

NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate :

Muhammed Swalah T.A

Roll No. :

M+23 RCA PA056

Registration Number :

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Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

Test - 6

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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)

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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				

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

Recently, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh signed Namsai declaration to resolve border disputes.

Constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes

II Constitutional

- ① Article 131 - Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court to ~~ensure~~ resolve interstate disputes
- ② Article 257 - Interstate Council
↳ to ensure emotional integration
- ③ GST Council under Article 279
- to ensure uniform taxation
- Under Shroo pooled sovereignty.
- ④ Finance Commission

II Legal

- ① Interstate ~~Water~~ River water dispute Act, 1956
↳ to resolve water disputes.

- ② Zonal Councils
↳ under State Reorganisation Act
- ③ NITI Aayog → Think tank with representation from States.

Reasons behind failure to resolve disputes

- ① 'River in State List'
↳ Affecting the efficiency of
IWDA, 1956
- ② Rise of regional parties
↳ And their influence in
National level.
- ③ Unequal Asymmetric federalism
↳ Creating animosities.
- ④ Colonial Rise of new demands
Eg: Gorkhaland.

Despite these challenges,
India was largely successful in managing
interstate disputes to ensure emotional
integration.

2. ऊर्ध्वाधर (केंद्र-राज्य) और क्षैतिज (अंतर-राज्य) अंतर-सरकारी सहयोग और समन्वय को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर-राज्य परिषद की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Examine the role of the Inter-state Council in promoting vertical (Centre-State) and horizontal (Inter-State) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Inter State Council is a Constitutional body under Article 267 to promote:

- ① Investigate matters of Common interest between Centre and States
- ② Reduce conflicts between States
- ③ Any other matter of relative interest between States.

It has a secretariat at Delhi and a Standing Committee to ensure continuous working.

Role of Interstate Council

- ① Promotes better integration and ensure unity
- ② ~~Re~~ Promote competitive, Collaborative and Cooperative federalism
- ③ Reduce interstate disputes and

friction between States

Challenges

- ① Advisory body - lack of enforceability
- ② Met only once in last nine years.
- ③ Existence of other parallel bodies
Eg: GST Council
↳ Affecting efficiency.
- ④ While Interstate Council is Constitutional
North East Council is Statutory.

Way forward

- ① ~~For~~ Reorganise it into bodies
like GST Council
- ② Quasi judicial powers to ensure
enforceability
- ③ Financial powers.

It should also be given
representation as a body in
institutions like NITI Aayog.

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
was formed in 1921 under GOI Act, 1920
It has 22 members (15 Lok Sabha + 7
Rajyasabha).

Functions

- ① Scrutinise the accounts of Central governments.
- ② Examine the reports of CAG on Central government
- ③ To ensure that accounts are kept and funds are administered in the best interests of the public
- ④ CAG is the friend and philosopher of PAC
- ⑤ Lead by Opposition by convention.

Challenges

- ① Post facto Examination

- ② Only advisory role
- ③ Cannot prevent disallowance of funds
- ④ Can only monitor few accounts in an year
- ⑤ Members are not experts in the field.

Measures to revamp PAC

- ① Statutory support to PACs.
- ② Power to demand investigations in case of gross mismanagement.
- ③ Provision of experts to ensure quality of scrutiny.
- ④ PAC reports should be discussed in Parliament.

Furthermore, PAC reports should be put in public domain to ensure accountability and transparency.

4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम 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

India's Urban areas contribute more than 40% of its GDP, underlining its importance in economic growth.

Role of ~~the~~ Urbanisation in growth

- ① Transition of excess labour from agriculture
↳ Promotion of employment.
- ② Provision of better standard of living
- ③ Urban areas as production centres
Eg:- Jamshedpur as for Iron and Steel.

Recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission

- ① ULBs should be able to

raise bonds based on their
own GDP.

② ~~Growth~~ Devolution of funds and
taxation rights to develop basic
infrastructure.

③ ULBs should be able recruit
their own staff force.

~~④ Participation~~
Outcomes of these recommendations

Pros

- ① Growth of Urban centres
- ② Better provision of Services.
- ③ Human resource development

Cons

① Neglect of Rural areas (70%).

② Growth of regional inequality

we should further focus
on models like PURA of A.P.J.
Abdul Kalam for more equitable
growth.

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

While Freedom of Speech and Expression under Fundamental Rights (Article 19) are restricted by reasonable restrictions. Parliamentary privileges under Article 105 doesn't have such restrictions.

Reasonable restrictions under Article 19:

Sovereignty of India, Security of State, friendly relation with foreign State, Morality, Chastisement, Public Order, Incitement to offence etc..

Difference

Fund Article 19

① Punishable for violation of restrictions

Parliamentary Privileges

① Cannot be punished for anything said or any vote given

Parliament

② Not absolute

↳ Can be restricted
during emergencies② Cannot be restricted
during emergenciesNecessity to maintain balance

- ① Parliamentary privileges:- prevents misuse of power by executive to silence opposition
- ② Ensure fair representation of interests
- ③ Open debates and discussions.
- ④ People as judge for ultimate violations
- ⑤ Misuse of Article 19 can be detrimental to Nations
- ⑥ Reasonable restrictions to ensure one person's right to turn into another person's tyranny.

Balance between the two is necessary for effective governance

6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, 'सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्यवाई' 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

CSOs ensure good governance under public private people partnerships.

Role of CSOs

① Complement Government welfare Schemes.

Eg:- Teach for India for education.

② Represent vulnerable population

Eg:- Various SEWA of Elabhatt.

③ Pressure group in decision making

Eg:- Narmada Bachao Andolan.

④ Augment Government measures

Eg:- Akash Schools in Maharashtra

Challenges

I Local resource mobilisation

① Limited access to private funds.

- ② Rising administrative Costs
- ③ Bogus CSOs
↳ Eg:- Working as Shell Companies

II Corporate Social Responsibility

- ① Urban Centric
↳ Affecting rural CSOs.
- ② Limited to specific sectors
↳ Affecting CSOs working with peripheral groups.
- ③ Government as a primary beneficiary

Way forward

- ① Initiatives like Darpan portal of NITI Aayog to ensure accountability
- ② Partnerships with Government to ensure ^{efficiency in} welfare schemes.
Eg:- Childlines 1098,
we should also have a
Volunteering policy to promote CSOs.

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 महत्व 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's poverty census in the last decade shows a 5% difference between Tendulkar and Rangarajan Committees underlining the importance of effective poverty assessment.

NITI Aayog's National MPI Index

I Methodology

① In alignment with Global MPI of Oxford

② Measures achievements rather than under achievements

③ 3 ^{Categories} ~~domains~~ with 8 domains based on health education and Infrastructure

II Significance

① Comprehensive measure than

Consumption based measure

- ② 19% people as BPL
- ③ Helps in Customized policy making
- ④ Shows Regional disparities
Eg:- Kerala < 1%
Bihar = 68%

Challenges

- ① Cannot factor regional disparities in needs and priorities
- ② Low consumption doesnot always mean poverty.

Furthermore, NMPI is a measure in the right direction as right data will lead to right policies

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

SC recognized Right to Health under Article 21, we also have Constitutional provisions under Article 39 and Article 41 to provide ~~R~~ healthy and welfare. India is a signatory to Alma Ata Convention on primary health.

Reasons for legal recognition

① Lack of resources.

- Right to Health will strain government resources ~~for~~ to enforce right.

② Affect Commercial growth of health industry

③ Regional disparities

88% of Indian doctors are
Urban based

④ 1:184 proportion of doctors.

⑤ Presence of alternate medicines
in rural areas.

Way forward

⊗ Following measures should be
done before legally recognizing
Right to health.

① Increase in insurance cover
↳ Currently 27%.

② Promotion of PPP models in
health delivery

③ Pro Integration of AYUSH in
primary health sector.

Furthermore, we should
promote preventive medication
and healthy lifestyle for a
healthy population.

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

Recently, BRICS expanded to become a 10 member body constituting 40% of world population.

Strength of BRICS for meaningful Cooperation

- ① Alternative model for G7 led world order
- ② Promotion of development of Global South
Eg:- New Development Bank.
Currency Reserve Arrangement.
- ③ Counter weight in Climate negotiations
- ④ Emerging economies than can collaborate in WTO negotiations
Eg:- India and South Africa on Covid Licensing.

Issues affecting trajectory

- ① India China bilateral issues.
- ② Potential of growth into Anti west nexus.
- ③ Only India, Brazil and South Africa promote democratic values.
- ④ India's association with US.

Way forward

- ① Convergence based on sovereign interests
 - ② Inclusion of more powers.
 - ③ Push for UNSC reshuffle
- Although Bilateral potential is limited, it is significant

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, 1960
is a successful model of water
diplomacy between India and Pak.
→ Pakistan side stepped Graded
Mechanism to PCoW
Reason for
demands for
amends of Arbitration
→ India asked for
renegotiation for violation.

Potential Impacts

- ① More utilisation of Ravi, Beas
Sutlej to Indian States
- ② Can affect economy of

Pakistan

③ Cause of international ramifications
as it is mediated by World Bank.

We should negotiate
IWT to factor Climate Change.



11. संसदीय संप्रभुता और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत ने भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संवैधानिक ढाँचे को आकार देने में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण 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

Indian Constitution is a
Synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and
Judicial Supremacy while US works on
Judicial Supremacy.

→ Parliament has ultimate powers
Eg:- UK
→ ~~It~~ It can amend any part
of Constitution

Parliamentary Sovereignty

→ Rights as the product of
Parliament. than guaranteed by state
→ Procedure established by law

Judicial Supremacy → due process of
Law

→ Supremacy of Constitution
→ Parliamentary laws cannot violate
Constitution
Eg:- USA.

Role of judiciary in these Countries

① Expanding the ambit of Fundamental rights

Eg:- Naz Foundation case 2016 to include ~~to~~ LGBTQI under Article 17.

- Case in California against Jim Crow Laws

② Judicial Activism or Public Interest Litigation

- To protect Citizen's rights

Eg:- Marbury v Madison Vs New York in US
Hussainara Khatoon Vs Bihar in India.

③ Supremacy of Constitution.

Eg:- Basic Structure doctrine in Keshvaranda Bharti Case.

④ Similar Separation of executive & judiciary in India and US.

↳ Similar procedure of impeachment.

Judicial Review InUSA

① Cannot Invalidate
State laws
- dual System

② NO provision of
advisory jurisdiction

③ dual System
of judiciary.

India

① ~~Can~~ Same court
can invalidate
State laws.

② Advisory jurisdiction

③ Supreme court ~~can~~
has administrative
power over lower
Courts

So, Scope of Judicial
review in India is wider
compared to US.

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

We have frozen delimitation in 1971 to pursue population limiting measures which due to be over by 2026. although intra state delimitation happens every 10 years.

Significance of delimitation

① Representation disproportionate to population
 Eg: ^{40 lakh citizens} ~~40 lakh~~ members have one representative in Rajasthan while ^{10 lakh votes} ~~40 lakh~~ votes for one in Kerala.

② Large electorate promotes voting based on Caste and Communal interests
 ↳ Representatives not accountable

to the whole electorate

3) Under representation of Certain Sections

4) Difficulty of MPs to ~~reach~~ connect with the electorate.

Ram ⑤ Against the idea of one person, one vote.

Ramifications of delimitation in federal interests

① Loss of seats in states that pursued family planning

Eg:- Kerala will lose four seats,
UP will gain 8 Seats.

② Under representation of certain linguistic groups.

③ Increasing North South divide.

④ It will act against family

planning measures

↳ States penalised for controlling
population

③ Rise of Cultural anxieties and
Regionalism.

Way forward

- ① ~~Resurger~~ Strengthen Zonal Council
- ② Promotion of bodies like GST
Council based on shared sovereignty.
- ③ Consideration of factors other
than ~~pop~~ population too while
delimitation

Furthermore, Centre
should ensure balanced growth
to reduce alienation of citizens
from the Nationhood.

13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारों के नेतृत्व 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

Recently Supreme Court ordered Constitution of a Collegium to elect Chief election Commission with CJI as a member.

~~Role of Sup Court~~ Recognize parties and allot symbols

ECI Under Article 124 to conduct election
→ Consider Delimitation Commission Report
→ prepare electoral roles, resolve disputes
→ Enforce model Code of Conduct (MCC)

Supreme Court in Strengthening ECI

① Original jurisdiction in resolving issues related to election of President & Vice president

② ~~D~~ Final role in disqualifying members based on electoral

offences

Eg:- Indira Gandhi Case 1975.

③ Judgement on publishing Criminal antecedents of Candidates

Eg:- PUCL Case, 2013

④ Instant disqualification of members who are convicted with Criminal offences

Eg:- Lily Thomas Case, 2008.

⑤ Enforcing Model Code of Conduct through existing legislations.

Challenges

① Lack of legal enforceability of MCC

② Long pendency in litigation

↳ prevents ECI from going to courts.

③ ECI lacks powers to disqualify
Candidates

4. Way forward

2nd ARC suggests.

① Formation of tribunals for electoral
offences

↳ Reducing the work load of SC.

② ECI should have quasi-judicial powers

③ MCC should be legally enforced.

④ ~~4~~ State funding of elections ~~under~~

~~to~~ to reduce criminal nexus.

⑤ ~~4~~ Electoral bonds ~~to~~ Supreme Court

periodically intervened to ensure the
Credibility and Efficiency of ECI

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

India have seen declining role of Parliament in recent years affecting the governance and the efficiency of democratic deliberations

Reasons for declining role of Parliament

① Single party or coalition winning absolute majority in both houses.

Eg:- BJP has 305 Seats in 545 member Lok Sabha

↳

② Divided opposition

↳ Cannot pass any motions.

③ Increasing resort to voice votes

④ Lack of Council Reduction in

number of bills transferring to
Committee Stage

⑤ Suspended Parliament

↳ due to Corona and protests.

⑥ Outcome of declining power of Legislature

I. Balanced exercise of power

① Lack of representation of voices

↳ Especially from opposition ruled
places.

② Growth of all powerful executive

↳ Growth of Kitchen Cabinet

③ Decreasing Stakeholder Consultations

Eg: Farm bills

④ Bureaucratic from democratic form of decision making

↳ dominated by executive.

II. Check on executive branch

① Lack of accountability

↳ Legislature cannot pass motions.

② Lack of scrutiny

↳ due to dysfunctional Committees

③ ~~Growth of extra~~ Lack of public Consultations

↳ bills are passed in a day without Consultation stage.

Way forward

① Promotion of Coalitions.

② Civic Society deliberations on bills.

③ Powers to Rajyasabha to equally deliberate on bills other than money bills

④ Transfer of judicial powers from Speaker to Supreme Court.

Separation of powers is essential for rule of law and good governance, and must be upheld.

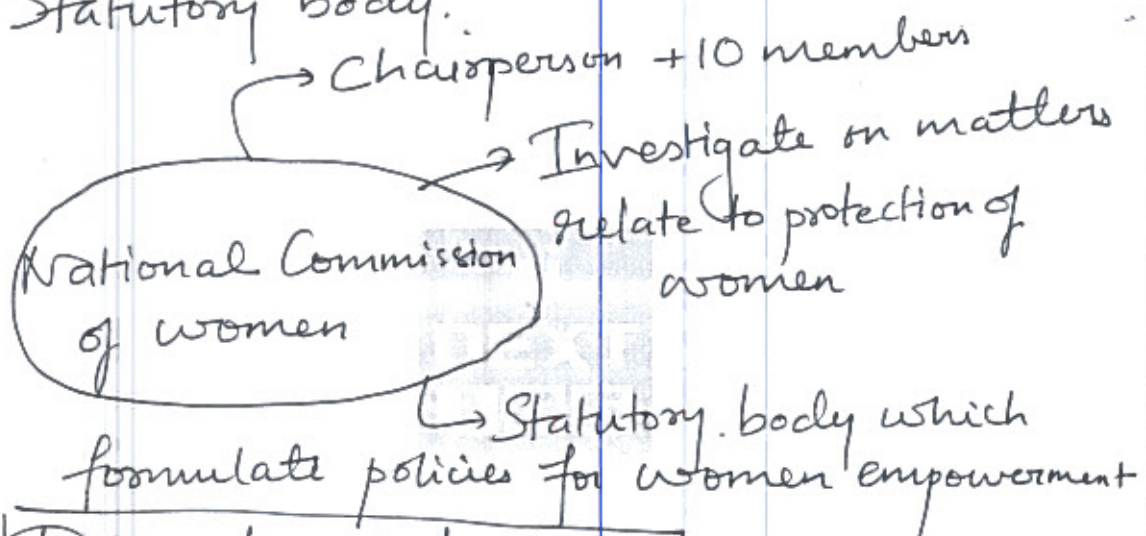
15. भारत में लिंग-संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को संवैधानिक संस्था बनाने से उसका प्राधिकार किस हद तक सुदृढ़ होगा?

(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 Act, 1992 formed NCW as a Statutory body.



Role played by NCW.

- ① Initiatives like SHE box - for anonymous reporting of complaints of violations against women at workplaces
- ② ~~Green~~ Enforcement of Prevention of Sexual Offences against women at workplaces Act
- ③ Manages 'Sakhi - One Stop Shop'

to protect women victims.

④ Instrumental in formulating
Nirbhaya Act, 2013

Constitutionalisation of NWCW

Benefits

- ① Independence from government
↳ Can pursue cases against governmental bodies
- ② Autonomy in appointment
↳ Present appointment is political and lacks autonomy.
- ③ Quasi judicial powers
↳ Powers of civil court to enforce its decisions
- ④ Financial autonomy
↳ to enforce measures to ensure women representations.
Empowerment
- ⑤ Wider and merit based representation

Challenges

- ① Existence of parallel bodies
Eg: NHRE, State level bodies
- ② Lack of powers
↳ Advisory body.
↳ No enforceable power
- ③ Large number of unfilled vacancies
- ④ Widely criticised for lack of prompt response
Eg: Women abuse during
Manipur violence, 2022; Delhi riots 2020.

NCW should be
Constitutionalised to make it a
more powerful body to protect
and enforce women empowerment
measures as India is moving
from women development to
women led development.

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

The idea of effective grievance redressal is synonymous with the neo liberal concept of 'minimum government, maximum governance'.

Significance of Grievance redressal

- ① Ensures citizen centric governance.
- ② Government as facilitator than provider
- ③ Citizen as Consumer than passive benefactor.
- ④ Increase in transparency and Accountability

Present System — Challenges

- ① Service based and not unified
Eg. RTBI has its own mechanism.
- ② Large number of pendencies

- ③ Judiciary for common concerns.
 - ↳ Care clearance rate of only 88%.
- ④ Tribunals for public services
 - ↳ Limited staff.
 - ↳ Appeals to High Courts
 - ↳ Increasing the Case load of High Courts.
- ⑤ 3 Core cases pending in local courts.
- ⑥ Lack of proper judicial representation in tribunal appointments
- ⑦ States have limited autonomy with tribunals.
 - Administrative tribunals under Centre
- * ⑧ Consumer Courts are under-staffed and lacks regional benches
 - ↳ Principal bench in Delhi and exists only in Metropolitan cities affecting accessibility.

Measures

① Promotion of online grievance redressal portals.

Eg:- MSME's Samadhan portal.

② Judicial oversight of Tribunals
- To ensure efficiency and to reduce politicisation.

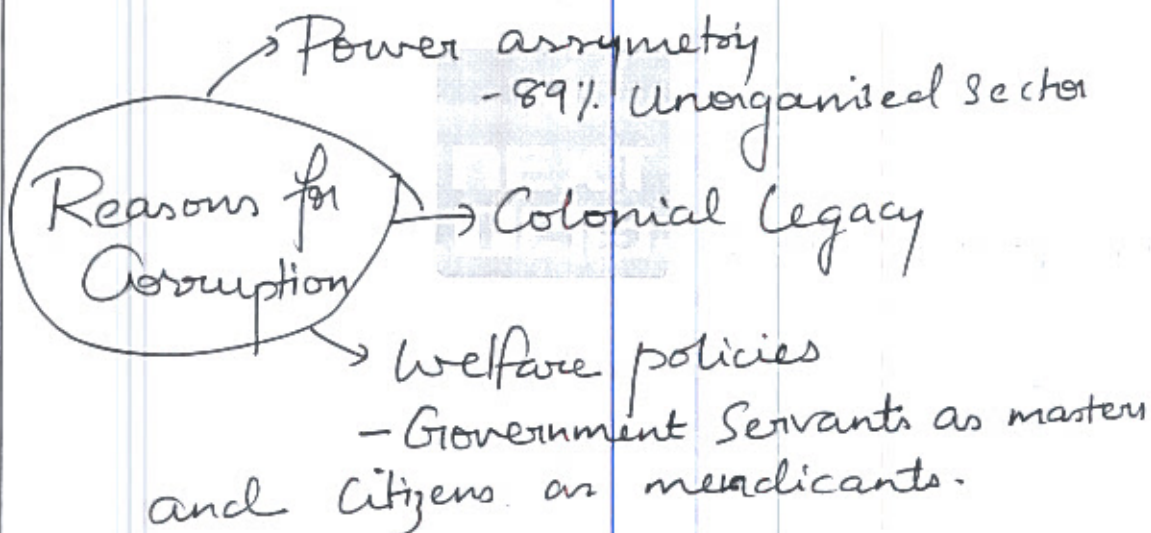
③ Acceleration of Digital court project. 2.0
↳ & enlarge its ambit to local courts.

④ Participation of Civil Society Organisation and Consumer forums as litigants in Consumer courts.

Effective grievance redressal.
will ensure effective participation of
Citizens in service delivery and
increases their confidence in the
governance.

17. 'भ्रष्टाचार शासन के ताने-बाने को जर्जर कर देता है, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में जनता का विश्वास कम हो जाता है।' भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी शासन या व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम, व्हिसलब्लोअर संरक्षण अधिनियम (डब्ल्यूबीपीए) और लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के सामर्थ्य का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Corruption corrodes the fabric of governance, eroding the public's faith in democratic institutions.' Examine the potential for harmonizing the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act (WBPA), and the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013, to enhance the effectiveness of the anticorruption regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Corruption is the misuse of public office for private benefit.
India ranks low in corruption index.



Right to Information (RTI).

- ① Promotes Information as a public good that citizens can demand from government.
- ② Public disclosure of information.

Whistle blower Protection Act (WBPA)

- ① Protect whistle blowers against assaults
- ② Promotes govt whistle blowing about government projects

Lokpal and Lokayukta, 2013 (LLA)

- ① Corruption ombudsman to investigate corruption of government offices
- ② Mechanism under time bound investigation under CBI

Need for Harmonising RTI, WBPA and LLA

- ① Challenge of RTI: Lack of protection for Activists

Eg:- Assault of Vyapam Scam whistle blower.

↳ Whistle blower Act can give these protections.

- ② Challenge of WBPA

Lack of machinery to investigate cases about government staff outside government machinery

↳ Act mandates higher authority.

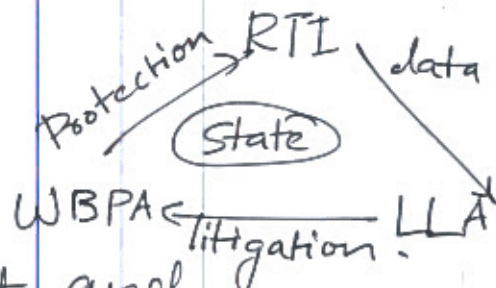
↳ Lokpal Act Overcomes this challenge.

- ③ Lokpal Act can be better enforced by providing data in the public discourse through RTI Act.

Measures to ensure harmonisation

- ① Constitutionalisation of these three bodies
 - ↳ To overcome political influence
- ② Judicial oversight
- ③ Time bound resolution of cases.
- ④ Reduce the number of exceptions.

This can be made effective through a vigilant and proactive civil society.



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

Hon'able PM recently said that SHGs should evolve into Nation Help groups underlining the importance of SHGs.

Benefits of SHGs

I Skill development

- ① Promotion of financial literacy
Eg:- Bank Sakhis,
↳ Microfinancing.

- ② Women empowerment.

↳ India has 1.2 Core SHGs with 88% women representation.

II Entrepreneurship

- ① Promotion of women led initiatives

Eg:- Kudumbasree canteens of Kerala.

- ② Promotion of Cottage industries
Eg:- Ajnaka markets of Bihar.

III Income generation

- ① SHG - Bank linkage program.
↳ Promotion of thrift.

- ② Initiatives like Microfinancing
Eg:- Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

Challenges

I Gender based

- ① Genderification of SHGs
↳ lack of male members
- ② Pink Collar jobs
- ③ Lack of financial autonomy

II Developmental

- ① Skill deficit
- ② Lack of hand holding
Eg:- Allahabad HC recently
said that SHGs have weak

Legal basis affecting its accountability

III Regional disparities

- ① Eastern India has less number of SHGs.

IV Socio economic

- ① Growth of elitism in SHGs.
- ② Participation of SCs are minimal
↳ dominated by intermediate Castes

Way forward

- ① SHGs should focus on Panchasutras - regular interloaning, meeting etc..
- ② ~~Four~~ SHGs based on three zeroes of Mohd Yunus - zero poverty, zero emissions and zero unemployment.

Our country identified the transformative impact of SHGs and as our Finance minister said that we are trying to develop unicorns in SHGs.

19. 'भारत अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति के लिए विद्यमानचित्र 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's culture, diaspora
and democracy forms India's
Exceptionalism as a world power.

Role of Culture, diaspora and democracy
in Soft power

I Culture

① Buddhist diplomacy with South East Asia.

↳ PM famously said 'India gave the world. Budh, not Yudi'

② India's civilisational Connect with West Asia

Eg: Project Mausam of MEA.

③ India-Africa Connect

↳ MEA said 'A historical Connect transforming into modern day partnership'

Eg- India Africa Growth Corridor.

II Diaspora

① Pacific Island States (PIC)

Eg- FIPIC initiative of India and PICs.
Jas 'Namaste Parifika' in Cook islands.

② Indian diaspora in West Asia.
↳ 8 million contributing 30%
of remittances.

Eg- Lulu group of Yusuf Ali

③ Diaspora influencing policies

Eg- US Nuclear agreement, 2008.

III Democracy

① India as an island of democracy
in an uncertain neighbourhood.

② Reinforcing India's leadership in
Global South.

India as Smart power(modern)

④ Successes

① Leadership in Digital public
infrastructure

Eg- UPI with Singapore, UAE.

- ② Pharmaceutical development
Eg:- Vaccine master initiative
- ③ Infrastructure builder
Eg:- Metro project in Mauritius.

Challenges

- ① Delays in project completion.
- ② ~~China~~ Growth of Chinese hegemony
Eg:- Chinese military base in Djibouti
- ③ ~~Dom~~ Growth of Anti India elements in different countries
Eg:- Khalistan movements in Canada.

India has evolved into a modern nation state with rich traditional routes projecting across South Asia.

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

As PM famously said,
Indo-Australian relationship is based
on 3Es - Energy, Education and
Economy

Significance of Indo-Australian Relationship

- ① Complementarities
 - ↳ India
 - Energy deficient
 - Man producer
 - Labour
 - Requires Capital
 - ↳ Australia
 - Energy surplus
 - Labour deficient
 - Resource rich
 - has surplus money.

- ② Democratic values.

- ③ Huge Convergence of interests
 - ↳ China as threat
 - ↳ Climate Change priorities.

- ④ Huge People to People Connect.
 - ↳ India has a large diaspora population

Developments in relationship

Trade

- ① FTA Signed with Australia.
- ② 'Little India' in Sydney.
- ③ MREA agreement - Mutual Recognition of Qualification.
- ④ Movement of labour (Mode 4) in FTA.

Strategic Collaboration

- ① QUAD members
- ② Participants in Malabar exercise.
- ③ 2+2 dialogues between India and Australia.
- ④ Participation through various bodies

Challenges

- ① China as Australia's largest trading partner
↳ Australia looking to diversify from China.

② Diverging interests in Climate Change negotiations

↳ India as Global South

③ Low momentum in growth.

④ Quad doesn't have security

dimension.

④ Low trade - Less than 16 bn\$

⑤ Indian companies find it difficult to import Australian coal due to strict environment regulations.

Way forward

① More integration through bilateral engagement

② Promotion of economic dependencies

③ Closer security partnership

Indo Australia Relationship
has a bipartisan support and should
be promoted to ensure full potential.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

