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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AREEBA NOMAAN

Roll No. : MTRCA23PA111

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 30/08/22.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 6

Code : TC708

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

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					

Signature

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 diversity of Indian states also has clear bearing on border disputes which hampers development.

Recent Border issues →
- Assam Mizoram
- Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
- Canvery River water Dispute etc

↓

leads to vicious cycle of regionalism

↓

lack of development ← secessionist demands etc

Constitutional Frameworks :

(i) Article 3 : allows parliament to readjust state boundaries as per the needs.

Eg : carving out Telangana.

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(ii) Article 263 → Inter state council : amicable solution for disputes.

(iii) Art 262 → river water disputes.

Legal Framework → ① River Boards Act 1957.
↳ ② State Reorganisation Act's etc.
↳ ③ Inter state River water Dispute Permanent Tribunal Act.

Failed to resolve border disputes :

(i) colonial / historical reasons : arm their division without looking into natural boundary etc. Eg : Assam - Mizoram

(ii) changing river course : leads to claims for access of resources.
Eg : Cauvery water basin

iii) regionalism : over and underdevelopment of areas. Eg : Telangana & Andhara Pradesh.

In Mohit Minerals case SC argued for amicable solution and pragmatic federalism for border dispute resolution.

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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

" Federalism is about association not subordination "

- S. Kaur

Inter state council is a constitutional body U/A 263, created by President.

It was recommended by Sarkaria Commission

Role in vertical cooperation & coordination

(i) under common roof centre and states can discuss issues of common importance

Eg: education, healthcare policies.

(ii) bargaining federalism: among centre & state

Eg: reforms in concurrent list of Seventh Schedule

(iii) fiscal federalism: which is the

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organ of democracy as per C. Rangarajan can be strengthened.

Eg: reforms in FRBM Act, GST Council (Art 279A)

Role in horizontal cooperation :

(i) helps in cooperative federalism.

Eg: Punjab sent wheat buffer stock to Karnataka over shortage of grain

ii) competitive federalism : by exchanging best practices.

Eg: Aspirational District Prog. → converge → collaborate → compete

(iii) discuss issues of common importance :

Eg: river water dispute, migration, minimum wages etc.

Thus, I.S.C. along with zonal councils, GST council and NITI Aayog can help in ushering Ek Bharat shreshtha Bharat and New India by 2030

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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 (PAC)

is a permanent parliamentary committee.

with 22 members (15 Lok Sabha, 7 Rajya Sabha)

Key Functions :

(i) looks into appropriation account and finance account submitted by CAG.

(ii) audits reports of autonomous corporations and departments account by CAG.

(iii) audits grants spent in excess of financial year.

(iv) CAG acts as a friend, philosopher and guide.

(v) since chairman is from opposition it creates in depth executive accountability

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(vi) important role in financial accountability

Issues : (i) frequently bypassed

bills sent to parliamentary committees:

14th Lok Sabha	61%
15th "	75%
16th L.S	26%

(ii) only post mortem, recommendatory

Revamp PAC for effectiveness :

(i) NCRWC : suggests that few bills must be made mandatory for PAC consultation.

(ii) for transparency it must publish meeting records.

(iii) public debate and media oversight.

Thus, steps must be taken for effective contribution of PAC to curb no gradation of public purse and make substantive accountability possible.

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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

As per census 2011, around 30% area under India is urban in nature.

Driver of national economic growth

- innovation and entrepreneurship (Eg: IITs, IIMs etc.)
- quality of life better (Eg: education, healthcare)
- skilled jobs, egalitarian outlooks

Major reforms suggested by 15th Fin. Commision

(1) Sector based grants:

- healthcare and
- education, nutrition for human resource develop.

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(ii) Performance based grants :
- ↳ tax effort,
- ↳ area under forest cover.

etc.

(iii) ways and means to increase revenue generation :
- ↳ Municipals bonds,
- ↳ property taxes etc.

(iv) Disaster management fund :
- ↳ resilient infrastructure in urban areas.

challenges :

(i) only 45% internal revenue generation.

(ii) high dependence on central & state grants.

(iii) lack of strong governance structure and timely elections to ULBs.

These reforms will usher multiplier effect in urban areas and make multi level federalism (Rajni Kothari) as reality.

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5. मौलिक अधिकारों की तुलना में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के तहत 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

Our constitution provides balance between freedom of speech and expression (Art 19) and parliamentary privileges (Art 105).

Key Differences :

(i) Parliamentary Privileges under Art 105, various conventions and SC judgements —

(a) no restriction on individual freedom of speech and expression.

(b) U/A 122, 212 courts can't intervene in parliament and state legislatures

(ii) as a fundamental right :

(a) Art 19(1) provides for freedom of speech and expression but

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also restricts under article 19(2):

- ↳ contempt of court,
- ↳ friendly relations with foreign nations,
- ↳ security of nation etc.

Necessary to maintain balance:

(i) "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" – thus checks and balance is required.

(ii) in Searchlight and Blitz case S.C. emphasised on use of Due process of law.

(iii) absolute immunity can't be provided to avoid totalitarian state; defamation etc.

Thus, "Doctrine of Harmonious Construction" and "Doctrine of Proportionality" must guide the balance between the two.

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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 organisations are mirrors of democracy and harbinger of change."

CSOs are umbrella organisations which work towards promotion and protection of interests.

Eg: Naz Foundation for LGBTQ+ rights.

challenges faced in resource mobilisation :

(i) local resource mobilisation :

↳ (a) FCRA amendment 2020 restricts transfer of funds.

↳ (b) bank account in SBI Delhi Branch.

↳ (c) lack of awareness and volunteers.

Eg: Prayas foundation, SAATHI foundation found difficult to cater needs.

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(ii) corporate social responsibility (CSR):

↳ (a) dodge by showing minimum profit.

↳ (b) create trusts and reclaim the money.

↳ (c) evading taxes etc.

Measures :

(i) Social Stock Exchange (SSE) can help in getting resources.

(ii) SEBI guidelines on Business Responsibility and sustainability Report and ESG norms can help in generating funds.

(iii) Skilling under PMKVY etc.

(iv) Philanthropy must be promoted.

National Policy on Voluntary Sector must be revamp to changing needs and make India a substantive democracy.

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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 is the worst form of violence as it kills silently" - M. Gandhi

NITI Aayog has come with Multidimensional Poverty Index to bring out true estimates and intensity of poverty.

Methology used :

(i) Wide parameters —
- ↳ standard of living
- ↳ mean years of schooling
- ↳ life expectancy, nutrition levels etc.

(ii) sample survey method.

iii) measures head count and intensity also across parameters.

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Significance :

(i) departure from 'income method' of poverty estimate towards more 'inclusive method'.

Eg : nutrition level, school years.

(ii) helps in meaningful policy design and implementation.

Eg : different needs of Tribal population

Eklavya school

(iii) departure from "one size fits all"

(iv) nudge expenditure towards education, skilling and healthcare.

NITI Aayog's MPI is in line with 17 goals of SDG 2030. Thus it gives a path of development for "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas"

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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

Recently, Rajasthan became the first state in the country to bring act for providing "Right to Health for All"

Presence of :

(a) Constitutional provisions → DPSP : improve nutrition level, Art 21 etc.

(b) Legal precedents → MC Mehta case law.

(c) International commitments → UNHCR, ILO etc.

Lack of explicit legal recognition:

(i) Fiscal deficit : 5.9% in Budget-2023-24 makes less space for social infra. expenditure.

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(ii) lack of political will : as the results come after long gestation period.

(iii) lack of demand : despite of out of pocket expenditure ~55%.

(iv) may increase government cost of borrowing — crowd out private investment.

Way Forward :

(i) Ayushman Bharat Yojana can be gradually made universal.

(ii) focus on tax/GDP ratio improvement for redistribution.

(iii) Model Health Act and increase states revenue as suggested by 15th Fin. Commission

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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 new age multilateral platform based on egalitarian principles. It is a voice against western orthodoxy (IMF, ADB etc)

Collective strength → meaningful cooperation



Fig: current members of BRICS

(i) New Development Bank : for mutual banking requirements.
Eg: India received funds for green energy in Odisha.

(ii) Contingency Reserve : in order to

Candidates must not write on this margin

avoid IMF, W.B. loans etc.

(iii) common credit ratings.

(iv) climate change : fund for green transition of BRICS.

(v) South - South cooperation : on issues of connectivity, digital infrastructure, terrorism etc.

Limited ability to influence bilateral relations

Yes

(i) India-China relations over border disputes remain restrained.
(Eg): Arunachal Pradesh.

(ii) limited trade.
(Eg): less than 20 BND with Brazil.

No

(i) amicable talks have been carried over border disputes in recent 15th summit.

(ii) pushing towards expanding trade and commerce and exports.

Recently held 15th summit of BRICS formed consensus over expanding its membership. and making it a success.

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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.

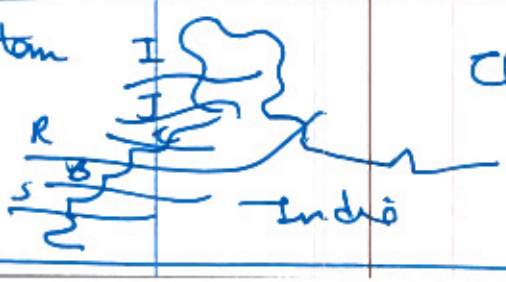
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indus Water Treaty was formulated between India and Pakistan with mediation of world Bank to resolve water dispute.

Recent demand to amend :

(i) Pakistan approached Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) over grievances on Ujh and Kishnaganga Dam.

(ii) it has demanded to amend water sharing mechanism and dispute resolution.



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iii) However, India maintains its stance that it is a bilateral issue and must be resolved bilaterally.

Implications :

(i) run-off river projects over Indus, Jhelum and Chenab may suffer.

ii) 20% users from these rivers may be changed.

iii) may open Pandora Box of water disputes

iv) ongoing dam hydroprojects may get stalled.

(v) drinking water for J&K and Ladakh may be hampered.

Thus, amicable solutions must be brought keeping in mind :

"Vasudev Kutumbakam"

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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

India follows balance between Parliamentary ~~constitutional~~ supremacy and judicial supremacy. Thus India abides by "CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY"

Role of judiciary in influencing constitution INDIA

(i) "Doctrine of basic structure" in India : judicial innovation to prevent constitutional mutilation

Eg : Keshavanand Bharati case 1973 and Minera Mills case. 1980

(ii) creation of Transformative constitution : Expanding

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scope of Art 19, 21 for dignity of life and constitutional morality.

Eg: Struck down Sec 377 in Navtej Singh Johar case;

Shafin Jahan case (Right to marriage)

(iii) free and fair election as bedrock of democracy: Anoop Baranwal case and Mohinder Singh Gill case (plenary power to E.C.I.)

(iv) Seperation of power: to prevent totalitarianism in Indira Gandhi (vs) Rajnarain case.

(v) balance between DPSP and F.R.s: in Minera Mills and LIC corporation case.

vi) Freedom of speech and expression: Vombatkere case (stay on sedition Sec 124 IPC)

vii) Maneka Gandhi case: due process of law.

Candidates must not write on this margin

USA :

(i) Bill of rights – Fundamental rights.

ii) establishment of judicial supremacy.

Scope of judicial review in India

(i) India follow Procedure established by law : competitive legislation i.e. goodness of law.

ii) while USA follows due process of law i.e. implementation of goodness of law and goodness of law.

iii) India doesn't have explicit judicial review while USA has explicit judicial supremacy.

However, in Maneka Gandhi case Supreme Court said that Indian constitution is built on due process of law and principle of natural justice.

Thus, judiciary in India has plenary power

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India follows parliamentary democracy model and representation through territorial constituencies.

Delimitation process is carried by Delimitation Act' after every census.

Principle

proportional representation between states

proportional representation within states

Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges in misrepresentation:

(i) - breaks principle of "one vote - one value".

(ii) - against the concept of territorial representation.

(iii) - over and underrepresentation of issues of public.

(iv) - reduces public trust and confidence.

Ramifications of population based delimitation:

(i) - asymmetrical federation.

(ii) - federal tensions among states and within states.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) – over and underdevelopment of constituencies.

Eg: Chandni Chowk in New Delhi is an underrepresented.

(iv) – may create separate statehood demand.

Eg: Poorvanchal wants separation from Uttar Pradesh

Thus, other factors may also be taken into picture while delimitation process being carried out for stronger democracy.

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

Free and fair elections is bedrock to democracy and credibity of ECI is centrality to it

Election Commission of India : → (i) Article 324, 326

(ii) direction, control and superintendence of elections

iii) elections of President, V. President, Parliament, State legislature.

Role of Supreme Court :

(i) India Gandhi (Vs) Rajnarain Case : upheld free and fair elections as a part of basic structure doctrine

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Mohinder Singh Gill case : SC upheld that ECI has plenary powers in upholding free and fair elections.

(iii) ADR vs UOI 2002 : mandatory disclosure of educational background, criminal cases and income assets by candidates → helped ECI in operational part.

(iv) Lily Thomas Case 2013 : no provision of bail in case convicted of a crime → helped in reducing criminalisation of politics

(v) Anoop Baranwal Case 2023 : SC asked centre to create a law U/A 324 and till then appointment of ECI by a committee : Prime Minister, Leader of opposition, Chief Justice of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges :

(i) Criminalisation of politics is still a concern. (Eg : 43% MP/MLAs have criminal cases.

(ii) recent laws on appointment of ECI doesn't include CJI, thus questions the integrity of selection process

(iii) transparency in electoral bonds is still an issue.

(Eg : ADR report → 95% funds to ruling party.

Inspite of challenges, through checks and balances judiciary has made enough room for independent working of bulwark of democracy i.e. ECI.

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

Parliament U/A 79 includes Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, President. It is the highest deliberative body in country representing the mandate of 1.3 billion population.

Declining role of parliament:

(i) **Conduct of Business:**

(a) reduced sittings due to frequent disruption. Eg: average 70 days of Lok Sabha in recent sessions

(b) reduced time for passage of budget, demand for grants: Eg: only 6% demand for grants discussed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) role of parliamentary committee :

14th Lok Sabha — 65% bills referred
15th " — 75% " "
16th " — 26% " "

(iii) role of opposition diminishing :

↳ (a) lack of leader of opposition.
↳ (b) majoritarian government.

(iv) credibility of speaker :

↳ Eg : Manipur disqualification case

(v) criminalisation of legislators :

Eg : 43% legislators have criminal cases.

(vi) rise of defection, horse trading and "Resort culture"

Eg : fall of government in MH, MP etc.

(vii) frequent passage of ordinance under Art 123 : reducing parliamentary democracy

Eg : Farm laws, Delhi Services ordinance

Candidates must not write on this margin

(viii) frequent disruptions in Rajya Sabha. costs ~Rs 52 lakhs/ day to exchequer.

Measures to be taken :

(i) NCRWC : suggest fixing 120 days for Lok Sabha and 100 days for Rajya Sabha.

(ii) mandatory referring of important bills to parliamentary committee.

(iii) Australian model wherein government pays for loss due to disruption.

(iv) electoral reforms, State funding of elections (Dinesh Goswami Committee) for reducing criminalisation.

(v) German Model of no confidence motion i.e. simultaneously gather confidence.

Parliament is the temple of modern democracy and must reform itself for vibrant democracy and public trust doctrine.

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

"I judge the progress of a country by the progress its women have made."
– Dr Ambedkar

National Commission for women is a statutory body formed in 1992. It is an example of state led feminism and gender empowerment.

Role in shaping discourse on gender sensitive laws :

(i) – helped in amendment of Criminal Procedure Code after Nirbhaya Rape case shook conscience of nation

(ii) – crucial inputs in formation of

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Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace 2013 Act (PoSH Act) which enabled safety and security at workplace.

(iii) - crucial role in amendment in POCSO act 2019 which introduced non penetrative offences and death penalty.

(iv) - labour code provisions concerned with women issues were also dealt by NCW.

NCW as constitutional body :

(i) - its functioning may improve by constitutional backing in :

(a) appointment
(b) security of tenure
(c) independence of functional role

Eg : case of constitutional elevation of NCBC.

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(ii)- may get better investigation team, power of civil court, better fund and infrastructure.

Issues may still remain:

(i)- mostly accessible to urban women only while issues of rural women may remain unresolved.

(ii)- elitist culture and influence in appointment of members.

(iii)- institution of patriarchy needs bottom up reform in society.

However, various expert suggestion is for elevation of NCW to constitutional body for better and effective work.

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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

e

Minimum goverment and Maximum governace' is one of the pillars of Vision of New India by 2030.

It means shift in role of goverment from regulator to facilitator.

challenges associated with current grievance redressal mechanism :

(1) - digital exclusion :

most mechanisms are online and excludes millions.

Eg : SHE Box, e-FIR, mygov.in

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) – lack of awareness among citizens towards these provision.

Eg: only 1% Indians use R.T.I.

(iii) – delay in dispute resolution: "justice delayed is justice denied"

(iv) – collusive corruption:

Eg: Social audit in MNREGA marred by corruption as per CAG report

(v) – staff is not trained in these matters.

Measures to strengthen:

(i) – Citizen charter for timely quality, standard and delivery.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) — dedicated/ earmarked fund for grievance redressal in every department.

(iii) — translations in mother tongue for greater accessibility

(iv) — awareness campaign by civil administration & police.

Eg: YUVA initiative of Delhi government.

Grievance redressal is cornerstone of vibrant and succesful democracy. It is the safety valve against dissent. Here must be strengthned. Australian Model can be used.

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

As per Transparency International India ranks 86th in Corruption Perception Index. Corruption is abuse of power of personal gains.

According to Kautilya in 'Arthashastra' corruption is the biggest evil for development of society and Yogakshema

Harmonising RTI, WBPA, Lokpal Act :

(i) Breaking of silos : improve interdependency of organisation.

(ii) reduce delay in justice and effective adjudication

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-(iv)- optimum utilisation of resources like funds, technology, skilled manpower etc.

-(v)- create self policing and deterrence in presence of strong anti corruption regime.

-(vi)- help in improving public trust and cooperation thus abiding by public trust doctrine

Eg: strong anti corruption regime in New Zealand.

Challenges :

-(i)- break the specialisation of various legal frameworks and institutions like CIC, Lokpal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) - centralisation of regulatory regime may further become to compromise.

(iii) - collusive corruption may increase.

(iv) - transparency and accountability may further get reduced.

Way forward :

(i) - Comprehensive policy level framework for breaking nexus and collusive corruption

(ii) - role of technology may improve the situation.

Eg : DBT reduced corruption in e-governance in Delhi etc.

(iii) - introducing Code of Ethics and Code of conduct as per 2nd ARC

Thus, holistic approach can help reduce corruption.

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

Self Help Groups are innovative solution towards ~~diverse~~ multidimensionally resolving issues out of poverty.

Eg: Millet Sisters Network for improving nutrition & income.

Benefits of SHGs for development of marginalised community:



Fig: Virtuous cycle of SHGs

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) SHGs can help in resolving intersectoral issues like skilling, innovation and income.

Eg: SEWA model of Ela Bhatt for women empowerment.

(ii) skilling under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana helps in generating innovation.

(iii) entrepreneurship can be promoted through Priority Sector Lending, SHG-Bank Linkage scheme and MUDRA loans.

Eg: Kudumbashree Model of Kerala.

iv) SHGs at present hold $90 Billion total wealth:

income level ↑ → health, education improves.

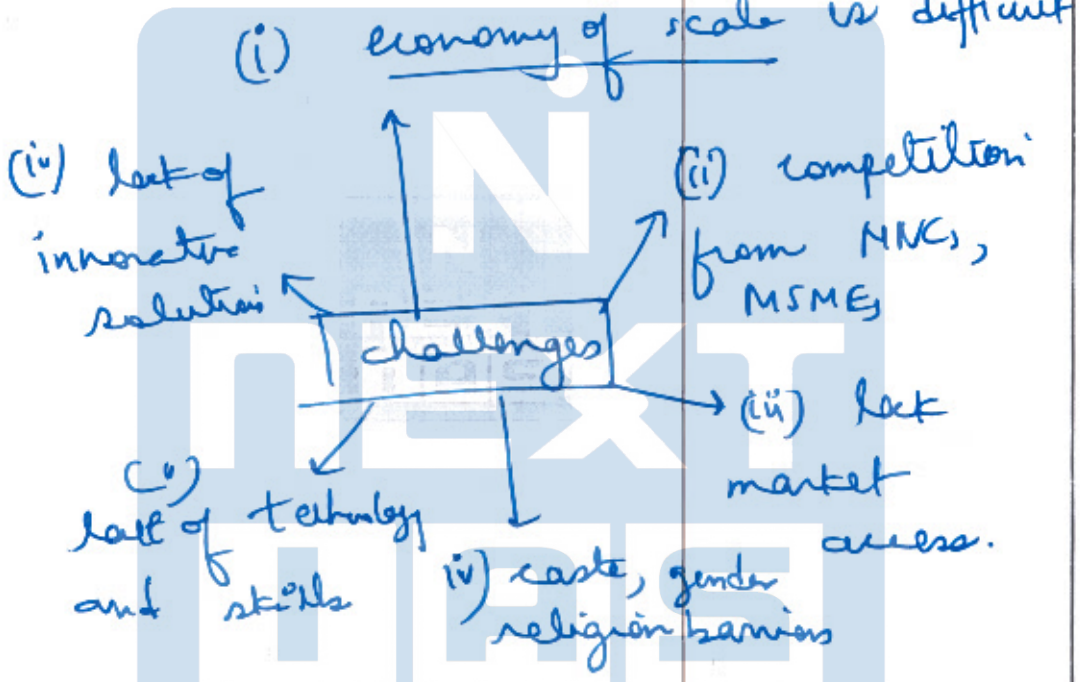
innovation → income

rural transformation ← innovation

productivity improves.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg: Project Lampoons in Assam → backyard poultry farming:
-) income level rise
-) nutrition level rise
-) women empowerment.



Thus hand holding approach and Odisha model of SHG which focuses on micro finances and skilling, government procurement must be encouraged in India for achieving SDG 2030.

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 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

As per Joseph Nye "smart power" refers to smart mix of:

- Soft power:
  - (•) diplomacy
  - (•) culture
  - (•) persuasion
- Hard power
  - (•) military
  - (•) economic sanction
  - (•) coercion

Role of various instrument in soft power

(i) culture:

(a) ancient civilisation ethos of pluralism, diversity and tolerance. makes India a credible partner

(Eg): philosophy of Vasudev Kutumbakam in G20 presidency

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) culture of vibrant festivals like Diwali, Adi Mahotsav, Eid etc helps to create "Brand India"

(c) distinct food like Biryani, clothes like saree; yoga etc has created distinct mark.

(ii) diaspora :

(a) PM Modi calls them as informal 'ambassadors' of India and living bridge.

(b) world migration Report '22 suggest 111 Billion Dollar remittance from diaspora.

(c) helped in strengthening relations :

- Astra zeneca vaccine
- CEO of Microsoft, Google etc
- political leaders like Rishi Sunak, Kamala Harris.

(iii) democracy

(a) largest running vibrant democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

and credibility:

(Eg): Civil Nuclear Deal and NSG waiver due to credibility of country.

India as a smart power:

- it has enabled unique position in world.
- Mr Jaishankar says: "world now wants to listen to India and to be seen with India".

Issues:

(i) economic might of China and territorial assertion.

(ii) Russia Ukraine war shows only diplomacy can't help, military power is equally important.

iii) changing global order: "Polarity dilemma"; rise of tech. giants.

Thus India needs both internal and external balancing for keeping world power.

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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 shares historical, cultural and democratic ideologies which helps in convergence of interests

shared values
- democracy
- human rights
- secularism
- multiparty system

vibrant people to people connect
- recognition of educational qualifications
- celebration of Diwali, Garba etc
- 2.3% of Australian population is Indian origin

Candidates must not write on this margin



Fig: India and Australia

Strategic collaboration:

(i) 2+2 ministerial dialogue between external affairs and defense ministers

(ii) Mutual logistics support agreement for military cooperation.

(iii) both are members of QUAD: informal security alliance.

(iv) both converge on anti china narrative.

v) convergence on free, inclusive, open Indian ocean and zone of peace.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic collaboration:

- (i) Critical Minerals Investment Initiative for trade in lithium, cobalt etc.
- ii) gradually bilateral trade from 30BND to 50BND.
- iii) long term investments.
  - (Eg): Adani in Queensland coal

Challenges → (i) decoupling of China is difficult.

(ii) Anti India groups in Australia

iii) AUKUS may reduce visibility of QUAD.

C. Rajamohan calls for deeper strategic partnership between the two democracies for long lasting connection and convergence of interest

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

