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NEXT IAS

GS MAIN ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2402

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSPM24A12028 Start Time 11:30 End Time.....Date of Examination: 11/08/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DTE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या माध्यम तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रायोगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रश्न के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अस्पष्ट लेखन से बचें।
7. 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
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.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
3	3
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<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)

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)

In the KeshavBharti Judgement, The Supreme Court upheld that any amendment cannot destroy the Basic structure of the constitution. Judicial Review and Rule of law forms the most fundamental aspect of the same

Interdependence of Rule of law and Judicial Review:-

- ① To uphold the rule of law, in Menaka Gandhi case, SC ruled for the due process of law, where the fairness and reasonability of the law is also important
- ② Rule of law also necessitates the protection of rights of minorities as well; In Indira Sawhney Judgement, the judiciary reviewed the reservation laws in accordance to rule of law

Judicial review as an important aspect of Basic structure :-

- ① under Article 13, to uphold the fundamental Rights of the citizens

e.g. Sunil Batra case, inhumane treatment of prisoners.

② Judicial review also utilised to maintain the federal character of the constitution
e.g. SIR Bommai case.

③ Judicial review to fill any lacunas in the present law.

e.g. Protection of women against sexual harassment, Vishakha guidelines

④ Expand the scope of fundamental Rights.
e.g. In Puttaswamy case, Right to privacy included in Article 21

Limitations of Judicial Review :-

- ① separation of powers : between judiciary and the executive.
- ② Subjectivity of the judicial review & the basic structure doctrine.
- ③ In cases of involving judiciary (e.g. NJAC) conflict of interest.

Judicial review is the most fundamental aspect of Basic structure Doctrine, as it gives judiciary the power to ~~put~~ uphold other.

facets : however a system of checks & balances is necessary

- Q2. दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल की शक्तियों और अधिकारों की तुलना, विशेष रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद् की सहायता और उनकी सलाह पर कार्य करने के संदर्भ में अन्य राज्यों के राज्यपालों से किस प्रकार की जाती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
- How does the power and authority of Delhi's lieutenant governor compare to that of the governors of other states, particularly in terms of acting on the aid and advice of the council of ministers? (150 words, 10 marks)

The unique case of the National capital Delhi has led to unique power of Delhi's LG. The Lieutenant Governor has far wider powers as compared to that of governors of other states.

Comparison of Power and Authority of Delhi's LG with governor of other states :-

- ① In the GNCTD Amendment Act, the Central government essentially gave the effective powers to the LG; however the effective powers with respect to administration lies with the government of the state, rather than governor.
- ② The GNCTD Act also states that in the national interest, the aid and advice of council of ministers is not compulsory for the LG; however in other states the governor has minimum discretion

③ The LCU has special rights with respect to land, law and order, and police as they are not under the Delhi government; while governors of states do not exercise such rights.

④ LCU of Delhi is deemed to be Centre of Authority in the state, however in other states the centre of authority lies with the state Government.

Way Forward :-

- ① Partial statehood of Delhi, SC judgement ~~is~~ on the powers of state and GNCTD Act has created confusion in the administration and cross blaming, focus should be on streamlining and cooperative federalism of laws
- ② Delhi needs to maintain Thick Democracy and elected government should be given enough opportunities to meet their mandate

- 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)

Constitutional Morality is the adherence to the principles of constitution, in both, letter and spirit, however Right to Religion maybe in conflict with those principles, Role of judiciary is important to protect the fundamental rights, meanwhile also respecting the cultural boundaries of religious groups

Role of Judiciary in navigating the tension between right to religion and constitutional morality :-

- ① Religious dogmas maybe conservative in nature ; unfair to women :

In Shayra Bano case SC upheld the right of muslim women to Compensation .

- ② unfair practices in religion are checked by the judiciary

e.g. In Shah Bano case, SC struck down the Triple Talaq on Muslims; which also led to legislations passed, ~~by~~ Criminalisation ~~to~~ of Instant Triple Talaq.

