

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: GSMAC2406

Test No.: 06

Name of Candidate: ASHUTOSH MISHRA Mobile No. Roll No.: GSMAC24A1006 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00Date of Examination: 9-08-2024 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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allotted.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted, may not be considered.
- Use extremely neat and legible writing.
- Do not write/mark anything on the QCA B.

समाचार निर्देश

- QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होते पर कृपया पुन जाँच करें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई छूट या सामग्री नहीं गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब की गयी है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदलें।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवेदन, स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवेदन समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के द्वारा संबंधित प्रश्न के बीच ही लिखने होंगे। किसी के स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को ग्राइड नहीं किया जाएगा।
- कृपया साफ़, साफ़, अच्छी अक्षरलेखन से बचें।
- QCA B में अभ्यर्थी के उत्तरों को न लिखें न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1006, GSMAC2406, 09-08-2024 03:09 PM

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2

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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.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



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Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com 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

संघ के सदस्यों के आधार पर बहुलवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याओं का हल करने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था संघीय शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्यवाई के लिए सक्रिय मंचों के रूप में कैसे विकसित हुईं (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Federal governance is characterised by institutionalized arrangements for solving problems generated by pluralism based on consultation and mutual consent. How have Zonal Councils evolved from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms for action? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Institutionalized arrangements are important platform to address trust deficit and promote cooperative federalism

Multiple institution of Federal governance

- (1) Interstate Council (Article 262)
- (2) Inter State water dispute tribunal (^{Art} 263)
- (3) GST Council
- (4) NITI Aayog
- (5) Rajyasabha (A federal body)
- (6) Zonal Council

Role of Zonal Council

State Reorg. Act 1956 also created institution of Zonal Council. There are 5 Zonal Council. For Northeast, there is another Zonal Council under 1971 act

- Features
- ① headed by Home Minister
 - ② vice chairman → State Chief Minister (Rotate yearly)
 - ③ Participation of other State Ministers
Gov. & then of UTs

Earlier role

- ① No Regular meeting
- ② Absence of proper secretariat
- ③ Politicisation of bodies → low participation by states
- ④ No proper action on "consensus" (built in Council)

However,

in recent time

- ① Developing coordinated planning based upon regional demand and development based upon collective spirit
- ② coordination in disaster response and mitigation measures (eg) West Zonal Council (Rajasthan-Guj) → coordinated on drought related issues
- ③ developing proper security architecture (eg) groupo. functions of Northeast zonal council
- ④ Implementing connectivity projects in different State with coordination*
- ⑤ Bringing regional perspective at the level of Union.

However, often we also see political rivalries against each other in the zonal Council meeting. They must move with vision of "Team India".

भारतीय संविधान में राज्य धर्मनिरपेक्षता सम्बन्धित के प्रति सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की व्यापक अवधारणा में सम्मिलित है। चर्चा करो।
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Secularism under the Indian constitution is encapsulated in the broader concept of constitutional commitment to equality. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Indian Constitution is based upon the Indian philosophy of secularism i.e. 'Saty Dharam Sambhav'

Broader concept of constitutional commitment to equality $\Rightarrow$ linked with secularism

① Right to equality

[A] Article 14 $\rightarrow$ Every one's equal in front of law $\rightarrow$ No discrimination based upon caste, gender, religion, etc

[B] Article 15

$\rightarrow$ State will promote equality

(eg) State's role in opening public well for Dalits.

[C] Article 16 $\rightarrow$ Equality in Public Employment

[D] Article 17 $\rightarrow$ Addressing untouchability

[2] Citizenship $\rightarrow$ Every person of this country will be entitled to Indian citizenship.

[3] Universal adult franchise $\rightarrow$ Right to vote for every Indian citizens

[4] Article 21 $\rightarrow$ Right to live with dignity
 $\downarrow$
Protecting Rights of minority

5) Promoting Substantive equalities

A) Article 25 to 29 → special rights for minorities ⇒ protect their Religion, Culture, Language.

B) Affirmative action (Article 332, 336) (for OBCs, Tribals)

Thus, "equality" is foundational value for India's commitment to constitution. However, we often see

- ① Political biased decision (e.g.) UP govt canwara yatra
- ② violation of rights of Dalits, Tribals (e.g.) Urination on a tribal person in MP - 2023
- ③ Hate speech, mob lynching against ethnic minorities

Way forward

- ① leave the "soft state" nature ⇒ Erode equality in substantive sense
- ② Commitment of office bearers towards constitutional philosophy

In this way, the Indian secular model will succeed in its vision of "multicultural citizenship"

है। टिप्पणी करें कि धारा 8 के तहत वर्तमान वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार अपराधों के मनमाने वर्गीकरण की ओर ले जाता है। साथ ही, इस धारा के तहत अयोग्य घोषित व्यक्ति के लिए उपलब्ध उपायों का भी उल्लेख करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

There is a need to shift the focus of Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 from the duration of the sentence to the gravity of the offence. Comment on how the current classification under Section 8 leads to arbitrary categorisation of offences. Also, mention the remedies available to a person disqualified under this section. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Section 8 provides various ground
of disqualification of member of Parliament/
assembly, under RPA act 1951

Current Classification → Arbitrary categorisation

① person, convicted for more than
2 year would be disqualified.

⇓

Problems

① person, convicted
for minor crime
having 2 year
punishment Disqualified

② Person, allegation
of Rape, Murder

⇓
But, Delay in
Conviction

⇓
No disqualification

③ A person failed to submit electoral
expenditure → disqualified but alleged
Corrupt person → not disqualified

④ Having 25% share in Govt Corporation
↳ Disqualification
but no disqualification who have

Allegation of fraud with govt-

Remedies available

① Going in High Court and later in Supreme

Court

② Pardon power of President-

③ Going in Supreme Court under article
136 and 142

There are ways to address the
above issues

विपक्ष का क्या मत है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

What is the significance of the Leader of Opposition in the Indian parliamentary system? How does the role of the opposition contribute to the checks and balances in a democracy? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Leader of opposition is a Statutory Position. It goes to leader of opposition party who has minimum 10% of total Parliament seats.

Significance

- ① Concept of Shadow govt. (British idea)
(Leader of opposition provides alternative vision to ruling party)
- ② Enforcing the accountability of Executive.
- ③ It's position is equal to Cabinet-minister.
- ④ Participation in appointment committees of many body (e.g.) NHRC appointment,
- Appointment of members/
Chairman of Election Commission
- ⑤ Bringing together all the opposition parties in parliament under leadership of leader of opposition.
- ⑥ Protecting interests of members, putting perspective of members in front of Chairperson/separator

Role of opposition → contribution in checks and Balance

- 1) Debate and discussion over bills, Policies
- 2) Participation in question hour, zero hour ⇒ Enforcing accountability of govt.
- 3) Members of multiple committees (e.g.)
Chairperson of public account committee comes from opposition parties.
- 4) Passing of Budget, Motion of Thanks ⇒ Opposition parties put their perspective.
- 5) Opposition parties can bring No confidence motion, adjournment motion, censure motion etc.

However, in recent time

- ① Rising disruption in hours by opposition.
- ② ~~and~~ Mass suspension of opposition members.
- ③ Complaint of biasness by opposition against Chairman.

etc.

The parliament democracy ask that ideal model
"opposition should have its say, But govt. should have its way."

Such political culture should be created.

"प्रस्तावना में सूत्र आदर्शों - संप्रभुता, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र - भारत के संवैधानिक ढांचे की आधारशिला हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

"The core ideals of the Preamble (sovereignty, socialism, secularism) and democracy - form the bedrock of India's constitutional framework. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Preamble clearly emphasised on feature of Indian States as "Sovereign", "socialist", "Secular" and "democratic Republic" nature.

These ideals - Bedrock of constitutional framework

1) Idea of Sovereignty

- A) Article 1, 2, 3 clearly emphasised India as sovereign nation
- B) Idea of Constitutional Sovereignty → Power is derived from Constitution.
- C) Concept of "we the people" → People elect members of Parliament who form govt which is sovereign in nature

2) Socialist

- a) Article 39(b) and (c) represent Indian model of socialism → Supremacy (Samta vs A.P. decision)
- b) DPSPs feature recognise India as "welfare model" → Promote Social and Economic democracy (Article 46)
- c) Article 17, 330, 332 Promote Social Equality (Idea of social justice) Affirmative action

Secular

- a) Article 14 to 18 → Right to equality
- b) Article 25 to 29 → protecting interest of minorities
- c) Universal adult franchise
- d) Equal citizenship
- e) Fundamental duties → Idea of Brotherhood

Democracy

- a) All positions of Government, Parliament, Judiciary are open to Indian citizen
- b) Free and fair election (Article 324)
- c) Parliament form of democracy ⇒ Executive accountability to Parliament (Article 74)
- d) Universal adult franchise

Thus, India is modern, progressive, liberal and welfare state. It is most successful post-colonial nation. The credit goes to vision of constitutional makers.

"Today, if India survive as a democratic nation, it is because of Indian Constitution"
— Granville Austin

103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के पिहितार्थों का आकलन करें, जिसने भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत की है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
Assess the implications of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a ten per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), on the principle of social justice in India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

The idea of Social Justice asks for substantive equality. on this basis, govt brought 10% reservation for EWS

Positive implications

- ① Affirmative actions from the side of Poor, Marginals.
 - ② Supreme Court asked for alternative criteria other than caste in Ram Singh case.
 - ③ "Class based" discriminations are also prevalent in society $\Rightarrow$ Need of inclusive Governance @ Poor education to the children of poor person $\Rightarrow$ low job opportunity.
 - ④ In some part of society $\neq$ There is consistent demand for class based reservation.
- Ex) Protest by Sapax group in MP

Therefore, 103rd CAA are addressing above issues and creating a "inclusive", "Sustainable" society.

However, Issues of negative implications

- ① It has bypassed the limit of 50% reservation (Andhra Sawhney judgement)
↳ Thus, many states are giving more and more reservation (74% in Bihar - struck down by HC)
- ② Pandora box of demand → Demand by Maratha, Jat, Gujar
- ③ Limit of slacks → covering large amount of population. Thus, a populist measure.
- ④ Misuse of 10% EWS by upper class people due to corruption.
- ⑤ Social justice is based upon historical inequality. It is not poverty removal tool.

(way forward)

- i) → implement in effective manner (No corruption)
- ii) → Check the ceiling limit based upon "data based decision making"

"Social justice" is foundation of every democracy. It can't be ruled

7.

भारत में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ध्यान "कल्याण" से "अति-निर्भरता" की ओर स्थानांतरित हो रहा है। इसके आलोक में, क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि कल्याणकारी योजनाओं ने भारत में "मुफ्त की संस्कृति" को जन्म दिया है, जिससे गरीबी और भूख उत्पन्न से ध्यान भटक गया है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The focus of welfare schemes in India is shifting from "well-being" towards "over-dependency". In light of this, do you agree that welfare schemes have inculcated a "freebies culture" in India leading to a divergence of focus from poverty and hunger alleviation? (10 marks, 150 words)

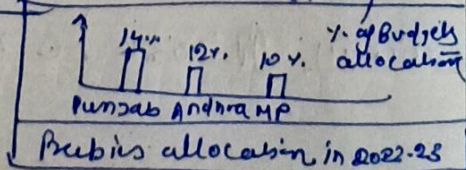
The idea of welfare schemes are to Promote well-being, build capacity, address basic limitations like hunger, Poverty.

However, Rise of overdependency (freebies culture) in recent time.

- (1) Giving free electricity, water (eg) Delhi model
- (2) Giving free transport for women (eg) Karnataka
- (3) Monthly fixed amount of transfer of money (eg) MP → Ladli Behna Yojna

It has created overdependency / freebies culture

- (a) Increased culture of consumption → Negative externalities on environment
- (b) No "self effort" for Capacity building → Reliance for govt support for living.
- (c) Creating a "lazy" culture in society



Divergence from poverty and hunger alleviation

- ① Poverty denotes "deprivation". It can be only removed by Capacity building - Amartya Sen
- ② Diversion of Resources from other important policies for MUNREWA, Health and Social Support
- ③ Reduction of allocation for policies which can address malnutrition, hidden hunger (Because, like freebies, they cannot be converted into votes)

However,

Some schemes are promoting women empowerment

ii) Economic growth @ PM Isan

iii) Economic mobilities for women through free transport

Way forward

① Proper balancing of fiscal governance and freebies.

② Focus on Schemes which build capacity @ Health, Education, Skill

"Freebies" can not be sustained for long.

Roll back of these policies will create mass protest.
Therefore, they must not be misused

8. शासन का काम दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावेशी बनाने (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)
 Governance is not just about efficiency; it's about making governance accessible and inclusive for every citizen. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

E-governance is the governance based upon internet and computer technologies. eg DBT initiative

E-gov is not just about efficiency - Reasons.

① on the name of efficiency, E-gov should not lead to exclusion of people from service
 (eg) Jharkhand case - A girl child died.

② It should not limit scheme implementation
 (eg) MUNRENT - Aadhaar based payment & people without Aadhaar will not get benefits.

③ Such situation will promote loles as an end in itself $\Rightarrow$ Compromise with public welfare

E-gov is about accessible | Inclusiveness

① priority of people well being over everything

(eg) Hybrid payment system in MUNRENT

② Build capacities of pws $\Rightarrow$ Benefits of e-gov

will reach to last mile citizens.

- ③ Giving digital infrastructure to every citizen $\Rightarrow$ promote (inclusiveness) in e-gov services.
- ④ Digital literacy mission for tribals, Dalits, women
- ⑤ E-gov should reach (empowerment) of marginal section
 $\Rightarrow$ Ladli Behna Yojna - 1250/month to women (MP)

What more can be done

- (1) Taking feedbacks from people about e-gov $\Rightarrow$ social audit
- (2) Giving flexibility to Bureaucrats $\Rightarrow$ to ensure that service delivery will not compromise for the sake of rules, channels etc.

Civil servants must understand, their core objective is "people governance". E-gov is just one tool for implementation of Abolish a judge

QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 आदि जैसे नए क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय समझौतों के आगमन के साथ, गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन (NAM) समूह और G77 जैसे संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की जाने वाली पुरानी वैश्विक व्यवस्था अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the advent of new regional and multilateral agreements like QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 etc the old world order represented by organizations like NAM, Davos, and G77 is losing its relevance. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Present world order is in state of flux. Multiple new architectures are coming like QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2

Significance of these institutions

① Addressing the concerns of present order

1.1 > Rise of China → China is threat to USA, India, Japan, Australia. Thus, QUAD aims to establish BOP against China.

1.2 > AUKUS promote nuclear capacity of Australia. It is another initiative by USA to contain China.

1.3 > India's rising profile → QUAD, I2U2 recognise the role of India as net-security provider in region.

② Protecting the liberal order

1 > QUAD, I2U2, AUKUS aims to address the alternative Chinese model of Socialism based on authoritarianism.

③ Promoting peace in sensitive zone

I2v2 is an effort by USA and India
to bring Israel, UAE, Saudi Arabia, much
more closer

Declined Significance of old org

- ① NAM is org. based upon multiple
Contradiction, absence of proper leadership,
indiscretion etc
- ② Geopolitics has taken priority over
Geoeconomics due to USA-China Rivalry.
Thus, Compromise with spirit of Davos.
- ③ No focus on concern of developing countries $\Rightarrow$
G-77 is losing its significance $\Rightarrow$ Unable
to promote development.

However,

these org are still important

- 1) NAM - Platform for voice of IIIrd world (cuntries)
- 2) G-77 & Rising concern of developing nation
- 3) Davos - Economic independence, an impo.
value.

Thus, a comprehensive architecture
based upon old and new order must
be built.

New world order should not become expose
to bypass demands of old world order like New inter.
economic
order

विश्व प्रणाली में अमेरिकी ताकत के द्वीपीय राज्य और क्षेत्र भारत के बदलते रणनीतिक भूगोल में नए केंद्र बन गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए इन द्वीपीय राज्यों से माला पर प्रकाश डालें और इन राज्यों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत को कि रास्ता पर कि प्रकाश डालें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The island states and territories from the South Pacific to the African coast have become new nodes in India's changing strategic geography. In this context, highlight the importance of these island states for India and also throw light upon the initiatives taken by India to strengthen ties with these states. (10 marks, 150 words)

"The world order of 21st century will be decided in water of Indian Ocean".

Alfred T. Mahan

The recognition of Indopacific as an important geopolitical theatre is eg. of it.

Importance of island states of Indopacific for India

- ① Promotion of free and open Indopacific → India wants rule based world order in region. It requires coordination with island states.
- ② projecting India as net security provider in region. Thus, India needs strategic partnership with island nations.
- ③ Enhancing capacities of Indian navy → logistic sharing agreement with island states
- ④ Countering offensive attitude of China → Smog of Pearl of China requires building alternative chain of India's ally
- ⑤ protecting trade along choke lines
[eg] India's presence in Socatra (Omani island) near Suez canal

- ⑥ protecting island state from climate change, rising sea level
- ⑦ Increased coordination against piracy and other maritime security aspects

India's initiatives

- ① Strengthening Indian ocean naval association (IONS), Indian ocean Rim association (Regular meeting, coordination)
 - ② SAGAR Doctrine → Security and growth of All
 - ③ Strategic partnership with Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius
 - ④ Increased presence of Indian navy &
 - ↳ Agreement with Indonesia over Sabang Port
 - Chabahar port agreement
 - ACSA agreement with Japan
 - ⑤ Increased cooperation with Pacific ocean island states
 - ↳ Grouping FIPIC → Forum for Indo-Pacific island state
 - & PM's visit to Papua new Guinea - 2022
 - ⑥ QUAD, Close relation with Seyshells, Madagascar
- India's rising profile is very much reflecting in its increased presence in Indo-Pacific

Electoral funding in India is fraught with the double whammy of legal loopholes and political inefficiencies. In this context, discuss the challenges to electoral funding. What lessons can India draw from global best practices in this regard? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

As per T.N. Sheshan, Electoral funding is both cause of corruption. Or suffers from legal loopholes and political inefficiencies

Issues of legal loopholes - challenges

- (1) Income tax exemption $\Rightarrow$ formation of many registered unrecognised political parties (RUPPs) for tax evasion
- (2) Contributions by corporate $\rightarrow$ The limit of 7.5% of profit is removed. Thus, increased quidpro quo ~~for~~ through election funding.
- (3) Foreign companies registered in India can contribute $\Rightarrow$ Many MNCs are becoming political parties for money laundering
- (4) Nature of 2000Rs cash transaction limit $\rightarrow$ showing fund in multiply of 2000
- (5) Limited power of ECI to monitor funding bands on electoral bond $\Rightarrow$ Thus, low accountability of political parties

Issue of political inefficiencies challenges

- (A) → Political parties do not submit all details to election commission
- (B) → Issue of misuse / corruption / excess in funding (crony capitalism)
- (C) → Limit of individual cap on elections are often misquoted, misrepresented violated indirectly
- (D) → Absence of internal democracy ⇒ Misuse of funds by centralised leadership
- (E) → Excessive expenditure in elections for advertisement, political consultancy etc.

Lesson from Global practices

- ① Concept of state funding as recognised in many western, European countries
- ② State funding in kinds (Not in cash)
- ③ Limit of expenditure on political parties
↳ clear limit in Germany

Pressure groups form the social foundation of a democracy. In this context, discuss pressure groups' key contributions in promoting social security measures for workers in India, and how they address the gaps in existing policies.

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Article 19 recognise right to form
association. Pressure groups perform
the role of interest aggregation, political
education, political participation.

They are Social foundation of democracy

Make
democracy
representative

Ensure
accountability
of
executives

Bring
changes
in
policies

protect
interests
of
their
communities

key contribution in social security measure

① Bringing "social security" aspects in
government bill

eg Kabnauka bill

on Garment workers → Result
of pressure groups.

② Ensuring Government policy for
Vulnerable

eg Domestic workers policy
demande by Orintha Kabno
Samoh Delhi

③ lobbying with governments to include their concerns

eg Hindu Mazdoor Sangathan protested against dilution of labour laws by State during COVID ⇒ Union stopped their implementation

④ Effort of pressure groups to address

Child labour ⇒ eg Bachpan Bachao Andolan

⑤ Right to work under MNREWA was the outcome of efforts of pressure groups

⑥ Right to information ⇒ Efforts of MKSS pressure group ⇒ helps workers to ensure accountability

⑦ Measures like Equal pay for both sexes
↳ "Shakti" Niro made many efforts in early 1970s

Addressing Gaps in existing Policies

- ① Increasing Bargaining power of workers and bringing change in policy of Employer.
- ② Contributions for development, Education of children of workers.
- ③ Raising voice of unorganised workers like Garb workers.
- ④ Tactics like Dharna, Strike, Social Movements for protection of rights.
- ⑤ Interactions with parliamentarians oppositions to raise questions from Government.

Therefore, pressure groups use multiple ways to fill the gaps of policies. They are the guardian of working class. They ensure that democracy become "Polyarchy".

संविधान में संघीय संरचना के कार्यकारी अंश में "भारतीय संघीयता के सिद्धांत" की परिकल्पना की गई है। पारमार्थिक संवैधानिक प्रणाली के अंतर्गत संघीयता के अर्थ का अर्थ है कि संघीय प्रणाली में संघीय विचारों के अन्तर्गत विचारों का समाधान किया जाता है। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Constitution envisages the "principle of federal supremacy" in the executive space of Indian federal polity. Discuss while referring to the relevant Constitutional provisions and case laws. How are contentious issues regarding the distribution of powers resolved? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

As per Sarkaria Commission, Indian federal model is tilted towards union. It prioritise federal government over state governments.

Constitutional provisions

① Legislative Sphere

- 1.1) Union list has large no. of issues → 100 subjects
- 1.2) State list - only 65 subjects
- 1.3) Concurrent list → Union list will have priority over state laws
- 1.4) Union even has power to create laws in State list - (Article 249, 250, 251, 252)
- 1.5) Governor's assent is necessary for State bill. Moreover, Governor can reserve bill for president - (Article 201)

② Administrative powers

- ① All India services → appointed by union, will work in state

② Under article 352, 356 → Administrative power can be transferred to president

③ Other provisions

3.1) Election Commission → appointed by union, will conduct elections of assembly (Article 324-329)

3.2) CAN ⇒ appointed by union (Article 148-150)

3.3) Integrated judiciary

3.4) Universal citizenship

3.5) Indestructible States, indestructible union

↳ Under Article 3, 4 → union can change State's boundaries, name without their consent

3.6) Emergency (Article 352, 356, 360)

↳ Transform federal model towards Unitary

Case/laws

① SC upholds the presidential rule under 356 on many constitutional grounds (SR Bommai case)

② In B.P. Singh case → (SC) → President does not need to justify removal

of Grooves from States

- ③ SC upholds the power of union to deploy Paramilitary forces without consent of States.
- ④ SC upholds union power to change boundary, name of State without their consent.

Conciliatory Issues → Resolution Mechanism

1) Article 262 → Inter State Council → Cooperation based approach.

2) Article 131 → Supreme Court determine the separation of power of union and State → Resort to judgement → State can demand loyalty over minerals.

③ Creation of committees → Sarkaria, Punchi, NCRWC (By union)
Rajamannar Commi (By State)

④ use of Zonal Council (NIIT Gay of Platform)

These all mechanisms create Indian model as cooperative federal model guided with a Team India's spirit.

निर्वाह प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिमार्जन आवश्यक है। निम्नलिखित बिंदु में संसद प्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव उत्पन्न करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित सीटों के निर्धारण की विधायिका की आवश्यकता को निरूपित करें।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyse the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension.

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

The last delimitation happened in 1972 which determined no. of Parliamentary Seats and Assembly Seats. In 2002, the readjustment of constituency happened without affecting no. of seats. It extended delimitation till 2026.

Thus, due to change in population, we can see trend of Misrepresentation.

eg) Kerala → 1 seat = 11-12 lakh (Lakhs) people
Rajasthan → 1 seat = 30 lakh people

Challenges posed by Misrepresentation

- ① Promoting culture of inequality of one vote ⇒ against democratic Setup ⇒ Right to equality
- ② Large no. of population ⇒ number of Parliamentary would not be able to address their concerns

③ Biasness of Union govt towards Southern
State compare to Northern

↳ Giving benefits of welfare scheme to
low population but similar political
benefits

④ Against idea of unity and integrity → gr (mis-
may promote relative deprivation - tension)
among different communities

⑤ Against the social contract of "we the people"
(here, every one was equal)

⑥ Against equal level playing fields
for different regional political parties

↳ criteria of National party, State
party are dependent on no. of seats

↳ one party may get more
seats in less population
compare to other

Rampification of population based delimitation

① Southern State's political weight will

decrease at union level $\Rightarrow$ Rise of regional tension

② Southern States are punished despite their efforts in reduction of population $\Rightarrow$ Setting wrong Precedent

③ Southern Regional Parties will oppose delimitation in parliament $\Rightarrow$ Thus, difficult to bring consensus

④ Promote culture of alienation Regionalism, Secessionist trend $\Rightarrow$ Because of Perception of injustice.

Way forward

① Political parties should leave their national regional identities and emphasise on national identities.

② India's federal model $\Rightarrow$ Priority to union, Asymmetric federalism

③ Union should build consensus to address issue of conflict, violence

Delimitation is rule of law. Government must conduct Census and implement above Provision

निम्न प्रश्नों का ज्ञान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर राजस्वों के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली का अर्थ है कि हमें राजस्वों को संभालने में उच्च न्यायालयों पर समय व्यय को कम करने में ट्रिब्यूनल कोट का भूमिका निभा सकती है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent can the PIL system be held responsible for shifting the focus of the higher Courts from constitutional matters to day-to-day matters? What role can the trial Courts play in reducing the overall burden on higher Courts? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

PIL system was introduced by PN Bhagwati in 1980s. It created 'lous stands' of common citizen to raise matter in front of Supreme court / High courts.

Role of PIL to higher courts diversion towards day to day

- ① PIL system has Increased burden of Cases on judiciary.
- ② Misuse of PIL → Wastage of time of Judicials.
- ③ Unlike USA which accept 5-10% cases in special leave petition, India's Supreme court accept 40% cases.
- ④ Limited no. of Benches for Constitutional matters due to Other engagements.

⑤ PIL has created a culture of
increased focus on "Headline Issues"

However,

it is not just PIL, but "Other Agencies"
for focusing on day to day matters

- ① Failure of government to adjudicate
disputes $\Rightarrow$ People going in courts
- ② increased "violation of rights" and
failure of subordinate judiciary
- ③ Lack of judges in "low-judiciary" $\Rightarrow$
"Delayed Justice" $\Rightarrow$ people going in higher
court through alternative ways

Role of trial courts for reducing burden

- ① Early resolution of disputes without
delay.
- ② Organise Lok Adalat, Family Court,
about court
- ③ Filtering cases on the basis of
adjudication, mediation, negotiation

- ⑤ Giving Comprehensive Judgement → so
no scope for appeal.

However, other organs also needs to play role

- ① Reform in Criminal law by Govt
(Malimath Committee) } Recent acts
are good steps
- ② Create tribunals, Gram Panchayat
(By Govt)
- ③ High Court → fulfill vacancy in trial
Courts
- ④ Government should increase infrastructure
|> e-Court → Early disposals

Thus, Comprehensive reforms are needed to reduce burden on judicialians

भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। नई शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का लक्ष्य इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करना किस प्रकार है, और भारत अपनी उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाओं से क्या सबक सीख सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

India's higher education system needs significant reforms to align with global standards. How does the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aim to address these challenges, and what lessons can India learn from international practices to enhance its higher education system? Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

India's higher education model
is unable to provide good research,
academic excellence, and job opportunities.

Needs Significant Reform

- ① Issue of Role casting → More than 80%
Youth are unemployable → India's Skill Reports
- ② Government administrative pressure on
Universities → Reduction in R&D, academics
- ③ Issue of Red tapism, Bureaucratic Control
↳ Limited autonomy to higher institutions
- ④ Poor linkages with industries, research institutes
- ⑤ Poor regulation of Private institutions
↳ charging higher fee but poor academics
- ⑥ Inequality → SC based enrollment -
Just - 15%, ST - 13% in
higher education
- ⑥ Bihar + 7 universities vs Telangana
(2018) + 53 universities

- ⑦ Failure of IITs to expand is seen in foreign countries.
- ⑧ Restrictions for foreign institutions to provide education in India

Role of NEP 2020

- ① National Research org → It will create Research Ecosystem
- ② Credit based Model → Integration of multiple discipline
- ③ Easy exit and entry → Flexibility for students
- ④ Training and Mentoring of Teachers to Increase Competence
- ⑤ Creation of "MERU" (Humanities University on the line of IITs)
- ⑥ Promotion of Regional language to increase accessibility
For MP youth → Medical education in Hindi

⑦ Merger of regulation bodies and creation of
HECI $\Rightarrow$ Effective administration

⑧ Separate body for ⁴accreditation $\Rightarrow$
(Ensuring accountability)

⑨ Easy route for foreign universities

Lesson from international practices

① "Study now, Pay later" ⁴ Model of Australia
 $\hookrightarrow$ Increase accessibility to poor

② Autonomy of Private Institutions in USA
 $\hookrightarrow$ Many branded universities

③ Promotion of online models to
increase reach $\Rightarrow$ Harvard online classes

④ Linkages of Research, industries $\rightarrow$ with
Universities $\Rightarrow$ Scientist taking classes in
Harvard, Oxford

⁴ Education is most powerful weapon to
change society. A country with large
demography must focus on higher education

सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम को भारतीय शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की तलाश में परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव के लिए सराहा जाता है। हालाँकि, बहुआयामी चुनौतियाँ और प्रणालीगत सीमाएँ इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालती हैं। इन चुनौतियों का यह हो इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपाय भी सुझाये। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act is hailed for its transformative impact on the quest for transparency and accountability in Indian governance. However, multifaceted challenges and systemic limitations impede its effective implementation. Discuss. Also suggest measures for its effective implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

RTI has liberalised India's 'Ind time'

Right to Information is most essential
rights for democratic accountability.

Its transformative impact -

① Participatory democracy

② Enforcing accountability of government

② → RTI helped in getting info about
₹500 crore corruption in Bihar

③ Getting benefits about government schemes

③ → RTI provides information

④ Reducing the misuse of discretionary power.

⑤ Giving knowledge to citizens → citizens
questioning the government → Government
as per pay knee of people
< Knowledge is power >

⑥ Giving voice to voiceless citizens.

Thus, helping disabled, tribals, women ⇒
 Making Inclusive democracy.

Multifaceted Challenges

① Limited awareness → A Recent PRIA Survey showed only 80% people know about RTI.

② No SWMOR declaration → PIOs are not aware about Section 4 of RTI.

③ Vacancy and poor training of PIOs

④ Poor Record Management, Absence of digital infrastructure like Photocopy machine.

⑤ No single form, No help of PIO so that Citizen can file application easily.
 ↳ only Maharashtra and Gujarat has provided single form and helping guide.

⑥ No use of provision which ask that Citizens can enter and check informations and documents.

- ⑦ Poor information, elitist attitudes of PIO
- ⑧ Misuse of provision which asks to share application with other org. if Parent Organisation does not have information

Measures

- ① 2nd ARC → Abolish official secret act
Make part of National Security act
- ② Training of PIOs → Promote Swachh culture.
- ③ Awareness among people
 ↳ Jankari call center in Bihar
 ↳ (Help in filing RTIs)
- ④ Digitalisation of information for easy sharing
- ⑤ Abolish the culture of "Go slow", when RTI is demanded

However, RTI has still succeeded in creating culture -

"Give information, otherwise I will RTI you" — 11th ARC

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनुवृत्ति चुनौतियों और अवसरों के अंतर को समझें और शहरी स्थानों में निपटारे के लिए सूक्ष्म वित्त को किस प्रकार अनुकूलित किया जा सकता है।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Discuss the unique challenges and opportunities Self Help Groups (SHGs) encounter in urban areas compared to rural ones, and how can microfinance be adapted to tackle urban poverty. (15 marks, 250 words)

Self help groups denotes group of people, having similar socio-economic environment and are coming together for collective economic well being

Their exposure to urban area is different from Rural &

Challenges in urban area

- ① Absence of land → due to high prices
- ② issue of poor environment like drainage problem, drinking water in Slum based

SHUs

- ③ High costs of inputs, Raw material, transport
↳ Thus, require higher investments

- ④ Greater competition from bigger companies, MNCs ⇒ Thus, difficult to create Market for SHU products

Opportunities in urban area

- ① Easy availability of Banking channels
- ② large Market → Higher growth
- ③ Partnership with big companies → Technology sharing, value addition
- ④ Easy availability of Raw materials, Transport Services
 - ↳ Under reach of e-commerce
- ⑤ No social issues like restrictions on women compare to rural area
- ⑥ Good infrastructure → Roads, buildings, storage
 - ↳ good quality of products

Role of microfinance in tackling urban poverty

- ① Easy loans to SHGs → Growth of SHG → poverty removal
- ↳ Kutumbashree model

② Financing of Small earning assets

① E-Rikshaw → financed through
microfinance → independent livelihood

③ Social Security → Small contribution based
insurance, pension → help Urban Poor
during difficult time

④ Microfinancing → contribute to early
investment for micro industries
① Slum Economy in urban area

⑤ They can help Migrants → Availability
of loans for home, education of childrens

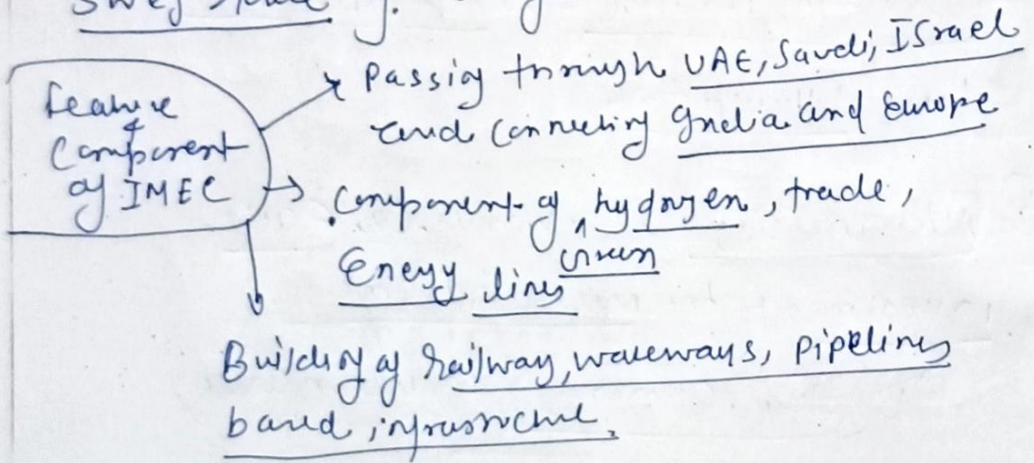
⑥ Collateral Microfinancing → helping Poor
without to start their small business
① Roadside Small vendors → PM Swanidhi
program

Thus, as showcased by Mohd Yunus
in Bangladesh, Microfinancing can bring
revolution against urban poverty

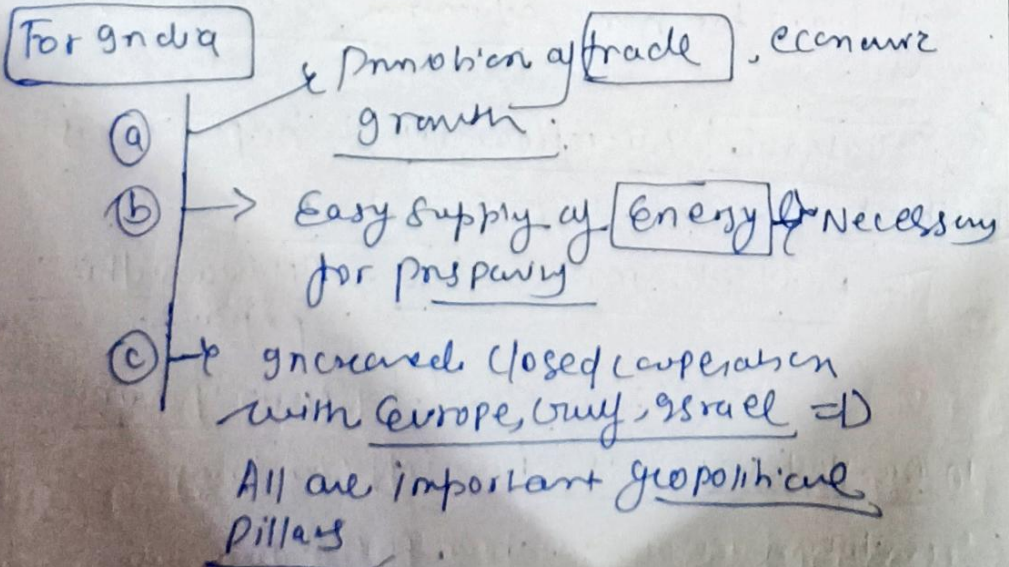
विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप परिवहन के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Highlight the significance of the recently envisaged India-Middle East-Europe corridor for India's connectivity with the world, especially the West. Do you think, in recent times, transport and energy initiatives have taken precedence in India's foreign policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

India-middle-east-Europe was announced in G20-2023-Delhi summit. It was envisaged as revival of Golden Suez route of shipping.



Significance of IMEC

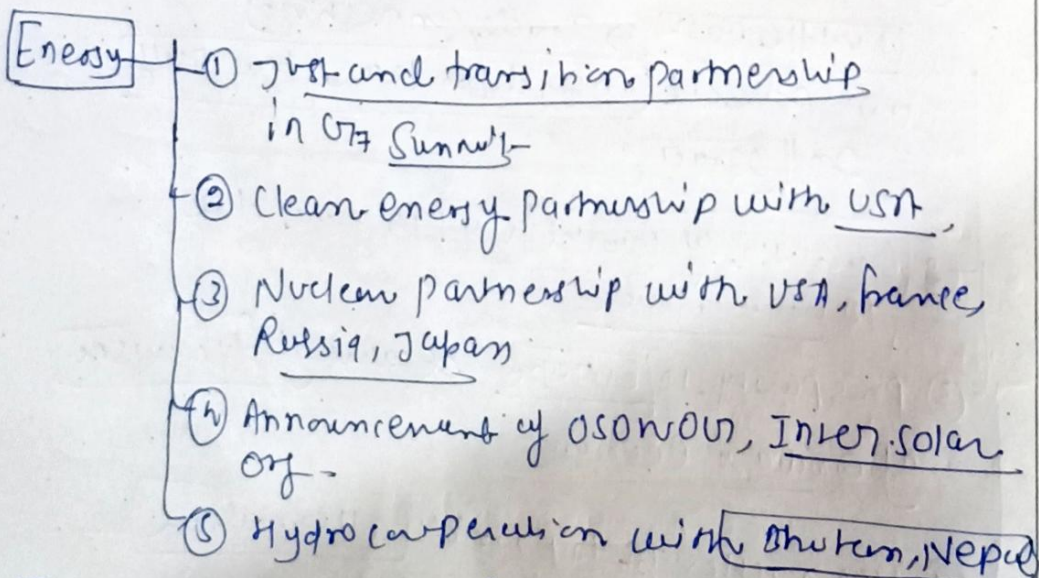
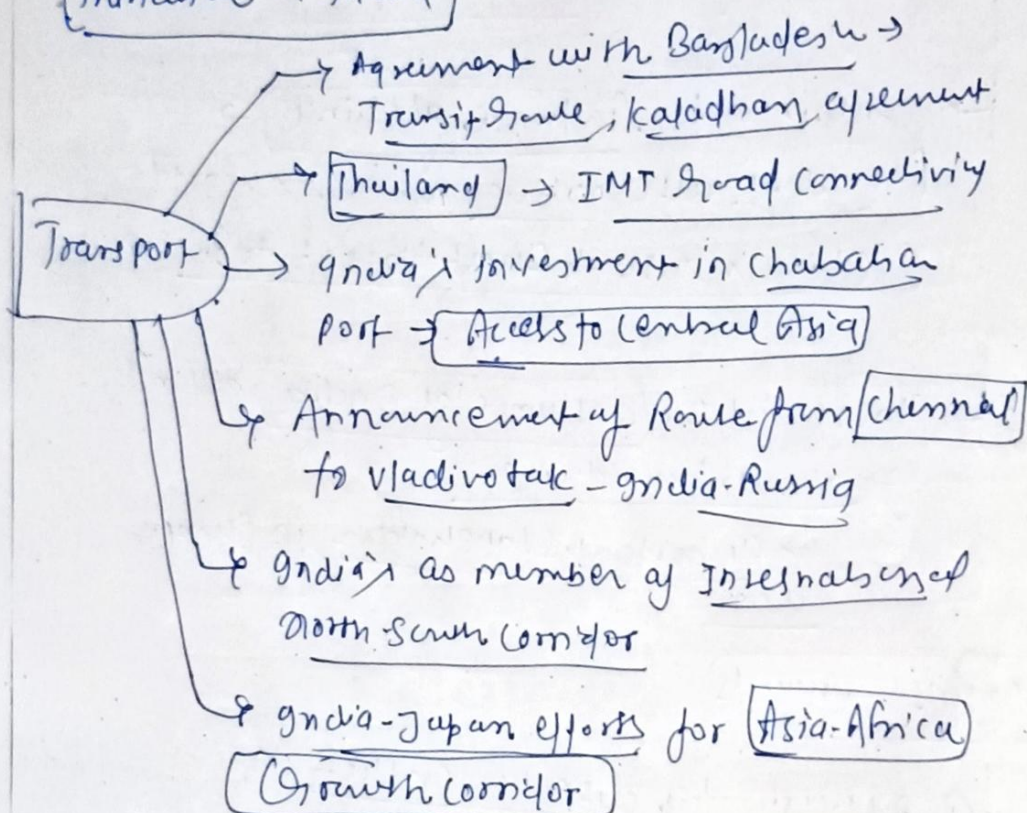


- (d) - Availability of Green hydrogen →
Fight against Climate Change
- (e) → containing the influence of China →
Providing alternative model to world
(China's role → Direct threat to India)
- (f) → increasing the influence of India beyond
regional boundaries
↳ important stakeholder in Europe
USA

Benefits for words

- ① Addressing the disputes, conflict in
Middle East → Trade, connectivity
will promote interdependence b/w Gulf
and Israel.
- ② Growth of world will increase due
to higher trade
- ③ Prosperity in Europe because of dynamism
of India's economy
- ④ USA's attempt to provide alternative
model against China's BRI
↳ Saving countries from debt trap

On recent time, rise of Transport and energy initiative in India



Transport, Energy are Driver of Economic growth.
Thus, it is natural to go for these in geoeconomics era.

संविदात्मक रूप से विवादोत्पन्न मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक विकास के विस्तार और लंबे समय से चले आ रहे लोगों से लोगों के संबंधों के साझा मूल्यों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। भारत-कनाडा संबंध के आन्वयपूर्ण स्तरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत और कनाडा के मध्य सहयोग और सहभागिता के संभावित क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Despite the recent rise in politically contentious issues, the India-Canada bilateral relationship has remained committed to shared values of democracy, pluralism, expanding economic engagement and long-standing people-to-people ties. Highlighting the significant pillars of the India-Canada relationship, discuss the potential areas of cooperation and collaboration between India and Canada. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recent period saw major Political
tension between India and Canada

- on the basis of
- ① → issue of Chabstan movement
 - ② → Canada's allyship of with India for Nigger killing
 - ③ → Organised crime of Canada affecting Indians' interest in Punjab, Rajasthan
 - ④ → Political patronage of criminals by Canada

However, there are significant pillars of Cooperation

- ① People to people contact → large no. of Indian immigrants go to Canada for livelihood

- ② Shared views on global order →

India-Canada wants rule based world order, Promotion of collective security, international law

- ③ Shared vision on democracy, rule of law, liberty, equality
- ④ Economic linkages
 - ↳ large amount of investments by Indian students
 - ↳ Trade and investment by Business
- ⑤ Energy → India has close cooperation in nuclear energy, importing critical minerals from Canada
- ⑥ Gossnalytic → Addressing the Security concerns with regards to terrorism, organised crimes
- ⑦ Indo pacific → Canada has also asked for free and open Indo Pacific
 - ↳ India is key pillar → Net security provider in region
- ⑧ Cultural connect → Grurdwaras, Temple, large amount of diaspora

Potential area of cooperation

- ① → Bring in reform in global governance like UN, IMF, WB
- ② → Cooperation in exploration of Arctic
- ③ → Containment of China → Canada → member of five eye alliance, India → member of QUAD
- ④ → Development of infrastructure in IIIrd world countries like Africa with shared efforts
- ⑤ → Canada's contribution in transition of India's economy towards Green Economy
- ⑥ → Cooperation in Political Structure → India, Canada → Similar kind of democracy → Thus, innovations of one can be applied in other
- ⑦ → Canada's expertise in Fishing, agriculture, Education Model can also help.

Therefore, Canada should focus on its "enlightened interest" and address concerns of India. India is most relevant country in 21st century after China