

NEXT IAS

MTS - FULL LENGTH TEST (FLT) 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : FLT002

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate : Himanshu Singh

Roll No. : MT24FLT0005 Start Time 10.05 End Time 1.05

Date of Examination : 14-07-2024 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

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
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2	2
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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)

Judicial review is the power of judiciary to check constitutionality and legality of laws & rules made by legislature, whereas Rule of law emanates from constitutional supremacy.



Judicial Review as most important aspect :-

Art 13, 32, 226 etc.

① Separation of powers ⇒ Judicial review prevents concentration of power in any organ of the govt.

eg SC in ~~Pr Cocho case~~ ~~200~~ S.R Bommai case declared Federalism as basic feature of the constitution.

② Federalism ⇒ Judicial review power effectively resolves the disputes between centre-states, state-state

eg use of doctrine of harmonious construction and doctrine of territorial nexus.

③ fundamental rights → Broadens the scope of fundamental rights and protects citizens from arbitrary power

eg In Anuradha Basu case 2018 - SC declared right to internet as part of art 21

eg Ramlika Maidan case 2012 → right to assemble and peaceful protest under art 19(1)(b) is unfettered

④ Secularism → upholds constitutional morality and right to religion.

eg In Bijoe Emmanuel case - SC declared right to silent as part of art 19(1)(a) and also right to religion.

Hence, Judicial review is an important aspect to promote Rule of law in the country. However, Judiciary needs to show judicial restraint along with judicial activism to promote harmony in the society and different organs of the state.

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)

Office of Governor emanates from article 163 whereas office of Delhi Lieutenant governor (LG) from art 239.

Comparison between powers of governors and lieutenant governor →

	Governor	LG
Source of power	① From the constitution itself art 163 to 167.	① From ANCTD act 1992 and subsequent amendments in 2021 and 2023.
Legislative powers	② Summons and prorogue legislative houses on aid and advice of Council of ministers.	② Summons and prorogue's house on aid and advice of Council of ministers but also in his discretion
Administrative powers	③ Head of the State (i.e ceremonial) CM is the de-facto ruler	③ Agent of the centre as well as head of the <u>U.T.</u>

Lieutenant governor's power in terms of acting on aid and advice:

- ① In Delhi Govt. case 2018, SC declared LG can refer the matter to President on subjects Land, public order, police. whereas powers of governor's are under art 200 to reserve the bills but are constitutionally limited.
- ② According to UNCTD act 2023, LG is final authority to decide on civil service postings in the U.T (i.e. can act independently) whereas governor only acts on aid and advice of state C.O.M in such matters.
- ③ President appoints CM and C.O.M in Delhi, whereas in states governor appoint CM and C.O.M on aid and advice of CM.

In the changing times, LG of Delhi should act responsibly while also keeping constitutional safeguards in day today functioning.

- Q3. हाल के दिनों में, भारत में धर्म के अधिकार और संवैधानिक नैतिकता के मध्य तनाव/मतभेद को दूर करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। प्रासंगिक वाद विधियों की सहायता लें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Discuss the role of the judiciary in navigating the tension between the right to religion and constitutional morality in India in recent times. Refer to relevant case laws.

(150 words, 10 marks)

Constitutional morality is steadfast adherence to values and principles enshrined in the constitution whereas right to religion is a fundamental right under art 25, 26, 27, 28 of part III.

Role of judiciary in navigating the tension between right to religion and constitutional morality ⇒

① Individual rights ⇒ In *Shafin Taham* case, 2017, SC declared right to choose one's faith as a fundamental right.

② Social evils ⇒ SC has effectively dealt with social evils and derogatory practices.

eg Banning Triple Talag in Shayara Bano case

③ Religious education ⇒ In Aruna Roy case, SC declared comparative study of religion does not amount to religious study

④ Upholding constitutional morality ⇒

In Sabarimala case, SC upheld right to dignity and allowed entry of women in the temple.

⑤ Essential religious practices ⇒

In Shirur Mutt case 1954, SC devised a doctrine to check the essentiality of practices that are fundamental to right to religion

Essential
practices

Peripheral
practices.

As in words of CJI, arc of moral universe is long but it surely bends towards justice highlights the value SC gives to constitutional morality while also carving out space for religion to flourish as upheld in S.R Bommai case 1994 that secularism is basic feature of constitution

- Q4. 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' का सिद्धांत अमेरिकी संविधान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। इस संदर्भ में तुलना करें कि भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण अमेरिकी प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण की तुलना में नियंत्रण और संतुलन प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The principle of 'Separation of Powers' is a key feature of the American Constitution. In this context, compare how the Indian Constitution's functional separation of powers distinguishes itself from the US system. What are the advantages of a check and balance system over a rigid Separation of Powers? (150 words, 10 marks)

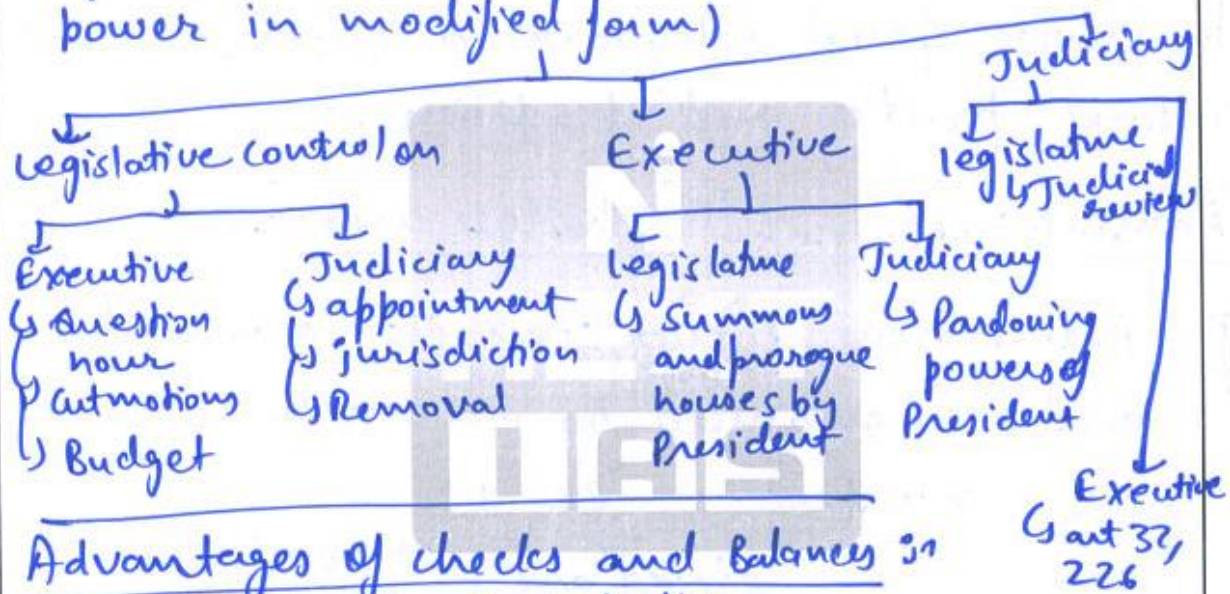
Separation of power is a concept given by french philosopher Montesquie, which envisages a water tight compartment of the 3 organs of state (i.e Judiciary, legislature, Executive)

Difference between American and India approach to separation of power

	Indian	American
Source	Art 50, art 122, 212 and art 121, 211.	art 1, 2, 3 dealing separately with Separation of power
Legislative and Executive	- Executive is part of the legislature and is responsible to it. - President as head of the state and PM as head of govt. with C.O.M to assist him.	- Executive and legislature are completely separated - President as both head of the state and govt. and is free to choose its C.O.M from public at large.

Judiciary	Principle of Constitutional supremacy and relatively narrower Judicial review (i.e. procedure established by law)	Principle of Judicial Supremacy and wider power of Judicial review (Due process of law)
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Indian constitution has adopted the system of checks and balances (i.e. separation of power in modified form)



Advantages of checks and balances in

- ① Prevents ~~separation~~ ^{Concentration} of power in a single organ as held by SC in Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case (1975) - Separation of power as basic structure of constitution.
- ② Prevents and resolves disputes between 3 organs of the state.

In the backdrop of India's vision of Vikshit Bharat 2047, each organ should play its role in achieving the same and work in spirit of Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.

- 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 is applicable to 4 states namely Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura to provide special safeguards to their cultural practices and traditions.

Administration in 6th Schedule areas :-

- ① Autonomous district councils organised (AOC) and re-organised by Governor with members 26 + 4
 elected and hold office for 5 years
 4 Nominated by Governor and hold office on pleasure of Governor.
- ② Governor submits a report annually to the President to highlight the issues and achievements of the tribal areas.

Sixth schedule fostering development respecting traditional governance systems and cultural practices :-

- ① Accountability → members of autonomous district councils (AOC)

are derived from tribes within and hence are responsible to them.

- ② Governance systems $\Rightarrow$ ADL's have power to setup village councils and courts to resolve the disputes and grievances.
- ③ Participatory $\Rightarrow$ Governor can subdivide ADL's to other region to make it more participatory and consensus oriented.
- ④ Cultural practices $\Rightarrow$ ADL's can make rules on forest, health, education, to ensure continuance of cultural practices
eg Practice of matriarchy, etc.
- ⑤ Development $\Rightarrow$ ADL's can make rules on minor minerals and minor forest produce and also collect land revenue to enhance development.

However, There are tribes that are underrepresented in autonomous district councils, hence mapping and data driven policies are way forward to foster growth and development.

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 and Government entities are showing increasing convergence ^(CCSO) ~~in~~ and collaboration in recent times to realise Vikshit Bharat, 2047 vision.

Partnership between CSO's and Govt. entities

- ① Target setting ⇒ Target setting and goal orientation of policies
eg BNHS advocating for environment protection.
- ② Policy formulation ⇒ By including stakeholders and providing a platform to local people
eg Amnesty international contributing in human rights issues.
- ③ Policy Implementation ⇒ Mid-day meal scheme implementation

by Alshaya Patra foundation,
and SEWA working for women
polities

④ Policy evaluation & Institutionalising
social audits and raising issues of
citizen charter to better ~~imp~~
evaluate and awareness spreading.
eg Pradhan nao.

⑤ Feedback is providing feedback
to ~~for~~ plug the
loopholes
eg Conservation International in
environmental issues.

However, CSO's need to ~~not~~ be
the extended arm of society not extension
of states to better ~~to~~ raise their
issues and contribute to Ekk Bharat
Shreshtha Bharat ideology while
also engaging with govt.

- 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)

India is a parliamentary democracy where law makers are responsible for policy formulation and ~~the~~ bureaucracy for policy implementation.

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

- ① Social → changing society and social values requires change in attitude of Indian civil servants. to understand them
- ② Technological → use of technology for better inputs and policy formulation as well as implementation
eg e-governance, citizen charters etc.
- ③ Changing governance structure
↳ i.e lateral entry and specialist civil services.

Mission karmayogi contribution ->

- ① In adoption of technology and training eg iGot karmayogi platform.
- ② changing bureaucratic attitude from rule based to role based.
- ③ Engagement with general public and NGOs, CSOs etc
- ④ Institutionalising citizen charter and social audit with help of sevottam model.
i.e Seva Paramo Dharma.

Life long learning is required in Indian civil servants to transform their attitude from "Chalta hai" to "Seva Bhaav" attitude.

- 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)

India has made tremendous progress in reducing poverty to 11.8% in 2023 (according to Niti Aayog's MPI).

Redefining poverty →

- There is talk of shifting to higher poverty line i.e. \$3.2 as per world bank instead of \$2.15 currently.

Potential Benefits of redefining potential benefits

- ① Socio-economic realities will be better reflected i.e. expenditure pattern, consumption pattern.
- ② Better policy formulation and targetting
eg current trend of freebies can be effectively mediated.

- ③ Uniformity in beneficiary identification
- ④ Better reflect incidence of poverty as well as Head count ratio.

Challenges :-

- ① Regional disparities in socio-economic indicators, expenditure, income
eg Kerala & TN vs Bihar
- ② A sharp jump in poverty rate will be observed.
- ③ Public grievance with rising poverty rates.

Way forward :-

- ① Constituting a new committee to assess the situation.
- ② In the meantime use of NITI aayog's MPI for policy formulation.
- ③ Uniformity but also a tailor made approach is required to design anti-poverty schemes.

- 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)

There has been a ~~trend~~ of political divisions on various issues such as Russia-Ukraine war, Hamas-Israel conflict, climate change with western countries.

Impact of deepening political divisions is

- ① Global south → As highlighted by PM in G-7 outreach - any uncertainty in world have a deeper impact on global south.
- ② Supply chain issues → such as friendshoring, chip wars, weaponisation of technology.
- ③ Global governance → WTO being dysfunctional, issues in UNSC and ICC.

- ④ Climate change $\Rightarrow$ climate change has acted as multiplying force - to ensure climate justice
eg CBDR issues.

Indian measures required:

- ① Reforms in global governance architecture such as UNSC, WB etc.
- ② Leveraging forums like ISA, G20 to raise issues of global south.
- ③ Use of technology in ensuring supply chain resilience.
- ④ Leveraging regional forums such as BIMSTEC, IORA etc.

If India's to navigate ~~to~~ through these political divisions, a consensus among global south is required.

- 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 an observer member of Arctic council and recently it has unveiled its arctic policy highlighting the importance of arctic region.

India's arctic policy with its broader foreign policy objectives :-

- ① Voice of global ^{south} to benefit equitably from arctic region and also protecting the same.
- ② Local solutions to local problems while also ensuring health of the ecosystem.
eg Banning hunt of whales to exploit fish oil.
- ③ Energy diplomacy to use resources of arctic region such as crude oil in a sustainable manner.

Collaboration ⇒

- ① Seed bank in Svalbard and India's stake. and also providing inputs to Ladakh seed bank.
 - ② Himadri station for research and exploration.
 - ③ Search for resources for economic growth.
 - ④ Disease and pandemic control eg ^{zombie} virus
- way forward ⇒

- ① Declaring arctic region as the global common on the lines of Antarctic treaty.

②

- 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)







- 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 and Privilege committee are standing committees of parliament with tenure of 1 year, with a job to ensure highest ethical conduct and proportionate use of privileges.

Comparing powers of Ethics & Privilege committee

	Privilege	Ethics
Composition	15 members in LS 10 members in RS with ministers not being the member	Not fixed but generally 10 members.
Scope	Takes up issues of breach of privilege by individual M.P. or groups	Takes up issues of ethical conduct eg Money for question case
Applicability	To all M.P.'s as well as Individuals from outside	Only to sitting M.P.'s of LS and <u>RS</u> .

Punishment	Can recommend removal or disqualification to presiding officer of the respective house	Also recommend removal or disqualification eg TMC-MP disqualified recently
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Committees complementing each other :-

- ① Both ensure proper functioning and productivity in parliament by over watching ethical conduct and privileges.
- ② Providing inputs to each other in matter of the same.
- ③ Checking nucleus in the parliament
eg 206 MP's disqualified in 17th LS

In backdrop of frequent parliamentary disruption such as Question hour working only for 60% in LS and ~~52.6~~ 52.6 in RS and decrease in no. of sittings - 274 in 17th LS, role of ethics committee and privilege committee becomes crucial.

- 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 is proactive role played by judiciary to complement Govt. policy, ~~plug~~ plug governance gaps, protect Fundamental rights etc.

Persistent legislative dysfunction in India

- ① Fewest no. of sittings since 1952 in full term **LS** → i.e 274
Avg drop in annual sitting to 52 in 17th LS.
- ② Frequent recess and suspension of M.P's — 206 in 17th LS.
- ③ Declining role of individual legislators — Anti defection law functioning as Anti dissent law.
- ④ Bills passed in haste
eg NABFID bill 2021,
3 criminal laws → Bharatiya Sakshya Samhita
BNSS. etc

Evolving role of judiciary :-

- ① Maneka Gandhi case — Enlarging procedure established by law to due process of law (substantive)
- ② Doctrine of Basic Structure and its evolution → Kesava Nanda Bhargava case (1973)
- ③ Maintaining balance between Fundamental rights and DPSP's
eg Minerva Mills case → upheld art 39(b) and 39(c) over and above art 14 and 19. (exception)
- ④ Widening judicial review and ensuring independence of judiciary.
eg I-R Coelho case 2007
NJAC case 2014.

Effectiveness of judicial intervention in addressing governance gaps :-

- ① Environment interventions → protecting environment as well as rights of animals
eg U.K high court declared River Ganga to be a living entity.

Mc. Mehta case → Right to clean Environment
(2014) under art 21.

- ② Formulating Vishal guidelines in absence of PoSH act (2013) in Vishal case 1997.
- ③ Effective ~~use~~ use of art 142 to do complete justice

Effectiveness of judicial intervention in safeguarding citizens rights is

- ① widening the scope of art 21.
eg Right to die with dignity → Aruna shambhag case and Common cause case 2018.

Right to marry a person of one's choice and Right to sexual orientation → Navtej Singh Johar case and NALSA case.

- ② widening scope of art 19 →
eg Right to Information → AOR case (1980)
Right to press → Romesh Thappan case (1950)
under article 19

- ③ Technology access → Restoring internet in ~~and~~ J&K.

Hence, judiciary has effectively addressed governance gaps while also ensuring fundamental rights.

- 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 is largest and oldest democracy in the world, yet political parties in India lack internal democracy, putting a question on ~~the~~ their functioning.

Internal democracy impacting functioning

- ① Leadership → frequent defections and split in parties.
eg Shiv Sena in Maharashtra.
- ② Transparency → lack of transparency in day today functioning and huge levels of corruption.
eg Electoral bonds case.
- ③ Reflecting people's voices → lack of connect with public on ground and their issues.

④ Political instability

eg Bihar govt. frequent changes and frequent alliance formations.

Internal democracy impacting legitimacy

① Ideology $\Rightarrow$ lack of effectiveness in communicating party's ideology to public and its leaders.

eg NCP in Maharashtra.

② Concentration $\Rightarrow$ concentration of decision making powers in hands of few.

eg Party high command. communicating daily agenda's to party workers.

③ People's grievances $\Rightarrow$ People do not get to raise their voices.

eg Parties shifting to casteism and communalism to win elections and support.

Steps required :-

- ① frequent elections to choose regional leadership as well as national leadership.
- ② Bringing political parties under the purview of RTI act
- ③ Central funding i.e funding to election commission and then subsequent devolution to parties on basis of performance in previous elections.
- ④ use of technology and data analytics to check corrupt and unethical behaviours.
- ⑤ Implementing Dinesh Goswami committee recommendations in letter and spirit.

~~Parties can~~ Parties can learn from practice of elections and choosing a president from erstwhile Congress (i.e congress before independence) to promote internal democracy.

- 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 is a statutory body setup in 1992. ~~is~~ under NHRC act 1992, to promote and protect human rights.

Role and Mandate of NHRC :-

- ① watchdog of human rights.
- ② Providing inputs and ensuring implementation of certain acts ~~eg~~ PoCSO act, MRTP act.
- ③ Coordinating with other organs such as NCW, NCSC, ~~and~~ NCST.
- ④ Protecting rights of children along with NCPCR (National Commission for protecting child rights)
- ⑤ Participation in policy formulation, implementation and providing feedback for the same.
- ⑥ Taking up complaints and suo moto recognition of human rights infringement

Current composition and functioning affecting independent and effectiveness →

- ① Appointments → It has become as parking lot for retired civil servants affecting its independence.
- ② Lack of stakeholder engagement
i.e. NAO's, CSO's and women pressure groups.
- ③ Lack of representation of marginalised
eg SC, ST, OBC's, Transgender.
eg Hasdeo issue
- ④ Funds → Shortage in funds and staff management
- ⑤ Reports are not binding and even are not tabled.
- ⑥ functionaries → Bureaucratic attitude of the members i.e. Tower approach.
- ⑦ ~~lack~~ Lack of women participation which reflects on ground level
eg Manipur issue

⑧ untimely visits

eg situation of prison and frequent stampedes during world cup winning parade
↳ Hathras case.

way forward is

- ① Making NHRC a constitutional body which will ensure
 - ↳ mandatory tabling of reports
 - ↳ funds and expenditure on charged expenditure
 - ↳ Regular appointments.
- ② NHRC should compose of individuals who are high on human rights issues i.e members of CSO, NGO working in human rights issues.

NHRC's role becomes crucial in backdrop of changing climate and rising population. Hence NHRC should implement and work towards upholding article 1 of UN declaration of human rights i.e by virtue of being a human, every individual is equal and right to live with dignity.

- 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)

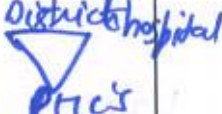
The persistent health equity challenges in India pose a critical barrier in achieving Universal Health Coverage. In this context discuss the role of the public and private sectors in ensuring adequate health access and outcomes across rural and urban areas. (250 words, 15 marks)

Universal health coverage refers to providing healthcare services to all i.e. accessibility, affordability, quality healthcare services.

Persistent health equity challenges

- ① Low expenditure on health
~ 3.1% of GDP (lower than what envisaged in National health policy ~ 3.5%)
- ② High IMR ~ 35 (due to NFHS-5)
- ③ High incidence of stunting ~ 38% (NFHS-5)
- ④ 1.4 beds per 1000 population
1 doctor per 1400 people
- ⑤ 50% women in India are anaemic
- ⑥ Negligence of ^{non-}communicable diseases which constitute 60% of all deaths in India

Role of public sector :-

- ① Providing 4 A's of health
 Accessibility → Affordability → Attainability → Quality
- ② Bridging rural-urban disparities
 i.e. regional disparities.
 At present India has inverted  triangle of healthcare infrastructure which needs to be upright.
- ③ Maintaining health records by
 use of AI, data analytics.
 eg Ayushman Bharat digital mission.
- ④ Health insurance coverage and
 reduce out of pocket expenditure
 which is 50% at present.

Role of private sector :-

- ① Bringing in expertise. and
 quality Infrastructure
 eg Tools for diagnosis and operations
 i.e. MRIS

- ② Plugging in the gaps such as issue of missing middle.
- ③ Training govt. ASHA workers. and providing inputs for the same.

way forward →

- ① Right to health on the lines of Rajasthan govt. initiative.
- ② PPP models in health care.
- ③ Implementing recommendations of J. Satyanarayan committee → National health structure Blueprint
- ④ Realising the objectives of National health policy 2017
 - ↳ Increase in expenditure to 3.5% of GDP
 - ↳ Bringing TFR to 2.1

SC has declared Right to health as part of art 21 in Bandhua Mukti Morcha Case. Hence, Public and private should work together to realise the idea of "welfare state" as envisaged in art 38 of the  constitution.

- 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).

Recently, Ministry of Rural development has localised the Sustainable development goals and their implementation.

Role of Panchayats as catalysts for grassroot development is

- ① Engaging stakeholders such as local tribes and their traditional knowledge
- ② Accountability ⇒ local people will be accountable for the implementation of development programmes
eg MGNREGA
- ③ Efficiency and economy ⇒
 - Preventive corruption by institutionalising social audits (as done in Meghalaya).
 - checking leakages and exclusion from policies and welfare programmes.

- ④ Ensuring equity and inclusiveness by engaging marginalised people and addressing their grievance.
- ⑤ Better implementation of anti-poverty measures such as Bank-SHG linkage programme, Lakhpati didi Scheme. etc.

Role of Panchayats as catalysts for Sustainable development :-

- ① Engagement to develop climate resilient Infrastructure
eg check dams, watershed development.
- ② Channelising traditional knowledge and practices to fight climate change and disasters
eg water harvesting techniques
Such as Johar, Naada, Talab etc.

③ Protecting environment and local ecosystem by community engagement.

way forward →

① Awareness campaigns to spread ideas of SDG.

② Governance measures such as inclusion of stakeholders - CSO's, NGO's of Bombay Natural history society.

③ A 2 pronged approach by central and state govt. to empower local self govt.

As rightly said, we do not inherit ~~an~~ environment and resources from our ancestors but borrow it from our children, highlights the need for sustainable development while also fighting climate change.

- 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)







- 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)

U.S and India are two largest democracies in the world advocating ideas of democracy and human rights.

Influence of democratic values on diplomatic relationship :

- ① Complementing each other on various multilateral and bilateral forums while also confronting eg Issue of global consensus on terrorism
- ② India being a staunch believer of CBDR (Common but differentiated responsibilities) ~~which~~ to fight climate change whereas U.S have a different approach.
- ③ P2P ties → Indian diaspora being one of the largest in U.S.A assuming high level post

also brings convergence to approaches of USA and India.

④ On west Asia → India advocates for a regional solution while ensuring rule based order while USA advocates — ~~U.S. based~~ ~~solution~~ led solution.

⑧ Defence and security →

According to SIPRI, USA is largest spender on defence whereas India is 4th in the list, highlighting the importance these countries give to security and human rights.

Measures That are required:

① P2P ties → Enhancing people to people ties to promote social cohesion and diplomatic relationship.

- ③ Leveraging ICET and climate change as a uniting force.
- ④ Global consensus on terrorism to resolve regional as well as global issues.
- ⑤ U.S.A and India both advocating for governance reforms in international multilateral organisation.
- ⑥ India as voice of global south, and U.S.A working parallel to them.
- ⑦ upholding principles of Panchsheel i.e mutual respect cooperation etc.

In the backdrop of rising geopolitical tensions and supply chain issues, India and U.S.A should complement each other to effectively lead global order and establish a multipolar world.

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)

Prof. Happy Mohan Jacob — "India's global rise has lead to paradox in South Asia" highlights the rising issues in South Asia.

Geopolitical challenges India faces in South Asia :-

- ① Regional stability issue such as Nepal's political instability, Myanmar's Military coup by Junta, Pakistan's cross-border terrorism, China's influence.
- ② unconventional security challenges such as drug trafficking, (Golden crescent, Golden triangle) cyberwarfare (by china), piracy in Indian ocean region.
- ③ Climate change as multiplying factor as evident in rising sea level, global temperature, frequent disasters.



Fig. South Asia's Issues

④ As highlighted by External affairs minister in his book "Why Bharat Matter" — South Asia suffers with

3 U's

- un-disputed issues
- un-integration
- under utilisation of potential.

⑤ China's — cheque book diplomacy, Salami slicing technique, Diamond Necklace strategy

eg SL's Hambantota port
CPEC

Access to ports in Pakistan
LSC Swadan port.

⑥ Rise of Non-state actors and Insurgent groups.

eg NSCW-IM, ISIS etc

③ Navigating The challenges:->

- ① Aujral doctrine
- ② Leveraging regional forums such as BIMSTEC, SAARC
- ③ Ensuring supply chain-resilience.
- ④ Frequent Bilateral meets. to discuss anti-radicalisation, security and border issues etc.
- ⑤ Strategic autonomy to balance De-risking and de-coupling of Issues from outside powers.

India should use DNA approach (Dialogue, Negotiation, Assurance) to navigate the geopolitical tensions rising in south asia.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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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।