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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Avishkar Vijay Desle.

Roll No. : PTTP221034

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 2Sept 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 6 **Code : TC076**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

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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			
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13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

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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

The recent escalation of disputes over border between States of Maharashtra and Karnataka and also Assam & Meghalaya has brought to light the persistent issue of interstate border disputes.

Constitutional and legal frameworks to resolve interstate disputes

① Article 263 – Interstate council
↳ as a mechanism to foster dialogue between Centre and States and also among different States.

② Article 262 → Interstate water disputes resolution
↳ River water disputes
↳ creation of a statutory tribunal under the same

③ GST council Article 279A
↳ for resolution of disputes over taxation

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under the GST act

④ Zonal councils to resolve disputes.

Reasons for failure to resolve interstate border disputes

① **Politicization** of issue by regional political parties (eg) Maharashtra Karnataka issue despite clear verdict by Supreme court in favour of Karnataka.

② Complex nature of issues
↳ Have ethnic, linguistic connotations.

③ Emotional angle → sentiments are deep rooted thus the people tend not to accept the verdicts

④ Huge diversity and legacy issues.

Way forward

→ Leveraging the **Interstate council**

→ **Consensus** building

→ focusing on **development** of border villages rather than conflicts.

In order to realise the ideal of "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat" we need an easy resolution of interstate border disputes.

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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

Interstate Council is a constitutional body created to promote co-operative federalism and a culture of healthy dialogue & discussions. Created under Article 263.

Role in promoting vertical and horizontal Cooperation & Coordination

① Consensus building → eg Recent zonal council meetings took all decisions on consensus basis.

② Ironing out of issues - eg Role of home minister in solving border issues between Assam-Meghalaya

③ Promoting co-operative federalism

eg Tamilnadu sent teams to Kerala

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to learn COVID management.

④ Knowledge sharing eg Andhra Pradesh's **Grey hounds strategy** was adopted by other states to tackle **LWE**.

Issues with working of Inter state council

① Low meeting frequency → No meetings in last 4 years.

② Lack of permanent secretariat →

③ No constitutional obligation to form every year.

Thus despite such good intent we're not able to use its potential.

Suggestions — NCRWC

- Give permanent status to ISC
- Make a permanent secretariat.

With increasing complexity of issues, there's a need to foster a culture of cooperation. A functioning Inter state council will go long way in achieving that under **SDG 16**.

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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 is one of the Oldest Committees of parliament, with its roots in 1921.

Composition Total 22 members

15 - Loksabha

7 - Rajyasabha.

key functions of PAC

① To scrutinise the budget and demand of grants.

② To suggest economies to the government in the budget.

③ Also called as continuous economy committee.

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Steps required to revamp PAC to enhance its effectiveness

① Current work is of a post mortem nature, making it at budget preperation stage will be more effective

② Giving a permanent status to committee.

③ Give long tenure to committee members to develop expertise. (NCRWC)

④ Bring external experts (economic & financial) on board.

⑤ Providing dedicated research team to the PAC.

⑥ Better co-ordination between CAG and PAC through dedicated officers.

Public Accounts committee plays an important role of financial prudence. With more powers it can fill up the void in financial accountability mechanisms in India

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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

According to consus 2011 30% of people lived in urban areas. This no. is expected to reach 40% by 2030 & 50% by 2050.

Role of Urbanization as a driver of national economic growth

- Higher capital generation
- Job creation
- Financial activities & services
- Attract foreign businesses.
- Industry growth.

Reforms suggested by Finance Commission

① Creation of single body in any city to manage all transport activities.
↳ Better resources utilization

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② Fund raising through municipal bonds.

③ F. Constitutional devolution of funds to ULBs → for improving their financial autonomy.

④ Sister cities programme where cities can learn from more developed cities.

⑤ Better representation of all stakeholders in Municipal bodies.

⑥ Rationalisation of taxation by ULBs ↳ Improving income

ULBs are very important part of our urban framework. their financial & legal strengthening will help in leveraging their potential.

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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

Constitution guarantees freedom of speech to the citizens of India under Article 19(1) ~~of the~~. While the parliamentary privileges find a mention under Art 105 and Art 194 of the Constitution

Key differences

Freedom of speech under parliamentary privileges	fundamental Rights
① Available only to parliamentarians and MLAs	① Available to all citizens.
② No clear cut codification	② Clearly mentioned with limitation in Constitution
③ Based on Conventions Rules of procedure etc.	③ Based on part III of Constitution.
④ No scope for judicial review.	④ Scope for judicial review.

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⑤ Appeal to presiding officer of house in case of violation	⑤ Appeal to court of law in case of violation.

Need to maintain abalance between parliamentary privilege & Fundamental rights

① Observed misuse → by MLAs and MPs against innocent citizens.

② Discrimination between class of citizens
↳ Giving huge power to MLAs & MPs.

③ Frivolous cases. → (eg) Maharashtra MLAs case against academician.

④ Curtails fundamental right to information
↳ Genuine criticism also punished.
↳ SC in Vijaya Bhaskar vs ECI case reiterated that unbiased coverage of judicial proceedings is apart of fundamental right.

There is a need to codify privileges like Australia has done. It will help to curb misuse of them.

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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 are voluntary organisations which work for the betterment of society through various activities.

Challenges faced by CSO in local Resource mobilization and CSR Funding -

① Lack of awareness among general public about the working of CSOs ↳ reluctant to help.

② Stringent rules regarding fund raising.

③ CSR funding being utilized only by a few designated organisations. Not reaching small CSOs.

④ Sectoral bias in funding → Neglect of few sectors like tribal areas etc

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⑤ Stringent Rules regarding FCRA → more difficult to raise funds

↳ sister funding to other org. now not allowed.

Measures to improve resource mobilization of CSO

① Creating self sustaining models.

↳ (eg) Kudumbashree SHG created a chain of Cafe's

↳ Anandavana by Baba Amte → create own farm & non farm products.

② Use of social media & online media for fundraising.

③ Rules for diversifying CSR funding would be required.

Civil society org play a role in realising the vision of Sarve Sukhina Bhavantu (commongood) : They resolving fnding issue at the earliest is required.

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

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

According to NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index around 14.95% of Indians are multidimensionally poor.

Methodology of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional poverty index.

→ ① Indicators like
  ↳ 1) Availability of drinking water.
  ↳ 2) Clean cooking fuel.
  ↳ 3) Pucca house
  ↳ 4) Clean environment
  etc.

→ ② Utilized data of NFHS-5 to arrive at the conclusions.

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Significance of NITI's MPI as reliable poverty assessment

① Real picture of poverty
↳ Going beyond just headcount on the basis of income.

② Accomodating the notion of dignified life as under Article 21 (Samatha vs State of UP case)

③ Data driven programme design
↳ (eg) NITI's Aspirational Block development programme. (eg) Various state indices.

④ Policy implementation → by identifying focus areas. (eg) POSHAN Abhiyan 2.0

⑤ Monitoring → Real time tracking of poverty estimates, to do policy course corrections.

"Poverty is the worst form of violence"
Thus the mechanisms like MPI will help to achieve holistic goal of poverty eradication.

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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

The Supreme Court in Bandhua Mukti Morcha case has established that right to health is a fundamental right under article 21 of Constitution.

Presence of Right to health in India

(A) Constitutional provisions

↳ A39 - Maintaining health & strength of all including children

↳ A42 - Assistence in case of pregnancy

↳ A47 - Public health.

(B) Legal precedents & international commitments

↳ SC in various judgments has called Right to health and healthy environment as a fundamental Right (A21)

↳ Human Rights Resolutions, to which India is a signatory also highlights right to health.

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↳ SDG-3 Health of individuals.

Reasons for lack of explicit legal recognition of this right

① Fear of increased litigation burden.

② Right to health currently in directive principles → So expected to be made a F.R. when fiscal capacity of state allows.

③ Financial constraints only 1.3% spending despite National Health policy expecting 3%

④ Political apathy.
↳ Not an election agenda.

In order to ensure a healthy workforce, legalising right to health will be useful tool. It will empower citizens to avail their right under it.

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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

The recent addition of new members like Iran, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt & Argentina to the BRICS has improved the collective strength of the group.

Collective strength of BRICS allowing meaningful Cooperation

(1) Cooperation over financial stability & creation of contingency reserve fund

(2) Improving multilateralism → by challenging the hegemony of west.

(3) Intercontinental dialogue mechanism.

(4) Huge diversity → Both developed and developing countries.

(5) BRICS Bank - New development Bank Per focus on development

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Limitations on ability to influence the trajectory of bilateral relationships

① India - China standoff at Galwan continues despite 2 BRICS summit happening in between.

② Russia - Ukraine war still continuing without any resolution.

③ Issues over Belt and Road initiative of China.

But, it has had few successes

① Indian PM meeting China's president Xi Jinping at the sidelines of BRICS summit

↳ creates possibility for resolution.

BRICS is an important institution for maintainance of multipolar world.

All stakeholders must leverage its potential.

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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 waters Treaty is a World bank mediated treaty of 1960s between India and Pakistan for the water sharing mechanism of Indus river water system.

Demands for amendment to IWT

1) India has demanded changes in it due to Pakistan not following the procedure established for the appellate mechanism.

2) Pakistan has issues with India building hydroelectric projects and Dams on Rivers.

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Possible implications of the demands on water sharing mechanism betn India and Pakistan

① Might alter the lopsided division in favor of Pakistan.

↳ India does not fully utilize the water allocated to it

② A better framework can help to tackle the issue of floods in Pakistan in recent times.

③ India will be able to freely Construct dams and hydroelectric projects over these rivers.

India has always taken a mature stand despite being an upper riparian state (especially even after 2008 attacks). Thus it is time to iron out any issues in the treaty.

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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। क्य. 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

India is the largest and USA is the oldest democracy in the world. The current constitution of judiciary in India finds its roots in colonial rule while in case of USA it's independently developed.

Role of judiciary in influencing constitutions

(A) India

1) Doctrine of basic structre – (Kesavanand Bharati case) → Helped to preserve the basic ethos of constitution.

→ Limiting the amending power of parliament under Article 368.

2) Minerval Mills Case

↳ Balance between FR & DPSPs asa

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basic principle.

↳ Widening the scope of Article 21 to include the right to healthy life, right to bail etc.

3) Judicial review

↳ As a check on misuse of legislative power by parliament. (eg) L. Chandra Kumar case, I.R. Coelho case (9th schedule)

(B) USA

↳ (1) Due process of law

↳ It enables the courts in USA to scrutinize the laws for their intent & implementation.

↳ (2) Affirmative actions

↳ In US Constitution the affirmative action is not easy as it has to pass the tough scrutiny of judiciary.

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Scope of judicial review

① In India the judicial review covers almost everything except a very few things.

With the advent of Basic structure, it has become even more wide.

② Whereas in USA the courts have the power to review only what the Constitution has mentioned.

In that respect we can say that the scope of J.R. is wider in India.

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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

The delimitation exercise is conducted by a delimitation commission setup under Article 82 of Constitution.

Significance of delimitation

→ ① Taking into consideration, changing needs or and demographics of county.

→ ② Better representation of population

→ ③ Rationalisation of constituencies.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation in Constituencies

① Poor representation of a group of people → issues remain unheard.

↳ eg Minorities of each areas.

② Low accountability → people not able.

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to hold their legislators accountable

③ Very high population
↳ Unable to cater needs of people.

④ Failure of representation principle.

Ramifications of population based delimitations in creating federal tensions.

① Interstate disputes and feeling of deprivation.
↳ Southern States have done well in reducing population growth rate but Northern States haven't
↳ will give more seats to Northern States if done on just population basis.

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Way forward

- Scientific criteria for delimitation of constituencies.
- Taking help from local stakeholders to understand complexities of local populations dynamics.

Delimitation is an essential process for free & fair democracy. It should help in achieving goal of free & fair elections. With truly representative dem. electorate.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Election commission under the article 324 of the constitution is mandated to conduct free and fair elections in India. It has a vital role in maintaining robust democratic process.

Role of supreme court in strengthening hands of Election commission

① Check on criminalisation of politics

↳ Lily Thomas vs UOI → SC directed that any member stands immediately disqualified if convicted for 2 or more then 2 yrs. As in sec 8(3) of RPA 1951

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② Bringing transperancy

↳ ADR vs UOI case

↳ SC directed that all candidates will have to put in public domain information about the criminal antecedents on them. And the assets that they're holding.

③ Free and fair elections as bedrock of democracy

↳ Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case

④ SC upheld the use of voter ~~card~~ ID introduced by then ECI T.N.Seshan.

⑤ Recently SC took suo moto cognizance of hasty appointment of ECI within a day and proposed a collegium of prime minister, CJI & leader of opposition to appoint the ECI.

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Other recommendations

1) Separate intelligence agency to investigate election corruption – Vohra committee

2) Constitutional protection to other election commissioners → NCRWC.

Thus, the Supreme Court has played a pivotal role in strengthening the Election Commission of India.

