

NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402Name of Candidate: Ketan Shukla Mobile No |Roll No. : NIS 20 22 3 29 11 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 29th July, 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**

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

Student Concerns / Query

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

.....

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.

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 है, 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 refers to governance based on written laws & rules.

Judicial review refers to judicial scrutiny of legislative or executive action, to check its constitutionality [Art 13, 32, 226]

Interdependency of Rule of Law & Judicial review

① Judicial review ensures the actions of executive is in accordance of law. (Rule of law)

Ex: Supreme Court's judgement on cancellation of Delhi Mayoral elections.

② Judicial review itself mentioned in Constitution (Article 13, 32, 226), thus its exercise is possible via Rule of law.

③ Rule of law ensures the application of judgement in Judicial review,
 ↳ or else contempt of Court (Art 129 Art 215) will be applied.

Judicial review as most important constituent of Basic structure.

- ① Ensures democratic ethos and electoral democracy.
 [Ex] Electoral Bond Judgement.
- ② Protects individual liberty and expression. [Ex] Shruya Singhal Case.
- ③ Environmental protection [Ex] SC's judgement to undo the 2023 amendment to FCA 1970.
- ④ Independence of Judiciary is ensured.
 [Ex] NJAC judgement.
- ⑤ Promotes right to equality & dignified life [Ex] Navtej Singh Johar Case:
 Section 377 of IPC ~~deleted~~ decriminalised.

However there are some challenges -

- ① Judicial review turns into Judicial overreach [Ex] Cacker Ban judgement.
- ② Violates the separation of Power doctrine as mentioned in Keshwananda Bharati Case.
- ③ Usurping the legitimate space of legislature perpetually.

Judicial Review was mentioned by BR Ambedkar as most important part of fundamental rights. (Part III).

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)

Recent amendments to the GNCTD Act have increased Lieutenant governor's power in governance of Delhi administration.

Comparing powers:

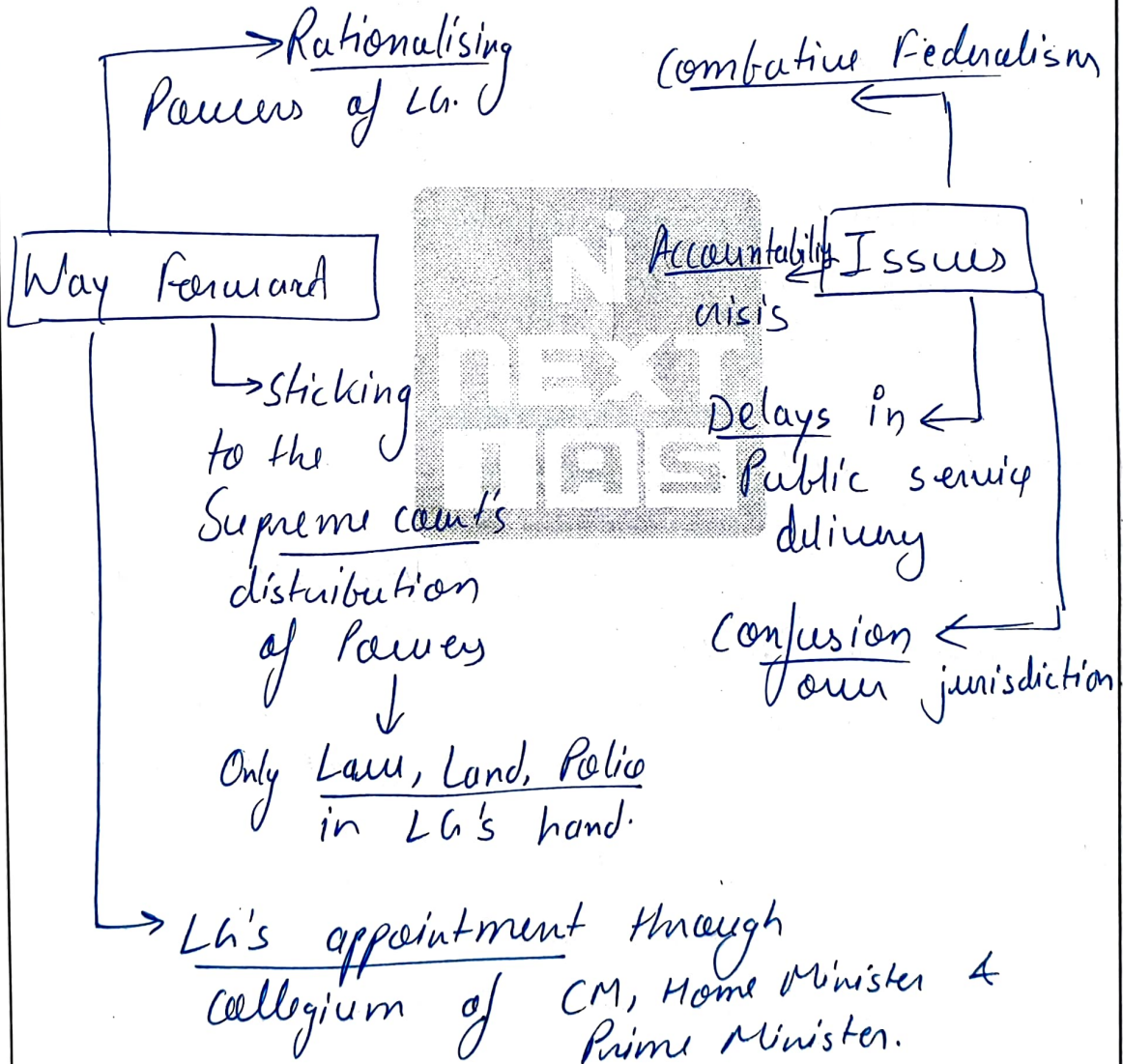
Delhi Lieutenant	State Governors.
★ Defined as the ' <u>Governorment</u> ' of Delhi region.	★ <u>Head of the State</u> . [Art 153]
★ <u>Unfettered discretionary power of state subjects</u> .	★ <u>Lesser Discretionary Powers</u> . [Art 163]
★ <u>Overriding power</u> over the decisions of <u>Council of Ministers</u> .	★ <u>No such power</u> mentioned in Constitution.

Aid & Advice of Council of Ministers of Delhi is not binding on Lieutenant governor (LG), thus often becoming issu

of confrontation.

Ex Recent issues of CCTV deployment initiative.

Whereas in states, the governors generally works on aid & advice of com, unless there is necessity of discretion.



Delhi is a sensitive location, along with huge population stress, thus adequate division of Powers & responsibilities must be done.

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)

Role of Judiciary becomes crucial when Religious morality comes in contrast to Constitutional morality.

Ex) Talikaattu festival.

Right to Religion.

- Article 25, 26, 27, 28
- Secularism in Preamble

Constitutional Morality.

Values & principles derived from nature of constitution.

Role of judiciary in navigating the tension.

① Protecting right to equality when religious values prohibit it.

Ex) Sabarimala Judgement → Women as equal citizen.

② Balancing freedom of religion (Article 25) with rule of law.

Ex) Allowing Turban & Kirpan as essential practice.

③ Ensuring right to dignified life (Article 21)

Ex) Shayara Bano : Triple Talac Judgement.

④ Protecting right to clean environment against polluting practices. (Article 21)

Ex) Supreme Court's Judgement on Cracker Ban in Delhi

⑤ Upholding dignity of women by removing derogatory practices (Fundamental Duty)

Ex) Recent Supreme Court judgement on Alimony rights to divorced muslim women.

⑥ Upholding value of secularism along with national integration.

Ex) Shah Bano Case: UCC (Art 44) importance.

However, there are some issues

① Supreme Court adjudication on Religious matters. (no expertise in field)

② May create discontent among minorities.

③ Infringing in executive & legislative domain (violating separation of power)

→ Bottom up approach in matters of religion vs constitutional morality.

Way forward

→ Expert opinion while adjudicating such matters.

Supreme court time & again have ensured secularism along with just society.

Q4.

