

NEXT IAS

anubhav 2024

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4 AUG 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: RITIKA CHITLANGIA Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : AIM24 GCRA075 Start Time 2:00 pm End Time 4:58 pmDate of Examination: 24/8/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - / 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

1

2

3

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

2

3

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

Our constitution makers had established an intricate balance between parliamentary sovereignty and constitutional supremacy, which has been protected by judiciary time and again.

Judicial Intervention

① Shankari Prasad case 1951 ⇒ the parliament has the powers to amend the fundamental rights as it does not violate Article 13.

② Golak Nath case ⇒ No power under art 368 to amend the fundamental rights.

- ③ Kesavananda Bharati case
1973 $\Rightarrow$ Basic Structure
doctrine $\Rightarrow$ Balance b/w
parliament & constitution.
- ④ Ai - Delhi Laws case $\Rightarrow$
separation of powers and
functions, as given in const.
- ⑤ S.R. Bommai case $\Rightarrow$
parliament cannot arbitrarily
exploit Art 356 $\Rightarrow$ federalism
and secularism.
- ⑥ I.R. Coelho case $\Rightarrow$ No legal
immunity to judicial review
for laws under 9th schedule.
- Thus, judiciary through Art
32, 226, 131 has exercised
the function of protector
and guarantor of the
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

India and USA have varying approaches to federalism, which has also impacted the citizenship laws of the two countries.

India	USA
1) <u>single citizenship</u> ⇒ both state & centre	1) <u>Dual citizenship</u> ⇒ different for state and centre.
2) cannot hold <u>multiple citizenships</u> ⇒ <u>Article 9 of const.</u>	2) cannot hold <u>multi-country citizenship</u>
3) citizenship by <u>birth</u> , <u>descent</u> , <u>registration</u> & <u>naturalisation</u> (Art 5 & 6)	3) citizenship mainly by <u>birth</u> and <u>naturalisation</u>

4) Naturalised
citizen can
become president

4) Naturalised
citizen cannot
become president.

Debate on citizenship laws

(A) India $\Rightarrow$ Citizenship Amendment
Act, 2020.

1) Citizenship w/o documentation
to persecuted minorities of
Afg, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

2) 6 religions - Hindu, Buddhist,
Jain, Sikh, Christian

3) Exemption to 6th schedule of
inner line areas.

(B) USA

1) Demand for equal treatment
for naturalised citizens.

2) Reducing the tenure for
'USA' green card.

Thus, citizenship is a complex
issue of socio-legal identity
that needs to be dealt sensitively.

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

In Anuradha Bhasin case 2017, the supreme court has recognised right to internet as a fundamental right.

Reconciliation b/w right and restrictions



FR State's restrictions

1) The court has allowed state's restriction on internet in case of security and sovereignty of India.

2) Maintenance of friendly relations with other nations.

3) Temporary restrictions during state examinations, or when sec 144 is applied.

- 4) The restriction on internet is open to judicial review, to avoid arbitrary restrictions.
- 5) State governments can also apply internet restrictions.
- 6) The internet restrictions cannot exceed certain no. of pre-determined days/year.

Limitations

- 1) Arbitrary restrictions on internet in 2017 $\Rightarrow$ costed 0.3% of 2017 GDP.
- 2) Global Human Rights Commission has dubbed India as a restrictor of freedom of speech & expression due to internet bans.

Thus, correct balance between freedom to internet and state sovereignty needs to be maintained with effective judicial constraints.

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 42nd Amendment Act had restricted the freedom of people due to arbitrary use of emergency, the correction of which was done by 44th AA, 1978.

changes in Emergency Provisions

Art 352 - National Emergency

↓

Art 356 - President's Rule

↓

Art 360 - Financial emergency

① changed the criteria for internal emergency, explicitly to 'armed rebellion'.

② Added the 'Cabinet's written recommendation' to imposition of Art 352 by the president.

③ Overturned the 38th AA, 1975

and brought emergency back to judicial review.

- ④ changed that Article 19 (1) (a) will only be suspended on President's recommendation during internal emergency.
- ⑤ Allowed 1/10th of the Lok Sabha MP's to move a motion for revocation of Art 352 or 356.
- ⑥ Special majority within 1 month (from 2 months) to pass Art 352.
- ⑦ Review every 6 months by simple majority of Art 352.
- ⑧ The Lok Sabha can pass a motion to revoke emergency (Art 352) without President's formal assent.

Thus, Art 44 preserved Ambedkar's intention of Art 352 and ensured constitution supremacy.

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

Art 163 prescribes certain immunities and privileges to Governor, who is considered as the constitutional head of the state executive.

Powers wrt to Bills

1) Veto Powers

→ Governor can use pocket or suspensive veto to delay giving assent to bill.

→ Art 200 → allows the governor to reserve a bill for president's consideration if it ultra vires the const.

2) The governor can return a bill for reconsideration, except a money bill.

3) The bill if it restricts the freedom of HC or changes inter-state trade & commerce → reserved for president.

Restrictions

The governor's powers are not unlimited:

- 1) If the state govt. re-sends a bill after re-consideration, the gov. shall not withhold assent therefrom.
- 2) State of Punjab v. Governor $\Rightarrow$ the governor has to give assent to bills or tell the reason for delays.
- 3) B.P. Singhal case $\Rightarrow$ the governor is a constitutional head and should act in a non-partisan manner w.r.t passing of bills.

The recent controversy between delays in NEET Bill of TN and University Bill of Kerala has sparked interest to review the immunities of governor w.r.t. to passing of bills.

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

UPSC is responsible for the lateral entry appointments to the government, which refers to the direct entry of non-government officers to levels of secretary etc.



Benefits of Lateral Entry

- 1) Revitalisation of energy in bureaucracy $\Rightarrow$ Eg: Manmohan Singh & Montek Singh Ahluwalia (lateral entrants) brought the 1991 reforms.
- 2) Innovativeness in bureaucracy $\Rightarrow$ corporate energy for governance.
- 3) Improving data-driven governance and policy inputs $\Rightarrow$ Eg: Raghuram

Rajan as RBI governor.

- 4) Incentivises the existing civil servants to improve performances and consideration of promotions.
- 5) Effective communication between industry and government $\Rightarrow$ e-gov. solutions.

Limitations

- 1) Lack of institutional memory among lateral entrants.
 - 2) Civil servants are well aware of organisational culture and community interaction, which lateral entrants may lack.
 - 3) Issues of transparency in appointments $\Rightarrow$ politician corporate nexus.
 - 4) Accountability issues
 - 5) conflict b/w traditional bureaucracy and lateral entrants.
- Thus, lateral entry can be effective, but needs stakeholder collab, transparent

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

1991 reforms introduced the neoliberal policies for economic growth and were expected to ensure equitable development, but it has failed on several fronts.

Failure of Neo-liberal Reforms

Criteria	SC	ST	1) Relative inequality $\Rightarrow$
Health			62% of development induced displacement among scheduled tribes.
→ Anaemia	65%	72%	
→ Inst delivery	88%	75%	
Education (Higher)	14%	6%	2) Reservation benefits $\Rightarrow$ primarily among creamy layer of SC and ST.
Pol-Rep			
MP's	14%	8%	
HC Judges	3%	1.5%	
Parl. Sec.	4%	5%	3) Lack of basic resources for development.
Employment	20%	12%	
Urbanisation	27%	10%	
House ownership	14%	6%	

Demand for caste census

- 1) Policy support towards the impoverished among SC, ST.
- 2) Identification of backwardness and poverty intensity.
- 3) Targeted reservations among the most backward.
- 4) Lack of basic necessities like education, health care, jobs etc.

Demand for sub-categorisation

- 1) Removal of intra-caste disparities.
- 2) Last mile development of the beneficiaries $\Rightarrow$ not limited to urban areas.
- 3) Overcoming class disparities in reservations.

Thus, caste census and sub-categorisation needs to explored to achieve SDG-1.

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 courses signify the highest apex of technical and research education in the country, an important metric for women development.

Advancements

- STEM courses ⇒ nearly 30% of women's representation, from 12% in 2015-16. (NCW).
- Women's contribution in ISRO, BIRAC, ICRIER etc. due to STEM.

Barriers

- 1) Dual burden on females, post marriage ⇒ nudged to adopt "mummy track".
- 2) Pay disparity ⇒ gap of \$172 billion in lifelong STEM earnings of men & women.

- 3) lab infrastructure does not support baby friendly environment $\Rightarrow$ lack of creche facilities in labs.
- 4) low female gross enrollment ratio in primary education.
 $\Rightarrow$ only 66%, as compared to 78% (males)
- 5) sexual harassment at workplaces
- 6) Plastic sexuality, STEM biases and glass ceilings in administrative lab management.

Policy interventions

- 1) Extension of Rajiv Gandhi creche facilities to STEM fields.
 - 2) Reservation for females in research projects.
 - 3) Implicit discrimination should be handled by penal disincentives.
 - 4) Safe workplaces.
- Thus, programmes like CURIE, MADAM etc. are steps in right direction.

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

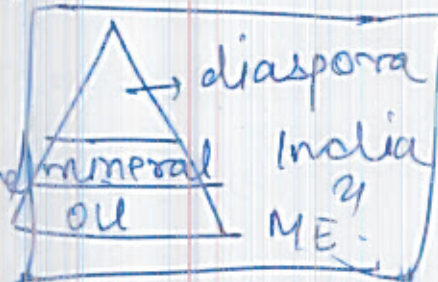
BRICS at its recent summit
underwent a significant expansion
introducing members like UAE,
Saudi, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia etc.



Opportunities for India

- ① Deeper engagements with
Middle East members ⇒
UAE, Saudi etc.

- ② Greater institutional
facilitation for
diversification of oil exports



and imports: IMEC etc.

③ conflict resolution forum

for →

India	→	China
UAE/saudi	→	Iran
Egypt	→	Ethiopia

④ Voice of global south ⇒
issues like de-dollarisation,
data privacy, climate change.

⑤ Market diversification for
trade and diaspora.

Challenges for India

1) Intra-grouping conflicts like
saudi-iran; India-china ⇒
paralytic.

2) Anti-west perception of USA
and Europe.

3) Lack of Latin American and
Polynesian representation

4) Detached from west ⇒
limits to global engagements.

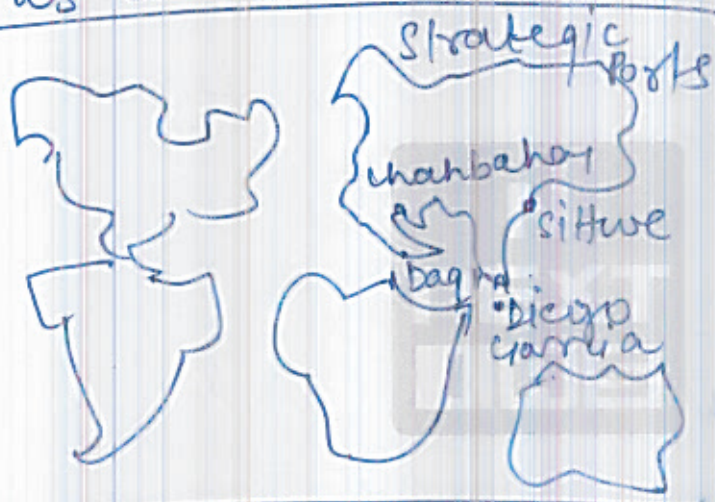
Thus, expanded BRICS does
strengthen multipolarity, but
needs to collaborate with west for
achievement.

10. रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित बंदरगाह क्षेत्रीय और आर्थिक एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण परिसंपत्तियाँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत की 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 the centrifugal nodes of development that contributes to India's aspirations to emerge as a world leader.



Significance

① Trade nodes → Chabahar port provides access to Afghanistan

and central Asian countries.

② Strategic balancing with Chinese threat

Eg	China	→	Gwadar port
	India	→	Chabahar
	China	→	Djibouti
	India	→	Bagam

③ Ease of supply chains → oil

imports from chahbahar from
GCC countries.

④ Sittwe port provides access
to strategic Malacca strait
and chahbahar to Gulf of Hormuz.

⑤ chahbahar $\Rightarrow$ INSTC, IMEC
Sittwe $\Rightarrow$ IMT, MST

⑥ surpassing the china -
Pakistan-Afghanistan nexus etc

Challenges

① USA's impositions has
delayed chahbahar engagement.

② china's string of pearls
policy $\Rightarrow$ security threat to
india's ports.

③ Iran's wars with israel and
saudi; myanmar's political
instability. $\Rightarrow$ problems for india.

Thus, strategic global ports are
extremely essential for our geopol.
ambitions.

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

Alternate dispute Resolution is a judicial innovation that has the potential to further the benefits of Article 39A and Art 21 i.e. Right to speedy trial.



<u>Mediation</u>	<u>Arbitration</u>
1) <u>3rd party presence</u> but only <u>advisory</u>	1) <u>3rd party presence</u> is <u>legal</u> and <u>binding</u> .
2) <u>Mutual dispute resolution</u> by <u>communication</u> b/w <u>2 parties</u>	2) <u>Arbitrator</u> is the <u>middle man</u> between the <u>2 parties</u> .

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3) The award of mediator is <u>not mandatory</u> nor <u>legally binding</u> . | 3) Award of arbitrator is <u>necessary</u> and <u>legally binding</u> . |
| 4) more <u>informal</u> than arbitration | 4) <u>Formal</u> and <u>systematic</u> . |

Mediation Act, 2023

Potential

- 1) Provides for voluntary litigation between consenting parties $\Rightarrow$ provides legal backing to ADR.
- 2) Provides a clear schedule of offences that can be resolved through mediation.
- 3) Allows for civil as well as non-compoundable and bailable criminal litigations.
- 4) ADR records in a survey, that mediation Bill can reduce pendency of judiciary by (25%).

- 5) Enhances ease of doing business among private players $\Rightarrow$ contractual arbitration.
- 6) Pushes for collaborations between public and private sector to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- 7) Reduces time and cost
- 8) standardises mediation services by establishing the mediation council of India.

Limitations

- 1) keep mediation voluntary $\Rightarrow$ restraint to mandatory litigating especially civil cases.
- 2) Autonomy of MCI is limited.
- 3) Allows for foreign mediation but imposes several restrictions.

Thus, the need is the implement 256th law commission recommendations to ensure deepening of ADR culture.

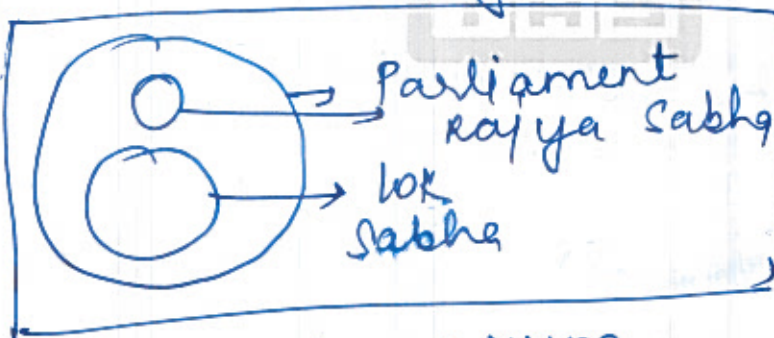
12. विभिन्न स्तरों पर निर्वाचित निकायों वाले राष्ट्र का संघीय चरित्र द्विसदनीय विधायिका के माध्यम से सर्वोत्तम रूप से सुरक्षित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में द्विसदनीय विधायिका किस प्रकार संघवाद का समर्थन करती है। साथ ही संघीय ढाँचे को सुदृढ़ करने और राष्ट्रीय शासन में राज्यों का प्रभावी 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 Government of India Act 1919 provided for the bicameralism at centre level, which since then has become the hall mark of federalism in India.

Bicameral legislature



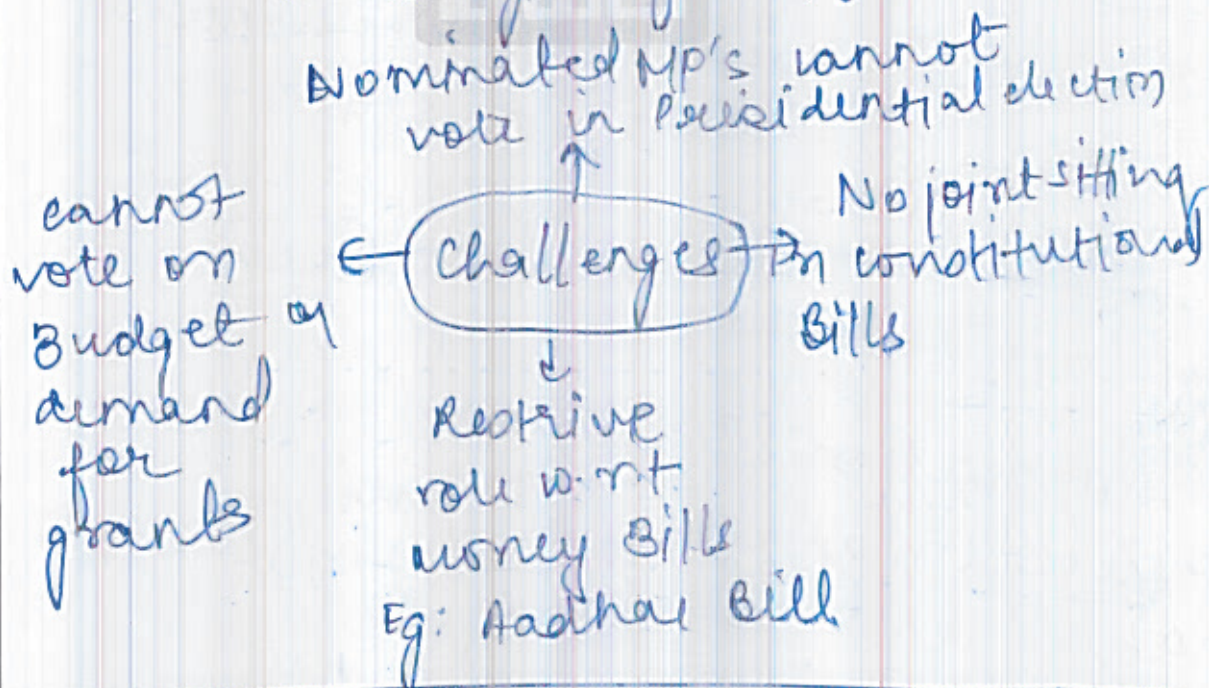
① Representation to states in the largest national

legislative forum.

② Integration of state's representative in policy making and passing of bills
 ⇒ all ordinary, constitutional and financial bill (I) (II) need Rajya Sabha's assent.

- ③ Grievance redressal forum between states and centre through joint sitting (Art 108).
- ④ Vice-President of India belongs to the Rajya Sabha.
- ⑤ Power of the Rajya Sabha's elected MPs to vote for president.
- ⑥ Art 312 and 249 ⇒ All India service and national law on state list resp.

Challenges of Rajya Sabha



Measures to Strengthen

- 1) Increasing representation

of females, SC's, ST's, OBC in Rajya Sabha $\Rightarrow$ extension of reservation provision.

2) The Rajya Sabha should be given powers to vote on demand for grants and money bill.

3) Extension of state legislative councils from 6 states to 28 states.

4) Inclusion of members from local bodies to Rajya Sabha and state councils.

Thus, these measures will strengthen bicameralism and federalism, as it is a basic core of constitution (S.R. Bommai judgement).

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 refers to administrative wing of the parliament, consisting of MP's and bureaucrats, that helps in robust functioning of Parliament.

Role of Parliamentary Secretariat

- 1) Inter-ministerial coordination
 ⇒ helps in preparing reports, dynamic issue configuration etc.
 Eg: Parliament sec. helps during disaster management.
- 2) Parliamentary logistics are handled by secretariat ⇒
drafting of policies, answering material of MP's etc.
- 3) Research and analysis ⇒
collection of data for policy, feedback management etc.

- 4) Interface for legislative and bureaucratic interaction.
- 5) Resource management and parliamentary committee support.

Limitations

- 1) Partisan nature of secretariats
⇒ delays in drafting of bills
for private members etc.
- 2) Delays in preparing of reports, question hour
disturbances etc.
- 3) Linkage for politicisation
of bureaucracy ⇒ breeding
ground for politician and
bureaucrat nexus.
- 4) Opaque appointments and
functioning of the

secretariat.

5) lack of inter-ministerial coordination.

Measures to improve

1) Statutory recognition to Parliament secretariat.

2) Reducing role of arbitrariness of speakers in appointments to PS.

3) Transparency in politician-bureaucrat dealings.

4) separate machinery for opposition work, like in the UK.

Thus, Parliament secretariat is the topmost ladder for improving governance hierarchy and strengthening checks & balances.

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

73 and 74 Amendment has provided for the constitutionalisation of PRIs, despite which challenges remain in fiscal autonomy.

Challenges in Financial Autonomy

- 1) Public Expenditure Management ⇒ corruption, leakages, inefficient audits etc.
- 2) low revenue base ⇒ mainly from state and central devolution and property & octroi taxes ⇒ stagnation at (1%).
- 3) lack of participatory budget management, as opposed to [In Mexico's system of Mexico]
- 4) lack of resource mobilisation

for revenue generation.

- 5) Brazil spends 7% of GDP on local body budget, but India spends less than 1%.

Opportunities

- 1) Independent revenue and capital budgets for local PPI's.

- 2) Resource mobilisation for revenue generation.

Eg: Agro-forestry tourism.

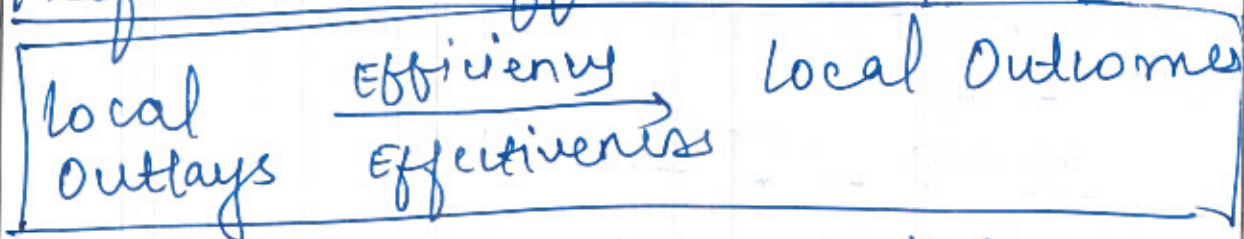
- 3) Participatory budget making
 ⇒ local budgets should be discussed & passed by Gram Sabha.

- 4) Addition of local bodies list in 7th schedule.

- 5) Revival of state finance commissions ⇒ only a states have formed 6th SFC, out of which

only 2 are active.

Reforms & Effectiveness



- ① Capacity building of the PPI's due to actual fiscal power to undertake capital asset development.
 - ② Functional autonomy from state govt.
 - ③ increased scrutiny of fund utilisation $\Rightarrow$ participatory democracy.
 - ④ handling of disaster management at local level.
 - ⑤ Extension of govt. service delivery like health, edu etc.
- For actual realisation of principle of subsidiarity, the fiscal autonomy of PPI's are important.

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

The National Commission of Women has been the apostle for institutionalised gender justice, with several landmark achievements.

[NCW] - Achievements

1) Reviews the constitutional and legal safeguards for women in India.

Eg: Reviews the effectiveness of Visakha judgement at workplace

2) Provides policy inputs and legislative forum for discussion of female issues.

Eg: NCW played a crucial role in Nari Shakti Vandhan Adhiniyam.

3) Collaboration with NCO's and CSO's. Eg: Mahila Kisan

Sashaktiyaran Adhikar Manch
receives inputs from NCW.

4) Taking auto-moto cognisance
of governance gaps.

Eg: Rape case at Hathras $\Rightarrow$
involvement of NCW.

5) investigates and conducts
research for the review of
socio-economic development.

Eg: NCW's efforts in Muse Ainaara
Khalson's PIL for women
prisoners.

Limitations

NCW lacks constitutional
recognition, which does
make it a 'toothless tiger'.

① lack of separate autonomous
secretariat $\Rightarrow$ dependent on
police for investigations $\Rightarrow$
biases and procedural lapses.

② lack of independent appointments to NCW $\Rightarrow$ executive interference.

③ lack of separate budget for NCW $\Rightarrow$ politicisation of NCW due funding dependence.

④ Procedural rigidity $\Rightarrow$ pendencies in case disposals $\Rightarrow$ more than 20,000 complaints are pending.

⑤ lack of inter-gender representation and sectional identities.
eg: LGBTQ; SC, ST, OBC etc.

⑥ Vacancies in NCW.

Thus, by constitutionalisation of NCW, the government can ensure actual realisation of SDG-5 $\Rightarrow$ Gender Equality.

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 post liberalised economy has mandated the need for sectoral regulators, to uphold the principles of fair competition, equitable participation and inclusive growth.

Analysis of performance of regulators

① Securities and Exchanges Board of India

(+ves)

(-ves)

1) regulating the financial capital markets.

2) schemes like Investor Protection Fund ⇒ security of retail investors

3) quasi judicial body

4) Innovations ⇒ T.O settlement

1) conflict of interest issues

Eg: Involvement of SEBI chief in Adani investments (Hindenburg report)

2) lack of teeth for convictions

3) conflicting justice delivery b/w SEBI & Securities Appellate Tribunal

② Telecom Regulatory Authority

Pros

- 1) Increased tele-density
- 2) 'Jio' revolution
→ TRAI ensured fair play.
- 3) suo moto cognisance of scams.
eg: 2G scam.

Cons

- 1) Limited powers
- 2) conflicting jurisdiction with CCI.
- 3) Lack of powers for fair allocation of spectrum.

③ Competition Commission of India

Pros

- 1) Fair market tactics.
eg: charged Google with 2000 crore fine.
- 2) Ensures that fair price discovery mechanisms prevail.

Cons

- 1) Appellate tribunal jurisdictional issues.
- 2) Lack of autonomy.
- 3) Vacancies for 7 years → 2002 to 2009.

Influence of Government

1) Appointment

- executive interference
- No cap on reappointment.

2) Funding

- dependent on the centre for funds.
- cannot effectively regulate public sector enterprises.

3) Appellate Tribunals

- overturns the judgement of regulator ⇒ restricts autonomy and credibility.

4) Politicisation of regulatory bodies due to favours and links with politicians ⇒ corruptions.

Thus, reforms will help ensure effectiveness of regulators.

- Independent secretariat
- workforce
- bar on reappointment
- CAG audit of regulator
- Parliamentary reports

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

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023 was passed, providing 33% reservation to females in Lok Sabha and state legislative councils / Assemblies.

Patriarchal Dynamics of Politics

- ① Inclusion of females in the largest legislative forum.
- ② Gender-sensitive policies.
Eg: Rwanda's 61% women parliament has passed laws on child labour, reproductive rights, female employment etc.
- ③ Increase in women in politics through intra-party reforms.

④ Decrease in stigmas related to female politicians
eg: Nepal, B'desh $\Rightarrow$ 32% &
16% women rep.

⑤ Inclusive growth by addressing low female LPR, rapes, sexual violence etc.

Limitations

① Due to rotational reservation, the winnability of female candidates post reservation remains dubious.

② Superficial reservation like 'sarpanch Pati' phenomena in local bodies.

③ Lack of data regarding the effectiveness of female reservation, as is with PPI's and ULB's.

④ Stagnation of female rep. at 33% $\Rightarrow$ to satisfy legal mandate, as with 46% rep in

ULB's & PRI's

However, it can't be ascertained that women reservation in parliament will face exact same limitations as local bodies because:

- ① Greater scrutiny and accountability at national level.
- ② Media coverage will be greater.
- ③ Female reservation at parliament $\rightarrow$ sunset clause; Not similar to local bodies.
- ④ Greater resources for developmental works.

Eg: Female MP's access to MPLADS
unlike female sarpanch

Thus, for 106th AA to be a success, intra-party reforms, stigma, women's pol. education needs to be improved.

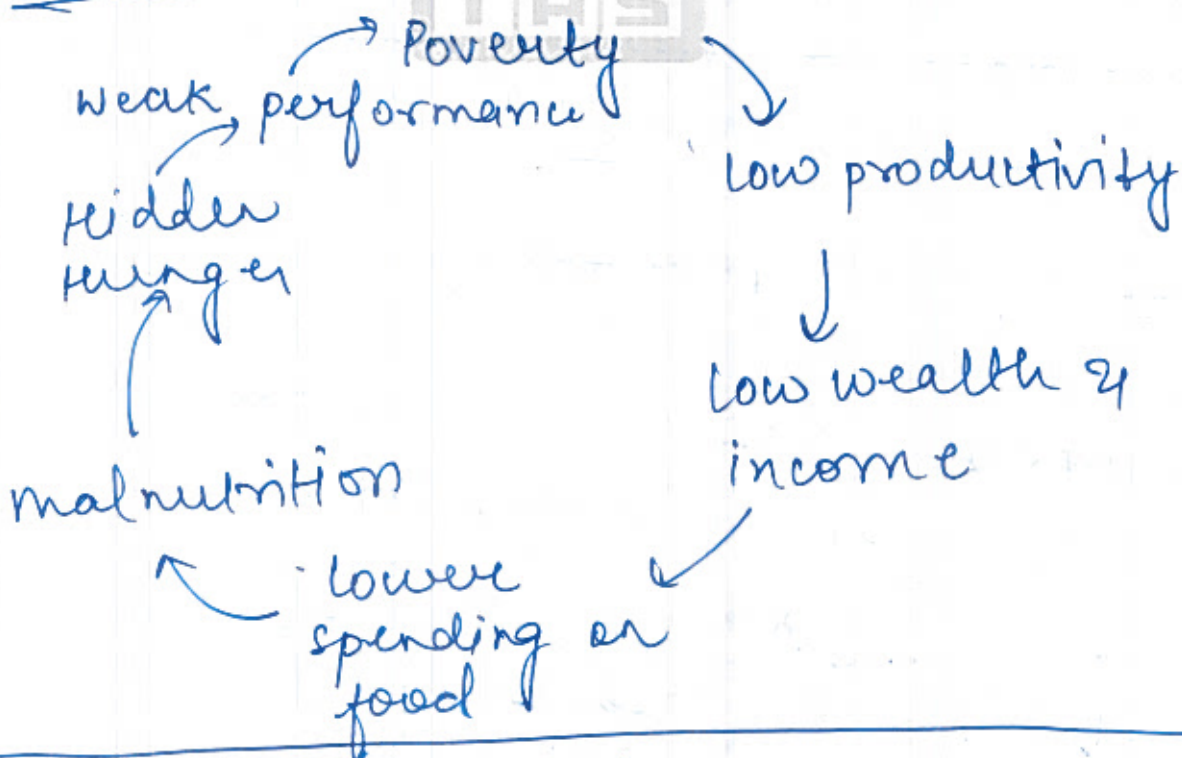
18. भूख, निर्धनता का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है और इसे संबोधित करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। प्रमुख सरकारी पहलों के उदाहरणों के साथ बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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 and poverty are mutually reinforcing vices, that is reflected in India's 111/125 rank in global hunger index and 14% population being multi-dimensionally poor.

Hunger & Poverty Relationship



Multidimensional Approach

1) Income alleviation to improve

depending on food and nutrition.

② Education empowerment $\Rightarrow$
to gain skills $\rightarrow$ to increase income $\rightarrow$
to access healthy food.

③ social inclusion to improve
accessibility and affordability
of food.

④ Financial inclusion to reduce
poverty and hunger.

Effectiveness of multidimensional
Approach

① Mid-Day meal schemes
Pros: targeting hunger and
education of nearly 21 million
children.

Cons: leakages, low quality of
food $\Rightarrow$ death of 35 children
in MP due to toxic food in
MDM.

② MCNRECA and PDS

+ves $\Rightarrow$ linking of MGNREGA income with PDS distribution.

-ves $\Rightarrow$ PDS has been completely subsidised $\Rightarrow$ freebies culture.

③ ASHA workers and campaigns on nutritional securities $\Rightarrow$

+ves $\Rightarrow$ helps tackle anaemia, low infant malnutrition etc.

-ves $\Rightarrow$ ASHA workers are over-strained, delayed payments etc.

④ Best Practice $\Rightarrow$ Odisha's community marriage schemes requires married couple to take 'Poshan Pheas'

Thus, multidimensional initiatives can help to overcome the hunger-poverty vicious cycle, but needs proper implementation, governance, innovation and feedback monitoring.

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

African Union was included into the G-20, as announced by Delhi Declaration during the G-20 meet in September 2023.

Importance for India

① Africa's representation is important because:

1) largest continent with nearly 20% of world population.

2) Bilateral part newships for Africa's resource mobilisation

18% - solar capability
20% - critical minerals
15% - Forest resources

3) Equitable redistribution of resources $\Rightarrow$ South-South coopn.

4) Addressing global issues like climate change, data governance, polarisation, war etc.

Implications on India - Africa Relationships

economic political strategic cultural

(A) Economic

1) Increased trade between Ind - Africa $\Rightarrow$ at present around \$54 billion.

2) Investment hospitality b/w Africa - India $\Rightarrow$ 51 business tycoons of Africa are of Indian origin.

3) Tourism promotion

(B) Political

1) Increased 4-20 collaborations b/w African & Indian sherpas.

2) High-level engagements at G20 summits.

(c) Strategic

1) India's efforts will counter growing Chinese influence in Africa.

2) Port sharing b/w India - Africa.

(d) Cultural & humanitarian

1) Positive perception of African demography for India.

2) Greater P2P contacts due to G20 engagements with CSO's, SHG's etc.

Thus, India's efforts for African Union in G20 is a gold mine for deepening India-Africa bilateral relationship.

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

The World War II gave birth to the Bretton Woods Institution of IMF and World Bank, which has faltered below the expectations of developing countries.

Challenges of IMF & World Bank

- ① Inequitable quota sharing for IMF $\Rightarrow$ dependent on contributions to IMF and resources of a country.
- ② Hegemony of western world $\Rightarrow$ no representation for the global south in institutional structure.
- ③ SDR basket comprises solely of high GDP countries $\Rightarrow$ dollar, euro, renminbi, yen etc. $\Rightarrow$ high dependence of developing

countries on hard currency.

- ④ conditional loans, dependent on capitalistic pursuits.

Eg: India's loans from IMF $\Rightarrow$ opening up of economy.

- ⑤ The World Bank's Investment Dispute Settlement body is arbitrary and opaque $\Rightarrow$ India did not join.

Need for reforms in MDB

- ① Limited membership
Eg: New Development Bank $\Rightarrow$ BRICS members

- ② Non-universal coverage.
Eg: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank does not include USA and Japan.

- ③ Non-transparent and Non-standardised meeting schedules.
Eg: Asian Dev. Bank $\Rightarrow$ only 2 meetings in 5 years.

- ④ Aggressive debt trap diplomacy through
MDB loans.
Eg: China holds 37% shares of
AIIB and uses it to fund BRI
projects.

Reforms Needed

- 1) Transparent functioning, with
clear and derived stake
controls.
- 2) Expansion of coverage to
Latin American, African and
Pacific countries.
- 3) MDB contributions to developmental
aid, disaster response,
climate mitigation etc.
- 4) Permanent secretariats for
MDB's.

Thus, as the IMF and World Bank
becomes increasingly redundant
in a multipolar world, the
reform in MDB can help to fill the
void for finance in developing
countries.

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।

