

NEXT IAS



अनुभव 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: Esra Jain Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX

Roll No. : eshaa.jain 02@gmail.com Start Time 2:30 End Time 5:30

Date of Examination: 22nd August, 2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

Indian constitution provides for separation of powers at the same time upholding checks and balances for judicial functioning and superiority of constitution.

⇒ Parliament - creature of constitution - not master → constitutional supremacy
→ basic structures cannot be amended
↓
Parliament gets delayed in law making → schedule lists specifies and distributes power of parliament
→ proper legislation and timely decision not made
Eg: delay in triple talaq case.

⇒ Judicial intervention - balance constitution and parliament sovereignty

1) bridge gap which is left by parliament due to delay in functioning
Eg: Shayara Bano & Shah Bano case - upholding UCC.

2) protecting civil liberties and
upholding women rights

Eg: Vishaka guideline PU

3) delay in action taken which
has caused lachakical law

Eg: Baharsh singh - police reforms.

4) to ensure accountability and
transparency Eg: ADR case - touch
down electoral bonds

5) upholding rule of law and ensuring
equality of justice Eg: Bandhu-Mutti
Mona case - Right to health.

6) exercising amending power of
parliament to ensure effective
working Eg: Keshu Nanda Bharti case

Judiciary at times leads to
judicial activism which needs to
be restrained to ensure effective
functioning of democracy

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 determine who can become a citizen of country within legal basis.

Article 5-11 provides for citizenship in India.

⇒ Difference

India Citizenship	America Citizenship
1) single citizenship	1) dual citizenship Country and State
2) naturalized citizen can stand for presidential election	2) naturalized citizen cannot stand for presidential election
3) Indian citizen can be granted through birth, descent, registration or naturalization	3) Citizenship can also be granted to green card holders.

⇒ Debate on Citizenship laws in
India and USA



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 is considered
as a fundamental right under article
21 as established by Supreme Court
judgements - (Faheema Shireen case)

⇒ Right to Internet - reconciled with state's authority to impose restrictions

1) access to internet is a fundamental right
to information and free speech
and expression Eg: Anuradha
Bhargava case

2) State imposes internet ban on account
of disruption of public order in
State or in case of any violence
under IT rules, to curb illegal
spread of information

- 3) unjustified ban of internet by state is checked - to prevent authorization of state.
- 4) Right to internet enables gaining public support for public reforms by serving as a platform for influencing public policy at agenda setting state
Eg: Criminal law amendment ordinance after Nishkanya case.
- 5) State cannot propose restriction to work people's speech and expression
Eg: Manipur case during clashes

⇒ Measures

- 1) need for separate law to determine specific guidelines
 - 2) open to judicial review
 - 3) regulation of media to remove indecent content within 24 hrs.
- Rights of individuals must be upheld to ensure a just and efficient democracy

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

The 44th constitutional amendment act was passed by Janta party in 1978 after end of emergency rule. (Article 352-360)

⇒ Impact on emergency provisions

- 1) change in subject matter on which emergency can be declared
Eg: 'internal disturbance' switched with 'armed rebellion'
- 2) made it compulsory for President to obtain in writing the order of Cabinet approving emergency before which emergency cannot be declared.
- 3) State emergency to be declared according to Bommai judgement and not at will of governor

- 3) mandatory for ^{national} emergency application to receive consent from Parliament maximum within 1 month else ~~it~~ emergency stood nullified. and for state emergency, 2 months
- 4) every 6 months new emergency approval to be laid before parliament which could continue for any number of years.
- 5) emergency can be declared in any one area or whole India at same time
- 6) Article 358, 359 - ~~if~~ only those policies will be not subject to judicial review which are under emergency

These amendments have prevented any new national emergency situation, leaving down its significance.

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 163 provides for a
Governor for each state or for
a state and an adjoining territory.

⇒ Powers and immunities of governor
in relation to bills passed by legislature

- 1) Governor under Article 200 and 201
has power to give assent to bill
and reserve for President assent
respectively.
- 2) Governor has no absolute veto unlike
President - his assent is required
to make a bill a law.
- 3) Governor can reserve any bill for
parliament under following
 - reduces power of high court
 - breacher authority of union
 - breacher DPSP's
 - related to interstate trade and commerce

⇒ Reserving bill power not unlimited

- 1) Recent TN governor judgement laid down bill cannot be reserved by governor the second time if passed by state legislature for President consent

→ Thus, bill is bound to become act.

- 2) In PJ governor case, Supreme Court laid down that a ~~speci~~ governor is required to take a decision on bill within a stipulated time and cannot keep bill with him forever

⇒ Way forward:-

- 1) Follow Runcchi commission recommendation
→ to ~~set~~ return bill with 6 months or reserve it for president.

Governor is the linking pin between Centre and state and must maintain apolitical nature to uphold federalism

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

Barman Committee and 2nd ARE
committee's recommendation for
lateral entry to boost specialization
in Civil Services.

⇒ Impact of lateral entry

I Positive effectiveness

1) Indian bureaucracy is criticized for its generalized nature which can be addressed by lateral entrants as they are specialist in respective fields.

2) bring domain specialization in bureaucracy and uphold performance accountability in era of new public management.

3) lateral entry promotes detailed

and functional classification as
is followed in USA system

- 4) make bureaucracy accountable
and transparent.
- 5) impact security of tenure of
other civil servants - which will
serve as a competition to improve
their functioning.
- 6) fill vacancies in civil services

II Negative Impacts

- 1) autonomy generalized and
specialized debate
- 2) may create lack of coordination
between lateral entrants and
old civil servants
- 3) lateral entrants do not have
enough training to function
as 'servants' of public - ~~less~~ only
15 days training.

lateral entrants must be given
effective training and sensitization or
sensitivity training is needed to ensure
its acceptance.

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 Dalu Singh Judgement of SC provides for subcategorization of SC & ST. Bihar also conducted a caste census. But are there necessity in a neo-liberalized world

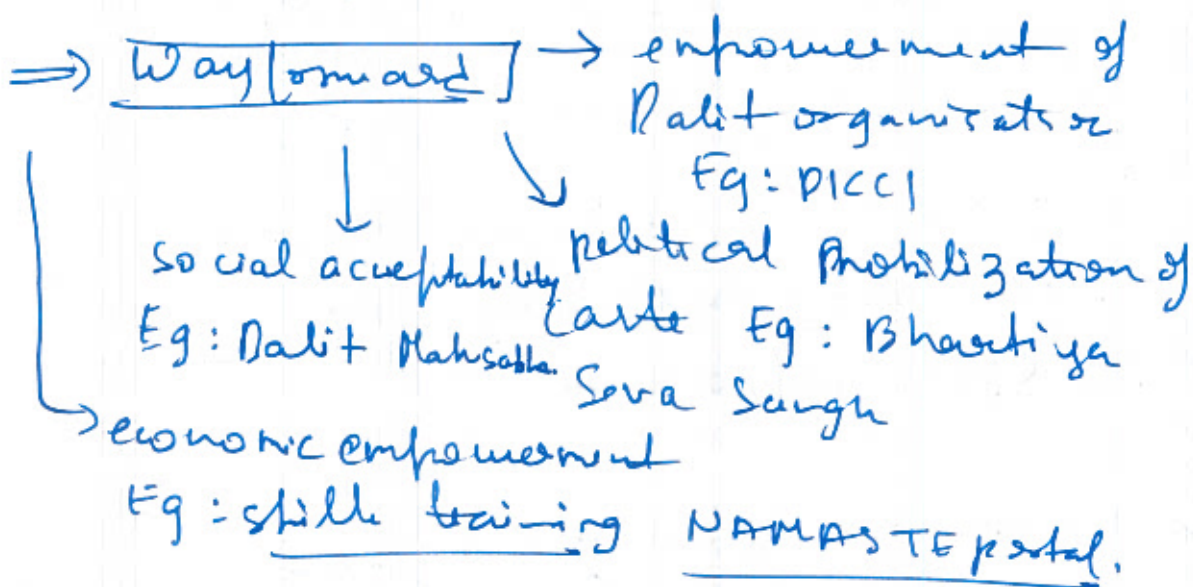
⇒ Effectiveness of neo-liberalized order to address Indian caste problem

- 1) inhibits of increasing inter-dependence, and intermingling of untouchables, untouchability has not been eradicated

Eg: 97% Safai Karamchris are Dalits

- 2) No effective economic rights and lack of mobilization
— # only 17% dalits in villages own land.

- 3) regional disparity in
empowerment
→ 47% dalits still involved in
manual labour work
- 4) lack of effective bargaining power -
no uniform wages given
- 5) unequal treatment in schools
and colleges Eg: MP dalit case
- 6) deprivation of caste due to
inability to change societies
mindset towards their age old
tradition



Inclusive development will ensure
Caste distinction are prevented.

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

STEM fields are a crucial educational field which improves women standard of living and empowering them in a male dominated society.

⇒ Barriers of women participation in STEM

1) leaky pipeline - due to family responsibilities, child bearing duties etc - 47% women in STEM study but only 27% women in STEM employment

2) exploitation of women - sexual harassment at workplace fearful to work. (130% increase in cases)

- 3) society perception of women not able to work in logical and scientific, and must remain in home science courses
 - 4) increasing contribution from male counterparts due to their effective mental strength and capability.
 - 5) lack of education opportunities, especially in rural areas
66% women educated compared to 84% men
- ⇒ Policy interventions 6) internet penetration - 35% digital divide
- 1) online ~~and~~ portal for growth in STEM - Eg: SWATI portal
 - 2) skill training to improve capability Eg: WISE Kisan
 - 3) giving effective opportunities to participate in conferences and research and Development
 - 4) governance & editorial for addressing exploitation cases.
- SDG goal 4 will be better achieved with women in STEM.

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 multipolar grouping comprising 40% population and 25% trade. With inclusion of new members like, - Iran, Egypt, Saudi, UAE and Ethiopia, BRICS will prove to be an effective multipolar grouping.

⇒ Opportunities for India

- 1) improve trade and bilateral relation with West Asia - providing energy security and diversification
- 2) multi vector diplomacy - Russia is a major ally of India for balancing USA and China

- 3) improve mineral trade with Africa - critical emerging technologies can be hoocted.
- 4) global south-south cooperation will be enhanced
- 5) India can work as a mediator in West Asia to address ethnic conflicts, establishing itself as a leader.

⇒ Challenge of grouping

- 1) can lead to domino effect of ethnic clashes of muslims in India
Eg: Israel - Palestine issue.
 - 2) ~~increase~~ competition against China may increase due to Iran.
 - 3) trade benefits will have to be shared with other members including China.
 - 4) USA may ^{raise an eye} ~~is a threat~~ of India's alliance
- India must make sure it keeps a balance between its soft power + hard power - smart power.

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

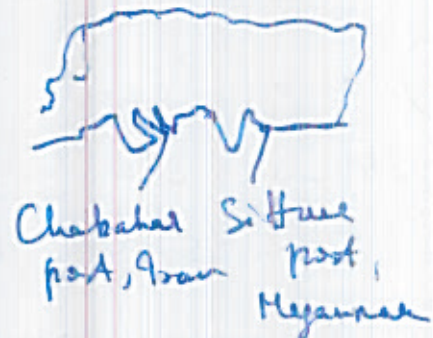
Strategically located ports are vital assets in regional and economic integration. In this context discuss the significance of ports like Chabahar and Sittwe in India's strategy to enhance connectivity and their contribution to India's geopolitical objectives.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Rimland Countries have always been at an advantage of gaining of opportunities in trade and ruling the world.

⇒ Importance of strategic location of ports for India

1) Countering China's presence in Southeast Asian Area with his BRI project



⇒ an alternative for China's string of pearls → Andaman diamond of necklaces.

→ Sittwe (Kaladan Multimodal); Chabahar (IRCTC)

2) improving India's connectivity to

Central Asia - trade relations with Iran and Afghanistan.

- 3) etc by new CPEC corridor
built with Pakistan under BRI
- 4) ~~best~~ connect sea line of
communications - important
Choking points in Indian Ocean
located around these ports
Eg: strait of Malacca.
Strait of Hormuz.
- 5) give way to connect other
projects - IMEC corridor, INSTC,
Chennai-Vladivostok, North
Sea Route.
- 6) India as not security provider
in region - improve its
ability
- 7) boost Indian initiatives such
as Project Mausam and SAGAR
initiative.

Although there have been cases
of Piracy in there, effective steps
have been taken by India to uphold
its position.

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

Indian judiciary has a backlog of around 4.8 cr cases (National judicial data grid) which needs immediate attention. Mediation and arbitration can enable it - accelerating the same.

=> Differences

Mediation	Arbitration
1) require no third party - concluded between protagonist and antagonist	1) requires a neutral third party to arrive at an effective conclusion
2) can be done informally	2) both informally as well as formally.

3) cannot be done
in case of criminal
crimes - only
civil crimes.

4) ~~no monetary~~
cannot be
appealed.

3) can handle petty
criminal cases, but
not heinous crimes
like rape etc.

4) appeal lies in
district court

⇒ Recent judgment - helping address
backlog cases.

1) Majority of backlog case are
related to land revenue
disputes - mediation can enable
define a standard procedure to
resolve this more amicably.

2) mediation council of India, to
look after all mediation cases and
decide what all cases can be
taken up for mediation.

3) corporate cases and domestic
cases fall under mediation -
which requires settlement of
disputes out of court.

4) Among Private players and PSU:-

- a single window platform to solve concerns - providing ease of doing business.
- experts and trained decisions can be taken amongst themselves without any outside interference.
- no threat of external vulnerability as cases are resolved within themselves.
- reduce time in taking decisions.

Effective mediation requires skilled human capital to enable taking rational and logical decision.

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

(2)

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India is a quasi federal nation with a parliamentary bicameral system to ensure effective representation is given to states in policy making and implementation.

Bicameralism refers to two house system.

⇒ Bicameral legislature - support federalism in India

- 1) Council of States (Article 80) - is also known as house of elderly comprised of MPs elected indirectly to represent states.
- 2) Unequal representation in Indian bicameralism ensures proportional representation of states according to population. Eg: UP has largest seats in RS and Sikkim has 1 seat.

- ~~a State legislative Council~~
- 3) Council of States comes as the second house which is responsible for effective and detailed scrutiny and discussion of bills passed to keep the elected representatives accountable to states.

II) At state level

- 1) State legislative Council ^(SLC) comprising MLA's give a voice to local government.
- 2) ~~also~~ SLC enable effective scrutiny of bills and policies of assembly.

III Rajya Sabha ~~after~~ playing role in appointment of All India Services which brings coordination between state and centre.

IV ~~more~~ elected members of RS and SLC are involved in election of President.

⇒ Measures taken to strengthen federal structure & effective governance

- 1) equal representation in bicameral legislatures will give equal power to each state and say at centre.
- 2) ~~preventing~~ ~~indefinite~~ amending provision of parliament forming and cancelling legislative council
- 3) provide independent secretariat and technical support to ensure effective functioning
- 4) ~~compulsory~~ mandatory local government approval in state legislative councils.

'Bicameralism' culled from British Government has now become in qua non for Indian 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.

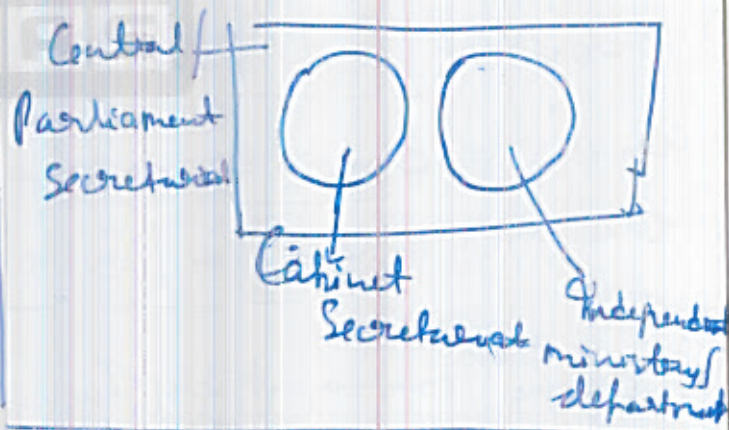
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

A Parliamentary Secretariat is a staff agency of Indian parliamentary system which is responsible for law and policy making.

⇒ Independent Parliament Secretariat - backbone of Robust Democracy

1) Advisory function -

→ parliament Secretariat



comprise of specialized manpower deputed from civil service who have effective and detailed knowledge and training.

→ They enable better policy making as well aware of ground realities

practical policy making rather than idealized policy making

→ ~~the~~ Since they work throughout the year as compared to parliament - they conduct detailed scrutiny and discussion on each request.

→ they can take support of expert and researchers in policy advice.

⇒ Parliamentary functions -

- 1) prepares agenda of budget of parliament meeting
- 2) accepts question which can be asked by members during question hour.
- 3) since they have no political affiliation, takes accountable decisions

4) ensure transparency in
parliamentary functioning by
publishing minutes of meetings.

⇒ Challenge in maintaining non-
partisan nature

1) politicisation of secretariat -
civil servants maintain close
relation for personal benefits
with politicians.

2) giving rise of to rent-seeking
behaviour and budget maximisation

3) increasing interference in
parliamentary working disturbs
non-partisan nature of secretariat.

4) delay in decision making and
policy drafting due to hierarchy.

A parliament secretariat
ensure democracy of parliament
is upheld

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

PRI's were established in India
through 73rd amendment
act, 1992 which gave them
Panchayati constitutional backing
(Article 243 - 243D - Part IX)

Role of Panchayat → grassroot level
democracy -
gram sabha

↓
reservation for
SC/ST and women
regular gram
sabha meeting - policy making

→ upholder 3 tier governance
gram sabha conduct social audit
upholding accountability and transparency

→ independent SEC to ensure free
and fair election (Article 243 K)

→ SEC to uphold fiscal federalism
(Article 243 I)

⇒ Challenges and Opportunities in
strengthening financial autonomy

- 1) State finance commission not appointed uniformly by each state, and even if appointed, there is vacancy.
- 2) Action taken report is not brought by ~~SE~~ government which reduces effectiveness.
- 3) there is mismatch between fund allocation of OFC and SFC.
- 4) limited number of taxes and finer available for panchayats - heavily dependent upon grants
Eg: property and entertainment tax.
- 5) changing circle rates which brings discrepancy in uniform finance.
- 6) ~~effect~~ proper digitized accounts not maintained.
- 7) maximum conditional grants given which leads to its non usage.

⇒ Reform in PRI financing

1) Sumit Bose committee recommendations

- increase financial autonomy of SFC
- link time period between formation of UFC and SFC
- specify time limit of 2 years to submit action taken report

2) submission of SFC report in state legislature to be made mandatory.

3) independent audit mechanism at state to ensure effective accounting practices upheld.

4) fix circle rates and provide floor funds. (BKC Chattervedi committee)

5) increase scope of taxation for PRI Eg: well tax etc.

PRI remain an effective democratic need drilling tool in 3 tier federation which needs to be strengthened.

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 to uphold
rights of women and work for
upliftment of women.

⇒ Achievement of NCW

1) NCW was constituted for work purpose
of upholding and protecting women
rights Eg: Vishwaka case

2) It has powers of civil court
and can suggest policy reforms
for empowerment of women
Eg: POSH act reform

- 3) It played an effective role in bringing gender justice during clashes in states. Eg: Manipur clashes, NCW helped women to get justice.
- 4) It also provides and suggest skill training to improve women working condition and provides them an opportunity to start self help groups.
Eg: MH SHG supported by NCW
- 5) fighting for equal pay for equal work women rights
[DPSP Article 39(d)]
- 6) constructive in formulation of maternity benefit act.
- 7) works in collaboration with other bodies such as NHRC and Children Commission

⇒ Challenges

- 1) Regular ~~employment~~ appointments not done which hampers functioning.
- 2) effective and trained members not available.
- 3) due to lack of constitutional status, its recommendations are not adhered to.
- 4) delay in taking up cases leads to justice denied.
- 5) cases are often not filed due to lack of trust and fear of anonymity.

Before financial autonomy along with constitutional status will ensure effective working of NCM to achieve SD goal 5

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. 15 marks

In neo liberalized India, with roll back of state and active participant of private players, demanded setting up of independent regulatory authorities.

⇒ Independent Regulators effectiveness

1) upholding transparency and accountability - publishing report online
Eg: SEBI its website daily updated

2) ensures economic and market stability Eg: RBI preventing inflationary tendencies.

3) upholding social justice reforms
and protection and promotion
of civil liberties.

Eg: FCI ensuring fair distribution
of food grain to BPL families

4) empowerment of vulnerable
sections through increasing their
opportunities of development

Eg: NHRC, NCW, NCSC/ST

5) preventing government excess
and keeping check on corruption
Eg: CBI.

6) ensuring social security to
citizens Eg: IKDAP & PFRDA
work for effective insurance
and pension penetration

⇒ Impact of Government Influence

- 1) politicisation and bureaucratisation of regulatory authorities.
- 2) seen as a post-retirement ghost employment Eg: in institutions like PFRDA etc.
- 3) increasing interference in functioning of regulation - leads to delay in scrutiny and biased scrutiny
- 4) led to scams Eg: vyapam scam and 24 scam
- 5) reduce performance accountability due to various restriction and approval.
- 6) leads to rent seeking behaviour of government

An effective super regulator must be established to ensure independence of regulatory bodies

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 हो 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

The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act inserts Article

330 A and 332 A to provide for

1/3 reservation of for women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly.

⇒ Shaping Patriarchal dynamics of Indian politics

1) 17th and 18th Lok Sabha had a mere 13-14% women MPs - improving this ratio to 33% will improve women representation

2) enable women centric policy making and gender sensitive policy formulation

3) including women wisdom in policy making can make policies more practical and achievable rather than idealistic

4) women MP's are considered more effective in scrutinizing policy from grassroots perspective

Eg: Urmila Finance Minister and,
Prerna Loch Sharma education minister.

5) serve as a role model to inspire women and girls to take active participation in political functioning - women voter turnout reduced to 45%.

⇒ Limitation encountered by ~~state~~ new policy in relation to PRT reservation

1) Article 243 D & T provides for $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation for women in PRT & ULB

But they face following issues

↳ sarpanch pati or prany
panchayat

↳ no individual autonomous
decision making power.

↳ women still exploited inside homes

2) This new amendment can also face
similar issues due to society

unacceptance of women leader

↳ women considered inferior decision
makers

↳ dual responsibility of women
may increase burden

3) Issue of rotational bank of seats

⇒ Efficient training and sensitivity

workshop must be conducted to

ensure there is women led
development in India and Nari

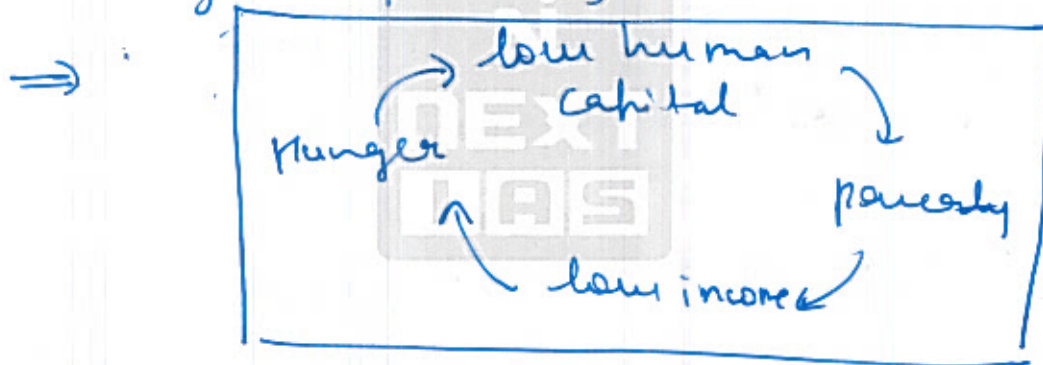
Shakti Vandan is a positive
step in this direction.

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

India is ranked at 111th position in Global Hunger Index and an FAO report confirm, 24.1% of world ~~poor~~ hungry live in India which reinforces poverty.



⇒ Hunger as a cause and consequence of poverty because low human capital, reduces productivity, reduces job efficiency and gives low wages; thus a multidimensional approach to address this issue

⇒ Effectiveness of Multidimensional approach

1) frequency alleviation is not about providing resources but about building capacity.

↳ skill development initiatives improve human capital. Eg: PMKVY.

↳ proper nutrition food to achieve getting skills

Eg: NFSA and Poshan Abhyasan to address nutrition issue.

2) Nit Any multi dimensional indian concern subjects such as banking, LPG connection to ensure overall development

Eg: Rahat Scheme, Vijayalakshmi Scheme to provide LPG connection

3) education + food through mid day meal scheme improve capability of children to

retain what they have learnt and simultaneously reducing child stunting and wasting

4) ICDS and Anemia Mukt Bharat

to address increasing anemia issues in mothers and children for holistic development

5) Scheme for Tribals to address poverty

⇒ Challenges

Eg: PM Jan Dhan

1) diversion & leakage of funds

2) polarization of schemes leads to corruption

3) no proper auditing of schemes

Eg: only 14% MUNREHA audit completed.

SDG 1 & SDG 2 needs to be

achieved simultaneously which demand a multidimensional approach

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

The recent G20 summit under Indian ~~Px~~ Chairmanship marked a new achievement of including AU into G20 as a permanent member.

⇒ Strengthening of South-South Cooperation

- 1) Indian and Africa - countries of Global South developing nations - provide a platform for strengthening this relation.
- 2) Improve Indian bilateral relations and trade agreements with South Africa.

→ India can get access to critical
and rare earth minerals of
Africa Eg: DRC ~~largest~~ cobalt
reserves

→ strengthen earlier agreements
with Africa Eg: Kimberly process

→ strengthen strategic groupings like BRICS &

3) Socio-cultural ties India's UN reform

→ India provided vaccine diplomacy
to Africa. during covid -
establishing soft power diplomacy.

4) countering china's presence
near Africa Eg: ~~Ag~~ - ~~to~~

India's dream of becoming
Vishwa Gyan with Africa help.

5) to protect and continue free,
open Indian ocean trade -

- India as net security provider
in Indian ocean region

- protected piracy in Red sea
Houthi attacks.

- 6) enable India to build effective relation with developed countries through African partnership Eg: Tahan and India's Asia Africa Growth Corridor
- 7) New developments through IMEC, in mediterranean sea to
- 8) Global biofuel alliance and G20 empower - initiatives will be strengthened.

Challenges → China's increasing presence
 → issue of piracy
 → instable government & military coups in Africa
 → technology and financial issues

In a recent meeting, MEA enclaine 'India is not for Africa, but for Africans, its men, women and children'

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 also known as Bretton Woods institution were created after World War II to provide financial stability and empowerment of developing nation.

⇒ Challenges associated with IMF & WB

- 1) issue of USA supremacy - US leading the two institutions is not being accepted in emerging multi polar world order.
- 2) conditional transfer by IMF leads to Wokernation which is being denied by in a reglobalization era.

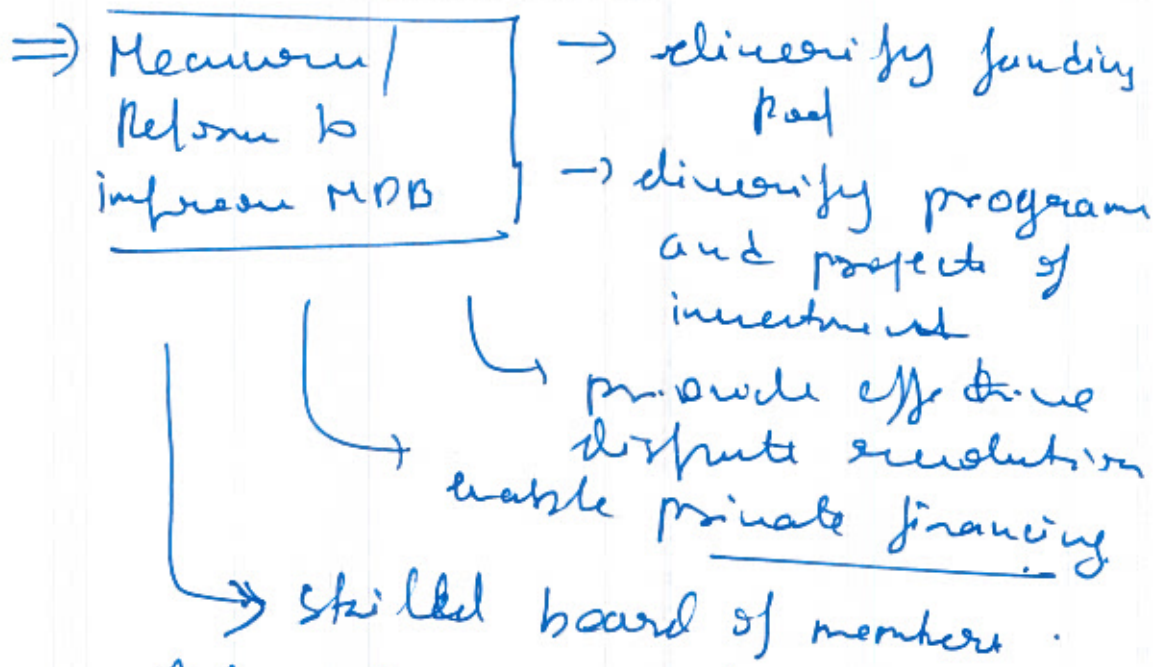
- 3) not able to address poverty
problem of developing countries
- Still 34% poverty exists in
developing countries.
- 4) unable to bail out falling
economies Eg: sri lanka crises
- 5) de dollarization leading to
weakening of their institutions
- 6) challenges by new MDB's such as
NDB and ICRA (BRICS), ADB,
AIIB etc

⇒ Need for reform in MDBs :-

- 1) MDB's like Asian Development
Bank is majority financed by
USA and Japan,
- 2) Scale of investments by these

MOBI is not large enough
to address poverty and employment
issues Eg: AIB confined mostly
to African region

- 3) CRA following IMF norms of
conditional transfer reduces its
purpose
- 4) lack of effective timely leadership
and no dispute resolution
mechanism as ICSID of world bank



India is a major partner in
these MOBI which ~~shows~~ increases
India's dream of becoming
Vishat Bharat @ 2047.

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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।

