

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Test No. : 06

Name of Candidate: SIDAR SINGH Mobile No. Roll No. : PTTP 221552 Start Time End Time Date of Examination: 10/9/24 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:

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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

Candidates must
write on this page

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 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)

Acc. to K.C Wheare, federalism refers to system where there is a set of governments whose powers are co-ordinate, independent & distinct

Problems because of pluralism → Regional interests (specific) (like language, fuel, water etc)
→ Financial Issues
→ Administrative issues (eg - AIS)
→ Border Management Issues

Institutional Arrangements → Art 263 (ISC)
→ Art 279 A (GST Council)
→ Zonal Councils (created under States Reorganisation Act, 1956)
→ NITI Aayog

Evolution of Zonal Councils

① Advisory bodies

- 1.1). Advisory role w.r.t increasing co-operation between different states in a region.
- 1.2). Advised on solving common issues like law & order along border areas
- 1.3). Recommended w.r.t balanced regional development.

2). Proactive platform for Action

- 1.1) Discussion w.r.t effective border management [Eg] Discussion in North East Zonal Council.
- 1.2). Solving inter boundary disputes
[Eg] Assam - Arunachal Pradesh
- 1.3). Addressing river water disputes
[Eg] Talks between Pb. & Haryana in Zonal Council
- 1.4). Dealing with cyber crimes.

Zonal Councils hence promote the spirit of co-operative & collaborative 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)

In SK Bommai Case, 1994, SC declared Secularism to be part of basic structure of constitution.

Secularism - Part of constitutional commitment to equality

1). Inter-religious equality

1.1). Article 25 gives freedom to profess, practice, & propagate and perform religious practices to all religious groups. (equality)

1.2). Article 27 - Right to manage religious affairs - equal right to all groups.

2). Intra-religious equality

2.1) Art 25(2) gives state the right to ensure intra-religious equality.

2.2). This ensures no section gets discriminated within a religion based on caste, gender etc

① Haji Ali Dargah Case: SC granted entry of muslim females into the Dargah

② Sabrumala Judgement: Female entry into temple.

③ Travancore Devaswom Board Case
People of all caste eligible to be priest.

③ Uniform Civil Code: Article 44 refers to creating UCC to ensure inter & intra religious equality

Issues → Can lead to judicial overreach
Judiciary intruding into religious affairs
→ Critics alleges it goes against religious norms & beliefs.

Hence interlinkage between secularism & equality promotes both multi-culturalism & human dignity.

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3.

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 को सजा की अवधि से हटाकर अपराध की गंभीरता पर केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी करें कि धारा 8 के तहत वर्तमान वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार अपराधों के मनमाने वर्गीकरण की ओर ले जाता है। साथ ही, इस धारा के तहत अयोग्य घोषित व्यक्ति के लिए उपलब्ध उपायों का भी उल्लेख करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951
refers contains provisions for conduct
of elections, disqualifications & remedies
available.

Sec 8 RPA focuses on duration → Gives certain offences under Sec 8(1) & Sec 8(2)
→ As per Sec 8(3), if a person getting convicted for more than 2 years for any offence, he gets disqualified.

Instead of quantum, it is important to focus on gravity of offence to ensure ethical politics (Gandhian view)

Arbitrary categorisation under Sec 8

- ① Sec 8(1) clubs diverse crimes under ~~for~~ different sections of IPC (now BNS) like Sec 153 A

(Promoting enmity on grounds of religion, caste etc), Sec 376 (Rape) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 etc

- ② Sec 8(2) refers to crimes like hoarding, & adulteration etc.
- ③ Sec 8(3) refers to disqualification if sentenced for > 2 years

Remedies available

1) Appeal before Supreme Court
[Eg] Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain Case 1975

2) Submission before ECt to decrease period of disqualification.

3) Submission before President in certain cases.

Hence Sec 8 should be amended so as to focus more on gravity of offence & including instances like filing false affidavit, as ruled by S.C.

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4.

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में विपक्ष के नेता का क्या महत्व है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

Parliament plays a crucial role in holding the government accountable. Opposition & Leader of Opposition has a crucial role in this regard.

Significance of Leader of Opposition (LoP)

- 1). Alternate voice that presents a different view on policy issues.
[Eg] LoP raising issue of Caste Censor
- 2). Represents the view of opposition on different matters like foreign policy. [Eg] During US-Indian Nuclear deal
- 3). Holds government accountable by rallying opposition members.
- 4). Part of appointment process of CEC, CVC, CBI etc.

- 5). Part of parliamentary committees like General Purpose Committee etc
- 6). Status equivalent to Cabinet Minister

Role of opposition - Checks & Balances

- ① Counters government on various issues

[Eg] Demonetisation

- ②. Holds government accountable for its actions.

[Eg] COVID deaths.

- ③. Legislative Work Come up with private member bills.

- ④. Financial oversight : Moving cut motions during budget.

- ⑤. Attempt to dislodge government :

No confidence motion [Art 75(3)]

Way forward → Opposition should play constructive role (avoid slogans, in parliament, walkouts etc)

→ Increase participation in debates

Democracy is based on principle of "Opposition should have its say while government should have its way."

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5.

"प्रस्तावना के मूल आदर्श - संप्रभुता, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र - भारत के संवैधानिक ढांचे की आधारशिला हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिये।
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

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

In the words of NA Palkhivala,
"Preamble is the identity card
of the constitution."

Core ideals of preamble - Bedrock
of constitution

①. Sovereignty : ensure autonomy is
deciding internal & external affairs.

[Eg] Delhi Mukherjee Case : UNHCR wanted
to become part of CAA case
but S.C refused citing India's
sovereignty.

②. Socialism : Ensures welfare state

(Bhim Singhji Case), decrease in
inequality (Oxfam 2023): Top 1%,
Indians own 40% wealth) &
increase in capability of vulnerable
(Amartya Sen)

→ MGNREGA→ NHPS→ PDS→ RTE, 2009

③ Secularism : Ensures India remains plural & multicultural (Bhukhu Parekh)

↳ All religions respected equally

↳ Intra-religious equally ensured
[Art. 25(2)]

↳ Part of basic structure

[SR Bommai Case 1994]

4). Democracy : Social, Economic & political democracy.

↳ Art 326 : Universal adult franchise

↳ AP Raj Narain Case 1975 : Democracy is part of basic structure.

↳ Social democracy : Art 46 - promotion of socio-economic interests of SCs, STs

Implementation of core ideals of preamble has made India a robust democracy

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6.

103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के निहितार्थों का आकलन करें, जिसने भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत की है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

Assess the implications of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a ten per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), on the principle of social justice in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

103 Constitutional Amendment led to addition of Article 15(6) & Article 16(6) providing 10% reservation to EWS. It will help achieve goal of social justice.

Positive Impact

- I. Equity: enhance capability of financially weak (Amartya Sen)
- II. Help counter growing inequality as highlighted by OXFAM report
 ↳ Top 1% Indians - 40% wealth
 Bottom 50% - Only 3% wealth
- III. Counter feeling of reverse discrimination among poor of upper castes
- IV. Concept of Merit broadened to include social factors, family

habitus (Justice Chandrachud)

Issues

- I) Constitutional limit of not breaching 50% reservation (Indra Sawhney Case) breached.
- II) Inequality : As 40% of seats only available on Merit.
- III) Critics argue it will lead to inefficiency in administration.
- IV) Pratap Bhanu Mehta argues it will lead to further fragmentation of society.
- V) Opening of Pandora's Box once 50% limit gets breached.

Way forward → Wait & watch : Case is subjudice
 → Ensure that the procedural method to get EWS certificate is fair
 → Discussion in civil society over affirmative action

EWS reservation has broadened the scope of reservation to attain distributive justice (John Rawls)

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7.

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

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)

As per Article 38, it is the duty of state to promote WELFARE of people. As a result state comes up with welfare schemes.

Shifting focus from well being to over-dependence

Less focus on capacity building (PLFS 2022-23 : Less than 5% population formally skilled)

Free ration, free electricity to farmers etc leads to over-dependency.

PM Kisan instead of focusing on Agricultural R & D

Welfare schemes leading to freebie culture

I). Free food grains under PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojna (5 Kg/person/month) - but lack of focus on

As a result, Global Hunger Index (NUTRITION) Rank = 111 out of 125.

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I. Citizens turned into passive recipients instead of active contributors.

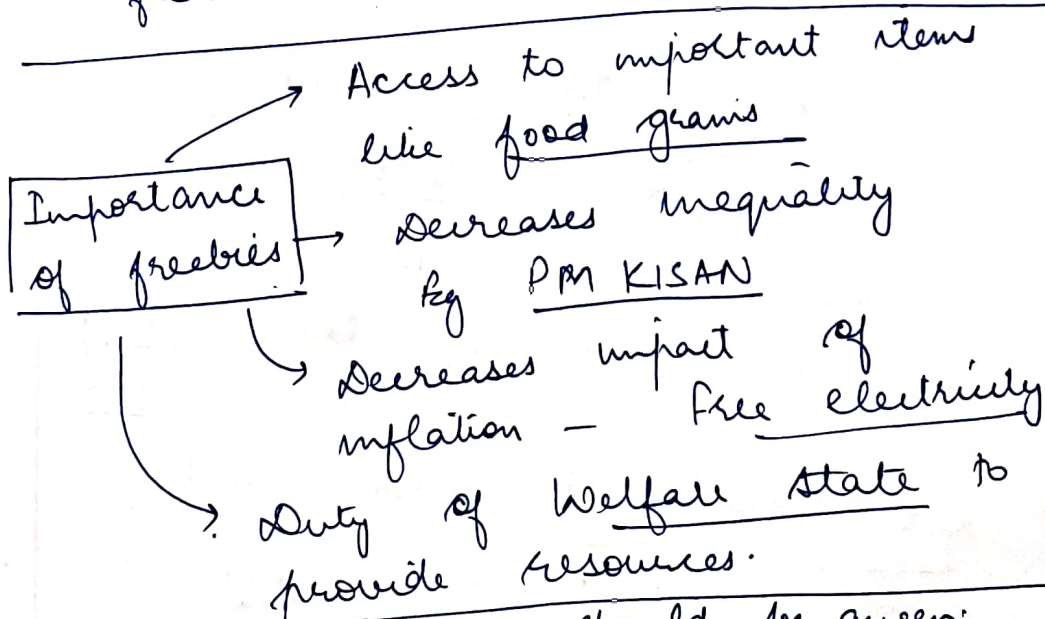
↳ [Eg] Free electricity in Delhi & Punjab.

II. Free electricity & water to farmers leading to groundwater depletion.

III. Income into linked to action

[Eg] PM Kisan, Kyutun Bandhu (Telangana), KALIA (Odisha) income support to farmers.

IV. Loan waivers put stress on fiscal condition of exchequer.



However equal focus should be given on poverty alleviation through skill development, education & health.

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 use of internet and digital technology to provide access to services

e-governance
leading to
efficiency

Direct Cash Transfer using
JAM leads to reduces
leakages

e-Courts project led to
improvement in case
management

PFMS led to access to
trail of all financial trans-
actions.

e-governance - led to accessible governance

- ①. People in remote areas can get access to services like digit locker, paying bills - UMANG app
- ②. Delhi government made most of RTO services online leading to

improved convenience & accessibility.

③ Access to information - filing RTI on rtionline.nic.in

④. Reporting crime - Filing e-FIR (Delhi police)

E-governance - inclusivity

①. All can give recommendations for improved governance - Mygov.in

②. Jan Shanya & Mobile led to financial inclusion and accessing financial system electronically (UPI)

③ Vaccination - COWIN portal

④ Digital Saksharta Abhiyan will give boost to e-governance by increasing digital education

Way forward → Removing language barrier - Websites in regional languages
→ Increase internet penetration
Bharat Net
→ Increased focus on digital edu.

e-governance will help realise goal of Good governance & Sushasan.

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)

The emerging world order is characterised by rise of India. The old world order seems to be under stress because of Wars, decreasing multi-lateralism etc

Emerging world order

- 1). Focus on multilaterals like QUAD, I2U2 etc as multilateralism is on decline (WTO, UN etc)
- 2). Issues in global governance - less democratic institutions - Bretton Woods institutions, ^{UN} ~~WTO~~ etc
- 3). Emergence of China : Assertive
A belligerent China, a threat of Liberal world order (Harsh Pant)
↳ Sea China Sea Aggression
↳ LAC aggression (Galwan 2020)

- 4). Nations focussing more on small groups to increase cooperation
 ↳ Eg) RCEP, TPP - Neglect of WTO

However old world order & its institutions remain relevant!

- ①. NAM: Ideological and Moral
Voice that promotes South-South
co-operation
 (Eg) India - AU co-operation
 ↳ Voice of Global South Summit
 (Many NAM members)

- ②. Davos (WEF) remains relevant as
 majority of world leaders share
 their views on global issues
 (Liberal Theory of Peace & Order)

- ③. G77: Continued to engage in global
 north on making trade more
 equitable & greater representation
 to global financial institutions.

Hence India should engage with
 both old & emerging groups to
 serve its national interest.

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)

Indo-Pacific has emerged as the most important geopolitical construct of 21st century. Island states and territories from South Pacific to Africa are strategically placed in this region.

Importance of these island states for India

- ① Countering China as it increases its forays in region (Hambantota Port - 99 year lease)
- ② Increasing Maritime Domain Awareness to counter both traditional & Non-Traditional threats (like Piracy)
 ↳ recently increased due to Gaza war Somali pirates
- ③ Disaster Management : As climate

change increases extreme weather events. - Humanitarian assistance & Disaster Response (HADR)

IV) Ensuring free & open Indo Pacific - to achieve this, FIPIC nations & African islands are important.

Indian initiatives

- I India - FIPIC forum to increase economic cooperation & training of human resource.
- II QUAD will support the islands in the region
↳ Indo Pacific Economic Framework
- III SAGAR initiative - HADR, Naval Co-operation
- IV IOA : Promoting Trade in region
- V IONS : increasing interoperability among Navies of region.
- VI Development support (eg Agalega Island, etc.

These initiatives will give strategic lift to India & strengthen its position as Net security provider

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)

Electoral funding is closely linked to free and fair elections. It ensures that every party adopts values of fairness to ensure level playing field.

Double Whammy of electoral funding
- Challenges

① Legal loopholes

- No bar on amount of funding by political parties
- Leads to bias in favour of well funded national parties
- FERA amendment ⁽²⁰¹⁷⁾ has led to foreign funding for political activities
- Corporate cap of 7.5% of profits done away with (2017)
- No power with ECI to disqualify erring parties

② Political inefficiencies

- Lack of ethics among political candidates & parties - Use of Money power in elections
- Fudging account statements of expenses to meet electoral limit set
- Use of star campaigners has increased role of money.

③ Other issues

- Lack of capacity of ECI to closely monitor
- Lack of activism shown by ECI & restructure use of powers under At 324.

Lesson from global best practices

- ① USA: Stringent provisions imposed by federal Election Body of USA during presidential elections
- Close & effective monitoring

of norms.

② Many European nations have capped upper limit on electoral spending by political parties.

③ State funding of elections as done in certain nations can be explored

↳ leads to level playing field.

④ More engagement of civil society (eg - UK) point out violation of norms.

Way forward

↳ More powers to ECZ to punish violation of funding norms

↳ Limit on electoral spending by political parties

↳ Exploring options like State funding of elections (Sy. Ombudsman)

Role of Supreme court has been crucial. Recent striking down of Electoral Bonds & Hok Phahari Case were crucial in this regard.

12.

12

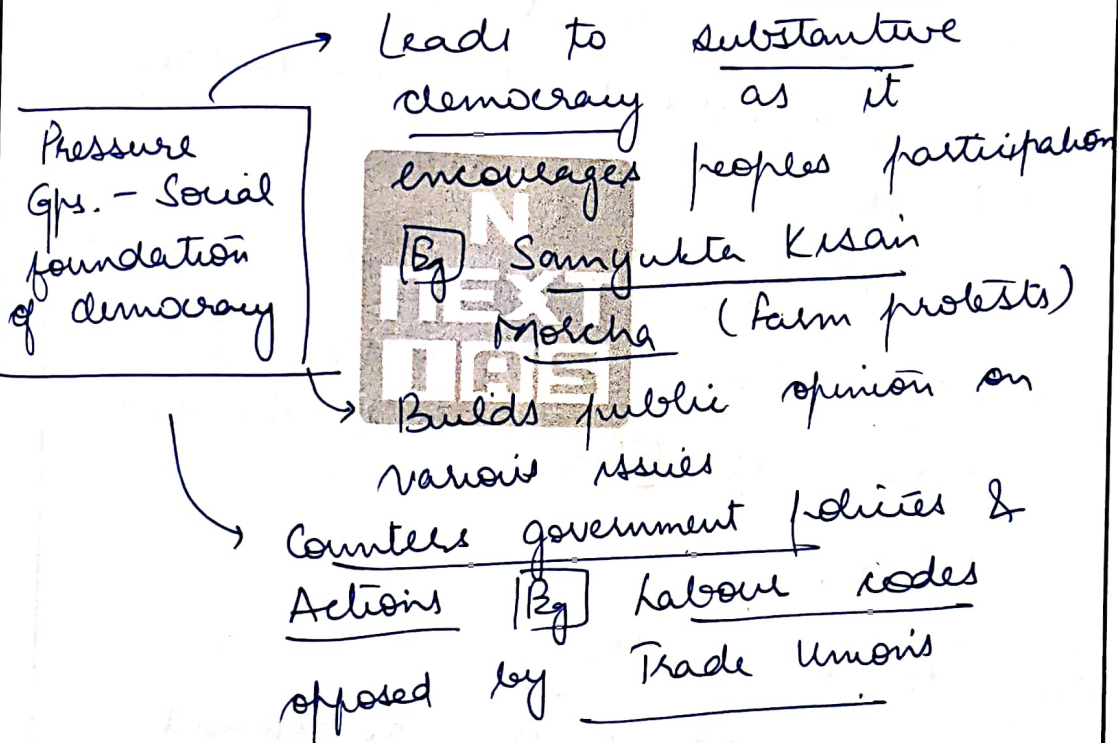
दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में उपलब्ध खामियों को किस प्रकार दूर करते हैं।

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.

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Finer called Pressure groups as 'invisible empires' because of the significance they hold in a democracy.



Pressure groups - Promoting workers social security

- ①. Before independence - All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) promoted the cause of social security for workers.

- ②. Trade Unions have been protesting for increased social security in recent Labour Code on Social security.
- ③. Pressure group of Gig workers & Platform workers has called for greater social security for them, equivalent to an employee on company's pay roll.
- ④. Even pressure groups of government employees have been calling for return of OPS (Old Pension scheme).

Methods to address Gaps

- ①. Sending petitions to government & its ministers
- ②. Delegations to meet concerned ministers
- ③. Social Media activism to create awareness.

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- ④ Calling for strikes & bandhs
- ⑤ Rail Roko Andolans
- ⑥ Protests outside parliaments,
Jantar Mantar etc.
- ⑦ They also, in collaboration with
certain MPs, try to bring
private member bills emphasizing
on better social security

Way
forward

Government should collaborate
with pressure groups &
understand their views
Soliciting their views during
parliamentary committee
meetings.

Use of e-governance: Pressure
groups should use platforms
like Mysgov.in to suggest
their views.

Better stake holder consultation
with pressure groups will make
democracy robust & laws & policies
representative of people's interest

NEXT IAS

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13.

संविधान में भारतीय संघीय राजनीति के कार्यकारी क्षेत्र में "संघीय सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत" की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और वाद एवं विधियों का हवाला देते हुए चर्चा कीजिये। शक्तियों के वितरण से संबंधित विवादास्पद मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जाता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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

Because of principle of federal supremacy, scholars like K.C. Wheare have called Indian federal model as QUASI - FEDERAL.

Principle of federal supremacy

① Art 246: Under this executive has power to issue order on all matters in Union list which are more in number than State list
(Union list - 100 subjects
State list - 61 subjects)

② No role in appointing Governor
(Art 155) - appointed by Union executive (President)

③ Imposition of President's Rule (Art 356)
by Union executive on address on governor.

④. All India Services (Art 312) restricts executive power of states to appoint personnel at cadre posts

⑤ Governor can reserve bills for President (Art 200), issues w.o.t calling session of assembly (Rajasthan Case - Art 174), removal of governor (by Centre - Art 156)

Case laws

① State of Karnataka v. UoI : SC
gave principle of federal supremacy.
However, it ruled states are autonomous in their sphere.

② State of West Bengal v. UoI : SC
reiterated principle of federal supremacy. State must obey Centres executive orders (Art 256)

③ SK Bommai (1994) case : Federalism is basic feature. States & Union are autonomous in their sphere.

④ State of Punjab v. Principal Secretary
Governor : Governor has to

immediately send back bill if rejected.

Contentious issues & Resolution

- ①. Judicial route: State of Punjab went to SC over Governor withholding assent to bill.
- ②. Collaborative approach: Co-operation & collaboration to resolve disputes
 ↳ ISC (AT 263), NITI Aayog, Zonal Council.
- ③. Bargaining federalism (MP Singh)
 ↳ resolving disputes as a part of coalition politics by give & take.

Way forward → Revitalise ISC (Sarkaria Commission)
 → Include CM Recommendations while appointing Governor (Purkhle Commission)
 ↳ Co-operative federalism (NITI)
 ↳ Avoid Misuse of AT 356 (Sarkaria Com.)

Co-operative federalism is crucial for stable polity & national development.

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)

NEP 2020 was announced to attain the goal of affordability, accessibility, quality & accountability in education.

India's higher edu. - Reforms Needed

- ① Less focus on quality of education
↳ Poor teaching
- ② Poor infrastructure in colleges & universities
- ③ Financial barriers - Less access to resources & government support.
- ④ Less focus on research
- ⑤ Poor industry - academia collaboration
- ⑥ Low enrollment - Only 27%.
- ⑦ Skewed representation : Less females in STEM.

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- ① Increasing public expenditure in education to 6% of GDP.
- ② Promotes multi disciplinary education
- ③ Encourages Industry - Academia collaboration
- ④ National Research Foundation to promote research (NRF)
- ⑤ Focus on teacher training & skill upgradation
- ⑥ Open foreign university campuses & in India & promoting Indian universities to go global.

Learning from international practices

- I Multi-disciplinary education as in USA that encourages cross-functional linkages
- II Industry - Academia collaboration as seen in German Universities

- III). Updating the courses continuously
as per changing skill set as
seen in Chinese universities
- IV). Encouraging fundamental research
by increasing research expenditure
at universities - ISRAEL Model
- V). Engaging industry leaders & civil
society members along with
academics in course syllabus
formulation - Japan

Way forward

- ① Giving boost to research by
giving grants to universities
↳ NRF
- ② Promoting multi-disciplinary education
at higher education institutions
- ③ Creation of academic banks (NEI 2020)
- ④ Collaboration with foreign universities
& learning best practices

These steps along with improving
infrastructure will help Indian
universities break into Top 100
in QS & Times rankings