

NEXT IAS

MTS - FULL LENGTH TEST (FLT) 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : FLT002

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate : Sachin B.G.

Roll No. : MT24PTMR035

Start Time 3:40 PM End Time 9:00 2024

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
.....	
.....	
.....	

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.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



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.

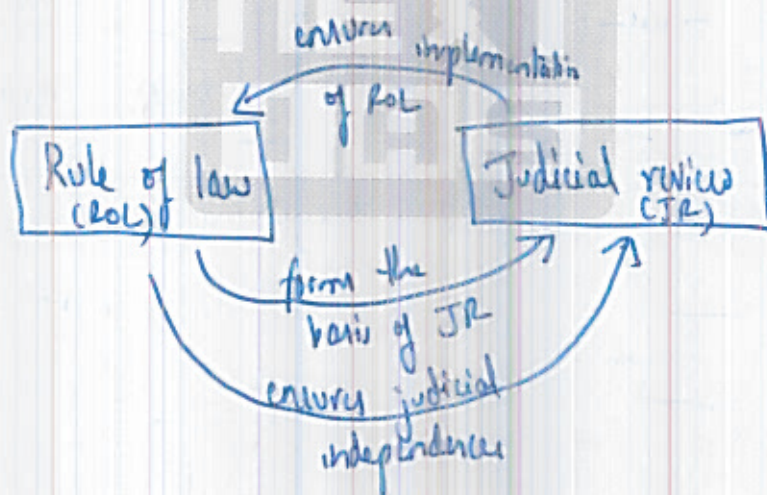
STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE**AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT****IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS**

- 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)

Rule of law & Judicial review are crucial components of 'Constitutionalism' & hence uphold the principle of limited governance.

Rule of law & Judicial review - Interdependent

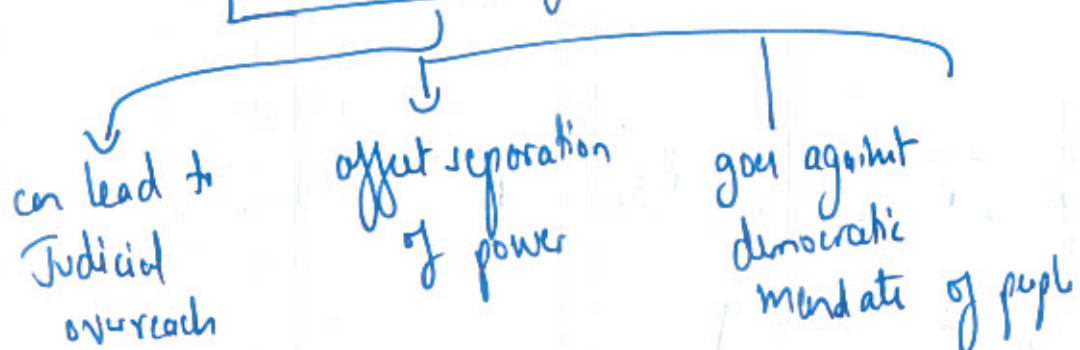


JR - the most important of basic structure

if Constitution itself provides for Judicial review in A.32 & A.226 of the legislative & executive acts

- 2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has called Article 32 the 'soul of constitution' for its importance
- 3) A Judicial review is fundamental to ensure other aspects of basic structure i.e. even fundamental to fundamental rights
- 4) Judicial review is the litmus test for constitutional morality.
- 5) Judicial review makes the rigid constitution 'flexible' i.e. Transformative constitution according to changing social dynamics

However, Certain challenges arise out of it



Hence, ensuring constitutional morality in letter & spirit is the way forward for all organs of government.

- 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)

Delhi is constituted as a union territory under Article 239 AA providing for modified system of governance of Union territory with legislature.

Differences between power & authority

Other Governors	Delhi's governor
1) <u>Nominal head</u> of the government	1) Nominal but also holds <u>greater power & authority</u>
2) <u>Lesser discretionary power</u> & acts on aid & advice of CM mostly	2) Relatively greater discretionary power
3) <u>Appointments of state bureaucracy</u> is done by	3) Formation of new council with representation from

Governor on aid & advice
of chief minister with
its council

both centre & state

to aid & advise
governor

4) Can never take decision
on its own except in
constitutionally mandated
cases

4) Higher power to take
certain decisions on
its own

5) Government by definition
would mean chief minister
of federal unit

5) Government according
to Art 68 of Delhi
NCR Act refers to
Lieutenant governor

Similarities

1) Both acts as 'agents of centre' in
maintaining unity & integrity of nation
2) Responsible for preventing break in
constitutional machinery

The rise in conflicts
between governor & state governments or UTs
necessitates application of 'constitutional
prudence' in action.

- 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)

Judiciary is the final arbitrator
or interpreter of Constitution & the final
bastion of protection of citizen's fundamental
rights

Role of judiciary in navigating tension

Positive Role

- ↳ Right to religion is fundamental right under Article 25-28 but is qualified with restrictions imposed by judiciary too on case to case basis
 - ↳ Constitutional morality is not single provision but a wisdom arising out of whole of Constitution & ^{is interpreted} ~~provided~~ by judiciary
- ex Doctrine of essentiality

↳ Indian secularism allows for religious reform in interest of marginalised sections & hence judiciary role in resolving tension is important

↳ Judiciary ~~takes~~ ^{aligns} ~~with~~ ^{in line with} ~~side of~~ right to religion or constitutional morality ~~based on~~

[ex] Sabarimala case - constitutional morality of gender equality took precedence over right to religion

However, Negative role exist

1) Judiciary acting as 'clerical' of religion - in ~~admit~~ determining what is essential

2) Lack of expertise & inconsistency in judgments

[ex] What makes essential changes with cases

3) Goes against the will of the citizenry - imposition of judicial activism.

[ex] Hijab case in Karnataka HC.

Therefore, judiciary must re-examine its position

- 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)

French political thinker Montesquieu

provided for doctrine of separation of power which form inevitable feature of modern democracy.

SoP is key feature of US constitution

- ↳ US Constitution adopted Presidential form of government
- ↳ Strict separation is ensured between judiciary, executive & legislature in USA

Indian SoP	USA: SoP
1) Based on <u>parliamentary form of government</u> 2) PM & Cabinet council of	1) <u>Presidential form of government</u> 2) President & his

ministers are selected out
of legislature

3) Overlapping functions given
to ensure check & balances

4) Responsibility of governance
valued over stability of
government

ministers come from
outside the legislature

3) Avoidance of
overlapping

4) Stability of
governance valued

Advantages of check & balances system

1) India is younger democracy in its modern
'avatar' & hence need for check & balances

2) Prevents authoritarianism & dictatorial
rule of majority

3) Ensures diversity of India is valued &

4) Constitutionalism is upheld

5) Irregularities in governance is avoided.

Therefore, check & balances are
crucial in democratic setup.

- 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)

Sixth schedule of the Constitution
provides for 'tribal autonomy' within
the larger federalism of India in line with
'Tribal Panchajanya'

6th schedule - fosters development & balances traditions

1/ It provides for setting up of autonomous district councils in 4 states of Assam,

Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura

2/ Autonomous councils in total are 10 in number constituted at district level

3/ They are free to make laws on matters of local importance



4) Governor ensures modification of National Law while it's applied at 6th schedule places

5) The Councils are also given executive role in regulating moneylenders, sale of alcohol, etc

6) They also have judicial role in constituting local courts for arbitration of local issues like family courts, etc

7) Traditional rights & community rights are upheld. ex Traditional institutions are encouraged to function alongside modern ones.

8) However, challenges exist

↓
lack of emergency
related activities

↓
Alienation
of people from
mainstream India

↓
lack of financial
devolution of
power

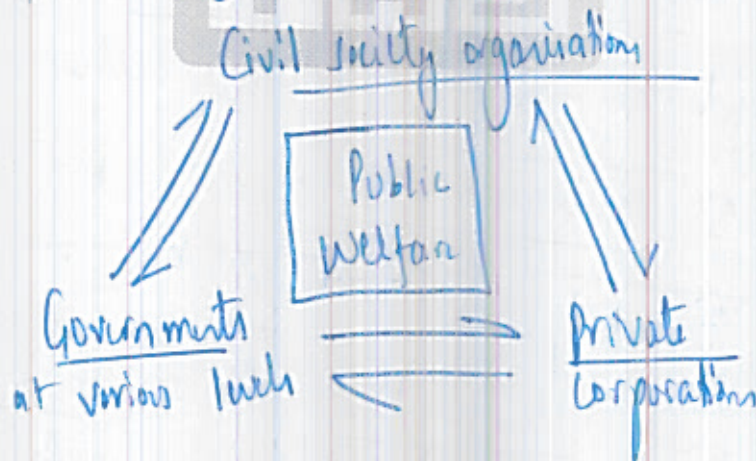
Therefore, various committees
recommendation like Xaxa, Bhor, etc
must be executed in principle.

Q6. नागरिक समाज संगठनों और सरकारी संस्थाओं के मध्य साझेदारी भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

How do partnerships between Civil Society Organizations and Government Entities contribute to India's development goals? (10 marks, 150 words)

Civil society organisations form the 'third limb' of any society apart from government & private entities. 21st century governance model has in fact blurred the line between these.

Partnership between CSOs & govt to India's developmental goals



↳ Complementary role : CSOs & governments can help fill each other's gaps.
 [Ex] CSO - help government with policy formulation, execution

2) Voice of the voiceless: CSOs can make government understand the concerns & demands of the ~~no~~ vulnerable sections

[ex] Call for higher wages under MGNREGA

3) Policy implementation: Government always has constraints of people & resources which can be filled by CSOs

4) Reaching the last mile: Government is unreachable in remote tribal locations which can be reached with CSO reach

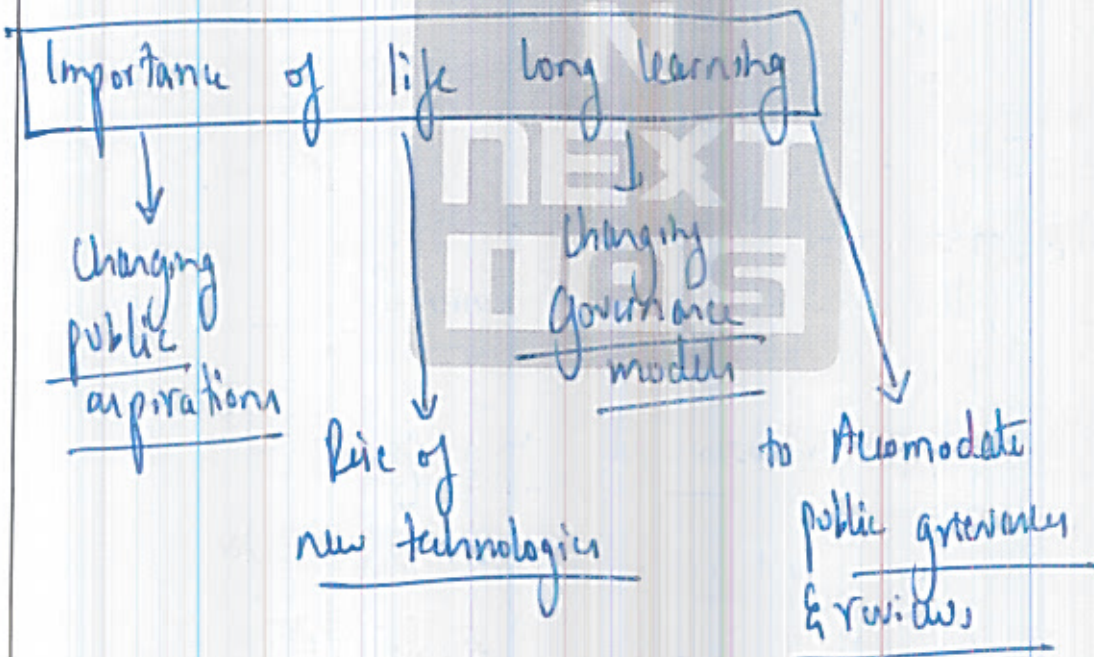
5) Holistic human capital development: CSOs can act as 'watchdog' over sectors to ensure government performs in all essential sectors.
[ex] Health, skills & Higher education, etc

Therefore, CSOs & government collaboration is crucial for India's trajectory & transformation into 'Viksit' Bharat by 2047.

- 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)

Civil Servants are like 'fourth lion' in the Indian emblem of 'Lion Capital' whose identity must be anonymous but impact must be powerful.



Mission Karmayogi

It refers to capacity building program for civil servants, with dual objective of inculcating 'life long learning'

Culture & good governance

1) Online based training modules: The mission provides for single window access to different modules of governance to learn from

2) Periodic appraisal of performance: Civil servants are constantly monitored for their both actions & inactions

3) Capacity building component: Junior bureaucrats are made aware of new age technologies for their faster adaptation

4) Best practices & knowledge exchange: Civil servants are encouraged to share their best practices that can be tailored & accommodated as per local needs.

Ex Bike-Ambulance in Jharkhand

Therefore, Mission Karmayogi is crucial in avoiding rust to the steel-frame of Indian administration.

- 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)

According to International Monetary Fund, India has successfully taken out around 260 million of people out of multidimensional poverty.

However, the real extent of poverty is still unclear due to lack of new methods & lack of data.

Potential benefits of Redefinition

1) The current estimation is based on Tendulkar Committee report which it is, old by around 3 decades.

2) Even Rangarajan Committee report was also not implemented.

3p Changing definition of poverty worldwide:
- no more labor or expenditure based

Ex Multi dimensional poverty Index

4p Article — provides for living minimum wage which hasn't been a reality till now → helps determine the ^{minimum} floor of wages

5) Need to inculcate Capability approach of Amartya Sen into poverty estimation

Challenges associated with redefinition

1p Regional & intergenerational disparities — makes it difficult to arrive at national average

2p Lack of census data for ^{more than a} decades now.

3p Redefinition of line alone won't address the root cause of poverty

Therefore, redefinition of poverty is necessary, but empowerment of poor is of more urgent importance.

- 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)

Global order is noticing clearance at multiple levels, deepening the divisions between the nations especially the developed ones. 40 Difference of opinions amongst NATO nations

Impact of deepening divisions

- 1) Kindleberg effect / trap: Growing animosity between nations result in lack of unity for 'global common goods' like digital governance, etc.
- 2) Abandoning of Global crises: Globe suffering from 3 major crisis of climate change, conflict & economic slowdown
↳ all requires global cooperation
- 3) Multinational reforms suffer: Lack of unity

in objectives makes it difficult to arrive
at common global goals

Ex UNSC reform

4) Security challenges : lack of unity is
taken for advantage by other state & non
state actors Ex Terrorism increase.

Indian navigation

1) Multialignment : India must
multiple nations & organisations engage with
specific interests based on

Ex BRICS & QUAD

2) Leader of Global South : should voice the
concerns of developing nation against ill effects
of western divisionism

3) Mediatory role : India because of its soft
power can mediate & resolve the differences

4) as Global leader : uphold democratic principles
of dialogue, discussion, etc over confrontation
Article 51 shall guide India here.

- 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)

Arctic region has become
a new area of global interest for
recent discovery of immense amount
of fossil fuels and North Sea route

Indian Arctic Policy - alignment with
broader objectives

1) Sustainable development & CBDP principle

India has 'just' cause in demanding
use of fossil fuels for its developmental
imperatives

2) North Sea route - can be accessed by
India through Russia for greater ^{& faster} connect
to Eurasian countries

3) Far. East policy - Indian far east
policy strives for greater economic
integration between Russian far east region
with India.

Collaboration & Agreements India is involved

1) Nimadri research centre -
- at Arctic region for
environmental studies

2) India - Russia agreement
- for transfer of fossil fuels
at cheaper rates

3) India holds 'observer status' at Arctic
Council - keeps track of activities there

4) Multilateral initiatives like INSTC, etc
can help better connect India with
arctic region

Therefore, resources of Arctic
region must be used for 'global good'
instead of becoming newer area of conflict.

- 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)

Finance Commission is constituted
every 5 years once or whenever President
notifies to help balance the whell of
fiscal federalism (Article 280)

Recently, 16th F.C was
constituted under the head of Aravind P.
to recommend on following terms of reference
i/

Increasingly progressive devolution by FCI

13th F.C → 32.1% of net tax proceedings
 14th F.C → 42.1% of ..
 15th F.C → 41.1% of ..
 (1.1% was set aside for U.T of J&K and Ladakh)

Factors that propel economic disparities

1) Population differences: Northern states lag behind southern w.r.t 'Population Control' & hence receive higher funds.

[ex] T.F.R of Bihar is still $\geq 2.1\%$

2) Area of states: Larger states receive higher funds compared poorer & smaller states
 [ex] Chhattisgarh.

3) Reduction in State revenue with GST implementation → effect on State financial power

4) Imbalanced regional development - Phenomenon of rich states becoming richer & poor states poorer

↳ Isolated North east region

5) Lack of manufacturing centres - Many states are still dependent on agriculture with disguised unemployment, poorer wages, etc

Special grants as performance incentives only

Focus on judicious use of funds not just allocation

way forward

Relook at 'special states' for states

↳ Bihar demands

Infrastructure & connectivity projects

↳ Ease of business

Therefore, only inequality anywhere can be threat to prosperity everywhere

- Q12. 'अनैतिक' आचरण और विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को संबोधित करने में आचार समिति और विशेषाधिकार समिति की शक्तियों और कार्यप्रणाली की तुलना करें और उनमें अंतर करें। संसदीय अनुशासन बनाए रखने में ये समितियाँ एक-दूसरे की किस तरह से पूरक हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the powers and working of the Ethics Committee and the Privileges Committee in addressing cases of 'unethical' conduct and breach of privileges. How do these Committees complement each other in maintaining parliamentary discipline? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ethics Committee & Privileges Committee are important type of parliamentary committees meant for enhancing ethical conduct of parliamentarians & prevent ^{abuse} ~~breach~~ of privileges respectively.

Ethics Committee	Privileges Committee
1/ <u>Focus</u> : Overall ethical behaviour or ethical governance	1/ Monitoring <u>breach or abuse of privileges</u>
2/ <u>Constituents</u> : Separate ^{for} committees members Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha	2/
3/ Acts as <u>quasi judicial body</u> in <u>deciding on</u>	3/ Similarly act as <u>quasi judicial body</u>



Both complement each other

- 1) Ethics committee provides for overall principles to be guided by.
while parliamentary privileges committee ensures specific actions.
- 2) Ethics committee can take the role of motivator, while parliamentary privileges

Committee take the role of 'watchdog'.



- 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)

Judicial activism refers to proactive role of judiciary in implementing measures of public interest which might come in conflict of principle of separation of power with legislation & executive

Evolving role of Judicial activism

1) Address policy paralysis : & When governments fail to take adequate measures of administration crucial for social well being

Ex) Sexual harassment at workplace → Vishaka guidelines

2) Fear of popular resistance - Judicial activism helps value constitutional morality

over social morality

1) No women entry at Sabar Matha → Right to equality of women upheld

2) Peripheral but essential areas of policy :

Judiciary can help open the horizon of administration

3) Ultimate injustice → Ranjit Singh Case

Right against Climate crisis

4) Against majoritarianism : Judicial activism has helped empower the underprivileged sections against powerful

5) Niyamgiri hill mining → upheld of tribal rights

Effectiveness of judicial intervention

Positive

↳ Enhanced the fundamental rights of

citizens 6) Right to speedy Justice

↳ Environmental Challenges addressed

[Ex] M.C. Mehta Case → R.T. Uban environment

↳ Tribal rights & other marginal sections rights upheld

[Ex] Resolving conflict between Forest rights
act & Forest conservation act

↳ Good governance models

[Ex] Right to information & privacy (Puttaswamy judgement)

Negative impact

↳ 'Super chamber' - acting as 3rd chamber of legislature

↳ 'Tyranny of unelected'

↳ Lack of expertise in specific fields

[Ex] Withdrawal of guidelines on roadside
pubs

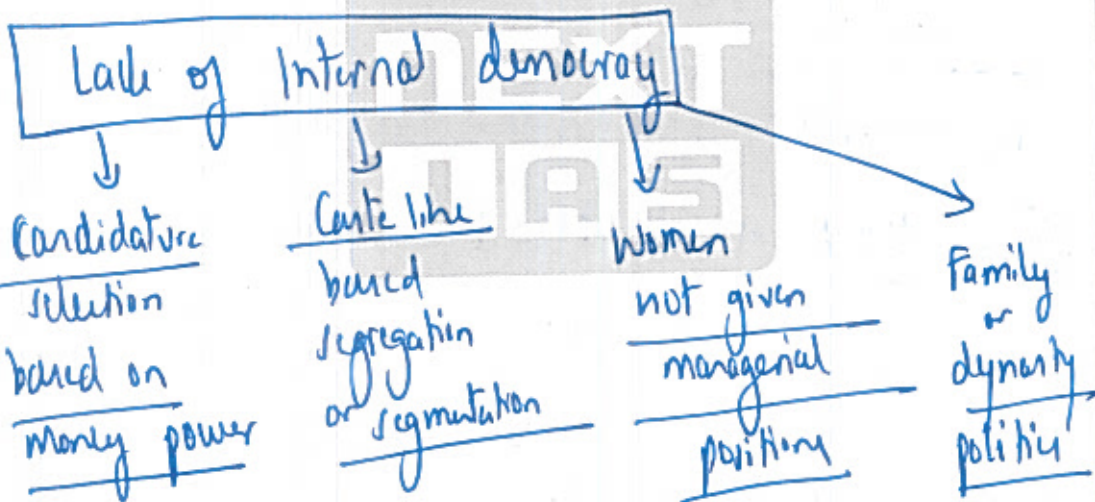
↳ Inconsistent with other legislation

Therefore, the balance between
activism & overreach must be maintained
in form of 'Judicial constraints'

- 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)

India called as 'Mother of democracy' & ^{currently} the largest democratic nation of world also has glaring lack of internal democracy amongst political parties



Impact of internal democracy on Indian party system

↓ Discouragement to genuine leaders : Candidates selection on money & muscle power deters good candidates from politics.

2) Concentration of power with few :

Dynasty politics has led to monopoly over power by few privileged families

3) Effect on Women representation :

Legal reservation (106th LAA) alone can't suffice in bringing parity in gender representation

4) Criminalisation of politics : easy access to criminal to leadership position

[10] 46.1% of listed candidates of 18th L.S have criminal backgrounds [PRS]

5) Class & Caste based division : Money & caste are valued over & above dedication & expertise

Reforms to address it

1) Legal obligation to conduct fair & free

Internal elections on consistent basis

↳ Specific law made

2) Audit & Monitoring role to ECI : power to
unregister such parties that which
won't follow internal democracy

3) Reservation for women, SC, ST even within
the parties - can help build the
platform for future leaders

4) Electoral funding reforms
↳ Dinsh Gorwami Committee calls for
state funding to replace anonymous funding

5) Bar on contesting election for criminals
convicted.

Here, the flower of external
democracy can blossom only when root
of internal democracy : strengthened.

- 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 (National Human Rights Commission) is a statutory body constituted under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 along the lines of UN Declaration on Human rights.

Role & Mandate of NHRC

1) Receive complaints against violation of Human rights in India

2) SC/ST (prevention of atrocities) act

3) Investigate into the nature of crime or offense and arrive at objective report

- 2) Sumoto investigation of crimes without complaints can also be undertaken
- 4) Monitor the implementation of various acts & programs/schemes related to human rights. ~~act~~
- 5) Prepare the report for the parliament to give update about the status of human rights protection.

Current composition & functioning → Effect on Independence

-
- 1) NHRC is just an advisory body - its recommendations are not binding on government
↳ reduces its effectiveness

- 2) NHRC can't investigate on its own & takes assistance from police & other forces
↳ can impact fairness of investigation

- 3) Lack of capacity : NHRC has lot of

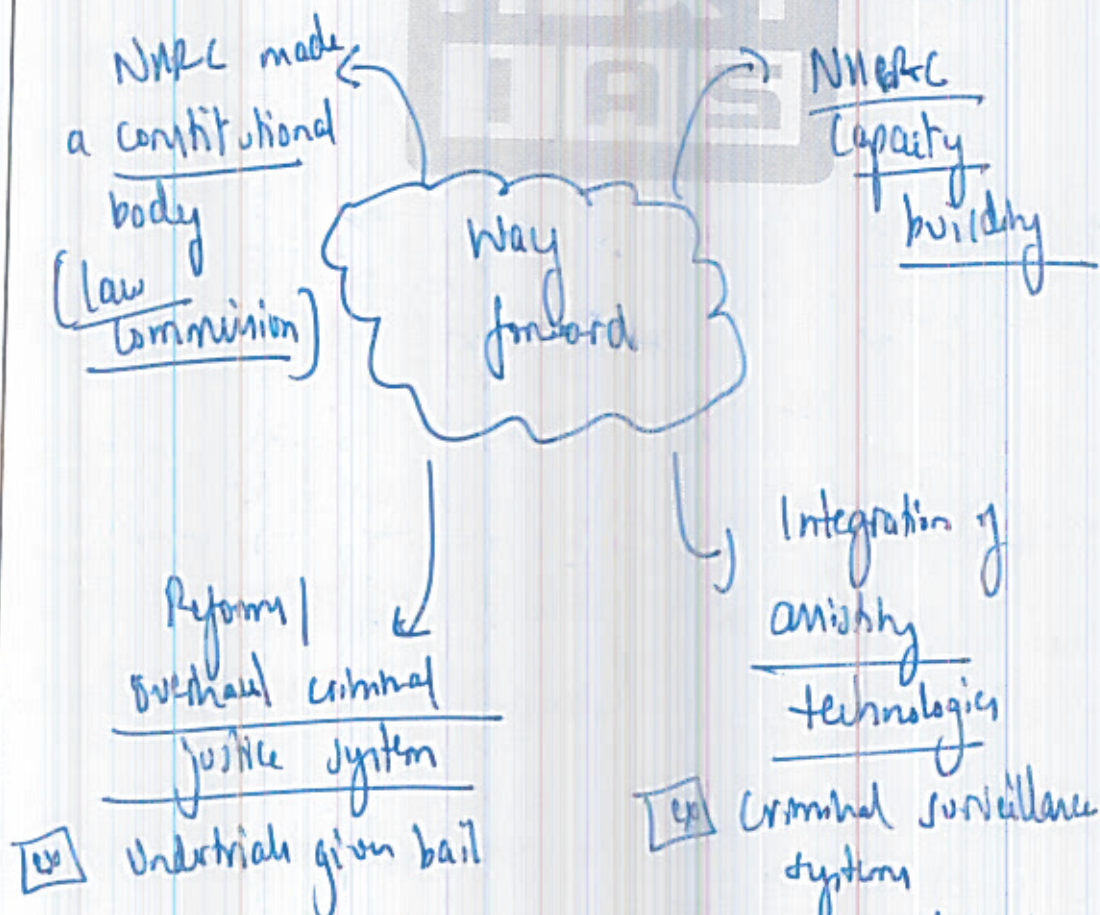
vacant positions & run as a thin & lean body

4) lack of funds : Funding affects or limits its nationwide outreach

5) Poor integration of modern technologies

6) lack of reforms in criminal justice system

☐ Prison reform - awaited since long

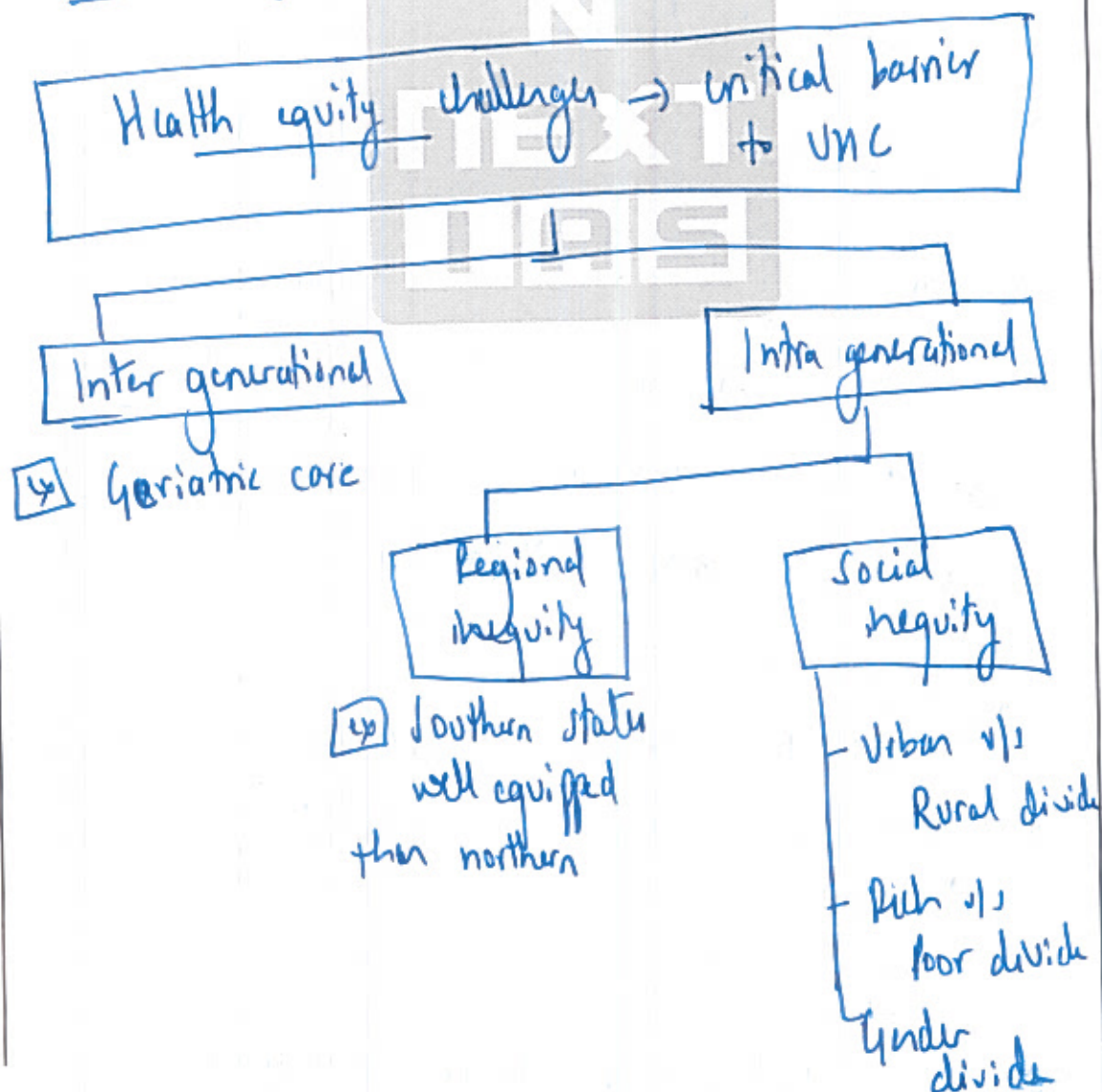


NMRc needs to be strengthened to prevent it from degrading as 'Toothless tiger'

- 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
refers to better accessibility & affordability
to healthcare facilities with pr motto of
"Health for all".



Role of public sector

1) Primary healthcare services

only public network of healthcare can provide widespread coverage of basic healthcare

2) Community health centres

Public hospitals can act as community health centres in enhancing cooperative & collaborative approach

3) Preventive medicine - Public Health Medicine

Public sector with network of epidemiologists can monitor the risk for diseases & prevent it before it spreads.

4) Affordable healthcare

Public can provide for cheaper medicines & easier access to various diagnostic centres.

5) Integrated medicine

- inclusion of AYUSH, Homeopathy, etc

Role of private sector

1) Medical tourism

- enhance the status of India
at global level & also benefit locals
with economy of scale

2) Quality Medicines

Pharmaceutical companies must
protect the quality of drugs they export
& provide for domestically

3) Medical research & innovation

India should transform from
being generic manufacturing capital to innovation capital

4) CSR activities

cater to the needs of the poor
& people at rural areas as part of good
corporate governance

Therefore, health of its
public is crucial deterministic factor of
whether India will reap its demographic
dividend or not.

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

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

'Common but differential responsibility' principle of environmental justice acknowledges the need for different responsibilities of local bodies in achieving SDG targets by 2030

SDG - requires regional context

1) Failure of one size fits all approach

- the energy demands, pollution levels,
- developmental benchmarks, etc all varies according to local needs

2) Bottom up approach - public participation in planning & implementation is 'sine qua non' for realising SDG goals

ex Joint forest management

- 3) Local resources determine the plan of action
 ex) Availability of Resource personnel

Role of panchayats as catalysts

- i) Platform for deliberation : Panchayats
 especially Gram Sabha is right platform
 for sharing of different perspectives on
 development & SDGs

- 2) Prioritisation of developmental goals - Not
 all goals may be equally important for
 all villages

ex) Maratawada village - prioritise water
 conservation

- 3) Hold political accountability -
 Panchayat as tool for 'democratic
 - decentralisation' can help hold politicians
 & local leaders accountable

- 4) Knowledge network - Each panchayat can
 act as 'nodes' of ^{local} knowledge & wisdom

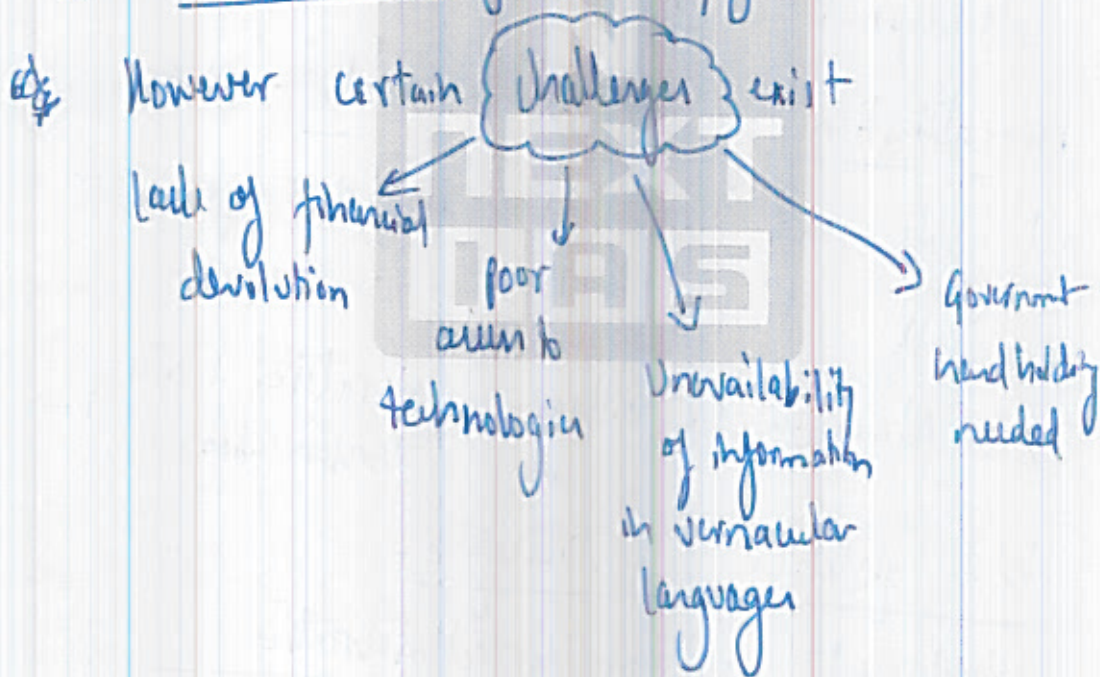
that is also sustainable in nature

Ex Different water conservation methods across
media

5) Competitive federalism - NITI Aayog

& various government programs like Aspirational
Block programs, etc can help drive
competitive development

Ex SDG Index of NITI Aayog



Therefore, as 1st judge Ahluwalia
Committee recommends, innovative ~~action~~
funding mechanisms & prioritising sustainability
in development should be way forward.

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

POCSO refers to prevention
of child sexual abuse act that
helps contain the ~~made~~ social evils
like child pornography, child abuse, etc

Implication of POCSO Act on rights & welfare

- 1) Safeguards child rights - provides legal framework to prevent sexual abuse
- 2) Institutional measures - It strengthens institutions like Nation Commission for protection of child rights
- 3) Deterrence effect - child abuse receive higher level of punishment & hence deters further such acts





- 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)

India & USA converges in
being a democratic nations of world with
democratic values guiding their conduct
both domestically & globally.

Influence of Human rights issues &
democratic values on diplomatic relationship

1) USA through its internal reports &
parliamentary committee comments on
Human rights violations across the globe
including India

2) USA also refers to international reports
on 'status of democracy' to evaluate
its partners

3) India too keeps keen interest on Human rights violation affecting both it's & global community

4) Security agencies operations wrt these issues have also become point of discussion between the nations ex Khalistani case

Effect of these on bilateral engagement

1) lead to conflicts between nations : The comments or ~~interfere~~ intervention of one country into domestic affairs of other leads to conflicts of words

2) Expenditure of soft power : Countries build their soft power with democratic values & human rights principles

3) Provide issue of common interest at global platform
ex Violation of human rights due to terror attacks united both India & USA

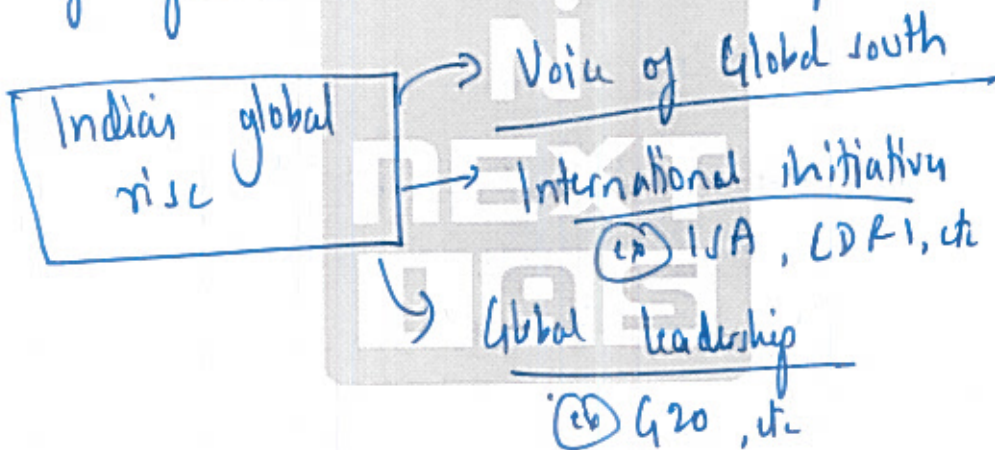
Measures to mitigate such tensions

- 1/ Dialogue & Discussion : Bilateral channels must be prioritised for deliberation on such issues instead of global outcry
- 2/ Respect each other's boundaries & sensitivities
- no need to show 'paternalistic attitude'
- 3/ Bring multilateral organisation reforms
→ work together in reforming the loopholes of UNSC reforms
- 4/ Sharing of intelligence → helps enhance security ~~state~~ of both nations.

Therefore, SDG goal (17)
calls for global cooperation as tool for
global governance.

- 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)

South Asia accounts for
one fourth of global population while
just one-sixth of global GDP indicative
of failure to ~~its~~ utilise its potential.



Geopolitical challenges India faces in S. Asia

1) China factor

↳ change in alliance of neighbouring
countries with increased ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~bind~~ ^{binding}
with China

↳ Bhutan - China talks
recently

2) Failure of South Asian groupings

ex SAARC - has become redundant
in ~~modern~~ current scenario

3) Pakistan factor

↳ inhibiting convergence of nations
in multiple agreements

4) Maritime security

↳ dual use ship being given access
to by neighbouring countries

ex Sri Lanka to Chinese ship

5) Security challenges

↳ spread of state & non state actor
organised crimes

ex Naxalism from North eastern region

Indian navigation

↳ 'Gujarat doctrine' - India needs to

opt for greater good for its neighbour
& smaller countries then look for proportionate
return

2) Isolate Pakistan

↳ Talks & Terrorism can't go
hand in hand

3) Increase security infrastructure

↳ go with development of border
villages ex Vibrant Village program

4) Revival of regional groupings

↳ look for newer groupings if older
ones can't be revived for

5) Strengthen oneself domestically

↳ both economically &
human resource development wise

• Hence, India's road to global
leadership must pass through regional
leadership.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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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।

