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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : RAJAT TRIPATHI

Roll No. : PTTP220724

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 1/9/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 6

Code : TC076

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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5:12 -

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

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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

Inter-state border disputes are boundary issues wrt some territory between 2 indian states.

Eg Maharashtra - Karnataka wrt Belgaum.

framework wrt Inter-State Border disputes (ISBD)

(A) Constitutional.
- Inter-State council (Art 263).
- Original jurisdiction of supreme court.
- Art 2 wrt re-adjustment of state boundries.

(B) Legal.
- Zonal councils via State reorganization act 1956.
- North East council
- Bilateral boundry commissions / panels.

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Independent India has failed to resolve ISBDs.

1. Lack of conclusive evidence in colonial records.
2. Threat of inter-state regionalism turns. has led to status quo maintainence.
3. Less efficient Inter-State Council. (less number of meetings & driven by party politics).
4. Lack of enabling legislation like water disputes act.
5. Administrative barriers in case of territory transfer.

Indian federalism needs to show maturity via solving ISBD via mechanisms like joint administration, territory demarcation etc.

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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 (Art 263) is a constitutional body formed by president to discuss federal issues.

Role of ISC in

(A) Promoting Centre-State Cooperation.

① Brings members of central executive and federal executive at table.

② Centre-State issues wrt Part 12, 13 trends like con & surcharge increasing, Art 200 misuse by Governor can be solved here.

③ Builds co-operative federalism trends. can on lines of GST council (Art 279A).

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(B) Promoting Inter-State Co-ordination.

(1) inter-State border disputes can be solved here.

(2) Co-ordinated Crisis mgmt like in disaster, pandemic can be planned.

However Challanges like

(a) dominance of Party based politics &

(b) den Number of sittings hinder its role.

Sarkaria Commission saw ISC as one of mechanisms to build strong federal co-operation in India. Thus needs political will & Institutional Culture to deliver.

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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 a financial committee of Parliament. and seen as financial guardian of Indian economy. public resources.

Key functions of PAC.

(1) Works on CAG audit paras on

- appropriation account
- finance account
- PSU's balance sheets.

& ensure executive accountability.

(2) Highlight nation building issues like den funds to. Shipbuilding docks.

(3) Asses whether. funds were utilized.

Candidates may write on this

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as per sanctioned by parliament via CAG.

(4) Public resource use efficiency ensure.

(5) Certify excess grants before parliamentary approval.

Steps To reform PAC.

(1) 1-year tenure should be extended to 2 years atleast (NCRWC 2002 recommendation)

(2) CAG audit paras be distributed in all parliamentary committees to ensure more efficiency & coverage.

(3) Appointment of MP's keeping in mind the qualifications & background.

(4) R&D wing of parliament like LARRDIS & lamp fellowships be given more resources and experts.

PAC role is very crucial to ensure financial integrity of India.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Urban local bodies established by 74th Constitut-ional amendment to create governance structures for cities.

By 2050, 50 % of Indian population will live in cities & contribute to 75 % of India's GDP.

15th Finance commission recommendation evaluation.

Positive side

① reform based grants.

Eg Million+ city challange.

wt efforts on.

- urban disasters
- Urban Quality service delivery & Infra.

② state finance commission (SFC) must be formed to ensure resource flow to ULB.

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(3) Ring fence mechanism on user charges to ensure proper fund use.

(4) use of Muncipal bonds, CSR collaborations to reduce fund crunch.

Negative side.

(1) Increased Tied grants.

(2) More resource to PRI.

(3) Neglect urban structural issues in Governance & congestion.

(4) No guidelines on resource Transfer from union.

15th FC has given impetus to Sustainable urbanization in India via its recommendations.

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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 a set of rights & immunities given to Member of parliaments as individual & whole in Art 105 to check contempt of house and breach of parliamentary privileges (PP).

Key difference in scope.

Fundamental rights	PP.
(1) Freedom of speech & expression (FOSE) is limited & qualified.	(1) FOSE is wide and qualified.
(2) Judiciary can restrict via ~~restrict~~ reasonable restriction given in constitution.	(2) Judiciary can't restrict FOSE given under PP

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The reasons to maintain balance between both are :-

(A) idea of India as constitutional supremacy.

Thus. PP shouldn't hinder FR of citizens as seen in misuse of PP to limit pren freedom. Eg KN anemby Jailed pren (Karnataka) members. for. PP breach.

(B) PP are given to MP's/MLA to represent. Constituency interest without fear.

↓

Thus are given to promote FR of citizens. Only.

PP needs to be broadly codified to check misuse as per NCRWC 2002.

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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

2nd ARC defines Civil society organizations as 'community of citizens which are collectively mobilized for common social gains'.

Eg Sahodari NGO use Trans-gender rights. [public good].

Challanges they face in

[local resource mobilization.]

① lack of 'donation culture' or citizen philanthropy in India.

FCRA act amendments have.

② Increased constraints use of foreign funds.

③ seen as 'obstructionist' activists by State.

④ Cultural erosion fear in masses

} limits local funds.

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Corporate funding via CSR
① Conditional aid. (for some sectors some regions only).
② In house corporate – CSO trend.

Measures to ensure resources for civil society.

(1) CSR grid formation :- serve as Trust unt CSR funds & adequately distribute on objective parameters.

(2) Social stock exchanges model of funding can be explored.

(3) De-centralized implementation of FCRA (2nd ARC)

(4) Awarenes in society unt role of civil society. Eg Balpan bachao Andolan unt Child labour reduction.

(5) Crowdfunding model.

Civil society role as community of citizens needs community & state support to fulfil as per Harsh Mandar.

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

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

As per Multi-dimensional poverty Index (MPI) 2023 of NITI aayog, 21.1% of Indians are multi-dimensional poor.

Methodology of NITI's MPI.

(1) 3 markers.

education | health | living standards.

with equal weightage (33.1%)

(2) There are sub-indicators within each to diversify poverty's experience.

(3) Scores are given on each marker. & MPI score (0-1) is given using arithmetic mean.

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Significance of NITI's MPI.

(1) Qualitative measurement of poverty.
- measures vulnerability across life sectors.

(2) Captures analysis of poor living & its impacts on exclusion from health, education etc.

(3) Helps in Policy Targeting across regions. to better outcomes delivery.

(4) Per capita based poverty measurement, ignore 'experience of poverty', but MPI catches it. (Kaushik Basu).

(5) Highlight extent of deprivation in
- Health. Infra.
- education. opportunities & dropouts.
- assets.
  - gas connection
  - housing
  - bank accounts etc.

MPI is better index of poverty because. it's cross-sectoral in its approach.

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

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

Art 47 of Indian Constitution lays the foundation for right to health in India.

Also court also interprets health under Art 21.

India member of WHO 'Alma ata declaration' has obligation for health for all.

Lacks explicit recognition of Right to health as.

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(1) Art 47, is part of DPSP. (non-justiciable part of constitution).
No remedy available in case of breach.

(2) International commitments don't create a binding obligation.

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(3) State has limited resources (GS 2.11.1) of GDP expenditure on health (FY23) only.

(4) Apex court judgements (w.r.t Art 21) have caveats like financial health of govts.

(5) Health is not seen as public good (priority), before pandemic.

(6) Schemes like Ayushman Bharat, PM-Jansadhi etc. gives cover to most vulnerable sections.

(7) challanges w.r.t. fiscal burden & corruption. Rajasthan's recent Right to Health bill can serve as a model example to bring nationwide legislation.

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

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

BRICS is a grouping of 11 nations, having 5 founding members and represents 50% of world population.

BRICS allows for Meaningful co-operation on various issues like

(1) Create a New world order based on equity & representation.

(2) Create alternative Institutions for Global South (Eg) New development bank.

(3) Co-operation seen in terms of.

- Contingency reserve arrangement for Balance of payment Crisis resolution.
- pandemic Collaboration via funds

(4) Engage with partners wrt. WTO reforms Climate finance etc.

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However Trajectory to Influence Bilateral relations remains limited as.

(1) Has opposite poles like India & china. (zero sum game of power Binders. real collab).

(2) Trade deficit of most members with China. Give Economic upperhand to china.

(3) Ideologies of members differ (Eg) russia anti west stance. (Vs) India part of Quad.

(4) regional & bilateral mechanisms exist to engage outside BRICS also.

However. Bi-lateral meetings on sideline of BRICS have been useful in building base for future Talks.

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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 (IWT) treaty is a world bank brokered water sharing arrangement between India & Pakistan wrt 6 rivers.

Recent demands to amend IWT as

1. favours Pakistan. (gives majority water to Pak. of Indus, Chenab, Jhelum).
2. Blood & water can't flow together stance of India.
3. Pak objections wrt hydro projects of India.

Possible Implications it could have.

(1) India being a upper riparian state can hinder flow of water to Pakistan via building dams.

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(2) Lead to Water Nationalism. Trends in countries.

(3) Renogiation of IWT ~~to~~ based on present reality.

(4) China replicating same hydro-hegemony. wrt Brahmaputra due to 'iron clad' friendship of Sino-Pak relations.

(5) Apprehensions in other neighbours of India. wrt water relations.

(6) Increasing enemity between both nations.

Since IWT represent a rare agreement b/w 2 nations, concerns of both National Interest and role as responsible power should guide further course.

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11. संसदीय संप्रभुता और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत ने भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संवैधानिक ढाँचे को आकार देने में अत्यधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयजन्य विधियों का हवाला देते हुए इन देशों में संविधान को प्रभावित करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। 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

Art 124-147, Art 224, gives the structure of higher judiciary in India in form of Supreme & high courts.

Indian constitution has constitutional supremacy and limited parliamentary sovereignty model.

Role of Judiciary in Influencing constitution of

(A) India.

① Doctrine of Basic structure of constitution [in Keshavanand Bharti case] (preserve basic core) & limit parliamentary powers art Art 368.

② balance between Fundamental rights & DPSP in Mineva Mills case was established.

③ fedral wrt. relations. → Thresh-hold of repugnency was increased.

Bharat Shantilal (case)

principles of → harmonious construction

→ fedral supremacy established.

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(4) Wrt Elections. (Gill v/s CEC case)

- scope of Art 324 expanded
- planery powers to ECI to secure free & fair elections.

(B) USA

(1) 5th amendment rights of grand jury etc were expanded by federal court.

(2) Emancipation proclamation gaps were filled by Judiciary.

(3) Roe v/s wade case: highlighted federal tensions wrt abortion rights.

(4) ending of affirmative action in USA via judicial pronouncement recently.

Scope of Judicial review (JR) India v/s USA.

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(1) Art 13 of Indian constition gives expreniveely. idea of JR.

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(Q) In India	V/S	USA.
(a) expressively given.		(a) clearly given
(b) some what narrow.		(b) wider slope.
(c) 9th schedule before. 1973 laws out of purview		(c) No exceptions.

Judicial review slope in both countries help in checking Ultra-vires legislations & executive action.

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12. 'निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक मत, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांत को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है।' निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अप्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न हुई चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव पैदा करने में जनसंख्या–आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value'. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyze the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Constitution in Art 82 provides for delimitation of constituencies after every census to maintain Inter & Intra-State parity of vote value.

For this task Delimitation commission is formed 4 times in India, last in 2002.

Challanges wrt Mis-representation in Constituencies & Ramifications of delimitation.

(1) Regional imbalances arise which give way to

- politics of nativism
- Secessionism & insurgency.
- Alienation of people.

Eg Southern states apprehensive wrt delimitation during last in 2002.

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(2.) Art 326 : 1 vote 1 value. is violated.

(3.) Is counter productive wrt population stability efforts taken by some states.

⇓

Thus rewards laxity wrt National population policy 2000 non-implementation.

(4.) Concerns of constituencies don't reach parliamentary podium adequately.

(5.) Creates supra-politically impotent states in India. Eg UP with 80 MP seats is seen as impotent in national politics.

V/S

Sikkim with 4 MP is not seen as equally impotent in vote context.

⇓

Contribute to asymmetry in horizontal federalism.

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(6.) State's contribution wrt MP & MLA.

↓

is proportional to powers in forum like GST Council, Inter-state council (Art 263) etc. (Art 279A)

↓

Create vertical hierarchy between states of influence.

↓

Federal tensions at state – state level.

In India, there is a 'representational imbalance' as 1.4B people represented by ~800 MP compared to UK which has 650 MP for small population, thus increasing seats of MP post 2031 census delimitation will correct this representational imbalance.

Delimitation exercises post 2031 needs to be done keeping these all factors in mind.

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

Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election Commission in the discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Supreme court (Art 124-147) is apex court of India, using Powers of Art 32, Art 142 has expanded powers and domain of Election commission of India (ECI) to ensure Art 326 fulfillment.

Role of Supreme court wrt ECI. empowerment.

(1.) Gill v/s CEC case.

↓

expanded the powers of ECI to 'plenary powers' to ensure free & fair elections.

(2.) wrt Electoral reforms.

(a) Abhiram singh judgement:

↓

prevents mobilization on identity markers.

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(6) PUCL case.

↓

3 documents WA — asset & liabilities, education, criminal history — by every contestant of elections.

(3) 2023 judgement WA committee based system of Chief election commissioner Appointment.

↳ contribute to independance.

(4) Common cause judgement.

⇓

directions & advertisement ombudsman to control govt. advertisement.

(5) Lilly thomas judgement (2013)

↳ strike down RPA 1951 Sec 8(4) that created a artificial division between convicted MP/MLA & citizen.

(6) Balaji case guidelines WA control of freebies in elections.

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However certain judgements like (a) upholding of electoral bonds, (b) failure to give de-register powers to ECI via judicial legislation.

(c) delay in election petitions & cases against MP/MLA

are some areas where lag is seen.

In order to deliver on Art 326.

Both Institutional reforms by Parliament & scrutiny by higher judiciary is required.

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14. 'संसद की घटती भूमिका शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के मूल सिद्धांत को कमज़ोर करती है, क्योंकि यह कार्यकारी शाखा पर नियंत्रण रखने और सत्ता का संतुलित प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने की विधायिका की क्षमता को कम कर देता है।' विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

• Decline of parliamentary role tilts seperation of power towards executive and gives rise to trends of judicial overseach'
—VP Shri J. Dhankar.

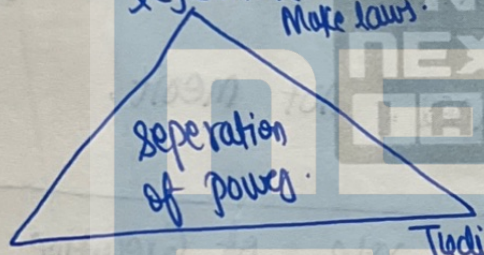


fig: Trias Politica of Indian constitution

Aspects of Declining role of Parliament

(1) diminishing Parliamentary Productivity. (visible via)

- den Number of sitting days
- Chaos & disruption.
- declining number of private Member bills.

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(2) Less reference of bills to select committes of parliament.

Eg 17th LS (2019-21) : 11% bills only referred.

(3) Public account committee. (1 yr tenure)

↓

not able to see & vigil all audit paras given by CAG.

(4) Increasing use of Guillotines. in bills & budget

(5) Discussion on party lines, not merit.

This Diminishes Parliament role of Executive Accountability & Balance of power. As seen in

---

(A) Parliament role of keeping executive in check.

decreased as.

① debates on actual issues. not happen.

② use of Parliament any tools like Zero hour, Question hour is limited. [as in disruption these 2 are most affected)

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(B) Select committee scrutiny & detailed analysis of bills is reducing

⇓

give rise to Judicial activism.

⇓

Tilts balance of Power.

In order to regains its roles Parliament.

needs.

- Parliamentary productivity bill
  - 120 days sittings.
  - fix calender. like UK.
- mandatory Parliamentary standing committee stage like USA
- reforms in 10th schedule to reduce whip gagging.

Parliament (Art 79-122) is the lynchpin of Indian democracy, it is where. People's voice via their MP's is echoed Thus needs reforms to creates good Governance ripples.

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15. भारत में लिंग–संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को संवैधानिक संस्था बनाने से उसका प्राधिकार किस हद तक सुदृढ़ होगा?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the crucial role played by the National Commission of Women in shaping the discourse on gender-sensitive laws in India. To what extent the elevation of the National Commission for Women to a constitutional body would reinforce its authority?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Nation Commission of women (NCW) is a statutory body formed with primary objective of delivering on gender equality & prevent breach of gender rights.

Crucial role played by NCW

(1) Shape discourse on gender – sensitive laws via.

- engage & advice. parliamentarians (MP's) & govt. wrt gender. problems.
  - Eg: Commitee on gender empowerment aid. by NCW.
- highlight on ground application & loopholes visible in laws.
- serve as. Grievance redressel Tool in gender. based violations. [give teeth to laws).

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(2.) On ground surveys & visits etc to find. gender based crimes Eg Manipur visit.

(3.) follow up with Police wrt progress on. cases.

(4.) Aid National human rights commission & other similar bodies wrt gender based issues.

(5.) Look out for 'women's interests' in Govt. policies etc. in formal jobs,

Since NCW is statutory body, its role is limited by various factors. Giving constitutional status can help wrt.

(A) reinforce its authority via
- Equivalence to [redacted], NCSC NCST, NCBC
- Powers of civil court.
- Action taken report by Govt wrt its recommendation.
- flow of funds & resources.

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However, mere constitutional status doesn't increase authority visible by

(a) defunct bodies like NCST (not submitted report last 5 yrs).

(b) Non-binding nature of recommendations of their reports also.

Thus to reform role of NCW, political will and societal pressure is required more than constitutional status.

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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

'Every policy effort efficiency depends on the degree of effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms associated with it'
— C. Rangrajan.

Importance of Grievance redressal Mechanisms (GRM)

(1) Decreases the Quality & time lag. wrt service delivery.
Eg CM helpline wrt certificates delivery.

(2) Increases Accountability of public officials. & decreases Gap b/w ground - policy reality.
Eg CPGRAMS wrt any public office conduct. not at par., any delays.

(3) Keeps Trust of citizens in Government.

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Challanges anociated with (urrent GRM.

(1.) Lack of capacity building in public offices to solve grievances within time.

- fund constraint
- staff Crunch.
- resources Crunch.

(2.) Core Infrastructure & Soft skills in public offices missing.

Eg lack of vernacular citizen charters.

(3.) Excenive exemptions & rules to bypass.

Eg. Sec 8 of RTI applications.

(4.) No/low social audit or 3rd party audit of GRM of offices.

(5.) Lack of awaren in citizens of mechanism like CPGRAMS, mygovin.

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Measures to strengthen the GRM process.

(1) 2nd ARC gives 'KISS' model.
(Keep it simple & smart via):

Building
- core infrastructure required
- credit flow to sustain
- capacity building of grassroot functionaries.

(2) Digitalization of processes. Eg e-pragyan portal wrt fertilizer subsidy grievance.

(3) OECD idea of Ethical Infrastructure in public offices via:
↳ professionalization in organizational roles.

(4) Timelines & follow up steps. Clarity wrt GRM. Eg RTI → 30 days timeline

(5) Accountability @ horizontal & vertical levels.
↓ ↓
DARPG. Parliamentary committees visit.
surveys.

GRM is important to build Trust in Governance. Thus needed to be prioritized in Governance.

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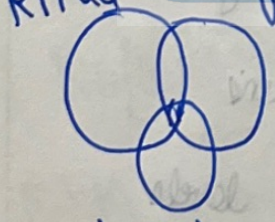
17. 'भ्रष्टाचार शासन के ताने–बाने को जर्जर कर देता है, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में जनता का विश्वास कम हो जाता है।' भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी शासन या व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम, व्हिसलब्लोअर संरक्षण अधिनियम (डब्ल्यूबीपीए), और लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013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

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

Corruption is a hydra-headed monster. and needs sync in structures, processes, behaviours of governance. to counter it.

Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as private use of public resources. (India 80 rank in TI Index).

Harmonization of 3 laws will be effective as.



(1) These 3 laws Target.

3 verticals of corruption

⇓

(a) RTI → Transparency & information to citizens.

[highlight corruption].

&

prevent corruption due to fear.

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(b) WBPA → gives rise to whistleblower culture.
& ensure corruption is known.
→ Witnesses exist to get guilty parties behind bars.

(c) Lokpal act 2013 ensures.
→ corruption in public services @ all 4 levels (A,B,C,D) is covered.
→ investigation powers & control over CBI.
→ attachment of property etc. to build pressure on corrupt.

(2.) If these 3 laws are in sync.

preventive Determine + punitive determine. → is Built. in Corruption

Eg RTI & WBPA gives proof of corrupt^n
Lokpal act ensures conviction.

Integrated approach to Governance.
⇓
not think in Silos.

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However, Harmonization alone is not sufficient to deliver on anti-corruption

(a) Increased limitation period of Lokpal act.

(b) Decrese exemptions under Sec 8 in RTI

(c) lacunaes in WBPA like — No disclosure via online medium.
— Police used for protecting & inventing the case. victim.

Needs to be corrected.

NCRWC 2002 sees corruption as blot on Indian democracy, thus need a cleanse using full might.

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18. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Analyze the potential challenges and benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per NABARD, SHGs are a socially-economically homogeneous group of 15-20 women who have come together for common gains.

Today SHGs control business worth over 1 lcr+ in India.

Benefits involved in SHG model

(1) **For skill Development** → SHG members working as 'Kisan Sakhi', Pashu Sakhi' etc. help raise basic Agri skills in communities.

Eg Project Orisha-Laxmi (Jharkhand)

(2) **Entrepreneurship.**

Build social enterprises which are women driven.

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Eg Lijjat papad. giving thousands of Jobs.

↳ help deliver in last mile Quality service delivery to marginalized.

Eg Project. Jeevika (bihar) aids. State govt & PRI in nutrition goals via.

- supplying POSHAN - ahaar/diet packets to anganwadi

(3.) Income generation

- Build culture of saving & Investment.
- aid agrarian household Income.
- rural exports driven SHGs. Eg Koraput sandalsoaps making SHGs.

Potential challanges involved in this Model.

(1) Lack of capacity & skills in SHG members due to low literacy.

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(2) Credit availability on time & as much needed is a issue.

(3) Diversion of funds to agriculture or social rituals.

(4) Lack of book-keeping, audits etc.

(5) friction b/w PRI & SHGs. lead to side-lining of them. (Zero sum game of power mindset).

In order to Overcome Theses challanges.

C. Rangrajan Committee suggets.

(a) Build Backward & forward linkages to SHGs. (give credit, skill, market connet)

(b) Skilling on digital Tech, management. like Project Priyadarshini

SHGs are expremion of social energy & can help deliver good governance to grassroots. Thus India needs a SHGs movement here & now.

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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 श्स्मार्ट पावरश के रूप में स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो पाया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Soft power Diplomacy is a foreign policy tool in which non-Traditional instruments of state like (culture, local exports, Tourism, goodwill based efforts are used to acheive foreign policy goals.

Eg vaccine maitri initiative of India.

Role of These 3 as Instruments of soft Power.

(A) Culture: 'India is a cultural civilization.'

↓

help in Diplomacy via

- cultural exports like YOGA, ayurveda.
- Cultural Tourism attraction.
- common cultural connect. Eg Buddhist Nations.

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(B) Diaspora helps as:

- serve as living bridges b/w India & world.
- Counter Sinofication of paradigms across globe.
- Track - II diplomacy Tool.
- highlight Technical / IT prowess of India.

(C) Democracy:

- base of QUAD grouping entry.
- highlight role as responsible power.
- collaboration in africa to set up similar election systems there.

But soft Power needs to be complemented by Hard Power also, to build a matrix of Smart power.

India has been able to successfully position itself as smart power. as: (i) Important member of all high.

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Table groups. Eg G20 & SCO.

(ii) Maintains strategic autonomy even in Turbulent Times Eg Russia-Ukraine war.

(iii) Mix of hard + soft Power Tools in foreign policy. Eg IDEAS schemes $16B aid/year given by India.

However, Needs some more elements like more foreign bases, Increased diplomatic cadre to maintain strategic interests at all corners of world..

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20. भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच साझा मूल्यों और जीवंत लोगों से लोगों के बीच संबंधों का साहचर्य दोनों देशों के बीच दीर्घकालिक व्यापार संबंधों और रणनीतिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन तैयार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The synergy of shared values and vibrant people-to-people connections between India and Australia creates a fertile ground for fostering long-lasting trade relations and strategic collaboration between the two nations. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India and Australia are critical partnership. for succes of initiatives like QUAD, Indo-pacific Economic framework., Pacific Islands counter-sinofication efforts as per.

C. rajamohan.

India & Australia.

Synergy of shared values of.

(1) Democracy.
(2) rules based order.
(3) Freedom of Trade in Indo-pacific.

Vibrant P&P comes via.

(1) Indian students in australia.
(2) IT profesionals working There.
(3) Tourist flow. b/w countries.

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These create a background for.

(A) Long Term Trade relations.

(i) Grains partnership. to ensure food security for Australia & export earnings for India.

(ii) free trade agreement. for Increasing. Pharma exports, mining contracts to. Indian companies etc.

(B) Strategic collaboration.

(i) Indo-pacific in : QUAD & malabar. exercises.

(ii) IT exports to Australia.

(iii) Technological partnerships. like both are part of mineral Treaty.

(iv) Blue Economy. & coral reef. learnings from Australia.

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However challanges like these exist in relationship

(1) Australia is deeply linked economically with china.

(2) low trade value & volume with us. compared to china.

(3) Increasing Militarization of Indo-pacific.

(4) Wavering stance wrt china.

(5) racial attacks on Indian diaspora at there.

Thus Need mutual full spectrum free trade agreements combined with P&P safeguards to deliver on vision 2035 of both Nations.