③ Brotherhood, secularism are part of basic structure doctrine, judiciary has played important role in handling the issues of religious places.

e.g. Gyanvapi Mosque, Ram Mandir issue for amicable settlement among the parties.

Limitations of judiciary in upholding Constitutional morality :-

- ① unfair and discriminatory acts passed by states related to conversion are not taken into cognizance
- ② Judiciary is also under political pressure while delivering complete justice.

In multi-religious and - at the same times secular country like India, judiciary assumes an important role in maintaining the balance between rights and constitutional morality.

- 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 powers entails a strict division of power between legislature, Executive and Judiciary of the state. However Indian polity is a mix of separation of power and efficient system of checks & Balances

Distinction between American and Indian Separation of powers :-

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① American executive is not part of the legislature | ① Indian executive is formed from the legislature itself. |
| ② Head of the government is not responsible to the legislature | ② Head of the government along with council of ministers is ~~part~~ responsible to the legislature |
| ③ President is not part of the parliament, but actual head of government | ③ President is part of parliament and nominal head of the state. |

④ Dual citizenship,
Dual constitution
of states ensures
strict separation of
powers between
State and centre

④ India has strong centre,
with federal character;
we have a single consti-
tution and single
Citizenship

⑤ The Federal Court
cannot rule on
State laws

⑤ The supreme court
can rule on any given
law to ensure complete
justice (Article ~~133~~¹⁴²)

Advantages of Checks and Balances :-

① Legislature can hold the executive
responsible through No confidence
Motion, question hour, zero hour

② Executive and legislature also keep
a check on judiciary; judges can
be removed by passing a motion
in the parliament

③ Judiciary keeps a check on legislature
and executive by powers like judicial
review, to uphold the fundamental
rights of its citizen.

The USA and India are oldest and largest
democracies of the world, the system of
polity is Sui Generis to each one of them

- 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)

The provision of sixth schedule ~~give~~ empowers the tribal regions of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura to preserve the unique culture also foster development in the region.

[Sixth schedule role in fostering development] :-

- ① Establishment of ¹⁰ Autonomous District Councils e.g. Bodoland District Council, North Chachae District Council to involve public participation in development process.
- ② Special power to the Governors to amend any law passed by the Parliament to protect the tribal population.

Role of sixth schedule in respecting traditional cultural practices :-

- ① Right over inner forest produce; ~~rep~~ respecting the history right

of the Tribals over forest resources.

② Traditional right over Land as a community resource; Transfer of land from Tribal to Non Tribals is Prohibited.

③ The ADCs are given authority make laws in the interest of the community regarding primary health centres, schools community infra.

Limitations of the sixth schedule :-

- ① Lack of resources and administrative support to the ADCs.
- ② Disturbance in the region due to ethnic, communal conflicts also obstructs the development of the region.

The development of North-Eastern region is important but while preserving the cultural practices and maintain the harmony between man & Nature.

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 associations of people coming together for a common goal. Partnership ~~is~~ between the civil society and government entities can facilitate in achieving the India's development goals.

Partnership between Civil Society organisation and Government entities to faster India's development Goals :-

① Vocalisation of Public Issues :- Civil society groups gives a platform to communicate the demands of people to the government
e.g. Lokpal Andolan

② Human Resource Development :- various NGOs are involved in education, and healthcare of the people.
e.g. Prayas, group of students at IITKampus teaching the kids at free of cost.

③ Awareness :- An active civil society is also important for spreading awareness against the evils of the society.

e.g. Naz foundation, against ^{discrimination due to} AIDs and HIV.

④ Poverty and Hunger issues :- Kailash Satyarthi foundation, Robinhood army involved in providing food and support to children.

Limitations :-

- ① Mindset of people is still patriarchal and has conservation bias.
- ② Inactivity and Fatalist attitude of the public

Way forward :-

- ① Government support and collaboration with civil society for holistic development of society.
- ② Active participation of people for the betterment of society.

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

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

The dynamic nature of the administration has led to the demand of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among Indian civil servants. out of many initiatives, mission karmyogi has majesty contributed to this objective

Importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among civil servants :-

- ① changing paradigm of Society : new threats like cybersecurity, online assaults, ~~the~~ financial frauds.
- ② Objectivity and open-mindedness as important values of administration.
- ③ Spirit of change, and adaptation as per the needs of society.

- ④ To understand the societal norms and acting according to them.
- ⑤ To understand the needs and demands of the vulnerable sections of the society.
e.g. Crime against women are increasing,
It is important to learn the factors behind it to figure out a solution.

Role of Mission Karmayogi :-

- ① Mid-career training programmes are included to fill the gaps.
- ② Training like igot for ^{building} ethical Competence.
- ③ Relevance competence to handle Cybercrimes, Sextortion through various courses.

Learning is not an outcome, but a process, It is also relevant for Public servants to ensure efficient public delivery.

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Niti Agyog Report on Multidimensional Poverty Index of India states that India's MDP decreased from 30% to almost 11%, which is way ahead from its aspired goal of 2030.

Benefits of re-defining the poverty :-

- ① poverty line is based on Tendulkar Committee report of 1990's, calories requirements need to be updated.
- ② The poverty line doesnot include other parameters than basic calories, other expenses like medical, Transport, Communication not taken into account.
- ③ As per the 2011 census and given poverty line, less than 25% of population fall below poverty line.

④ Post pandemic ~~reality~~ - reality is different.

Due to migration, inflation, the poverty issue in India has become more complex.

⑤ As per Experts, as we ~~are~~ aspire to move towards middle income states, our poverty line should be updated to re-align our developmental goals.

Challenges associated with redefinition of poverty line :-

① Lack of census data post 2011, roadblock in assessment of population condition.

② Debates over the poverty line criteria, whether calories requirement, Per capita income

③ Lack of consensus among states due to difference in purchasing power in each state.

It is important to achieve the SDG 1, of poverty reduction but quality upgradation of poverty line needs to be considered.

- 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)

In the globalised world, issues of one part of the world also impact the rest of the world, International Cooperation is important for sustainable development.

Impact of political divisions within major western States on Global Governance and International Cooperation :-

① Global Poly crisis :- The political tussle between major states has led to ~~to~~ multiple ongoing crisis.
e.g. Ukraine-Russian conflict and Nato's interests.

② Climate change :- Disagreement over climate justice, loss and damage fund establishment has led to loss of accountability and worsening climatic condition i.e. ~~of~~ 1.5°C goal of Paris agreement.

③ Anti Migration Movements :- Inaction of western powers on the ongoing issues,
~~and~~ and the ~~is~~ resultant displacement all over the world.

e.g. Rwanda Bill of UK.

④ Inactive UN :- UNSC has become toothless in handling any crisis due to veto powers ~~is~~ used by the members.

India's National interest at global stage :-

- ① Strengthening regional institutions like BRICS, BIMSTEC to check the hegemony of western powers.
- ② Demanding for seat in UNSC with support from like-minded nations.
- ③ Facilitating talks and action on climate change, e.g. International solar alliance

Multipolar world order has huge opportunities for India to further its national interests.

- 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)

Climate change and the melting of Arctic Ice has provided for new avenues of collaboration and agreement to ensure Cooperation and Inclusive development.

India's Arctic policy alignment with its broader foreign policy objectives :-

- ① Connectivity :- The pathway through Arctic ocean will ~~ensure~~ open new trade routes for India.
- ② Sustainable development :- Arctic Ice melting has significant implications on climate change discourse
- ③ Multi polar world :- The Arctic Council includes all the Major nations like Russia, USA, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, It will help in India's representation in the forum



- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तान्तरण 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)

under Article 280, finance commission is constituted by the president in every five years. The term of reference is stated by the president on the advice of council of ministers

Terms of reference of 16th FC :-

- ① Parameters on the basis of which devolution is done are changed, by giving more percentage to forest and Ecology.
- ② vertical devolution ~~to~~ to states from centres increased

~~Increased~~ ~~prog~~

Increasingly progressive devolution by ~~states~~ ^{FC}

- ① The vertical devolution from centre to state reached a maximum of 42%.

factors of economic disparities across various states :-

① Geographical factors :- Geographical Isolation

Agricultural productivity play important role in prosperity of states.

e.g. North-Eastern states,
Punjab & Haryana.

② Location :- states on the coastal

line of India take the benefit
of exports, and strategic port

location. e.g. Vizag port of Andhra Pradesh

③ political factors :- Government and

the administration also plays an
importance in upliftment of the
vulnerable section.

④ Investment :- Hub of manufacturing
and attracting investments also
helped states like Gujarat to perform
better

⑤ Human Resource :- focus on development through effective measures against poverty and hunger are missing.

Way forward :-

- ① Timely delivery of funds to the states.
- ② Robust administration to prevent leakages of funds.
- ③ Digitization of records to prevent discretion & subsequent corruption.

Apart from funds from Centre, states should be empowered to collect their own taxes and raise more funds, for overall development of the state.

- Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियाँ 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)

Ethics and privileges committee are very important committees to maintain the integrity of parliament by addressing cases of unethical conduct and breach of privileges.

~~Working & powers of Ethics committee~~

Similarities between Ethics and Privileges Committee :-

- ① Each house has their own Ethics and Privileges Committees.
- ② Members are elected by Proportional Representation in each committee.
- ③ Both committees are responsible for maintaining integrity of the two houses of parliament.

Differences between Ethics and privilege Committee :-

- ① Ethics committee is responsible for the Ethical conduct of the member of parliament only,

While privilege committee can check the breach of privilege by one MP against another MP, as well as if any person outside the parliament breaches the privilege of parliament.

- ② Recommendation of Ethics committee are not binding and can be passed by moving a motion in the Parliament; while Privileges given to parliament ~~to~~ are Quasi-Judicial in nature.

Both committees compliment each other in maintaining parliamentary discipline :-

- ① Ethics committee maintains the discipline by imposing the code of conduct on the mps for ~~some~~ smooth and efficient functioning of the parliament.
- ② Privileges committee protect the privileges given to the mps by the constitution, so that the debate and discussion can happen in an open environment.

Role of Ethics committee and Privileges Committee has gained prominence due to various breaches and unethical behavior. The dignity of parliament needs to be maintained.

- 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)

Judiciary plays an important role in addressing the dysfunction in the legislative process and shaping the public policy and governance.

Legislative dysfunction in India :-

- ① Disruptions, less attendance in parliament
- ② Role of parliamentary committees in declining less than 7% bills referred
- ③ Budget only discussed 17% of its full length.
- ④ Anti Defection law has also polarised the parliamentary debates, leading to loss of constructive discussion

Evolving role of judiciary in shaping public policy & governance :-

- ① Recent case, MK Ranjit case, Right ~~to clean~~ ~~to~~ ~~against~~ against adverse impact of climate change under Article 14 and 21.
- ② Social injustice checked - Temple entry issue of women; Sabarimala Case
- ③ Prakash Singh Guidelines for police reforms.
- ④ Caps on legislative process filled in by judiciary
e.g. Anoop Baranwal case, Election Commissioner of India appointment
- ⑤ Right to privacy under Article 21,
shaped to Data Protection Law.
and the changing landscape of Data fiduciary and Data Principal.

Limitations of Judiciary in addressing Governance Gaps :-

- ① Lack of Technical expertise,
e.g. loss of jobs due to closedown
of Tuticorin plant of Vedanta.
- ② Deliberation of laws and policies,
Participation of relevant stakeholders
is missing.
e.g. outright ban of liquor sale on
highways.
- ③ Conflict of interest of judiciary.
e.g. NJAC case

Judiciary upholds the citizen's rights
and governance gaps but due deliberation
and Judicial restraint should also
be practiced

- 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)

The political parties in India can be traced ~~at~~ even before the independence, the inculcation of democratic values in these old parties is missing.

Role of Internal democracy in the functioning & legitimacy of Indian party system:-

- ① Representation of women, vulnerable sections in party posts and their political decisions.
- ② Nepotism in political parties also hinders the ~~regional~~ voice of local party workers.
- ③ Centralisation of decision making is antithetical to the ~~the~~ regional issues.

- ④ Political funding, role of party workers in nomination of candidates can also reduce the criminalisation and corruption of politics.

~~⑤ Audit mechanisms~~

Challenges of intraparty democracy :-

- ① Entrenched, ~~the~~ politicians make the decisions.
- ② Informal nature of Indian political parties, no formal system of participation.
- ③ political will ^{is not there,} to reform the laws related to political parties like Representation of People Act, 1950, 1951.
- ④ Political party in India are divided also the class, Region and religious lines.
- ⑤ Anti-defection law issue of whips has made 'Cabinet' more authoritative and centralising.

Reforms to address the challenge of

Intra-party Democracy :-

- ① Political parties under RTI to keep a check on electoral funding.
- ② Strict RPA laws, to keep the criminal delinquents away from participating in elections.
- ③ Audit mechanisms for the parties
- ④ Compulsory representation of the vulnerable section of the society.

Political parties are the lynchpin between the government and people, to honour the democratic values, They should be internally more democratic also.

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

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

The NHRC is responsible for the protection of human rights in India. The role of NHRC is prominent due to its diverse roles and powers.

Role and mandate of NHRC :-

- ① To uphold and protect the fundamental and human rights of the citizens.
- ② Providing a platform to ~~check~~ check in case of violation of human rights.
- ③ Spreading awareness regarding the rights of the citizen.
- ④ Protecting the minority section and vulnerable groups from exploitation.

Impact of composition on the Independence & effectiveness of NHRC:-

- ① NHRC members are ~~appointed~~ appointed by the president, to maintain the independence of the post.
- ② Representation of women, person with disability, ~~sex~~ minority Group is ensured to make the commission multi-facted in nature.

Impact of functioning on the Independence & effectiveness of NHRC :-

- ① NHRC ~~can~~ de jure ~~not~~ ^{see} - cognization of human rights violation
e.g. Mandpuri case.
- ② NHRC works in tandem with other commissions like NCST, NCSC.

Limitations of NHRC :-

- ① Recommendations are not binding
- ② No authority to impose fines or penalties in case of non-compliance
- ③ Lacks an administrative staff and research support.
- ④ Blamed for being Partisan in nature and furthering only government's mandate

Way forward :-

- ① It should be given constitutional status
- ② Quasi judicial powers for effectiveness of its decisions.
- ③ Regular presentation of report in parliament and discussion.

NHRC has a significant purpose but it get diluted due to powers and resources with the commission.

- Q16. भारत में स्वास्थ्य समानता की सतत चुनौतियां सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज प्राप्त करने में एक गंभीर बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य पहुंच और परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The persistent health equity challenges in India pose a critical barrier in achieving Universal Health Coverage. In this context discuss the role of the public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes across rural and urban areas. (250 words, 15 marks)

The Demographic dividend of India can only be realised through removing the health equity challenges; Both public and private sector involvement is necessary for ensuring adequate health access.

Health Equity challenges as a critical barrier in achieving universal Health coverage :-

- ① out of pocket expenditure leading to ^{Debt} Medical trap
- ② MMR - 97/1,00,000 livebirths, much higher than the global average.
- ③ Malnutrition, Anemia as major challenges among kids and women

④ Poor infrastructure of public health Centres.

⑤ Increasing ^{rate} of lifestyle diseases like Bp, Diabetes, obesity among all sections of the society.

Role of public sector in ensuring adequate health access :-

① Ayushman Bharat scheme, coverage of Rs 5 lakh /year /Family.

② Generic medicines under PMBJP.

③ use of Telemedicine and other relevant technology for more inclusive access to rural and urban areas.

④ maintenance of public health infrastructure in a good shape including hygiene and sanitation.

Role of Private sector in ensuring adequate health access:-

- ① Availability of quality health care in remote areas
- ② Conducting Research and development in the medical field
- ③ Compliance with the norms and regulations prescribed by the government in relation to Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

Healthy body is very important for healthy mind. Right to health is a fundamental right of every Citizen which should be met by universal health coverage.

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

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

~~SDG~~ The 17 SDGs, which are aimed to be achieved by the end of 2030 form the basis of developmental agenda.

Grassroot mobilisation as well as development is necessary to turn these goals into reality.

① The development of any given location is specific to its regional context e.g. SDG 1, eradication of poverty. Scheme would be different for Indian states like UP, Bihar or more prosperous like Kerala, Gujarat.

Consideration of Regional context and local situation in SDG

② local demands and needs also to be kept in mind

③ Awareness and mobilisation of people should be done at local level

④ Top down approach

does not work in Indian context.

e.g. Community Development Programmes post Independence

Role of
Panchayats
~~as~~ as
Catalysts
for grassroots
development

- ① Participation of community
in Gram Sabhas
- ② social audits of schemes
like MNREGA to check
any lapses
- ③ Public Distribution
System is handled
by panchayat's tailored
to need & requirement
of local people
- ④ Managing schools, primary
health care, Basic
infrastructure, roads etc
- ⑤ Reservation provided for women,
ST/SC section for better
representation
- ⑥ PESA Act also empowers the
Gram Sabha with nominate forest
produce ownership rights.

Limitation :-

- ① Lack of funds & resources.
- ② Lack of administrative staff support.
- ③ Devolution of powers to panchayat is limited.

Way forward :-

As per Manishankar Aiyar committee :-

Big Bang Model for Panchayat (Kerala model)

- ① Panchayat ombudsman
- ② separate cadre of bureaucracy for panchayat
- ③ Right to collect taxes and raise funds

- Q18. भारत में बाल अधिकारों और कल्याण पर पोक्सो (POCSO) अधिनियम के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? बाल संरक्षण के लिए भारत के विधिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने में POCSO अधिनियम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)
- What are the implications of the POCSO Act on the rights and welfare of children in India? Analyze the role of the POCSO Act in transforming India's legal framework for child protection. (250 words, 15 marks)

Protection of children from sexual offenses
act protects the kids of less than
18 years from sexual harassment.

Implication of POCSO Act on rights and
welfare of children in India :-

- ① upheld the right to life with
dignity for the children.
- ② Strict punishment acts as a deterrent
against the crime.
- ③ Ensure safety of children

Limitation :-

- ① Awareness about the law.
- ② Relationship between parent and
children are ~~is~~ not amenable
to expression of feeling.

③ Implementation and regulation of law.

④ Recently SC has also questioned the ^{validity of} law for teenagers between 16-18 years of age.

Way Forward :-

① Spreading awareness

② providing a safe environment to the kids.



- 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)

US & India are the oldest & largest democracies of the world. Despite our increasing engagement, human right issues and debate over democratic values is a bone of contention between the two nations.

Influence of human rights issues and democratic values on the diplomatic relationship between the US & India:-

- ① Communal conflicts like Godhara riots,
- ② Human rights violations in Kashmir as per USA, also negatively impact the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Discussion over
To mitigate tensions Issues

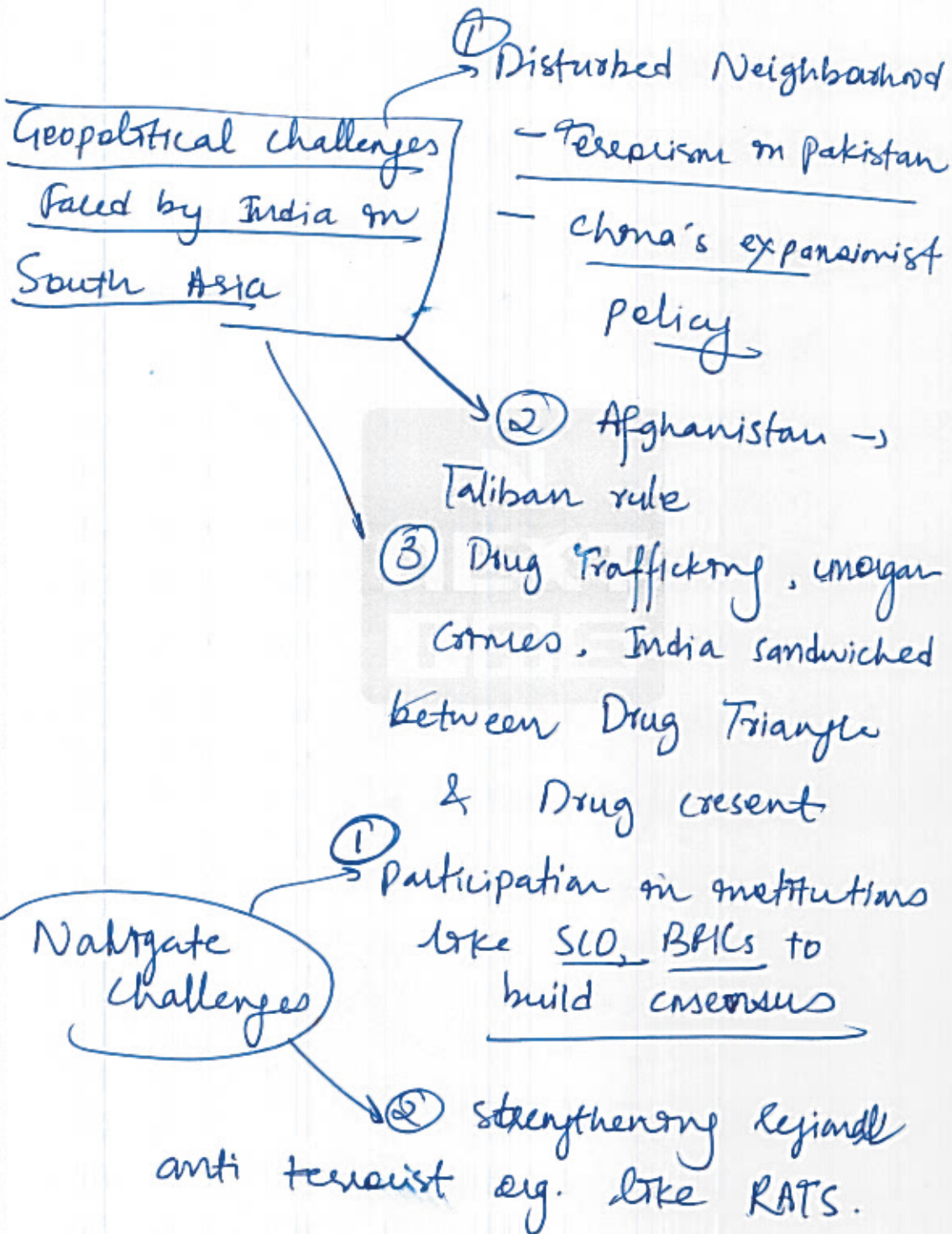




Q20. वैश्विक उन्नति के बावजूद दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली भू-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। भारत अपने क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को मजबूत करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)







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

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

