PRIYANSHU AGRAWAL_GS II_TEST - 6

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 Is it advisable to use knowledge of political analyst like Rajni Kothari in few answers?	1
2 Is it necessary to follow template like 10 pts in 10 marks and 15 pts in 15 marks with less explanation	2
3 Some good recomendation for writing conclusion or sources for it	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

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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

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1. परामर्श और आपसी सहमति के आधार पर बहुलवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था संघीय शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्रवाई के लिए सक्रिय मंचों के रूप में कैसे विकसित हुई हैं (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)

Indian Constitution envisages for federal spirit, which is S.R. Bommai case, helpd under doctrine of basic structure of constitution

Fiscal governance to solve problems

i) Institutional Engagements

Eg:- Fiscal federalism by GST Council

ii) Consultative federalism

Eg:- Inter State Council for deliberation on matters on common essence

iii) Cooperative federalism

Eg:- Mutual understanding based on 7th Schedule ~~provision~~ of list

iv) Consent in decentralized governance

Eg:- Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies under 73rd and 74th amendment

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v) Specialized arrangements

Eg:- 5th and 6th Schedule provision for tribal based governance.

Evolution of Zonal Councils

i) Expanding importance, seen by creation of North East Zonal Council

ii) Shift from silos to symmetric governance

Eg:- Collective cooperation to shape agreements in regards to land dispute

iii) Promoting competitive federalism

Eg:- Using Zonal Councils to shape upon new forms of collaboration like fulfilling SDG target goals

iv) Overcoming regionalism Separatism

By adequate emphasis like South Zonal Council for there aspiration mapping

Thus Zonal Council have acted in promoting cooperative federalism.

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2. भारतीय संविधान के तहत धर्मनिरपेक्षता समानता के प्रति संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धता की व्यापक अवधारणा में समाहित है। चर्चा करें। (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)

The Idea of Indian secularism is explained by Rajiv Bhargava's principled distance theory to highlight unique shift from France based La Cite approach.

Indian secularism, a broader concept

i) The balancing fundamental right
In Shirur Math Case, Supreme Court held Indian secularism allows religious freedom on doctrine of essentiality

ii) The Indian traditional congruence
As Indian secularism depicts pluralism unlike desacrilization by Sarva Dharma Sambhava

iii) Without forceful unity
As low mandate seen by non-compulsive nature of Uniform Civil Code (Art 44)

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iv) Secularism as basic structure
Held in S.R. Bommai case, to account for secularism as way to ensure Freedom under Article 21

v) Secularism in modern form
Indian secularism promote religion like Civic religion, seen from sense of unity during patriotic times and nationalist

vi) Balancing with Article 25, Right To religion
As it prevents forceful conversion and also protect gender justice like in Triple Talaq Case.

vii) Indian secularism towards equality
As providing safe sphere to right to not have religious tilt with equal fundamental rights

Therefore Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment added 'Secular' in Indian preamble

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3. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 को सजा की अवधि से हटाकर अपराध की गंभीरता पर केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता 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 of RPA, 1951 account for election offence that are considered of grave nature and hence account for criteria of disqualification.

Challenge in current classification

i) Lack of concrete codification

Eg:- ADR Case stated on lack of clarity on accounts like "causing enmity"

ii) Lack of clarity on Election Commission role as Jan Chawkidar Case pointed on structural limitation to investigate such electoral offence

iii) Lack of identification of gravity

As Lily Thomas Case, observed limitation of sentence based approach to

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account for disqualification

iv) Failure to account new offences
As low inculcation of emerging cyber crimes like deepfakes as per V-DEM

v) Issue of inadequate use of restriction due to lack of classification, causing failure to account grave action by money-muscle power.

Remedies available to person disqualified

i) The appeal to Election Commission for reconsideration and defending his case initially

ii) On fallout, provision to go to High Court for justice or seek hold on verdict by Election Commission

However, as stated in Mohinder Gill Case, "the need lies to revisit for deeper consideration on election offences with adequate codified action"

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4. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में विपक्ष के नेता का क्या महत्व है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (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)

The Leader of Opposition holds statuory post under Parliament Act, with essential role in representation of voices of Opposition.

Significance of LoO

I) Important Appointments

Eg:- Chief Election Commission by PM, LoO and Union Cabinet Minister

II) Representation in parliament Committee

Eg:- In Public Accounts Committee to scrutinize fiscal role of government

III) Provide Opposition perspective

During crucial bills in case like abrogation of Art 370

IV) Shaping use of whips

Eg:- Collective role towards mobilizing for money bills, No-confidence motion

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v) Helping in calling attention motion By pointing upon on area of void in governance or issues like mismanage Oxygen cylinder in Covid-19.

Role in checks and balances

i) Prevent excessive by Ruling Party For transparent appointment in key Constitutional post like CAG office

ii) Prevent doctrine of colorable legislation By pointing on miscarriage in conduct or use of ordinance under Art 123

iii) Restricting use of High Sky doctrine By membering into privilege Committee to check on misuse of privilege

iv) Ensure constitutional fulfillment To highlight upon anti-defaction activity under Xth Schedule

Thus learning from UK based model as leader of shadow cabinet.

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5. "प्रस्तावना के मूल आदर्श - संप्रभुता, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र - भारत के संवैधानिक ढांचे की आधारशिला हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिये। (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)

Indian preamble is called "identity card of India's magna carta", highlighting upon essential reading to understand Indian Constitution

Core ideals of preamble

1) Sovereignty

In A.K. Gopalan Case, Court held Indian sovereignty holds key for its Independence and right to Union for defending it

Eg:- Shaping rules like Emergency for protecting sovereignty of India

11) Socialism

In ensuring distributive justice as under Art 38 for welfare state and promote affirmative actions as under Art 15 and 16

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· For tribal areas, specialized emphasis under Art 244 and self governance through V^th and VI^th Schedule.

iii) Secularism

Shaped by balancing Art 21 (Right To Life) and Art 25 (Right To religion); with Art 44 (for Uniform Civil Code).

· Also in S.R. Bommai Case to held it under doctrine of base structure

iv) Democracy

The role of Art 327 to promote Universal adult franchise, with independent monitoring under Art 324 through Election Commission for free and fair election

Thus Indian Preamble act as key guide to constitution.

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6. 103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के निहितार्थों 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)

In Janhit Abhiyan Case, Supreme Court held 103rd CAA as constitutionally valid to ensure social justice through economic justice.

Implications of it

Functional

i) Ensure reaching exclusive groups under Unreserved section for economic exclusion

ii) Based on right prudence of affirmative action for economic backwards towards efforts for social development

iii) Key for bringing out of vicious cycle of poverty due economic constraints

iv) Helps in promoting distributive justice to resolve inter-generational

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social backwardness

Dysfunctional

i) Over-exceeding reservation cap of 50% leading to significant dent on meritocracy

ii) lack of clear guidelines on exclusion having risk of creamy layer problem

iii) Certification process inefficiency
Eg:- Pooja Khedkar case to account EWS certificate on exploiting loopholes

iv) Lack of institutional clarity
Eg:- Recent High Court verdict stating EWS criteria only in general category

As Justice Rohini Committee stated, "true essence of reservation is to provide initial lift, but can't be forever means"

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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 उन्मूलन 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)

In the Economic Survey 2024, observing over 8% GDP under subsidy providing expenditure, paints picture of high welfare scheme based culture in Government spending

Welfare scheme as "freebies culture"

i) New form of political Vandetta

Eg:- Delhi Government free electricity causing high debts on Discoms

ii) New dependency culture

Eg:- Recent farm bills protest seeking legalizing MSP

iii) Low fiscal accountability

In TSR Subramanium Case, court held welfare named freebies as equivalent to corruption

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iv) Lack of specialized consideration

Eg:- Freebies to sugarcane in U.P. by FRP caused excessive production than actual consumption causing wastage

However on other hand

i) Important for hunger alleviation

WHO on critical role of PM Kalyan Ann Yojana to prevent high burden of food based mortality in Covid-19

ii) Method for poverty reduction

Eg:- Support under PM Kisan to farmers to invest upon human development

iii) Investment in social capital

Eg:- Welfare program by Delhi Happy School to improve enrollment ratio

iv) Ensure reaching last mile

Eg:- T.N. Anna Canteens for subsidized food to poors

Thus rational welfare schemes holds key to achieve SDG targets.

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8. ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावेशी बनाने के संबंध में है। व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

E-governance is not just about efficiency; it's about making governance accessible and inclusive for every citizen. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

Recently National Annual e-governance assessment report by DARPG observed that e-governance facility is witnessing regional discrimination largely due to accessible and awareness difference

e-governance is not just efficiency

I) Ensure SMART approach over mere efficiency by need to resolve regional disparity - Eg:- Only over 80% implementation in Kerala and H.P.

II) Need for public awareness

Vidhi Centre only 18% people in rural areas are awared

III) ~~Political willingness~~

The high case of political apathy seen like in Case study in RTO's where only

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3 in 10 have e-governance facility

iv) Promoting citizen centric approach as e-governance require inclusive approach by reaching last mile as only 4% tribals aware about it

Efforts needed

i) The better infrastructure facility
Eg:- Bharatnet programme to reach in rural area

ii) Training of civil servants to use effectively and create awareness like I-GOT plan on e-governance

iii) Raising inclusive approach by implementing National e-governance plan

iv) Highlight best practice like Telangana Open data governance

Thus roads towards minimum government, maximum governance

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9. QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 आदि जैसे नए क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय समझौतों के आगमन के साथ, गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन (NAM), दावोस और G77 जैसे संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की जाने वाली पुरानी वैश्विक व्यवस्था अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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)

In the changing global vectors towards new partnership and multi-polarity, new agreements are replacing former organizations

Advent of new agreements

I) To facilitate new areas of Cooperation
Eg:- AUKUS for military capabilities in Indo-Pacific region

II) Shifting global narrative
Eg:- Quad as means to restrict Chinese assertive debt trap diplomacy

III) Exploring the unexplored
Eg:- I2U2 for geo-strategic congruence in promoting multi-lateral spirit in Middle East area

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iv) The exploring new scope of engagements like FIPIC for India's economic and political gains in Pacific Island countries challenge with former bodies

i) Increasing divergence

Eg:- SAARC becoming dead letter due to Indo-Pakistan divergence

ii) Shifting orientation

From "non-alignment to multi alignment" as EAM Jaishankar stated need for modern day national interest

iii) Failure of mandate

Like in G77 due to high degree of minilateral grouping within group

iv) Failure of Geo-political alignment

Eg:- Davos due to lack of converging Global commons

Thus need for modern solution to modern problems

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10. दक्षिण प्रशांत से अफ्रीकी तट तक 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 के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें और इन राज्यों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत द्वारा की गई पहलों पर भी 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 Island states form vital part of Global South narrative, seen in increasing engagement with India, like FIPIC for South Pacific region

Importance for India

i) Geo-strategic importance, for gaining support for leader of Global South, and arrest Chinese assertive belt and road initiative"

ii) New markets for geo-economic gains as boost to 'Make In India' with expanding export to African coastal nation

iii) Collective responsibility for peace and stability in Indian Ocean region

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by collaborating under Djibouti Code of Conduct and Indian Ocean Rim Associat

iv) Helping in common goals like arresting climate change to prevent or adapt in drowning of Island nation

Initiatives taken

i) Vaccine Maitri diplomacy to provide Covid-19 Vaccine like Mauritius or Madagascar Island

ii) Importance to bilateral engagements seen by visit of higher authorities like PM in FIPIC meeting

iii) Opening up diplomatic channels like embassy in Fiji.

iv) P-2-P ties seen by diaspora engagement under Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas

Thus showcase India's commitment towards voice of global South.

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11. भारत में चुनावी वित्तीयन विधिक खामियों और राजनीतिक अक्षमताओं की दोहरी मार से भरा हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, चुनावी वित्तीयन की चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। इस संबंध में भारत वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं से क्या सीख ले सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

Recently in electoral bond case, Supreme Court held them as unconstitutional, marking upon the scope of corruption in electoral funding.

Challenges to electoral funding

i) Legal loopholes

ii) Lack of monitoring capabilities

Eg:- Election Commission failure to account sources in earlier electoral bonds

ii) New emerging forms

Eg:- legal silence in regards to new crypto based funding

iii) Issue of corporate nexus

Thus low visibility of funding due backdoor channels

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2) Political inefficiencies

i) Role of Opposition

Eg:- Restricted or low participation for accountable funding option

ii) Mere cash based clamping

It fails to ensure money laundering based finance through other channels

iii) Corruption by money-muscle nexus

Eg:- ADR accounted over 109% increase in crorepati MP's in 17th LS from 15th LS election

iv) Poor fiscal accountability

Eg:- lack of political will to transparently declare, due lack of mandate.

Best global practices

i) UK model having dedicated Independent fiscal scrutiny Committee for transparent financing

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ii) The Brazillian model advocating for strict anti-corruption policies to have checks and balances on it

iii) Breaking public prejudices and clarification on funding sources by USA based social audit mechanism

Way forward

i) In Jan Chawkidari Case, Court stated need for stricter fiscal transparency in electoral funding.

ii) Vidhi Centre research stated need to promote voter literacy to question on electoral funding

iii) Law Commission for codifying laws for scrutiny of it

Thus the efforts will ensure shift towards substantial democracy.

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2. दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में उपलब्ध खामियों को किस प्रकार दूर करते हैं।
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

Anthony Giddens called, "Pressure groups as anonymous empires", having vital role to account socio-political and distributive justice towards intended group.

Social foundation of a democracy

1) In context of workers in India

a) Promoting specialized consideration

Eg:- FICCI on shift from minimum wage to living wage condition

b) Reaching last mile

Eg:- TRIFED for social security of tribals in works across mines, etc.

c) Inclusive work culture

Eg:- Naz foundation for transgender right in working condition

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d) Ensure holistic coverage

Eg:- AITUC accounting for special security for gig workers

e) Trade protection from international issues. Eg:- DICGI pointing upon right working condition against sweat shop culture

f) Ensure gender justice

SEWA for rights of women worker and shaping POSH guidelines.

Addressing gaps in existing policies

i) Through lobbying and setting media narratives like rights of farmers against contractual farming

ii) Helping in policy formulation

Eg:- Specialized notion in case like platform worker

iii) Help in identifying policy voids

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Eg:- In farmers right protection from IPR based restriction

iv) Ensure complete governance

Eg:- Checks and balance in implementing policy and bringing best practices

Way forward

i) The need for integrating pressure groups recommendation to formulate policies in regards to precariat jobs

ii) Neera Chandokhe stated that using pressure groups in identifying loopholes for feedback based governance

iii) Using them for awareness creation for rights and rehabilitation just like Bachpan Bachao Andolan

Thus acting as bridge for good governance.

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13. संविधान में भारतीय संघीय राजनीति के कार्यकारी क्षेत्र में "संघीय सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत" की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और वाद एवं विधियों का हवाला देते हुए चर्चा कीजिये। शक्तियों के वितरण से संबंधित विवादास्पद मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार 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)

Granville Austin stated, "Indian Constitution provide unique federal structure by balancing both common requirements and safeguards autonomy of states".

Principle of federal supremacy

Constitutional provision

1) Adequate distributive justice

By accounting 7th Schedule provision through three list system

11) Promote fiscal federalism

By Finance Commission under Art 280

111) Decentralized governance

For federal symmetric system through 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment

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iv) Providing justifiable treatment

Eg:- Special consideration under Art 371 for reaching to last mile

Case laws

i) S.R. Bommai Case to clamp down on misuse of President rule and state federalism under basic structure

ii) In D.C. Wadhwa Case, to ensure Governor's action is aligned with state Government

iii) In famous abrogation of Art 370, for promoting federal integrity.

Challenges
- The asymmetric treatment leading to sense of injustice. Eg:- Special grant-in aids
- Office of governor seen as centralized tendencies
- Restriction on fiscal rights to raise loans outside India
- Special Central powers like Interstate water dispute or residuary list

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To resolve contentious issues

1) Punchi Committee recomendation towards empowering zonal counils

11) Sarkaria Committee recommended for rationalize office of governor to act as right bridge

111) Ensure doctrine of pith and substance as court held in S.R. Bommai Case

1V) Need to have adequate deliberation through ways like GST Council, interstate council for cooperative federalism

Thus the efforts will ensure true essence of Unity in diversity.

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14. निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है। निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में गलत प्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव उत्पन्न करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

(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)

Art 82 of constitution states for creation of delimitation commission after every census to ensure territorial justice on 1 vote 1 value

Essentiality of it

i) Fair representation by accounting adequate constituency formation on population density

ii) Overcome inclusion-exclusion by either over or under representation

iii) Value of vote is ensured by accounting right weightage based on population

iv) Necessary for social justice based on carrying capacity hypothesis

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Challenges posed due to :-

1) Misrepresentation in constituencies

a) Result into neglected governance

Eg:- Caste Study by Centre on Political research found negligence of some villages in Bihar due poor delimitation

b) Issue of misrepresentation in Union leading to injustice in regional aspiration like low representation from North East

c) The creation of election hotspots

Eg:- Vidhi Centre study on limited focus on North State due high seats ratio

d) Cause of supra state regionalism

As Southern State feel discrimination due to underrepresentation

e) Prevent fiscal justice

As lack of financial devolution due to improper delimitation

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Ramification of population based

i) Discriminate in fiscal justice

Eg:- 15th Finance Commission using population based criteria

ii) Prevent holistic representation from areas of sparing population like tribal areas

iii) Issue of low prioritization Due neglected representation, leaving voids in policy formulation

Way forward

i) More comprehensive structuring by more parameters like development needs in delimitation

ii) Law Commission on mandating delimitation after every census

Thus the need towards ensuring true transformative democracy.

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15. उच्च न्यायालयों का ध्यान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर रोजमर्रा के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? उच्च न्यायालयों पर समग्र बोझ को कम करने में ट्रायल कोर्ट क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (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)

In the lieu of high pendency as National Judicial Data Grid observed 360 years needed to complete pendency, the idea of trial courts are envisaged to reduce burden.

Role of PIL to shifting focus

Dysfunctional extent

i) Increase litigation on unnecessary matter
Eg:- High cases of defamation, dereliecating time from constitutional matters

ii) The misuse of PIL
for resulting into delays in implementation

iii) High pendency of cases
As NITI Aayog observed over 40% PIL are still in pendency due large quantum

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iv) PIL as means for settling score

Eg:- Lack of comprehensive facts and necessity, to refer directly to higher courts

v) Issue of regional disparity

As only about 5% cases from North East

Functional role

i) Scope of judicial activism

PIL in recent hospital rape case in West Bengal for faster justice

ii) Prevent doctrine of colorable legislation

PIL against electoral funding by electoral bonds

iii) Helps in ensuring checks and balance

PIL against coal block scam case to prevent misappropriation of resources

iv) Equitable justice facility

Eg:- NALSA case for decriminalize section 377.

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Role of trial courts :-

i) Helps in faster case sorting as Justice Kaul stated earlier resolution of cases of low higher court's jurisdiction

ii) Ensure timely justice on matter having prior set jurisprudence by referring back on it.

iii) Helps in inclusive judiciary By providing specialized opportunity for spatial reach

iv) Infusion of special jurist for faster resolution of technical matters like financial crimes

Thus ensuring CJI Chandrachud aspiration of "Judiciary accessible to all as matter of right".

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16. 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)

In the backdrop of poor employability as McKenzie Report stated only 17% Indians with higher education are employable, brings out need to overhaul system to global standards

challenges persist

- lack of field based experience with outdated curriculum
- low curriculum coverage on modern subjects like big data, Generative AI
- The gender disparity as only 18% women across STEM field
- Issue of low employability due serious education-skills gap
- Lack of solution oriented nature as focus on theoretical competancy

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NEP as means to address

i) focus on internationalization of higher education by means of collaboration like Australia New South Wales with IIT's.

ii) Promoting adequate experiential learning by active modules through hackathons and internship opportunity

iii) Modernization of curriculums to account new areas of research and study by industry-academia linkage
Eg:- Tata Innoverse Challenge

iv) Promoting equitable growth by focus on targeting 50% enrollment of women and reaching last mile like IIT's in other areas

v) Promoting International exchange programmes like Indo-South Korea program

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in field of new technology

Way forward

i) Accounting in active role of education board towards seeking modern facilities in higher education

ii) Improving fiscal contribution to target of 6% GDP to improve capacity building

iii) Expanding online learning opportunity like Stanford model for 'education to all'

iv) Learning from best practices like creating higher education enclaves like UK model across Bristol etc.

Thus promoting higher employment based demographic dividend

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17. 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। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपाय भी सुझाइये। (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)

Recently Supreme Court held, "RTI is fast becoming dead letter", observing upon missed opportunity towards transparent governance

RTI as transformative impact

i) Source of silent revolution

T.K. Oommen study, found RTI has helped to find out scams like Adarsh Housing

ii) True form of citizen centric governance

Eg:- Highlighting upon fund based misappropriation in 29 scam case

iii) Sense of responsibility

In MKSS Case, RTI is held fundamental right by Supreme Court to ensure checks and balance on executive

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iv) Prevent doctrine of eclipse

By seeking truth behind policy formulatn that causes exclusionary tendencies

Multifacted challenges

i) The low empowerment of Information Commissioner due politicization of post

ii) Accounting for sealed cover jurisprudenc on national security in cases like criteria of Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar

iii) Lack of justification on appointment cases like Vinod Rai Case.

Systematic limitation

i) Vidhi Centre observed issue of misuse by opposition for settling political score

ii) Inappropriate policy to protect whistleblowers like death of activists in Bihar

iii) Lack of political will for true implementat

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Measures for effective implementation

1) The need to have stringent policy as IInd ARC stated for clear guidelines on what account national security

11) Law Commission stated on clamping frivolous RTI cases by increasing cost of filing RTI to prevent misuse

111) Empowering CIC office as Kaushik Basu recommended for giving constitutional status

1v) Justice Bhagwati stated need for effective RTI activist protection scheme to prevent any mishappening

Thus RTI as account silent revolution in pursuit for true democracy

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18. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनूठी चुनौतियों और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, और शहरी गरीबी से निपटने के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण 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 refers to homogeneous grouping based on common socio-economic situation, collectivizing together for social justice and ensure economies of scale

Unique challenges to SHG in urban

i) High degree of social stratification

As urban area accounts status unlike rural area largely on caste basis

ii) Political void

Eg:- Kerala model like Kudumbashree account for rural support, leaving behind urban sphere

iii) High presence of Parastatals

In urban area due various bodies present causing low acceptance of new groupings

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iv) Economic sphere

Urban area provide vivid opportunities in pink collared jobs or house chores leading to low collective efforts

v) Problem of identification of clubbing

As urban sphere has high degree of heterogenity than rural sphere.

Opportunities present

i) Untapped resources

As SHG can help in extracting benefit under one district one product

ii) Resolving urban poverty

As it goes unaccounted, by collective opportunities like MAVIM in basic support like Papad or bakery items

iii) Women empowerment

Eg:- SEWA across Rajasthan city for traditional goods market like in Udaipur with high export potential

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iv) Reaching last mile

Eg:- Garima Greh in urban areas for transgender provide option to form SHG for their upliftment

Role of microfinance

1) Resolve vicious cycle of poverty by support for entrepreneur option

Eg:- Common group for works in electricity, mansioning work

ii) Helps in investing towards human resource development for inter-generational mobility in meaningful life

iii) Help in providing initial kickstart for grouping under options like SHG's for collective benefits

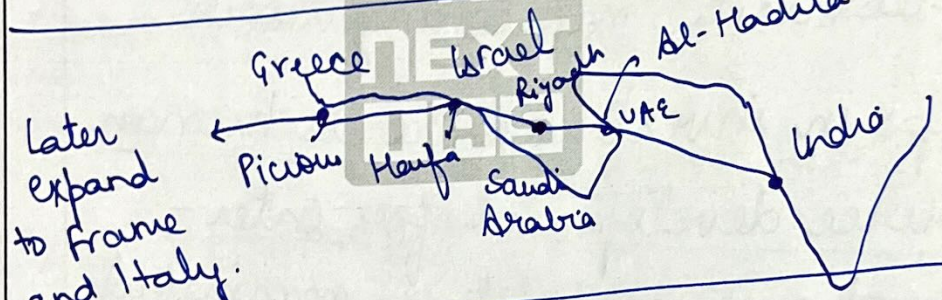
iv) Improving social capital towards better employability.

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19. विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे 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)

In the recent concluded G-20, the IMEC corridor provides as exclusive opportunity to improve India's Geo-political ties in the region



Significance.

1) Geo-economic opportunities to expand trade into new sectors like exporting Indian agriculture goods of perishable nature

11) Supply chain resilience through multi-lateral orientation by shared

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responsibility for safeguarding trade

iii) Geo-strategic importance to tapped upon unexplored market largely on accounts of China + 1 narrative

iv) Political Analyst C. Rajamohan stated it as an opportunity to boost Indian export by reducing transport cost by logistic benefits.

v) In regards to West

a) Helps in safeguarding routs for Indian imports of critical crude oil supply

b) Tapping upon soft diplomacy by using it as means for collective development

c) The opportunity to expand into areas around Mediterrain Sea for improving India's trade potential in West

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Yes, transport and energy initiatives took precedence

i) Expanding energy avenues seen by Indo-Russia crude oil deal with Indian currency based trade

ii) Securing transport connectivity by ways like INSTC corridor or renewing Chabahar port deal

iii) Constant diplomatic engagement for transport safety in Indian Ocean by ways like Sagar Initiative

iv) Utilizing minilaterals to improve energy based trade like I2U2, Quad in new energy based solution

As EAM Jaishankar rightly said, "Indian foreign policy is marked by new avenues of national interest"

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20. राजनीतिक रूप से विवादास्पद मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक जुड़ाव 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 महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों 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)

In the backdrop of Khalistani based Pannu Case, Indo-Canada relation witnessed some degree of divergence arising due to unnecessary and overt blames on each other.

Causes of issues

i) The divergence in regards to matter on Khalistani row largely since historic notion during Komagata Maru incident in 1920's

ii) The recent skirmishes is largely on similar lines due to blame games and low collaboration on these common challenges

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Convergence in relations

1) Shared value of democracy
Seen from Canada's inspiring India's system of Centre-State relations

11) Pluralism
Both nation accounts unity in diversity seen by commitment towards secular based Sarva Dharma Sambhava

111) Expanding economic engagements
Witness by 30% rise in trade capacity with India's exporting key components like IT based solution

1v) Long standing P-2-P ties
Largely with large diaspora as Harsh V. Pant called, "Canada as second home to Indian Sikhs"

v) Geo-political engagements
Against Chinese assertive policy towards multilateral global order.

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Significant pillars
- Multi-lateral support seen in 9-20 meet in India
- Geo-strategic significance towards peaceful Indo-Pacific through IPEC partnership
- Bilateral engagements with high leadership meet seen in visit of Canada PM on Indian Republic Day earlier

Way forward

i) Expanding areas of collaboration and diplomatic engagements like inclusive United Nations

ii) Expanding economic opportunity as Canada being supplier of Uranium towards nuclear energy collaboration

iii) The untapped scope of bilateral engagement in areas like space, defence etc

Thus efforts will help in promoting collective shared partnership.