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# NEXT IAS

**NEXT IAS (Head Office)** : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
**Bhopal Centre:** Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
**Ph:** 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : BORKAR SURESH LILADHARRAO

Roll No. : RCA23MT PA058

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 30 Aug 23

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. : .....

[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

## 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.
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### 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.

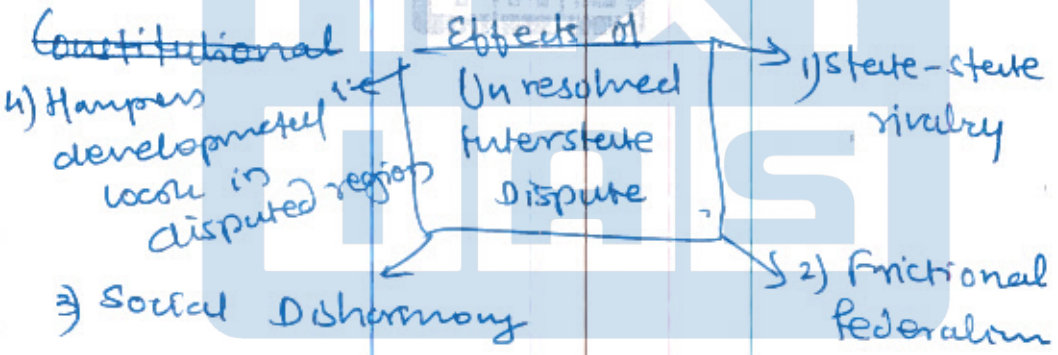
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India has long history of inter-state boundary dispute since independence emanating from on the basis of language, ethnicity etc.

eg Belgaw (Maharashtra Karnataka)




Constitutional & legal framework for Interstate Disputes

1) Art. 263 - mandate for inter-state Council where state can have dialogue, along with Union govt

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Art. 262 - provides for formation of River Dispute Tribunal to resolve any such dispute
eg Kaveri Tribunal

3) Zonal Counil - under 1956 Act provides respective zones to hold dialogue

4) NITI Aayog: Niti aayog works for Developmental framework but can ~~have~~ provide good mechanism for states to interact.

Why failed to solve the inter-state issue

1) Non compliance by state
eg Mahajan committee report not accepted by Maharashtra

2) Lack of Political will to resolve disputes

3) Highly sensitive issue to deal with, and can have political impacts

4) Diverging aspiration due to diversity.

• There is need to promote development in such region which can pave way for resolvement of issues

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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

Art 263 of Indian Constitution provides for Inter-State Council, headed by the Prime Minister of Country. Members include Chief Ministers of states, and UTs with legislature.

Vertical Co-operation & Co-ordination

1) Act as platform for dialogue among Center-state

2) Gives direct access to the ~~State~~ Union government.

3) Fast and immidiate route to convey regional aspirations

4) Easy mechanism for grievance redressal

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Horizontal Co-operation & Co-ordination

1) Dialogue among different states for issues
   eg Border dispute, trade dispute

2) Platform to form collective voice for regional demands.
   eg east India, southern India

@ However, there are certain shortcomings like

1) Irregularity in meetings of Inter-state Counil.

2) Place for Party Politics than Policy discussion

3) State-State co-operation Co-ordination has not been fruitful in solving disputes

Hence, existence of Inter-state Counil without effective functionary & can not ensure co-operation and co-ordination.

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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 is one of the most important financial committee of Parliament of India.

Public Accounts Committee (PAC) looks into

1) Expenditure made by the government
2) It checks if funds are used for the required appropriation

However,

PAC is often criticised - for doing post mortem work, Hence requires revamp to enhance effectiveness

- It lacks technical capacity

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed

→ 1) More power to PAC for scrutiny.

2) Power to do scrutiny before the operation — to curtail post mortem work

3) Support of technical staff for scrutiny of accounts.

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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 (ULB) were given constitutional status with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts

However (ULB) suffers from certain shortcomings like

1) devolution of only 18 subjects
2) lack of funds with ULB
3) lack of power to collect taxes.
4) The office of Executive officer holds more power than Mayor.
5) Growing population in urban centres of country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Recommendations by 15th Finance Commission

1) More devolution of power to ULBs

2) Power to collect taxes

3) More avenues to generate revenue for ULBs

4) More devolution of funds from State governments.

5) Powers to Mayor

case study Calcutta Model of ULB. governance

Hence, revitalising Urban local bodies is the requisite for it to act as driver of national growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Art. 19 of Constitution provides for freedom of speech and Art 105 provides for parliamentary privileges to the ~~etc~~ representatives.

Differences in the scope of freedom of Speech and Parliamentary privileges

1) Parliamentary privileges are available to individual as well as ~~group~~ as Collective, freedom of speech is individual right.

2) Freedom of speech and expression ~~has limitation of~~ are subject to parliamentary privileges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Why need to Balance between the two

1) Art. 19 puts restriction on freedom of expression for breaching parliamentary privileges

2) It hampers constructive criticism of representatives, their policies

3) In democratic country, parliamentary privileges should not override citizen's right, it will go against popular sovereignty.

4) Breach of Parliamentary privilege is punishable ~~which is agai~~

5) This reduces accountability of elected representatives to people

Hence there is need to have Harmony between the rights and privileges for efficient Democratic culture in country

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 organisation are voluntary organisation of members from society which works for certain desired goals collectively.

ex AICCI, FICCI, Samata Sangh

Challenges faced in local resource mobilisation and corporate funding through CSR

1) Lack of faith of public in organisation

2) lack of accountability of organisation

3) Companies before giving CSR fund wants to see past records, becomes problem for first movers

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Civil society organisation usually works for greater public good, requires convincing people to contribute.

5) Caste, class division in society, hampers people to contribute

6) Nexus - in CSR funding.: Usually, CSR funds needs recommendations to get it.

7) Limited Reach among people

Measures required

1) Use of Technology to reach to more no. of people

2) Institutional mechanism by government to support such organisation

3) ~~Promotion~~ awareness among people

4) Sensitisation of people and Corporate groups.

~~Hence~~ Civil society are Vehicles for of social change on ground and can ensure Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas

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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

Poverty is the condition of an individual where he/she does not possess the capacity to develop himself/herself fully.

According to world Bank, individual earning less than 1$/day is under poverty

In India individual earning less than 32 Rs/day (Rural) and Rs 47/day (urban) is under Poverty.

Niti Aayog has used methodology encompassing various factors causing poverty.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Significance of NITI aayog's Multi Dimensional poverty Index

-) More comprehensive assessment of poverty

2) Not just Quantitative but Qualitative analysis of poverty.

3) Goes beyond just income criteria to understand poverty.

4) Quality of life, Health, Access to resources etc are taken into Consideration

Hence, A comprehensive framework for poverty erradication is need of the hour to address poverty in country to make country truly developed by 2047.

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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 has been at the center of fundamental Right (Art- 21) directive principle (welfare state) and constitutional spirit.

Concerns

- lack of funding for health - only 2.1% of GDP
- Poor health infrastructure
- Poor doctor to patient ratio on ~~ground~~ ~~700 : 1000~~ ground
- More focus on curative care than precautionary care
- low penetration of Health insurance in country
- Ineffective implementation of schemes like Ayushyaman Bharat

Candidates must not write on this margin

Why lack of explicit legal recognition

1) Limited fiscal capacity of state to cater to 1.4 Bn population

2) if legally recognised → can lead to overburdening of judiciary (currently 4.5 crore pending cases)

3) structural issues of infrastructure and facilities in country.

4) Complex process to define health and associated elements.

5) Pressure on overall Justice system, Police system, Jail system.

Hence all due to limited capacity of state at various levels and fronts, it is difficult to recognise right to health, however effective working of schemes like Ayushyaman Bharat can be a step ahead.

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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 multilateral grouping of 5 major economies of world i-e Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa which represents around 46% population of the world

Collective strength of BRICS can work in areas of —
1) Energy security
2) Climate change
3) Global South & their Demands
4) Restore International Economic order
5) Promotion of peace and Harmony
6) Promotion of rule based world order
7) for UNSC reforms
8) for WTO reforms.
against hegemonic practices of west.

Candidates must not write on this margin

BRICS also has the potential to influence Bilateral relation trajectory

1) India - China can have dialogue and diplomatic deliberation at this platform.

2) India - Russia -, India - Africa, India - Brazil can have trade & diplomacy at this steage.

3) Recently African Prime minister affirmed his support for Indias Cheeta program.

4) Russia, Brazil congratulated India for Chandrayan - 3 sucess

However there are some limitation

1) Without good state-state relation, BRICS can not provide way for bilateral relation
   eg India - China relations

2) Global Platforms often fall short of resolving bilateral issue
   eg Pakistan

Nonetheless BRICS has to all the potential to emerge as voice of global south with new countries joining in recently.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was signed between India and Pakistan about sharing water of 6 ~~rivers~~ rivers ~~system~~ of Indus River System in 1960 with mediation of World Bank

There is demand from Pakistan to amend the Indus Water Treaty

Possible impacts

1) loss of water resource for India

2) India has already given major share of water to Pakistan

3) Can create water scarcity in region

4) Can hamper electricity generation in India hampering Energy Security

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Judiciary as the final interpreter of the constitution shapes constitutional provisions of the country.

eg Right to Privacy as fundamental Right (Art-21)

Role of Judiciary in influencing Constitution in India

1) Shankari Prasad, Golaknath ~~and~~ cases

→ Highlighted tussel between fundamental rights and Directive Principles

2) Kesavanand Bharati Case

→ Allowed Amending power of Parliament to the extent they dont ~~change~~ change basic structure of Constitution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Indira Gandhi Case :

Made Judicial Review and free and fair election as basic structure of Constitution

4) DC. Wadhava Case :

The power to issue ordinance is limited power and there can be no overgreening of ordinance.

5) Kihoto Hollohan Case :

Speaker decisions are under Judicial review

6) Ramesh Kumar Case, Kedarnath Case

Freedom of Speech upheld. Mere sloganeering can not amount to sedition.

7) 1st Judges, 2nd Judges, 3rd Judges Case

Provided principles for appointment of judges in Judiciary.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8) S.R Bommai Case : Secularism and Federalism are part of basic structure

9) Puttaswamy Case, Maneka Gandhi Case; expansion of right to life under Art. 21.

10) Navtej Singh Johar case.

Here Supreme court through its various judgments has influenced constitution making it dynamic and living transforming document

Scope of Judicial Review in India

- was earlier limited, but with introduction of due process of law of Supreme court in Maneka Gandhi case, scope has improved.

- USA follows due process of law doctrine here the scope is already wide, however Indian Judiciary is most active.

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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 of seats refers to exercise of division of areas ~~according~~ in such ratio that as similar proportion of population is represented by the representative across the country.

* In India as of now the delimitation exercise is freezed, on halt, though there is growing demand for the same.

* 550 members of loksabha and 250 member of Rajya Sabha represents 1.4Bn population in parliament.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Challenges posed by misrepresentation

1) Against principle of one person one vote.

2) More voice to more populous state — in case of Rajya Sabha eg UP vs. Goa

3) Against democratic values and constitutional ~~stylistic~~ idea of popular sovereignty.

4) ~~Lack of~~ overburdening of elected representative vis. a. vis. population he represents.

5) Voice of regional aspiration at national level goes missing.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ramification - creating federal tension

1) over presentation vs Underpresentation

eg UP, Bihar vs. Goa, Karnataka.

2) ~~Dis~~ Dis-incentivise states with good population control.

3) Possible Use of Rajya Sabha to assert political power by Party in power

However it will ensure that

- more population is represented at parliament
- cater to regional aspiration
- uphold popular sovereignty

Hence delimitation is todays need when country is highest in population and have goal to become developed by 2047

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Supreme court of India has earned the title of 'People's court' due to its active role in country for people.

Supreme court of India - strengthening Election commission

1) T.N. Sheshan Case

Supreme court argued that Cheif election commissioner is first among equal. giving Election commissioner equal powers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Lily thomas Case

Supreme court highlighted the need to reform ~~RPA~~ Representation of peoples Act 1951. and barred candidates with criminal record & convicted ~~for~~ from contesting.

~~3) Supreme court has also~~

3) Indira Gandhi Case

Supreme Court held that free and fair elections are part of Basic structure of Constitution

4) Here through various verdicts Supreme court of India has strengthened strengthen the hands of election commission.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Meghchandra case :

Supreme Court asked to take decision on disqualification criteria 3 months.

Here in this way Supreme Court has strengthen the election commission not only in before but post election process.

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's average seating days reduced from 120 (1950s) to 70 (2011–2020) according to ADR report.

Declining Parliament and lower check on Executive

1) lower days of working as mentioned by ADR report.

2) Parliamentary Committee : Only 11% Bills were transfered to parliamentary committee for review

3) Route of Money Bill : is used to avoid scrutiny by house

eg Adhar Bill controversy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Many Bills are passed ~~[illegible]~~ without debate and discussion with voice vote.

eg Farm Bills

5) Politicisation of Office of Speaker

There have been cases where speaker have shown bias towards his political ~~parties~~ party

Hence there is need of several reforms to ensure Balanced exercise of power

1) As practiced in UK, US, the Speaker should resign from his party once assume office.

2) Mandatory mention for certain days of Seating in house.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Institutional Mechanism for scrutiny of Bills

4) Political Neutrality of Speaker

5) Referring Bills to parliamentary Committee as regular exercise

These steps would ensure Executive is responsible to Loksabha (Art. 75) and separation of Power (Art 50)

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 statutory body working for upliftment of women by addressing their concern at national level

Role of NCW in shaping gender sensitive laws,

1) NCW played crucial Role in shaping POSH act.

2) NCW played role in reducing age of ~~juvenile~~ criminal in juvenile justice Act from 18 to 16.

3) NCW has been working for changing the terms in Acts from 'male centric' to 'Gender Neutral'

Candidates must not write on this margin

By elevating NCW to a constitutional body it can have

1) More authority with constitutional mandate.

2) Security of Tenure, terms and conditions of the posts can be ensured

3) Constitutional status would give kind of permanence to the office of NCW.

However, there is need to have
- clear provisions of Power
- clear mandates
- Authority to Act

Hence Constitutional status with required provisions will make NCW more efficient and Powerful

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Grievance Redressal forms the basic post of feedback in democratic system.

Existing grievance redressal mechanisms

1) Prime minister Complaint Portal
2) Citizen Helpline Number
3) Official Hierarchy to complain.
4) Consumer courts.
5) Tribunals – Administrative, Green Tribunal
6) District courts.
7) High courts and Supreme courts.

Challenges associated

1) Time taking : It takes lot of time for redressal of grievances.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Inefficient Mechanism: to file Complaint against any official

3) Corruption: Rampant corruption in government offices.

4) Overburdened judiciary: with more than 4.5 crore cases pending in judicial system

5) Safety and security of life: fear of harrasment of complainer

6) Too hierarchical system: There is no centralised system for grievance redressal

7) lack of awarness among people

8) lack of digital literacy (only 27%)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestions

1) Need to have faceless interaction

eg Tax department has started faceless interaction - it prevents corruption and harrasment

3) More Human Resource to various department

3) legal back for grievance redressal

eg RTE Act provides if no action taken, can appeal to Appellate officer

4) Separate Department of grievance redressal in various government offices.

Here with robust mechanism in place, minimum goverent and maximum governance can be ensured with "SEVOTTAM model" of governance

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 makes state weak internally as well as externally — Kautilya.

Indian legal system provides for various mechanism to deal corruption in the country.

On RTI 2005,

Potential ~~of~~ for Harmonising Right to Information, Whistleblower Protection Act and Lokpal & Lokayukta Act.

1) The three acts forms the trinity of anti-corruption mechanism in country

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Right to information Act empowers citizen to with information

3) Whistleblower Act provides the required protection

4) The Lokayukta & Lokpal Act provides for Institutional set up for complaining about corruption.

Hence to enhance the anti-corruption regime, ~~there~~ these acts can act in harmony. However there are certain shortcomings

1) RTI Act. Section 8(1)(j) provides for exemption of certain information

2) The quality of information provided is problematic

3) Lack of Data infrastructure and management. In government offices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Many RTI activist have faced attacks on their lives.

5) Whistleblower Protection Act, even with existence could not done away with threat to life of whistleblower

6) Lokpal & lokayukta act provided lokpal and lokayukta with certain gaps like Prime Minister is exempted.

7) ~~Hence~~ Hence to ensure correct and effective anti-corruption mechanism to exist, there is need of reinforcing three acts complimentarily, it can be done through.

   1) Amending relevant provisions of Act
   2) Synergy between different provision of Act
   3) Institutional set up to manage complaints comprehensively

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 groups are voluntary groups formed by members where in members pool in money and indulge in banking activity or sometime do small business as kudumbshree.

Potential Challenges

1) Perresentation : More than 80% of SHGs are women centric

2) Geogreaphically - more than 60% of SHGs are located in southern India

3) Social identitsel - caste, class plays cruil role within the group.

4) fiscal Capacity : SHGs are not financially independent & strong.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Skill development : SHGs members require skilling, Re-skilling and up-skilling ~~to achieve~~

6) Literacy : literacy among women and SCs & STs is low.

7) SHGs where ~~upper~~ male members are there, usually see dominance of males in activities

However there certain benifits

1) On grounded working of SHGs - close ties with community.

2) Can take benefit of government policies — like banking, loans etc for entrepreneurship

3) Innovation & Entrepreneurship among SHG group can generate good business

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Collective efforts : As SHG group, the efforts are collective, which can build social cohesion & Harmony

5) Confidence and enthusiasm : among marginalised sections

6) Income generation - with small business in local area.

7) SHGs can engage with other companies where they can be part of forward Backward linkages in Packaging of goods.

Here SHGs as said by prime minister can be National Help Group in India's development

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 श्स्मार्ट पावरश 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 history, geography and ~~id~~ identity penetrating through different parts of the world making it unique and strategic in its Soft Power.

Role of Culture

1) Culture ~~can~~ is an instrument of building bonds among different countries
   eg Diwali Celebration in White House

2) Culture provides - shared identity, people ~~to~~ to people connect organically
   eg India-Sri Lanka, India-Nepal
   (Tamil Population) (Roti-Beti Ka Rishta)

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Culture act as soft power to build an image and perception of country

eg Buddhism in India-Bhutan relation

eg Gandhian Philosophy – Panchathil principles.

Role of Diaspora

1) Influencing Policy: presence of diaspora can influence domestic policies of country.

eg Indian Diaspora in USA is more than 10 lakh which impact elections.

2) Diaspora acts as extented ambassador of values and culture in different corners of world.

3) Diaspora provides base for stronger engagement among countries.

eg Indian intervention in Sri Lanka

Democracy

1) Shared value of Democracy leads to harmony in relations.

eg India-US – Engaged democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Democracy – India as largest democracy showcase itself as voice of global south

India as Smart Power – SUCCESS

1) India could purchase ~~oil from Russia~~ without compromising our value.

2) India remained non-aligned during cold war, yet could take Russian help in 1971 war.

3) India, though not NSG member could get Civil nuclear deal with USA

4) India could maintain good relation with US-Russia, Israel-Palestine, Iran-Saudi Arabia.

However there are shortcomings like

- 1) India is seen as opportunist
  2) India is seen as non-reliable partner

Nonetheless India has been able to get best for its National interest through its smart power

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 share values of Democracy, Rule bared order and free and open indo-paufic, and have potential to grow relations further.

Existing challenges in Relations

1) Trade - Both countries have very low bilateral tyade which stands at 16 Bn as in 2021.

2) Recently India-Australia trade relation were challenged by • Interests of Indian dairy seiters.

3) Australia wish to militerise QUAD grouping along with USA, which India does not want to

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Geographically countries are not very close

5) Diaspora in Australia is relatively low than West, Europe and West Asia.

However there are areas of convergence for trade relation & strategic collaboration

1) India is fastest growing economy of world

2) With 1.4Bn population, India is huge market

3) India - Australia share Cricket spirit in common.

4) Both have vision of free and open Indo Pacific

5) Both are concerned about growing Chinese influence in the region

Candidates must not write on this margin

6) location of India and Australia make them natural gatekeeper of Indo Pacific

7) India Australia & Japan recently signed Supply Chain resilience partnership.

~~8) Hence Quad~~ Or → can help India for lithium.

9) India's growing need of energy, its emphasis on green energy & and technology, Climate change, global warming etc can be complimentary for Australia

10) Australian support in various platform like UNSC permanent membership, & WTO can be very crucial for India

11) With China opening its military base in Djibouti. Australian can provide ground for India

Hence India-Australia relation can move from 3C (Curry Commonwealth and Cricket) to 3D (Dosti, Democracy, Diplomacy) — PM Modi

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS