# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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NEXT IAS Roll No.: A1M24GCRA040 Date of Examination : 22/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC056

Program : FLT ☐ FLT+ ☐ SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

Time Taken : 2 hr 40 min

# MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
## (TEST-10)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

| Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below) |
| --- |
| |

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

| Evaluator's response |
| --- |
| |

*(For filling by Examiners only)*

Evaluator Code :

| Q.No | Pg No. | Maximum Marks | Marks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | | | |
| 2 | 3 | | | |
| 3 | 5 | | | |
| 4 | 7 | | | |
| 5 | 9 | | | |
| 6 | 11 | | | |
| 7 | 13 | | | |
| 8 | 15 | | | |
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| 10 | 19 | | | |
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| 12 | 24 | | | |
| 13 | 27 | | | |
| 14 | 30 | | | |
| 15 | 33 | | | |
| 16 | 36 | | | |
| 17 | 39 | | | |
| 18 | 42 | | | |
| 19 | 45 | | | |
| 20 | 48 | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | |

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

**CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.**

### DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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1. मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और संधियों को न केवल प्रेरणा के स्रोत के रूप में बल्कि विधि के स्रोत के रूप में उपयोग करने में एक उल्लेखनीय बदलाव का संकेत देते हैं। प्रासंगिक निर्णय–विधि के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The recent Supreme Court judgments on human rights issues mark a remarkable shift in using International law and treaties not just as a source of inspiration but as a source of law. Examine with reference to relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Supreme Court of India is constitutionally (article 129) mandated to upheld the citizens' and humans rights in case of voilation or through judicial activism :-

**Recent case laws.**

(1) **Puttuswamy judgement** : Right to privacy was upheld integral to article 21. Privacy is a right enshrined in UN Preamble also.

(2) **NALSA** : Recognitions of transgenders as 3rd gender.
- ↳ UN Human Rights
- Right to dignified life
- protection of other rights

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑧ Navtej johar case :- Decriminalising homosexuality.
↳ dignified life
↳ privacy of actions
} Human rights treaties.

⑨ Shayra Bano case and Shah Bano case :
① Strucking down instant triple talaq and maintenance right to Muslim women
↳ right to equality
women empowerment
financial empowerment.
② Right to marry partner of own choice

Thus, supreme court of India has always upheld human rights
Eg: Bhopal tragedy case (art. 142) but now it is using international treaties also as inspiration

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2. संवैधानिक प्रावधानों में समानता के बावजूद वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत का अपना विशिष्ट न्यायशास्त्र है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The United States and India have their own distinctive jurisprudence on freedom of speech and expression despite the similarities in constitutional provisions. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India and United States of America, both are long living democracies with importance on fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression.

Similarities in constitutional provisions :-

- Constitutional right of freedom of speech and expression
- Available to every citizen.
- Both have certain restrictions on this right.
- It involves right to express own and others opinion also by animal right activists.

Candidates must not write on this margin

**However, difference in jurisprudence**

→ In India, restrictions are also constitutionally mentioned
Eg. art 19(2) → unity and integrity, public order etc.

In USA, restrictions are very less and specific.

→ In India, one can go to high courts and supreme court both in case of voilation.
In USA, one can go only to Supreme court of USA.

→ High courts in India can suggest other legal remedies, while USA supreme court has to issue writs in case of voilation.

Thus, despite similarities, there are differences in the jurisprudence of right to freedom of speech and expression in USA and India.

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3. मौलिक कर्तव्य एक अनुस्मारक हैं कि नागरिकता मात्र एक निष्क्रिय प्रस्थिति नहीं है, बल्कि एक सक्रिय संलग्नता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इनके विधिक प्रवर्तन में कौन–कौन सी चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Fundamental Duties are a reminder that citizenship is not merely a passive status but an active engagement. Discuss. What are the challenges in their legal enforcement? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Fundamental duties are mentioned in article 51A of the Indian constitution in part IV A through 42nd constitutional amendment act.

- Fundamental duties
  - → respect national symbols
  - → scientific temper
  - → conserve environment
  - → denounce practice derogatory to women

Fundamental duties - can active engagement.

① 51A (a):- Respect national symbols, national honour, anthem and national flag.
   ↳ imparts sense of nationalism unity and integrity of India

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⑤ Efforts for conserving the nature
↳ community participation
agro forestry etc.

③ Duty to conserve national heritage.
↳ protecting our heritage
↳ stakeholdership

④ Develop scientific temper
↳ legal rationality
↳ denouncing orthodoxies
↳ equality.

**Challenges in legal enforcement :-**

→ ~~lack of socio~~ It will seemed to be imposed on citizens.

→ Constitution itself declares them non-enforceable.

→ It should be gradually developed from people's awareness.

However, certain duties have been enforced eg National Honour Insult Act. But we have to make people aware about their active participation in national building.

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4. केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण (CAT) के अधिदेश पर चर्चा कीजिए। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व के निर्णयों ने CAT और उच्च न्यायालयों के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार संबंधी विवाद को किस सीमा तक हल किया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the mandate of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). To what extent earlier SC verdicts have resolved the jurisdictional tussle between CAT and High courts? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Constitution of India provides for establishment of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) under article 323A to resolve the disputes.

**Mandate of CAT:-**

- dispute resolution between govt. officials and state
- ~~by~~ salary matters.
- reduce litigations in courts

**Recent SC judgement case to reduce tussle between CAT and High courts:-**

① **Narayan case:-** SC has limited the jurisdiction of CAT to only

Candidates must not write on this margin

the disputes between govt. officials and state on ~~state~~ official matters.

② Its decision can be challenged in the high courts.

③ It is established at central level only.

Thus, central administrative tribunal is working as per expectation and in harmony with the high courts.

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5. 'भारतीय संविधान के तहत समानता केवल औपचारिक समानता नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें वास्तविक (मौलिक) समानता का विचार भी शामिल है।' संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और इस संदर्भ में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों के आलोक में कथन का विवेचन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'Equality under the Indian constitution is not merely about formal equality, it also incorporates the idea of substantive equality'. Discuss this statement in light of constitutional provisions and relevant Supreme Court judgments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 14 of Indian constitution

- guarantees every citizen right to equality under 2 heads:-
  (i) Equality before law
  (ii) Equal protection of laws.

Formal equality = Narrow sense
eg USA

substantive equality = inclusive and broad sense
eg India

eg (i) protective discrimination
(ii) relaxation of time period for exam form for north Eastern students etc.

# socio-economic backwardness was a ground

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Constitutional provisions

① **article 16(3)** :- Parliament can make any provision favouring women and children.

② **article 15(4) and 16(4)** : EWS judgement. and reservations of economically backward classes

③ Relaxation to physically challenged persons.

# **Supreme court judgements** :-

① **EWS judgements** :- 10% reservation above existing 50% to EWS category.

② **Tamil Nadu case** :- Reservation limit is 61%.

③ ~~Relaxation to~~

Thus, India follows a principle of substantive equality which is essential for inclusive development of its citizens.

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6. दबाव समूह और राजनीतिक दल राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के अपने उद्देश्य में स्वाभाविक रूप से समान हैं, यद्यपि वर्तमान समय में अधिकतर दबाव समूह राजनीतिक दलों में रूपांतरित होने की महत्त्वाकांक्षा रखते हैं। उन कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जो इस रूपांतरण को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Pressure groups and political parties are inherently similar in their objective to democratise the political process, however, more and more pressure groups today aspire to transform into political parties. Elaborate and highlight the factors that are encouraging this transformation. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Political parties is a group of people with similar ideology aiming at achieving political power through constitutional means by election. whereas pressure groups do not want to achieve political power.

Similarities between pressure groups and political parties:-

- ↳ democratise the political process
- Bridge the gap between the citizens and govt.
- raise the voices of the unheard by poverty and unemployment.
- ↳ work for grass root democracy.
- ↳ close contact with citizens.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Factors encouraging transformation of pressure groups to political parties

1. Political factors :- Aspiring to gain political power
2. Negligence :- Pressure groups advices are repeatedly ignored.
3. Regionalism :- Pressure groups easily get a good vote bank from a region
4. Rationality :- Tax concessions appropriated by political parties.
5. To get donations and other exemptions.

Thus today we see the transformation of pressure into political parties. Both of them strengthen Indian democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. "क्या भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाने तथा वर्तमान गुणवत्ता चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विदेशी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का प्रवेश एक परिवर्तनकारी कदम हो सकता है?" तर्क सहित पुष्टि कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Can the infusion of foreign educational institutions be a transformative step in enhancing the global competitiveness of higher education in India and addressing the prevailing quality challenges?" Justify with reason.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

One aspect of globalization is educational globalization which means foreign educational institutions operating in other countries

Benefits
- people to people sharing
- global sharing
- universalization of modern education.

Transformative step to enhance competitiveness of higher education
- cost of education will go down
- Breaking monopoly of private sector over education
- Global standards to be followed
- Reforms in Indian educational systems.

Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Dual degree at a time.

→ enhancing ease of studies

eg making M Phil optional.

**Addressing quality of education**

↳ Good quality of education to Indian students.

standardization of education

foreign teachers with vast experence

boosting research atmosphere

**Certain concerns**

↳ Inaccessible for poor children

westernization → a threat to Indian values

alcoholism & drug addiction

complex educational administrative structures in India

promoting secessionist value eg Khalistan movement.

Infusion of foreign educational institution can transform the quality of education in India but proper checks and balances need to be there in place.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली की सीमाओं को संबोधित करने के हेतु निजी क्षेत्र किस प्रकार सभी के लिए समान और सुलभ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुनिश्चित करने के अंतर को पाटने में प्रभावी योगदान दे सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To address the limitations of the public health system, how can the private sector contribute effectively to bridging the gap to ensure equitable and accessible healthcare for all? Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent pandemic has exposed certain limitations of Indian healthcare system which needs to be addressed to increase the life capabilites of our citizens.

limitations
- ⇒ health infrastructure quality.
- ↳ lack of gender sensitive unfrastructure
- ↳ quality of doctors.
- ↳ reliability on generic medicins is doubted.

How can private sector contribute:-

→ Through corporate social responsibility
↳ building can public hospital
↳ Bhuj hospital.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Through public-private-partnership.

↳ PPP model ~~part~~ hospital in Hyderabad

→ Investing in health research and emerging diseases

↳ Antimicrobial resistance.

→ Heath ~~insurance~~ insurance especially mental health insurance

↳ lack of private players.

↳ 6-7% mental health patients in India (Ministry of Health)

→ Researches on generic medicines.

Thus, the engagement of private sector is the need of the hour to bridge the gap to ensure equitable and accessible health care for all.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. गरीबी और भुखमरी उन्मूलन के लिए वैश्विक सहयोग की यथाशीघ्र आवश्यकता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग गरीबी और भुखमरी की चुनौतियों से निपटने के प्रयासों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is an urgent need for global cooperation to eradicate poverty and hunger. In this context analyse how international cooperation can impact efforts to address the challenges of poverty and hunger.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Poverty and hunger are the problems of 21st century - known as "Problems without passports which requires global cooperation to eradicate poverty.

Why global cooperation needed?
→ due to globalization
→ refugee crisis
eg → 8,31,000 refugees in India
→ inflation ⇒ food prices, crude oil → due to economic integration
diseases like covid pandemic has thrown 5mn people in multidimensional poverty in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Role of international cooperation to eradicate poverty and hunger

→ Synergy in actions.

Eg UNICEF in most of the countries work for hunger (fortified meals)

→ Less resources and greater output

→ Effective and efficient implementation

→ Follow bottom to top approach

Eg Regional level → continental → trans continental

south east asia → asia → eurasia → global level

→ Helping each other in need.

Eg India sent wheat to Afghanistan

Thus, global cooperation in assement (multidimensional poverty index and hunger index) and eradication of poverty and hunger is needed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. बदलती वैश्विक गतिशीलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) में प्रभावी और सार्थक सुधार किए जाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, ताकि आधुनिक व्यापार की जटिलताओं को दूर करने में WTO की प्रासंगिकता और क्षमताओं का उपयोग किया जा सके। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The changing global dynamics require prompt effective and meaningful reforms within the World Trade Organization (WTO), to ensure its relevance and capacity to address modern trade complexities. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

World Trade Organization (WTO), since its inception had worked wonderfully in regulating international trading practices. but now it need reforms.

what are changing global dynamics
- → increase in volume of trade
- → higher say of developing countries
- → trade distorting practices

monopoly of USA has been challenged.

**Requirement of Reforms.**

- → Monopoly of global north in world bank
  - eg USA halting appointment of judges

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ ~~Trade~~ dispute resolution body has become redundant

→ lack of unanimity on issues like definition of developing country.

**Suggested Reforms**

→ Definitions of developed and developing countries-

(eg) China takes all the benefits of developing countries.

→ Appointment of judges in the dispute resolution body.

→ Faster resolution of disputes.

→ Increase voting share of developing countries.

In order to ensure its relavance and address modern trade complexities, WTO has to go through above reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. 69वें संविधान संशोधन ने किस प्रकार दिल्ली में दोहरे शासन की दुविधा को उत्पन्न किया है? संविधान में परिकल्पित सहकारी संघवाद पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the 69th Constitutional amendment led to Delhi's dual governance dilemma? Discuss its impact on cooperative federalism as envisaged in the Constitution. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The 69th constitutional amendment act is a new watershed movement in federal ecosystem of India which led to Delhi's dual governance dilemma

69th amendment act :-

- special status to Delhi (NCR)
- administrative services under state govt. control
- police services under central govt.
- Harmony between state and central govt.
- Delhi is a union territory with legislature

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Delhi dual governance dilemma :-

→ Presence of both central and state govt.

→ Police is controlled by central govt. (Delhi Special Police Establishment Act)

eg → law and order proble → state govt is ~~unc~~ less capable to handle it.

→ Power was with centre but responsibility was with state govt.

## Impact on cooperative federalism

### Positive :-

① More synergy and efficient implementation of the developmental schemes.

② Reducing administrative complexities

Candidates must not write on this margin

**Negative**

→ Frequent clashes between state and central govt. (if there are different political parties)

e.g. Recent delhi administrative services controversy.

→ less focus on development and more focus on political power.

→ Centre has an upper hand and loss of state govt. autonomy

Delhi, being the capital of the country should not become a hot bed for political power struggle and unity and security of country shall be balanced with its autonomy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "संविधान एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका की परिकल्पना करता है, न कि पृथक न्यायपालिका की"; दिए गए कथन के आलोक में उच्च न्यायपालिका में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति से जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा वर्तमान प्रणाली के विकल्प तलाशिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Constitution envisages an independent judiciary, not insulated judiciary"; In the light of the given statement, discuss the issues associated with the appointment of judges in the higher judiciary and explore alternatives to the current system. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

In article 124 of the Indian constitution, there is the establishment of an independent judiciary (supreme court and high courts)

**Independent but not insulated** ~

**Not insulated**

→ Judges appointed by president.
→ Work in harmony with other institutions → legislature and executive ⇒ judicial activism

**Independent**

→ separation of power
→ constitutional safeguards.
→ No political alligning.
⇒ Absence of committed judiciary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Issues in appointment of judges.

↳ through 3rd judges' case

→ Collegium system is an opaque system.

→ Allegations of nepotism

→ skewed toward bar i.e., 60% of judges come through advocate route.

→ Not involvement of any other organ of state.

eg not involvement of legislature or executive

→ Time taking process (almost 1 year)

→ Judges get busy in non judicial tasks → increasing pending cases

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Vacany in higher judiciary.

(e.g.) India justice report = 30% vacany in higher judiciary.

**Exploring alternative :-**

→ a body on similar lines of National judicial Appointment Commission with required reforms. for independency of judiciary.

→ USA system → approval of judges by senate. (but time consuming)

The alternative system should balance the independency of judiciary as enshrined in Indian constitution

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) प्रायः निगरानी और सलाहकार की भूमिका तक ही सीमित है। संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त होने के बावजूद NCST के कामकाज में क्या बाधाएँ हैं? इसमें सुधार हेतु सुझाव भी दीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST) has largely been confined to a monitoring and advisory role. What are the impediments in the functioning of NCST despite the constitutional status, also suggests reforms.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The constitution of India provides for the establishment of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for the protection of scheduled tribes.

Mandate of NCST
- → awareness generation among STs.
- → protection of STs from exploitation
- → accepting complaints for discrimination.

**Role of NCST :-**

**Montioring Role**

→ To montior the policy

Candidates must not write on this margin

implementation for upliftment of the schedule tribes.

→ To ask of implementation delay.

→ Power of a civil court → documents
→ evidence
↳ witness presence compulsory

→ To prepare a annual report on policy implementation to president.

Advisory role. :-

→ To advice for new schemes for upliftment of STs population.

→ To advice for developmental mechanisms
- Eklavya school model.

→ To advice on laws relating to STs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Impediments in the functioning of NCTS. :-

→ Report submitted by NCST is recommendatory in nature.

→ No written justification by parliament on not accepting its reports

→ Vacany in the NCST. headquarters

→ Members and chairperson are appointed by central govt.
↳ lack of autonomy.

Thus, a vibrant National Commission for scheduled tribe is the need of the hour to ensure inclusive development and tribal protection in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. राज्यपाल किन–किन परिस्थितियों में किसी राज्य के विधेयक को राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ आरक्षित कर सकता है और यह प्रावधान विवादास्पद क्यों है? साथ ही इस संबंध में पुंछी आयोग द्वारा सुझाए गए सुधारों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Under what circumstances can the Governor reserve a state bill for the consideration of the President and why is the provision controversial? Also, discuss the reforms suggested by Punchhi Commission in this regard.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Under article 200 of Indian constitution, a state bill becomes an act only if governor gives assent to it. He has 3 options under this article:

① Give assent
② withhold assent
③ Return the bill (if not money bill)
④ Reserve for president's consideration.

**Circumstances for reserving the bill :-**

→ If bill decreases the power of high courts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ If bill is on concurrent subject.

→ If governor thinks it fit to reserve the bill for the President's assent.

**Controversy over the provision :-**

→ Some governors use it as a tool to delay the state legislation

→ No time period for president to give assent.

→ If president returns the bill, and state resends it back without amendment, He is not bound to give assent.

→ No time period for governor to send bill to the President.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Punchhi commission recommendation

→ Fixed time period for governor to send the bill to the President.

→ Governor to give justification for reserving the bills.

→ This provision should not be misused to delay the state legislations.

Governor is an important constitutional position to foster cooperative federalism and the dignity of this office should be maintained by renouncing ill-political wills.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. नौवीं अनुसूची ने संपत्ति के मौलिक अधिकार के तहत सामाजिक–आर्थिक न्याय से संबंधित कानूनों को चुनौती से बचाने के लिए एक संवैधानिक विरोधाभास उत्पन्न किया। क्या वर्तमान समय में नौवीं अनुसूची की कोई प्रासंगिकता है? आई. आर. कोएल्हो निर्णय ने इस विरोधाभास का कैसे समाधान किया? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Ninth Schedule fabricated a constitutional paradox to safeguard laws related to socio-economic justice from being challenged under the fundamental right to property. Does the ninth schedule have any relevance in present times? How did the IR Coelho judgment resolve this paradox?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The ninth schedule was added in the Indian constitution through 1st constitutional amendment act to safeguard the laws of socio-economic justice against right to property.

Eg ① abolition of zamindari
② Redistribution of land
③ Fixing land ceiling

} all are against right to property

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Constitutional paradox to safeguard socio-economic justice laws

→ Fundamental rights are guaranteed by constitution and their voilation can be challenged.

But 9th schedule gives a blanket exemptions to the laws put under it to be challenged against any matter (traditional position)

## Relavance of ninth schedule :-

→ Still many laws are under 9th schedule reflecting its importance in present times.

→ Helps state to implement to policies for inclusive development

Candidates must not write on this margin

and socio-economic justice.

- (c) abolition of privy purse.

IR Coelho judgement resolved the paradox :-

IR Coelho judgment, 2007.

Laws placed under the 9th schedule on or after 24th april, 1973 (Keshvanand Bharti judgement date) can be challenged only on the grounds of voilation of fundamental rights (no other grounds.

Thus, this paradox has been resolved by balancing the protection of fundamental rights and socio-economic justice legislations

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. "केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग सुशासन के लिए अटूट प्रासंगिकता के साथ लोकतंत्र के संरक्षक के रूप में खड़ा है।" CIC के अधिदेश के संदर्भ में कथन को न्यायोचित ठहराइए। क्या CIC की वैधानिक स्थिति ने हाल के दिनों में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित कर दिया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Central Information Commission stands as the guardian of democracy, with an unwavering relevance to good governance." Justify the context in terms of the mandate of the CIC. Has the statutory status limited the effectiveness of the commission in recent times? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Central Information Commission (CIC) is a statutory body established by Right to Information Act, 2005 to ~~enterna~~ entertain the RTI applications.

CIS as a guardian of democracy and good governance

- establishing information democracy
  - exposed many large tickets corruption
    - eg commonwealth corruption
- empowers the citizen
  - information helps in social audit
- Right to Information is an important aspect of
  - Right to speech and expression

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Mandate of the CIC :-

There is a three tier mechanism

central information commission

↑

state information commission

↑

Information Officer

If the state information commission fails to provide adequate and relavat information in 90 days, Individual can file an appeal in the CIC.

→ CIC has to give information in 30 days

→ For urgent matter of public importance, it has to provide relavant information in 48 hours.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Statutory status and effectiveness in recent times.

→ Pending RTI application = 19,293 (approx)
2023

→ lack of safeguards to to the officers and information commissioner.

→ They were appointed by central govt.
↳ lack of autonomy.

Thus, SC has expressed concern about CIC to be the next caged parrot:

But, CIC has worked with efficiency after pandemic (RTI cases in 2021 = 29,000 approx) and played a very important role in grassroot democracy in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. यौन अपराधों के खिलाफ बच्चों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में POCSO अधिनियम के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। वर्तमान अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप इसमें क्या परिवर्तन सुझाएँगे?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the significance of the POCSO Act in ensuring the safety and protection of children against sexual offences. What changes would you suggest to the present Act to enhance its effective implementation?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Protection of Children from sexual Offences Act, 2002 was legislated to provide for children centric protection and rehabilitation against sexual offences.

Significance of POSCO Act :-

① It recognizes sexual offences against male / boy child also (usually ignored in Indian society)

② Recognizes penetrative sexual offence as most harmful

- 32% sexual offences against female child are penetrative (NCRB)

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It provides for rehabilitation for the victims also

④ Provisions for privacy of the victims.

⑤ It has categorized the sexual offences as harmful, most harmful, etc

But today, POSCO needs a reformation,

Suggested reforms are :-

① Recognition of consensual sexual relationships

eg 25% cases under POSCO relates to consensual sex → exaggerated by girl's parents.

② Supreme court has asked for revising the age from

Candidates must not write on this margin

18 years to 16 years.

③ Degree of punishments should be categorized as per the degree of offence

④ Study of adults behaviour related to sexual aspirations and then bring reform in the laws.

POSCO act is a bullwark legislation against sexual offences with a conviction rate of 31-32%. If it is revised and reformed, it could better protect our children.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. 'प्रौद्योगिकी नौकरशाही की पारंपरिक रूपरेखा को पुनः आकार देने, इसे अधिक कुशल, पारदर्शी और नागरिक–केंद्रित बनने हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करती है।' इस कथन का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा यह भी पता लगाइए कि प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण लोक सेवा के आधुनिकीकरण के सरकारी प्रयासों को कैसे तेज कर सकता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Technology serves as the catalyst for reshaping the traditional contours of bureaucracy, propelling it to become more efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric.' Explain and also explore how the integration of technology can expedite governmental efforts aimed at modernizing the civil service.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Bureaucracy is a legal rational hierarchical institution for administration in our country which is responsible for service delivery.

**Traditional contours of bureaucracy**

- rigidly following rules
- complexities in structure and administration
- professionalization of corruption
- less innovation and improvisation
- lack of transperancy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Technology reshaping the traditional contours of bureaucracy :-

→ More efficiency and trasperancy
- Eg GeM portal
  - ↳ less corruption
  - ↳ No nepotism
  - ↳ No insider trading.

→ More citizen centric.
Government to Citizen (G2C) model
- ↳ effective service delivery
- ↳ good governance
- Eg ~~Pos~~ Darpan portal.

→ More innovation
→ Reduction in complexities
→ One or single window clearances
→ Reducing the trust deficit between citizen and the administration

Candidates must not write on this margin

**Technology and modernization of civil services :-**

① Karmyogi platform : online training for civil servants.

↳ new methods to innovate

② Civil servants - as domain experts

Eg expertise in AI, data analytics etc

③ Good governance to modern governance

Thus technology integration in bureaucracy can be a watershed movement in modernizing the civil services in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत और अमेरिका के बीच अतीत में उतार–चढ़ाव वाले संबंध रहे हैं, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में कितनी प्रगाढ़ता आई है? रूस–यूक्रेन युद्ध के मुद्दे पर वाशिंगटन के साथ तीखे मतभेद के बाद नई दिल्ली को अमेरिका के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India and US have had an oscillating relationship in the past, to what extent has the relationship acquired depth in recent times? How should New Delhi navigate its relationship with the US after its sharp divergence with Washington on the issue of the Russia- Ukraine war?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"India and US are not allies but friends." → This has shaped the Indo-US relationship since Indian independence which has acquired depth in recent times.

**India and US oscillating relationship**

**Timeline :-**

① After independence, denial & PL480 wheat program.

② US's indifference during Bangladesh liberation in 1971.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ US denied to provide GPS data to India during Kargil war, 1999.

↓ changing.

④ Delinking the relations with India and with Pakistan.

③ Civil nuclear deal, 2005

Depths in Indo-US relationships in recent past.

→ QUAD → for free and fair indo pacific and technology sharing.

→ NISAR → NASA - ISRO collaboration in space field.

→ Artemis Accord :- India has joined artemis accord.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Both the countries are coming together for their national interests.

**Relationship with US and divergence on Russia - Ukraine war**

→ India should keep its strategic autonomy intact.

→ Collaboration in the field to ICET, space, green technology etc.

→ Collaboration in nuclear field. implement 2005 Civil nuclear deal

India's relation with US should be assessed on merits and national interests because there is no free dinner in the international market

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 'पूर्व की ओर देखो नीति' के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् भारत–आसियान साझेदारी किस प्रकार विकसित हुई है? भारत भू–राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था की बढ़ती ताकत का लाभ किस प्रकार से भारत–आसियान संबंधों को घनिष्ठ बनाने के अवसर के रूप में उठा सकता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the India-ASEAN partnership evolved since the implementation of the 'Look East Policy'? In what ways can India leverage the increasing strength of its economy alongside geopolitical realities as opportunities to foster closer India and ASEAN relations? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Look East Policy is a policy designed for greater integration of India with south-east asian countries in terms of economic and cultural ties.

Evolution of India-ASEAN partnership :-

Regional groupings : like SAARC, BIMSTEC etc have increased integration of India with south-east asian countries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ South-east Asian countries consider India as a peaceful and potential trade partners.

→ Tourism economy → tourism to Thailand and Cambodia from India

→ cultural exchanges

- Recitation of Ramayana in Thailand.

India to leverage its economic strength with geopolitical realities

→ South east asian countries are loosing faith in China

↓

→ It represents a great opportunity for India

→ look East to ACT East Policy

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ More economic integration through bilateral FTAs.

→ Investment in south east asian countries
  eg infrastructural investments.

→ More cultural exchanges.

→ Gather their vote at UN for India's seat in UNSC.

Thus, these emerging geopolitical realities pose a great opportunity for India to foster its integration with south-east Asian countries. and India should leverage this opportunity

P.T.O.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not write on this margin

Question :-

I prepared this paper ; but I was not able to answer any question today in this paper. Even I was not able to understand some questions.

→ Please suggest what should I do now? (I have relied only on class notes till date and getting good marks) what should I do in this paper?