NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Test No. : 06

Name of Candidate: ....NANCY....SINGH............................Mobile No. ....

Roll No. : GSPM23B10138.................................... Start Time .... End Time.....................

Date of Examination: ....30-08-2024.................. Medium : English ☑   Hindi ☐

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

GRAND TOTAL - ..../ 250   EVAL CODE: .... EVAL DATE: ....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: ....
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 ....
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2	2 ....
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3	3 ....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App

Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE
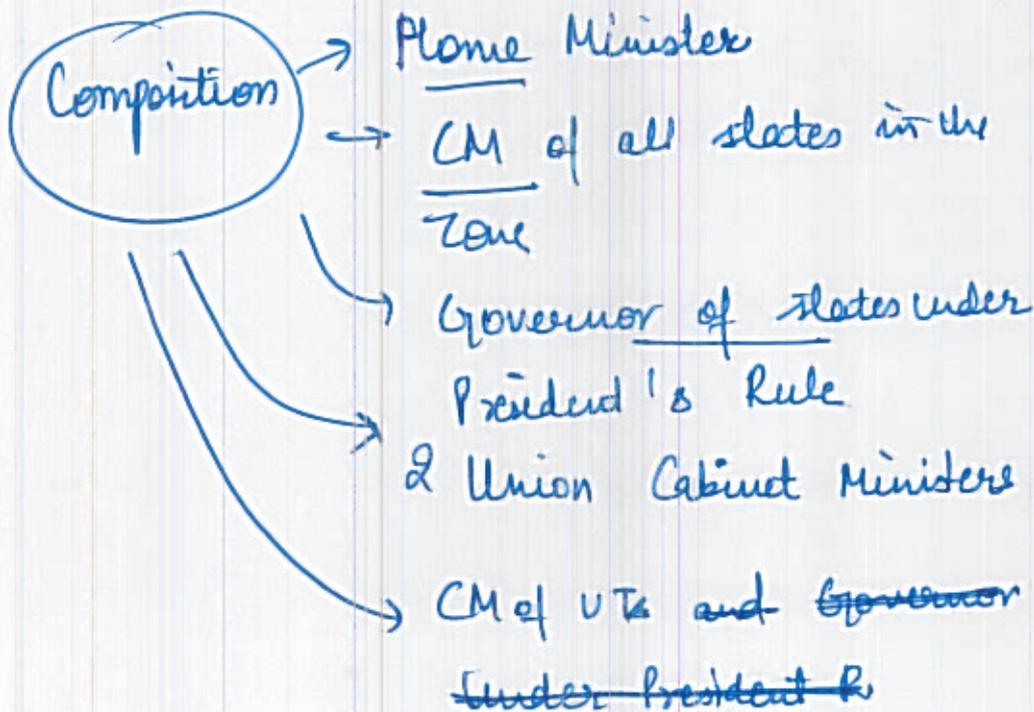
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. परामर्श और आपसी सहमति के आधार पर बहुलवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था संघीय शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्रवाई के लिए सक्रिय मंचों के रूप में कैसे विकसित हुई हैं
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Federal governance is characterised by institutionalized arrangements for solving problems generated by pluralism based on consultation and mutual consent. How have Zonal Councils evolved from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms for action?   (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Zonal Councils were established by States Reorganisation Act, 1956. They are statutory bodies for Inter-state and Central government cooperation.

Also, North Eastern Council Act, 1971, was passed to form North Eastern Council.

Composition →
→ Prime Minister
→ CM of all states in the zone
→ Governor of states under President's Rule
→ 2 Union Cabinet Ministers
→ CM of UTs and ~~Governor under President R~~

<u>Zonal Councils as Proactive platforms</u>

① Have helped in socio-economic <u>intagration</u> and <u>resolution</u> of <u>disputes</u>

<u>Example</u> : Disputes over Krishna Gauvery <u>Water</u>.

② They have helped in addressing issues to the <u>Central govt</u>.

<u>Example</u> : Increase of BSF in West Bengal and Assam.

③ NEC helped in <u>formation</u> of Ministry of Development of North East that solely aims to promote growth and development of <u>North East</u>.

Thus Zonal Council help to achieve cooperative <u>federalism</u> and <u>demanacy</u>.

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 a part of basic structure doctrine as mentioned by Hon'ble Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai Case, 1994.

The concept of secularism is reflected in various parts. Example: Article 25-28, Article 29, 30, Article 44.

Though Secularism means that anybody can profess, practice and propagate religion, it is encapsulated in broader concept of commitment to equality:

① Article 29 and Article 30 which aims to provide cultural and educational rights are to conform principle of equal protection of laws under Article 14.

② <u>Sabrimala Case ,2018</u> → Supreme Court affirmed that gender cannot be the ground to prevent women <u>from entering</u> <u>temple</u>

③ <u>Sheshammnal Case</u> → Supreme Court aff held that Archaks cannot hold position in a hereditary <u>manner</u>

④ <u>Shayra Bano Case</u> ; SC banned instant triple talaq ↑ thus promoting <u>equality</u>.

⑤ <u>Shah Bano Case</u> : SC advocated for maintenance ₹ to <u>Muslim women</u>,

⑥ SC also granted inheritence rights to women. (coparcenary).

⑦ <u>Stainslaus Case</u> : SC held that right to forceful conversion is violation of <u>fundamental</u> right.

Therefore the concept of Secularism has its roots in the notion of promoting <u>equality</u>.

3.

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

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

Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1851 states that the a candidate sentenced to prison for two years or more ~~not~~ elections. from his/her release. *till 6yrs*

Current classification leads to arbitrary categorisation

Remedies Available for Disqualification

① Appeal against conviction in the High Court. (Lok Prahari case)

② Appeal to Supreme Court under Article 136

③ Notification of disqualification by Speaker.

④ Reduction in time period by Election Commission

RPA, 1951 needs to be reformed to remove ambiguities.

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)

The Leader of Opposition is a statutory post which got its status with Salaries and Allowances of Leader of Opposition Act, 1977.

Significance of Leader of Opposition

→ Appointment

Example : CBI director, Lokpal, NHRC etc.

→ Ensures formal recognition of dissenting voice

→ Shadow PM in case Council of Ministers ~~Lok Sabha~~ is dissolved.

→ PM consults Leader of Opposition in crisis situation like war etc

→ Head of different committees like PAC etc.

Role of opposition to ~~counter~~ contribute in checks and balances

① Through devices like Question Hour, Calling Attention Motion, Censure Motion → Leader of Opposition questions government policies.

② Debates and discussions to ensure sound policies and laws are brought in.

③ Scruitnizes the government expenditure by looking into auditing reports of CAG to make government accountable Example. PAC ~~conducts~~ reviews ~~proprietor~~ report on Appropriation Account.

④ Demand for grants and use of devices like token cut, economy cut

Thus leader of Opposition helps to balance the wheel of democracy.

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

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

According to N.A. Palkiwala, the preamble is introductory part and identity card of Indian constitution.

Core Ideals — Bedrock of India's constitutional framework

① sovereignty

↳ This emphasises that India does not recognise any arbitrary power and takes its decisions independently.

Example : ① India not taking side in Russia Ukraine War.

② Article 19(2) has limitation with respect to sovereignty of country.

② Socialism

↳ India adopted Fabian Socialism and thus has mixed economy.

Example : Article 39(b) and 39(c)

* reflects the socialist nature of
Indian Constitution . DPSP - Part IV.
is reflective of welfare state .

⑤ Secularism

↳ This allows the concept of positive
secularism adopted by India whereby
Indian state maintains ~~distan~~ and
promotes all religions equally.
Example : Article 25- 28 , Article 44-UCC,
                    ↓
              freedom of Religion .

④ Democracy → It is the rule of
people which is encompassed in different
parts of Constitution .
Example : Free and fair elections Article 325,
Rule of Law - Article 14.

Therefore , Preamble helps to unravel
the ideals and aspirations Of
Constitution .

6. 103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के निहितार्थों का आकलन करें, जिसने भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत की है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
Assess the implications of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a ten per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), on the principle of social justice in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

103 rd CAA, 2019 guaranteed 10% reservation to EWS in educational institutions and employment by introducing Article 15(6) and Article 16(6).

Positive implications → Helped in weaker sections in attaing more opportunities

→ Equal protection of laws. Article 14

→ Inclusive growth

→ Majority communities felt inclusive and reduced alienation

→ SC/ST kept out of 'it'

Negative implications

→ ₹ 8 lakh ceiling is a ~~fair~~ big limit.

→ Perpetuates tendencies to attain ~~and~~ reservation

→ lead to tension and conflict between communities

→ Beyond limit of 50% Reservation
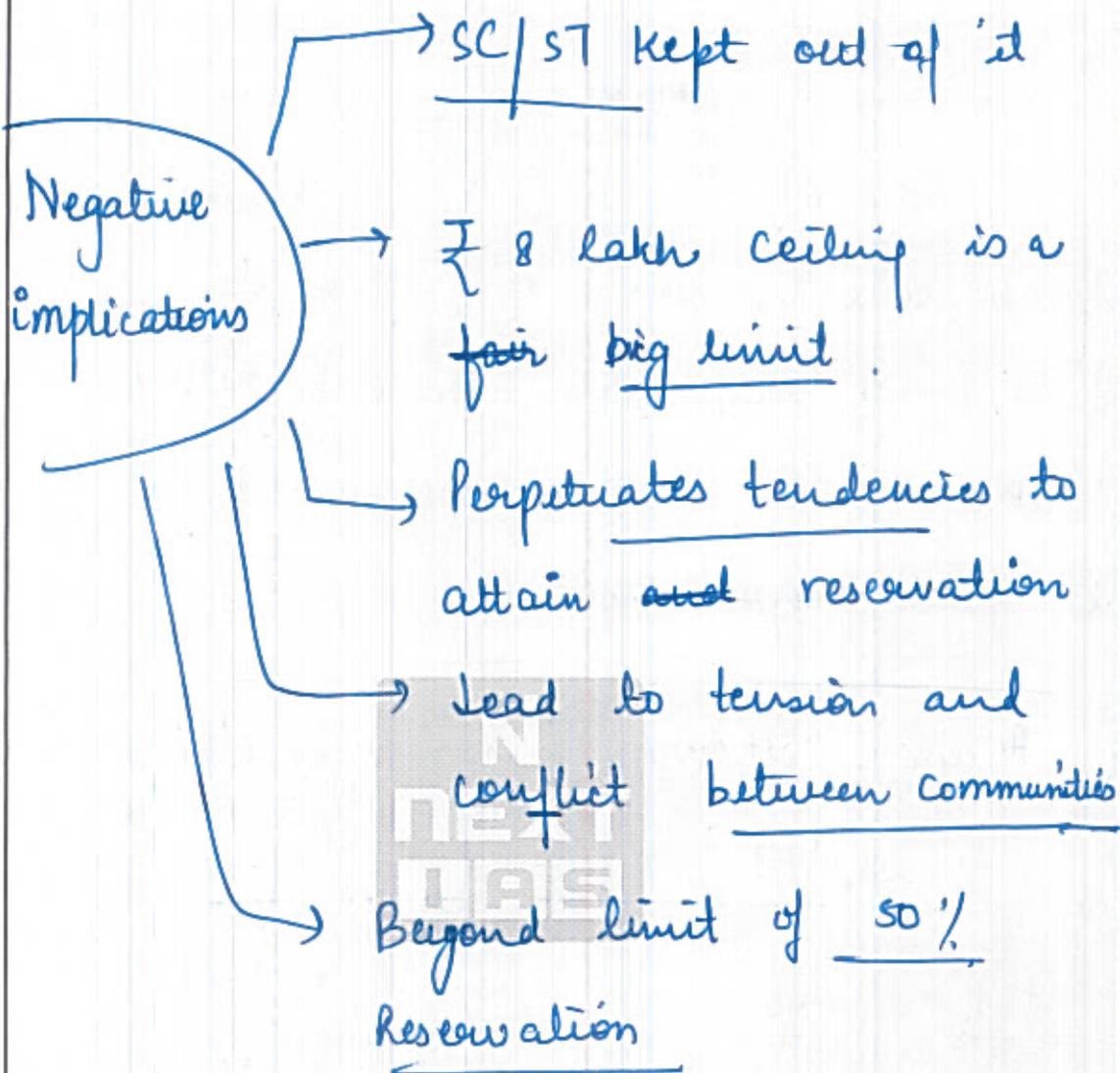
The 103rd CAA Act of 2019 aims to achieve social justice in the society in the light of India's state as a welfare state (Article 37).

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 aim to provide justice — social justice, economic justice to the ones who are incapable and lack opportunities.

Yes, Welfare schemes have inculcated a freebies culture

① MSP scheme : The benefits of MSP are largely covered by big farmers & small and marginal + remain unaware.

② PDS distribution : This has resulted in attaining free ration and disincentives people to look for employment.

Example : 80 crore people provided free ration.

③ Subsidies on electricity, irrigation have led to environment degradation & thus ultimately increasing cost.

No, schemes have helped in reducing poverty and hunger

① Midday meal scheme and POSHAN have helped in reducing stunting (35%), wasting (19%) → NFHS-5.

② Have helped to address malnutrition by provision of millets.

③ Niti Aayog : Multidimensional poverty reduced to 11% in 2023-24

Thus welfare schemes are like double edged sword. Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations can be followed for rationalisation of schemes.

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 application of use of information and communication technology by government to improve the relationship with business, citizens and other government departments

E-governance making governance accessible and inclusive

① Last Mile Connectivity (Antyodaya).
↳ E-governance helps to connect with Vulnerable sections and promote inclusive growth. Example: e-shram Portal

of education and healthcare
② Concerns resolved through e-governance

Example: Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, SWAYAM portal

③ Effective grievance redressal mechanism helps citizens to make government accessible. Example : CPGRAMS.

④ Poor and marginal farmers can benefit by DBT transfers.

⑤ Citizens can avail government services and can also provide feedback. Example : mygov platform

However, challenges remain → Cyber security
- Digital divide
- Digital illiteracy (< 20% basic digital literacy)
- Interoperability
- Language barrier.

Way Forward
→ Digital India Bhashini
→ PMGDISHA
→ e-KRANT
→ Digital India Bhashini
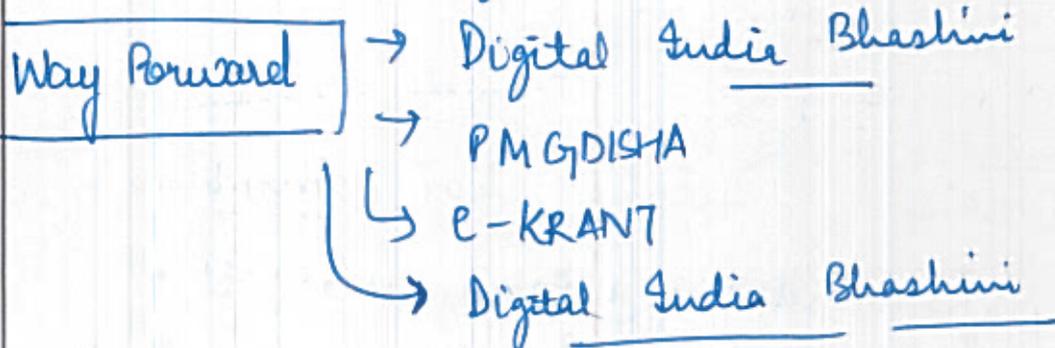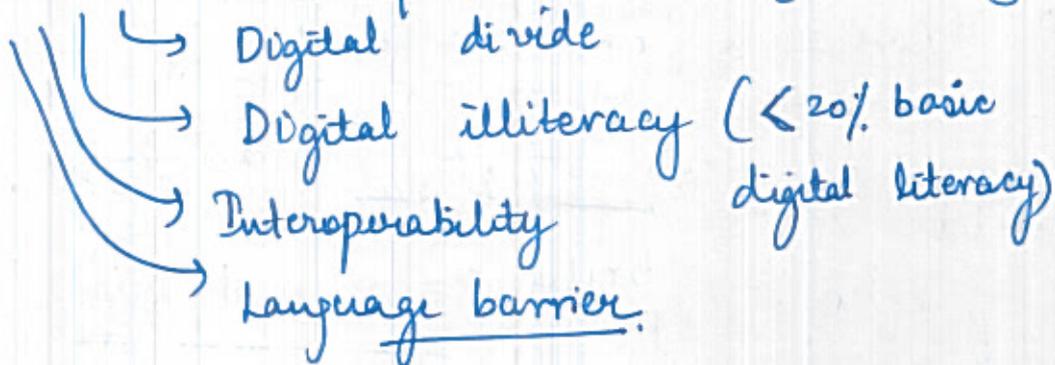
e-governance aims to make SMART governance — smart, accessible, moral, responsible and transparent.

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 geopolitics of world and tug of war for power keeps on changing leading to formation and dissolution of regional and multilateral agreements.

Old worlds order losing relevance

① Emergence of multilateral agreements

⤷ This agreements dictate the foreign policy of governments to benefit their ~~regional~~ national interest.
Example: India part of SCO and QUAD.

② New issues

⤷ Terrorism, supply chain disruption, sea piracy have emerged as the new issues which the old organisation cannot address. Example. QUAD Initiative for supply chain.

③ [Shift towards Indo - Pacific]

↳ With emergence of countries like India and China which possess huge market, geopolitical chessboard looks for free open and inclusive Indo-Pacific

④ [Rise of China]

↳ Multilateral agreements to counter rising influence of China

Example : QUAD, I2U2 to counter BRI

⑤ Also, such agreements work for climate change, economic cooperation

However, old world order organizations are also significant

① World Economic Forum helps in assistance of projects, preparing reports

Example : Gender Pay Gap.

② G77 advocates for reforms

③ NAM shows no-alignment towards USA and China

Thus old organizations along with new interplay to bring the reality of politics of world.

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)

The world now talks about Indo-Pacific which is assumed to be centre of power. It stretches from east coast of Africa to Pacific.

Importance of island states

① **Strategic importance**

↳ These islands and states are part of world's trade route and have become choke points
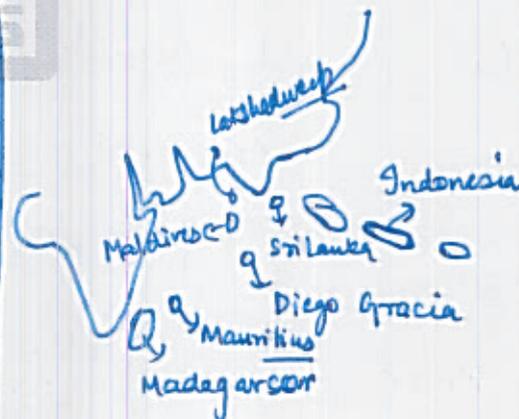
Example: Strait of Malacca, Strait of Hormuz

Fig: Island territories

② **Climate Change**

↳ the climate change & rise of sea levels can lead to submergence which poses the risk of climate refugees.

③ | Counter China's String of Pearls Policy |

↳ The islands can help India to have strong military presence and counter China . Example : Sabang in Indonesia . Duqm in Oman, jetty developed in Mauritius

④ | Internal Security |

↳ These islands are also important for law and order & management. Example : Drug trafficking through Srilanka

⑤ | India's Neighbourhood First Policy |

↳ Sri Lanka and Maldives are maritime neighbours of India .

| Initiatives | → Project Mausam to promote cultural ties

↳ IORA

→ ~~to Naval~~ Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

Great Male Connectivity Project

→ Trinconomalee Oil Tank deal
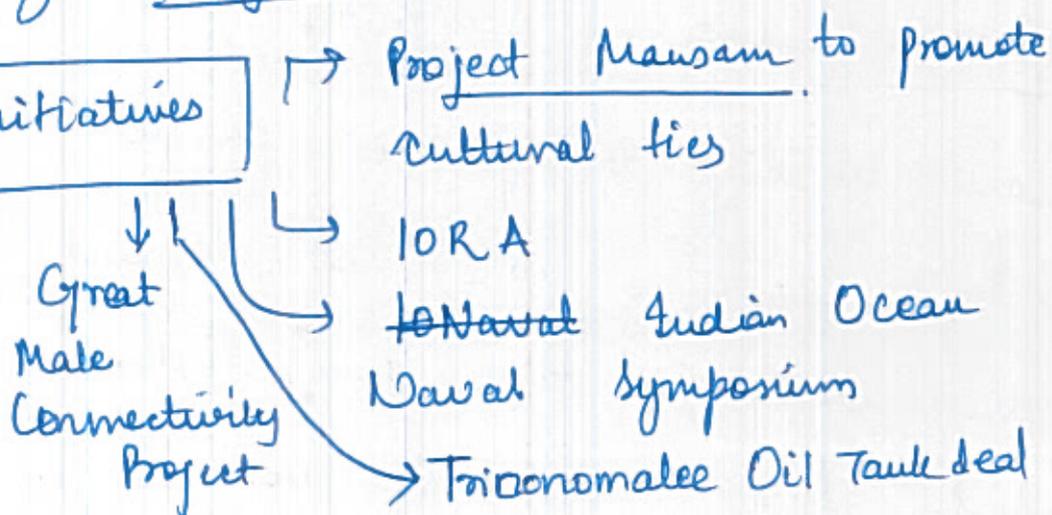
Thus this region is significant for free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific .

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 the basis of providing funds to the political parties so that they can make expenditure for different purposes like campaiging, hiring star campaigners etc.

Supreme Court in the recent judgement has abloished electoral bond scheme. As However, electoral funding is marred with challenges :

① |Cash funding & Anonymity|

↳ Cash funding to political parties upto ₹ 20,000 does not demand for disclosure of the person who funded. This leads to anonymity & Opaqueness.

② No limit on funding from corporates is a challenge.

③ Cash funding also leads to economic disturbances like inflation.

④ | Money laundering |

↳ The laundered money is converted into legitimate money via funding to political parties.

⑤ | Criminalisation of politics |

↳ Electoral funding leads to contesting of election candidates who are criminals as they possess money out of malpractices like corruption.

⑥ No limit on expenditure of ~~elect~~ expenditure of political parties.

lessons that India can draw)

① Chilean Experiment where people
donate to trust and which then
disburses money to Political parties.

② Fixing limit on expenditure of
political parties Example: UK has
fixed expenditure per seat.

③ RTI allowed for electoral
funding

④ Maintaining website to keep citizens
updated about the funds.

⑤ State funding of elections

⑥ Strengthen ECI.

Recommendations made by Indrajit
Gupta Committee, Goswami Committee
must be followed to plug loopholes
of electoral funding.

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

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Pressure groups form the social foundation of a democracy. In this context, discuss pressure groups' key contributions in promoting social security measures for workers in India, and how they address the gaps in existing policies.

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Pressure groups are an association or organization which attempts to influence the legislations made, to promote the interests of sections of society without attempting to hold power or contest elections.

Pressure groups contribution to promote social security measures

① Child labour prohibition

↳ Pressure group work to abolish child labour practices yet prevalent. Example: Kailash Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

② Standards and procedures set
for professional conduct and social
security.

Example : Medical Council of India
sets the security measures of
docters.

③ Social security of women

↳ Help in setting rules for protection
of women at workplace.

④ FICCI, ASSOCHAM work for
having fair market practices
to ensure fair economy.

⑤ Also, it helps in providing
voice to demands of workers

Example : Trade union, Mazdoor
Kisan Shakti Sangathan.

Adressing gap in policies

↗ Vishaka & Nirbhaya movement help in framing of Prevention of sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013

↘ Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan helped in bringing RTI.

→ Repeal of farm laws

→ Protection for doctors at workplace by Indian Medical Association

Challenges

→ Elitist in nature

↘ Interference with functioning of legislature

↘ Undue demands

S. Vijaykumar Committee recommendations must be adhered to for regulating Pressure groups and articulating interests put forward by pressure groups.

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)

Federal supremacy is envisaged in the Constitution as Indian model of federalism is 'holding together' 'model'.

Federal supremacy prevalent

① All India Services - (Article 312)

↳ The ultimate control of All India servants lie with Central government though training and appointments are managed by State govt.

② Reorganisation - Destructible States

↳ Recently in Abrogation of Article 370 Case, Supreme Court declared abolition of special states to J&K as valid

③ Election Commission to conduct elections of both State Legislature, as well as, Central Legislature (Article 324).

④ Article 356 : This allows Governor to advise for President for application of President's rule.

⑤ Schedule 7 has more number of subjects in Union List.

⑥ Shayara Bano Case → Ban on instant triple talaq though personal laws are matter of state list.

⑦ Article 200 : This allows Governor to reserve bill for to the President

⑧ ~~St~~ SR Bommai Case, 1994 → SC upheld the ground of secularism to be the reason for President's rule

However, states autonomy is also maintained

① Independent judiciary

② Schedule 5 and Schedule 6

③ Punjab Governor Case 2023: Governor cannot
sit on bill indefinitely.

④ Tamil Nadu Case: SC held that
Governor is bound by advice of Council
of Ministers

Contentious issues resolved
→ Article 131
Original jurisdiction of
Supreme Court to resolve
disputes

→ Article 263: Inter-State
Council

→ Article 280: Finance
Commission devolution of taxes

→ Zonal Councils, NITI Aayog

Federalism of India is sui-generis -
federal at all times and unitary
in situations of emergency.

14. निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है। निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में गलत प्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव उत्पन्न करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिये।   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyse the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension.   (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Delimitation is the processing of assinging seats to the constituencies on the basis of population. Article 82 and 170 has provisions of delimitation.

Essential for fair representation →
- Upholds one vote, one value principle
- Takes into consideration demographic changes
- Ensures represcutation of weaker section
- Helps in increasing representatives

Challenges posed by misrepresentation

① Suppresses voice of marginal sections
↳ Misrepresentation often leads to

majoritarianism and rights of minor sections of society are not <u>addressed</u> <u>effectively</u>

② Against the principle <u>of right</u> <u>to equality</u> (Article 14) as not all are given <u>equal opportunity</u>

③ [<u>Ineffective policies</u>]

↳ Policies does <u>not</u> cover all stakeholders thereby resulting in <u>inefficiences</u> .

④ [Unbalanced regional development]

↳ Region which is fairly represented prospers while unrepresented region <u>remain backward</u> .

Ramifications of population based delimitation

① <u>Disincentivise</u> states with family planning practices.

<u>Example</u> : Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu have witnessed <u>decrease</u> in <u>Population</u>

② Can lead to <u>north-south divide</u>

⮡ Indian society can be divided between <u>developed</u> <u>south</u> and <u>backward</u> <u>North</u>.

③ Leads to <u>alienation</u> and <u>regionalism</u> especially in states <u>like North</u>. <u>East</u>.

④ <u>Federal tensions</u> <u>arise</u>.

Delimitation is a necessary tool to incorporate the principles of <u>democracy</u> and <u>equality</u>.

15. उच्च न्यायालयों का ध्यान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर रोजमर्रा के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? उच्च न्यायालयों पर समग्र बोझ को कम करने में ट्रायल कोर्ट क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent can the PIL system be held responsible for shifting the focus of the higher Courts from "constitutional matters" to day-to-day matters? What role can the trial Courts play in reducing the overall burden on higher Courts?   (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

PIL refers to a process where one can file a case on behalf of the violation of rights of another ie. locus standi principle does not apply.

PIL ~~helping~~ shifting ~~in~~ role from constitutional to day-to-day matters

① Easy procedure leads to huge filing of PILs deviating higher courts from matters of urgent importance.

② PIL is sometimes taken by judges to show themselves as reformers and gain attention.

③ <u>Judicial Overreach</u>

↳ PIL has led to judiciary encroaching upon the functions of executive.

Example : (i) SC judgement on width of <u>National Highways</u>

(ii) SC judgement on compulsory playing of <u>National Anthem</u> in <u>cinema hall</u>.

④ <u>Pendency of cases</u>

↳ PIL has resulted in pendency of <u>cases</u>. Example : 70 thousand cases pending overall in Supreme Court which includes <u>PILs</u>.

⑤ <u>PIL's</u> have taken Supreme Court's 70% time shifting its focus from <u>important matters</u>.

┌─────────────┐
│ PIL has helped │
└─────────────┘

↦ MC Mehta → Right to healthy <u>Case</u>   environment

↳ Abolition of Section 377. (Navtej Singh Johar case)

Role that trial courts can play

① Making use of ADR mechanisms
to resolve the disputes.
Example : Mediation Act 2023, Arbitration
and Conciliation Act .

② Use of technology to resolve
cases efficiently.
Example - e-courts project .

③ Concept of Lok Adalat and Family
Courts can reduce burden of
judiciary

Supreme Court has rightly said,
PIL is not a 'medicine or panacea
for all wrongs'. Thus judicious
use is the desired .

16. भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। नई शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का लक्ष्य इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करना किस प्रकार है, और भारत अपनी उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाओं से क्या सबक सीख सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)
India's higher education system needs significant reforms to align with global standards. How does the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aim to address these challenges, and what lessons can India learn from international practices to enhance its higher education system? Discuss.   (15 marks, 250 words)

India's New Education Policy 2020 aims to bring revolutionary change in India's education system.

Need of Reforms → less expenditure on education

→ Rote learning

→ Focus on vernacular education is not there.
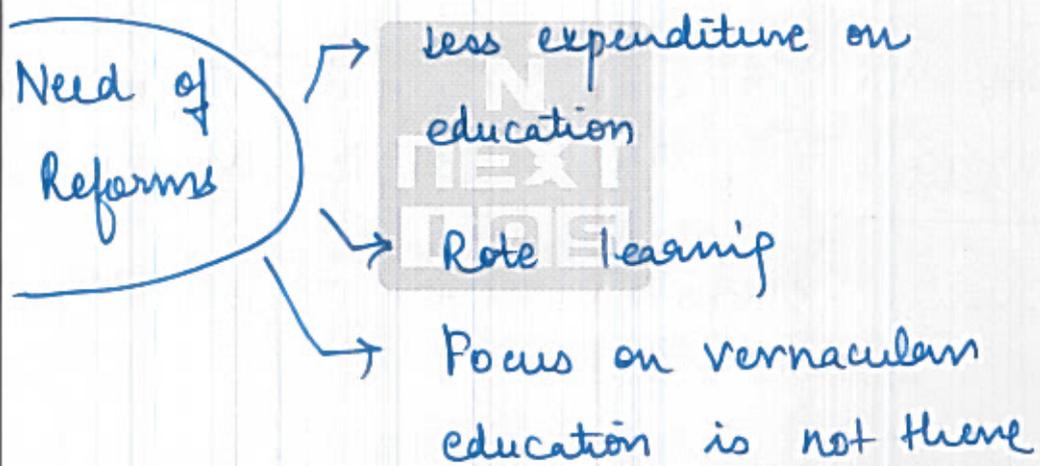
NEP addressing these challenges

① Early Childhood Care & Education

↳ NEP allows for early childhood education by having course of

4 weeks + 8 week + 4 weeks.

② <u>Changes in curriculum</u>

↳ 5+3+ 3 +4 → Foundation stage
→ Preparatory stage
→ Middle stage
⇒ Secondary state

③ <u>Focus on</u> <u>Vernacular language</u>

till <u>Class 5</u>

④ Provision for maintaining bank
of <u>credits</u> and students can
with draw from <u>Courses in between</u>
<u>too</u>.

⑤ Promoting <u>vocational education</u>

⑥ <u>PARAKH</u> - An <u>assessment of</u>
<u>educational outcome</u> & teachers.

Lessons that India can learn.

① Increase in expenditure of GDP over education.

② Bridge the gap between academics and industry

③ More focus on online distant courses to promote education in for regions

④ Vocational training

⑤ Student teacher interaction ksessions where student teaches and teacher listens to student.

Therefore NEP, aims to lay a stepping stone for modernisation of Indian Education

17. सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम को भारतीय शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की तलाश में परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव के लिए सराहा जाता है। हालाँकि, बहुआयामी चुनौतियाँ और प्रणालीगत सीमाएँ इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपाय भी सुझाइये।   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act is hailed for its transformative impact on the quest for transparency and accountability in Indian governance. However, multifaceted challenges and systemic limitations impede its effective implementation. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for its effective implementation.   (15 marks, 250 words)

Right to Information Act, 2005 aims to empower citizens by providing them information about the decisions taken by government.

Transformative
→ Brings transparency & accountability
→ Prevents corruption
→ Keeps stakeholders informed
→ Builds trust
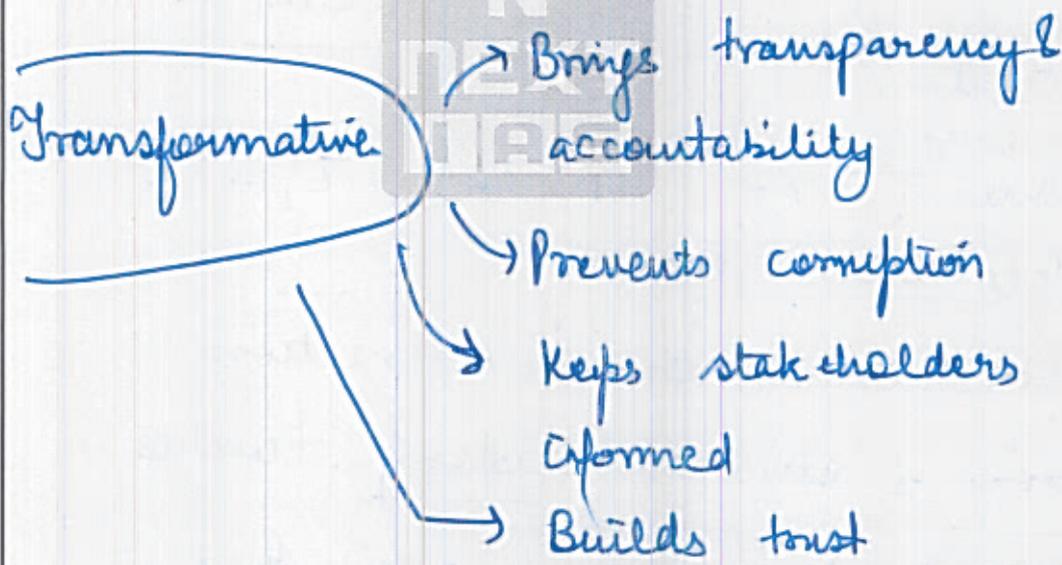
However, it is marred with challenges

①. No locus standi principle leads to frivolous RTI complaints.

② Central Information Commissioners are the <u>senior</u> civil <u>servants</u> and if cases of their junior comes up, they remain <u>soft</u>.

③ Official <u>Secrets</u> <u>Act, 1904</u> denies citizens of the <u>Information</u>.

④ No punishment for _∧ false <u>RTI complaints</u>.

⑤ <u>Pending</u> <u>cases</u>
  ↳ Around <u>2.7</u> lakh cases are pending

⑥ <u>Bureaucratic</u> <u>apathy</u>

⑦ <u>Lack of</u> <u>awareness</u> among citizens.

⑧ Right to Privacy vs Right to Information

Measures for its effective implementation

① Repealing of <u>Official</u> <u>Secrets</u> <u>Act</u> to empower citizens.

② Proper implementation of legal framework to categorise information as national interest.

③ Punishments for frivolous complaints.

④ Balance between Right to Privacy and Right to Information.

⑤ Apply locus standi principle.

Delhi High court has rightly termed it as a 'Sunshine Act' which helps to promote good governance — accountable and transparent governance.

18. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनूठी चुनौतियों और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, और शहरी गरीबी से निपटने के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण को किस प्रकार अनुकूलित किया जा सकता है।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Discuss the unique challenges and opportunities Self Help Groups (SHGs) encounter in urban areas compared to rural ones, and how can microfinance be adapted to tackle urban poverty.   (15 marks, 250 words)

Self Help group is an informal organisation / association, where 15 to 20 people come together with the aim of saving & providing microfinance services.

Unique opportunities in urban areas

→ Easy access to formal credit facilities

↳ Digital infrastructure to leverage technology

→ Better connectivity and communication facilities

→ Support from family members

Unique
challenges
in urban
areas

→ Lack of land acquistion facilities to setup business

→ Social cohesin and trust is missing in urban areas

→ Selfish orientation.

→ More focus of government on smart projects and not on empowering small projects like SHGs.

→ Women in urban areas mostly working in white Collar jobs
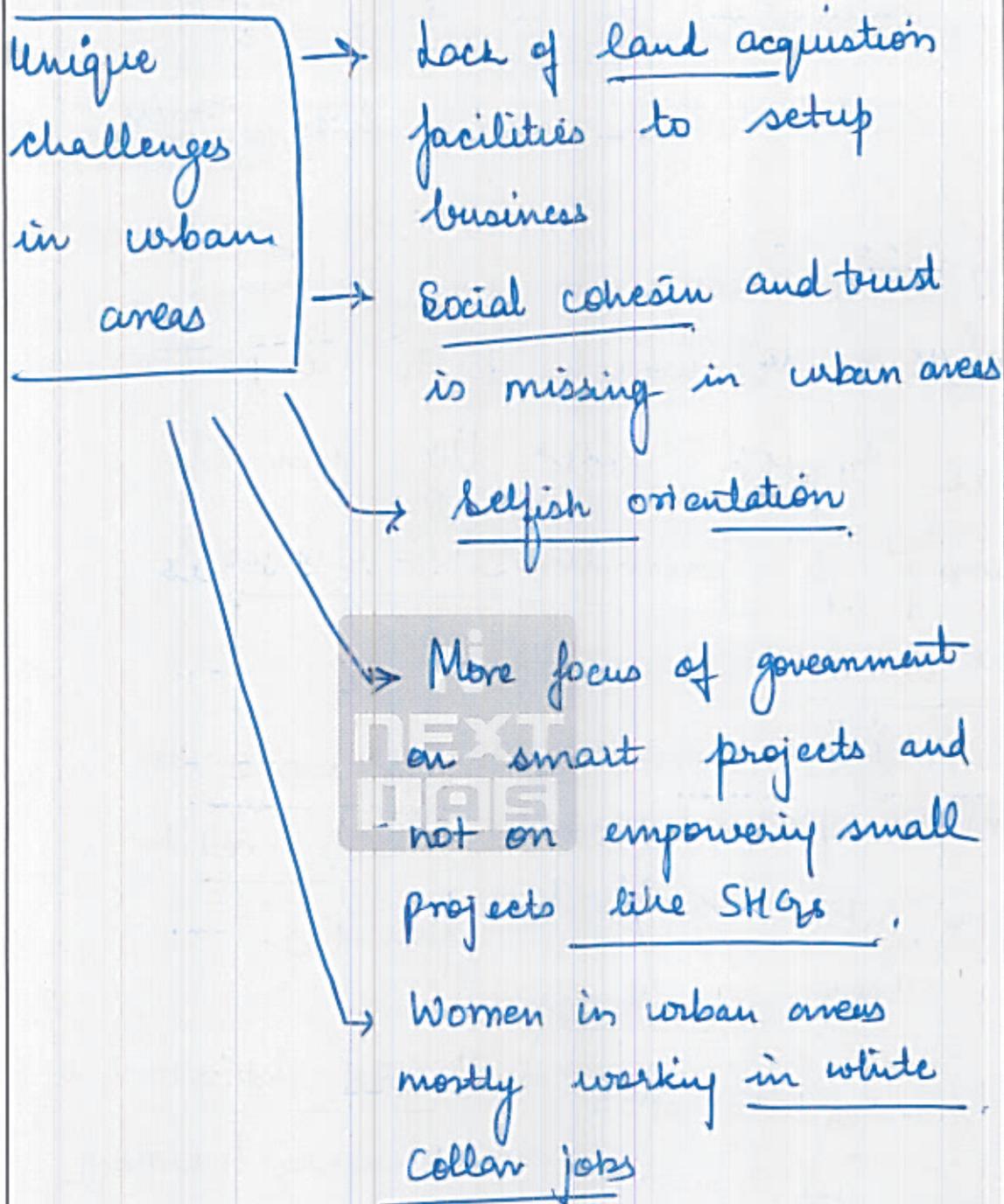
Microfinance to tackle urban poverty

① Can help people living in slums to gw have alternative

employment opportunities. Example: SEWA.

② Also, it can ~~solw~~ help distress migrants to have social security.

Example : 90% of SHG members loans were asset generative

③ It can help domestic helpers to engage in opportunities like making papad, providing food

Example :- Tamil Nadu's Amma Unavgam

④ SHGs can help to maintain good quality of living

SHG → finance → employment → Quality of life ↑

Thus self-Help groups are truly 3 Ps - Promoter of finance, Purveyor of credit, Provider of emergency loans

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

India Middle East Economic Corridor Project was signed on the sidelines of G-20 meeting that took place in New Delhi. It is a part of Pg 11.

Significance of IMEC → ① Strategic significance
↳ It will help India to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative.

② It will provide connectivity to Central Asia and Europe.
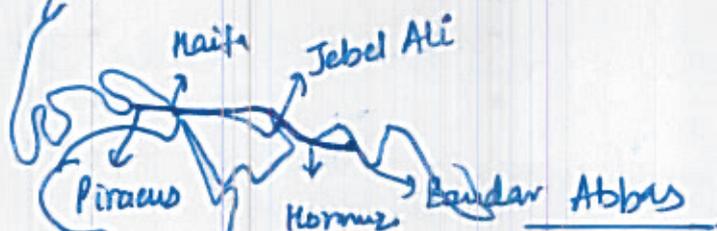
② It will help India to bypass <u>Suez Canal</u> thus <u>shortening</u> <u>distance</u> by <u>40%</u>.

③ It will boost <u>India's relations</u> with <u>West</u> and promote India's ~~West~~ <u>Look West Policy</u>.

④ Help to <u>increase exports</u> and <u>connectivity</u>.

⑤ <u>IMEC</u> will also help in promoting <u>free</u>, <u>open</u> and <u>inclusive</u> <u>Indo- Pacific</u>.

Challenges	

→ Israel - Palestine War

→ <u>Russia</u> not happy.

→ Inclination towards West visible

Yes, transport and energy ~~incentivities~~
initiatives take precedence.

① INSTC Corridor for connectivity
to Central Asia.

② Russia's export ~~of~~ oil to India

③ Chennai Vladivostok connect.

④ RETAP agreement signed with
USA.   ⑤ Pancheshwar project, IMT corridor.

However, other objectives are also
important in India's foreign policy

① stability in neighbourhood → Gujaral
Doctrine Example: Freindship Pipeline

② Sri Lankan aid.

③ Soft culture promotion Example, Nalanda's
                                        Revival

④ FE 414 Deal → defence , MQ9B .

Transport and energy along with other
objectives can be fulfilled by IMEC
to make India Leader of Global South.

20. राजनीतिक रूप से विवादास्पद मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक जुड़ाव के विस्तार और लंबे समय से चले आ रहे लोगों से लोगों के संबंधों के साझा मूल्यों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। भारत-कनाडा संबंध के महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत और कनाडा के मध्य सहयोग और सहभागिता के संभावित क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा करें।   (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Despite the recent rise in politically contentious issues, the India-Canada bilateral relationship has remained committed to shared values of democracy, pluralism, expanding economic engagement and long-standing people-to-people ties. Highlighting the significant pillars of the India-Canada relationship, discuss the potential areas of cooperation and collaboration between India and Canada.   (15 marks, 250 words)

India Canada relations dates back to establishment of 'Swadesh Sevak Home' in Vancouver during India's struggle for independence.

Significant pillars of India - Canada Relationship

① Diaspora

↳ PIOs + OCI holders in Canada account for almost 4% of Canada's population

② Trade

↳ India exports pharmaceuticals, jewellery while imports pulses, canola oil.

③ |Cultural ties|

↳ Many _sikh_ population have
moved to Canada which builds a
bond between India and Canada.

Example : Canada declare April
month has sikh heritage month

④ |Students|

↳ Many Indian students visit Canada
for completing higher education.

⑤ |Tourism|

↳ Canada is 4th largest source of
tourists in India

Recent contentious issue
→ Khalistan issue → India
accused of killing Nijjar
→ Cancellation of visas by India
→ Indira Gandhi's death glorified
→ WTO disputes
→ Disputes over India's ban on
Imports

Potential areas of collaboration

① | Clean Energy. & Nuclear energy. |

↳ Canada can provide assistance
and for technical knowhow for
helping India for green energy
transition. Example: India Canada Nuclear
Agreement

② | Space Cooperation |

↳ Canada being possessing excellence in robotics
can help in India.
Example: MoU between ISRO and
Canadian Space Agency for space
exploration.

③ Trade by removal of tariff
and non-tariff barriers and look for
FTA agreement.

④ India & Canada can collaborate
in research studies of Arctic.

India Canada Relations though not based
on geography are crucial for India's
support to become Vishwaguru

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

<u>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</u>

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।

2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।

3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।

4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।

2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।

3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।

4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।

5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।

3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।

4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।

5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।

6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।