



8473823094

**DETAIL FEEDBACK**

Q1. Discuss the key factors contributing to the low fiscal capacity of local self-governments in India. Also, highlight some innovative financing mechanisms that augment the fiscal resources of local bodies in India.

उप 1. भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्थाओं की निम्न राजकोषीय क्षमता के प्रमुख कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, स्थानीय निकायों के वित्तीय संसाधनों को बढ़ाने वाले कुछ नवावारी वित्तीय तरीकों का उदाहरण कीजिए।

(Answer in 150 words)

According to a RBI report, municipalities family source contribute only 0.6% of gross domestic product in 2023-24

Factors contributing to low fiscal capacity:-

- ① lack of devolution from state government
  - Less political will to share power
  - State government themselves facing liquidity crunch
- ② lack of independent source of revenue
  - Low ~~power~~ tax limited tax & taxation sources
  - $\frac{1}{10}$  tax limited to 2,500 per annum.
- ③ Horizontal imbalance in revenue capacity
  - Due to lack of mineral resources
  - Agricultural economy - low earning capacity
- ④ lack of adequate accountability
  - Corruption and embezzlement of devolved funds.

Innovative financing mechanism :-

- (1) Capital market generation  
 Ex: Municipal bonds, initial public offer
- (2) Private Public collaboration for  
 asset creation in rural and  
 urban area.  
 Ex: Smart Cities Mission - integration  
 of private funding
- (3) E-governance.  
 - Better transparency and accountability  
 of fund circulation. Ex: Pragati,  
social audit.
- (4) Independent source of  
revenue earning ex: Property tax/  
House tax
- (5) Gram Sabha autonomy & consent  
 for optimising fund allocation.

According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC,

a proper devolution of funds, functions  
 and responsibilities are required for  
democratic decentralisation and participation

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Q2. Discuss the various merits and demerits of bringing political parties under Right to Information Act 2005.

प्रश्न 2. राजनीतिक दलों को सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अंतर्गत लाने के विभिन्न लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(Answer in 150 words)

Political parties are a key feature of Indian democracy, where it performs interest aggregation and varied representation, thus needing checks and balances by Civil Society.

Merits of political parties under RTI 2005 :-

- (1) Counter criminalisation of politics by adequate reporting of criminal antecedents (ADR case)
- (2) Reduce use of money & muscle power, anonymous donations through holding accountable
- (3) Faith in democratic institutions and its representatives.
- (4) Counters money laundering and organised crime (due to hidden agendas of parties)
- (5) Good governance ensued as parties tend to act responsibly & responsibly

Demerits :-

- (1.) Adversarial politics leading to continuous opposition of political parties through RTI's.
- (2.) Threatening and intimidation to political candidates, by misuse and false claims
- (3.) Increase in electoral disputes, leading to overburdening judiciary
- (4.) Lack of appropriate regulations in content of information disclosures.
- (5.) Harms internal functioning, secrecy & confidential documents of a political party.

Political party when brought under RTI 2005 must be subjected to a non-arbitrary usage by authorities and regulation by Information Commissioners.

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Q3. What are the constitutional and legal provisions pertaining to Administrative Tribunals in India. Do you think tribunal needs reform?

प्रश्न 3. भारत में प्रशासनिक अधिकरणों से संबंधित संवैधानिक और कानूनी प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इन अधिकरणों में सुधार की आवश्यकता है?

(Answer in 150 words)

Administrative tribunals was brought by 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act 1976 as per Article 323 A to handle grievances and complaints, disciplinary matters of civil servants.

Constitutional Provisions :-

- Article 323 A :-
- ① Disciplinary matters but ~~promotion~~ withheld increment
  - ② Recruitment & Promotion
  - ③ Complaint activities
  - ④ Enrolment
  - ⑤ Inquiry & Investigation
- Authority to Parliament to create law

Legal Provisions :-

- ① Central Administrative Tribunal Act 1985 for All India servants, central services
- ② State Administrative tribunals for state services cadre

Reforms of tribunals because :-

(1) vacancies leading to case pendency  
defeating the purpose of creation  
i.e. to reduce judicial burden

(2) Expertise lacking - Poor quality of judgement  
- Filled with unspecialised bureaucrats instead of field level experts - ex: law field

(3) Appeal to higher courts  
- lack of effective judgements, if appeals done to supreme court / high court  
- wastage of efforts & money

(4) Poor Infrastructure  
- Regarding state administrative tribunals  
ex: (courtrooms, audio visual facilities)

(5) Poor inclusivity  
- gender wise, caste wise  
(Lower females)

Administrative tribunals must be there with lateral entry for expertise, e-governance, integration with National Judicial Data grid

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Q4. The recent judgement of the Supreme Court related to the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners is a welcome step, but several other issues still affecting the functioning of the institution. Discuss. Also suggest necessary reforms to strengthen the election watchdog.

