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NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2410

Test No. : 10

Name of Candidate: Ajink Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSMAC24A1023 Start Time 9:45 End Time 12:45Date of Examination: 13/09/24 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

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

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>		
1	1		
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.....			
2	2		
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3	3		
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<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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.			

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

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

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. "संसद संविधान की रचना है, न कि उसका स्वामी।" प्रासंगिक वाद संबंधी कानूनों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप ने संविधान और संसदीय संप्रभुता के बीच संतुलन को कैसे आकार दिया है।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Parliament is a creature of the constitution, not its master". Highlighting relevant case laws discuss how judicial intervention has shaped the balance between the Constitution and parliamentary sovereignty.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Parliament can't change the Basic Structure of the constitution and this comes with the Keshavanand Bharati Case in which it was said that there are some basic features which can't be changed.

eg- Secularism, Free & fair elections etc.

Judicial intervention has shaped the balance between Constitution & parliament sovereignty.

① Minerva Mills Case : → Judicial Review is the basic feature of the constitution and can't be taken away.

② Sita Soren Case : → Parliamentary Privileges (Art. 103) does not give the power to ask question in lieu of money. Constitution values of firmness, transparency ~~upheld~~ Upheld.

③ Keisham Mohichandra Singh Case :- Speaker should give decision on Anti Defection within 3

4. Kinoto Hollotam v/s Zallicheu :- Speaker's decision under Anti Defection Law (Schedule 10) under judicial review.
5. S.R. Bommai Case :- Federalism, Secularism are the cornerstone of Indian democracy.
6. Abdul Samad v/s St. of Telangana :- Annihilation of Shah Bano Law enacted by the parliament. Upholding constitution value of Right to Life & Dignity (Art. 21)
7. Manish Sisodia v/s UOI :- Jail is the rule, Bail is the exception even under PMCA cases. Upholding Art. 21.

Thus time & again ^{judiciary} ~~parliament~~ has upheld the sanctity of constitution. However, judicial activism should not become overreach and restraint must be followed.

2.

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नागरिकता संबंधी कानून और नीतियाँ उनके संवैधानिक ढाँचे के भीतर किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत और अमेरिका में नागरिकता कानूनों और नीतियों पर चल रही चर्चा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do the citizenship laws and policies of India and the United States differ within their constitutional frameworks? Comment on the ongoing debate on citizenship laws and policies in India and the US.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Citizenship is a very hot topic in the current world. This is because of illegal immigration, Donkey route and change in demography.

Difference between India & USA in citizenship

India

Citizenship

① Single citizenship

① Double citizenship

② Same throughout the nation.

② One for country & one for state to which a person belong.

③ No concept of citizenship identity card. We have multiple identity card like Passport, PAN card etc.

③ Citizenship card like 'Green card'

④ Can be granted citizenship through naturalisation, registration, birth, descent &

④ Citizenship through birth, descent, naturalisation

acquiring territory.

etc.

Ongoing Debate India

① Citizenship Amendment Act with provisions like

- Providing citizenship to 6 religiously persecuted communities like Jain, Hindu, Buddhism, Sikhism etc. from countries Bangladesh, Pakistan & Afghanistan.

- Cut off date 31st Dec. 2014.

- Normalisation after 5 yrs ; earlier 11 yrs.

- Debate →
- Against Right to Equality (Art. 14)
 - Religiously Persecuted are Ahmadias, Rohingyas too.
 - Change in Demography in North East.

USA

- ① New citizens taking away the resources of Citizens.
- ② Lesser work opportunities for native american.
- ③ Increasing pressure on their resources etc.
- ④ Forged document etc.

This, citizenship issue is going to fume more debates. Delicate balance is required.

3. "इंटरनेट एक्सेस का अधिकार भारत में अन्य मौलिक अधिकारों की प्राप्ति और प्रयोग का अभिन्न अंग है।" इस संदर्भ में जाँच कीजिए कि भारत में इंटरनेट एक्सेस को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देना राज्य के प्रतिबंध लगाने के अधिकार के साथ कैसे मेल खाता है।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The right to internet access is integral to the realization and exercise of other fundamental rights in India." In this context examine how the recognition of internet access as a fundamental right in India reconciles with the state's authority to impose restrictions.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Right to internet access was given by
Anuradha Bhasin case and later reiterated by
Kerala HC in Faheen case.

Right to internet access integral to realization
of other fundamental right

- ① Right to Education (Art-21A) due to digital education, internet has become pre requisite
- ② Right to freedom of speech & expression (Art-19(1)) is also our fundamental right.
- ③ Right to public employment (Art-16) as forms through online mode.
- ④ Right to equality (Art-14) as internet ban at one place may hamper the opportunity.

Reconciliation with the state's authority

- ① Given voice to citizen to ask for

internet connectivity.

② Empowered them to file writ petition under
Art. 32 & Art. 226.

③ State should be answerable before taking
any decision.

④ State can be reprimanded by the
honourable SC & HC.

Challenges

⑤ Proper reason must be provided before
going for internet ban.

⑥ Reasonable restrictions are allowed
in the name of integrity, sovereignty,
public order etc.

Thus, still India is called the Internet
Shutdown Capital of the world, we must
change our approach regarding this.

4. 44 वें संविधान संशोधन ने भारतीय संविधान में आपात उपबंधों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the 44th Constitutional Amendment impact the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act came into the picture after the Emergency of Congress government. It was enacted to undo the amendments made during 42nd CAA.

Provisions related to Emergency

① Proclamation of Emergency on the basis of external aggression & armed rebellion.

Earlier :- Vague ⁶ 'internal disturbance'.

② Emergency can be promulgated with the written consent of the cabinet.

Earlier :- No such provision.

③ Fundamental Rights (AI) would be curtailed.

Now :- → Art. 20, 21 would not be curtailed.

④ Emergency provision must be approved by parliament within 6 months. Maximum period 1 yr. Re-Approval after every 6 months. If Lok Sabha not in session then by Rajya Sabha.

Earlier :- No such provision.

⑤ Revocation of Emergency by the resolution of the parliament.

Earlier :- No such provision.

Thus, 44th CAA helped in instilling trust and confidence building of people in the parliamentary process.

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

Governor (Art. 153) is a constitutional post. This post act as a link between state govt. and central govt. responsible for upholding Constitutional values in the state.

Powers & Immunities of Governor in relation to bills passed by state legislature.

- ① Art. 200 :→ Giving assent to the bill or withholding it. Sent to president for reconsideration or sent to state legislative assembly for re consideration.

Mandatory to sent to President in case of state curtailing HC power, rest all are discretionary.

- ② Art. 163 :→ Governors have discretionary

power. However, should act on the aid & advice of Council of Minister.

Power unlimited & judgements

① Sarsar Singh Case :- Governor should act on the aid & advice of Com.

Discretion should be used in ~~cases~~ of rare cases.

② Nabam Rabia Case :- Governor should not destroy the constitutional fabric.

Should uphold Constitutionalism and principles.

③ Tamil Nadu Governor Case :- Governor should clear the bill in a time bound manner. Pocket Veto should not be used indefinitely.

Governors are constitution post & should not try to betray our federal character. Rather they should promote 'Co-operative federalism'.

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

Lateral entry refers to the inclusion of domain expert in bureaucracy at higher position.

Positives of lateral entry

- ① Domain expert into the service.
 - ② Competition among the serving bureaucrats.
 - ③ Handling technical projects due to technical age as bureaucrats are generalist.
 - ④ Driving change & speeding up the process
 - ⑤ New innovative ideas & implementation
- (Ex) Montell Singh Alhwalia.

Negatives

- ① Spoilt System away from merit system.
- ② No field knowledge with them.
- ③ Fixed Term Employment and not motivated to work.
- ④ Competition & Lack of coordination from bureaucrats.
- ⑤ Serving own needs in the system.

Way forward

- Inculcation & sending them to field posts (Dr Subbarao Recommendation)
- Appointment through an examination in their own subject conducted by UPSC
- Social Justice in recruitment.

Thus, it is a good step which is required for our VIKRIT BHARAT dream.

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

The SC in a recent State of Punjab U/s Davinder

Singh Case asked the state to do sub-

categorisation of SC/ST for better welfare

measures & ensuring inclusive growth.

Demand of Caste Census & Sub-categorization

① Welfare measures taken away by some caste

group. (eg) → Mala in Telangana, Meena in
Madhya left behind. (SC) Rajasthan (ST)

② Analyzing the true status of different caste

group. (eg) Bihar Caste Survey

Mushar most deprived.

③ Assessing the socio economic condition
of the caste group.

④ Better policy planning for such group of
people. (eg) Targeted benefit.

Failure of neoliberalism to address caste problem

- ① Deepening of caste divide in the society, after publication of results, (eg) Forward ^{U/S} Backward.
- ② Increase in casteization of politics & politicization of caste.
- ③ Dissonance between same caste group due to their socio economic condition
(eg) Yadav well to do in OBC.
- ④ Fissiparous power to divide our nation again on caste lines.

Thus, sub categorization (Dawinder Singh Case & Rohini Commission) are a welcoming step.

But they should not be used for funding tension. Rather the results should be confidential.

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

As per a recent survey^(AISHE), women in STEM courses are $\sim 47\%$. Although more efforts are required.

Barriers to women participation

- ① Patriarchy in the society hindering participation.
- ② Higher cost of learning in STEM field.
- ③ Mindset that women are weak in Maths, Science.
- ④ Prevalence of courses like Home Science, B.A etc.
- ⑤ Early marriage of girls and start of family life.

However, we have come a long way but STEM participation getting converted to FLFPR is still a challenge.

Policy Intervention

- ① Reservation of seats for girls in IIT/NIT etc. Currently (10%).
- ② Scholarship to girl students.
- ③ More programs like KIRAN WISE
- ④ Lectures by role models.
- ⑤ Attitudinal change by gender sensitivity training.

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 a term given by a Goldman Sachs Associate Neil
stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China & S. Africa. Now, it
is called BRICS+ with new members like
Iran, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Egypt, UAE
joining the grouping.

Signal towards more multipolar world

- ① Moving away from hegemonic MDBs like G7, groupings.
- ② Rising clout of developing countries in the world's economy. (E) - China, India etc.
- ③ More faith on these groupings irrespective size.
- ④ Representing (37%) world's GDP and (40%) population.

India with opportunities to expand its global leadership

- ① Can emerge as voice of the global south.
with favourable relationship with all except China.
- ② Trade in domestic currency avoiding dollars.
- ③ More investment in BRICS+ nation.
- ④ Supply Chain resilience with Chabahar (Iran); INSTC (Russia).
- ⑤ Increased trade with UAE, Saudi Arabia as CEPA & Strategic Comprehensive Partnerships respectively.

Challenges

- ① China can use it as a proxy grouping against USA. It's may Fume USA.
 - ② Asking for BRICS currency may fume USA and impact our relationship.
 - ③ Increasingly no. of BRICS+ may increase China clout as China have huge trade with all nation - India lags.
- Thus, BRICS+ can have both impact. India has to be cautious.

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

In current times when a country's trade takes place mostly through sea route. India's (787) through sea route. Ports play a vital role in this regard.

Significance of these ports in connectivity

- ① Decongest the Siliguri Corridor as Sittwe Port through Haura can be an alternate route to connect N-E.
- ② Strategic advances like Chabahar helps in targeting markets of Central Asia region.
- ③ Competition with Gawadar Port and Chittagong Port controlled by China.

Geopolitical objectives

- ① Countering China's Belt & Road initiatives
as China → Chittagong Port.
- ② Taking an eye on China as China
is trying to get hold of Indian Ocean
by taking Hambantota and Djibouti etc.
- ③ Securing important trade lines of
the world through these port.
↳ Sabang Port Indonesia logistical
agreement.
Cheng Base Singapore.
- ④ Signing ~~the~~ LEMOA & SOSA with
USA giving access to port at Diego
Garcia in Indian Ocean.

Thus, this port could give India
a tool to counter China's 'String of
Pearls' theory.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Mediation and arbitration are two forms of Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR). These are mechanisms to reduce litigation outside formal judicial system.

Difference of Mediation from arbitration

In mediation a mediator(s) is appointed to look after the case. Works on the principle

of natural justice. It is less formal. The

award is final and can be appealed in

the higher courts. The mediator is a neutral

third party which can be chosen by both

the litigants.

whereas,

In arbitration a arbitrator is there to look

after the case. It is kind of more formal and generally related to big commercial cases.

(Eg) → Arbitration Court at New Delhi.

Mediation Act to reduce backlog of cases

As per Nation Judicial Data Grid, there are more than (4.7 cr) cases pending in the courts.

SC also has (~ 65,000) cases pending.

Mediation Act Role

- ① Time bound justice delivery :- Maximum 180 days + 180 days more in some extreme cases.
- ② Flexible procedure as these are not bound by strict rules of judicial proceedings, rather Principle of Natural Justice.
- ③ Current cases can be referred if both the litigants are willing to do.
- ④ Judgements is final and binding on the parties. Appeal in the higher courts only.

- ⑤ Mediation process via a chosen mediator who is a neutral person.

Effectiveness among private players and Public sector Undertakings :->

- ① Ease of Doing Business would increase after IBC and new Mediation Act.
- ② Investments would not get choked and cash would move freely.
- ③ Time bound result would help them to take their further future decision.
(Es) → Next investment Plan.
- ④ Pre planned mediation plan would help them for speedy justice.

Thus, the current mediation act could be very fruitful. The only thing is implementation and awareness creation.

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

India is a truly federal nation as said by B.R.

Ambedkar. The role of Rajya Sabha is very significant in this federal character.

Bicameral legislature supports federalism in India

① Avoiding hasty decisions of government jeopardizing the federal character of nation.

② Amendment of Constitution ^(Art. 368) required majority of Rajya Sabha as well. No provision of joint sitting for Constitutional Amendment Bill.
Securing federal character.

③ Art. 249 of the constitution gives Rajya Sabha the right to frame legislation listed in state list if passed through majority in state's interest.

④ Art 312 constitution of new 'All India Services' like All India Judicial Services in future.

⑤ Representation from state :- Total Maximum 250 seats.

Currently, 245 seats. 233 + (12) nominated.
seats based on population from each state.

⑥ Emergency provision (Art 352) requires

Rajya Sabha approval too where federal to unitary. Thus, protects state's interest.

Additional measures to strengthen federal structure

① Election is proportional representation through single transferable vote system and the representatives elected are not directly responsible to people of state.

② No role in selection and appointment of EC1, IC commissioner etc.

- ③ Parking house for retired politician as criticised by some critics.
- ④ People from other state contest from other state to park party loyals. This jeopardizes state's welfare.

Ensure effective representation of States

- ① Increasing the overall seats in Rajya Sabha (4th Schedule) for better representation to each state.
- ② More power on money bill related to taxing power of states as states have 38% source of tax revenue & 61% expenditure.
- ③ Making rules of minimum no. of people from a particular state i.e. restricting the number of outsiders.

Thus, Rajya Sabha earlier considered as a 'useless stepson'. Now it has overhauled its role and contributing equally in nation's development.

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

Independent Parliamentary Secretariat ensures non-partisan and impartial support to parliamentarian.

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has separate independent Secretariat. (Art. 98).

Backbone of democracy

- ① Support to parliamentarian in completing their tasks like research, attendance, technical know-how etc. (Eg) → How to ask question in Question hour.
- ② Engaging with other countries parliamentarian for easy knowledge exchange, learning from each other, adopting best practices.
(Eg) Facilitating visit of foreign delegates (MP).
- ③ Supporting Chairman and Speaker in performing their functions effectively &

efficiently. (Eg) Business of the house under Business Rules.

④ Making seating arrangement for MPs based on experience and party lines.

(Eg) Experience MP at the front.

⑤ Publishing parliamentary reports annually on any issue.

⑥ Securing Parliamentary Privileges (Art. 105) and helping the speaker and chairman in this.

⑦ Security and arrangement of media personnel in the parliamentary buildings.

⑧ Making arrangements for any guest in the parliament.

⑨ Helping the DRDC in ~~the~~ completing their function as it provides secretarial assistance to them.

⑩ Secretarial assistance to other parliamentary committee as well. (Eg) Finance Committee

- ⑪ Conducting elections for the Speaker (Art. 93)
and Deputy Speaker.
- ⑫ Oath for the Speaker and other MP by
making proper arrangements.
- ⑬ Conducting elections for the ~~panel~~ deputy
Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- ⑭ Helping the Panel of Chairperson in conducting
their duties.
- ⑮ Notifying, expediting and recording all
proceedings of both the houses.
- ⑯ Specifying Rules like 267 in Rajya Sabha
for some urgent matter to the
MPs etc.

Thus, parliamentary secretariat is the backbone of democracy. It helps in maintaining 3Ds of Democracy i.e. Debate, Discourse & Deliberation.

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were brought about by 73rd CAA to implement (DPSP Art. 40) organization of Village Panchayat. However, RBI report states that PRI receives (89%) of their revenue resources from central govt grants.

Challenges of their financial autonomy

- ① Lesser source of revenue :- PRIs have very lesser source of revenue. After GST very less → No Octroi etc.
- ② Unwilling to tax people :- As PRI constitute of local people only and they are afraid of consequences or losing their vote. That's why not willing to increase taxes.
- ③ Property Tax in India significantly lower than OECD countries. (<1% GDP).

- ③ lesser technical knowhow :- As PRs have local representatives thus not very aware of pooling resources etc.
- ④ → Most representatives are very less educated.
lesser no. of professional.

- ④ Nature of grants as mostly grants are tied thus financial autonomy is curtailed.
- ⑤ → Swachh Bharat Mission Grant etc.

- ⑤ Devolution of financial powers is also very less by the state govt. This also hinders their financial autonomy.

Reforms in PRI financing for more effective grassroots governance are :-

- ① Increasing the share of untied grants for their increased autonomy and investing as per their needs.
- ② Capacity building by proper training to the members of PRIs on technical know

how of financials for their ~~to~~ better resource utilization.

(2) → Basic Courses on finance etc.

(3) Revenue Generation by increasing source of revenue like SME enterprises in rural areas, house tax to be increased to augment their resources.

(4) New Instruments like PRI bonds on a pooled basis of (34) PRIs for getting funds from the market.

(5) Financial devolution by the states to be increased as well as the power to tax.

(6) Strong auditing method of PRIs by CAG to avoid any kind of mismanagement.

Thus, PRIs are our best effort of decentralization. If financial autonomy can be provided then Gandhiji's Ram Rajya and Sarvodaya could be achieved.

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 of Women is a statutory body

set up under National Commission for Women

Act, 1992. It is there to look after the

rights, grievances of women.

Impact in influencing legal reforms & gender justice

① Suo-moto cognisance as it can take suo-moto cognisance. This helps in getting and providing gender justice.

② → In Nirbhaya Rape Case, 2012.

② Power of civil court to summon anyone and ask question regarding any incident.

③ → summoning a School Principal of MP regarding sexual harassment in school.

- ③. Providing compensation to the victim as it has the power to do this.
- ④. Pressurizing the government to do legal reforms by presenting report.
- ④.8 → Juvenile Justice Act Amendment.
- ⑤. Investigation of the matter which has come into the light.

Some challenges being faced

- ①. Recommendations are non binding in nature and depends upon the govt.
- ②. Vacancy present in the commission.
- ③. Often criticised for the packing lot of retired bureaucrats and activist.
- ④. Not taking action in some gruesome acts
eg - Naked Parading of 2 women in Manipal.
- ⑤. Budgetary constraints and lack of resources

which hinders its ability for investigation.

Importance of constitutional status

- ① More powerful due to constitutional status.
- ② Members constitutional post, recruitment through fair process and more independence.
- ③ Provision of no re-appointment and no further employment with the government.
- ④ Salaries etc charged on the CFI.
- ⑤ Report annually to the President and with recommendation. on not following recommendation, govt. is answerable.

Thus, with increasing incidences of gruesome crimes against women with 86 rape/day (NCRB) giving constitutional status would be fruitful.

16. उदारीकरण के बाद के भारत में, उचित प्रतिस्पर्धा व पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र विनियामकों की स्थापना की गई। स्वतंत्र विनियामक अपने अधिदेशों में किस सीमा तक प्रभावी रहे हैं तथा उनकी स्वायत्तता पर सरकारी दबावों के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

In post-liberalized India, independent regulators were established to ensure fair competition and transparency. To what extent have independent regulators been effective in their mandates and discuss the impact of government influence on their autonomy.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

LPG reforms took place in 1991. We open our doors for foreign investment and trade. Thus, we require independent regulators as well.

Ex:- • SEBI for secondary market.
• Competition Commission of India.
• TRAI etc.

Independent regulators and their effectiveness

①. SEBI

- Established by SEBI Act, 1992.
- Act as a regulator, facilitator, legislator for the market.
- Helped in achieving India 4th largest stock market of the world.
- T+1 settlement system, curbing on influencers, payment through UPI etc. are some of its achievement.
- Crackdown on insider trading and exposing scam like 'Harshad Mehta' are also

noteworthy-

② Competition Commission of India

②.1 Established under Competition Act.

②.2 Look after merger and acquisition, split of the company, dominant position abuse.

②.3 Sole aim is to maintain competition in the economy.

②.4 to fine on Google Android for dominant position abuse; fine on 11 Cement Cartels.

②.5 Passing the order of [Disney + Reliance] merger after studying its domino effect on the market.

③ TRAI

③.1 Looks after the telecom sector.

③.2 Grievance redressal of the telecom service provider.

③.3 Universal Obligation Fund (Bharat Nidhi)

for infrastructure development etc.

4. IFSCA

- 4.1. Established for GIFT city.
- 4.2. Comprising of several regulator under a single umbrella like RBI, SEBI, PFRDA, IRDAI etc.
- 4.3. Promoting ease of Doing Business.

Govt. influence on their autonomy

- 1. Mostly are statutory body but headed by bureaucrats appointed by the govt. in power.
- 2. Resource from the govt. and thus some influence of the govt.
- 3. Have their own code of conduct so minimal influence of government but still.

Thus, independent regulators are there for maintaining a free, fair and open market.

They promotes EODB and EOE (Ease of Exit).

However, they are going to play a vital role

for India to achieve its VISION 2025 dream & a "Global Powerhouse".

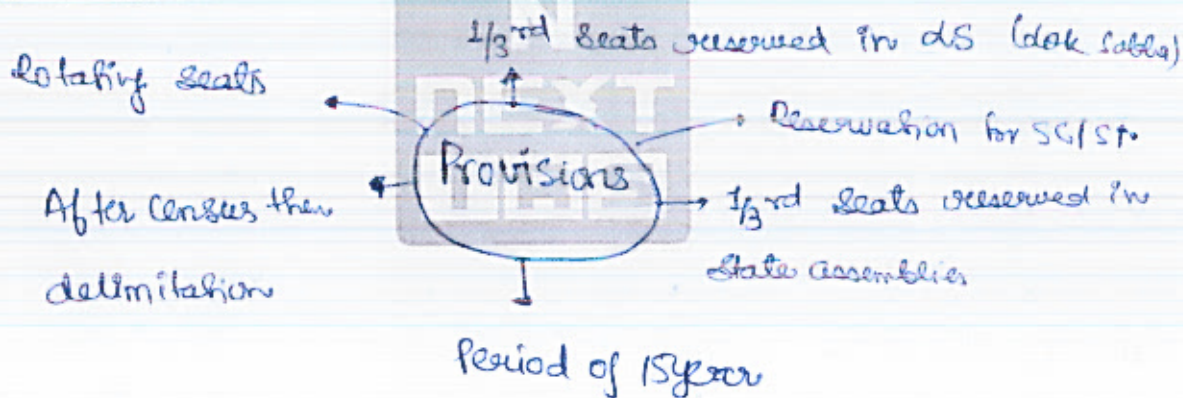
17. नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम, 2023 भारतीय राजनीति की पितृसत्तात्मक गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार नया स्वरूप प्रदान करेगा? क्या आपको लगता है कि इसे स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थानों जैसी ही सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है?

(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

Our parliament has passed a significant bill through 106th Constitutional Amendment Act in a special session. Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam,

Role of Act in reshaping Patriarchal dynamics



① Seat reservation:- (1/3rd) Seats in Lok Sabha and State legislative assemblies,

② Seat for SC/ST :- They are the most vulnerable and reserving seats for them would give them power and authority.

③ Role in decision making :- Currently,

Only (12%) women in (12th LS) and (9%) Cumulative in legislative assemblies.

(4) Empowered women → empowered society as has been seen in case of PRIs where reservation is there. More women come forward to report cases of domestic violence, harassment etc.

(5) Women are good administrators :- Report by Panchayati Raj Ministry, women representatives are doing good for their wards & people.

Fear of similar limitations as seen in PRIs

- (1) Culture of Pradhan Pati can be replicated here too; with no actual empowerment.
- (2) Dummy & not strong candidates by party on women seats.
- (3) Lack of choice to voters for voting as women are the only choice.
- (4) Rotating seats may also hinder the accountability mechanism as these are

too will be changed election. As witnessed in
PF1 about the same.

- ⑤ Reservation not given in Rajya Sabha and
legislative council.
- ⑥ Representation to DBC women as sought by
some.

Way forward

- ① In Nordic countries women are provided
reservation in party structure. Women in
Parliament Norway (~45%). Similarly, (UK)
- ② Capacity building of women representatives
by adequate training, courses, communication
skills etc.

Thus, it is a welcoming step but real
change comes when society also accepts the
same. Attitudinal change is required.

But social & economic women-led development.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Hunger is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, and addressing it requires a multidimensional approach. Analyze the effectiveness of a multidimensional approach with examples from key government initiatives.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Hunger and poverty are complementary to each other.

India's ranking in GHI is 111. However, it is debatable but hidden hunger do exist in the country.

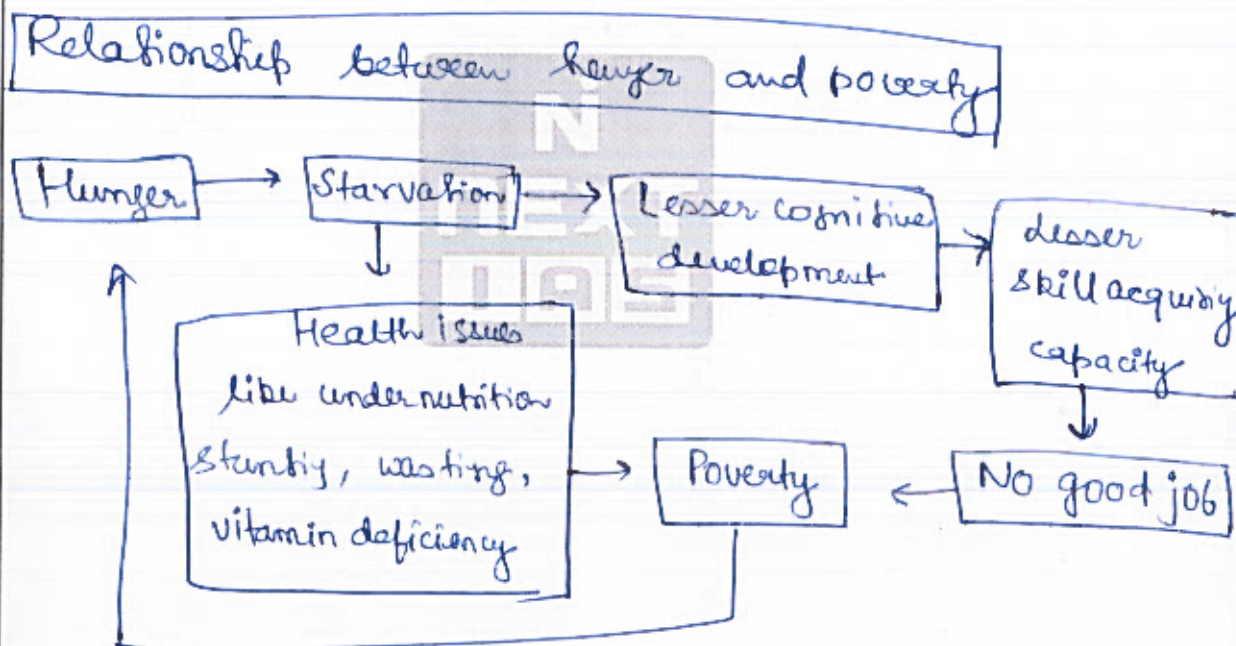


Fig:- Flowchart Relationship hunger & Poverty.

Effectiveness of multidimensional approach

① To tackle hunger

①.1. Mid Day Meal Scheme in which cooked hot meal to children. Based on different meals.

(1.2) PM Awas for better housing facility with potable tapped water avoiding sanitation related health issues.

(1.3) Swaccha Bharat Mission → Sanitation

↳ 70,000 reduction in IMR (Nature Journal 2014) Health ↑

(1.4) DBT transfer under JAM trinity helping in financial inclusion & direct subsidy.

Effectiveness

- (1) IMR = 26 / 1000 live birth.
- (2) MMR = 97 / Lakh live birth.
- (3) Literacy level = 72% Census 2011.
- (4) Poverty ~ 11% NITI Aayog 2012-23
Earlier 24.80% 2014-15.
- (5) Health standards also increased with lesser communicable disease load etc.

Thus, this multi pronged strategy has given results. However, more needs to be done. This has led to achievement of SDG (1, 2, 6, 3) partially.

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 inclusion in G-20 under India's presidency was a win-win situation for all. It helps in strengthening South-South cooperation. Also helped India in emerging as a 'Voice of Global South'.

Importance of this development for India

- ① Emerging as the top voice for global South as India proved its worth in this G-20 presidency.
- ② Emerging as a global powerhouse which can negotiate and crack deal on the world's stage.
- ③ Augmenting India's position vis-a-vis China at international fora.
- ④ Africa Union will remember India's gesture

and will support its future endeavour of reformed multilaterals like UNSC, WB, IMF.

- ⑤ Ground for negotiation to trade in Rupees irrespective of dollars.
- ⑥ Energy security as India can import oil from African nation on favourable terms.
- ⑦ Opening doors for trade & investment with increased opportunities.
- ⑧ Maritime security in the Indo-Pacific under SAGAR.

Implication for relation with Africa

① Trade & Investment.

- Increase in trade & investment
- Currently \$80 bn → much more potential.
- Markets for India's manufactured goods.

② Energy & Minerals

- House of critical minerals - Africa which are required by India for

Green Energy transition.

- House of LNG, Crude oil etc. (2) Angola, Nigeria etc.

③ Defence Co-operation

- ① Joint military navy exercises between Security Indo-Pacific.

- ② Line of Credit to purchase India's unmanufactured arms. (IADD) Def expo invitation.

④ People to People Contact

- Diaspora interest as large no. in East Africa.

- 117 Zanzibar to educate youth.

- ITEC Initiative for skill development of youth in India.

Thus, Africa is India's Sister continent

and will be the rising economy in coming

time with ample of resources. India must align its diplomacy and ensure Public Diplomacy

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 2 strongest financial multilaterals which are shaping the global financial paradigm. Both have Western hegemony.

Key challenges associated with IMF & WB in needs of developing countries :-

① Terms of loan as their terms of loan are complimented with several terms like opening economy, floating exchange system; strong vigil on country's economy etc.

② - Bailout Package of Sri Lanka by IMF on strict guidelines.

③ Western hegemony sometimes hinder the flow of credits to non-allied states.

③ Economic power of developing countries - sometimes do not meet the conditions of World Bank.

④ Higher rate of interest and payment in dollars which is volatile increase the burden on the to defaulter.

Need to reform MDBs are

① Changed world order with countries like India, China, Brazil on rise.

② New groupings like BRICS with NDB

have more GDP than G-7

BRICS GDP ~ (37%).

G7 GDP ~ (34%).

③ Population of developing countries are more and they are the

Consumption basket of the world

- ④ Aging population in western world. and
requirement of people from developing
nation.
- ⑤ Developing Nation driving the world's
growth. (eg) Countries like India,
Brazil, China, Nigeria, South Africa
etc.
- ⑥ Different needs of developing nations
due to different scenario and paying
capacity.
- ⑦ New challenges like Climate change
also want them to reform themselves.

Thus, MDBs need reforms, otherwise
new MDBs like AIIB, NDB with their
growing popularity would take centre
stage.

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।

