

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. :

Registration Number : Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Bhopal Online

Test - 6

Code : TC076

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

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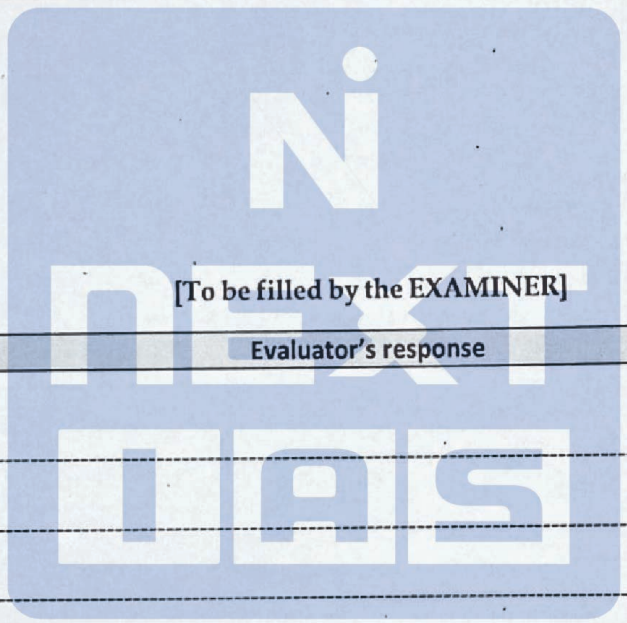
Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. "अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षता: 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।

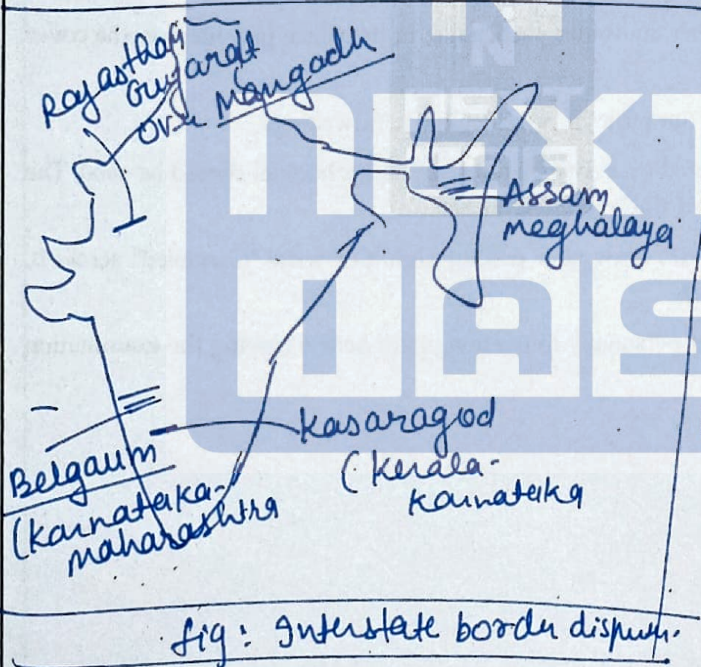
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"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 border disputes like Belgaum,

North eastern clashes etc sheds light on the issues regarding solving issue of Border disputes.



Can lead to a persistent issue

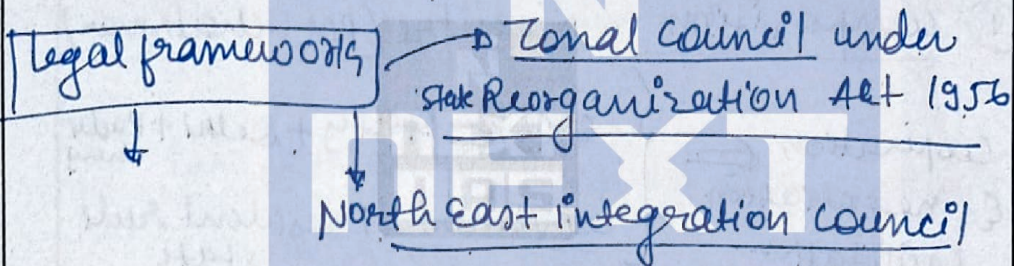
① Regionalism
 eg North east clash

② Impede development
 eg No development bills/Act passed over territory claimed by two state.

- ③ the responsibility of disputed area is taken by no one ⇒ people suffer
 ↳ No rights or schemes implementation effectively
- ④ Against social capital ⇒ constant conflicts.

constitutional frameworks

- ① Interstate Council (Art 263) to look into common interests
- ② Water Dispute Resolution Authority (Art 262) → to solve water disputes.
- ③ Art 131 - Original jurisdiction of SC
- ④ Art 142 - complete justice.



Why failed to solve?

- ① Rejection of recommendations
 ↳ Mahayan committee ^{on Belgaum} report rejected
- ② Infrequent meetings of zonal councils and not potential use of JSC (Art 263)
- ③ Regionalism & Regional aspirations are obstacle

Way forward → give & take should be done
 (India-Bangladesh land boundary Agreement)

Interstate disputes resolution is important for cooperative federalism

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

Interstate Council (Art 263)

is a constitutional body to secure the interest of states and centre & promote cooperative federalism

Role in Vertical Cooperation

- ① Composition → centre (PM - Chairman)
 Cooperation & negotiation & facilitation. { CMs of states + Delhi + Puducherry
 + Governor (President rule state)

- ② Any issues regarding federalism between centre & state is gets resolved.

- ③ Give a chance to take the grievance of states. e.g. while making law on concurrent list → states can be consulted (Sarkaria Comm)

Role in Horizontal Cooperation

- ① Dispute Resolution e.g. Interborder Disputes.
 ② Views the common interest areas of the states.

③ Representation of every state
provide platform to negotiate

④ States role in decision making
gives them contentment

⑤

Challenges

① Less frequent meetings

eg → only threetimes meeting since
formation.

② late formation → only after Sarkaria's
commission (1980)

③ The standing committee (Headed by
Home minister) also meet less.

way forward → DA citizen charter with clear
vision & mechanism

→ Frequent meetings

Schedules should be
determined for meetings.

Interstate council can
play a huge role in 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

Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
is an financial Parliamentary committee
which keeps check on financial health
of Parliament and public body.

Key function

- ① A standing committee → Advising
on financial health.
- ② Philosopher & guide & friend to the
CAG → helps in auditing.
- ③ checks the Auditing Report by CAG
- ④ Scrutinize the expenditures of the
Parliament.
- ⑤ Scrutinize the demands of grants
↳ Excess grant (even not before
granting)

Some
challenges
are
there

- ▷ Post mortem analysis
- ▷ Only recommendatory power
- ▷ Only 1 year tenure
- ▷ less meetings and referrals to examine.

Steps to Revamp

- ① As per experts (NCRWC) → the tenure should be at least 2 years.
- ② clear goal & mission + mechanism through charter.
- ③ enforcement power of some sort should be given.
- ④ Expenditures should be given to scrutinize at the stage of grant only → Excess grant

Along with Estimates committee and Public undertaking committee it plays a great role in ensuring effective use of public fund.

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

Urban local bodies makes the grass root touchpoint of the nation thus play important role in checking urbanization.

Role

Role of Urbanization in Economic Growth

- ① Industrialization \Rightarrow livelihood to millions
- ② IT Industry \Rightarrow Bangalore, Mumbai etc
- ③ Even Tier II & Tier III cities are getting transformed.
- ④ Employment in non-Agriculture Sector
 \Rightarrow Manufacturing MSMEs
- ⑤ Urbanization (31% as per 2011 census) contributes 60% of the national GDP
- ⑥ Exports \Rightarrow Smart phones

changes in ULBs - suggested by 15th FC

- ① Municipal bonds should be issued by ULBs for revenue generation
let \triangleright 10 year green bonds
- ② Own revenue capabilities \Rightarrow less dependence on grants of state & centre.
- ③ Specific local grants to enhance capability to be given to ULBs.

Evaluation \rightarrow Beneficial for capital investment
 \Downarrow living standard increase \Downarrow Better planned urbanization

Challenges \rightarrow difficult to attract investors for bonds

No source of revenue generation, less lucrative bonds + high premium

\rightarrow maximum grant remain scheme tied

ULBs are essential to grass root democracy and utilizing local resources in better manner

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

Constitution provide for
parliamentary privileges (Art 105 & 194)
 and fundamental rights (Art ~~32-5~~
 12-35)
 Both provide free speech.

Difference

Parliamentary Privilege

- ① No codification
(vague)
- ② Individual can speak freely his mind in parliament
 ↳ NO proceedings in Court
 ↳ only within house
- ③ NO specific grounds of restriction given

Fundamental Rights

- ① enumerated in constitution
- ② Freedom anywhere in the country
 ↳ Digital Right to know
 ↳
- ③ subject to reasonable restriction
(Art 19(2))
 ↳ Public order, defamation etc.

(4) Art 105 & 194

(5) Narrow
connotation

(6) Art 19(1)(g)

(5) Wide connotation

↳ include Right to
know

↳ Right to remain
silent etc.

Why to maintain balance?

- (1) for better synergy between
rights within & outside parliament
- (2) To prevent any inciting/provoking
statement by ministers/MP/MLAs
- (3) will reduces cases of hate speech,
unruly behaviour etc.

way forward can be to
codify the privilege as done in
various country like UK, Canada
etc.

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।

(160 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 organizations are said to be the third sector of the governance.

Role played

- ① collective mobilization
- ② Rights assurance → fighting for cause
 eg → Naz foundation
- ③ Rehabilitation & Justice
 eg → Chhanv foundation by Laxmi Agrawal
- ④ Legal Assistance and political Awareness eg → PUCL, ADR
- ⑤ environmental protection
 eg → Centre for science & Environment (CSE)

Challenge in Resource mobilization

- ① funding challenge
- ② Expertise and technology access is less

(3)

Challenge in CSR funding① CSR is skewed

Region based

↳ NO funding
in naxal area or
North East

Sector/Area based

→ 65% funding
in education,
Health etc.

→ Low funding

② CSOs used as
a tool in hands
of corporates

towards Poverty Hunger
etc.

③ Black money / money laundering through
channels of CSOs.

Measures

- ① clear laws enforcement for CSR
- ② maintaining Accounts of CSO &
Auditing (IB recommendation)
- ③ strict access
light regulation to foreign
contribution (Vijay Kelkar committee)

CSOs are 'driver of democracy'
as they ensure people participation.

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। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

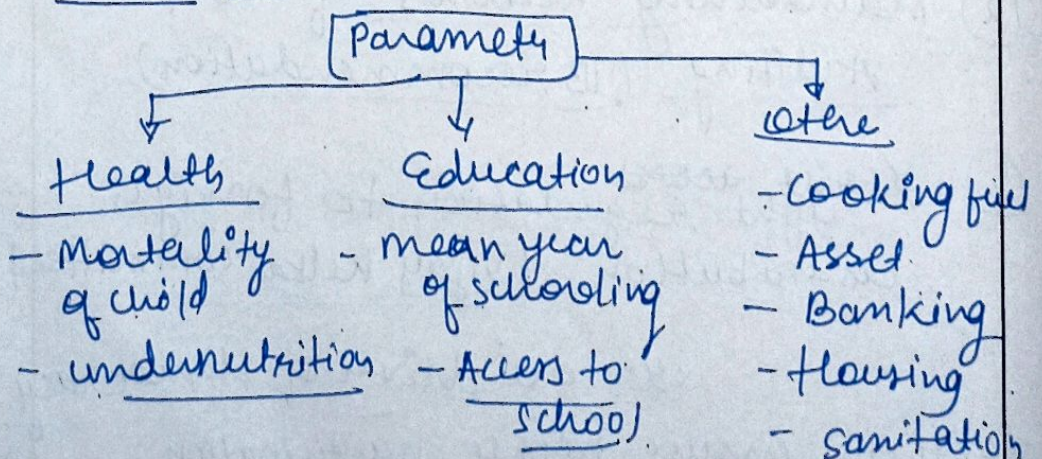
The first step to eradicating poverty is reliable poverty assessment for program design, implementation, and monitoring. In this context discuss the methodology and significance of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

NITI Aayog brought Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on 3 key indicators - Health, Education, Living standards.

Eradication of poverty - Elements.

- ① Poverty assessment → necessary to get idea of prevalence
 → Bihar ranked last (50% poverty)
- ② Program Design for targeted approach
- ③ Implementation then monitoring.

NITI Aayog methodology based on VNDPs MPI Index



Significance

- ① Localized Assessment \Rightarrow leading to localized / customized approach.
- ② Better Policy design \Rightarrow effective approach.
- ③ Addressing the regional disparity
- ④ Help in localizing SDCs (goal of NITI Aayog)
- ⑤ local challenges like sanitation, Education etc.

Challenges

- ① poor literacy rate
- ② Human development indicator is less (132 rank in HDI)

Way forward

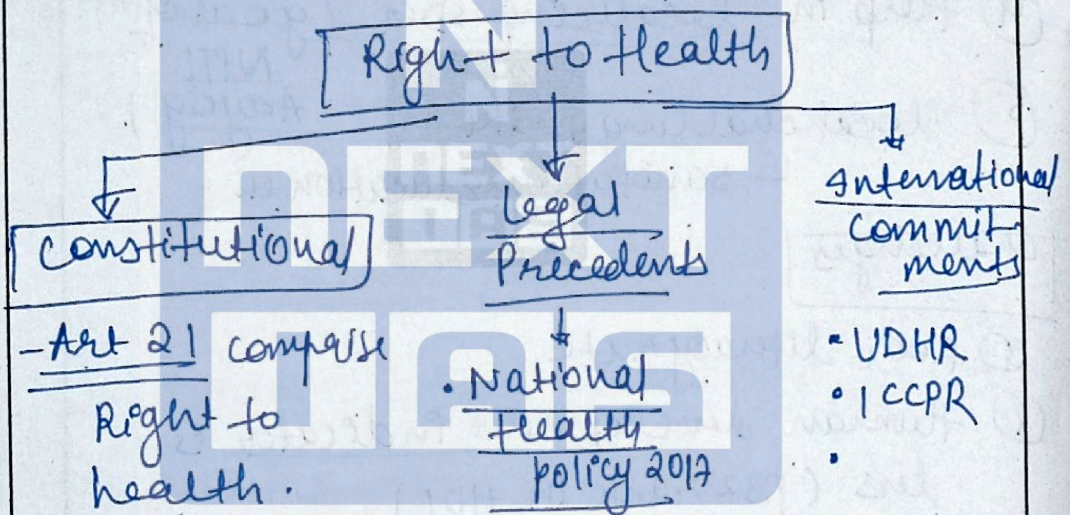
- \rightarrow localize SDCs
- \rightarrow empower Panchayat for local intervention

Poverty eradication is important step towards becoming a knowledge Economy.

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 becomes important in today's era of environmental pollution and zoonotic disease like COVID-19.



Why explicit legal recognition?

- ① huge burden of disease
- ② Unaware people of their rights
- ③ Policy + Budget are allocated towards different priorities
eg) Data protection.

① cases like cancelling 3cr
ration due to non-linkage with
Aadhar (sc condemned)

However some steps have been taken

- ① Art 21 comprise right to health
- ② Right to food (PUCL case)
- ③ Right to ~~non~~ pollution free
environment (M.C. Mehta case)
- ④ National health policy 2017
↳ Universal health care
- ⑤ Budget allocation → 2.1% of GDP

Right to health also require
R&D for better foundational
health infra & human resources.

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 comprising of Brazil, Russia, India, China and S. Africa was made to give a common platform for regional cooperation.

Meaningful cooperation

- ① platform for talks & negotiation
- ② financial help
 i.e. → Regional financial Architecture of New Development Bank (NDB) through Fortaleza Declaration.
- ③ can help in bilateral engagements
 i.e. → India-China issue (Recent visit of PM)
- ④ Different pillars of trade, scientific development, climate change negotiations etc.
- ⑤ Indians can strengthen its reach/voice
 i.e. → Internationalization of Rupee

⑥ challenging western hegemony
↳ give aspirations platform to regional aspiration

↳ e.g. BRICS resolution for decolonization

Limitation in bilateral

① limited use in talks with china

↳ e.g. arms standing

② limited role in quota allocations in NDB

↳ china is the largest shareholder (India is 2nd)

③ china hegemony in it

↳ Russia-china together ⇒ strengthens china's position

way forward

→ harnessing cooperation in connectivity

→ looking towards different sectors like infrastructure, scientific development.

Recent visit of PM to johannesburg

for BRICS summit can bring new arena 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 brokered by World Bank took place in 1960 with inbuilt dispute resolution mechanism

Recently India demanded for amendments which can't be done unilaterally.

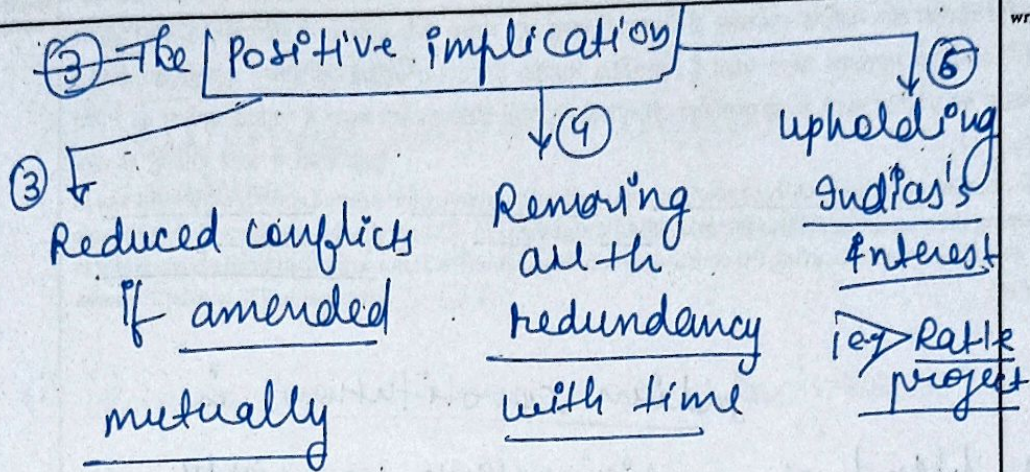
Reasons: → WB appointing both neutral expert and court of arbitration

frequent disputes arised between India-Pakistan.

Possible Implication

① If revoked ⇒ can cause water scarcity in Pakistan.

② No better mechanism devised till now.



Way forward

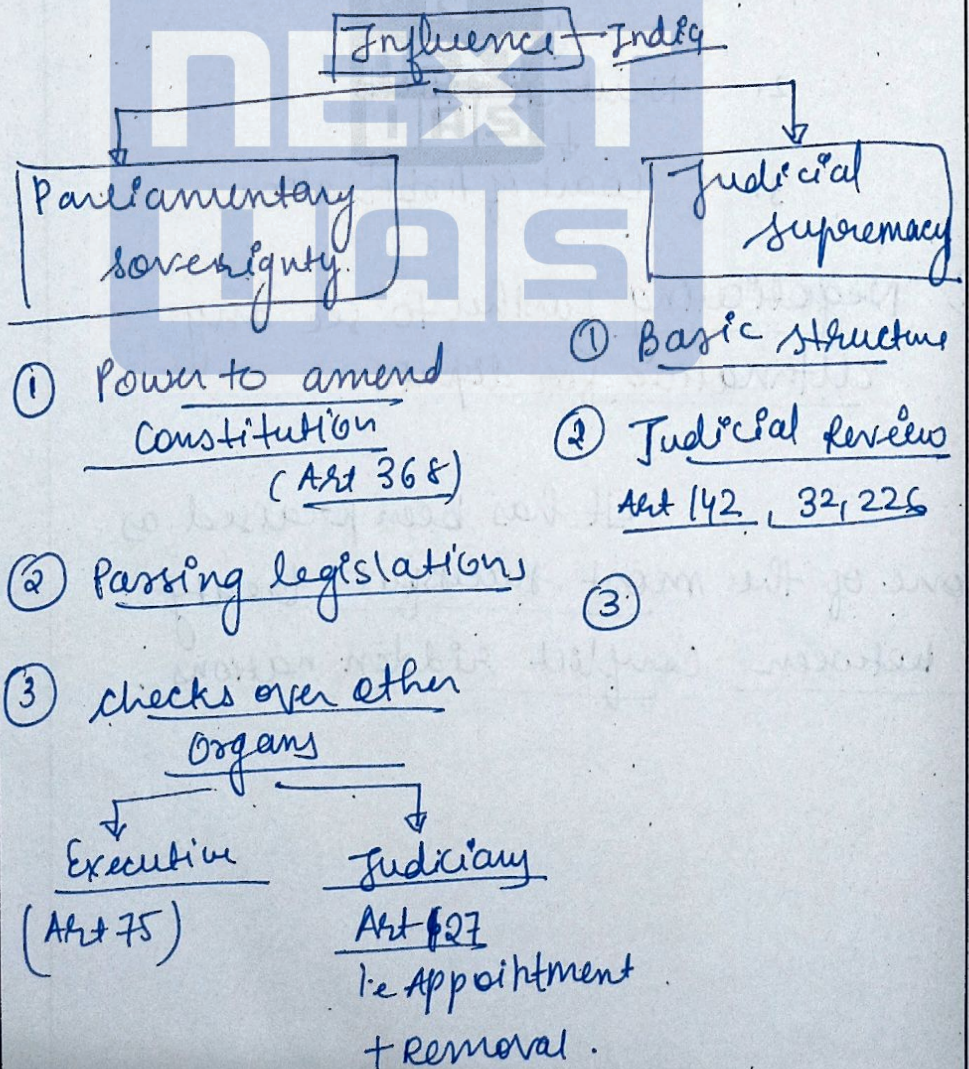
- ① should follow designated mechanism
1. Permanent Judicial Commission
 - ↓
 - 2. Neutral Experts
 - ↓
 - 3. Court of Arbitration.
- ② Negotiating further to see any alternative for dispute.

It has been praised as one of the most successful treaty between conflict ridden nations.

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 blend of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy → both have considerable influence on it.



Influence on USA

- ① Parliament decides on important matters
eg. Equal no. of state representation in Senate
- ② Removal of President (Impeachment) by Parliament.
- ③ Judicial supremacy due to Judicial Review & Due process of law.

Role of Judiciary in influencing the constitution

- ① Rameshwar Singh case → Identified constitutionalism
↳ Limited power of legislature to change constitution.
- ② Kesavananda Bharati case 1973
↳ Basic structure evolved
↳ Judicial Review - an important part
- ③ Maneka Gandhi case
↳ SC: India follows Procedure established by law but

practically it follows Due procedure of law.

In USA

- Roe v/s Wade → gave constitutional Right of Abortion

- Judiciary as interpreter of the constitution

Scope of Judicial Review

Yes, wider in Ind

NO

① Due process of law
practically (maneka gandhi case)

② Basic structure gives ample opportunity

③ Special leave petition + Review petition (Art-137)
in constitution.

④ Complete justice (Art 142)

⑤ PIL, Judicial Activism
eg → NJAC struck down

- Indian Constitution have integrated

Judiciary

↓
In USA separate
Judiciary

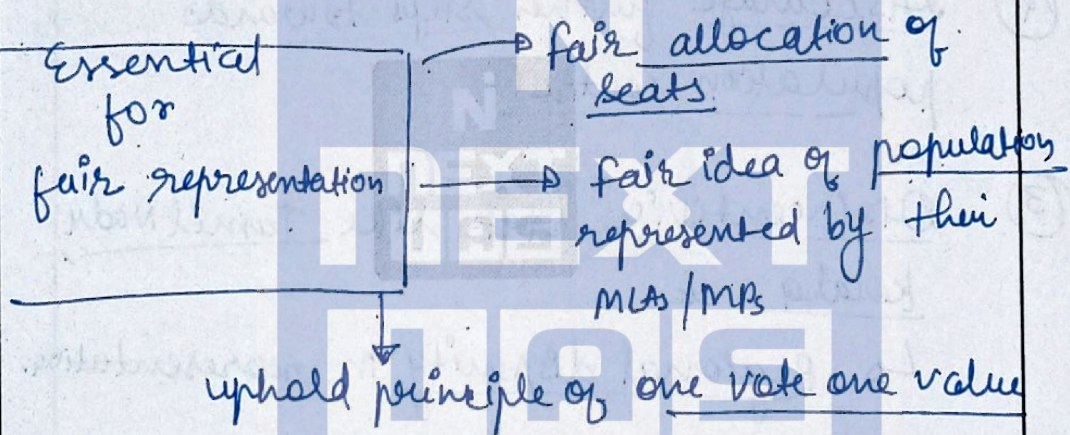
- checks are kept by Parliament
also

Though some differences but Judicial review of both the country has played great role in upholding fundamental right.

2. '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 is an exercise
to allocate seats in any constituency
based on population (Art 82)



eg) UP, Bihar have more population
hence need more representation.

Challenges

① freed delimitation exercise till 2026 (~~42nd~~ 42nd & 42nd CAA 1976)

② Misinterpretation in constituency

eg) High population represented by very low MPs/MLAs

- ③ Delay in Delimitation doesn't give the right to be represented.

Ramification of Population-based

- ① Population-based representation give more voice to states having more population. \Rightarrow UP, Bihar etc.
- ② Discourage further steps towards population control.
- ③ Disincentivise states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc.
 \hookrightarrow Regional disparity in representation.

④

* Creating federal Tensions

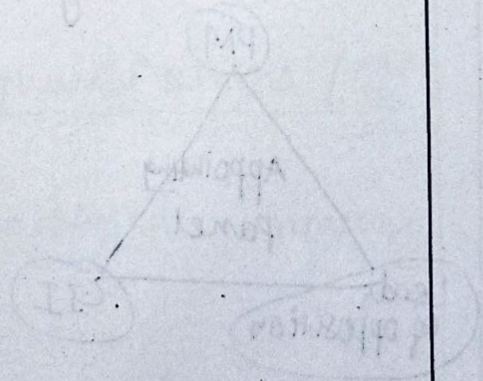
- ① Revolving North v/s south debate
- ② populous states gaining more benefits. \Rightarrow Protests from southern states.
- ③ Politicization of issues leads to Centre - State tensions \Rightarrow Tamil Nadu

Way forward

① As done in Assam, temporarily inner delimitation should be done to provide fair representation.

As highlighted by supreme court Delimitation is necessary to secure fair election vision of nation.

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13. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी के निर्वाहन 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

Elections should be fair & equal and that forms a part of 'basic structure'. Judiciary play great role in it.

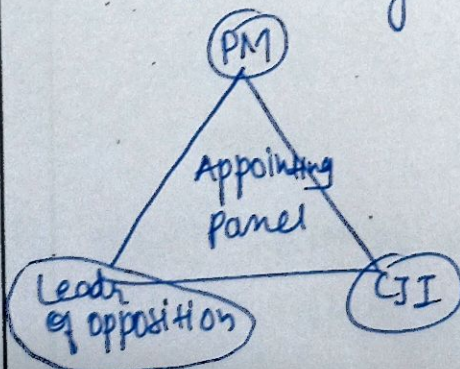
Role of Supreme Court

① As an interpreter of constitution

eg } Art 324 (EC)
Art 325 - Electoral Rolls
Art 326 - Adult Franchise } Any related issues are interpreted by court.

② Supreme court recently directed government to have a law to appoint election commission

↳ Till then gave a framework



→ will ensure transparency in appointment

(currently appointed by Executive only)

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Candidates must not write on this margin

③ ADR vs UOI case (2002)

↳ Right of voters to know about the assets & source of funding of politicians

↳ 66% of party source of fund is not known as per ADR

④ Public India Foundation vs UOI

↳ Case in 2018

↳ Publish criminal antecedents and assets

↳ In 2026

↳ Also say the reason for fielding a candidate over others.

⑤ PVCL case 2000

↳ It recognized the role of NOTA.

⑥ Empowerment of ECI through

↳ MCC (model code of conduct)

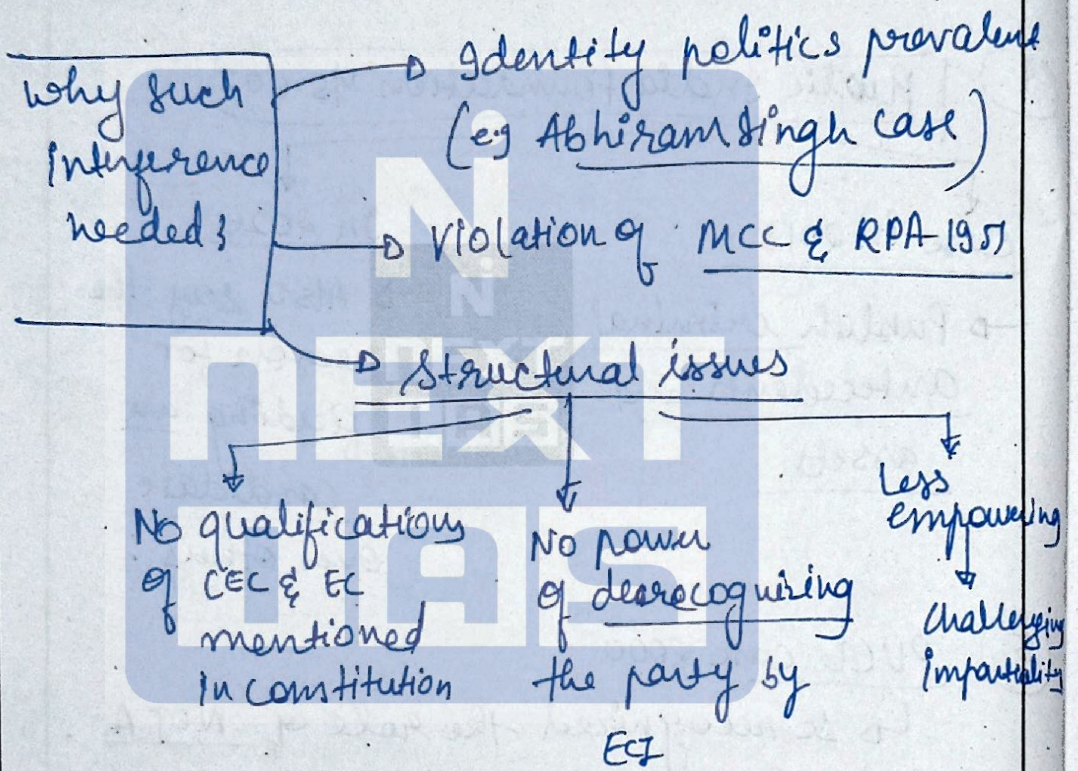
↳ RPA

↳ Rule of Disqualifications (Art 102)

Thus Supreme Court has played immense role

Also recently directed that a mechanism should be ensured to bring equality in removal of CEC & EC

eg CEC has security of Tenure but ECs have not.



Supreme Court plays important role and does complete justice to its citizens (Art 142)

4.

'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

Parliament acting as a 'Temple of Democracy' has the huge responsibility of ensuring separation of power along with checks & balance.

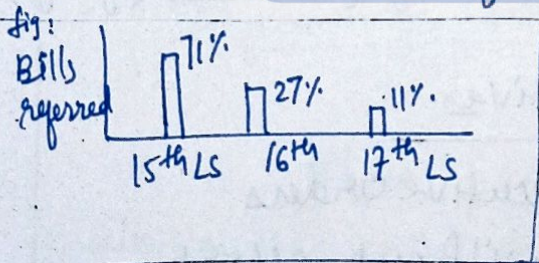
Declining Role of Parliament

① Increased Disruptions e.g. 70% in Lok Sabha

② Disturbances and absence

↳ Reduced meetings by 72%.

③ Reduction in referral of bills

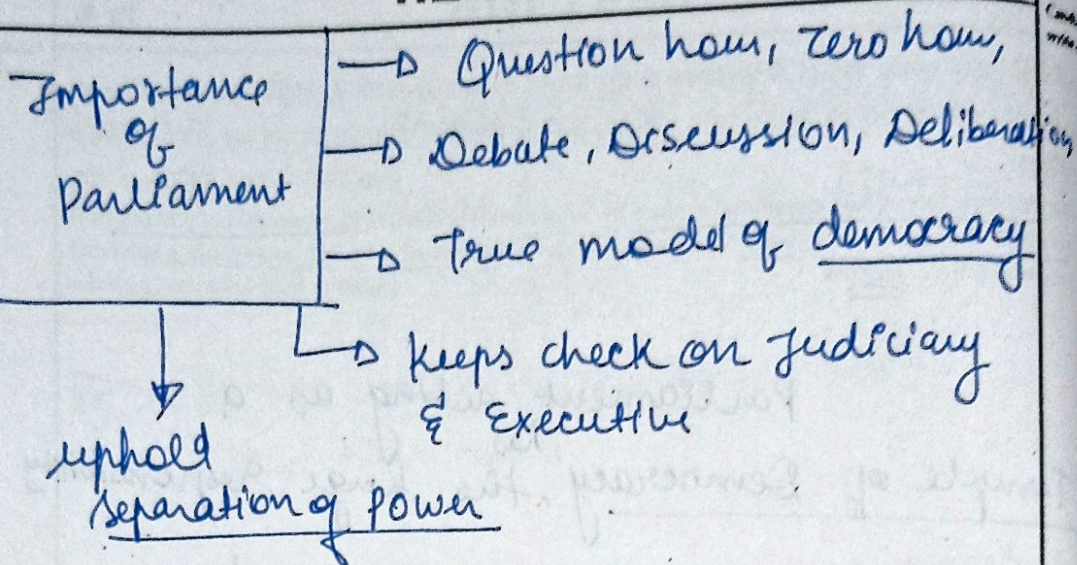


④ Reduced question hour, zero hour etc.

⑤ Judicial popularity and Activism

↳ Directing government to see manipur issue.

⑥ No vacancy of Deputy speaker



How declined role leads to lack of SOP?

① A vacuum created → filled by judiciary
 ↳ Judicial activism
 ↳ VISHAKHA Guidelines

② Reduced role of check & Balance

Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Executive (Art 75 - responsible to legislature) ↳ Judiciary (Removal of judges)
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③ Tyranny of Executives

↳ frequent executive orders
 - ordinances without effort
 to getting it passed.

④ Ordinance Raj if dysfunction parliament.

15. भारत में लिंग-संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निर्माई 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 ^{NCW} 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 is a statutory body mainly concerned with enforcing women's Rights.

Role in shaping discourse on gender sensitive law

- ① Empowerment and voice to women
- ② Highlighting gender specific issues
- ③ Providing studies & Data
 ↳ NCW data shows increased domestic violence in country during pandemic.
- ④ Role in policy-making and lobbying for women's right
 ↳ work as a "pressure group"

Constitutional status to NCW

- ① Provide more power
- ② Constitutional driven mechanism
will give strength
 ▶ enforcing more coercively
- ③ specific qualification, limitations,
tenure of members etc will remove
all arbitrariness.
- ④ Constitutionality will elevate
status of body → more assertive
working. ▶ NCBC, NCST (Art 338A)
(Art 338B)
- ⑤ The clear VISION and MISSION plus
directing mechanisms
- ⑥ Composition will be inclusive
 ▶ members from diverse gender.

However not a panacea

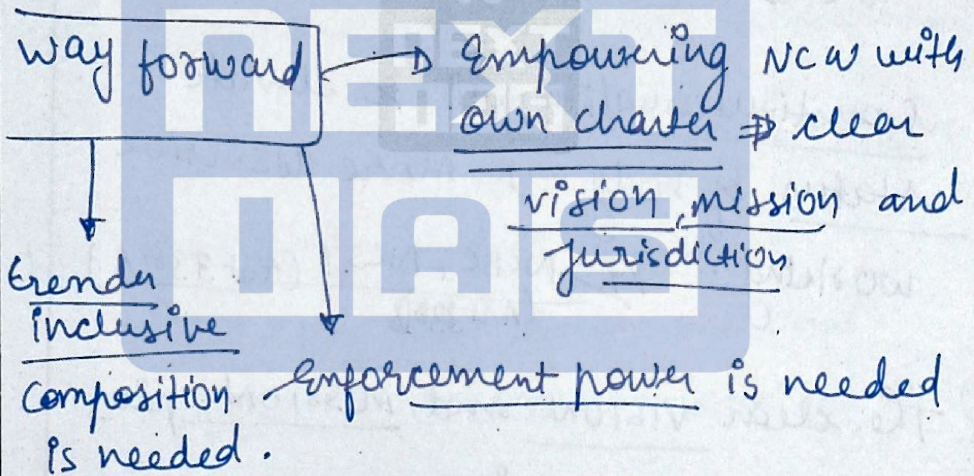
- ① Enforcement and implementation
still remain a challenge.

(2) Power of civil courts is still there
↳ Not able to hammer that potentially.

(3) Earlier examples & experiences

↳ NCBC (Art 102 33 & B) through 102nd CA → Not that much useful.

(4) Addressing core issues → Panacea
↳ fund, Infrastructure



Institutions like NCW serves for great purpose to achieve SDG 5 (Reducing gender inequality)

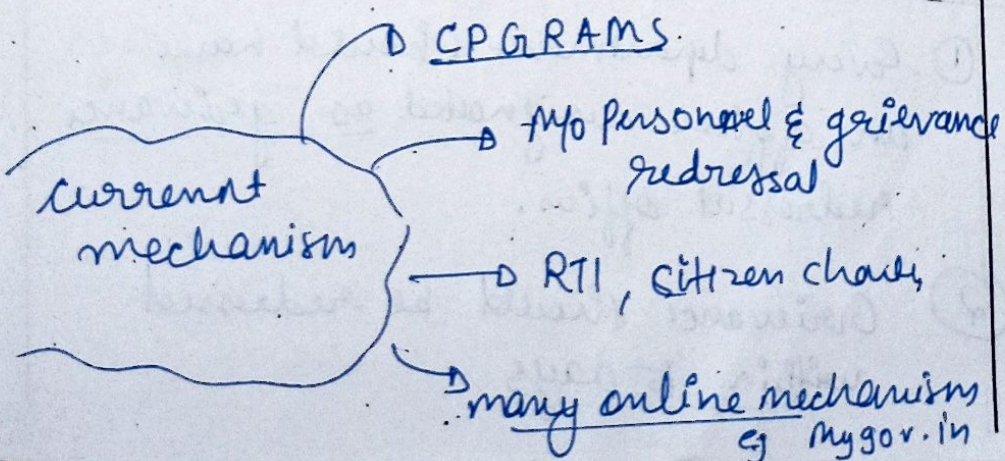
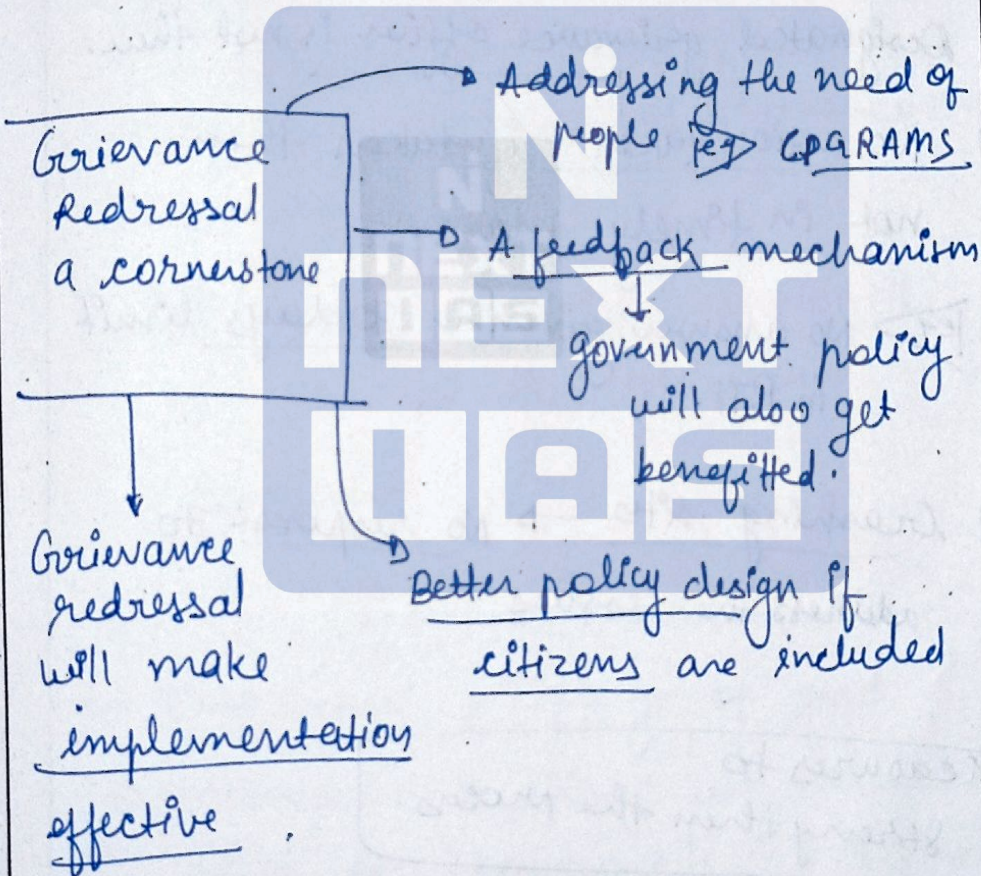
6. शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है। इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

'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. (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

3

Minimum government and maximum governance was suggested by 2nd ARC to achieve good governance.



Challenges in current redressal mechanism

- ① Apathetic Attitude of Bureaucrats
 ⇒ Not replying to mails / letters
- ② No designated departments of grievance redressal in public body or ministries
- ③ Designated grievance officer is not there.
- ④ No action taken if taken then not in timely manner
 ⇒ No answer given in 30 days limit in RTI.
- ⑤ Crashing sites → No response to address the issues

Measures to strengthen the process.

- ① Every department should have an officer designated as grievance redressal officer.
- ② Grievance should be redressed within 15 days.

③ Some specific guidelines should be brought out.

Te.9 IT Rules (Digital media ethics) 2021 has the provision of grievance redressal.

④ Using Digital media

Te.9 Maharashtra Police &

Gujarat municipality (surat)

are using digital grievance redressals.

⑤ Citizen charter should mention the way to get the grievance redressed.

Grievance redressal is an important pillar of good governance and thus we should strive to incorporate it as per 2nd ARC.

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 लोकयुक्त 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

Transparency International's
Corruption perception index shows
the high corruption in India (86th
rank)

Corruption corrodes fabric of governance

① Erode the institutional integrity

↳ Bribe culture

② More focus towards vested interest
than public service

↳ High profile cases are investigated
carefully for promotion

③ Poor governance

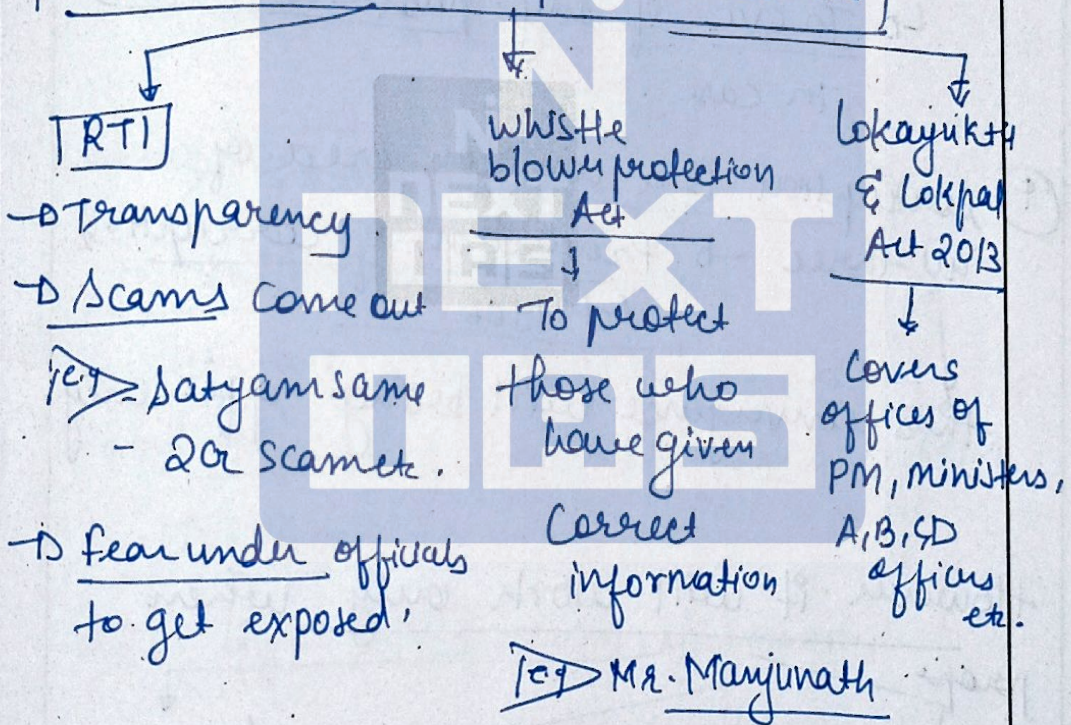
- ↳ No people participation
- ↳ No Rule of law
- ↳ Lack of Accountability and transparency
- ↳ Reduced Equity and effectiveness

Corruption → Eroding public faith

- ① Inaction by public servant
- ② Demanding bribe from poor
- ③ Not serving just cause

ie.g → Red tapism, one counter to another counter

Different Anticorruption measures



These institutions works in silo

we need convergence

- ① Right information for right cause
- ② RTI information working

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efficiently can safeguard any whistleblower

- ③ if any corruption case highlighted by RTI or WBPA \Rightarrow should be immediately investigated by Lokayukta or Lokpal.

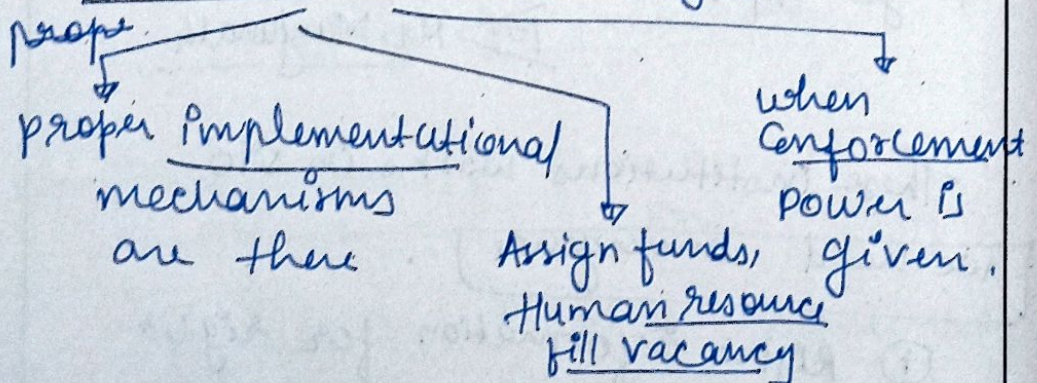
\hookrightarrow Can be transferred to CBI

\hookrightarrow To CVC if any public servant is in case.

- ④ corruption is a common area of all three \rightarrow Prevention of Corruption Act 1966

\downarrow
this convergence will bring efficiency

However it will work only when



The convergence is needed to fulfill only binding obligation of "UN convention on Corruption" \rightarrow India is a party.

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 संगठित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the potential ⁽¹⁾ challenges and ⁽²⁾ benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty. (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

SHGs are the group of more than two people of similar socio-economic background come together to ensure better financial stability and source of livelihood.

Leveraging SHGs

* In Skill development

① SHGs are often engaged in skilling and educating members for a certain livelihood.

eg. Lijjat Papad vdyog by women.

② training also provided by government for various task

eg. During COVID-19 → spread Awareness

* In Entrepreneurship

③ provide financial stability

eg) They save some money every month and give loan to needy member.

④ Government efforts like
↳ SHGs - Bank linkage programme
by NABARD

↳ Also microfinancing and loans/credit help starting business.

* Income Generation

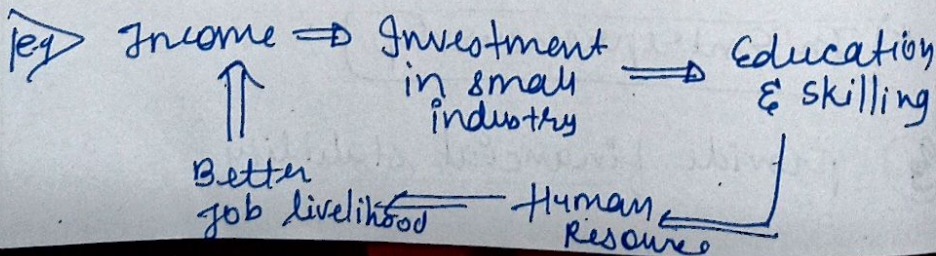
⑤ Priyadashini scheme give livelihood opportunity

⑥ Small savings + investments ⇒ interest profit
eg) small saving schemes
like Mahila Kisan Patra

⑦ Entrepreneurship and skilling provide financial security

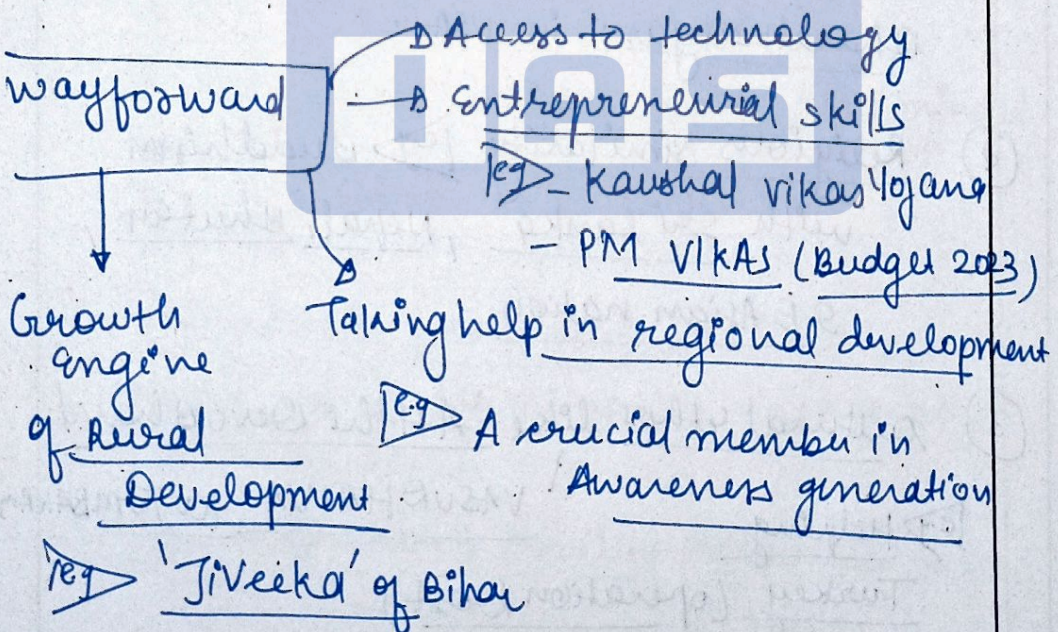
eg) Kudumbashree mode of Kerala.

All these efforts help alleviating poverty



However challenges

- ① low awareness about accessing schemes due to illiteracy
- ② Mainly engaged in Agri-related fields.
- ③ less access to technology \Rightarrow less efficiency
- ④ Unorganized form \Rightarrow chaos
- ⑤ Bank Apathy \Rightarrow not giving them benefits (Microfinancing)



Citing its important Budget

2023 aims to develop 10 Lakh SHUs by 2030.

19.

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

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

As per Rajiv Sikri, India is placed uniquely on Arc of growth & prosperity with its own Indian exceptionalism contributing to growth & soft power.

Contribution of culture in soft power

- ① Cultural exchanges \rightarrow International cultural festivals and shows of Bharatnatyam in USA.
- ② Religious similarity \rightarrow Buddhism with Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, SE Asian nation.
- ③ Cultural ethos like - 'Atithi Devo Bhava' \rightarrow Helping Turkey (Operation Dost) VASUDEHAIVA KUTUMBHAM
- ④ Spiritual upliftment \rightarrow many foreigners are also associated with ISKCON.

Role of Diaspora

- ① Serve as a "Living Bridge" in development
- ② Role in lobbying and maintaining influence
 - ↳ Role of Diaspora in civil nuclear Deal with USA.
- ③ Promoting Brand India
 - ↳ Yoga, Traditional medicines etc.
- ④ Promote Indian way of living ↳ language, cuisines, culture etc.

Role of Democracy

- ① The democratic values being like minded country together
 - ↳ Indo-US ties.
- ② Democracy presents India in the world as a liberal nation ⇒ promoting human rights
 - ↳ Migration & mobility Agreement with Australia.

India's position as "smart power"

- ① successful space diplomacy
 - ▷ signed Artemis Accord
 - successful launch of Chandrayaan-3
(1st to land S-pole of moon)
- ② Moving towards AI, Machine Learning and cutting edge technology
 - ▷ ICEI between India-US
- ③ smart defence equipments & capabilities
 - ▷ IRNSS (own navigation system)
- ④ Digital India, Personal Data Protection Act etc → "Smart power"
- ⑤ Pilot project for CBDC (Digital currency)

However challenges are there

- ① Traditional values ⇒ social evils
 - ▷ Domestication of women (23% LFPR)
- ② Internal issues ⇒ Regionalism, Communalism etc

Despite some challenges India moving towards Industrial Revolution 4.0 by increased efforts like National Research Forum establishment.

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-Australia recently signed ECTA (Economic Cultural Trade Agreement) to reduce trade barriers to almost over 90% of products & services.

People to
people
connection

▷ Recently signed
Migration & mobility Agreement.

▷ Student diaspora for
Higher Education

▷ Identification of mutual
Qualification of service
providers

Fostering long lasting trade

① Aim is to reduce tariffs on 96% goods & services

② Double the trade to \$50 bn by 2030

③ Mutual Logistic Strategic Agreement
(MLSA)

- ③ Service exports can increase by India \Rightarrow recognizing the dual Qualification of Indian workers.
- ④ Easy migration due to migration & mobility Agreement
 \hookrightarrow fostering IT industry of India.

Strategic collaboration

- ① maintaining a sphere of influence on Indo-Pacific and pacific island countries. \Rightarrow similar view - free & open Indo-Pacific
- ② Both are members of QUAD \Rightarrow further strengthening the ties.
- ③ strengthening supply chain
 \Rightarrow Supply chain Resilient Infrastructure (SCRI) ~~bet~~ among Japan-India-Australia
- ④ Australia is a source of strategic minerals
 \Rightarrow Cobalt, Lithium
 \hookrightarrow India can be benefited.

Uncertain challenges

① Decoupling china is difficult
↳ heavily dependent on china
for trade

② Geographical proximity is not
there → influence of china &
US is huge

↳ AUKUS

Way forward

↳ need to tap the
market of Australia
for manufactured
product + service

↓
collaboration
in fields of education,
Research etc.

The people to people ties can
further enhance economic & strategic
interest. This Indian diaspora is said
as "Little India" in Australia.