प्रश्न 4. मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त एवं अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित हालिया सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय स्वागतयोग्य है, परंतु चुनाव आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले अनेक अन्य मुद्दे अब भी विद्यमान हैं। इन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा संस्था को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु आवश्यक सुधार सुझाइए। (Answer in 150 words)

According to Association of Democratic Reforms  
46% of member parliaments today face  
criminal charges.

Issues affecting election commission of India:

- (1) lack of compulsory implementation of model code of conduct. An<sup>o</sup> - usage of identity based politics still continuing
- (2) lack of power to deregister or derecognize parties for electoral offenses.
- (3) electoral issues - Anonymity in funding  
(unable to tackle) - criminalisation  
- horse trading (anti defection laws)
- (4) continuous allegation of opposition to electoral  
voting machines.
- (5)

Reforms to strengthen ECI :-

(1) Technological Innovation

- Cyber security in EVM
- Deployment of verifiable voter slips (VVPAT) in all booths.

(2) Civil society cooperation

- With a association of democratic reforms to work against criminalisation, by declaration of criminal background.

(3) Independency and Autonomy

- Appropriate budgetary devolution
- Removal grounds also be put for other election commissioners

(4.)

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Q5. The emergence of cooperative federalism as a dominant discourse in India reflects a shift towards greater collaboration between the Centre and the States. Discuss the key drivers of this shift and its potential benefits.

प्रश्न 5. भारत में सहकारी संघवाद का उभरता विमर्श केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच बढ़ते सहयोग को दर्शाता है। इस परिवर्तन के प्रमुख प्रेरक कारकों तथा संभावित लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(Answer in 150 words)

India's model of federation <sup>gets</sup> represented in Article 1, where India, i.e. Bharat is called as Union of states, as India upholds holding coming together model, instead of coming together.

Drivers of shift to collaborative measures:-

① Institutional

- NITI Aayog promote cooperative spirit. (Cn)

Team India wing

- Inter state councils promoting communication & trust.

② Sustainable development

- to ensure good health, education, skills, job generation, → cooperation is key.

③ Centrally sponsored schemes

- Requiring dual sided efforts for better implementation.

Cn: Public distribution system

(4) Cast council

- Good mortgage ( $2/3$  <sup>rd.</sup>) to states in WPAng
- Participatory & consent based decisions

Potential benefits

(1.) Reduction of centre-state disputes  
overriding judiciary (supreme court original jurisdiction A-131)

(2.) Cooperative growth model

- Sharing of input, know how
- in: Zonal councils

(3.) Tackle emergency crisis  $\nearrow$  Pandemic  $\nearrow$  Mega-crisis

(4.) Development of adequate supply mechanism

(5.) Public order in place, as autonomy and devolution demands fulfil.

Local level democracy

With increased devolution serves as key to ensure good governance in a cooperative federalism model.

Feedback  
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Penalty (If any)

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Q6. Elaborate different types of emergency provisions provided by the constitution of India. State wide ranging effects these provisions have on fundamental rights, federalism and finances.  
प्रश्न 6. भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त आपातकालीन प्रावधानों के विभिन्न प्रकारों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इन प्रावधानों का मौलिक अधिकारों, संघीय ढांचे और वित्तीय प्रणाली पर पड़ने वाले व्यापक प्रभावों को बताइए।  
(Answer in 150 words)

Emergency provisions have been derived from Government of India Act, 1935 Act, in form of Article 352 to 360 of Indian Constitution.

Emergency types

(1) National Emergency — Armed rebellion  
— Cultural Aggression  
— Threat to security & integrity of India  
Ex: Indochina war 1962

(2) President's Rule — State & administration unable to run as per constitution A-356.  
Hung Assembly  
Ex: Punjab in 1960's  
Non following of Union guidelines/ directions

(3) Financial emergency — threat to financial integrity of country.  
— Not yet applied.

Emergency effects :-

(1.) Fundamental Rights - National emergency :-

① Article 358 : Automatic suspension of Article 19 (Freedom of speech) on external grounds like war

② Article 359 :- Suspension of other fundamental rights by President at order

③ Article 20 & Article 21 still intact. (Right to life)

Federalism

① Federal government  $\xrightarrow{\text{converts}}$  unitary government (without any formal amendment)

② Arbitrary wage distort relations between Centre & state :-

Ex: Junta government - President Rule on all 9 Congress ruled states.

Finances

① Reduction of judges salary

② every financial bill in state must be approval by Parliament resolution.

Known as darkest hours of democracy must be with safeguards of written cabinet approval (44<sup>th</sup> amendment 1978).

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Q7. The Supreme Court recently expressed worry about the regulation of content on OTT platforms, calling for legislative action to address obscene and immoral material. Discuss the issues of regulating OTT material in India, taking into account regulatory organisations' overlapping authorities and the need to balance free expression with societal sensitivities.

प्रश्न 7. हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर सामग्री के विनियमन के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की, अश्लील और अनैतिक सामग्री को संबोधित करने के लिए विधायी कार्रवाई का आह्वान किया। नियामक संगठनों के अतिव्यापी प्राधिकरणों और सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता के साथ मुक्त अभिव्यक्ति को संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत में ओटीटी सामग्री को विनियमित करने के मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

(Answer in 150 words)

Over the top platforms are ever expanding in a digital technology driven world ensuring convenience and citizen centric entertainment.

Issues of regulating OTT material :-

(A.) Overlapping authorities

- (1.) Multiple compliances need increase complexity & hurdles
- (2.) Lower ease of doing business & chases away investment

(B.) Regulatory Authorities

(1.) Chilling effect on freedom of speech and expression

(2.) Regular interference in day to day matters.

(3.) Multiple banning fears under of cinematograph under Central Board of Film Certification

(C.) Politicisation of issues

- ① Government interference possibility to remove dissenting acts.

(D.) Societal sensitiveness

- ① Artistic freedom needs to be balanced with morality

② Miller Test - USA case

↓  
content should reflect art & creativity instead of mere obscenity (pornographic videos).

- ③ consideration to autonomous platform for young children & adolescent, especially in a digital world.

(E.) Right to freedom - Article 19

- ① To ensure fundamental right.
- ② To ensure scientific development in sci-fi movies.

A balancing is needed by applying harmous construction doctrine, self-regulating authorities in OTT sector, continuous monitoring to act harmoniously collective conscience

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Q8. Constitutional Morality<sup>3</sup> is rooted in the constitution itself and is founded on its essential facets. Explain the doctrine of Constitutional Morality with the help of relevant judicial decisions.  
प्रश्न 8. 'संवैधानिक नैतिकता' संविधान में निहित है और इसके मौलिक तत्वों पर आधारित है। उपयुक्त न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से 'संवैधानिक नैतिकता' सिद्धांत को समझाइए।  
(Answer in 150 words)

Constitutional Morality refers to the doctrine of adherence to constitutionalism principle i.e. following rule of law.

Constitutional Morality

(1) Ideals of constitution

⇒ Liberty & individual rights  
Cin. NATL Sabmalacare :- Constitutional morality preferred over social morality  
(majoritarianism)

⇒ Right to equality and privacy  
Away to live with dignity as a part of right to life Article 21

Cin. Nartej case also upheld autonomy of same sex partners through laws of constitutionalism

(2) Rule of law

- Prevent arbitrariness
- Uphold due process of law as well

as procedure established by law in fundamental rights. Am's Maneka Chandh case

Liberal interpretation on constitution

### 3) Vision of constituent assembly

- ⇒ noble & enshrined principles of freedom & struggle for civil liberties of untouchability removal
- ⇒ creation of a strong and independent judiciary to ensure constitutional principles.

### 4) Liberal & widened interpretations

- ⇒ ensures constitutional morality through 'judges say'
- ⇒ Am: Right to livelihood - Olga Tellis case  
ensures welfare orientation of constitution's morality

### Constitutional morality

as a principle serves for changing of society from traditional to modern by removing regressive social evils of patronarchy, caste hierarchies.

Feedback  
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Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

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Q9. The Indian Constitution is one of the most comprehensive and well-drafted constitutions characterized by its intricate features, blending democratic principles, and socio-economic justice. In light of the statement, write salient features of the Indian Constitution.

प्रश्न 9. भारतीय संविधान एक विस्तृत और सुव्यवस्थित संविधान है जो लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक न्याय के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय संविधान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को लिखिए। (Answer in 150 Words)

Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949, as highlighted in Preamble, where people of India have drafted such a revolutionary document for India's social transformation. (Pratap Bhanu Mehta)

### Features of constitution :-

#### (1.) Blend of rigidity and flexibility

Art. 7<sup>th</sup> schedule of legislative distribution needs special majority

Art. 2 and 3 for internal readjustments of country

#### (2.) Single citizenship

- to keep India united through similar rules
- showcase unity in diversity and enhance democratic aspirations

#### (3.) Written constitution

- upheld federalism, fundamental rights through judicial interpretation and

classy of functions.

(4) Parliamentary system

- multiple political parties ensuring wide representation

ex: BSP / SP for scheduled caste

(5) Liberalism and socialism

↓  
fundamental Rights id eg  
Part III

ex: Article 17

remove untouchability

↓  
directive Principles of State Policy Part IV

ensure literacy, poverty upliftment & social empowerment of vulnerables

ex: inequalities removal

(6) lengthiest + CONTINUATION

- Accommodative of diverse needs, best practices around world

- Detailed administrative provision for democracy safeguard.

ex: Right to be informed - Article 50 (Punitive detention cases)

the vision of our constitutional fathers to be implemented for inclusive & sustainable development idea.

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Q10. "India's evolving partnership with Saudi Arabia reflects a shift from transactional energy ties to a comprehensive strategic alliance." Discuss the key drivers of this transformation and its implications for India's role in West Asia.

प्रश्न 10. "सऊदी अरब के साथ भारत की उभरती हुई साझेदारी लेन-देन संबंधी ऊर्जा संबंधों से व्यापक रणनीतिक गठबंधन की ओर बदलाव को दर्शाती है।" इस परिवर्तन के प्रमुख चालकों और पश्चिम एशिया में भारत की भूमिका के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

(Answer in 150 Words)

Saudi Arabia serves as a key component in relations of India in its grand framework of "look west" as an extended neighbourhood.

Drivers of transformation :-

(1.) Macroeconomic needs

- (a.) opening of economy after 1990's liberalisation model acceptance
- (b.) Market place search for goods export
- (c.) Raw materials - oil & gas

(d.) Trade routes - near Persian Gulf and Red sea



- Choke points w/ Bab-el-mandeb strait.

for secure navigation and transport

(e.) Connectivity projects for influence expansion :-

(f.) disposals of India → remittances

(2) Geopolitical imperatives

- (1) USA as a catalyst to bring gulf countries together with India - counter Iran-China-Pak axis.
- (2) Initiatives by China - i.e. Belt & Road Initiative
- (3) Loss of Russia as an economic partner immediately after cold war end (1990s) → search for new friends.

(3) Geostrategic imperatives

- (1) Maritime security
- (2) Organised crime. <sup>i.e.</sup> counter drug trafficking.
- (3) Institutional measures: Chief cooperation council & India's relations
- (4) Piracy threats

India & Saudi Arabia needs to build strategies for digital convergences, identify pragmatic principles with a non-aligned ~~it~~ strategic autonomy at its core.

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Q11. India and Qatar have a strong trade relationship, particularly in the energy sector. Analyse the significance of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports from Qatar for India's energy security and economic growth.

प्रश्न 11. भारत और कतर के बीच मजबूत व्यापारिक संबंध हैं, खासकर ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में। भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक विकास के लिए कतर से तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (LNG) आयात के महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।  
(Answer in 250 Words)

In west Asia, India and Qatar are a key friendly partnership in low west alliance as well as counter Chinese hegemony attempts.

Importance of LNG imports from Qatar :-

(1.) Energy security

(1) Heavy dependence on fossil fuels needs increased imports from countries like Iran, Russia

(2) India's agricultural security dependent on ~~power~~ coal based power to run irrigation tanks & dams.

(3) Target of non renewable energy of 500 GW by 2030. (Panchamrit Goals)

Q12. India's evolving digital infrastructure has played a key role in promoting inclusive education. Critically discuss the opportunities and challenges this transformation presents.

प्रश्न 12. भारत के उभरते डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे ने समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इस परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर आलोचनात्मक रूप से चर्चा करें। (Answer in 250 Words)

India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest internet user in world, with a population needing financial and digital literacy.

Digital Infrastructure in Inclusive Education :-

(1) Accessibility

- ① Rural & Tier 2 & 3 cities - <sup>cur. DIKSHA</sup> digital classes
- ② Connectivity through online modes. <sup>cur. DIKSHA</sup> digital classes
- cur's learning channels on Youtube

(2) Quality

- ① Digital library with wide resources.
- cur's e-Swayam portal

(3) Technological Innovation

- ① Audio visual mode to teach scientific modules. <sup>cur. Biology, Chemistry</sup>
- ② Chatbots, chatpt to help find information in a customised manner

(4) Linguistic facilities

- ① Mother tongue & translation methods

In channels.

Ex: Captions availability in streaming

## (5) Affordability

- To take higher education
- Higher course fees for competitive examinations
- For economically weaker sections

## (6) African countries

- Accessibility to poor countries through e-Vidya Platform

## Challenges

(1) Lack of personalised contact

↓

① lesser communication due to a digital barrier

② lesser moral education

(2) Commercialisation leading to underance of affordable education.

Ex: Online coaching courses with similar offline fees.

(3) Informational privacy hindered

Need to provide acceptance to cookies → data threat

(4.) Digital Divide

→ Rural - Urban (poor internet connectivity)

Ex: Hill areas, North east.

→ Women - men

→ Rural areas connectivity issues.

(5.) Digital Illiteracy

→ Pain for digital frauds & scams

(6.) Misuse possibility

→ children using phone for pornographic purposes, video streaming, hinders purpose.

(7.) Buffering Issues

→ expansion of a better 5G, 6G modules needed.

Digital education is a method of inclusivity in teaching through innovative methods to gender, caste, class etc. It must be in alignment with New education policy 2020.

Q13. India's role in Africa is evolving beyond trade to include peacekeeping, capacity building, and infrastructure development. Critically examine how India can contribute to conflict resolution and sustainable development in Africa.

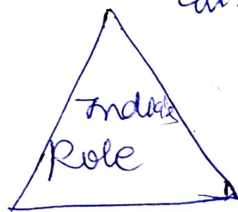
प्रश्न 13. अफ्रीका में भारत की भूमिका व्यापार से आगे बढ़कर शांति स्थापना, क्षमता निर्माण और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को भी शामिल करने की दिशा में बढ़ रही है। आलोचनात्मक रूप से जाँच करें कि भारत अफ्रीका में संघर्ष समाधान और सतत विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकता है।

(Answer in 250 Words)

India and Africa relations are allied to South-South partnership, as evident in induction of African Union in G-20 summit, 2023 by Indian leadership.

Peacekeeping

ex: Libyan crisis - All women contingent



Capacity Building program

ex: Indian Technical & Economic cooperation (ITEC platform)

Infrastructure Development

ex: Asia Africa growth corridor

India's Role in other areas

(1) Conflict Resolution

① Peacekeeping & health care facilities through supply of critical healthcare

② Promoting sanctions & ideology of non violence, as a historical relation to bring peace

③ contribution in economic sector

- investment and trade
- demand driven investments
- equal partners in development

Result: - opportunities of job & growth

↓  
less clashes for resources

↓  
less civil wars & insurgency

④ counter radicalisation efforts

- indigenous forces capacity building & training to fight insurgents & criminals

ex: Boko Haram (Nigeria)

⑤ Intelligence sharing for maritime security

ex: SAGAR doctrine for piracy threats

## Sustainable development

① Investment in Renewable energy

ex: "Towards 100 strategy" by India

led International solar energy <sup>Covering</sup>  
African countries - solar plants.

② Promoting law & order & educational  
efforts simultaneously for sustained  
growth.

Ex: Cultural & educational exchanges,  
Scholarships provision

③ provision of letter of credit - CXIM Bank  
Credit swap facilities

④ Investment in key industries  
- Automobiles } Based on hydro energy  
- Cement } investments.

⑤ Institutional support

- Indian ocean rim association  
working for disaster management,  
climate crisis factory

Ex: Seychelles, Madagascar.

India-Africa relations  
are primarily driven by development in  
partnership and post colonialism solidarity  
to shared issues of poverty and illiteracy.

Q14. Critically examine the role and relevance of Rajya Sabha in the Indian parliamentary system. Suggest some reforms to enhance its effectiveness and accountability.

