

NEXT IAS



anubhav 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

Name of Candidate: Somya Jain Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. [REDACTED] Start Time 2:30 End Time 5:30

Date of Examination: 24 August 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

- 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.
- Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
- Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
- 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.
- Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
- Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

- 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।
- अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
- अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
- प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- 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।
- कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
- QCAB में अप्रासंगिक 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



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. "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

Parliament is mentioned in Article 79 of the Indian constitution comprising Rajyasabha, Lok Sabha and President as its integral part.

→ misuse of amendment power

→ overuse of money bill route by government

Parliament acting as a master

→ use of laws for degrading institutional freedom

Ex - 2019 amendment in RTI act.

→ overruling judicial decisions.

→ Harming federal principle through unilateralism

Ex - farm laws passed under concurrent list.

→ Reducing debate, discussion & role of committees.

→ Absolutism - misuse of VAPA, sedition as per some scholars.

Judiciary created balance between parliament sovereignty and constitution :-

① Maru Sam v/s VOI

→ Court said "Constitutionalism abhors absolutism" of parliament. Constitution is supreme than parliament.

② Keshwananda Bharti case

→ Basic structure doctrine - parliament can't amend basic feature of constitution

③ Judicial review - as part of Article 21 (Unenakka Sanshikan) to checks and balance the role of parliament.

④ Minerva Mills case - parliament can't amend DPSP for fundamental rights. Both are equally important part of constitution.

Court recently opined that in the name of national security parliament can't do anything. 'parliament is people in action, must adhere to constitution'.

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

Citizenship laws of both India & USA are in news due to current debate on the reform initiated by government.

India	USA
• <u>Single citizenship</u> • <u>issue of illegal migrants</u> • <u>states have no role in deciding citizenship laws (Article 21)</u> • <u>Current debate over citizenship amendment act 2019 & rules.</u>	• <u>Dual citizenship</u> • <u>issue of immigration & outsiders.</u> • <u>states have equal role in deciding states' citizenship</u> • <u>debate on green Card, H1 visa policy & dual citizenship</u>

Debate on citizenship laws & politics -

India

- Based on religion - (CAA 2019)
- NRC in Assam is lingering issue
- MPR is not updated since 2011
- Citizenship status & its proof is difficult

USA

- Stokes H L L VISA norms.
- state v/s centre debate over citizenship cases
- America's policy further creating challenges for diaspora.

Need to navigate
through the laws of both
countries for effective citizenship
laws.

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

The recent episodes of internet shutdown in India posed it as 'shutdown capital of world'. And opened the debate of internet as fundamental rights.

Internet access as a fundamental right:-

① Court in Anuradha Bhaskar case accepted right to internet as part of A-19 to avail right to do free commerce and right to speech & expression over internet.

② in Fahima Shiroin case, Kerala HC recognised internet access as part of A-21 i.e. right to life & personal liberty.

States' intervention questioning fundamental right to internet:-

① unlimited internet shutdown is

not allowed even in Telecom rules
2017.

- ② Government imposing shutdown without mentioning the cause.
- ③ Dist. Magistrate have unilateral power to impose shutdown.
- ④ Shutdown of internet become politicised issue in India.
- ⑤ It has no visible positive effect.
- ex) Mamipar case - when shutdown led to closure in information dissemination
- ⑥ Economic loss
- ex) \$ 200 million loss from 2020-24

SC provided doctrine of proportionality
for maintaining a balance between
Right to internet and power of shutdown.

UNITED nation also argued some rights
which are protected offline must be
available online.

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

India witnessed national emergency 3 time, state emergency is president's rule more than 100 times and not witnessed financial emergency even a single time.

'Bank on of emergency' made it compulsory for the government to stringent its provision, hence 44th constitutional amendment introduced & it made following changes -

① ^{Decreased} ~~increased~~ the time period of the approval of emergency from 2 months to 1 month.

② made the advice of Council of Ministers compulsory for emergency to increase accountability.

- ③ It removed 'internal emergency' as ground of national emergency and included other ground.
- ④ President's approval made compulsory
- ⑤ additional ground if state emergency is to be operated over and above 1 year.
- ⑥ Role of Lok Sabha strengthened - if it want to cancel the emergency.
- ⑦ President's power to revoke the emergency increased.

Though rules and regulation and effective checks & balances by Judiciary ensured that part XVIII must not be misused by government.

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

Governor is constitutional head of state under Article 153. Any act bill can become act by the final approval of governor only.

powers and immunities of governor in relation to bills passed in state

① under Article 213 - governor has 4 options regarding bills -

- approve the bill
- Reject the bill
- Resent for reconsideration of legislature
- Resent for president's consideration.

② under Article 200 governor can pocket veto over the bill

EX) Recently in Tamilnadu.

unlimited nature of power -

- ① Governor's power have criticised to be biased toward centre.
- ② Governor's image of A-200 questioned the authority of elected legislature.
- ③ Governor's has no compulsion to approve the bill (as he is not bound to the aid & advice of council in constitution) - 44th constitutional amendment.

Powers of governor are necessary :-

- ① Appointed by the Constitution to maintain a federal balance.
- ② Checks and balances on government.

Nabam Rebia Judgement,

said that governor should uphold the aid & advice of Council of Ministers as elective representative of people. And should act as facilitator in governance of state.

6. क्या आपको लगता है कि लैटरल 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

Recently UPSC cancelled the lateral entries of bureaucrats for various posts amid opposition toward the process of lateral entry as it did not considered observation in it.

Effectiveness of lateral entry in bureaucracy:-

- ① It can give fresh and new outlook in the governance
- ② Innovativeness in the administration
- ③ Can utilise knowledge of private sphere in public sector
- ④ Better management skills.
- ⑤ Motivation for existing civil servants to do more work.
- ⑥ Reduced vacancies of civil services (now 22%)

Question on effectiveness of lateral entries

- ① Bypassing UPSC exam process.
- ② Neglecting education in recruitment of civil servants.
- ③ Can develop crony Capitalism due to Private Sector Involvement.
- ④ Prioritization of profit over welfare.
- ⑤ fear of privatisation of government sector.
- ⑥ lack of women's representation
- ⑦ favoritism and nepotism in bureaucracy may develop.

2nd ARC
Recommendation

- Allow lateral entries with transparency.
- make civil service board for promotion & appointment.

"Civil servants are 'steel frame' of nation". They must be most efficient effective and economic means in the governance -

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

Recent Judgement of Supreme Court for
sub categorisation of schedule caste
overriding the chinnai doctrine and
Article 341 which don't support
sub categorisation of SCs . .

failure of neoliberalism to address India's
Caste problem:-

- ① Reservation made caste ideology further
stronger (what's your rank study 9th III)
- ② politicization of caste problems &
Castisation of political issues.
- ③ casteism and untouchability still
persist.

demand of caste census and sub categorisation

failure of India's Caste problem :-

- ① Caste census can rotate caste stronger
due to overemphasis on it.

- ② It can propel the caste violence in the country.
- ③ subcategorisation still shows - exclusion inclusion errors in the policies.
- ④ politicisation of caste census and subcategorisation defeats whole purpose.
- ex) Mandal vs Kamandal debate after Bihar's Caste survey.

Caste census and subcategorisation : not a failure ⇒

- ① It will provide new data of caste for better reservation outcome.
- ② subcategorisation shows economic mobility of some caste, so to make reservation policy more accurate.
- ③ for effective implementation of policies.
- ex) SECC 2011 used in Ayushman Bharat govt.
- ④ subcategorisation supported by Ponmudi Commission.

Thus Caste census ^{debate} must be analysed properly to ensure its effective outcome. Pilot surveys as initiation can help.

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 कार्रवाईयाँ 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

women constitution less than one tenth in STEM sector shows the gender imbalance and inequality in the sector.

Barrier in women's participation

① Patriarchal mindset

↳ do not allow women to pursue career

② Crime against women

↳ NCRB = in colleges, increased by 20% as compared to last year

③ Technical field - is considered suitable for male, women prefer pink collar jobs

④ early marriage of women - so

STEM data bank

women in computer science - 10-15%

total nobel prize to women - 10%

medical science - near 30%

space tech and startups - 2% and 14% respectively

less time to pursue degrees.

- ⑤ less migration in big IT cities like Bangalore for jobs and it causes due to family pressure.
- ⑥ Technical field are expensive - poverty and less economic capacity to pursue course.

Intervention required

- ① Gender neutral policy in STEM.
- ② Cooperative efforts like 4ATI initiative
- ③ Incentives to women for pursuing IT course
- ④ Separate colleges for girls in STEM field
- ⑤ Reservations in exams of ISRO, etc.
- ⑥ Special schemes like startup India for economic support
- ⑦ Safety to women - through Sambal initiative.

As per NCF, if women contribute to its full capacity, India's GDP can increase by 27%, must be included in STEM for realising this goal.

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

Recent summit of BRICS (Johannesburg II declaration), invited the membership of 5 more countries to the BRICS i.e. Egypt, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Ethiopia.

Opportunity to strengthen global leadership

- ① more multilateralism as ideology of BRICS. → India's cooperation will increase
- ② economic power will increase
→ increased credibility of BRICS CRA
in which India has large share.
- ③ infrastructure development project may boost
Ex) Chabahar project - with Iran.
- ④ It can avail India opportunity to fight against terrorism.

↳ Middle East Terrorism can be curbed.

⑤ can boost energy diplomacy

↳ with Saudi Arabia - rupee trade deal
recently
↳ VAE - India food security partnership.

⑥ can increase connectivity with Europe

↓
as VAE & Saudi both are part of IMEC
↓
Al-Suwaifat port → Riyadh + Haradh.

Challenges

↓
oil economy
of VAE
& Saudi

may reduce
focus from
other economic

→ can defeat the focus of BRICS
as non working group.

→ Dilution of BRICS goal as
all countries has different
socio economic goal.

→ Israel Hamas war may create
problem in cooperation for India.
concerns like global value chains.

BRICS now comprising countries from
global south. It can become an
important bridge of cooperation.

Coordination and consultation

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

maritime international relation are important as whole world is connected with sea lanes of communication, global value chains and ports of different countries.



Significance of ports

Chabahar port :-

- ① Helps in connectivity with middle east
- ② Energy and oil supplies to India.
- ③ Bypassing Pakistan's presence
- ④ connectivity project like - zerang delaram highway in Afghanistan getting push

⑤ supporting India's ACT WEST ASIA policy.

⑥ helps in connectivity with Europe
ex) IMEC project, as part of P4II.

SITHOE port

① Connectivity with East Asia increasingly
(~~strengthening~~ ACT EAST ASIA)

② Connectivity with northeast India &
easy transportation
ex) Kaladaman multilateral project.

③ Trade can with south Asia and south east Asia.

④ Countering Chinese presence in the region

Threats → China's 'String of pearls' - doing encirclement
→ Piracy threats - near Strait of Malacca, Red Sea - can rise here.

Need of 'doctrine of more liberalism'
i.e. sea is open to all. And ports
can become important means to
realise the goal.

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 both are alternate dispute resolution means. It is extension of the NALSA act which ensures coordination of justice without court procedures

Arbitration	mediation
- It is <u>consulted</u> by <u>arbitrator</u> - It has some <u>legal procedure</u> & <u>repercussions</u> if <u>opted</u> - <u>Arbitration & Conciliation act</u> <u>ensures</u> <u>it</u>	- There is a <u>mediator</u> in this <u>process</u>. - mediation become <u>compulsory</u> after <u>mediation act</u>, & <u>have to go through</u> <u>it</u>. <u>mediation act 2023</u> <u>ensures</u> <u>it</u>.

Mediation act 2023 made mediation as compulsory process for the legal dispute between parties.

PT Thomas case & law commission described its benefits as -

- ① cheap and accessible justice.
- ② ~~no party~~ mediator take a middle ground with consultation
- ③ No quarrel between parties as it is a peaceful resolution
- ④ court's burden will reduce as it is compulsory process -
(80000 cases pending alone in supreme court).
- ⑤ facility of online mediation
(Realise Swapnil toipathi's case essence as online dispute is part of A-21.)

- ⑥ mediation will ensure early resolution of dispute with objective solution.

challenges

- ① pendence will increase through further litigation
- ② Become compulsory - additional step in accessing justice - delay.
- ③ Some sectors like startups has given exception (inequal treatment)
- ④ unawareness about the law.

There is urgent need of ADR evolution as per AK Sikri

Committee. It has multifaceted benefits overshadow the limitations & can ensure effective justice based on A-39A.

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

"Federalism is like rainbow, all colors are different, yet together they make a beautiful pattern". (supreme court).

Bicameralism is one of the tool of federal representation. It supports federalism via Rajyasabha (A-80) as -

- ① Representation from states via elections.
- ② multiple regional parties in the Rajyasabha - puts regional demand.
- ③ Representation based on population of particular state - ensure proportional representation of states.
- ④ Equal role of Rajyasabha in -
 ↳ constitutional amendment bill
 ↳ passage of ordinary bill

→ ensure deliberation & debate by states' members.

- ⑤ Rajyasabha members are part of Committees - hence ensure detailed scrutiny of bills & its impact on states.

Question on effectivity of Rajyasabha as a federal tool :-

- ① Asymmetric representation of states
Goa - 1, UP - 31.
- ② No powers of money bills (A.110).
- ③ less power in passage of bill in Joint sitting → as Lok Sabha outnumbers Rajyasabha : (A-108).
- ④ mere Rubber stamp role of Rajyasabha - less representatives in government of the day.
- ⑤ passive role of Rajyasabha members
→ absentism - (81 members don't come even a single time in last session).

Ensuring representation of states in
national governance: -

- ① Sarkaria Commission
→ Strengthen Inter State Council (A-263)
for effective coordination.
- ② Active role of national integration
council under chairmanship of PM.
- ③ 4ST Council (A-219A) must ensure
active and effective participation of states
in national issues.
- ④ Zonal Council must be able to raise
issues at national level. (as per
Punchhi Commission.)
- ⑤ Following symmetric representation in
Rajyasabha based on VSA's Senate's
Composition.

Rajyasabha is effective as a
representative of federal politics but
more activism required from side of
states. Supreme court also suggested
this in Amrit Mahan v/s UOI case.

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 secretariate is the non partisan body which maintains the rules of procedure and legislative process in the premise of the house.

Role of parliamentary secretariate :-

- ① It can ensure effective representation in non partisan way.
- ② Rules of conduct of members - checked by it.
- ③ Aid speaker in maintaining non partisan role.
- ④ It ensure effective legislative process without discrimination.
- ⑤ Accountability of government towards parliament maintained by it.

- ⑥ listing of debates of parliament as per non partisan manner.
- ⑦ maintains Transparency in the working of the house.

Challenges to parliament sovereignty

- ① Government's pressure over it.
- ② Partisan interest - toward the party in power.
- ③ No security of tenure - so fear of losing the post.
- ④ Speaker's biased role defects ~~the~~ its non partisanship.
- ⑤ Dependent on government for promotion and transfer.
- ⑥ Breaking the chain of accountability between legislature and executives

ensuring effective role of secretariate

- ① providing them with security of tenure to ensure effective role.
- ② Decrease government influence in promotion and transfer (through civil service board as per MCRWC)
- ③ ensuring speaker's impartiality for making it a non partisan in realistic terms.
- ④ westminster model - where secretariate has more power to maintain non partisanship.

Thus ensuring effective role of secretariate is important for functioning of both houses of parliament. It creates effective non partisan debate as a feature of democracy.

4. 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

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) were introduced via 73rd amendment in constitution based on the principle of subsidiarity.

Significant role of PRI in local governance

→ Effective implementation due to decentralization

→ Gram Sabha as a tool of direct democracy

→ End inequality (243D)

→ Reduced casteism - via Reservation at leadership level.

→ e-governance upto villages. (Pullamapallam)

Opportunities strengthening financial autonomy

- ① power of taxation to local bodies.
→ in case of land, taxation etc.
- ② sources of finance are decided -

*) Central grants (A-275) , state grants

③ spend own money without any compulsion in schemes.

④ Devolution of subjects - part XI

⑤ Finance Commission - devolve the fund upto gram level

*) Tied funds under 1st Finance Commission.

⑥ State finance Commission to maintain fund & fiscal discipline of villages.

Challenges

① unavailability of fund

*) As per min. of PRI - amount devolve was ₹1275/person which was way lesser what was required.

② dependence over centre and state for grants.

③ lack of separate tax domain of their own.

- ④ functional devolution is voluntary feature
- ④ UP devote only 4 subjects.
- ⑤ Mani Shankar Aiyar committee - Corruption has also decentralised upto grams.
- ⑥ lack of digitization & financial literacy

measures for PRI financing

- ① MCRWC - Recommended for separate tax domain of PRIs.
- ② 2nd ARC - called for self capacity by devolving more function.
- ③ Pullamman Panchayath model - for promoting e-governance & financial literacy
- ④ Finance Commission grants must be untied for tailored needs.

PRI are effective in ensuring local governance - financing forms the vein of PRI must be audited independently.

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 introduced
via National Commission of women act
1992 for creating an gender awared,
gender sensistised and gender equal
society.

NCW - Role in legal reform & gender justice

- ① Recommend various policy reforms
for the government legislation.
- ex) medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)
was recommended by NCW.
- ② Effective role as a Public Interest
litigant.
- ③ NCW also ensure effective gender
budgeting as it is considered by
government.

④ suo motu cases handled by NCW.

⑤ Role in constitutional reforms
through committees

ex) Geetika Shah Committee recommended
for women representation in lok sabha
proportionally.

⑥ critical comment on passive role of
government in issues related to women.

ex) During Nirbhaya case.

some issues in its role as NCW

① lack of constitutional status

→ so, lack of defined power

② overlaps with NHRC.

③ passive role of NCW chief

ex) No comments on recent Kolkata rape
case

④ lack of suo motu powers & status
of power as civil court.

⑤ effective checks and balances over NCW.

Measures needed

- ① NCRWC recommended constitutional status of NCW.
- ② effective representation to all sections in NCW (caste, ethnic minorities, muslims etc.).
- ③ digitisation & active role on social media for awareness.
- ④ security and tenure safety to the dir for non political functioning

There is need to change the NCW ~~percept~~ perceptually, functionally and structurally for effective realization of egalitarian 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

LPG reforms opened the economy
for private players. With this
in checks and balances also
invoked through independent
regulators.

↳ SEBI's Statutory Status.

↳ Competition Commission of India (CCI)

↳ Banking ombudsmen.

Effectivity of independent regulators:-

① Effective to reveal the scams
& misutilisation (SEBI)

② Protection of interest of local
traders (CCI)

③ Effective utilisation of fund of the bodies

④ Reduced corruption, relatively.

⑤ Ensure checks and balances even in government & private parties.

⑥ Reduced Cartelization and market mismanagement.

⑦ Trick down growth.

Influence on autonomy

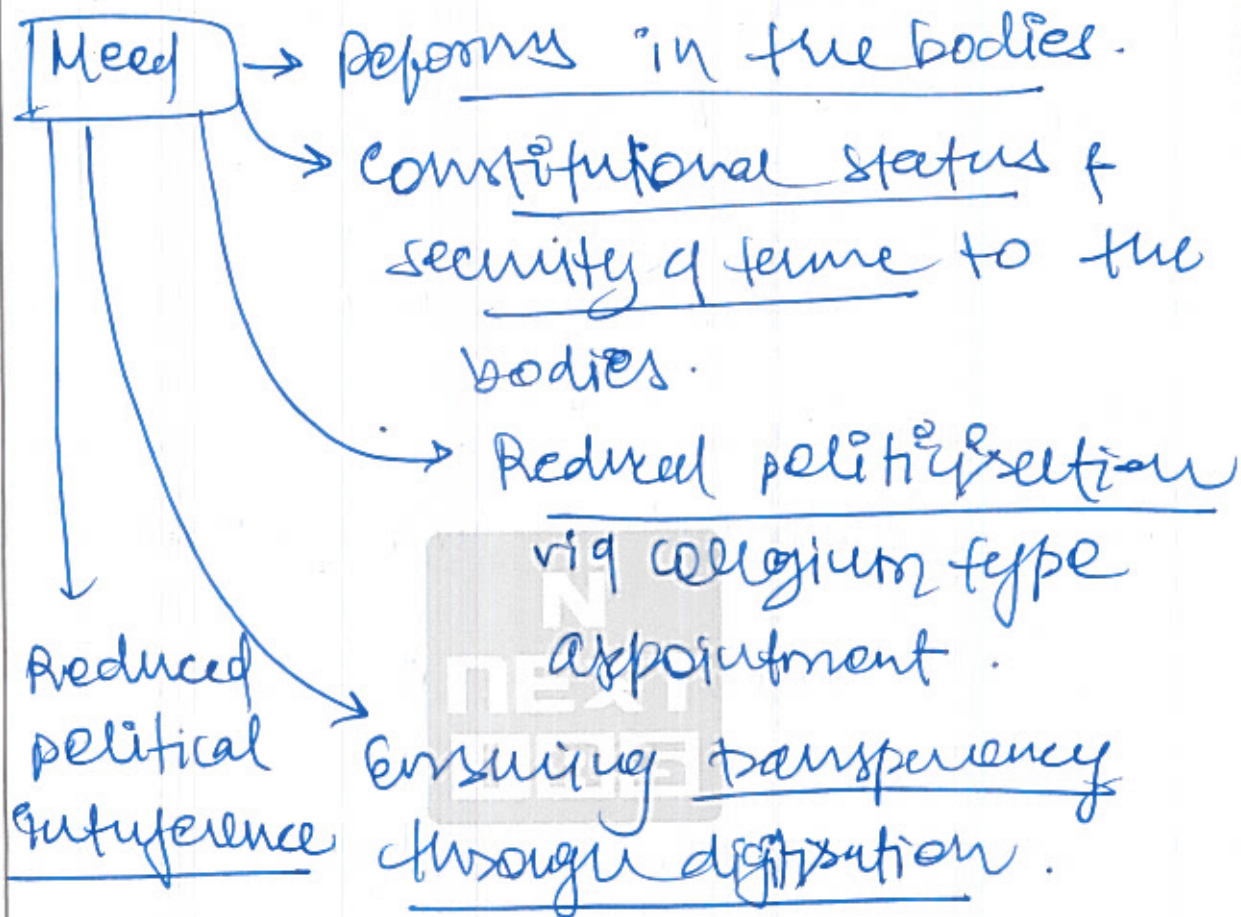
① government's excessive regulation

② Under its independent functions.

③ Beyond transparent & accountable functioning

④ Internal corruption in independent regulators.

⑤. politicisation of independent regulators.



This need is to transform independent regulators structurally functionally & perceptually.

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

Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023

providing one-third reservation to women in state assemblies and state legislative assembly in A-330A, A-332A and 239AA respectively

Reshaping patriarchal dynamics of politics

- ① Effective representation of women.
(now only 14%)
- ② Gender based issues will gain more ground.
- ③ Gender budgeting will be strengthened.
- ④ ethics of care in legislative process.
- ⑤ male dominance will reduce from politics.

- ⑥ Breaking political glass ceiling.
- ⑦ more women role model will inspire generations to come in front.

similar limitations as local self government

- ① Pati Pradhans at national level can develop as 'Member of parliament Pati'.
- ② more economic power in male hand → more men in committees, in budget process.
- ③ women may not be involve in committee meetings, debates etc.
- ④ patriarchal bargain - may lead to absenteeism in house.
- ⑤ women will be 'doubly burdened'
↳ household work + parliament work.
- ⑥ proxy candidature make women mere a face of power, but de facto power in hand of proxies.

Need to do more

- ① Apart from reservations, can follow,
 ↳ Zipper system of Uganda for
 reservations in political parties itself.
- ② Reservation count increase to 50%
 In proportion to population
 (While - 51%)
- ③ woman based political parties count
 be promoted
 ex) womenist party of India.
- ④ more avenues through plural centre
of powers - women based programme
groups.

Need to make political system
 free from structural bias then
 only intersectional oppression can
 convert into intersectional development.

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।

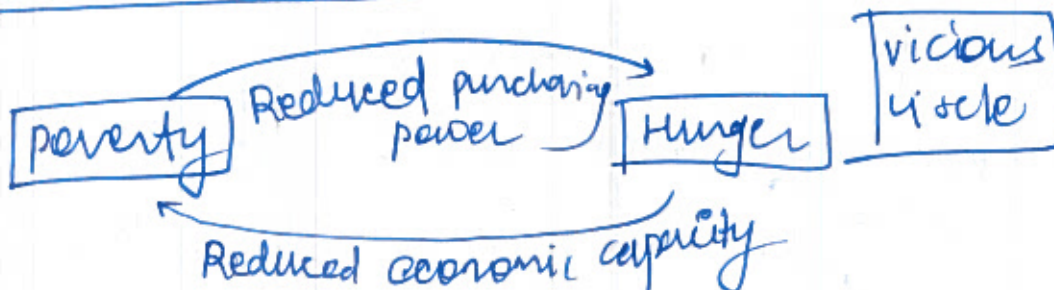
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Global Hunger Index 2023 shows India's rank at 114th place, which shows it as a grave issue at socioeconomic level.

Hunger

cause of poverty	consequence of poverty
① Hunger reduce the <u>economic capacity</u> of individual ② Hinders the <u>socio-economic mobility</u> ③ <u>vicious cycle of poverty</u> remain intact.	① <u>Amartya Sen</u> said it a <u>consequence of poverty</u> ② <u>Reduced accessibility to food</u> ③ <u>lack of balanced diet</u> due to <u>high price of nutritious food</u>.



multidimensional approach | effectiveness

- ① Availability of food - increased food availability through schemes like PM KAY, PDS, one nation one ration
- ② Accessibility of food - increased as cheap food available at ration stores.
ex) Tamil Nadu's government thali initiative
→ 1 Rupee
- ③ Nutritional enrichment
 - fortification of mid day meal
 - millet as 'Asha'
- ④ focus on hidden nutritional requirement
→ Iron, folic acid tablets at hospitals.
free of cost.
- ⑤ nutrition rehabilitation centre for children.
- ⑥ 'Bemetara model' Chhattisgarh -
reduced malnutrition by 65% in one year through community initiative

problems of multidimensional approach

- ① non effective implementation of schemes like
→ corruption in midday meal.
- ② less focus on nutritional outcomes.
ex) only rice & wheat in PDS - not a balanced diet.
- ③ millet is considered as inferior food:
- ④ lack of funding to the programmes
- ⑤ people are not aware about initiatives
- ⑥ fortified food - misconception among people & lack of confidence.

Need of national hunger mission

to realise the Niti Aayog's goal of
"Kusham Mukh Bharat".

"would is not a good place where
2/3rd are hungry & one third are rich"

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 महत्त्व 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

Recently delhi declaration in leadership of India joined African union as major part of G20 group, making it a balanced body by representing the global south.

Importance of this for India

- ① it can increase India's role in African continent's development.
- ② can push Asia Africa growth corridor of India & Japan.
- ③ enhance trade & other geo economic aspects with Africa.
- ex) critical minerals in various nations.
- ④ India can emerge as a voice of

global's south.

⑤ geopolitical presence of India can
increase as a counteractivity for
China.

ex) counter - string of pearls.

⑥ strengthening India's agriculture sectors
as priority of India & Africa lies on
common point

→ international millet mission
→ global biofuels alliance.

⑦ strengthening India's current projects
in Africa

ex) African e-governance project.

Implications for India's relations with
Africa :-

① Bilateral relation with countries may
be improved.

ex) India - south Africa cooperation for
diamond & diamond trade.

② African continent's presence in
other groups

→ Recent inclusion in BRICS.

③ multilateral partnership for—

→ infrastructure

→ energy supply (International
solar alliance's 1st phase in Africa)

④ improved conditions of global south

→ put forward demand for

UNSC reforms.

→ Economic capacity of global south
is less

challenges

→ Institutions are biased
toward west.

Discrimi-
nation
with
nation
(Brendt line).

→ instability in global south
(Ex) military coup - Sudan
political crisis Bangladesh

voice of global south must

be include as per the philosophy
of "vasudhaiva kutumbam"

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 banks are Bretton Woods institutions formed after world war II for global stability and helping the needs of developing world.

Challenges associated

IMF	World Bank
① one size fits all approach	① criteria of developed, developing and underdeveloped is not objective.
② compulsory guidelines for every nation if anyone want to take loan.	② Dispute resolution process is discriminatory hence India is not part of it's one of the 6 groups
③ IMF conditionalities to India in 1992.	③ limited infrastructure projects under it
④ Western bias in approach. Currency based - dollar dominated	

These multilateral development banks are not able to address global challenges as :-

- ① Global geoeconomic dynamics due to unstable conditions -
↳ Russia Ukraine war
↳ Israel Hamas war.
- ② pandemics & covid 19 related disruptions.
- ③ Ineffective at high level of consumption.
- ④ Not representing global South.
- ⑤ Do not include climate financing as arising global need.
- ⑥ Formed as per needs of world war 2 economy. not current economic dynamics

Reforms

① Reformation of these institutions structurally & functionally
 ↓
 Include more countries as representatives.
 expansion of functions as per needs like health, climate.

② Tailored approach is need of the hour as different needs of countries.

③ IMF conditionalities must not stick to the one size fits all approach.

④ expansion of currency basket must include currencies of global south with equal weightage. (in SDR calculation).

Global financial institutions

are important in deciding the developmental path, need reforms as ~~soon~~ sooner as possible.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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।

