

Name - Neelesh Goyal
Roll. No. - GSMACT24A1433



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)

Ans

Supreme court in Keshava-nanda Bharati vs state of Kerala case 1973, gave the doctrine of 'basic structure of the constitution'. In subsequent judgements SC declared rule of law and judicial review as part of basic structure of constitution.

Interdependence of rule of law and judicial review :

① Rule of law → absence of arbitrary powers
with executives

↳ ensured by judicial review (Art 13)

eg SC struck down 99th CAA - NJAC

② Rule of law → primacy to rights of individual

↳ judicial review helps to uphold

eg SC stays centre's notification on fact check unit → Art 19(1)(a)
freedom of speech

Judicial review: most important aspect of basic structure of constitution

Yes, it is so because:

- ① It ensures fundamental rights of citizens are safeguarded.
- ② Ensures progressive legislation and inclusive policy making by executives.
- ③ Strucks down arbitrary legislation.
- ④ Checks and balances on legislatures
- ⑤ Spirit of constitution remains intact

However, judicial review should not get converted into judicial activism.

Judicial restraint is required for democracy

eg As shown by SC in supriyo chakraborty case

Therefore, judicial review by upholding rule of law in the country helps in democratic functioning of nation.

- Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद 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)

Ans

Institution of governor

in state was envisaged as a link between central government and state government

on the other hand, Lt.

governor (LG) in union territories such as Delhi is an administrator, appointed by centre to oversee the working of government.

Powers and authority of

State's governor	Delhi's LG
① <u>Inseparable part of state legislature</u>	① <u>Not</u> a part of Delhi's legislature
② <u>Appoints state's CM</u>	② Delhi's CM is appointed by <u>president</u> .
③ He/she is <u>highest authority</u> in state. All executive actions taken in his name	③ All <u>executive actions</u> are taken in the name of <u>president</u> .

④ According to Art 154 he works with aid and advice of council of ministers

④ No such constitutional obligation on Delhi's LG

⑤ He is given a few constitutional discretionary powers

⑤ Recently enacted NCT civil servants act, 2023, gave him discretion in cases of service/transfer of civil servants

Because of these abnormal powers with LG, following issues have emerged:

① Continuous tussle between elected Delhi govt. and selected Delhi's LG.

② Blame game for non performance, on each other.

③ Danger to spirit of co-operative federalism
↳ as LG seen to be supported by Centre.

In a democracy, popular govt. elected by citizens should be given more powers so that it can work for citizen's welfare.

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)

Ans

Constitutional morality

refers to principles / spirit of constitution that should guide administrative decision making. eg - secularism, democracy etc.

Role of judiciary: Navigating tension between right to religion and constitutional morality

Case-1

Sabrimala case

- ↳ While Article 26 gives right to manage religious affairs but constitutional morality (Article 15) prohibits discrimination based on gender
- ↳ women given right to entry in temple

Case-2

Triple talaq judgement

- ↳ Right to religion → personal laws (shariat allows triple talaq)
- ↳ constitutional morality → gender justice

Case 3 Hadiya case

- ↳ constitutional morality guides gives primacy to right of freedom and dignity to individual.
- ↳ Art 21 → Right to choose one's partner (may be from other religion)

Case 4 Right of Muslim divorcee women to monthly maintenance, 2024

- ↳ constitutional morality provides for justice to female after divorce.

Therefore judiciary through above milestone judgements has upheld the constitutional morality.

Indian constitution provides Right to religion to all citizens. But at the same time, concept of Indian secularism ensures that, state intervenes in the religious matters, whenever it's about rights of individual being violated.

- 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)

Ans

Separation of power, ensures that different parts of govt. i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary have absolutely no overlap in their spheres of authorities and responsibilities.

Indian constitution's functional separation of power	USA's separation of power
① Executives are part of legislature	① Executives are not a part of legislature
② Executives are <u>responsible towards legislature</u> for their acts of commission and omission	② Executives are not responsible to legislature
③ Legislature can remove government → <u>no confidence</u>	③ No such powers with legislature.

Advantages of checks and balance system (India) over rigid separation of powers :

- ① It avoids authoritarianism.
↳ checks discretionary actions of govt.
- ② It makes sure that every section of society is heard before policy making.
↳ inputs from opposition during debates, discussion
- ③ It is more democratic in nature
↳ actions of executive, scrutinized by legislature.
- ④ For a diverse society, like India, it works better.

However, this principle also has certain challenges
 ↳ makes decision making slow
 ↳ govt. by amateurs
 (as executives are from legislature)

Despite these challenges, the system of checks and balances has allowed Indian society to develop peacefully.

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)

Ans Founding fathers of Indian constitution included schedule 6 in constitution with a view to provide more autonomy to tribal areas within Indian states.

responsibility of state for tribals' well-being
restrictions on outsiders intervention
features of 6th schedule
autonomous district councils
freedom to practice their way of life

Sixth schedule : fostering development while respecting traditional governance systems and cultural practices :-

- ① Promoting hospitals and schools in the region → while respecting their language, traditional ways of healing
- ② PESA act (extension of panchayat in scheduled areas)

↳ ensures development of the region by extending schemes such as MGNREGA, tap water etc.

- ③ Autonomous district council
- ↳ right of self governance
 - ↳ financial empowerment by giving various grants.
- ④ Restriction on outsiders to purchase land → prevents their alienation from land.

Despite the above provisions, Tribals are reeling under several problems:

① Development induced displacement

XAXA committee report → in any development project 760% of displaced are tribals

eg Maachkund dam project, Chhattisgarh

② Lower socio-economic indicators

Despite these efforts, education level, ownership of assets, employment have not significantly improved.

way ahead

→ consultation with tribals before starting developmental projects

↳ more efforts for health, education.

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)

Ans

Civil society organisations consists of non-government, not for profit organisations that work for a social cause.

eg Bachpan Bachao - by Kailash Satyarthi.
CRY (Child Rights & You) etc.

Partnership b/w CSO & govt. entities : contribute to India's developmental goals

① CSO have grass root connections, they can provide inputs in policy making.

② CSO have manpower/ logistic capabilities, they can help in implementation.

eg Akshaypatra foundation helps in

MDM scheme

③ CSO can create awareness among people for better utilisation of govt. schemes.

eg BMSS spreading awareness regarding MGNREGA

- ④ CSO can augment govt. efforts with donations
- ⑤ CSO can provide feedback to government, about policy's impact
eg ASER by NGO Pratham
- ⑥ CSO can plug the gap in govt. policy, if any.

However, CSO in India are reeling under several issues:

- ① Non-democratic functioning
- ② Violation of laws - such as FCRA
eg Greenpeace was found violating FCRA
- ③ Under influence of foreign funds
CSO engage in propagating anti-India narrative Home ministry

Despite these challenges, we should ensure CSO participation in governance through light but tight regulations.

Q7. भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने को 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)

Ans

Mission Karmyogi is an effort of DoPT to inculcate attitudinal change in civil servants towards public service, and life-long learning.

Importance of life-long learning attitude among civil servants

① It tones down their egoism
↳ better able to serve public

② Helps them to learn about difficulties faced by public in day-to-day life

↳ make civil servants pro-active

eg MP cadre IAS, Swarochish Somwanshi
donating office AC to children's hospital

③ It will reduce the gap between common citizens and a civil servant

↳ make the government accessible
↳ good governance.

Mission Karmyogi : helping in this objective

It adopts a life cycle approach

① At the start of training, during induction
↳ e-modules for training.

② At LBSNAA academy, thorough training of different disciplines, including
↳ discipline specific training
↳ law, business, public administration
↳ ethical training
↳ physical training

③ Practical training
↳ 7 days visit to a village
↳ Bharat darshan, a comprehensive tour of country, learning about issues of citizens, administration

④ Upskilling @ 13 yrs, 20 yrs of service
↳ to upgrade with modern requirements
↳ cyber security etc.

Therefore, upgrading civil servant's attitude will ensure good governance and achievement of our vision Viksit Bharat 2047

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)

Ans

According to Niti Aayog, India pulled out approx 250 million people from multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2021.

Method to define poverty line

Presently, Tendulkar committee's formula is used, based on minimum daily calory consumption requirement

Rural area → 2400 calory/day or ₹27/day

Urban area → 2100 calory/day or ₹33/day

Those not able to spend this much are categorised below poverty line.

Need to reconsider poverty life definition

- ① Poverty, not only in monetary terms but also
 - education
 - health
 - standard of life

① Due to inflation, limit set by Tendulkar committee is too less.

② In modern times, private goods such as - internet, electricity etc. also forms basic necessity of life.

Therefore Yes, we need to redefine the poverty line.

Potential benefits of redefining:

① Evidence based policy making
↳ for citizen's welfare

② Ensure inclusive growth

③ Rationalization of government subsidies

↳ reduce inclusion-exclusion error

Potential challenges of redefining

① Difficult to find out object criteria for poverty measurement

② May increase burden on govt. financially.

③ Exercise will be complex

Therefore we should proceed cautiously and ensure that poor receive benefits of schemes.

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)

Ans

Israel - Hamas conflict, ongoing for last 11 months has deepened the political divisions within major western states.

Impact of these political divisions on global governance and international co-operation

① Co-operation in Security

↳ Due to this division, global security is in danger.

eg Houthi rebels in Red sea region

② Co-operation on climate action

eg America's withdrawal from Paris deal

③ Provision of global goods

↳ leading to Kindleberger trap

↳ new Washington Consensus

↳ focus on internal affairs

④ Anti migrations sentiment

eg riots in UK, Rwanda plan

India's strategy: navigating these divisions
and advancing its national interest

① Pursuing Indiafirst policy

eg S-400 deal despite risk of CAATSA

② Multialignment policy

↳ good relations with all parties

eg USA - SOSA deal

EFTA countries - CEPA signed

③ climate change - ensure CBDR is

followed in letter and spirit.

eg Global methane pledge

not signed by India.

④ Indian diaspora > using the good
will

eg civil nuclear deal 2008

Therefore, despite the divisions in
west, India is emerging as leader of
global south, due to its policies.

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)

Ans

Arctic region is extremely important for the Indian foreign policy from environmental, economic and scientific point of view.

India's Arctic policy: Aligning with its broader foreign policy objectives

① Securing India's core national interests

↳ economic benefit by mineral exploration

↳ scientific advancement by setting up a research laboratory.

↳ studying environment

↳ effects of rising sea levels

↳ effects of ice melting and increasing temperature.

② collaboration with friend countries in exploration of arctic.

collaborations and agreements India is involved : Arctic council

① Himadri research lab

↳ to study the area, explore for minerals

② Security pact

↳ collective responsibility of countries to safeguard this region

③ Paris climate deal

↳ to stop temperature rise at $1.5/2^{\circ}\text{C}$ → to avoid adverse effect on arctic.

④ Biodiversity conservation

↳ Save the species - flora and fauna from adverse impact of climate change.

keeping above objectives in mind, India is carrying out efforts in Arctic region, that are beneficial not only to India but whole world.

- 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)

Ans Recently President of India, appointed 16th finance commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Pangharaj as per the mandate of Art 280.

Terms of reference of 16th finance commission:

- ① Vertical devolution of Taxes to states
- ② Horizontal devolution of funds among states
- ③ Strengthening financial capacity of PRIs by augmenting state consolidated fund.
- ④ Method of providing grant in aids to states
- ⑤ Devoting funds to modernisation of armed forces.

TOR-5 i.e. modernisation of armed forces is a major difference from previous TORs of finance commissions.

Devolution of funds has been increasing under subsequent finance commissions

$$\text{eg } 13^{\text{th}} \text{ FC} \rightarrow 32\%$$

$$14^{\text{th}} \text{ FC} \rightarrow 42\%$$

$$15^{\text{th}} \text{ FC} \rightarrow 41\% + 1\% \text{ (for J&K)}$$

However, there are economic disparities across several states:

Reasons

① Skewed industrial development

↳ concentrated in western and southern states such as -
Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka etc

② Very high difference in population
in northern and southern states

UP, Bihar, MP → highly populous

Tamilnadu, Andhra → relatively less population

③ Sources of Income

eg Kerala → beneficiary of remittances from Middle East

④ High levels of corruptions in some states.

⑤ Finance Commission, itself devoluting differential amount due to → area, population, poverty etc.

⑥ Freebies culture

eg free electricity, travel etc.

⑦ Difference in welfare expenditure

eg Kerala spending a significant portion on health, education.

Way ahead

① Focus on balanced regional development

eg Aspirational district program

② Shift industries to tier-II, tier-III cities

③ Enable migration of workers

By ensuring regional equity, we can achieve the vision of 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat'

- 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)

Ans

To ensure the ethical conduct of members of parliament, these committees were established in both houses of parliament.

Recent disqualification of a MP, in 'cash for query' case by ethics committee, highlights the importance of this committee.

Powers and working of ethics committee:-

- ① Enquires into matters of unethical conduct by MP.
- ② This committee can include members from ruling party as well as opposition.
- ③ Accused person has the right to be heard.
- ④ It can take up complaints as following:-

- i) complaint by an MP
 - ii) complaint by a common citizen,
through a MP, along with affidavit
- ⑤ Recommendations of committee are non-binding
↳ speaker / chairman has the final decision.
- ⑥ This committee can recommend suspension / disqualification.

Powers and working of Privileges Committee:

- ① Takes up matters related to breach of parliamentary privileges by MPs.
- ② Committee can suo-moto take up the complaint. Other options are:
 - i) complaint by speaker / MP
- ③ working scope of this committee is broaden compared to ethics committee
- ④ Recommendations are non-binding
↳ speaker / chairman has the final decision to take.

These committees complementing each other
maintaining parliamentary discipline

① The separation of scope is not rigid,
matter can be taken up by any committee,
as decided by parliament.

eg 'Cash for queries' case - gone to
ethics committee (while original
jurisdiction of privileges committee)

② Both committees contribute to each
other's working

↳ members sharing experiences

③ Ethics committee helps to reduce
the work load on privileges
committee and vice versa

However, there are concerns regarding
these committees:

① Dominated by ruling party members

② Partial in its working

↳ unnecessarily harsh toward
opposition.

Way forward

↳ balance of all parties in these
committees

↳ inclusion of subject matter experts
to achieve better & faster decisions.

- 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)

Ans Judicial activism refers to pro-active approach of judiciary, in reforming legislation and ensuring good governance.

Evolving role of judicial activism in shaping public policy and governance

- ① Suggestion for sub-categorisation of SC/ST and creamy layer amongst them, 2024

↳ Supreme Court argued that to ensure benefits of reservation ^{reach} the needy upto the bottom of hierarchy

- ② PIL judgement

↳ Justice P N Bhagwati argued that for public welfare dilution of concept of locus standi is a necessary step.

↳ led to historical judgements such as MC Mehta case → right to environment

③ Shah Bano judgement

- ↳ to ensure gender justice
- ↳ right of alimony to muslim women after divorce
- ↳ However, overturned by central government by bringing legislation.

④ Upholding abolition of triple talaq.

- ↳ to ensure gender equality
- ↳ human rights over right to religion

⑤ MC Mehta case

- ↳ upheld Right to clean environment as part of Article 21 right to life & personal liberty.

Effectiveness of these judicial interventions in addressing governance gaps and safeguarding citizen's rights

① Ensured gender Justice

↳ Sabriimala case

- ↳ women given permission for temple entry.

② Ensured freedom of speech and expression

↳ stayed centre's notification for fact check unit, 2024

③ These judicial interventions have helped government fill the governance gaps.

④ Have upheld the individual freedoms and rights

↳ Right to privacy & in Kutiaswamy judgement.

However in some cases judicial activism has raised certain concerns

① Struck down 99th CAA - NJAC
↳ Judges appointing judges.

② Judicial activism during 1980s

Despite these concerns, Indian judiciary has upheld the highest standards of justice in the country and ensured the manim of 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina'

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 को 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)

Ans

India, also called as mother of democracy, has multi-party democracy system. There are more than 2500 registered political parties in India, with 52 recognised among them - ECE

Internal party democracy : impacting the functioning and legitimacy of Indian party system :

- ① Internal democracy ensures - 'level playing field' for all members.
- ② Reduces the role of money power and muscle power.
- ③ Reduces criminal elements influence in politics
- ④ These internal party values are reflected in government as well.

⑤ Youth is not attracted to enter in politics due to such undemocratic practices.

⑥ Representation of women will increase in parties due to democratic practices
↳ helpful for fielding candidates once 33% women reservation kits is

⑦ Illegal practices such as money laundering by RUPP (Registered but unrecognised) parties.

↳ create negative impression in public.

Reforms needed to address challenges of inadequate intraparty democracy

① Regulatory measures

↳ cancelling the registration of parties, engaging in illegal practices

~~Yes~~ at present ECI can unrecognise, not deregister

② Incentives for following this
such as - extra time for TV promotions

③ Encouraging youth with no political background to join politics
↳ they will bring in reforms

eg → PM Modi urged for this in 1-day speech, 2024

④ Increased participation of women in politics

↳ they are more likely to follow democratic principles

eg → Nari Shakti Vandan adhiniam aimed at this

⑤ Strong laws to curb the menace of excessive money in politics

eg → acc. to CMS - 18th lok Sabha election → >1.35 lakh crore spent.

Best practice to follow

① Zipper system, Rwanda

↳ ensures sufficient representation of women in parties

Therefore, by making sure that intraparty democracy is followed, we can strengthen foundations of Indian democracy.

- 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)

Ans

NHRC is a statutory body, that ensure human rights of all citizens of the country.

Role and Mandate of NHRC

- ① Enquires on any complaint of human rights violation.
- ② Have the powers to take suo moto cognizance of any such incident
~~eg~~ Ishrat Jahan fake encounter case
 ↳ followed up by NHRC
- ③ Works in tandem with NCW, (women), NCBC, NCSC, NCST, NCC (children), minorities.
~~eg~~ NCW working with NHRC in RC Kaur rape and murder case
- ④ Provides policy inputs to government
~~eg~~ police reforms suggested by NHRC

⑤ collaborate with international agencies to ensure India follows international conventions
~~for~~ Geneva convention
 working with UNHRC

⑥ Assists CSO and other agencies to carry out inspections in
 - juvenile centres
 - prisons etc.

However, there are concerns with regards of working of NHRC, due to its current composition :-

① Not a constitutional body

② Appointment done by a high powered panel - consisting of
PM, union minister & LoP
 ↳ majority of government

③ Major members, other than chairperson are retired bureaucrats
 ↳ even police officers (retd.)
 are appointed -

④ Salaries, terms of service etc. decided by central government

Due to these, reasons, effectiveness of NHRC and its independence is compromised

- ① No resources to investigate
 - ↳ taking help of CBI, CVC
 - ↳ dependent on government
- ② Investigation is not timely.
- ③ Due to govt. loyalists in body, difficult to criticise the govt.
- ④ No independence to lay reports in parliament
 - ↳ so that govt - can be pressurised to take action.

way forward

- ↳ judicial committee for appoint ment
- ↳ more autonomy in terms of financial resources, manpower
- ↳ Reports must be tabled in parliament, annually.

Therefore, by taking above actions, we can provide human rights to all citizens in letter and spirit.

- 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)

Ans) As per recent data published by NITI aayog, out of pocket expenditure is still as high as 65% in India.

Health equity challenges : critical barrier in achieving universal health coverage

① Govt. schemes such as PM-JAY

↳ not implemented in all states
eg:- West Bengal, Jharkhand

↳ NFHS-V found out that health indicators are poor in these states.

② Poor data availability with govt.

↳ leading to inclusion and exclusion error.

③ Inaccessibility for mental ailments

↳ 70-90% of mental patients don't seek/get medical attention.

Role of public sector in ensuring health access and outcomes in rural and urban areas

① First contact point for rural/urban poor

↳ Health and wellness centre
under PM-JAY

② Low cost/free treatment

↳ poor will not be hesitant to avail such treatment

③ Using PPP model → better facilities can be developed

↳ reduces out of pocket expenditure for poor

④ Presence of ASHA workers

↳ leads to institutional child deliveries → ↓ IMR, MMR

⑤ Compulsory licensing / policy of government

↳ ensures availability of medicines at cheap price

Role of Private sector in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes

- ① Best of the medical facilities
↳ increases life expectancy
- ② collaboration with insurance agencies and government under schemes such as - PMJAY
- ③ Availability of best doctors
↳ better services to patients
- ④ Under PPP model, private hospitals can also deliver quality health services at low cost.

therefor to fulfil SDG-3 i.e. health to all, India is working with both private and public sector

Ensuring good health to all will break vicious cycle of poverty and ensure prosperity of citizens.

- 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)

Ans

Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals to be achieved by 2030. They include - environment, health, education, clean energy, economic growth etc.

Achievement of SDGs require: regional content

① Socio-economic conditions are different at different places.

↳ hence differential efforts required.

eg education	<	Rajasthan	literacy rate
		Kerala	
			< 70% 790%

② Environment and development conditions are also not same.

↳ CBDR approach needed

③ Locals are better aware of local resources and local conditions.

Role of panchayats: catalysts for grassroots development and sustainable development

① Panchayats can ensure transparency and accountability of govt. schemes
eg → social auditing in MGNREGA

② Conserving the environment can be speeded up by using traditional knowledge

eg → Bhartiya Paryavaranat
Krishi padhdhati (BPKP)

③ Focusing on panchayat level, will ensure inclusive growth
↳ following the maxim of 'leaving no one behind'

④ Sustainable development requires optimum uses of resources
↳ no exploiting of forests
↳ proper treatment of wastewater before dumping into stream
↳ can be better implemented with panchayats.

⑤ Tribals know the art of
'living in harmony with nature'

↳ forest joint management with
tribals will further SDGs

⑥ Consulting stakeholders such as
villagers, tribals, gramasabhas in
developmental projects

↳ encourage best practices.

⑦ Best case study of Kerala

↳ strongest PRIs in country

↳ first in achieving SDGs
among states.

way ahead

→ spreading awareness about
SDGs

→ empowering panchayats in
financial resources → better
equipped to take decisions

→ involvement of traditional knowledge
to further SDGs ~~also~~ achievement.

Therefore by ensuring above
measures we can ensure timely achievement
of SDGs.

- 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)

Ans

Prevention of sexual offences against children (POCSO Act), aims to secure children and provide exemplary punishment to perpetrators.

Implications of POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India

- ① Ensures children's safety from family members as well as outsiders.
- ② Acts as a deterrent for committing such a heinous crime.
- ③ Prohibits any mental/psychological trauma to child
↳ may affect them life long.
- ④ Ensures child live a long, healthy and fulfilling life
↳ including a memorable childhood.

Other concerns with child welfare in India are:

① child labour

↳ Acc. to a data - $>1cr$ children are engaged in child labour

② Lack of nutrition

↳ global hunger index

↳ India $\rightarrow 111/126$ countries

③ child abuse

↳ in home & schools

Role of pocso Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection

① Included in Rarest of Rare Crimes

↳ Punishable with upto death sentence

② Pocso act inspired women safety

bill $\rightarrow$ sexual crime against

a girl <18 years old

↳ dealt under Pocso act.

③ Inspired India's legal framework to take child protection as a serious concern

↳ stringent laws on child pornography

④ Inspired legislators to make strict laws against child labour.

⑤ affected Adoption laws

(CARA guidelines)

↳ male person can't adopt a female child.

⑥ Included sen-education in curriculum

↳ to make children aware of sen-abuse and 'good touch / bad touch'

However, despite these many provisions, we have not been able to achieve 100% success. ~~eg~~ Kathua rape case

To ensure bright future of our country, we have to make sure that children are raised in a safe & conducive atmosphere

- 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)

(Ans)

External affairs minister S. Jaishankar termed India & America Natural allies. There are several reasons for that, major one being - both are very strong democracies.

Influence of human rights issues and democratic values on US-India relations

① Recent allegations of USA regarding Nikhil Gupta case

↳ India strongly condemned this approach of US.

② US allegations of human rights violation in Kashmere and against minority

↳ India allowed US delegation to visit Kashmere valley and get their lasts right:

③ undemocratic practices of last
US president Trump

- ↳ anti-immigrant sentiments
- ↳ strict/unfair H1-B visapolicies

India sorted out these issues
diplomatically.

④ US allegations of Indian
companies engaging in child labor

- ↳ thereby blacklisted certain companies.
- ↳ India implemented child
labor laws strictly
- ↳ Issue sorted out.

⑤ US putting India in 'Priority
watch list' for low IPR regime

- ↳ Indian policies are in
best interest of its citizens
- ↳ has affected investment
of US firms in India.

Effect of these issues on bilateral engagement

① Though for short term, relations

have been strained.

① In long term, issues resolved with dialogue and diplomacy.

② USA still pursuing cases in WTO against India

~~eg~~ sugar subsidies, solar panel subsidies

Measures to mitigate tensions

① Use of widespread Indian diaspora in US.

② Leveraging Indian exceptionalism

↳ being another strong democracy, US will need.

③ Using diplomatic capital

Therefore by using above measures we can ensure co-ordial decisions with US.

However in this era of changing world order, US has to come out of its 'superpower cocoon' and recognise rising powers like India.

- 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)

Ans

World order is rapidly changing and so is the geopolitics of South Asia. Expansionist policies of China, Economic potential of India has increased the complexity of this geopolitics.

Geopolitical Challenges India face in South Asia

① The China Factor

↳ 'String of pearls' policy

↳ Hambantota port, Gwadar port etc

↳ BRI project

↳ danger to its sovereignty

↳ CPEC project through PoK

↳ Debt-trap policy

↳ Induced crisis in neighbour hood

↳ SL - economic crisis

Nepal - political crisis

↳ Cartographic aggression

↳ land swap deal with Bhutan

- ② Political crisis in neighborhood
 - ↳ Bangladesh, Myanmar
 - ↳ 'mass & mixed influx of refugees' → danger to internal security
- ③ Pakistan → state sponsored terrorism
 - ↳ bleed through thousand cuts policy
 - ↳ Uri attack, 2019
- ④ Pro-China stance of Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan
 - ↳ Maldives followed 'India out' campaign
- ⑤ Narco-terrorism
 - ↳ organised crime and terrorism
 - ↳ danger to internal security

How to Navigate these challenges:

① Diplomacy

- ↳ maintaining good relations with neighbours

↳ Maldives coming back to India for aid.

- ↳ Isolating Pakistan at international level → post 26/11 attack

② Strengthen Border security
↳ to eliminate cross border threats

③ Minilateralals such as Quad
↳ to counter China in Indo-Pacific

④ SAGAR doctrine to gain regional leadership in Indo-Pacific.

⑤ Use of platforms such as G-20
↳ to become voice of global South.

⑥ Being first responder in crisis times
↳ SL economic crisis.

As said by EAM S. Jaishankar -
'we can't choose our neighbors, but we can manipulate their choices by appropriate foreign policy.'

India is doing exactly that -
minimizing the threats & maximizing opportunities?