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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate :

SHOIB

Roll No. :

PTTP 221500

Registration Number :

MTS 2300018776

Date of Examination :

15th Aug '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. :

[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

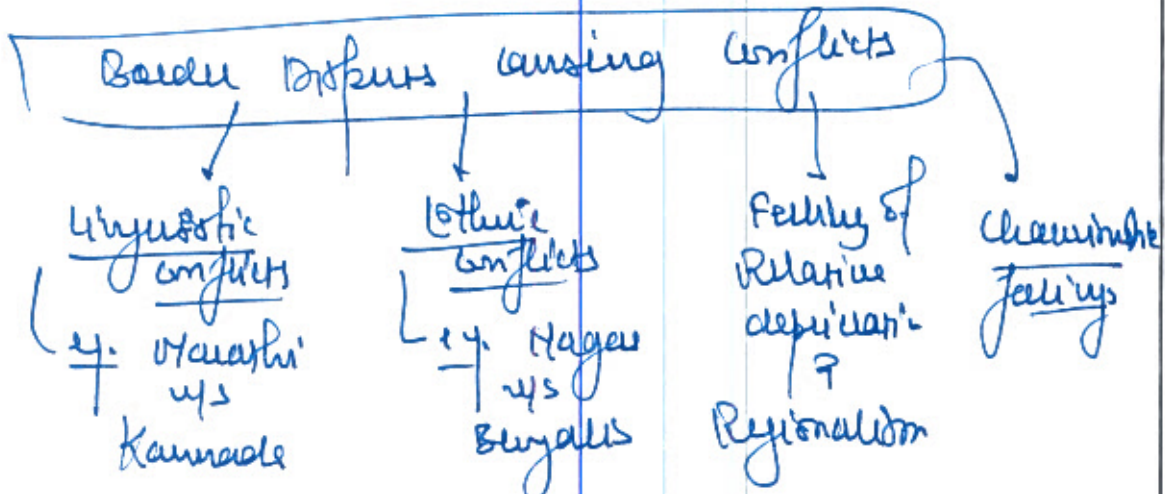
"Interstate border disputes, if not promptly and impartially settled, can transform into persistent issues that impede development and generate friction". Highlighting the constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes, explain why Independent India has failed to resolve inter-state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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent disputes of Karnataka - Maharashtra and Belgaum region is just one of many examples of Inter-state border disputes.

Border Disputes Impeding Development

- (i) No clear Jurisdiction
- (ii) No administration for growth & development.
- (iii) Lack of Private Investment [Conflict zone]
- (iv) Lack of focus on development by politicians.



Constitutional & legal frameworks

- Article 3 - Union Government has authority to reshape borders.
- Article 263 - Inter-State Council can be formed to solve issues.
- Regional Councils can be used. [State Reorganisation act].
- Peace Agreements b/w Assam & Assam ^{Assam} ~~Assam~~ [Mason Agreement].
b/w Nagaland & Assam [Centre Mediated]

Why failed to resolve

- (i) Failure to demarcate clear boundaries & colonial legacy
 - (ii) Failure to use Inter-State Council
 - (iii) Ethnic & Tribal conflicts
e.g. Nagas vs Bengals.
 - (iv) Lack of state action for Peace deals & improvingly actions for maintaining peace
 - (v) Lack of Development.
- ⇒ Peace Dialogue & Development can control any form of violence : PM.

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

Inter-state Councils are constitutional

bodies constituted under article

163

Sarkaria Committee recommended for formation of Inter-state Council.

ISC for Vertical Cooperation

- for Democratic Decentralization
esp. of power, function & functionaries.

- for Cooperative Federalism
implementing & co-ordinating centre's actions.

- Evaluating Fr. Schedule & Concurrent Lists
adding new topics like disaster management
Agriculture & Inter-state Market Coordination.

- Ensure state run through constitution
duty under article 365.

ISC for horizontal cooperation & coordination

- (i) Inter-state Border Disputes
 - ↳ e.g. Punchhi Committee recommended ISC for Border Disputes.
- (ii) Inter-state water dispute & River sharing.
- (iii) Competitive federalism
 - ↳ Law Commission:- describes them as tool of cooperative & competitive federalism.
- (iv) Sharing best practices
 - ↳ for development of backward regions.
- (v) Inter-state Trade & Commerce [Article 301]
 - ↳ can better coordinated & managed.

⇒ Therefore Inter-state Councils are
action ~~of~~ platforms for effective
cooperative federalism.

3. लोक लेखा समिति (PAC) के प्रमुख कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सार्वजनिक धन के सच्चे संरक्षक के रूप में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए लोक लेखा समिति (पीएसी) में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the key function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). What steps should be taken to revamp the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in order to enhance its effectiveness as a true guardian of public funds?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

PAC is the oldest finance committee of Parliament. It was established in 1921.

Key Functions of PAC

- (i) It functions as guardian of Public account.
- (ii) It analyses reports submitted by CAG e.g. appropriate account report, Public sector reports, etc.
- (iii) It analyses various issues & irregularities with government spending.
- (iv) CAG acts as guide, friend, philosopher of the committee.
- (v) It gives recommendations for various schemes.
e.g. Recent PAC report on MANROBA useless issues

[PAC] acts as guardian of public funds
as it ensures accountability & transparency.
↳ But certain issues persist in PAC

Steps to Revamp PAC

- (i) As it has only recommending power,
so can be given Inquiry & Investigation
power.
 - (ii) Actions should be allowed to be
taken for corrupt practices, under
Prevention of Corruption Act (1988).
 - (iii) Repeal of Verma's Motion - Increased
term from 7 years to 2 years.
Regularity & streamlining of efforts.
 - (iv) more powers on Investigation individuals
else in corruption.
 - (v) more debates on its Report [in Parliament]
- ⇒ [PAC] should act as Parliament
watchdog over executive actions.

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

Urbanization → The process of shift of Population to urban areas.

Census 2011 → 31.1 % population urban.

Reports estimate → 740 % population will be urban by 2040.

Urbanizations : Driver of Economic Growth

- (i) Higher productivity & more GDP contribution
 - 31.1 % population → ~65 % GDP contribution.
- (ii) Higher social mobility
 - more job opportunities
- (iii) Service Sector Dominant → more income, standard of living.
- (iv) Higher Infrastructure Development
 - 4x multiplier effect [Economic Surplus]
- (v) More Technologies & Adaptability
 - more in urban areas.

15th Finance Commission → analyzed the
condition of ULBs and their importance
in urban development

Article 280
Refers in ULB by 15th Finance Commission

- (i) Revenue Independence - more sources of
Taxation should be given.
 - (ii) Better financial self sufficiency
 - Municipal Bond issue &
guarantees
 - Increase property Taxation.
 - (iii) Efficient functioning - Transparency,
e-governance & grievance redressal.
 - (iv) PPP model for infrastructure development
for better service delivery.
 - (v) Grants to ULBs from Centre & State.
- ⇒ Local Bodies should become financially
Independent from state & Centre for
efficient governance [2nd ARC 6th
Report].

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

Freedom of speech & expression is key to democracy but it should be balanced with Individual rights

Freedom of speech under Fundamental Rights

- provided under Article 19 (1) (a)
- They are subjected to reasonable restrictions under the Article 19 (2) (a)

Reasonable Restrictions - Contempt of Court, Security, Law, Integrity, Relation with Foreign States, Morality, Public order etc.

Freedom of speech under Parliamentary privileges

stem from Article 105: no court can question speech in Parliament.

— There are no reasonable restriction under the constitution.

Necessity to balance Privileges & Rights

- ① Privileges if go beyond limit can threaten individual dignity
- ② Privileges are not codified, hence no limit on privileges.
- ③ Privileges can be used to punish people and. e.g. a Journalists punished under violating Parliamentary privileges.
- ④ But parliamentary speech of made accountable can result in restriction of speech. e.g. multiple political action.

⇒ Recently [81] → There is no less restriction on speech of public office holder.
This shows equality in assessing freedom of speech, and may be extended to Parliament.

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 are organisations which serve for needs of the society.

They ensure proper delivery of public goods through.

- (i) Ensuring accountability from public services
- (ii) It advocates for rights of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- (iii) It creates collective demand for a social change.

Challenges faced by CSOs

- (i) Lack of Fund mobilization at local level.
Ineffective Participation

(ii) source of funding questionable at times.

(iii) Corporate funding issues

↳ (a) involves vested interests.

↳ (b) It gives biased actions of the CSOs.

↳ (c) CSR funds are now focused on few sectors e.g. focus on education but spelling missed.

Measures to strengthen CSOs.

- mobilization of people → effective participation
with more action
- collaboration with government action
↳ supporting hand of government.
- Neutral stances, no biased actions.
- support from vulnerable groups.

⇒ CSOs are critical as if provide assistance, support and alternative to public development of government.

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 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

Poverty is estimated at 21.9% by Tendulkar committee and 16.4% by MPI. Poverty is a relative term hence hence proper parameters are used.

Reliable Poverty Estimation

- (i) Inclusion of Socio-Economic Parameters
 L e.g. MPI Index $\Rightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Health} \\ \text{Education} \\ \text{Living Standards} \end{array} \right.$
- (ii) Income is Narrow Utility
 L Income doesn't ensure consumption.
- (iii) Poverty is also Knowledge related
 L e.g. Learning Poverty of world Bank.
- (iv) Nutrition ~~differs~~ from availability.
 L e.g. "South Asian Diet" exists but high Poverty

Metrology of Niti Aayog's MPI Index

- Niti Aayog launched the index to measure MPI in different regions within India.

① Health - given 33% ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd) of composition.
 ↳ It includes Infant mortality and Mortality as parameters.
 (PMJAY, POSHAN 2.0)

② Education - It is also given 33% ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd) composition in the Index.
 ↳ Includes school attendance (mhm) and school years [same as the Abhyasa].

③ Standards of living - It includes total 6 parameters each contributing $\frac{1}{15}$ th in the Index.
 ↳ e.g. Cooking Gas (LPG), Sanitation (SBM), etc.

⇒ Therefore MPI includes diverse factors for measure holistic view of poverty (parameters).

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

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

Right to Health is established under article 21 of the constitution marked on right to life.

constitutional article 21 & article 47 under DPSP ensure right to life in spirit.

Legal Previsions -
National food security act 2013:-
 established food accessibility as a legal right for the people.
MSP, PDS & Buffer stock ensure food accessibility.

International commitments under UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights various other conventions of WHO, ECOSOC, UNICEF, etc.

Explicit Legal Recognition

- In health format is missing.
- such recognition will give health services, active living right to every person.
- ↳ e.g. Rajasthan government bill which ensured 'Right to Health'

Reason for lack of legal right

- ↳ capacity of fiscal space - low spending limit
↳ e.g. 2.1% of GDP.
- ↳ low health Insurance Penetration
 - ↳ Insurance density → 4.2% (Comomi survey)
- ↳ low development of private sector
 - ↳ e.g. In Rajasthan - huge protests.
- ↳ Govt. actions - like PMJAY though gave free care & through HUOs provide primary care but still ineffective.
- ⇒ combination of private participation, health insurance and state spending (40% of total) should be focused on.

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 started as grouping of
4 countries [Brazil, Russia, India, China],
later South-Africa was added to it [2010].

collective strength to solve issues

(i) Voice of the developing & emerging economies
[represent 16% GDP, 24% Population
and 40% of land.

(ii) Issue of multipolar world
[voice against hegemony of west
and for multi-alignment

(iii) Emerging Issues of Terrorism
[BRICS Counter Terrorism Initiative.

(iv) Adding more members to the partnership [Multi-Continental]
[e.g. 6 more member added
[Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Argentina, etc.

Ability to Influence Bilateral Relations

1st fear of
India - China
after LAC

Better coordination
on currency,
Trade, Terrorism
by CAA

Bring each
country closer
even in different
continents

But there are various limitations to

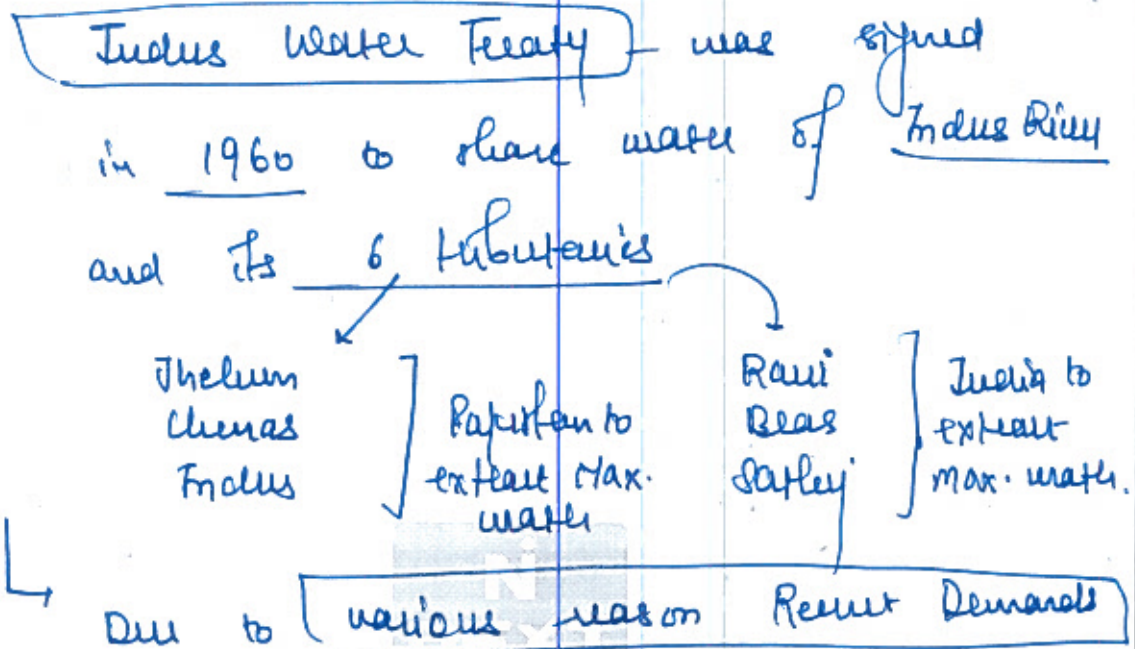
solve Bilateral Relations :-

- (i) India - China - can't solve LAC issue through BITs.
- (ii) BITs not ask to reduce trade restrictions imposed by China on India Products [e.g. - Pharma Exports, etc].
- (iii) Not ask to Reform UNSC despite India's pursuit.
- (iv) Our engagement with BRIC & South-Asia remains limited.
- (v) Russia - China nexus emerging.

⇒ Thus it raises question multi-lateral grouping's ability to solve bilateral relations.

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



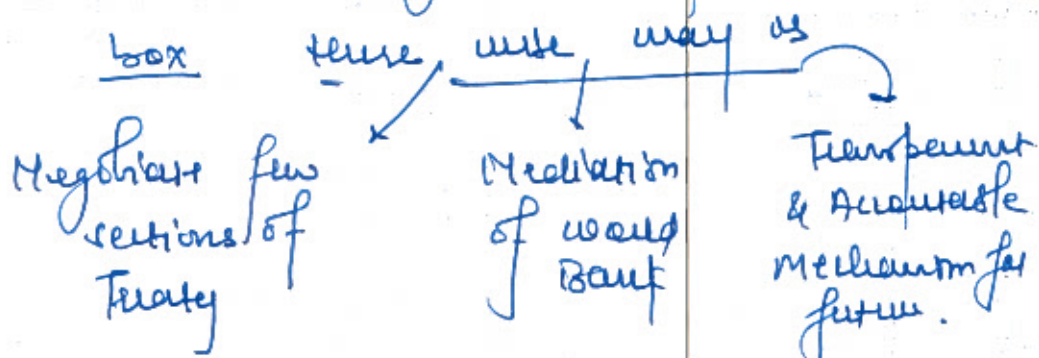
- (i) Amendment to Treaty
 - ↳ due to Technological Barriers.
 e.g. Desalting Technology usage, etc.
- (ii) Opposition to Run of the River Projects
 - ↳ e.g. Ratal Dam.
 - ↳ allowed under IWT but
 Pakistan opposes
- (iii) Demand to amend Resolution
 - ↳ 3 tier dispute resolution - simultaneously
 use by Pakistan.
- (iv) Climate change & Renewed Demand

Due to these demands, This could

result in Implications

- (i) Renegotiation of Treaty
 ↳ selective provisions of Treaty.
- (ii) Adapt Treaty to Technological Demands
- (iii) End Escalation on water disputes
 ↳ IWT considered one of most successful but this can escalate problem.
- (iv) Allow Indian projects on Run of River
- (v) Proper dispute Resolution can be set.
 ↳ Independent Investigator
 OR PCA.

⇒ New challenges can open a Pandora



⇒ This will ensure effective water-sharing across the border.

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

India + effort for balance between
Parliamentary sovereignty (UK) and Judicial
supremacy (USA).

Parliamentary Sovereignty & Judicial Supremacy

In India

(i) Doctrine of Basic Structure - maintained
some part can't be amended.

↳ it establishes Judicial overhang
on Amending powers [Kesavananda
Bharati Case]

(ii) Article 368 - Parliament can
amend any law under the
article 368

↳ Special Majority → 2/3rd Majority
Special Majority with 1/2 of states
[for amending federal structure]

- Mineau Mills Case - established balance
b/w fundamental rights & their amenability
to implement DPSP.

→ SC :- when 21(b) & (c) comes in
fundamental right goes out.

- 9th Schedule - For India prohibit laws to
questioned, but IR Coelho Case - brought
of into Judicial Review.

- USA - In USA, there is "doctrine of
Judicial Sovereignty", i.e. Judiciary can
change or amend the constitution.

→ National Security Act - was questioned
and removed on basis of violation
human rights.

→ Vietnam Case - Famous trials of CEOs,
MADs & activists were also reviewed
by Judicial Sovereignty.

Judicial Review

- The scope is narrower in USA compared to India
 - In India it questioned the procedure established by law [~~Golak Nath~~ Gopalan]
But in USA it is proper due process of law.
 - In India, JR seen in context of violation of constitution, while in USA it is related to any law or constitution violation.
- ⇒ But the principle of Judicial was expanded by Marbury v. Madison case to establish due process of law.

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 - It is the reconfiguring of organizing of seats according to the population in the census. It happened in census 1951, 1961, 1971, etc

Importance of Delimitation

- ① One vote principle i.e. all the votes are equal in the country.
- ② Equal representation i.e. each area represents equal number of members in every constituency → equal votes.
- ③ It ensures fulfillment of article 326
- ④ Ensures true & pluralistic democracy.
- ⑤ Equality before democracy [article 14].

Challenges in Over-representing the democracy

- ① Delimitation stopped after 1971 census to incentivise population control.
- ② Different proportion of votes in constituency
 ↳ mp of south $\neq$ mp of north have different no. of people.
- ③ Public Issues are not addressed
 ↳ one MLA representing large no. of voters.
- ④ One vote equality principle is
 ↳ violated
 ↳ people in Bihar and people of Jammu unequal share.
- ⑤ Balancing population control w/ Equality of votes.

Ramifications of Population based Delimitation

- ① Opposition from southern states
↳ who controlled population
- ② Difficult exercise to delimit entire country.
- ③ Questions & Allegations caste composition in constituencies.
- ④ One vote principle will be upheld as every vote will be equal.
- ⑤ people's House get more representation in parliament.
- ⑥ ~~Regulation~~ Democracy established in free sense.

⇒ The new Parliamentary building caused the question of new delimitation exercise in the country.

13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी के निर्वहन में उसके हाथों को मजबूत करने में भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election Commission in the discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Election Commission under Article 324
have a constitutional responsibility
to conduct free & fair elections.

Duties of Election Commission

- ① given under Constitution → Article 324.
- ② under RPA 1951 - (a) it registers ~~parties~~
political parties and allots symbols
(Section 29)
(b) It gives status of national
& state parties.
- ③ under RPA 1950 - EC registers
public & voters in voter list.
- ④ - implements Model Code of Conduct

Supreme Court in asserting EC

① Freedom in Appointment - In recent judgement gave prerogative of appointment through committee
 ↓
 PM + heads of department + CJI (Chief Justice)

② Power to remove MPs/MILAs in sentence of > 2 years
 ↳ Uly Thomas Case - Section- 8(4)
 was removed by the court
 that appeal won't prevent disqualification
 under RPA 1951.

③ Model code of conduct - in implementing SC implied on regular & proper implementation.

④ allotment of symbols

- └ Recent Shiv Sena Party Case
 - └ It gave guidelines for allotting symbols in case of dispute.

⑤ Electoral Reforms

- └ Introduction of MOTA - Through
PUCJ Judgement.
- └ Open Ballot System in Rajya Sabha
& No MOTA in RS.

⇒ Therefore ~~government~~ ^{Judiciary} has taken various steps for proper fulfillment of EC's duties. But Judicial overreach should cease in these cases.

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

Separation of Power - It is a doctrine which establishes that Executive & legislative functions shouldn't overlap & should be separated.

↳ It is available in constitution after article 75 but yet not mentioned or defined.

Declining Role of Parliament

- ① less attendance - $\approx 170\%$ in LS
- ② less Parliament days - often parliament sessions are closed earlier
- ③ Declining productivity - constant disruption
- ④ Parliamentary Committees - only 11% still in this LS [27.1.1484]

⑤ Usual cancellation of question hour

⑥ Quality of debates - alleged to be
more partisan & declining stakes.

Diminishes ability to check Executive

① Article 75 : No confidence Motion

↳ e.g. must No confidence motion,
waikant before voting.

② Parliamentary Debates

↳ Question Hour - ask questions from
ministers.

↳ Explain work of government

③ Bring Matter of Public Importance

↳ e.g. through adjournment motion.

④ Less People's Issues, More political issues

⑥ Parliamentary Committees - establishes
accountability on government.

↳ PAC → checks reports of CAG on
govt. accounts.

⑦ More attendance & time
↳ bring more public issues to light.

ways to Improve

↳ MORWC - recommended fixing
minimum number of days in
Parliament.

↳ 2nd ARC - recommended minimum
attendance from MPs.

⇒ Parliament represents representatives
of people & their question & control
executive is basic ethos of
Parliamentary democracy.

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 Women Commission It is a
statutory body established in 1990s
to address the issues pertaining
to women.

Role Played by NWC

- ① highlighted sexual harassment at work [bringing POSH act (2013)]
- ② For dowry issue - Bringing Domestic violence act (2005)
- ③ Role in bringing POCSO act and defining its stringent ~~st~~ punishments under the act.

(4) It also helped in shaping our Mishra's Fund for safety & security of women.

(5) Other Role { Take up issues of women
crimes against women.
Inquiry for any crime & recommendations to govt.

NWC as Constitution Body

Powers

- Give more powers - to take action against any complaints.
- Constitutional Status to body with being gender justice equal to for of caste justice.
- Powers to take suo-moto action
- President to ask for suggestions for Issues of women.

- High input in policies & actions of the govt.

Petition

- No own investigation & power of punishment even after constitutional status.
- Only symbolic in nature.
- No power to take matters to SC directly.
- Appointment should be made totally independent
- Representation from all sections of society.

⇒ For women development Lt. Col.
Raj Shukla's case of Hari shapi

Laxmi



Durga

Shashisawari

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

Minimum Government & Maximum Governance

Idea is based on principle that with enhanced role of state idea of government to give efficient governance for 'ease of living'.

Importance of Grievance Redressal

- (i) Ensures ease of doing business.
[e.g. reduced barriers in entry & exit from business.
- (ii) Meets needs of people
[e.g. e-mitra initiative of Rajasthan govt.
- (iii) It ensures efficient Public Delivery of services
- (iv) It ensures accountability of govt. offices.

Challenges with Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- (i) Lack of accessibility
 - ↳ e-Grievance missing.
 - ↳ Digital divide
- (ii) Lack of Accountability
 - ↳ No particular authority or designated office for grievance redressal.
 - eg. Grievance redressal office in IT rules.
- (iii) Awareness of people
 - ↳ people not aware to access & enjoy of grievance redressal
 - ↳ make part of citizen charter.
- (iv) Grievance redressal not Timely
 - ↳ delayed results in inquiries.
- (v) Bureaucratic apathy : - approach is not democratic in nature.
- (vi) RTI, etc. tools are ineffective

Measures for effective Grievance Redressal

- (i) Establish dedicated department & officers
- (ii) Help lines for ~~users~~ public
- (iii) e-Governance & Digital library
 - ↳ National e-governance plan 2.0.
 - ↳ origi slips PM & DISHA.
- (iv) Implement RTI in time spirit.
- (v) Citizen charters & effective delivery of services.
- (vi) Democratic attitude from Bureaucratic apathy.
- (vii) Identification of CSO, NGOs, etc. for effective demand of services.

⇒ Grievance Redressal serves as feedback mechanism and ensures "maximum governance" to public at large.

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, विसलब्लोअर 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

and ARI's 4th Report its preface
states there "no society can sustain
for long with corruption".

It highlights the importance of
"corruption free governance".

Corruption Eroding Public faith

- It reduces accountability & trust
on govt.
- It leads to difficult in "case of
living" & "case of Doing Business"
[Survey 2023].
- 'Justice should seen to be done' for
effective democracy.
- It reduce democratic participation.

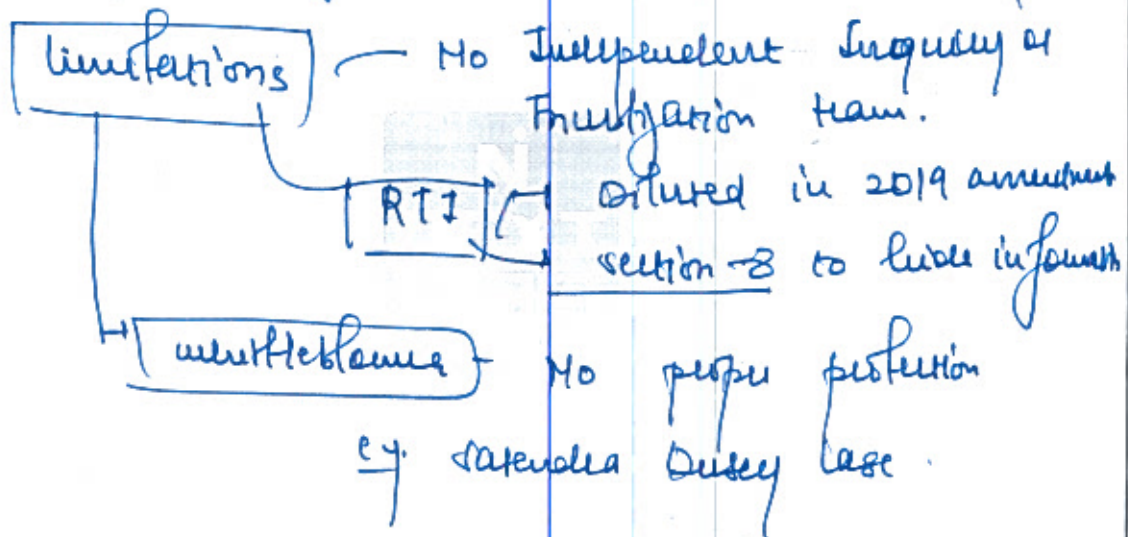
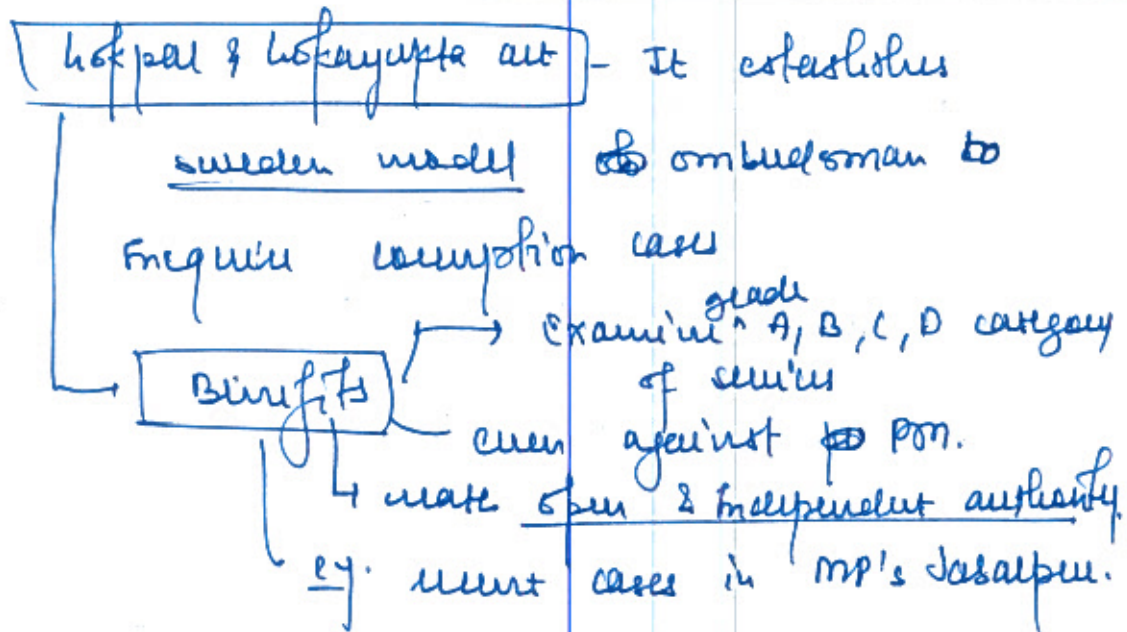
But to establish public faith these
are various institution like CAG, BC, etc.
called Integrity Institutions. Also apart
from these certain acts are brought.

(9) RTI act in Germany

- ↳ establishes accountability of public authority [section (2)].
- ↳ sub-juncto declaration of information is public domain [section - 4 of act].
- ↳ Best Practice - Mumbai municipal corporation open record access on Saturday afternoon.

(10) Whistleblower act - It provides protection to whistleblower i.e. person disclosing corruption in government or public office.

- ↳ bring corruption into light.
- ↳ Accountability & openness preferred over ~~secrecy~~ secrecy.
- ↳ Protection to whistleblower.



Measures to improve

- (i) Use Integrity Institution
 - (ii) More power to RTI, lokpal & unintentional.
 - (iii) e Governance → to reduce corruption.
 e.g. e-Kranti mission.
 - (iv) liberty of people.
- ⇒ Idea of Maximum Governance, minimum Government should be realised.

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] — These are informal associations of people of similar socio-economic background coming together for small financial endeavours.
 → > 1.5 lakh SHGs in India of which 88.1% are women dominated.

[SHGs] can be leveraged for skill development, entrepreneurship and Income generation due to
 → Reach to all areas
 → Rural Targeting
 → Unreached sections
 → women dominantly

[Benefits] [from such Endeavour].

- (i) It will increase labour force participation
 → from current 41.6%
 → especially in women [25.1%].

- (ii) It will help in Productive Unemployment
- ↳ e.g. skilling of Unorganised sector
 - ↳ Nishkama Karma Yojana
 - ↳ Upskilling, Reskilling, etc.
 - e.g. Rajarshan's govt's e-literacy to women through SHGs.

- (iii) It will promote Entrepreneurship
- ↳ e.g. Nipat Parad.
 - ↳ (4) SHGs to Cooperative Society [Promotion]
 - ↳ (1) SHG will provide credit
 - ↳ SHG-Bank linkage Program.

- (iv) Income generation
- ↳ (a) Idea of Kaparakhi Didi's in rural areas through SHGs. [Recent scheme].
 - ↳ (b) Benefit sharing among all people
 - ↳ reduce inequality [Oxfam → top 1% 40% wealth]

- (v) Achievement of SDGs - through all these action growth will become sustainable & green.

But despite all these benefits there are

some challenges

(i) Capability - To provide credit, training, etc is crucial for productivity.

(ii) SHGs fail to grow → Reasons → inefficient Marketing
lack financing
quality testing of products.

(iii) Fragility with SHG [sub-economic Issues]
 → Dominance of few.
 → lower caste ST/SC less representative
 [Niti Aayog's sub-report]
 → Power & Political Influence

(iv) Lack of finance → formal sources missing.

way to solve → Sufficient formal credit
 SHGs to be linked with CSR & ESG efforts
 SHGs to products promoted & marketed e.g. MasatBap

⇒ PM's idea of SHGs to MDGs i.e. National Development Groups is necessary for Entrepreneurship, skilling & Income growth.

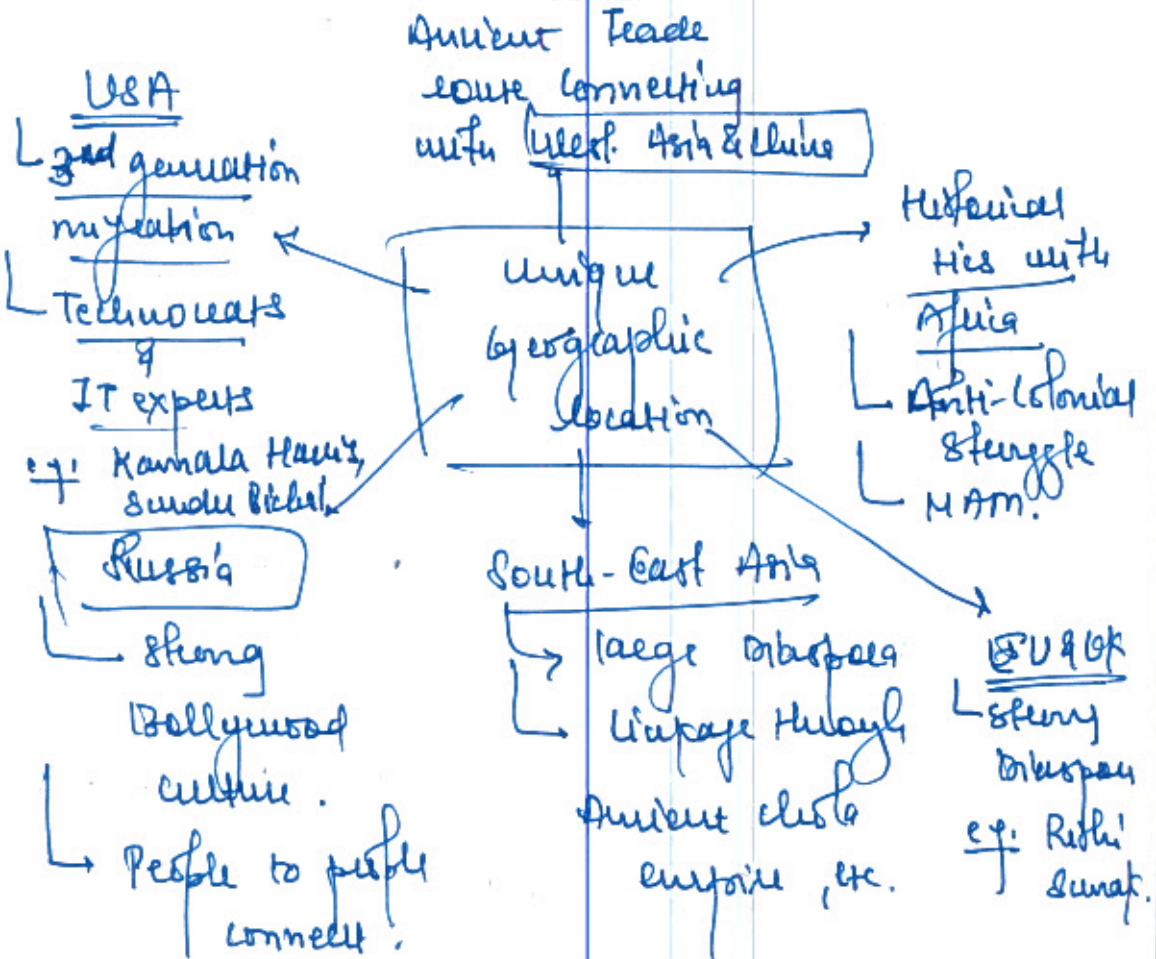
19.

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

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

India position lies in the middle of ancient silk route & historical sharing of ties with most of continents

Due to this its ranking in Soft Power Index stands at 28.



Culture as Soft Power

- Country music of America
 ↳ due to Indentured labour migration
- Famous Indian Cinema
 ↳ esp. in UK, Russia & West Afr.
- Buddhist Diplomacy - origin & religious sites.
- Multi-Religious & multi-ethnic identity.

Diaspora as Soft Power

Large Number

- ↳ 3.14
- ↳ 1.8 Billion of Indian Diaspora
- ↳ 1.3 NRIs

Dispersed

- ↳ 6mn South East Asia
- ↳ 8mn West Africa
- ↳ Increasing in Europe & USA

Good & beautiful

- Important position
 ↳ e.g. Kamala Harris India's PM
- Good paying jobs
 ↳ Tech - some 70% profit.

Democracy

Democratic principles followed

Equal Treatment

- ↳ e.g. NAM
- ↳ PAN-SHCEL
- ↳ Desegregation

Partnership with other democracies

- ↳ e.g. USA
- ↳ Australia
- ↳ FRANCE.

India's Position As SMART Power

Smart Power is combination of both "Hard Power" & "Soft-Power"

- (i) US India Nuclear Deal : Important role of Diaspore in negotiation and stand on NPT & CTBT.
- (ii) Multi-Alignment - with Russia (Arms purchase), USA (ECART), Australia (ETCA), UAE (COFA), etc.
- (iii) Supporter of Global South
 - ↳ long standing ties ↳ NAM
 - ↳ South-South cooperation ↳ 977.
 - ↳ Advocacy for developing world.

⇒ S. Jaishankar - "world wants to listen to India and learn with India". This is because of effort for SMART power.

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 recently signed
[ETCA] [Trade Agreement] renewing its
long lasting ties.

↳ Although after world war the alignment
was divergent but it changed to
[convergent] on basis shared values
& people to people ties.

(i) Democratic values : both countries share
long democratic history.

(ii) Peaceful world order & Rule bound system
↳ e.g. esp. in Indo Asian Region.

(iii) People to People

↳ (a) India's demographic dividend
& Australia's labour demand.

↳ (b) Mini India [Australia PM called].

↳ > 5% of diaspora in Australia
(c) student travel for studies.

Ground for Long-Running Trade

(i) Demand - Supply

↳ Australia to India Minerals

eg. Iron, coal, etc.

↳ India to Australia - Labour supply,
IT services.

(ii) Increase trade to target of \$ 30 bn

↳ Through recent ETA.

(iii) Collaboration on Trade Route & Free Trade

↳ eg. Policy of Peaceful & Open Trade

(iv) Supply of critical minerals

Australia one of largest sources
of Rare Earth - metals

(v) Partnership on Critical Technologies

↳ can be done like with
USA.

Ground for Strategic Partnership

- Counter-China & Rule based Order
↳ in Indo Pacific.
- collaboration with other countries
↳ e.g. QUAD - strategic dialogue
- multilateralism e.g. Australia-Europe-India
and trilateral engagement
- Net Security Provider
↳ India's role as because of
its geostrategic location in
Indian Ocean.

⇒ (PM), said India and Australia
partnership is of equality &
prosperity for 21st century

Thus, CELTA and people-to-people
connect should be utilized to
build peaceful Indo-Pacific.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

