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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 : NAUSHEEN

Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA 113

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 30/Aug/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Bhopal Online

Test - 6

Code : TC708

RCA 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	PgNo.	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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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं"। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवादों को सुलझाने में क्यों विफल रहा है।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

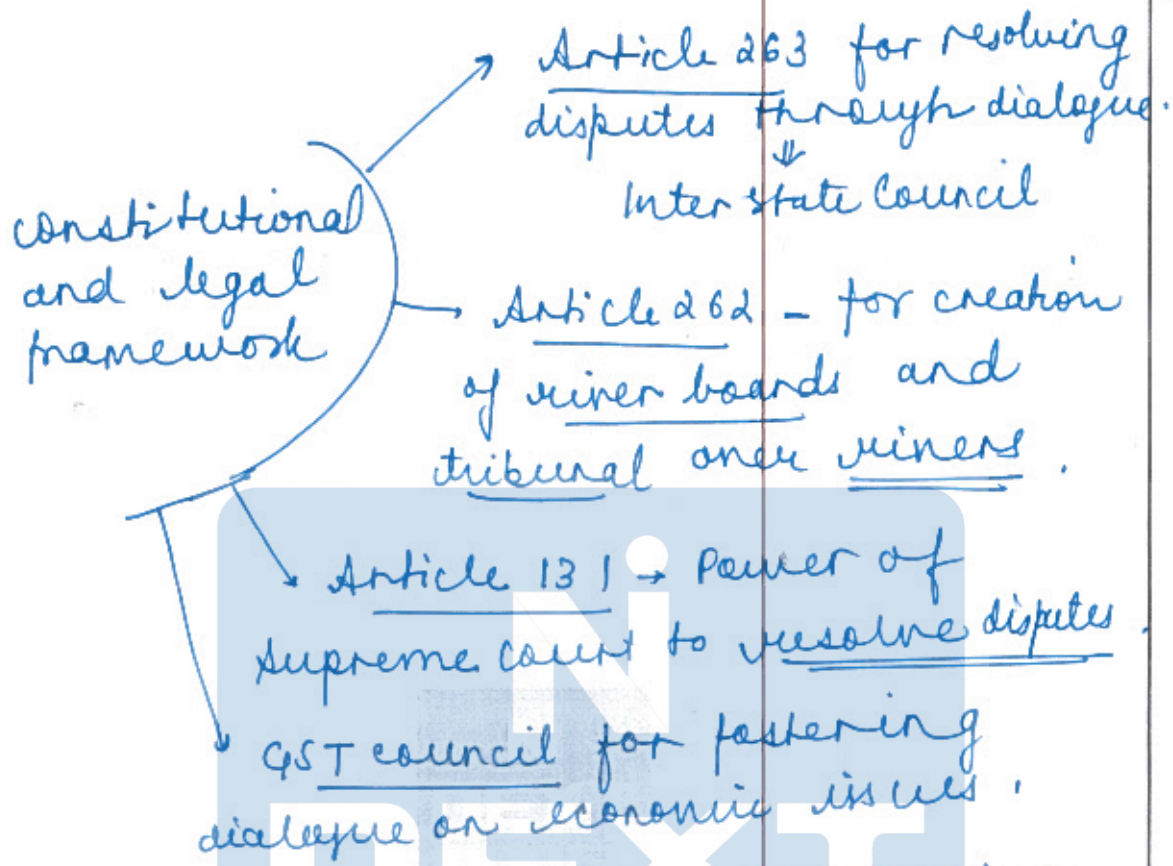
"Interstate border disputes, if not promptly and impartially settled, can transform into persistent issues that impede development and generate friction". Highlighting the constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes, explain why Independent India has failed to resolve inter-state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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The recent tussle between Maharashtra and Karnataka over Belgaum region shows inter-state border disputes in India.

Inter-state border dispute impeding development and generating friction

- ↳ ① Disputes over movement within a particular state.
eg) During COVID crisis in Karnataka.
- ↳ ② Disputes over transboundary rivers. eg) Kaveri river dispute.
- ↳ ③ 'Blame games' during natural disasters.
eg) Delhi-Maryana over Yamuna floods.



Reasons why Independent India has failed:

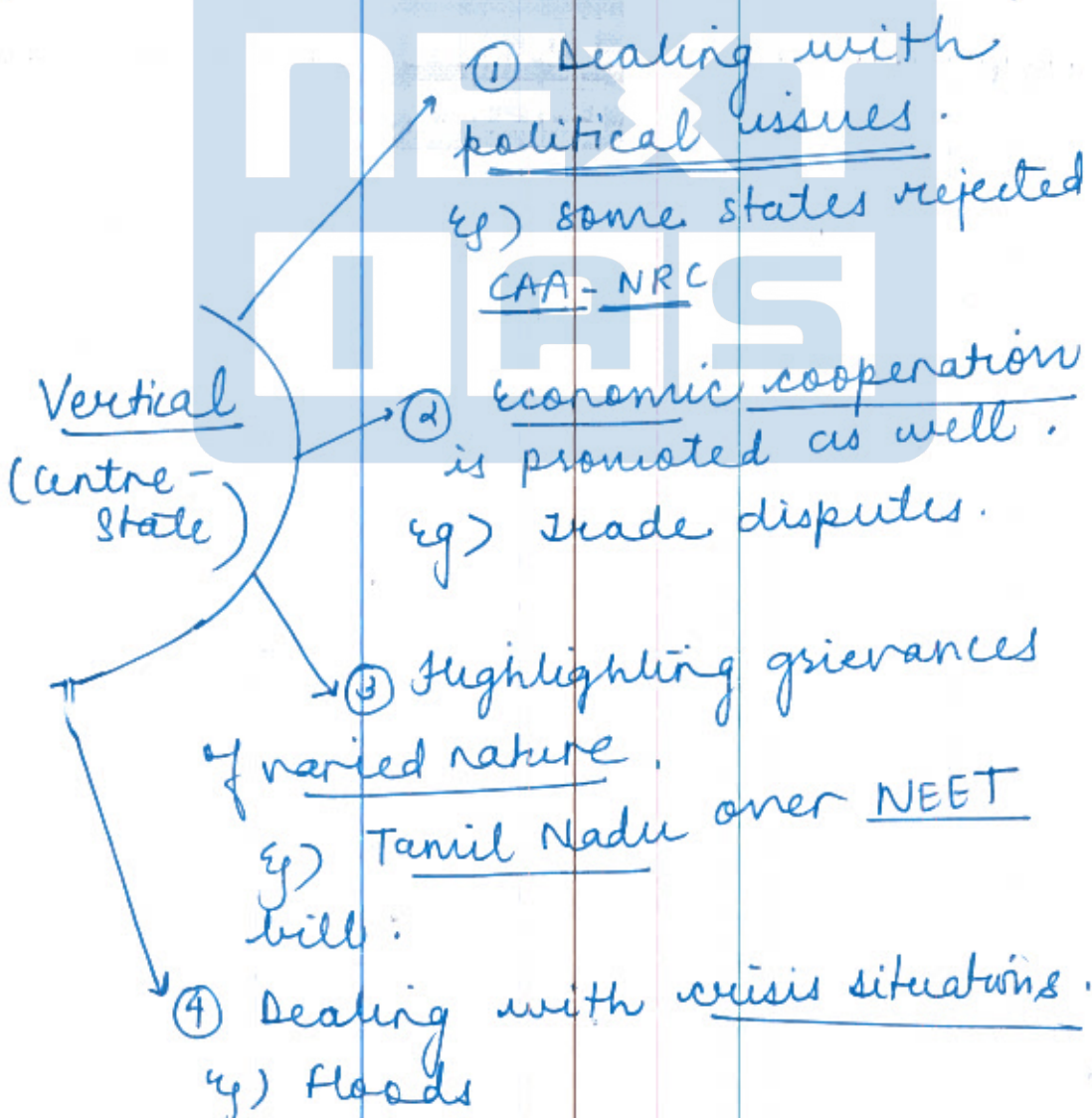
- ↳ Appeals from the tribunals keep the dispute resolution pending.
 - ↳ y) Kaveri river continues after 22 years dispute
- ↳ Excessive regionalism in states.
- ↳ No mechanism to enforce the adjudication of tribunals.

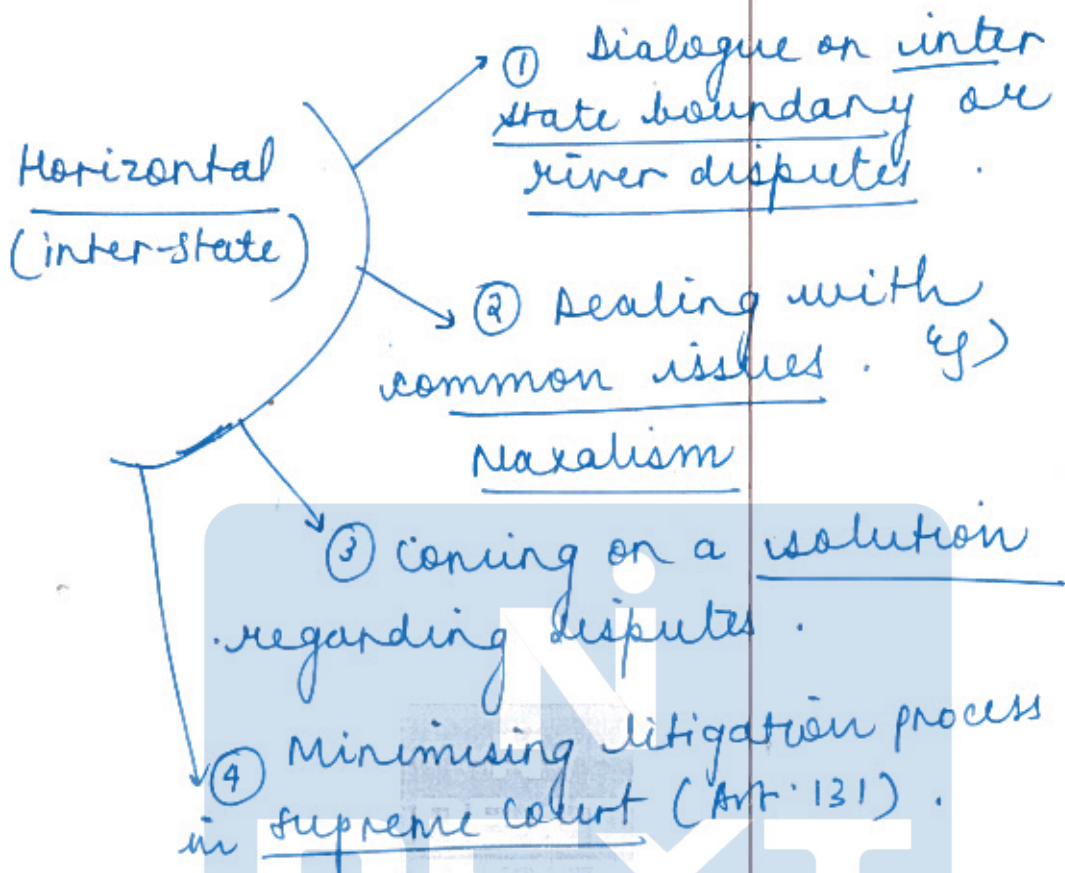
However, events like K~~e~~ Gujarat learning from Kerala's dashboard scheme shows cooperation between the federal units.

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।
 Examine the role of the Inter-state Council in promoting vertical (Centre-State) and horizontal (Inter-State) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination.
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 263 describes Inter-state councils for fostering the federal spirit in India.

Role of Inter-state council in promoting coordination and cooperation :-





Supreme Court in Mohit Mineral Case held that federalism is "a dialogue" and centre-state and inter-state must be equal participants. Inter State Council promotes it.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Public Account Committee (PAC) is one of the permanent financial committees of Indian Parliament. It has 22 members.

Key Functions of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) :-

↳ ① Examining the appropriation account and finance account of the Centre.

↳ ② Checking if the reimbursed funds was used by the designated authority or not.

↳ ③ Recommending ^m the issues of financial propriety that can be followed by the state.

↳ ④ Examining the CAG report on the above issues.

Steps to be taken to revamp
PAC are :-

- ① Increasing support of CAG in technical nature of the reports.
- ② The recommendation of the committee must be made binding on the government.
- ③ The surveillance of the PAC must be continuous rather than in nature of post-mortem.

These steps would help in making PAC an effective group for financial propriety of the centre.

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 गुणवत्ता को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

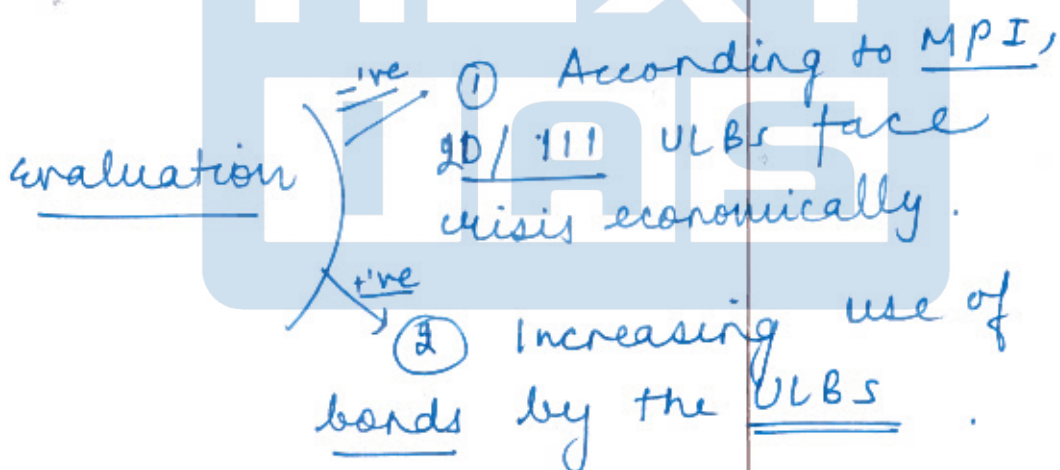
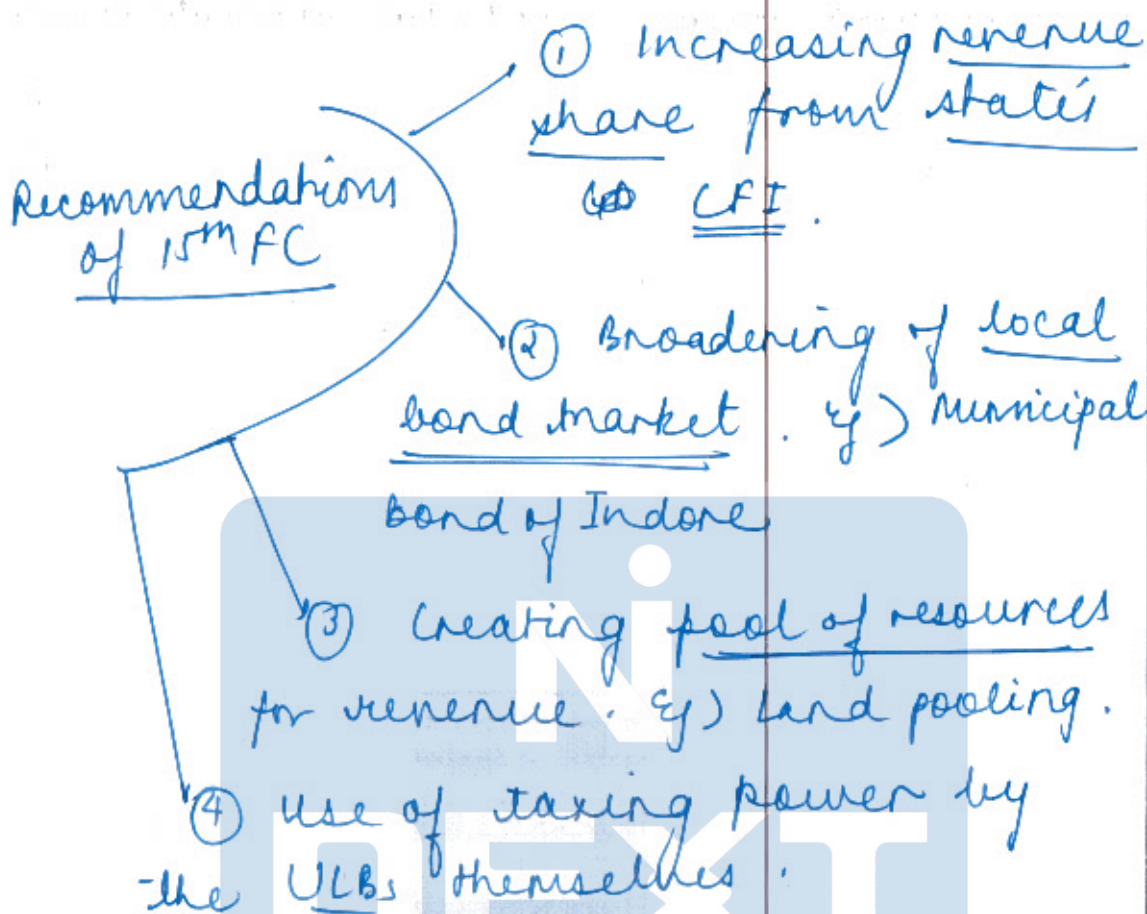
Recognizing the pivotal role of urbanization as a driver of national economic growth, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has suggested major reforms for Urban Local Bodies. Evaluate the recommendations put forward by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in promoting and revitalizing ULBs in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

15th finance Commission under Nk
singh recommended various steps
in revitalising ULBs in India,
which is provided under Article
243; 74th constitutional Amendment Act.

Pivotal role of urbanisation as a
driver of economic growth

- ↳ ① Around 60% of GDP growth provided by urban centres.
- ↳ ② Role in rapid industrial transformation of the country.
(Dealing with "jobless growth")
- ↳ ③ Dealing with loss of GDP in natural calamities in urban areas.
eg) 4% of GDP lost in disasters.



Therefore, ULBs must be strengthened in order to make them proper units of self governance.

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

Parliamentary privileges come under Article 105 while Freedom of speech and expression under constitution provided in Article 19(1)(a).

Differences in the scope of freedom of speech & expression

As Parliamentary privileges → (1) Protection from court's action under Article 122.

(2) Rights to punish for contempt. (Article 105)

(3) No limitations under Article 19(2) except for speaker's action.

As fundamental right

① Restrictions under Article 19(1)(b)
 (y) Public order, ^{sovereignty}

② Power of courts to restrict under reasonable restrictions.

Necessary to balance between parliamentary privileges and fundamental rights.

↳ To ensure equality among all. (Article 21) (Preamble)

↳ Restricting Parliamentarians use of hate comments.

↳ Unnecessary use of contempt of Parliament must be restricted.

Supreme Court in MSM Rao case held that there should be balance between the two.

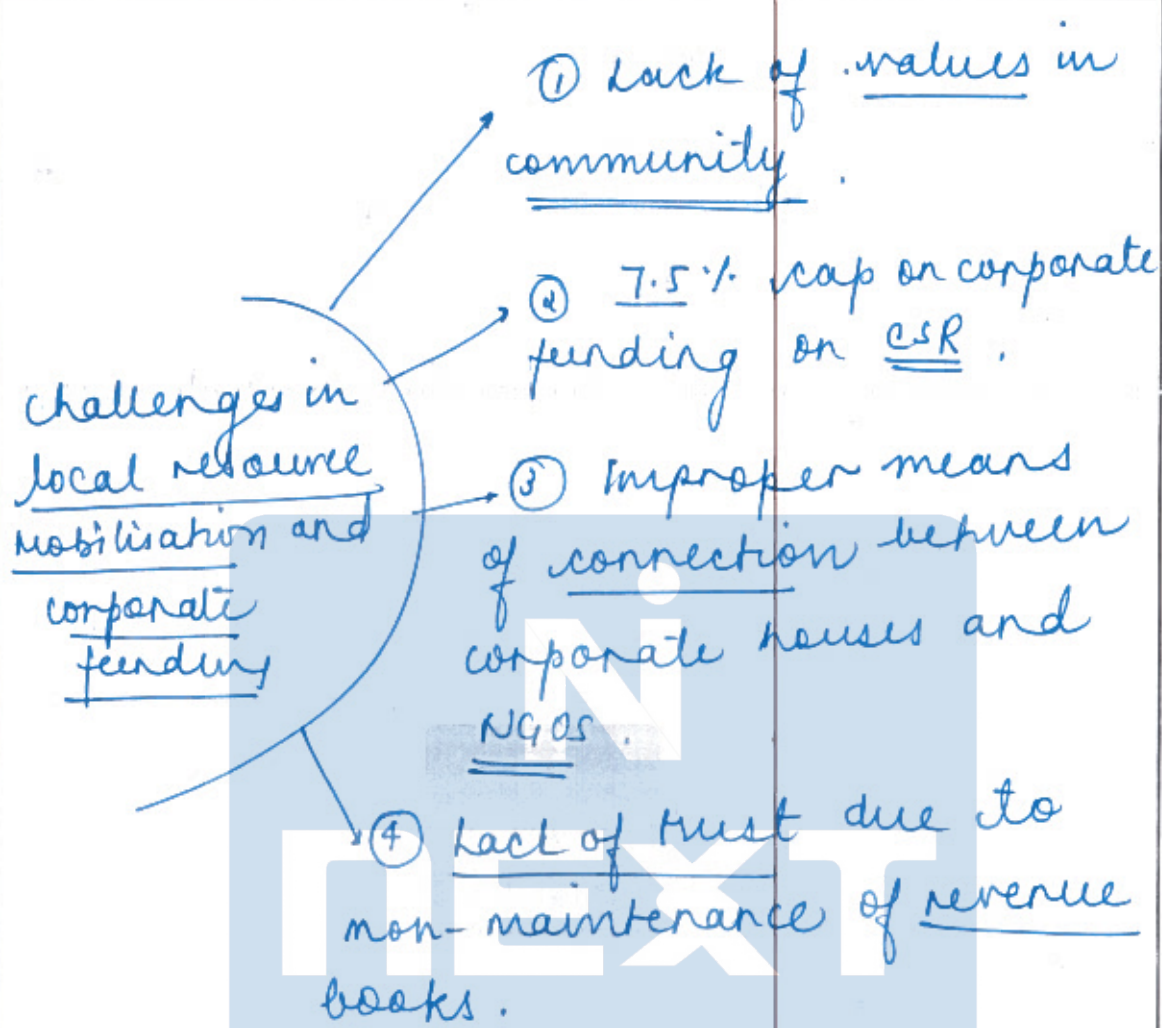
6. नागरिक समाज संगठन, "सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई" को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? साथ ही सार्थक उपाय भी सुझाएँ। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Civil society organizations, play a pivotal role in fostering "collective private action for the public good". What challenges do they face in local resource mobilization (LRM) and corporate funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Also, suggest measures. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil society organisations include NCOs, SHGs and other such "people led" groups that promote collective good.

"collective private action for the public good"

- ↳ ① Role in policy making and evaluation. (eg) NCO Pratham - ASER report.
- ↳ ② Protection of environment. (eg) Bombay Natural Historical Society.
- ↳ ③ Providing means of livelihood to poor (eg) Akshay Patna - distributing food.



Recent initiative of SEBI to form Social Stock Exchange has been a right step in this direction.

7. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक विश्वसनीय गरीबी मूल्यांकन करना है। इस संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक की पद्धति और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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. (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

According to NITI Aayog Multidimensional poverty Index, 135 crore Indians have come out of poverty in 5 years.

- Reliable estimates first step
- ① Helps in assessing the extent and types of poverty.
 - ② Helps dealing with inclusionary error. Eg) LPG subsidies.
 - ③ Adjusting resource demand required for dealing with poverty.

Methodology of NITI Aayog

- ① Going beyond the material income or nutrition / calories approach.

↳ ② Including clean water, Sanitation,
Health outcomes, Education, Electricity
equally in the estimates.

Significance

① Going away with
reliability on foreign
organisation which are
often biased.

② Attacking poverty
in multiple dimensions by
addressing its root cause.

Thus, the methodology has been
a right initiative in fulfilling
SDG-1 (No Poverty).

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?

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?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, Rajasthan government has passed a bill on Right to Health.

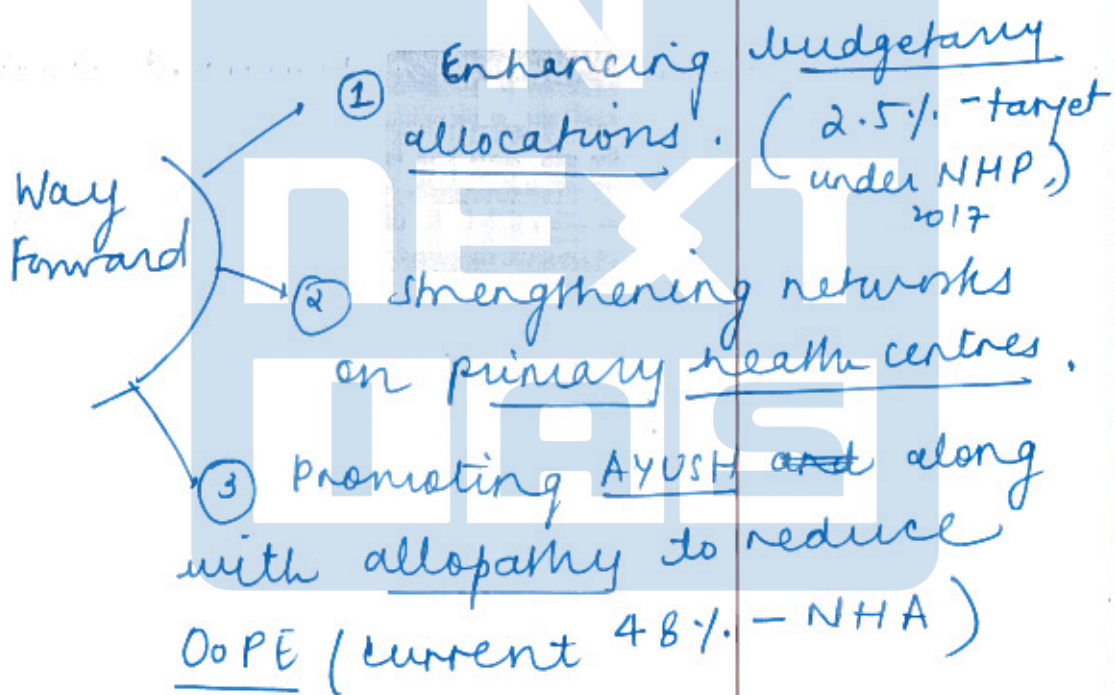
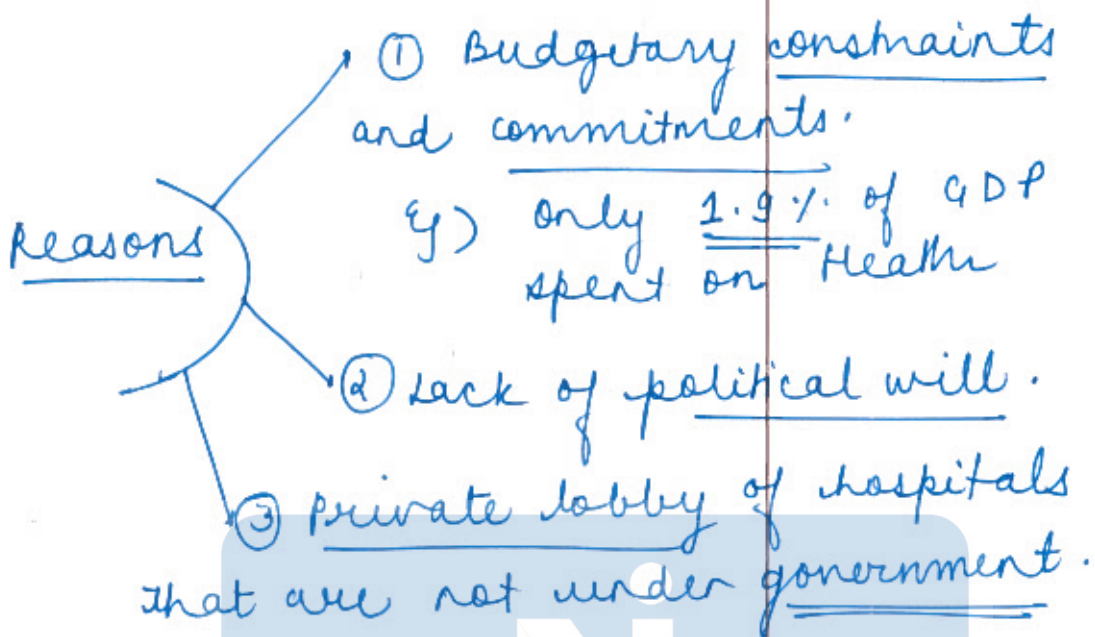
Presence of constitutional provisions, legal provisions and international commitments

↳ Right to Health recognised as fundamental right under Article 21.

↳ Legal commitments made in National Health Policy, 2017 for enhancing budgetary allocation.

↳ SDG-3 - Good Health and well being has been committed to by India

Lack of explicit legal recognition



"Health is the biggest property" - Buddha and hence must be promoted by the government.

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 include Brazil, Russia,
India, China and South Africa.
Recently, there has been an expansion
from 5 to 11 members.

