

NEXT IAS

anubhava 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

12

Name of Candidate: NEELESH GOYAL Mobile No.

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1433 Start Time 7:00 End Time

Date of Examination: 7/9/24 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

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

Ans

Parliamentary sovereignty

refers to a governance structure, where parliament has superiority over constitution and it can alter constitution to any extent. eg UK

On the other hand constitution superiority means that constitution is superior to parliament and it can not be amended or extremely difficult to amend.
eg Canada.

Indian case: Judicial intervention balancing constitutional and parliamentary sovereignty

① Doctrine of Basic Structure

↳ Judiciary placed limit on parliament to the extent of altering constitution.

↳ Keshwananda Bharti case, 1973

eg SC struck down 99th CAA, NFAC as unconstitutional

- ② Interpretation of fundamental rights
↳ in Menka Gandhi case expanded the scope of Art 21, right to life.
- ③ Upheld certain amendments to constitution, recognizing need of time.
↳ de-operationalisation of Art 370
- ④ Upholds constitutional morality
↳ Natej singh jauhar case, right to dignity to transgenders, homosexuals
- ⑤ Showing judicial restraint
↳ Supriyo chakraborty case.

However critics argue that, powers of judicial intervention (Art-13) have been overused by judiciary such as -

- ① Appointment of judges - collegium system
↳ extra constitutional
- ② Art 136 - special leave petition.
↳ discretion of SC ↳ inter state
river disputes

Article 50 of DPSP mandates separation of executive and judiciary. It has helped to maintain balance in powers of parliament & 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।

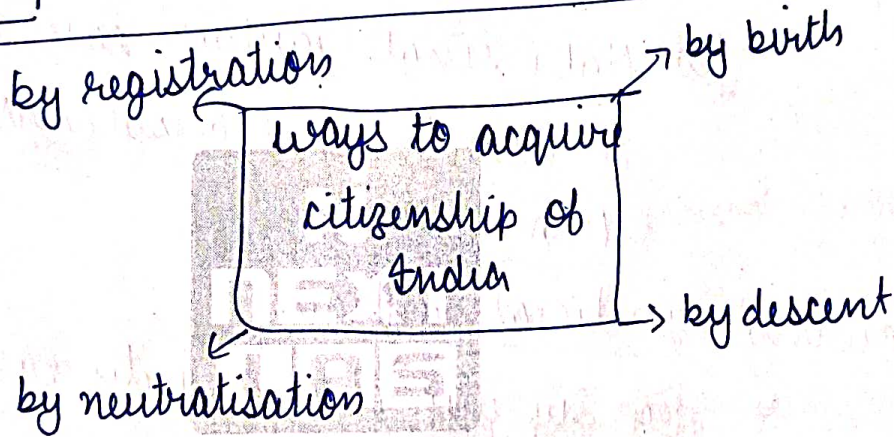
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans

Constitution of India, under part-II (Art 5-11) provides for citizenship.



Difference between citizenship laws and policies of USA:-

- ① Single citizenship in India while Dual citizenship in USA (national + state)
- ② India provides power to parliament to make detailed provisions for citizenship.
~~eg~~ Parliament recently passed citizenship amendment act while in USA, both federal legislation and state legislation has these powers.

③ In India, in case of voluntary acceptance of foreign citizenship, Indian citizenship automatically terminates.

In USA, citizenship of more than 1, country is allowed.

④ In India, a citizen has right to apply for any post including prime-minister & president.

In USA, only born citizens of USA, can apply for presidency.

Ongoing debate on citizenship laws and policies in India and the US

① In USA, due to politicisation of immigrant issue → there is anger amongst public to not give citizenship to immigrants.

② In India, due to ongoing NRC-CAA exercise in eastern states, there is resentment amongst a section of society.

Citizenship provides a set of rights to people, helpful for their all round development.

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

Ans

In Anuradha basin v/s

UOI case, supreme court highlighted right to internet access as conducive to fundamental rights under Art 19, 21.

Right to internet access: integral to realisation and exercise of other fundamental rights:

① Art 19(1)(a) - freedom of speech and expression
↳ using social media such as - X.

② Art 19(1)(g) → freedom of profession
↳ such as - e-commerce
e-learning etc.

③ Art 21 → Right to life and personal liberty

④ Art 21A → Right to education
↳ online classes for students

⑤ Art 29, 30 → Rights of minorities to manage their affairs eg schools, colleges.

Recognition of internet access as a fundamental right: reconciling with states authority to impose restrictions.

① All fundamental rights are subjected to reasonable restrictions.

eg Art 19(2) - subject to public morality, law & order etc.

② It will be more easy for state authorities to explain right to internet access as leading to law and order problems.

eg in Rajasthan, internet is banned on the day of any govt. exam

However, Supreme court has time and again warned states to not use internet shutdown as a regular policing tool.

Further Right to internet access, as a fundamental right will help in

① More inclusive growth eg presently only 41% have access to internet [NSSO data]

② Economic development → as internet will provide skills to youth

Therefore providing right to internet access could transform India - socially and economically.

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

Ans

44th constitutional amendment 1978 was enacted to reverse certain unilateral changes made in constitution during emergency period (42nd CAA, 1976)

Impact of 44th CAA on emergency provisions

- ① declaration of emergency
 - ↳ only on written recommendation of council of ministers.
 - ↳ internal disturbance replaced with armed rebellion
- ② Approval of emergency
 - ↳ within 30 days of reassembly of parliament, in both houses.
- ③ Majority required
 - ↳ special majority (i.e. 2/3rd of members present & voting)
 - ↳ earlier simple majority was sufficient
- ④ Period of emergency
 - ↳ 6 months from the date of proclamation

↳ can be extended indefinitely by successive approvals.

⑤ Revocation of emergency

↳ ordinance by president or

↳ if passed by simple majority in parliament (lower house)

(earlier parliament had no say in revocation of emergencies)

Due to experiences of emergencies, above changes were introduced in parliament.

However, certain limitations were there in this amendment

- ① Still central government wielded too much power → in emergencies
- ② With parliamentary approval, emergency could be continued for infinite period.
- ③ No reform for emergency under Art 356
 - ↳ continued to be misused.

Despite above shortcomings, these amendment have ensured that India has not had another national emergency after 1975-77.

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

Ans

India after independence chose federal structure of government. One of the deviations from classical federal states was - position of governor, as it wielded some extraordinary powers vis-a-vis state government.

Powers and immunities of governor → in bills passed by the state legislature

① Governor has three bills options, regarding bills passed by state legislature:

- i) approve the bill or withhold the bill.
- ii) return the bill for reconsideration of legislature

↳ except in case of money bill

- iii) reserve the bill for assent of president.

② under option 3, governor has constitutional discretion in one case

↳ when bill aims to curtail power & privatisation of state (high courts)

In other cases, Governor generally reserve those bills:

- i) against provisions of central law in same matter.
- ii) endangers relations with foreign countries etc.

③ Further, constitution provides no time limit in which government has to return the bill to state legislature.

These powers of governor, have many times created conflict of federalism, taking the matter to SC, to examine whether these powers are absolute/unlimited

① State of Punjab v/s G.UOI case 2024

↳ SC highlighted that governor can't infinitely sit on state bills, he has to return them within a timeframe to legislature

↳ Governor should act as advised by council of minister except in rarest of rare cases.

Therefore, Governor ~~he~~ should use these powers in order to ensure spirit of federalism and welfare of citizens.

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

Ans

Lateral entry refers to recruitment of personnel at middle management level posts.

Lateral entry : enhancing the effectiveness of bureaucracy

① Brings in experts from industry, who can take better, faster decisions.

eg) former PM, Mannohan Singh was a lateral recruit in finance ministry.

② Reduces red tapism, bureaucratic apathy

↳ higher motivation levels.

③ Reduces burden on government employees

↳ short term employment, no pension

④ unlike regular recruits (generalists), they are specialists.

⑤ Bring in fresh ideas, more realistic to implement.

However, there are concerns that lateral entry is not beneficial:

- ① Elitist in nature
↳ as requirement is such that those employed with big firms, are selected.
- ② Exclusive as no reservation
eg Recently 65 posts, published by DoPT, had no provision of seats reserved for SC/ST/OBC/EWS.
- ③ May support favouritism/corruption
↳ as direct interviews → recruitment (no written exam)
- ④ with upskilling and reskilling, regular recruits can be made resourceful.
eg Dr. Shaktikanta Das → IAS officer

way
ahead

- ① provision of affirmative action in lateral recruitment
- ② focus on upgrading skills of existing civil servants

By using above provisions we can ensure enhanced effectiveness of bureaucracy.

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

Ans

Caste census refers to collection of socio-economic data, castewise.

Similarly sub-categorisation of caste requires stratification of different castes based on education levels, assets owned, standard of living etc.

Demand for caste census: failure of neoliberalism to address India's caste problem

- ① There exists a great deal of inequality between upper castes and lower castes.

eg literacy levels

All India - 74%.

generals → approx 85%.

SC/STs → below 70%.

- ② Representation of lower castes in government jobs and higher education is way below what is required - Sukhdeo Thorat

③ Neoliberals laws such as prevention of atrocities on SC/ST act 1994 has not been very successful.

↳ NCR region, conviction rate in this law is < 0.1%.

④ Despite various government initiatives for lower castes, their standard of living is still sup-par.

However, Neo-liberalism has succeeded in certain aspects as well

① Entrepreneurship → more & more of SC/STs are owning start-ups

② Government policies such as

↳ Eklavya schools

↳ PM JANMAN etc.

are expected to improve their social indicators.

Constitution of India, under Art 46 of DPSP, mandates state to formulate policies to empower weaker sections of society to ensure SABKA SATH, SABKA VIKAS.

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

Ans

According to data from NITI aayog, ratio of male: female in STEM jobs was 2:1 in 2023.

Barriers to women's participation in STEM

① Patriarchal mindset of society

↳ she has to be married at certain age and have children thereafter

↳ hence necessary to sacrifice career

② Toothlessness of Prevention of sexual harassment act, 2013

↳ as visible in #metoo movement

③ Motherhood penalty - E.S 24

↳ companies systematically excluding women from recruitment.

↳ Loncom, Chennai, was alleged to do so.

④ other factors → glass ceiling
→ glass cliff etc.

Policy interventions : to promote gender equality

① safety of women at workplace
↳ stringent regulation.

② provision of paternity leave in
addition to maternity leave
↳ ensures gender equality

③ sufficient availability of WASH facilities
at workplace such as - toilets.

④ creche facilities for child

⑤ skill upgradation of women.

⑥ increasing age of marriage for women

↳ as done by Himachal Pradesh
↳ suggested by Jaya Prakash Committee

To reap demographic dividend,
we have to utilize the potential of 50%
of the work force i.e. women.

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

Ans

Recent expansion of BRICS included Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Eritrea and UAE. Except Saudi, all other members have joined officially making BRICS, a 11 member body.

BRICS+ → a shift towards a more multipolar world order

- ① New members, are formidable economies and populous countries.
 Eg Egypt in Africa, Saudi in middle east are influential powers.
- ② Reduces hegemony of USA & China in world order.
- ③ India's stature enhanced in world order due to this expansion.
- ④ Now BRICS+ represent more than half of world's population and 1/3rd of GDP.

BRICS+ → opportunities to India to enhance its global leadership

- ① It will balance the power in view of increasing China - Russia nexus.
- ② India has strategic partnership with all of the new members
↳ boost to India's leadership
- ③ Earlier, the grouping was restricted to emerging economies, now it includes others as well.

However, expansion of BRICS will pose certain challenges to India

- ① Multialignment with all the partners will be complex.
- ② Consensus building will be all the more difficult.

Steps to take → make grouping more institutional
↳ permanent headquarters
↳ collaboration with other members to counter Chinese expansionism in Indo-Pacific

Above steps will make the grouping more effective.

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

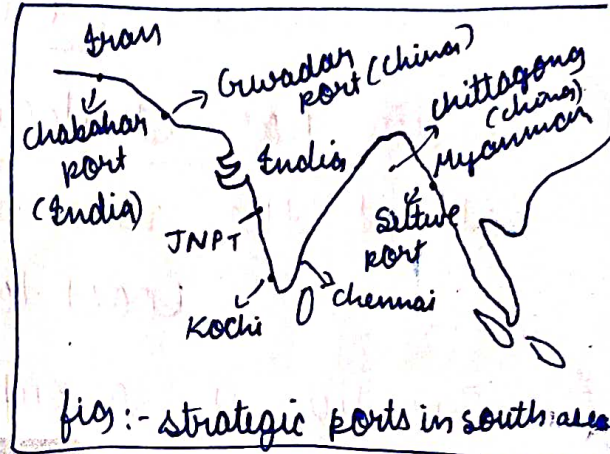
Strategically located ports are vital assets in regional and economic integration. In this context discuss the significance of ports like Chabahar and Sittwe in India's strategy to enhance connectivity and their contribution to India's geopolitical objectives.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans

The one who
controls the seas, rules
the land.

- Albuquerque
(Portuguese
governor)



Recently India secured a 10-years deal with Iran for use and development of Chabahar port.

Significance of Chabahar and Sittwe port in
India's strategy to enhance connectivity

- ① Chabahar port will provide India connectivity to Afghanistan, bypassing Pakistan.
- ② Also, Chabahar port will further India's economic trade with middle east.

- ③ Sittwe port of Myanmar provides India connectivity with ASEAN countries & further its economic interests.

Contribution of these ports to India's geo-political objectives

- ① counter to china's string of pearls strategy.
- ② Chabahar ports lies outside the choke point in Persian gulf (st-of Hormuz)
↳ ensure India's strategic interest in case of adversities.
- ③ Sittwe ports allows India to extend its SAGAR doctrine in Indo-Pacific
- ④ Controlling these ports, India can easily mobilize armed forces in war.

Therefore to secure above interests India has ^{made} 'contract' with Iran and other foreign nations. It will further our military and economic objectives.

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

Ans. Mediation and arbitration are forms of ADR (alternate dispute resolution) mechanisms. Unlike mediation, they facilitate timely and non-adversarial conflict resolution.

Mediation v/s arbitration

① Mediation involves 3rd person (mediator) from beginning of contract, while arbitration involves him/her post dispute.

② Compared to Arbitration, mediation is more structured, faster and economical.

Potential of mediation act 2023: to address the backlog of litigation in Indian courts

① According to NODG, at present more than 4.4 crore cases are pending with judiciary.

② Mediation will reduce time taken
thus reducing pendency of cases.

③ Mediation cases will be handled by
ADR, reduced no. of cases before judiciary

④ Mediation act provides for
↳ priority to mediation as
mode of dispute resolution.

↳ promoting the culture of
voluntary mediation.

⑤ Mediation act sets up, norms for
appointments of mediator
professionals.

↳ ICAI designated as nodal
institute.

⑥ Private players and public players
who give preference to faster
resolution of conflicts.

↳ more likely to go for
mediation.

↳ reduce the burden on
judiciary.

However, there are certain issues with mediation act 2023

① Provides no clear deadline for resolution of conflict

↳ may be misused by mediator.

② Unlike interstate-river water disputes, where judgment of tribunal is binding

↳ here appeal can be filed against decision.

↳ may burden the judiciary.

③ No clear eligibility criteria for mediator.

④ Institutionalisation of mediation would have helped.

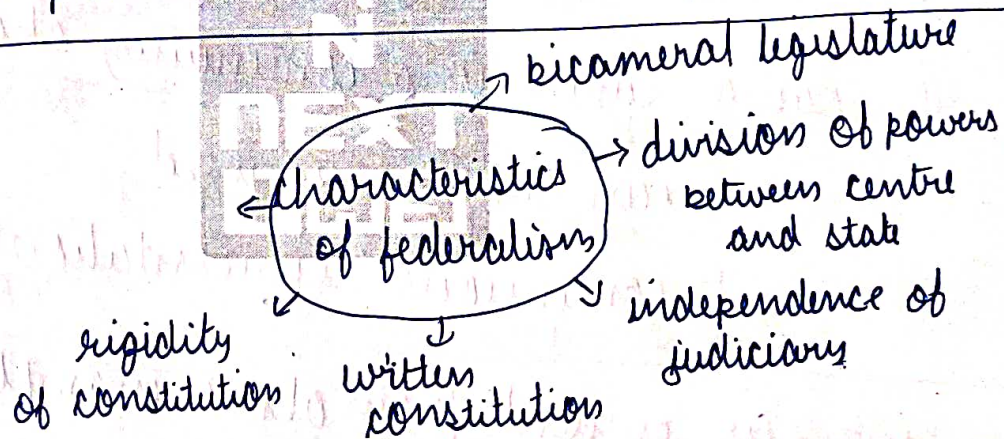
Therefore, to ensure speedy conflict resolution, mediation can be helpful but government has to ensure it is not misused. Conflict free business environment will be helpful in achieving \$5 trillion economy by 2028.

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

Ans Indian constitution makers, chose federalism as the structure of government. Though nowhere mentioned in the constitution, various provisions make India a federal state.



Bicameral legislature supporting federalism in

India:-

- ① India has bicameral legislature at centre-
lower house (lok sabha) & upper house
(Rajya Sabha)
- ② Rajya Sabha consists of members that
represents different states.
(feature of federalism)

③ under Article 112, Rajya Sabha can
i) ask parliament to make law on
a state matter (for the benefit of
states)

ii) create all-India services
(where uniformity is required)

④ Any legislation has to pass from both
houses

↳ providing equal power to
Rajyasabha except in - money bill

⑤ Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber

↳ can not be dismissed

↳ continuous representation of state.

However, as evident from above examples,
Rajyasabha is accorded less position when
compared with Lok Sabha.

① In matters of money bill.

② Rajya Sabha has lesser strength and
even then 12 members are nominated.

③ No domicile criteria, hence RS membership
has been reduced to a political tool.

NEXT IAS

Pg 26

Candidates must not
write on this margin

Additional measures : to strengthen the federal structure and ensure effective representation of states in national governance :

- ① Equal representation to all states
 → USA mode - each state has 2 seats
- ② Reintroducing domicile criteria for RS membership.
- ③ In matters of boundary alteration, renaming / merger etc. of states
 ↳ opinion of state should have more weightage (rather than just a formality - as in present system)
- ④ Equal powers to Rajya Sabha in money bills
- ⑤ Reducing the discretionary powers of governor

As suggested by Sarkaria commission centre should have more power than states but financial distribution should be liberalised to strengthen federalism.

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

Ans Parliamentary secretariat
provides bureaucratic support to ensure
smooth functioning of parliament.

Functions of parliamentary secretariat

- ① Providing logistics support to members of parliament.
- ② Creating schedule of parliament in accordance with house committee
- ③ Collection of questions of members and other issues to be addressed by ministers.
- ④ Ensuring day-to-day functioning of offices of parliament.

Core functions of parliament

- ① Debates and discussions over matters of national importance.
- ② Passing bills, formulating policies
- ③ Holding government accountable for its acts

of commission & omissions.

Independent Parliamentary Secretariat :
backbone of robust democracy

① By ensuring, all the necessary support required for ministers and parliaments → ensure that parliament functions efficiently.

② Providing required data and facts to members → ensure that democratic process of transparent discussion is upheld.

③ Recording of Parliamentary discussion
↳ subsequent release to public domain
↳ ensures right behaviour of members

④ Robust democracy needs politician-bureaucrat co-ordination → provided by parliamentary secretariat.

Non partisan support to Parliament : to carry out its core functions

① Not being partial towards a certain political ideology.

② Job of bureaucrat is to formulate policy, as instructed by politicians.
↳ as he is the elected representative

③ Core function of parliament i.e. free debate and discussion is possible when ministers and other members are provided with accurate data and facts.

However, there remain certain challenges with respect to parliamentary secretariat:

① With changed government
↳ bureaucrats are transferred.
↳ loyalists are brought in

② This causes discontinuity in governance.

③ Bureaucrats, being generalists are often not efficient at policy making.

Despite above challenges, Indian parliamentary secretariat has ensured successful functioning of parliament since last 78 years.

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

Ans. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act provided constitutional status to PRIs, with an aim to strengthen grassroots democracy.

Role of PRIs in local governance:

① Local representatives are better aware of local issues
↳ also in reach of local people
↳ enhanced accountability, transparency

② Financial powers to PRIs
↳ efficient usage of funds

③ Inclusive growth
↳ Reservation to SC/ST/women.

However, there are certain challenges in strengthening the financial autonomy of PRIs:→

① No state has devolved full financial powers to PRIs.

② sources of revenue remains limited
↳ 95% of panchayat revenues
are from grants

③ Financial powers such as - property tax
↳ not used due to vote bank
politics.

④ Grants from centre are mostly
tied grants.

eg rural PRIs - 60% grants tied
Urban → metropolis → 100% grants
tied.

⑤ Lack of auditing mechanisms to
ensure transparent usage of funds

⑥ Lack of efficient/expert manpower

Despite above challenges, financial autonomy provides certain opportunities

① Better human development

↳ financial resources could be
spent on better facilities to citizens,
promoting development.

② Promotes rural growth

Reforms in PRI financing : contributing to more effective grassroots governance in India.

16th FC is provided with mandate to strengthen state consolidate fund to provide more finances to PRIs. It will help.

① Better facilities to citizens

→ Swat municipality corporation revenue generation by wastewater treatment and supply to industries.

② Freedom to spend on any sector

↳ unlike tied grants from centre and state.

③ Financially strong PRIs will make

PRI administration → powerful

↳ improvement in women's conditions.

Therefore to fulfil Gandhiji's vision of Ram Rajya (good-governance) we have to strengthen PRIs (Swarajya)

15. संवैधानिक अधिदेश की अनुपस्थिति के बावजूद, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) को 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

Ans

National Commission for Women (NCW), a non-constitutional body, established in 1992, is responsible for women's welfare and overseeing legislation in this regard.

NCW → significant impact in influencing legal reforms and securing gender justice

① Acts like PCPNDT, 1994 were enacted with the inputs from NCW and its pursuit.

② NCW pursued the case of Nirbhaya rape and ensured prosecution of perpetrators

③ NCW takes suo-moto cognizance of crime against women.

eg Assault on Sweeti Malwal, RS member, taken up by NCW

- ④ NCW has a national helpline and website to register complaints.
- ⑤ NCW has launched - Nari shakti app to ensure women safety.
- ⑥ In the recent heinous rape & murder of R G Kar medical college, west Bengal, NCW is pursuing with government to make necessary policy changes.

However, there are several challenges with NCW

- ① Toothless body → recommendations are non-binding.
 - ↳ has no major penal powers.
- ② Appointment by government
 - ↳ lack of autonomy
 - ↳ mostly civil servants / bureaucrats are appointed.
- ③ Non-constitutional nature of body
 - ↳ doesn't even has secretariat assistance from government.

Yes, we should consider providing constitutional status to NCW

- ① It will enhance its autonomy
 - ↳ fixed tenure
 - ↳ expenditure charged on CFT
- ② Recommendations should be made binding on government.
- ③ Penalising powers should be given to NCW.
- ④ Recruitment of members should be by collegium such as - in case of ECI

The above measures would ensure that NCW can take concrete steps in the direction of women empowerment and gender justice.

Further, collaboration with NHRC would provide effectiveness to its efforts.

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

Ans India liberalised its economy in 1991 to ensure level playing field for all participants and allow market forces to ensure competition amongst them.

Independent regulators : to ensure fair competition and transparency

① In free market economy (laissez faire) there are chances that certain participants resort to monopolistic practices
↳ harmful as erects entry barriers to others.

② To address this issue, independent regulators were setup such as — competition commission of India (CCI)

③ Role of CCI is to check for monopolistic practices, unfair means by participants etc.

effectiveness of these independent regulators

① To a great extent, they have been successful.

eg Google fined 1330 cr by CCI.

② Indian economy, more or less provides level playing field for almost all sectors.

However, there are concerns

① Duopoly in sectors like telecom, airlines, e-commerce.

② Deep-discounts offered by e-commerce companies, distorting market.

③ Government, itself is a party to some of such incidents
eg MSP in agriculture

Impact of government influence on their autonomy.

① Political party in power, largely determines the effectiveness of these bodies.

② Though they give binding orders
↳ but can be appealed against.

③ Appointment in these bodies made
by government

↳ as a post retirement prize

④ Governments have been hesitant
to act against giant MNCs

↳ reduces effectiveness of
these bodies.

⑤ There have been allegations of
collusive corruptions.

↳ Business - official - politician
nexus.

way
ahead

→ more autonomy to these agencies

→ appointment may be made by
independent body / collegium

→ fin criteria for being member of
this agencies.

Therefore ensuring perfect
competition in market is beneficial not
only for economy but also for companies.

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 जैसे 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

Ans. Recently parliament enacted 106th constitutional amendment act, Nari Shakti vandan adhinium, providing 33% reservation to women in lok sabha and state legislative assembly.

Nari Shakti vandan adhinium: reshaping patriarchal dynamics of Indian politics

① At present in lok sabha (18th LS) <14% women representative.

↳ It will increase to 33%.

② patriarchal politics → doesn't consider women as vote bank → no attention to their problem

↳ It will change by this act

③ In parliament, increased women representation → address women's issue

However, It has certain challenges

① Has not been enacted immediately
↳ post next census and delimitation
↳ therefore in next election in 2029 (5 yrs)

② Reservation is not cross-sectional
↳ ~~SC/ST~~ OBC/EWS women not given separate representation.

It might encounter similar limitations as those seen in local self govt. institutions

↳ called Sarpanch pati syndrome (sudha pati)

① Since women's economic empowerment is still missing

↳ India ranked 142/146 in economical empowerment index of global gender gap report.

↳ therefore women still dependent on male members of family/parts to fight in elections.

② sack of internal party democracy
↳ dummy women candidates

③ patriarchal mindset will not let
women powers take in their hands

measures needed to rectify these issues

① Economic empowerment of women
↳ skill providing

↳ SHG formations

② strengthening of anti-harassment
laws ~~to~~ POSH act

③ Awareness generation among
women → regarding their
rights

④ value instillation in children
↳ against patriarchy

By taking above steps, we can
ensure that spirit of women empowerment
through Nari Shakti vandan adhirinis is
achieved.

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

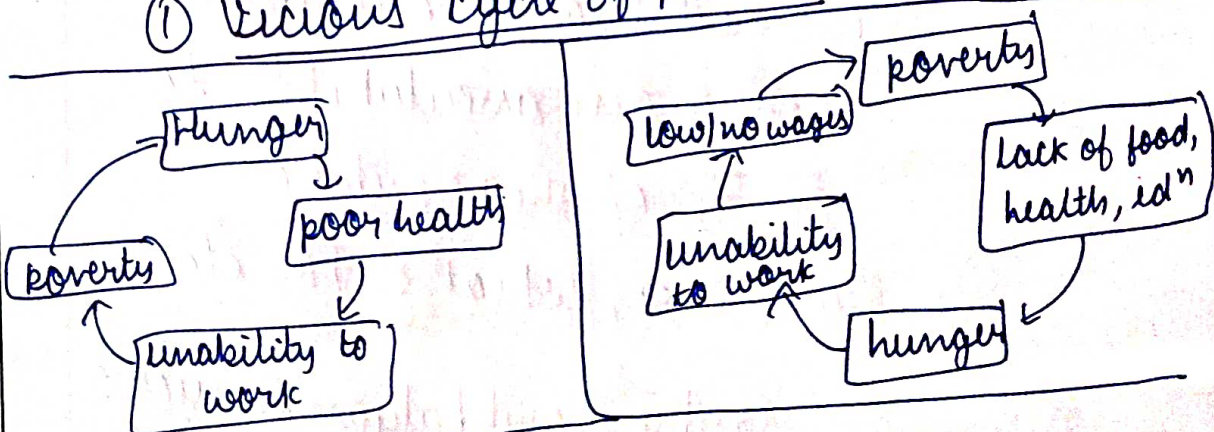
Hunger is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, and addressing it requires a multidimensional approach. Analyze the effectiveness of a multidimensional approach with examples from key government initiatives. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans

Global hunger index placed India at 111th place out of 126 countries. While NITI aayog highlighted that still 11.28% of Indian population is multidimensionally poor.

Hunger: both cause and consequence of poverty

① Vicious cycle of poverty



② other causes of poverty included lack of skills and employment opportunities
 ↳ ultimately cause hunger
 ↳ vicious cycle continues.

Addressing Hunger requires multidimensional approach:

- ① Need to ensure food availability, affordability and nutrition in it.
- ② Skill training
- ③ employment opportunities
- ④ Health facilities → accessible and affordable

Effectiveness of India's multidimensional approach

- ① National food security act, 2013
 - ↳ ensured heavily subsidised food grain availability to 75% of the population
 - ↳ Rice ₹ 11/kg, wheat ₹ 21/kg etc.

- ② Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana
 - ↳ free distribution of 5 kg grains to BPL families.
 - ↳ extended for another 5 years

However, they have not solved the problem of Hidden Hunger → nutritional deficiency

due to their cereal centric nature.

③ POSHAN abhiyan

↳ for child and woman

↳ addressed nutritional requirement

Apart from these schemes, there are several other schemes, to reduce poverty that will reduce hunger.

④ Skill development mission

⑤ Right to education

⑥ Vishwakarma Yojna

⑦ PM - Jan Arogya Yojna

As a result of above schemes, India has been able to bring 25 cr people out of multidimensional poverty from 2015-16 to 2021.

Further to fulfill SDG-1 i.e. no poverty and SDG-2 i.e. zero hunger we should ensure that such welfare schemes are effective.

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

Ans

Recently in G-20 Summit, under India's presidency, African Union was admitted to G-20.

Significance of inclusion of African Union in G-20 : in strengthening South-South cooperation

- ① African Union, consisting of approx. 55 countries, brings a significant population to the grouping.
- ② Global South countries such as - India, African Union countries, middle east countries, have more backing to their concerns in the grouping.
- ③ Unilateral decisions by developed countries can be effectively countered.
- ④ Global initiatives such as - renewable technology will be more inclusive.

Importance of this development for India

- ① Established India's soft power
 - ↳ bringing consensus among all members.
- ② Made the group more inclusive
 - ↳ easy to raise global south concerns.
- ③ India emerging as leader of the global south
 - ↳ as it came out with new Delhi declaration
 - ↳ consensus with parties including China, Russia, US
- ④ Established India as an important ally of African union countries.
- ⑤ Generated diplomatic good will.

Implications on India's relations with Africa

- ① Better co-operation in areas such as - renewable energy.

② Africa is strategically important for India
↳ to counter Chinese expansionism in Indian oceans

③ Africa is a potential market for Indian exports
↳ better relations would help.

④ India - Africa share historical relationship, going back to 1st CE
↳ this step of inclusion of African union will further help.

Way ahead

↳ spread digital public infrastructure
↳ voice concerns of global south in forums such as G7

By ensuring above steps, India will emerge as undisputed voice of global south.

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

Ans

IMF and World Bank are Brettonwood institutions, created post second world war to address the concerns of war torn world.

Key challenges with IMF & World Bank in addressing the needs of developing countries

① Undemocratic structure

↳ western countries, US, EU, have their way in case of conflict.

② Tied aids / loans

↳ perpetuates the dependency on developed countries.

③ Not addressing rising powers

such as India, China

④ Not open to reform the quota structure.

- ⑤ Discrimination against developing countries in favour of developed countries.

Need for reforms in Multilateral development Banks to address the evolving global challenges.

In the face of failure of IMF and world bank to solve the problems of developing countries, several multilateral banks were established.

eg New development bank (NDB) by

BRICS members

Asian development bank (ADB)

Asian infrastructure investment bank (AIIB) etc.

However they also need certain reforms

- ① Dominance of china

↳ such as in AIIB, china is biggest shareholder.

- ② Non-availability of funds

↳ MDBs are not getting enough contributions from its

members.

↳ countries are forced to agree to China's chequebook diplomacy.

- ③ Similar to IMF and World Bank
↳ these multilateral development banks are also turning non-democratic

way ahead

① Innovative funding mechanisms for
MDBs

② Ensuring democratic functioning
of MDBs

③ earmarking a fixed share of
funds for LDCs

④ Discouraging hegemonic practices
of members
such as - China's debt trap

By ensuring above reforms, we can ensure that MDBs become successful in addressing concerns of developing countries and ensure a peaceful & prosperous world.