

GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

 Test Name/Code/No. : **692039**

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes
Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

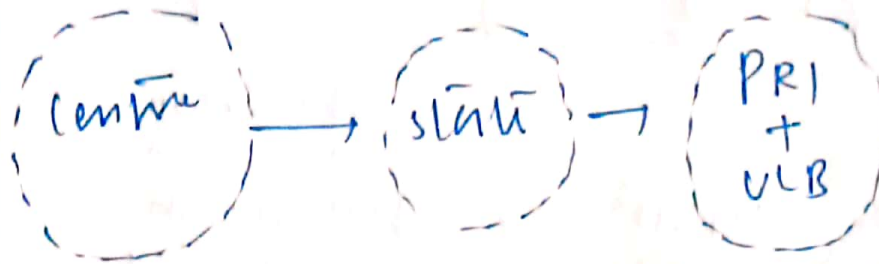
Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)



Dimensions of
power.

1. proportion of elected women representatives has been steadily rising since amendment.
2. 3.1 million elected representatives in panchayats have 13 million women.
3. created healthy competition among various states.
Rajasthan improved from health & health destruction.
Bihar came up with panchayat eerkar.

4. PRI → Anganwadis }
 children, women
 (NFM survey) ← nutrition improved

5. community infrastructure development for ex
 borewells → Tap water
 as in Rajasthan, Damsa District.

6. Concl 19 → power distribution
 of some DM's power
 stopped spread to govt agencies

7. promoted SHG, Pn winter land
 ex rural devt Rajasthan
decentralisation of power enabling
 'humane development'

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

Schedule Area

Tribal
area

- Part to deals

- part & deals

- President declares

- VI Schedule
mention
provision(Arun,
Mizoram,
Tripura)

Mizoram

- Tribal advisory
council early- autonomous
districts

- President has

- Governor
has power

- all over India

- 4 states



Criteria for Schedule area

1. Prominent portion of tribal population is in majority
2. Compactness and reasonable size of area
3. a viable administrative entity such as a district, block / Taluk
4. even more backwardness of the area as compared to neighbouring areas.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.3)

74th amendment constitutionalised municipalities in India.

Yet to become 3rd tier

- ① state government yet to devolve powers to them
Ineffective governance
- ② financial dependence → delay in decisions, projects.
- ③ politicisation of ULBs → gram level problems remain there only.
- ④ Usurping ULB's power → by special purpose vehicle for a smart city mission
- ⑤ may or is for name sake only → municipal commissioner more powers.

Forum AS

- ⑥ 4th submitted their local taxes.
- ⑦ inefficient functioning of state finance commission, wanted V.B's ability to function.
- ⑧. Many planning committee not functioning to full potential, rarely consulted.

municipalities should be provided with funds, functions, functions to unleash full potential. like Washington DC, England etc.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

This Generic-QCA booklet can be used to attempt all CB Achievement Program Tests

Q.4)

Jammu and Kashmir
reorganisation Act, 2019
repealed A. 370 in J&K.

Implications

Positive

1. private investment in J&K increased Ex. ₹ 20K W north pt. investment recently
2. Assimilation of J&K into mainland India.
3. sense of separatism in native public decreased.
4. anti national ^{terrorism} acts reduced significantly in valley
5. first movie theatre opened
6. rights enjoyed by an Indian citizen available to valley. Ex. RTE

7. slow economic development of UT
 jobless people, empowerment of
 removal of unjust laws.
 equity and fairness
 to discriminated section
8. 3rd tier elections held
 successfully.

Negatives

1. some section believes it took
 away their rights - CAR 35A
 dual citizenship gone → local
 not happy
2. India - Pakistan relationship
 strained
3. some citizen fear of loss their security
 other states
 fear of losing
 status
4. land rates have skyrocketed
 there

It has been 2 years since delisting
 was taken → some not implication
 can be seen in near future.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.5)

Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as states/provinces

[GNCTD amendment act 2021 against spirit of federalism]

① Provision says "Government" in the NCT of Delhi means the Lieutenant-governor of Delhi.

↳ Justice Dy Chandrachud observed, in a democratic form of government, real power must subsist in the elected body of the state.

② Requirement of LG's opinion
 difficult to carry on
 routine work and provide
 governance in city ← no time frame

③ Mandate for elected government → Take LG permission → even on subject within Delhi govt. Jurisdiction

∴ Bit takes away the legitimate governing space and autonomy guaranteed to an elected government.

④ Already Government of Delhi has no role / little role in matters related to municipal bodies.

for name sake only → Position of LG and legislative assembly ← after amendment
adversely impact federal polity

⑤ Discretionary powers to the LG over Delhi legislative

assembly decisions → undermines
the idea of cooperative
federalism

- ⑥ Inquiry in relation to administrative
decisions + LG can reserve
bills passed by legislative assembly
Government can't
exercise powers of its
own sphere.

- ⑦ → Washington DC → DC police
has a say in city policy,
law & order issues
→ Britain Home Office → has
conceded
(other than police) supervisory &
powers to elected
mayor of London

Principle of subsidiarity demands
that central government take
some cues from global trends
and use more power to
the city government in NCT.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.6)

Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local governments act as units of local government in India. 73rd and 74th amendment granted constitutional status to them.

challenges in functionality

~~Panchay~~

- ① states are yet devolve functions, funds and function-aries. Gram Sabha not established.
- ② financially dependent on grants from government. ⊕ Tied nature of funds. ⊕ 45%.
- ③ Executive control by bureaucracy and government, = indifference.
- ④ people less likely to request a social audit → increased corruption in local bodies.

- ⑤. mention of parallel bodies ex creation of "Panchayat" + SPV in urban local bodies. → a smart idea
- ⑥. poor training of employees
ineffective. →
governance.
- ⑦. Principle of subsidiarity
undetermined, issue of "Samprach-
path" women issues go untended. → in Gram Sabha.
- ⑧. Politisation of urban local
bodies.
- ⑨. ULB → municipal commissions
name same ← overshadow (mayor)
- ⑩. State election commission
powers vary state to state
- ⑪. District planning committee
failed to develop rural-urban linkages ← not committee

12. Top down approach prevail
ex NITI aayog Aspirational
District Program
poor accountability over
future participation

Recommendation

1. Panchayat driven social sector expenditure model
2. Model Gram Panchayat Law
3. Institutional role of Panchayat in Government schemes
4. Reorient outlook of lower bureaucracy to Panchayats.
5. Infrastructure to local bodies
[Devolve funds, functions, functionaries to local bodies] → Socio economic development
Ex. Panchayat mandator, auditing

Overall Grading (V)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.7)

Parliament passed PESA Act, 1996 to extend provisions relating to panchayat to V reserved areas.

Problems in its implementation

1. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Odisha yet to frame rules for implementation.
2. Bureaucratized system of functioning i.e. more powers to panchayat secretaries than elected representative.
3. Ambiguous definitions (PESA Act) and interpretation by bureaucracy leads to exploitation of tribals, ineffective governance.

4. Positive role of centre
can act as facilitator
5. Bureaucracy reluctant to share administration sphere
6. push for corporate entry and control of resources
(Wrong Caplains)
→ Tribal upsurge.
7. land acquisition → Gram Sabha
mandatory not then approval.
8. No specific delegation to make rules or a timeline
↓
Roadblock.

To Bring self governance in Tribal areas

- ① conflict and inconsistencies between the Gram Panchayat and the tribal area need to be ironed out.
- ② formulate para devolution index and performance Band fund devolution from centre to Tribal states with some income areas.
- ③ need to pledge plausible and time bound action to implement P E A
- ④ Political will and bureaucratic zeal required to implement para decentralisation of government.

Overall Grading (V)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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