

NEXT IAS

MTS - FULL LENGTH TEST (FLT) 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : FLT002

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate : R. Ranganayju

Roll No. : MT 24 FLT RA009

Start Time 3 End Time 6

Date of Examination : 21/7/24

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
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: **EVAL DATE:**

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 20 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 गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक 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 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश 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। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
.....	
.....	
.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
.....	
3	3
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.....	

MARKING SCHEME *			
MARKS PER QUES	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

*Subject to change without prior notice.

<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 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)

While Judicial Review has explicit mention through Ar 13 of the rule of law is implicit in Ar 14 of the Constitution

Interdependence of Rule of law & Judicial review

- ① Judiciary clarifies rule of law [final interpreter of constitution]
- ② without judiciary rule of law would be meaningless

Judicial review maybe the most important aspect:

- ① Allows a proactive judiciary (PIL)
- ② Prevents descent into totalitarianism [Indira Gandhi v Raj Narain case]
SC invoked electoral law to
- ③ Prevents constitutional anarchy
↳ Jus Chandrachud asks how can a creation of the constitution supplant it?
- ④ Prevents popular legislation devoid of legal merit
- ⑤ Ktaka law on private reservation

Judicial review not the most
important

- ① It was propounded much later
[Charan Lal Sahu, I. Golho case]
- ② K. B. Case 1973 first referred to
sovereignty, democracy & republican
character of polity

If India isn't a democracy, would
judicial review matter?

- ③ Potential for tyranny of unelected
collective system is extra constitutional

With subsequent judgements SC
has reaffirmed judicial review to be
sacrosanct, (Minerva Mills through
Ar 31 C etc, ~~but~~ but given the
amorphous nature of basic structure
doctrine it may not be feasible
to assert judicial review as paramount.

- 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 GNUTD Act of 2023
endow significant powers to the
LG of Delhi, over & above other UTs

Comparison with other Governors

① Other Governors are superior
where

(a) Delhi LG draws statutory powers, whereas Governors are constitutionally draw powers.

(b) Tenure of 5 years is specified for Governors

Arbitrary appointment of LG
(mercy of Central Govt vis-a-vis Centre)

(c) In Order of precedence for ceremonial events, Governors are before LG.

Where LG Delhi is Superior

① Wider powers of refusing to act
in aid and advice

↳ Discretion of Delhi LG in
matters not concerning daily day-
to day affairs

② Significant discretion in reserving
bill for President's assent

③ LG has no powers with referring
Bills to President once returned

In SC case laws, Governor
must act in advice of Council of
Ministers Ar 163 but no ~~GA~~ such
Constitutional requirement exists nor
legally mandated.

Besides the text of GNCTD
Act says the opinion of LG is
equivalent to the opinion of Delhi govt
disrupting federalism principles and
subverting democratic decentralisation

- 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 are values that echo the principles of it, such as secularism, democracy, welfare state etc.

Role of judiciary

① Final arbiter :

settled cases of unique consequence

eg Ram Tarabhai case by settling it by allocating land towards the Babri Mosque as well

② Social activist :

In cases of social security involving religious practices, SC has defended liberal values in secular outreach

eg Shah Bano case conferring right to maintenance

eg Triple Talaq case → illegal because it offends women's dignity

③ In view of essential religious practices [Shirur Mutt case]

walked tightrope between religious dogmatism and judicial intervention

(eg) Bohra Dawoodi muslims Female Genetal mutilation illegal.

④ For advancing social interests

(eg) Nijab case K.Taka → Education to be paramount

However Judiciary may be guilty of

① Judicial papism: Arbitrariness in deciphering religious doctrines

Sabarimala case (Jus Mukherjee dissent)

② Highly creative interpretations inconveniencing general public

(eg) Email Farooqi case → right to rename

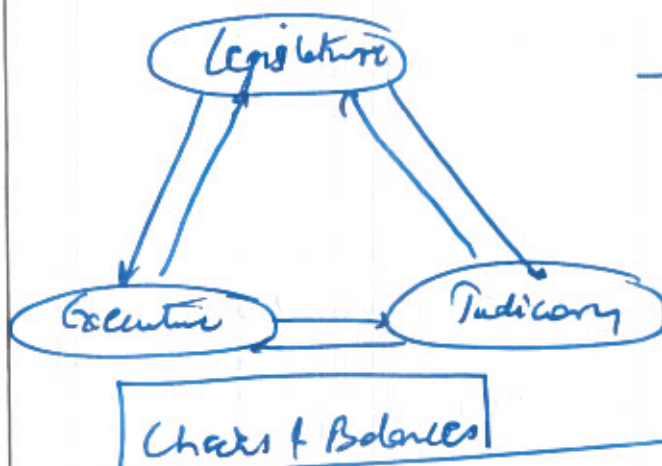
Therefore SC continues to play arbiters while advancing constitutional morality

- 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)

Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws refers to Separation of Powers (SoP) which in Indian functional sense exists as Checks & balance mechanism.

USA	India
① Water tight compartments President not member of legislature	① No water tight compartments Executive part of legislature
② Presidential democracy	② Parliamentary form
③ Directly elected President	③ Indirectly elected
④ President impeached by both Houses	④ PM removed through loss of confidence in LS alone
⑤ Judiciary is separate federal state	⑤ Judiciary is integrated



→ Unique system
in India
to ensure
neither overpowers
the other

Advantages over S.P

- ① Responsibility to Parliament
Ar 74 : Through No Confidence Motion,
Parliamentary Committees etc
- ② Continuity of roles : Member (MP)
of executive and legislature
- ③ Stability balanced with accountability
- ④ B.R. Ambedkar "creating a rule of
not and rule of men"
- ⑤ Potential for concentration of powers
[secretaries in USA are not elected]

India's means of democracy
have proven superior in times of crisis.

- 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)

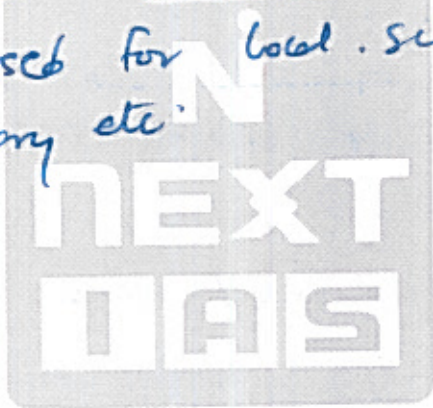
The 6th schedule guarantees the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura with additional powers through ADCs.

More than a legal provision of self-rule:

- ① Allows cultural specifics to coexist with Indian uniform laws
- ② hunting practices of Nagas
- ② Creates institutions of self governance in Judicial sphere
↳ SC recognised these laws as valid
- ③ Allows integration across tribes
ADCs can be further divided into regions if Governor deems it.
- ④ Special powers over the right to resource extraction → allows conservation related local participation.

6th schedule fosters development

- ① Participatory decision making:
continuation of old tribal laws
- ② State Executive has overriding powers in some respects
- ③ land acquisition for specific projects
- ④ Mandates collection of taxes cesses
etc → used for local schools,
dispensary etc.



- 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)

The likes of Atsahya Labra Foundation feeding over 1 Billion plates demonstrates potential for CSO to contribute to India's Development goals

Need felt for CSO partnership

① Last mile delivery

① PDS to tribal habitation

② Telecom connections to dense forested tribal area

② Competitively ensure efficiency

③ with parastatals to ensure better urban coverage

③ Govt inadequacy in financial commitments

↳ reducing Budget allocation for education

④ Through innovative surveys/ interventions

⑤ NGO Pratham on ASER

Manner of intervention

- ① Reducing footwork from govt offices.

→ Cadre of volunteers

- ② Areas neglected by Govt →
slum rehabilitation, mental health,
old age intervention

(eg) old age and you

- ③ Quick response & tailored to
local requirement

(eg) Disaster response activities

- ④ Failure when Govt system paralysed

(eg) Covid O₂ lagars

Therefore India's developmental goals
of education, health, social security etc
are realised through citizen activity
unleashing forces of people power.

- 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)

There is a felt need for technocracy in place of lackadaisical bureaucracy.

Importance of cultivating culture of life long learning

- ① Appropriately skilled for newer technology intervention
 - (a) Tech savyness for success of Digital India mission
- ② To accept changing culture norms
 - (a) Acceptance of 3rd gender into mainstream
LGBQI - decriminalisation (Ar 377 IPC)
- ③ To innovate beyond call of duty
 - (a) IAS Sundarajan "Businessman like thinking in IAS officer"
- ④ Newer challenges :
 - Privacy breach
 - Technology scam
 needs newly abreast officers

Mission ^{Karma} Yoga contribution through :

- ① Continually learning : Needed for officers of all ranks
- ② iGOT platform : Uniform courses can be completed with flexibility
- ③ Technology incorporation : Through digital media
- ④ Teaching people centrality (Karmayoga itself means in public service)
- ⑤ Learning through good examples
- ⑥ Prashant Nair IAS Op Sulaiman
- ⑦ Requiring course completion within time frames; responsibility for officers

India moves through shifts in financial, economic & technological paradigms, India may benefit from recruiting outside the career bureaucracy (eg Madheshi Puri SGBI chief) to ensure healthy competition

- 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)

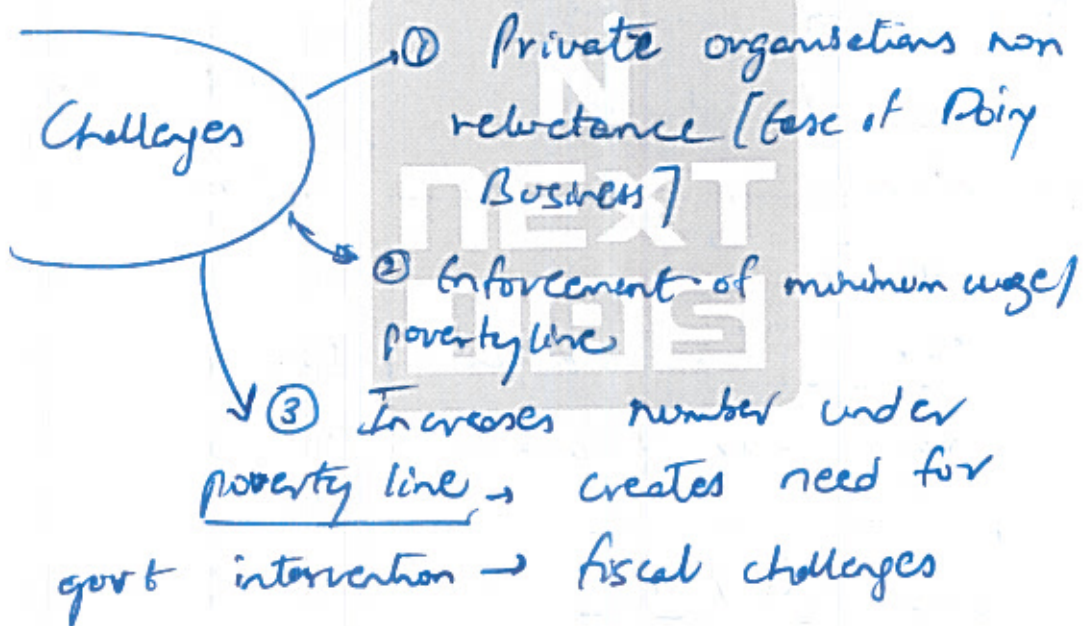
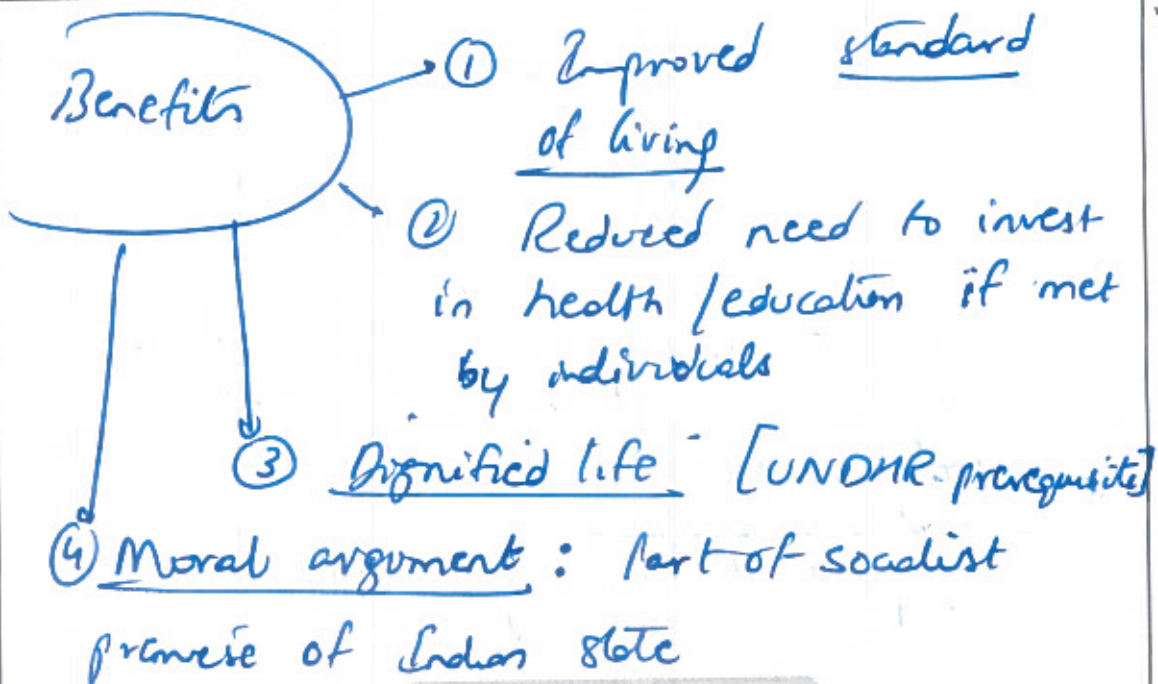
Given India's strides in reducing extreme poverty, should the country consider redefining its poverty line to better reflect the current socio-economic realities? Discuss the potential benefits and challenges associated with redefinition of the poverty line.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The IMF report in 2023 stated that while the rest of the world increased their extremely poor margins, India reduced it through interventions such as PDS among others.

Why India must redefine poverty line?

- ① Outdated Rangarajan & Tendulkar lines
↳ 27/32 for rural & urban per day are unlivable
- ② India's DPSP Art 43: Living wage & decent standard of living
- ③ Global aspirations: leader of Global South
- ④ International commitments: UNDRP requires decent livable wage
- ⑤ Growth of GNI per capita: India's tax revenue increased as well



Indian role as a democracy rests on its citizens' ~~rights~~ dignity which can only be reaffirmed through new line reflecting increased expenses

- Q9. प्रमुख पश्चिमी देशों के साथ गहरे होते राजनीतिक मतभेदों का वैश्विक शासन व्यवस्था और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। वैश्विक मंच पर अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भारत को इन मतभेदों से किस प्रकार निपटना चाहिए? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Evaluate the impact of the deepening political divisions with the major Western States on global governance and international cooperation. How should India navigate these divisions to advance its national interests on the global stage? (10 marks, 150 words)

The world has reverted to its multipolar world order [pre 1900's] necessitating a shift in tact

Deepening political divide

- ① Formation of blocs
 - ⓐ China Russia Pakistan, NATO-Centred
- ② Reversal of globalisation, return of autarky
- ③ NATO's ambit & participation in the Ukraine war [Turkey not enthusiastic partner]
- ④ E-U post Brexit divided on customs issues
- ⑤ US's refusal to shoulder global security ⓐ Afghanistan Taliban return
- ⑥ Collapse of multi-lateral
WTO - USA blocking Appellate tribunal
- ⑦ Russia's Ukraine war

India's navigation parameters

① Strategic interests:

Multilateralism (Playing all sides with self interest only)

④ Buying Russian oil at discount despite USA threats

② Diplomacy at forefront

India advocates diplomatic solutions to Crisis (Russia Ukraine)

③ Continuing with time tested partners while also courting new ones (Russia vs USA) [PM's Russia visit]

④ Non alignment expressed through India abstaining from all UN resolutions against friendly states.

With India once again reaffirming backing Palestine's (2 state solution), India emerges as a trustable entity in world governance

- 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)

India is part of Arctic Treaty
as a ~~convention~~ member state Observer
(Ottawa Treaty) -

Alignment with broader policy objectives

① Mahavishvarksha:

Energy security:

- We have a MOU with Norway to tap into the oil reserves
- MOU with Russia Far East for new discoveries

② Multialignment:

Through Nordic states

③ To emerge as a 'pole' in the multipolar world → India must have a presence at council

④ National interests through strategic lens

↳ arctic route for transit of global trade

India's collaborations

- ① Science & Technology
part of R&D team
- ② India's Arctic station : Munadri
- ③ For Fisheries engagement
- ④ Climate Change studies
- ⑤



- Q11. 16वें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष विचारार्थ विषय, पिछले वित्त आयोगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? बाद के वित्त आयोगों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिशील हस्तांतरण के बावजूद, विभिन्न राज्यों में आर्थिक असमानताओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों का परीक्षण करें।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

In what ways are the terms of reference of the 16th Finance Commission different from that of the previous Finance Commissions? Despite increasingly progressive devolution by subsequent Finance Commissions, examine the factors that propel economic disparities across various States.
(15 marks, 250 words)

16th FC constituted under chairmanship of Arvind Panagariya will detail devolution guidelines between 2026-2030 [Ar-280]

Differences in Terms of Reference

- ① No mention of Defence Modernisation fund (15th FC was referred)
- ② Continuation of 2011 census due to absence 2021 findings
- ③ Devolution considering Ladakh & J&K as separate UTs [15th referred to them as 1 getting 1%]
- ④ Increased % for environmental concerns for sustainable development.

Increased Devolution began with
14th FC mandating 42% from 32%
which 15th FC maintained at 41%.

Yet factors propelling economic disparities
across states.

- ① Non devolution : Budget Estimates
uptil 2019 show only 36.8% devolved
out of 42% [14th FC]
- ② Statutory devolutions increased
i.e. for revenue deficit reasons (Ar 280)
- ③ Abuse of Ar 282 : discretionary
funds for certain states which are
done usually through
 - Ⓐ Political considerations [ruling
party favoritism]
 - Ⓑ Coalition compulsion [Threat to
LS majority]

Therefore Art 275 which details devolution has been reduced to a paper tiger.

Furthermore, total devolvable funds reduce because of increase in

① Cess & surcharge ② top administration costs reducing total sum received by states.

While Income Distance criteria is equitable & egalitarian, some states have had to bear brunt of development [R. Rengasajan ex-RBS director writing for The Hindu]

- Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियों और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे को 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)

The Ethics & Privileges Committee find mention due to the alleged breach of privilege by Smt Mohua Motra in LS.

While Privilege Committee traces its birth to independence era Ethics Committee (first "Rajya Sabha") is a creature of recent origin.

	Ethics	Privilege
<u>Powers</u>	Can be moved by anyone against sitting MPs	Only be moved by MPs (Ar 103)
	Can call anyone to depose before them	Limited avenues to call outside parliament

Working

Ethics Committee is less prestigious compared to Privileges Committee. Ethics does not generally punish others while privileges committee can punish anyone for contempt as well.

Committees Laydown each other through① Division of duties,

Although not watertight, the Speaker & Chairman divide roles. Generally more important cases go to Privileges Committee.

② Sharing of secretarial staff
for performance of duties③ mostly results in "slap of the wrists" punishment unless deeply hurtful to parliamentary sovereignty

Therefore the two bodies
act in concert ensuring discipline among
the ranks



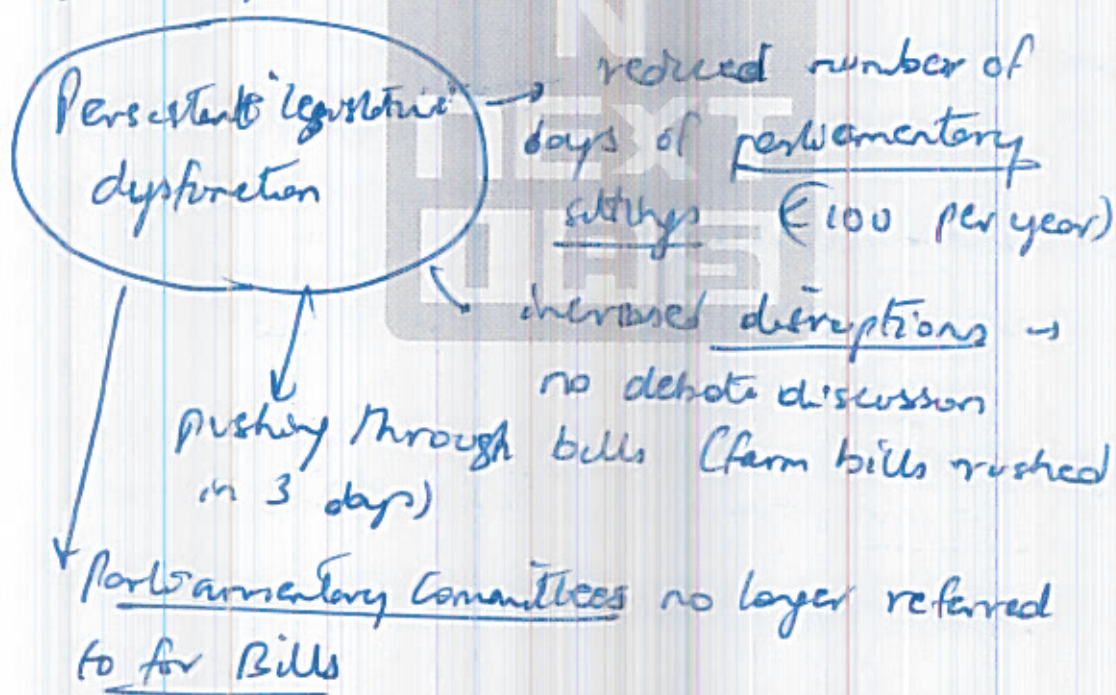
- Q13. भारत में सतत विधायी शिथिलता के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक नीति और शासन को आकार देने में न्यायिक सक्रियता की उभरती भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। ऐतिहासिक न्यायालय के मामलों के उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, शासन संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने और नागरिकों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में न्यायिक हस्तक्षेपों की प्रभावशीलता 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)

The 3 wings of state operate together with shared principles of national interest, but due to laxity on the legislative's part, judiciary has stepped in.



Evolving role of Judiciary

- ① Shaping public policy
- ② Farm Bills stayed → forcing Govt to eventually repeal

② Governance issues:

Revoking Remission granted to rapists during Godhra riots case

③ Safeguarding citizens rights

S G Vombaliker case (2021) Jus NV Ramana

led bench stays Sec 124A (Sedition)

ensuring civilian rights restored

④ Powers of (D) to arrest curtailed by SC in ^{Memorandum} Soren case.

⑤ Vellore Citizens Forum case -

environmental proactivism →
for afforestation

⑥ Women's rights : POSM Act on

Vishakha case guidelines

While Judiciary has stepped in,
it is pertinent to ask whether
such intervention was warranted
everywhere

- ① Judicial overreach : Parliament reduced to stamping pad
- ② Judicial misadventures : law of unintended consequences
Nabam Rebata case

Where such interventions were ineffective

- ① State must enforce → Judiciary does not oversee every case to logical end
- ② Privorous Pili (y Jy case) SC prevented from performing primary role

While SC has been the defender of citizen's rights, perhaps self restraint (NV Romane) must be balanced with Judicial enthusiasm

- 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 mother of all democracies completed the festival of elections by electing the 18th Lok Sabha, yet intra party democracy was found lacking.

Lack of internal democracy's effects

① Functioning of party system:
reduced to 'freedom of few'
than truly representing diverse interests

② Legitimacy of party system:
Disillusionment with the current
brass → reducing the total
of voters → 'self disenfranchisement'
phenomenon

Lack of democracy plays out as

- ① Nepotism in political ranks
- ② Inadequate representation of field level workers
- ③ Entrenchment of political elite
- ④ Inability to voice opinion in parliament
- ⑤ Culture of coterie of 'yemeni' preventing change led movements

Yet, India's system may still thrive in absence of intra party democracy because

- ① Party hopping politicians have other means of expressing dissent
- ② Reservations are constitutionally mandated and therefore inevitably leads to consensus
- ③ In places where vote your caste instead of color your vote happens central party bends to local aspirations

Reforms for intra party democracy

- ① Compulsory women reservation of 33% within party local offices too
- ② Compulsory intra party elections at regular intervals
- ③ Max term period for President for political party
- ④ ECE to be empowered to cancel registration of parties not showing intent democracies

NCRWC recommends bolstering democracy by increasing the total number of women elected to LS (done through 106th CAA)

- 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)

NHRC failed to receive accreditation from global rights watchdog (GANHRI) casting it in poor light.

Role and Mandate of NHRC

- ① Human rights violations to be scrutinised
- ② LTB rapes in Jharkhand
- ③ To direct investigative agencies to complete investigations and file reports before it
↳ reports laid down before Parliament
- ④ Require compliance reports from state concerning violations
- ⑤ Specific powers over conditions of prisons / internmentaries etc

Mandate) → Protecting interests of disempowered/marginalised
 → Ensuring human dignity is maintained

While refusing accreditation GANNRI referred to the following

- ① Composition :
 - (a) Chairman appointed by a committee ostensibly serving ruling party interests
 - (b) Presence of retired police officers in the commission
 - (c) Lack of representation among marginalised classes (e) SC member lacking
 - (d) Watering down stringent requirements to be appointment as member through NREC Amendment in 2019.
- ② Functioning :
 - without quorum
 - selective intervention in cases
 - politicized body

Independence effected because

- ① Lack of power to punish prevents anything more than lip service towards victims
- ② Absence of independent members not appointments (lacking political patronage)
- ③ Treated as a sinecure [post retirement job]

NRI's effectiveness maybe enhanced by giving it

- ① Constitutional status to body
- ② Chairman to be former CJI only (as previously held)
- ③ Equal representation to depressed classes by expanding body

As the messiah of the masses (especially prisoners) NRI must be empowered tooth and nail from tooth to tail.

- 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)

Universal Health Coverage under SDG 4.0 remains an unrealised dream due to following health equity challenges

- ① Public domain hospitals inefficient
 - ↳ reputation of negligence
 - ↳ under staffed & stocked.
- ② Private hospitals out of reach of poor
- ③ Poor insurance rates [insurance penetration rates]
- ④ High OOPEx: Out of pocket Expenditure
- ⑤ NITI Aayog's 'Missy Middle'
roughly 60 crore not covered by Govt scheme.
- ⑥ Health access hurt through concentration in urban areas, highly dispersed in rural/tribal habitations.

Role of public sector

- ① Means for masses : accessibility and availability especially for underprivileged (SC/ST)
- ② Large scale delivery of services
PHC (Primary Health Care Centres) in all geographic zones
- ③ Maintaining Digital Health repository
- ④ Under PM-JAY ensuring preventive medicine
- ⑤ Disease surveillance initiatives
(IDSP : Integrated Disease Surveillance Programmes)
- ⑥ Research & Development
- ⑦ ICMRP
Barak Biotech

Role of private sector :

- ① Ensuring tertiary care management
- ② Advancements in newest diagnostic techniques
- ③ Apollo diagnostics first bought robotic surgery

- ③ Medical tourism: Improving
India's trade imbalance
- ④ Scientific collaboration

While their roles & contributions
may not overlap everywhere, they
are significant in that they must
Converge for holistic delivery in
services

- (eg) KIMHANS (public) ties up
with private hospitals in Bangalore
to run SHUT clinics (adolescent
health clinics) which aids public
institutions in outreach while allows
private agencies to also participate
in subsidised health care delivery

- 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)

SDGs localisation was mooted by UNESW in order to improve its uptake as a concept at grassroot levels.

Regional context important

① Most issues are localised

eg Hunger in tribal belts distinct from hunger in plains
malnutrition (hidden hunger) vs caloric hunger [SDG 2.0]

② Need for tailor-made solutions

eg SDG 13 for sustainable solutions - on climate change affecting Odisha (cyclones) is different from climate change in Rajasthan (heat strokes)

③ Specific local events (eg clean energy SDG 7.0 in Rajasthan is solar whereas central MP is biogas/gobar)

Panchayats as role of catalysts

- ① Ensures participatory governance
↓
democratic decentralisation
- ② Principle of subsidiarity: effects
where impacts are felt most,
power exercised there.
- ③ 'Shreej principle': own trustees.

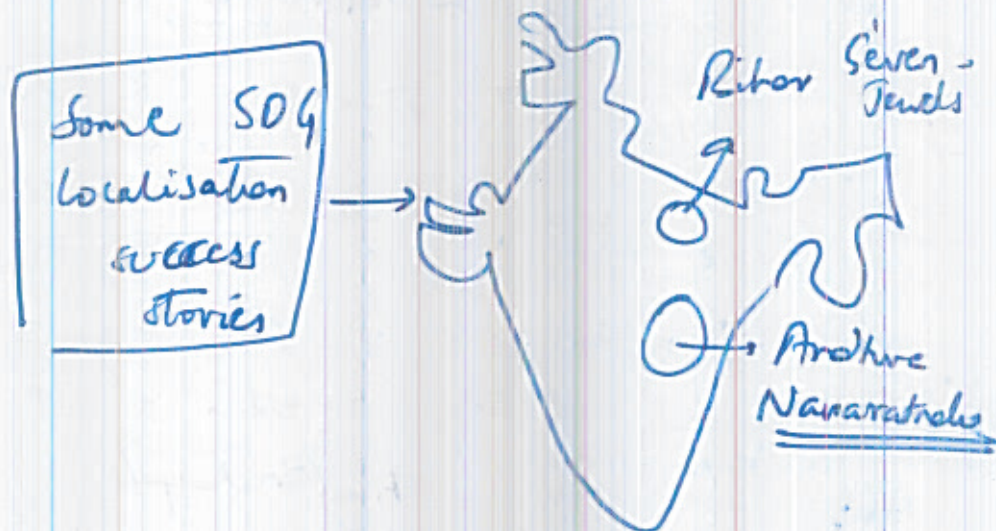
Panchayats advancing sustainable development

- ① Through gram sabha participation
↓
consensus driven arrangements
 - ② In MDM scheme in rural Karnataka,
children refused to eat food made
by Dalit
- ⇒ needed holistic intervention of all
state machinery with Panchayat
Chairperson to ensure practice did
not disrupt SDG 2.0 attainment ⇒
Zero hunger

→ Similarly - eco-centrism motives
seen during the shift towards
community forest management (CFM)
needed for SDG 14.0 achievement

⇒ Fishermen in Kerala & TN involved in
Bottom Trawlers can only be
changed through intervention at
Local level

Panchayats & Panchayats as 3rd
Sphere of governance impact the
attainment of SDG goals



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

Venka Committee recommendations
 Revoked POCSSO Act introduction in
 2013 to protect children.

Implications on rights of children

- Positive :
- ① protects against predators
 - ② Sexual predators under guise of being in position of trust (Fiduciary relationship)
 - ③ Significant deterrent / clearly laid out provisions
 → lead to many death penalties
 ⇒ Outrage against Mumbai HC Judge for "no skin to skin" contact verdict
 - ④ Protects most vulnerable sections
 ⊗ school children etc
 - ⑤ Overall expands rights and makes it state's duty to protect and not only parents

Negative Implications

- ① Definition of child is caste in
state < 18 years
- ② Criminalises teenage/adolescent
sex between Consenting teenagers
- ③ Assumes inability of children
to make rational decision for
themselves
- ④ Brings more children in
Conflict with law (JJA - Juvenile
Justice Act)
- ⑤ Heightens parental control over
children in an age where children
value liberty

Therefore overall effects on
curbing teenage liberty is evident.

POCSO role in transformation

- ① Special rights through (special courts)
↳ quick justice : significant deterrence
- ② Move from "non disclosure" of such cases to proactive disclosure
"Crime to conceal information / not report" knowledge of such acts
- ③ Imagines children as builders of tomorrow and protects them through state apparatus

UN Convention on Rights of child to which India is party enables the POCSO legislation to protect Indian most vulnerable during time of vulnerability

- 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)

The USA assumes to itself the role of ^{beacon} voice of human rights to which Indias rebottels have been to point to hypocrisy in USA's handling of Iraq - Korea - Afghanistan crises

India-US: Built on shared interests and ideals

- ① Democratic powers → respecting human rights issues on both sides
- ② Leaders of neoliberal world → vision for peace and consensus
- ③ Engagement along lines of shared concerns regarding human rights concerns
- ④ Perceived reduction of declining minority rights by USCIRF (a Senate body)

Affect on concerns

- ① Largely unaffected because it doesn't reflect USA Govt's official stand
- ② Largely toothless harping: USA's exit from UNHRC was telling
- ③ However some instances (eg Mejgar killing) with alleged Indian involvement have muddled the calm waters

Bilateral engagements hurt because

- ① Official announcements by both countries condemning/ countering allegations
- ② India's near flawless reputation affected
- ③ USA with the 5 Eyes coalition speaking in 1 voice.

Despite the gravity of these
allegations

- USA-India maintain good bilateral relationship
- Multilateral affairs have also witnessed bonhomie between leaders (Hon PM Modi & Biden)

Mitigate tensions through

① Open Communication channels

Through Track 1.5 (non diplomatic community as well)

② Invoking Panchsheel : non interference in another's affairs

India may not hold back if allegations (unfounded) are made for she has to protect her sovereignty which is vested in her strategic rights

- 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)

Challenges in SA in ^{immediate} neighborhood

- ① Chinese brinkmanship
(eg) Doklam 2019
- ② Neighboring countries victims of its chequebook diplomacy
(eg) SL Hambantotta, Pak Gwadar
- ③ Nepal's resurgence of K P Oli
(Communist with Anti India tilt)
- ④ Myanmar's Junta (anti-democratic) with frequent illegal migrations & drug trafficking across border
- ⑤ Bangladesh Teesta river water arrangement not solemnised
- ⑥ Pakistan's ever present woes with Terrorism & Indus water treaty
issues

Challenges elsewhere

- ① Islamic Organisation Corporation
Anti India agenda (Kashmir status
in UNO)
- ② Energy trust deficit with
USA (perceived proximity with
Russia)

India's solutions

- ① Neighborhood first policy
Secure Nepal's cooperation
Conclude Mahakalashwar / Pancheshwar
treaty, Bangladesh Teesta treaty
- ② Multilateralism: Balance between
(technology) USA & Russia (oil)
- ③ Act-East Policy: Myanmar
with IMT Highway & Kaladan
project
- ④ Secure corridors into Central
Asia through Chabahar

with Afghanistan

India's guiding principles must be
sanskrit evam sabhyata in spirit of
vasudhaiva kutumbakam.



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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।

