

NEXT IAS

anubhav 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2402

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: AAKASH Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : Start Time 8:00 PM End Time 11:00 PM

Date of Examination: 1-09-24 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

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Parliament is a creature of the constitution, not its master". Highlighting relevant case laws discuss how judicial intervention has shaped the balance between the Constitution and parliamentary sovereignty.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

In India, we follow constitutional supremacy unlike Britain where Parliamentary supremacy and sovereignty is followed

Judicial intervention shaping balance between Constitution and Parliamentary Sovereignty

① Shankari Prasad case

supreme court held that Parliament can amend any part of Constitution under Art 368 therefore is supreme

② Golak Nath case

held that Parliament can't Amend Part III of constitution which is basic feature of constitution

- ③ Kesavananda Bharti Case - 24 April 1973
with 7:6 ratio, SC came up with
Basic Structure Doctrine i.e. Parliament
can amend everything except
the Basic soul of constitution.
arose the power of Judicial review
(also implied in Art 13)
- ④ Minerva Mills Case - Judicial
review made the part of Basic
structure Doctrine
- ⑤ IR Coelho case - using judicial
review, SC struck down 17th schedule
of constitution after 1973 - ultra vires

That's how parliamentary sovereignty
was avoided yet left with enough
powers but constitutional values
are kept supreme.

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

US is the world's oldest democracy and
India is the world's largest democracy
Both have written constitution

Differences in citizenship laws and policies of India and US

India	USA
① Provision of single citizenship only	① Dual citizenship country → state
② Follow Blood relation principle i.e. child of Indian parents - Indian	② Follow <u>Jus soli</u> i.e. children born on <u>US soil</u> American
③ Provision of person of Indian Origin present	③ - Absent
④ Can't hold multiple country citizenship at same time	④ Can keep

⑤ Constitution and laws of country are binding on individuals

⑤ State laws are binding on person

Ongoing Debate on Citizenship laws in India

① Citizenship Amendment Act Brought out → providing citizenship to illegal immigrants from 3 neighbouring countries

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh

In USA

① Discussions over making a wall between Mexico and USA

② Stricter immigration laws for foreigners

③ Lesser H1B visas may be made

Citizenship laws must promote the idea of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' and humanism as ultimate aim

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 vs UOI case

Right to Internet was identified as a fundamental right under Art 19 (freedom of speech and expression)

Recognition of Internet access as FR
reconciling with state authority
to impose restrictions

Rights to Internet Δ State Authority

- ① Restriction on Art 19 - Freedom of speech and expression
- Sovereignty and integrity of Nation
 - Unity of Nation
 - Public order
 - Defamation
 - International relations
 - Respect of women
- these are reasonable restrictions

- ② Protecting other people's freedom
also
eg from Hate speech
- ③ For country's security - to
check any terrorist activity going
on.
- ④ Protection of citizen's data from
misuse by external parties
- ⑤ Avoid foreign cyberattacks

However lines of checks and freedom
are blurry

- ① Frequent Misuse by authorities
over innocents
- ② No accountability and Transparency
in state's control

Way Forward

- ① Comprehensive data protection bill
to be implemented

As ES 2018-19 said - Data for the people,
of the people and by the people must
be the mantra of government

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

44th CAA by Morarji Desai government in 1978 is seen as reversal from 42nd CAA 1976 brought out during emergency

44th CAA Impacting emergency provision

- ① Written Permission of cabinet ministers to be taken before emergency imposition
- ② Emergency has to be approved by special majority in the Parliament within 1 month of its meeting
- ③ Emergency can be called off at any time by Lok Sabha by simple majority
- ④ Extension of emergency - must be passed by Lok Sabha and

Rajya Sabha every 1 year with
special Majority

⑤ Criteria for Emergency imposition

Internal disturbance changed to
Armed Rebellion

⑥ Fundamental Right under Art 20
and 21 will not be gone in
case of emergency

⑦ Art 19 will only go in case of
external emergency

⑧ President can at any time
announce calling off of emergency

With this amendment, imposition
of emergency was made difficult
and due to this, it is never
imposed after 1978.

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Art 361 mentions the immunities of President and Governor. Powers of Governor are mentioned in Art 153 and 154 of constitution

Powers of Governor in relations to Bill passed by state

- ① Withhold the Assent → is send back the bill back to legislature
↓
if reconsidered - has to pass
- ② Save for President's assent - only some cases
eg powers of High Courts hampered
- ③ Reject the Bill
- ④ Pocket Veto - not explicitly mentioned but no time period mentioned for assent of bill so can keep it with itself
- ⑤ Ordinance Power - can pass ordinance when legislature not in session

Immunities of the Governor

- ① Civil and Criminal Immunity
2 week notice . total immunity
has to be given
- ② Official task - full immunity to
governor, in office

These powers are not unlimited
in nature

- ① Tamil Nadu Case - Governor must
pass the bill within certain time
- ② Nabam Rabia Case - Governor must
follow the advice of council of
ministers .
- ③ Punjab Governor Case - Reservation of
bill for President can be challenged
in the court
- ④ Aarif Muhammad Case (Kerala) Powers
as vice chancellor may be given
to someone else by government

There is a need to follow Pundit
Commission for making the office
of governor - apolitical -

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) 10 marks

Lateral Entry is direct entry of non government person in the bureaucracy on the higher posts like Joint Secretary
(eg) Nandan Nilekani

Lateral Entry - Enhancing Effectiveness of Indian Bureaucracy

- ① Bring private sector expertise and know hows - can fasten up the process
(eg) Aadhar Act by Nandan Nilekani
- ② Fill Vacancies in the bureaucracy
(eg) 22% posts vacant in IAS (DARPG)
- ③ Motivate the lower bureaucracy
spirit of competition will be enhanced
- ④ Domain competency (specialisation) can complement functional competency (Generalised) of

other bureaucrats

- ⑤ Speed Red Tapsin - as can be easily fixed if not functioning well

However, despite the good idea there can be certain challenges

- ① Executive Veto can lead to favouritism and corruption in system
- ② May Demotivate lower bureaucracy wanting promotions
- ③ Lack of know-how of lateral entrant in public system
- ④ Understanding and teaching lateral entrant may take time.
- ⑤ Person may want security of (lateral entrant) job for long periods

There is a need of adequate balance,
UPSC must look into process of lateral entry impartially.

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 Supreme court judgement in State of Punjab vs Davinder Singh, SC held subcategorisation of caste as a requirement in India

Opposition parties are also demanding caste census for better policy making

Above demands reflecting failure of neoliberalism to address caste problem

- ① Cream layers have usurped huge benefits
 eg some castes like Meena are rich but benefitting from reservation
- ② Some categories not even aware about affirmative actions
 eg Dalits
- ③ Poor filling of Vacancies
 eg Despite reservation - DoPT report

only 4% - SC/STs in higher
bureaucracy

④ Politicisation of Caste - where some
castes have become highly influential
and vote banks for parties

(eg) Longayats in Karnataka

However, these approaches are
not totally a failure

① Increased participation in various
jobs → enhanced social mobility

② Prevention of atrocities against
SC/ST have protected many marginalised

③ Literacy rates among SCs and
STs have risen (67% → 75%)
census 2011

So, it is not exactly a policy
failure but a governance failure
where castes were not regularly
updated and last mile was not
reached - for fulfilling Saptrishi Goals
social mobility is a must

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

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

Women Gross Enrolment Rates in institutions for STEM have increased more than boys but still STEM employment participation is less.

Barriers to women's participation in STEM

- ① Claudia Goldin U hypothesis



general pattern of
employment
growth

- ② Reproductive breaks and needs

lead to loss of skills

- ③ Economic Survey (2023-24)

MOTHERHOOD PENALTY

where companies prefer unmarried women rather than reproductive age women or mothers

- ④ Problem of women safety and infrastructure lacking at workplace

- ⑤ Problems like sticky floor (less promotions), glass ceiling and glass cliffing aggravates the issue
- ⑥ Less Role models present in STEM

Policy Interventions Required

- ① Industry - Academia Linkage
 - ② working women Hostels to be promoted
 - ③ Rapid Reskilling and upskilling of women whenever required
 - ④ Initiatives like KIRAN, WEST, WRIE for STEM research by women to be strengthened.
 - ⑤ Maternity Benefit act and crèche facility system to be implemented well.
- Draye Elson's 3R approach — Recognise women work
— Redistribute work with men
— Reform
- can be the way forward for women equity

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

Recently BRICS expanded its membership by bringing countries like Egypt, Saudi Argentina into the grouping
↓
shift towards multipolar world order

Opportunities to Enhance its global leadership

- ① Voice of global South - India can claim to be the voice through BRICS,
- ② Contributing to National Development Bank (NDB) under BRICS
↓
soft loans to Global South
↓
counter China's BR1
- ③ Balancing North and South
and also East and West
- ④ Enhancing its softpower

- ⑤ Enhancing ties with Middle East,
Africa and South America
rich! unexploited resource
region

Challenges

- ① Mistrust within organisation
 - eg China's presence
 - ② Lack of regular meetings
 - eg Indian PM didn't visit BRICS summit
 - ③ Country's having conflict
 - eg Russia - Ukraine war
 - ④ Difficult Diplomatic Balancing for India
 - ⑤ Failure to counter terrorism
 - eg Blockages by China
 - ⑥ China's Investment in these countries
all high
- "BRICS can be the hope for a peaceful future for India and the world" - Prof Happyman Jacob

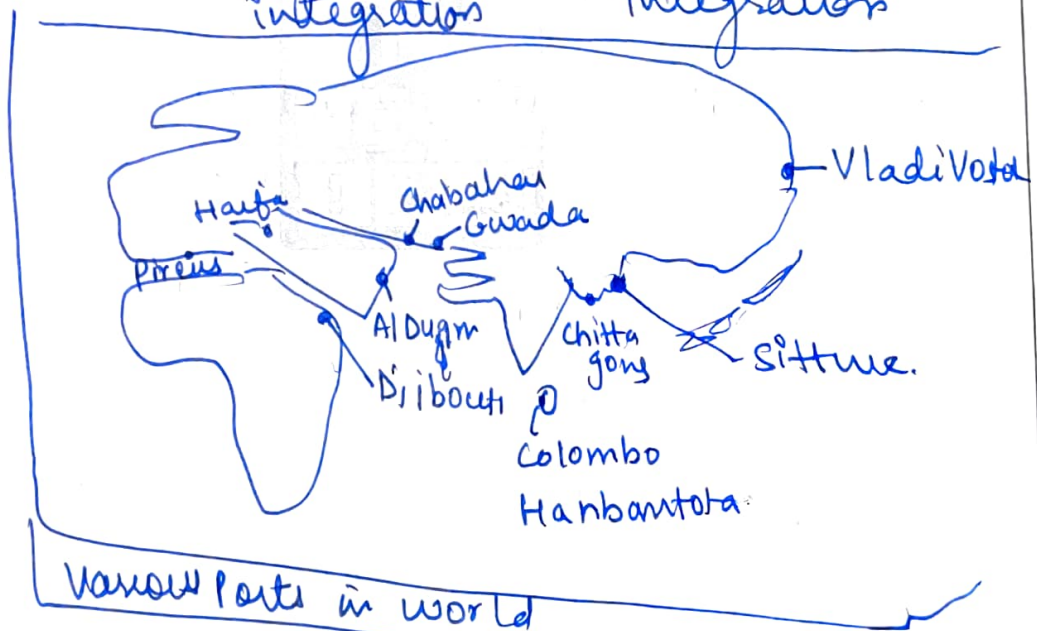
10. रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित बंदरगाह क्षेत्रीय और आर्थिक एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण परिसंपत्तियाँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत की कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने की रणनीति में चाबहार और सित्तवे जैसे बंदरगाहों के महत्व व भारत के भू-राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों में उनके योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

"Connectivity will decide the future big power. Country having more connections will lead"

Ports are vital assets for it



Significance of Chabahar and Sittwe for connectivity Strategy

- ① Chabahar helps in connecting with Russia and rest of Europe

② It also bypasses Pakistan to reach Afghanistan

③ Sittoung Port is entry point to ASEAN countries and Indo Pacific

Contribution of India's geopolitics

- ① Counter China's string of pearls strategy in Indo-Pacific
- ② Enhance transit diplomacy
(eg) IMEC, INSTC corridor
- ③ Increasing investment in other countries (eg) Iran, Myanmar
- ④ Counter BRI (eg) military base of China - Gwadar Port in Pakistan
- ⑤ Protect choke points - 90% of Indian trade - Hormuz, Malacca, Aden
- ⑥ Peace in the Indian Pacific promotion.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Mediation is the process of settlement done by a mediator but is not binding on the parties while in Arbitration there is a superior authority like judge who give the award which is binding on both parties.

Recently Mediation Act of 2023 was enacted.

Provisions → Mediation courts to be set up.
 → Cheaper and easy access to mediation.
 → Appeal can be possible in higher courts.
 → Fixed time for the mediator to give the award.

Act's Potential to address backlog of litigations in Indian courts

- ① Decrease Judicial Pendency
(eg) 4.4 cr cases pending (National Judicial Data Grid),
- ② Decrease government litigation burden
(eg) 50% of cases pending = government cases.
- ③ Decrease Undertrials therefore better criminal justice system
- ④ Growth of economy
(eg) 2-3% GDP stuck in legal cases in India - ADR Report.
- ⑤ Land Issues and Litigations which constitute majority cases can be easily solved by mediation.

Act's potential to foster culture of voluntary Mediation

- ① Trustable Mediators - so award acceptance rate can be higher
- ② Basic and Accessible

increase/nudge parties to go for mediation

- ③ Clause for appeal - provide an attractive way for early settlement
- ④ Expertise - provided by retired judges

However there are challenges

- ① Judges: Population Ratio low
20/1000 (required = 50/1000 population)
- ② Higher courts will become appellate courts
- ③ chances of Executive interference in mediation

There is need to follow global guidelines of mediation and arbitration for affordable and accessible justice to all

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

According to Kesavananda Bharti case bicameralism is part of basic structure Doctrine in India. Rajya Sabha here represent the rights of states and protect them

Bicameral legislature
supporting federalism
in India

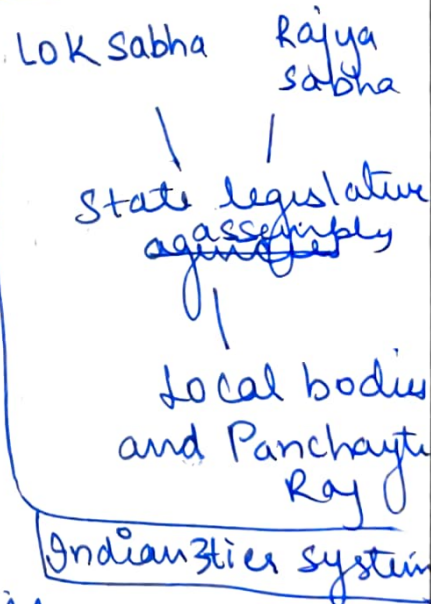
① Voices of the states are echoed in Parliament at central level.

(eg) Data Protection Bill

② Origin of Bills and amendments based on demand of the states

(eg) NMDR Act

③ Restrict Executive through accountability mechanism



eg question hour, zero hour

④ Number of Various Committees

eg Public Accounts Committee
represent their states

⑤ can allow center to make law
over state subjects in urgent cases
Art 251

- Challenges
- ① Become a 'secondary' chamber rather than second chamber.
 - ② More powers of speaker of Lok Sabha.
eg Money bill issues of Aadhar Act.
 - ③ unequal representation of states based on population.
eg Namperu - just 1 MP.

Additional Measures to Strengthen federal structure

① USA model can be followed of equal representation to all the

states in Rajya Sabha.

- ② Enhancing Power of chairman of Rajya Sabha in cases of division of Money Bills
- ③ Efficiency and working of Rajya Sabha can be enhanced.
(eg) Roaster system can be made.

Measures to strengthen ~~for~~ effective representation of states

- ① State days can be allotted where they can raise their own state issues
- ② Equal representation (eg 2 members from all states).
- ③ Doctrine of Proportional Representation (EU Model) can be adopted
↓
i.e representation according to population in larger states but more number of seats for smaller states

There is a need for Rajya Sabha (upper house) to be strengthened for making it TEMPLE OF DEMOCRACY.

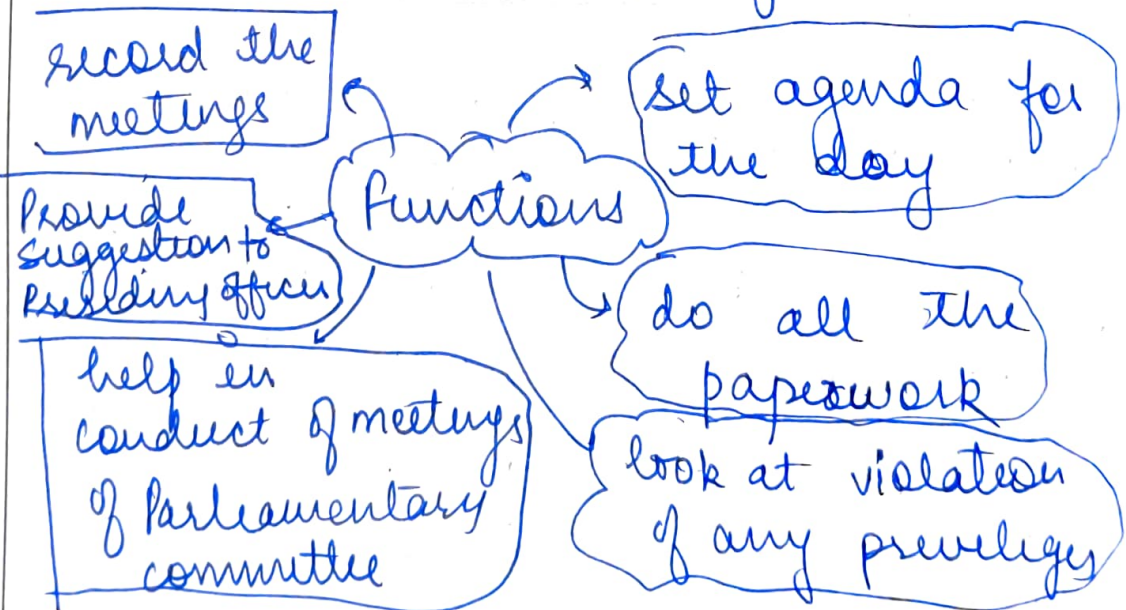
13. एक स्वतंत्र संसदीय सचिवालय एक मजबूत लोकतंत्र की रीढ़ है, जो संसद को अपने मूल कार्यों को पूरा करने में गैर-पक्षपातपूर्ण समर्थन सुनिश्चित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

An Independent Parliamentary Secretariat is the backbone of a robust democracy, ensuring non-partisan support to Parliament in carrying out its core functions. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Parliamentary Secretariats are the bureaucrats appointed by presiding officer of house for day to day functions of the parliament

Head - in Lok Sabha - Secretary General of Lok Sabha
in Rajya Sabha - Secretary General of Rajya Sabha



Secretariate - Backbone of robust democracy

① Effecture discussions are ensured

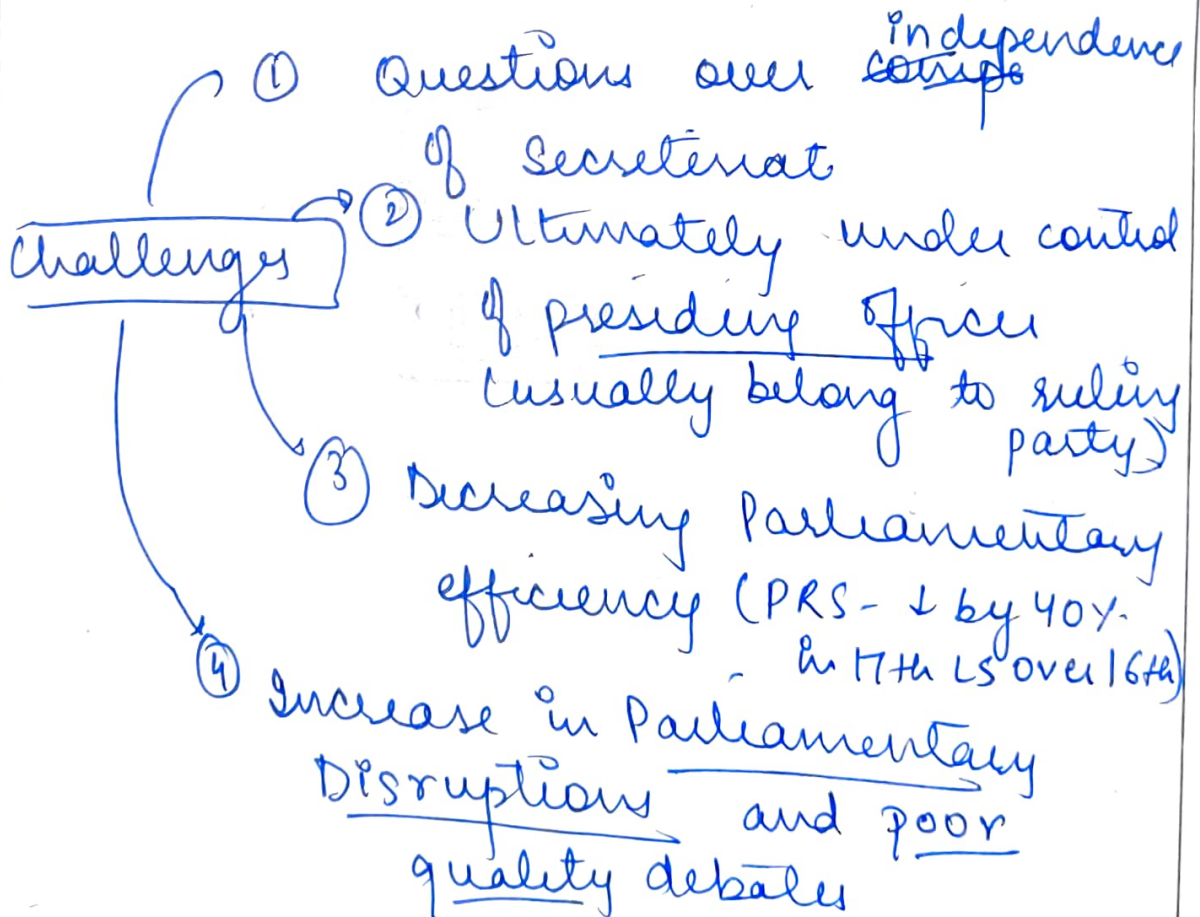
by parliamentary secretariate

- ② Ensure recording of every vote and motion passed for future scrutiny
- ③ Analyse every bill passed thoroughly
- ④ Arrange the questions to be asked for the day.
- ⑤ Promote timely discussions provide time adequate to opposition parties also.

Secretariat - ensuring non-partisan support to Parliament in carrying out its function

- ① Adequate time to opposition party
- ② Ensure smooth functioning of parliamentary committees, comprising opposition members too.

- ③ Ensure productive discussion in the house
- ④ Conduct elections of President and Vice-President
- ⑤ Passage of acts and voting is ensured to be free and fair



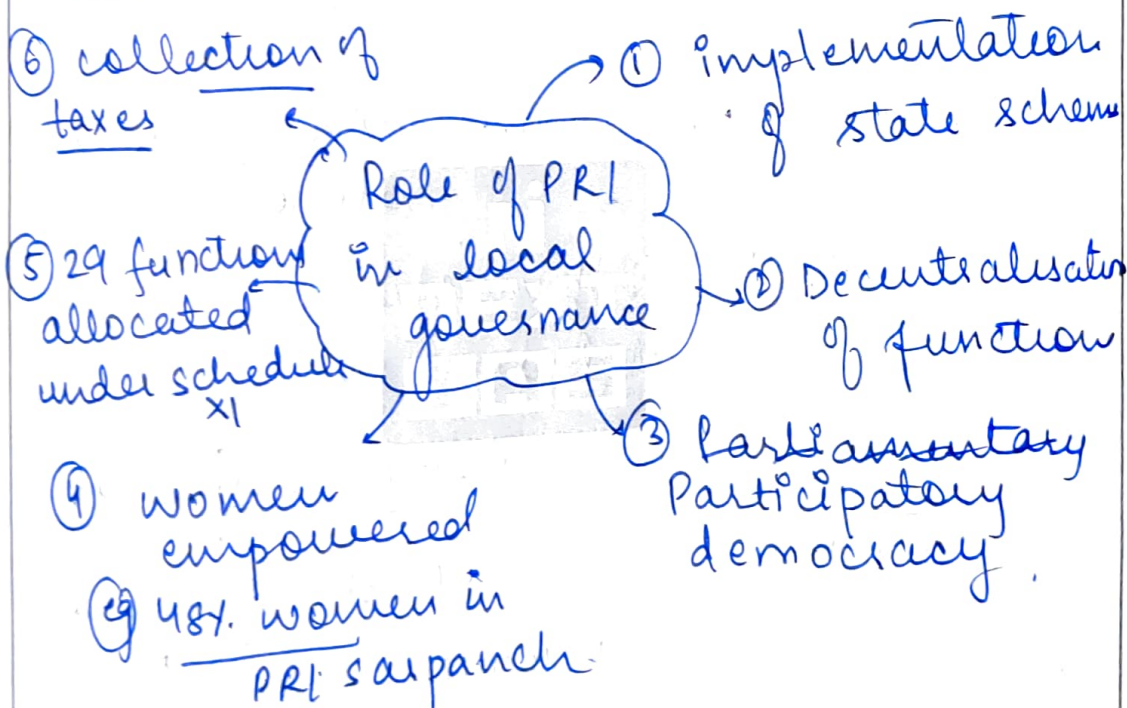
There is a need of Independent Parliamentary Secretariate to guard the pillar of Democracy

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

PRIs were made by 73rd CAA in 1993 based on Art 40 (DPSP) and added Art 243 and schedule XI in the constitution.



Challenges in strengthening financial Autonomy

- ① State's Reluctance - to devolve funds and functions to PRI
- ② Lack of Adequate skill set with the local governance functionaries

③ Lack of tax collection functions
leading to most of the funds as ^{fund} ~~the~~ fund
(eg) <1% of funds = own tax revenue.

④ Parallel Agencies formed
(eg) Haryana Rural Development Agency
(Most of funds transferred to them)

Opportunities in strengthening financial Autonomy

NK Singh - 3 principles

of Fiscal Federalism

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ① <u>Principle of Federal Equivalency</u>
benefiters should pay for the service | ② <u>Decentralisation</u>
function must be performed by lowest possible authority | ③ <u>Subsidiarity</u>
Minimum and control authority should be given the function |
|--|--|---|

④ Tax devolution powers can be provided to PRIs.

⑤ Skills required can also be provided through capacity building

and NGOs/CSOs help.

Reforms helping in PRI financialy contributors to more effective grassroot governance

- ① Better targetted service Delivery
Avoiding ivory tower and one size fit all approach
- ② Enhance Public trust in governance
- ③ Enhance Transparency and Accountability in the system
- ④ Self sufficient villages - Gandhiji's Model - can be achieved.
- ⑤ Help in participatory governance as motivate even youth and women to participate in PRIs.

Mungekar Committee report should be followed for increased financial devolution to the PRIs

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 (NCW) is a statutory body (non-constitutional) under Ministry of Women and Child Development

Despite having no constitutional mandate which may seem to be decreasing its importance and impact

It has a significant impact in influencing legal reforms in India

① Formation of New laws for protection of women

(eg) Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act

② New funds created

(eg) Nirbhaya Fund

- ③ Act along with pressure groups to bring changes
(eg) Recent Calcutta Rape case
- ④ Power to investigate the issues
(eg) Flathras issue
- ⑤ Bring about awareness of the legal measures in general public.

Significant impact on gender justice in India

- ① Fight cases on behalf of poor and marginalised in court
(eg) Dalit Rape case in Maharashtra
- ② Listen and Identify problems of women
(eg) Menstrual Leave problem
- ③ Solve cases of gender justice vs Religion
(eg) Hadia case brought before the court

- ④ Help in implementation of gender specific laws
- ⑤ Submit regular reports to governments of its work.

However there are challenges

- ① Delay in taking actions
(eg) Manipur Meitei Kuki Conflict case.
- ② Executive Interference and Biasness in taking up of cases
(eg) Hathras Rape case avoided
- ③ Representation problem inside the commission
(eg) become a chamber for retired politicians

NCW can be strengthened by giving it a constitutional status and independent authority to investigate the matters

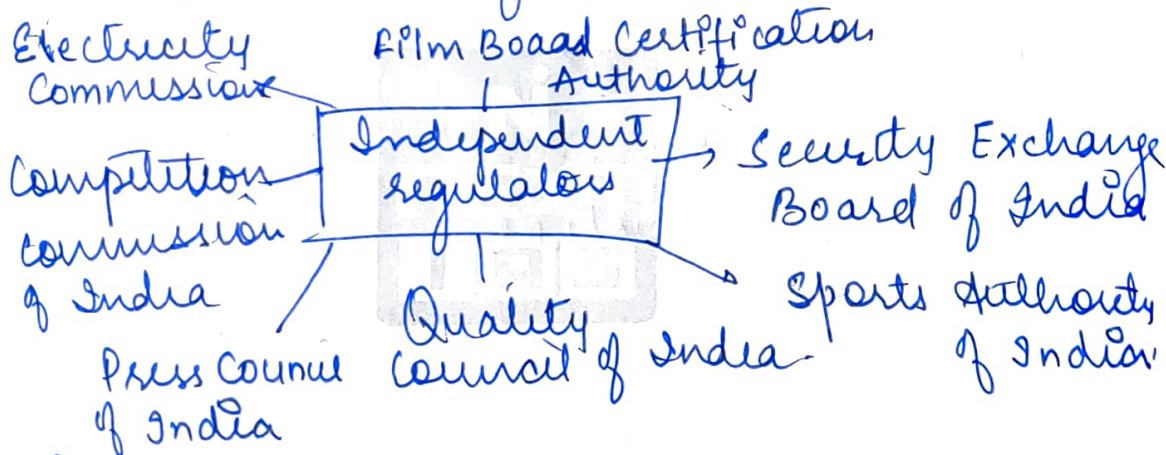
उद्घाटन के बाद के भारत में, उचित प्रतिस्पर्धा व पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र विनियामकों की स्थापना की गई। स्वतंत्र विनियामक अपने अधिदेशों में किस सीमा तक प्रभावी रहे हैं तथा उनकी स्वायत्तता पर सरकारी दबावों के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(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

Post LPG, with entry of private players in the market and stock market boom, there was a need for Independent regulators



Effectiveness of Independent Regulators

[Positive]

- ① Ensuring level playing field in the market
(eg) Competition Commission of India - firing Google
- ② Ensure corruption free environment
(eg) SEBI role in counterfeiting

problems like Insider trading in the market

③ Ensuring fair opportunity to all and maintain transparency

(eg) film certification = CBFC

④ Keep the government authorities accountable

Negatives

① Alleged to be under executive government's control

② Culture of secrecy still present

③ Delay in taking actions and many times alleged to be at conflict of interest in investigation

(eg) Recent SEBI-Hindenberg case

④ Stopping growth of sector due to ambiguous guidelines

(eg) TRAI guidelines at times - ambiguous

Impact of government influence on their autonomy

- ① Conflict of Interest arises.
- ② Enhances corruption and culture of secrecy
- ③ Decreases Ease of Doing Business for private players
- ④ Delay in judgments because of undue influence.

Way forward

- ① Overarching body to look at the independence of regulators.
- ② Mechanisms for keeping executive influence away from regulators

2nd ARC Report - ethics in governance Report must be implemented for enhancing transparency and competition in the system

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

Recent 106th Amendment brought about 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies which will come in power after elections following delimitation

Adhiniyam aiming to reshape Patriarchal Dynamics in Indian Politics

- ① Bring women at centre stage for ensuring women led development.
- ② Bring down Inertia for female centric policies
(c) Female reservation took 20 years to pass
- ③ Enhance Political Participation
(c) <10% of candidates = women

in Recent Lok Sabha elections (PRS Report)

- ④ Decrease Male biases in politics
- ⑤ female used as dummy votes in elections.

→ ① Sarpanchpate Syndrome (Sudha Patil)

Limitation

seen in local self government institutions

→ ② Not enough female candidates appearing for election

→ ③ Unable to take decision

→ ④ Lack of capacity building and funds allocated.

It may encounter similar limitations

- ① Sarpanchpate Syndrome - Males may field their wives and asked for votes or their name only
- ② Capacity Building may not be done.
- ③ May bring newest lines of oppression as Reserved category may never be able to come out of it.

- ④ Female may become dummy Parliament
MPs not taking part in discussion

However situation may change

- ① Reservation just for 15 years - so
may not create another line
- ② Political empowerment will lead
to financial empowerment and
rise of self worth for women
- ③ Enhance female centric decision
making → create virtuous cycle
of development

However there is a need of ↗

- ① Proper skill building and enhancing awareness
- ② Earlier MPs must act as role model
and mentors

Models like EMILY's LIST of USA preparing
women for politics can be
replicated in India as well

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।

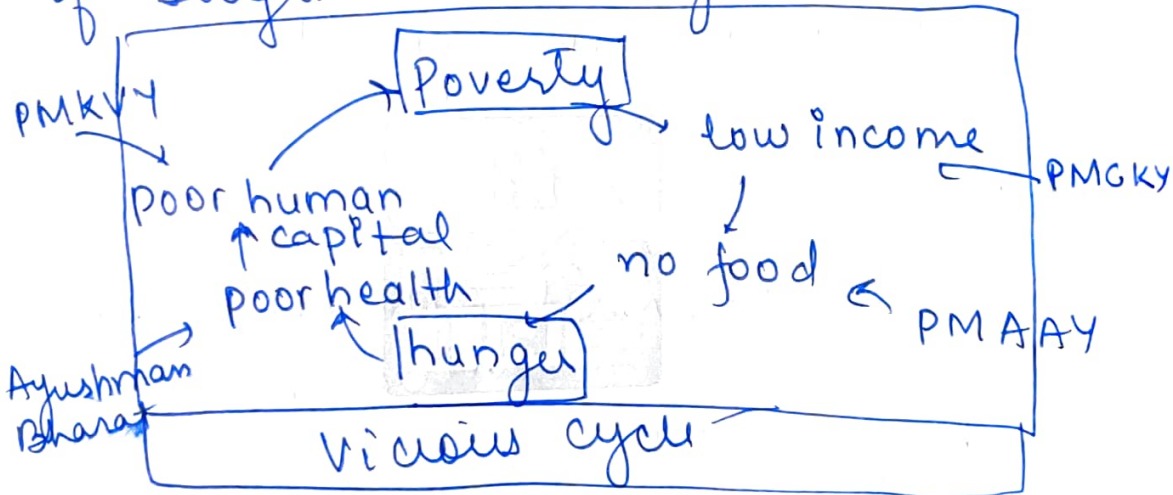
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Kofi Annan - Hunger and Poverty are two sides of the same coin

Hunger and poverty are part of single vicious cycle.



Requirement of Multidimensional Approach

① Financial dimension

└ Employment generation
└ Skilling
└ minimum work and wages

② Nutritious food and health care facilities

③ Enhancing Social Mobility

└ caste └ transgender └ women └ other discriminators

Effectiveness of Multidimensional [Positive] Approach

- ① Just removing poverty can be
temporary (eg) PM Garib Kalyan
Yojana
Similarly Hunger reduction can be
temporary (eg) PM Antyodaya Anna
Yojana
Therefore both are required
- ② Social Security schemes
(eg) Ayushman Bharat - Health and
1 wellness centres
PM Jan Arogya
Yojna (Insurance)
- ③ Providing Education and skilling
(eg) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
Swayan Portal
- ④ Enhancing Social Mobility
[Caste] Prohibition of Manual
Scavenging and Rehabilitation
Act.
[Women] - RMNCH+A scheme

Transgender - TG plus cards
under Ayushman Bharat

Challenges to Multi dimensional Approaches

- ① Duplication of efforts and wastage of resources
- ② Real beneficiaries not aware about any of the scheme
- ③ Discrepancies in data → exclusion errors leading to cycle of poverty and hunger
- ④ Multiple Ministries involved leading to grey areas and lacunae
- ⑤ Rise of corruption due to leakages in the system.

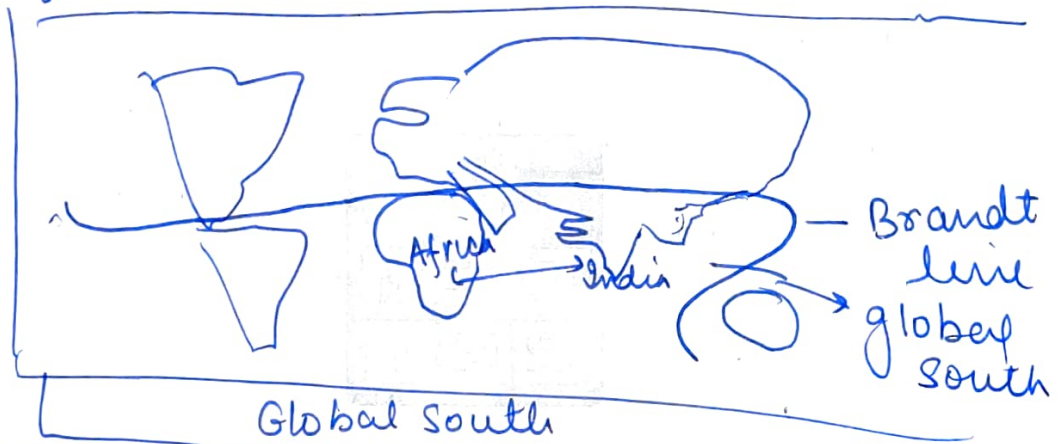
Therefore, there is a need of a balance of multidimensionality. ARC II and Report on building social capital and Human capital can be implemented

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

India in Recent G20 summit urged for AU inclusion and with positive response. It enhanced India's stature as Voice of Global South.



Importance of development for India

- ① Voice of Global South - strengthened
- ② UNSC permanent seat diplomacy boost will occur
- ③ Enhanced inclusivity in global forums
↓
Avoid 'FREEZING THE MOMENT' by west.

- ④ Enhance Economic participation with global south
 - Minerals found
 - Huge demography
 - untapped potential
- ⑤ Climate Diplomacy - in global forums (eg) UNFCC COP, ~~both~~ global South can collaborate
- ⑥ Countering China's BRI and debt trap and enhancing own soft powers

Implications for India's Relations with Africa

- ① Enhanced Economic ties
 - mineral partnership - 70% of Rare Earth Elements in Africa
 - 70% demographic dividend - Subsaharan Africa
- ② Enhanced Cultural ties
 - huge diaspora present in Africa
 - with historical links
- ③ Boost to Indian Projects in Africa
 - (eg) Asia-Africa Growth corridor

- ④ Will strengthen political cooperation
eg India-Africa Discussion Forum
- ⑤ Enhance connectivity ties
eg Investment in transport projects
- ⑥ Boost Defence ties
especially maritime security in Indian ocean Region
- ⑦ Africa's Social Help
eg Solar Mama and Kudumbashree Model
Implemented by India's help.
- ⑧ Promote Health Diplomacy
eg India-Africa Grid develops
Telemedicine services

There is a need to follow KAMPALA PRINCIPLES (Keeping Africa the priority) and Ubuntu Philosophy to promote ties with 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

IMF and World Bank are financial organisations formed after Bretton Woods conference in 1946. They were formed to support the countries' development and tackle financial instability.

Need of Developing countries

cheaper
loans

development
health

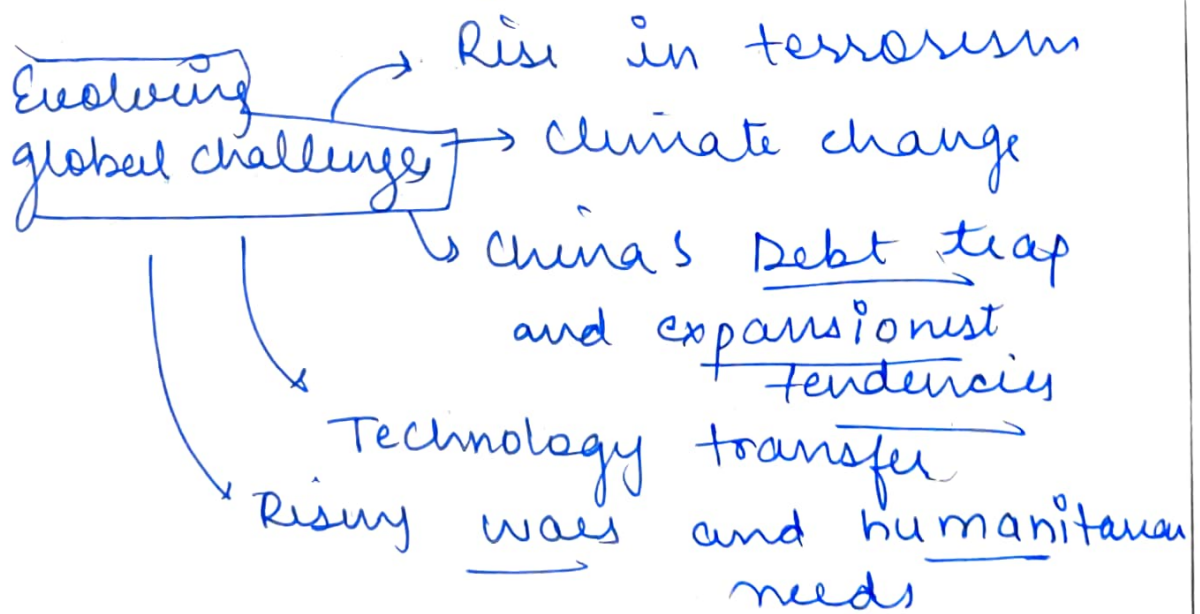
Currency
Stabilisation

fiscal
management

Key challenges with IMF and World Bank

- ① FREEZING the Moment problem
i.e. Western powers avoiding reforms
- ② Represent World War II winner
mentality
(eg) No Rupee in SDR currency
basket

- ③ Huge obligations to meet by developing countries for getting a loan
(eg) Sri Lankan crisis - IMF loans
- ④ Dependence on China's BRI and unsustainable Debts rising
- ⑤ Reluctance of west to contribute their share to these institutions
- ⑥ Most of the help/loans are given to developed world
- ⑦ Climate change help not mentioned



Need for Reforms in MDBs

- ① Increasing Accessibility and

Affordability for Developing and low-income nations

- (i) Avoiding loans to countries that promote Terrorism
(eg) Pakistan
- (ii) Climate change Adaptation fund for green technologies for small countries required
- (iv) Soft loans with less obligations so that China's expansion can be tackled.
- (v) Enhancing Independence of MDP so that it represent the evolved world
(eg) India - 5th largest economy

There is need to reform this Multilateral institution for
'Together for everyone's growth,
everyone's trust'

