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NEXT IAS

अनुभव 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: NANCY SINGH Mobile No.Roll No. : GSPM23B10138 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 05-09-2024 Medium : English Hindi

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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 अग्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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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



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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. "संसद संविधान की रचना है, न कि उसका स्वामी।" प्रासंगिक वाद संबंधी कानूनों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप ने संविधान और संसदीय संप्रभुता के बीच संतुलन को कैसे आकार दिया है।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Parliament is a creature of the constitution, not its master". Highlighting relevant case laws discuss how judicial intervention has shaped the balance between the Constitution and parliamentary sovereignty. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Judicial intervention has ensured that the balance between Constitution and Parliamentary sovereignty is maintained via judicial review (Article 13, 226, 32).

Judicial intervention case laws

① Indira Gandhi Case (1975) : SC struck down 39th AA which kept elections of President, Vice-President out of judicial review

② Keshwanand Bharti Case (1973) → Supreme Court established the doctrine basic structure and upheld that Parliament can make laws provided it does not violate the basic structure.

③ Keheru Singh Case → The power of President to grant pardon is not out of judicial review.

④ Minerva Mills Case (1980) → Supreme Court struck down 42nd AA, 1976 which aimed to violate fundamental rights to implement any DPSP.

⑤ I.R. Coelho Case (2007) : SC established that there is no blanket ban on ninth schedule and is subject to judicial review.

⑥ Supreme Court struck down 99th CA on account of independence of judiciary being violated.

⑦ Waman Rao Case, 1981 → Adherence to basic structure.

Thus Supreme Court time to time checks Parliament's tyranny.

2. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नागरिकता संबंधी कानून और नीतियाँ उनके संवैधानिक ढाँचे के भीतर किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत और अमेरिका में नागरिकता कानूनों और नीतियों पर चल रही चर्चा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do the citizenship laws and policies of India and the United States differ within their constitutional frameworks? Comment on the ongoing debate on citizenship laws and policies in India and the US.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India is the largest democracy while USA is the oldest democracy.

Citizenship laws and policies differ of India and USA.

India

USA

① Grants single citizenship.

① Grants dual citizenship - Federal and that of state.

② Part II (Article 5-11), Citizenship Act, 1955 deals with Citizenship.

② Amendment XIV looks into provisions of Citizenship.

③ Jus soli and jus sanguine → grounds of Citizenship.

③ Only on the basis of jus soli.

④ Citizenship by naturalisation allows one to contest for President.

⑤ Citizenship by naturalisation does not allow one to contest for President.

Ongoing debates

① India → CAA 2019 → Aims to grant citizenship to minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan

→ National Register for Citizens to be conducted

→ Refugee and illegal migration

② USA → Birth tourism where jus soli principle is misused

→ Citizenship of USA but neither parent is citizens creates issues

→ Issues related to H1B visa.

Ongoing debates need to be resolved to promote social cohesion and harmony.

3. "इंटरनेट एक्सेस का अधिकार भारत में अन्य मौलिक अधिकारों की प्राप्ति और प्रयोग का अभिन्न अंग है।" इस संदर्भ में जाँच कीजिए कि भारत में इंटरनेट एक्सेस को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देना राज्य के प्रतिबंध लगाने के अधिकार के साथ कैसे मेल खाता है।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The right to internet access is integral to the realization and exercise of other fundamental rights in India." In this context examine how the recognition of internet access as a fundamental right in India reconciles with the state's authority to impose restrictions.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Right to internet has been a debated issue in recent times on account of frequent internet shutdowns - (118 in 2023) the largest in the world.

Right to internet is integral → Anuradha Bhasin Case → Right to internet is part of Article 19(1)(a)

↳ Faheema Shirin Case → Right to internet is part of Right to life Article 21

↳ KS Puttaswamy Case → Right to internet also related to right to privacy

Reconciling with state's authority

① Anuradha Bhasin Case: Right to internet

is subject to reasonable restrictions mentioned in Article 19(2) → sovereignty, integrity etc.

↳ Also, state must ensure that internet shutdown is temporary.

② Federal Association vs State of J&K Case:

Supreme Court mentioned that ~~any~~ internet shutdown must not harm business, health in the name of national interest.

③ Parliamentary Committee → Doctrine of proportionality to be used

↳ OTT services must be regulated not for complete ban.

④ State has to protect individual privacy.

⑤ Internet shutdown for non-state actors, to protect state.

Thus right to internet is a sensitive right
must be used for betterment.

4. 44 वें संविधान संशोधन ने भारतीय संविधान में आपात उपबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the 44th Constitutional Amendment impact the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

44-th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 is another important amendment after 42nd AA, 1976. It brought numerous changes in Emergency Provisions.

Impact on emergency provisions (Article 352-360)

① National emergency:

→ To be imposed by President only on written advice of Cabinet.

→ 'Internal disturbance' replaced with armed rebellion.

→ Parliament given power to repeal emergency with simple majority.

→ 1 month for approval of emergency.

→ Special majority required in both

the Houses for approval of emergency.
 → Article 20 and Article 21 enforcement
 cannot be done in Presidential Order.

② President's Rule

↳ simple majority within two months
 ↳ In case elections not possible within
 state beyond 1 year; two conditions
laid down:

① ECI must certify
 ② ^{National} Emergency in operation in some part
 or whole of India.

③ Also, in National emergency → approval
 every 6 months required.

④ Financial emergency

↳ simple majority within 2 months.

Thus emergency provisions were amended
 with 44th AA, 1978.

5. राज्य विधानमंडल द्वारा पारित विधेयकों के संबंध में राज्यपाल की शक्तियाँ और उन्मुक्तियाँ/प्रतिरक्षाएँ क्या हैं? क्या ये शक्तियाँ असीमित प्रकृति की हैं? प्रासंगिक निर्णयों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- What are the powers and immunities of the Governor in relation to bills passed by the state legislature? Are these powers unlimited in nature? Discuss in light of relevant judgements. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 153 states that there shall be a Governor who shall be the head of State Executive.

Power and immunities of Governor

① Article 200: Governor has power either

(i) To give assent

(ii) To withhold assent

(iii) To send the bill for re-consideration provided it is not a money bill

(iv) send the bill for reservation for President.

② Governor has to reserve the bill for President in case the bill violates the powers of High Court.

③ President's sanction required for

bills dealing with inter-state trade and commerce.

④ Article 361: Grants immunities to the Governor → decision cannot be questioned.

No, these powers are not unlimited as highlighted by SC judgements

① Shamsher Singh case → Governor is bound by the advice of Council of Ministers

② Punjab Case (2023): Governor cannot sit on bill indefinitely. Also, governor if withhold assent should send the bill back and cannot withhold again.

③ Tamil Nadu Case (2023): Cannot reserve for the President if legislature returns after withholding.

Thus Supreme Court through various judgements helps to balance state autonomy & federalism.

6. क्या आपको लगता है कि लेटरल एंट्री (पार्श्व प्रवेश) से भारतीय नौकरशाही की प्रभावशीलता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हो सकती है?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Do you think that lateral entry can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the Indian bureaucracy?
(Answer in 150 words) 10marks

Lateral entry refers to recruitment of various of experts in government departments directly bypassing official recruitment of bureaucrats.

Lateral can enhance effectiveness

① It will bring technical of experts → help in tackling modern day complex problems.

② It will promote spirit of competition between bureaucrats and experts.

③ It will help to fill the vacancies

Example : ~ 1470 vacancies in Centre.

④ It will also result in checking red-tapism of bureaucracy.

⑤ It may result in reducing corruption and improve quality of service delivery due to efficiency of private experts.

⑥ Promote transparency and accountability

However, it may lead to challenges

① Resistance from bureaucrats → hamper functioning of bureaucracy.

② Lateral entrants are deployed for 3-5 years → lacks the spirit

③ May come for only improvement in work profile.

④ Profit oriented mindset → may not promote welfare

⑤ Lack of training.

2nd ARC Recommendations and Kota Committee recommendations must be followed for lateral entry in bureaucracy - steel pillar/frame of India

7. जातिगत जनगणना और जातियों के उप-वर्गीकरण की माँग भारत की जातिगत समस्या के समाधान में नव-उदारवाद की विफलता को दर्शाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- The demand for a caste census and the sub-categorization of castes reflects the failure of neoliberalism to address India's caste problem. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently Supreme Court has allowed sub-categorization of castes - SC and for introduction of creamy layer.

Demand for caste census and sub-categorization
failure of neoliberalism

① Sign of caste reinforcement

↳ Demands for such caste census shows prevalence of caste in the society → ineffective implementation of Article 17.

② Caste within Caste

↳ Caste has organised itself [&] has hierarchy which leads to demands for characterisation.

③ Inequality in benefits of positive discrimination → Much needed protection

of castes is not done effectively.

Example: Caste reservations hijacked by few castes and tribal communities remain backward and poor.

④ Yet, prevalence of manual scavenging → employment among Dalit Caste

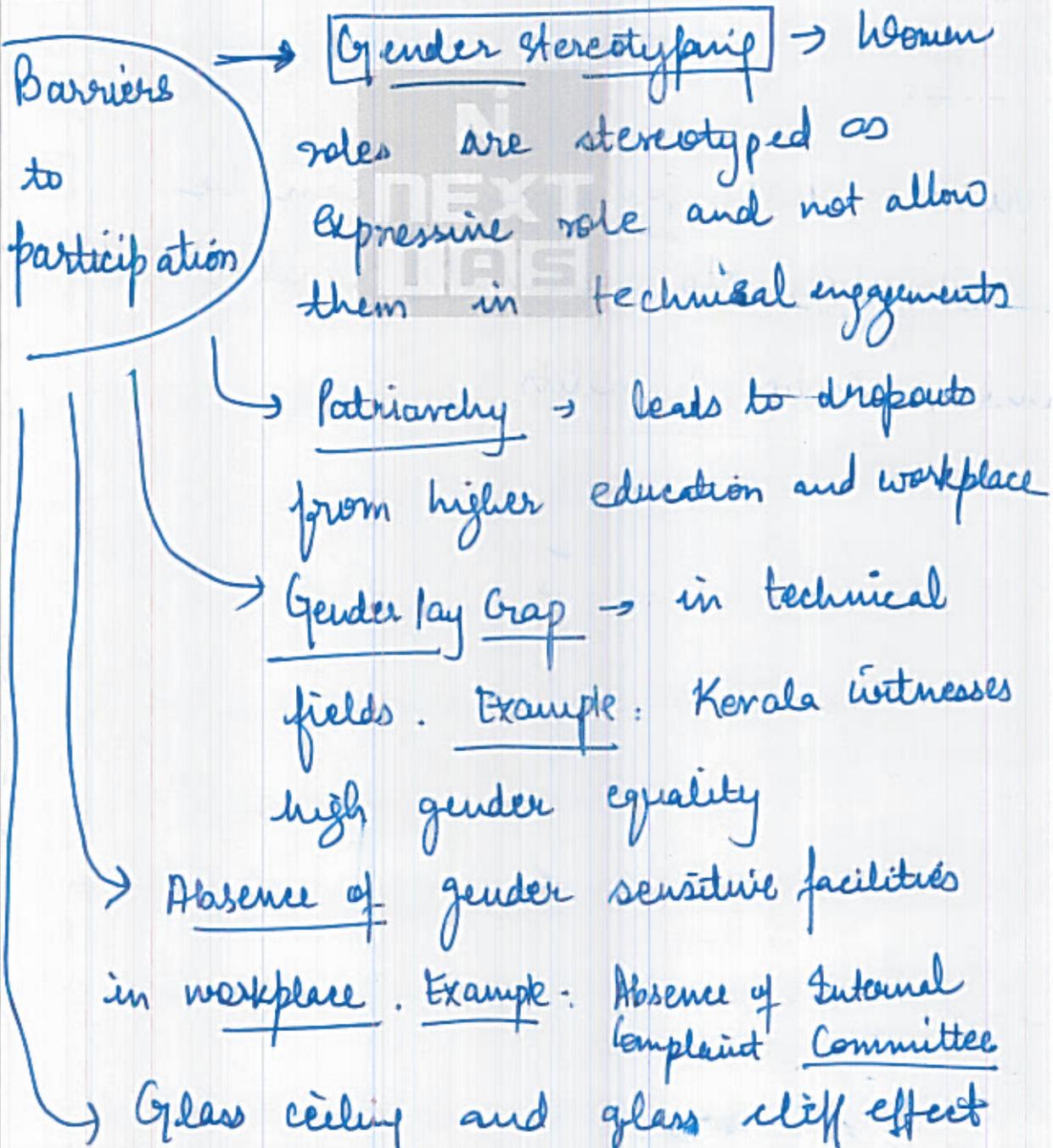
⑤ Politicisation of caste for vote bank politics.
⑥ Caste conflict

Supreme Court judgement can be worked upon to promote equality and equal protection of rights.

8. महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति के बावजूद, STEM क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कम है। STEM में महिलाओं की भागीदारी में क्या बाधाएँ हैं, तथा लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन-सी नीतिगत कारवाइयाँ इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Despite significant advancements, women remain underrepresented in STEM fields. What are the barriers to women's participation in STEM, and what policy interventions can address these challenges to promote gender equity? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to World Bank, women's participation in STEM in India is around 40%.



Policy interventions to address the gender inequality

- ① Schemes like Becoming Suktanya, WEST → Women in ~~STEM~~ engineering, science and technology must be promoted.
 - ② Vigyan Jyoti → To promote STEM education in girls.
 - ③ POSH Act to be implemented at workplace so as to secure women.
Example: Recent Kolkata rape case will discourage women participation.
 - ④ KIRAN → To promote employment again^{away} women dropouts.
 - ⑤ Transformation in institutions to abolish patrilachal notions. ⑥ Role modelling.
- Women in STEM workforce will help to achieve SDG 5.

9. 'ब्रिक्स समूह का विस्तार एक अधिक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था की ओर बदलाव का संकेत है।' चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार यह विस्तारित समूह भारत के समक्ष कुछ चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करते हुए इसे अपने वैश्विक नेतृत्व को बढ़ाने के अवसर प्रदान करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- 'The expansion of BRICS signals a shift towards a more multipolar world order.' Discuss how this expanded grouping presents India with opportunities to enhance its global leadership while introducing certain challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

BRICS is a multilateral grouping comprising initially of 4 countries. Recently 5 countries - Saudi Arabia, UAE, Eritrea, Egypt and Iran have joined BRICS.

Opportunities to enhance leadership

① Counter West

BRICS provides an opportunity to counter global order controlled by West.

② BRICS currency

↳ Proposal for BRICS currency may help in de-dollarization and reduced dependence as

SWIFT system.

③ Boost to connectivity projects

↳ Projects like INSTC, IMEC, Ashgabat Agreement can be worked upon.

Example : India's recent agreement with
Iran over INSTC

④ Backchannel diplomacy to engage with
Pakistan through Russia and China

⑤ Increased cooperation with partner
countries like UAE, Egypt.

⑥ Free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific.

Challenges ⑦ New Development Bank →
To fund projects

① Russia Ukraine War has led to supply
chain disruptions and reduced engagements.

② Brings apathy from USA.

③ Lack of consensus among countries
because of diverse nature of BRICS.

④ Israel Israel Palestine War has drawn
Iran into it → Hormel

⑤ Different political regimes.

BRICS is a multilateral platform which can
be leveraged by India for its interest.

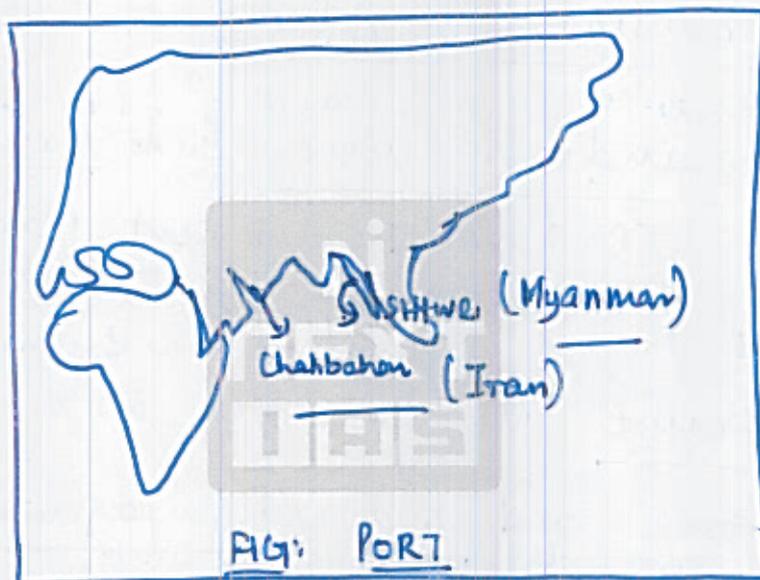
10. रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित बंदरगाह क्षेत्रीय और आर्थिक एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण परिसंपत्तियाँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत को कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने की रणनीति में चाबहार और सित्तवे जैसे बंदरगाहों के महत्व व भारत के भू-राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों में उनके योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Strategically located ports are vital assets in regional and economic integration. In this context discuss the significance of ports like Chabahar and Sittwe in India's strategy to enhance connectivity and their contribution to India's geopolitical objectives.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ports are crucial for trade and also hold strategic significance.



Significance of ports to enhance connectivity

- ① Sittwe Port : crucial for connectivity to North East (Kaladan Multimodal projects provides connectivity from Myanmar to Mizoram) Sittwe → Paletwa → Kaletwa → Mizoram
- ② Chabahar ensures connectivity to Iran → Central Asia and further to Russia and Europe via INSTC.

Contribution to India's Geopolitical objectives

- ① Connectivity to South East Asia and India's Act East Policy will be boosted.
 - ② Help India to have free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific.
 - ③ Countering String of Pearls Policy of China.
 - ④ Look West Policy → Increased engagement with Iran.
 - ⑤ Reduce trade distance by 40% and cost by 30% via INSTC.
 - ⑥ Access to heartland → Central Asia → vital for resources and also to bypass Pakistan.
 - ⑦ Access to European market → alternative of Suez Canal.
- Ports help to control trade and are crucial for strategic interest of India.

11. मध्यस्थता, बीच-बचाव से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? मध्यस्थता अधिनियम, 2023 के हाल ही में अधिनियमित होने के आलोक में, भारतीय न्यायालयों में लंबित मुकदमों को संबोधित करने तथा निजी पक्षकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बीच स्वैच्छिक मध्यस्थता की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने की इसकी क्षमता का आकलन कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does mediation differ from arbitration? In light of the recent enactment of the Mediation Act, of 2023, assess its potential to address the backlog of litigations in Indian courts and foster a culture of voluntary mediation, especially among private players and public-sector undertakings.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Mediation and Arbitration are the forms of Alternate Dispute Resolution aimed to promote efficiency in judiciary.

Mediation

↳ Process whereby a mediator may facilitate dispute resolution between two parties.

↳ Governed by Mediation Act, 2023.

↳ Decision needs to be enforced by court.

Arbitration

↳ Here an arbitrator gives judgement in a dispute between two parties.

↳ Governed by Arbitration and Conciliation Act,

↳ Judgement is binding.

↳ Mediation Council of India will provide for mediators.

↳ Arbitrators identified as per the Act.

Potential to address backlogs

① It will help in resolving pendency of cases.

Example: Around 5 crore cases are pending Overall (National Judicial Datagrid)

② It will help in peaceful dispute since it does not follow complex procedural laws and follows principles of natural justice.

③ Useful tool as it has high success rate (~ 65-70% success rate)

④ It will help to maintain confidentiality of the information → much desired in family disputes.

⑤ Reduce burden as can be opted pre-litigation.

However, challenges remain :

① May add further burden in case dispute not resolved.

② Confidentiality will create issue in further litigation.

③ Not helpful in case of power asymmetry as the decision seems to be biased in case of powerful party.

④ Requires court intervention for reinforcement.

⑤ No provision if party does not follow the judgement.

Thus Mediation Act has the potential to address litigation. Reforms need to be made for further efficiency.

12. विभिन्न स्तरों पर निर्वाचित निकायों वाले राष्ट्र का संघीय चरित्र द्विसदनीय विधायिका के माध्यम से सर्वोत्तम रूप से सुरक्षित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में द्विसदनीय विधायिका किस प्रकार संघवाद का समर्थन करती है। साथ ही संघीय ढाँचे को सुदृढ़ करने और राष्ट्रीय शासन में राज्यों का प्रभावी प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The federal character of a nation comprising elective bodies at different levels is best secured through a bicameral legislature. In this context, discuss how a bicameral legislature supports federalism in India. What additional measures can be taken to strengthen the federal structure and ensure effective representation of states in national governance?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The word federalism has been derived from the word 'foedus' which means agreement. Bicameral legislature was adopted to promote federalism.

Bicameral legislature refers to having two houses → Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha within Parliament. Also, at state level, bicameral legislature prevails as per the population of state.

Bicameral legislature → Supporting federalism

① It provides representation to the states in the law making body → the legislature.

Example: Rajya Sabha has 233 seats from

different states.

② It helps to put forward the concerns of the states.

③ Article 312: Grants Rajya Sabha to create All India Services → These services help in maintaining federalism and provides administration within states.

④ Article 249: It grants power to Rajya Sabha to make an resolution for states which remains valid for a year and law can made for states.

⑤ Rajya Sabha through its powers helps in functioning of Parliament.

Example: Participation in committees like Public Accounts Committee.

⑥ Plays role in election of President

⑦ Check hasty legislature to keep a check on powers of legislature.

Additional measures that can be taken

- ① Effective functioning of bodies like Inter-state Council (Article 263).
 - ② Frequent meetings of Zonal Councils to know about the concerns of states.
 - ③ Strengthening GST Council to ensure dispute resolution between states and Centre.
 - ④ Inter-state Water Disputes Act (Article 262) → For resolution of river sharing disputes.
 - ⑤ NITI Aayog ⇒ can be granted Constitutional status for better participation of states.
 - ⑥ Article 100: Finance Commission to devolve more financial autonomy to states.
- Federalism is the basic structure of Constitution which ensures functioning of democracy.

13. एक स्वतंत्र संसदीय सचिवालय एक मजबूत लोकतंत्र की रीढ़ है, जो संसद को अपने मूल कार्यों को पूरा करने में गैर-पक्षपातपूर्ण समर्थन सुनिश्चित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- An Independent Parliamentary Secretariat is the backbone of a robust democracy, ensuring non-partisan support to Parliament in carrying out its core functions. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Parliamentary secretariat in both the Houses Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is essential for functioning of Parliament. The office was envisaged by Vithalbhai Patel.

Backbone of robust democracy

- ① It guides the Speaker, as well as, the Chairman about the rules of the house, precedents etc.
- ② It allows ministers to present their legislation.
↳ Provides them the procedure for introduction of bills
- ③ Parliamentary secretariat has different services → 10 services like Verbatim Reporting, Legislative, executive service

↳ These services help in functioning of Parliament

- ④ It is the responsibility of Secretariat to publish all the meetings of the house in a manner prescribed the Speaker or Chairman.
- ⑤ Not only this, the Secretariat provides advice to committees → tool for maintaining accountability.
- ⑥ Fair reporting of debates and discussions helps to strengthen democracy.
- ⑦ It helps the Speaker to maintain decorum of the house
- ⑧ Also, it sets the timetable for Parliamentary proceedings
- ⑨ Provides library for house and also conducts research.

However, certain issues remain

① Partisanship

↳ Since Secretariat appointment is sole responsibility of speaker or chairman, there is biasness in appointment.

② Inclination towards government of the day.

③ Unduly involved in political agendas.

④ Does not provide support to Opposition for providing voice in the Parliament.

Thus Parliamentary secretariat is crucial for robust functioning of democracy.

14. स्थानीय शासन में पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को देखते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्वायत्तता को मजबूत करने में चुनौतियों और अवसरों का आकलन कीजिए। पंचायती राज संस्थानों के वित्तपोषण में सुधार भारत में जमीनी स्तर पर अधिक प्रभावी शासन में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Given the significant role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in local governance, assess the challenges and opportunities in strengthening their financial autonomy. How can reforms in PRI financing contribute to more effective grassroots governance in India?
- (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided for the establishment of Panchayati Raj in rural areas.

Significant
role of
PRIs

→ Helps to provide representation to women.

Example: 46% representation of women in PRIs

↳ It helps to address the grassroot issues and helps in effective implementation of policies like MGNREGA

↳ Provides support to SHGs, PPOs → help agriculture and women empowerment.

↳ Provides for infrastructure development in rural areas.

Challenges in financial autonomy

① Voluntary provision of devolution of funds from states

↳ states reluctant to share funds

② State Finance Commission not formed periodically to provide for advice on funds devolution.

③ less than 1% revenue is of their own → heavily dependent for grants and aids.

④ Recommendations of finance commission to provide autonomy not implemented.

⑤ Ineffective devolution of powers to levy, collect fees.

Opportunities

→ More financial autonomy will help in boosting rural economy

↳ Provide women empowerment
↳ Agricultural growth

Reforms for PRI financing

- ① Eff Devolution of powers to levy, collect fee → property tax, wealth tax etc.
- ② Devolution of finance from Centre and States for effective working.
- ③ Creation of parastatal bodies, SPV leads to functional overlap → Separation of roles and powers is necessary.
- ④ social bonds can be used to raise funds.
- ⑤ State Finance Commission to grant provisions for more autonomy.
- ⑥ Consolidate Fund of State needs to be strengthened for PRIs.

PRIs are helpful in achieving SDGs.
Financial autonomy will improve the functioning of grassroot governance.

15. संवैधानिक अधिदेश की अनुपस्थिति के बावजूद, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) की भारत में कानूनी सुधारों को प्रभावित करने और लैंगिक न्याय को सुरक्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite the absence of a constitutional mandate, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has had a significant impact in influencing legal reforms and securing gender justice in India. Do you agree?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

National Commission for Women is a statutory body formed by Commission for Women Act, 1992.

Significant impact in influencing legal reforms

① Women empowerment

↳ It provides policy inputs for women empowerment.

↳ Puts forward the concerns of women before the legislature.

② Role in laws implementation

↳ NCW has played role in Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act, 2013.

↳ Looks into the cases of acid attacks,

rape, dowry.

- ③ Take suo-moto cognisance of cases dealing with women.
- ④ Looks into constitutional safeguards for women and inquires into violation of rights
- ⑤ Visit detention places and give suggestions for improvement.
- ⑥ Published newsletter - Rashtriya Mahila
- ⑦ Conducts research on women issues
- ⑧ Promotes awareness of acts related to women. Example: Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, PCPNDT Act, 1992, MRTD Act, 1971

However, challenges remain.

- ① Insensitive attitude in cases like Manipur violence.

② Reluctant to hold cases of scots

Example : Rape case against former CSI.

③ Lack of constitutional status → hindrance in funding.

④ Advisory body and not binding recommendations.

⑤ Lack of transparency in appointment inhibits efficient functioning.

Women are the better half of society.

NCW can play role in empowering women for upliftment of society.

16. उदारीकरण के बाद के भारत में, उचित प्रतिस्पर्धा व पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र विनियामकों की स्थापना की गई। स्वतंत्र विनियामक अपने अधिदेशों में किस सीमा तक प्रभावी रहे हैं तथा उनकी स्वायत्तता पर सरकारी दबावों के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

In post-liberalized India, independent regulators were established to ensure fair competition and transparency. To what extent have independent regulators been effective in their mandates and discuss the impact of government influence on their autonomy.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Central government establishes independent regulators from time to time for promoting fair competition and transparency.

Independent regulators have been effective

① Fair competition

↳ It ensures anti-steering practices of private organisations are avoided.

Example: CCI fined Google last year

② Promotes sentiments of investor

↳ SEBI ensures that trading at stock exchange takes place in a fair manner and malpractices like insider trading are not prevalent.

③ Penetration of insurance

- ↳ ~~SEBI~~ ~~IRDAI~~ IRDAI has helped in increased life and general insurance → thus social security is granted.
- ↳ It ensures that private and government organisations like LIC do not exploit citizens with discriminatory policies
- ↳ Ensures disbursement of funds.

④ Social security promoted by PFRDA.

- ⑤ Anti-competitive practices like data throttling are checked by regulators like TRAI.

- ⑥ It ensures free services ~~and~~ do not drive out the competition.

Example: Regulation of TRAI over BSNL,

Airtel, Jio

Impact of government influence

- ↳ It restricts smooth functioning between private players and citizens.
- ↳ Politicisation of regulators
- ↳ RBI → Allegations of biasness towards Central government.
- ↳ Government guidelines leads to difficulty in balancing between different service providers.

Example: TRAI's ineffective dispute resolution ^{between} Telecom Service Providers and OTT service providers.

Way Forward → Grant autonomy
→ Less political interference

Independent regulators promote fair competition to ensure rights of citizens are not violated.

17. नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम, 2023 भारतीय राजनीति की पितृसत्तात्मक गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार नया स्वरूप प्रदान करेगा? क्या आपको लगता है कि इसे स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थानों जैसी ही सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 aim to reshape the patriarchal dynamics of Indian politics? Do you think it might encounter similar limitations as those seen in local self-government institutions? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

106th Amendment Act, popularly known as Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 aims to provide one-third reservation to women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

Aim to reshape patriarchal dynamics

① Gender equality: It will promote gender equality by increasing participation of women.

Example: 18th Lok Sabha → only 13% representation of women.

② It will help to put forward woman concerns in policy making.

- ③ It will increase decision making authority of women.
- ④ Gender Budgeting will be more effective and loopholes can be plugged.
- ⑤ Empathetic decision making in sensitive issues like Manipur violence (2023).
- ⑥ It will help to break the shackles of patriarchal dominance.

However, it might encounter certain limitations

- ① Women are not homogenous political group
- ② Internal party democracy missing within the parties → may not give opportunities to women.
- ③ Against the right to equality.

④ Will not ensure that participation results into effectivity.

⑤ It is put to halt till the next delimitation.

⑥ Rotation will disincentivise the working spirit as they may not ^{contest} stand from the particular constituency.

⑦ Patriarchal mindset → will not be easy to change.

⑧ Restricts freedom of choice of voters.

It is a step in the right direction to ensure political empowerment of women which is facing ~~the~~ maximum gap as per Gender Gap Report.

18. भूख, निर्धनता का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है और इसे संबोधित करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। प्रमुख सरकारी पहलों के उदाहरणों के साथ बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

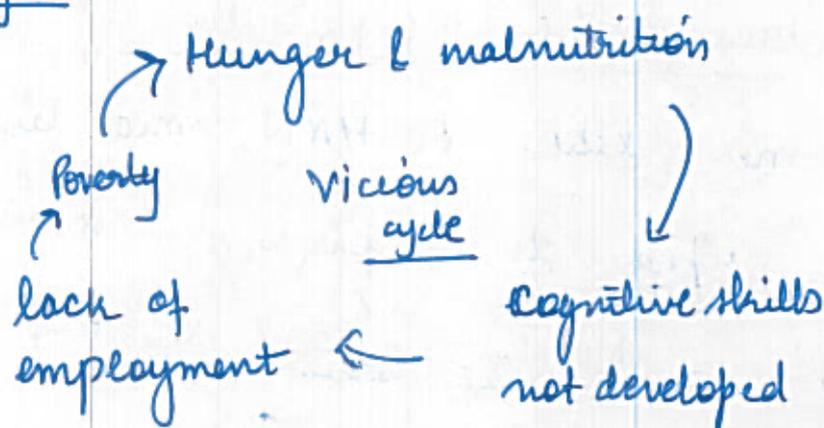
Hunger is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, and addressing it requires a multidimensional approach. Analyze the effectiveness of a multidimensional approach with examples from key government initiatives. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Hunger is the persistent feeling of being hungry due to absence of food or it may also include malnutrition.

Poverty is defined as undetermined state of living that lacks access to basic resources.

Hunger → A cause of poverty

① Vicious cycle :



② Hunger limits the participation in mainstream society.

Hunger → Consequence of poverty

↳ NITI Aayog ~ 11% are multidimensionally poor.

↳ ^{Poverty} ~~Hunger~~ → lack of education → lack of skills and employment → Income low → hunger persists.

Thus hunger and poverty have integrated relationship. One leads to another.

Multidimensional approach has been effective

① Addresses the malnutrition

↳ Schemes like POSHAN, mid-day meal, PDS have helped to address malnutrition.

Example: NHIS-5 → 85% stunting, 12% Wasting.

② Schemes like MGNREGA help to address unemployment issues → thus increase income ability → hunger addressed.

③ Initiatives like PM- Matru Vandana Yojana help to address anaemia, improved nutrition of lactating mothers.

Example: Anaemia is on constant decline
57% → NFHS-5.

④ Biofortification of foods helps to address the hidden hunger.

⑤ Anganwadi centres ensure both elimination of hunger and poverty.

Issues → Exclusion and inclusion error
→ leakages and corruption
→ Absence of social audit.

Hunger and poverty need to be eliminated for realising the demographic dividend and achievement of SDG 1 and SDG 2.

19. 'G-20 में अफ्रीकी संघ का शामिल होना दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।' भारत के लिए इस विकास के महत्व और अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के संबंधों में इसके निहितार्थ पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- The African Union's inclusion in the G-20 marks a significant step towards strengthening South-South cooperation.' Discuss the importance of this development for India and its implications for India's relations with Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

G-20 meeting recently conducted by India in 2023 brought a historic decision of inclusion of Africa in G-20.

Significant step for South-South cooperation and importance for India

- ① It will help to address the problems on Global South → climate change, climate finance, terrorism on multilateral groupings like G20.
- ② Voice of Global South → It has made India leader of Global South.
- ③ Counter China → The historic achievement promotes India's leadership among

developing countries - much desired to
counter China's influence and its BRI.

④ It might ~~do~~ help India to
have membership in UNSC as a permanent
member.

⑤ India's interests like comprehensive
convention for ~~inter~~ terrorism will be
supported by India Africa.

⑥ Bilateral and multilateral engagements
with other countries might improve.

Example : Bhutan praised India for Africa's
inclusion.

⑦ Unity among Global South

⑧ Implications for India's relations with
Africa

① Increased trust between both Africa
and India.

② Boost to projects. Example : Asia Africa

Growth Corridor.

③ Increased cooperation in groupings like International Solar Alliance.

④ It will help India's investments in Africa.

Example : IIT Madras to set up an institution in Zanzibar.

⑤ Increased engagements may gain India access to ports through which international trade passes. Example : Duponin to Ports

in Eritrea, Djibouti → naval presence may increase.

⑥ Boost to India Africa trade agreements.

⑦ Access to African Resources.

India Africa Relationship as said by former

Vice President is two way street partnership

India can play a role in Africa's

development to emerge as Vishwaguru.

20. विकासशील देशों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) और विश्व बैंक से जुड़ी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, उभरती वैश्विक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंकों (MDBs) में सुधार की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key challenges associated with the IMF and World Bank in addressing the needs of developing countries? Also, assess the need for reforms in Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to address the evolving global challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

IMF and World Bank are multilateral banks which help countries in emergency situations and also aids in development projects.

Key challenges associated

① Controlled by West

Example : IMF → President always from UK

World Bank → President always from USA.

② They work according to the directives of Western Order and not address the concerns of developing countries

③ To become a IMF member, one needs to necessarily become part of

World Bank.

- ④ IMF bailouts are conditional and at times leads to ineffective support in crisis situation.
- ⑤ long term loans for development are not provided with ease.

Need for Reforms

- ① Ineffective representation from countries like Latin America, Asia.
- ② Issues related to update of Quota in IMF.
- ③ Need for democratic representation in higher positions.
- ④ Reforms needed to counter hegemony of the West.
- ⑤ Need of reforms to address the

emerging issues like climate change,
finance for renewable energy transition.

Reforms → Increase autonomy
→ Democratic elections
→ Update quotas

Thus reforms in multilateral banks
are crucial for global development
and addressing new issues like climate
change (SDG 13).

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Space for Rough Work

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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- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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।
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