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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

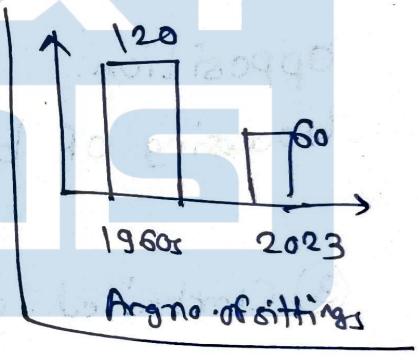
'The declining role of Parliament undermines the fundamental principle of separation of powers, as it diminishes the legislature's ability to serve as a check on the executive branch and ensure a balanced exercise of power.' Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Parliament is the legislative branch of the goverment and its expected to ensure checks and balance on the executive.

Declining Role of parliament undermines Separation of power under Art 50

① No of sittings reduced.

↳ increases the no. of ordinances promulgated under Art 123



② Less no. of hours for functioning.

↳ Low no. and quality of discussions

③ Use of guillotine

↳ Bypassing the route of discussion.

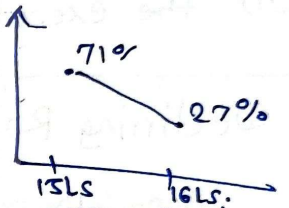
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④ Increasing use of delegated legislation

↳ Reduces separation of power.

Declining role of parliament diminishes legislatures' ability to serve as a check on executive branch

① Less no of bills referred to standing committees.



% Bills referred to Parl. committees.

② Frequent disruptions by opposition.

↳ passing of bills by voice vote.

③ Curtailed question hour during COVID-19

④ Alleged biased role of presiding officers with regards to disqualification of members.

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Measures required

① Minimum no. of days to work 100 – Rajyasabha
120 – Loksabha → Recomended by Parliamentary Committee.

② Reducing Use of whip to votes integral to party manifesto → Dinesh Goswami Committe.

③ Refer evy bill to standing committee – NCRWC

④ Strengthen Committe on subordinate legislation → to refine the use of delegated legislation.

"Constent vigil is the price we pay for a robust democracy." Aristotle.

Thus, we need to strengthen parliamentary mechanisms to achieve that.

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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 for women is a statutory body created for protection of rights of women.

Role of NCW in shaping discourse on gender sensitive laws in India

① Role in creation of POSH Act on the backdrop of Vishakha guidelines

② Rights of women who are victims of acid attacks.
- Compensation.
- reservation in jobs
- Strict punishment to perpetrators.

③ Creation of Women friendly workplaces. → Labour code on workplace safety → Crèche facility etc.

④ Domestic violence act

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Elevation of NCW to a constitutional body

① Give more authority to NCW with regards to implementation of its orders.

② Dedicated staff for investigation and research.

③ will give more weight to orders of NCW with regards to grievance redressal

But only elevation would not be enough but it shall also have other powers

① Powers to penalise officers who do not take cognizance of orders

↳ eg: In recent Manipur violence cases

② Financial outlay to provide relief to victims.

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③ A cadre of officers to work under NCW → knowledge inventory and expertise.

④ Mandatory members from women right NGOs / activists on panel to get the other side perspective.

NCW has a huge responsibility to cater to needs to 50% of India's population. As Malala Yusufzai says "we cannot move ahead when half of us are held back!!"

Thus to achieve the goal of ~~Nari~~ Sashakt Nari (powerful women) we need a sashakt NCW (powerful NCW)

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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

Redressal of grievances refers to resolution of issues that citizens face. It is an integral part of sevottam model of 2nd ARC.

Significance of grievance redressal mechanism

- Trust building
- Ease of doing business
- Securing rights of citizens
- Ease of living for people
- economic growth
- Attract investment.

Challenges associated with current grievance redressal mechanisms

(1) Lack of clear cut function devolution.

↳ No dedicated grievance redressal offices. at most offices

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(2) Delays in redressal.

(3) RTI → delays in giving responses.

(4) Citizen charters
↳ Do not have a legal backing.

(5) Low digitisation →

(6) Lack of single window systems → multiple grievance redressal systems.

Measures to strengthen process

(1) Legal status to citizen charters
↳ will ensure better accountability

(2) Dedicated officers & division for grievance redressal in every office.

(3) Digitisation of process
↳ online complaint filing.

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④ Use of AI based chatbots for it.

↳ eg Yuva chatbot of SBI

⑤ Use of AI to segregate complaints based on their nature

↳ Then giving resolution.

Grievance redressal leads to an accountable, efficient and answerable administration. Thus strengthening it is very vital while we march towards goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047

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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

While highlighting the menace of corruption in India, The 2nd ARC had said, "The wheels of lower rungs of administration do not work without grease of corruption."

Thus, it becomes imperative to enhance effectiveness of anticorruption regime.

Potential for Harmonizing RTI Act, WBPA & Lokpal & Lokayukta Act

① Integration of overlapping functions to one authority.

↳ eg Whistleblowing is common in the all 3.

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② Strengthning RTI act & Chief Information commissioner's office

↳ Independence and autonomy.

↳ Digital filing of request

↳ Single database for all RTI Complaint.

↳ protection like WBPA to RTI activists.

③ Rationalising WBPA,

↳ Allowing anonymous complaints to ~~RTI~~ RTI and Lokpal → to enhance protection of whistleblowers.

↳ Providing them anonymity.

④ Lokpal & Lokayukta Act

↳ Increasing investigation powers.

↳ Automatic routing of cases of RTI to Lokpal to be enable for

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better transparency.

In order to achieve good governance the strengthening of anti corruption regime is required. Harmonizing ~~ab~~ of above 3 institutions/Acts will help in that regard.

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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

India has more than 80 lakh SHGs. They are collaborative groups which come together for collective economic empowerment.

Challenges in leveraging SHGs as platforms

(A) For skill development
- → lack of skilled leaders in SHGs.
- → Lack of skilling infrastructure

(B) Entrepreneurship.
- → Unorganised nature of SHGs.
- → Low financial expertise
- → Difficulties in tackling / competing big MNCs

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③ Income generation

↳ Lack of legal status

↳ Division of benefit among the group becomes difficult.

Other issues

→ Illiteracy

→ lack of entrepreneurial opportunity at village levels.

→ Lower social networks to enter businesses with.

Benefits

① Skilling SHGs → improves their employability

↳ Better human resources generation

↳ More incomes generation.

② Huge network & reach of SHGs will help to reach to the last mile.

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③ Help in last mile delivery.

④ Entrepreneurial opportunities will help to escape vicious cycles of poverty (eg) Lijjat Papad

⑤ Financial education → will help in improving retention & growth of income.

⑥ Inclusiveness → (eg) Paradeep Municipalty has engaged transgender SHG in waste management chain → Jobs for marginalised community

Thus, SHGs are crucial in attaining the SDG 1 of poverty removal & preventing Concentration of wealth under Art 39.

Prop. Separate dedicated body to leverage its their potential will help to achieve this.

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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 इस्मार्ट 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

"To other countries I go as a tourist. To India I go as a pilgrim."

– Martin Luther King Jr.

Above quote summarised the richness of Indian culture.

~~India's~~ Role of cultre, diaspora & democray for soft power

(A) culture

→ ① Religious ties → (eg) Recently Indian PM gave some Buddhist relics to Nepal.

→ ② People to people ties – (eg) Nepal-India, India-Srilanka, India-Myanmar etc.

→ ③ Internationalisation Indian festivals. (eg) Diwali in San Fransisco.

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(B) Diaspora & democracy

→ (1) 15 million plus diaspora across the world. → influencing local policies as well as creating favorable opinion towards India

→ (2) Indian origin people at high political offices. (eg) Rishi Sunak – UK PM
Kamala Harris → Vice president of USA.

→ (3) High positions in big MNCs which can shape world order
(eg) Sundar Pichai – Google

India's position as a smart power

→ (1) Strategic autonomy → during Russia Ukraine war.

(2) Strategic silence → Abstaining from resolutions in UN.

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③ Unique position → Not a member of either West or Eastern club. But still having a total acceptability. (eg) Part of BRICS, also G20 & Quad.

④ Gujral doctrine → Helping out Turkey during earthquake despite Turkey's hostile attitude.

Same issues unresolved

① India China Galwan standoff.

② WTO issues with food subsidy etc.

Thus, though India has established itself as a smart power, it needs to an early resolution of long standing issues to march faster in Amrit kal of nation.

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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

Recently India and Australia concluded a Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement.

Shared values and people to people connections bet India & Australia

① Shared values of democratic, free for all Indo pacific.

② Value of net security provider in Indo pacific.

③ Collaboration in Quad. Common Concerns.

④ People to people connections in form of student exchange, professional exchange etc

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How does it help in creating a fertile ground for fostering long lasting trade & strategic collaboration?

① Role of diaspora in conclusion of CEPA.

↳ Framing out of issues.

② Common goal of secure Indo pacific → collaboration in QUAD.

Joint Military exercises.

③ Joint development of vaccines in India with technology ~~transfer~~ transfer from Australia.

Both nations are important stakeholders in Indo-pacific. Growing the relationship will go long in developing a collaborative & long term partnership for achieving shared goals.

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