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(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- The federalism being the basic structure of constitution (S.R. Bommai Case) get challenged due to inter-state border dispute.

Issues persisting

I) The historic causes due to integration of Princely states at backdrop of communal disharmony

II) The asymmetric federalism due to means like differential treatment and ~~GST~~ fiscal difference

Constitutional and legal framework

I) Inter-state Council for building confidence amongst federal units

II) The GST Council for financial transparency and continuity

III) Special mechanism like Article 371 for differential treatment.

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iv) Art 243 aid Central Government to resolve inter-state water dispute and thus forming dedicated tribunals

v) The judicial safeguard under Article 142 to do complete justice.

* Reason for persistence

i) The lack of engagements across inter-state council or zonal council

ii) The discrepancy due Central Government mistreatment through discretionary funds.

iii) The lack of faith on tribunals and increasing litigation on orders. Thus need lies in cooperative federalism through responsible conduct.

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2- Inter-state Council are constitutional body headed by PM to ensure cooperative federalism by participation of all federal units.

Role of Inter-state Council

1) Centre-state

a) Devolving support under Central sponsored schemes

b) The providing of grants and financial devolution on basis of 15th Finance Commission recomendation

c) Creating confidence and taking opinion for pan India matters like Covid-19

d) Reviewing common working and discussion on Concurrent list subject

e) Providing means for state to represent their interest towards Centre.

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Inter-state :-

1) The cooperation in matters of multi-state like resolving borders and water dispute

11) Means for collaborative efforts like Odisa and Andra Pradesh against Naxal problem.

111) The competitive federalism by stating about efforts and means towards development

1V) Resolving inter-state conflict with greater mediation opportunity.

Thus Inter-state Counil is central for federalism in India.

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3- Public Accounts Committee was formed in 1921 on Morley-Minto reforms to improve fiscal accountability by audit mechanism.

Key functions

i) It takes up post-facto audit of India's three funds — Consolidated fund, Contingency fund, Public account of India

ii) It laid down standard procedure for scrutiny of finances by central government across policy implementation

iii) It brings in specialization and give recommendations for improving fiscal discipline

iv) It limits executive practice of financial coloration by holding them accountable on fiscal matters.

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Steps needed to enhance :-

i) Law Commission recomended to increase its tenure, so as to ensure sufficient time for monitoring

ii) Vinod Rai highlighted that it must be given power of scrutiny at pre-facto basis to prevent misusage of fund

iii) The need for certain Civil powers to ensure tighter control on executive

iv) The rationalization of procedure of recruitment and working for greater transparency

Thus it holds key for fiscal consolidation of Indian purse.

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प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

4- Urban local bodies created through 74th Constitution amendment act highlights Principle of subsidarity towards grassroot governance.

Measures suggested by 15th Finance Commission

i) The adequate fund allocation by state government and creation of State Finance Commission

ii) Improving collection of property tax and building public trust with transparent working

iii) The resolving "low equilibrium trap" by providing timely information at public scrutiny.

iv) The widening of sources to Municipal bonds like success of Pune municipality.

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v) The activity mapping funds to help in diversifying fund collection with public support like Banglore Municipality for water management

vi) Improving structure of governance with citizen charter and grievance redressal means for better citizen support

Way forward

i) Improving capacity building and culture of social audits

ii) The reform at Mayor level like Bengal model for accountability

iii) Implementing recomendation with more transparency as stated by 15th Finance Commission

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5- Freedom of speech and expression under Art 19 provides fundamental right to citizens while under Art 105 and 194 to legislature as parliamentary privileges

Key differences

Fundamental rights	Parliament privilege
i) Available to individual	Available only to legislatures
ii) Act against state	Provided for state for effective discussion
iii) They are individualist	they are both individual and collective
iv) They suffers from reasonable restriction	They have less restriction and hence low accountability
v) Citizen are guaranteed under Supreme Court	They are guarantee under Speaker of House
vi) Misuse can lead to punishment	less stringent punishment or adjourn from house

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Necessary to maintain balance

i) Supreme Court stated that parliamentary privilege are for different reasons so as to account greater scrutiny under fundamental rights

ii) Parliament privilege is seen as manifestation of public will through their representatives.

iii) They ensure that collective responsibility based on spirit of House, but fundamental rights are for true development of individuals

iv) It helps parliamentarians to suffice responsibility as public servant for legislative requirements.

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6- Civil Society are 'politics outside active politics' that accounts interest articulation of certain section so as to ensure safeguarding their wills.

Role of Civil Society

1) Collective private action for public good

a) Providing voice to voiceless like Naz foundation through LGBTQ+

b) Ensuring adequate justice and empowerment like NALSA for women rights and POSH Act.

c) Reaching the last mile like TRIFED for tribal governance issues

d) Ensuring representation of large interest like All India Trade Union Congress, All India Kisan Sabha for inclusive governance.

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Challenges faced

i) local resource mobilization

a) The legal limitation like FCRA, FEMA for fiscal accountability

b) The popularist course leading to divisive conduct and leaving behind some section

ii) Funding through CSR

a) Boundation or pressure for fulfilling Corporate mal intentions

b) low accountability towards public cause

Way forward

i) NITI Aayog stated comprehensive framework with independent regulation

ii) Advocating means like SEBI identified social security bonds etc

iii) Self regulation and moral code of conduct by civil society.

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7- Poverty as per Amartya Sen is not mere lowness of income but also multiple deprivation that limits adequate social participation.

Steps to eradicate

1) Poverty assessment

i) It helps in adequate identification as Oxfam report stated for spatial justice in eradication

ii) It will help in bifurcating on basis of intensity and criteria over limited income

iii) It will help in policy implementation based on distributive justice and timely monitoring

iv) It will account data governance with greater avenue for accountable efforts.

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NITI Aayog Index :-

i) It has enlarged assessment from mere economic to also social terms like health and education

ii) The proper weightage to sub-criteria like year of schooling under education for holistic coverage.

iii) The competitive federalism across state and constant monitoring by self declared variables.

iv) The alignment in lines to SDG targets for comprehensive coverage

v) World Bank stated that it will help resolving issue of poverty were holistically and longer duration

Thus such methodology will ensure more efficient system.

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8- Right To health is based on accessibility affordability and appropriately resolving health concern with multi-variate approach.

India's effort :-

I) The constitutional provision through directive principle of state policy

II) The legal precedents like MC Mehta Case where clean environment is fundamental right under Art 21.

III) International commitment like in Alma-atta declaration, WHO principles like 1-health.

IV) The provision like Atmanirbhar Bharat - Jan Aarogya Yojana for comprehensive coverage.

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Lack of explicit legal recognition

i) Health being subject of state list and such needs must come from state level

ii) Despite efforts, India out of pocket expenditure accounts 44%

iii) Low penetration of life insurance culture for active citizen participation

iv) The huge variability like tribals, LGBTQ + community are more marginalized

v) The major reason as stated by Economic Survey is financial constraint on centre

Thus need lies in stepwise devolving towards such policy by linking existing mechanism.

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9- Goleman Sachs called BRICS as true organization of nations having similar geo-economic conditions and global aspirations

Collective Strength :-

I) Meaningful Cooperation
The advocation for global infrastructural development through means like New Development banks

II) The resolution of geo-political tensions by multi-lateral cooperation in Indo-Pacific region

III) C. Rajamohan called it as adequate platform for like minded countries to advocate global cooperation across emerging opportunities

IV) BRICS can provide as means to counter-terrorism through collaborative

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efforts in the same.

Challenges:-

i) The bilateral tensions seen through Indo-China relations hampers effective declarations and negotiations.

ii) The global new division as Harsh Pant stated with Russia and China against India, South Africa and Brazil towards global orientation.

iii) The challenge of fiscal contribution due bilateral tensions within group.

iv) The lack of mediation faculty of this platform for resolving internal differences.

Thus need lies in diplomatic expansion through wider bilateral engagements for BRICS success.

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U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

10- Indus Water Treaty as per Bharu Pratap is the adequate example of right diplomatic engagement for peaceful resolution of divergence.

However, new challenges emerging :-

i) Indian demand for creating flow dams across West Bank tributaries under Pakistan control.

ii) The changing water requirement conditions and need for utilization for Indian population through these tributaries

iii) Pakistan claiming complete sovereignty over Indus, Jhelum and Chenab and limiting any usage by India.

iv) The changing flood plains and water volume due climate change.

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Implications

i) The furtherance of geo-political tensions and mistrust across water sharing agreement.

ii) The geo-strategic implications by internationalization of matter as Pakistan advocating Chinese support on the matter.

iii) The reduction in bilateral engagements and thus can precipitate in bilateral tension in other economic sector.

iv) The politicization of water leading to major impact on nearby residents.

Thus more cooperative solution and following International principles like Helsinki treaty be ensured.

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U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Q. (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

11- USA and India depicts the true poster boys of constitutional democracy which can act as framework for other aspiring democracies

The doctrine shaping nation :-

i) Doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty through seperation of power and effective debate, deliberation and discussion with constitutionalism in India

ii) Doctrine of judicial supremacy accounts adequate accountability, and due process of law is annoted in USA democracy.

Role of judiciary in influencing constitutions

i) In India through Kesavananda Bharti case, the basic structure doctorine was laid to secure constitutionalism in India.

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ii) In USA judiciary ensured social inclusivity and affirmative action for racial equality.

iii) Based on USA judiciary interpretation Indian judiciary in Maneka Gandhi case ended differentiation between procedure established and due process of law

iv) Supreme Court in India secured judicial review as basic structure that is similar to USA Supreme Court ultimate power

v) The similarity in ensuring complete justice like in India in Bhopal Gas Tragedy case and in USA for election transparency

vi) Supreme Court in both countries prevented colorable legislation and ensure doctrine of severability.

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प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

Judicial review wider in India

i) The notion of basic structure that limits amending power of constitution by legislature in India

ii) Supreme Court in Kesia Case stated that it doesn't fall into definition of state when it comes to legal responsibility under Article 12

iii) In USA due strict seperation of power, judicial review can't be seeked by self unlike in India through self justice mechanism

iv) In India judicial review can be taken in retrospective consideration unlike in USA.

The difference is largely based on social difference across nations.

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12- Indian Constitution envisaged that delimitation process be conducted after every census for effective representation.

Essentiality:-

1) Fair representation

It helps in representing voice of mass by true representation

11) Uphold one vote, one value

It prevents misfit due changing settlement and thus resolve over-under representation fallout

111) It helps in giving voices to marginalized section as seen in Dharavi case by giving them territorial consideration

iv) Vidhi Centre observed its benefit in reducing issues like crime or ghettoization

v) Help in effective policy formulation and implementation.

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Challenges :-

1) The delay in conduct of census due to pandemic for capturing true demographic spread

ii) Due misrepresentation :-

a) It creates room for favouritism and division amongst constituency

b) It leads to under-representation to ground realities

c) It creates public mistrust and scope of further marginalization

d) It give room for popularist approach by appeasing constituencies having greater population.

e) The misrepresentation across lok Sabha leads to proper people connect in policy making.

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Ramification of population based

I) It discredit role of effective mechanism for population control

II) It accounts to vote bank politics and marginalization of minorities

III) It creates low accountability towards good governance

IV) It creates communal divide by referring seat on communal presence and ethnicity

V) It indirectly aids money muscle power as stated by ADR.

Way forward

I) More comprehensive mechanism by multi-factor based

II) Law Commission stated time bound conduct based on constitutional gudelines

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13- The recent Anoop Baranwal case stated clearly that true spirit of Article 324 be secured for ensuring public belief on Election Commission.

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening

i) T.N. Seshan Case, court held that uniformity be maintained amongst election commissioner in power and thus collaborative working.

ii) Anoop Baranwal Case, court brought independent selection mechanism by steering committee of PM, Opposition leader and Chief Justice.

iii) In Mohinder Gill case, Supreme court held that election Commission is empowered to prevent corruption and disqualify members.

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iv) Lily Thomas Case helped Election Commission to work in more effective means as allowing disqualificatio and prevent misuse of appeal in High Court

v) In NOTA Case, Supreme Court stated that having this option is public right for fair election and thus prevented building pressure on Election Commission to omit it.

vi) In Jan Chaukidari Case, Supreme Court has given complete power to Election Commission to convict under Section 8 of Representation of Public Act to end money-muscle nexus.

vii) Supreme Court further allowed Election Commission to take strict action against candidate who fail to provide required document on time.

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Way forward

1) The Law Commission stated the need for independent fund allocation from consolidated fund to prevent dependency

11) ADR case, Supreme Court guided Election Commission to come up with means to further improve electioneering and ensuring greater participation

111) The timely capacity building and advancing technology towards betterment

Thus empowered Election Commission is bedrock for thriving democracy.

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14- The doctrine of Seperation of Power formulated by Montesquieu is necessary for effective governance based on domain specialization.

Declining parliament challenges

i) It undermines constitution need under Art 105 for effective policy formulation

ii) The increasing instance of promulgation of ordinances result in breakdown of doctrine of public trust

iii) PRS legislature observed only 70% of sitting accounted question hour with just 35% for full alloted time showing low discussion.

iv) Vidhi Centre stated the misuse of anti-defaction law has laid to

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by tyranny of ruling party and increase instance of delegated legislation

v) The under-sitting as PRS legislature stated only 16% in 2021 highlights low debate and also huge adjournment and walk out problem

vi) The challenge as stated by Centre for political research lies in reduce fiscal accountability due reduced discussion on budget and use of cut motion

vii) The low number of legislative bills presented and referred to parliamentary standing committee highlights stagnant nature of parliament

viii) Shashi Tharoor stated the challenge of party whip limiting parliamentary privileges for greater discussions.

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Way forward

1) Vice President stated need for minimum attendance and working day compulsion.

11) The learning from best practice like shadow cabinet in UK for greater parliamentary debates.

111) National Commission on review of working of Constitution (NCRWC) stated revisiting anti-defaction laws towards effective dissent mechanism

IV) IInd ARC stated the need lies in expanding question hour and mandate referral to parliament committee

Thus revamping parliament effectiveness is bare minimum for healthy democracy.

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45- National Commission of Women was formed for resolving women related issue, ensured fulfillment of rules and securitization of women's right.

Crucial role played :-

i) The role in shaping public policy like POSH Act towards better inclusivity

ii) The coordination with civil society to spread gender awareness and aiding victims for justice

iii) The provision for aiding in effective rehabilitation for women who were victim of heinous crime

iv) The formulation of effective culture by power of Civil Court for natural justice

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Challenges :-

i) Non-constitutional status lead to issue of timely recruitment and role allocation enhancement.

ii) The lack of power in conducting investigation and financial help.

iii) Low reference in strategic matters of policy formulation.

Benefits of constitutional status

i) The constitutional mandate will ensure judicious allocation of funds, function and functionaries

ii) It will bring in reasonable sanction on policy formulators for prior consideration of commission.

iii) Effective monitoring of working and audit of annual reports.

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iv) The effective role in shaping gender-sensitive implementation plans and support through legal mechanisms

Way forward

i) The more constitutional status don't defy purpose under effective devolution of power

ii) SEWA stated that if constitutional mandate accounts crucial role to commission than only it makes difference

iii) The constitutional status with voluntary framework can lead to mis-implementation like in Panchayat

iv) The need lies in comprehensive support with true allocation of resources.

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16 - Grievance redressal mechanism as envisaged in Sevottam model is critical for policy feedback and effective implementation for ensuring public trust.

Qualitative mechanism necessary :-

i) Satisfactory mechanism will aid in quality service delivery by sense of micro accountability amongst Civil servants as stated by DARPG.

ii) IInd ARC stated timely redressal is key for public confidence and filling implementation gap before deepening

iii) It helps in citizen centric governance with active participation.

iv) It ensures transparency in service by accounting responsibility for effective implementation.

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Challenges in current system :-

i) Vidhi centre highlighted two major issues : the political apathy and lack of public awareness.

ii) DARPG observed one size fits all approach without accounting dynamic necessity

iii) ADR blamed the nature of system based on excessive guidelines, complicated procedure and no time constraints

iv) Case study on RTO for traffic stated that trivialization of petty corruption has led to service delivery by backdoor means.

v) The issue of language barrier and proper departmentation within public offfice.

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Way forward :-

1) The guidelines from respective Ministry like Ministry of Rural development on shaping citizen charter for rural governance

2) NITI Aayog stated need for e-governance tools like CPGRAMS for easy procedure.

3) IInd ARC stated time bound condition and timely update through mailing facility

4) DARPG emphasized on dedicated wing under state government for ensuring grievance redressal.

Thus empowering this mechanism is must for minimum government, maximum governance.

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17-

APJ Abdul Kalam stated 'corruption is assisnation of one's conscience' that not only impacts individual but also degrade public trust.

Issues of corruption

I) Erodes governance

a) It give raise to backdoor system and distortionary practice leading to exclusion of true beneficiaries

b) It corrodes International perception as Amnesty International called it as "way of life" in India

II) Erodes public faith

a) It leads to stigmatization and widening public-government relation as untrust worthy

b) T.S.R. Subramanium Case, Supreme Court held that corruption undermines

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democratic spirit and sow seeds of destruction of doctrine of public trust

Effectiveness of harmonizing :-

1) RTI Act

It will ensure accountability driven from transparency for effective responsibility (IInd ARC).

11) Whistleblowing protection act

The conducive environment for citizen to keep check and balance, with security on fulfilling their duties.

111) Lokpal Act

It will provide adequate means to report and monitor, so as to streamline efforts to prevent fund misutilization

IV) Harmonizing all with create proper channel for flow of public service.

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Way forward

i) IInd ARC clearly stated that such change are only possible if political will and efforts for right changes

ii) NITI Aayog stated need to empower e-governance mechanism, social audit etc. for effective regulation

iii) In Prakash Singh Judgement, Supreme Court held moral sensitive training and strengthening means like CBI for preventing corruption

iv) Anna Hazare stated powerful Lokpal is all it takes against corruption

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18- Self Help Groups are peer-controlled, democratically governed group that pool their resources for social and economic upliftment.

Benefits involved :-

i) It helps in women empowerment like Kudumbashree in Kerala

ii) It aids in financial accountability and appropriate use of funds like MAVIM in Maharastra

iii) It can help in achieving SDG targets by reaching last mile like Ajeevika towards resolving hunger problems

iv) Groups like Gaura in Uttarakhand is promoting skill development and revamping handicraft industries for Make In India Campaign.

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v) SHG like in Kullu region, Himachal Pradesh are generating income through advocating self employment in local agriculture practices

Challenges :-

i) NABARD stated poor interlinkage to formal credit facility for sustained working

ii) Neera Chandokhe observed regional disparity due low government support across Northern states.

iii) The feminization of agriculture and dual burden prevents women to actively participate

iv) SEWA observed challenge of linkage to market and logistic support for better market penetration.

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Way forward :-

I) NITI Aayog stated the need for support mechanism especially by Panchayat system

II) The need for capacity building and training like provided by Kerala Government

III) Amartya Sen Capability approach for self-development with adequate social capital

IV) Ministry of Panchayat stated need for formalization of SHGs through proper means.

Thus they can help in grassroot development.

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19- India's rich potential of soft diplomacy can be seen from its multi-faceted opportunity through culture, diaspora etc. for multi-lateralism.

India's soft power diplomacy -

1) Rich Culture

It provides geo-strategic advantage for establishing bilateral engagement like Buddha Circuit, Roti-Beti Ka Rishta with Nepal

11) Diaspora.

The large diaspora advocates for geopolitical advantage like Howdy Modi mechanism

It helps in geo-economic terms with large remittances and collaboration opportunity in emerging technology.

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iii) Democracy

The democratic principles as envisaged by India like peaceful Afghanistan, against coup culture in Africa and effective diliberation for resolving conflicts like Russia-Ukraine war.

Challenges.

i) The low acceptability to India due low economic partnership unlike Chinese expansionist approach

ii) India's disturbed neighbourhood and perception of 'big brother' undermines credibility in longer run.

iii) The issue due non-signing of NPT and as nuclear state.

iv) The untimely bilateral engagements apart from few key players.

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प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.)
इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
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Way forward :-

i) As foreign Ministry propounded on expanding International ties like recent FIPIC conduct.

ii) The engagement with diaspora like Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas to build their confidence

iii) The soft power on new lines like global South representation be envisaged through ways like Vaccine Maitri.

iv) Advocating to counter-terrorism in same spirit and no first use policy be showcased at global level.

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– 20 –

Indo-Australia relationship accounted to strategic partnership envisaged on shared interest and convergence towards peaceful Indo-Pacific region

Synergy of relations



1) Shared values

a) Geo-strategic convergence towards global multi-lateralism and peace

b) Geo-political

The increased engagement across politically converging platform like UN, Quad and engaging in collective exercise like Malabar

c) Geo-Economic

The negotiation for free trade agreements and cooperation along blue economy in Indian Ocean.

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इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
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People to people connect

i) The strategic convergence seen through means like cricket seen as both PM sharing similar interest.

ii) The educational opportunities and large Indian diaspora in Australia

Challenges

i) The low level of trade compare to that with China.

ii) The lack of effective mechanism to engage in field of clean technology or dairy sector.

iii) Australia condemned India's neutral stand on Russia-Ukraine war

iv) Low bilateral engagements and frequency for cooperation

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Way forward

i) The need lies in expanding domain of cooperation under Climate disaster resilient infrastructure and green technology

ii) Taking up more comprehensive approach towards Chinese assertion

iii) The utilization of partnership towards inclusive principle across Indian ocean

iv) Increasing bilateral engagements through timely negotiations and leadership summits.

Thus the relation holds key for India UNSC prospects.