

NEXT IAS

MAIN TEST SERIES 2024 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT006**Test No. : 06**Name of Candidate: Vidhi Mobile No. Roll No. : GSMACT24A1315 Start Time 9:30AM End Time 12:45Date of Examination: 27/08/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

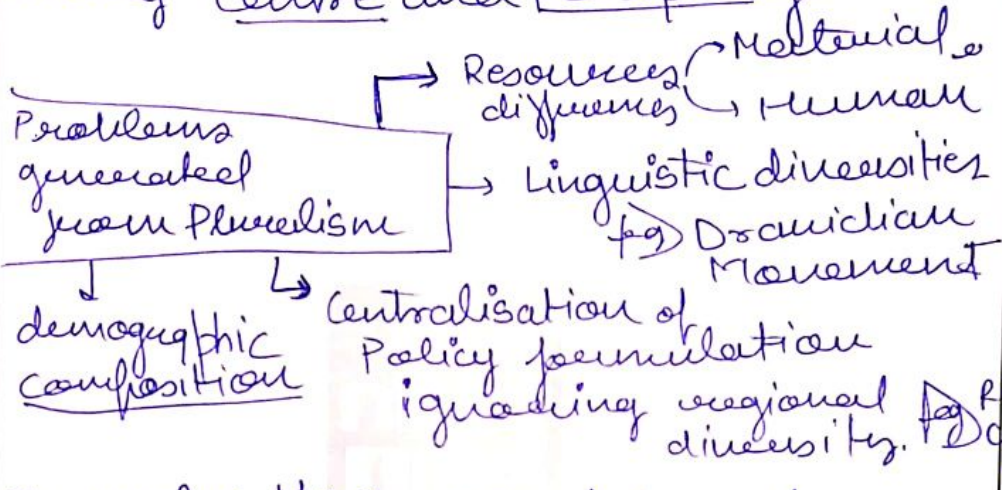
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

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 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)

Federal governance is a form of government where power are distributed among centre and periphery.



To resolve these, zonal Councils were established by under law made by Parliament.

Zonal Council Act, created 5 zonal councils + North-eastern region Council act.

Role of Zonal Council

→ It provides a platform of discussion between centre and states.

- It helps in building consensus among states.
- NER (ZC) have to formulate a comprehensive plan for the development of region.

Advisory Body $\Rightarrow$ Pro-active Platform

- It helps in providing inputs to centre for policy formulation.
- Used for inter-state dispute resolution like - Boundary disputes between Karnataka & Maharashtra.
- Can be used for resource allocation
eg) River water distribution.
- Building comprehensive regional development plan.
- Resolving disputes between centre and state regarding governance, or special category status.

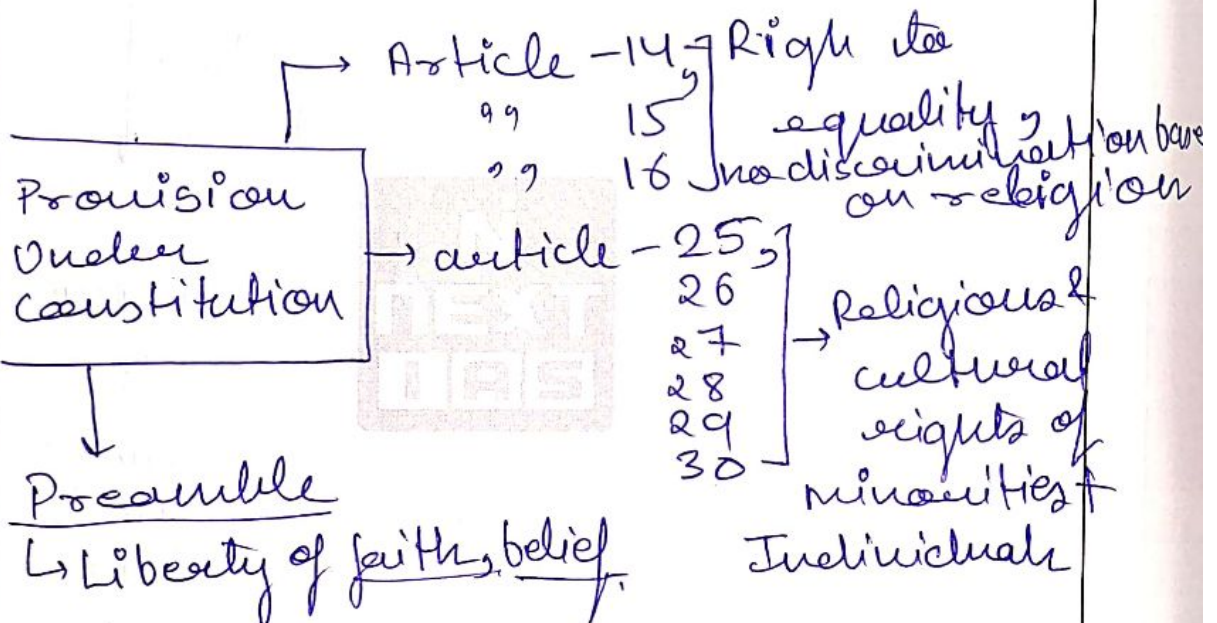
"We India are ~~not~~ united by thread of plurality." This vision helps in realising 'Chashmehat Bharat'!

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 part of basic structure of constitution. It is based on the philosophy of "Sarna Dharma Samikha".



Secularism:

Broader Concept

- It is based on the progressive adaptation & importance of religion in individuals life
- Minorities rights are protected
 → Article - 30 - Minorities can establish educational institutions.

→ state can make progressive
interference to realise
intent of Constitution

eg) Sabrimata Case → SC
upheld women to enter
the temple (under art-14,
15)

→ No person can be discriminated
in any public place or service
based on religion eg) Indira Gandhi v/s
Raj Narain Case
art-326 → Universal adult
suffrage.

→ It also held religious
practices as constitutional
eg) Triple Talag Case

→ It also provides for 'Uniform Civil
Code' to ensure equality & equity.
eg) Sarla Mudgal Case, SC asked
state to implement
(art-44)

However, secularism faces challenges
from socio-economic disparities
(Sachar Committee), Hate Speech
and discriminating attitude.

Hence, secularism as a concept that
strengthens our social fabric &
it should be upheld under all circumstances

4.

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में विपक्ष के नेता को क्या महत्व है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?

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)

Recently, 18th Lok Sabha, appointed leader of opposition (LoP), the seat was vacant in (17th LS).

It is held by the party head who owns minimum 10% of seats in LS. It is a statutory office & has a status of Cabinet Minister.

Significance
LoP.

CHECKS AND BALANCE

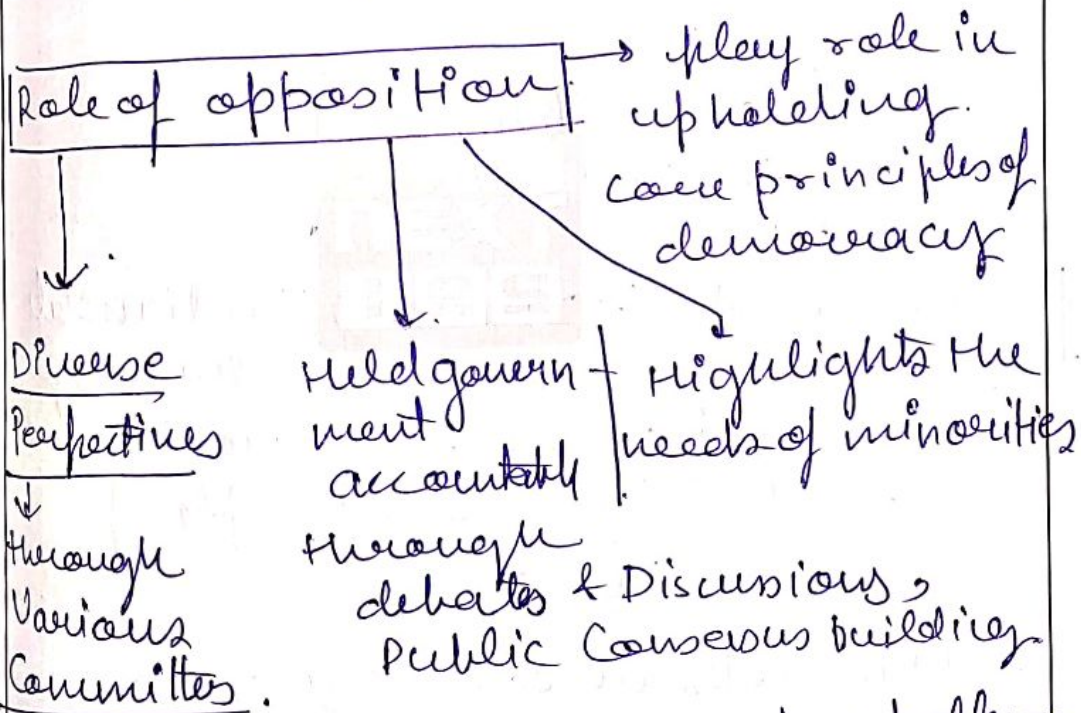
→ It helps in putting a system of checks and balance against government through:
 eg) Question Hour,
No-confidence motion
 etc.

→ It restricts the government's formulating wheel policy by providing diverse viewpoints.

→ It can also build consensus leading to which bill can be passed.

→ It also participate in discussions of Motion of Thanks, to scrutinize the government policies.

→ It also provides an alternative cabinet (Kitet) in case the majority government collapse.



However, opposition may face challenges if → The government has complete majority, there is no strong leadership, Defection.

In Democracy, it is not necessary that everyone sings the same song. Here, opposition is needed to correct the government.

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)

No. A Pakhlinala called Preamble as the identity card of constitution.

Under Keshavnanda Bharati Case, it is declared as an integral part of Indian Constitution

Core ideals.
form Bedrock.

→ Sovereignty → It means Indian state is not under any external power & derives its authority from people of India

→ It includes we can acquire & give any territory

eg) Land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh.

eg) Strategic Autonomy during Russia-Ukraine War.

Socialism → India follows democratic socialism, which follows mixed economy ⇒ Govt + PPP Private

Count out. as a catalyst
 (eg) Social Sector = Housing,
 water, Health
 Private $\Rightarrow$ Businesses, entrepreneurship,
 Investment (Post 1991 for Jan)

Secularism $\rightarrow$

, integral

part. Article - (25-30) deals with
 it (eg) No discrimination based on
 religion (Shahabuddin case)

Democracy $\rightarrow$

It means the people
 of the nation have
 right to elect who they want to
 be governed, based on universal
 adult suffrage (Art 326).

Challenges to Bedrock

$\rightarrow$ Socialism $\Rightarrow$ Rising inequality;
 oxfam report 1% holding
 22% of income.

$\rightarrow$ Democratic Backsliding; 40% MP have
 criminal cases (PRs)

$\rightarrow$ Secularism $\rightarrow$ Hate speeches eg Hindutva

$\rightarrow$ Sovereignty $\rightarrow$ eg Galwan clashes & PoK.

Core ideals should be abide by to
 realise Constitutional Morality.

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)

"Poverty is not a stage of stagnation but a stage of regression" - SC

103rd Amendment provide 10% reservation for EWS, based on the principles of equality & social justice

Implication

- It recognise financial status as a criteria for reservation.
- It will include all those who are poor but left out.
- It will mark the changing society pattern from caste to class based poverty
- It will ensure → access to educational institution, govt employment to poor.

→ It will ensure equity, as inequality is rising.
 (eg) Oxfam report ^{top} 1% holding 53% of wealth.

However, it will ~~not~~

① Cross the criteria of 50% ceiling mentioned under Indira Samakhya case. (≈ 60%)

② The Constitution provide for reservation social backwardness.

③ Reservation based policies shift focus from development.

Further, measures can be taken

④ Enhance social-economic infrastructure

(eg) PM-AWAS - Housing
 Jal Teenan Mission - Water

⑤ Employment opportunities
 (eg) Skill India Mission,
 PMKVY

⑥ Health & Nutrition (eg) Mid-day Meal
 etc

According to MPI (NITI Aayog) only 11% of population is poor, however poverty is a liquid state and multifaceted efforts including reservation & development

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 is socialist state, where role of government is to provide/ensure adequate welfare (article-38)

Freebies are any offering made by political representatives to get majority vote

Welfare Scheme $\Rightarrow$ Freebies

$\Rightarrow$ Promises made for direct benefit transfer under schemes like 'Mahila Samraksha', without ensuring their use.

$\rightarrow$ Farmer loan waivering just before election

$\rightarrow$ Providing perpetual subsidies for irrigation, electricity subsidies

→ offering of pension schemes
without abiding by Fiscal discipline.

Freezing fee → Fiscal profligacy;
rising debt-GDP ratio ~27%.
No long-term benefit as it is a status
not revenue expenditure

- Foster a environment of
inefficiency & dependency
- Destabilises inter-generational equity
- Divergence from developmental
goals like poverty & inequality,

(a) offering instant solution
rather long-term measures

(b) These freebies do not focus
on employment generation

(c) Overlook capacity building &
infra development

However, freebies help in dealing with
poor securities PM-KAY, Jaam,
income PM-KISA, Health PM-
Matru Vandana.

The effectiveness of any policy depends upon
balance between targeted outcome & fiscal discipline

8.

ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावर्ती 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 are services provided by the public authority by using Information and Communication technology.

E-governance:
Accessibility & inclusiveness

- It ensures transparency and accountability ⇒ Trust building
eg) E-Vahan portal every step of application is shown.
- It helps during disaster management & surveillance & providing aid on time
- It helps in public service delivery
eg) PoS machine at ration shops.
- Providing - Direct Benefit transfer to all beneficiaries eg) PM-JDY

The mission in e-governance,
can be accessed any time, any-
where for Arogya Setu -

'chat box present' for communication
ensures easy accessibility.

Convenience redressal for MyGovApp.

It also ensures efficiency by -:

- ① Real-Time Data for policy
formulation for Inflation &
Tax payers
- ② Introducing leakages & Corruption
- ③ supply chain management; end to
end for provision of external service to
citizens.

Major Challenges → ① Digital divide.

- ② Internet-Penetration rural = 37%, 70% IMAI
urban = 70%.
- ③ Cyberattacks for NCRB Increased by
28%.

Measures like Community Service
Centres, awareness program &
cybersecurity framework will
help in making 'e-governance'
a tool to for 'good governance'.

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)

With changing dynamics and situations, new institutions emerged based on requirement.

Significance of
QUAD, AUKUS,
I2U2.

- In maintaining security of the region (Indo-Pacific) against Chinese assertiveness
eg AUKUS (submarine Australia)
- Forming policies for collaboration
eg Quad, trade policies
- Technological sharing
eg I2U2, technology framework
- consensus building the present collective voice on multilateral platforms like UNSC

1. Trade & Collaboration
eg I 202 → defense trade,
Energy trade etc.

Old organisation are
losing relevance.

- ↳ ~~Too~~ lacked any defined
framework for co-operation
eg NAM,
- To wide participation leading
to difficulty in consensus
building eg G-77
- They represent different world
order i.e. post-World War 2
new independent countries.

However, these groupings are
still relevant but changed their form.

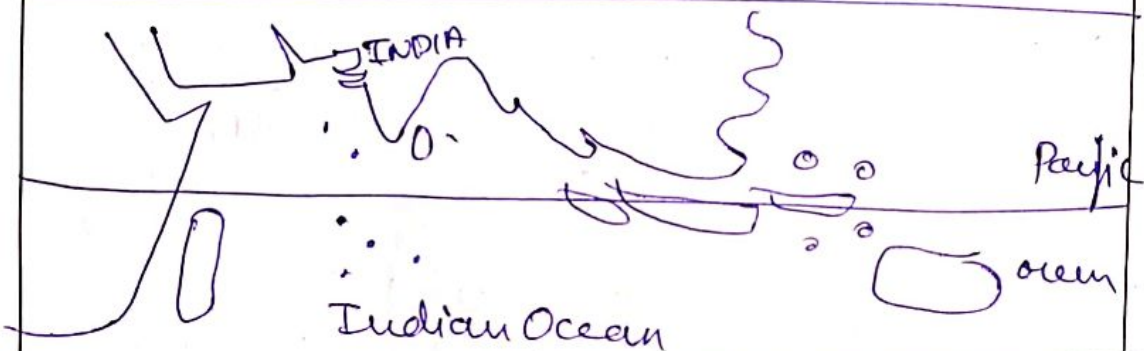
- ① NAM has provided foundation
for strategic autonomy
- ② G-77 has turned into voice of
global south & G-20.
- ③ Multilateral grouping & multilateral
forum are more efficient & effective.

Hence, the older institutions provides
values & guidelines to build future
institutions.

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)

India, according to Rajiv Gandhi, is the stationed ship in Indo-Pacific.



From Africa to South Pacific, India follows Act East policy & Neighbourhood first Policy.

IMPORTANCE
of Island
states

→ Food security → India is the largest importer of Palm-oil from Indonesia, Thailand

Minerals → India import coal from Australia
 ↳ cobalt from Democratic Republic of Congo.
Maritime Security → with rising presence of China in Hambantota & Maldives, islands are needed to counter China.

Trade & Commerce → with huge market in ASEAN for manufactured products, Africa & Young Population.

Technology → Semiconductors & chip from Taiwan.

Initiatives Taken by India -

- ① Infrastructure Building → Kaladrum Multi-modal project
- ② Trade agreement → FTA-ASEAN, Early Harvest agreement with Australia
- ③ Cultural Diplomacy ↳ Project Mausam
- ④ Technology → UPI - with Singapore.
 ↳ NAVIC for GPS
- ⑤ Institution - → BIMISTEC - SARC etc.

India can take advantage of its location act as a channel for trade, mediation & regional integration of Africa & ASEAN.

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, according to Centre for monitoring studies, in 8th Lok Sabha election ~ 1.35 lakh rupees has been spent.

Sources of electoral funding

- Private Companies
- Party members
- Voluntary contribution

Challenges in electoral funding

- ① Rising trend of spending =
"Commercialisation of elections"
- ② Issues of "conflict of interests" & quid pro quo.
(SC in electoral bond case)
- ③ It also provides channel for money laundering through shell companies.

④ marginalisation of regional parties and independent candidates

eg) Report, in electoral bond case, 6 parties received ~ 80% of donation

⑤ It will give rise to money & muscle power based policies, causing uninformed citizenry

eg) 2019 - 1 person = 700 spend [PRS]
2024 = 1 person = 1400 spend

⑥ As no limitations are mentioned for party spending, big parties gets the major chunk of vote through 'money influence'

⑦ Poor check against spending & use of money by election commission

→ Democratic backsliding

IMPACTS

→ Rising Criminalisation of Politics eg) 40% of MP have criminal cases (PRS)

→ Black Money integration impacting economic security.

Global Best Practices

- ① State funding of election
as present in Brazil.
- ② Only National parties can
get the funding from govern-
ment.
- ③ Only few citizens are allowed to
donate leg In UK.
- ④ Restrictions on Candidate's expenditure
here. leg In United Kingdom
based on elections
- ⑤ Compulsory disclosure of expenditure
in Australia.

Way Forward → State funding of election

- ① Limit on
Political Party
spending through changes in
RPA 1951
(Indrajit Gupta
committee)
- ② Mandatory for candidate to
disclose spending provided
under ADR V's VOI case
- ③ MCC should be made legally
binding

"Electoral funding mechanism should be transparent
and clear to ensure level playing field"

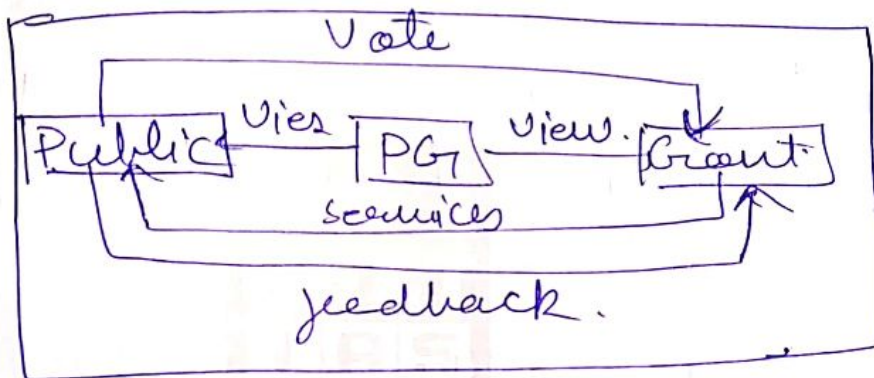
दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में उपलब्ध खामियों को किस प्रकार दूर करते हैं।

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)

Pressure groups are organisation that aims for public mobilisation and influence public policy formulation.



PG as Social foundation

→ Raising awareness in individuals for their rights
eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

→ They function throughⁿ Petition in courts
eg Naz Foundation in decriminalisation of section 377

→ Provides policy inputs.
eg FICCI, DICCI.

Pressure Groups Contribution in social security for women.

- Raising awareness about rights for vulnerable
eg) SEWA for women labour rights
- Labour Unions help in bargaining about terms of services, wages offered. etc
- They held strikes & protest against policies
eg) Farmers Protests ^{against} for Jan Bills
- Digital pressure groups induces firms to take progressive steps eg) Zomato offering menstrual leave.
- They also provide platform to raise discontent by workers.

Role in addressing Gap. of Policies

- Providing feedback from community ^{eg} FPCCI works with govt. to represent commerce section
- Provide data and facts for Policies ^{eg} PRATHAM-NAO ASER Report
- Raising awareness of exploitation and adverse impacts due to policies & projects ^{eg} Kunderbhadra, ^{eg} POSCO, Odisha
- Fight ~~cas.~~ legal battles. ^{eg} ADR for electoral reform.

Challenges with PG → Politicisation of issue.

- Lacked structure & managerial skills
- No adequate funding mechanism
- Can be issue based with no long-term existence
- Can be propounded external views.

PG act as accountability tool for govt. policies and should be used for ensuring human welfare.

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 set up is a form of
"Holding together" form of
federalism in which power is
divided among centre & periphery
states.

Federal
supremacy
is maintained

→ 7th schedule of the
constitution

→ Article - 280 (Finance
commission)

→ Taxing under GST,
101st constitutional
amendment

→ 97th, IX-B,
co-operative
societies etc.

The legislative division of power in
7th schedule ⇒ executing exercise
of power:

Federalism supremacy

Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai

case held that a part of basic federalism is of the Constitution.

→ Article 365, mentions that state government has to abide by the directions issued from Centre.

→ The division of subjects under the schedule

- State list
- Centre list
- Concurrent

→ Residuary powers lies with the Centre. its manage executive action (eg) Cyber security

→ Art 355, Art 356, under which if President rule is imposed the states will be run by President & Central government.

→ Office of Governor - To be appointed by President. Art 153 - 173

→ Under National Emergency, Art 352, state has to work as per the central govt. advice.

→ All-India services under Art 312 leads to central control in state execution.

Contentious issues emerged

- Politicisation of office of governor
- Use of investigative agencies like CBI & ED on state ministers
- Centralisation of power, with increasing subjects under concurrent list
- Against the spirit of co-operative federalism ⇒ frequent conflicts
eg Delhi Govt. & LG

These issues can be solved by.

- ① strengthening of institutions
like Inter-State Council ~~act~~ (Sarkaria Commission)
- ② Mechanism for impeachment of governor
(Punchhi Commission)
- ③ Consensus building measures
through NITI Aayog, panel councils
- ④ Training & capacity building of
All-India services, to act as a bridge
- ⑤ Centre should uphold the
principle of democratic federalism
and interfere in state execution
only when needed.

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 act of demarcating boundaries of the constituencies to ensure fair & equitable representation. For this Delimitation Commission is set by Parliament

→ ^{ensure} one-person, one-value, one vote

Delimitation
Impacts

→ conduct of elections
based on First-Past the Post system

→ It divides the landscape into constituencies for election

Challenges posed.

→ Geographical mandering is imparting free and fair election

→ Difference in value of votes
eg) Bihar & UP ~ 30 lakh / MP.
Tamil Nadu - 18 lakh / MP.

- Create dis-balance in representation across the nation
- Unequal representations at Parliament.
- It will raise ^{differences in} bargaining power of states for resources & policy in their favour.

The delimitation of seats was fixed by 42nd Amendment act, 86th Amendment fixed it based on 2001 population

→ Population based delimitation will create -!

① North-South Divide,
 According to a study, ~~the~~ Bihar will gain (6-7) seats & Tamil Nadu, Kerala will lose ~ 13 seats

② Violate the principle of one vote and one value.

- Skewed representation in Parliament, with peninsula losing voice.
- Further budget deficit in Mainland & southern states.
- It will also increase the reservations of SCs & STs & other states will also demand reservation for OBC.
- Resource allocation ⇒ inclined towards north.

Measures → Delimitation can be done in 2031.

- for → Increase the no. of seats in Rajya Sabha (US principle)
- Gradual changes in seats & representation & avoid knee-jerk measure.
- ⇒ Assuring minimum no. of seats for southern states.
- strengthening co-operative institutions like GST, NITI Aayog etc.

Delimitation will impact seat distribution however, consensus-based approach is needed.

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)

According to AISHE report Gross
enrollment ratio is 27% in
higher education institutions
against US ie ~90% & No Indian
institution's Top 100 QS Ranking.
Challenges in Higher Education

- ① Multiplicity of regulations
eg) UGC regulation, CBSE,
NTA, CSIR, ICAR etc.
- ② Heavy competition for exams
like IIT-JEE, NEET etc.
- ③ Incidences of paper-leak &
malpractices in paper conduct
eg) recent NEET case.
- ④ Resource constraint eg) Teachers
per professors, infrastructure.
due to poor spending,
ie ~3% of GDP.
- ⑤ Low enrollment in Vocational
education School ~5% (AISHE)
College ~27%.

- Accessibility issue, located in capital cities, difficult for poor students & girls etc
- Focus on state-learning, gap between curriculum & industry need & excessive emphasis of English
- Poor emphasis on innovation.

NEP, 2020 has been formulated to deal with these challenges through:-

- ① Include '3 language formula for comprehensive understanding
Early level $\Rightarrow$ Mother Tongue
& higher $\Rightarrow$ connecting language like Hindi or English
- ② Emphasis on vocational education since class 6th
- ③ Focus on formal learning & skill gap $\Rightarrow$ NIPUN-BHARAT
- ④ Promotes innovation & entrepreneurial skills.
- ⑤ ^{it provides} For teacher training & Pedagogy development

→ It not only ensures academic growth but also includes value-based education.

→ Credit based System for multiple entry & exit,
learn from global Best Practices

→ Focus on innovation & R & D. (eg) Oxford University

→ Credit-based system in USA.

→ Cross-subject based education
in USA, by offering bridge
courses etc.

→ Government funding of education in Norway.

→ Skill-based development (eg) in South-Korea 99% of students as skilled.

→ Value-based education from Japan, (eg) Sustainable habits.

India with aspiration to become developed by 2047, need to focus on skill-development based on Industry need. & push for innovation for continuous growth.

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)

RTI act, as a "sunshine legislation" was introduced to ensure transparency & accountability in governance.

Transformative
Impact

- It was a result of bottom-up approach. eg) MKSS led protest
- Even SC has highlighted its need for informed citizenry. in Electoral Bond Case
- It provides for source-matter disclosure of information under Section 4. eg) PM-AWAS Beneficiaries

- It provides for timely redressal of grievances, ~ 30 day & 48 hours for matters involving act-21
- It challenges the ~~the~~ citizens right to know & national security under Section 8
- It helps in unfolding corruption eg) Adarsh Society Scam.
- Tool in the hand of NGOs to raise awareness about individual rights & for whistleblowing.

Challenges & Systematic Limitation

- ① Lack of establishment of PIOs in departments eg) In Jharkhand no PIO (Sataish Nagark Sangertham) (SNS)
- ② Conflict with laws like DPDP, 2023 Act, OSA act.
- ③ If information denied then use appeal ⇒ opacity of operations in case of Armed forces etc

- ④ Killing of RTI activists
 ~ 20 killed Bihari in past years (SNB)
- ⑤ Huge backlog of applications and slow disposal rate
 ~ 66 lakh applications per year.
- ⑥ Can be used as tool for politicisation hampering law & order.

Measures for effective implementation

→ According to 2nd ARC

- ① Establishment of Public Record Keeping Office in District
- ② Digitalisation of records
- ③ Clear guidelines for exemption
- ④ Streamlined appeal process
- ⑤ Emphasis on source-matter disclosure of information

'In a democracy, it is necessary that people should be aware about government function'

Justice P N Bhagwati.

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।

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.

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

(15 marks, 250 words)

SHGs

Nearly 12 million SHGs are present in India with 88% of women representation [Economic Survey 2023]

SHGs are group or association of individuals from similar socio-economic background, come together for economic activity

Challenges of SHGs

- Market Penetration in Urban areas, given stiff competition from branded items.
- Quality constraints - Urban people are more aware about the quality of the products.
- High cost of inputs and logistics given inflation in urban areas.

→ Credit challenges → urban areas emphasised on profit making institutions, ignoring small-loans needs.

→ Availability of skilled labour in traditional handicrafts & products is lacking.

Opportunities

- Availability of adequate infrastructure like Road, Airports, which expands product reach.
- Availability of Testing & innovation facilities.
- Availability of skilled labour in assembling, marketing & managerial skills.
- Adoption of technology like e-commerce will widen consumer base.
- Workforce for participation

micro-finance is provision of small loans & collateral free loans to small business & enterprises

Microfinance $\Rightarrow$ Urban Poverty

- $\rightarrow$ It will help in setting up small-scale industries $\Rightarrow$ Baking, Textile etc.
- $\rightarrow$ Microfinance will promote entrepreneurial activities, $\Rightarrow$ PM-Swakhari
- $\rightarrow$ It will help in employment generation reducing unemployment rate.
- $\rightarrow$ Educational loans can help in skill development
- $\rightarrow$ Micro-finance for infrastructure building $\Rightarrow$ Sanitation & Housing facilities.

However, microfinance faces reluctance from Banking sector due to high probability of business failure & non-repayment

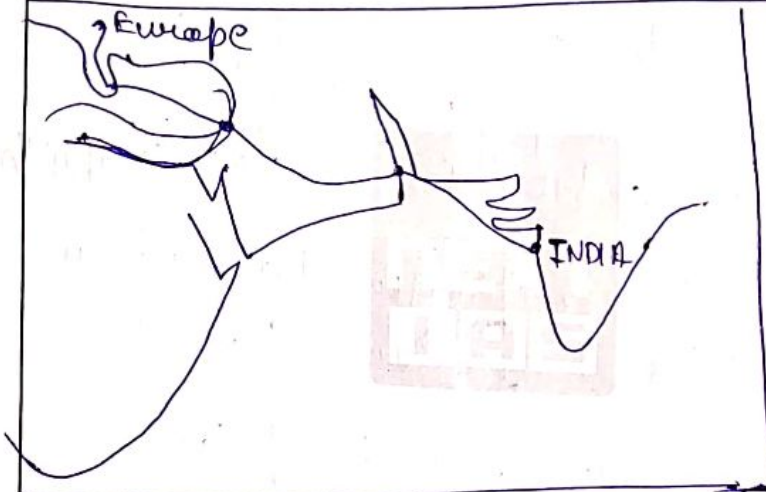
Govt should act as a guarantor to ensure achieve SDG 1 & 8

19. विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

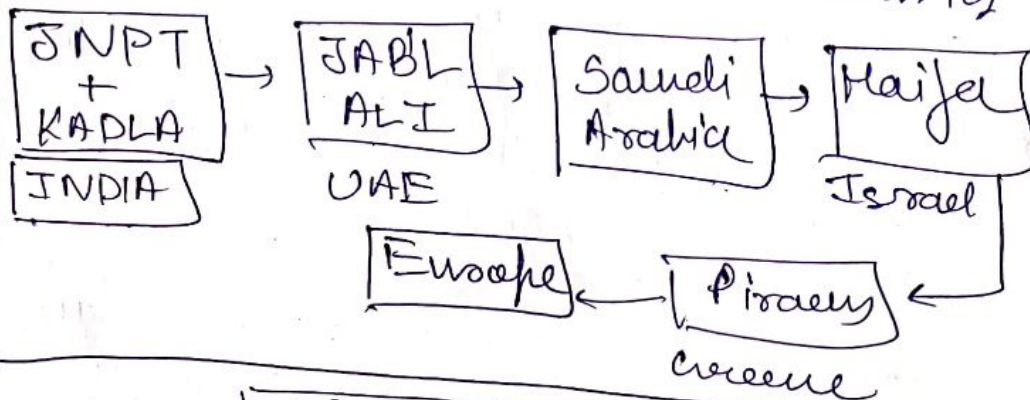
Highlight the significance of the recently envisaged India-Middle East-Europe corridor for India's connectivity with the world, especially the West. Do you think, in recent times, transport and energy initiatives have taken precedence in India's foreign policy?

(15 marks, 250 words)

In recently held G-20 summit development of
 ↑ IMEEC corridor has been
 appeared among members.



It will help in connecting India to Europe via multiple countries



Significance

→ It will be an achievement in the realm of Port Diplomacy by states. & complements INSTC in European connectivity

- It will enhance the trade between India & Europe.
- It will help in building roads across Gulf region facilitating development
- Penetration of Indian goods to Europe (eg) Handicrafts, Agricultural products
- The Infrastructure development, will lead to decrease in logistics cost by nearly 3 days.

113-11 → Suez Canal
8-7 — IMEEC

- Energy transportation from Gulf to India ⇒ Energy security

multiple loading
 unloading

→ Crisis in Gulf by

SA & Israel.

Challenges with IMEEC.

→ Involvement of Non-state Actors

INSTC is still not finalised
 raises concerns of IMEEC operationality

Transport & energy initiatives in India Foreign Policy

- South-East → • Kaladan Multi-Modal
• IMT Highway
- Neighbourhood → Akhmeri-Agartala
Railway,
↳ west-seti of Nepal.
Arun III

- BBIN network.

- Russia → Chennai Vladivostok
↳ Buying oil. security.
- Australia → Coal

Significance → ① Economic integration
↳ less conflict

② Regional integration

- ↳ Enhance trade in neighbourhood
- ↳ Cultural Tourism
eg) Buddhist circuit

③ Widening of labour mobility
across region.

④ However, Indian foreign policy
should also emphasise other
factors like humanitarian assistance

eg) OPS NEER, relief to Nepal,
Cultural eg) Yoga, Ayurveda
Defence eg) Deal with France, USA etc.

Indian FP is a multi-purposed approach to Maximise
National interest