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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 5919231

Registration Number : RCA CALP23_074 Date of Examination : 28/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC708

RCA Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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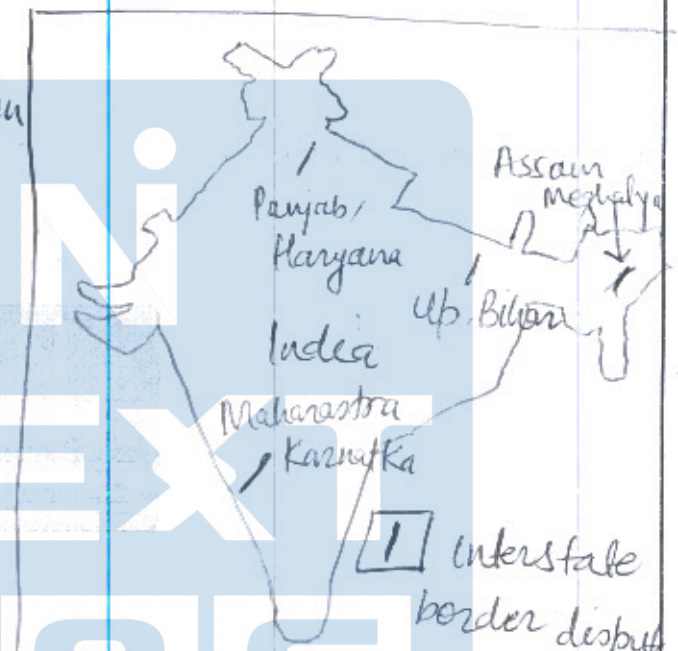
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1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे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

Interstate dispute poses threate to internal security. Recent Nansai declaration tried to resolve interstate border dispute between Assam and Meghalya



* Dispute between Karnatka and Maharastra over Belgavi district.

* Constitutional and legal framework.

(1) Article 131 - States can file Complain to Supreme court.

(2) Article 263 Interstate Council was set up to resolve interstate disputes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

[legal framework]

(1) State reorganisation act 1956 tried to reorganise States on linguistic lines.

(2) Creation of Zonal Councils to resolve disputes with the spirit of Cooperative federalism

[Independent India has failed to resolve border disputes]

(1) Politicisation of issue. Ex- Maharastra Karnatka dispute was politically motivated.

(2) Difficult geography, rivers, hills make demarcation ambiguous

Ex. Border disputes in North east India.

☆ Federal forums like GST council, Zonal Councils, interstate Councils should be used to resolve these issue-

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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 is a constitutional body created under article 263 of Indian Constitution. It helps to promote competitive and cooperative federalism.

Verticle Cooperation

- Issues of disputes between center-state like fiscal devolutions, Control of central forces, Cess, Surcharge collections are discussed.
- Center use ISC as a forum to build consensus on various national policies Ex- GST reform
- Grievances of States, demand for grants are discussed.

Special Status.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Horizontal (intergovernmental) Cooperation

(1) Inter-State border disputes are discused to be resolved.

(2) Migrants issues.

(3) River water disputes. Ex- Haryana-Punjab dispute over (Satlaj-Yamuna link Canal)

(4) Different States sign mutual agreements for trade and Commerce facilitations.

(5) Intelligence sharing for law and order governance

Inter-State Council should be Constituted regularly and provided adequate Secretariat Support for it's efficient functioning.

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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 the permanent financial committee of Indian Parliamentary System.

Total members - 22

Lok Sabha - 15

Rajya Sabha - 7

Members are elected for one year through proportionate representation

* Key functions of Public accounts committee.

(1) Scrutinise funds allocated to different ministries, departments about their judicious use.

(2) ~~It is called the friend and~~ It Scrutinises the report of CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Ensure the financial propriety.

(4) Scrutinise the accounts of PSUs.

(5) Demands of grants are scrutinised by the PAC.

☆ Steps needed for its efficiency

(1) Regular elections to fill the vaccancies.

(2) More members from opposition parties. Ruling party has majority of the members in PAC.

(3) It should be provided with research facility, data, reports to act proactively.

(4) Proper Secretariate support.

Efficient working of PAC will reduce misappropriation of public fund and better governance.

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4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम भूमिका को स्वीकार करते हुए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) के लिए प्रमुख सुधारों का सुझाव दिया है। भारत में यूएलबी को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recognizing the pivotal role of urbanization as a driver of national economic growth, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has suggested major reforms for Urban Local Bodies. Evaluate the recommendations put forward by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in promoting and revitalizing ULBs in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

~~Fifth~~ 15th finance commission made some ambitious recommendations to revitalise the urban local bodies.

(1) Allocation of [1 lakh crore] grants to the local governments.

(2) Recommendations to devolve more [taxation powers] to raise financial resources.

(3) [Untied grants] to the ULBs.

(4) Recommendations for performance based grants to reinvigorate the efficiencies of ULBs.

Currently urban local bodies are plagued with political interference. Lack of autonomy. Recommendations of Finance Commissions was a welcome step

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Many ULBs have brought Muni Bond (Municipality Bond) & Lucknow to raise financial resources.
- Despite all these positive efforts Still ULBs Suffers from following issues

(1) Lack of regular elections.

(2) Post of Mayor is elected at some places while its nominated.

(3) By 2050 more than 60% of India's population will Reside in Cities. Cities are the growth engines of Country. Its the high time to revitalise the Structure of ULB in India.

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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

Parliamentary privileges are certain immunities provided to the legislature while Conducting their parliamentary obligations. Article 105 of Indian Constitution deals with parliamentary privileges.

Individual privileges - A parliamentarian can't be questioned in Court of law for what he say during the proceedings of the Court.

Collective privilege - Parliament can ban any person from recording or attending its proceeding these are to ensure smooth and free functioning of parliamentary proceedings

Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 19 of Indian Constitution gurantee right to freedom of Speech and expression.

Need for a balance between Parliamentary privileges and fundamental rights.

(1) It will maintain Constitutional morality.

(2) Ensure free and fair expression of ideas, debates and discussions in the parliament

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 organisations have filled the void in governance and ensured delivery of necessary goods and services during calamities and crisis - Ex. During natural disasters like Cyclones, flood, fire.

* Challenges faced in local resource mobilisation.

(1) Lack of trust. Civil society are looked with suspicion, some one working with ulterior motives.

(2) Most of civil societies have informal set up. Lack of trained man power

~~to~~ unorganised set up.

Candidates must not write on this margin

☆ Challenges in Corporate fundings

- Recent FCRA regulations (foreign Contribution Regulation act (974) made stringent norms for funding of CSO.
- Many genuine CSO are looked with suspicion for working as tool to thwart national development.
- CSO like Amnesty international Green peace faced governments scrutiny, funding crunch.
- CSR funds are not used with philanthrophic motives rather with motive to further Company's interests.

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

NITI Ayog's multi dimensional poverty index focuses on 12 parameters. It is inspired from the UNDP and OPHI (Oxford poverty and Hunger Index) which uses 10 indicators.

- Health
  - Infant mortality
  - Adult mortality
  - Institutionalised delivery
- Education
  - Mean Year of Schooling
  - enrollment ration
- Quality of life
  - Pucca hous
  - Electricty
  - Sanitation
  - Water Supply

Candidates must not write on this margin

A family or individual will be multi-dimensionally poor if it is depriced of more than 1/3 of the indicators.

- According to the recent report there are 15.8 % population suffering from multi-dimensional poverty in India.

* Significance

. It will help to target deprived population.

- Help to achieve UNSGD

- Targeted delivery of amenities like Housing, water, electricity will be capacity building approach A shift from giving dole to the poors. It will be more sustainable in poverty eradication.

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

India is the Signitory of Alma Ata declaration 1978. A UN declaration on Universal health. Directive priciples of States policy obliges government to ensure better health and well being to its population.

Despite all these there is no legal commitments to facilitate right to health.

(1) Lack of financial resources.

India Spends just 2-1 of GDP on health. India being a low middle income country gives an excuse for lower health expenditure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Provisions of DPSP are not justifiable.

③ Health is a State Subject list in the 7th Schedule. So different States have seperate laws according to their capacities

- In India DALY (Disability adjusted livelihood years are very high
- OECD countries spend 6% of GDP on health.
- If India wishes to be a force to reckon with on the global arena it must ensure universal robust health care to its citizen. Thereonly India's demography can contribute in nation building.

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 - Brazil, India, Russia, China South Africa. In the last summit 6 more nations have been added Iran, Ethiopia, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, UAE

These nations are emerging economies very suitable for investments

* Meaningful cooperation on many issues.

1. South - South Cooperation
2. Green energy transition
3. Promote reformed multilateralism
4. Combat radicalism, terrorism
5. Stability in Indo - pacific

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Resilient Supply Chain.

Despite all these opportunities BRICS fails to address bilateral disputes

(1) India - China border disputes.

(2) In Recent Summit Russian president Couldnt visit S. Africa

(3) India have limited trade relations with S. Africa and Brazil.

(4) Inclusion of new members has revitalised the grouping and opened new horizons of Coopration and Collaborati ons.

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 brocked by world bank in 1960

Western rivers like Indus, Jhelum Chenab were given to Pakistan with exclusive control while eastern rivers like Ravi, Satlej Beas remained with India

☆ Recent clamour for amendments

(1) After Puri attack Indian PM said Water and Blood can't flow togather. Hinting for amendments to the treaty.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Possible implications

(1) Pakistan has objected to India's projects like Kishanganga, Salal, Dulhasti on the Chenab, Jhelum

(2). Since the treaty is brocked by World bank. Backtracking will question India's credibility.

(3) China is also making dam on Brahmputra. Pakistan-China nexus may weaponise river water.

India is a responsible global power. It should amicably present the issue at the global forums like WB for peaceful resolution

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 in both India and USA has been the watch dog of Constitutional Values and ethose.

In India

Supreme Court through various of its judgements progressively interprated Indian Constitutional Values.

1. **Keshavananda Bharati Case 1973**

Doctrine of Basic Structure was evolved It's an non exhaustible list which is used to maintain rule of law and to ~~to~~ check executives excesses.

2. **Minerva mills Case**

SC said that balance between DPSP and FR to be maintained for the health of democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

[3] Maneka Gandhi V/S Union of India
scope of article 21 (Right to life) was broadened.

[4] Anuradha Bhasin Case (2021)
Doctrine of proportionality concept was evolved to control State's action of freedom of expression

[5] K.S Puttaswami judgement gave triple test formula to check civil liberties

- Through these judgement contitution was interpreted as a living document meeting the need of the time.
- Blend of rigidity and flexibility was maintained
- Check on populist majoritarianism which tries to subvert the Constitutional principles

Candidates must not write on this margin

In USA

- Recent criminalisation of Abotion by some States to check excessive decline in fertility rate.
- USA has seperate judiciary ↑State ↓federal

So many judicial pronouncements are independent of federal Constitutional norms.

- USA's Supreme Court provide highest form of liberty to its citizen.

* Scope of judicial review is wider in India.

- Provisions of article 13 gives power to make legislations null and void.
- ~~NJAC~~, 99th Constitutional amendment was made unConstitutional.
- ✓ Provisions of article 142 (Complete justice, PIL, judicial activism broadens judicial review in India.

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

Delimitation is the rearranging of the contours of electoral constituencies to maintain one vote one value notion. Recently delimitation exercise was carried out in Assam Jammu & Kashmir. After the Census it is expected to be exercise of all India level delimitation.

☆ Challenges posed by misrepresentation of Constituencies.

(1) It corrode the ethose of electoral democracy.

(2) Some regions are less politically represented.

(3) Concentration of political power in some regions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- It may lead to regional imbalances may fuel regionalism.
- Allegation of Gerrymandering Manipulation of constituencies in way to gain more desired electoral output.
- Minorities tribals SC, are left out in electoral representation Delimitation doesn't cater to their needs.

Population based delimitation creating federal tensions

(1) North - South divide Southern States with better population control will get lesser Seat.

(2) Dominance of north (Hindi heartland in national politics

Candidates must not write on this margin

by virtue of more electoral representation.

③ Rajya Sabha doesn't have equal federal representation.

USA's upper house gives equal representation to it's federal units.

④ It is further reflected in the parameters used by finance Commission in devolution of funds.

* Delimitation is the necessary tool in an ~~der~~ electoral democracy. It should be Consensus based catering to the aspirations and demands of different federal units.

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

Election commission of India derives its powers and functions from article 324 for the healthy and smooth functioning of India's electoral process Supreme Court through its judgements has strengthened the hands of EC.

1. Lily Thomas V/s Union of India 2013
Section 8(1) of RPA 1951 was made null and void. Instant disqualification of convicted representatives.

2. Association of Democratic Reform V/s Union of India.
Mandatory disclosure of properties and Criminal Case against Candidates by political parties

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Subramaniyam Swami Vs Union of India judgement.

Compulsory matching of VVPAT Varified Voter Paper Audit trail with EVM. was started.

(4) Supreme ~~counted~~ directed setting up of fast track Courts to speedy deliver judgements involving politicians.

(5) ~~Vott~~ Valdity of NOTA was upheld.

(6) Recently supreme court passed order about Committee which will select Chief election Commissioner. Comprising of Prime minister, leader of opposition and CJI. But government tabled a bill where CJI was replaced with a minister nominated by PM.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court exercises judicial activism to facilitate smooth functioning of election commissiner.

* Still there are various issues plaguing EC and make it a toothless tiger.

(1) lack of power to deregister a political party.

(2) High level of politicians with criminal charges entering the parliament

(3) Political interference in the appointment of EC and CEC

Free and fair election develops trust in democracy. For this Election Commission should be independent powerful and neutral.

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

According to the reports of ADR (Association of Democratic reform) last monsoon session had the least productivity in last one decades.

* Reasons for declining productivity of Parliament.

(1) Frequent disruptions, walkouts adjournments.

(2) Criminalisation of politics.

(3) Politicians indulge in show off playing to the galary, with livestreaming of parliamentary proceedings.

(4) Opposition members allege speaker to not act in fair non partison manner

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Inadequate Secretarial Support

Many politicians lack aptitude and willingness to participate in the parliamentary proceedings.

- ~~Dct~~ Declining Control of legislature on executives

(1) Creation of Subordinate legislations By laws, delegated legislations.

(2) Executives functions under [Kitchen Cabinet] Closed rooms decisions taken by top level ministers.

(3) Lack of internal party democracy fear of whip, hinders individual legislature to exercise his Control / responsibility towards executives.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Comparitively less number of bills are refered to joint Committees for scrutiny.

⑤ Frequent premulgation of ordinances (article 123).

⑥ Bypassing Rajya Sabha through money bill route. Ex. Adhar bill.

⑦ India follows parliamentary form of government with mutual check and balance. Both executive and legislature are accountable to each other. It ensures horizontal check and balance and restrict concentration of power and arbitrary action. It must be upheld.

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 an Statutory body Constituted in 1993.

- India is the Signitory of UN Convention on protection of women Rights. Also India's Constitution enshrines Values for promotion of women rights in DPSP and fundamental duties.
- NCW has shaped contours of legislations for protection of women rights at work place.

(1) Hindu Succession amendment act 2005 It gave inheritence right.

NCW provides Research facilities on gender related works.

Data, Social conditions help in law formulations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) POSH act 2013 (Prevention of Sexual Harassment (Vishakha guide lines. NCW Conducts Constructive debates on different media platforms related to gender justice.

(3) Tripple talaq, Sabrimala judgement NCW helped in ensuring promulgation of legislations to facilitate

(4) Decriminalisation of Homosexuality Navtej Singh Johar Case

(5) Criminalisation of marital rape

At some instances NCW have been criticised for its insensitive remark. Ex- Remark on love jihad, falling under political pressure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for Women as a Constitutional body will have more power, autonomy and discretion to implement it's Verdicts.

① It will function as civil court.
② Power to summon and enquiry.
③ Security of tenure, own workforce.
④ Obligation to table annual report to the president will bring more efficiency.

* Elavation of NCW to a constitutional entity will be a welcome step. But we need multi pronged approach to ensure women emancipation. ⊕ need of behavioral change.

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

Robust grievance redressal mechanism is the sine qua-non for the good governance. It develops trust brings resource optimisation and bring efficiency in administration.

"Minimum governance and Maximum government" dictum given by our Prime minister envision to bring efficiency in government service delivery through digital media contactless, faceless assesments.

* challenges associated with current mechanism

(1) In silos approach.
Lack of integration of departments

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Prevalence of Corruption
(2) Bureaucratic red tapism.
(3) Multi layered hierarchial System make a common man run from pillar to post.
(4) Huge registration fee discourage lay man to file complain.
(5) lack of transparency
(6) lack of compulsions from the governments side to ensure timely redressal of grievances.

Remedies

- Use of Information and Communication technology.
- Compulsory adoption of Citizen's Charter

- Many States have brough Public Service guarantee Act Ex- Rajsthan.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Other States should also follow the same.

- Legislations like Consumer courts to be set up in every districts.
- Practice of mobile consumer courts

* Recent government initiatives

- My Gov. in portal - for interaction with people about policies and feedback.
- Social media interactions.
- Social audit, Jan Sunvai
- Digital governance.
- Internet intermediaries ethics code obliges firms to appoint Compliance officers for grievance redressal.

* A robust grievance redressal will be the bedrock of good 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 is the misappropriation of government resources for the personal gain at the cost of greater public. According to World bank India looses 5% of it's GDP annually due to inefficiencies of corruption in its governance processes. India ranks poorley on the Corruption perception index of transparency international.

☆ Government of India has brought various legislations to check Corruption.

Right to information Act 2005

- It ensure bearocratic efficiency.
- Helped to unearth various scams
- Brought transparency.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Information is the currency of democracy reduced information asymmetry. Common people got aware of funds and resources being allocated for their befit. Ex Vyapam scam in Madhya pradesh was unearthed through RTI.

Criticism

Attack and Killings of RTI activists. Bihar has highest number of death of RTI activists.

- Official secrecy act 1923 is misused to restrict information
- Recent Data protection act is criticised by few to ~~wa~~ dilute RTI act.

Whistle blower Protection act

It was brought to increase the conviction rates in corruption related cases. Since witness

Candidates must not write on this margin

turns hostile under pressure or allurement Act on witness protection act was passed but it has not been yet notified. So despite it's nobel motives it's redundant

Lokpal & Lokayukta act 2013

It was materialised after Anna Hazare movement India against corruption

- It was an ambitious step to reduce Corruption.
- But not a single conviction under this act till date.
- Many States have not instituted lokayuktas

* In order to reduce corruption we need multi pronged approach at the level of civil society, individual, need of stringent legal framework to create deterrance effect.

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 the informal associations of people from similar socio-economic background who pool their resources for better economic, social aspirations

Ex- Kudumb shree in Kerala
Lijjat Papad in Maharastra.

✱ [Potential challenges]

(1) Skewed geographical extent. SHG are not very successful in the eastern state. like Bihar, Jharkhand, north east India. They are more efficient in southern states like Kerala Maharastra.

(2) Caste, religion, Patriarchial barriers. Self help groups operate under close social

Candidates must not write on this margin

capital. limited inter-caste, inter-religious interaction.

(3) Lack of adequate institutional Credit Support. NABARD facilitated SHG linkages to back. But it showed limited success.

(4) SHG undertake low skill manual work. Under National rural livelihood mission each family had one employment generation target through SHG. but works were low skill manual.

Benefits

(1) SHG as a tool to break vicious cycle of poverty

- Recently ministry of Panchayati Raj tied up with Meesho,

Candidates must not write on this margin

an e commerce firm to marketise products made by SHG.

(2) Marginalised Communities like tribals can cash in on selling of forest products, tribal cultural artefacts through self help groups.

(3) In Bihar Jeevika Didis imparts entrepreneurial skills among marginalised communities.

(4) Helped to diversify rural economy. Reduce disguised unemployment of agriculture.

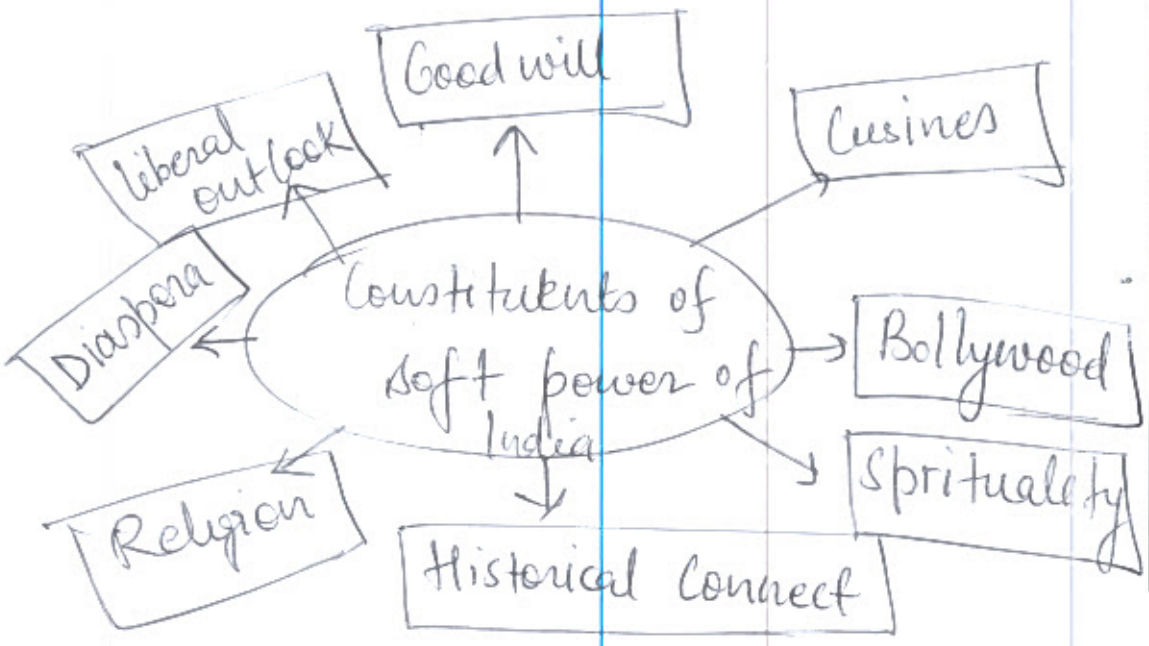
* Self help groups can be integrated with Panchayati Raj institutions to achieve sustainable development goals. It will bring SARVODAYA through Antodaya.

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19. 'भारत अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति के लिए विश्व मानचित्र पर अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है।' इस संदर्भ में भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर कूटनीति के साधन के रूप में संस्कृति, प्रवासी और लोकतंत्र की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत किस हद तक खुद को 'स्मार्ट पावर' के रूप में स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो पाया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'India is uniquely positioned on the world map for its rich culture.' In this context discuss the role of culture, diaspora, and democracy as instruments of India's soft power diplomacy. To what extent India has been able to position itself as a 'smart power'? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Soft power is the ability to harness geopolitical and geoeconomic goals through cultural, social, historical influences of a nation. Although the bedrock of Softpower is hard power only. A country can't exercise of just Soft power with out adequate hard power like military, economy, geography resources



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Culture, Diaspora and democracy as an instrument of India's Soft power

(1) Religion like Buddhism, Jainism Hinduism originated from India and spread to rest of the world. It promotes cultural tourism, good will of India in rest of the world. Spiritual tourism

(2) Indian Diaspora Contribute Constructively in the world's economy, polity, society.

- President of World Bank - Ajay Banga
- PM of UK - Rishi Sunak
- Vice President of USA - Kamala Haris
- Scientists at NASA, CERN, doctors in Europe are in large number from Indian origin.
- It promote positive perception

Candidates must not write on this margin

about India.

India is a free liberal democratic country. [like minded nations group] [Friendshoring] [decoupling of china] help India to alleger with democracies of west.

[To what extent India has leveraged it's soft power]

- It has been a partial success
- USA civil nuclear deal was laisoned by Indian diaspora.
- Helped to counter negative propaganda on Kashmir.
- Helped in technology transfer investment.

* India is emerging as a votary of global South. We must leverage our soft power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच साझा मूल्यों और जीयंत 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 have the bilateral trade relations of $48 billion dollars. India's share - $13 billion Australia's - $35 billion.

India and Australia are liberal democracies. Both are votary of reformed multilateralism. Both are partners at various multilateral organisations like G20, QUAD.

Shared Values

- Bothe promote pluralism, liberal democracies.
- Criticise monopolar world and vouch for multipolar world.
- Reforms at UNSC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Both have faced the scourge of terrorism and Radicalism so promote cooperation for intelligence.

People to people Connect

- India and Australia signed MIEQ Mutual identification of Educational qualification.
- New Education policy of India envisions to attract foreign universities from Australia to set up campuses in India.
- Large number of Indian diapora works in Australia.

Fertile ground for trade and Strategic collaborations

- India has huge market which attract Australia. Although India pulled out of RCEP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional Comprehensive economic partnership. But India has seperate free trade agreement with Australia.

- Indias and Australia have complementary demographics. India can supply cheap labour.
- Australia has huge reserve of [lithium] and other strategic minerals.
- China factor in Indo-Pacific bring both closure on security issue [Malabar exercise]

* Despite all these possibilities there are some irritants like disputes at WTO, India was not invited in AKUS.
- ~~GT~~ Australia see India as a reliable partner in Indo pacific against China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS