

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : PTTP 220487

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 12/08/23

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.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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)

Handwritten area for student queries with horizontal dashed lines.



[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

Handwritten area for evaluator's response with horizontal dashed lines.

(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

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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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.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

INTER-state border disputes are threat to INDIAN COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM.

ex: Belgaum inclusion by Karnataka - Maharashtra

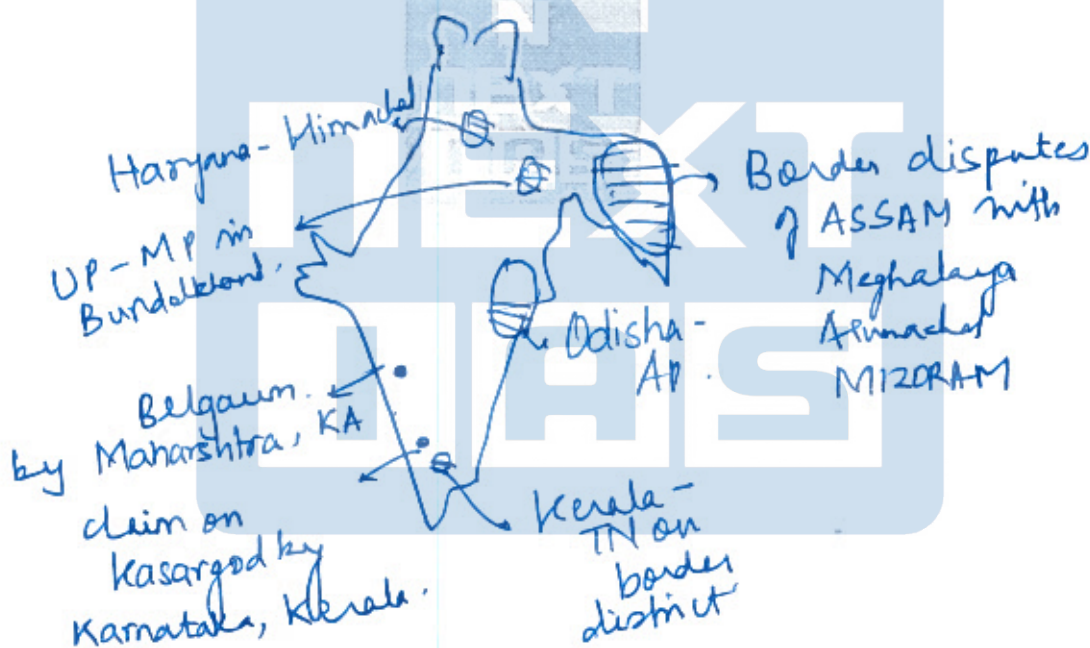
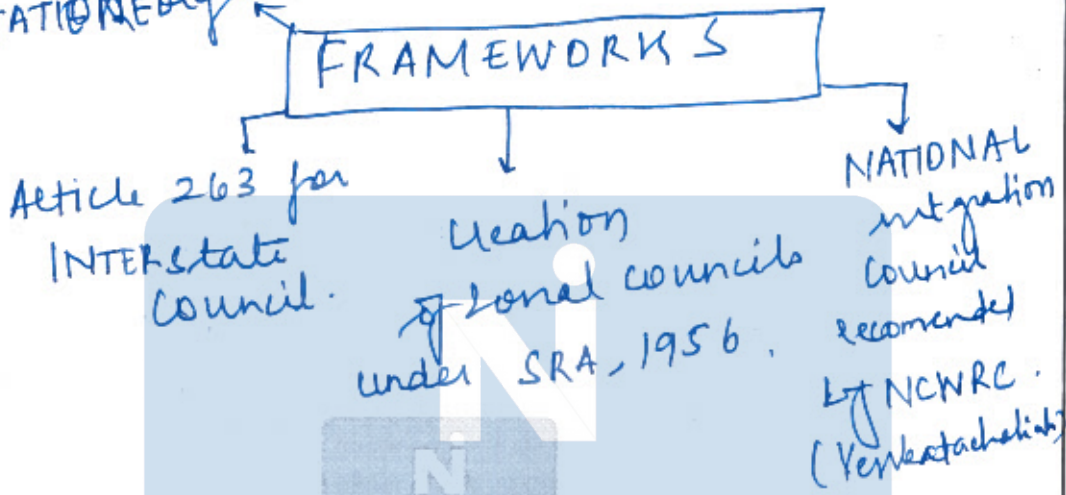


Fig: various Border CONFLICTS

- UNSETTLED borders became POLITICIZATION of DISPUTES ex: Belgaum in Karnataka.
- IMPEDE development ex: impact on border districts of Assam → WEST Garo hills.

- create TUSSELE for administration
- ex: 4 ASSAM police killed in MIZO border

Article Section 3 for STATION REORGANIZATION



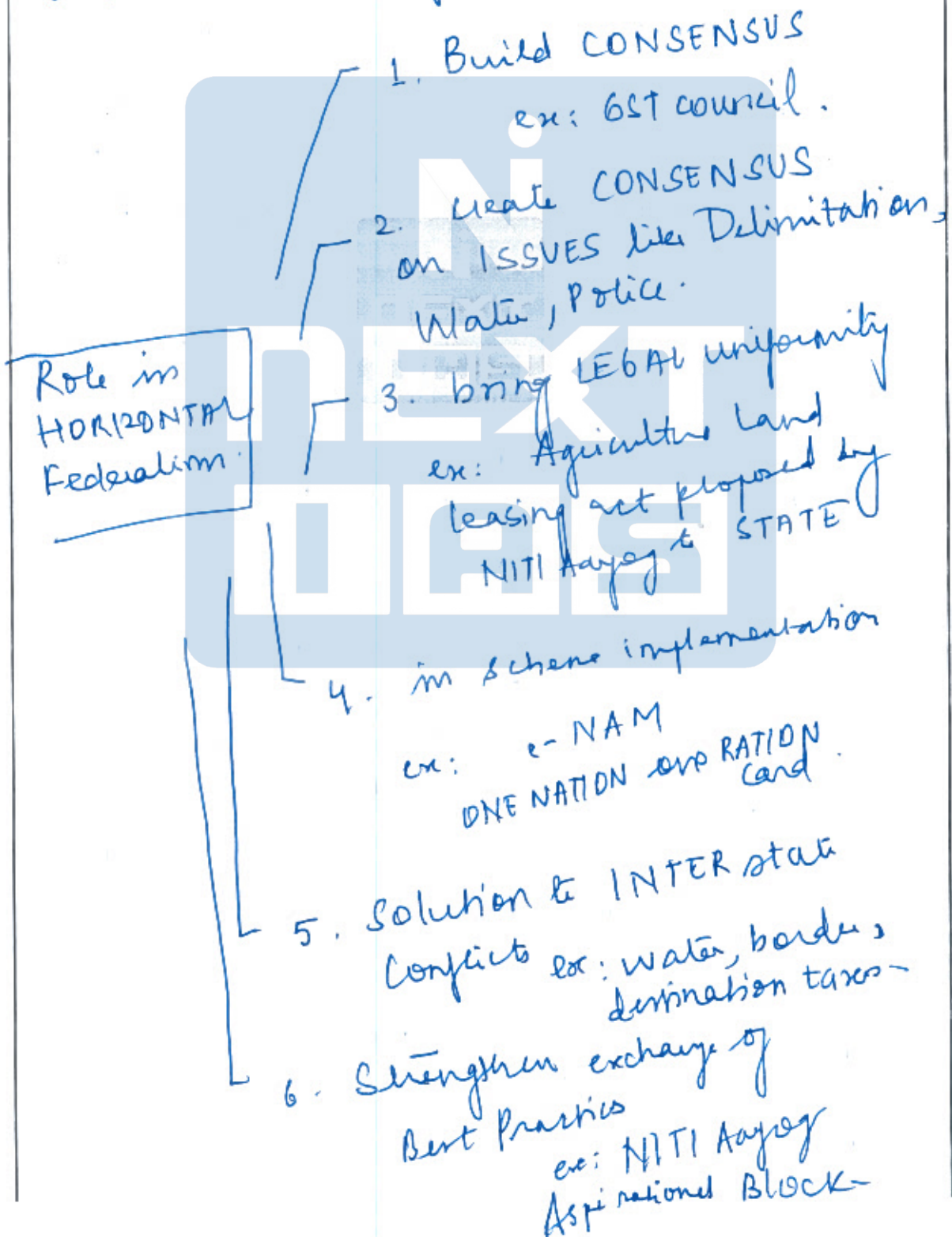
Reasons for CONTINUATION

1. TOI down Federation.
2. POLITICAL sentiments for "WINNER takes it all" & misuse of Art 136 & SPECIAL leave jurisdiction of court.
3. FAILURE of negotiations.

steps as per Puncchi Commission for Permanent INTERSTATE council, setup of Fedentbody, NAMSAT declaration are pragmatic way ahead.

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

Article 263 provides for INTER STATE COUNCIL for COOPERATIVE, Co-ordinative and CONSULTATIVE federations



- 2. CENTRE-state relation parity
- 2. hold CENTRE accountable to devolution of funds
ex: reduce CESS & Surcharges
- 3. strengthen role of CONCURRENT LAWS
ex: electricity LAWS, Forest LAW
- 4. Create COMPETITION between STATES for reforms
ex: tied grants

Role in Vertical federations

Permanent secretariat

STEPS needed for ISC role

VOTING mechanism similar to GST Council

INSTITUTIONALISATION

enhance role in dispute resolution (Punchi)

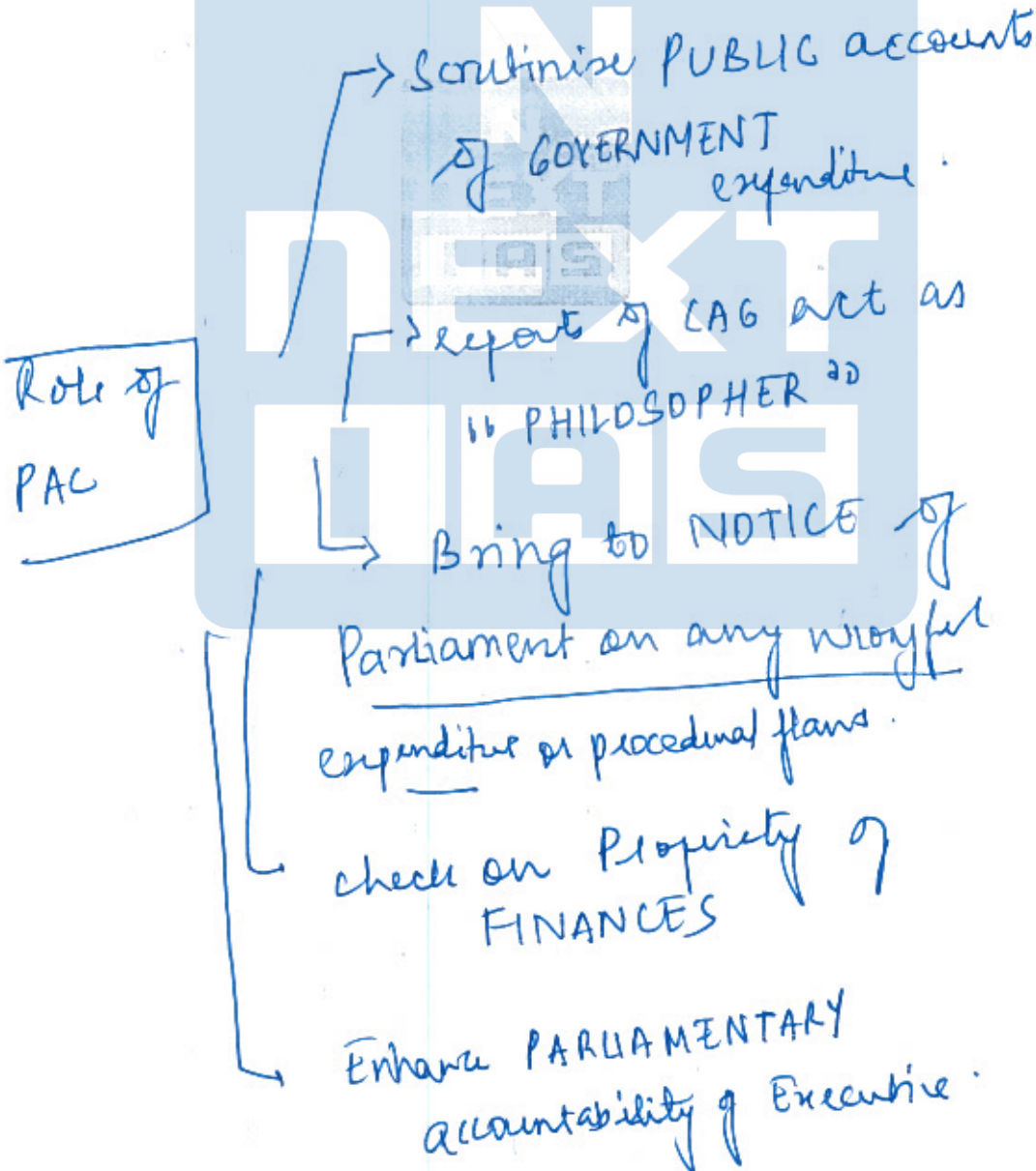
hence IInd ARC envisioned ISC as "forum with QUORUM" for long term development of bonhomie.

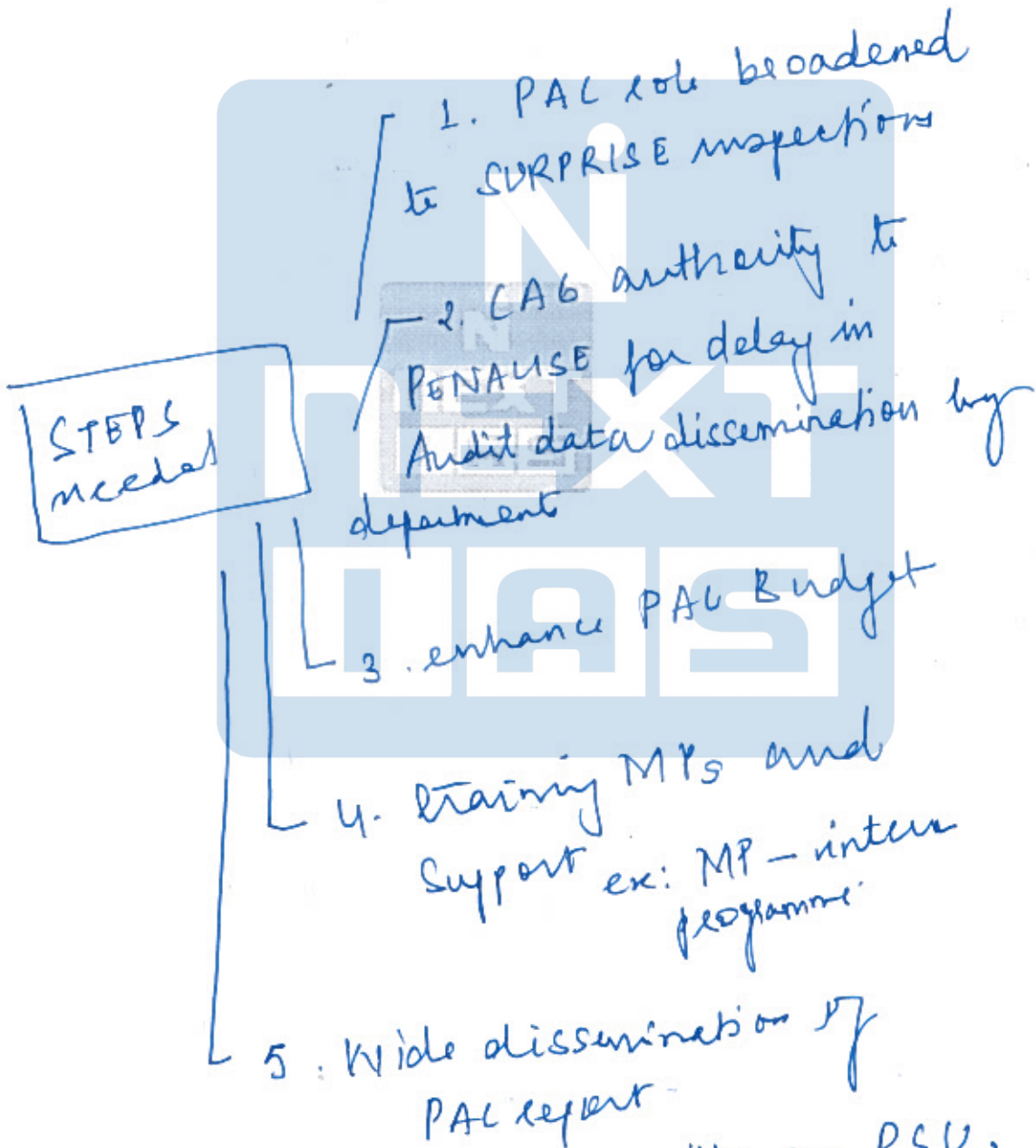
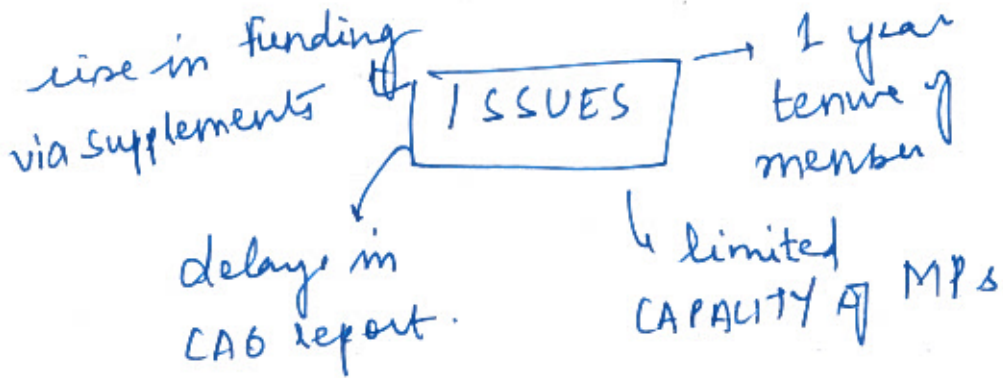
3. लोक लेखा समिति (PAC) के प्रमुख कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सार्वजनिक धन के सच्चे संरक्षक के रूप में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए लोक लेखा समिति (पीएसी) में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

(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 refers to one of the oldest Financial Parliamentary Committee that has recently celebrated 100 years [established in MONTFORD reports 1919]





hence PAC, Committee on PSU, Estimates Committee must be collectively strengthened for sustaining PARLIAMENTARY democracy.

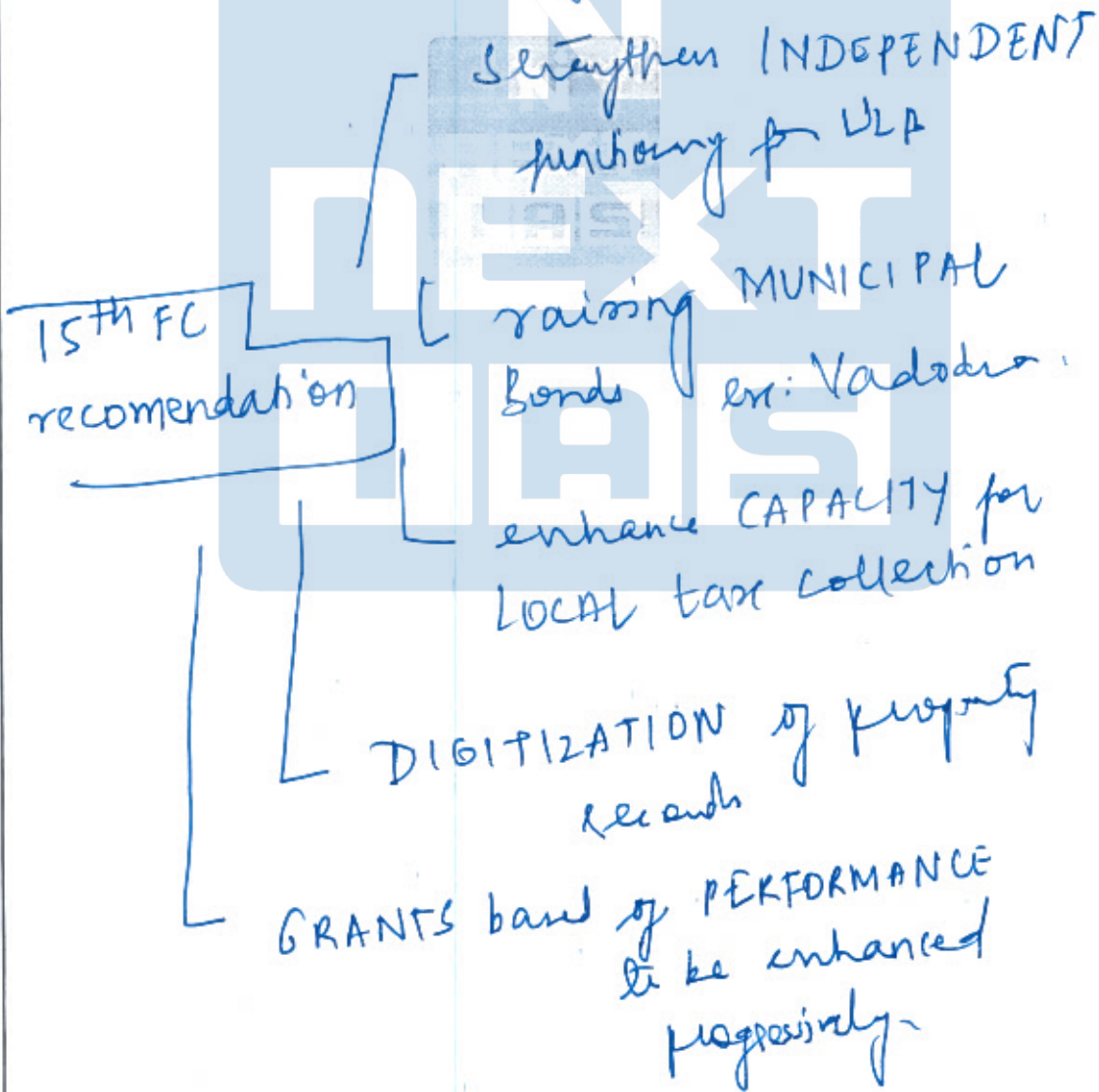
4. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम भूमिका को स्वीकार करते हुए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) के लिए प्रमुख सुधारों का सुझाव दिया है। भारत में यूएलबी को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(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

74th Amendment led to CONSTITUTIONALISATION of Urban local bodies (ULB) and their role in THREE tier governance.



4 F Crisis
STATE to devolve
framework

functioning & grant dependency

CHALLENGES

Limited Function
devolution

lack strong
INDEPENDENT
funds.

Way forward -> third ARC led
ULB ranking index

credit rating of
MUNICIPAL bonds.
strengthen capacity

wider devolution on
Principle of ~~Article~~ 16 SUBSIDIARITY

hence, ULB 3 F Crisis can be resolved
through HOLISTIC reforms

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 as per Article 19 & Parliament Privileges in Article 105 & 191 provide RIGHT & SPEECH distinctly

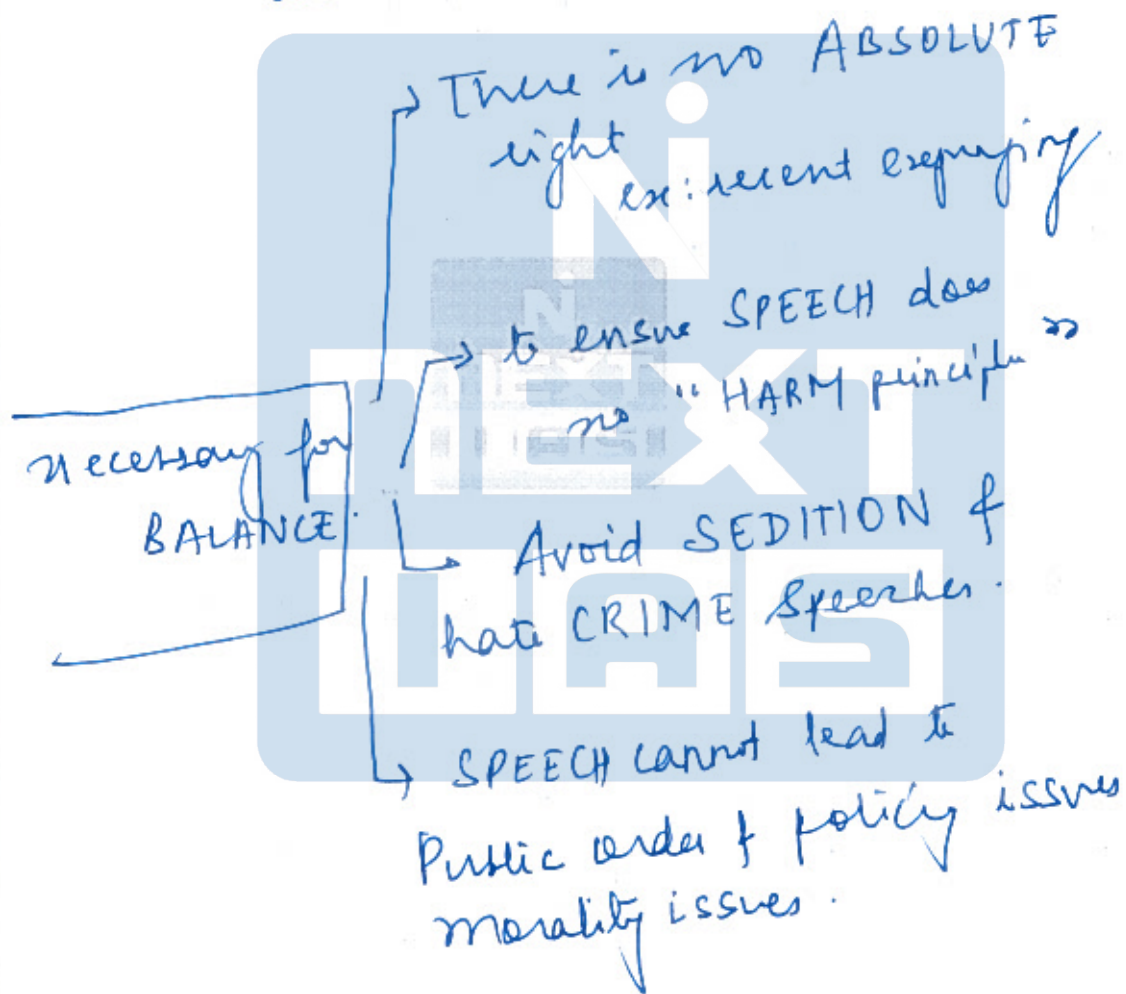
DISTINCTION	Article 19	Article 105 & 191
PEOPLE	CITIZENS	MPs & MLAs in Assembly, Parliament
PLACE	everywhere	inside HOUSE, during Proceedings
Purpose	HUMAN right, NATURAL right	for Formulating LAW, dissent
USE	for knowing & CIRCULATING opinion	for formulation of LEGISLATION (WIDER dissemination)

LIMITATION 19(2)
of Reasonable
Restriction

- no limits

• Can be upheld
by Supreme court
under Art 32

• Upheld by
SPEAKER



hence, GOLDEN Balance with
TEST of FAIRNESS & proportionality
is CRUCIAL as per Supreme Court.

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

CSO as per Kofi Annan are "THIRD SECTOR" that can be leveraged for PUBLIC action

ex: PRATHAM NGO reports on education.

Role PLAYED

1. PUBLIC action and awareness

ex: Janhit Abhiyan

2. Bring SOCIAL driven volunteers

ex: Feed INDIA.

3. role as FIRST responder

ex: in Cyclone Vayu

4. SUSTAIN grassroots connect.

ex: RELIANCE foundation

ISSUES in Fund mobilization

- 1. Recent FCRA on Foreign Funds
- 2. Lack of CAPACITY for FUND efficiency
- 3. limited Public funds.

- 4. CSR codification has led to formation of Foundation by corporates
ex: TATA Trusts
- 5. CBI: only 10% file Returns

SOLUTIONS

- 1. implement POLICY on VOLUNTARY sector
- 2. VIJAYA Kumar committee recommended NATIONAL digital database of NGO-
- 3. SOCIAL stock exchange
ex: SKILL impact bonds.
- 4. PUBLIC authority under RTI for major NGO
- 5. Fully Annual reports

hence CSO & NGOs must be FINANCIALLY self sustainable

7. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिज़ाइन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक विश्वसनीय गरीबी मूल्यांकन करना है। इस संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक की पद्धति और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Poverty is state of multidimensional deprivation which needs stronger CALCULATION, MONITORING and alleviation as per TENDULKAR Committee.

Builds on OXFAM -
UNDP Multidimensional
Poverty INDEX

NITI Aayog's
NMPI

↳ Methodology

- ↳ LIVING & HEALTH $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
- ↳ EDUCATION $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
- ↳ STANDARD $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of LIVING.

in STANDARD of LIVING it INCLUDES

- GAS connection
- BANK account

it utilises data of NFHS4 (2015-16) for CALCULATION.



hence Methodology needs MONITORING, feedback, IMPLEMENTATION at state level to achieve SDG 1 in totality.

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 puts duty on state to provide FACILITIES, FUNDS and Functionaries in timely manner to CITIZEN

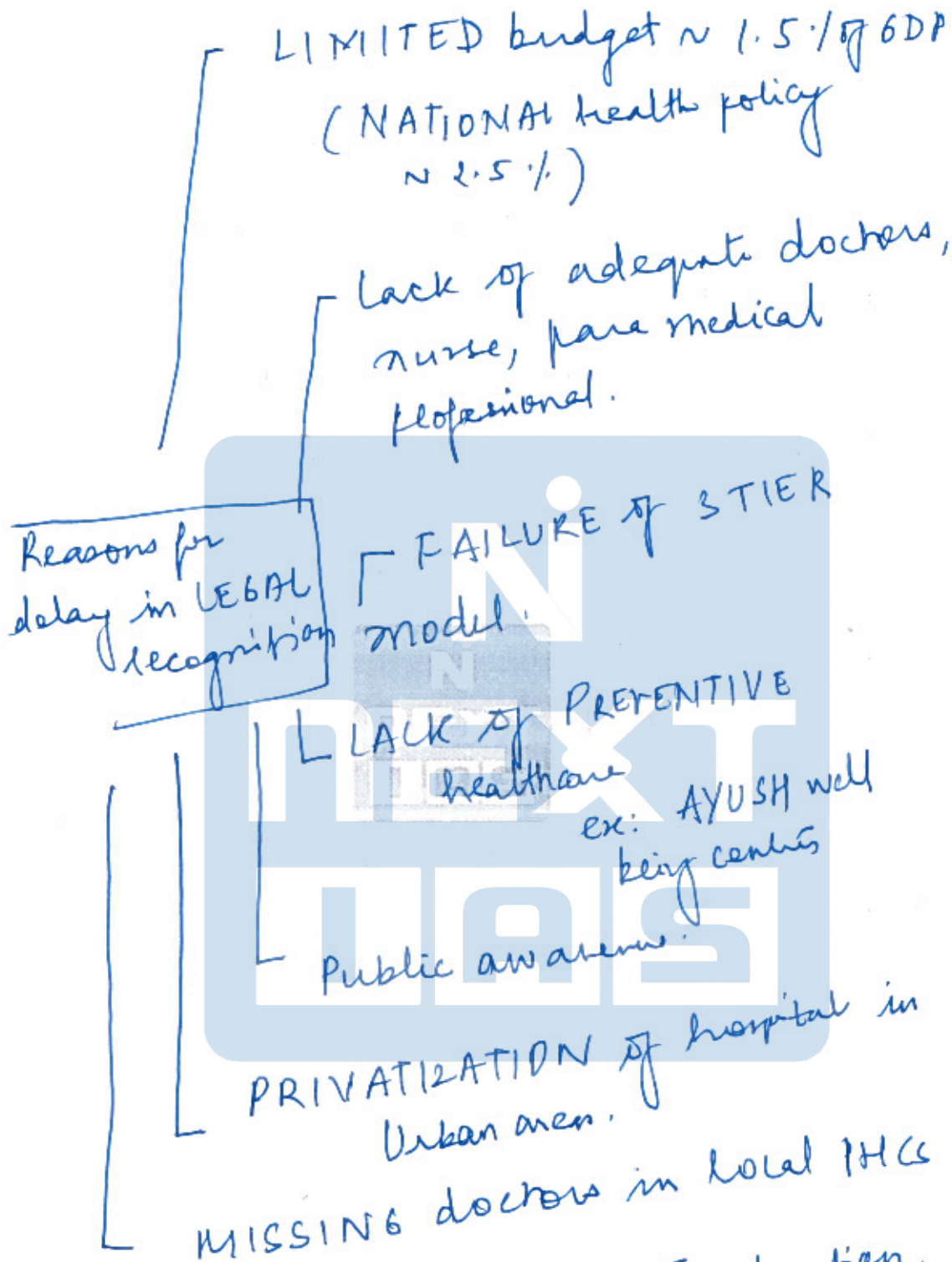
Precedents

CONSTITUTION Article 38, 42, 46 talk of "WELFARE state"
39(a) - health of child
42 - maternity benefits

in BANDUA milk macha case RTH held under Article 21

Recent Rajasthan's RIGHT to health Act on PRIVATE service providers.

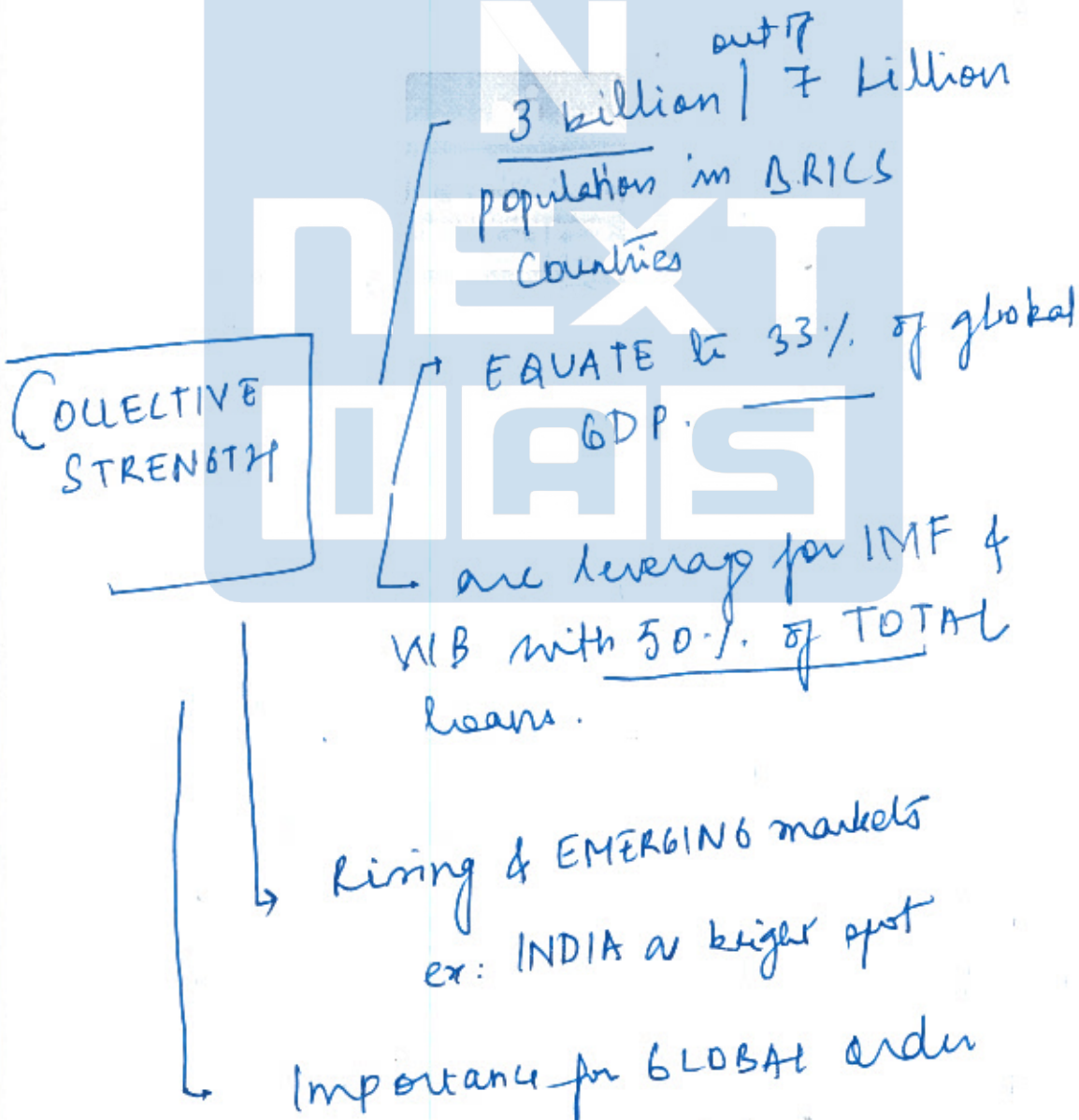
INTERNATIONAL Covenants such as UDHR, 1949
IDHR of WHO talk of UNIVERSALIZATION of HEALTH.

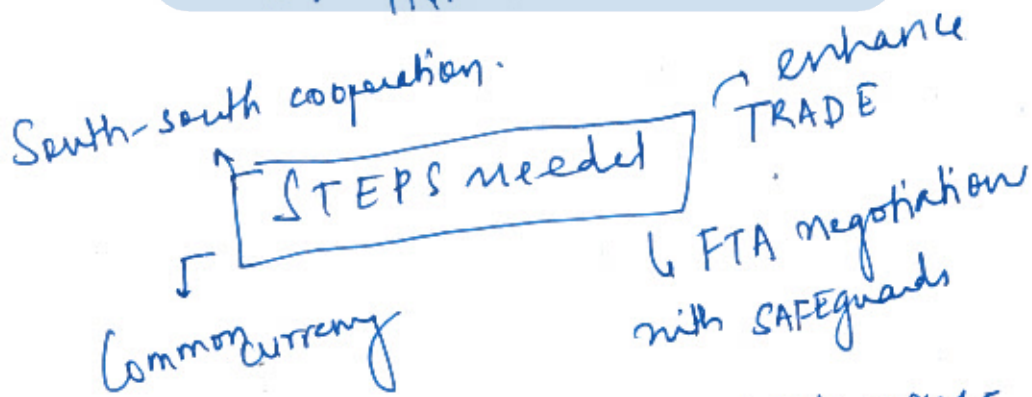
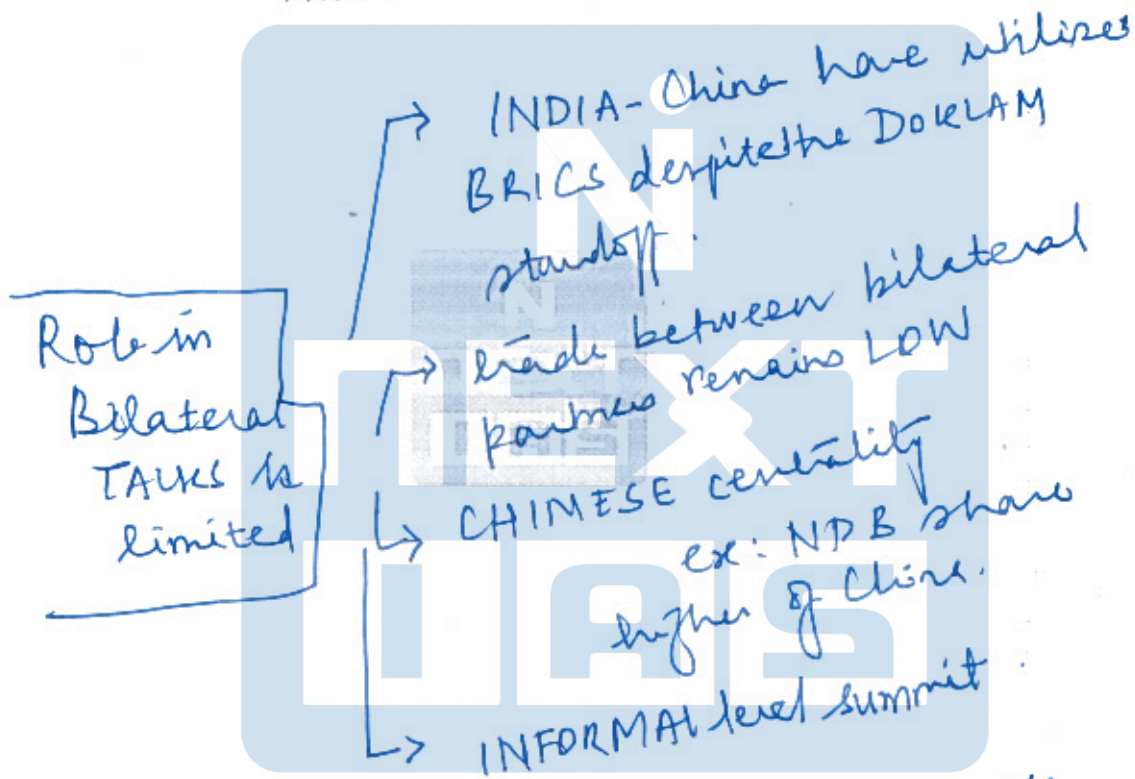
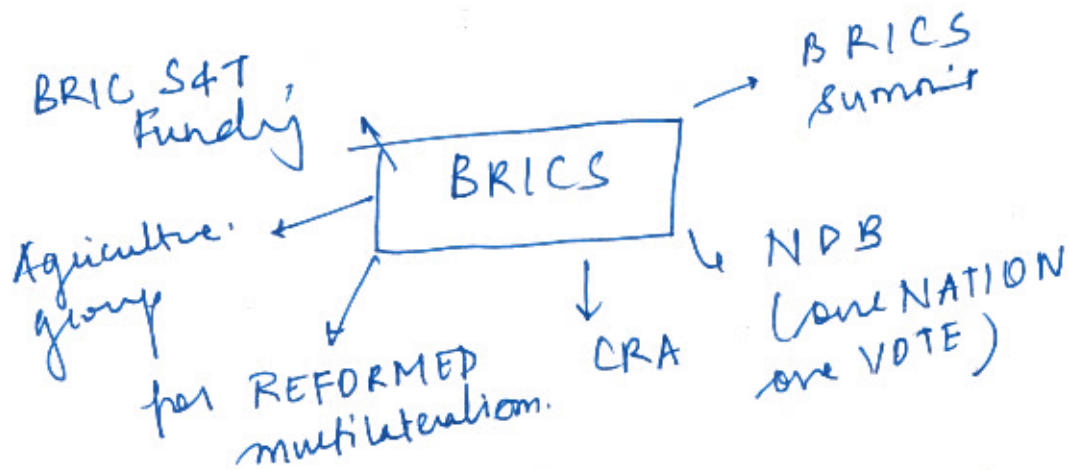


Legal recognition needs stronger education, Rural work conditions, investing 2-5% of GDP and enhancing Nurse college collocation for SWASTHYA Bharat (Budget 2021)

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

- Russia
 Brazil - India - China - South Africa is acronym
 coined by Goldman Sachs to showcase areas
 of FUTURE development in GLOBAL order, leading
 to INSTITUTIONALIZING BRICS summit

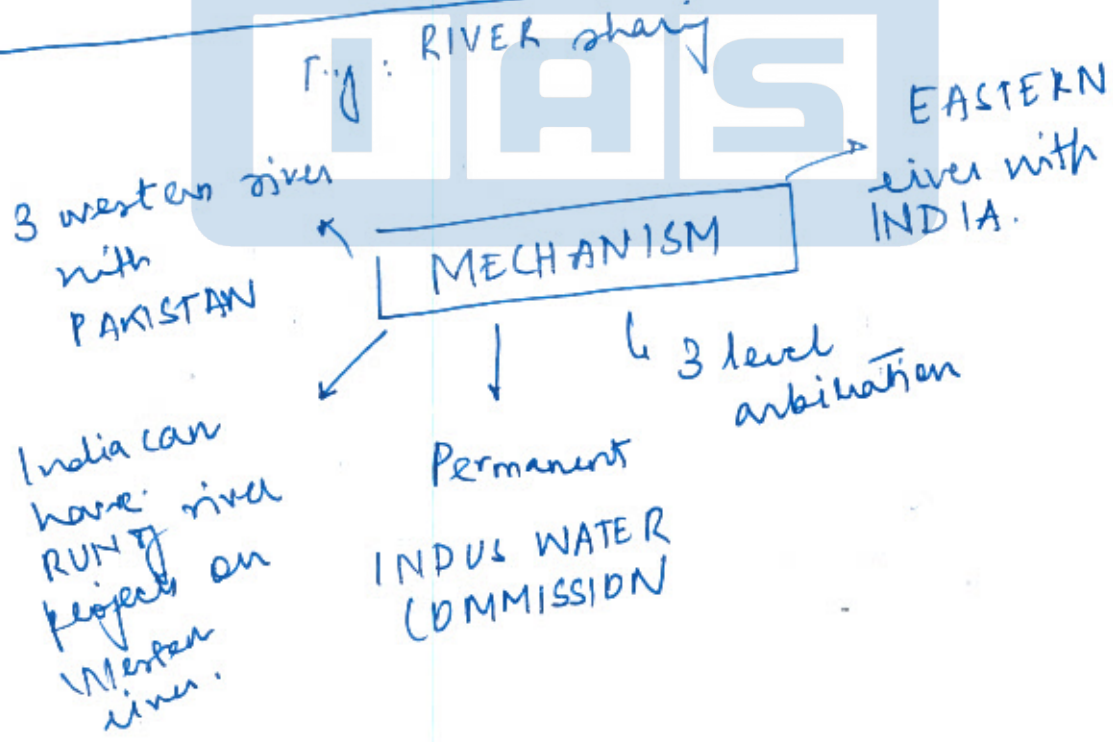
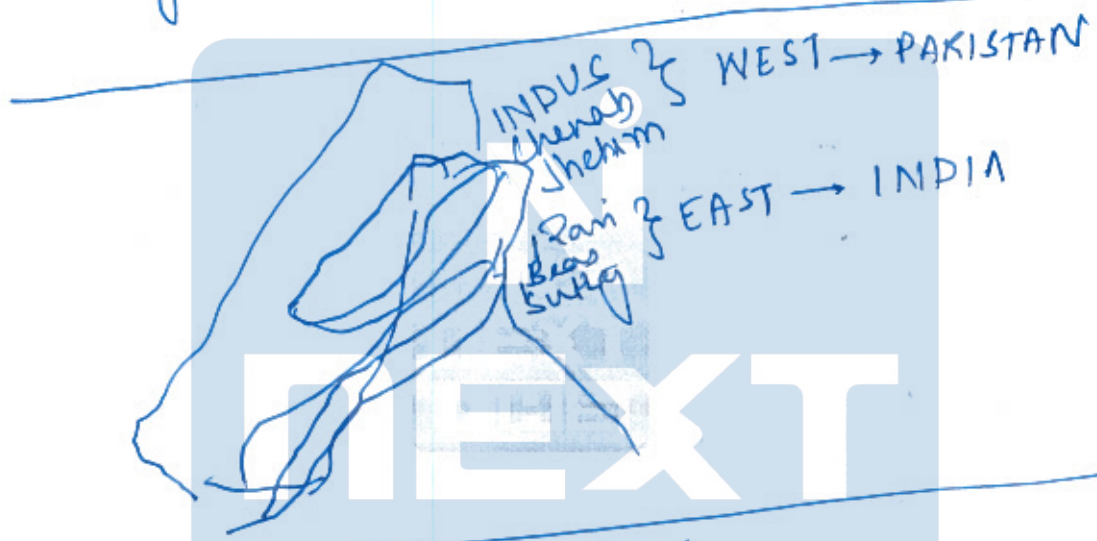




BRICS must become INDIA's proxy for Balancing its other groupings like QUAD, IDRA, IONS, SCO, BIMSTEC or logjam.

10. सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन की हालिया माँगों के आलोक में, भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जल-बंटवारा व्यवस्था पर पढ़ने 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 brokered by World Bank in 1960 for WATER EQUITABLE sharing between INDIA & PAKISTAN.



But recent PAKISTAN apprehension on
 ↳ RATLE project (Kishenganga)
 ↳ Demand for Abolition (3rd tier)
 has LED INDIA to ask for NEW water sharing

↳ WEAPONIZATION of
 water by upper Riparian
 state of PAKISTAN

↳ CLIMATE change led
GLACIER melt is changing
FLOW of rivers.

POSSIBLE
 implications

↳ recent PAKISTAN floods
 show LACK of DAMS for
 water saving unlike INDIA.

↳ INEQUITABLE sharing, need
 for INDIA'S WESTERN states

ex: EVERgreen revolution

↳ Can create WATER wars with
 Chinese CPEC on border zones
 (INFRA needs water)

hence, potential impacts must be
 countered by Scientific survey,
 renegotiation based on CHAMPIONS
 rules + HELSINKI rules of
EQUITY in water sharing

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 and US constitutions can be compared on BASIS of BALANCE between "PARLIAMENTARY SOVEREIGNTY" and JUDICIAL SUPREMACY



3. JUDICIARY exerted role in sustaining BASIC STRUCTURE ex: Keshavanand Bharthi Case.

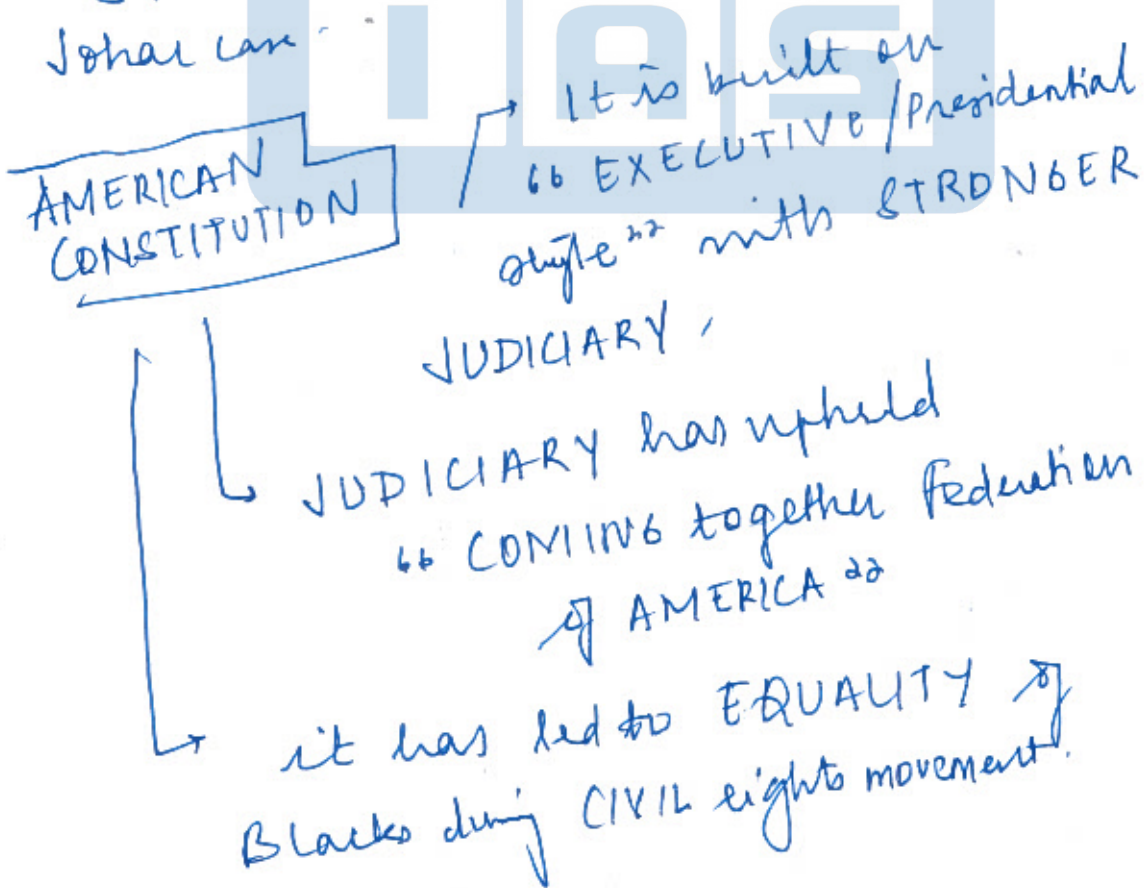
4. it upheld DUE Process of LAW in Article 21 - MANEKA gandhi Case.

5. reinvigorated LOCUS standi for filing of PUBLIC interest litigations
ex: HUSSAINARA Khatoon case

6. it countered ^{diluting} SEPARATION of Powers with 99th Amendment of NJAC.

F- it has enlarged JUDICIAL REVIEW as Basic STRUCTURE in L Chandra Kumar case.

G- it has SUSTAINED force of SOCIAL change in Shayee Bano (triple talay), SABARIMALA, NALSA, Navtej Singh Johar case.



- upheld 3rd Amendment to end SLAVERY
- it is also relooking at RUTH vs WADE overturning that impacts women's body autonomy rights.

it can be argued that INDIA'S Judicial REVIEW is narrower:

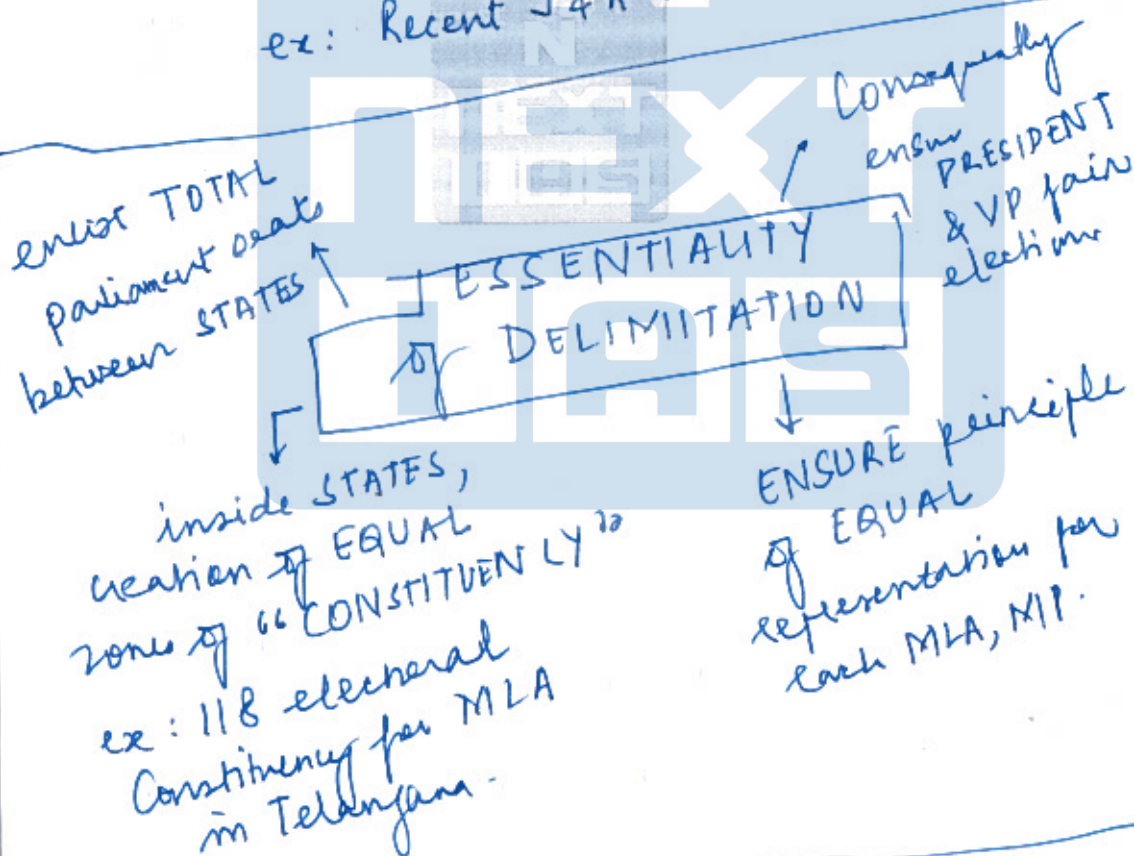
- 1) JUDICIAL review is IMPLICIT unlike USA'S EXPLICIT ex: it is derived from Article 13, 32 & 224 in INDIAN constitution
- 2) JUDICIARY is limited in CHECKS and Balances to LEGISLATURE can remove judges
- 3) ESTABLISHED procedure by LAW vs Due Procedure in US ex: Delimitation upheld based on ESTABLISHED procedure.

4) Strong tradition of INDEPENDENT judiciary while INDIA has INTEGRATED & independent judiciary ex: SC pending cases

using American Supreme court there can be case to enhance EFFICIENCY & reduce pending by COMPARTMENTALIZING CONSTITUTION & National Bench Court of appeals

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

Article 82 outlines DELIMITATION Commission formation for CONSTITUENCY demarcation in upholding "FIRST PAST THE POST" FPTP system of elections.
ex: Recent J&K delimitation-



hence, DELIMITATION is core to ensuring "ONE VOTE one value" of each citizen out of 1.46 billion in INDIA

1. it creates REGIONAL
IMBALANCES

ex: Bangladesh case study

2. it leads to "GERRY MANDERING"
where constituency are declared
on basis of WINNABILITY

3. it leads to
REGIONALISM

ex: recent KUKI clash
asking for more than
20/60 seats in Manipur

CHALLENGES of MISREPRESENTATION

4. it creates CRIMINALISATION
of POLITICS.

ex: many cases

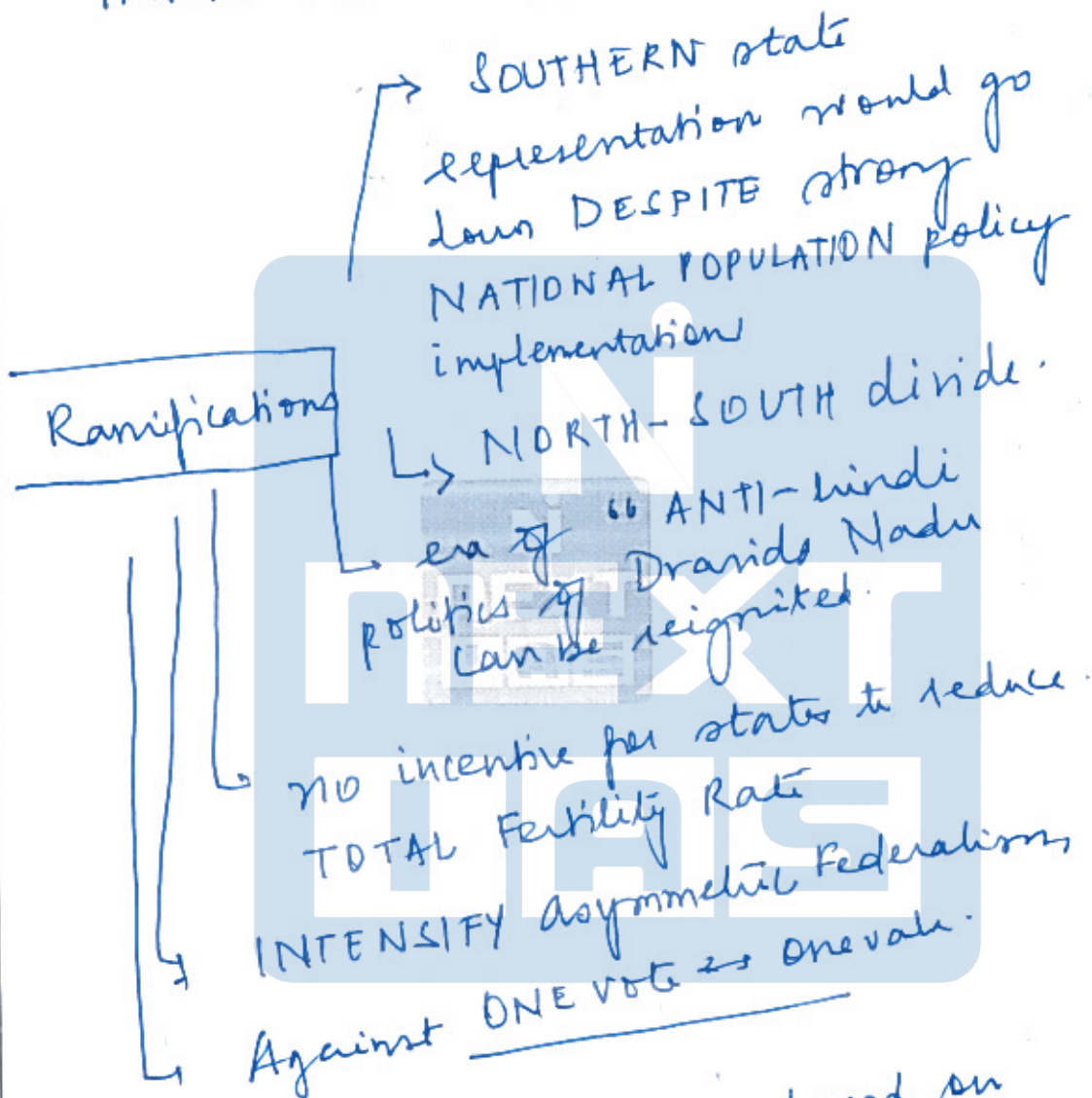
5. loss of PUBLIC trust in elections
ex: if vote of BOAW citizen ≠ UP
citizen, creating Alienation

6. Against value of UNITY, INTEGRITY
and FRATERNITY

7. long term ISSUE of SECESSION.

ex: US's 2 SEAT for each state in
SENATE.

until 2026, Population delimitation has been set to 1971 census. Changes can IMPACT FEDERAL tension.



hence delimitation must be based on FACTORS of policy implementation, stronger co-ordination and cooperation as outlined by FINANCE commission's maintaining FISCAL federalism despite differences for UNITY in DIVERSITY federalism.

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

Recent ANUP Bharanwal case showcased
SUPREME COURT'S interpretation of
Article 324 of CONSTITUTION and role of
ECI in FREE, FAIR & TRANSPARENT elections.

Supreme Court's JUDGEMENTS

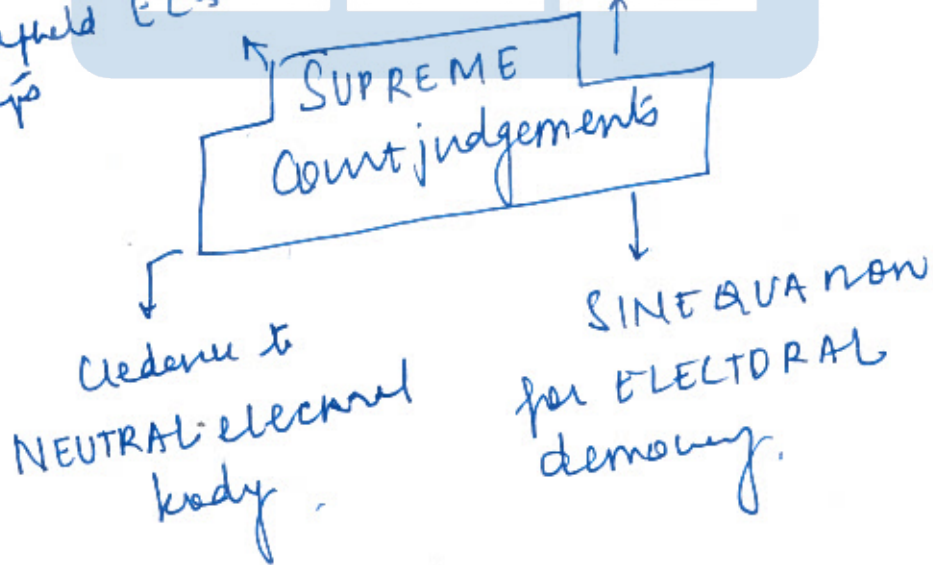
- ① LILY THOMAS case, Supreme Court outlined EQUALITY of Candidates and MINISTER in disqualification.
- ② in ANUP Bharanwal case.
 - ⊙ need of COLLEGIUM system in Commissioners (CEC & EC) appointment was outlined.
 - ⊙ importance of INDEPENDENT Secretariat.
 - ⊙ Role of ECI funds as charged on CONSOLIDATED fund of India.
- ③ in Electoral Bonds case, SC outlined funding details with donor must be submitted to EC.

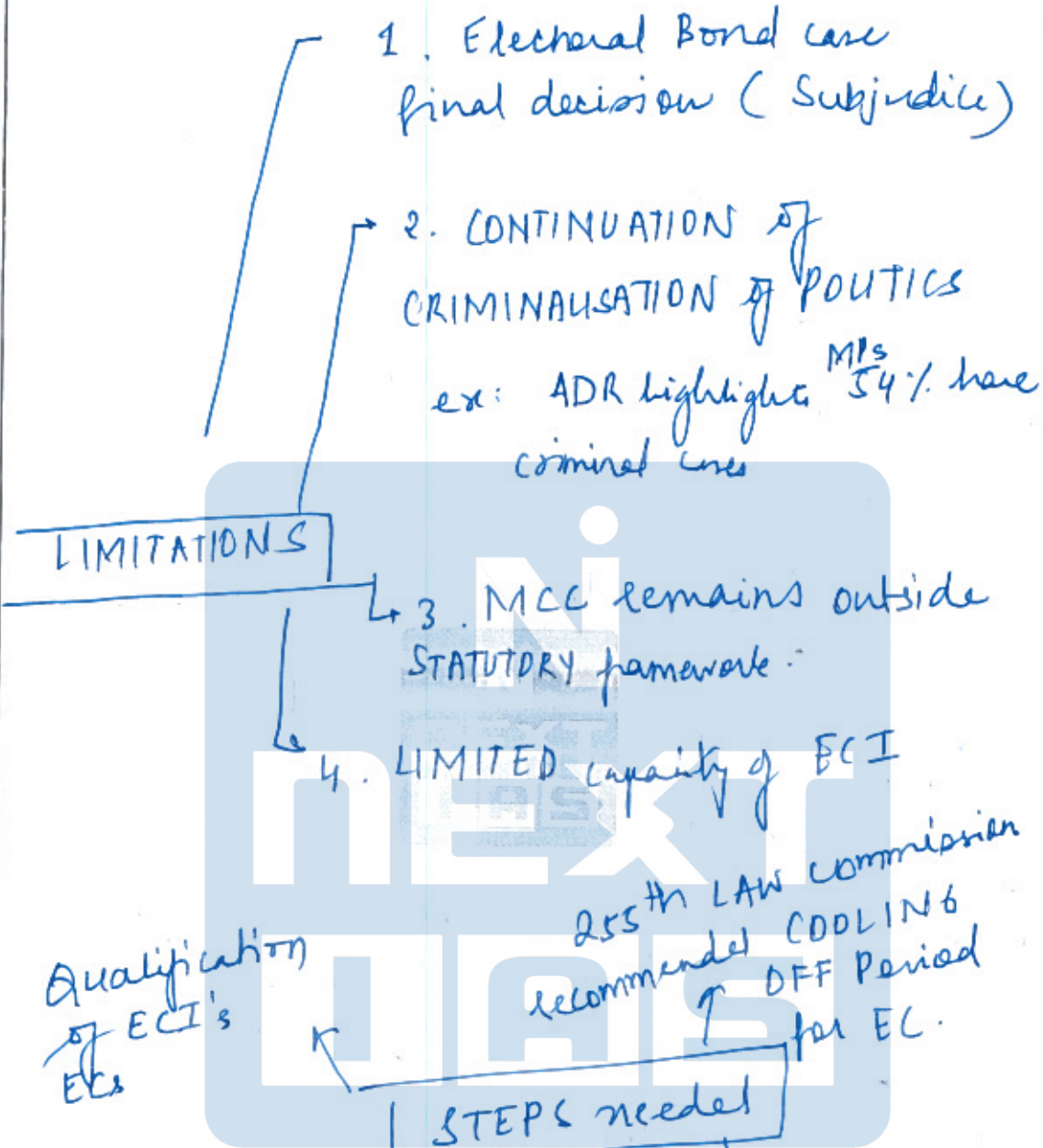
④ in many cases Supreme Court upheld duty of ECI in enforcing MODEL Code of Conduct [MCC]

⑤ in Shiva Sena case, ECI duty on deciding on ELECTION symbols based on "TRIPLE TEST" was upheld.

⑥ in INDIRA Gandhi case, Election Expenditure was clearly outlined leading to ECI documentation and DISQUALIFICATION and on not filing under Article 8.

⑦ SC on online declaration of criminal cases of candidates by Political Party upheld ECI's duty to Sustain INTEGRITY.





hence EC as CONSTITUTIONAL Body must be strengthened to CATAPULT INDIA from DEMOCRACY to SUSTAINED SUBSTANTIVE Democracy.

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

in the TRIAS POLITICA^{as}, MONTESQUIEU highlighted need for SEPARATION of POWER between JUDICIARY, LEGISLATURE and EXECUTIVE for sustaining checks and balances.

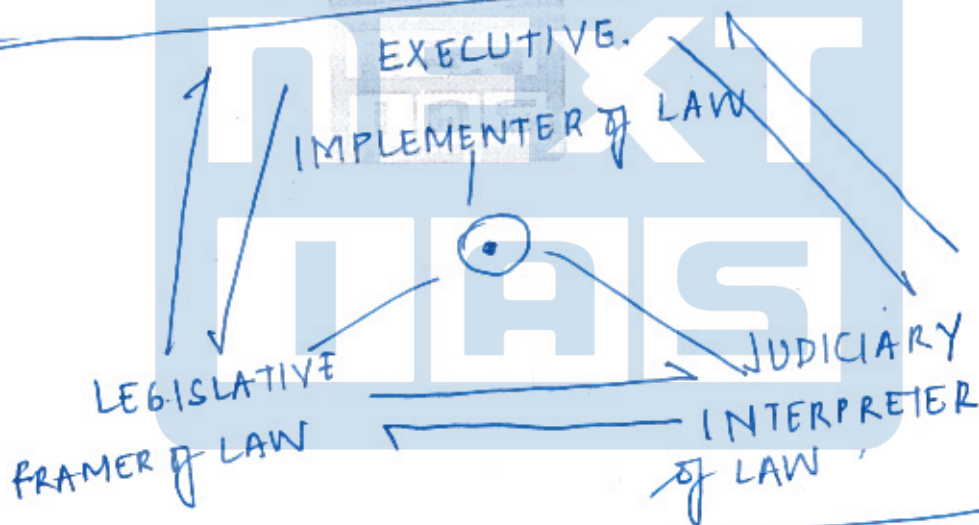


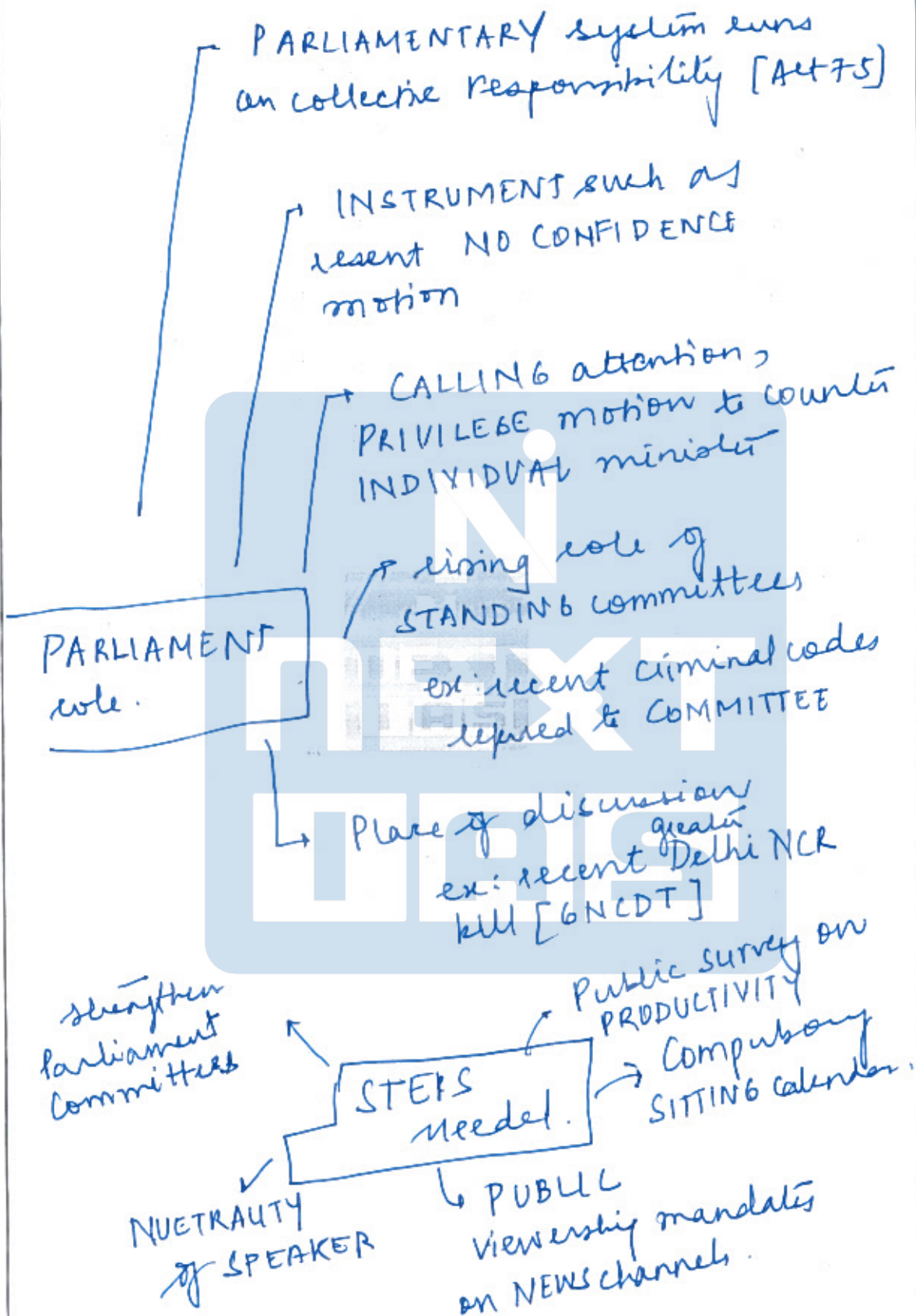
Fig: SEPARATION of POWER as BASIC STRUCTURE.

ISSUES of declining ROLE

1. LEGISLATIVE Productivity has fallen by 36% in Lok Sabha and 54% in Rajya Sabha.

- ② Recommending to PARLIAMENTARY Committees is down to 25% in 17th LS (PRS)
- ③ Usage of Act 123 + 213 for ordinances is leading to EXECUTIVE legislations
ex: TRIBUNAL ordinances
- ④ LACK of Appointment of "deputy speaker" as outlined in Article 93 shows that PARLIAMENT Conventions are impacted
- ⑤ FREQUENT Adjournments, Walk outs are leading to NO Debate
ex: Walk out in No Confidence debate
- ⑥ it UNDERMINES check on EXECUTIVE
ex: Repeal on FARM LAWS
- ⑦ it leads to POWER centralization in EXECUTIVE
ex: rising ordinances, Prime minister not attending PARLIAMENT as per Opposition.

However, PARLIAMENT role remains strong
as:



PARLIAMENT role.

PARLIAMENTARY system runs on collective responsibility [Art 75]

INSTRUMENTS such as present NO CONFIDENCE motion

CALLING attention, PRIVILEGE motion to censure INDIVIDUAL minister

rising role of STANDING committees

ex: recent criminal codes referred to COMMITTEE

Place of discussion ex: recent Delhi NCR kill [GNCDT]

strengthen Parliament committees

STEPS needed.

Public survey on PRODUCTIVITY
Compulsory SITTING calendar.

NEUTRALITY of SPEAKER

PUBLIC viewership mandates on NEWS channels.

hence INDIA is "Mother of democracy" & must SUSTAIN strong democratic and Parliamentary principles

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 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 formed under NATIONAL COMMISSION of WOMEN Act, 1990 for upholding women rights and protection as per CONSTITUTION'S Article 14, 15, 23, 38, 39, 42, 243 D & 243 T.

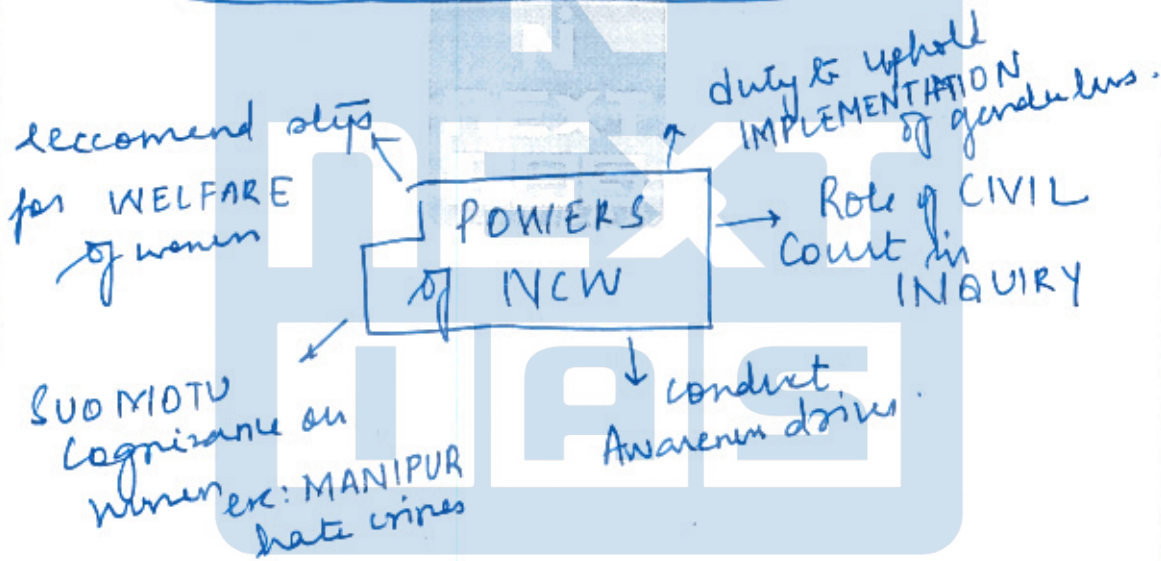


Fig: Summary.

Role of NCW in GENDER sensitive LAWS

1. LED to NIRBHAYA Act amendment in INDIAN CrP & IPC
 ex: treating JUVENILES as adults in HEINOUS crimes.

2. checked implementation of RTE, 2005 and girl child enrollment.
3. strengthened gender budget of VARIOUS laws such as GENDER budget in MISSION VATSALYA
4. Outlined IMPLEMENTATION issues in recent POSH Act
ex: IAF sports federation did not constitute ICC.
5. Awareness drives on DOMESTIC violence act, dowry prohibition Act 1961
6. Creating strong women Brand Ambassadors
ex: SAINA NEHWAL in Beti Bachao campaign.

its role can EXTEND with CONSTITUTIONALISATION

as :

1) PARLIAMENTARY accountability
on work done.

2) report on ANNUAL work to be
submitted for PARLIAMENT
discussion ex: NCST & NCSC
reports

- 3) its EXPENDITURE can become charged on CONSOLIDATED fund of India like FINANCE Commission
- 4) term and details of members must be as SPECIFIED by CONSTITUTION, increasing QUALITY of work
- 5) Create strong FRAMEWORK

ex: NCST has duties on implementation of PESA -

HOWEVER,

NCW needs more than CONSTITUTIONALISATION

- 1. Strengthen LEGAL framework ex: Loopholes in dowry
- 2. UNIVERSALISATION of gender sensitive LAWS

3. FEDERAL structure. creation [SCW]

4. delays in complaint acceptance & suo motu cognizance.

hence NCW must strengthen women safety, Security and empowerment as ENABLER over WATCHDOG for Progressive NARI Shakti (SDG5)

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 outlines importance of limited red tape and stronger transparency, accountability and responsiveness to CITIZENS

ex: DDISHA'S MO SARKAR.

Grievance redressal becomes CENTRAL as it INVOLVES collecting stakeholder problems and resolving them.

1. DIVERSITY of Grievance Redressal mechanism

ex: CPGRAMS at central level, state level systems

Challenges in CURRENT GRIEVANCE redressal.

↳ 2. Laws like RTI Act 2005 are used for filing grievances.

3. EXISTENCE of triple divide:
ie Rural-urban divide, internet divide and gender divide.
4. limited awareness & literacy of
tribes, divyang, elderly
ex: only 15% knew of Public hearing in ENVIRONMENT impact assessment studies
5. lack of internet, electricity access for grievance filing
6. DELAYS in redressal as not METRIC of OFFICER performance.
7. ARCHAIC CITIZEN charters as per ARC II
ex: PWD department in Mumbai had 4000+ grievance pending [MoPP6 report]
8. VERNACULAR languages and lack of forms for all SCHEDULE 8 languages

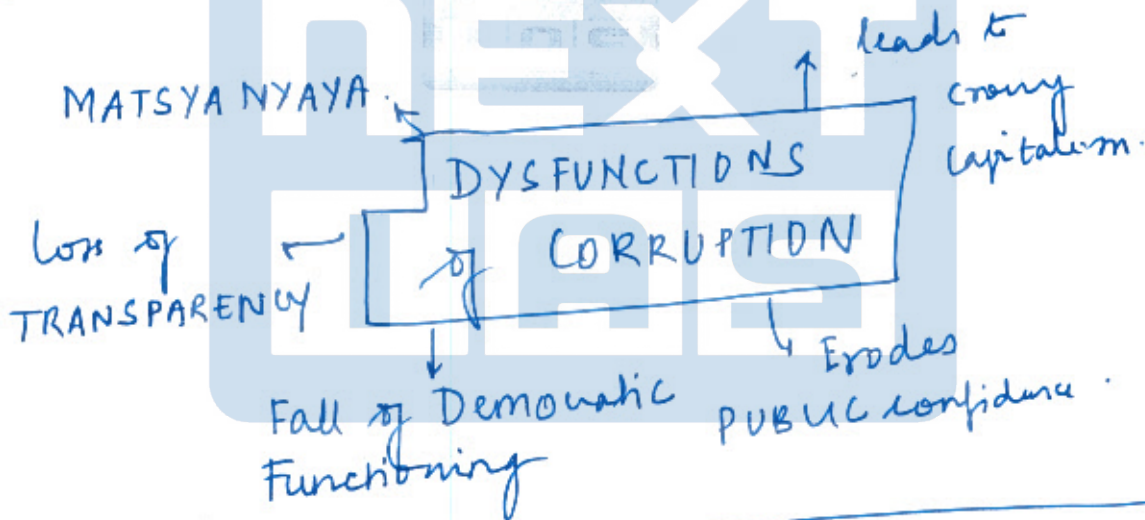
STEPS needed

- 1) DECENTRALIZATION of grievances & POINT of delivery.

- 2) Strengthen ANONYMOUS complaint by Amending Lokpal, Whistleblower
- 3) CITIZEN charter updation on "Prioritising CITIZENS"
- 4) MONITORING grievance in Workflow manner
ex: WATERFALL mechanism as in CONSUMER redressal forum [14+ in STATE form etc]
- 5) PUBLIC Awareness Rights
- 6) RIGHT to PUBLIC SERVICES Act like in KARNATAKA
ex: PULL Workshop
- 7) Strengthen VERNACULAR access, ease of mobile filing
- 8) MONITORING feedback of grievance.
- 9) RIGHT to INFORMATION portal for grievance officer details (POINT OF CONTACT)
ex: Rajasthan's JANSOOCHNA
hence "SEVOTTAM SPIRIT" must be strengthened with HOLISTIC and SUSTAINED grievance redressal

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

Corruption refers to the wrongful use and abuse of OFFICE for PECUNIARY and Private gains. which is AGAINST the paradigm of GOOD GOVERNANCE
ex: COAL auctions, Pooja singhal case



in this context, there is need to strengthen and HARMONIZE LAWS of
LOKPAL & LOKAYUKTA
RTI ACT
WHISTLEBLOWER Protection Act

RTI Act, 2005 deal with RIGHT TO INFORMATION as part of CITIZEN'S Fundamental right under Art 19.

- strengthens Access with establishing PIO in all PUBLIC authority
- creates CIC and SIC as INSTITUTIONS
- timeline of 30 days and 24 hours (if urgent)

LAWS, Harmonization and role in ANTI corruption

→ WHISTLEBLOWER Protection

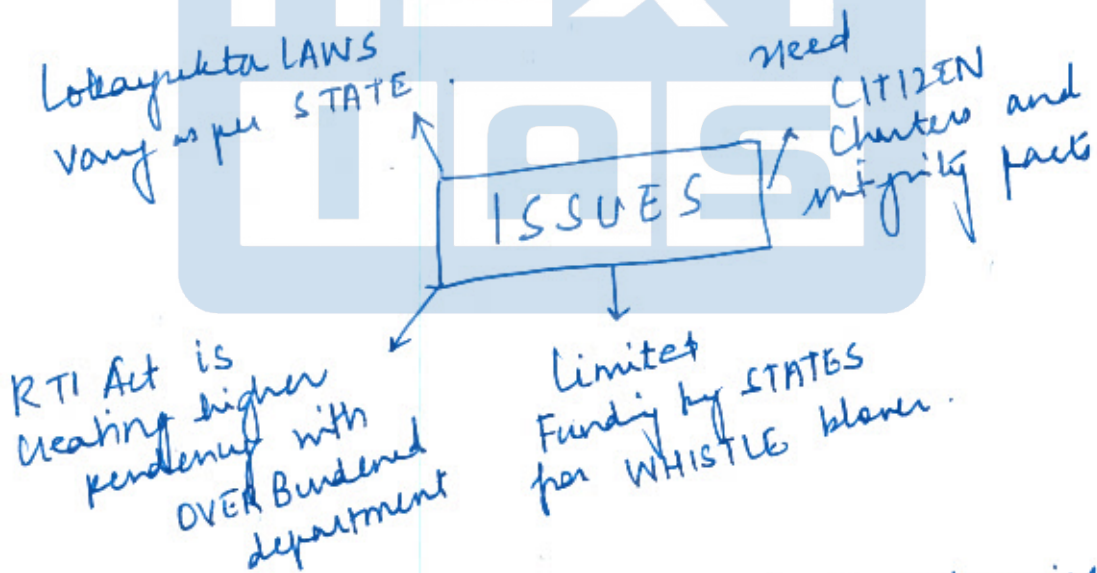
- duty of STATE to protect INFORMER
- creates FUNDS for security & collect evidence

↳ LOKPAL & LOKAYUKTA as STATUTORY bodies to INQUIRE into corruption of CIVIL servants, Ministers, including certain functions of Prime Minister

Harmonising RTI, WPA and LOKPAL can

- 1) lead to removing clauses on "OFFICIAL secrets Act" under RTI and minimise EXEMPTIONS under SCHEDULE 7.

- 2) Prioritise SECTION 4 of Proactive disclosures
- 3) strengthen protection for INFORMATION disclosing 66PIO as whistleblower
ex in AP Food scam of 2006.
- 4) create ECOSYSTEM of TRUST
ex: CITIZEN response.
- 5) LOKPAL can help create STRONG deterrence mechanism with WHISTLE BLOWER protection
- 6) create STRONGER institution linkages between CIC, Lokayukta



hence, enhanced budgets, enhancing CITIZEN awareness, training PIO, whistleblower Codification of law at state level are sine qua non for good governance as per TIARC.

18. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Analyze the potential challenges and benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty. Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Self help groups pertain to a COLLECTIVE GROUPING on Principle of "COLLECTIVE COMMONALITY" to leverage scale of credit, growth & development
ex: SEWA by ELA bhut.

POTENTIAL challenges

- 1) KALIA committee highlighted PROLIFERATION of SHGs without monetary ex: 8.3 mn SHGs exist today
- 2) FEMINIZATION of SHGs with only women membership
- 3) This is also leading to PINK collar skilling. Ex: NABARD report highlighted only 90% of SHGs in agriculture activities.
- 4) SHGs are being stagnated to Rural entrepreneurs.

ex: Bazar "AAJEVIKA" for tailoring
Madhubani dresses.

5) Limitation of gainful income due to low
MARKETING know how as per NITI Aayog INDIA @
75.

6) MARGINALISED community remain in fringes
of SHGs as there are "economic grouping".

ex: SC women SHGs have LOWEST bank
linkages in UP & Bihar.

POTENTIAL

1. SKILLING of women with
SHGs

ex: SONCHIRIYA SHG in
Marketing Urban SHG nodes
(MOHUA)

2. SUSTAIN entrepreneurship with
access to BANK credit,
support of women

ex: Budget 2023 on
"DHANYA Lakshmi"
or women in Food processing

3. INCOME generation by
Technology and DIGITALISATION

ex: MISSION 1 Lakh to provide
1 Lakh income/yr launched.

4. marginalised community focus
with "ONE DISTRICT one product"
and goal of SHG - BANK linkages

5. COUNTERING poverty by using SHG
as PLATFORM of Awareness
ex: BANK SAKHIs,
digital literacy.

Way forward
for SHGs

1. diversification
of SHG sectors.
2. DIGITAL literacy is
key (NITI aayog)
3. strengthen SHG
Consolidation in lines
of KUTUMBASHREEE (Kerala)
4. utilise CSR
ex: AMAZON
Saheli

hence SHGs must be REVITALISED,
REINVESTED & reinvigorated for reaping
NAARI SHAKHI (SDBS)

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, as land of multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and home of world's LARGEST diaspora and "MOTHER OF DEMOCRACY" is in a UNIQUE POSITION in world power map.

ex: INDIA as G20 president in 2023

SOFT POWER refers to use of "NON-COERCIVE" power by state to galvanize support on foreign arena

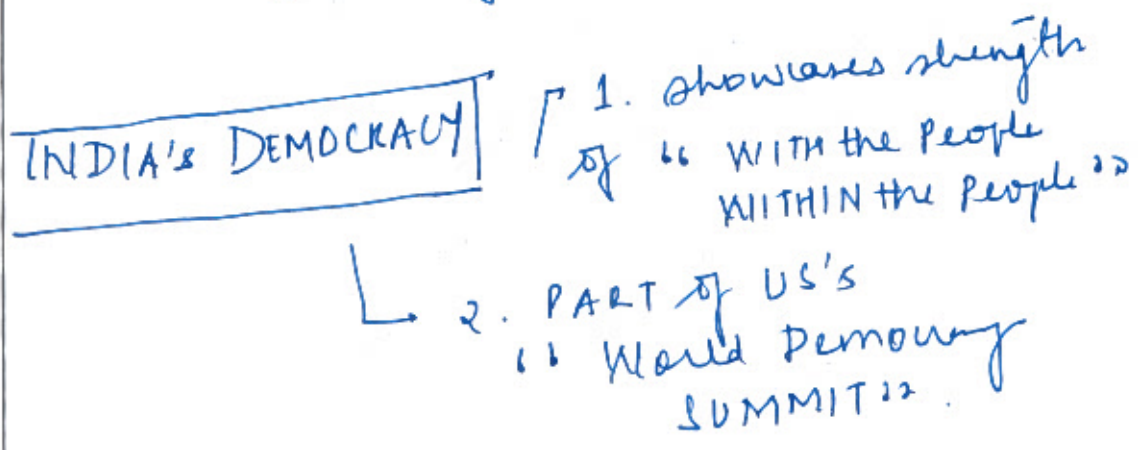
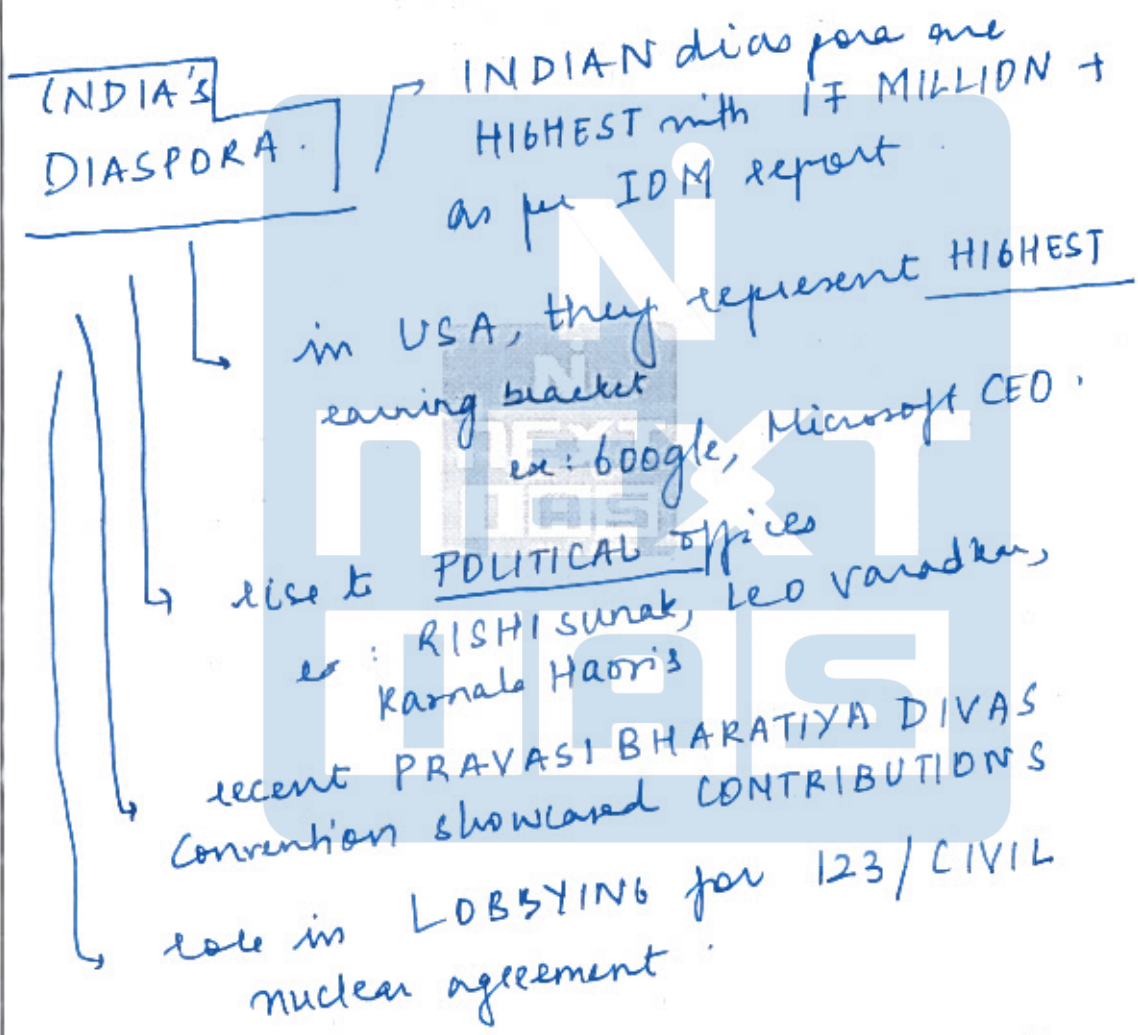
INDIA'S CULTURE AS INSTRUMENT

INTERNATIONALISATION of YOGA (June 21 as Yoga Day)

ACCEPTANCE of AYUSH, with centre in UAE as "PREVENTIVE health care"

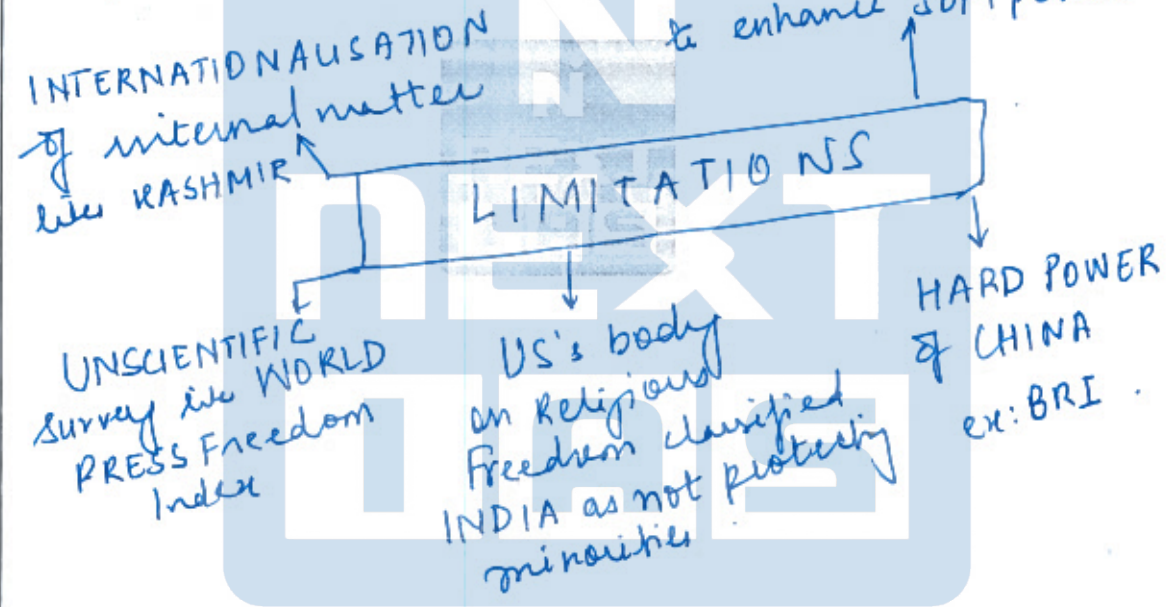
DIVYAN declared holiday in NEW YORK.

- ④ Celebration of HOLI & DIWALI in major global cities.
- ⑤ SPREAD of INDIAN philosophy
ex: ART of LIVING philosophy classes



3. Democracy was crucial for INCLUSION as
Guest in G7 summits, OECD relations.
4. Has created ties and GOODWILL of
WESTERN world
5. Reason for LOW cost loans in World
Bank.

all these factors have helped INDIA position
itself as "SOFT & SMART" power.

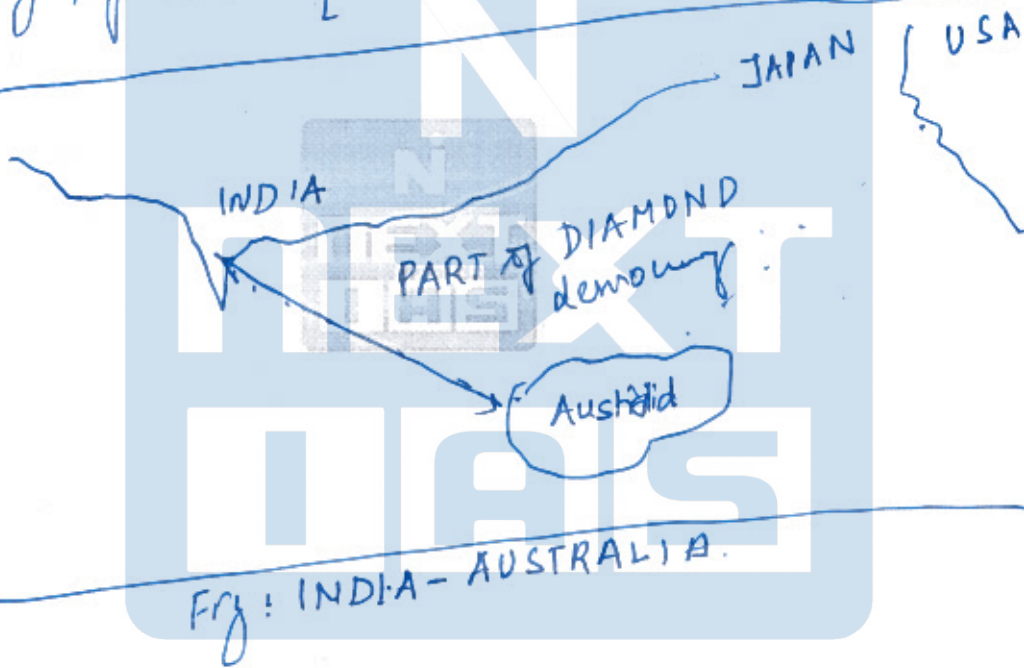


hence steps such as "NEST division",
Project MAUSUM, role of ISA and CDRI
are to be enhanced SUITABLY for INDIA'S
vision of Sustained SMART Power and
progressive achievement of "VISIYABURU"

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 have recently celebrated 75 YEARS of ties and have launched negotiation for FTA with signing of ECTA [1st in developed world]



SYNERGY of VALUES

- SHARED VALUE of DEMOCRACY
- FREE, OPEN, INCLUSIVE INDO PACIFIC
 - INDIA - AUSTRALIA in INDIAN-OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION
- COUNTERING china's Aggressive Expansionism

ex: Launch of QUAD

④ shared VALUE of CRICKET

⑤ STRONG DIASPORA link
ex: 6 MILLION indian students

ROLE in LONG term TRADE relations

→ 1. Strengthen GLOBAL trade value from CURRENT 100 billion

ex: COAL

→ 2. Enhance VALUE of FDI from AUSTRALIA to 50 billion dollar

→ 3. INDIA-AUSTRALIA Rare Earth mineral working group

→ 4. Strengthen DIVERSIFICATION of TIES

ex: Mobility-Migration Partnership

ROLE in STRATEGIC COLLABORATION

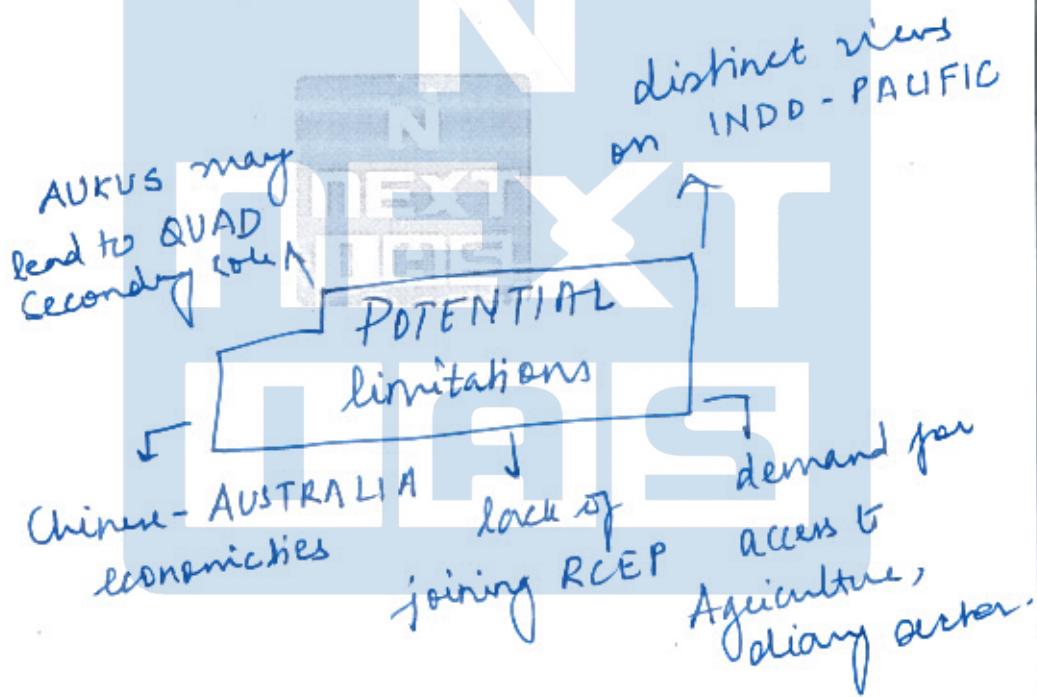
→ 1. DEFENCE synergy with
• IDRA
• IDMS

→ 2. EXERCISES for joint patrols, HADR

ex: OPERATION : EX MALABAR
EX AUSINDEX

3. SUPPLY chain RESILIENCE
initiative (SCRI) to counter
CHINESE MILITARIZATION
ex: VACCINES to Thailand

4. WORKING groups on SCIENCE &
technology, nuclear energy



hence, INDIAN-AUSTRALIAN ties of "3C's"
- Curry, Cricket, Commonwealth must be
sustained through 3Es - Education, Energy,
Enabling partnerships for sustained ties
as per PRIME MINISTER

Space for Rough Work