- Meaningful cooperation on myriad issues
- ① Promoting rule-based world order
 - ② challenging hegemony of western nations.
 - ③ facing economic crisis well through New Development Bank.
 - ④ helping nations to deal with financial issues through Contingency Reserve.

Platform's ability to influence trajectory of bilateral relation remains limited

- Reasons
- ① No consensus on major issues like Russia-Ukraine war.
 - ② Border issues of individual countries. (eg) India-China at LAC.
 - ③ No mechanism of dispute settlement under BRICS structure.

However,

- ① It has provided a platform to foster dialogue. (eg) India-China on border issues.
- ② Including Iran and Saudi Arabia together is also a positive sign of cooperation.

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 adjudicated for governing water-relations between India and Pakistan over Indus tributaries.

Recent demands to amend IWT

- ↳ India has been pointing to the ineffectiveness of the mechanism in settling disputes.
- ↳ Protest by Pakistani government over India's "run of the river project".

Implications

- +ive
- ① fostering India's energy and water demands.
 - ② Promotion of sovereignty of India

- ive
- ① Increase disputes between the two governments.
 - ② Issues to the coastal communities.
 - ③ Threats to Indian government projects like Ratle and Kishanganga dams.

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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

Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy are two pillars of separation of powers envisaged by Montesquieu.

Influencing constitutional frameworks

- India
- ① Balance between the two principles is maintained.
 - (eg) Article 121 prevents Parliament to discuss judicial conduct of judges.
 - ② Judicial review has been provided under Article 32 and 226.

Case Laws

- ① Supreme Court in Vishakha Case, Prakash Singh Case has given guidelines to the government
- ② Parliament's power to amend the constitution has been upheld under Kesavananda Bharati Case.
- ③ SC in Madhu Holmaji Vs UOF, has also exercised judicial restraint

USA

① strict separation of power between the two organs has been maintained,

② Judicial supremacy has been accorded explicitly under the constitution.

Scope of Judicial review

wider in India

① Indian judiciary has been given powers under Article 142 and 132 (special leave) as well.

② "Basic structure" doctrine has been devised by SC which gives it major powers.

wider in USA

① "Sue process of law" rather than "rule of law" is followed.

② Complete separation provides more powers to judiciary there.

However, Indian judiciary through Mandla Gandhi case has also come close to ~~the~~ its counterpart in USA.

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

Recently, an exercise on delimitation of seats has been taken in Jammu and Kashmir.

Delimitation of seats - essential to ensure fair representation and 'One vote one value'

① Adjusting the number of seats in each constituency with its population.

② Adjusting number of seats of each state with its population as well.

Challenges posed by misrepresentation of constituencies :-

- challenges
- ① Unfair representation to certain constituencies.
 - ② Against constitutional value of equal representation and democracy.
 - ③ ~~P~~ Underrepresentation of areas creates federal tensions.
 - ④ Retorting to violent protests to channelise demands.

Ramifications of population based delimitations in federal tensions

↳ ① underrepresentation of southern states in Parliament as their TFR is increasing.

↳ ② No proper means of channelising grievances of many areas.
eg) opposition to NEP - "3 language formula"

↳ ③ Under-representation of areas
like North eastern states.

However, population based delimitation ensures that Parliament + state legislature reflects the actual populace and provide a proper channel to their aspirations.

for southern states, population estimates of 2001 census is still being used and constituencies has been frozen.

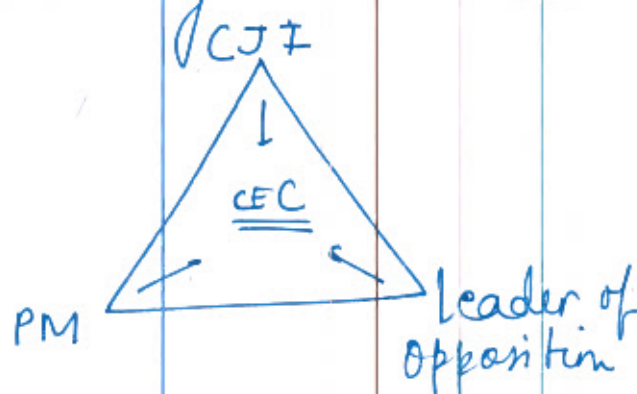
13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी के निर्वहन में उसके हाथों को मजबूत करने में भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election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

Article 324 provides for an election commission of India for conducting "free and fair" elections in the country.

Role of Supreme Court in strengthening the hands of election Commission of India

↳ ① Strengthening the independence of Election Commission.

(eg) In Anoop Baranwal case, SC held that CEC would be elected by 3 member panel :-



↳ ② giving it varied powers to conduct free and fair elections.
eg) SC in Mohinder Singh Gill case held that ~~supra~~ Election Commission of India has plenary powers for conducting elections.

↳ ③ ensuring absolute neutrality of CEC. eg) SC in TN Seethan case upheld the independence of EC.

However, there are certain shortcomings that still exist :-

↳ ① The ruling of Anoop Parawal has been overturned by introduction of a bill recently to remove CJI from the panel.

↳ ② even the presence of CJI

doesn't ensure absolute neutrality of
CEC.

(3) ECI doesn't have powers
to enforce Model Code of Conduct.

↳ NaMo TV was launched before
elections

(4) It cannot prevent criminalisation
of politics in India (currently 43%)
↳ LS

Way forward

- ① State funding of elections. (Indrajit Goswami Committee)
- ② Strengthening ECI by giving it powers of enforcement of orders.
- ③ Creating cadre of election commissioner to ensure free and fair elections.

free and fair elections are bedrock
of Indian democracy and for its
position of ECI must be strengthened.

14.

'संसद की घटती भूमिका राक्तियों 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

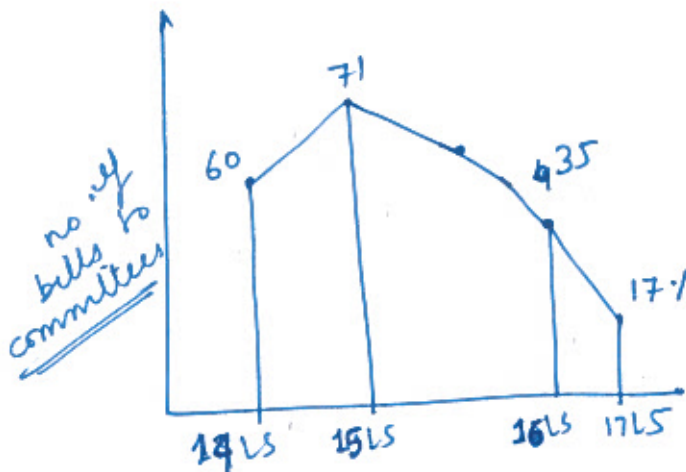
'The declining role of Parliament undermines the fundamental principle of separation of powers, as it diminishes the legislature's ability to serve as a check on the executive branch and ensure a balanced exercise of power.' Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Article 75 promotes that executive must be responsible to lower house of Parliament. This shows legislature's ability to check on the executive.

Declining role of Parliament

↳ ① According to PRS Legislative Report, number of bills given to parliamentary committees are reducing.



↳ ② In 16^m Lok Sabha, question hour worked only for 70% of its time ~~and~~ in Lok Sabha and only 44% in Rajya Sabha.

↳ ③ Using money bill route to pass bills. (eg) Electoral Bonds.

Diminishing legislature's ability to serve as check on executive branch :-

↳ ① No discussion on major emerging issues. (eg) Joint Parliamentary Committee was not formed on Adani issue.

↳ ② Not being able to put opposition into question. (eg) Manipur crisis ≠ no comment from PM.

↳ ③ Also, various channels like Adjournment motion, calling attention motion has not been used.

↳ ④ Legislature not been able to check on subordinate legislation.
↳ CIC gave government the power to decide tenure of CIC.

However, recent attempt by opposition to pass a no-confidence motion depicts its ability to put executive to question too.

discuss.

↳ ③ Discussing major issues facing women and make recommendations to the government.

↳ ④ formation of "gender sensitive cells" in conflict areas.

↳ In Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh

↳ ⑤ Taking suo-moto actions on implementation of these laws.

Elevation of NCW to a constitutional body :-

Helpful) → ① More influence on the government.
→ ② will give more "teeth" to the organisation.

its decisions.

④ Mainstreaming the issues of women in discussions.

Not helpful

① Bodies like NCSC, NCST despite being constitutional authority lack powers to implement decisions.

② All these authorities are skewed towards the elite sections of the community.

③ Its report will still be recommendatory in nature.

④ The power of Commission depends on the use of suo-motu authority used by the members.

Meiti woman

However, despite these shortcomings, constitutionalisation of the commission would make administration more women centric in future.

16. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारणंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Satisfactory and timely redressal of grievances is the cornerstone of minimum government, maximum governance.' In this context discuss the challenges associated with current grievance redress mechanisms and suggest measures to strengthen the process. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Grievance Redressal Mechanism provides a two way process between government and citizens.

Grievance redressal - cornerstone of minimum governance - maximum governance

Cornerstone

- ① Promotes transparency and accountability towards the citizens
- ② Makes the administration more citizen-centric.

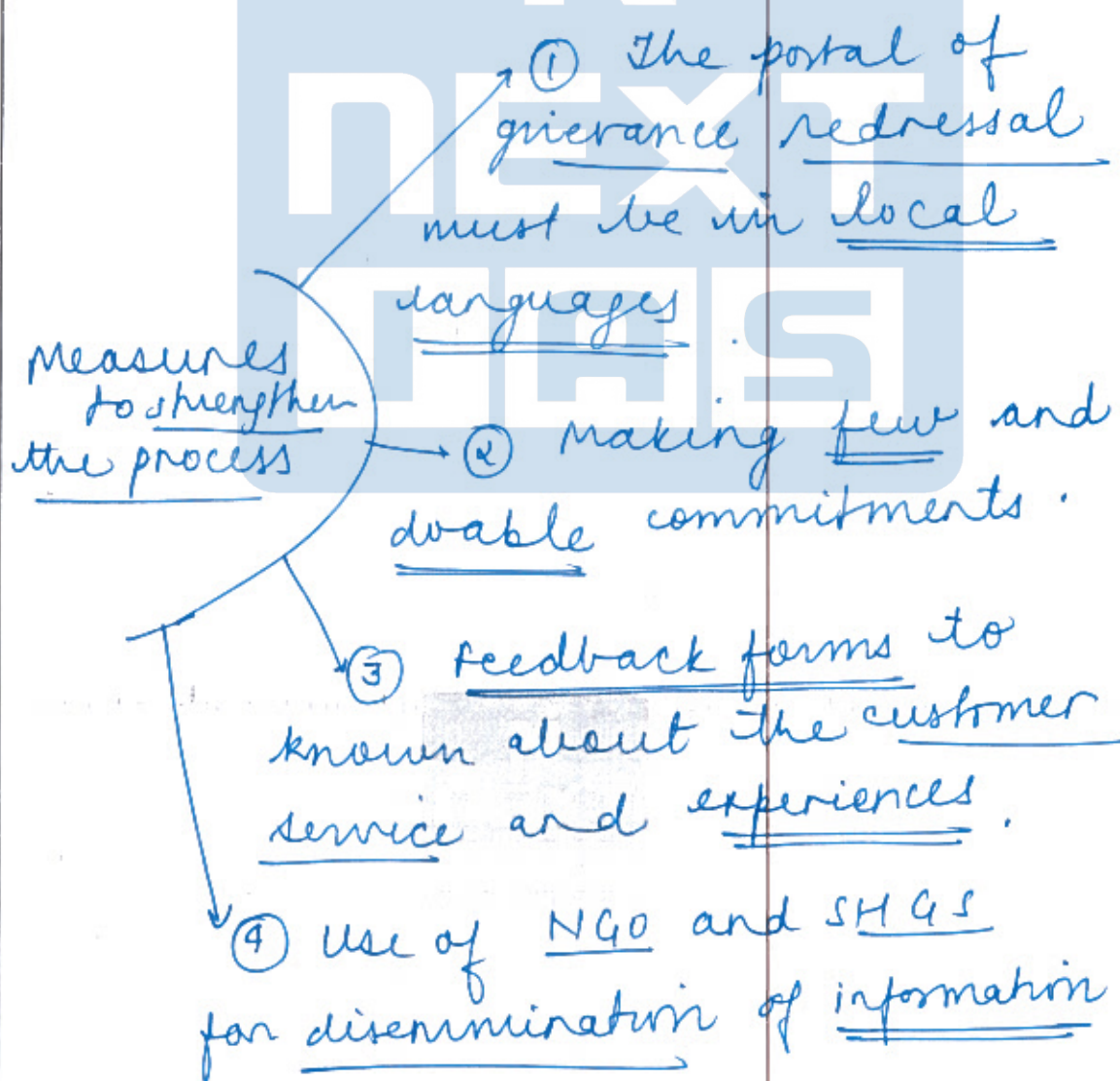
apathy and maximising governance channels abilities to cater to citizens.

④ Better implementation of policies. (eg) CPGRAMS portal

challenges associated with current grievance redressal mechanisms

- challenges
- ① Lack of public awareness about the mechanisms.
 - ② Online portals are inaccessible to many of them due to digital divide.
 - ③ Only 30% of women have used internet.
 - ④ No means of taking feedback to know whether grievance has been addressed.

⑤ Commitments were made without proper groundwork. (y) Citizen Charter (ARC-2).



UP government's new scheme of

redressal can be by other states and centre.

17. 'भ्रष्टाचार शासन के लाने-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

Corruption, according to Transparency International, has been defined as use of public authorities for private gains.

① Diversion of public funds. Eg) MCNREGA scam in Jharkhand.

② Non-ability of state to fulfil its duty of "welfare state"

Corrodes fabric of governance and faith in

① The government leads to various activities like Maxalited movement.

Potential for harmonising anti-corruption instruments

Potential

- ① strengthening whistle blower Act will increase the grievances under lokpal and lokayukta Act.
- ② RTI would help uncovering the corruption. eg) Commonwealth; 2G scams uncovered by RTI.
- ③ All these instruments needs to free from government's interference.

Lokayukta Act 2013
proper grievance redressal by the
other two.

In order to strengthen it, we
need to follow :-

RTI) minimal fees.
not using RTI for settling
political scores (Quintan 1C)
filling in the vacancies.

WBPA) reducing fees for false
complaints to prevent genuine
complaints from getting suppressed.
making people aware of their
right.

Lokpal
& Lokayukta
Act.) more transparency in
dealing with cases of CM
and PM.
shutting off of anti-corruption
units & 1) Anticorruption Bureau in

In addition to this, we also need to take proper steps to protect honest civil servants for good governance.

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, according to WB, are groups that have people with similar economic backgrounds that come together for common purposes.

eg) looms of Ladakh

① Lack of funds for the skill development and entrepreneurship.

eg) many SHGs are restricted just to primary processing.

leveraging
SHGs.

facilities in rural areas. (y) 1.2 lakh bank branches for 70% population of rural areas.

③ lack of support from the families of SHG members esp. of women.

other challenges) lack of commitment among many SHG members.
might result in casteist tendencies among the participants
⇒ ineffective social mobility.

Benefits of leveraging SHGs

Benefits) ① Promoting women empowerment. (y) Pramila Bisoi of Mission Shakti as MP.
② Local conditions would be dealt rather than "one size fits all" approach.

providing support
to agri sectors

eg) Pashu Sakhis of Jharkhand.

④ Helping expansion of
traditional crafts. eg) looms
of Ladakh

Economic Survey - 2023 has given
the formula of 'Panchasutra'
which includes regular saving,
regular meeting, interbanking,
bank accounts maintenance and
grievance redressal as a means of
fastening their development.

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

" Democracy, Diversity and Demography is the strength of India" - PM on Aug 15. This points to the unique position of India in the world.

Role of culture, diaspora and democracy - as soft Power

① expansion of Indian culture in varied

Turkmenistan - Juv.
Central Asian country to do
to.

→ (2) India's culture of "Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam" highlighted in
various summits and commitments.

eg) Recent G20 summit - "One life
one Earth, one Planet".

Diaspora

(1) Influencing inter-
national deals.

eg) India's nuclear deal
with USA

(2) Promoting to the expansion
of Indian culture abroad.

eg) Indian festivals celebrated in
foreign countries.

Democracy

(1) India's commitment
to democracy makes it a
reliable nation. eg) QUAD
group of democratic nation.

(2) Cooperation with like-

Taliban control,

However, USA has termed India to be only "partially democratic" which points to repeated diversion in use of these powers as strength.

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India positioning itself as 'smart power' :-

Success → ① using soft power along with hard ones in international channels.

Eg) India's Presidency in UNSC

promoting values of multi-reformism of organisation.

Against sanctions on Taliban, Libya through committees.

② Using these values in other organisations.

... china and Pakistan

promoting common
culture between all.

However, it has failed in
using the soft power as much
as USA and South Korea are
using today.

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।

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.

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India and Australia are collectively
members of QUAD, G20 and have
common interests in Indo-Pacific.

Synergy of shared values and
vibrant people to people connections

shared values

- ① Democratic order.
- ② following rule-based order in international channels.

sovereignty ~
between the two.

④ Reforms in major international
institutions.

① Establishment of
universities in India's
Gift city.

② cultural exchanges
between the two nations.

③ Indian diaspora in Australia
mainly Punjabis and vice versa.

People to
people
connections

Fostering long-lasting trade relations
and strategic collaborations

Long
of USA.

① Both part of IPEF
= A CECA

Relations

fostering it.

③ Common interests in S-E Asia and African markets.

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Strategic collaborations

① Countering china's aggression in Indo-Pacific.

② Cooperations with other nations like Japan and USA for rule based world order

However,

→ Trade relations has not been upto mark

→ India has declined to join RCEP due to fear of Australia's

: Therefore, there is a need to expand the ties between the two nations for economic and strategic partnerships.

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