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

The principle of ‘Separation of Powers’ is a key feature of the American Constitution. In this context, compare how the Indian Constitution’s functional separation of powers distinguishes itself from the US system. What are the advantages of a check and balance system over a rigid Separation of Powers? (150 words, 10 marks)

Separation of Power ^(SOP) is a doctrine which emphasises on distribution of power among different branches of government, thus no branch can interfere with the function of other. Ex Article 50

Difference:

India's SOP	USA's SOP
★ Not rigid, there is <u>overlap of functions</u>. <u>Ex</u> Executive responsible to Legislature. (Article 75) ★ <u>Principled on Checks & Balances</u>. <u>Ex</u> Judicial Review [Article 13] ★ “<u>Judge appoint Judges</u>” ↳ role of collegium more in India	★ Absolutely rigid <u>compartmentalisation of Powers</u>. ★ <u>Checks</u> are majorly external. <u>Ex</u> Civil Society, Media ★ <u>Executive effectively appoints judges</u>. ↳ <u>diluting SOP</u>

Advantage of Checks & Balances system over SOP.

① No power of single branch outpowers other branch.

Ex → Judicial Review by Judiciary of Legislative action. [Art 13, 32]

Legislature can impeach Judges [Art. 124]

② Puts a check on Hasty activities of any branch.

Ex → President's Veto [Art 111] of Legislative Bill.

③ Ensures citizen's fundamental rights are upheld.

Ex → Nartej Johate judgement

④ Protecting democratic ethos, electoral democracy.

Ex → Electoral Bond Judgement.

However, there are some issues

① Judicial overreach.

② Majoritarianism → declining role of legislature.

③ Delays in appointment of Judges by President. [Art 124]

④ Usurping powers of Parliament [Basic Structure]

"Rigid separation of Power is neither necessary, not intended in Indian Democracy"
- [Bhim Singh 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 Indian Constitution
consists of regions from 4 states namely
Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.
[Total 10 Regions]

Fostering development while respecting their traditional governance & cultural practices.

① Self governing institutions by

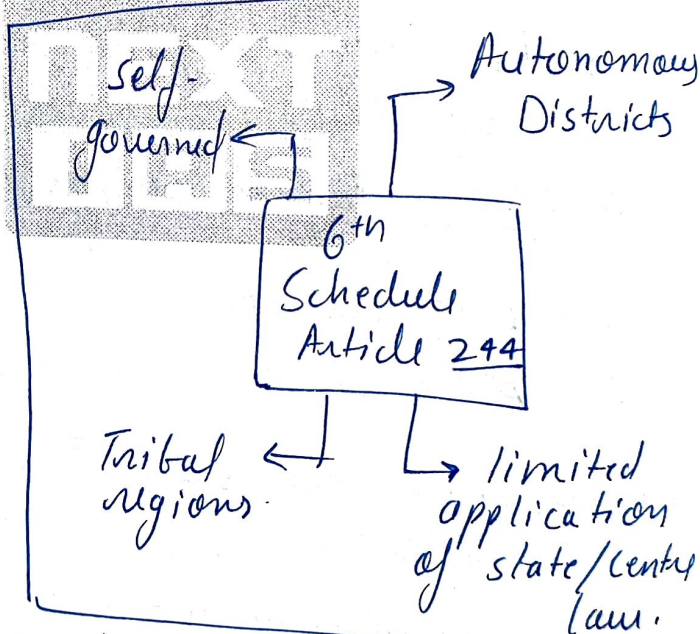
Autonomous District Councils

↓
traditional Governance.

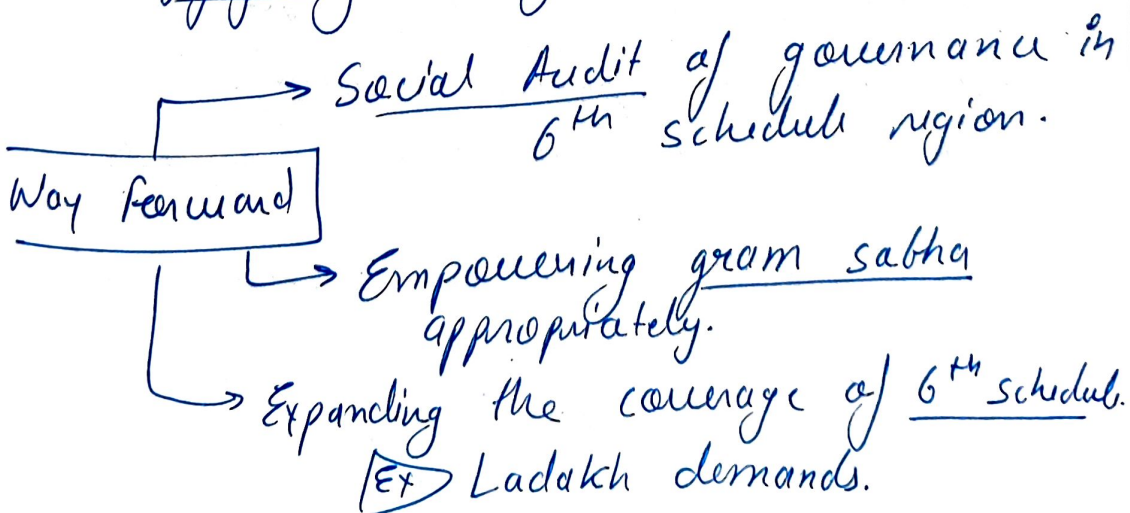
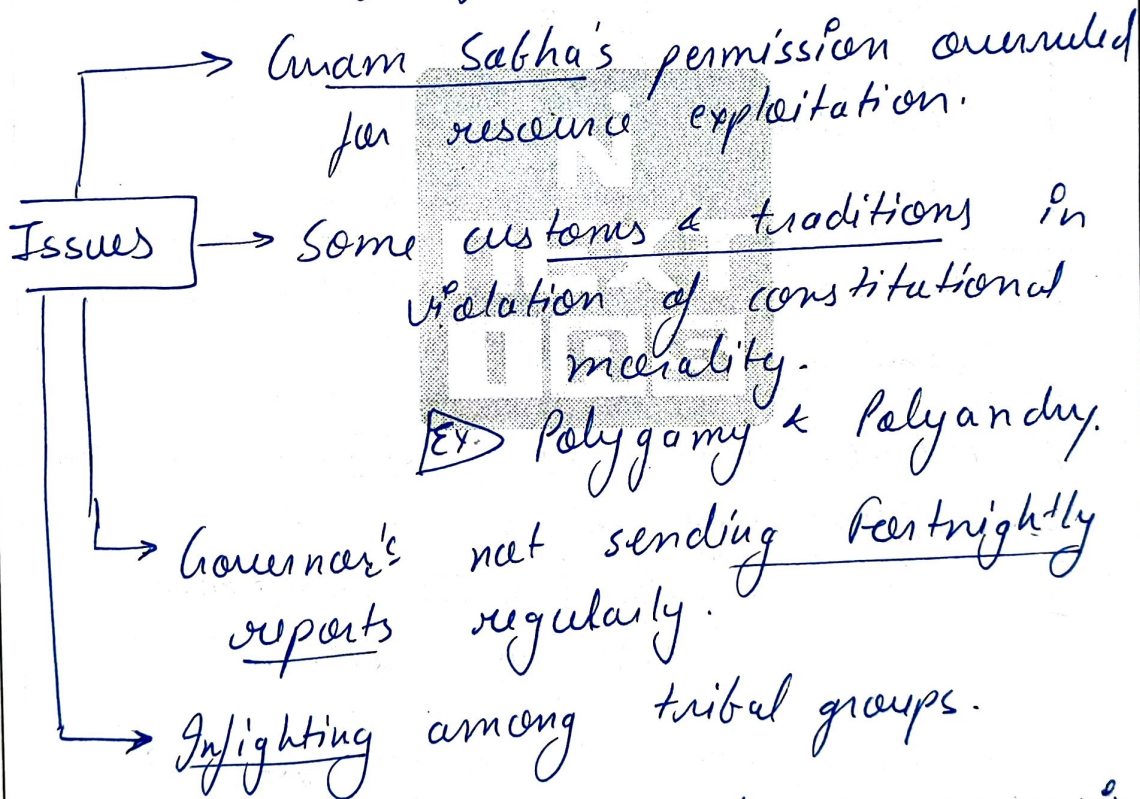
② Governor's discretion over application of state laws.

③ Dispute settlement mechanism based on cultural practices.

④ Gram Sabha empowered to deliberate & decide on local customs & traditions.



- ⑤ Resource management made locally by tribal citizens.
- ⑥ Civil codes of tribal society not ^{disturbed} ~~developed~~.
- ⑦ Special financial support from state government & central government.
- ⑧ Ensuring participative governance, hence no feeling of alienation.

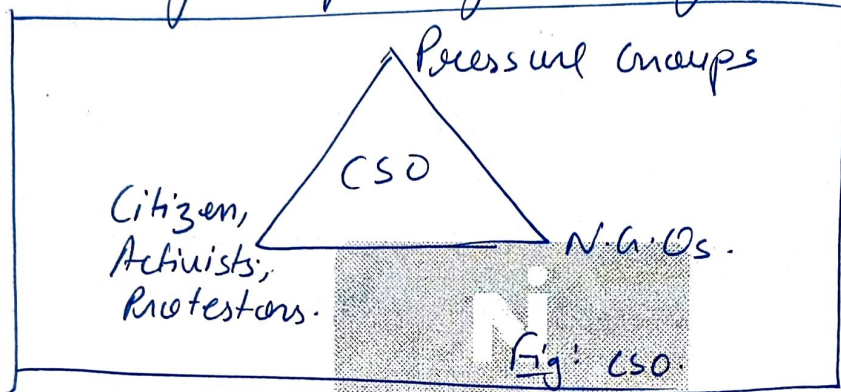


Q6.

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-profit, non-governmental organisation, which works for a dedicated cause. CSOs are considered as one of the pillars of good governance.



CSO partnership with government entities for development

① Assistance in service delivery to the remotest of areas.
 Ex: Akshaya patra NGO implementing Mid-day-meal.

② Providing data & reports for an evidence based policy making.
 Ex: ADR reports, Greenpeace reports.

③ Social assistance to the marginalised section of society. → complementing In. [Article 30], [Article 41]
 Ex: Kudumbasree in Kerala for women development

④ Bringing accountability in government entities.

Ex Supreme Court Observer.
National Election Watch.

⑤ Harnessing & skilling the Human resource of India → complementing government schemes of NSDC.

Ex Nahni Kali organisation.

2% GDP loss
[IB date]

→ Proxy CSO used for money laundering
Ex Zakin Nayak Foundation.

Some challenges → Lack of effective finances with CSOs.

→ Over-regulation by government.
Ex 20,000 NGOs deregistered in recent years.

→ Lack of transparency in CSO functioning

Charities Act of UK for transparency.

model

←

Way Forward

USA model of National Endowment Trust for financing

Social stock Exchanges.

←

Effective role in Policy making II ARC

Civil Societies are safety valve of a well functioning democracy & good governance

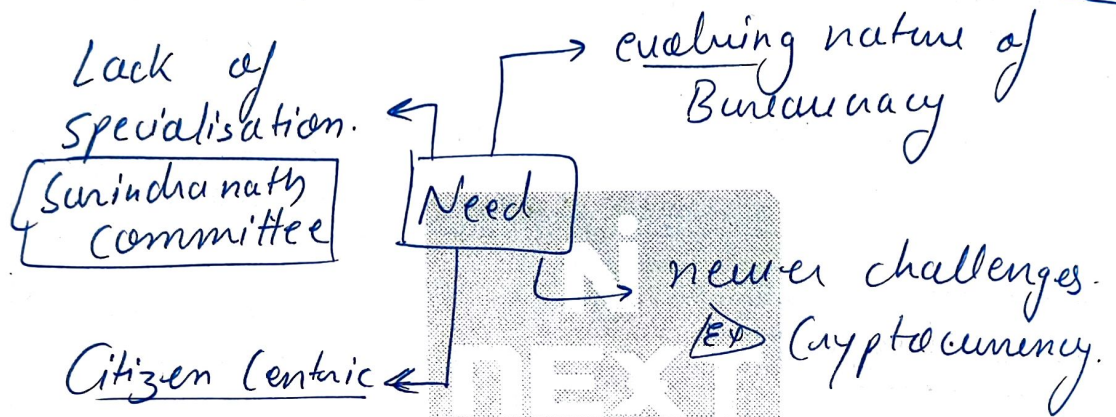
Q7.

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

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

Civil servants are currently facing challenge of adapting to the newer issues and newer technologies Ex) ICT application.

This calls for a mid-career learning.



Importance of cultivating a culture of a life-long learning

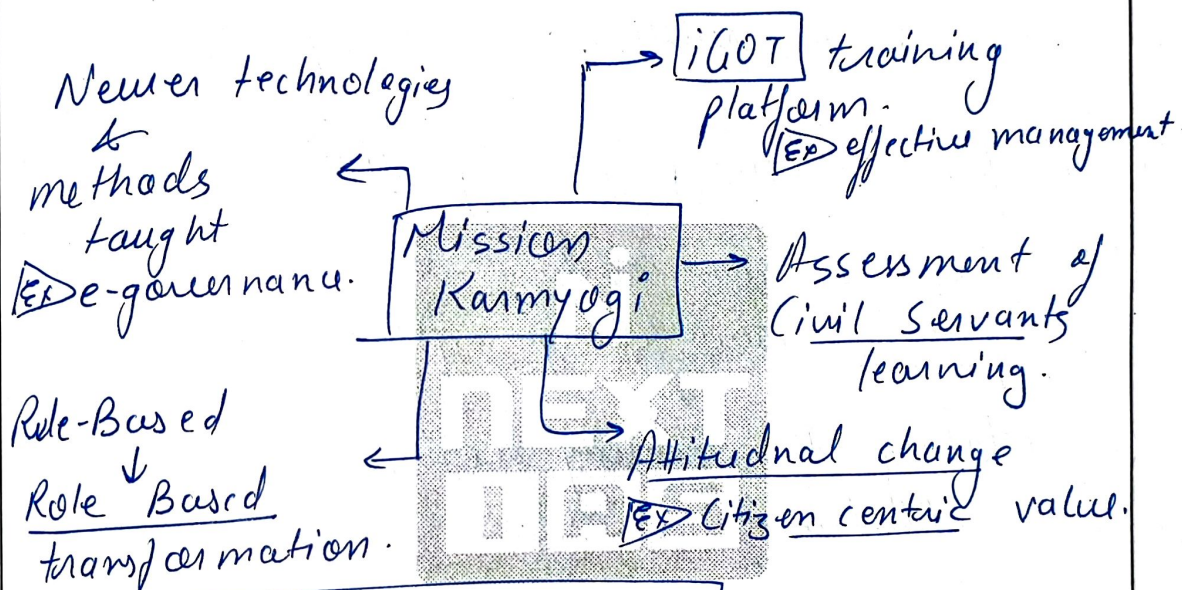
- ① Can tackle the issues related to technology effectively.
Ex) India 10th most vulnerable to Cyber attack.
- ② Maximum efficiency in the governance.
Ex) Using & learning A.I. for data management.
- ③ Could learn best models around the world
Ex) Singapore's model of sensar based governance

④ Reinforcing the service values of integrity, compassion and tolerance

Ex IAS Pankaj Dixit arrested for Costliest Slurs.

⑤ Bringing specialisation in the department.

Ex Meity requires bureaucrats who understand semi-conductor.



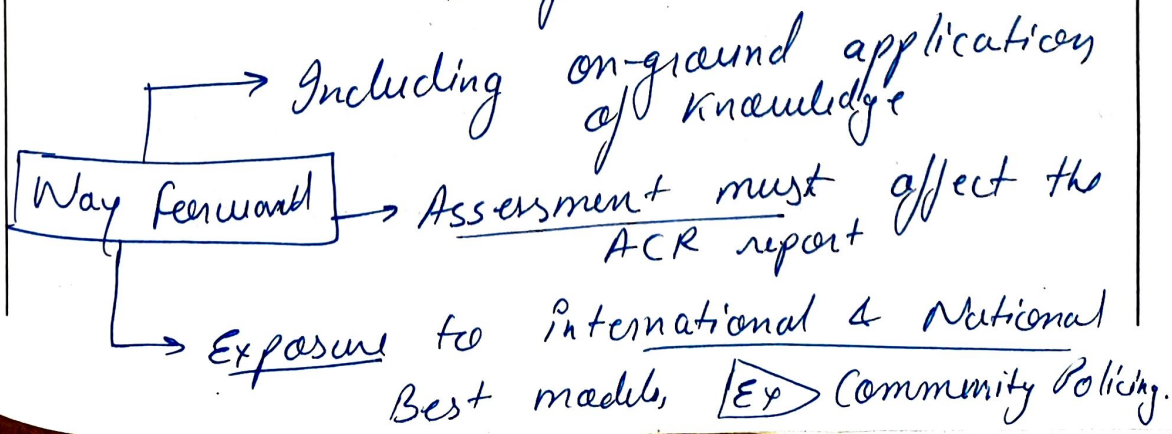
Issues with Karmayogi

① Assessment doesn't affect career progression.

② Formality of completing courses.

③ Lack of real-life application of theories.

④ No specific provision for specialisation in fields.



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 Niti Aayog's latest Multidimensional Poverty Index, India have 16% citizen below poverty line. (55% in 2005)
{stride in reducing extreme poverty}

Need for redefining poverty line

- ① Prices of commodities & the consumption pattern have changed. [since 2011].
- ② Making the poverty concept as multidimensional.
- ③ Removing data deficiencies & inclusion exclusion errors.

Advantages of redefining Poverty line

- ① Food subsidy bill can be reduced.
[Data] ₹ 2,00,000 crore spent annually.
[Fiscal prudence]
- ② Reducing the no. of Below Poverty Line citizens → actual no. will help boost India's global image

③ Concentrated efforts toward the actual poor citizen after reassessment.

Article 38

④ Including Health, Education, Housing, Electricity in the Poverty calculation.
↳ Scientific approach by UNDP

Disadvantages :

→ May lead to exclusion of many actual poor citizen.

→ Lack of reliable data in the government institution.
[Economic Survey 2024]

→ Poverty is a subjective concept → mathematical calculation may not serve the goal.

Bureaucratic apathy

↳ may lead to inefficient application & formulation of Poverty line.

→ Civil societies & NGOs participation in determining poverty line
[IIARC]

Way Forward

→ focussing on the near poverty line citizen also

↳ Decent living wage must be ensured.

→ Capacity Building approach (Amartya Sen) of poor & vulnerable.

Above steps necessary to achieve the SDG-1 No Poverty.

Q9.

प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतराष्ट्रीय 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)

India's strategic autonomy often diverge from the interest of western states; thus creating some political divisions.

→ Buying Russian Crude Oil during Ukraine war.

Reasons

→ relations with Iran

→ WTO conflicts over trade barriers.

→ Multilateralism reforms push by India.

① Paralysed climate financing.

Ex) Loss & Damage Fund insufficient

② Delays in finalising FTAs

Ex) India - UK FTA

Impact of Deepening Political Divisions.

③ Chinese Aggression in South China Sea.

⑤ Increased role of Non-state extremists.

Ex) No common definition of Terrorism.

④ Lack of Technology sharing

Ex) Semiconductor technology transfer.

How India should navigate these divisions to advance national interest:

① Bilaterally resolving conflicts & Divisions.

Ex India-USA resolved many trade Barrier issues in 2023 bilaterally.

② Converging common interest

Chinese expansionism

Ex QUAD

Climate Change

Ex International Solar Alliance

Minerals

Ex MSP grouping.

③ Reforming multilateral institutions to reflect current geo-political realities.
— iterated by Dr. S. Jaishankar

④ Utilising India's strength of Diaspora and influence over Global South.
in negotiations.

Ex Just Transition dialogues in COP28.

⑤ Building interdependencies with Western Powers.

Ex UPI in France, CEOs in USA.

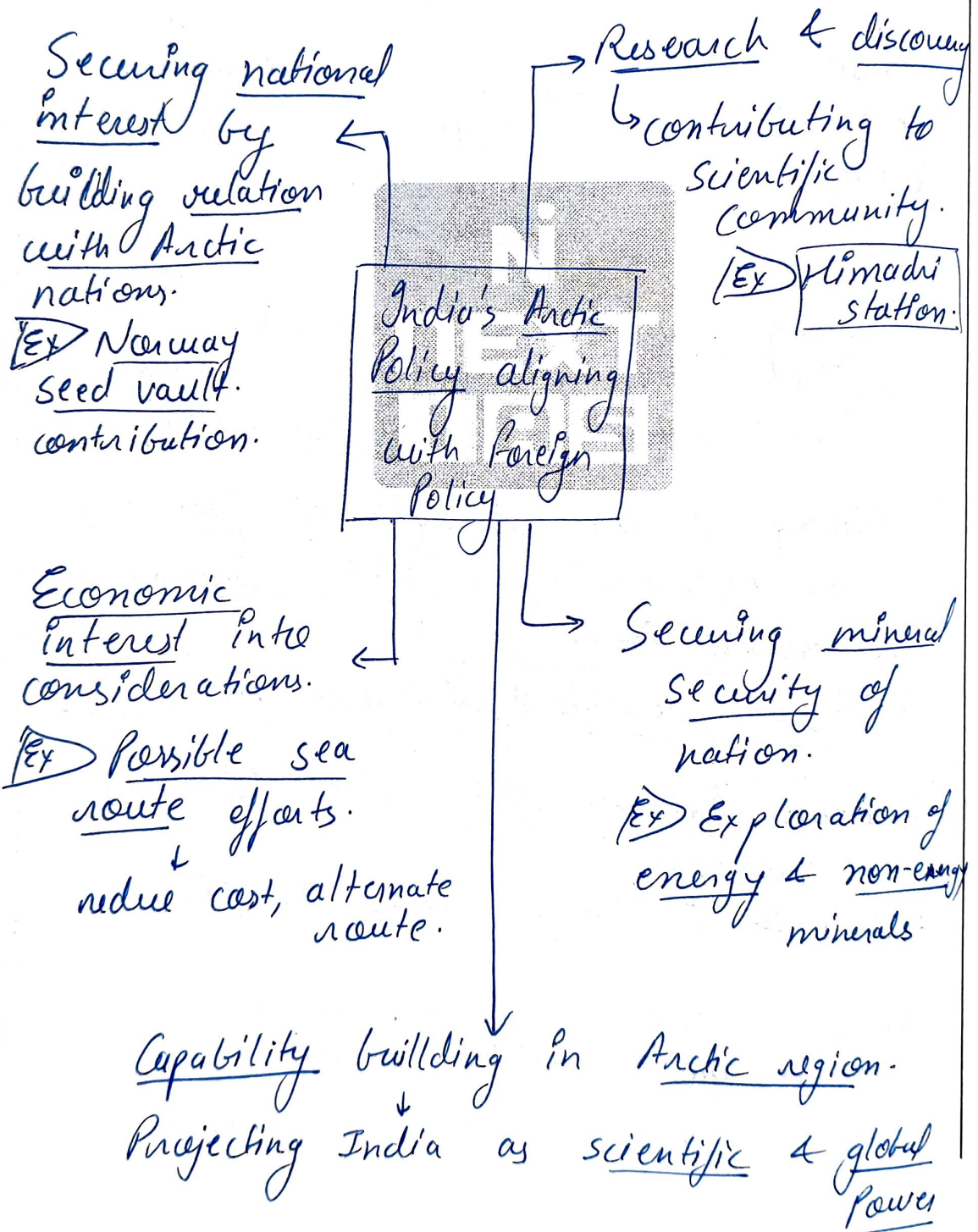
Above steps would ensure swift negotiation through global political divisions & securing national interest of citizens.

Q10.

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

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

Arctic Region is quickly becoming a centre of geo-economic tussle due to possible resources & routes in future time.



Collaborations & Agreements India is involved in with the Arctic Council

- ① Scientific Data sharing and research collaboration.
- ② Peaceful usage of Arctic region.
- ③ Food treaty → Seed vault in Svalbard.
- ④ Collaboration with Russia for Murmansk Port development
- ⑤ Chennai-Vladivostok sea-route agreements.
- ⑥ Research for Arctic ecology and fauna species ex Polar Bear.

→ Arctic Amplification → loss of snow cover.

Issues with Arctic → could lead to sea-level rise

↓
threat to Small-Island states (against national interest)

→ Extreme weather condition → require huge investment

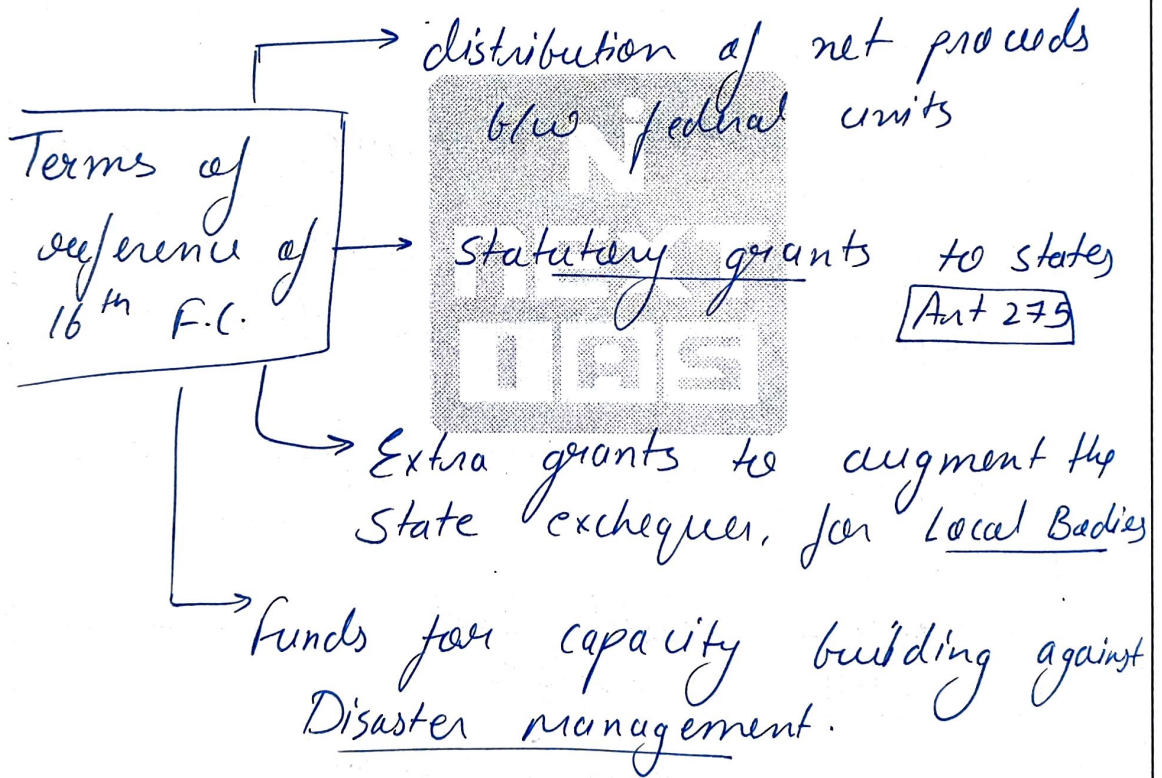
→ India not a member of Arctic Council

Arctic region could be prime region for new geo-political theatre in coming years.

- 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 under Article 280, which formulates the mechanism for sharing net proceeds of revenue between Centre and States.



Difference from previous Finance Comm.

- ★ There is no specific mention about population criteria.
- ★ Disaster management funds specifically mentioned.

★ No separate mention of Forest, Ecology, Income Distance etc.

→ 42 % devolution in 14th FC
(30% in 13th FC)

Increasingly progressive devolution by subsequent Finance Commission.

→ Grants to augment State for Local Bodies increased.

→ Inclusion of Forest & Ecology as a criteria. (10% weightage)

Still, there are economic disparities across the states.

Reasons:

① Horizontal devolution formula criticized by many states.

Ex: 10th F.C. → 3.8 % devolution to Kerala
15th FC → 1.9 % devolution.

② Much of devolution is part of discretionary
[Art 282] → Political rivalries come into effect.

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1017, GSMAC2402, 30-07-2024 11:42 PM

③ Socio-Economic status of states

Ex Eastern Indian state require higher investment in Infrastructure.

④ Corruption within the state machinery

Data India ranks 81 in Corruption Perception Index.

⑤ Internal security issues → financial toll on the state government.

Ex Chhattisgarh, NE states.

However, above economic disparities can be reduced by

① Including state's recommendation in T.O.R. of Finance Commission.

Punchhi Commission

② Removing ceiling of professional tax by states

③ Reducing instances of Surchage on Tax, thus increasing divisible Pool

Sarkaria Commission.

④ Security related expenditure (SRE)

↳ Centre reimbursing to states.

⑤ Permanent Finance Commission → oversight of effective implementation of recommendation.

Fiscal Federalism is key to ensure Cooperative Federalism in India.

2. '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)

Recent incident of expulsion of a candidate legislator after recommendation of Ethics committee, shows the importance of these committees in smooth functioning of Parliament.

Ethics Committee

Privileges Committee

★ Enquires in the ethicality of conduct of MP.

★ takes cases of Breach of privileges.

★ Ethics not completely codified.

★ Mentioned in Constitution & Statutes - Art 105, 194

★ Any MP or citizen (via MP) can file an issue.

★ Only members allowed to raise issue.

Complementing each other in maintaining Parliamentary discipline.

- ① Sharing of findings about common cases.
 - ② Expert opinion from each other's committee.
 - ③ Together checks for any indisciplinary action of members of Parliament
 - ⊙ Bribery for question.
 - ⊙ illegitimate use of privileges.
 - ⊙ Breaking decorum of House.
 - ④ Effective distribution of enquiry
 - ↓
 - Ethics / ~~non~~ non-codified / vague
 - ↓
 - Ethics Committee
 - Else
 - ↓
 - Privileges committee
- Ex) Mahua Morita Case.

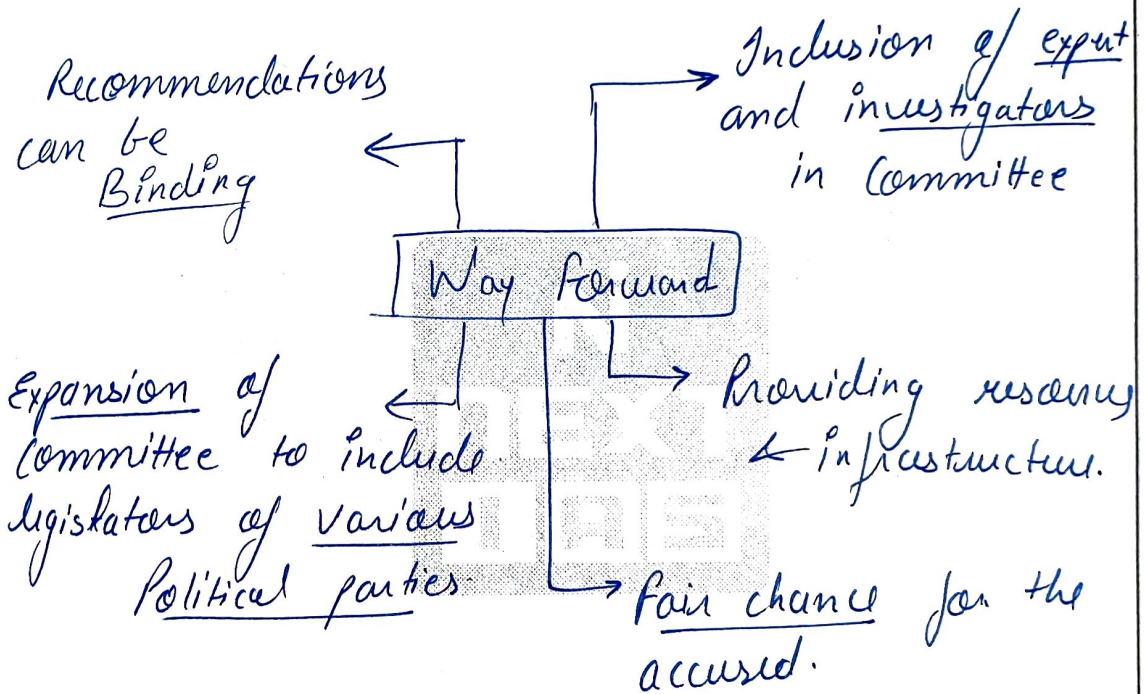
Issues with these committees

- ① Ineffective Human resource at Disposal.
- ② Improper Infrastructure.
- ③ Lack of scientific and advanced Investigative methods.
- ④ Undermines the principle of separation

of Powers (Keshvananda Bharati Case)

⑤ Expert opinion seldom taken
↳ no permanent expert member.

⑥ Recommendation only suggestive
↓
non-binding.



As Supreme Court observed in Ashish Shelar case, ineffective functioning of Parliament is equivalent to disenfranchisement of constituency.

Hence, Ethics & Privileges committee ensure Parliamentary discipline, thus upholding principle of deliberative democracy.

Q13.

भारत में सतत विधायी शिथिलता के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक नीति और शासन को आकार देने में न्यायिक सक्रियता की उभरती भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। ऐतिहासिक न्यायालय के मामलों के उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, शासन संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने और नागरिकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में न्यायिक हस्तक्षेपों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In the context of persistent legislative dysfunction in India, analyze the evolving role of judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance. Using examples from landmark court cases, evaluate the effectiveness of judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps and safeguarding citizens' rights.

(250 words, 15 marks)

Judicial activism refers to the pro-active role of Judiciary in delivering justice to citizen, thus sometimes crossing the line of separation of Powers.

Evaluating role of Judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance

① Ensuring basic human rights & dignity

Ex: NALSA case; Navtej Singh Johar case.

↓
Decriminalising Sec. 377 of IPC.

② Improving Transparency & Accountability in governance.

Ex: Raj Narain case: Transparency & right to information.

③ Checking state's encroachment on citizen's rights. Ex: Demolition drive judgements.

④ Emphasizing on Participative Governance
Ex: Swaranaj Abhiyan case: Empowering

Social Audits.

③ Making Right to Justice & Speedy Trial a fundamental right under article 21

↳ Hussainara Khatoon Case → leading to govt schemes of FASTER, e-Courts etc.

→ Gender injustice → many sections of IPC.

Persistent legislative dysfunction.

→ Colonial Hangovers in laws.
(Ex) Sedition, Defamation.

→ No Legal Backing of Social Audit & Citizen Charter.

→ Legislative gaps in IT Act.

Effectiveness of Judicial Interventions

① Addressing governance gaps:

① Right of Information Act, 2005 after Judicial pronouncements.

② Time bound service delivery

③ Detenance in government

(Ex) NEET judgement → emphasis on transparency of NTA.

③ Citizen's rights :

① Ashok Kumar Case : Preventive detention on in exceptional circumstances.

② Sabariimala Case : Gender Justice & Right to Equality [Art 14, 15]

③ Citizen's right to privacy as Fundamental right [Case] Puttaswamy Judgement.

Ineffectiveness

- Limited role of Judiciary
[Ex] Supriyo case → no right to marriage to Transgender.
- SC suspended application of Sedition. → But similar provision in BNS-2024
- Violates the separation of Power doctrine. [Art 50]
- Sometimes lead to tyranny of unelected.
[Ex] NJAC judgement.

Legislative gaps & governance deficit leads to Judicial activism, which is in coherence with the principle of Checks & Balances (Ram Jawaya Kapoor Case)

Q14.

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

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

Internal democracy refers to democratic processes being followed within a political party, such as Deliberation, elections, leadership consensus etc.

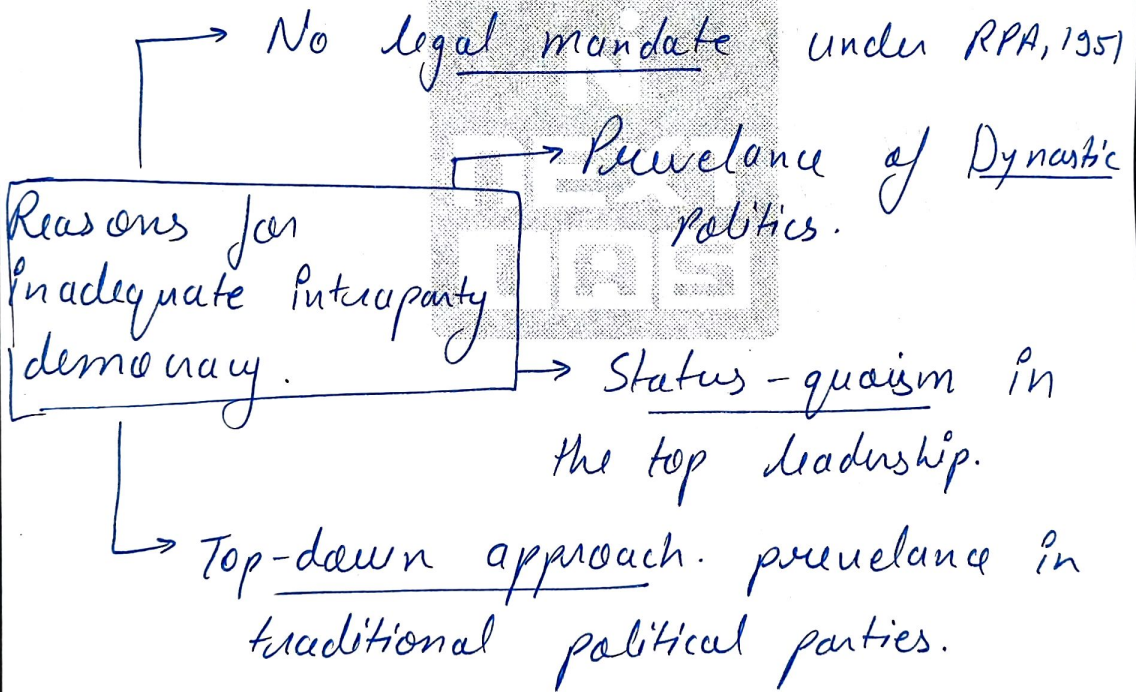
Impact of internal democracy on functioning & legitimacy of Political party.

Positive impact:

- ① Best of the leaders come at forefront
- ② Intra-party consolidation.
- ③ Democratic values will be reflected in functioning in Parliament also.
- ④ Effective deliberation → Consensus building, thus would lead to best of ideas.
- ⑤ Citizen's trust on Political party increases with transparent democratic functioning.
- ⑥ Eliminate Dynastic politics, and introduce merit based politics.
- ⑦ Adequate chance to young leadership

Negative impact

- ① Difference in opinion → may lead to internal factionalism.
- ② Issues with consensus building
↓
time taking process, thus would lead to inefficiency.
- ③ Opponent Political parties - may interfere with internal election [Rigging].



Reforms to address this issue.

- ① Amendments in Representation of People Act, 1951. → mandatory internal elections.
- ② Encouraging Public disclosure of internal Party meetings.

- ③ Expanding application of RTI to Political parties.
- ④ UK model → internal party election by every associated citizen
- ⑤ Encouraging internal party debates in national television.
- ⑥ Amending Anti-defection Law [Dinesh Goswami Committee]

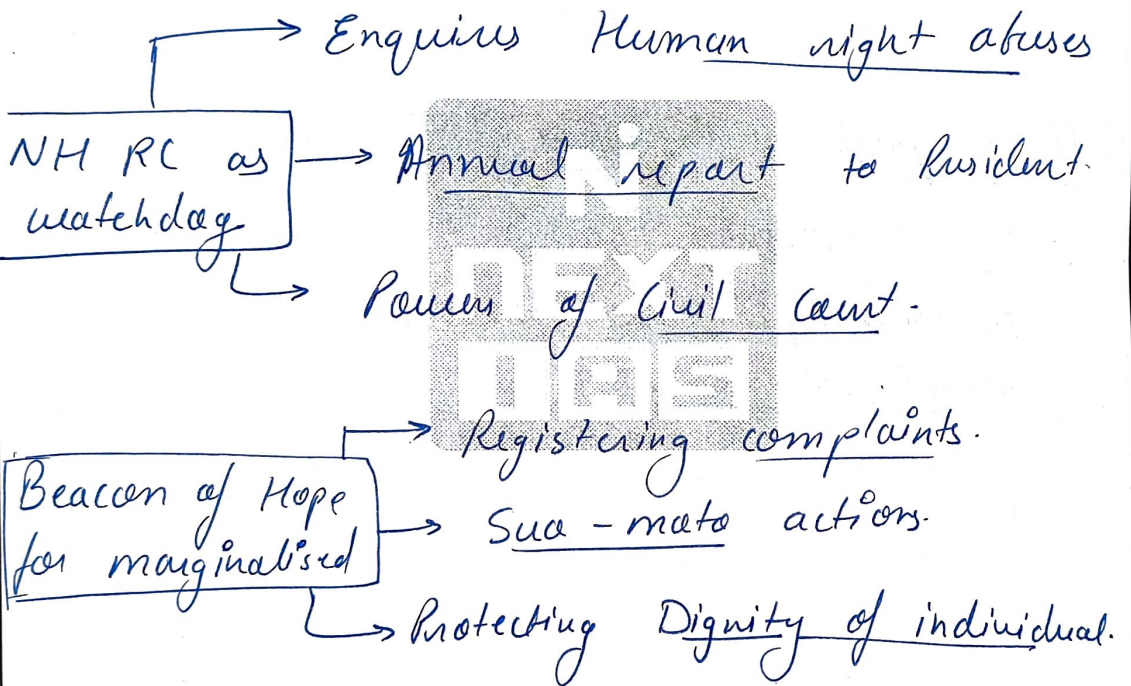
Political parties are the pillar of Multi-party democracy of India, thus their functioning must become more democratic.

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)

Ensuring Human right is not a charity,
but a duty of the state"
- Nelson Mandela



Role and Mandate of NHRC

① Statutory body to investigate & inquire into Human right abuses.

Ex. Muzaffarpur Riots (2013)

② Can summon accused with powers of Civil Court.

③ Asking for detailed report of any human rights case.

Ex ▷ NHRC asked local authorities for report of UPSC aspirant killed by electrocution. [2024]

④ Recommendation to the Government in Policy formulations.

⑤ Voice of Marginalised & Suppressed.

Ex ▷ [2024] NHRC Inquired into Amazon Inc conduct over labour code violation in Gurugram.

⑥ Oversight of effective functioning of Government schemes & laws.

Current Composition & functioning of NHRC affecting its independence & effectiveness.

① No constitutional status. → independence affected.

② Can only investigate into cases 1 year priced.

③ Improper infrastructure and lack of adequate resources (Human, finances etc).

④ Recommendations are only Non-binding in nature.

⑤ Vague appointment process.

↳ Backdoor entry of loyalists.

⑥ Elite Bias & apathetic attitude in the functioning Ex Lack of adequate steps in Manipur riots [2023]

Following measures can improve NHRC functioning?

① Providing constitutional status on the lines of NCST, NCSC.

② Experts involvement in the commission.

③ Non-bureaucratic appointments.

↓ ↓ ↓
 NGOs Retired Judges Activists.

④ Technological upgradation { ICT
for effective functioning. } Big Data Analytics.

⑤ More accessible → Regional offices in even the remotest of parts.

"Democracy stands on the trust of people, which is ensured by strong & independent functioning of institutions"

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता को सतत चुनौतियाँ सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुँच 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 comes under Article 21 of Indian constitution. [Bandhua Mukti Marcha Case]

Doctor to Citizen ratio.

Data: 1:1440
WHO: 1:1000

Imbalanced health services.

Data: 67% concentrated in Metro cities.

Health equity challenge

Rural PHCs in distress.

Data: 60% of PHCs only have one doctor.

Out of Pocket expenditure on Higher side.

Ex: 43% in 2022 (burden on Poor's Pocket)

Mental Health accessibility.

↓
especially Poor, women.

Universal Health Coverage = Comes under SDG 3.8

Role of Public sector in ensuring adequate Health access.

① Providing affordable / Free health care

facilities to marginalised.

Ex) Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

② Vaccine Drives for immediate, as well as long term immunity.

Ex) Polio drives, Indrachanesh mission.

③ Infrastructure development & rural Penetration

Ex) new AIIMS, upgrading PHC to Health & Wellness Centres.

④ Maternal & Neonatal care, along with nutritional health support.

Ex) POSHAN 2.0, PANCHANG 1000 App.

Role of Private Sector.

① Building infrastructure in PPP model.

Ex) Arogya Karnataka Mission.

② Insurance penetration improvement.

③ Research over new diseases and formulating new vaccines.

Ex) Serum Institute of India.

④ CSR activities in rural areas for

Health awareness & accessibility.

Case study :-

China's decentralised Health care model with emphasis on traditional medicine have proved to be gamechangers.

Way Forward.

- ① Improving health care penetration. via door to door health services.
(Ex) Swasthya Mitra initiative of Chhattisgarh.
- ② Utilising technology in healthcare services (Ex) [2024] U-Win application for vaccination.
- ③ Effective & searchable database of Health records. (Ex) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.
- ④ focus on traditional medicine also.
(Ex) Ayurveda, Homeopathy etc.

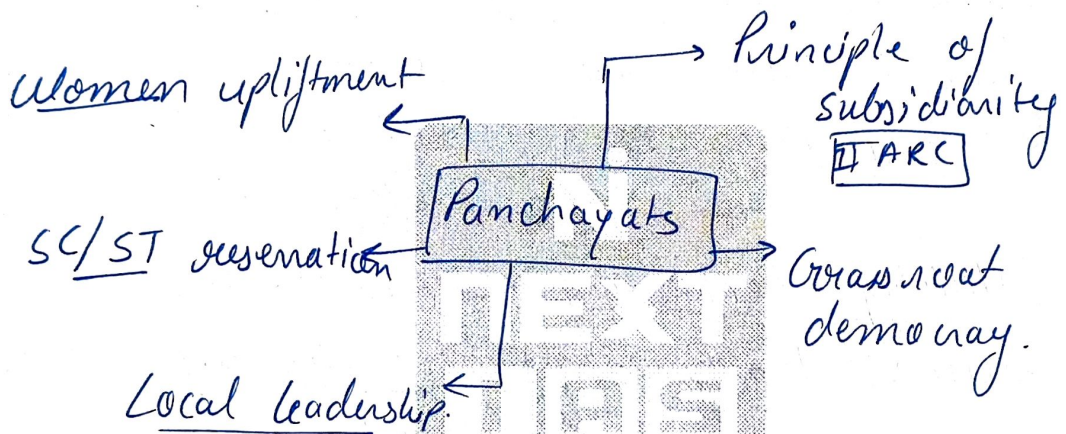
As Economic survey also recognised, [2024] Healthy demography is necessary for achieving full economic potential.

Q17.

सतत विकास लक्ष्य (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए क्षेत्रीय सदन 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)

Panchayats are third tier of governance, accredited constitutional backing by 73rd Constitutional Amendment.



SDGs are the globally accepted long term goals (17), which should ensure inclusive development along with environment sustainability.

Role of Panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development:

- ① Local needs of infrastructure & services
Ex Rural roads, piped water.

- ② Bottom-up approach in planning and implementation - [HARC]
- ③ Locally-led - disbursement of funds.
↳ lesser dependence on Bureaucracy.
[Ex] Kerala's Big Bang Decentralisation model.

Advancing sustainable development:

- ④ Women empowerment by women leadership positions - [SDG-5]
- ⑤ Ensuring clean water and Sanitation [SDG-6]
- [Ex] [Punsari] model of Gujarat PRI.
- ⑥ Ensuring responsible consumption and sustainability. [SDG-12]
- [Ex] Himare Bazaar panchayats water harvesting model.
- ⑦ Financial inclusion & justice [SDG-10]
- [Ex] Jharkhand's Panchayat Bandh model for financial inclusion.

But there are many challenges in the effective functioning of Panchayats.

① Funds : → Tied funds in devolution.

↓
 → [243-I] article → State Finance Commission
 Recommendation not binding.
 Panchayats' hesitance to tax citizens [Art 243 H]
 [Data] Panchayats only generate 6% of their total revenue.

② Functions : → [Peter d'Souza] study

↓
 no state has devolved all 29 powers in Schedule-11
 usurping power by parallel bodies (Ex) Delhi Jal Board.

③ Functionaries : untrained & understaffed.
 Human resource.

→ [Municipal Bond] model for Panchayats also.

Way forward → Curbing 'Radhakanti' tokenism.

→ training & cadre building by NIRD Institute.

→ State Finance Commission recommendation Binding.

Panchayats are the soul of Bharat, thus pillar for attaining SDG goals.

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 is legislative measure to prevent any kind of heinous sexual harassment of a child below 18 years of Age.

Implications of POCSO Act

Positives

- ① Deterrence in perpetrators. due to stringent laws — non-bailable even Death Penalty.
- ② Protecting children from childhood trauma of Harassment.
- ③ Preventing unwanted pregnancies in underage girls.
- ④ Protecting childrens from sexually transmitted diseases.
Ex) HIV-AIDS.
- ⑤ Rehabilitation & Care provision for victims.

However, there have been some unintended

Negative consequences also.

① Frequent application of law on consenting adults individuals.

↳ As noticed by High Courts also.

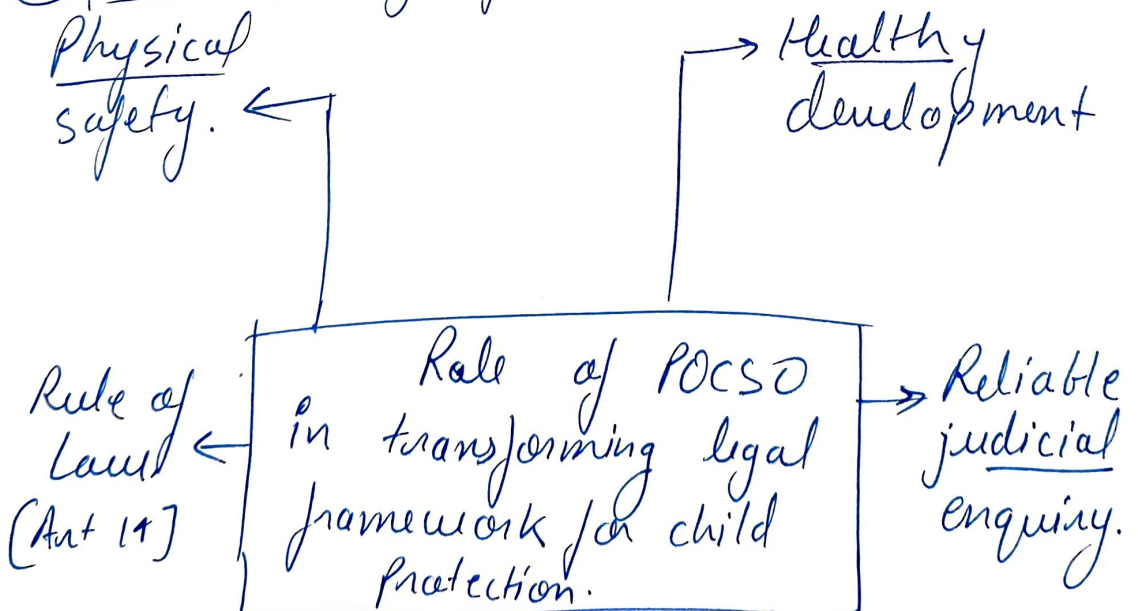
② Deliberately used by parents to oppose the relationship.

③ Clashes with social evil of Child marriage → overlap of laws.

④ Misinterpretation by many judicial pronouncements.

▶ HC judge recently mention non-penetration sexual activity doesn't come under POCSO.

⑤ Underreporting of cases → due to social pressure.



Way Forward

- ① Specifically defining the meaning of 'sexual activity' in POCSO Act.
- ② Safe Clause for consenting individuals
Ex: Canada's model of taking age difference in question.
- ③ Sex-education of children must be in school curriculum.
Ex: Norway Model
- ④ Public places & school equipped with CCTVs and Sensors.

Children are the future of any nation; thus must be protected legally and institutionally for their overall development.

- Q19. अमेरिका और भारत के मध्य राजनयिक संबंधों के संदर्भ 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)

USA is the oldest democracy and India is world's largest democracy, thus both nation share common values of polity & governance.

Influence of Human rights issue and democratic values on the diplomatic relationship.

- ① Coherence in the human rights concerns to upholding the issue.
 Ex) UNHRC's charter being implemented by both nations.
- ② Common interest in the elimination of Human rights abuse anywhere happening.
 Ex) Attack on Palestinian Hospital criticized by both nations.
- ③ Democratic values and deliberative functioning is endorsed by both.
 Ex) G-7 invitee India due to democracy.

④ USA aspires for Asian power for countering rise of China.

India is the only democratic & strong regional power.
 Ex: QUAD.

However, there have been issues regarding such ~~iss~~ values.

① USA's repeated criticism of India's Human right condition is often objected by MEA.

Ex: Religious Freedom Index.

② Indian diaspora's safety being violated
 (Human right abuse)

Ex: 2023's viral video of White citizen abusing Indian women.

③ America's gun culture → undermining democratic value of rule of law.
 ↳ criticised by India.

④ Repeated downgrade of Democracy Index of India by USA's Civil Liberties.
[Flawed Democracy]

⑤ Human right violation allegation by India on Dunki route migrants in USA.

Following measures can be taken to mitigate tensions.

- ① USA must direct Civil Societies to publish source of data with the democracy / Human right rankings.
- ② Humane & just treatment to illegal migrants.
- ③ Addressing the diasporic concerns of Indian citizen at embassy level.
- ④ Annual meet of NAOs, Government, Media cross-country to build trust.
- ⑤ Learning from each other's best practices to preserve Human right & democratic value.
 Ex) Tolerance & secularism of India.
Strong institution for Human right in USA.
- ⑥ Not interfering in internal politics.
 Ex) USA's comment on India's riots.

"America-India relationship is not only vital for the nation, but for the global community"

- Eric Garcetti
 (USA Ambassador).

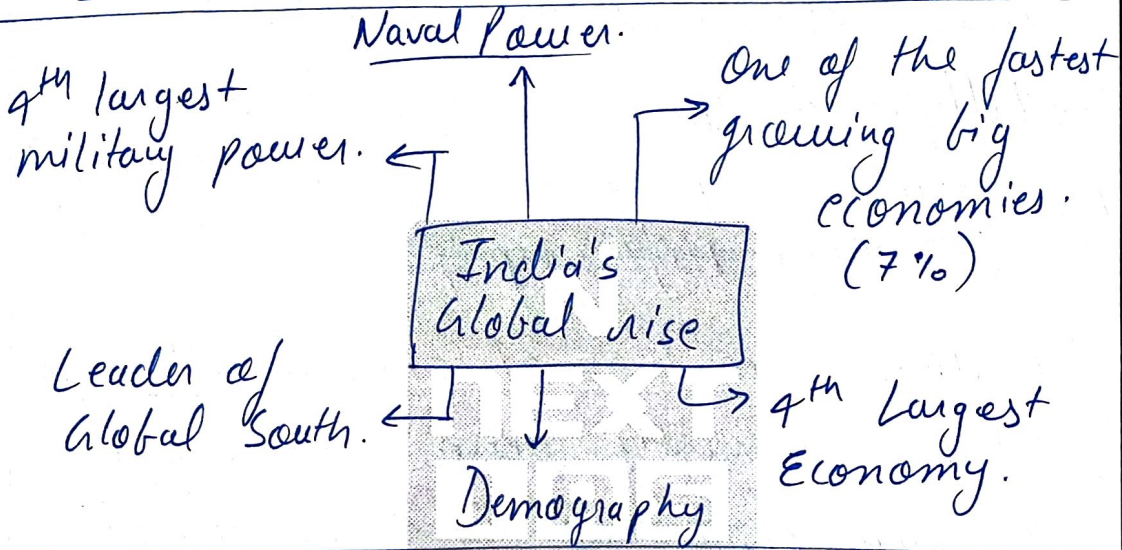
Q20.

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)

China aspires for multipolar world and unipolar Asia, but India aspires for multipolar world, multipolar Asia, unipolar South Asia.



Geopolitical Challenges that India faces in South Asia.

① Border tensions with China.

- ⊙ Salami slicing.
- ⊙ Cartographic expansion
- ⊙ Model villages in Xitkong. (Arunachal).

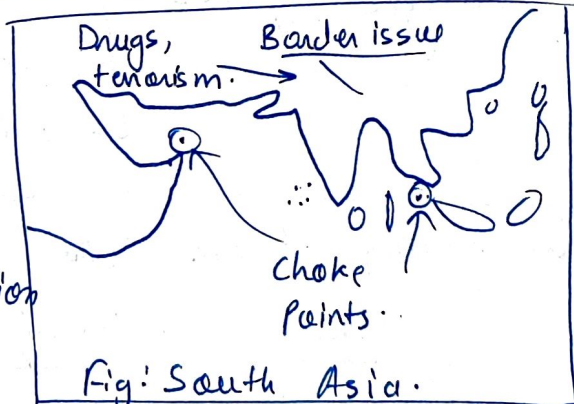


Fig: South Asia.

② China's debt trap diplomacy, leading to control over critical sea ports.

Ex) Mumantata, Guadon, Djibouti Port.

③ Instability in the neighbouring nations.

Ex) Myanmar coup → leading to increased insurgency in North East.

④ Dwarfism in infrastructural projects. when compared to China's.

⑤ Multiple delays in transnational infrastructure projects - Transit Diplomacy.

Ex) IMT Highway pending [2002].

⑥ Critical Sea lines of communication. to India currently being weaponised.

Ex) South China sea, Red Sea (Houthi)

⑦ Import dependence of India on many strategic goods.

{ Energy
 { Semiconductors } Dependent on China.
 { Minerals.

Navigating these challenges to strengthen regional leadership.

① Strategic ties with countries hosting important ports.

Ex) Sabang port development project with Indonesia.

- ② Border security with modern & scientific methods.
Ex) CIBMS initiative. ; LIDAR fencing.
- ③ Alternate route to Central Asia.
↳ Increasing regional connectivity.
Ex) INSTC.
- ④ Increasing Intra-regional trade & commerce,
↓
strengthening SAARC & BIMSTEC.
- ⑤ Maintaining & expanding the role of 1st responder in Indian Ocean region.
Ex) SAGAR initiative.
- ⑥ Capacity building in terms of Mineral mining & refining, Semiconductors etc.
↓
Regional economic super-power.
↓
Regional leadership.

Above steps would ensure a peaceful & more connected South Asia, with India as regional leader.