

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Test No. : 06

Name of Candidate: PRZYANSHU MISHRA Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : 0845090 Start Time 12:00 End Time 3:00

Date of Examination: 24/08/2024 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

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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



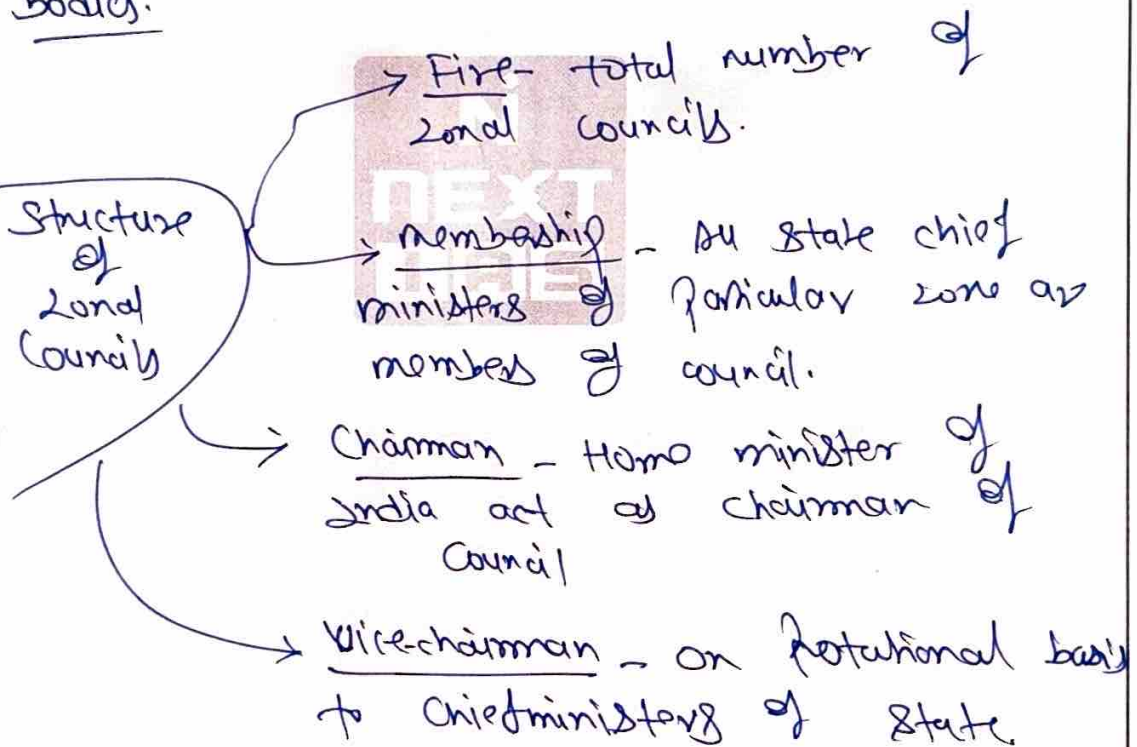
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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)

Zonal councils are formulated under States reorganisation act 1951 and Reorganisation of State in North East act 1971. They are statutory bodies.



Significance of Zonal Council -

i) - A platform - For discussion and

debates over various issues.

[Example] - Zonal council of North-East discussed Assam-Mizoram border issue.

2) - [Promoting dialogue] - Among Chief Ministers of various states and different political parties.

3) - [Boosting development] - In consensus oriented model.

[Exam.] - In western zonal council meeting, PM announced internet cable project for Div.

4) - [Exploring] - new avenue of cooperation, including boosting inter-state trade and commerce.

Challenges → Irregular meetings - No specified time limit.
→ Disunity - of State govt regarding issues such as border dispute etc.
→ Plan of action - missing thus leading to irregularity.

Zonal council can act as platform for development, Cooperation and a vehicle to proper cooperative federalism.

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)

While western model of Secularism is based on concept of Laicite, Indian model has been regarded as model of principled distance by Rajeev Bhargava.

Secularism as commitment to equality -

1). Equality before law - Article 14 of Constitution envisage equality before law irrespective of religious identity.

2). Equal protection law - Article 14 also prohibits discrimination on basis of religion in providing equal protection of law.

3). Equality of opportunity - Article 15 and Article 16 envisaged equality of opportunity for all.

irrespective of religious identity.

4). Citizenship Status - Indian Constitution envisages equal citizenship and citizenship should not be based on religious identity.

5). Directive Principles - Such as article 14, article 39A, also provide for no discrimination on ground of religion.

Safeguards provided

1). Cultural rights - To linguistic and Religious minorities are provided under article 29, 30.

a). Office of linguistic minority - provided under article 350-B ensures rights of linguistic minorities.

Thus Indian model of secularism attempts a balance between equality and protection of minority rights.

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 representation of people act provides for grounds of disqualification of candidate in case of violation of certain grounds.

Basis of disqualification under section 8 -

- 1) [Violation of model code] - May invite disqualification by Chief election Commissioner of India.
- 2) [Violation of civil liberties act] - Such as promoting any practice that furthers untouchability can be ground for disqualification.
- 3) [Narcotics law] - Having provisions regarding cognizable, non bailable

provisions can lead to disqualification of candidate.

4) - [Violation of F.E.M.A act] - Such as getting funding from foreign institutions may lead to disqualification.

5) - [Promoting enmity among groups] - Such as asking votes in name of Community, religion can also lead to disqualification of candidature.

Remedies available

1) - [Election petition] - In concerned High Court within 30 days.

2) - [Curative petition] - In case of final decision by Supreme court.

3) - [Appealing] - To Supreme court against verdict of high court.

Article 324 of constitution ensures free and fair election as responsibility of Election Commission, same must be upheld in discharge of duties by elected officials.

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)

Leader of opposition represents will of largest non majority population of country; He have status equivalent to Cabinet minister in parliament.

Significance of Leader of opposition -

1) - Legitimacy - with leader of opposition playing active role, legitimacy of parliament gets increased.

2) - Duality Legislation - Through constructive criticism of Bills in parliament.

Exm. - Shashi Tharoor's input in enrichment of transgender's rights protection act.

3) - Show of unity - In taking decisions at global stage.

Exm. - opposition extending support to

government on Bangladesh issue.

4). [Enable deliberation] - In presence of opposition, deliberative function of Parliament comes into play.

[Ensuring check and Balances] -

1). [Question Hour] - By asking question relevant to public interest on floor of Parliament.

2). [Government motion] - Attracting attention of Parliament towards issue of immediate attention.

3). [Creating pressure] - Over policies concerning rights of people.

[Exam.] - Pressure from opposition was among various factors leading to taking back of lateral entry decision.

4). [Participating in Committee] - Such as standing committees having a monitoring role.

Thus leader of opposition plays instrumental role in functioning of democracy.

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)

According to K.M. Munshi
Preamble is horoscope to
Constitution.

Sovereignty as bedrock -

1) - Preamble - Announces source of power "we the people of India" thus authority lies with people.

2) - Sovereignty - means India's decisions would not be under pressure of other country.

3) - Membership - of UN and other global bodies however is not dilution of sovereignty.

Socialism -

1) - 42nd amendment - Added the word Socialist in Indian Constitution.

2). Directive principles - include socialist principles such as participation in industry of workers, ensuring minimum wage etc.

Secularism -

1). 42nd amendment - Added the word to Preamble of Constitution.

2). Fundamental rights - under 14, 15, 16, of constitution ensure no discrimination on ground of religion.

3). Directive principles - Article 14, 12 and 39, A, ensuring uniform civil code, legal aid to vulnerable ensure no discrimination on ground of religion.

4). Supreme court - In B. Bommai case opined secularism to be basic structure of Constitution.

Thus rightly, sovereignty, secularism and socialism form bedrock of Indian constitution.

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)

103rd constitutional amendment made amendment to Article 15(4) and 16(4) of Constitution to enable benefits of affirmative action to economically weaker sections of India.

Advantages

- 1). Broadening of base - of the affirmative action in India.
- 2). Economic justice - Goal enumerated in Preamble getting realised.

Ex. - 103rd amendment marked economic backwardness ground for reservation.

- 3). Bringing inclusivity - In India's reservation policy.

4). Bridging gap - present due to caste based affirmative action policies.

Challenges -

1). Increasing Demand - of reservation by other communities.

Ex - lately in Gujarat, Jats in Rajasthan.

2). Against 50% cap - introduced in Indira Sawhney judgement.

3). New interpretation - As originally social-economic backwardness was basis of affirmative action policies.

4). Compromised merit - with another increase of 10%, it further compromises merit for social justice.

Although ^{with} challenges, 106th amendment has been instrumental in making India's affirmative action policies inclusive, and driving it away from caste motifs.

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)

Part IV of Indian Constitution aims India to be a welfare state focusing on Yogakshema of Indian people.

[Need for welfare schemes] -

1) [Addressing poverty] - India having largest poor population in world.

[Ex] - U.N.D.P. R.P.I - 16-1. poverty rate in India.

2) [Addressing health issues] - Indian population suffers from high levels of wasting (201), stunting (2301).

3) [Addressing literacy] - India is still away from goal of 100% literacy as envisaged under

[S.D.G-4]

- 4) Ensuring Gender Parity - Female
L.F.P.R. - around 30% against
global average of 40%.
- wage pay gap $\rightarrow$ 32% (W.E.F)

Welfare Schemes as Incentives - ?

Yes

- 1) In accordance with D.P.S. of Constitution.
- 2) Addressed Hunger.
[Ex] - PM Annadata Kalyan Yojana.
- 3) Addressed Health issues.
[Ex] - Ujjwala Scheme, PM J.A.Y
- 4) Bring gender equality.
[Ex] - Funds of PM bias to female members.

No

- 1) Free rider problem - due to excessive welfareism.
- 2) Low motivation to work in presence of welfare schemes.
- 3) Reduced fiscal capacity to invest in infra.

Thus excessive welfareism indeed creates two problems, mandating its rationalisation and targeted interventions.

8.

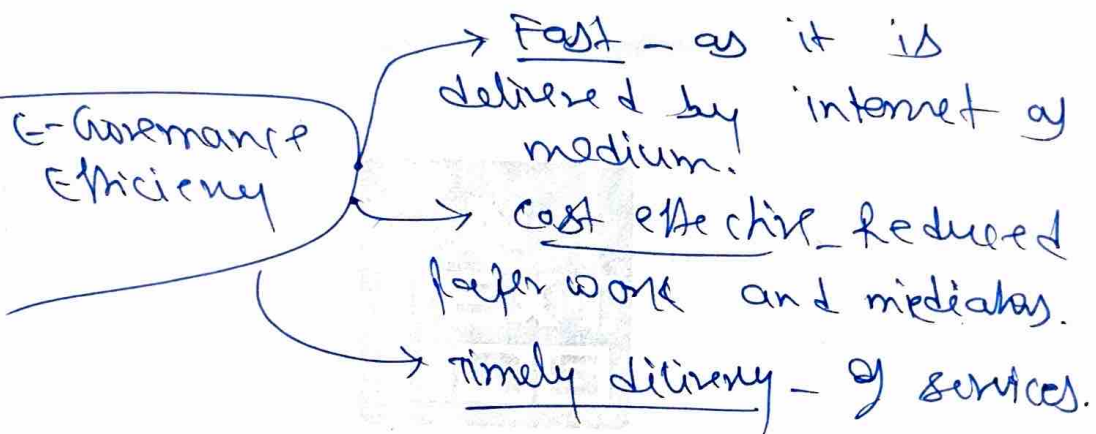
ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावशी बनाने के संबंध में है। व्याख्या करें।

(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)

E-Governance refers to internet, or electronic interaction in delivery of governance services.



Making accessible and inclusive -

1) - Participatory - E-governance helps in promoting participatory governance.

Ex: - MyGov portal, where citizens can give their advice feedback.

2) - Responsive - Through E-governance

responsibilities can be ensured.

[Ex] - Railways portal to report issues during journey.

3). Transparency - It also ensures transparency in governance.

[Ex] - Pragati platform for three tiered monitoring of schemes.

4). Promoting inclusiveness - Not bound by gender, caste, prejudices.

Challenges -

i). Accessibility - To internet is mandatory to avail e-governance.

[Ex] - Tel density $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rural} - 58-1. \\ \text{Urban} - 116-1. \end{array} \right.$

2). Digital Literacy - In India is only around 24% creating problems in e-governance.

3). Accessibility among groups - women and S.T's have low penetration.

E-governance is objectively can be scaled only when it is made accessible and inclusive. PM WANI is step in right direction.

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)

Centre of gravity is shifting from
Pan-Mantic to Indo Pacific
leading to rise of new global
order.

Rise of new agreements -

1) - Representing Contemporary order - Such

as rise of India.

Ex - India is member of AUKUS, I2U2, and S.C.O, BRICS.

2) - Relevance of old groupings - Such as

Davos W.E.F, as developing world is significantly contributing to global growth.

Ex - India's share in global GDP growth $\rightarrow$ 15% (L.M.F).

3) - Tackling new challenges - Such as

these posed by COVID-19, and fragmented supply chain.

[Ex.] - S.C.R.I.E aims at addressing global supply chain challenges.

Relevancy of older grouping -

1) - Maintaining core - Such as strategic autonomy and sovereignty still remains a priority in Cold-war 2.0

2) - Unaddressed issues - under WTO and its disfunctionalisation, calls for relevancy of older groupings such as G-72.

3) - Providing alternative - To developing world to tackle tragedy of great power politics.

[Ex.] - N.A.M. was instrumental in providing alternative during C.W-1

Thus, it would not be appropriate to call old groupings totally irrelevant, however new groupings show reality of today's world order more appropriately.

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)

South Pacific is home of more than 1000 islands territory and countries grouped in Micronesia, French Polynesia and Polynesia.

Significance of South Pacific -

- 1) Construct of Indo-Pacific - These territories such as Solomon Islands, Samoa, Palau has strategic importance.
- 2) Dispora relations - with these countries has shaped Indian policy historically.
- (ex) - India's intervention in Fiji where more than 40% population is Indian origin.

3)- Great power politics - China increasing its footprint around the territory.

(Ex) - security agreement with Soloman Island.

4)- Cooperation on climate change -

These countries remain most vulnerable countries due to climate change and global warming.

India's initiative.

1)- State visits - By prime minister to Soloman Island and Fiji in 2023.

2)- Puraskar Shanti events - Engaging countries such as Fiji having significant population of Indian origin.

3)- Climate vulnerable forum - India has been active supporter of this forum represented by country of South Pacific.

With increasing importance of Indo-Pacific, this region will be even more important warranting more engagement.

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)

With emergence of disquely
around electoral bonds and
Supreme court's judgement over it,
electoral funding has been in
public domain.

Laws and rules regarding electoral funding

1). Representation of people act 1950 -
Governs the rules regarding electoral
funding in elections.

2). Who can get? - parties registered
under representation of people act
are eligible for availing electoral
funding.

3). Who can donate? - Indian entities,
private individuals or corporate
can fund the elections.

4). Restrictions - of funding from foreign individuals and companies.

5). Limitations - For legislative assembly - 28 lakh, for parliamentary elections - 70 lakh.

6). Disqualification - in case of violation of electoral funding rules.

Legal loopholes and inefficiencies -

1). No cap on star campaigners - Electoral funding laws or rules place no cap on expenditure of star campaigners.

2). Isolation between star campaigner and candidate -

As expenditure by star campaigner is not added to expenditure of candidates.

3). Party expenditures - is also out of scope of laws governing electoral expenditure.

4). Beneficial to ruling party - Due to its structure

Exam. - more than 70% funding went to ruling party in 2014 elections. A.P.R

5). Lack of transparency - In electoral funding paradigm.

Lessons from Global practices -

1). State funding of elections - Is prevalent in Scandinavian countries providing level playing field for all.

2). Transparency - Bringing transparency in electoral funding on line of U.S.A's model of fund raising.

3). Financial instruments - can be used as in case of Indonesia and Malaysia.

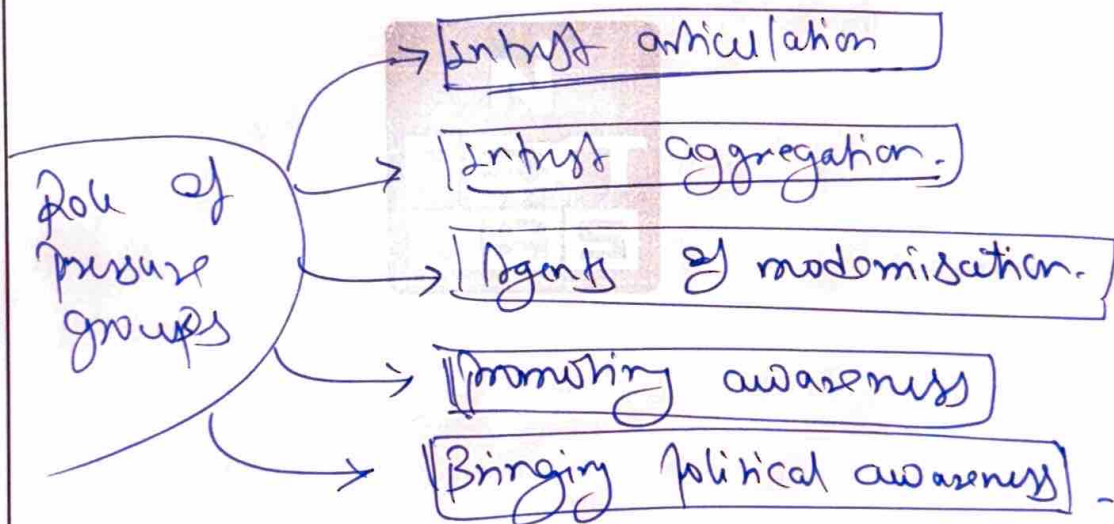
Electoral funding need to be fair and transparent in order to allow free and fair elections in accordance to article 329 of constitution.

12.

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)

Pressure groups have been known as invisible engine due to their significant role without contesting for any office.



Role of pressure groups in promoting workers welfare

1) - Uniting for cause - Pressure groups have been instrumental in uniting workers for promoting workers welfare.

Ex. Railways unions pressurising governments regarding issues such as pension, salary.

2). Bringing attention - Towards generally neglected issues.

Ex. - Gig workers' protest bringing attention towards tough situation faced by them.

3). Regulation - Pressure groups have been instrumental in bringing regulation to unregulated sectors such as gig workers.

4). Minimum wage - Pressure groups have been successful in pressurising governments to bring minimum wage laws.

5). Bringing transparency - In governance through their efforts.

Ex. - M.K.S.S. was instrumental

in bringing Right to information act.

Addressing the gaps in existing policies

1). Providing inputs - Regarding the functioning of existing policies.

Ex. - Pilot pressure groups attracting attention towards issues faced by pilots.

2). Suggesting improvements - Regarding augmenting of existing policies.

Ex. - Narsimh's inputs in improving services sector in India.

3). Promoting awareness - Regarding the government's policies.

Ex. - Farmer pressure groups promote awareness about govt. farm. policies.

4). Instrumental in implementation - Having presence at grassroot levels.

These pressure groups if act in constructive manner can improve the governance structure and policies.

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)

During constituent assembly debate,
B.R. Ambedkar opined that India
is union of states with powers
tilting in favour of central govt.

Principle of federal supremacy in Indian Constitution -

1). Organisation of states - under article
1, 2, 3 of constitution shows pre-
dominance of central executive
[ix] - No role of states in changing
boundaries or name.

2). VIIth schedule - Have more number
of subjects under central list
compared to state lists.

3). Emergency powers - under
article 351 provides for taking

4) of State administration on
grounds of constitutional failure

4). [Concurrent list] - In case of
conflict between central and
state laws, central law would
prevail.

5). [Single citizenship] - Unlike U.S.A,
Indian constitution provides for
single citizenship.

6). [Office of governor] - Having significant
discretionary powers acts as
agent of central government.

7). [Financial provisions] - Such as article
293, gives power to parliament to
place a bar on borrowing powers
of state.

8). [I.C. Cooper judgement] - By
supreme court upheld the
ordinance power of governor.

9). [I.C. Wadhwa judgement] - Mrs

upheld constitutionality of re-promulgation of ordinances.

Resolution of Contentious Issues -

- 1) - Inter State Council - provided under article 262 with membership of Prime Minister and Chief Minister promote dialogue to resolve dispute.
- 2) - Zonal Council - Statutory bodies, also act as platform to dialogue over issue.
- 3) - Article 131 - Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court to resolve dispute between State and Central Government.
- [Exam] - Kerala taking up C.A.A. issue to Supreme Court.
- 4) - G.S.T Council - under article 279A act as platform to resolve financial issues.

Despite having provisions centre-State issues keep on coming. Need is to act in spirit of cooperative federalism with restraint on ~~each~~ powers under Scheme 2 Constitutional morality.

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)

Delimitation is provided under article 82 of Indian Constitution with aim of redrawing and distribution of seats reflecting Contemporary political situation

Delimitation
Status
in
India

→ States Delimitation
- Redrawing of boundaries in 2002.

→ Central Legislature
- Based on census - 1971.

→ Constitutional mandate -
Delimitation after every census.

→ census - Delayed post 2011, Scheduled for 2021.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation -

1) - Representativeness - Idea of

Parliamentary democracy is based on representation, which suffers.

[Ex] - 1 m.p. in Uttar Pradesh, represents, 25 lakh people compared to 10 lakh in Karnataka.

2) - Against principle of one person one vote - As number of people electing a m.p. in some states is way too higher compared to others.

3) - [Inequality] - Suffering as more burden falls on members due to misrepresentation.

4) - [Political aspirations] - of states suffers in case of underrepresentation.

5) - [Accountability] - In case of misrepresentation, accountability becomes difficult.

[Ex] - Case of missing m.p.s in various constituencies.

Ramifications of population based delimitation

1) - Increasing seats for northern states
Due to increase in total population

[Ex]. U.P is expected to increase its seats from 80 to 120.

2) - Reduction in South - Due to stagnation in population growth.

[Ex]. States such as Karnataka, Tamil Nadu will see increase in seats but reduced proportional weight.

3) - North-South divide - In case of use of latest population data due to resentment by ~~North~~ South Indian States.

4) - Penalisation - use of latest census data may act as penalisation for family planning measures adopted by South India states.

Delimitation is sensitive issue, it thus demands mature, consensus oriented and participatory handling in order to address disputes arising out of practice.

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)

Institution of Public Interest Litigation can be attributed to P.N. Bhagwati and V.R. Krishna Murthy which removed provision of locus standi in cases pertaining to public interest.

Role of P.I.L. in increasing burden -

1). Increased activism - which has been good for rights issues, yet it has led to increasing burden on High Courts.

Ex. - Total cases pending in high courts $\rightarrow$ more than 150000, with share of P.I.L. at above 15%.

2). Misuse of P.I.L. - leading to nomenclature such as private interest litigations.

3) - Case clearance rate - has suffered
due to rise in cases of
P.L.L.

4) - Nature of P.L.L. - is such that
it takes long time in resolution
thus taking precious time of
court.

5) - Individuals involved - Generally taken
by top lawyers of courts thus
gaining more attention.

6) - Non issues - Sometimes non issues
are bring in courts just to
gain attention.

Ex. - Juhi Chawla bringing an
issue hampering avian species.

Role of trial courts -

1) - Increasing case clearance rates -
thus reducing overall burden
from Judiciary.

2). Justice at doorstep - At nearest judicial premises of blocks and districts.

3). Promoting Alternative dispute resolution -

Such as Lok-Salakh, Jan-Sundari leading to amicable solution of large number of cases.

4). Preventing unnecessary cases reaching to higher judiciary.

5). Crassling - Higher judiciary's attention towards constitutional cases.

Step to be taken - Filling vacancies - (> 50% vacancy at High Court)
- Separate judiciary services.
- Increasing case clearance rate.

Justice delayed is justice denied, thus focus must be on timely resolution of cases reducing overall case burden.

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)

Higher education system act as
enabler of innovative spirit
as well as mine of future
ready human capital.

Challenges in India's higher education -

1) - Low enrollment - Gross enrollment
ratio of 28.1 against global
average of 40.1.

2) - Industry-academia connection missing
this problem of unemployment
among graduates.

[Ex.] Unemployment rates - 6.1 general
among graduates - 71.5.

3) - Low quality - Research plagued
with problems of

Plagiarism.

- 4) - Women's share - Has historically been lower than men, to surpass only recently.
- 5) - Accessibility among SC, ST - Is low thus hampering inclusivity of Indian higher education.
- 6) - Mushrooming - of new universities without quality education and infrastructure.

Role of National education policy 2020 -

- 1) - Increasing enrollment - To cross 50% by the year 2030.
- 2) - Making inclusive - with due representation of women, SC's, ST's.
- 3) - Multidimensional learning - allowing adoption of subjects such as humanities and tech. together.

4). [Funding] - Through higher education financing authority.

5). [Promoting Industry-Academia] - Connection through role of industry in shaping curriculum.

Learning from international practices -

1). [American model] - Focusing on industry relevant learning curriculum

[Exam.] - IIT's curriculum is actively shaped by companies such as Intel, Tesla.

2). [German model] - mandatory internship in companies is provided by German universities.

3). [Academic autonomy] - provided in university of Canada, Australia has been crucial in promoting innovation.

Thus N.E.P 2020 aims at addressing few difficulties however, global best practices may enable India attaining goal of developed country by 2047.

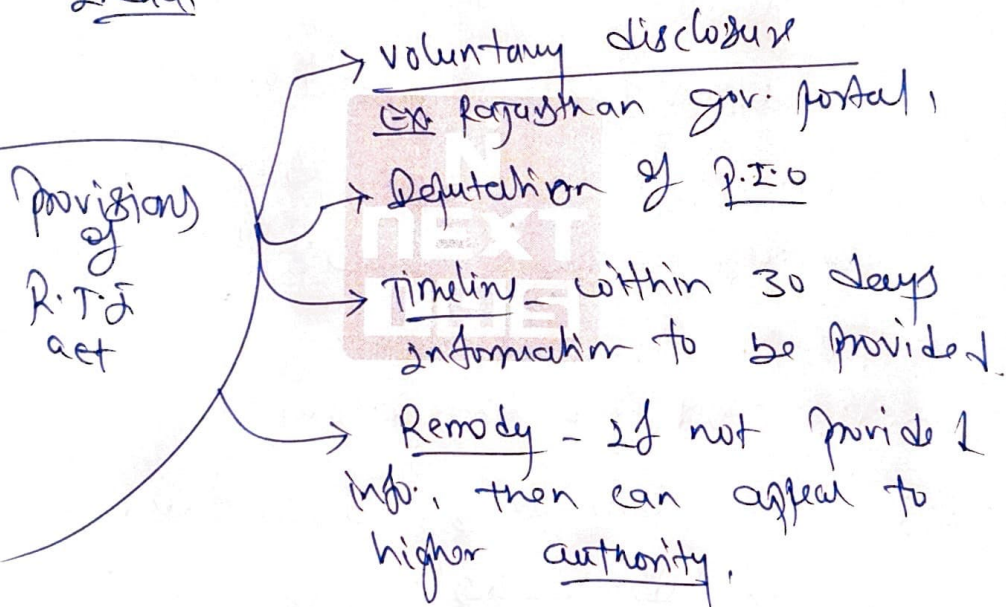
17.

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)

Right to information act 2005 is

considered a milestone in promoting good governance in India.



Role of Right to information act in promoting good governance -

- 1) Participatory governance - Through active participation of citizens in asking information.

2) - Responsive governance - Through providing a timeline to respond to request for information.

3) - Fostering accountability - As R.T.I has detrimental impact.

Exa. - Through R.T.I it became possible to ensure 100% attendance of teachers in Delhi's govt. schools.

4) - Ensuring transparency - Removing secrecy, thus reducing scope of corruption.

5) - Empowerment of citizens - By enabling them to ask questions to government of day.

Challenges and Systemic Limitations.

1) - Autonomy related issues - Executive dominance in appointment committee, apart from method of removal of chief information Commissioner.

2) - Discretion - To Parliament regarding tenure of the C.I.C.

3) - Non compliance - with order of Supreme Court regarding R.T.I.

Example - Political parties refusing to come under ambit of R.T.I. despite S.C. order.

4) - Awareness - merely 15% of population is aware about R.T.I. thus hampering its efficacy.

5) - Procedural challenges - Being complicated, people from age group such as elderly find difficult.

measures for effective implementation

- Boosting awareness - Through campaigns, advertisements.
- Simplification - of procedures asking information
- Empowerment - Not weakening of act by Parliament.
- Providing autonomy - To Chief Information Commission.

R.T.I. has been crucial and can further be instrumental to promote good governance.

18.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनूठी चुनौतियाँ 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 are entities with membership of people sharing similar concerns.

Opportunities for S.H.G's in rural areas

1). Organising people - S.H.G's can be instrumental in organising people for some purpose.

Ex - In Aapat farmers S.H.G organised potato farmers in group.

2). Increasing Bargaining power - of the members of rural areas.

3). Women Empowerment - Out of > 1 crore members of S.H.G's, more than 90% are women.

4). Scaling up - of the economic operations thus increasing benefits to members.

1/- Economic prosperity - S.H.G's can be enablers of economic prosperity in villages.

[Ex] - women S.H.G's manufacturing Papad, Fafda, earning money,

Challenges faced by S.H.G's -

1/- Awareness - most significant challenge in Northern part of country.

[Ex] - most of S.H.G's concentrated in western and southern India, with near absence in states such as U.P., Bihar. Jharkhand.

2/- Credit issues - S.H.G's face issues of credit hampering their operational capacity.

3/- Lack of expertise - Generally having membership from village background, functional specialisation in marketing methods lack.

4). Accessibility of markets - Becomes challenge in taking products to the markets.

5). Lack of cooperative culture - Acts as hindrance in functionalisation of S.H.G.s.

Microfinance solving problem of urban poverty -

1). Providing immediate credit - To persons not having needed documents for institutional credit.

2). Providing seed funding - To initiate the entrepreneurial venture.

3). Responding in crisis times - Such as disturbances during urban floods, as well as those as COVID-19 pandemic.

4). Ensuring regularity - In businesses in case of delayed payments from customers.

Microcredit has been instrumental in addressing poverty in countries such as Bangladesh. Same model can be emulated in India to address urban poverty.

19.

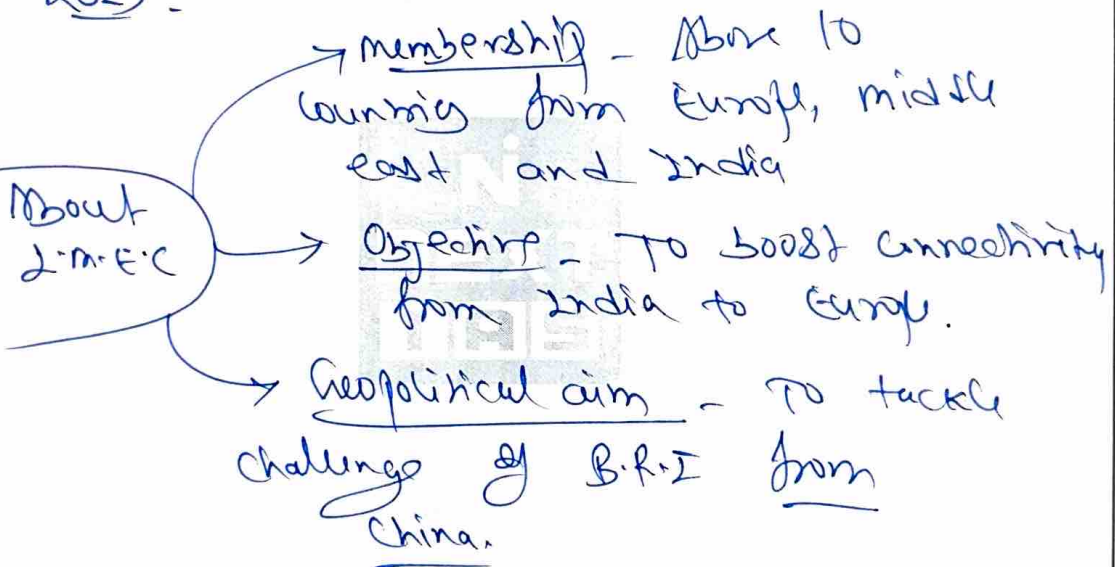
विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है?

(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)

India-Middle East-Europe Corridor
was launched under India's
Presidency of G-20 meeting in
2023.



Significance of I.M.E.C -

For west -

1) - Countering China - Preventing China becoming a systemic challenge.

(Ex) - Italy, Greece joined B.R.I in a threat to European unity.

- 2) - Increasing connectivity - to and from India, middle east
 - 3) - Reducing - logistical challenges faced by importers and exporters.
 - 4) - Boosting - trade and commerce from India and middle east.
 - 5) - Reducing - dependence from China.
- Ex. China remains largest trade partner of Europe, at the same time systemic challenge.

For India and Middle East -

- 1) - Diversification of economy - For Gulf nation to drive away oil dependency.
- 2) - New market - For Indian exporters, boosting trade volume.
- 3) - Access to technology - Europe, being technologically advanced country can open new pathway of growth in these regions.

Transport and energy in India's Foreign Policy

- 1) - Chabahar Connectivity - Has been mainstay of policy towards Iran.
- 2) - I.N.S.T.C - Has been crucial in India's foreign policy towards Central-Asia and Russia.
- 3) - Chennai-Vladivostok Highway - Announced during Far-East Asia summit aimed at boosting connectivity between India and Russia.
- 4) - T.A.P.I - Pipeline forms important pillar in India, Turkmenistan relations.
- 5) - Countering maritime Silk route of China by India has led to access to ports such as Duqm, Sabang, Sittut, Assumption Islands access important.
- 6) - Energy initiatives - Such as oil imports from Russia, export to Europe has been crucial.

Thus, India realising trade and commerce's importance has been rightly focusing on connectivity and energy in its foreign policy.

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)

India-Canada relations has been shaped by democratic values, trade and commerce and diaspora population.

Significant pillars of India-Canada Relations -

1) - Democratic values - Both countries are electoral democracies having welfare of people as primary objective.

2) - Institutional - India's model of institutional governance has been modelled on Canadian model.

Ex - Institution of Governor.

3) - Trade and Commerce - India Canada Bilateral trade stands

at above 10 Billion \$ with India having trade surplus.

4). Investment - Canada is among top-10 sources of foreign investment in India.

[Ex] - Canadian pension funds investment in Indian stock market.

5). Diaspora Population - Indian diaspora population numbers around 2 million in Canada with their origins in Punjab, Gujarat.

6). Strategic Convergences - Canada being an ally of USA has significant geo-strategic convergences with India in Indo-Pacific region.

7). Historical relations - Canada has been crucial in India's independence struggle.

[Ex] - Komagata Maru ship was bound to Canada with Indian passengers.

Potential areas of cooperation -

- 1) - Boosting trade - India-Canada trade is only 20% of total China-Canada trade, thus there is huge potential.
- 2) - Security cooperation - Regarding issue to internal security.
[Ex.] - Khalistani activities in Canada needs to be prevented -
- 3) - Technology and trade - Canada is technologically advance country, can enable technology transfer in automobile assembly.
- 4) - Student exchange - Number of Indian students in Canada's universities can be increased. This will be helpful for Canada as well as India.

Although there has been imitants in recent India-Canada relations, potential is too huge to let sacrificed in front of such imitants.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work