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Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 15/08/23

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Test - 6

Code : TC076

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES II

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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				

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MACRO COMMENTS

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1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवादों को सुलझाने में क्यों विफल रहा है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Interstate border disputes, if not promptly and impartially settled, can transform into persistent issues that impede development and generate friction". Highlighting the constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes, explain why Independent India has failed to resolve inter-state border disputes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Inter-state disputes in federal India can be in the form of border disputes, water sharing disputes, responsibility regarding air pollution etc.

Constitutional and legal framework to resolve Inter-state disputes :-

① Integrated Judiciary and special powers of Supreme court as arbiter.
eg) Art. 142 : Special leave petition.

② Inter state water disputes act and River Boards act 1956.
↳ establishment of tribunals by centre on demand of states

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↳ exemption of Supreme court's jurisdiction

③ Zonal Councils [Statutory]

eg) North, South etc. for discussion and cooperation.

④ Inter-State Council, Niti Aayog, National Development Council etc.

Why independent India failed to resolve inter state border disputes

① Political issues: different party's government.

eg) Maharashtra (MVA) and Karnataka (BJP)

② Neglecting ethnic diversities during state reorganisation

eg) North East: ~~[illegible]~~ Assam, Meghalaya disputes.

③ Non-functioning Inter state council.

Recommendations of [2nd ARC] regarding dispute settlement: permanent tribunals etc. should be implemented.

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 first organised in 1989.

Role of ISC

Vertical cooperation

① forum for addressing state's grievances against centre.

② Can discuss any political, economic etc. dispute.
eg: share of states in taxes

③ Participation of Prime Minister, cabinet and chief ministers
↳ scope of consultation

Horizontal Cooperation

① Participation of all states, scope

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of discussion over contentious issues.

② Can give scope of bilateral or multilateral negotiations between states.

Limitation in role of IGC

① Only deliberative and recommendatory in nature

② Irregular ~~use~~ meetings and non-constitution
eg) last meeting decades ago

③ Non-participation of some states and political differences due to vested interests.

Sarkaria commission and 2nd ARC both have recommended permanent Inter-state Council for cooperative federalism.

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 parliamentary committee entrusted for ensuring the financial accountability of executive.

Key functions of PAC

① scrutinise CAG reports on central, state and public sector finances

② parliamentary oversight over executive.

③ leads to more informed debates and discussions in parliament.

④ Training of legislators in financial

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roles of government.

steps to enhance its effectiveness

① Increasing tenure: current only 1 year
→ parliamentarians can oversight the implementation of recommendations

② CAG made a part of PAC.

③ Can look into not only funding but also effectiveness of spendings

④ Allocation of special time for discussion on PAC's report in parliament.

Thus, to promote accountability and transparency in govt's functioning the role of PAC should be strengthened.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

15th Finance commission has put major emphasis on the role of Urban local bodies for broad-based development of country.

Reforms in Urban local bodies suggested by 15th FC

① Regular auditing of grants given from central pool of taxes.

eg) separate portal for submission of accounts.

② Increased the outlay and grants given.

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③ Recommended that State Finance commission to increase grants.

④ Provision of issuing bonds by ULBs.
eg: Pune municipal corporations bonds

Limitations in reforms

① No emphasis on boosting own resources of ULBs.

② ULBs still dependent on the tied nature of grants of Centre and States.

③ lack of financial knowledge among municipal employees
↳ difficult to conduct audits

ULBs are vital for achieving SDG 11 i.e. inclusive infrastructure and should be made self-dependent through AMRUT, Smart City etc.

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

Freedom of speech and expression as envisaged in Article 19(1)(a) of constitution holds different meaning for citizens and parliamentarians.

Difference in scope of FR: speech and expression

Parliamentary privileges	Fundamental Rights.
Article 105: MPs. Article 194: MLAs	Article 19(1)(a)
no limitations of speech.	Restrictions: Sovereignty of India, Public morality etc.
cannot be scrutinised even by Judiciary	Justiciable
Guided by Rules and Procedures of Parliament	Guided by Constitution and Judicial precedents

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need of balance between parliamentary privileges and fundamental rights

① To give parliamentarians power to discuss all issues without limitations.
↳ no limit of defamation etc.

② To ensure that each parliamentarian can put forth demand of their constituencies effectively.

③ Parliamentary privileges in turn protect the fundamental rights of people.

④ Both cannot defame judiciary.

Thus, to ensure parliamentary and deliberative democracy, the parliamentary privileges should be balanced with fundamental rights.

6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, "सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई" को बढ़ावा देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? साथ ही सार्थक उपाय भी सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Civil society organizations play a pivotal role in fostering "collective private action for the public good". What challenges do they face in local resource mobilization (LRM) and corporate funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Also, suggest measures. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil society organisations are non-governmental organisations working in social sector to achieve the self-appointed goals of social justice.

Challenges faced by them in local resource mobilisation

① lack of awareness among people about their functioning

② declining participation of youth in voluntary sector.

③ In coordination with local bodies like PRIs, ULBs etc.

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Corporate funding through CSR

① Corporates using shell NGOs for money laundering

② No provision of equity infusion through corporates.
↳ lack of ownership.

③ lack of accountability and auditing
↳ corporates unwilling to invest.

Measures suggested by Cadbury committee, 2nd ARC etc

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① social stock Index for NGOs.

② Mobilisation of task specific bonds.

③ Commemorating well functioning NGOs and motivating youths.

④ Relaxations in FCRA.

CSOs fills the governance void and are major players for development of country.

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

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

According to NITI Aayog's Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 14.96% of Indians are still multi-dimensionally poor.

Methodology

① Using National Family Health Survey data.

② Emulating the International Multidimensional Poverty Index of Oxford International

③ 4 Pillars related to Indicators like :-

Education → expected years of schooling etc.,

Gender Justice → MMR etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

① Policy design which can serve interests of largest numbers.

② Alternative to income based accounting which doesn't capture extent of poverty.

③ Design of targeted schemes
eg) New education policy for education

④ More inclusive indicators and emphasis on development.

Limitations → data represent (NFHS) only handful of people

→ doesn't take into account regional and state level disparities.

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals till 2030, MPI can prove to be a guiding force.

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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

Right to Health is implicit in Article 21 of constitution and envisages : access to health infra-structure, access to Quality healthcare, preventive measures etc

Constitutional Provisions

- Article 21 : Right to life include dignity and health also.
- Directive Principle of State Policy
- Health : Concurrent list.

Legal Precedents

- Menaka Gandhi Case : Right to live with dignity.
- Drugs (Cosmetics) regulation orders, regulate price of essential

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drugs:

↳ National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat etc.

International commitment

→ Astana declaration for Primary Health Care

↳ Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

lack of explicit recognition - Reason

① lack of fiscal resources with government.

② lobbying and pressure groups of healthcare professionals.

③ Bureaucratisation, Red-tapism concerns and implementation challenges.

To ensure the social justice, the right to health should be made an integral part of public welfare policy.

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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 nations refers to grouping of 5 of the fast growing nations of world.

Meaningful cooperation

① Economic : New Development Bank, currency swap agreements etc,

② Trade : increasing connectivity among members and cooperation in trade. eg Indra-Russia.

③ Technology eg Indra pitching for UPI.

④ Platform for negotiations and resolving bilateral disputes.

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eg: India-china border disputes.

Limitations in influencing bilateral relationships

① Antagonistic relationship among members and divergent interests.

eg: India-china disputes

② China's hegemonic influence

eg: except India all joined BRI.

③ Restricted forum and missing defence and security cooperation.

To enhance the efficacy of BRICS it is important the individual nations set aside their petty interests and engage in constructive dialogues.

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

In light of the recent demands to amend the Indus Waters Treaty, discuss the possible implications it could have on the water-sharing mechanism between India and Pakistan.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indus Water Treaty brokered by World Bank between India and Pakistan has been a shining example of international water cooperation

Demands to amend

① Pakistan opposing every run of the river hydel projects.

② Pakistan approaching Permanent Court of Arbitration against treaty

③ Indian states increased water demands
eg Haryana - Punjab disputes on SYL canal.

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④ Climate change posing new challenges
eg) Glacial lake outbursts etc.

Possible implications of amendments

① Another phase of instability in relations of India-Pak.

② Pakistan's military might increase J&K military to capture upstream areas.

③ lead to disputes in other theatres eg) border etc.

④ China might interfere in bilateral relations.

Thus, the continuance of treaty which has survived multiple wars is of prime importance.

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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

Parliamentary sovereignty refers to the supreme power of legislature in law-making functions and Judicial supremacy refers to the supreme power of judiciary unfettered by any limitations of executive or legislature.

Both are part of Separation of Power doctrine.

Role of Judiciary in Influencing Constitutions of India and USA

① Upholding fundamental rights

eg: India : Menaka Gandhi case
↳ Right to live with dignity.

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• USA : Roe v/s wade ~~Right~~ reproductive rights of women

② Protecting constitutionalism

eg India : Kesavananda Bharati case : Basic structure cannot be amended by Art. 368

USA : Civil rights to people of colour.

③ Protecting Federalism

India :- SR. Bommai : Federalism Basic structure

USA :- federal and state judiciary separate.

④ Balancing fundamental rights with social justice

eg Minerva Mills case (India)

⑤ Protecting electoral democracy

eg Indira Nehru Gandhi case.

Wider scope of Judicial Review in India, because :-

① Maneka Gandhi Case :- Due process of law
(USA) :- only Procedure established by law

② Basic structure doctrine in India, no such in USA,

③ India :- checks and Balances and Harmonious construction
USA :- Strict separation of Powers.

Thus, Judiciary in both countries have upheld their constitution while Indian Judiciary have more responsibility in this regard.

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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

Delimitation of seats refers to the delineating the constituencies for elections to be represented by each legislature.

In India, delimitation commission act guides the exercise and commission's recommendation are beyond Judicial Review.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation

① Against the ideals and procedure of representative democracy and one person one vote.

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② Non-articulation of demand of Minority groups.

③ Influences the outcome of election in favour of majority.

④ Majority in a state can be reduced to minority everywhere.

⑤ Disparity in development of constituency.

Ramification of population based delimitation in federal tensions

① More populous states getting more representation.

eg: UP → 80 ~~seats~~ seats, entire North east → 24 seats.

② States implementing population

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central measures at disadvantage.
eg) South Indian States.

③ Negative reward for more developed states

④ Thus following measures can be adopted :-

① Fixing the cut off date for number of seats in each state
eg) present 1971

② Increasing number of seats in states while maintaining the relative ratio of each state.

Thus, delimitation is a sensitive issue and commission should do wider local consultation before delineating constituencies.

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

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

Election Commission of India (Article 342) is one of the bulwark of constitutional democracy in India.

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening ECI

① Recent constitution bench judgement

appointment of election commissioners

↳ Prime Minister + Chief Justice of India + Leader of opposition

② PUCL Vs Union of India case

↳ Mandatory for election

Candidates must not write on this margin

candidates to declare criminal cases.

③ Lok Prahari V/s Union of India case
↳ Mandatory disclosure of financial assets including dependents by candidates.

④ Lilly Thomas Case : Section 8(4) of Representation of People act
↳ unconstitutional
⇒ Automatic disqualification of members of parliament, if sentenced/convicted for more than 2 years.

⑤ Made the other 2 election commissioner equivalent to Chief Election Commissioner

⑥ Upheld the reforms ~~done~~ brought by T.N. Seshan as Election - Commissioner.

Candidates must write on this ma

Limitations in role of Election Commission

① Model code of conduct only recommendatory

② No power to de-register political parties.

③ Appointment power of election commissioners
↳ ~~only~~ executive [new act] supremacy again.

④ Not consulted in recent cases of disqualification of MPs.

Election commission is the centre of electoral democracy and without its effective functioning the democracy can become mobocracy.

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

In the scheme of checks and balances implicit in Indian constitution, parliament ensures accountability of executive.

Tools of Parliamentary Checks

- Executive part of Parliament
- Question Hour.
- Parliamentary committees
- Article 75 Collective responsibility of ministers.
- etc.

Declining role of Parliament

1. Irregular Question Hour.
   eg) suspended during COVID

Candidates must write on this ma

② Decreased number of sittings

eg) 17th lokSabha 20% less sittings than 15th.

③ Less reference to Parliamentary committees of Bills.

④ Non-recognition of Leader of Opposition.

eg) requirement of atleast 10% LokSabha seats.

⑤ Suspension of members for indefinite period

⑥ Shortening of the sessions of parliament.

⑦ Partisan role of Speaker in cases of anti-defection

⑧ Non-appointment of Chairperson and members of committees.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestion to improve working

1. Remove deadlock on interpretation of rules.
2. Non-partisan speaker following UK practice.
3. Training of legislators in the functioning of executive and parliament.
4. Recognition of joint leader of opposition.
5. Codification of parliamentary privileges

Thus, role of parliament crucial for democratic functioning should be strengthened.

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 a statutory organisation having responsibility of monitoring implementation of constitution, legal etc. safeguards for women empowerment.

Role played by NCW in shaping discourse on gender sensitive laws

① Women at workplace laws
- Prevention of sexual harassment Act.
- Maternity Benefit Act.

formulation and implementation.

② Crime against women
reforms in Penal code on

Candidates must not write on this margin

recommendations of Verma committee
eg: life imprisonment for rape etc.

③ Implementation of schemes and their effect on women.

④ Investigating cases of violence against women
↳ power of Civil Court.
↳ can take suo-motu cognisance

Increased authority of NCW, if constitutionalisation

① Mandatory and regular appointment of members.

② Report for parliamentary scrutiny

③ Increased weight of recommendations.

④ Removal of members can be kept out of executive's discretion

Candidates must write on this m

⑤ Fixed constitutionally guaranteed tenure of members.

⑥ Limitations even if given constitutional status

① Executive may not implement recommendations.

② Presentation of report to parliament doesn't guarantee scrutiny.
eg: NCST reports pending.

③ Independent functioning difficult to ensure when appointments by executive.

④ National Commission of Women can be when in a new era of gender justice in India and its constitutionalisation will only increase its prestige and functioning.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum government, Maximum governance refers to effective administration with efficient utilisation of resources resulting in Ease of doing business etc.

[Grievance redressal] assumes prominence because

- Holding government accountable
- Effective public service delivery etc.

Challenges with current grievance redress mechanism

① Complicated procedure.

eg) use of ICT tools

↳ Digital divide : rural internet penetration 1/3rd of Urban

Candidates must write on this

(2) Inaccessible grievance redressal mechanisms
eg: CM windows etc. only in secretariat.

(3) Not using vernacular language
eg: CPGRAMS only in english

(4) Officials not held accountable for timely public service delivery

(5) Unresponsive administration.

(6) Bureaucratic corruption and red-tapism

(7) Not implementing right-based approach for public services.

Measures to reform

(1) Punitive action against errant officials.

(2) Use of social audits, citizen-

Candidates must not write on this margin

- charter for grievance redressal.

③ Using tools of direct democracy for feedback.
eg: Gram sabhas.

④ Using SMART governance framework.

⑤ Certification of redressal - mechanisms.

⑥ Employing Sevottam Model.

⑦ Implementing recommendations of 2nd ARC
eg: use of vernacular language etc.

Grievance redressal connects the serving to served and have potential to augment developmental efforts of government.

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

Candidates write on this

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

SHGs are voluntary associations of people, coming together to pool their resources and using collective resources for credit to establish micro-enterprises.

~~Ans~~ Leveraging SHGs for skill development

Challenges → ① less resources at their disposal for imparting advanced skills.

② Reach to Urban areas of SHGs is limited ⇒ less skill generation there

Benefits

① can reach hitherto untouched parts of country. ⇒ rural areas, Northeast, tribals.

③ Can utilise traditional knowledge more effectively for skilling.

Entrepreneurship

Challenges

① Economies of scale difficult to achieve
↳ less profitability.

② Mostly agricultural activities in SHGs.
↳ cannot use new technology

Benefits

① Make scope for women empowerment

② Market for tribe's minor food produce etc.

③ scope of Dalit capitalism.

Income Generation

Challenges

④ Resource crunch : availability

Candidates must not write on this margin

of credit at higher rates.
↳ still more than 40% rural credit from informal sources.

② Products restricted to limited commodities.

Benefits

① Can monetise local resources
eg) Thagaroo ladoo of Uttarakhand developed locally.

② Can increase profitability of agriculture
eg) Micro-food processing enterprises

Many SHGs like Kudumbashree in Kerala, Jeevika in Bihar etc. have increased the reach of development to marginalised communities and efforts to counter poverty

Candidates must write on this ma

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 refers to achieving diplomatic objectives without coercive power or violence.

Role of different instruments in India's soft power diplomacy

- Culture
  - Syncretic and diverse culture
    - Sarva dharma sambhav supported Turkey and Syrian EQ relief efforts.
  - Intersection of many cultures
    - Buddhist connection with Japan, South East Asia etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Diaspora

- Economic influence
  eg) Sundar Pichai - Google
  Satya Nadella - Microsoft
- Leadership to countries
  eg) Rishi Sunak - UK PM.
- Remittance to home and driving economies
  eg) India highest remittance recipient.

Democracy

- values and ethos coinciding
  eg) USA
- largest democracy of world - like minded democracies
  eg) QUAD members.

India as a smart power

① balancing interests of China as well as USA.
eg) participant of Quad and SCO both.

Candidates mus
write on this m

② leveraging pool of skilled IT workers.
eg> recent visa relaxations by USA and UK.

③ Managing neighborhood relations
eg> Help to Srilanka in time of need.

④ Increasing cooperation at WTO with like minded countries
eg> China and India on same page on agriculture subsidies.

Extent of smart power

① Getting close to USA at cost of Russia can be counter productive

② Over-dependence on Russia for arms and defence needs.

③ Not able to resolve border disputes with China.

Thus, India should use its soft power smartly to safeguard strategic autonomy and uphold self interest.

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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 enjoy a mutually beneficial and vibrant multi-sectoral ties in form of :-

Shared values of democratic ideals, rules based world order, open and accessible Indo-pacific etc.

Vibrant people to people connections in form of huge and influential Indian diaspora.

They creates potential for :-

long lasting trade relations :-

① recent Free trade agreement

② duty free access to labour-intensive products of

Indian manufactures to Australia and products like iron ore etc. to India.

③ agreement for supply of critical minerals from australia.

④ Australian universities establishing campuses in India.

Strategic Collaboration

① Membership of Quad

② Agreement for sharing part of calls.

③ Intelligence sharing agreement

④ Defence exercises like Malabar exercise etc.

⑤ Joint patrolling of Indian Ocean region and anti-piracy efforts.

⑥ Australia reducing dependence on china and Indian markets being best alternative.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations of relationship

① Indian diaspora engaged in internal feuds.
eg) Attack on temples.

② Unrealised trade potential.
eg) Adani coal mines not working due to opposition of environmentalists

③ Limited defence cooperation

④ Australia highly dependent on China.

⑤ Australia joining AUKUS and India not being part of any such efforts ⇒ concerns of trust deficit.

India - Australia relations are vital for the security of Indo-Pacific region and countering Chinese influence.