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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: Priyanshu mishra Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : 0845090 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 03/09/2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

.....

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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3	3 .....
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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

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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

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Candidates write on thi

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

First prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru envisaged a active judiciary playing role in India's Social revolution.

Constitutional provisions ensuring independent Judiciary

- Article 13 – laws in contravention to fundamental rights are null and void.
- Article 32 – writ jurisdiction for enforcement of fundamental rights.
- Article 131 – original jurisdiction
- Article 142 – power to do complete justice.

Judicial interventions in balancing Constitution and Parliamentary Sovereignty

1) - **Limitations on power** - of the

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliament in amending Constitution.

Ex: - Golaknath Judgement → No power of Parliament to amend fundamental rights.

2). Interpretation of Jurisdiction - of the Parliamentary powers through judicial interventions.

Ex: - Basic structure doctrine in Keshavanand Bharti case → Supreme court to check constitutionality of laws.

3). Ensuring rights - By upholding Constitutional morality.

Ex - NALSA and NAZ foundation case and rights of transgender community.

4). Enlargement of scope of rights - By expansive interpretation

Ex: - M.C Mehta Judgement → right to life means right to clean environment.

Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta accuse Judiciary of judicial overreach yet it has played crucial role in constitutional governance.

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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

While india is world largest democracy, U.S.A has distinction of being among oldest democracy of the globe.

Similarities between india USA citizenship

- No discrimination - on grounds of race, caste, sex, religion.
  - Ex. Article 14, 15 of Indian constitution.
- Emphasis on rights - Both citizenship models provide more emphasis on rights.
  - Ex. - fundamentality of fundamental rights.
- Less focus on duties
  - Ex. - Non justiciable nature of fundamental duties.

Differences between indian and U.S.A's citizenship model

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1)- **Model of citizenship** – India follows single citizenship model while U.S.A has concept of dual citizenship.

2)- **Federating units** – of U.S.A are eligible to same citizenship rules while in India it is domain of union government.

3)- **National integrity** – remains primary laws of Indian model, while U.S.A's laws is more on rights and spirit of federalism.

NEXT IAS

Ongoing Debates

- **India** – Amendment to citizenship act 1955
  - ⊙ - Religious ground for persecuted minorities
  - ⊙ - protest by various state govt.
- **U.S.A** – ⊙ - Issue of immigration.
  - Naturalisation model of citizenship getting removed.

Thus there has been some changes lately in model of citizenship in two countries.

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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

Supreme court in various cases such as Shreya Singhal judgement an K.S Puttaswamy judgement pondered upon making right to internet access as inalienable right in increasingly digital world.

Internet as fundamental right -

1) - **Right to livelihood** - As with growth of e-commerce, internet access has significance for livelihood.

Ex - Anuradha Bhasin case → Internet shutdown in J&K condemned by S.C.

2) - **Freedom of expression** - Social media has democratised the dissent.

Ex - Dissent and condemnation of govt decisions on social media.

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3). **Right to information** - Internet being primary source of information in modern times. Thus becoming part of article 21 - Right to life with dignity.

4). **Promoting equality** - Through un-discriminatory access to internet platforms.

State's authority to impose restrictions -

1). **Article - 19 - (2)** - provides for imposing reasonable restriction in interest of national security, friendly relations, and maintaining public order.

2). **Information technology act** - has provisions regarding shutting down of internet on grounds mentioned in Constitution.

3). **Safeguarding** - from grey zone warfare in conflict situation.

4). **Preventing public order situation** - By restricting venomous messages getting spread - Thus right to internet is not absolute right but subject to reasonable restrictions.

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Candidates write on 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

Emergency provisions are mentioned in Part XVIII of constitution under article 352, 356 and financial emergency under 360.

Background of 44th Constitutional amendment

→ 42nd Constitutional amendment
- Concentration of power in central executive.

→ Existing provisions
- 352 - emergency on ground of internal disturbances.

→ Lacunas - No need of written order to president for imposition.

→ Approval - was easy to win for national emergency from Parliament.

→ Misuse - of emergency powers by Indira Gandhi in 1975

Thus due to above reasons 44th Constitutional amendment

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was necessitated under janata party government..

44th Constitutional amendment -

1). **Changes in article 352** - Removal of internal disturbance with the term armed rebellion.

2). **Approval** - was necessitated within one month from both houses of parliament with special majority.

3) - **written resolution** - Cabinet has to give in written advise to president on imposition of national emergency.

4). **Restrictions** - on article 19 was in only case of emergency on ground of war and external aggression.

5) - **Removal** - of excessive powers to central executive.

Thus 44th amendment attempted decentralising etary regarding emergency powers.

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Candidates write on this

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

Artcl 163 of constitution provides for institution of governor which according to Sarkaria Commission acts as lynchpin of federalism

Powers and immunities of Governor

- Withholding of assent - In case of ordinary Bills.
- Using pocket veto - In case of ordinary Bills.
- Withholding of assent - to Bills hampering powers of Judiciary.
- Reserving for president - Governor can send the Bill to presidential consideration.
- Sending for reconsideration - Governor has powers to send the bill for reconsideration.

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Limitations of powers -

1). **Limited powers in case of money Bill** - Governor can not withhold his assent to money Bill.

2). **Giving assent to Bill** - Passed by legislature is considered general norm.

Ex:- S.R Bommai case → federalism as basic structure.

3). **Ordinance legislation** - is not discretionary power of governor, rather it can be exercised only on advise of cabinet.

Ex:- Krishna kumar Judgement on ordinance legislation

Thus although governors are armed with significant powers in case of bills passed by legislatures yet they are not absolute in nature.

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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

Candidates write on this

Lateral entry was envisaged as medium to reform Indian bureaucracy by Veerappa moily led Administrative reforms committee.

challenges of existing Bureaucracy

- Generalist - Apart from police & service, most all India service bureaucracy is generalist in nature.
- Lack functional specialisation - Due to shallow approach.
- Changing needs - Requiring specialist approach

Lateral Entry addressing problems -

1) - Steadfast recruitment - Addressing shortfall of bureaucratic strength

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Ex:- According to DoPT data - Vacancy of more than 1500 I.A.S officers, regular intake of 120 annually may take more than 10 years to fill vacancy.

2). **Promotes functional specialisation** - in diverse emerging domains.

Ex:- Nandan Nilekani → lateral entry → shaped Aadhar ecosystem.

3). **Promotes efficiency** - through intake of individuals with domain awareness.

4). **Breaking silos approach** - promoting multidimensional way of bureaucracy.

Challenges:
- Inter departmental rivalry
- Resistance from bureaucratic lobby
- Concerns regarding reservation policies.
- Threat of corruption due to short tenure.

Uno commission has recommended some generalist becoming specialist, some specialist becoming generalist.

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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

India adopted neo-liberal reforms in response to 1991's financial crisis. This has led to mixed results.

Mixed results of neo liberal reforms

Positives

- Boosted economic growth
- Diversification of economy.
- More employment opportunity.
- Promoting human development
- Boosting per capita income.

Negatives

- Distorted equity.
- Promoted inequality.
- Low participation of socio-educationally backward classes
- Disregard to reservation policies.

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Failure of neo-liberal reforms in addressing India's caste problem.

1) [Crisis-led reforms] - It was not pre-planned adoption rather Shock therapy in India.

2) [Existing inequalities] - Regarding literacy rates and skill development across various social groups.

[Ex] - Enrollment in higher education for SC, ST category was below 10%.

3) [Charm of government job] - weighs high in traditional rural psyche.

4) [Lack of quality jobs] - In post neo-liberal economic order

5) [Lack of stability] - lack of job security.

[Ex] - Rise of Gig economy.

Thus due to above reasons, there has been renewed demand for caste-census and sub-categorisation of caste.

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8. महत्त्वपूर्ण 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 कारवाईयाँ 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

According to S.E.R.B data.,
43.1. of graduates in S.T.E.M in India are women. Although a significant progress, this is below desirable limits of above 50% for Aadhi aabadi.

Barriers in women participation in S.T.E.M.

1)- **Historically low enrollment** - of women in S.T.E.M.

Ex- Pre 2020, women GER has always been lower compared to men.

2)- **Patriarchial norms** - acting as hindering barriers for women.

3)- **Double burden** - of responsibility to care households and studying

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has been difficult and acted as barrier.

4) - [Masculinist Stereotyping] - S.T.E.M in India has been stereotyped as masculine sector.

5) - [Undermining of role models] - There has lack of recognition of women role models in S.T.E.M Sector.

[Policy interventions to address] -

1) - [Policy measures] promoting women participation in STEM.

[Ex] - SOE KIRAN Scheme to promote women's participation.

2) - [Highlighting role models] - Through movies, advertisements.

[Ex] - Tessy Thomas, Mangalyan movies.

3) - [Value system] - promoting gender neutral approach while education imparting, breaking of stereotypes.

Thus through above measures, dream of inclusive developed India by 2047 can be realised.

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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

In recent BRICS meeting in , group membership got doubled from 5 to 10, with induction of members from Africa, Latin America, etc.

BRICS Expansion's opportunities for India -

1) - **Boost to multipolarity** - Through addition of countries such as Egypt, UAE etc.

2) - **Acting as platform** - for cooperation with countries such as Saudi Arabia apart from holding bilateral meetings.

3) - **Increased Potential** - to address global challenges.

Ex. - Cooperation on terrorism with

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Saudi, U.A.E under R.A.T.S platform.

4)- **Global cooperation** - At multilateral meeting such as U.N.G.A, U.N.S.C and U.N.F.C.C.C, G-20.

Ex. Saudi, U.A.E, India, China are part of G-20 grouping as well as B.R.I.C.S

Expansion and challenges -

1)- **Increased Chinese influence** - As most of added countries have deeper pockets, economic ties with China.

Ex. China is largest trading partner of all newly added countries.

2)- **Neutralisation of U.S.A** - Reducing importance of grouping in South South cooperation.

3)- **Problem in Consensus** - As countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia are generally at loggerheads.

Thus expansion of B.R.I.C.S poses some challenges as well as some opportunities, with a boost to multilateralism.

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10. रणनीतिक रूप से स्थित बंदरगाह क्षेत्रीय और आर्थिक एकीकरण में महत्त्वपूर्ण परिसंपत्तियाँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत की कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने की रणनीति में चाबहार और सित्तवे जैसे बंदरगाहों के महत्त्व 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

Recently India signed formal deal to aquire Shahid Beheshti terminal of Chabahar port, while it had earlier signed deal to access Sittwe port under Kaladan project

Significance of Chabahar port -

1). **Boost to connectivity** - To Afghanistan, bypassing Pakistan

Ex - India already had exported wheat via Chabahar to Afghanistan

2). **Boost to I.N.S.T.C** - Thus adding to India's efforts to reach Russia and Europe through INSTC.

3). **Utilisation** - Of Ashgabat agreement

4). **Tackling Chinese presence** - As

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Gwadar port only 100 km away has been controlled by China.

Significance of Sittwe Port -

1). **Boost to Act East** - Aimed at boosting multilateral cooperation with ASEAN Countries.

2). **Enhanced Connectivity to North East** - By Kolkata port, Sittwe port and Kaladan river to Mizoram province.

3). **Checking Chinese presence** - At Kyaukpyu port, thus serving geopolitical objectives.

4). **Ensuring interests in Indian ocean region** — Though strong footed presence in Bay of Bengal region.

Although projects are fraught with challenges such as **U.S Sanctions**, Civil war in **Myanmar**, yet India needs to keep it's efforts on considering significance of above projects.

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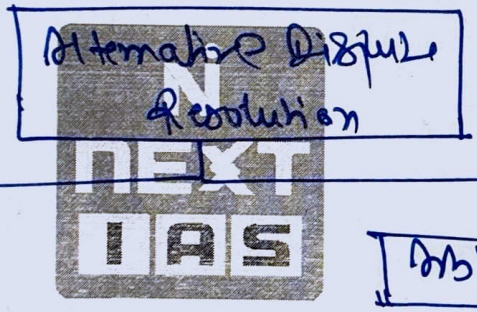
11. मध्यस्थता, बीच-बचाव से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? मध्यस्थता अधिनियम, 2023 के हाल ही में अधिनियमित होने के आलोक में, भारतीय न्यायालयों में लंबित मुकदमों को संबोधित करने तथा निजी पक्षकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बीच स्वैच्छिक मध्यस्थता की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने की इसकी क्षमता का आकलन कीजिए।

(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 tools of alternative dispute resolution mechanism.



- Parties give consent to become part of process.
- Mechanism of ad-hoc consent.
- Decision is not binding in nature.
- Not bound by traditional laws.
- mutually agreed decision is adopted.

- Parties give their consent.
- No ad-hoc but prior consent required.
- Decision is binding in nature.
- Can be bound by various laws.
- Decision may not be mutually agreed one.

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Mediation act and it's potential to debog judicial system.

1- **Addressing pendency of cases** - at various levels of judiciary.

Ex. - Judicial pendency → Supreme court — 30000
→ High courts — 150000
→ lower courts — Above 3.9 crore.

2)- **Improving case clearance rate** - According to D.Y Chandrachud, low case clearance rate is reason of high judicial pendency.

Ex. - case clearance rate is below 80%

3)- **Faster resolution of cases** - Specially for corporate entities and private entities.

Ex. - Average time period of Diwani cases in indian courts - > 24 years

4)- **Ensuring speedy justice** - To parties involved, in mediation process.

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4). **Reduction of Conflict** - Through mutually agreed solutions and decisions.

5). **Promoting social harmony** - By adopting non-egoistic mean of dispute resolution.

6) - **Specialised jurisdiction** - As mediation allow non-judicial persons also to decide the case.

Ex- person specialised in insurance cases may help in better mediation.

7). **Promoting ease of doing business** - Through faster judicial mechanism and mediation channel to dispute resolution.

8). **Non partisanship** - In case of P.S.U's partisanship becomes a threat, through mediation mechanism not partisan justice can be ensured.

Thus mediation has huge scope in improving status of India's judicial system.

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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

Indian Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature in spirit of federalism, for both parliament and legislative assembly.

Bicameralism supporting federalism -

1) - **Representative function** - Played by bicameral structure.

Ex. - Rajyasabha acting as council of states.

2) - **Diverse membership** - Through mechanism of nominated membership.

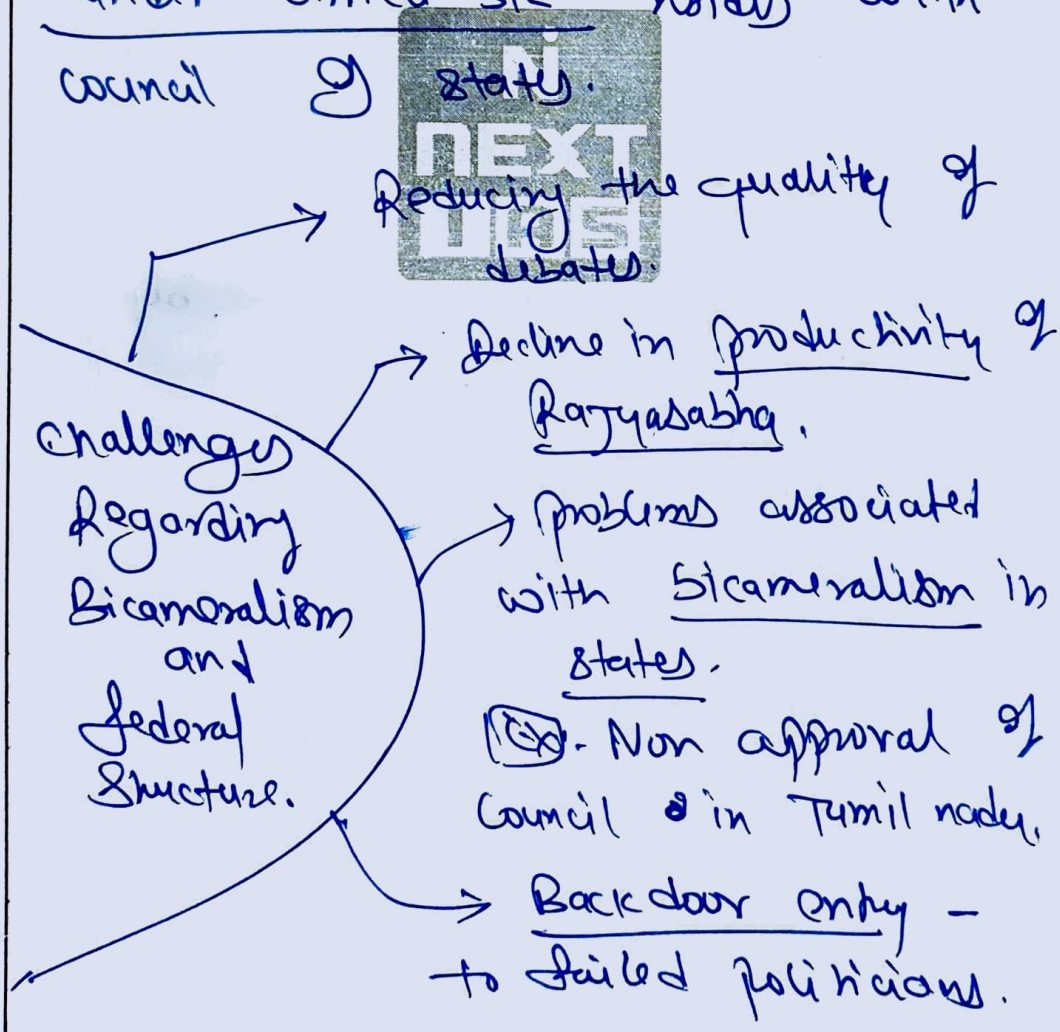
Ex - President nominated Sudha murthy to become member of Rajya Sabha.

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3) - **Quality jurisdiction over debates** - By domain specialist promoting healthy deliberation and discussion.

4) - **Power of council of states** - Regarding legislating on subject mentioned in State list.

5) - **Power to create** - All india services under article 312 rests with council of states.



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Measures for improvement –

1). **Training** – of members regarding conduct in the house.

2). **Empowering chair of the house** – to ensure proper functioning of Council of States.

3). **Re-determination** – of the seats for states ensuring better representation by ending assymetry.

(Ex) – J&K currently lacks representation in house.

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4). **Promoting discussion** – qualitative discussion on diverse issues.

5). **Increasing duration** – of working of Rajya Sabha.

Thus through appropriate measures, Bicameralism can be strengthened and leading to proper functioning of federalism.

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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

Vitthal Bhai Patel championed the idea of an independent Parliamentary Secretariate for proper functioning of Parliament.

Parliamentary secretariate in India -

1). **Establishment** - under rules and procedure of Loksabha and Rajyasabha.

2). **Staff** - to be recruited by secretariate itself.

3). **Secretary General** - to be selected by chairman of Loksabha.

4). **Security of tenure** - Available to secretary general till age of 60.

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5). **Answerability** - only to Speaker of Loksabha. for his actions.

6). **Discussion** - on actions and Conducts of secretary general is not allowed in house.

Functions and non partisanship of parliamentary secretariate.

1). **Assisting presiding officer of house** - Regarding conduct of business of parliament.

2). **Providing information** - To Speaker regarding conduct of members of parliament.

3). **Providing assistance** - To member of parliament, to aid their legislative interventions.

4). **Ensuring Smooth functioning** - of the parliament.

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5) - Custodian of procedure and precedent - followed in house and also keeps record of the same.

Non-partisanship of secretary general can —

1) - undermine spirit of democracy by action of it in unidimentional way.

2) - Discharge of duties - by members of parliament can get hampered.

3) - Qustions on non partisanship of speaker - Due to ~~non~~ partisanship shown by secretary general.

4) - Disruption in parliamentary functioning - leading to low productivity of parliament

Thus parliamentary secretariat's non-partisanship becomes sine-qua-non for smooth functioning of parliament

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14. स्थानीय शासन में पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) की महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Mahatma Gandhi regarded that there can not be real democracy in absence of political democracy indicating towards significance of Panchayat raj institutions.

Challenges of financial autonomy of P.R.I's

1). **Low revenue sufficiency** - while urban bodies revenue sufficiency is at 44%, P.R.I's are stuck below 5:1.

2) - **Low willingness** - to raise taxation.

Ex. - XI th schedule - 18 subjects → P.R.I not levying taxes on them.

3) - **Lack of devolution of powers** - from state governments to

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P.R.I's.

4). Excessive dependence - on grants from central government and State governments.

5). Low capacity - of revenue generation of P.R.I's.

Opportunities in Strengthening of financial autonomy. -

1). Increased revenue generation - Thus increased capacity to initiate projects.

2). Reduced fiscal burden - from State and central government.

3). Increased capacity - of project implementation after financial autonomy.

4). Burden sharing - By P.R.I's in developmental projects in rural areas.

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5/- [Self dependent] - Development entities equipped with financial powers.

[Contributing effective grassroot governance]

1)- [Targeted intervention] - due to reduced dependency and increased autonomy.
[Ex]. can initiate projects in accordance to need of areas.

2)- [Ensuring better functioning] - with enhanced financial situation.

3)- [Responsive governance] - financial autonomy can ensure responsive governance

4)- [Economic efficiency] - can be promoted due to localised development model

Thus financial autonomy for P.R.I's can act as tightening conductor propelling rural development engine.

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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 महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Recognising need of institution for protecting women rights, protection of women rights act 1993 established National commission for women.

structure and provisions
- 5 member body
- one chairperson with five other members.
- Appointment by President of India on recommendation of central government.
- Tenure - 66 years or 6 years whichever earlier.

Achievements of N.C.W -

1) - Institutionalisation - of women rights in country.

Etc. - At central level, states also have their own women Commissions.

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2). **Safeguarding of rights** - provided to women under constitution and legislations.

Ex - Intervention in women exploitation in Malayalam film industry.

3). **Spreading awareness** - Through various campaigns and advertisements

4). **Acting as deterrence** - Having power of a civil court to impose fine and penalties.

5). **Investigative powers** - Inquiry into cases involving women exploitation in Rape Cases.

Limitations and Shortcomings -

1). **Selective targetting** - of cases involving women exploitation and crime against women.

Ex - Not taking cognizance of Hathras rape case.

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2) **Failing deterrance** - As seen from rising cases of crime against women.

Ex. **N.C.R.B data** - year on year rise of cases involving crime against women - 33.1. constitute cases of rapes.

3) **Questions over autonomy** - Due to its appointment method and service conditions.

4) **Use as placing at prized position** - to women working for various political parties.

5) **Inanction** - In various cases.

Ex. Inanction on 2002 Gujarat riots. and crime against women.

6) **Toothless tiger** - As was the case with National human rights Commission.

In wake of rise of cases involving crime against women, time for empowerment of N.C.W has come with providing it teeth needed to bite.

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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

Post-1991's opning of economy, India adopted indicating planning method with regulators in place to ensure fair practices governing India's socio-economic paradigm.

Effectiveness of independent regulators -

1. **Ensuring level playing field** - to all the participants.
   - Ex. S.E.B.I's action against insider trading.
2. **Boosting accessibility** - Through necessary interventions.
   - Ex. - S.E.B.I regulation of C.D.S.L and N.S.D.L.
3. **Matching with global best practices** -
   - Ex. India adopting T+1 Settlement with efforts of R.B.I S.E.B.I

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4). **Preventing monopoly** :- Thus ensuring market's health.

Ex). Competition commission of India's role in aquisition and mergers.

5). **Safeguarding Indian entities** - from predatory practices of foreign entity.

Ex). - Role of C.C.I' in google prioritisation of content case.

Impact of government on autonomy -

1). **Appointment** - thus regulating entity is still under executive control.

Ex). - from Bank Board Bureau, now F.S.I.B responsible for appointments is influenced by C.C.E.A.

2). **Control of ministries** - over the regulating bodies.

Ex). - control of finance ministry over S.E.B.I, and commerce ministry over C.C.I.

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3) Accusations of malpractices - on persons in charge of regulating entity.

Ex. Recent accusations against Madhavi Puri Buch of her role in Adani case.

4) Crony Capitalism - accusations on functioning of regulating entities.

Ex. - T.R.A.I's inaction in predatory pricing by Jio.

5) Lack of transparency - in functioning of regulating entities.

6) - Deteriorating fair competition scenario

Ex. - Duopoly in telecom market

Measures to Boost Effectiveness

→ Functional Specialisation - specialist heading institution

→ Appointment - must be decoupled from executive

→ Operational autonomy must be ensured for regulatory entities.

Regulating entities play crucial role to play, they necessity of their empowerment is also significant

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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

Parliament passed 106th Constitutional Ammendment named as Nari Shakti vandan Adhiniyam with aim of political empowerment of women in India.

provisions of Adhiniyam →
- Reservation – 33% reservation for women in Parliament
- Tenure – Applicability for 20 years.
- Enforcement – Post delimitation, and census.

Reshaping patriarchical dynamics of indian politics –

1). Increasing representation – of women in Parliament.

Ex. Currently (2024) – only 14.1. women parliamentarians (A.D.R).

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2)- **Political empowerment** - Through increased representation in parliament.

3)- **Participatory governance** - Through active participation of women in legislations.

4)- **Enhanced quality** - of legislations due to enrichment of women perspective in legislations.

Ex- women perspective on laws on crime against women.

5)- **Breaking of glass ceiling** - in otherwise masculinist political scenario of India.

6)- **Breaking the shackles** of patriarchy from highest legislative body of country.

Thread of facing similar limitations such as P.R.I

1)- **Token representation** - more

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reservation failed to ensure women empowerment.

2). **Strong patriarchial society** - ensuring women participation difficult in political scenario.

3) - **Human development levels** - such as low literacy rate and absence of health services further compromised women's capacity to participate.

4). **Lack of real empowerment** - Rise of phenomenon of Panchayat pati.

However -

1). Growing awareness - About women rights.

2). Digital era - Having access to information.

3). Improved literacy levels among women compared to 1990's provides a ray of hope. Sudha Pai said that goal of women empowerment can be realised only when women are literate and have real autonomy over their choices.

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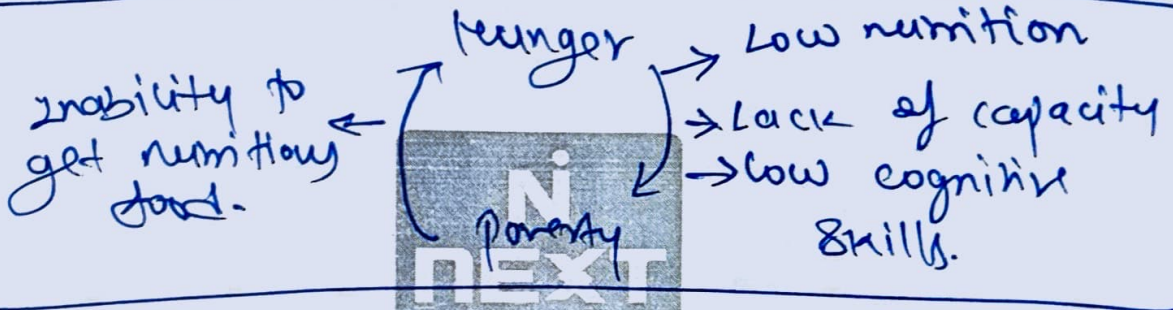
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18. भूख, निर्धनता का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है और इसे संबोधित करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। प्रमुख सरकारी पहलों के उदाहरणों के साथ बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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 forms vicious cycle with poverty with one enforcing other.



Multidimentional approach to tackle hunger and poverty -

1)- Ensuring access to food - to tackle problem of hunger.

Ex. - National food security act covering 75% of country population.

2)- Ensuring quantity of foodgrains - to sustain population without hunger.

Ex. - P.M Annadata yojana - additional 5 kg foodgrain to families.

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3) - **Addressing nutritional deficiency** - to enable population having required nutrition avoiding malnourishment.

Ex: POSHAN abhiyan aiming at

- Stunting — 2%
- Wasting — 2%
- Malnourishment — 2%

] Annual reduction.

4) - **Early intervention** - To ensure nutritious childhood breaking the chain of Poverty.

Ex - Integrated Child development programme.

5) - **Safe motherhood** - Promoting institutional delivery and support to tackle challenges during pregnancy.

Ex - Matru Vandana yojana → providing conditional monetary benefits.

6) - **Ensuring employment** - to ensure access to basic necessities.

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Ex:- MGNREGA scheme → Right to work for 100 days per year to unskilled people.

7)- Promoting education - through increasing enrollment and at the same time ensuring nutritious upbringing.

Ex:- Mid-day meal scheme in Government schools.

challenges

- Targetting problems - in the schemes.
- Absence of data - in absence of census post 2011.
- Misutilisation of resources - leading to corruption.
  - Ex:- Jharkhand's MGNREGA scam.
- Leakages in food distribution - hampering effective implementation of National food security act.

Need is to make necessary interventions to tackle challenges in breaking shackles of hunger and poverty.

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19. 'G-20 में अफ्रीकी संघ का शामिल होना दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

Africa for long has been known as Dark continent, ~~and~~ now fastly emerging as Continent of hope due to its untapped potential.

Role of India in African union's inclusion in G-20

- Shaping the agenda - on representation of African continent.
- Steering the process - through conducting multiple meeting under its presidency.
- Generating consensus - Regarding inclusion of 53 member block into G-20

various African countries such as Rawanda, Namibia has recognised India's efforts in addition of African union to G20

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Importance of development -

1) - Representation - of African continent on world's biggest multilateral cooperation forum.

2) - Raising of issues - concerning African continent can be easy at G20.

Ex - problems of terrorism faced by Nigeria (Boko Haram) and Somalia (Al Shabab).

3) - Increased attention - To issues raised by African union due to presense of world's 20 largest economies.

4) - Boosting economic cooperation - By African union with countries of the forum.

5) - Scope of interaction - with superpowers such as U.S.A, [redacted] promoting cooperation on mutually beneficial issues.

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Implications on India's relations with Africa. -

1). **Increased trust** - Between relations of Indian and African Countries.

2). **Boosted cooperation** - At multilateral forums regarding various issues.

Ex: - African countries support to India on issue of climate finance.

3). **Bolstering the credentials** - of India regarding leadership of global South.

4). **Increased scope** - of promoting global South-South Cooperation.

5). **Chance of bilateral cooperation** - with African rising economies.

Ex: - India-Nigeria energy cooperation.

6). **Countering presence of China** - In African countries.

This attempt of India must be backed by active action to bolster it's cooperation with African countries.

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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

I.M.F and world Bank were established as Bretton woods twins in post IInd world war period with aim of providing assistance to development of war ravaged world.

Bretton woods Twins

World Bank

- Developmental lending.
- Equal powers of country.
- Group of six bodies.

Ex. - I.F.C - to promote private finance.

- IBRD + I.D.A concessional loans for development.

I.M.F

- Lending during crisis times.

Ex. - Lending to Pakistan facing B.O.P crisis.

- Quota based power system.
- monolithic organisation

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Challenges associated with World Bank -

1. **Hegemony of west** - No world Bank president from developing world.
2. **Lending scheme** - Influenced by western countries.
3. **Discriminatory towards** - African continent.
   - (Ex.) - with 14.1% of population has share of only 5.1. World Bank lending.

I.M.F

1. **Powerful U.S.A** - with 17.1% of voting power.
2. **Need of** - 85% votes for any reforms, thus U.S having indirect veto.
3. **Use as tool** - to promote neo-liberal policies.
   - (Ex.) Reduction of subsidies, raising taxation etc.

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Need to address evolving challenges –

1) - **Ensuring representativeness** – Reflects post war global reality.
   Ex) - India is underrepresented at UNSC.

2) - **Supporting climatic vulnerable** – Countries of developing world to tackle climate change post challenges.

3) - **Ensuring democratic deficit** – At world bank through nominating CEO from developing countries.

4) - **Fair lending** – practices to prioritise most disadvantaged countries.

5) - **Humanitarian assistance** – must also be addressed.

There is a need of reformed multilateralism to enhance legitimacy of Bretton Woods twins.

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Space for Rough Work