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18 AUG 2024

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Name of Candidate: Darshana Singh Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : GSPM24A12028 Start Time 12:00 End Time.....Date of Examination: 18/08/24 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:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

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

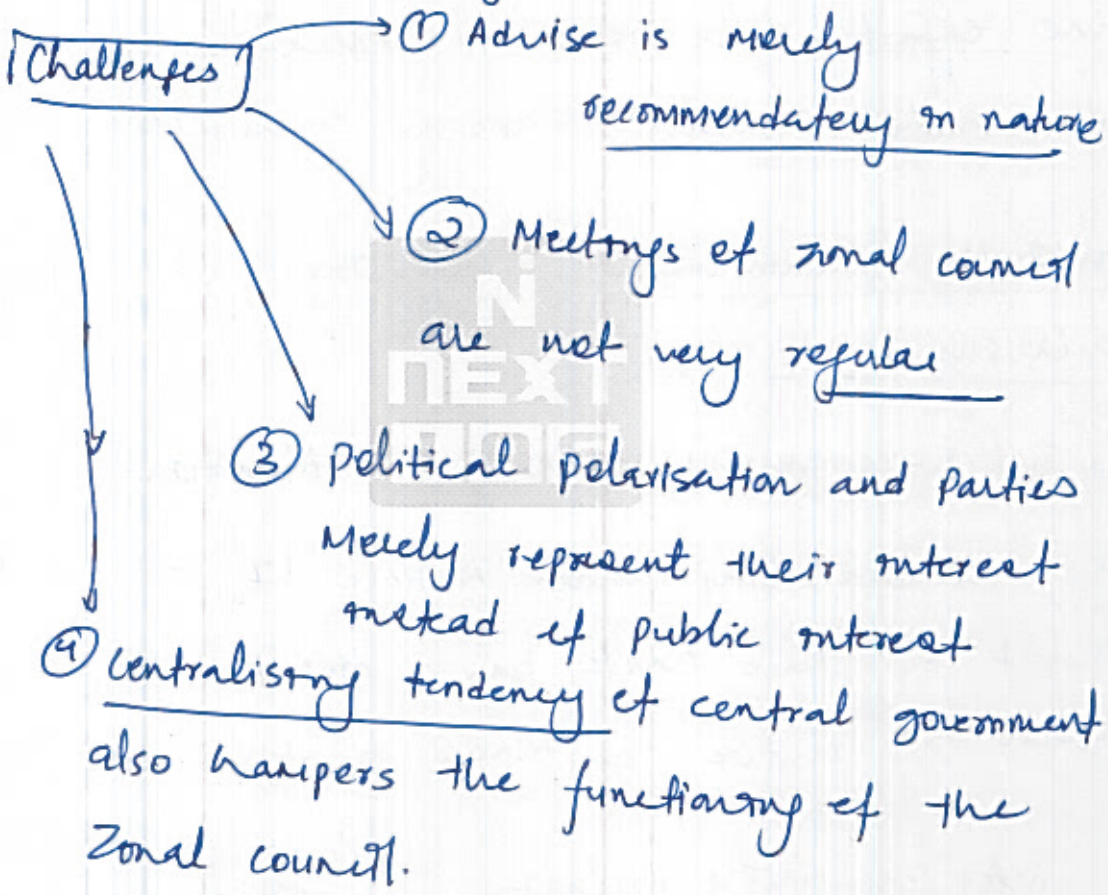
Federal character of governance is a basic feature of our constitution, multiple mechanisms like Interstate Council, zonal council, GST council are established to address the regional ~~Pro~~ problems and foster spirit of consent based decisions.

Evolution of zonal councils :-

- ① Constitutional Mandate :- Constitution prescribes 4 zonal councils, North, East, west and South for resolution of interstate issues.
- ② North-Eastern council :- To address the unique issues of N-E region like ethnic conflicts; N-E council Act was passed to delegate special powers to the council.
- ③ Water Disputes :- Zonal council also play an important role in dissolution of Interstate River water disputes.

④ Interstate disputes :- zonal councils also provide a platform for mutual & peaceful discussion over land borders.

e.g. Belagavi region of Karnataka.



Way forward :-

- ① More powers given to zonal councils along with regular meetings or brief internals.
- ② Protection of federal structure is important to address regional aspiration and promote spirit of cooperative 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)

The Secularism in Indian context is sui-generis in nature, not only it is political neutrality towards religion but also active efforts to reduce inequality and promote cooperation among communities.

Constitutional commitment to equality and Secularism :-

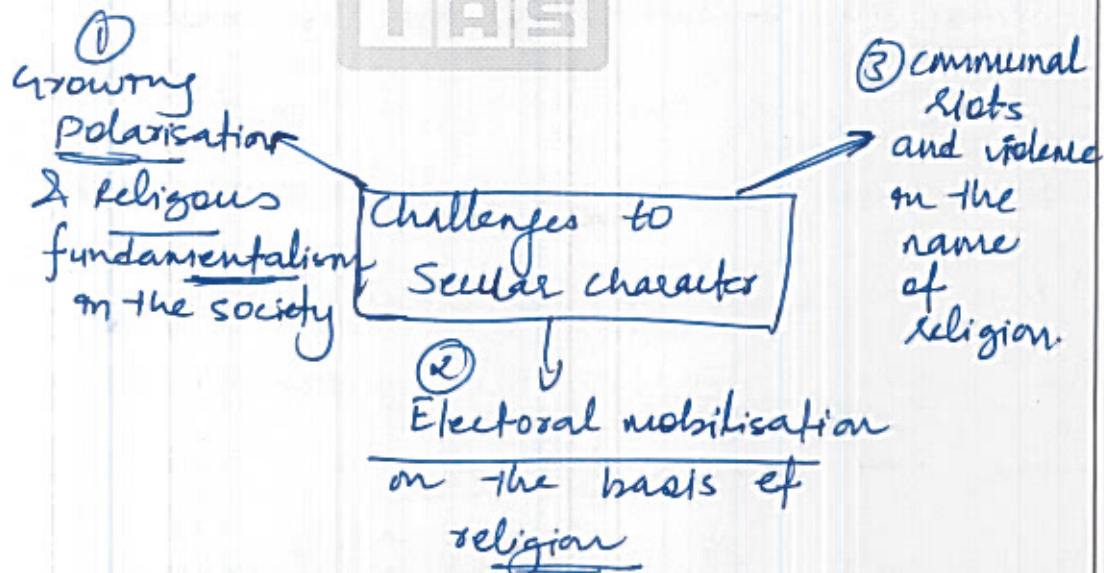
- ① Intra-community equality :- Abolition of untouchability under Article 17, to protect SC from caste based discrimination, which is fracture in hindu religion.
- ② Inter community equality :- Article 25-28, give all citizen the right to freedom of religion.
- ③ Empowering communities :- Beyond only freedom of religion, our constitution also empower the respective communities

to build educational institutions and to manage their religion.

④ State support :- Government schemes equally promote all the religions through Haj scheme, Amarnath Yatra etc

⑤ Equal Respect and Disrespect of all religion :-

The religious evils are equally addressed, under Article 44, also envisaged the idea of a Uniform Civil Code.



~~The~~ The Preamble of constitution declares India a Secular Country. ~~A multireligious country like India~~ As our former PM Nehru said, Real check of secularism of India is not what rights are given minority but how the minorities feel in this country.

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

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

The RPA, 1951 is a storehouse of the conduct of our political representatives. However, reforms are required in the RPA to ensure free and fair elections.

Classification of Section 8 leading to arbitrary categorisation of offences :-

- ① Section 8(4) :- Conviction term is more than 2 years, then the candidate is disqualified for 6 years. and the jail terms
- ② Due to lack of definition of terms like 'undue influence' the disqualification under RPA becomes difficult.
- ③ Only grave offences like Rape cases, conviction for 1 day leads to disqualification. other offences that are severe in nature should be included in this clause.

- ④ ~~Asking~~ Asking for votes on the name of Caste, Religion is not covered in section 8, but in section 125.

Remedies available to a disqualified person :-

- ① If the higher court like SC hears the ~~charging~~ charges against the accused.

e.g. Rahul Gandhi in Defamation case

- ② Candidate can also appeal to the Election Commission. ECI under their discretion can nullify the disqualification of the accused.

The vagueness in the section-8 of the RPA has promoted the centralisation of politic. Second ARC commission suggested for uniformity and centralisation in the RPA.

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 the leader of largest opposition party in the parliament.

The leader of opposition fosters the unity in all opposition parties and presents a united front ~~for~~ checks & balances in the democracy.

→ ① Represents the opposition's stance over government's policies and schemes

Significance
of leader
of opposition

→ ② Important role in the Parliamentary committees.

Ensures discussions and debate over important bills.

→ ③ Unites the opposition, to present a united front in the Parliament

→ ④ utilises the question hour, zero hour to ask important question from the government.

Role of opposition in checks & balances :-

- ① Government Expenditure :- Parliamentary Committee like PAC scrutinizes the CAG report to keep a check on spending.
 - ② Demand from the public :- Opposition also represents the demands made by the public over issues concerning the masses.
 - ③ Instruments like No confidence motion, Adjournment motion for executive responsibility to the legislature
- Challenges
- ① Anti Defection Law and Polarisation of parliament, acts as a restraint
 - ② Number of sittings, time spent in parliament shows a decreasing trend, 745/bills were passed in less than an hour.

Parliamentary democracy can function best when there is separation of powers as well as checks & Balances

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)

India's constitutional framework is guided by Constitutional morality, which means following principles of sovereignty, socialism, secularism and democracy in letter & spirit.

Bedrock of India's constitutional framework :-

① [Sovereignty] :- The autonomy of Indian state since the independence is the most cherished value and the foundation of our diplomatic relations as well Internal Security management of the country.

② [socialism] :- Article 38, 39(b), 39CC) clearly specify the redistribution of resources and the welfare nature of Indian state.

③ Secularism :- In multiple cases, the SC has said that secularism is part of our basic structure. The idea of sax Dham Sambhav is deeply engrained in our society's fabric.

④ Democracy :- Rule of Law, free & fair elections, Protection of fundamental rights are some of the features of Indian democracy.

Article 13 empowers the judiciary to prevent any excesses from the state.

Challenges to India's Constitutional framework

① political reforms preceded the social reforms.

② Traditional nature of Indian society is divided along the lines of caste, class and religion.

The father of Indian Constitution said that constitutional morality is a novel feature for Indian society, we should strive towards making our people learn that.

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)

The 103rd constitutional Amendment, amended the Article 15 & 16 to provide for 10% reservation for the EWS.

Implication of 103rd constitutional Amendment Act :-

- ① Equity :- promotes the principle of Equity and inclusive participation despite the financial condition of an individual.
- ② Redistribution :- Even in upper caste, it is not a homogenous group, EWS reservation ensure redistribution of resources in a just and fair manner.
- ③ Access to opportunity :- Due to high opportunity cost, people with lower financial income are unable to

access higher institution education like IIT, IIM or AIIMS, ~~and~~ ~~enriches~~ perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment.

- ④ [Ropsided growth] :- About 40% of India's wealth is owned by mere top 1% of the population. Concentration of resources on one hand needs to be checked (Article 39(c))

[Fallouts of EWS reservation] :-

- ① Negates the 50% ceiling advised in Indira Sawhney judgment.
- ② Experts claim the reservation should not be 'Casteless Hatao' scheme, leads to populist measures taken by government.
- ③ fueled that demands of other subcastes like Jatts in Haryana or Patels in Gujarat.

The idea of social justice should be rooted in the upliftment of all people

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)

The welfare state of India was a requirement due to our colonial past but gradually it became a measure to win elections in India.

Freebie culture due to welfare schemes :-

① Economic burden :- The expenses of state has ~~grown~~ grown multitude, under NFSA, food grain to 80 crore population is often criticised for overestimation

② Regional disparity :- The diversion of resources to states is not uniform, also leading to Regional disparities
e.g. States like Bihar, UP against Southern states.

③ Dependence :- ^{some experts claim that} The motivation to work has lost due to the schemes.
e.g. Increase in labor wages in rural

areas due to MGNREGA policy.

- ④ Political participation distorted :- The freebie culture has also distorted the voting pattern public, depends on benefits offered rather than a developmental approach.

Need of welfare schemes :-

- ① The poor performance of India in parameters like CII (111/125) is a reminder of the gaps in our policy measures.
- ② welfare schemes are required to empower people, e.g. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, for the upliftment of community.

Way forward :-

- ① Reduction in populist schemes and practice financial restraint
- ② focusing on parameter like Education, Skilling and Employment for betterment of people.

8.

ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावेशी 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)

India is one of the leading nations 'to use the Information Technology to address the needs of people, by making the public service delivery more accessible as well as inclusive.

E-governance increasing Efficiency

- ① Direct benefit Transfers To prevent leakages in disbursement of payment
- ② UPI - key element of Digital Public Infrastructure, to efficiently manage the payments.

E-governance increasing Accessibility

- ① To address the rural-urban Digital divide initiatives like BharatNet and community centres are developed across panchayats
- ② Telemanas, e-sangeevini are important schemes to enhance the accessibility of health infrastructure in rural areas

E-governance increasing
inclusivity

① To include the people in the policy formation, MyGov portal welcomes ideas through various campaigns

② Digital literacy is also an important component to further e-governance through Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (Diksha)

Challenges to e-governance :-

① Infrastructure Availability in rural areas like 4G internet, desktops at home or electricity and Cell Towers.

② Cyber security - Attack on AIIMS and other security concerns with the sensitive data of people.

E-governance can be a tool to realise the vision of Amrit Kaal but measures should be taken that no one is left behind.

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 new global order is defined by the rising forces like India, Brazil, African Nations. The relevance of organisation like NAM and G77 lies in rule based international order.

New regional and multilateral agreements :-

① Emerging areas :- Energy and security concerns in areas like South China ~~Sea~~ sea, conflict near the Arabian Peninsula have prompted new agreements e.g. Quad to counter china's influence in Indo Pacific.

② Multipolar order :- world is not divided into major powerblocks, interests of nations like India, Israel, UAE lies in forming alignments and increasing cooperation.

③ Trade and Economy :- globalisation as well as protectionist policies has led to formation of multilateral agreements
e.g. India & EFTA agreement.

④ Multiple Conflicts :- Conflicts in the Middle-East region, Eastern European region disrupting the global supply value chains.

Relevance of
NAM, DAVOS,
and G77

① Institutional reforms in
② the UN
③ Challenges of climate change, and CBDR of the developed Nations
④ fair equitable distribution of resources, Technology and financial cooperation with developing nations
⑤ Trade related measures to be just-specific WTO-stated and Differential treatment to developing nations

Regional grouping are necessary for growth and security, but institution like NAM are important for consolidation of the position of developing Nations.

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 role of India in the Indo-Pacific as a Net security provider can be holistic only by inclusion of states and territories from the African coast to the South Pacific

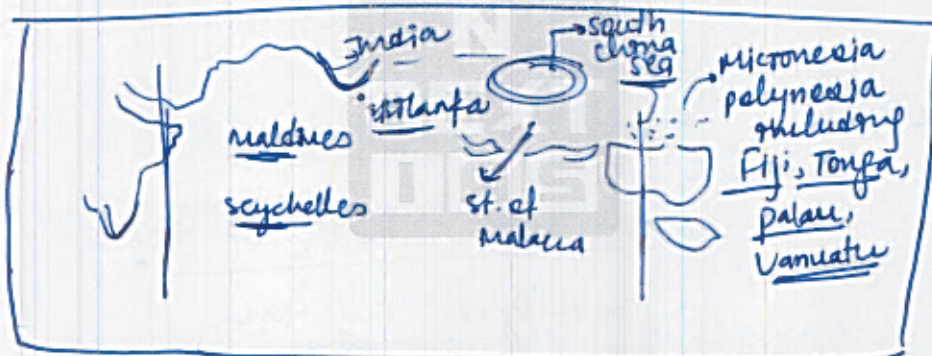


Fig. Region from African coast to South Pacific.

Importance of Island states for India :-

- ① Growing Chinese influence in the region.
- ② Important choke points and Trade routes like strait of Malacca

- ③ Freedom of Trade and Navigation
- ④ Cooperation ~~along~~ global south and equitable treatment to the least developed countries (LDC)

Initiative taken by India :-

- ① SAGAR - Security & Growth for all in the region
- ② International solar Alliance for renewable energy requirements of the LDCs
- ③ Humanitarian and Disaster relief Aid :-
maldives, srilanka, on times of disaster.
e.g. Operation Neer in 2004, in maldives.
- ④ Investment :- For development 11 billion dollar credit line to Srilanka.

As ^{per} our EAM, 'India will be a South-Western power' significant ties are important in this region.

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)

As per a report from ADR more than 100 crore are spent per Lok Sabha constituency in India. Reforms and Transparency is required in the Electoral funding in Indian politics.

Legal loopholes in Electoral funding :-

- ① Electoral bonds inefficient, unconstitutional by SC of India.
- ② Less than 20,000 transactions can be done in cash, leads to corruption and money laundering.
- ③ Corporates are not allowed to donate more 3% of their profits, shell companies are created to donate in election.

④ Implementation of model code of conduct and RPA, 1951 is inefficiency and irregular.

⑤ Political nexus with the bureaucracy.

Political inefficiencies to deal with Electoral funding :-

① Lack of political will.

② Funding and donation to political parties has become part of political culture.

③ Multiple elections in India, also increase the expenses during elections.

④ Lack of Intra party democracy leads to embezzlement of funds by the political parties.

⑤ Lack of Transparency in the process.

Global best practices on election funding :-

① In USA, funding is fairly transparent, done by lobbyist of parties.

② Israel and other countries - State funding of election to ensure that any undue advantage is not taken by the ruling party.

③ Right to privacy of donor is considered above than right to information of the voters.

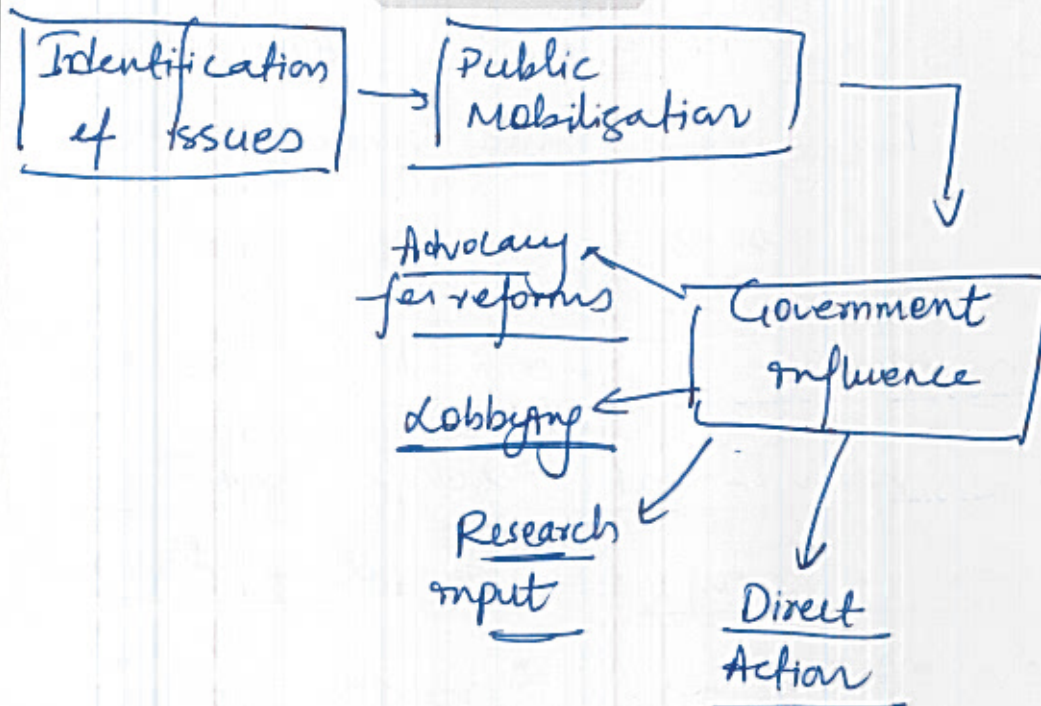
'India is known for three things - Taj, Tea and Election' former ECI, fair and fair election process should be ensured.

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 association of people working towards a particular goal. They influence the policies of government in the favor of the deprived sections.

Key contribution of pressure groups :-



Promoting social security measures of Workers :-

- ① These pressure groups identify and Consolidate the issues faced by workers like long working hours, exploitation of workers.
- ② Mobilisation of people :- They also unite the worker towards a common cause.
e.g. Bandhua Mukti Morcha - against the forced labor and bonded labor in the country.
- ③ Influencing the government :- Providing key policy input through research and advocacy for policy reforms
e.g. AITUC for reforms in the labor laws of country in favor of workers

④ Craps on policy :- The ~~group~~ union of the gig workers have been demanding social security measures for the platform workers and unorganised workers.

Challenges of pressure groups :-

- ① Lack of resources and technical expertise
- ② Can be Violent
- ③ Politically motivated agenda rather than public interest.

Way forward :-

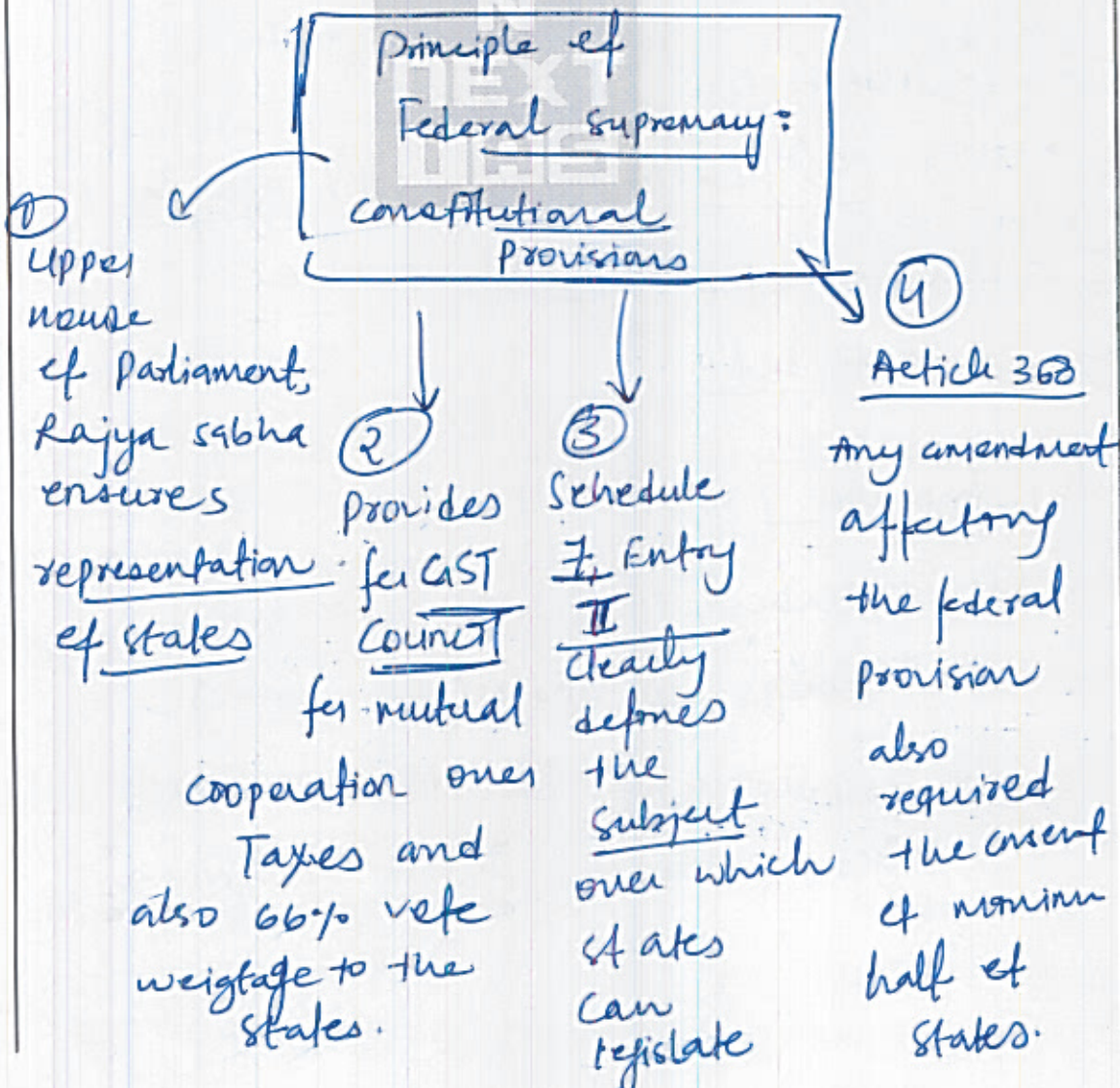
- ① Collaboration with pressure groups to understand issues
- ② Empowerment of the pressure group through public awareness

13.

संविधान में भारतीय संघीय राजनीति के कार्यकारी क्षेत्र में "संघीय सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत" की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और खाद 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)

Principle of Federal supremacy has taken new form through cooperative federalism which is also supported through various provisions, and case laws and SC judgement.



Principle of
Federal supremacy:
Case laws

① SK Bommai

Judgement: SC
said that president
rule should be
imposed with caution
& can be judicially
review

② In Mohit Memorial

Case, SC held that
recommendation of
CST Council are not
binding in nature

③

Keshwanadti
Bhatti Case

Federalism is
part of
Basic-structure
of constitution.

Resolution of contentious issues :-

① Article 131 gives the SC - original
jurisdiction - one inter state, state-
centre disputes.

② Interstate council :- Sarkaria
Commissioner suggested for the
formation of a permanent
Interstate council

③ Negotiation :- Through dialogue
and cooperation, contentious
issues can be resolved.

Challenges to
Federal Supremacy

① Articles like 239th,
Special status of Delhi
Creates confusion
of jurisdiction and a
tussle between state and
Centre

②
Demand for higher autonomy in the
North-Eastern states is also a
Challenge to cooperative federalism.

Despite these feature constitution also provides
for Emergency power, governor's role to
manage the affair of state.

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)

The Delimitation provision has been frozen till 2026 by 86th AA, 2002. This has created a mix of demands, both, for and against the Delimitation of Seats.

Significance of delimitation of seats :-

- ① Ensure proportional representation is the loksabha constituency
- ② Constitution of India ensured the proportional representation on both aspect, population per seat and given seats for the given population.

- ⑤ Delimitation is now prerequisite for the Navibandhan adhiniyam and 33% reservation for women.

Challenges of Delimitation :-

- ① States with higher population like UP are already ~~not~~ having more representation in the assembly.
- ② States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu who have worked on population control measures are at a disadvantage.
- ③ Sparsely populated regions of India in North-East also oppose the population based delimitation of the seats.

Way Forward :-

- ① Delimitation should be done but keeping in mind the specific ~~regional~~ regional representation of equity.



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)

The burden over the judiciary of more than 5.1 crore cases has led to delay in justice being served. PIL play an important role in this regard.

Role of PIL in shifting focus of higher courts :-

- ① SC has original jurisdiction over the Interstate disputes and interpretation of constitutional questions, PIL have added to the burden.
- ② Filious and publicity gaining PIL, rejected by higher courts

③

Other factors adding to burden of judiciary :-

- ① vacancies in High Courts almost 35-40%.
- ② less number of judiciary sitting, holidays and vacations
- ③ Lack of digital infrastructure.

1. Role of Trial courts :-

- ① As per CJI, 'Bail should be the norm'
- ② Avoiding stays and multiple adjournment in the same case.
- ③ Timeline to give judgement on a case for expeditious trial.
- ④ Judgement with Fairness, to avoid appeals in the higher courts

Challenges faced by Trial courts :-

- ① higher vacancy of 40-50% in the Trial courts.
- ② Lack of resources and adequate infrastructure to streamline the trial process.
- ③ Favoritism in the lower judiciary

Way Forward :-

- ① NCRWC suggested a separate court for Constitutional interpretation and handling other cases.
 - ② PIL should be screened properly first and then taken up by the higher court.
- 'Justice delayed is justice denied' The issues with judiciary burden should be checked to ensure equity in Justice.

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)

The NEP 2020 is a welcome step to change the stagnant education system of India.

Role of NEP 2020 in addressing challenges

- ① Lack of accessibility :- NEP 2020 envisions of 100% GER in the primary & secondary education
- ② Inclusive education :- 2 crore students out ^{of} the system will be brought back in the education. Rehabilitation of child labor.
- ③ Structural changes :- 5+3+3+4 system to include the 3-6 years students previously left

- ④ Vernacular languages :- To enhance the learning and fill the language gap, NEP has introduced vernacular languages for primary student
- ⑤ Critical thinking :- Through various interaction based - teaching methods
- ⑥ National professional standard for Teacher, for Teacher-Training
- ⑦ Flexibility in undergraduate courses flexible entry exit options, multi disciplinary courses to enhance skill of the undergrad students
- ⑧ Research and Development - Through establishment of a National Research Foundation to promote collaboration of Industry and academia

Lessons from International Education System :-

- ① PhD programmes in countries like USA are more research based, and support from the institution.
- ② Credit system - To allow flexibility of curriculum
- ③ Semesters - flexibility in the burden of higher education.
- ④ Quality of Teachers - Teacher training and pedagogy innovations important.

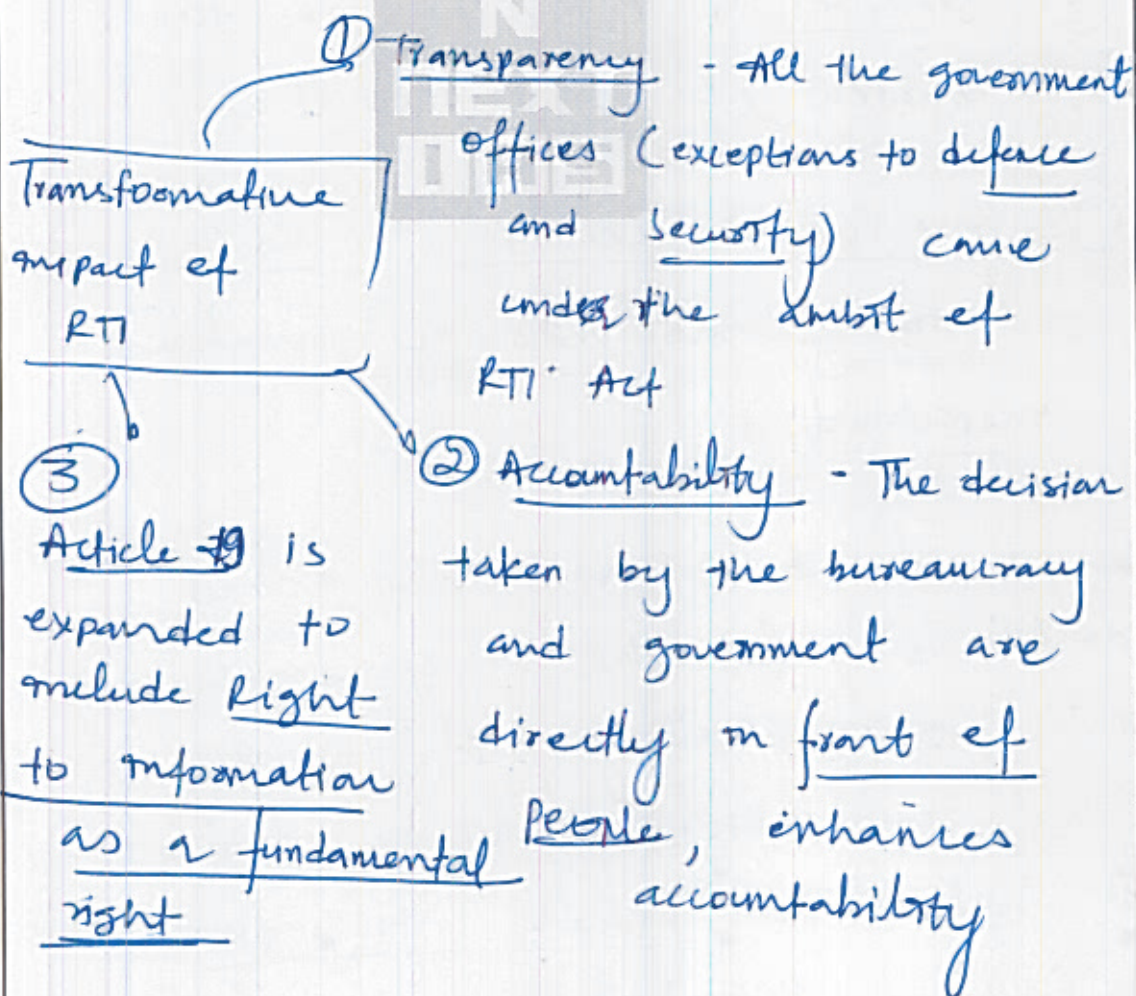
Indian education system has evolved multifold since the independence but certain challenges of learning and inclusivity should be addressed to realise the India's Demographic Dividend Potential.

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 कार्यान्वयन 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)

The RTI Act was the result of a Jim Andolan to realise the Right to information. However, It is marred by challenges to realise Its full potential.



Challenges in effective implementation of the RTI Act :-

- ① In conflict with the official Secrets Act.
- ② Bureaucratic Delays, Red Tapism in providing the correct ~~info~~ information.
- ③ A lot of offices don't fall under the scope of RTI Act.
- ④ Awareness regarding the provisions of the Act among people is also limited.
- ⑤ Lack of action on officers not ~~taking~~ complying with Act.

Measures for ~~effectiveness~~ implementation

- ① Awareness among the Public
- ② 2nd ARC recommended the colonial era official secrets act
- ③ Increasing the accessibility to the public

RTI forms the bedrock of participatory democracy, Its provisions should be strengthened and strictly implemented.

18. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनुूठी 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)

Post 1990's and the success of SEWA SHG, microfinancing and promotion of SHG is seen as important tool of Poverty alleviation and women empowerment

unique challenges for urban areas in comparison to rural areas

- ① Crime & violence against women is higher in the urban areas, which demonstrates the women SHG and their functioning.
- ② Lack of space to hold meetings in the urban areas, only small houses are available; open space in rural areas.

- ③ community bonds are weak in urban areas as compared to the rural areas

Unique opportunities in urban areas

- ① More number of opportunities in the urban areas in the context of occupation
- ② Easy availability in institutional financial mechanism.
- ③ Less social restrictions over women in urban areas for engaging in work outside the home

Microfinance be adapted to tackle
urban poverty :-

① Loans to the street vendors and
Small business owners.

e.g. Swanidhi scheme -

② Microfinancing to improve health
and break the vicious cycle
of poverty

e.g. Ayushman Bharat.

③ Vishwakarma scheme - workshops
(skilling) as well as small
scholarships to deal with
poverty issues.

The slums and the urban squatter
poses a significant challenge which
should be dealt with properly

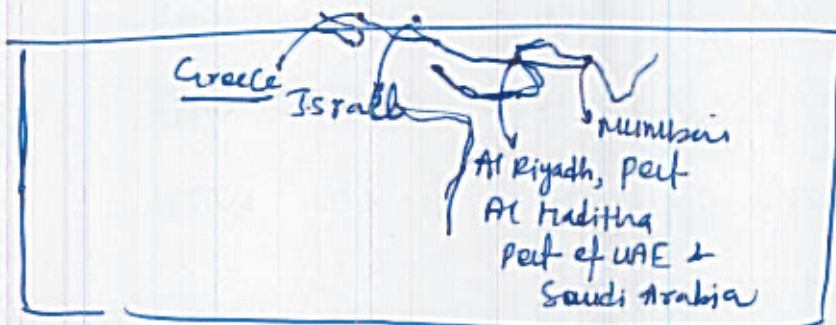
19. विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

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)

The IMEE route connect India, Middle East to Europe was envisaged in the last G20 meeting, It will enhance the connectivity and hence economic & Trade opportunities.

Significance of IMEE :-



- ① Provides an alternative route to the Europe through middle East.
- ② Enhance Economic activity, demand of Indian products in middle-East nations and Europe

- ③ Afghanistan dilemma - Deal with the unstable region of Afghanistan and our connectivity dependence on the region.
- ④ China's influence - Counter the BRI of China, by providing an alternate route of Trade.
- ⑤ Engagement with Middle East - To maintain regional stability and peace in the region.

Transport and Energy initiatives in India's foreign policy :-

- ① INSTC corridor with Russia
- ② Engagement with Arctic Council to explore North route

- ⑤ Mineral security partnership for stability on the global supply value chain of minerals
- ④ Engagement with Australia for minerals and renewable energy.

other Aspects of India's foreign policy

- ① Global south-south cooperation
- ② Strategic Autonomy
- ③ Sustainability and climate change initiatives (e.g. ISA, OSOWOG, INDC).

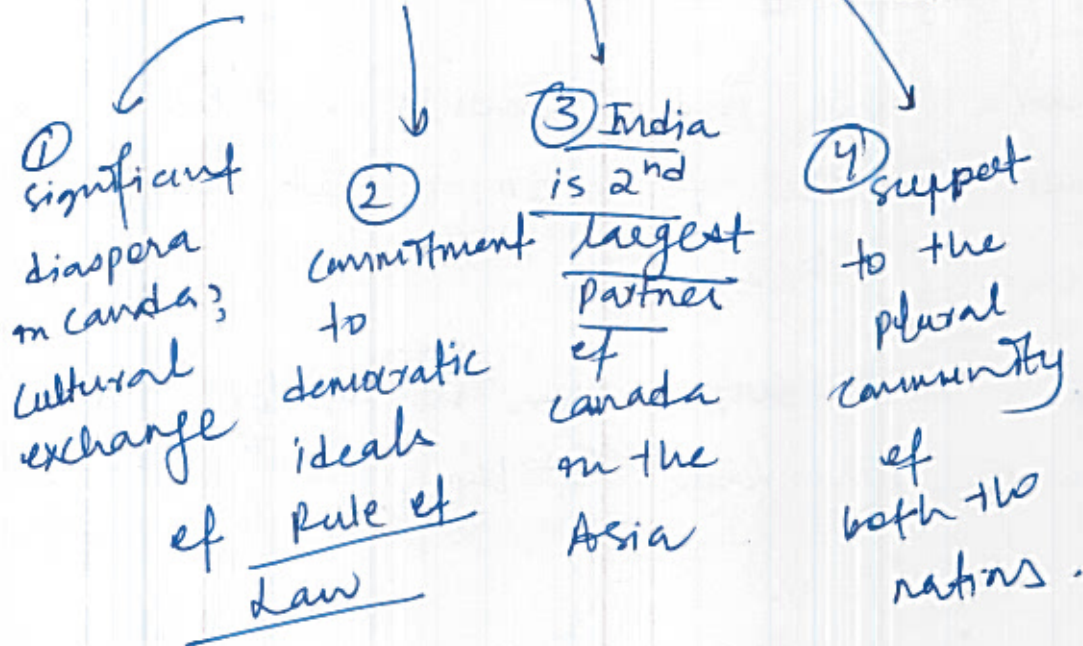
Indian foreign policy is tilted towards protection of National interest but in a world defined by stability and sustainability.

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)

As per our PM, India-Canada ties are based on History, Tradition and Friendship. Despite the recent road blocks, we have a multidimensional multifunctional relationship.

Pillars of India-Canada relationship



- ① In terms energy security,
Sustainable and
renewable energy
development
- Potential
areas
of collaboration
- ② military ties,
defence cooperation, in
form of equipment and
joint exercises

Way forward =

- ① Canada and India should not let
the divisive force to impact their
bilateral ties.
- ② Focus and cooperation in dialogue
and consensus building.



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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

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

