ Arctic council engagement of India demonstrates rise of India on global stage.

- 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)

① 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. ② (15 marks, 250 words)

Finance commission is constituted by President under Article 280, as he deems fit.

16th finance
commission

Arvind Panagaria chairman
31 Dec 2023 appointed.

Different TOR of 16th FC

1.) Shorter and more

concise : Under Article 280(2)
President can ask for recommendⁿ
on any matter that he deems fit.

① In this 16th FC only disaster management fund allocation asked

② In previous 15th FC

→ defence & Internal security
funds for states

→ Revenue deficit grants
were asked to look into.

2.) More focus on core issues :

which include

- (i) Vertical devolution → between Centre and state
- (ii) Horizontal devolution → between states
- (iii) Augmentation of funds for local bodies → Panchayats, Municipals.
- (iv) Grants in aid demands.

factors that propel economic disparities across states

- 1.) capacity building missing → lack of proper Infrastructure leads to under utilization and misutilization of funds.
- 2.) lack of Transparency & accountability leads to corruption & Red Tapism
ex: Bridge collapse in Bihar.
- 3.) Poor quality of asset creation : leads to vicious cycle of poverty in state

- 4.) Tied up funds → with centrally sponsored schemes leads to less autonomy & promotes Top-bottom approach
- 5.) less funds for Panchayats & Municipalities → promotes level policy taken at state w/o adhering to local problems

Need :

- 1.) capacity building of local bodies
ex: Kerala big bang model
- 2.) Promote transparency in fund utilizⁿ. ex: Sevottam model.
- 3.) less tied up grants → more autonomy need.

Cooperative federalism & dialogue can enhance Sabka Sath ~~Sabka~~ Sabka Vikas across India.

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Parliamentary committees derive power from A-105, A-118, and are important to oversee swift conduct of members and policies in parliament.

Powers & workings of both committees

Ethics committee

1.) chairman appointed by speaker.

2.) Oversees the ethical conduct & complaints related to unethical conduct by Parliamentarians

3.) advises rules and opinions on ethical dilemmas of MPs.

Privileges committee

1.) chairman appointed by speaker of the house

2.) looks into
breach of
Parliamentary
privileges under
A-105 — collective
— individual

3.) can advise speaker, parliament to take action against breach

Complement each other in maintaining
parliamentary discipline :

1.) Promotes deterrence : MP's know
that they can be summoned in
case of Indiscipline.

ex: Mahua Moitra case

2.) Advisory recommendation may
lead to punishment → suspension
and even expulsion possible

3.) leads to Image Tarnish of MP and
associated party → promotes self-
discipline.

ex: Ramesh bidhwari speech on
minorities.

4.) Helps MP's to adhere to rule
of law & just use of Privileges :

→ ex: speech freedom for policy
matter and not hate
speech

- Issues**
- ① dominated by ruling party
 - ② Name, shame game as advisory opinion
 - ③ may lead to political nature of issues

Parliamentarians are role models in society, punishment for breach of conduct is necessary through Parliamentary committees.

— . —

- Q13. भारत में सतत विधायी शिथिलता के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक नीति और शासन का 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।

①

②

(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.

④

(250 words, 15 marks)

Judicial activism involves proactive role played by judiciary in safeguarding public interest & citizens rights.

Persistent legislative dysfunction :

- 1.) Policy Paralysis → due to no consensus on issues
ex: CAA;
- 2.) Use of Judicial review → leads to back burner problem
- 3.) less time devoted to parliament →
In last 10 yrs, 67 days is avg.
meet of Parliament

Role of Judicial activism in shaping public policy & governance :

- 1.) Helps in faster grievance redressal : sc ruling in MC Mehta

case led to ban on BS IV vehicles

2.) Promotes transparency in
governance ∴ SC in Prakash Singh
judgement lead to
Police governance becoming
cleaner

3.) Helps in Inclusive & good governance

① → policies are sensitive to people.
ex: Vishakha guidelines &
POSH act enactment.

4.) Judicial dynamism promotes involvement
of emerging challenges & broader
view of constitutional morality ∴

① policies are bottom-up, addressing
ground level problems that
are inhuman.

ex: Safai Karamchari
case & prer end
of manual scavenging
direction to govt.

Effectiveness of Judicial activism

1.) Promotes quicker method to fill governance

Gaps ex: Environment
pollution, stubble burning
directions

2.) Keeps legislature, executive on toes.

3.) Helps to address breach of
citizens rights & in swift manner.

→ ex: SC views on Prisoners
conditions in Jail

→ ex: SC in Bal Chand case
said Bail not jail is the
norm.

Issues :

1.) leads to governance challenges :

(i) Invalidation of efforts of executive

(ii) Policy paralysis

(iii) Uncertainty in governance.

ex: BS VI vehicles led to
Industrial distress.

2.) Issues to citizens :

(i) leads to breach of social
contract theory

(ii) Bypass leads to Juristocracy.

Dr. Manmohan Singh says the line between
Judicial activism & overreach is a thin one.

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

① 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? ② (250 words, 15 marks)

Intra-party democracy forms the bedrock of a healthy party system & is essential for long run survival of parties.

Impact on functioning & legitimacy of Indian party system :

Functioning

- 1.) Helps in swift grievance redressal of members.
- 2.) Allows harmony between all members as voice given to all
- 3.) leads to less chances of corrupt acts such

Legitimacy

- 1.) Helps to win Trust of voters as they assured that elected ones won't switch
- 2.) Promotes True leaders that are people's leaders.
ex: Chagda Jagdambika Pal - Hukum dev.

as horse
trading,
split of
parties

- ① Ensures
each party
adheres to its
ideology &
prevents wrong
role modelling
in society

3.) Promotes ideology
driven &
principle driven
parties instead
of favourism,
Nepotism.

Reforms to help intra-party democracy

1.) Self discipline inculcation → promote
tolerance to other's view in cadre.

- ① can be addressed by code of
conduct rules by parties for
members.

② Rules by ECI → can ensure that
1/3rd seats in party post are

reserved for women. ex: South Africa Case

- ① Informal nudging can help
- ② Giving space to young
leaders → Rules in parties to
voluntarily retire at
certain age and guide
others.
ex: BJP & Margdarshan
Team.
- ④ Using Tools such as
star whip as last resort → only
in exceptional situations like budget
, no-confidence. etc.
- ⑤ Promoting Inclusive cadre policies →
giving posts to vulnerable sections
like SC, ST, Minorities etc.

Healthy Intra-party democracy ensures
Ideals of Preambles & uplifts level
of democracy in a nation.

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

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

NHRC is a human rights watchdog in India, formed under Protection of human rights act and having Quasi-judicial powers.

Role and mandate of NHRC :

1.) Awareness promotion → Through Campaigns, ads, collaboration with NGOs on rights of citizens.
ex: Memsurala campaign

2.) Monitoring rights Implementation → oversee any violation and report to the govt. ex: Prisoners conditions oversight.

3.) Policy advises to the govt., department associated → helps to address local grievances on ground.

- 4.) Advisory recommendations on violation → of human rights, to the Central govt.
- 5.) Power to Investigate cases → can direct authorities to investigate a particular case.
- 6.) Uphold human rights of International standards in India → in line with UN declaration of human rights & GANHRI.

Affecting Independence & effectiveness :

1.) Current Composition :

- ① Over-dominance / representation of Judiciary → affects Independent & simplified fxning.

ex: orders passed are technical & language heavy.

- ② allegation that Members appointed have bias towards ruling party → affects address

of human rights violation in ruling state.

- (iii) less representation to vulnerable sections → only inclusion of chairmans of NCW, NCST, ~~HSE~~ NCSE may not suffice

2) functioning :

- (i) Approach more reactive than proactive
- (ii) less emphasis on promotion/ awareness of rights
- (iii) Staff used is not independent.
- (iv) less frequency of meetings by NHRC affects effectiveness.

NHRC needs reforms to ensure Independence of working, GANHRI has already highlighted issues that need to be worked on.

- 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)

Right to health forms a part of Article - 21, and forms part of basic human rights.

Health equity challenges :

- 1.) Affordability issues → costly Treatment & out of pocket expenditure.
- 2.) Accessibility challenges → not available throughout nation
- 3.) Availability issues → time, and geographical issues

Role of Public sector in ensuring adequate health access across rural & urban

1.) Health access

- i.) Can provide cheap Treatment w/o enhancing out of pocket expenditure → In line with welfare state

- ii) Social Interest over commercial interest → promotes access in N.E. India, Tribal belts, aspirational districts, rural belts, urban slums.
- iii) clientele differentiation → can provide health cards to ensure coverage of
- Poor, urban slum dwellers.
 - SC/ST/OBC
 - Minorities, PWD.
 - women and others

2.) Health ~~set~~ outcomes

- i) focus on prevention → distribution of anaemia tablets, frequent check-ups
- ii) provide timely service → through primary health care centres.
- iii) people centric service → involving shamans, AASHA, Anganwadi. to bring better outcomes; ~~st~~

Role of private sector

1.) Health access :

- i) Provide high end secondary &

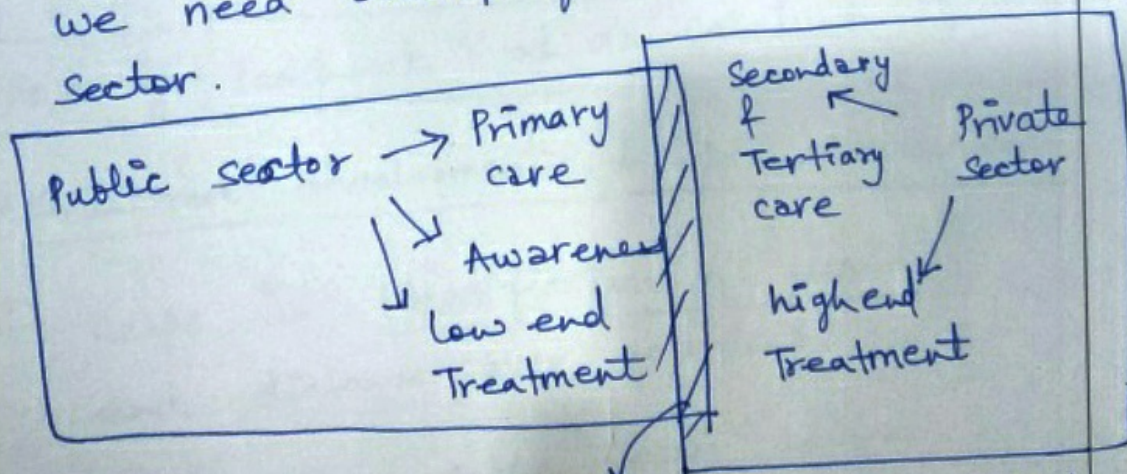
Tertiary health care → ensure
healthy wellbeing of patients

- ii) Use of CSR & ~~compassionate~~ PPP
models → enhance access to poor
areas, poor peoples.

Health) Health outcomes

- 1) Ensure treatment of chronic diseases
→ ex: Cancer, diabetes, heart issues
- 2) Use of high end, world class
machines to diagnose, Treat people
across rural-urban areas

For universal coverage of health,
we need overlap of Public - Private
Sector.



collaboration can uphold human capital
and fundamental right (A-21) dignified
life.

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- Q17. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय संदर्भ और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है। इस कथन के आलोक में जमीनी स्तर पर विकास और सतत विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में पंचायतों की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें।^① (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)^②

SDG goals are essential for human Capital formation & reaping of demographic dividend by India

Achievement of SDG needs regional context :

- 1.) Local problems solved by local solution
- 2.) Top-bottom approach leads to less effective solutions
- 3.) social issues required social nudging, not finances.

Role of Panchayats as catalyst :

- 1.) Grass root development & SDG advancement

① Helps in identification of issues and dialogue over solutions

→ ex: Gram Sabha may advise toilets instead of Hospital fund.

(ii) Involves social & financial funding → needs efforts of society for emotional appeal.

ex: selfie with daughter campaign;

ex: Sangathan & formation by Tiliya devi in Bihar.

(iii) Promotes innovative solutions to SDG goals:

- Poverty reduction → SHG based grain banks
- Hunger reduction → welfare development fund by crowd funding
- Gender equality → use of Piplantri model to nudge people
- Clean Water & Affordable solutions → water cup & local water harvest.

(iv) Helps in proper fund utilization for asset creation → ex: social audit in

MGREGA.

- ⑤ Use of social capital & role modelling → Gram Sarpanch as leader, Gram Sabha as pressure group can better negotiate for needs, funds with state

Issues with Panchayats as catalyst

- 1.) Social cleavages → on caste, segmental loyalties, sarpanch pati.
- 2.) National issues taking centre stage → instead of local issues.
- 3.) Fund scarcity → dependent on grants, aids.
- 4.) Dominance of minority view → through dominant caste; sarpanch pati

Capacity building, fund collection, inclusive voice can help Panchayats in bottom-up development.

- 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 upholds child rights and provides a dignified life to vulnerables (A-21), adhering to basic human rights.

Implications of pocso act on rights and welfare of in and of children :

- 1.) Provides awareness
awareness of child rights → through campaigns, printed media like NCERT. books etc
- 2.) Ensures safeguard of rights by legal act → ^{punishment} violation in case of violation provides deterrence
- 3.) Ensures healthy living, access to basic amenities → ex: In child care centres, adoption homes.
- 4.) Upholds rule of law & Inclusive development → statistics, reporting

on child Trafficking, minor rapes, beggary etc provides Impetus to executive action.

Role of POCSO act in Transforming legal framework for child protection :

- 1.) Avenues for reporting → helpline numbers, help desks, instituted under POCSO.
- 2.) Rule based order → clarity on what constitutes violation, what process be followed.
- 3.) Designated courts for fast Tracking → To ensure child sensitive judicial orders in time bound manner.
- 4.) Use of legal means to ensure child welfare → lawyers, counsellors and child care centres.
- 5.) Clear & cut guidelines & punishments → enhances oversight over sexual reh

of child (< 18 yrs).

Issues

- 1.) less child care homes
- 2.) Amenities provided in child care homes are of poor qualities
- 3.) less designated courts set up.
- 4.) less understanding that consensual sex of minors is Rape. → goes against changing societal morals.
- 5.) huge pendency in cases → in fast Track courts.

Pocso act needs re-evaluation on crimes enlisted to adhere to changing society, & Implementation needs proper attention by executive.

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- Q19. अमेरिका और भारत के मध्य राजनयिक संबंधों के सन्दर्भ में मानवाधिकार संबंधी मुद्दों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें। इन चिंताओं ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है तथा इन मुद्दों से उत्पन्न तनाव को कम करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

(250 words, 15 marks)

India and USA have been termed as natural allies by Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, showing the deep ties that can be reaped for benefit of both.

Influence of human rights issue and democratic values on diplomatic rel^{ns} :

- 1.) Concerns raised by USA on minority treatment in India → leading to depletion of diplomatic capital.
- 2.) Strain on strategic deepening of ties
 - Uneasiness in collaborating on various issues due to human rights issues
- 3.) democratic values have helped in :
 - global common voice. ex: QUAD call to end conflicts
 - enhancing Trust & Issue based coalitions

These
concerns affecting bilateral
relations:

1.) leading to bloc formation & divided voices

ex: India favouring Russia as USA aligning with Canada. over Nijjar Issue.

2.) Affects diplomatic engagements → ex: QUAD meet postponed after Pannu Issue

3.) Depletes strategic interest → delay in MQ9B deal & delivery.

4.) hinders national interest & strategic autonomy → Jake Sullivan call to look for china instead of India.

5.) Affects formal channels & groupings working → ex: 2+2, QUAD, IMEC may be hindered over such concerns between the two nations.

Steps to mitigate such Tensions :

- 1.) Use of formal channels to vent out grievance . → ex: 2+2 dialogues
- 2.) Respect for each other's concerns →
ex: Acting on Khalistanis & not providing safe haven
- 3.) Following Panchsheel principles → non-interference in internal politics
ex: US report on India religious minorities.
- 4.) Capacity building & collaboration →
To enhance human rights ~~xxx~~ & safeguards in nations.
- 5.) Respect for strategic autonomy →
leaving behind bloc politics ideology.

USA - India need to use formal channels & respect each other's sovereignty. India - France relation can work as Role model for future bilateral ties.

- 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)

India has been regarded as a leader of South Asia, however changing geo-politics have challenged Indian leadership.

Geopolitical challenges by India in South Asia

1.) Regional conflicts → leading to divided houses & no unity of voices.

ex: Myanmar civil war,
Iran-Pak conflicts.

2.) Business in politics of nations → leading to allegation of Pro- & Anti Indian governments.

ex: Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

3.) Chinese Influence :

through — debt trap
— funding & corruption
— role as mediator

challenges India's regional leadership role.

4.) less people-people
connect in some
nations : $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{India-Sri Lanka} \\ \rightarrow \text{India-Bhutan} \end{cases}$
This hinders Inclusive leadership

5.) Issue of dysfunctional regional forums
such as SAARC : leads to
less dialogue & collaboration

6.) Uneasiness in nations when
dealing with India : Nepal's
move of engaging China along with
India reflects this.

& India can navigate these challenges :

1.) Use forums to engage stakeholders :
Use of BIMSTEC, FIPIC, Colombo
Security dialogue

2.) Act proactively in foreign policy :
Mediator role in ending conflicts
such as Pak-Taliban, Myanmar
civil war.

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3.) Counter china by using strategic partners → like QUAD, France, to support — financing
development
food crisis and such issues

4.) Engage with all parties of national politics → address their concerns and work for people.

ex: President Muizzu thanking India
for support.

India needs to follow Gujral doctrine of
non-reciprocity & ~~not~~ Neighbourhood
1st policy to ensure regional leadership
in South Asia