

# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT23RCAPA103

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC708

## RCA Batch 2023

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER  
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : [Signature]

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

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[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

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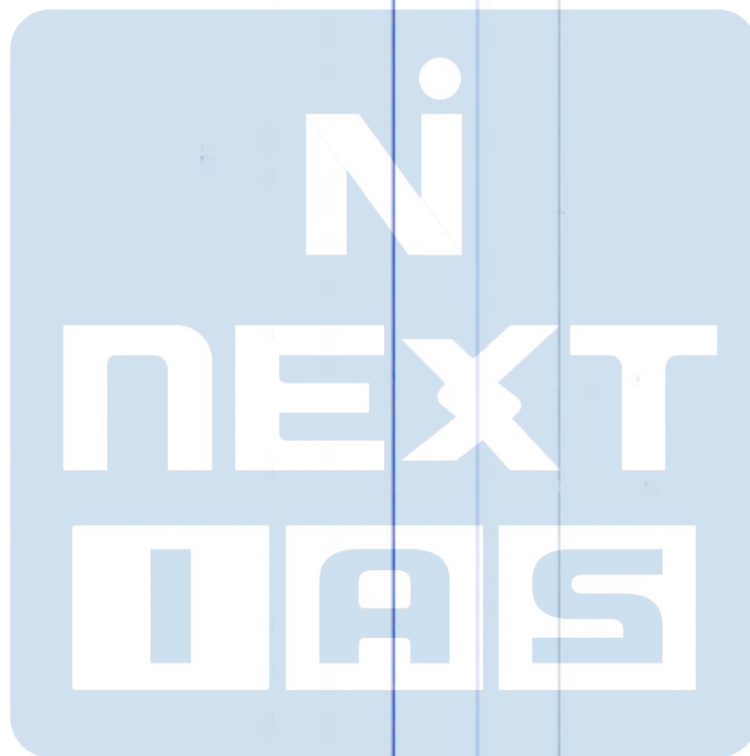
(For filling by Examiners only)

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 |        |               |       |       |

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

### DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

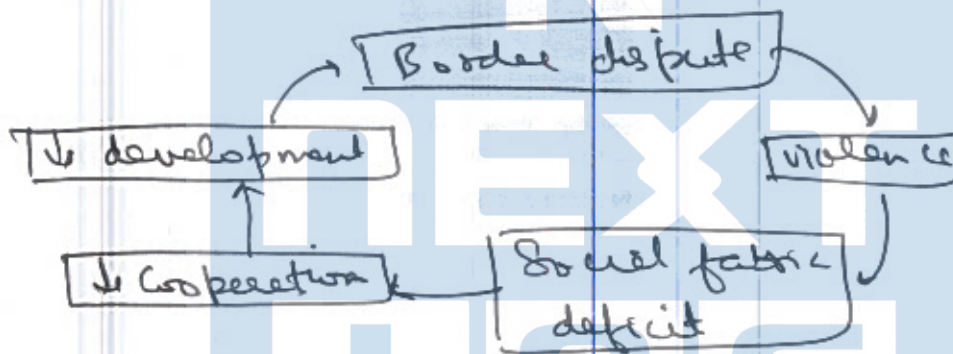
1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय 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

Interstate border dispute as seen in case of Assam-Mizoram case are security phenomenon in our constitutional setup.



Constitutional Framework to solve

- ① Article 262 → Parliament to Setup Tribunal or Law to adjudicate. (when water is involved)
- ② Article 263 → Inter State Council to have dialogue

Legal Framework

- ① Zonal Council → under State Reorganisation Act, 1956
- ② National Integration Council

Other

- ① NITI Aayog
- ② CH'S Conference

Independent India failed to solve due

- ① Lack of political will to solve constructively (→) Utharanchal / Karnataka (Belgaum)
- ② Strong regionalistic tendency.
- ③ Lack of mixed population in such disputed areas.

Resolution of dispute via dialogue / debate / discussion like

Assam / Arunachal Pradesh border dispute is way forward for upholding cooperative federalism.

2. ऊर्ध्वाधर (केंद्र-राज्य) और क्षैतिज (अंतर-राज्य) अंतर-सरकारी सहयोग और समन्वय को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर-राज्य परिषद 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

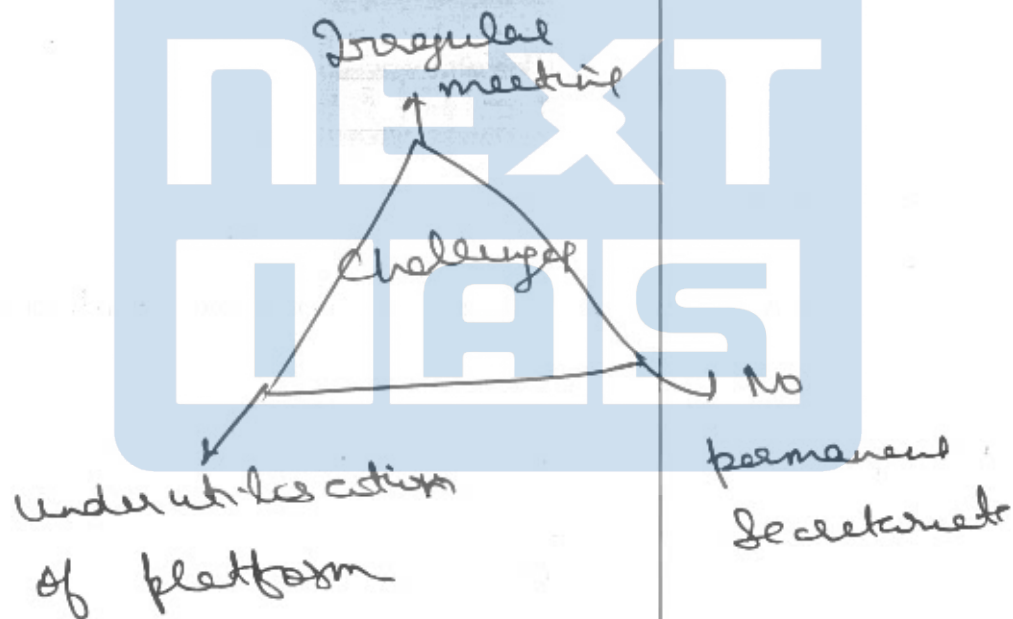
Article 263 provides for InterState Council to ensure coordination and cooperation among various units of governance.

Role in promoting Vertical coordination

- ① To have participatory planning for socio economic development.
- ② To share best practices and technology (Ex) NITI Aayog  
best practice on health/ education
- ③ To synchronise policies in national matters. (Ex) Promoting green agriculture.
- ④ To further cooperative federalism  
(Ex) GST template

## Role in horizontal coordination

- ① Ensuring welfare of citizen.
- ② Punjab CM supplying cereals to Karnataka CM.
- ③ Resolving border dispute
- ④ Maharashtra/Karnataka
- ⑤ Resolving water sharing dispute
- ⑥ Calcutta - Kerala/Tamil Nadu



Making Inter State Council  
 permanent can help in further  
cooperative and competitive  
federalism.

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

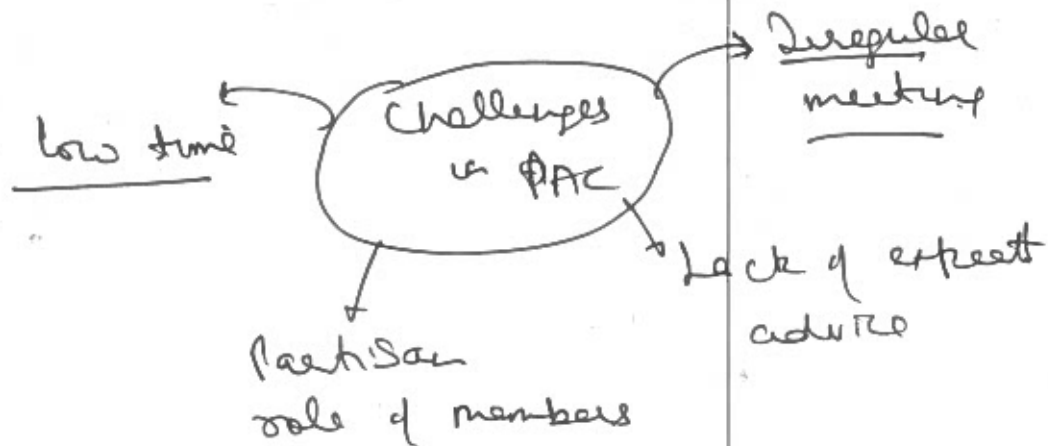
Discuss the key function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). What steps should be taken to revamp the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in order to enhance its effectiveness as a true guardian of public funds?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Public Accounts Committee is the financial committee of Parliament responsible for assisting Parliament in holding executive responsible

Key function of PAC

- ① Scrutinise the report of CAG —  
Public Appropriation account/  
Finance Account
- ② Helps in exposing irregularities  
in finance / budget
- ③ Helps MPs to have informed  
and constructive debate  
based on facts.



### Steps to be taken

- ① Regular meeting on fixed days
- ② Provide them expert advice to handle technical aspects.
- ③ Adequate time allocation for PAC report discussion.

Public Account Committee ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> important  
 to act as friend/philosopher  
and guide to members of  
 Parliament in extracting  
accountability from executive.

4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम 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

### 74th Constitutional Amendment Act

in 1992 provided constitutional status to urban local bodies.

### Urbanisation - driver of growth

- ① Hub of economic activities
  - ↳ Service Sector
- ② Manufacturing powerhouse
  - ↳ Middle class - bourgeoisie

### 15FC - reforms for ULBs

- ① Performance based grants
  - ↳ Health / Water
- ② Equip them with legal backing to generate internal revenue
  - ↳ Bonds

- ③ Use of ICT in urban governance ④ GIS tagging of property  $\Rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  property tax collection.

### Evaluation

- ① Incentivise effective functioning ~~or~~ to achieve targets for getting grants.
- ② Robust resource mobilisation  $\rightarrow$  can help in improving public service delivery.

### Challenges

- ① Internal capacity constraints can hamper ability to get performance related grants.
- ② Lack of digital technology penetration

Robust ULBs are sure ~~quest~~ non achievable ~~goal~~ 'New Urban Agenda' of UN Habitat.

5. मौलिक अधिकारों की तुलना में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के सहित 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

Freedom of Speech under Art 19(1)(a)

is an important pillar of liberal democracy and human dignity.

Key difference in Freedom of Speech

Parliamentary Privilege

Fundamental Rights

① Under Article 105

Under Article 19(1)(a)

② Only to members of Parliament and State Legislatures

② ~~Only~~ <sup>All</sup> Indian citizens have this

③ Can say anything subject to rules of house.

③ Subject to reasonable restriction as in 19(1)(b)

④ Cannot be tried in court for speech

④ Can be tried in court for wrong speech

## Necessary to maintain Balance

① As they are also Indian citizens → balance is required to Uphold Rule of Law —  
all are equal.

② To prevent unparliamentary language

③ To ensure privilege is not misused to lower human dignity. (or) Comments against women.

④ To ensure privilege not impinge upon others rights.

Balance between privilege and Fundamental right is essential to ensure smooth function of Parliament and

6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, "सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई" को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण 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 (CSO) refers

to group of people working for a social / public cause.

④ Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

CSO - fostering action for public good

- ① Pratham NGO - child education
- ② NAAZ foundation - LGBTQ + rights.

Challenges in

① Local Resource Mobilisation

① Inadequate avenues for  
social ④ Rural areas have  
low poor people

⑥ Inadequate skills for crowdsourcing  
Campaigns

② Corporate funding related challenge

① Corporates cheerily pick the  
areas ④ Generally around their  
operational plant

⑥ Trust deficit of Corporate towards  
CSOs hampers collaboration

### Measures

① Leveraging government funding  
mechanism for social cause. ④  
LIFE related fund.

② Adequate skills for crowdsourcing

③ Adequate publicity of the cause

④ Reaching out to philanthropist

⑤ Robust auditing mechanism

of CSO to garner corporate funds.

CSO effort need to be supplemented

via funding to ensure grassroot

development

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

As per Amartya Sen, Poverty is the lack of capability development of human manpower his productivity and economic prospects.

Ex. 23 crore people poor in India (WB)

First Step to end poverty

① Reliable program design

↳ to stop inclusion/exclusion errors

② Implementation

↳ to prevent diversion and leakage Ex. PDS case.

③ Monitoring

↳ to take corrective action in line with Barbell Strategy

NITI-Aayog Poverty Index



Bihar = 51% poor

Kerala = 0.2% poor

National = 16% poor

## Methodology

- ① Health parameter
- ② Education parameter
- ③ Standard of living

## Significance

- ① Provide robust and updated data for policy making.
- ② Encourage competitive federalism via state ranking.
- ③ Comprehensive parameters — health/education etc
- ④ Showcasing of best practices
- ⑤ Community health

"Poverty is the worst form of violence". Hence, it needs to be eliminated to uphold Article 21 (Right to Life)

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 — means comprehensive  
state of well being ~~is~~ and able  
to work productively — [WHO]

### Constitutional Provision

- ① Article 21 — Right to ~~have~~ life includes healthy life
- ② Article 47 — DPSP — to improve public health

### Legal Precedents

- ① Mental Health Act, 2017  
↳ to solve mental health issue
- ② National Suicide prevention Strategy.

## International Commitment

- ① Alma Ata Declaration
- ② UN Human Right Convention

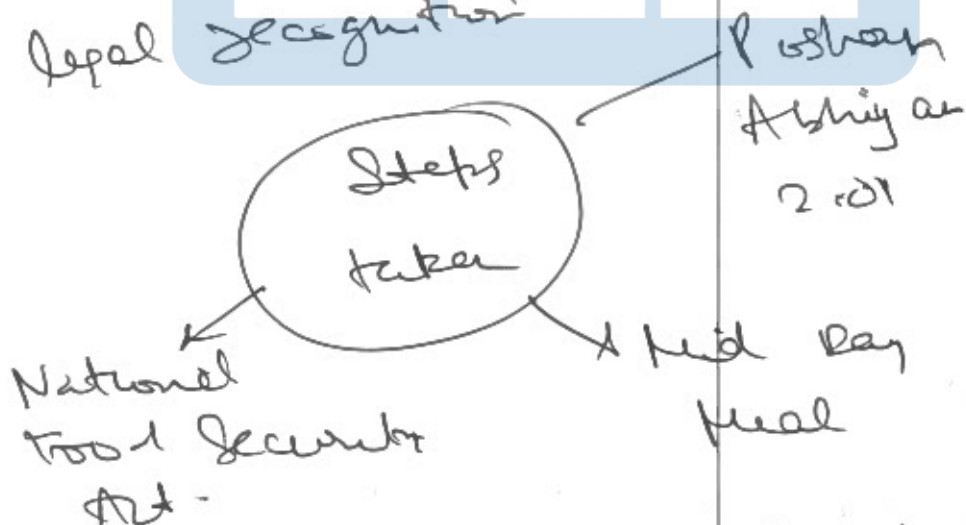
Reason for lack of explicit legal recognition

- ① Financial constraints of state

④ 1.5% of GDP spent

- ② Lack of political will in the government class.

- ③ Lack of push by people due to low awareness about legal recognition



Health is important pillar for productive workforce to harness demographic dividend.

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 an inter governmental forum consisting of founding member like Brazil / Russia / India -

Collective strength allows for cooperation

① Largest population bloc →

focus on developmental infrastructure like schools.

② Consist of emerging economy -

shake shake global economic recovery (4) emerging rules based trade.

③ ~~Represent~~ dominant global player can reform

multilateral institutes  
WTO & reforms.

(✓)

④ Climate Cooperation  
UNFCCC

Ability to influence bilateral  
relation seems limited due to

① Polarising geopolitics

(✓) India / US closer

Russia / China (✓) US led west

② Border dispute

(✓) India China

③ lack of shared values

India

China / Russia

↓  
Democracy

↓  
Authoritarianism

BRICS need to be leveraged  
for counter US led west  
dominance and multipolar  
world.

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

### Need to amend / Reasons

- ① Evolving needs of India to use water in North Kashmir
- ② Irregular meeting of Commission
- ③ Violation of norms
- ④ Discriminatory against India.

### Possible Implications

- ① Further the trust deficit between countries.
- ② Pakistan is against amendments.

③ Affect the people on both  
side due to obstructionist  
tendency of Pakistan.

④ Hinder the water availability  
on North West Area.

World Bank need to sever  
the ties with India/Pakistan  
on table based on  
negotiation / discussion.

11. संसदीय संप्रभुता और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत ने भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संवैधानिक ढाँचे को आकार देने में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों 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 Parliamentary Sovereignty —

- Parliament is supreme and can amend any part of Constitution (UK).

### Judicial Supremacy refers to

System where judiciary is extremely powerful and can make action of other 2 organs void if they are unconstitutional (USA).

These 2 doctrine influence the constitutional framework as seen in

#### ① India:

- Parliament can amend any part of Constitution except Basic Structure

#### ② USA:

- US judiciary under reservation of blocks in education Institution

## Role of Judiciary in influencing Constitution

### a) India

#### ① Keshavananda Bhaskar Case, 1973

- Parliament can amend any part except basic structure.

#### ② Indira Gandhi Case

- Free and fair election is part of basic structure

#### ③ KS Puttaswamy Case

- Right to Privacy integral to Article 21 of constitution.

#### ④ 4th Judges Case

- 99th NSAC amendment unconstitutional.

### b) USA

#### ① Emergency | Judicial Review

doctrine

#### ② Swelling Public Interest Litigation

mechanism to uphold constitutional rights of citizens.

Scope of Judicial Review is not  
wide in India as →

- ① Parliament can amend negotiable part of constitution without touching basic structure.
- ② Judicial Review cannot be done substantively.
- ③ Judiciary can also strike down part which are unconstitutional.
- ④ Shreya Judicial Cole (Section 6A of IT Act)

~~Adm~~ ~~Ind~~

~~Ind~~

Indian Constitution is Amphibian  
and transformative accommodating  
social changes — SC

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 refers to the power of drawing the boundaries of constituencies so that people can elect their ~~best~~ representative.

④ 2002 Delimitation

Delimitation - ensure fair representation and uphold one vote/one value as:

- ① Population to elected members ratio remains almost uniform
- ② Ensures that people are represented uniformly in legislative
- ③ Prevent ~~over~~ representation
- ④ Uphold democratic principle of ensuring equal value of votes.

Challenges in misrepresentation of constituency

- ① Distorted population to elected member ratio
- ② Incentivise the higher Total fertility rate indirectly Ex North India
- ③ Leads to problem of ~~unequal~~ regional unequal representation — violation of principle of equality

Ramification of population based delimitation in federal system

- ① Impact the financial allocation of States - Ex 15th Finance Commission — 15% for population
- ② Unequal representation in Parliament → Ex North India being political driver in Lok Sabha election due to

high population → greater seats.

⑤ Relative deprivation perception

⑥ North vs North east MPs  
in Parliament — huge disparity

⑦ Downcast in SC family planning

⑧ ~~2002 delimitation~~ 1982 delimitation  
not favourable to South India  
due to ~~the~~ optimum Total

Fertility Rate

Multistakeholder  
consultation

Solution

Delimitation

of 2026 by  
adopting practical  
consensus across  
parties

initiation  
of on  
principle of  
delimitation

Independence of  
Delimitation  
Commission to be  
ensure

Robust delimitation is done with  
principle of representative democracy

is important for free and fair  
election and representation.

13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी को 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

Election Commission of India is Constitutional body under article 324 (324) to lead direct, Superintend and conduct election in fair manner. (Ex) Lok Sabha 2019 election

ECI - Constitutional responsibility

- ① Prepare electoral rolls
  - ② Registration of political parties.
  - ③ Allotting symbol
  - ④ Conducting election
- } ensure free and fair election

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening ECI hands

- ① Association for Democratic Reforms Case, 2002 →  
Candidate need to disclose

Criminal record, education and asset details → ECI can act against candidate on failure to provide info.

## ② Lily Thomas Case

- Remove Section 8(4) of Representation of People Act, 1951. → para 4 way for immediate disqualification on conviction of > 2 years
- ECI can prevent criminal from electing

## ③ Public Interest Foundation Case

2018 → parties need to publish criminal record on website of candidate

## ④ Anoop Barua Case, 2023

↳ until Parliament law → appointment of ECI by Committee of PM, leaders of opposition and CJI

⑤ SC observed — ECI have plenary power under Article 324 to

conduct free and fair election.

⑥ NOTA case → helping ECI to give NOTA option so that people can exercise their choice of not choosing any candidate.

Independent  
Permanent  
Secretariat

Recent Election  
Commission Act →

Appointment by  
Committee including  
Lot

Steps  
Needed  
further

Removal process  
same for all

Election Commission

Salary should  
be charged on

Consolidate fund  
of India

Independent ECI is a bulwark

for ensuring free and fair

election and upholding democratic

ideals of election

14. 'संसद की घटती भूमिका शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के मूल सिद्धांत को कमजोर 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

As per Montesquieu, Separation of Power is the doctrine envisaged that each organ of government do work independently of each other



Declining role of Parliament undermining separation of power as manifested in:

- ① Increasing promulgation of ordinance under Article 123
- ② ~~Passing~~ ~~Relax~~ Relaxing Service Bills.
- ② Passing of bills on fast track made without adequate discussion
- ③ Farm Bills

③ Reduced accountability of executive due to brute majority in Parliament

Reasons for reduced legislative ability to serve as check

① Reduced working days of Parliament (E) < 50 days in 2021.

② Culture of disputation (E)  
Opposition: MPs fear uphells.

③ Degrading political ethics

(E) Acting as trivial.

④ Weak ~~of~~ Opposition leadership

↳ fragment accountability

⑤ Criminalisation of politics

(E) 43rd Criminal Justice MP

↳ paternalism politics without principle

- ⑥ Partisan role of chairperson  
 ⑦ Allocating less time to  
 opposition.

Solution to improve Parliamentary  
 functioning

- ① Sending bills mandatory to  
Parliamentary Standing Committee  
 ↳ equip MIs with information  
 to counter government
- ② Fixed working days ④  
 100 - Lok Sabha (NCRW)
- ③ Joint United Opposition to  
 provide constructive feedback.
- ④ Abiding by Parliamentary Code  
of ethics for smooth functioning.

Adequate scrutiny of executive  
 by legislature is temple of  
 democracy (Parliament) is a core  
 principle of Parliamentary Democracy  
 which needs to be upheld for  
 accountability of executive.

15. भारत में लिंग-संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण 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 for Women (NCW)  
is statutory body established in  
1992 to protect women's right  
in line with constitutional ethos  
and human right principle.

Role in discourse on gender-sensitive law :

- ① Advocacy for human dignity  
by highlighting domestic violence
- ② Passage on Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- ② Lobbying for stringent Case  
punishment (Ex) Nirbhaya  
- amended Juvenile Act -  
(16-18) yrs to be treated as adult

③ Creating awareness about reproductive rights

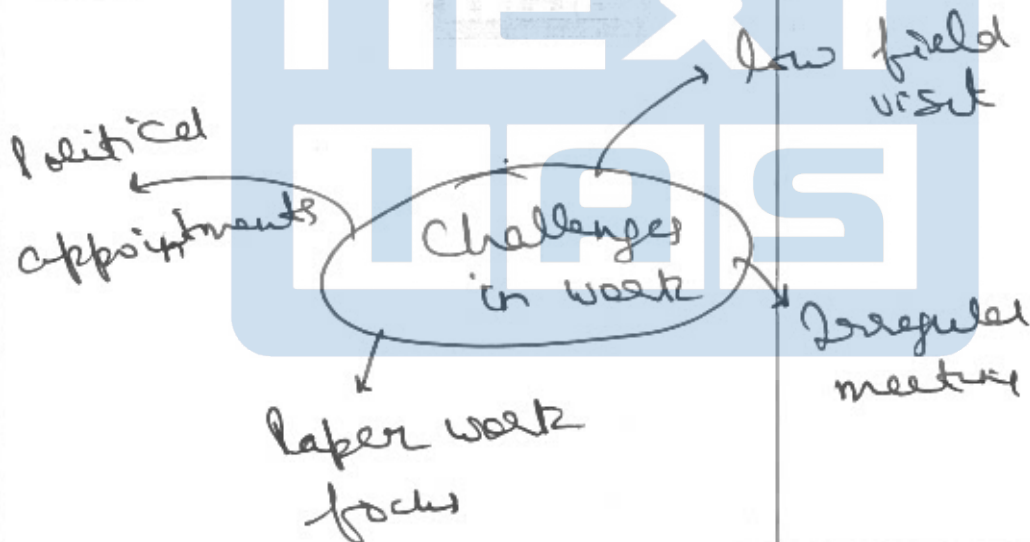
Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Amendment

④ Encourages work life balance -

Shaped Maternity benefit amendment  
→ 26 weeks maternity leave

⑤ Inclusive policy making

④ Gender Budgeting



Constitutional status to reinforce authority as:

① It can Summon police officers — for the enquiry

- ② Call witness and ask for document.
- ③ Improve its credibility and legitimacy as constitutional body
- ④ Improve its accountability as it would be accountable to Parliament

### Challenges despite constitutional status

- ① Political interference in appointment with senior
- ② Inadequate funding constraints
- ③ Archaic bureaucratic culture

Constitutional status along with independent appointment is broader committee is need of hour to uphold women dignity in line with Article 21 (Right to life) of Constitution.

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 is a doctrine that envisages government acting as a facilitator and delivering public services with minimum but human induced red tapism.

④ Covidin portal for vaccine.

Satisfactory and timely addressal - cornerstone

① As it helps in improving the public trust.

② Streamlines the service delivery process

③ Uphold Social Contract Theory

Challenges with current mechanism

① Lack of awareness about the existing addressal mechanism

- ② Low capacity building of masses  
to file digital complaints  
⊕ on CGPAH portal.
- ③ Complex filing procedure  
⊕ Offline RTI in certain states
- ④ Bureaucratic Apathy manifested  
in red tapism.
- ⑤ Not having Citizen charter  
outlining responsibility.
- ⑥ Lack of institutionalised  
accountability mechanism. ⊕  
Social Audit Unit

~~Measures~~

Measures to strengthen

- ① Creating awareness among  
people via ISIC campaigns  
⊕ Involving NGOs

- ② Capacity building of messes.
- ③ Online basic digital literacy module.
- ④ Simplify the filing procedure with timely acknowledgement
- ⑤ IRCTC portal.
- ⑥ Seamless officers in line with compassionate professionalism
- ⑦ Robust Citizen Charter made via stakeholder consultation
- ⑧ Institutionalise accountability mechanism ⑨ Hegdehaya
- Social Audit Law.
- ⑩ Timely grievance redressal is sine qua non to citizen centric administration in line with constitutional ethos of welfare state

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, विसलब्लोअर 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

As per Transparency International  
Corruption is defined as abuse  
or misuse of entrusted power  
for personal or vested gain

Ex 29 Scam.

Corruption

① Corrodes governance fabric  
↳ by diversion of resources  
↳ misallocation of resources

② Erodes public faith  
↳ violation of doctrine of public trust  
↳ Poor service delivery Ex  
Inclusion / exclusion error

RTI Act, 2005

① Potential for anti-corruption reforms by

(a) Dismantling the information asymmetry (Ex) MAMPSCA budget

(b) Improving the transparency in decisioning (Ex) Contract via tenders

(c) Exposing MISdeeds (Ex) Coal gate Scam.

② Challenges

(a) Lack of quickness disclosure of info

(b) Abuse of exemptions under Section 8(1)(j)

Whistleblower Protection Act

① Potential

(a) Protecting the whistleblower to encourage people to expose corruption (Ex) Sarvaalok Rubey.

(b) Creates a culture of integrity as citizen can become more vigilant to expose misdeeds

Challenges

- ② Non implementation of Act till now  
due to political will missing
- ③ Security concern of the ~~whistle~~  
of whistleblower due to leakage of  
name.

Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act, 2013

- ① Potential for anti-corruption regime
  - ① Comprehensive jurisdiction
    - ④ PH to Group D employees
  - ② Time bound investigation with  
dedicated court
- ② Challenges
  - ① Delay in appointment due to  
no leader of opposition (2021)
  - ② No suo moto power

Effective implementation of above  
act will help in ushering  
an era of transparent /  
accountable good governance

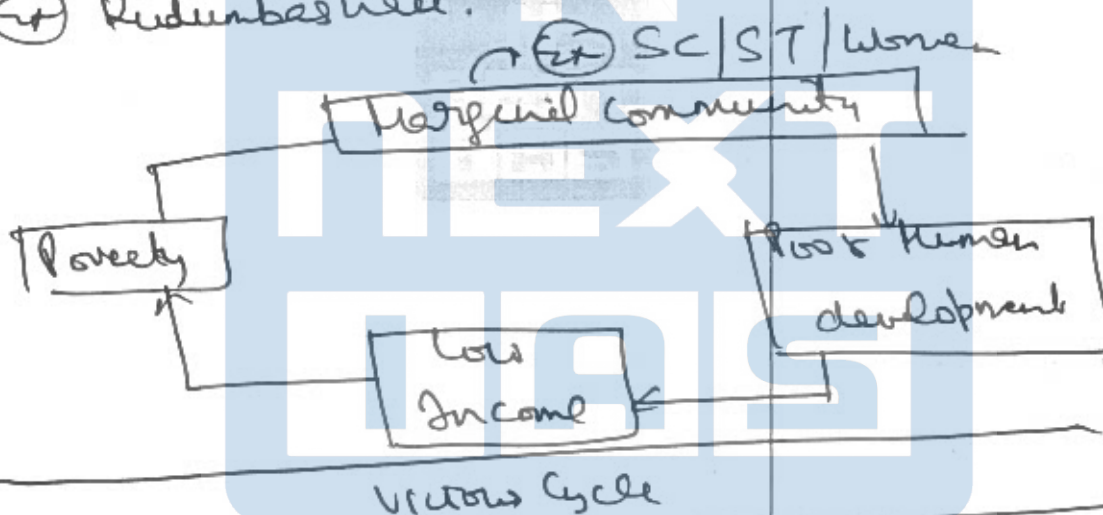
18. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(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 are informal group where people from same socio-economic back ground come together to improve their standard of living

Ex) Kudumbashree.



SHG for skill development

Benefits

① Improve the human capital

Ex) Skills about growing millet  
(Millet Syster Network)

↳ ~~to~~ reduce poverty

② Able to compete in market jobs

### Challenges

- ① Inadequate avenues for skill development  
 (Ex) most set SHG in  
Setup rural ecosystem
- ② Inadequate conducive environment  
 (Ex) Patriarchal Setup not gender  
women outside for skilling

SHG - entrepreneurship to counter poverty

### Benefits

- ① New avenues of employment  
 (Ex) Safety in manufacturing SHG  
in Nagpur
- ② Improve credibility and  
risk hedge in SHG  
 (Ex) Lyjat Paped.

### Challenges

- ① Credit constraints  
 (Ex) most members all women

- ② low penetration of collateral free loans.

SHG — income generation to counter poverty

### Benefits

- ① Adds additional income to the family budget.
- ② Kudumbashree
- ③ Act as hedger for accident of life

### Challenges

- ① Lack of economies / scale
- ② low productivity & low mechanisation.

As SHG are critical aspect of inclusive growth, they need to be turned to National Help Group w/ institutional support.

19. 'भारत अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति के लिए विद्यमान 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 is known on global level for its rich and diverse heritage having continuity of culture since ancient time. (Ex) Varadharaja Kumbhakam principle.

Soft power refers to ability of nation influence other nation action using persuasion and influence without resort coercion.

Role of culture in soft power

- ① Internationalisation of traditional practice. (Ex) Yoga → 1 June
- ② Goodwill due to entertainment  
(Ex) Shahrukh Khan fan following across globe

### Role of diaspora in Soft Power

- ① Holding powerful position
  - Ex) Kamala Harris - VICE President of USA
- ② Holding tech giants Ex) Google CEO - Sundar Pichai

### Role of Democracy in Soft Power

- ① India - considered as mother of democracy Ex) 1.4 bn population
- ② Track recording of upholding democratic principles
  - Ex) Decolonisation Support during NAM.

Smart power refers to combination of hard power and soft power for upholding national interest.

India - positioned as Smart power

① 'People want to listen to India -  
People want to be seen with  
India - Jadhavkar (EAM)

② Acting as a bridge between  
developed & developing nation

Ex) Voice of Global South

③ Setting the narratives Ex)

Ex) Climate justice agenda

Challenges faced in Smart power

① Negative narratives Ex) India -  
'electoral autocracy' in many  
ways

② Human Rights Violation allegation

Ex) Mob lynching of Dalits

India - acting as a leader  
during political turmoil like

Ukraine crisis is a manifestation

of India being South Western power

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

Recently, India / Australia Signed  
Free Trade Agreement - one of 1st  
FTA with developed country in  
recent decades

Shared values

① Democratic  
countries

② Open economy

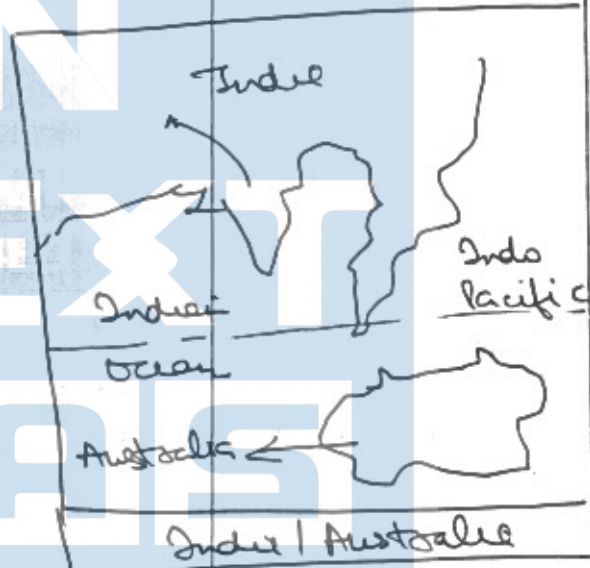
based on free  
market economy

③ Environmental concern

④ both part of International Solar  
Alliance.

How it is creating fertile ground

① For trade relation :



- ① Working on comparative advantages
- ② India - service export hub -  
can help in Australian service sector
- ③ Ensuring supply chain  
resilience ④ SCRI, KABIL  
operating in Australia.

Now it is fostering strategic  
collaboration.

- ① Countering Authoritarianism against  
like China due to shall  
democratic value
- ② ~~India~~ Ensuring free and  
open Indo Pacific ④ Freedom  
of Navigation.

Vibrant People to people Connection

- ① Large Indian ~~and~~ educated students  
study in Australia
- ② Bollywood followers in Australia

4③ Strong cricketing nation  
fostered economics ④ IPL series

Fostering trade relation

① Indian talent flourishing  
Australian university

② Improving tourism ④  
Australian tourist in Raj Mahal

Encouraging Strategic Collaboration

① Australia supporting Indian bid  
at UNSC permanent member

② Supporting India for NSG  
membership

③ Attack on  
Indians

Recruitment Challenges Extends to

④ Khalistan & Sue

Robust Indo / Australian relation is  
key element to ensure vibrant  
and stable Indo Pacific  
Free and Open.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not  
write on this margin

