

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Name of Candidate: Sanchit Sharma Mobile No. _____Roll No. : PTPP 220200 Start Time 2:00 pm End Time 5:25 pmDate of Examination: 09/09/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अगठनाय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

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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

NEXT IAS

Pg 1

Candidate
write on

5

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 परिपदे केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्यवाई 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)

There are 6 Zonal Councils formulated by Act of Parliament (North, South, east, west, Centre and NE). These are ensuring cooperative federalism in the country.

Zonal Council, evolved → advisor to proactive

① Planning at zonal level :-

② electricity grid for effectiveness

② Provide platform to discuss common issues :- ③ water dispute

③ High level state leadership directly involved

④ vice chairmans & Chief ministers

④ Regular meeting and proactive decision

making ⑤ disaster support to nearby states.

⑤ Articulation of state, issue and shared vision for cooperative federation

⑥ Inter state taxation issue, discussed

⑦ Platform to discuss border issue between states (3) Newarbhya, karnataka - Belgaum

⑧ Incorporate voice of smaller states
— equal participation (Goa, sikkim)

⑨ Regional growth ensured:-

① North east zonal council:-
— common demand of
infrastructure support

② Focus on poverty alleviation and state's

role in planning at national level

③ coordination with NITI Aayog

④ Sharing and discussing new initiatives

⑤ M.P.'s custom hiring centre now taken by Chhattisgarh etc

Hence Zonal Council could further be evolved by active participation of all states and coordination with centre.

NEXT IAS

Pg 3

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)

Preamble of India declares it as Secular state which means principled distance from religion by state ~~and mutual~~

Secularism → leads to commitment to equality

- ① Equal interaction of state with all the religions :- Cannot favour one religion over other
- ② Allow equal wage of taxation money for all the religions development.
- ③ Also, steps to promote interreligious intermingling & reduce bias & communal tendencies
 - ⑤ holidays to all on diwali & Eid both
- ④ Intra religious equality :- through proactive step curbing discriminatory practices
 - ⑨ No untouchability (Caste discrimination) - Art. 17
i.e. Untouchability
 - ⑨ Substantial a verdict → Gender equality

⑤ Positive Secularism :- hence protection
of minorities (Article 29, 30)
→ otherwise minorities might have
faced unequal treatment

⑥ Special protection for minorities institution
→ (a) land if taken - then compensation
mandatory
↳ also manage by their own leaders

⑦ Secularism now part of Basic structure
doctrine (S.R. Bommai case)
→ hence arbitrary legislative action too
could face judicial review if against secularism

⑧ Respecting personal right to religion :-
Article 25 (profess and practice one
own religion)

→ However curb any forceful
conversion, hence prevents majority
rule.

Ultimately Indian constitution supports
Principle of equality through secularism in
all respects.

3.

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 को सजा की अवधि में 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)

The gravity of offence means
disqualification based on seriousness of charges and hence faster adjudication based on it. This is very necessary for Section 8 of RPA.

How current classification → Arbitrary categorisation

① If convicted for offence more than 2 years,
than 6 yrs, disqualification

→ But very poor conviction rate.

② Rest other categories of offences :- just
disqualification and then reelect

④ Social crimes like dowry / untouchability

③ Overlapping with various other acts :-

→ complicating the case and elongating
Period of trial.

④ Heinous crime like Rape / murder etc.

→ not given due importance

- ⑤ Uniform punishment for all the categories $\Rightarrow$ Hence no matter ~~what~~ what the offence is $\Rightarrow$ no disincentivisation of serious crimes
- ⑥ lesser power to ECI $\rightarrow$ merely advise about disqualification
- ⑦ Appellate system $\rightarrow$ curbing Even the existing categorisation effectiveness

Remedies available

- ① Appeal to ECI : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to reduce the term of} \\ \text{disqualification} \\ \text{or to completely remove} \\ \text{disqualification itself} \end{array} \right.$
- ② Appeal to High court : to get stayed the disqualification on certain grounds
- ③ Re-election and By-election in certain disqualification (No restriction in cases like small offences)
- ④ Directly go to the Supreme Court if matter of violation of fundamental rights

Disqualification categories need a complete overhaul and ~~first~~ step, like charges of heinous crime, leading to disqualification

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 in the parliament

is representative of major opposition party/
parties in coalition keeping agenda of opposition
in unison way in the parliament.

Significance of LoP

- ① A statutory body unlike leader of party in power
↳ have statutory role to play
- ② Appointment of CBI director → Committee includes leader of opposition
→ similarly CBC and EC, appointment
- ③ Unify opposition parties and provide voice to even smaller parties
- ④ Public awareness about problems & issues with government policies through rallies etc.
- ⑤ LoP is equivalent to cabinet minister in rank.

Role of Opposition → check, and balance

- ① Improving efficiency of Parliamentary Accountability.
- ② Voice of opposition ⇒ hence thorough discussions on bills etc
- ③ Planning No confidence motion / Adjournment motion etc (Article 75)
- ④ Discussion and voicing against arbitrary allocation of funds and demands for grants
- ⑤ Strengthening Indian Parliamentary ~~the~~ system and democracy
- ⑥ Whip issuing to the opposition parties to oppose / support any bill
- ⑦ Participate in Parliamentary Committees
- ⑧ Alternative, Prime minister if govt fails.
Hence LoP's power and role shall be strengthened to ensure greater efficacy of Parliamentary check, & balance.

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 of India provides nature of India as country - writing as - "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic republic".

Core ideals - bedrock of constitutional framework

- ① Promotes Government by the people & for the people
 (Free & fair elections ensuring democracy)
 (Article 324)
- ② Makes country as welfare state (Article 38)
 → Socialist DPSP
- ③ Assures fundamental right to religion (Art. 25)
 → Secularism & hence strengthens the concept of religion as personal choice
- ④ Maintains India as indestructible union with all powers to defend itself
 (Article 1 - Union of states)
- ⑤ Also could curb any voice against

NEXT IAS

Pg 10

Candidates must not
write on this marginintegrity of India :- (Sovereignty)

- ① Restriction of Fund. right to speech / expression (Art. 19(2)) - ground of public order
 - ② Adherence to Gandhian Socialism and further decentralisation $\leftarrow$ robust democracy
 - ④ Panchayats - 73rd Amendment $\leftarrow$ Socialism
 - ③ Strong progressive steps to make Constitution more inclusive and socialist is allowed
 - ④ NCSC / ~~NCSC~~ RTI etc $\leftarrow$ 86th amendment
 - ④ Promote people's participation in democracy
 - ④ democracy through public feedback and comment on Bill
 - ⑤ adhere to most downtrodden's interest
 - ④ reservation to FWS - 103rd Amendment
 - ⑥ Strong adherence to people's will
 - ④ No confidence motion
- Hence, as above 4 are bedrock,
so they are included in Basic Structure
of constitution by Supreme Court

NEXT IAS

Pg 11

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)

Recently, in Janhit Abhiyan case, S.C. upheld validity of 103rd C.A.A. (EWS reservation)

Positive Implication, of 103rd CAA

- ① Economic justice :- DPSP and Preamble upheld (Article 38 - welfare state)
- ② Improve representation of poor and downtrodden in education & job
↳ RTE (Article 21A)
- ③ Poverty is also a form of injustice (S.C. - Janhit Abhiyan case)
→ injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere
- ④ Inclusive growth :- Gandhiji's Sarvodaya
- ⑤ Rethinking reservation as poverty alleviation program (already 27% BPL - Tendulkar Committee)
- ⑥ Mainstreaming issue of missing middle
(a) general category poor - not getting any government benefit)

Possible Fallouts

- ① Politicisation of EWS reservation :-
→ already promises by parties to ^{increase} it
- ② Reservation not originally a economic justice too & neither understood as poverty alleviation tool
- ③ Non-inclusion of SC/ST/OBC in EWS making it discriminatory & exclusive
- ④ Higher ceiling level :- estimated that around 90% General category may get EWS → inefficiency
- ⑤ Lack of data to show that poor, do not have sufficient representation in education/employment
- ⑥ Failure of government :- to penetrate other benefit to poor

Hence, there are both positive and negative implications of EWS reservation. Reducing ceiling limits and reforming reservation with census could be best steps

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)

Welfare schemes originate from Article 38, welfare state goal which shall ensure well being.

Yes, the trend seems shift towards freebies

① Political race to announce high subsidies, direct benefit transfers etc at large scale

② Ladli Behna Yojana → just before M.P. elections

③ freebies ⇒ more revenue expenditure ⇒ do not lead to capacity building

④ Reducing capital expenditure by states → increasing fiscal indiscipline and fiscal profligacy

⑤ Metro construction stopped in Bhopal/Indore

⑥ Freebies ineffective in removing poverty/hunger → in fact creating dependency culture

- ④ ineffective PDS system (67% population beneficiary - but now only 11% forestry) - MFI
- ⑤ poor targetting - generally mass focused for vote bank politics $\leftarrow$ impairs free and fair election
deplete natural resources
- $\hookrightarrow$ ⑥ free Electricity / water etc

However, still there is high focus on poverty and hunger alleviations and many schemes target them

- ① Poverty alleviation through Direct Benefit transfer
- ② Although high debt, but women empowerment through bedli Behne
- ③ Food security ensured through rice-wheat cultivation (free electricity / water)
- ④ Weaker section upliftment is continuing
- $\hookrightarrow$ ⑤ Eklavya model schools (tribes)
- ⑥ Capex is increasing overall
(11 lakh cr. Rs)

Hence, as S.C. said in Subramanian Balaji case that it is needed to distinguish between freebies & other expenditure, ECF shall take steps.

8. ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को मुलभ 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 is governance lead by ICT and hence help connection/communication and information exchange between G2B, G2C, G2G and C2C. (e.g. UPI/COWIN etc)

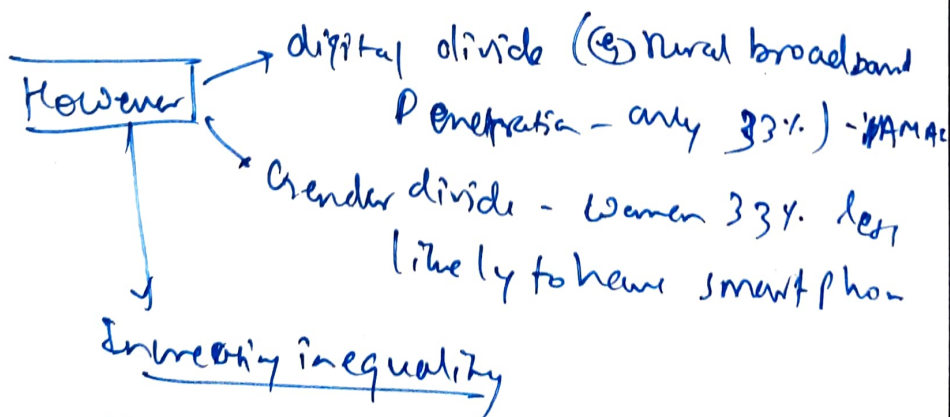
E-Gov. → Efficiency

- ① Direct Benefit transfer :- reduced corruption
(e.g. POS pilot in Chandigarh)
- ② Data collection and resource optimization :-
(e.g. U-WIN - data for immunised kids)
- ③ Improved targeting :- (e.g. online application of PM Awasz).

Accessible Governance and Inclusivity

- ① Direct connect between people and government
(e.g. RTI → social accountability)
- ② Strong grievance redressal mechanism
(e.g. upgrams / project gyandoot
in other = Panchayat level
grievance,

- ③ Gender inclusive :- ① Financial inclusion of women - Jan Dhan Account
- ④ Accessible education :- ① e-Vidya / Diksha
- ⑤ Accessible healthcare :- ① e-Sanjeevani (free)
- ⑥ Poverty alleviation :- through e-governance
① PM-KISAN DBT
- ⑦ Ease of doing Business :- ① UPI - inclusion of women street vendors
- ⑧ Protecting downtrodden and poor section from exploitation :- ① SVAMITVA (digitisation of land record)
- ⑨ Equal opportunity to all :- ① ONDC



Hence to make e-gov more accessible and inclusive, programs like Bharatnet shall be implemented.

9. QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 आदि जैसे नए क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय समझौतों के आगमन के साथ, गूट 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)

The Geopolitical and Geoeconomic Centre of world is shifting from West to East (~ Fr. PM Manmohan Singh).

New regional agreement → decreasing relevance of old world order

Yes:- ① Increasing importance of Indo-Pacific rather than Atlantic (② Quad)

③ new multilateral → greater coherence and more ease of doing business

④ old multilateral → difficulty in consensus among large no. of countries

⑤ Main focus now → Containing China → old organisations like G77 & Davos ineffective

⑥ Increasing distrust between old partners:-

⑦ USA - Pakistan, now relation in bad shape

⑧ Diversification of issues

⑧ New Crypto / Globalisation / AI /
Climate change - a new issue, which
earlier not present

⑨ Old issues like decolonisation → not no relevance

However, still NAM / Navo, etc are relevant

① Hope for peace in divided world

② Israel-Palestine war / Ukraine war

→ NAM - opinion of various countries
discuss

③ Financial institutions of ~~the~~ old order

are still strong ④ Asian Development Bank

③ large developing countries → hence global
number of South cooperation

↳ ④ voice of global south summit

④ old organisations still firm on reforming of
multilateral institution (eg UN / WTO)

⑤ India led and provide leadership

↳ ④ NAM.

Hence, to increase relevance of old
organisations further → then is need to diversify
issues discussed.

10.

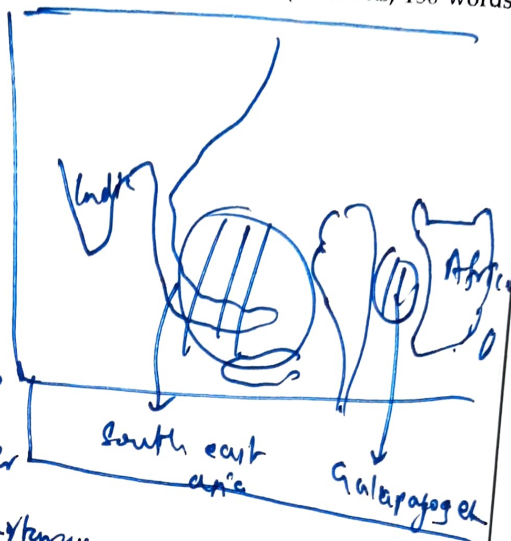
दक्षिण प्रशांत से अफ्रीकी तट तक के द्वीपीय राज्य और क्षेत्र भारत के बदलते रणनीतिक भूगोल में नए केंद्र बन गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए इन द्वीपीय राज्यों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें और इन राज्यों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत द्वारा की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

(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)

Yes, the islands in South Pacific, and South Atlantic are highly relevant to changing world order and India's importance.



Importance of these islands

- ① Free and open Indo Pacific :- Chinese BRI and debt trap → possibility of port + naval base creation in these island
- ② Climate change :- these Islands seeing submergence
 - ↳ ④ New capital by Indonesia
- ③ trade relations with these islands
 - ↳ ⑤ India - ASEAN FTA
- ④ Connectivity and sea routes

④ Choke points like Strait of Malacca

⑤ Strong people to people tie :- ⑥ Fiji - Hindi

⑥ Strategic collaboration :- ⑦ Australia - India language

Initiating by India

① FIPIC :- for Pacific Island Nations

↳ ② Loan of support (LoS) to every island

② Act East Policy :- prioritising and
partnership with Asian and extended to
even fiji etc

③ CDRI :- Coalition for disaster resilience

④ demand for loss and damage fund

④ Collaboration in other sectors :-

⑤ renewables - USA

↳ technology :- ⑥ UPI in Singapore

⑤ Building connectivity and port development

→ focus boosting trade

Hence these islands provides opportunity
and as PM said, these are not small islands
but "Large ocean countries", partnership
shall be enhanced.

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, Supreme Court declared Electoral Bonds as unconstitutional ~~and~~ (or it may increase crony capitalism) in ADR case.

Challenges to Electoral funding

- ① Crony capitalism and possibility of influencing policy making by business men
- ② Large funding → no expenditure limit on parties under RPA.
- ③ Non transparent := not ^(Political party) under RTE
- ④ High misuse :- black money re-integrated without any checks
- ⑤ Encourage money and muscle power → distorts free and fair election
→ increase criminalisation of politics
(46% MPs - Criminal charges)

⑥ Bypassing Election Commission and not showing funds contributors / usage as mandated by RPA Act.

⑦ Lack of use of alternatives like rational electoral trust

⑧ Voter purchase / liquor distribution in elections rather than winning based on better contributions to the country

⑨ Undue to advantage to party already in power
⑩ receiving 60-70% funding

⑪ The ideology behind funding party is impacted
→ Donation based, but here it is becoming Benefit based.

⑫ Registered unrecognized pol. parties $\Rightarrow$ >1000 (tax exempt)

Lesson that India could learn from
Global best practices

① Germany :- declared political parties as constitutional bodies
→ increased responsibilities

NEXT IAS

Pg 23

- more transparent funding
- diversification of functions and importance rather than just winning elections

② USA :- Political parties under RTI :-

- make declaration about contributions and recipients of political funding
- hence informed decision making by people

③ Also certain European countries :-

- ceiling limit on political party's expenditure
- Use of National State based funding and hence curbing chances of misallocation
- stricter penalties on vote purchase & electoral malpractices

National Electoral trust utilization and political parties under RTI could be right way ahead.

Can write

द्वारा समूह लोकतंत्र को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव सृजित करते हैं।
Pressure group contribution in existing

12. दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों का बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में अंतरों को दूर करने में कैसे मदद 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 are organisations of people who try to influence political and administrative decisions without directly controlling the power ~~for~~ ^{for their group's} interest.

① IMA / Bar Council / Kisan Mukti marches

Pressure group's Contribution in promoting social security measures for workers

① Articulation of worker's interest:-

② trade unions - protest and strikes for wage hike / bonus

② Opposition to reforms focusing on industries interest:- ③ labor leader opposed

③ Asking direct social security measures from government:- ④ old pension scheme revival

(4) Voice to different sections of workers

(a) pressure groups of S.C. / ST etc in industry

(5) Encouraging women centric policies by women led pressure groups.

(a) Mahila trade unions.

(6) Mandatory insurance by contractors in construction industry → a main agenda of pressure group.

(7) Maximising government benefits through budgetary measures for welfare & group's interest

(a) Pro-labor / pro-agriculture policies

(8) Forcing government to take appropriate changes in policies for group's welfare

(a) farm law withdrawal & also voiced for MSP security (legalising)

Addressing the gap in existing policies

- ① Providing advice to government in changing policies, & bringing reforms
- ② focus on increasing budget for welfare of workers (e.g. hon. FM discussed with trade unions too)
- ③ Demand for strong grievance redressal mechanism and direct political connect
 - ④ Influencing party members / MP
- ④ Provide ^{alternative} leadership to the group ~~and~~
 - ↳ future politicians and hence can latter directly influence policies
- ⑤ Use of social media / verbal ~~dis~~information dissemination → for awareness about demand,
- ⑥ Protest, strikes etc to bend the government policies and make it citizen centric

hence pressure group play, key role in strengthening democracy and their role could be enhanced by ~~public~~ capacity building.

NEXT IAS

Pg 27

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

Federalism is essential feature of
constitution, however Indian Constitution
is quasi-federal (K. C. Wheare) and
has many unitary features in it.

Unitary Supremacy :-

- ① Indestructible union with destructible
state, (Art 14)
- ② President's rule :- Art 356 and Art 365
→ Complete control of state to Union
executive
- ③ During National Emergency too : (Art 352)
→ financial allocation could be
changed as per union's wish
→ state subjects could be legislated
by union
- ④ Governor's appointment by union executive
→ could reserve bill for president

Agent

→ could recommend President rule in state (discretionary power)

- (5) More number of subjects and residuary power with union (Schedule 7)

However state too have very high powers,

- ① Constitutional amendment affecting state's power ⇒ 50% state's consent is needed

- ② Internal matters of states - complete control

⑤ Police / public order
Guidelines

- ③ Independent judiciary and both

H.C. / S.C. - Constitutional courts
(Judicial review - Keshwananda Bharti)

- ④ All India Services - in complete control of states - transfers / posting etc.

- ⑤ Both union & state executive directly derive power from constitution itself

- (Part 5, 6)
⑥ Article 356 cannot be arbitrarily imposed (S.L. Golmal)
⑦ Governor work only on aid and advice

of state council & minister in most day to day administrative decisions
(Chamsher Singh case)

Contentious issues are resolved by

① Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court

(Article 131) →

→ dispute between Centre vs state

→ state vs state and → few states vs other states
+ centre

② Other dispute resolve in high court and Supreme Court

③ Governor - state power dispute
(Chamcher issue)

③ Other mechanisms :-

④ Interstate Council / Zonal Council /
(Art 263)

Inter State water dispute tribunals
(Art 262)

→ ④ keven water dispute resolution

④ Cooperative federalism institution :-

④ NITI Aayog / GST Council

Although principle of federal supremacy is present but Federalism is basic structure of constitution and cannot be depleted.

निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का पर्याप्त 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)

Constitution of India provides for delimitation commission to be established after each census to accommodate changes in demography & ensure one person-one vote.

However since 1972 the delimitation has been fixed as per 1971 census itself due to differential change in TFR rate.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation

① Distorts Constitutional principle of Republic

→ a basic feature

→ violate one person one vote

② North Indian state people have lesser vote value than south state

② change in voice in parliament & hence more backward people lesser heard more TFR.

NEXT IAS

Pg 31

- ③ Distorts budgetary allocation
 → hence continued poverty of less represented states.
- ④ Promotes tendency of political misutilization and communalization of masses on this issue
- ⑤ Curb, free and fair election principle (Art: 324) as some people are facing injustice
- ⑥ Against principle of universal adult franchise (Art: 326) as reduces trust of misrepresented people in democracy
 → Also could distort voter participation in elections
- ⑦ Although 70% population in rural areas
 → But most MLAs, MLCs, & MPs from cities, ⇒ hence rural people less represented

Ramification of population based ramification in creating federal tension

- ① Increase north @ south divide
→ apart from language - another issue
- ② If delimitation based on one-vote-one-value
in next census, then centre may face
backlash / protests from southern states
- ③ low representation of North east:-
→ Although high areas, potential of
resources & increasing population, but
only 4% representation
in Parliament
- ④ ISC / zonal council may become ineffective
due to federal tension
- ⑤ Tension of possible reduction in cooperative
federalism between centre & states
- ⑥ population based delimitation will become
major issue rather than poverty and hunger
→ Bad politics, propaganda

Hence, delimitation commission shall have
to be much more cautious & stakeholders
Consent / discussion shall be the key.

15.

उच्च न्यायालयों का ध्यान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर राजमार्ग के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? उच्च न्यायालयों पर समय बांझ 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)

Public Interest Litigation are petition/appeals by public minded individuals & organisation to take the case of any weak person / exploited person to court for getting justice.

Extent to which PIL Reduces constitutional matters of higher court

① Over burdening courts with high litigation

② Increase total cases pending

③ Misuse of PILs → random cases without any relevance to public interest

④ Difficulty in distinguishing Right

(v) wrong PIL

→ Hence much time of courts now wasting into such distinction

⑤ Ineffectiveness :- ① lawyers still charge high fee for PIL cases too

→ PIL just for the name, but the
intentions remain same

- ⑤ Reduce time available with court to
take constitutional cases.
- ⑥ Bypass the due process of justice and
direct appeal to higher courts.

However, PIL also increased efficacy of
constitutional court

- ① Long pending demands resolved :-
 - ⑤ A CFC appointment (Anoop Baranwal
case)
- ② Women empowerment & equality
 - ⑤ abolition of triple talaq (Shayara
Bano case)
- ③ Protection and upliftment of most marginalised
 - ⑤ NALSA case (Rights of LGBTQIA)
- ④ New rights recognition :-
 - ⑤ Right to privacy by K.S. Puttaswamy
judgement
- ⑤ Making justice affordable to poor
- ⑥ Ensuring free and fair election :-
 - ⑤ ADL case - criminal antecedent checker

Trial courts can play significant role

- ① Reduce number of direct litigation and appeal to higher courts
- ② Hence provide more time to Constitutional Court to take constitutional matters
- ③ Distinguish between genuine & fraud PILs and then decide
- ④ More number of judges and diverse representation could be assumed increasing speedy justice
- ⑤ Regional benches of trial court :- could reduce time & cost of justice

However → lack of political will
 → lack of quality judges & lawyers
 → may impact powers of S.C. / H.C.
 → could create one more appeal step before getting justice (Tarikh pe Tarikh)

Hence PIL could be made more effective by better awareness and training of lawyers & judges, etc.

NEXT IAS

Pg 36

Candidates must not write on this margin

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)

Current Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education is just 27% and only 1 institution in QS top 150 ranking. This shows need of overhaul in higher education.

NEP 2020 → address the challenges

- ① Target based approach :- ④ GER - 50% by 2035
- ② Allocation of funds to education :- ④ 6% GPP
- ② → agencies like Higher Education financing Agency (even private sector fund)
- ③ Focus on high quality research :- ④ National research foundation (multidisciplinary)
- ④ Reduce dropout :- ④ MEEs and Academic bank of credit system
- ⑤ Reduce mental stress on students

NEXT IAS

Pg 37

- ① mentorship program / reform Curriculum
- ① Focus on Internship and apprenticeship
- ⑦ → collaboration with private sector
Improve quality of higher education
- ⑧ entry of foreign universities (eg oxford)
twining of university
- ⑨ Greater autonomy to higher education institute
- ⑨ Higher education regulatory authority → reduce interference
- ⑨ Use of ranking and overhaul accreditation system (eg NIRF)
- ⑩ Social justice and participation of women & lower caste

Lesson from International Best Practices

- ① liberalisation of Education sector
 - ② MIT / california university fall private & QS top ranks

- ② Strong foundational learning in school
- ④ Scandinavia - free school ^(high quality) education
↳ ensure more GER in higher education
- ③ Allow working with higher education
- ④ USA / Canada $\Rightarrow$ people work in part time
- ④ Encourage foreign investment in higher education :- ④ VARE - attracted UK / US universities
- ⑤ Greater exposure to Indian IITs to
- diverse people

④ allow more foreign students/faculties

diverse countries

(IITs in Africa/Asia etc)
- ① Exclusive institutions for high quality research ④ South Korea have this practice
- ⑦ Higher Expenditure on education :-
- ④ Israel, South Korea $\Rightarrow$ $> 5\%$ GDP
- Above measures could help us achieve high quality education for all in India
- (SDG - 4)

NEXT IAS

Pg 39

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 provides for radical change in transparency mechanism and bottom up accountability, leading to citizen empowerment and curbing corruption

Ensures transformation in transparency & Accountability

- ① Timely grievance redressal
→ 30 day, time limit
- ② Every department has Public Information Officer fixing responsibility
- ③ Strict punishment :- 500 Rs* for not solving grievance
- ④ Encouraging public disclosure of relevant information (a) Govt website, disclosure Bill / Policies
- ⑤ Opening corruption scandal
- ⑥ 2c scam / ~~corruption~~ scam

① Citizen awareness and information dissemination

② CIC/SIC's role :- bodies for trial appeal and accountability of P.L.

Multifaceted challenges & limitations

① High pendency of cases $\Rightarrow$ becoming ineffective

(eg) 2 lakh cases with CIC/SIC

② Vacancies in SIC (50%)

$\hookrightarrow$ delays

③ Fraudulent / repetitive RTIs filed

$\hookrightarrow$ misuse by corrupt people for blackmailing officers

④ Lack of public awareness :-

⑤ Dissatisfactory response :-

(eg) Exceptions not clearly defined

$\hookrightarrow$ many times no answer to original question

⑥ Curbing independence of CIC/SIC

$\hookrightarrow$ appointment by executive itself.

⑦ Recent amendment :- High exception

Measures for effective implementation

- ① Utilize technology :- ① AI to integrate similar applications ~~and~~ & queries
 - ② Training of Public Information Officers
→ also more than one PIO in large departments → hence ensure efficacy
 - ③ Mandatory disclosure of certain information on website, itself
 - ④ Define and reduce exceptions :-
① abolish Official Secret Act (2nd ARC)
 - ⑤ Capacity building of CIC/SIC :-
→ more personnel / increase size & reduce vacancy
 - ⑥ Stricter penalty imposition for fraudulent complaints & separate tribunal to tackle them
- The above steps hence could ensure participatory governance & strengthen democracy

18.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनुदान की सीमाएं 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
pooling of resources based organisation mainly
of women who start a local enterprise
for economic growth.

Challenge, of urban SHG, over rural

- ① Poor FLFPI in urban areas than rural
- ② Higher cost of living and even higher
cost of inputs in urban areas,
- ③ Greater crimes associated with women
→ hence even in SHG, women remain
skeptical to participate in urban areas
- ④ Higher logistic cost in urban areas
→ transportation more costly
- ⑤ Slum proliferation and poverty among
urban women & low resources to
start SHG.

⑥ ~~Women more~~

⑥ urban poverty in satellite towns (rural)

Opportunities in urban area.

- ① Much higher demand :- ① Delhi - 2 cr. people
- ② Diverse taste of people :- ② SKs, could be in food processing / textile, etc
- ③ High end products (costly) could also be sold ③ Handicrafts (artisans)
- ④ Utilise coastal cities for export opportunities ④ Chennai (Kudamrathnam)
- ⑤ Much higher number of women available and fewer restrictions as compared to rural area (cosmopolitanism)
- ⑥ All raw material and inputs easily accessible
- ⑦ All ways / modes of connectivity → hence could deliver product at home
- ⑧ Possible collaboration with Banks

NGOs, and even other private sector
possibly

How Microfinance could ^{be adapted} to reduce urban poverty

① More financial inclusion:-

② Bank account opening

② Social security Benefits:-

③ EPFO

③ Micro credit:- could start urban

small enterprises ④ SVANidhi to street vendors

④ Sustainable income without much debt

⑤ Interest subvention

⑤ Exploiting opportunities in urban areas
by help from micro credit

⑥ Also Banking sector growth → hence
employment in bank → reduce poverty and
unemployment

⑥ New products to consumers & mitigate
demand supply gap → Reduce inflation
lead poverty

Hence Microfinance & urban SDG, shall
be propelled to achieve SDG 11 (Sustainable
cities)

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)

IMT, INSTC, PAGE, chub
IMT, INSTC, PAGE, chub
IMT, INSTC, PAGE, chub

Recently in Medo Delhi G20
declaration, IMEC corridor way
announced.

Significance

① Connectivity to West Asia:-

→ enhance trade with GCC

→ enhance energy security (60% oil import from Gulf)

→ Reduce logistic cost

② Jeddah Port (Saudi Arabia)

③ Connectivity to Europe (eg - Piraeus Port Greece)

→ FTA with Europe would have more meaning

→ Make Indian goods more competitive

→ Also connectivity till USA / UK as they are also like minded.

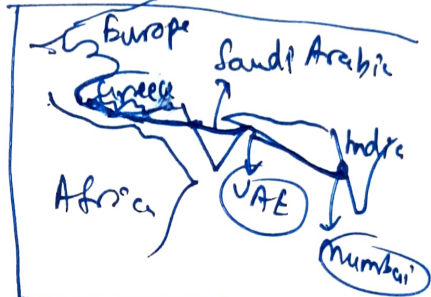
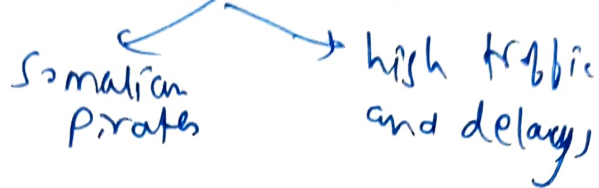


Fig:- IMEC corridor

③ Alternative to Red sea route



④ Connectivity to Israel :- (Haifa Port)

↳ Agriculture products export

⑤ Also Indian investments in global

connectivity project - counter China's BRI.

Yes transport and energy Initiatives have taken precedence

① focus on Renewables (COP28 - transition away from fossil fuel)

② IGNA

② focus on energy security and reducing import dependence:-

③ collaboration with France for nuclear plant (Tutakpur)

③ focus on multilateral connectivity

④ IMEC / INSTC etc.

④ India led connectivity project & taking leadership.

④ Asia Africa growth corridor

→ Also Counter China's mission creep

A debt trap

⑤ Digital connectivity :- ⑥ COWIN ~~for~~ all

⑥ Connectivity & Energy Partnership

now major centre of relationship.

⑦ I2U2 → hybrid renewable energy park

→ India Asean FTA / Act east
Connectivity

However other issues too have been
focused

① Dispersal role enhancement

② Constructive use of Pravasi
Bharatiya Diva

③ Consensus development at world stage

④ appeal for UN/WCO reform

① Security measure :-

② Quad / Malabar etc

Connectivity and Energy security

both now are central India's external
relation

20.

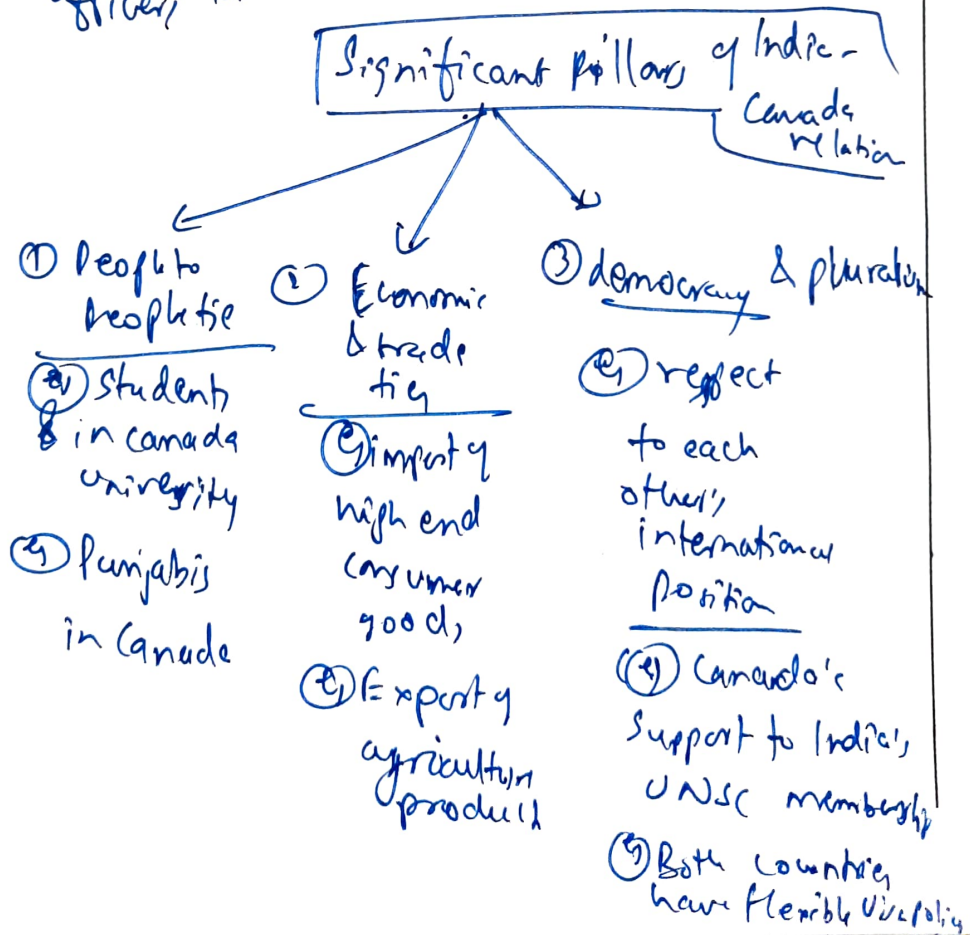
राजनीतिक रूप से विवादाम्पर मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक जुड़ाव के विस्तार और लंबे समय से चले आ रहे लोगों से लोगों के संबंधों के साझा मूल्यों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। भारत-कनाडा संबंध के महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत और कनाडा के 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)

space
Energy/
caution/issue

minor/Canada/

Recently, Canada alleged Indian agents role in killing of khaliistani terrorist in Canada. This bittered relation and reduced even number of diplomatic officers in both countries.



Potential Areas of cooperation and collaboration

① Energy security :-

② participation in ISA

② Climate resilience collaboration :-

③ Partnering in CPR

③ Economic collaboration through
FTA / CBPA etc

④ Both countries see China as potential
rival and security of Indo-Pacific
as must

⑤ Leverage Diaspora for better ties
between India and Canada

⑥ Partnership in defence sector

⑦ Canada's high end defence
research - import

⑦ Collaborate for security measures

NEXT IAS

Pg 50

Candidates must not
write on this margin

- ④ Joint exercises to curb khalistani
and separatist tendency in Canada
- ⑤ Can collaborate in Intelligence sharing
→ about attack possible in India
Canada
→ as terrorism anywhere is threat to
peace everywhere
- ⑥ Environmental research cooperation
 - ⑦ Air pollution control
⇒ IIT, (Canada university
(Toronto))
- ⑦ Canada's FDI could provide
growth to Indian Industry
 - ⑧ Automobile / Engineering
goods
- ⑧ Cooperation at multilateral forum
 - ⑨ UN / WTO / UNFCCC
- ⑨ Joint research in Arctic
 - ⑩ India's Himadri station
↳ could have another station in Canada
Hence India Canada ties could be
reinforced further by understanding
SDG 17 (Partnership for goals).