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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : PTTP 220360

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 23/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC076

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

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Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks		Marks	Total
1	1				
2	3				
3	5				
4	7				
5	9				
6	11				
7	13				
8	15				
9	17				
10	19				
11	21				
12	24				
13	27				
14	30				
15	33				
16	36				
17	39				
18	42				
19	45				
20	48				
Grand Total					

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MACRO COMMENTS

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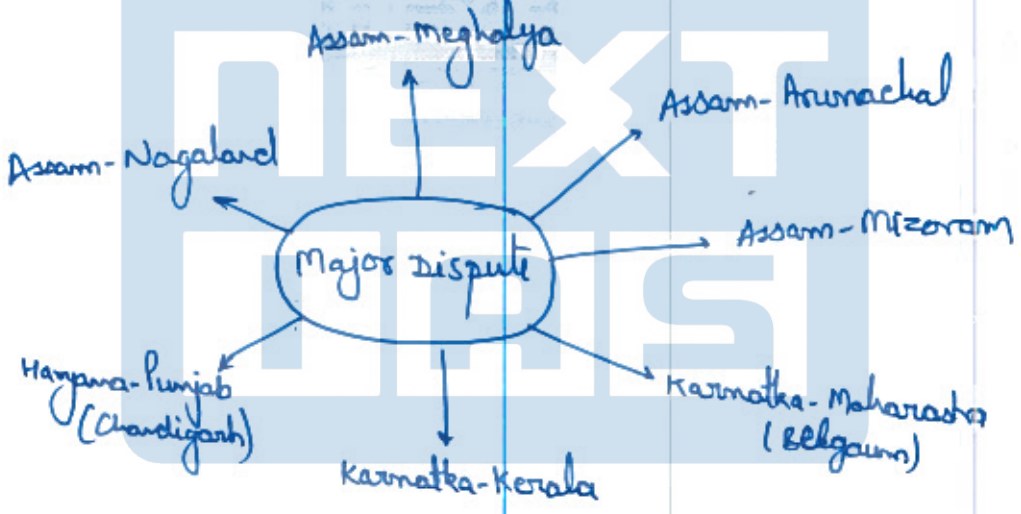
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1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवादों को सुलझाने में क्यों विफल रहा है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Interstate border disputes, if not promptly and impartially settled, can transform into persistent issues that impede development and generate friction". Highlighting the constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes, explain why Independent India has failed to resolve inter-state border disputes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Unsettled borders between many states since colonial times and due to creation of new state is resulting into inter-state dispute and strengthening of regionalism



Constitutional and Legal Framework:

i) Article 3 of Constitution empowers the parliament to alter the boundry, diminish or increase the area of any state.

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ii) Inters-State Council (Article 263) and Zonal Council (State reorgnisation Act 1956) provides for peaceful settlement of border dispute.

iii) State can approach Supreme Court to settle border as federal issue. (original jurisdiction)

iv) Inter-state forums (temporary bodies)

Reason for unresolved borders:

i) Lack of political will and rise in vote bank politics.

ii) Colonial legacy (Assam-Meghalya border dispute)

iii) Lack of permanent tribunal and arbitration panel.

iv) Cultural dispute [Belagavi region]

Border dispute impedes the development due to lack of infrastructure in bordering areas and also hinders trade and create violence. Constitutional permanent body should be created to end this issue from roots.

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2. ऊर्ध्वाधर (केंद्र–राज्य) और क्षैतिज (अंतर–राज्य) अंतर–सरकारी सहयोग और समन्वय को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर–राज्य परिषद् की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine the role of the Inter-state Council in promoting vertical (Centre-State) and horizontal (Inter-State) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 263 of Indian constitution provides for Inter-state council (ISC) with Prime Minister as its chairman. It seeks to enhance the cooperative federalism by resolving disputes.

Centre-State Cooperation :

i) Sarkaria Commission recommended for permenent ISC to discuss federal issue before making any law.

ii) It enhance the cooperative federalism by bringing all vertical stakeholder at common platform.

iii) Better deliberation on concurrent list items and residuary subject.

iv) Platform to discuss issues like Disaster management, cyber security, Central sponsored shems.

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Inter-state Coordination

i) Solution of grievances related to Inter-state borders and water dispute.

ii) Enhances Inter-state trade.

iii) Learn from each others better practices.
- Eg: Food security of Tamil Nadu
- Grievance redressal mechanism of Rajasthan.

iv) Competitive federalism → to attract investors.

Irregular meetings of Inter-state Council are hindering its true potential as driver of cooperative federalism.

Involving local stakeholder can boost its real purpose of addressing grievances of federal character.

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3. लोक लेखा समिति (PAC) के प्रमुख कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सार्वजनिक धन के सच्चे संरक्षक के रूप में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए लोक लेखा समिति (पीएसी) में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the key function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). What steps should be taken to revamp the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in order to enhance its effectiveness as a true guardian of public funds?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Public Account Committee (PAC) is financial parliamentary Committee with 15 members from Loksabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha. CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) is called as friend and guide of PAC

Key functions of PAC :

i) It examines the three report submitted by CAG to parliament.

ii) It examines the expenditures of various ministries related to schemes.

iii) Excess grants are provided to ministry on examination by PAC.

iv) Keeps a check on the financial management on Consolidated fund of India.

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Steps needed to revamp PAC:

i) Currently it performs mainly postmortem work of examination.

Solution: PAC should provided power to examine before expenditure

ii) Its recommendation should be made binding.

iii) All Budget proposals should be thoroughly examined by PAC.

iv) PAC should be provided skilled expert staff and technological infrastructure

v) Minimum number of meeting should be fixed with extended tenure.

Better coordination between PAC and CAG will ensure proper utilisation of public fund for inclusive growth and vibrant democracy.

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4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम् भूमिका को स्वीकार करते हुए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) के लिए प्रमुख सुधारों का सुझाव दिया है। भारत में यूएलबी को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recognizing the pivotal role of urbanization as a driver of national economic growth, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has suggested major reforms for Urban Local Bodies. Evaluate the recommendations put forward by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in promoting and revitalizing ULBs in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Fifteenth Finance Commission was appointed by President under Article 280 of constitution with N.K Singh as its chairperson. It provided new formula for vertical and horizontal revenue distribution along with strengthening Urban local bodies. (ULBs)

Recommendation put by 15th FC for ULBs:

i) Incentive based grants on performance under key indicator

eg → Governance reform, Ease of Business, urban infrastructure (powers)

ii) Devising new method of making ULBs to generate their own revenue

eg → Municipal bonds, Green bonds

Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Enhancing fund devolution under schemes like AMRUT, Smart Cities, National Urban livelihood Mission.

Positive impacts :

- Enhance their role as institution of self governance in urban setting
- Help in tackle new issues like Urban flood, food security, Urban heat.
- Promotes sub competitive federalism to gain maximum revenue.
- Enhances adoption of better governance practice

There is need to address the issue of fund, function and functionaries to revitalise ULBs as engine of economic and social growth of nation.

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5. मौलिक अधिकारों की तुलना में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के तहत् प्रदान की गई वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के दायरे में प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। संसदीय विशेषाधिकार और मौलिक अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना क्यों आवश्यक है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Highlight the key differences in the scope of Freedom of speech and expression as provided under Parliamentary privileges vis a vis Fundamental rights. Why is it necessary to maintain a balance between parliamentary privilege and fundamental rights?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian Constitution Under Article 19(1) and Article 105 provides for Freedom of Speech and Expression and Parliamentry privileges respectively. Both right are reasonally restricted on various grounds

Scope of Freedom of Speech and Expression:

i) It encompasses Right to make informed choice, Right to silence and right to express one's and other's view.

ii) Article 19(2) provides for reasonable restriction on ground of security and integrity, sovereignity, Public order, Friendly relation with other nation, Defamation, Contempt of Court.

iii) It must not hinders other's right to have a say in their life.

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Parliamentry privileges

i) Right to speak and raise voice in parliament can't be questioned in any court of law.

ii) Collective parliamentry right to publish the reports of parliament.

iii) Can't be arrested 40 days before and after the session.

Need to make a balance :

i) Unbridled and unchecked power to parliamentarian impedes fundamental right of Commoners

ii) Public order and defamation should be reasonal restriction for Parliamentry Privileges.

iii) Proper parliament ethics and privileges Committee need to be constituted timely and its workin should be impartial.

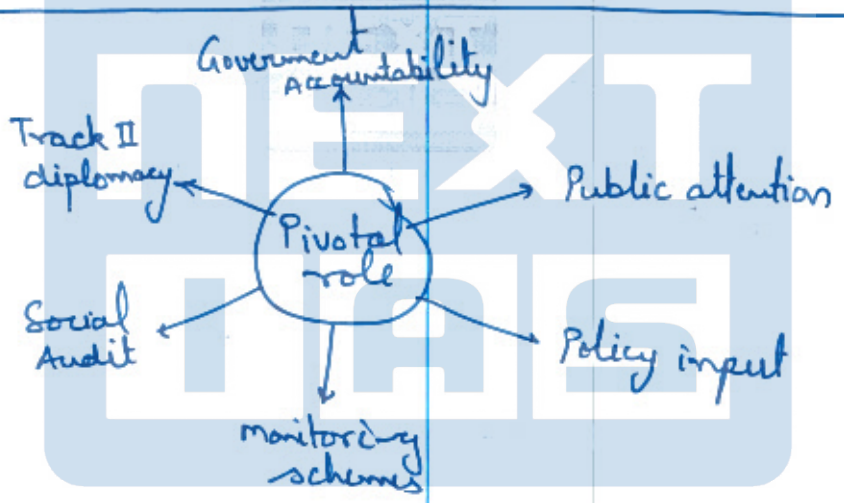
Freedom of speech is the bedrock of any democracy to register one's voice but it should be lawfully restricted to maintain dignity and equality of all.

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6. सामरिक समाज संगठन, "सार्वजनिक कल्याण" के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई" को बढ़ावा देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? साथ ही सार्थक उपाय भी सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Civil society organizations, play a pivotal role in fostering "collective private action for the public good". What challenges do they face in local resource mobilization (LRM) and corporate funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Also, suggest measures. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil society organisation are non-profit, non-governmental organisation which seeks to pursue voluntary welfare activities, interest of vulnerable section and community development.



Challenges in local resource mobilisation:

i) Donor dependancy and lack of government funding impedes their impartial functioning

ii) Lack of institutional framework to

Candidates must not write on this margin

receive donation under CSR initiatives.

iii) Lack of transparency and motives.

Eg → only 10% NGOs filed income details

iv) Many Civil society organisation like Association for Democratic Reforms are not appreciated by politician since it reveals Criminalisation.

Measures:

i) Government funding for genuine voluntary organisations which conduct research works

Eg → PRATHAM (Education) CSE (Environment)

ii) Proper auditing and compulsory filing of income details.

iii) Banning shell and bogous, corrupt organisation which impedes national growth.

iv) Crowd-funding for noble organisation

Eg → Meira Paibis (Manipur)

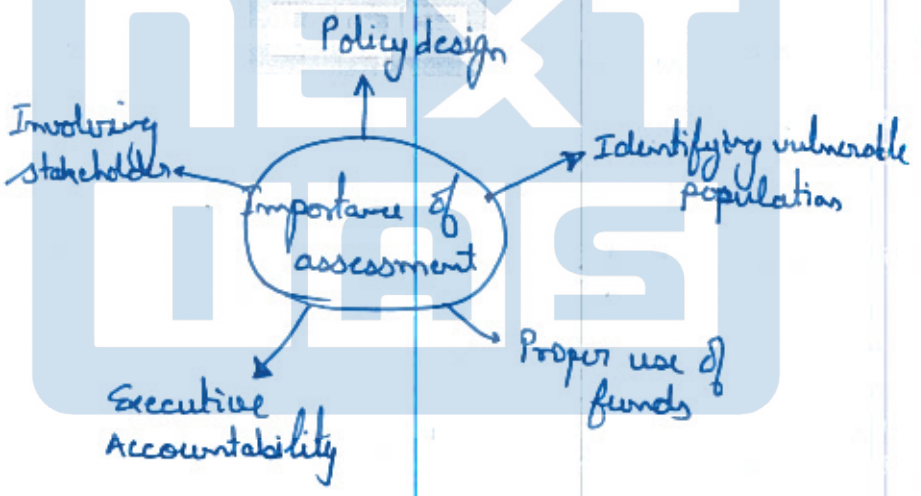
Voluntary organisation provides best policy input and raise public grievance which are necessary for a participative democracy.

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7. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिज़ाइन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक विश्वसनीय गरीबी मूल्यांकन करना है। इस संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक की पद्धति और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The first step to eradicating poverty is reliable poverty assessment for program design, implementation, and monitoring. In this context discuss the methodology and significance of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to NITI Aayog's Multidimentional Poverty Index 2021, **25.01%** or 35 crore population is multidimensionally poor. Such indicative data helps government to target particular region, section in alleviating poverty.



Methodology of NITI's MDPI:

i) It takes into account per capita income.

ii) Assess the nutrition level of children
→ Underweight, Stunting, Wasting, Mortality

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iii) Life Expectancy, Average schooling years

iv) Other miscellaneous parameter of quality life like housing, sanitation.

Significance:

i) Targeted delivery of services to vulnerable

ii) Prevent misappropriation of resources.

iii) Helps in removing Capability deprivation (Amartya Sen)

iv) Better data provide better expertised input to frame and assess the schemes.

v) Promote Competitive federalism among state.

Eg → Kerala best performer, Bihar worst performer.

Alleviating poverty and saving the planet is one and same fight — "Boonki Moon"

Better policy input helps in last mile delivery and keeps the service provider accountable.

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8. भारत के संदर्भ में, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, कानूनी पूर्व–उदाहरणों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, जो स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार के लिए एक मजबूत आधार स्थापित करते हैं, इस अधिकार की स्पष्ट कानूनी मान्यता का अभाव क्यों रहा है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of India, despite the presence of constitutional provisions, legal precedents, and international commitments that establish a robust foundation for a right to health, why has there been a lack of explicit legal recognition of this right?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Health is not only the physical well being but also the overall development of human being as productive member of society

"Aarogyam Param Bhagyam
Swasthyam Sarvarth sadhnam"

Constitutional, Legal and International Commitment

i) Article 47 direct the state to promote public health and nutrition level.

ii) Article 21 provides for a dignified life

iii) Health is included as state list item in Schedule 7 of constitution.

iv) Hague Convention, Alma Atta declaration are related to enhancing public health

v) National food security Act 2013, Envision better food security to promote public health.

vi) Chameli Devi V/s Uttar Pradesh ⇒ Right to Health, food is basic human right.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason for lack of explicit recognition :

i) "Health" is a state list item with its own scheme by every state

eg → West Bengal not implements the Ayushman Bharat scheme.

ii) Financial constraints : It will need around 6% of GDP (Current Health Expenditure → 1.5% of GDP)

iii) Article 21 already have several rights like Clean environment, dignified life which encompasses health as key factor.

Way forward :

- Healthy and skilled demography ensure speedy inclusive growth.
- Centre should devise New Health policy with fundamental right to Health on line of Rajasthan's Right to Health Act
- Right to Health will reduce out of pocket expenditure and increase disposable income for better life Standards on [SDG3]

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9. ब्रिक्स राष्ट्रों की सामूहिक शक्ति असंख्य मुद्दों पर सार्थक सहयोग की अनुमति देती है, हालाँकि, द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के प्रक्षेप पथ को प्रभावित करने की मंच की क्षमता सीमित है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The collective strength of BRICS nations allows for meaningful cooperation on myriad issues, however, the platform's ability to influence the trajectory of bilateral relationships remains limited. Do you agree? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

BRICS is a minilateral grouping formed in 2009 with Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa as its members.

Collective strength and Cooperation of BRICS

i) Countering global issues:
   - → United national reforms (both Brazil and India seeks permanent seat of UNSC)
   - → Free and Fair trade
   - → Global climate change

ii) Common stand against extremism and radicalisation

iii) Countering the hegemony of dollar.

iv) Presence of both India and China helps in maintaining stability in region through meaningful talks.

v) Hetero-polar group with all nation representing themselves as a diffent pole

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Limitation of BRICS

i) Lack of institutionalising and establishing common charter.

ii) Vack of trade related forum within BRICS.

iii) Skirmishes between India and China hinders productivity of grouping.

iv) India's tilt to USA in recent time and Chinese support to Pakistan disturbs the meaningful talks.

v) Different stand on various global issues like Russia-Ukraine war, Nuclear Policy, Permanent membership of UNSC.

BRICS as a grouping of South-south cooperation can be most important organisation to tackle issue of global trade, extremism, climate change, governance reform if its true potential is realised.

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10. सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन की हालिया माँगों के आलोक में, भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जल–बंटवारा व्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले इसके संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In light of the recent demands to amend the Indus Waters Treaty, discuss the possible implications it could have on the water-sharing mechanism between India and Pakistan.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, Pakistan objected against India's hydroelectric run of river project Ratle on river Chenab.

Indus Water Treaty

- Signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan mediated by World Bank.
  [Permanent Commission for Indus Water formed]
- River allocated to Pakistan ⇒ Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
  River to India ⇒ Ravi, Beas, Satluj.
- India can use water of Indus, Jhelum, Chenab for navigation, irrigation and run of river dam.

Recent demand

- Pakistan demanded to amend the treaty to increase its water allocation and same demand from India
- Pakistan objected to Ratle, Kishanganga power projects by India

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Possible implication of amending treaty :

i) Solution to excessive floods in Pakistan and better water availability in Indian state of Haryana, Rajasthan.

ii) Reduce wastage of water flowing unused through Pakistan.

iii) Energy Security by utilising high potential of Himalayan rivers (Hydro projects)

iv) Solution to water dispute will have positive impact on relation of both nations.

Since 1960, Indus treaty has not been amended even once, with changing water level in rivers and changed needs of energy security, both nation should sit on table to discuss the necessary amendments.

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11. संसदीय संप्रभुता और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत ने भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संवैधानिक ढाँचे को आकार देने में अत्यधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयजन्य विधियों का हवाला देते हुए इन देशों में संविधान को प्रभावित करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा का दायरा व्यापक है?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy has exerted considerable influence in shaping the constitutional frameworks of India and the USA. Citing relevant case laws discuss the role of the judiciary in influencing the constitutions in these countries. Is the scope of judicial review wider in India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Doctrine of Parliamentry sovereignty states that parliament is the final authority of law making which cannot be challenged in court of law. Ex. — United Kingdom

Judicial Supremacy is a concept wherein judiciary checks the legitimacy of parliamentry law and struck them down if found ultra-vires. Ex — United State of America.

Indian Case :

India do not follow the water tight separation between organs of government. It follow methods of checks and balances in which all three organ ensure that all organs perform in their respective jurisdiction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary influencing the Constitution:

i) **Basic Structure Doctrine:**

Keshvanand Bharti Case 1973 judgement delivers that Parliament can not destroy the basic features like Secularism, Rule of Law, Federalism, Separation of Power

ii) **Judicial review:**

Any constitutional amendment can be challenged in court of law

iii) **Shirur Mutt Case:** → Essential religious practic

By 42nd constitution amendment, "Secularism" word is added to Preamble.

iv) **Mohini Jain Case 1989** → related to child education

86th Constitutional Amendment, Right to Education Added one more fundamental duty.

v) Marbury v/s Madison Case 1803 (USA)

↳ extended the Judicial review.

vi) Indira Sawhney Case 1992 → OBC reservation upheldied

102 Constitution Amend → NCBC as constitutional body.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Scope of Judicial review in India vis-a-vis USA

i) Judicial review origin → USA: 1803 (Marbury Madison)
→ India: 1973 (Keshvanand Bharti Case for fundamental right)

ii) Scope → India: Procedure established by law (Article 21)
→ USA: Due process of Law

iii) Maneka Gandhi Case 1978 → it widened the scope of Judicial review which now follows due process of law with Principle of Natural justice in India also.

Indian constitutional model is sui-generis by adopting best feature of Checks and Balance with independent judiciary and Basic structure following parliament.

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12. 'निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक मत, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांत को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है।' निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अप्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न हुई चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव पैदा करने में जनसंख्या–आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value'. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyze the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Delimitation is the process of readjusting number of seats allocated to state and Constituency within the State.

Article 82 of constitution provides that President appoints a delimitation Commission after every census. Till now 4 delimitation Commission are appointed in 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002

Importance of Delimitation Commission:

i) Equitable representation to all federal units

ii) Ensuring principle of One Vote, One Value

iii) Proper representation of each constituency with approx. equal number of voters.

iv) Formula to reward state with better governance reform.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Number of seats in parliament has been freezed until 2026.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation :

i) Over-representation and underrepresentation promote inequality in political participation

ii) Wedge in the federal character of nation (Inter-State dispute)

iii) Ignorance to smaller state in terms of populist policies.

iv) Grievance by southern state which implemented the governance reform well.

Ramification of population based delimitation

i) Act as disincentive to state with better family planning, population control. Eg → Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) High population, low literacy, poor human development indictor states are overrepresented [eg] · Uttar Pradesh (80 lakh/1 seat)
· Bihar

iii) Lesser voice of state with governance expertise at national level.

Way Forward

- Delimitation Commission should also devise formula like Finance Commission on various parameters like Population, Area, Governance, Demography among other.

There is need of appointing delimitation Commission after every census to readjust seat as mandated by constitution.

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13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक ज़िम्मेदारी के निर्वहन में उसके हाथों को मजबूत करने में भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election Commission in the discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently Supreme Court directed the government to appoint Election Commissioner on recommendation of panel constituting of Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition and Chief Justia of India.

Implication

- Earlier only recommedation of Council of minister was required
- Enhance independency of Election Commission
- Inclusion of Leader of Opposition in panel enhance transparency in appointment

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening Election Commission of India:

i) Recent judgent of appointment by panel.

ii) Association of Democratic Reform v/s Union of India 2002

Candidates must not write on this margin

Voters have the right to know criminal antecedent of candidate. Therefore Candidate to disclose their income and criminal history.

ii) Supreme Court in 1996 directed all the High court to not dismiss disqualification on appeal under Sec 11 of RPA 1951

iii) Lily Thomas Case 2013
→ Disqualification under offences of Representation of people Act will be immediate.

iv) PUCL Case 2014
→ introduced the NOTA button if voters not want to vote to any of candidate.

v) Lok Prahari Case
→ Candidate to uphold criminal history and other income detail of their family dependent on the party website.

vi) Supreme Court reprimanded Election Commission for unfair use of Model Code of Conduct in favour of ruling party.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues persisting

i) Very low rate of conviction for political criminal.

ii) Criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminal.

ADR report → 43% loksabha MPs and 24% of Rajyasabha MPs have criminal cases pending against them

iii) model Code of Conduct regular violation

iv) Use of state machinery against opposition

Ex: → Supreme court reprimanded Goa State in appointing bureaucrat/secretary as State Election Commission.

Despite of various judgement by Supreme Court to empower ECI and ensuring Free and fair election, there is high level of criminalisation in politics. ECI should be independent from external influences to ensure representative democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. 'संसद की घटती भूमिका शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के मूल सिद्धांत को कमज़ोर करती है, क्योंकि यह कार्यकारी शाखा पर नियंत्रण रखने और सत्ता का संतुलित प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने की विधायिका की क्षमता को कम कर देता है।' विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'The declining role of Parliament undermines the fundamental principle of separation of powers, as it diminishes the legislature's ability to serve as a check on the executive branch and ensure a balanced exercise of power.' Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Parliament is the 'temple of democracy' ensuring proper representation from all section and ways to keep check on the executive accountability.

Declining role of Parliament:

i) No. of Bills referred to Parliamentary Committee drastically reduced.

Data →
- 15th Loksabha → 71%
- 16th Loksabha → 27%
- 17th Loksabha → 12%

ii) Frequent adjournment of houses and time lost in disruptions

iii) Passing of unpopular Bill without deliberation or terming as Money Bill.

iv) Very lesser number of sitting (around 70 per year)

NCRWC → recommend 120 days for Loksabha and 100 days for Rajya Sabha

Candidates must not write on this margin

Declining Parliament's role on its ability to check on executive :

i) Improper audit of government expenditure causes misuse of public funds

ii) Frequent disruption, reduces the accountability of executive to answer to Parliament.

iii) Lack of expertise in Parliamentary committee reduces proper deliberation over Bills.

iv) Frequent use of guillotine for "Demand for grants"

v) Declining role of opposition, tyranny of Cabinet has been cited by Economic Intelligence Unit in categorising India as flawed democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Step needed

i) Ensuring minimum number of sittings of Parliament and its Committe.

ii) Mandatorily referring all Bills to parliamentary Committee.

iii) Proper timing to all MP's in the question hour.

iv) Adjournment of houses in very rare case, enhanced role of house speaker in maintaing decorum.

v) Involing Civil society, Pressure group, NGOs in policy input and monitoring of schemes.

Enhancing role of Parliament with active check on executive branch is necessary to maintain Separation of Power and welfare of society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में लिंग–संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को संवैधानिक संस्था बनाने से उसका प्राधिकार किस हद तक सुदृढ़ होगा? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the crucial role played by the National Commission of Women in shaping the discourse on gender-sensitive laws in India. To what extent the elevation of the National Commission for Women to a constitutional body would reinforce its authority? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

National Commission of Women is a body formed by executive order to empower women and using its inputs in gender sensitive policies.

Role of National Commission of Women :

i) Enhanced political participation of women

Eg → 48% women representatives in Panchayat institution.

ii) Increase in Female Labour force rate

Eg → Currently 32% FLFPR in India

iii) It can conduct enquiry in abuses against women in public opinion.

Eg → Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act.

empowers NCW

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Chairperson of NCW is member of panel recommendig the chairperson of NHRC

v) Active role in implementig Bonded Labour Act, Prevention of Child Marriage Act., PCPNDT Act.

vi) Helps in enhancing autonomy and self worth.

Challenges

i) Lack of proper staff and infrastructure

ii) Its recommendation are only advisory in nature.

iii) Neither constitutional nor Statutory body.

iv) Funding dependence on government.

v) Ineffective in reducing crime agaist Women and economic dependence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

NCW as constitutional body :

i) It ensures independence in terms of appointment and funding.

ii) Proper deliberation of parliament on its report.

iii) Permanent staff with gender-sensitive expertise.

iv) Proper delineating of function and civil power to summon.

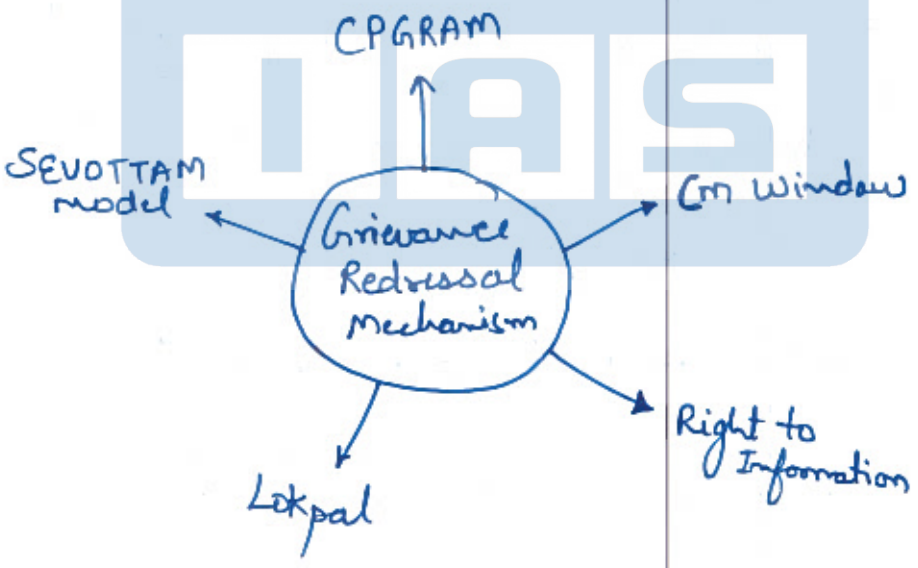
NCW has played vital role in raising the demand for women empowerment at national level. There is need to enhance its role by providing it constitutional status.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Satisfactory and timely redressal of grievances is the cornerstone of 'minimum government, maximum governance.' In this context discuss the challenges associated with current grievance redress mechanisms and suggest measures to strengthen the process. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

"Minimum government, maximum governance" concept imbibes the ethical delivery of services by removing redtapism. Proper grievel redressal mechanism in two way channel is necessary to address problem of last mile delivery.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges associated with Current GRMs

i) Public institution lacks the Citizen Charter (people are not even aware about their rights and government services)

ii) Only one-way communication (lack of feedback mechanism)

iii) Less penetration of technology with less trained staff and less awared citizens

iv) Irregularity in providing information or denial of information on trivial issues in application.

v) Poor Keeping of public records

vi) Apathy of government official in adopting e-governance.

vii) High red-tapism, several steps to register the grievances.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measure to strengthen GRM:

i) Establishing two-way feedback mechanism

ii) Mandatory constitution of Internal Complain Committee in very department

iii) Better use of e-governance.
   Eg → PRAGATI portal

iv) Voluntarily disclouse of information

v) Appoint of GRM officer who guides masses about proper channel.

vi) Timely disposal of CM window application.

Maximum governance will be ensured when masses are made part of development process. Formulating charter with helps of all stakeholder on line of SEVOTTAM model will serve the cause.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. 'भ्रष्टाचार शासन के ताने–बाने को जर्जर कर देता है, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में जनता का विश्वास कम हो जाता है।' भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी शासन या व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम, व्हिसलब्लोअर संरक्षण अधिनियम (डब्ल्यूबीपीए), और लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के सामर्थ्य का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Corruption corrodes the fabric of governance, eroding the public's faith in democratic institutions.' Examine the potential for harmonizing the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act (WBPA), and the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013, to enhance the effectiveness of the anticorruption regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Corruption is the act of ommission or commission and abuse of entrusted power for personal economic gains.

"Kaushik Basu said that corruption is needed to grease the wheel of administration in present time i.e. Sanskritisation of Corruption".

Corruption eroding fabric of governance :

i) Increase red-tapism

ii) Vulnerable section are denied services which are meant for them

iii) Misuse of public funds

iv) Reduced executive accountability

Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential of harmonizing Anti-Corruption Agencies

i) Better use of resources available

eg→ RTI Act used by whistleblower to confirm the corruption

ii) Better maintaining of records.

iii) Reduces the multiplicity of efforts.

iv) Establishing a hierarchy will put more filter which ultimately reduces corruption to nil.

v) RTI Act will provide information and Lokpal will take the necessary steps to penalise.

vi) Protection of whistleblower is essential to create a sense of ~~integrity~~ protection among honest official.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Other Steps can be taken :

i) Faceless assessment, 360° review and regular monitoring of charged officials

ii) Enhanced e-governance role in delivery of services

Eg → DBT scheme.

iii) Timely provision of information for citizens.

iv) Strict penal provision for corrupt official.

Harmonising role of anti-corruption agencies is necessary to ensure max. governance with min government.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Analyze the potential challenges and benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty. Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Self Help group (SHGs) are self organised groups which pool their savings and reinvest or relend it to generate profit.

Micro-financing is very important aspects of SHGs working.

Case Studies

i) SEWA (Self Employed Women Association)
   - 1972, by Ela Bhatt
   - Empowered Womens to organise themselfes in small entreprise.

ii) Kudumbashree — SHG of South India
MYRADA

iii) NABARD – SHG financing linkage 1992.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits in leveraging SHGs :

i) SHGs are group consisting of people with similar economic status, therefore equality among members.

ii) Penetration of technology at small enterprise levels boost the productivity
eg → Chinese Dibao Programme

iii) Enhancement of micro-financing the economy [eg → Gramin Bank model of Bangladesh]

iv) Utilising Economies of Scale by proper skilling and reskilling.

v) Solution to disguised unemployment in rural sector.

vi) Sense of self worth, economic autonomy among women.

vii) Better education, nutrition, health of child

viii) Enhanced ~~idle lying~~ investment by rural women (idle lying capital)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential Challenges

i) Asymmetric nature of many SHGs (lower caste women are excluded)

ii) Limited success in North India, peri-urban areas.

iii) Irregularity in composition due to migration (marriage)

iv) Lack of technical skill and marketing abilities

v) Competition from MNCs, Cooperatives.

Solution:

Better refinancing mechanism and training from district administration can convert SHG into active player of economic growth. Initial handholding in terms of technology, marketing, branding of products will prove pioneer.

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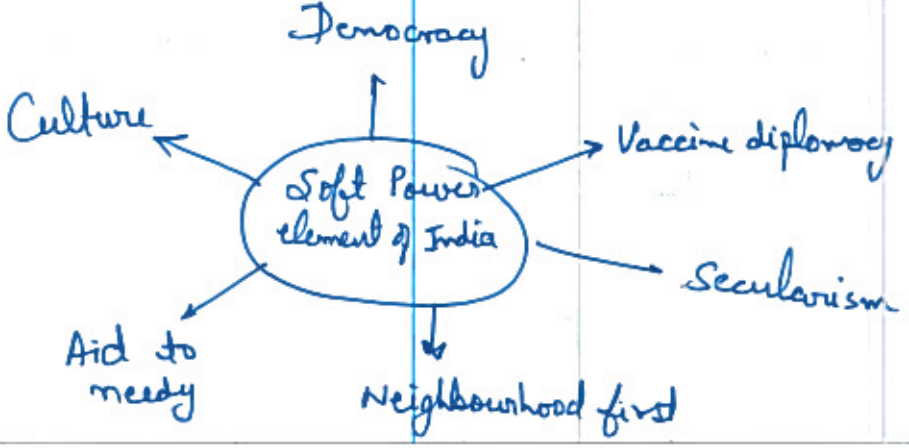
19. 'भारत अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति के लिए विश्व मानचित्र पर अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है।' इस संदर्भ में भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर कूटनीति के साधन के रूप में संस्कृति, प्रवासी और लोकतंत्र की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत किस हद तक खुद को 'स्मार्ट पावर' के रूप में स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो पाया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'India is uniquely positioned on the world map for its rich culture.' In this context discuss the role of culture, diaspora, and democracy as instruments of India's soft power diplomacy. To what extent India has been able to position itself as a 'smart power'? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India has extreme diversity in terms of geographical features (mountain, deserts, plains, coastal), social features (caste, race, language, religion) and culture (dance, festival, arts). What all bind all these is Democracy which ensures the participation of all.

India's Soft power

According to Joseph Nye, it is ability of a nation to influence the policies of other nation through its culture, democracy, diaspora and foreign policy.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Culture

i) Culture as soft power like Yoga is recognised by entire world.

ii) Spirtuality of Indian subcontinent attract entire globe.

iii) Tourism to famous monument, music, classical dances, sports are binding forces.

Role of Diaspora

PM modi called them as "Rashtradoot" or informal ambassador.

i) Political power assumption [Kamala Harris (USA), Rishi Sunak (UK), Pawind Jugnath

ii) Economic power [Satya Nadela, Sunder Pichai]

iii) Reverse Brain drain in term of technology, investment.

iv) Strategic [US-India-Nuclear deal]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of democracy

i) Representation of all section put forth an image of equality and tolerance

ii) Government by law prevents arbitrariness in administration.

Use of Smart Power:

i) Vaccine Maitri initiative of India (COVID)

ii) Signing Nuclear deal with help of diaspora

iii) Helping neighbours like Srilanka, Nepal, Afghanistan and earning their confidence

iv) Maldive follows "India First Policy"

v) Negotiation of various FTA by leveragiy benefit of diaspora.

Smart power is the need of hours which balances use of hard and soft power. India believes in notion of Durable peace and global development "Vasudhev Kutumbkum" Culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच साझा मूल्यों और जीवंत लोगों से लोगों के बीच संबंधों का साहचर्य दोनों देशों के बीच दीर्घकालिक व्यापार संबंधों और रणनीतिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन तैयार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The synergy of shared values and vibrant people-to-people connections between India and Australia creates a fertile ground for fostering long-lasting trade relations and strategic collaboration between the two nations. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India and Australia shared historic colonial link since both were British colonies and currently both are members of Commonwealth.

India - Australia relations :

i) Historal shared values of colonial opression and Strive for democracy

ii) Better people-to-people connection
- Eg → Easy student and working Visa regime
- Eg → Education interaction courses

iii) Region in Australia called as Mini-India (Sydny, Melbourn) due to large Indian population

iv) Cooperation in field of Anti India sentiment group Eg → Khalistani in Australia.

Candidates must not write on this margin

v) **Strategic** → Both are member of QUAD grouping

vi) Joint defence exercise (AUSTRA-MIND)

vii) Cultural and Sports Value.

eg → Promotion in Cricket in both nation
→ Australian players in IPL

viii) **Trade**
→ India imports coal from Australia
→ Dairy products.

ix) **Environment**
→ Both nations are collaborating in protecting the Coral reef (Great Barrier reef) and marsupials in Australia.

Challenges in relation:

i) Australia being a member of AUKUS is moving away from QUAD

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) India moving out of RCEP was criticised by Australia.

iii) Australia has closer trade ties with China.

iv) Low level of trade between both nation.

India- Australia are crucial partner in new emerging geo-political theatre of Indo-pacific. Both countries are collaboraty in field of defence, trade, culture which shows bright feature of this relation.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS