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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate: Vishvjeet Singh Holkar

Roll No.: PTTP 220305

Registration Number: — Date of Examination: 19/8/23

Exam Centre: Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 6 **Code : TC076**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

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

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

India have several interstate Border dispute which have became bone of contention between states.

E.g. Belgavi (Maharashtra - Karnataka)

Constitutional and legal framework to resolve disputes

(i) Article 263 provides for interstate council for discussion among states

(ii) Article 262 provides explicitly for river water disputes between state

(iii) State reorganisation Act, 1956 provides for zonal council to discuss and deliberate

(iv) Article 3 provides for boundary change of state by parliament

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(V) Supreme Court can also have original Jurisdiction on interstate disputes.

Reason for failure of measures

(1) Only advisory role of council, no legally binding finality

(2) Political issue ~~of~~ is made out of disputes

(3) Complex geography and local people diversity.

(4) Historical issue where land was not demarcated properly

(5) Growing need for resources leading to dispute
Eg. Irrigation need.

Interstate disputes must be resolved by people participation to enable political will.

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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

Article 263 provide for inter state council.

Role in promoting vertical intergovernmental cooperation and coordination

(i) Cooperative federalism promotion by providing institutional mechanism

(ii) Discussion and delibration on policy and its implementation

(iii) Calls for state inputs and centers Suggestion in governance

(iv) Provides for balance development of regions based on needs

Role in promoting horizontal cooperation and coordination

(i) Dispute resolution among state regarding land, excise duty, etc.

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(2) mutual recognition of public acts is enforced.

(3) ~~Pol~~ coordination in handling interstate issues like trade, joint project.

(4) Adoption and sharing of Best practices.

Challenges of Interstate council

1) Only ~~Adisory~~ Advisory role

2) politicisation of meetings

3) lack of proper functioning with ~~reduced~~ sittings

4) Other mechanism dominate like Zonal council, NITI Aayog, GST council etc.

Interstate council should be made regular & detailed discussion will promote & strengthen federalism.

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Candidate write on

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 Account Committee was established under Government of India Act 1919.

Key functions of Public Account Committee.

(1) ~~Audit &~~ Examination of consolided fund of India and Public accounts.

(2) Examination of CAG report regarding audit of government expenses.

(3) Hold executive responsible for excessive expenditure incurred and any lapse in expenditure procedure

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(4) Examine if the expenditure was legally available for the said purpose.

Steps to make PAC more effective

(1) Mandatory discussion on PAC report in parliament to hold executive responsible

(2) Make it continuous examination body to remove issue of post facto review

(3) Provide power to limit excessive expenditure

(4) Make executive answerable to non acceptance of recommendation

PAC is one of bulwark of financial democracy.

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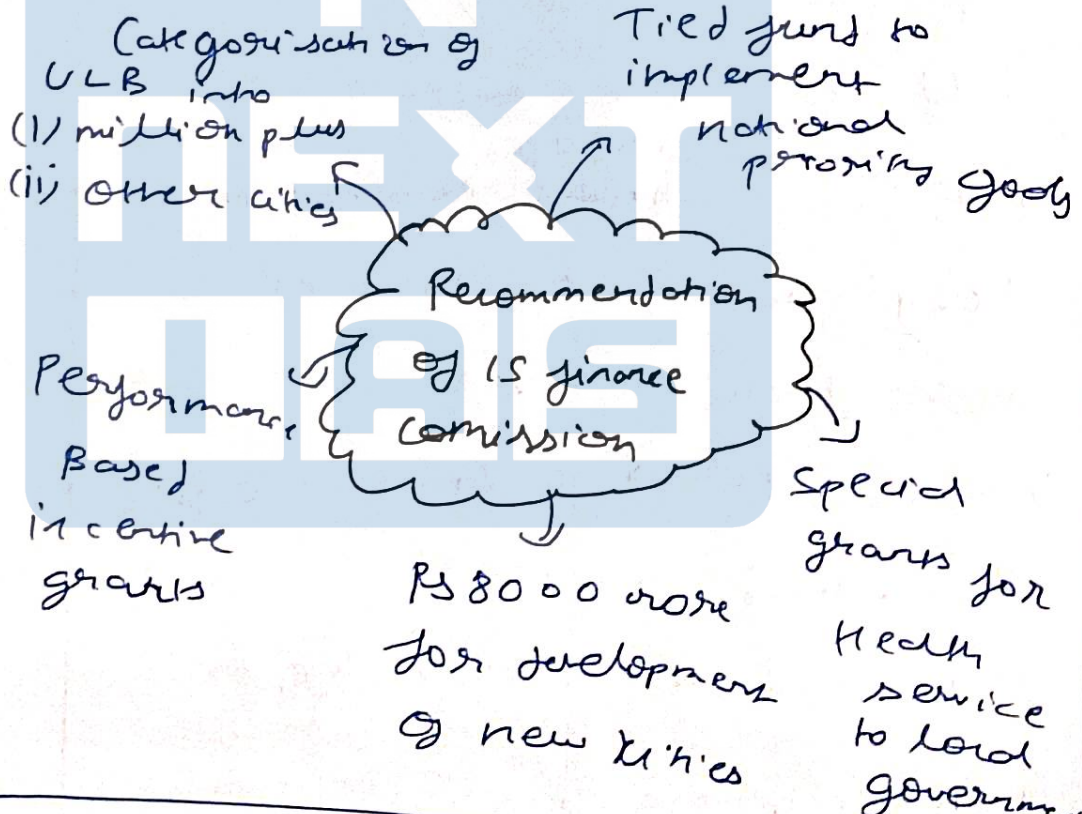
4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम् भूमिका को स्वीकार करते हुए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) के लिए प्रमुख सुधारों का सुझाव दिया है। भारत में यूएलबी को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

15th finance commission recently submitted its report & provided key recommendation for Urban local bodies.



~~Benefit of~~

Utility of the recommendations

(1) Provide fund directly to local

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government and reduce dependance on state government

(2) focus on national priority via local executive

(3) Improvement in public utility services

(4) promotes improved performance due to tied nature

(5) Promotion of new cities

Limitation of recommendation

(1) Tied nature reduce autonomy of local government

(2) Peryormance based grants would further increase financial divide among local govt. bodies.

Local govt. bodies provide for grassroot democracy

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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

Article 19 provides for freedom of speech and expression ~~in~~ as fundamental right while Article 105 provides same as parliamentary privilage.

Key differences

Fundamental rights	Parliamentary privilage
(1) Available to every citizen	Available only to legislatores
(2) Applicable throughout nation	Only inside legislative premises
(3) Aim to provide freedom of to all to develop fully	Aim to conduct parliamentary affair without any fear
(4) Restriction under Article 19 (2)	Comparatively very less restriction.

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(b) Judicial review under article 32	Judicial power of Judiciary does not extent to it.
no such provision	Can punish for its contempt

Nessa Nessary to maintain balance between parliamentary privilage and fundamental rights

(1) Parliamentary privilage often restrict freedom of right to information.

(2) Parliamentary power to restrict right to publish criticism restrict freedom of press under Article 19

(3) Apex court also noted need parliamentary privilage as subject to fundamental right.

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6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, 'सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई' को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण 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 organisation refer to non state, non-kinship based organisation working for public welfare.

Challenges

To get local resource mobilisation

- Restriction on foreign funding under FEMA
- Low availibity of fund
  - no audit reduces public confidence
- dependency on voluntary donations
  - Low social awareness

To get CSR

(1) Corporates often deposit in govt. funds. Eg. PM CARES

(2) Corporate often invest fund

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only few domains and concentrated concentration in few states

(3) Tied nature ~~and tools of~~ of funds as per corporate need.

Measures to increase funding

(1) Set up institutional mechanism to raise fund.

(2) Mandatory CSR partnership for specific portion of fund.

(3) Government - civil society tie up in few areas like slum education

(4) Relaxing FEMA provision based ~~of~~ on performance

(5) Mandatory information disclosure by NGOs

NGOs can provide ~~missing~~ missing link in service delivery.

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7. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिजाइन, 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

India is estimated to have around 30 crore poor ~~person~~ people.

Methodology of Niti aayog MPI

(1) Based on 3 Broad Parameters

1.1. Health
1.2. Education
1.3. Standard of living.

These parameters have sub parameters as indicators.

(2) If a ~~person~~ someone is deprived in 1/3 of parameters it is counted as multidimensional poor

(3) All indicators together provide intensity of poverty

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Significance

(1) Promotes outcome study instead of earlier income based methods.

(2) Provides input to policy making where ~~work~~ focus is to be made

(3) Better targetting of existing schemes.

(4) Promote to need for ~~coop~~ Cooperation by various ministries to fullfill target of poverty reduction.

MPI truly reflect the deprivation in society.

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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 has been provided under Directive ~~Principles~~ Principle of state policy, under state acts (like Rajasthan) and various UN conventions.

Reasons for lack of explicit legal recognition

(1) Inadequate workforce availability of doctors ratio to be around 1:1200 instead of WHO recommendation of 1:1000.

(2) Regional disparity in rural Urban & the doctor variation (70% in Urban)

(3) Private nature of majority of healthcare facilities.

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(4) Inadequate healthcare facilities infrastrastructure

(5) federal issue as health is state subject and there is regional variation

(6) Lack of financial resources (only 2% of GDP)

(7) Backlash from ~~Doctor~~ medical pressure groups as noted in Rajasthan

To promote Universal health care the current PM ~~Jan~~ Ayushman Bharat Yojana and expansion of state medical colleges would go long way.

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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 forum on emerging Economies.

Collective strength and meaningful cooperations

(1) Control around 24% of GDP and has 42% of global population.

(2) Has 2 permanent UNSC members

(3) Established New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve agreement to promote development and tackle balance of Payment crisis

(4) Huge people to people exchange

(5) But it has many limitations in bilateral ~~nations~~ relations

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Bilateral issues still unresolved

(1) Border dispute among members like India and China

(2) Low Intra Brics trade and sanctions on Russia and have reduced ~~Int~~ other nation ability to trade

(3) Issue of Dumping of goods by china.

(4) Geopolitical tension due to formation of other groups like QUAD

(5) Increased relation & weapon trade with adversities Eg. Russia - Pak weapon deal, CPEC, etc.

(6) Geographical disconnect reduces cooperation among nations.

BRICS can be a voice of emerging economies if disputes are ~~re~~ resolved.

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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 (IWT) provides for usage of 6 rivers of Indus river system.

Western rivers for Pakistan and Eastern for India.

Recently Pakistan demanded renegotiation of IWT.

Possible implications

(1) Resolve dispute on dam construction such as Ratle Dam

(2) Address to the growing needs and climate crisis more effectively by:

2.1. Providing clarity over run of river dams

2.2. Usage for non consumptive work.

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2.3 Balance water distribution as per need of regions.

(3) Improve India - Pakistan relations by initiating ~~to~~ high level talk.

(4) Improve dispute resolution ~~in~~ mechanism of IWT

(5) ~~To improve India's position as adherer.~~

(5) It might improve India's role in promoting rule based order and use of Bilateral arbitration in dispute resolution.

(6) Bring IWT with current global treaties like Helsinki rules Berlin & Berlin rules.

~~IWT is the~~

IWT is one of the last truly functional treaty between India & Pakistan

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11. संसदीय सम्प्रभुता 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

U.S.A have expliicitly mentioned Judicial supremacy in constitution which in India both parliamentary sovereignty and Judicial supremacy are implicit.

Role of Judiciary in influencing constitution ~~constitution~~

in INDIA

(1) Keshavanand Bharti case provided for Basic structure of constitution

(2) Maneka Gandhi case moved from Due procedure established by law to due process of law

(3) M.C. Mehta case Apex court broadened Article 21 to include right to safe

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environment.

(4) Minerva Mills case provide for balancing of DPSP and Fundamental rights.

(5) IR Cohelo case provided Judicial review as basic structure

(6) NJAC case struck down 99th ~~commendment~~ ammendment to secure Judicial Independance.

Role in U.S.A.

(1) Roe vs Wade provided for foetal viability for abortion

(2) It declares provisions Ultra Vires to constitution as invalid

(3) It had Public interest litigation take up cause of marginalised sections.

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Judicial Review in India

Scope is wider in India as:

1) Judiciary decides the Basic structure of constitution which is ever-evolving

2) Judiciary has made Judicial Review even where it is prohibited.
Eg. 9th schedule, Anti-defection (Kohito Hollon case)

3) It has wide powers under article 13, 32, 226, 136, 139, ~~144~~ and 141.

Judiciary played a great role in current form of constitution.

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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 refers to fixing and changing of constituency (parliamentary and legislative) area and number. It is freezed it till 2026.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation

(1) Violates principle of equal value of every vote

(2) Disparity in representation.
Eg. ~~Vote of~~ MP of UP represents more ~~member~~ citizen than M.P. of Sikkim

(3) Potential issue of regional conflict among states for wider representation

(4) Effects federalism of India by making states unequal

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Ramification of population based delimitations

(1) Unfair to states providing demography control
Eg. Southern state have lower total fertility rate.

(2) May flare up regional based conflict. Already there was demand to reduce weightage of population in finance comission grants.

(3) Tilt balance of power towards poor-populous states with higher seats.
3.1. lead to populist measures
3.2. disincentivise ~~demography~~ demography control to get higher share of power in parliament.

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(4) Divide states on issue of demography

(5) Transfer of fund from less populous states to more populous.

(6) It will ~~also~~ ~~increase~~ uphold one vote one value principle of universal adult franchise

(7) It will reflect the current demographic reality.

Delimitation should be done based on multiple factors like being done in devolution of financial grants. But this will require constitutional ~~an~~ ammendement.

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13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी 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

Article 324 ~~to 329~~ Provides for election commission to conduct free and fair elections.

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening Election commission

(1) Recent Judgement about ex non-partisan appointment of Election commissioners prompted govt. to ~~ex~~ bring bill regarding reforms.

(2) Introduction of VVPAT to dispel EVM hack myths in Subramanyam Swamy case

(3) PUCL case Supreme court provided for NOTA (Right to reject) to increase voter percentage

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(4) To curb ~~criminalisation~~ criminalisation, Supreme court made it mandatory:

4.1. To file affidavit about pending cases by candidate

4.2. To display information of pending cases of candidates by political parties

(5) Lily thomas case provided for disqualification of criminally convicted legislatory.

(6) Subramaniyam Balaji case provided for limited on promise of freebies in election manifesto by requiring them to show resource availability

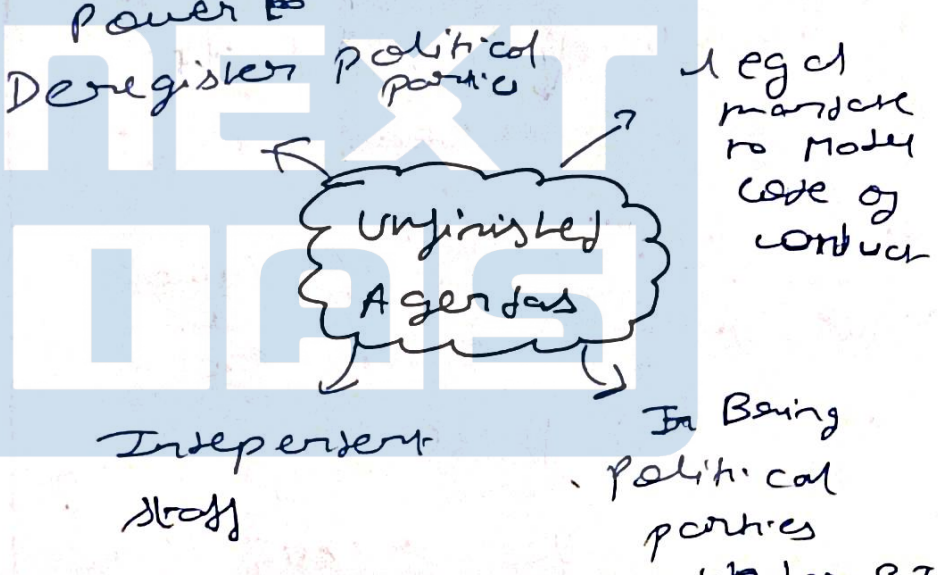
(7) ~~Provided for disqualification on~~

(7) Provided for political parties to file income tax returns to have financial transparency

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(8) Provided power to scrutinize election expenses and declare null and void incase of violation of limit.

(9) ~~Limited~~ Prohibited appeal for votes in name of caste, religion (Abhiram Singh case)



free & fair
Election are vital for functioning effective democracy.

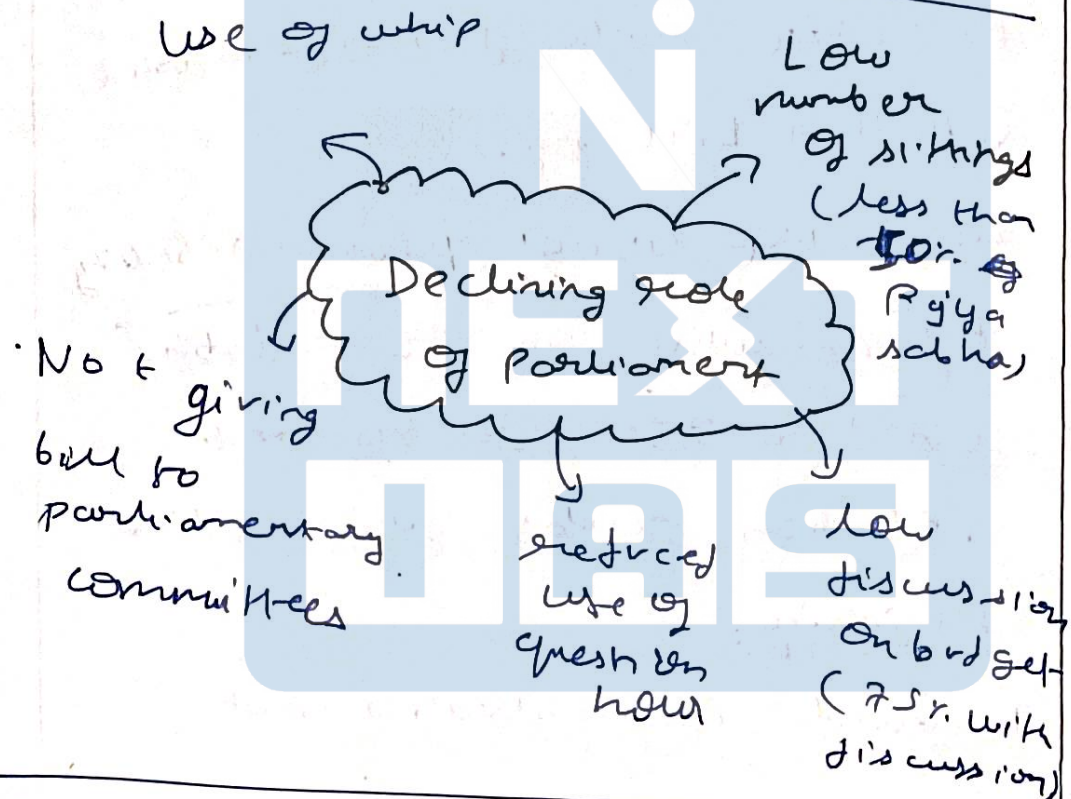
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14. 'संसद की घटती भूमिका शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के मूल सिद्धांत को कमजोर करती है, क्योंकि यह कार्यकारी शाखा पर नियंत्रण रखने और सत्ता का संतुलित प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने की विधायिका की क्षमता को कम कर देता है।' विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)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

Indian Constitution provides for checks and balances among organs of state.



Declining ability to check powers of Executive and violation of Seperation of power

(1) Increased use of Delegated Legislation result

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(2) Overuse of Ordinance making power under article 123 by president.

(3) Partisan functioning of Parliamentary ~~Com~~ committees.

(4) taking up money bill route to reduce role of Rajya Sabha (Aadhar Bill eg.)

(5) Ineffective use of Responsibility by executive to Lok sabha (Article 75) due to anti-defection rules and executive majority.

(6) Financial irregularities not being discussed & due to suspension of question hour
Eg. CAG found discrepency in PMARY fund.

(7) Suspension of opposition members by Speaker or

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Chairman.

Still relevant role of Parliament

(1) Data protection bill discussed greatly by Joint parliamentary committee.

(2) Use of no confidence motion bill be to get govt. response on manipur violence

Indian can be take up U.S. method of mandatory referral to parliamentary ~~committee~~ committee

Also, Anti defection should only be used to in no-confidence motion (Dinesh Goswami committee

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15. भारत में लिंग-संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण 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 body.

Role played by NCW in gender sensitive law

(1) Provides policy inputs and legislative advisory for reformation of laws

(2) Eg. Conducts research to study gender issues across the nation

(3) Helps in investigation in heinous crimes (Eg. Delhi Gang rape case)

(4) Eg. Promotes capacity building among marginalised section of women.

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(5) Address and forward grievances of women to government

(6) Take up matters suo motu to ensure women rights

Constitutionalisation would reinforce authority.

(1) Mandatory and timely submission of report to parliament

(2) Mandatory response to action not taken on recommendation (showing cause)

(3) Provide regular appointments to NCW

(4) Provide power of civil court while addressing grievances

(5) Increased ~~ass~~ reputation while conducting research, providing recommendation, etc.

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Challenges will remain

(1) Non-binding nature of recommendation.

(2) Political appointments would promote partisanship.

(3) Failure of NCST, NCSC & NCBC to fully address issues of respective communities.

(4) lack of capacity and awareness among women to understand their rights.

NCW can act as bulwark of women empowerment if it functions effectively and build capacity among women.

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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

India has various grievance redressal measures but their ineffective-ness limits scope of good governance.

Challenges associated with grievance redress mechanism

(1) Huge pendency of cases in Judiciary. (around 4 crore)

(2) Multiple appeal system further increases delays.

(3) Ineffective contract enforcement (as pointed out by World bank ease of doing business)

(4) High cost of grievance redressal with litigation fee going upto few lakhs per hearing in Apex court.

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(5) Low functioning of tribunals, ~~of~~ and other appellate mechanism Eg. Information commission ~~has~~ have huge pendency.

(6) Criminalisation of corporate violation and lack of settlement (compounding) measures

(7) Low Huge Judicial vacancy (around 30% in lower courts)

(8) Low technology adoption and infrastructure deficit in Judiciary

(9) ineffective use and unawareness about Alternate dispute resolution mechanism (ADR)

Measures to improve

(1) ~~change~~ Decriminalise corporate offence and allow settlement between parties

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(2) Time bound decision on cases

(3) Fill Judicial vacancies

(4) Promote awareness about ADR.

(5) increased used of technology to reduce cost & improve access (e.g. e-courts)

(6) Cap on fee by charged by lawyers

(7) Effective Implementation of NALSA provisions.

Justice delay is Justice denied and also grievance redressed make laws and its implementation more effective.

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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

Despite various laws India has huge level of corruption (as indicated by corruption percepion index) which reduces strength of solid fabric

Potential of harmonising RTI, WBPA, Lokpal Act to for anti-corruption

(1) RTI will provide information necessary to reduce ambiguity and discretionary decisions of executive.

(2) Whistle blower Act will provide for and disclosure of any corrupt practices.

(3) lokpal will investigate and ~~prose~~ prosecute

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based on RTI and whistle blower information.

(4) It will also provide complementary function as explained above.

(5) Increase people's trust & promote more whistle blowers to come out.

(6) Timely Action against corrupt officials will ensure ~~fear~~ adherence to laws by others.

(7) ~~Make~~

Challenges to harmonisation

(1) lack of political will to have such measures

(2) Whistle blowers often face threat of life
E.g. Satyendra Dubey of NHAI

(3) Pending RTI cases and excessive use of section 8 of

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RTI and official Act secret Act.

(4) non appointments and vacancies in structure of Lokayukt in states

(5) limited Jurisdiction of Lokpal when dealing with Prime minister office.

Effective Protection to whistle blowers

Recommend RTI to remove hurdles

Way forward

voluntary disclosure of info. by govt.

Standardise lokayukta office

Bring PM fully under Lokpal

"Corruption is one of the six ~~social Evil~~ in India"
— PM Modi.

~~along with nepotism and~~

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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

India has around 8 million SHG having 10 crore member and 80% of them are women.

Potential Challenges in leveraging SHG as platform for skill development, entrepreneurship & income generation:

(1) Inadequate availibility of credit and collateral

(2) high loan default rate by members of SHG

(3) low scale of economy due to ~~too~~ small size

(4) Outdated technology use by SHG

(5) lack of Business awares about

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market and supply chain.

(5) Hijacking by dominant section to serve sey interest.

(6) Women member are not fully able to devote time due to domestic responsibility.

Potential Benefits of SHGs

(a) Platform for skill development

(1) Provide members for training under PM Kaushal Vikas yojana.

(2) NABARD – SHG linkage also calls for capacity building

(3) Can be used as peer learning platforms

(4) Can provide fill gap of low skill need of rural areas such as use of drone in Agriculture

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(6) Promotion of entrepreneurship & income generation.

(1) Lakhpati didi scheme calls for female entrepreneur by skill development to have earning in lakhs/annum.

(2) Provision of Credit under priority sector Lending (PSL) by Banks.

(3) provide excess to market
E.g. Lijjat papad.

(4) Full fill local demand of good & services
Eg. Rai Mona SHG manufacturing Sanitary Pads.

(5) Provide alternate source of income with livestock SHG ~~KRE~~ ~~road~~ and cooperatives

(6) ~~Provide of~~
SHG can be leverage to provide rural development.

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

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

India is the global soft super power due to such cultural heritage.

Role of culture in soft power

(1) Provides for engagement with other nations
Eg. Project Mausam of ministry of culture

(2) provides for cultural attraction
Eg. International Yoga day.

(3) Increased global recognition.

Role of diaspora

(1) Diaspora played crucial role in U.S – India Civil Nuclear deal negotiations

(2) Build pressure on partner for country for

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favourable solution.

3) Provide for good leadership roles
Eg. Rishi Sunak, PM of UK

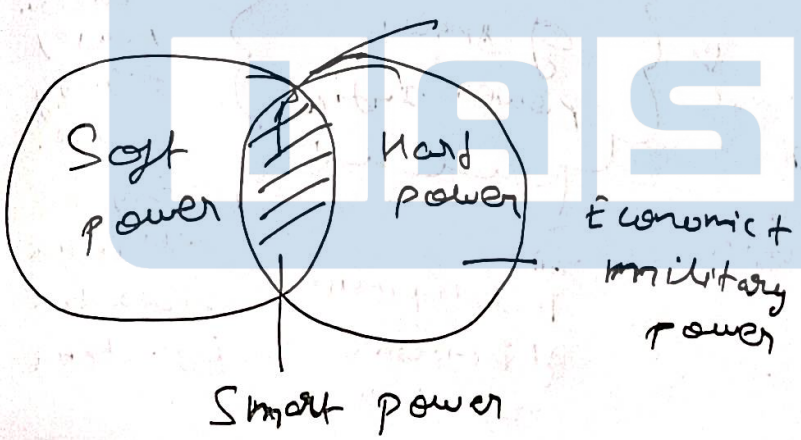
Role of Democracy

1) Promote rule based international order.

2) Act as voice of small nations.

3) Promote peaceful ~~arbitral~~ arbitration of disputes.

India's position as smart Power



1) Providing Economic investment in neighbourhood & Africa (Asia africa corridor)

2) World's 3rd ~~top~~ largest

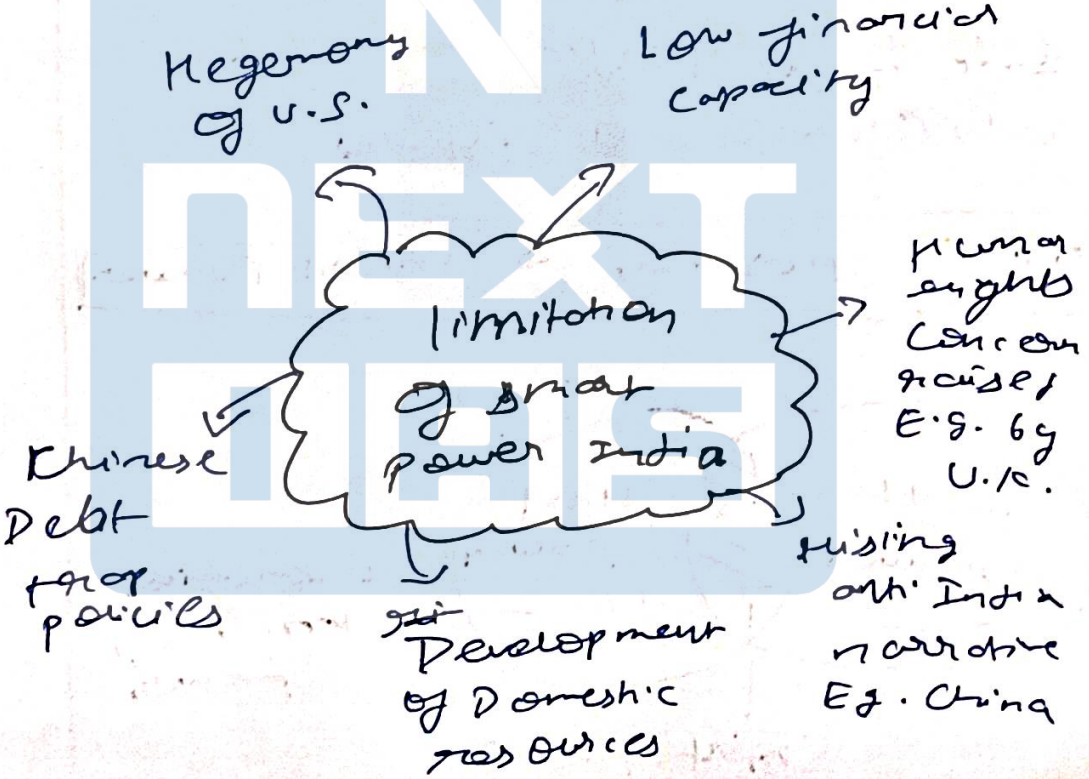
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military power

(3) One of the largest contributor to peace troops. of UN.

(4) Expansion of Defence export

(5) Promotion of soft power as it discussed previously.



International relations are determined by extent of smart power.

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20. भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच साझा मूल्यों और जीवंत लोगों से लोगों के बीच संबंधों का सहक्रिया 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 recently signed Economic Cooperation & Trade Agreement (ECTA)

Synergy of shared values & people to people connections

(1) Colonial past of ₹ being British colony.

(2) Huge student population of India in ~~Australia~~ Australia.

(3) High number of working Indian professionals in Australia

(4) Promotion of rule based democratic order (via QUAD), in Indo pacific

(5) Shared culture & ties via sports (cricket – international and IPL)

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Ground for trade & strategic ties.

(1) Increase in trade relations after ECTA

(2) China +1 strategy to bring India to Australia into its supply chain.

(3) Increased mutual Investment. Eg. Adani Power investment in Australia.

(4) Secure critical minerals such as lithium for India.

(5) Reduction in trade duties

(6) provision of mutual recognition of degrees and long term visa.

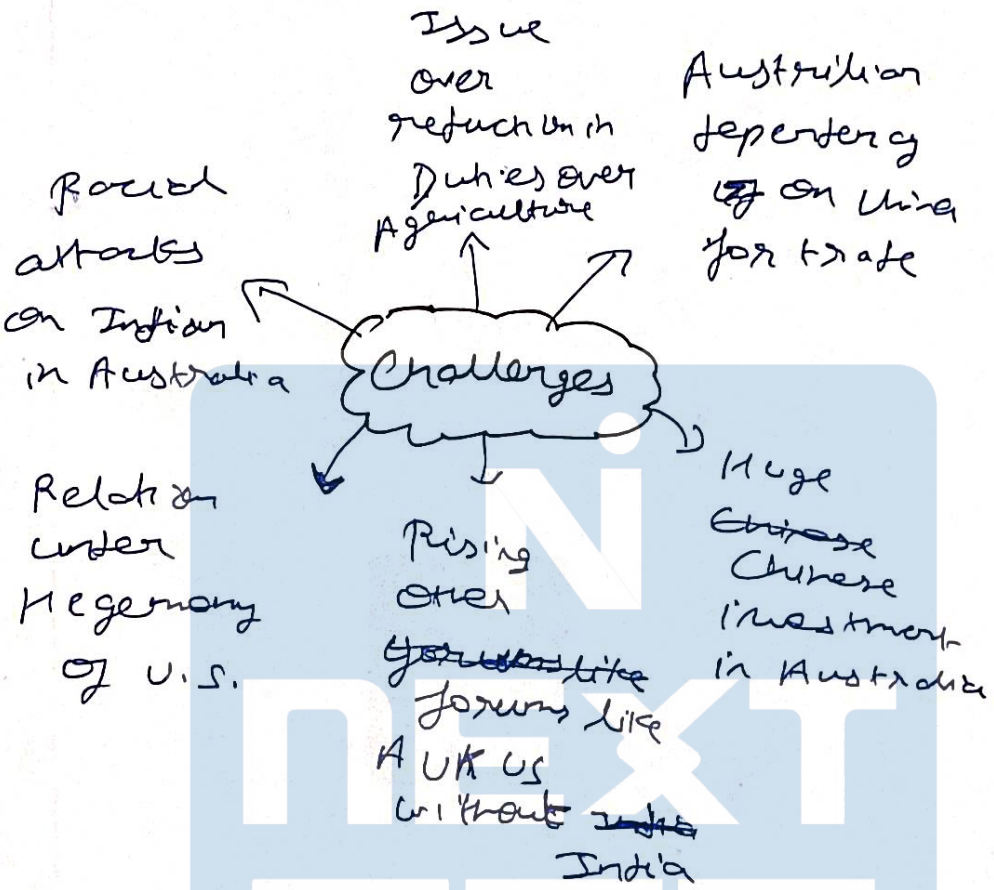
(7) Strategic ties under QUAD and Malabar exercise to counter China.

(8) Provide maritime security in Indo pacific

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(a)



Indo - Australian relation can bring new Era of cooperation in indo-pacific