

TEST CODE: 51003

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-4) - Half Length Test #3

ForumIAS			
GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate	MAYUR HAZARIKA		
Roll No.	1910089229	Date:	26/9/21

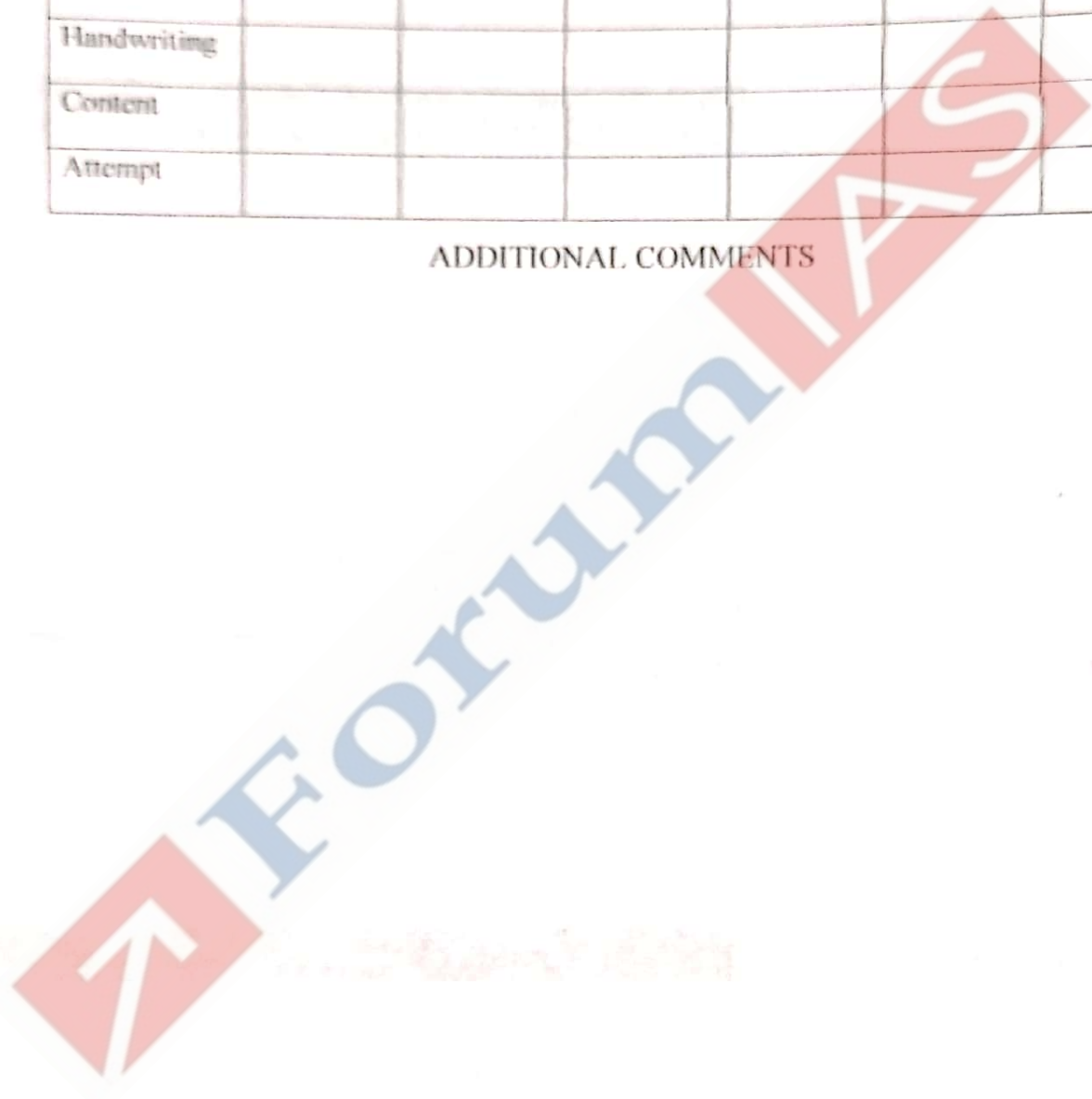
Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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10			
Total:	125		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 9:00 pm
			End Time 10:30 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
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			Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Cleansing elections is the most important route to improve ethical standards in politics, to curb corruption and rectify maladministration. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीति में नैतिक मानकों में सुधार, कुर्याचार पर अंकुश लगाने और कुप्रशासन को सुधारने के लिए चुनाव में निष्पक्षता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। परीक्षा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Elections are the bedrock of a democracy. It is through elections that the representatives acquire power to legislate and steer the nation forward.

• Thus, it is essential to ^{cleanse} improve the election process to rectify maladministration.

• Criminalisation of politics and tackling it:

- A report showed that the percentages of MPs in LS with criminal antecedents was 49% in 2019 while it was 34% in 2014 → This shows an increasing trend of criminalisation of politics.

→ Steps taken to counter it:

• The SC made it mandatory for a candidate to provide information of criminal antecedents and also the party must explain the reasons for fielding such candidate.

→ Also, the returning officer can cancel nomination paper of candidates who do not provide these details.

• Inflow of Black money into politics and nexus of corporate and politicians:

- Black money from various illegal sources often make their way into elections → building nexus betⁿ

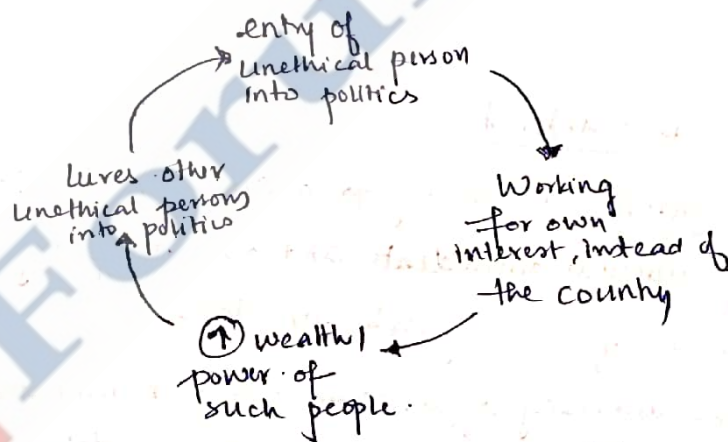
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such black money holders and the political parties. These reverses often result in further corruption scandals.

→ How to counter it:

- A cap must be placed on the amount a corporate can infuse into politics through election funding.
- All such big money donations during election funding should be made public.

• It is evident that entry of unethical and scandalous persons into politics set in motion a vicious cycle which further promotes ~~more~~ entry of more such unethical persons into the decision making process of the nation.



It is therefore of utmost importance to address this issue & head on with proper provisions to counter entry of unethical elements into politics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) The role of CAG as the highest auditing authority is intrinsically linked to augmenting the efficacy of government policies and undertakings. In this context, examine how independent and efficient working of the CAG can ensure good governance? (10 marks, 150 words)

उच्चतम लेखा परीक्षा प्राधिकरण के रूप में CAG की भूमिका आंतरिक रूप से सरकारी नीतियों और उपक्रमों की प्रवर्धन को बढ़ाने से जुड़ी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, जांच करें कि CAG का स्वतंत्र और दक्ष कार्य किस प्रकार सुशासन सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a constitutional entity (Article 148), who is the guardian of the public purse of India.

Role of CAG:

- CAG is an agent of the Parliament, through which the financial accountability of the Government is ensured.
- As auditor of funds' accounts: CAG audits the accounts of funds of India such as Consolidated Fund of India, Public Account, Contingency fund of India.
- As auditor of receipts and expenditures: from the funds of the Central and state Govts.

↓
Through this function, CAG ensures that the amount appropriated has been used for the due purpose.

- Auditor of the "net proceeds of tax".
- Presents reports based on audit:
CAG prepares 3 reports based on the audit:-
 - ① Report on Finance Accounts
 - ② Report on Appropriation
 - ③ Report on Public Undertakings
- These reports are laid before the houses.

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- As a friend and guide of Public Account Committee:
- Helps in the spot mortem analysis of the reports :
- ▣ Importance of independence :
 - Through the various functions mentioned above, CAG can keep the executive accountable to the legislature financially.
 - ↓
 - Irregularities will indicate potential corruption or scam.
 - ↓
 - This can become an electoral issue, which will eventually hold the government accountable to the public in the next election.
 - ↓
 - Thus, governments' need to be very careful with their policies and execution, actively making an effort to curb corruption.
 - ↓
 - This will lead to better and ^{more} transparent governance.
- ▣ It is evident that Ensuring independence of CAG:
 - ⇒ Appointment: is susceptible to politicization. To avoid this, appointment can be made by an independent collegium.
 - ⇒ Security of Tenure.
 - ⇒ Condition of service and salaries cannot be altered to disadvantage post appointment.

Thus, it is evident that an independent functioning of CAG has been an instrument of great potential to ensure increased efficacy of government policies and better governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) The Constitution of India envisages the Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के संविधान में वित्त आयोग की परिकल्पना भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद के संतुलन चक्र के रूप में की गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans:

• The Finance Commission is a constitutional body (Article 280) which has been envisaged as the hub of fiscal federalism.

• Constituted: by the President every 5 years or whenever required.

Role in fiscal federalism:

① Distribution betn state and centre: It determines the distribution of "net proceeds of tax" between the centre and the states.

② Allocation of "net proceeds of tax" among different states:
Each finance commission gives certain guidelines for the distribution of tax collected among the states based on criteria such as population growth, forest cover, etc.

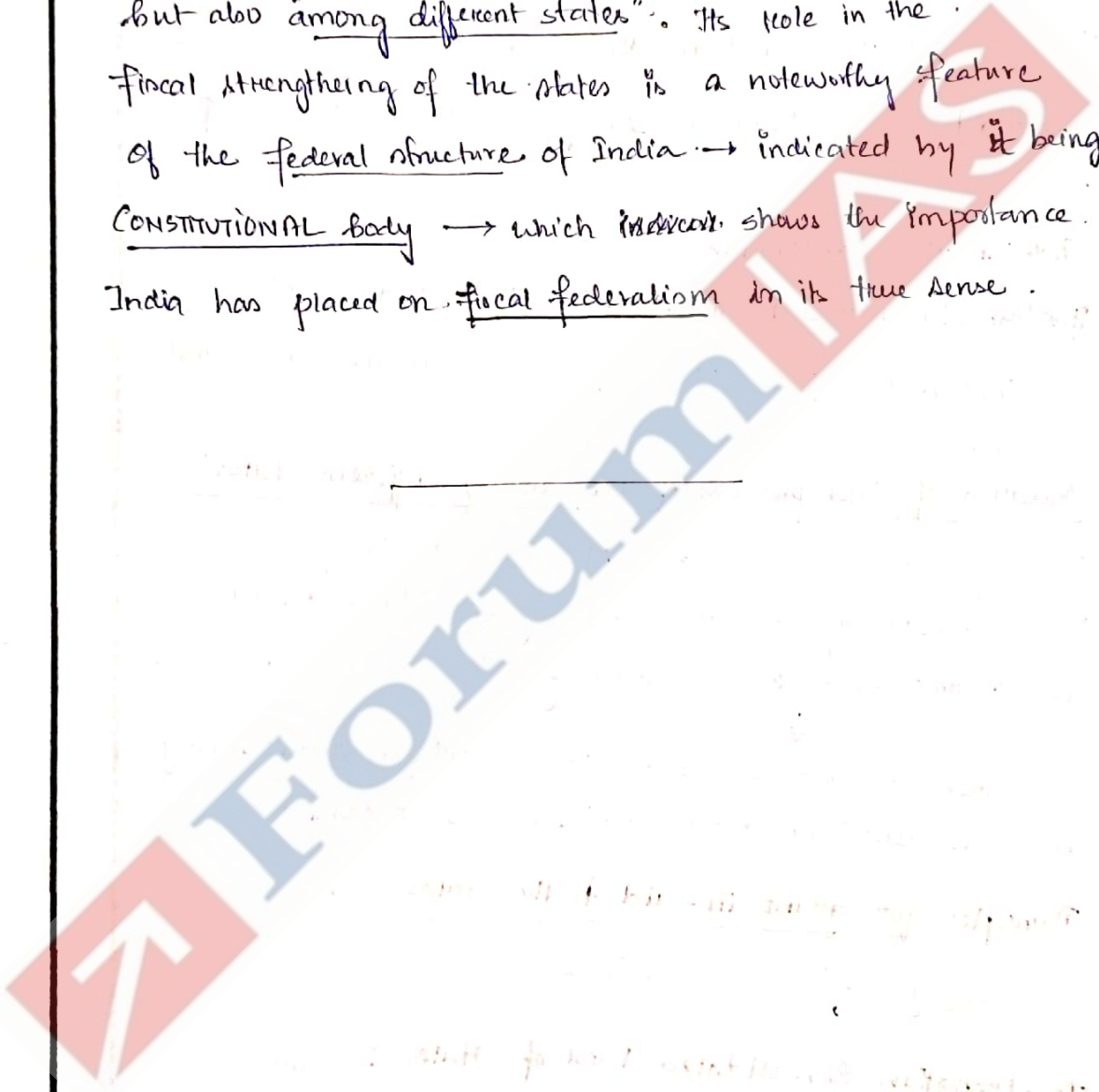
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- These criteria aim to create a healthy balance among the states based on various achievements, needs, etc.

③ Principles for grants-in-aid to the states: Are decided by the Finance Commission.

④ To strengthen Consolidated Fund of States: → The Finance Commission makes recommendations to strengthen the consolidated fund of the states.

⑤ ^{Recommends} ~~Streamline~~ the finances of states to the local bodies for their adequate functioning..

• The Finance Commission through its various functions, not only balances the fiscal condition betw "centre & states" but also among different states". Its role in the fiscal strengthening of the states is a noteworthy feature of the federal structure of India → indicated by it being a CONSTITUTIONAL body → which ~~indicates~~ shows the importance. India has placed on fiscal federalism in its true sense.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Although CVC is relatively independent in its functioning, it has neither resources nor powers to act as an effective deterrent against corruption. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि केन्द्रीय स्वतंत्रता आयोग अपने कामकाज में अपेक्षाकृत स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन उसके पास भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ प्रभावी निवारक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए न तो संसाधन हैं और न ही शक्तियाँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Central Vigilance Commission was established in 1964 on the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. But it acquired its statutory character only after the enactment of CVC Act, 2003. The CVC is the body established to counter corruption in the country.

• Independence of CVC:

① Security of Tenure.

② Unalterable salary and conditions of service.

• Lack of resources or power:

① No investigating agency of its own: It is probably the greatest weakness of this body. With no investigating agency of its own, it has to depend on CBI or CVDs for any inquiry / investigation.

It is the report of these investigating agency, that the CVC reviews.

② Merely recommendatory body:

The recommendations provided by the CVC to the Central govt are not binding in nature. → which makes the body practically ineffective.

- ③ No power to initiate investigation of public officials on its own and to prosecute the accused
- ④ Lack of funds: often investigation works ~~are~~ require funds and the body often suffers from lack of funds.
- ⑤ Lack of per enough personnel:
- ⑥ Lack of access to modern technology to curb corruption
- ⑦ Appointment process susceptible to politicization: "The appointment committee consist of PM, leader of opposition and Home Minister. It makes it vulnerable to political influence.
- ⑧ Way ahead:
- ① Providing with an Investigative agency of its own.
 - ② Allowing the CVC to initiate suo-moto investigation of ~~the~~ public officials.
 - ③ Providing them with required fund and personnel
 - ④ Appointment through an independent-collegium system.

The CVC has great potential to deter corruption in India, but it ~~needs~~ is in need of greater power, resources and flexibility to achieve its true goals.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) What is the mandate of Securities and Exchange Board of India? How will consolidation of the provisions of SEBI Act, 1992, Depositories Act, 1996, Securities Contracts Regulation Act (SCRA), 1956 and Government Securities Act, 2007 into a single Securities Markets Code benefit functioning of SEBI? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड का अधिदेश क्या है? सेबी अधिनियम, 1992, डिपॉजिटरी अधिनियम, 1996, प्रतिभूति अनुबंध विनियमन अधिनियम (SCRA), 1956 और सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम, 2007 के प्रावधानों को एक एकल प्रतिभूति बाजार संहिता में सम्मिलित करने से सेबी के कामकाज को कैसे लाभ होगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans:
The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) ^{was} established under SEBI Act, 1992.

The Mandate of SEBI :-

- To Regulate the securities market of India.
- To protect the interests of the investor.
- To prevent fraudulent activities in the securities market of India.

- It provides for 3 categories :-

- (i) Issuers
- (ii) Investors
- (iii) Intermediaries.

☐ The Union finance minister had proposed the consolidation of 3 Acts :- SEBI Act ; Depositories Act and Securities Contracts Regulation Act . into a single → Securities Markets Code:

☐ The intended benefit from the consolidation process are :-

- (i) Eliminate confusion revolving arounding overlapping legislations.
- (ii) will reduce time required for various transactions, since there will be no confusion.
- (iii) will increase operational efficiency of SEBI.
- (iv) With increased efficiency, SEBI will be able to regulate better.
- (v) Easier transactions will create more transparency and accountability.
- (vi) ~~with~~ securities market of India will attract further investment.

Way ahead:

Consolidation of these act into a single code will make the implementation of these laws more convenient and thus increase efficiency of SEBI

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) Examine the significance of Representation of People's Act, 1951 in maintaining the sanctity of electoral politics in India. In light of recent events, evaluate the demands of Election Commission of India for reforms in RPA 1951 and Model Code of Conduct. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में चुनावी सज्जद्वि की पवित्रता को बनाए रखने में जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के महत्व का परीक्षण करें। हाल की घटनाओं के अलावा, RPA 1951 और आदर्श आचार संहिता में सुधार के लिए भारत के चुनाव आयोग की मांगों का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: Under A-327, which empowers Parliament to make laws related to elections, "Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951" was enacted.

Significance of RPA, 1951 in maintaining sanctity of electoral politics:

• It deals with qualifications of a MP/MLA: which says that a candidate needs to be an elector in any of the constituency of India or within that state for MLA (exceptions exist for reserved seats).

• It deals with QUALIFICATIONS of a voter: Under provision of this act → a person under trial or legal custody → is deprived of his right to vote

This has been justified by the SC on the account that it can prevent "criminalization of politics".

• DISQUALIFICATIONS for MP/MLA:

↓
Deals a very important role in maintaining the sanctity of election: →

It holds that a person is disqualified from being an MP/MLA on the following grounds: →

→ Disqualification on conviction for certain offences: under IPC, Civil Rights Act, Customs Act, UAPA, etc. These offences include: →

- promoting enmity or hatred among different groups.
- Bribery - Promoting sati - Rape - Cruelty to women.
- Undue influence / personation at election.
- promoting untouchability - smuggling of drugs / export-impnf violation.
- convicted under VAPA.

→ Disqualification for hoarding of food/dmg

→ Disqualification for being imprisoned for more than 2 years for any offence.

⇒ electoral corruption. ⇒ electoral offences

⇒ ~~corruption~~ at

⇒ convicted of corruption while being on govt job.

⇒ Failure to lodge account of election expenses.

• Election machinery and conduct of election:

⇒ Under this, 'Model code of Conduct' is determined and enforced by the Election Commission.

⇒ The Model code of conduct → aims at establishing some basic standard of rules to ensure prevention of conflict and clashes and smooth handling of the election.

All these provisions of RPA help ensure proper conduct of candidates and participants during election and also tries to prevent potential entry of criminal elements in politics.

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Demands for change in RPA, 1951 and MCE:

- Although different scholars have opined for legal backing of the MCE, the Election Commission is not in support of legati such because it will hamper the swiftness with which (EC) can handle any violation of MCE.
- To boost transparency and confidence of people in the voting system, the EC has been asked to deploy 100% VVPAT and increase cross verification of VVPAT. This will require huge funding from the Govt's end.
- To curb false news, (EC) needs to be equipped with adequate measures and laws.
- To ~~curb~~ check detur flow of corporate money into financing of political parties, EC has demanded for a CAP on the given amount corporates can donate for elections.
- Election Commission has been demanding for criminal antecedents ~~and~~ of the candidates with aim to reduce criminalization of politics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.7) Despite the provisions for independence of State Election Commissioners, recent instances show that they are not functioning according to their mandate. In this context, highlight the various issues in the functioning of the SECs and suggest measures to improve upon them.

(15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य चुनाव आयोगों की स्वतंत्रता के प्रावधानों के बावजूद, हाल के उदाहरणों से पता चलता है कि वे अपने शासनादेश के अनुसार काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, राज्य चुनाव आयोगों के कामकाज में विभिन्न मुद्दों को उजागर करें और उनमें सुधार के उपाय सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans:

The State Election Commissioners head the SEC, which are responsible for superintendence, control and direction of election to the local bodies.

Independence:

- Security of tenure: → Can be removed only through established procedure
- Salary and condition of service cannot be altered to disadvantage after appointment.

Challenges:

- Despite removal can be done only through established methods, this ^{provision} ~~procedure~~ has (diluted) for all practical purposes - and is now at whim of political leader.

eg: State Election Commissioner of Andhra Pradesh removed by ordinance recently.

- Appointment is susceptible to political influence.
- Reappointment allowed → which can deter independence of the commissioner.

- No proper enforcement of MCC: Several instances where violations of MCC has not be tackled effectively by the SEC have come to news.
 - eg:- Clashes and violence during ^{the recent} UP Panchayat election.
 - Looting of the polling machines.
 - Inflammatory statements going unchecked.
- Lack of personnel and funds in conducting elections.
- Varying conditions of services in different states.
- Meanses/Way ahead:
 - Ensuring independence of the SEC:
 - Putting in place a strict regime ^{only} under which removal is allowed.
 - Reappointment prohibited.
 - Appointment of the ^{State} Election Commissioner by an independent collegium → in order to reduce political influence in the appointment.
 - Strengthening ^{the (SEC)} ~~to~~ ^{is} enforce the (MCC) ~~with~~ promptly and efficiently.
 - Providing with greater number of personnel during elections.

- Providing a model SEC law of terms of work for the states to implement their own version to bring about uniformity.

The role of SEC is indispensable since only an independent SEC can ensure free and fair elections at the grass root level and thus establish India as a democracy in its true sense.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.8) While providing constitutional recognition to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is a step forward for the welfare of Socially and Economically Backward Classes, it might not be sufficient to improve the effectiveness of Commission's working and outcomes. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग (NCBC) को संवैधानिक मान्यता प्रदान करना सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए एक अग्रिम कदम है परंतु यह आयोग के कामकाज और परिणामों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हो सकता है। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans:

The National Commission of Backward Classes (NCBC) was established as a constitutional body by the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018.

The functions of the NCBC:

- ① To ~~assess~~ review and monitor the safeguards available for the Backward classes.
- ② To report on the functioning of the safeguards.
- ③ To make recommendations for better implementation of the safeguards.
- ④ To inquire about complaints regarding deprivation of safeguards.
- ⑤ To take part in the polymaking process for the upliftment of the backward classes.
- ⑥ To submit annual reports to the President including recommendations for betterment of the backward classes.

However, although the body has acquired constitutional backing, there is still a long way to go to improve its effectiveness.

Challenges:

① A recommendatory body:

- NEBC is empowered to make recommendations to the Central government for the upliftment of the Backward classes.

- But, the recommendations are only without any binding on the government, reducing the body's effectiveness.

② No power to take action in case of deprivation of safeguards.

③ No power to actively initiate policies for development of the Backward classes.

④ Lack of personnel.

⑤ Lack of funds.

⑥ Backlog of cases:

⑦ Appointment procedure: is susceptible to political interference.
~~No qualifications required.~~

Way ahead:

② Govt. needs to just give an explanatory memorandum explaining the reasons for which the recommendations ^{of NEBC} were not accepted

③ Way ahead:

- The body needs to be endowed with some power to enforce action against violation of safeguards for BC.
- Legal Accountability of the authority must be put in place for not accepting the recommendation of the body.
- Providing NEBC with the required funds and personnel to tackle with the backlogs
- Appointment of the members of NEBC can be done through an independent collegium to avoid politicization.

Thus, NEBC needs several modifications to make it effective enough to achieve the desired goal of establishing this body.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) Tribunals have been instrumental in providing alternate avenues for delivery of justice. In this context, critically examine the 'Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities, Rules, 2020'. (15 marks, 250 words)

न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए वैकल्पिक रास्ते उपलब्ध कराने में न्यायाधिकरणों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। इस संदर्भ में, 'ट्रिब्यूनल, अपीलिंग ट्रिब्यूनल और अन्य प्राधिकरण, नियम, 2020' का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

Ans: "Justice delayed, is justice denied!" — William Gladstone (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

• Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies with jurisdiction over designated issues that are established under A-323A (for public service related issues) and Article-323B (other issues).

▣ Importance of tribunals

- ① Helps reduce workload in the conventional judicial system.
- ② Helps tackle the huge backlog of cases i.e. pendency.
- ③ Provides an alternate avenue for delivery of justice.

▣ Leading upto the 'Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities Rules', 2020.

⇒ Finance Act, 2017:

• Under this act, Government merged several appellate tribunals in the judiciary system. Eg: Intellectual Property Rights Appellate Tribunal.

• This also empowered the government to make rules regarding appointment, qualifications, tenure and removal of the chairperson and the members of the Tribunal.

⇒ However, several provisions of the Act was struck down by the SC and the SC laid several provisions

To be followed in the reformulation of the rules.

- Following this the govt passed "Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities, Rules, 2020" and "Tribunal Reform Act, 2021".

Key features :-

- Qualifications: Minimum age for appointment was fixed at 50 years.
- Search cum Selection Committee: would select the Chairperson and members for Tribunals. ~~However~~ The composition of the Committee ~~was~~ being:—
 - CJI (i.e. a casting vote)
 - 2 secretaries (nominated by central govt)
 - Secretary of the ministry under which the Tribunal will work (no voting power).
 - Sitting / outgoing chairperson
- Tenure:
 - For chairperson: → 4 years / 70 years.
 - For other membn → 4 yrs / 67 years.
- Removal: by the search cum selection Committee on various factors like insolvency, infirmity of body and mind, etc.
- Merger of Tribunals

Challenges / Criticism!

- Repeated violation of SC guidelines / provisions: by the Parliament → with no real alteration and just cosmetic modification → disrespect to SC ruling.
- Overriding legislation: Act passed without discussion and debate in the Parliament.

- Dominance of government representatives in the Search cum Selection Committee :
- Against the spirit of separation of power .
- Evident potential of political interferences in the functioning of tribunals .
- Tenure: while the SC had recommended for 5 years as tenure (or 70 years for chairperson and 67 years for member), Government has continued to stick with 4 years.
- Qualification: Minimum age limit of 50 years, will deter younger advocates. confidence -
- Merger will increase workload in the judicial system.

Thus, the recent Rules, 2020 and Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021 have several points of which the judiciary is critical of, and this has resulted in a flashpoint between the Centre and the Judiciary.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) How far do you think NHRC has been successful in preserving the human rights in India? Critically examine how the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 will influence the functioning of the commission. (15 marks, 250 words)

आपको क्या लगता है कि NHRC भारत में मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण में कहाँ तक सफल रहा है? मानव अधिकार संरक्षण (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 आयोग के कामकाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा, इसका समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

Ans:

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NHRC is a statutory body established under Protection of Human Rights, 1993 and is responsible for safeguarding the human rights of the people of India.

Functions:

① It can inquire against violation of Human rights by Public Official.

② It can intervene in pending proceedings.

③ Visit prisons & detention centres and recommend on the the conditions.

④ Review the safeguards available for Human Rights.

⑤ Study international treaties and conventions and make efforts to implement them.

⑥ Create awareness about human rights.

Achievements so far of NHRC:

- Abolition of bonded labour:

- Abolition of child labour:

- Convention for protection of child.

- Review of Child Marriage Act, 1929
- Protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace.
- Protection of women from harassment on trains.
- Guidelines against abuse on arrest by police.
- Guidelines against death in custody, rape, etc.
- Abolition of manual scavenging, etc.

■ Critical evaluation of Human Rights (Protection) Act, 2019:

- Chairman: The chairman can now be any retired SC judge. (which was earlier limited to only CJI)
 - This has broadened the options for selection.
- No of members: The number of members with experience in human rights increased from 2 to 3, with one woman compulsory.
 - Will boost woman representation in the Commission & their issues.
- No. of ex-officio members: Included the Chairman of NCB, Commission for Child Protection and Commission for Disabled persons.
 - Will help in representation of the issues of these groups in the platform.

- o Tenure: Tenure reduced for 5 year to 3 year.
↳ This can affect continuity in the service.
- o Secretary: Will manage all administrative and financial functions (except judiciary ones).
- o For Union Territories: The jurisdiction of the UT's may be given to SHRC (adjung states). However for NCR Delhi → the jurisdiction will be vested with NHRC.

The NHRC is a cornerstone in protecting the various human rights of the citizens and empowering it will ensure greater enjoyment of these rights.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.