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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : MT 23 RCA PA081 - MD ASIM M

Roll No. : .....

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

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC708

RCA Batch 2023

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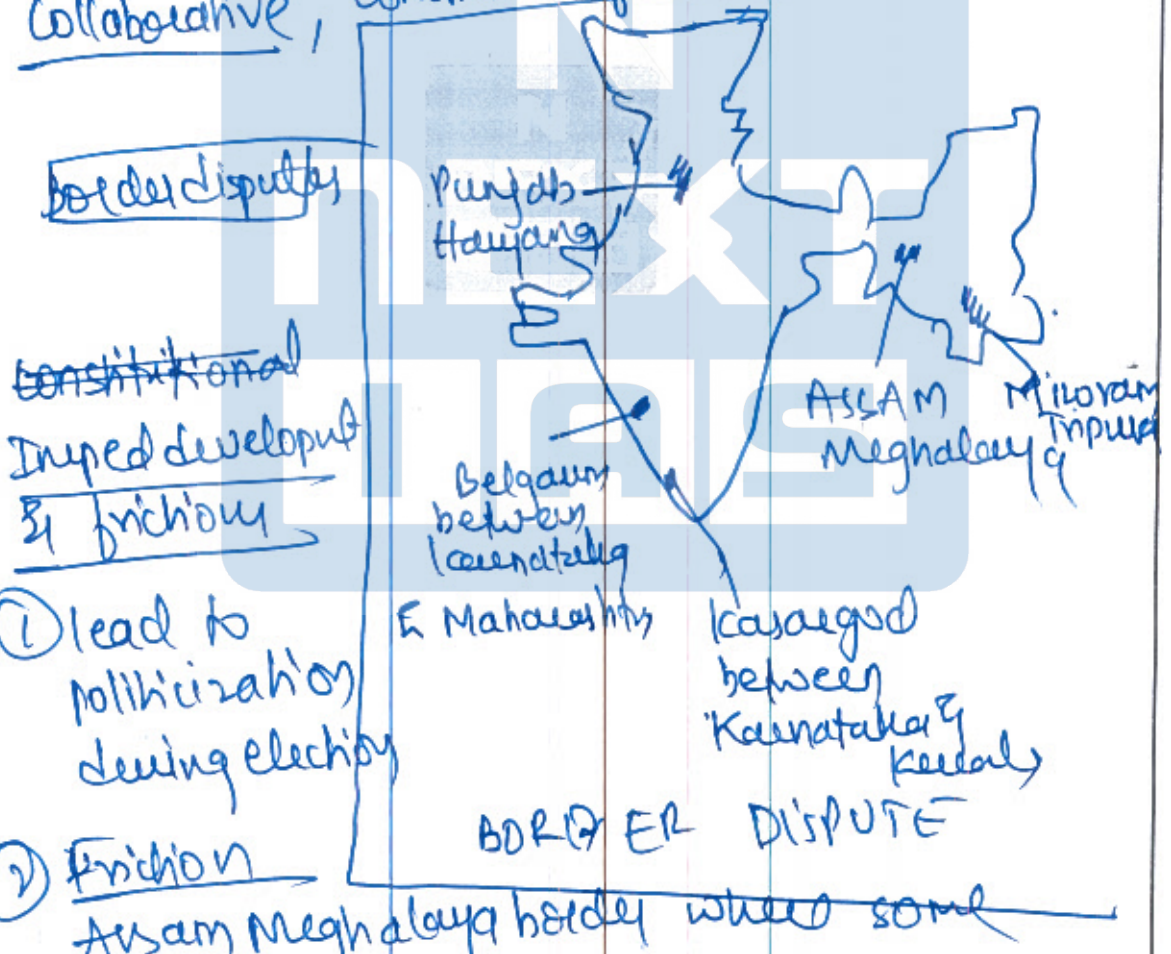
1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय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

India is a "coming & holding together" federalism

Hence India's federalism is example of

Collaborative, combative federalism



~~Constitutional~~

Imped develop & friction

(1) lead to politicization during election

(2) Friction
Assam Meghalaya border where some police men killed

(3) Tension
On Belgaum Border

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Framework

Constitutional

1. 263 → Interstate council
2. 262 → Water Board
3. Art 131 → Supreme court original Jurisdiction

Legal

1. State reorganisation Act 1956 → Zonal council
2. Non legal
   - NITI AYOG
   - GST council

Failed

1. Poor demarcation → British legacy
2. Politicisation → Belgaum issue → Mahajan committee report not accepted by Maharashtra
3. Non functioning of Interstate council
4. Centre Government Not party to two

Way forward

1. Make use of Interstate council
2. Cooperative federalism → dialogue
3. Demarcation based on scientific lines

Need to address the challenges of friction to ensure India's "Unity of Union" and States thrive

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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

Inter state council was enacted through Art 263 of constitution based on Sarkaria Commission recomendation

Role

1. look after issues before it
2. Investigate & give solution to federal issues
3. Advise Governments on issues of concern Ex:- Medical Termination Bill

Vertical cooperation

1. lynchpin of centre state relation platform to vent out friction
2. Promote National Integration All form of governments adopt dialogue

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in one platform

(3) Reduce litigation Under Art 32

(4) Promote comprehensive solutions of issues
Ex:- GST, four bills

Horizontal cooperation

(1) Interstate water dispute
platform to settle issues

(2) Border issues → can bring negotiated settlement

(3) Promote cooperation → Trade and commerce

(4) Give best practices
sharing of best practices like Punch of Tammy on public service delivery

Challenge	solution
(1) Non functional	(1) make it functional
(2) meet only 4 times in 11 years	(2) fulfill mandate of thrice meeting per annum
(3) special leave petition U/A 32	(3) supreme court avoid taking

Inter state council is a ways to ensure cooperative federalism towards realising India's Unity in Diversity (U-C where)

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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 was constituted in 1921 to look after the expenditure of Government and ensure fiscal Transparency

Key functions

(1) Look after appropriation of funds
Ex:- Unearthed common wealth scam

(2) CAG report
Scrutinise Appropriation reports of CAG

(3) Promote Transparency in expenditure

(4) Checks & Balance
as head is Leader of opposition, it will bring check on Government.

Yet it is plagued with challenges

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(1) It is only recommendatory in function
(2) post mortem analysis
(3) Politicization of appointment
Ex:- Absence of leader of opposition
(4) Only few matters can be taken
(5) Day to day administrative scrutiny is not on agenda
(6) Human resource / secretariat

Steps

(1) Seperate secretariat with Access to Human resource
(2) Need to give reasons for not taking recommendations of committee
(3) Make CAG part of PAC as in United Kingdom
(4) Non politicization of president

PAC is a way to strengthen fiscal prudence. Need is to make it independent to ensure Public funds are judiciously utilised as Kautalya would say

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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

15th Finance comission was headed by NK Singh who gave recomendation on Urban local Governance for ULBs

reform

Reforms

Pivotal role

1

- Urban Governance
- Democratic Decentralization
- promote citizen centric participation

Reforms suggested

1. Independent taxation power as only 5% of ULB have own taxation power

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) 12th schedule power to be given
State government should ensure that all subject in 12th schedule be given to ULB

(3) Reform in procedure
(1) Election to be periodic held
(2) Making reform in administration like Mayoral office reform

(4) Digitization & Infrastructure evaluation
(1) It will promote reform in ULB
(2) Independent revenue → better public servic delivey
(3) Digitization & Infrastructure will prevent information asymmetry and

(5) Citizen charter will ensure good Governance

ULB is Neglected under Rural biased policy making. Need & how is to implement 15th FC ~~ref~~ recommendation towards effective "Democratic Decentralization"

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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

Recently certain parts of leader of opposition part Rahul Gandhi's speech were expunged from Parliamentary speeches, which is considered against parliamentary previlige.

Key differences

Scope of

(1) Freedom of speech & expression under Fundamental Rights

(1) Art 19 provides for speech, Association, Assemble, in any part of India

(2) Can have reasonable restriction like public order, morality

(2) Parliamentary previlages

Art 105, 105

(1) Right to speak in parliament without any subject to action

(2) less restrictions to give scope by opening any

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issue of public importance

③ Any speech against sovereignty/public order
↓
① Sedition (Sec 124A)
② Preventive detention (Art 22)

③ protection from sedition & preventive detention

Necessary to balance

① To ensure true realisation of Representative Democracy for people
② No subject to fear of action in case of raising important issue
③ Checks and Balance of government
④ Respect House sovereignty → Supreme court not to get involved U/A 123

Way forward
① codification of Previliges (273 Law Commission)
② United Kingdom model to ensure Transperency in priviliges
③ Follow Rule of Law in proceedings

Parliamentary previliges is a tool to ensure MLA/MP can exercise Free speech for fulfilling **Social contract**

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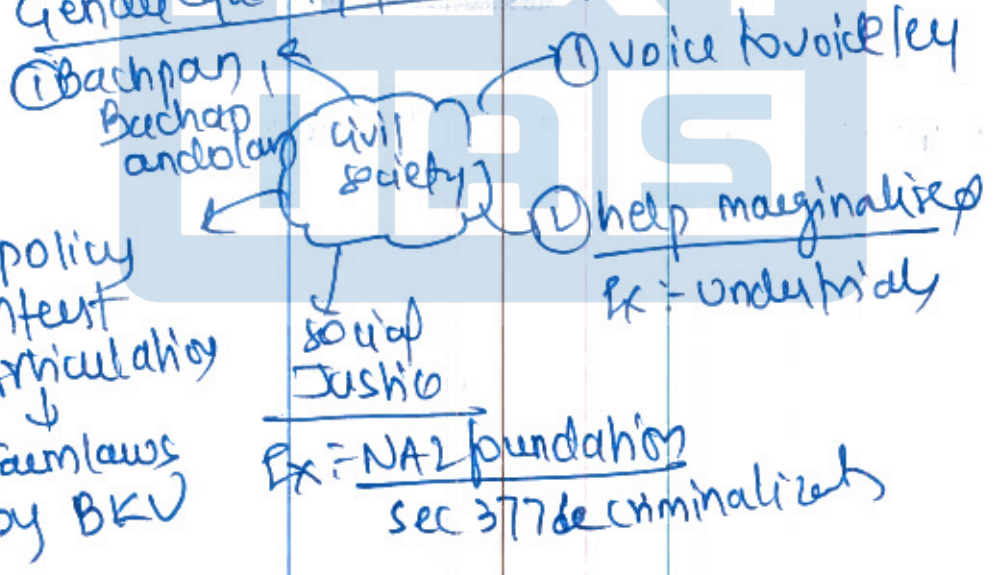
6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, "सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई" को बढ़ावा देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? 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 are voluntary group & people who come together for public cause and to fulfill a public social objective

civil society for "collective private action for public good"

Gender equality & child welfare



Yet civil society face challenges

① local resource mobilization

① poor financial sources & FCRA funding → strict guidelines

Candidates must not write on this margin

(d) poor Human resource management

(3) ~~Absence~~ of clear mandate
NSA Ajit Doval → "Civil society as New frontier of warfare"

(4) may lead to development derailment
Ex:- IB report → affect 2-3% of GDP
Ex:- Tuticorin protest by Greenpeace

(5) Corporate social responsibility
(1) Corporate favour only few civil society
(2) Promoting ~~of~~ few sector → Health, Elderly
Ignoring other like → water
(3) ~~Illegal~~ Absence of clear path of funding → ADR for policy & transparency

Way forward → (1) strict adhere to FERA rules
(2) Transparency funding & administration
(3) collaborate with Government & CSO for public service delivery

Civil society can help in ~~bridging~~ gap in administration and help in ~~ensuring~~ political inclusion for all.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

National Multidimensional poverty Index is aimed to define poverty in more comprehensive manner, taking afloat from income based approach. It is based on UNDP MDP

Methodology

(1) Parameters

- Health
  - (1) Quality of life
  - (2) Access to basic Health care facilities
  - (3) Reduction of out of pocket expenditure
- Education
  - (1) Enrolment rate
  - (2) Dropout rate
- Standard of living
  - (1) WASH facilities
  - (2) Hunger & Malnutrition
  - (3) Functioning of local self Governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

(1) Promote better data → helps in quantifying Growth
- SDG
- MDG
- Poverty Reduction

(2) Cooperative & competitive federalism
Ex:- Swacch Bharat mission implementation will fetch additional fundings

(3) Administrative convienence
Better target delivery
- (1) Education
- (2) Health
- & other factors

(4) Promote Good Governance
as it involves citizen participation
↳ Better policy making

NITI Ayog National MDPI can help in ensuring that India's development parameters will be based on evidence making planning & effective policy implementation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Health is more important, important than peices of silver & gold

Mahatma Gandhi

India's out of pocket expenditure is 53%, highest among developing nations (Economic Survey 2020)

1. Constitutional provisions → Art 38 → welfare of citizen
   ↳ Art 47 → State to promote healthy, Nutritious life among citizen

2. legal →
   1. PM JAN Aroyya Yojana → 5 lakh insurance
   2. National Health policy 2017
   3. National Insurance policy

Candidates must not write on this margin

International commitment

(1) India commit to ICCPR, ICSCR, UNHRR for Healthy promotion

(2) India member of WHO

Yet lack of explicit legal recognition

(1) Fiscal capacity of state → may amount to 5-6% of GDP

(2) Political will

(3) Absence of public demand → Not much pressure from public

(4) NGO/pressure groups not able to generate awareness

Wayforward
- (1) promote conscience among people abt right to health
- (2) Increase Taxation power by Reduce Tax evasion
- (4) Reduce corruption

Health is most important aspect of Justice. State must strive for it considering the COVID19 burden on Health care system

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

BRICS is an acronym given by Jim O'Neil after many of Global financial crisis with aim to make BRIC nations alternative economic power house



Meaningful cooperation

① Global economic system
- New Development bank for sustainable financing infrastructure
- CRA to fix credit rating

② Environment
Climate Justice → $100bn GEF

③ Counter Terrorism
for the recognition of CCTN

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Gender equality → policy & intervention

(5) Multilateral reform
UNSC / UNGA → reformed → India's membership.

Yet limited

(1) China - India
one side bom PM Modi & PM XI called for deescallation, yet poor border resolution

(2) Russia china
still Russia fear ✓ china dominated world

(3) New member
Saudi - UAE friction → New Geopolitics

(4) President Ramphosa → BRICS silent on vaccine Nationalism

Way forward

Charter be inclusive

Reflect ~~bodd~~ bilateral cooperation

Increase Trade among members

BRICS is an alternative for New International Economic order. Need to judiciously build institution as force for global good (Sultana Haider)

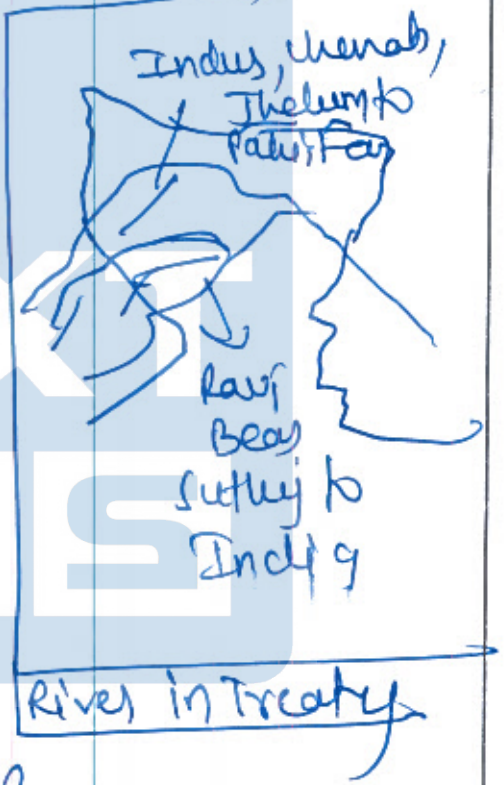
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10. सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन की हालिया माँगों के आलोक में, भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जल-बंटवारा व्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले इसके संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 was signed between India & Pakistan brokered by world bank in 1960 for water sharing mechanism



Demands to Amend

India

① Not sync with time
- ① Climate change issues not included
- ② New technologies like Dam Engineering can call for more judicial use of Run of river project

Pakistan

① India over using water of treaty

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implication

① may lead to further conflict
Pakistan went to ICJ while India wants to solve the issue @ appellate level

② It may further deteriorate relation with all at lowest ebb

③ India could further increase usage by Rotterdam, Dulhasti project and Kishanganga project

④ It may lead to equitable sharing of water as India says the present treaty is unjustified

Way forward

① Resolve the matter bilaterally as India's treatment with Indus is lesson for China

② Promote watershed model.

③ Dialogue & Diplomacy

Need to go from rational to relational method to ensure water as not means of tension but source of shared prosperity

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

India & USA constitutions are federal and characterised by Seperation of power (USA) and Division of power (India) having implications on relations between Judiciary and legislature

~~Role of J~~

Parliamentary sovereignty & Judicial supremacy

India & USA → Parliament is sovereign to make any law in Union & concurrent list

↳ But Judiciary has been empowered by constitution to look after any law violating constitutional ethos/Fundamental rights

Influences

Candidates must not write on this margin

USA	India
① Federalism ① US supreme court don't involve in federal issues ② They are dealt with constitutional cases ③ federal issues deal by respective state court	① Federalism ① Basic structure doctorine – Bommai case ② Parliament cannot use Art 356 for discretion ③ Doctorine of Severability struck down ~~Art 9~~ 7Amended for violating seperation of power → Multistate cooperative society
② Judicial review Madison vs Marbury case Judicial review for Justice to all	Judicial review ① IR Coelho case Judicial review is Basic structure Doctorine → ~~Sch~~ All laws even in 9th schedule subject to Judicial review
③ Reservation Supreme court of USA	Reservation ① Indira Swahney case Supreme Court upheld the

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~dictating~~ provide affermative help to Black minority

Reservation policy via constitution means.

(2) later gave various verdict via Lacchmi Narayan, Janhit Abhiyan case

(3) Supreme Court Juridiction

US supreme court ~~does~~ have aggresive protection to its ~~any~~ Juridiction

(3) Independence

(1) NJAC case

supreme court struck down giving basic structure doctorine & Independence of Judiciary is owned along (Art 132)

Judicial review

(1) Wider → Indian supreme court can look into constitutional, legal, political and PIL for cases

Judicial review while US supreme court only can look after constitutional case

(2) Judicial review not explicit in Indian constitution while it is explicit in USA constitution gives courts sentinal power to defend constition.. Need is to ensure autonomy, Transpaency for faith in public

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Art 82 provides for Delimitation of constituency. It is made by Delimitation commission appointed by president through his warrant and seal.

Delimitation is essential

① Ensures fair representation

(1) Each constituency are divided in such a way that ratio of MLA/MP and people are same across all constituencies

(2) Parliamentary representative strengthen democracy

(2) Each MLA can Justify his candidatures Be accountable to people

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Uphold principle of one vote, one value

① to ensure no constituency have disproportionate influence in decision & policy making

Challenges due to misrepresentation

① Lead to non addressal of Grievance

② Disbalance in representation
UP constituency will have more MLA ratio-population as compared to Kerala
↳ poor public service delivery

③ Poor public participation
Over representation will lead to public not enthusiastically participate in policy

④ May lead to majoritarianism
more weightage in General election will lead to favouring of that region
→ freebees
→ corruption
→ muscle power

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Ramifications population based delimitation in creating federal tensions

① Create friction in constituencies
Ex:- Bangalore constituency more favoured than Gulbarga constituency

② States under represented
Southern states criticise 15th Finance commission for ~~under~~ punishment to control population"

③ centre state tussle
States will not implement policies of centre → for vote bank politics
Ex:- PMJAY not implemented by WestBengal

④ Opposition of Delimitations
opposed since 1972, 1999 and 2011

Wayforward

① Data based delimitation
② Prevent politicization of delimitation commision
③ Involve State governments in process
④ concensus & civil societies for knowing aspirations of people

Delimitation is good step to ensure realising Demographic Dividend. Need to follow Due process of law in process

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

DR. B.R. Ambedkar consider Supreme Court and Election Comission as bulwark of Constitution and Democracy -

Role of Supreme Court

(1) Appointments

Anoop Baranwal case → supreme court gave "collegium system" (PM + leader of opposition + CJI) to appoint EC & CEC
↳ ensure independence

(2) Powers

Public utility foundation case - Art 324 is reservior of power through which ECI can ensure Uncertainity of election for Certainity of Democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ PUCL Vs UOI

Supreme Court empowered ECI to take NOTA as a 3rd opinion to strengthen democracy

④ Jan chaukidar case

Supreme Court empowered election comission to disqualify MLA/MP convicted with crime under sec 8 of Representation of people Act 1951

⑤ MCC

~~Subramanyam Swami case~~

Harbans singh Jalal case → Power to ECI for punishing parties for violation of MCC

⑥ EVM

Supreme Court upheld EVM and directed ECI to implement it with addition of VVPAT to ensure transparency

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet supreme court has limited in some area

① Deregistration of political parties

INC case → Election comission does not have power to deregister political parties

② Defection

Supreme court didnot give clear directions regarding power of supreme court for may defection

Ex: Shiv Sena case

③ No clearity on Qualification, post-retirement Job.

Yet both has ensured strengthening of Free and Fair election

① Political parties follow Rule/Laws
② People's education, participation public policies
③ strengthening institutionalism

Gautam Bhatia mentioned about strong ECI & SC to ensure Constitutionalism for people (Social contract)

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

Sepeation of powe is Montesque conceptwhere in each organ of governance exercise power in the jurisdiction provided to it by the constitution

SOP

↓ legislature → law making power

↓ 32/226 power to Judicial review

↓ executive
(1) exechion of laws
(2) Accountable to parliament

Declining role of parliament

(1) Rise of One party Democracy leading to blurring lines between executive and legislature

(2) Criminalization of policy
42% of representatives have

Candidates must not write on this margin

criminal cases against them → undermines representative democracy

③ Delegated legislation

Parliament delegating legislation to executive against spirit of constitution and seperation of power

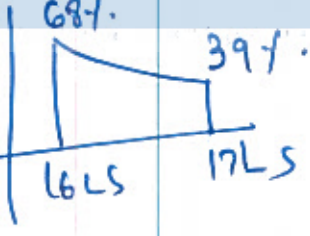
④ majoritarian government

preventing discussion of parliamentary procedure

↳ Farm laws, Insurance Bill, NABFID bill passed without discussion

⑤ Parliamentary committee

Reduce referral to PS Committee



It has lead to dilution of seperation of power

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet depite this

⑥ Parliament is able to exercise seperation of power & check on executive

① Questioning government
Ex:- Question hour

② Accountability
No confidence motion → Aug 2023

③ Bringing important issue for discussion
Ex:- Adani issue, Inflation and Manipur issue

④ leading Committee checking of executive
Ex:- Parliamentary PAC questioning on Pegasus virus

Way forward

① strengthening Checks & Balance by parliamentary standing committee

② promote code conduct & ethics for MLA/MP (2nd ARC - Ethics in governance)

③ Bring e-governance for public participation

Seperation of power is an effective tool to ensure Government follows constitutional propriety & accountable to Parliament

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 comission for women was constituted through National comission for women Act 1992 with an aim to bring Gender inclusiveness in policy making

Crucial role played

① upliftment of women, propogated for empowerment based approach in policy making

② Laws & legislations
- ① Dowry prohibition law
- ② Sexual Harrasment at work place
- ③ Domestic violence laws

③ Pursuing Pursue for criminalization of Marital Rape

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Sexual Activity

criticised Rape against women

Ex:- Delhi women chief protest against women minister government servant raping 14 year old

→ called for strict action against Delhi murder case (Body cut to pieces)

Yet certain challenges

① No constitutional position → making it a toothless body

② Absence of clear procedure to appoint president

Ex:- Criticism on Maharashtra comission president.

③ No ~~clear~~ limited human resource

④ NCW members indulge in superstitious, non scientific talks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hence, there has been call for constitutional reinforcement. This will ensure

(1) Proper power to take action against crime against women

(2) Independent & Reduce politicization

(3) Head/president → more power to inquire/summon/investigate for crime

(4) Human resource security

(5) constant financial recovery to ensure Justice for victim

Hence need/hour is to empower the comission to fulfill NCW motto of "she, the Changemaker"

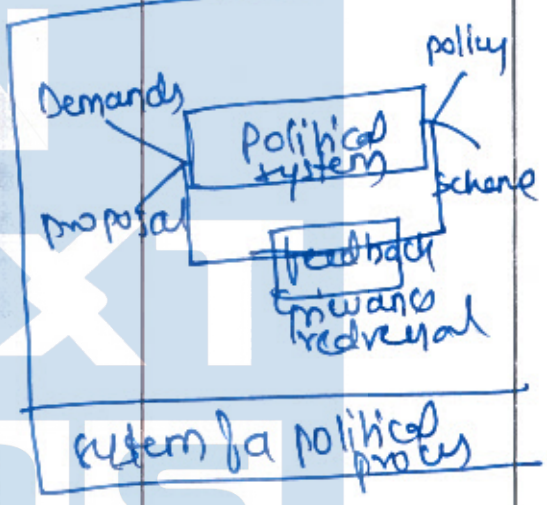
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16. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15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

For a efficient and good Governance, Grievance redressal mechanism is cornerstone of any institution

David Easton



satisfactory & timely redressal of grievance

(1) to ensure Justice is served
(2) Prevent dereliction of duty
(3) Promote Good and responsible governance
(4) Trust of people in social contract
(5) Ensure No revolution takes place
Ex: Yellow Vest protest
Wall street protest

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. **Procedure**
   No clear procedure for Grievance redressal mechanism

2. **Poor implementation**
   Ex:- Citizen charter doesnot gets implemented in letter and spirit.

3. **Absence of accountability**
   RTI Act - More than 50 thousand RTI petition still pending
   Sec 2(h)

4. **Awareness**
   People lack awareness of SCHEMES, PRAGATI APP

5. **NGO's less efficient**
   Not able to bridge gap (information asymmetry) between people and government

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures

① Strengthen implementation
2nd ARC - 3rd report Ethics in governance called for institutionalisation of process & independent body

② Legalising citizen charter
to ensure that government offices follow grievance redressal

③ educating people
by Advertisement, Dramas about way for grievance redressal

④ Lok Adalat
(AS officer of Bihar → "coffee with DC" to look after Grievance redressal)

⑤ Make PIO responsible for delay of RTI appeal (Sec 7 of RTI Act)

⑥ Rajasthan model → Jan Sooching porters
Grievance redressal mechanism is a way to ensure the Trust & Glue between Governed & Government is intact for smooth functioning of system

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

corruption is the plague which hollow out the system and make it redundant.
→ President Biden

Corruption

① erodes fabric of governance
- complacency
- Resource transfer to own benefit
- Poor public service delivery

② Poor public faith
- ① Kautalya → lead to erosion of public trust.
- ② People loose confidence in governance & institution.

In this backdrop, the potential to harmonise RTI, Whistleblower and Lokpal Act is required

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) RTI Act

(1) Ensure Transparency by opening information
Sec 4 of RTI Act.

(2) Information to masses → makes them aware of governance functioning

(2) Whistle Blower Act

(1) More enlightened citizen through RTI Act will open/whistle Blow

(2) Need to protect their identity
ex:- Satyendra Dubey

(3) Providing security/privacy/rehabilitation and even new identity for their safety

(3) Lokpal & Lokayukta Act 2013

(1) After information from RTI and whistle blower → lokpal take information & investigate

(2) Investigation through CBI to generate facts of corruption

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It will ensure Justice to people and
④ special court for Trials

Thus synergy ↑ all three will lead to

① enhance effectiveness of anticorruption regime
↳ safety of whistleblower and deterrence for corruption
② Faster resolution of corruption cases
③ Ensure all level from PM to group C office covered for corruption
④ Timely disposal of corruption case
↳ Justice delayed is Justice denied
⑤ Promote efficiency in Governance

2nd ARC → ① Need to make prevention of corruption Act inclusive of political class
② CVC ramanna – Independent umbrella body for all institution

India has well defined wheels for good governance. Need to puncture ending corruption and ensuring

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

SHG is an informal group of voluntary people who come together to pursue common goal of development, savings and upliftment of masses.

Benifits of SHG

(1) Skill development

(1) Provide skills to group members

Ex:- Tamil Nadu → SEWA / Kudumbashree providing digital education to members in collaboration with Facebook

(2) Schemes Implementing skills — Nai Roshni', Textile

(2) Entrepreneurship

(1) leveraging members contribution for entrepreneurship

Ex:- LIJJAT Papad

(2) 90% are women members → Give opportunity for economic empowerment

Candidates must not write on this margin

(N) North east SHG → sanitary pads at affordable price to girls.

(2) Income generation

(1) ~~Ten~~ ways to invest money in different sector like ~~Agro~~ Textile, Agarbatti, bunny

(2) Trade → TANWA SHG working for Mulberry business export in Tamil Nadu

(3) Yet certain challenges

(1) low reach

↳ (1) only limited to small villages

(2) Thin file clients

Not able to get credit from Banks (fear of NPA)

(3) Absence of clear mandate

↳ leading to diversion & misuse of money from members

(4) limited areas

~~Only~~ mainly in south India & Bihar, UP

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Politicization
local administration politicise it for Vote bank policy

In this back drop, need is to strengthen SHG

① Institutionalization → by respective state governments

② Credit → SHG bank linkage project

③ opportunity → engage with local self governance for public service deliveries

④ Guiding by "Banking correspondency" for better investment Generation

⑤ Skill development → so that they can become 1st base for policy
Ex:- odisha SHG member in Lokasabha

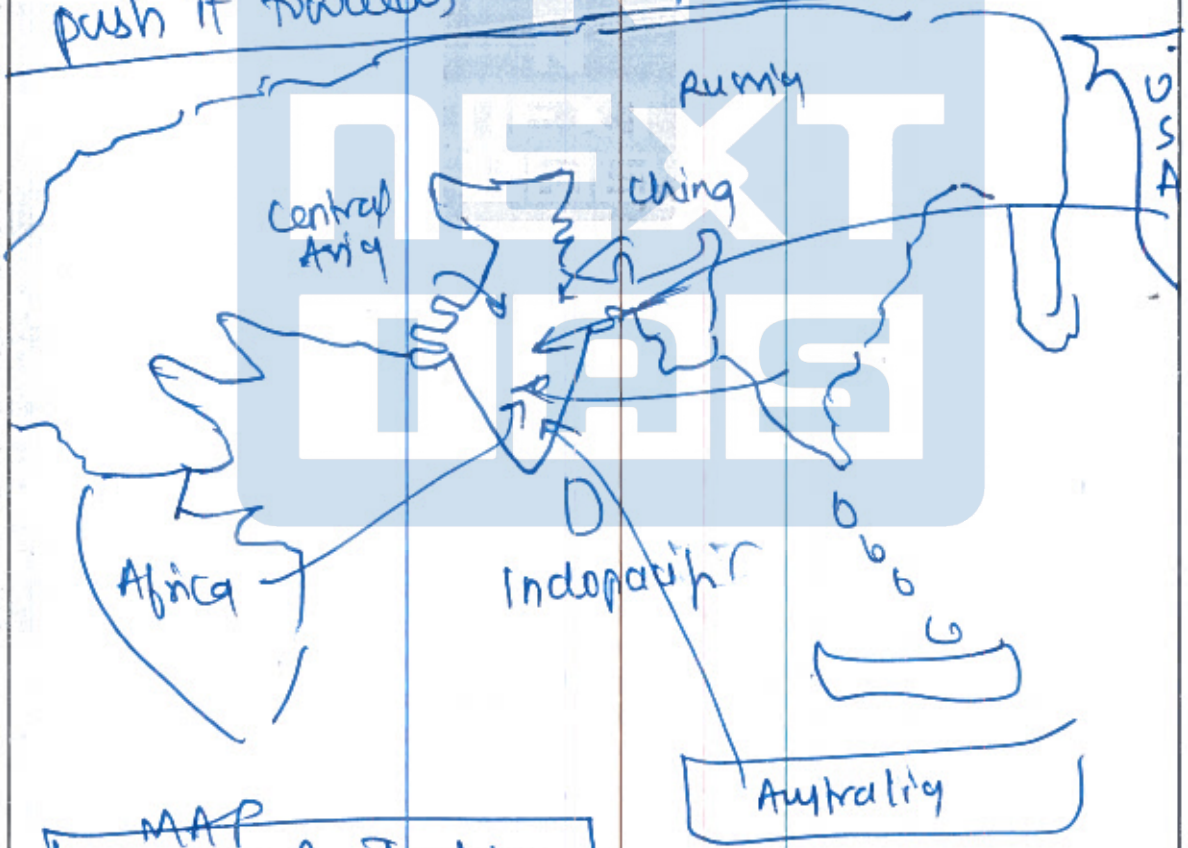
SHG is a means to ensure Inclusive Growth. Need is to promote them for ensuring "Gandhiji's oceanic circles of power"

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 स्मार्ट पावर के रूप में स्थापित करने में सक्षम है, 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

Pt Nehru. India's position in the Indopacific with connectivity to regional diversity around neighbours and Global policy will further push it towards centre of Global policy



MAP
Centrality of India

Role of culture

① Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
Culture of Global village and world

Candidates must not write on this margin

family

① Spirituality & Devotion
- PM in US Parliament → culture of Tolerance
- PM in UN Headquarter → International Yoga day

② movie → Dangal in China → 1300 crore

Diaspora

① USA → India's Soft power can be seen through influencing Electoral politics
- Total Indians (PIO)
- Kamala Harris as VP, President of USA showing Indian culture

② United Kingdom
- Indian's 3rd largest communities influencing policy
- PM of United Kingdom is Indian

③ Africa
- Indian citizen in Africa promoting business, culture, values of India
  - Business
  - Trade → $86bn

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Democracy

① India is "Mother of Democracy"

② In region where Pakistan, ~~Bhutan~~, Srilanka, Myanmar, China are limited democracy, India's strong credential of "free & fair elections" in Democracy

India as soft power → smartpower

③ Through culture, Diaspora and Democracy, India

① leveraged Defence deal → USA → QSMO-A, BECA, COMCASA, ICET
→ France – strategic partnership, Rafael,
Indopacific, QUAD
middle east → I2U2

② India as Net security provider in reg'on

③ India key player in "principled Neutrality" in Ukraine &

④ G20 → India calling for reformed multilateralism
BRICS

Subramanyam Jaishankar considers India's unique position will require world community to make India UNSC member for Global good

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 & Australia are two democracies having shared Indian Ocean, Tectonic plates Democracy and culture making partnership inevitable (Sushma Swaraj)



Indopacific

Australia

India & Australia

Synergy / shared values

(1) value / Democracy
(2) Rule Based world order
(3) Free & open Indo pacific region
(4) Promote ~~people~~ to Reformed multilateralism
(5) Ensure multipolar world order

synergy / vibrant people to people connect

(1) Indian community in Australia among Top 5 target communities

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Student visa to Australia

③ PM to PM visit

PM Modi visit to Australia

PM of Australia visit to India

This calls for relations

① long lasting relations

(1) CEPA → between India & Australia

(1) 80% of Australian good to India & 100% of Indian good to Australia is trade fee

(2) Improving Trade relations by reducing Trade barrier

(4) Dairy an important & sensitive issue kept out

② Bilateral Trad amounting to $18bn

③ Indians (1800-2000) will be given visa for Jobs → export of Human skills & capital

④ Reduce Dependency on china → Trade monopolization by china

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Australia will open university
Internationalization of Education → DAIKEN university

② strategic collaboration
① To counter chinese Threat @ Indopacific
& QUAD, Malabar exercise
② Joint Indo pacific vision for both nation
③ Promoting collaboration for defence exercise
Ex:- Exercise Pitch Black
④ Promoting freedom of Navigation
Piracy @ Indopacific.

Challenges
① More dependency on china (both India & china)
② RCEP withdrawal by India
③ AUKUS & Australia

main
① Need Free trade agreement
② India can rethink (Sanjay Baru)
③ AUKUS will complement QUAD (Joseph Blorell)

Need to collaborate to ensure Strategic cooperation will lead to "ASIAN century" where mutual coexistance for Global Good

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS