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Roll No. : IGP : PTTP220323

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 27/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6 **Code : TC076**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)
area of strength and weeknesses focus areas to improve

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Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

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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

The recent Maharashtra and Karnataka border issue and the Assam-Mizoram border dispute, highlights the persistant issue of inter-state border disputes.

Constitutional Mechanisms for Resolution

1) Article 131 : original power of Supreme court to resolve federal issue
2) Article 262 : solving interstate river dispute
3) Article 263 : Inter-State Council
4) Full faith and credit clause.

Legal Framework for Resolution

1) River Water Dispute Act.
2) Adhoc Water tribunal
3) Zonal councils

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Reasons for failure to resolve inter-state border dispute

1) Regional politics act as impediment
2) Lack of cooperation between states
3) Opaque working in case of water dispute of adhoc tribunal
4) Defunct nature of Inter State council and zonal council.

Implications of such disputes

1) Impede development and generate friction
2) Threat to federal unity
3) Loss of lives & livelihood (Eg Assam-Mizoram dispute policemen died

Way forward

- cooperation putting Partisan and regional politics aside
- Regular meeting of interstate council and zonal councils

The establishment of NITI Aayog can help reduce such issues and foster cooperative federalism.

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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 of the Constitution provides for Inter-state council.

Composition of Council
- Prime Minister as Chief head
- Chief Minister of all States
- Chief Minister of UTs with legislatures
- LG or Ambassador of UT with no legislature
- Union Council Minister nominated

Inter state Council promoting vertical cooperation and coordination

1.) Comprises of executive ~~head~~ of both union and states

2.) Provision of meeting 3 times atleast

3.) Act as platform to share grievances and issues

Candidates must not write on this margin

Interstate council promoting horizontal cooperation and coordination

1) Executive of all States and UT with or without legislature
2) Platform to solve inter state dispute amicably
3) Platform to share ideas and best practices for better growth and development.

Issues with inter-State Council

1) Becoming Arena of Partisan politics
2) Recommendatory and non binding decisions
3) Not regularly meeting.
4) Too big for consensus.

Way forward

- use of Smaller zonal councils
- consensus building
- NITI Aayog as helping support for better coordinat"

To achieve "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas" Inter-State council need to play proactive role in cooperation and coordinat"

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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 Committee of Parliament constituted by presiding officer of the house.

composition →
- 15 members from Lok Sabha
- 7 members from Rajya Sabha
- Chairman of opposition party

Key functions of Public Accounts committee

1.) Acting as accountability mechanism to keep checks and balances on executive.

2) Examine CAG's annual reports on public account.

3) Provide a platform to Parliamentarians for better working and accountability interaction.

4) Keep financial checks and balances on executive i.e. guardian of public funds.

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Short comings of Public account committee
- Lack of technical support to study CAG's report
- short tenure of 1 year
- low member attendance (< 50%)
- becoming arena for Party Politics

Steps to enhance its effectiveness

1) Increasing term of MPs from current 1 year term.
   - ensuring greater time to do more work
2) Providing technical staff and research support.
3) Making provisions to get public opinions for better working.
4) Consensus building mechanism to prevent partisan politics.
5) Report be compulsorily laid and discussed in both houses
6) Use of Technology for transparent and non partisan working (Eg biometric attendance live stream)

Therefore, aforementioned steps can help PAC act as true guardian of public funds

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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

Article 280 of Indian Constitution provides for Finance Commission.

It is appointed by President of India.

Fifteenth finance commission was appointed for 2021-2026 under chairmanship of NK Singh

Role of urbanisation in economic growth

1.) Increased industrialisation
2.) Job opportunity
3.) urban centre cradle of innovation and startups.
4) Infrastructure development.
5) Remittance help source state economy
6) culture of consumption

Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Real estate sector boomig.

Recommendations of 15th Finance commission

1) 84% of ~~tax~~ funds tied in nature - available after fulfilling criteria

2) Million + city fund created for better service delivery

3) Suggested formulation and setting up State finance commission

4) Suggested gravity taxation autonomy and audit facility

Evaluation of recommendations

benefits

- audit facility ensures transparency
- million + city fund ensures better service delivery

challenges

- tied fund reduces autonomy
- suggestions seen as federal issues
- conditioned funds affect working

15th finance commission recommendations should be adopted after careful deliberation.

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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

Freedom of speech and expression is quintessential for democracy wedded to rule of law to survive.

The Indian constitution provides 2 kinds of freedom of speech and Expression (FoSE)

1) under article 19(1) to its citizen
2) under article 105 & 194 as parliamentary privileges to MPs and MLA ~~under~~ respectively

Key Differences

Article 19(1)	Article 105/194
- To citizens only	- only to elected or nominated MPs & MLAs
- Protected under Part 3 as Fundamental Right	- under Part 5 and Part 6. Not fundamental right
- Exercisable all over the territory	- Excercisable only in respective houses.

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- Scope expanded by supreme court case
(Eg) Ramesh Thapper case, Anuradha Bhasin case

- Scope can be defined by statute of Parliament.

Need for balance between the two

1.) Searchlight case : Supreme court highlighted the need to balance both privilege and fundamental rights

2.) Privileges not codified can act as hindrance to media's FoSE.

3.) Use of Privileges for corrupt acts
(Eg) Vote for bribe in HoR

4.) Not codification also curtails the scope of limited government as executive asso legislature part.

5) MSM Sharma case : SC upheld Privileges as special FoSE and superior to fundamental rights

Press commission of India highlighted codification of Privileges.

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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

Civil society (CSOs) refers to non governmental and not for profit partner in governance process.

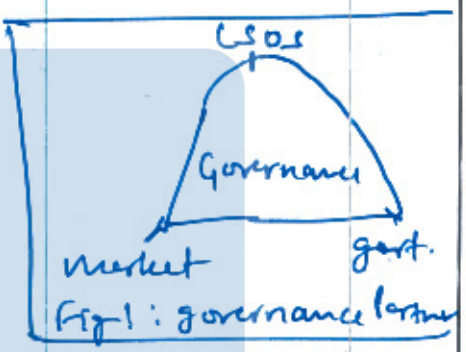


Fig 1: governance forms

Role played by CSOs

1) Advocacy for social change and collective action
2) Act as accountability mechanism (eg) ADR
3) Supports in policy formulation and evaluation (eg) ASER report by Pratham
4) Helps in last mile service delivery (eg) Akshaya Patra

Challenges faced by CSO

1) Low level of local resource mobilization
2) Depency on funds affects independence and autonomy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) low awareness among local population affects fund transfer.

4) CSR via corporate funding affect independence

5) CSR forces pushing agenda of corporate. this reduces public trust.

6) used for money laundering and anti development work

(Eg) IB report : 1-2% loss in GDP

(Eg) GREENPEACE against Kundalkulam nuclear plant.

Measures to address

1.) Policy updation. Last 2007 policy

2.) ITR filing mandatory

3) use of technology for crowdfunding.

4) Creating portal for government - CSO collaboration

5) Declaration of corporate CSR funding by CSO to reduce scope of misuse

Hence addressing challenges of CSO can help them play proactive role.

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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

Poverty refers to absence of resources required for overall development and full participation in society.

Poverty removal depends on data availability with respect to current poverty level. For data to be reliable, the methodology needs to be designed, implemented and monitored in effective way.

Methodology of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional poverty index (NMPI)

1) use of 2 major parameters:
   - health
   - education
   - standard of living

2.) subdivision of parameters for better data capture.

3.) Data gathering from governmental sources like NFHS, CSO surveys etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of NITI Aayog's NMPI

1) Shift from consumption expenditure.

2) Holistic outlook to poverty elimination

3) Can address challenges of Human development Index.

4) Highlights area for targeted interventions.

5) Classifications on level of poverty
   ex 1/3 parameters multidemensional Poor
   2/3 parameter extremely poor

The recent report highlighted upliftment of 270 million poor between 2004-05 and 2015-16

highlights the benefits of shift in poverty eradication steps and assessment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Right to health refers to ~~inalienable~~ inalienable right to enjoy healthy life and have access to resource needed for it.

- Constitutional provision for right to health
  - article 48 of DPSP
  - Article 21.
- Legal precedents → Right to health bill and act of Rajasthan
- International commitments
  - signing of Universal declaration on Human Rights
  - Alma matta member

Reason for lack of legal recognition to right to health

1) DPSP article 48 : non justiciable in court of law.

2) Lack of resources and infrastructure

eg) GDP expenditure – 2.1% against 2.5%

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2.) Non political will due to opposition from private sector (Eg) opposition in Rajasthan

4.) Already government running schemes and policies to improve right to health.

(Eg) PMJAY — secondary & tertiary benefit

NRHM, 2005 : Asha workers Primary Health centres

NUHM, 2013 - for urban areas

POSHAN abhiyaan, Swatch Bharat abhiyan

Way forward

1) use of PPP in health infrastructure : NITI Aayog

2.) Augmenting Ayush health workers.

3) Bringing law on right to health.

4) Improving Primary health care centres

Right to health is essential to achieve SDG 3 goal of quality health

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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 an acronym for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It is a multilateral forum for nations to discuss and cooperate on issues

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Collective strength allowing BRICS nation for meaningful cooperation

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1.) Multicontinental reach (Eg) Brazil - South america
South Africa, Asia = Russia, China, India

2.) Smaller forum allows to reach on consensus faster.

3.) Establishment of NDB and contingency reserve for emergency.

4.) Covid-19 saw cooperation in vaccine and humanitarian aid.

5.) Cooperated action on climate change, terrorism Contrast to COP and UNSC

Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Voicing for reform in multilateral forums like UNSC and WTO.

Limited role in bilateral relations

1) India-China border dispute remains

2) No solution for Russia Ukraine conflict.

3) Non binding nature of forum

4) Russia dominant role virtue of its BRI policy.

The recent addition of 6 nations - UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Argentina, Iran will give BRICS more voice and representation at global forums and can help in bilateral relation

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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

World Bank brokered Indus Waters Treaty in 1960 between India & Pakistan

Features of treaty
- West river to Pakistan : Indus, Chenab, Jhelum
- East river to India : Sutlej, Ravi, Beas
- Permanent commission with member each
- India allowed to have run-off river project

Reason for rising demands to amend treaty

1.) 1960 based treaty not updated to current demands.

2) Climate change affecting hydrology and water availability.

3) Increased demand for availability of water for agricultural usage.

4.) India using below its potential in west flowing river : Parliamentary Standing committee report

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Implications on India-Pakistan water sharing mechanism

1.) Objection by Pakistan on Ratle river project

2.) Could escalate conflict.

3.) NO unilateral exit mechanism

4) India being upper riparian state have more power to leverage.

5.) May lead to arbitration level of dispute mechanism.

Proper collaborative and cooperative approach to solve treaty issue can act as model to solve other India Pakistan relation issue.

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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

As the final interpreter of constitution and guardian of fundamental Rights judiciary have played influential role in influencing constitution of India and USA.

Role of Judiciary in USA

1) Dredd Scott case : SC of USA abolished slavery as landmark judgement.

2) ~~Roe Vad Wade~~ Roe V/s Wade case
   - with respect to abortion and female autonomy.
   - Earlier verdict supported abortion later on overruled.

3) Madisonbury case : landmark judgement upholding role of judicial supremacy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of judiciary in India

1.) Doctrine of Basic structure : Keshavanda Bharati case, 1973

2.) Expanding scope of fundamental Rights
   ↳ Maneka Gandhi case
   ↳ Puttaswamy case

3.) Harmonious balance between Fundamental rights and DPSP in Minerva Mills.

4.) Upholding equality Principle
   ↳ EWS judgement, Sabrimala case
   Vineeta Sharma case on coparcenary rights

5.) Due process of law along with Procedure established by law upheld in Maneka Gandhi case.

Scope of Judicial Review in India

The scope of judicial review is wider in India than USA due to following reasons :

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) USA have due process of law, while in India both due process of law and Procedure established by law under article 21.

2) Basic of Structure Doctrine act as power to judiciary in India.

3) Article 32, 226 : To uphold fundamental rights

4) Article 13(2) : Provides power judiciary to invalidate laws ultra vires of Part 3.

5) original jurisdiction under article 131 to solve federal issues.

6) Article 142 : power to do complete justice

7) Judicial activism through PIL and suomoto power under contempt of court act

Therefore, both USA and India is constitution have been influenced by judiciary with Indian judiciary having more power.

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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 process of marking boundaries of constituencies for electoral process.

Importance of Delimitation of seats

1) Ensuring fair representation of population
2) upholding principle of one vote, one value.
3) Ensuring better seats distribution in Rajya Sabha.
4) For better growth and Development of state and country.
5) Adjusting to growing population.

The current delimitation exercise undergoing in Assam have highlighted certain challenges:

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Challenges of Misrepresentation in constituencies

1) Issue of gerrymandering.

2) Fear of misrepresentation of minorities.

3) Policy formulation may become difficult

4) May affect free and fair election.

5) May create communal or regional tension.

6) Challenge of exclusion-inclusion error.

Ramifications of population-based delimitation on federal relations

Currently seats freezed on 1971 census till 2026. This was done to promote population control mechanisms. NFHS-5 have highlighted high population in northern state while lower population in southern state. This can lead to:

1) Economic devolution based on population may attract ire from southern state

Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Lower representation of State with low population

3.) Representation in Rajya Sabha may create Regional rift.

4.) May discourage population control method

5.) State with more population will have more say in national politics within enlarged seat share.

Way forward

1.) Scientific and rational delimitation

2.) Seat share on national level be taken into account federal and economic.

3.) Participatory and data led exercise.

For free and fair election, free and fair delimitation exercise is must.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election Commission in the discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides for Election commission as supreme body for conducting free and fair elections.

However there are certain limitation and challenges:

1) No qualification mentioned.
2) Expenditure not charged on consolidated fund of India.
3) Not debarred from future appointment.
4) Executive appointment questions independence
5) No power to deregister political parties
6) Composition of Election commission not fixed.
7) Limitations in RPA '51 to control criminalisation and corrupt activities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

To address these challenges and strengthen hands of Election Commission Supreme court have played proactive role:

Role played by Supreme Court

1.) Appointment: committee of PM, CJI and leader of opposition, till no law implemented by law implemented.

2.) Introduction of NOTA in PUCL V/S UOI 2002.

2.) ADR V/s UOI: Supreme court gave directions to ECI to enable furnishing criminal anecdote and data of contesting candidates.

4) Lily Thomas case: Supreme court invalidated section 8(4) of RPA '57.

5.) upholded the plenary powers of ECI with respect to symbol allotment and dealing in faction split under 324.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Supreme court upholded the use of EVM and enforcement of model code of conduct.

Way Forward

2nd ARC : 1) Provide ECI power to deregister Political party

2) Fix service conditions and tenure.

3) Same security to election commissioner as Chief election commissioner

2) NCRWC : 1) Cool off period to prevent Plum posting and quid pro quo

2) Expenditure be charged upon CFI to provide autonomy

3) use of Technology by ECI to ensure free and fair elections (Eg) SVEEP

Therefore, Aforementioned steps can help ECI discharge its power to conduct free and fair elections

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

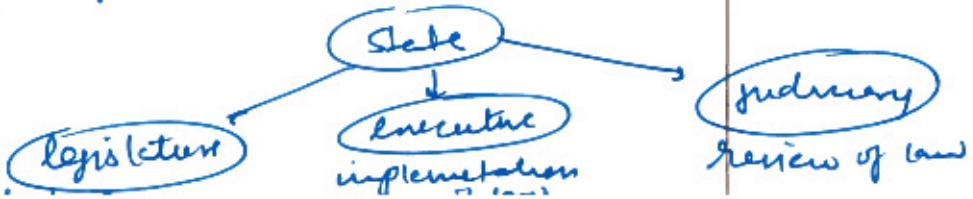
'The declining role of Parliament undermines the fundamental principle of separation of powers, as it diminishes the legislature's ability to serve as a check on the executive branch and ensure a balanced exercise of power.' Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Article 75 of Indian constitution forms the basis of checks and balances, making executive accountable to Lok sabha in particular and to Parliament in general.

However, recent trends of disruption, frequent adjournment, low debates and discussion, low bill scrutiny by committee highlight the declining role of Parliament

Declining role of Parliament undermining seperation of powers

Separation of powers doctrine mandates division of power between organs of state to prevent tyranny and despotism



Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Frequent disruption leads to ordinances

(Eg) • 7.7 ordinances passed in last 3 yrs

• between 2019-2022 ~~Kerala~~ government brought 200 ordinances

2.) Increased delegated legislations

↳ non discussion and debates allow passing of skeletal laws/bills.

3.) Unintended effect of Anti defection law

↳ executive of day directs its legislators to vote in favour of bill.

↳ non adherance to direction can lead to disqualification

Declining role of Parliament effecting checks and balances

1.) 5 ministry budget was passed in 10 minutes in 2023 session

2.) Frequent adjournment affect passing of motions and working of question hours.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Partisan role of legislature affect free working.

4.) Lower bill scrutiny by committees due to low attendance of MPs.

Way Forward

1) NCRWC : 100 days for Rajya Sabha
120 days for Lok Sabha
mandatory working

2) Live streaming as suggested by Speaker to ensure accountability.

3) Consensus building via all party meeting.

4.) Bill should be necessarily sent to committees.

5.) Suspending members obstructing functioning of houses.

For democratic principles of checks and balances and separation of Power, Parliament need to play its role efficiently.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

National commission of (NCW) women was established under 1992 act giving it statutory status.

Role played by National commission of women

1) Vocalising issues of women in political front.

2) Giving status reports regarding functioning of gender sensitive laws.

3) Giving advice to government on gender issues.

4) Providing platform for women to share grievances.

5) Vocal in taking suo moto cases involving gender bias and gender violence

6) Dowry cases and harrassment

Candidates must not write on this margin

Limitations of commission

1.) Recommandatory role only.

2.) No power to award compensation to victim or penalty to abuser

3.) Shortage of human resource and infrastructure.

4) Delayed nature of Action. (Eg) Manipur violence.

5.) Action on report submitted delayed or non taken.

Extent of constitutional status to NCW in reinforcing authority

(1) Yes, would reinforce authority

↳ NCBC also got boost after getting constitutional status

↳ Charged expenditure ensuring Autonomy

↳ Reports and action taken on report will become necessary

↳ will ensure streamline appointment and address fund shortage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) No, would not reinforce

↳ NCST, NCSC : recommendatory nature

↳ would not address fund shortage immediately

↳ executive appointment questions legitimacy and independence

Way Forward

1.) Address staff and fund shortage

2.) Make it mandatory to provide action taken report by union and States

3.) Use of ICT to ensure better reach

4.) Giving it power of civil court to address issue efficiently.

5.) Cooperative and collaborative work with state women commission

SDG 5 achievement requires NCW to ensure proper discharge of power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Satisfactory and timely redressal of grievances is the cornerstone of 'minimum government, maximum governance.' In this context discuss the challenges associated with current grievance redress mechanisms and suggest measures to strengthen the process. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Grievance redressal mechanisms is necessary part in governance process.

Challenges in current grievance redressal mechanism

1.) Non availability of grievance redressal mechanism

2) No citizen charter affects knowledge with respect quality and grievance mechanism.

3) No actionable accountability.

4.) Dispensation of information not Proactive available.

5) Red tapism increases duration

6.) Bureaucratic indifference.

Candidates must not write on this margin

f.) Awareness about different mechanisms limited.

Measures to strengthen

1) Citizen charter based on seva uttam model (Eg) Ahmedabad jan sunvai kendra

2) use of social audit mechanism (Eg) Meghalaya law making social audit mandatory

3.) Strengthening RTI act and role of CIC & SIC.

4.) Time bound action on grievance redressal

5.) PROBITY, CPARDOW to transform bureaucratic attitude

6) Awareness of mechanism via leveraging NGO and CSO.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7) Capacity building of Gram Sabha to separate ~~not~~ voice from noise

Therefore strengthening grievance redressal mechanisms can address the challenges and uphold "minimum government, maximum governance"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

2nd ARC defines comption as use of public funds for private gains.

Corruption eroding governance, public faith in democratic institutions

1) Leads to loss of funds
2) Increases inequalities in society
3) services are not enjoyed by beneficiaries.
4) Developmental status of society remains stagnant.
5) Reduced trust in governance
6) creates tensions and strains in society.

Mechanisms to check comption
- law : Prevention of comption act, RTI act, PMLA, Benami transaction
- institutions : CVC, Lokpal, CBI, ED

Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential of harmonizing RTI, whistleblower act and Lokpal and Lokayukta act in reducing corruption

1) RTI ensures data is in public domain about government decision, funds utilisation

2) Data can be used to file complaint under Lokpal Act as the act do not provide for frivolous and anonymous complaints.

3) while whistleblower ~~blower~~ act will provide confidence and security to the complainant.

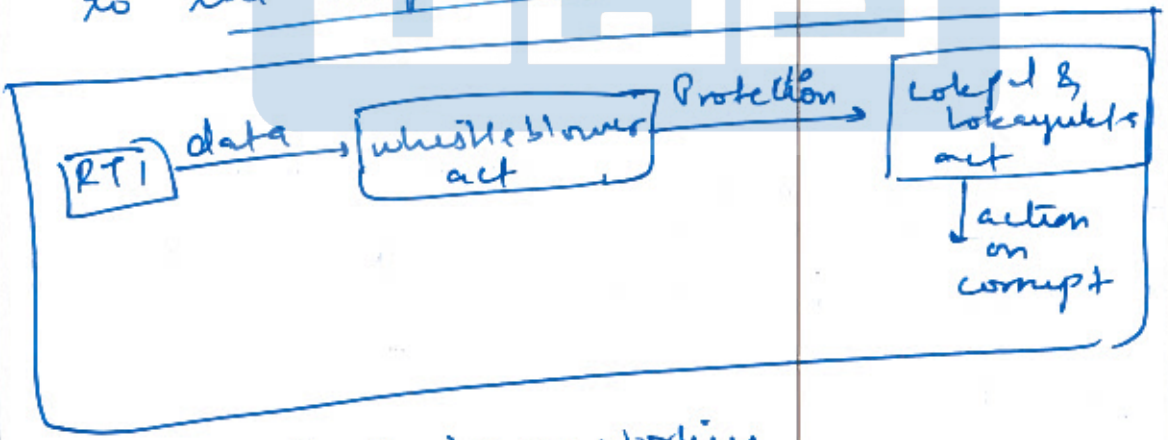


Fig 1: Mechanism of working

Limitations

Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Supply side and demand side constraints of RTI act

2.) Non maintance of records & non disclosure under section 8

3.) Whistleblower act protection delayed reduces confidence (Eg) Killing of Satyendra Dubey

4.) Procedural blockages in Lokpal act.

Way Forward

1.) Proactive information release under section 4 of RTI.

2.) Strengthening Whistleblower Protection Act.

3.) Amending Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act to remove procedural hurdles and provide autonomy.

Streamlining these laws while help achieve SDG 16 of strong institution.

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 institutions in which people in same socio economic conditions pool resources to achieve intended benefits.

Benefits of SHGs to counter poverty

1.) Provide credit to vulnerable who lack access to formal sources.

2.) Provide skill training and resources to establish microentrepnise.

(Eg) Covid mask manufacturing during COVID-19

3.) Promote culture of savings which can be invested in education and health

4.) Women empowerment.

(Eg) Economic Survey 2023 : 88% SHG women oriented

Candidates must not write on this margin

5.] Microfinancing institution by leveraging SHG-Bank linkage program

6) State supported SHGs like Kudumbshree can be leveraged to uplifting vulnerable from poverty.

Challenges of SHGs in countering poverty

1) Rising NPAs as highlighted by RBI report.

2) Willful default by SHG members prevent banks from loans.

3) Limited economies of scale.

4) Lack of market access to products

5) Caste and patriarchal attitudes of society affecting membership.

6) wasteful expenditure prevents investment

7) Lack of handholding by NGO or bank

Candidates must not write on this margin

Stunts growth.

8.) Regional disparity (south > north)

Way Forward

1.) Auditing mechanism to ensure transparency.

2.) SHG-Bank linkage program be implemented properly.

3.) Support by NGOs and CSOs

4.) Spreading awarenes about skill missions and job opportunity

Therefore addressing challenges of SHG can reduce poverty helping achieve SDG1 and SDG10: Reducing inequalities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 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

Joseph Nye defined Soft power as ability of a nation to influence others without use of coercive power.

Role of India's culture as tool for soft power diplomacy

1) Multireligious nature of Indian society
2) Buddhist culture: connect with ASEAN nations and far east asian nations like Japan, S.Korea
3) Historical ties with middle Eastern civilization.
4) Silk route traditions of past to connect with Central Asian countries
5) Role of popular media and Bollywood
   (Eg) Popular in Russia
6) Cuisine and festivals and traditions

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Diaspora as instrument of soft Power diplomacy

1.) Holding economic position of importance.

2.) FIPIC countries with high diaspora

3.) Holding key political positions
(Eg) RISHI SUNAK

4.) Cultural ambassadors

5.) Fruitification of Indo-US civil nuclear deal

Role of Democracy as instrument of soft power democracy

1.) ideals of Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam as theme of G20.

2.) Fostering relations with like minded nations (Eg) QUAD nations

3.) Increased voice at global forum by virtue of being largest democracy.

4.) voicing Global south in multilateral forums

5.)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Extent of establishing India as smart power

1.) Indian diaspora holds key position as CEO of MNCs (Eg) Satya Nadella
Sundar Pichai

2.) Increased workforce in knowledge economy

3.) BPO outsourcing to India highlights smart power.

4.) Balancing Act of India between west and East partnership

5.) Strategic autonomy practiced by India during Russia Ukraine conflict

6) Balancing hard power and soft power

(Eg) 1) SIPRI : India 2nd largest weapon importer

↓ 28th ranking in Soft power Index

With changing multipolar world order, India needs to leverage its smartpower to reap benefits.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 share relationship based on westminster style of government and commonwealth traditions.

Areas of synergy fostering long lasting relations

1.) Trade : 1) Signing of ECTA
2) ongoing talks for CEPA

2.) Multilateral forums : 1.) QUAD membership
2.) 2+2 ministerial dialogue
3.) Indian oceanic region Central to both.

3.) Technological cooperation : 1.) civil nuclear deal
2.) Australia important for Quantum and critical minerals

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) People-2-People ties : huge Indian diaspora.

↳ Increasing Indian students going for higher education in Australia

↳ opening up of Deakin and Wollongong institutes in Gift city.

5) Military exercise such as Malabar for synergy

6) Voicing for free and fair, rule based, multipolar world, countering China in Indo pacific.

Areas of divergence in relationship

1) India not joining RCEP affects trade relations

2) India being left out of AUKUS and transfer of nuclear submarine tech

3) Rising relation in contrast of containing China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Challenges of discrimination and racial abuse of Indian diaspora.

5) Low connectivity due to no mainland connect.

6) Balancing act of India amidst rising stature becoming difficult.

Way Forward

1) use of G20 as platform to collaborate and cooperate.

2) Partnership to counter climate change.

3) Diversifying trade

4) Ensuring stable people-2-people ties.

Hence, addressing challenges and building upon shared values and goals Indo-Australia can make their relations long lasting.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS