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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. :

Registration Number : MT23RCAPA065 Date of Examination : 30/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC708

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

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					

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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

There has been rise in interstate border dispute in the recent times as can be seen from recent Assam - Meghalaya, Maharashtra - Karnataka border disputes. It shows the gravity of the problem.

constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate border disputes

① Article 3 of the constitutional talks about ammending the border of the state.

② only parliament can change the border of the states

③ changing of the border couldnot contribute to the ammendment of the constitution.

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Reasons for failure of resolution

- Borders are not based on cultural differences
- States not ready to talk due to political consideration
- pendency of cases in the Supreme Court leads to slow resolution
- There is lack of objective steps and body for resolution.

The federal issues should be resolved through proper dialogue and mediation from the centre.

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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

Constitution of India under article 263 provides for formation of inter-state Council to co-ordinate for various issues.

Inter-state Council promote vertical coordination and cooperation:

(1) It leads to consensus among the centre and State

(2) The president of the council represents the centre

(3) They work with the objective of national integration.

(4) centre has powers to form a inter-state council so, power is biased towards centre.

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Inter-State Council promote horizontal coordination and cooperation?

① The states talks about issues of mutual interest.

② The states can better understand their issues rather than the centre.

③ It leads to cooperative federalism as it has convergent objective.

④ The states respects each other's issues as the people are ethnically similar.

The inter-state Council can be used for resolving sensitive issues such as border disputes among the states.

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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 accounts Committee acts as a ~~Co~~ scrutinising Committee who works ~~under~~ as an independent body under the guidance of CAG.

Functions of PAC:
- Examine the economic ~~act~~ wisdom of any department.
- Look into the cases of fraud
- prepare and submit report to the president
- Ensure that funds are utilised for the intended purpose.
- Examine the audit reports of various departments

Steps to be taken to enhance effectiveness of PAC:

① There should be a proper secretariate for PAC.

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(2) Provision of appointment of experts should be there.

(3) Their reports should be made mandatory

(4) There should be provision of internal democracy within the PAC.

(5) It should be made long term committee which will enhance effectiveness.

(6) More staffs should be appointed.

(7) There should be a Research Committee integrated to it.

PAC act as a guardian of public funds and it should move towards accountability and transparency through proper dissemination of information.

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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

Urban local bodies (ULBs) were formed after 74th Constitutional ammendment which act as a unit of administration of Urban areas. 15th finance commission suggested major reforms for ULBs.

Recommendations of 15th finance commission:

① Being more autonomy in its administration.

② Issue of municipal bonds to raise funds.

③ It talked about more streamlining of tax collection.

④ Audit of all the ~~act~~ ULBs to be done through proper authorities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications of the recommendations:

① It will bring in efficiency due to greater ~~eco~~ autonomy

② Tax leakage will reduced.

③ There will more developmental activities due to fund accummulations.

④ proper audit will reduce corruption.

~~⑤ other~~ There should be measures such as nationalisation of staffs, timely election provisions and continuous monitoring of the activities through all the sections of the residents. It will ensure effectiveness.

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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

Right to freedom of speech and expression is mentioned under article 19(1) of our constitution. ~~pat~~

parliamentary previledges are the exceptional power to the elected representatives which provide that anything said inside the parliament will not be come under any restrictions.

Difference between freedom of speech and expression and parliamentary previledges

Freedom of speech & expression	parliamentary privileges
① There is restrictions mentioned in article 19 (2)	① There is no restrictions imposed
② They can be denied during external emergency	② They cannot be denied at any time.
③ supreme court can take Suo-moto cognition	

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if reasonable restrictions are violated	③ of Supreme Court cannot take any action.
④ They are rights against the state and exhaustive	④ They are rights to specific sections only.

Necessity to maintain balance between them

① It will ensure there is no spread of enmity between the communities.

② It will maintain the decorum of the parliament.

③ It will enhance parliamentary efficiency.

There should be balance between the both by codifying different rules and norms and restrictions upon both.

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6. नागरिक 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 Organisations (CSO), are for voluntary not-for profit organisations which act as watchdog for various issues.

Challenges faced by CSO due to CSR norms

① There is difficulty in getting foreign funds.

② only 20% of funds can be utilized for term & running of office.

③ There is stringent norms in place for their registrations.

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④ ~~Fatigue~~ Stringent audit norms leads to burden on the organisations

⑤ Intra-NGO transfers is prohibited.

Measures to ~~effective~~ make CSO funding:

① There should be social stock exchange in place.

② Foreign funding should be ~~de~~ liberalised.

③ Intra-NGO transfers should be allowed.

④ Government fundings should be there.

civil society organisations should be promoted to bring in accountability and transparency in governance.

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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

Multidimensional poverty index (MPI), takes into different parameters for measuring poverty which provides holistic picture.

Methodology of MPI

- MPI
  - Health
    - nutritional status
    - ~~years of sch~~ mater
    - Maternal mortality
  - Education
    - years of schooling
    - Enrolment rate
  - Standard of living
    - Access to drinking water
    - cooking gas
    - pacca house
    - Property
    - Sanitation
    - Income.

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Significance of MPI

① It takes into account of several factors such as health and education

② It gives weightage as per primary

③ It gives holistic picture of overall development

MPI is a progressive tool to measure poverty.

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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

Right to health is a fundamental right under article 21 of the Constitution.

Reasons for lack of explicit legal recognition:

(1) Lack of intention by the political class

(2) Lack of funding e.g. < 3% of GDP is utilised

(3) Lack of health professionals such as doctors, nurses etc.

(4) Lack of health infrastructure.

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(5) Lack of inclusivity of mental health

Right to health should be promo
ted with proper awareness
generation of masses.

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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 was founded in 1992 as a economic ~~from~~ Collaboration framework

Issues of BRICS

① Lack of consensus among five nations.

② Veto power by powers such as China.

③ Lack of collaborative measures

④ Lack of funding agency or for regulation.

with the expansion of BRICS which became BRICS +6 will enhance to its effectiveness.

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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

Indus water treaty is a UN backed treaty to share water between India and pakistan.

Implications of IWT ammendment

(1) Solve country level tension

(2) Delineate water sharing model

(3) There will be more efficient use of water

(4) Collaboration in other fields will be enhanced.

(5) It will take into account the ecological health of the region.

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The treaty is an age old and hence in dire need of its ammendment owing to the current geopolitical Situation.

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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 soverei ;nty 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

Indian constitution borrowed several features from different constitutions of world such as parliamentary sovereignty from the Constitution of UK and judicial supremacy from the constitution of USA.

Role of Judiciary

parliamentary sovereignty in constitution of India :

① parliament can amend any part of the constitution under article 368.

② parliamentary privileges are given to the members of parliament

③ Executives are responsible to the Lok Sabha.

④ Article 21 mentions article established by law.

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Judicial supremacy in constitution of India

① Supreme Court has remedial powers under article 32.

② High Courts are given judicial powers under article 226 and 227.

③ Judiciary can declare any legislation as null and void if it feels that they violate the basic structure doctrine.

④ Various disputes related to election of legislatures are resolved by judiciary.

⑤ Fundamental rights are restrictions on the states which are monitored by the judiciary.

Parliamentary sovereignty in constitution of USA

① USA follows due process of law which implies higher power to judiciary.

② The Senate takes decisions regarding

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various legislations which are endorsed by president

Judicial supremacy in ~~&~~ Constitution of USA

① Judiciary can declare any law null and void if it violates rule of law

② Judiciary can set proceedings against senate individual ~~e~~members.

③ There is no parliamentary privilege available.

④ ~~A~~ Judiciary is the ultimate interpreter of law.

~~Indian~~ Scope of Indian Judiciary was less than USA when procedure established by law was followed - However Maneka Gandhi case follows that procedure established by law inherently incorporate due process of law & making Indian judiciary the most powerful in the would.

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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

Constitution of India mentions about ~~fotan~~ delimitations of constituencies after the data of census are published for each census and the basis of the delimitation should be the recently held ~~for~~ census data.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies:

① It leads low participation of people in political process e.g low voters turnout in elections.

② There is lessen voice for bigger population creating scope of other issues such as communal tensions

③ It may lead to federal issues e.g ~~sta~~ states with higher popula-

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tions may demand for greater representation in parliament

④ It may lead to ~~skewed~~ skewed distribution of funds.

⑤ Majority voices will be heard ignoring the voices of minorities.

⑥ Ramifications of population based delimitations :

① There will be misrepresentation of states in the centre. ~~and~~

② Some major bigger states may influence the policies e.g ~~UP~~, north indian states can push their agenda.

③ Smaller states like Sikkim may not have any representations leading to exclusionary feelings.

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④ voice of the border states will be less heard creating scope of secessionist tendencies.

⑤ There will promotion of national issues during elections neglecting ~~na~~ regional issues.

⑥ ~~Central~~

Delimitation processes should be done as per constitutional provisions and proper consultations ~~sho~~ with various stakeholders should take place ~~du~~ during the process.

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

Election Commission of India (ECI) has the role of conducting a free and fair election by participating and monitoring various activities from preparing electoral roll to declaration of results.

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening the hands of ECI

① Any disputes related to election are resolved by the ECI and incase of discrepancy, Supreme court endorses the ~~the~~ decision.

② ECI provides ~~the~~ for registration and alloting party symbols for election. Any disputes relating to them are ~~&~~ resolved by ECI with talking

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of Supreme Court

③ ECI has the power to disqualify the member of parliament or legislature assembly by Consulting with the Supreme Court.

④ Disputes related to the election of president are adjudicated by the Supreme Court - But ECI conducts the election of president.

⑤ Supreme Court is consulted by the ECI before taking any decision regarding disqualification under Representation of people's act, 1951.

⑥ The emoluments given to the ECI are same as the similar manner as a Judge of Supreme Court.

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(P) Supreme court act as a guadian ~~regar~~ in the overlooking of election process.

despite challenges such as non-mandateness of model Code of Conducts, ECI plays a great role in ensuring free and fair election in the Country.

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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 act as the voice of the people as the representatives elected by the people and state put their views in the parliament.

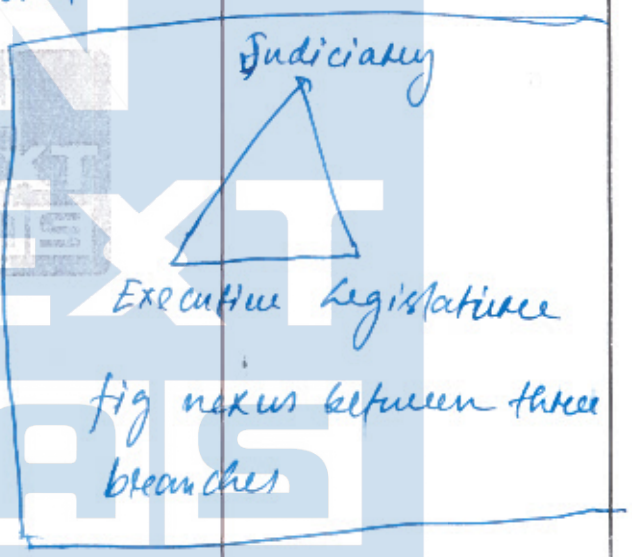


fig nexus between three branches

Declining role of parliament undermines separation of powers:

① Executives are part of the parliament and are responsible to the Loksabha. So, they work as per wishes of the legislature.

② ~~par~~ legislature can legislate the laws to curb the powers and authorities of the executives. So, there

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is ~~provision of~~ witness of doctrine of favourability.

③ Since, the legislatures are elected by popular votes, they take popular policy which executives have to implement.

④ There is tendency of financial regulation through the provision of budget. but they are majorly formulated by the executive.

⑤ There is a prevalence of kitchen Cabinet in the parliament which undermines the role of parliament to check into executive.

⑥ Due to anti-constitutional practices such as corruption, horse-trading etc. the role of legislature are being undermined.

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(5) principles of checks and balance still prevails:

(1) Judiciary oversees the distribution of power.

(2) Executive is responsible to the legislature.

(3) people look into the matter which reflects in the result of next election.

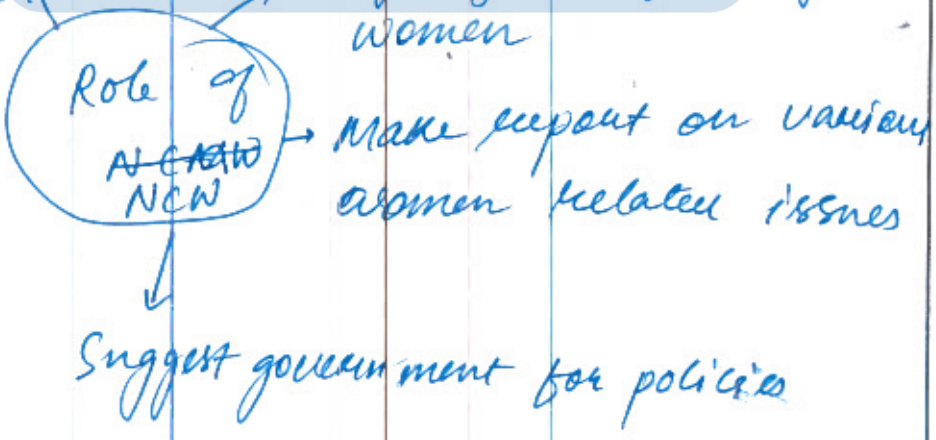
~~Though too~~ there should be objective rules and regulations and intra-party democracy to bring in parliamentary productivity.

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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 (NCW) who works for ensuring constitutional rights of women and highlights various issues faced by women ~~as~~ example of which is cited by arrest of ~~Swa~~ Delhi commission of women during wrestlers protest in the recent past.



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Elevation of NCW to constitutional post would reinforce its authority as:

① It would have power of a civil court which can summon anyone for evidence.

② Government would have to answer for the non-implementation of its suggestions.

③ It will give security of tenure which would encourage to highlight issues without fear or favor.

④ ~~If~~ public opinion about NCW would be changed.

⑤ It ~~could~~ would streamline the objectivities through proper documentation.

⑥ political influence would be reduced.

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Need for comprehensive participation :

① There is need of mass level awareness generation.

② There should be inclusivity in the staff members.

③ There should be clear grievance redressal mechanism.

④ There should be clearance system for various schemes from NCW.

NCW given comprehensive reforms will act as a watchdog for ~~pol~~ gender sensitive policy implementations in the country.

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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 and maximum governance is the ideology which provides for lesser interaction and regulations between the government and citizen such that the policies could be implemented effectively and efficiently.

Challenges associated with current grievance redressal mechanism:

① There is lack of objective and laid out channel of grievance redressal.

② Lack of grievance redressal at

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cell in every department.

(3) Lack of inclusivity in ~~the~~ redressal board

(4) Lack of awareness among the masses.

(5) Lack of provision of anonymity or non-disclosure of identity of the complainant.

(6) Lack of follow up mechanism of the grievances

(7) Lack of trained ~~staff in~~ personnel in the redressal department

Measures to strengthen ~~the~~ grievance redressal mechanism:

(1) Citizen charter should mention about grievance redressal mechanism.

(2) proper laid out mechanism and

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Steps should be clean, and in local language to be disseminated.

③ There should be inclusivity in staff.

④ Mass level awareness generation is required.

⑤ Monitoring provision by higher authorities should be made.

⑥ Anonymous complaints should be entertained depending upon gravity of the matter.

⑦ Whistle blowers protection act should be strengthened and properly implemented.

Grievance redressal mechanisms should be formulated through consultation of all the stakeholders.

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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

As some Scholar said, corruption is the ~~Internal~~ moth which eats up the system internally. It corrodes the governance, eroding the public's faith in democratic institutions.

potential for harmonising RTI act, WBPA and Lokpal and Lokayukta act 2013 s

① It will bring in transparency in the system

② People will point out the activities of corruption without fear.

③ It will empower the citizen and

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they will be aware about their rights and ~~duties~~ duties.

④ It will encourage the activists to point out to the corrupt activities

⑤ The corrupt officials will develop fear in accepting bribes

⑥ Even the higher officials will not be immune ~~for~~ from scrutiny

⑦ It will reduce large scale scam e.g ~~2G~~ Spectrum scam.

⑧ It will lead to proper utilisation of resources.

Hurdles in harmonising them:

① Lack of consensus among the parliamentarians.

② Lack of proper vision of implementing them.

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③ Diverse ~~laws~~ jurisdictions of these laws.

④ ~~④~~ harmonising may create loopholes.

There is a need of comprehensive strategy to bring in anti-corruption regime and implementing them.

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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 groups are the mechanism where small number of people come together and ~~act as~~ contribute some money which act as collective collateral for taking up loans and invest in productive activities together.

Challanges of SHGs

① Lack of access to banking facilities in the interior regions

② Social issues such as caste discriminations among the members

③ Lack of trained personnel in the group.

④ Lack of training to the members of SHGs.

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⑤ Sometimes these products can't withstand competitions from corporates

⑥ Lack of intra group regulations and democracy.

⑦ The loans often are used for personal ~~works~~ unproductive works

⑧ Lack of continuous documentation and audits of the SHGs.

⑨ Lack of innovation in the SHGs.

Benefits of SHGs

① Work as collective collateral for loans

② It provides a team of workforce to do productive activities

③ There is women empowerment as most of the SHGs are women led.

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④ They can pointout to sensitive issues and can take collective actions e.g. Menstrual hygiene awareness by SHGs in Lakhimpur districts of Uttar-pradesh.

⑤ Members monitor the activities and act as check against unproductivity.

⑥ It can work as agent of policy implementation by collaborating with government

SHGs should be promoted with innovative mechanisms such as ~~block~~ block level superintendence under a trained official who will promote training of members of SHGs.

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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

According to world migration report 2022, India has the highest number of diaspora in the world which brings in $111 billion as remittance to the home country.

Role of culture, diaspora and democracy in promoting India's soft power:

① It highlights the multicultural society in the world.

② The high profile diaspora such as CEOs, Engineers, doctors in the European country highlights the innovative culture of India.

③ They spread Indian cultural elements such as Bollywood is famous in

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middle eastern countries, famous chicken tikka masala in England etc.

④ Diverse diaspora in different countries represent the harmony and tolerance in Indian society.

⑤ Cultural influence such as Buddhism in Southeast Asian countries shows India's soft power.

⑥ June 21 is recognised as world yoga day highlights India's soft power.

⑦ India exerts its democratic values in multilateral institutions such as UNSC, WHO etc.

⑧ India is regarded as the largest democracy in the world which appreciate its soft power.

India's position as Smart power:

① With digital revolution India's IT sector has boomed showing its huge market.

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(2) It is a new smart power in terms of defence, energy as it pushes for renewable energy

(3) India is able to leverage its demographic dividend which is perceived as potential market.

(4) India is pushing for manufacturing sector through schemes such as production linked incentives.

India's demographic dividend need to be leveraged through proper empowerment of its citizen through education, training etc.

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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

There has been growing cooperation between India and Australia which can be seen from the common membership of platforms like QUAD.

Fertile ground for fostering long term trade relations:

① There is unexplored trade relations between the countries e.g. Only $3 billion trade is there.

② There can be more people to people connectivity through educational exchange programs, employment etc.

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(3) Both share democratic values as both are democratic countries

(4) There is convergence of product basket of trade between these both the countries e.g dairy products

(5) There is easy maritime connectivity between the two nations

Fertile ground for strategic collaborations -

(1) Both faces the threat of expansion of China.

(2) Both are members of strategic groups such as G20, QUAD etc.

(3) Both have interest in the free Indo-pacific region.

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④ Australia has huge uranium reserve, which can be leveraged as India produces nuclear energy.

⑤ Both countries support for balanced world order.

- There should be more people to people connectivity through various government collaborations.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS