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09 SEP 2024

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Name of Candidate: Satish Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : GSMAC24A1253 Start Time 2:40Date of Examination: 09/09/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		11	15	
2	10		12	15	
3	10		13	15	
4	10		14	15	
5	10		15	15	
6	10		16	15	
7	10		17	15	
8	10		18	15	
9	10		19	15	
10	10		20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
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2	2
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3	3
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<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.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 were created under State reorganisation Act 1956 to promote federal spirit in India and maintain federal governance.

Federal governance as institutional arrangement of solving issues

Pluralistic issues debate (e.g) inter state council (Art 263)

fiscal federalism (GST Council) (Art 270)

Evolution of zonal councils from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms

① Earlier

Now

- segmented approach based on region - more integrated approach

North council ← ⊖ → East council
South council

North → ⊕ ← West
South ↑ East

- (2) bring various asymmetric federal disputes (eg) North Eastern Council role in Naga peace talks.
- (3) Institutionalised mechanism of maintaining & dissent among federal units.
- (eg) Eastern zonal council taking on dispute regarding Codisha - Chhattisgarh boundary dispute.
- (4) forum of implementing policies and collaborative approach (eg) Discussions regarding level of scheme implementation
- ↳ finding mutual beneficial solutions

Thus, Zonal councils are now a tool of change in federal governance. They can be utilised to solve various issues like

- SYL dispute b/w Punjab & Haryana
- ↳ Boundary disputes in Assam - Manipur etc.

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)

Secularism is the process of separation of religion from politics.
India follows positive secularism :-

- giving support to all religions
- no discrimination among any religion
- No official religion of state.

Secularism under constitution is a broader concept of commitment to equality.

① Art 25 → Individual equality
- freedom to profess, practice & propagate religion of one's choice

② Art 26 → Religious institutions equality
↳ All institutions are equally empowered to protect and maintain properties of religious character

③ Balancing rights of all people

not affiliated with any religion

(eg) Art 25 → reasonable restriction
— public order, health, morality.

(14.) Constitutional morality outshines
religious and social morality (eg)
supreme court in Sabrimala judgement
upheld [right to equality] of women.

(15.) Curbing religious overreach
undering [Art 14] (right to equality)
through :-

- Basic structure doctrine
- Essential religious practices doctrine

Thus, constitution provides
for broader constitutional equality
for all citizens of country.

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 1951 provides for disqualification of MPs / MLAs for various practices:-

Current classification leading to arbitrary categorisation of offences

① Duplicity of offences

eg section 8(1) → disqualifies people under any law including IPC, CrPc (criminal) etc.

② Same punishment for every crime under section 8(3)

eg section 8(3) → disqualifies person convicted for > 2 years under any act → criminal nature does not matter

This leads to various issues as recently Rahul Gandhi was disqualified

for sentence > 2 years which was
later stayed by Supreme Court.

Remedies available :-

- ① Petition to Election Commission
of India under Section 11 if
election results issue is there
(still pending)
- ② Petition to Supreme Court if
sitting MP is disqualified under
Section 8 of RPA 1951.

Thus, certain changes are necessitated:-

→ Make disqualification ~~for~~ as per
gravity of offence and not just
based on duration as in Section 8(a)

→ Increase qualifications to prevent
criminalisation of politics (46%
MPs have criminal charges - ^{6th Lok} _{Sabha})

Thus would ensure that
moral leadership takes India into

new age

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 is a statutory position created in 1977 in lower house of parliament.

Significance of leader of opposition:

- ① Managing parliamentary debate discourse and keeping ruling party on toes.
- ② Making ruling party accountable for various issues of national importance (eg) Pegasus issue etc
- ③ Broad discussion in parliament for 'critique based' law making
- ④ Legislative significance → inclusive legislative process.
- ⑤ Appointment based significance
↳ Leader of opposition is appointed

while appointing various bodies
like Lokpal etc.

Contribution towards checks and
balances :—

- ① Checking ruling party overreach
and preventing despotism in
democratic decision making.
- ② Legislative checks → ensuring
that legislations are framed for
public welfare.
- ③ Through committees → ensuring
attendance of opposition members.
- ④ Building discourse and debates
on topics of public safety and
security.

Thus, leader of opposition, which
was absent in 17th Lok Sabha is one of
pivotal body to ensure accountability
of ruling party and ensuring
proper debates in "temple 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)

Preamble is termed as the 'identity card of the constitution' by NA. Palkivala showcasing its importance in constitutional framework.

Preamble : bedrock of constitutional framework

① Sovereignty :-

- ↳ Declares 'We the people' as sovereign.
- ↳ ensures that 'head of state' is elected.
- ~~↳ equal opportunity.~~
- India as state is free to make its own decisions without depending on anyone else.
- ↳ Ensuring Independence as bedrock from freedom movement.

② Socialism :-

- ↳ Equal opportunity for all people of nation in all spheres of life.

- ↳ Ensuring equal pay for equal work.
- ↳ Envisaged in Directive principles of state policy under (Art 39).

③ Secularism as bedrock of equality
↳ maintaining equality (fundamental right) along with support to all religions (Art 25-28) of constitution

- ↳ Preventing communalisation.

④ Democracy

- ↳ working of institutions as per people's will

- ↳ Implemented through Electrony where people directly choose their representatives to lead them.

Hence, preamble ideals provide the base for building a resilient and new India in this new world.

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 gave 10% reservation to economically weaker sections in educational institutions and employment in public offices.

Implications of 103rd amendment

Positive :-

- ① Affirmative action for poor people to reduce social inequality.
- ② Access to education leads to better skill development & reducing poverty.
(eg) UNESCO's Global Education monitoring project - direct relation of poverty alleviation to education.
- ③ Justice to poor and marginal families to gain social mobility.

- ④ Right to equality (substantive)
upheld. (equal protection of law principle).

Negative Implications

- ① Race to bottom → more groups
demanding reservation.
- ② Issue of 'less monitoring'
↳ 10% additional reservation
to SC/STs.
- ③ Apprehensions of poverty
based on economic status
↳ no defined criteria

Thus, need of hour is
to define a set criteria for EWS
reservation to prevail the
principle of social justice in India

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)

India's new welfareism
approach includes provision of private goods like LPG etc to households for welfare of all.

Yes, welfare schemes have inculcated culture of "freebies" :-

① Provision of welfare freebies without defined criteria leading to inclusion/exclusion errors
eg PM KISAN not for landless farmers.

② focus on exp case of living with better metering services
↳ shift of focus from poverty
eg UNDP's MPI → 230 million multidimensional poor in India

- ③ Monitoring of food grains
under PM Antodaya Anna Yojana
↳ freebie culture of grain
without working
- ④ Inclusion of 67% population
under NFSA 2013
whereas only 18% of population
below poverty line.

Thus, however, this approach has
some benefits as well :-

- Reducing poverty levels (eg) 115
million people lifted out of
poverty from 2005-2020
- ↳ Access to Internet / Jan Dhan
Bank accounts → better employment
avenues.

Hence, though new welfare
has shifted focus from poverty &
hunger, it has certain benefits.

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 usage of ICT in governance of country to increase accessibility for population. (eg) UMang app.

e-governance for efficiency

→ Better monitoring of public grievances → CPGRAMS

→ Data driven policy making
(eg) using AI to make policies.

e-governance about making governance accessible and inclusive

① Need to educate people to use e-gov services (eg) PMGDISHA scheme

- ② Improving access to various services (eg) UMANG app → access to regional donors etc.
- ③ Inclusivity of people in various schemes (eg) Pantvan Lekhar Patras by ID by Haryana government
- ④ Using e-gov. model to increase accessibility of public services
(eg) CPGRAMS → online tracking of governance redressal mech
This way e-gov. is an inclusive approach to deliver social services to make governance accessible to all

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)

World is transitioning
towards multilateralism with
coming of agreements like QUAD,
AUKUS, I2U2 etc.

New world order replacing old
world order:—

- (1) More 'Interest based' groupings
(eg) IPEF, RCEP. etc
- (2) & Friendshoring concept
with formation of multilaterals
or with friendly countries.
- (3) Issue based organisation
(eg) Quad to improve regional
security in Indo-Pacific
region.

④ More restrictive world order
due to various events.

→ 2008 financial crises

→ 2020 COVID pandemic

exposing the inefficiencies of
old world order created by
Washington consensus.

However, old world order
still has some relevance

→ ① managing global conflicts
(eg) United Nations

→ ② Promoting peace and
nuclear disarmament (eg)
Non-aligned movement.

Hence, need of humans
to balance the new world order
of 'friendshoring' with large old
order to meet demands of
humanity

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 to African states] represents Indo-Pacific region which is India's zone of influence & India acts as net security provider



Importance of Indo-Pacific states for India :-

- ① Blue economy → initiatives ensuring food security
- ② Indo Pacific is India's zone

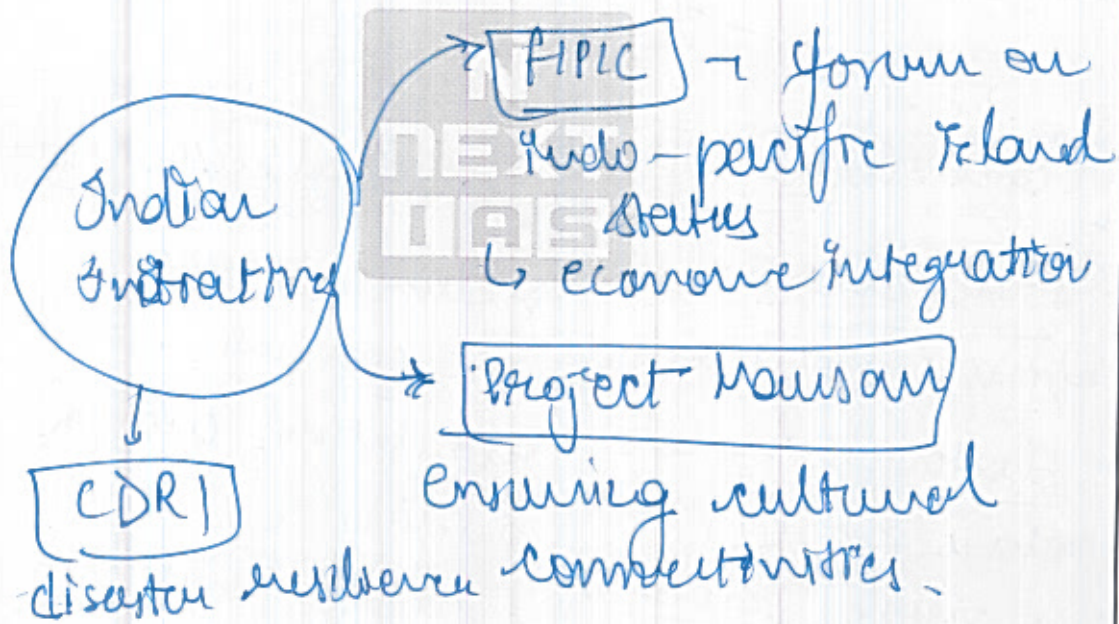
of influence.

↳ net security provider

(3) Cultural connections (eg)

Ramayana still played in Trinidad
& Tobago Islands.

(4) Investments (eg) Agalela Jetty &
air strip



Therefore, small island states are important factors

for India's overall progress
as global power

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)

Elections are considered 'festivals of democracy' but the issues in electoral funding creates road blocks for ensuring free and fair elections.

Double whammy of the issues

Legal loopholes

- Star campaigners' expenses not counted
- Electoral bonds (now scrapped) gave more power to ruling party

Political inefficiencies

- Lack of consensus on common law regulating electoral funding
- Conflict of interest as executive forms part of legislature

Challenges to electoral funding :-
apart from above :-

① Lack of 'political will'

→ to implement recommendation of committees.

• Dinesh goswami - regulating electoral funding and level playing field for all parties.

② Nexus between politicians and commercial companies

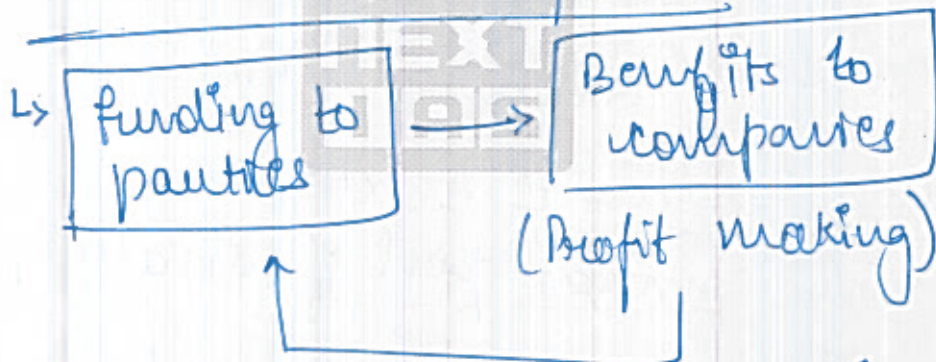
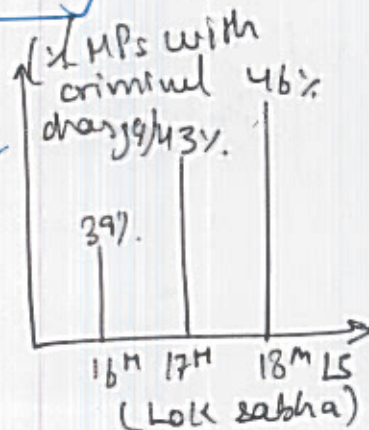


fig: unholy and unending nexus.

③ Criminalisation of politics - 1 issue of electoral funding linked with money power & criminalisation



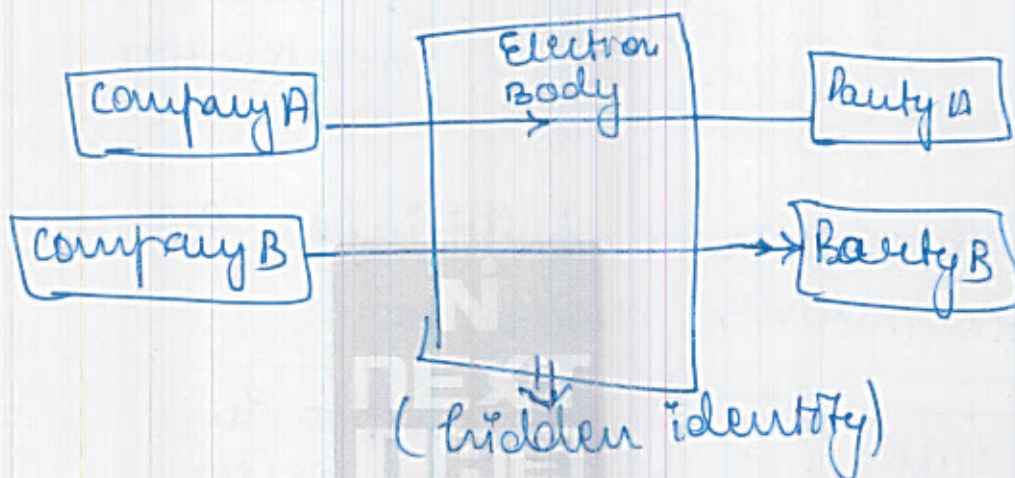
④ Widespread corruption in India

⑨ Transparency International - 193/180 rank corruption.

Lessons from global best practices:-

① South African model :-

Hiding identity of companies
(anonymity) through electron body



② State funding of elections →
through common pool of donations.

This way, we could
revolutionise electoral funding
and make elections truly free and
fair.

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 refer to voluntary groups of people with common goal advocating for policy measures by not directly participating in elections (eg) Bhauitya Kisan Union as pressure group for farm policies.

Key contributions of pressure groups in promoting social security measures:-

- ① creating public discourse vocabulary about 'social welfare' measures.
(eg) RTI movement by Bhauitya Kisan Suraksha Sangathan.
- ② creating pressure on govt. for implementing policies through lobbying (eg) labour codes implementation.

- (3) Acting as advocates for poor people (eg) Bhauriya Kisan Union against farm laws.
- (4a) Provision of social security through employment generation (eg) self employed women's association.
- (5) Nudging govt's legislative dialogues (eg) FICCI → pushed for industrial PLI policies for MSMEs

Pressure groups address gaps in existing policies:

- (1) Data collection and presenting ground report of policies.
(eg) FICCI's efforts led to correcting inverted duty structure.
- (2) Channel of discourse and public grievance forms (eg) Agitation against farm laws.

③. Ensuring public participation
by creating a Jam Andolan
(people's movement) (eg) Jam Lokpal
bill agitation.

④. Putting ~~pr~~ checking accountability
of various public officials for
policy implementation (eg) social
Audits of works

Issues → using violence
→ disturbing law and order
(farmers' agitation)

way forward → working with govt.
& pressure groups to
solve local issues

Thus, collaboration is key
to fill voids in governance systems
of nation to ensure 'susthani'

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)

Indian constitution is termed as quasi-federal based constitution in world.

Constitution envisages a principle of federal supremacy :-

① Art 246 → Proper division of legislative powers among federal units
↳ State schedule 7 subjects → Union list / State list / concurrent list

② Judicial independence and Art 131 to solve various federal disputes.

③ Rigid Constitution → Art 368 requires ratification of $\frac{1}{2}$ states for amending certain provisions
(eg) Election of President, amending Art 368 itself

(4) Case laws →

(4) Govt. of Punjab vs Principal Secretary to govt. of Punjab :- (2023)
 ↳ Role of govt. to act according to federal spirit & not delay bills indefinitely.

(5) SR Bommai → federalism declared as part of basic structure of constitution

(6) Independence of states to pass law as per GST (Mohit minerals vs Vol 2022)
 ↳ fiscal federalism

(7) Control over local self governance institutions (Art 243-243 ZG) given to federal units.

Resolution of contentious issues of distribution of powers :-

(1) Art 131 → Supreme court has original and exclusive jurisdiction

to solve federal disputes among
states or centre-states.

② Institutional mechanisms

→ Art 263 → Inter state council
↳ interest of both centre and
states.

↳ GST Council → regarding disputes
over finance sharing and taxation

↳ Zonal councils under States Reorganisation
Act.

③ Water sharing disputes → using Art 262
↳ Dispute resolution tribunals
under interstate river water
disputes act.

This way federal structure
of nation remains intact leading
to 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat'

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 the process of division of constituencies in voting units according to population. Art 82 of constitution gives power to parliament for delimitation commission after each census.

Challenges faced by misrepresentation in constituencies :-

- ① Against principle of 'Equal representation' in parliament and state as :-

Bigger and populated states not adequately representation to less people. More representation to less people.

- ② Against 'principle of sovereign will' as the MPs are representatives of people.

- ③ not upholding one vote one value

as delimitation was frozen until
2026 by 84th amendment act
→ changed demography but old
political division.

Ramifications of population-based
delimitation in creating federal tension

(I) Issues →

(1) Against Population control
measures →

→ negative reward to states with
population control with less
representation in parliament.

(2) Regional divide as same
areas with high population will
have more representation politically

(3) Parliamentary biasness towards
population dense states

↳ leading to asymmetric
federalism issue.

(4) North v/s South Issue as southern states have better demography than northern states.

(II) Positives →

(1) Distribution of seats on per population ⇒ 'sovereign will' will triumph

(2) changing constituency wise seats in states.

Way forward :-

- ↳ holding certain & minimum seats for demographic policy states
- ↳ delimitation across country for true representation

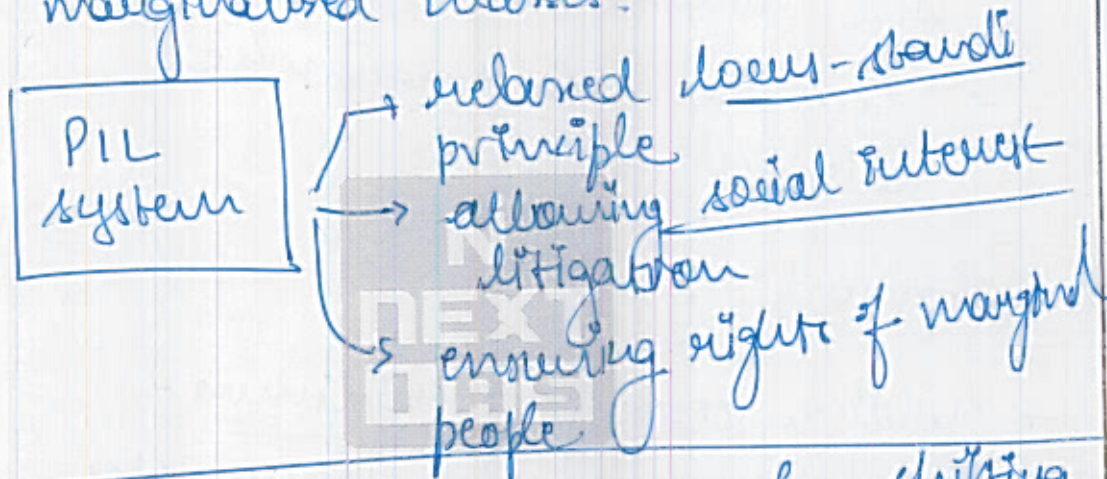
Hence, delimitation act would entail true democracy with better representation of people in "temple of democracy" i.e. Parliament.

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)

India has integrated judiciary system with public interest litigation as a tool of social upliftment of marginalised classes.



PIL system is responsible for shifting focus of higher courts from constitutional matters to day-day matters :-

- ① Overburdened judiciary with various social litigations (eg) Government of India litigation number was alone more than '6 lakh' in last decades.
- ② Making justice delays with pendency of cases in judiciary

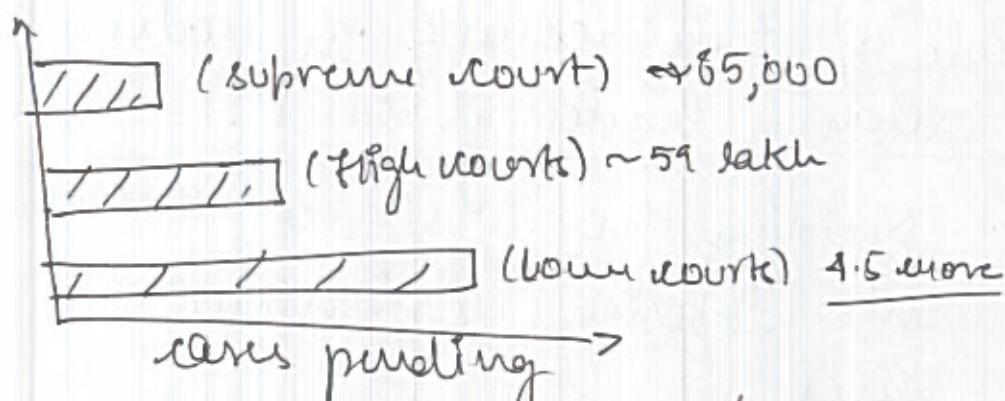


fig: Pendency of cases

- ③ Shifting dates of hearing on 'public interest' for constitutional cases (eg) Judgement concerning secularism and sabarna issue delayed

However, there are other factors responsible for delays as well :-

- ④ large 'public holidays' of higher judiciary in May-June.
- ⑤ issues of 'Judicial overreach' leading to judges getting involved too much in cases.
- ⑥ Lack of no. of judges (eg) Judge to population ratio: 21 per million
 → Law commission recommended 50 per million.

Role of trial courts in reducing overall burden of cases :-

- ① Deciding the 'Substance' of case while disposing off 'frivolous' cases.
- ② Res Pre-filtering of various cases of PILs
- ③ Ensuring PILs with actual Justice infringement go to higher Judiciary

Other methods of Reducing Burden

- ① Alternate dispute resolution mech.

→ Mediation → Arbitration
→ Conciliation

- ② Lok Adalats → disposing off cases without appeal in more open and relaxed manner

Thus, PILs form necessity to ensure predominance of legal spirit & ensuring rights of all people. we can establish national court of appeal separately for such issues.

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)

India has a 3 higher education institutions in QS world rankings highlighting need for significant reforms.

Challenges in higher education system

- Academia - industry mismatch
- Rigid course framework
- focus on 'rote' learning
- Less research focus
- Low enrolment rate (~27%)

New Education Policy 2020 aims to address these issues :-

- ① Relaxed course structure with more choices to students due to 'academic bank of credits' to enroll as per requirements.
- ② More focus on practical and vocational training along with

theoretical learning

- ③ Research focus with launch of National research foundation
anusandhan → equitable access to funds for research.
- ④ Improving 'enrollment ratio' to '50%' by 2040 goal
- ⑤ Institutional mechanisms
↳ national higher education institutional framework to establish an independent regulator.
- ⑥ Removing accreditation status of colleges to maintain equality among institutions.

Best practices India can learn from global practices to enhance higher education

- ① Student exchange programmes and faculty exchange programmes to gain exposure to various methods

- of teaching at best ~~sch~~ colleges.
- ② Increased inter-university collaboration in fields of research and patents.
 - ③ organising various national level events for academic-industry collaboration.
 - ④ Opening foreign education institutions to gain best practices (eg) Dickins university in IPSC gujarat.

This way India would be able to reform educational institutions and prevent 'brain drain' to enable India touch new heights in today's world.

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 provides for legal backing for transparency and accountability in public offices.

Transformative impact on quest for transparency and accountability :-

- ① Section 4 → suo moto disclosure by organisations increasing more transparency + [time bound] service delivery.
- ② People's participation based approach
↳ making executive accountable for public services.
- ③ Punishments for wrong or fake info by Public Info-officer (Section 20) of RTI Act.
- ④ Increased awareness about public fund utilisation in various departments (eg) PDS RTI.

- ⑤ Prevention of malpractices (eg) corruption due to deterrence effect.

However, RTI is marred with various challenges:-

- ① Delays and pendency (eg) As per survey of Satvik Nagrik Sangathan → around 3 lakh pending cases.
- ② Misuse of Section 8 → security clause exemption information for various organisations (eg) CBI.
- ③ Lack of punishments to PIOs (eg) 15th year of RTI enactment → only around 2% punishments.
- ④ Trivial RTIs → detracting public civil servants from welfare measures.

Measures for effective implementation:

- ① Better monitoring of RTI
complaints online ⇒ post resolution

consumer feedback.

- ② Include 'transparency' in the 'ACR' report of bureaucrats
↳ better RTI responses
- ③ Effective and time bound resolution of cases with chief info officer and appeal boards.
- ④ Promote regular suo moto disclosures of various initiative with on department website.

This would lead to better
inculcation of transparency and
ensure good governance and
'Sushasan' in India.

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 are voluntary groupings of people from similar socio-economic background pooling common resources for mutual benefit. (eg) Kudumbashree, Kerala

Opportunities for SHG in urban areas vis-a-vis rural areas:-

- ① Diversified avenues different from agri. based avenues of rural areas (eg) e-commerce services.
- ② Access to market with more penetration of Internet.
(eg) connecting with people online (work from home models)
- ③ Ease of access to credit (eg) more formalised nature of banking in urban areas.

- ④ skill acquiring specialised centres
in urban areas eg coaching
institutes for IT sector → start
IT sector SHG.

challenges in urban areas for SHGs

- ① More 'competitive market' due
to increased productivity and
diversity of products.
- ② Trust issues in SHG formation
due to more 'anonymity' based
nature in urban areas.
- ③ Requirement of large amount
of capital to start venture due to
high food and fuel inflation.
- ④ Less cohesiveness in group as urban
areas have people from diverse
backgrounds and age groups.

Microfinance to tackle Urban poverty!

- ① 'creating capital' for starting avenues (eg) SHG model of service sector products. (Bakery etc.)
- ② setting up entrepreneurial spirit (eg) starting small commerce avenue.
- ③ Loans for sustenance of MSMEs
(eg) shiksha loan under PM MUDRA.
- ④ Access to credit to ensure basic housing (eg) housing micro-finance schemes.

This way access to micro-finance can reduce urban poverty and ensure equality in urban areas.

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 launched IMEE-EC during G20 summit connecting India to Europe via west

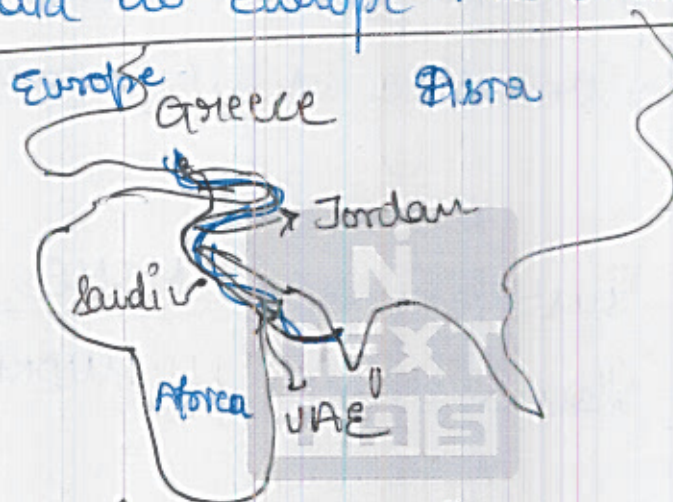


fig: IMEE-EC

Components of India-Middle East Europe Economic corridor

- Trade routes from India-Greece
- Energy cables
- Green Hydrogen power transfer

Significance of IMEE-EC for India:-

- (1) Access to market enhanced with access to west Asia along

with Europe (Germany, France etc).

② Energy security → green hydrogen pipeline component for future energy requirements.

③ Improved 'digital connectivity' with physical cables envisaged
↳ importance due to India's potential as hub of export of digital public infra

④ Balancing western countries along with West Asian nations.

eg Partner countries →
USA, Germany, France, Greece + Saudi Arabia, UAE, Jordan

⑤ Emerge as global player with major stake in West Asia.
(reduced energy dependency)

Recently transportation initiatives have taken precedence in India's foreign policy as &—

- ↳ INSTC (International north south transit corridor)
- ↳ Connecting South Asia → BBN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal)
 - IMT (India, Myanmar, Thailand) highway
- ↳ Connecting Russian Far East with sea route connectivity.

However, as our external affairs minister S Jaishankar said "India does not believe in bandwagoning" we create and join initiatives based on our core national interest.

India aims for supply chain resilience to ensure rule based international trade countering 'weaponisation' of China's BRI.

Thus, these initiatives would add to India's global power and we can act as vishwaguru by connecting the connectivities.

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)

Recently India-Canada relation escalated due to allegations by Canadian govt of Indian involvement in assassination of Canadian citizen.

However, ^{relations} ~~things~~ have remained strong on various levels :-

Pillars of India-Canada relationship

① 'shared Diaspora' with sikhs forming major population in Canada

② Democratic Institutions ⑨
Elections ~~to~~ in free and fair manner in both nations with democratic institutional working

③ valuing diversity

India

↳ geographical, cultural

Canada

- linguistic.

- ④ Bilateral trade in goods and services of both IT sector as well as food processing sector.

Potential areas of cooperation and collaboration:-

- ① Countering terrorism and extremism (eg) Khalistan movement from Canadian soil.
↳ Joint Operations
- ② Incubating security ties for protection of diaspora in both countries.
- ③ Initiate 2nd dialogue for better collaboration
- ④ Technology based collaboration
(eg) IT sector export,
Digital public infrastructure.

- ⑤ Boosting economic trade
↳ increased bilateral merchandise
trade of goods.

Therefore, indo-~~caribbean~~ relations could be improved for mutual benefit and creating a peaceful world with control over terrorism.

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध
1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)। 2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं। 3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो । 4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए। 5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए। 6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