प्रश्न 14. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा की भूमिका एवं प्रासंगिकता की समालोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए। उसकी प्रभावशीलता और उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ाने हेतु कुछ सुधार सुझाइए।

(Answer in 250 Words)

Rajya Sabha, often known as upper house is an expertise chamber; as India follows parliamentary system of democracy.

Role of Rajya Sabha :-

(1) Act as revising chamber of Lower house.

ex: Bills approval to correct any flaws by lower house

(2) Represent federating units in Indian system.

① Asymmetric federalism

ex: Uttar Pradesh - 31 seats  
Tripura - 1 seat

② Cooperative federalism

ex: Indirectly elected from legislative assembly of states.

### (3.) Deliberative democracy

- Expertise body with qualitative knowledge
- Nominated members from diversity of fields
  - social science
  - art
  - literature
  - cooperative society.

### (4.) Emergency situations

- Rajya Sabha's approval crucial for imposition of national emergency

### (5.) Committee system

- 8 departmental standing related committees
- Detailed scrutiny & examination of bills.  
ex: Data Protection Bill

### Reforms to enhance its working

#### (1.) Increased meetings

- Healthy & timely discussions
- time bound approvals.

#### (2.) Better role in money bill

- Lok Sabha to address recommendations by Rajya Sabha.

(3.) Power to put resolution against President's Rule, just like emergency suspension by Lok Sabha resolution only.

(4.) Institutional reforms

- increased funding for latest technologies
- in: Artificial intelligence modules for better data analysis and report making

(5.) Neutral role of Chairman

- promoting healthy conventions
- Non-partisanship.

- Opposition demands redressal

(Rule - Opposition should have it's way, government should have it's say)

Improved role of Rajya Sabha is crucial in a parliamentary democracy and federal model of governance, with integration of technology in Parliamentary proceedings.

Q15. Examine the possibilities for India-Paraguay relations to strengthen India's engagement with Latin America. Discuss the strategic importance of their partnership in countering terrorism and addressing transnational threats like cybercrime and drug trafficking.

प्रश्न 15. लैटिन अमेरिका के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत-पराग्वे संबंधों की संभावनाओं की जांच करें। आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने और साइबर अपराध और मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी जैसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय खतरों से निपटने में उनकी साझेदारी के रणनीतिक महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(Answer in 250 Words)

India and Latin America relations have conventionally been at the last frontier. However, recently reducing the mental and geographical barriers to uphold relations with countries like Paraguay.

Possibilities of India Paraguay relations:-

(1) Mineral Resources

➔ Rare earth minerals availability to drive critical mineral partnership

(2) Ironroads by China

Push to India to counter Chinese influential attempts of hegemony.

(3) Supply chain diversification needs

- Amidst pandemic crisis, unfriendly relationship with neighbours

(4) Agricultural needs

- Paraguay with agricultural lands and grassland - Savannah

Strategic Partnership

(5.) Economic market and investment  
to find consumer of India's finished products.

(6.) Paraguay's incentive to relation with India, due to extractive debt trap diplomacy of China.

(7.) People to people interactions

- Yoga
- Bollywood [Asa Tier-3 partnership level]

(8.) Investment by Indian companies

Ex: Mahindra in automobiles in Latin America

(9.) Technical collaborations & partnership development Ex: Indian Technological & economic cooperation Program.

Strategic Partnership

(1.) Terrorism

- Counter radicalization partnerships
- Partnership in United Nation security

Council to eliminate & punish non-state actors  
by a collective effort.

(2.) Transnational threats

- (1) Cyber security cooperation models
- (2) Intelligence sharing through information  
exchange by intelligence bodies
- (3) Best practices exchange to counter  
radicalisation efforts
- (4) Educational exchanges & scholarships  
to prevent menace of drugs etc.
- (5) Regulate cannabines & opium production  
- by effective monitoring.  
- ensuring usage for medicinal purposes.

(3.) Maritime security

- (1) Border safety
- (2) Situational awareness partnerships

Latin American countries  
are important for South-South cooperation  
and India's reform in UNSC as a leader  
of global south.

Q16. Analyze the challenges posed by India's aging population and suggest some measures to address those challenges.

प्रश्न 16. भारत की वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा इनसे निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय सुझाइए।

(Answer in 250 Words)

According to centus 2011, elderly population consists of 8.6% of population, with an expected increase by 2050.

Challenges due to India's ageing population

(1) Reduction of productive hands

weakened physical and mental well being  
↓  
lesser economic productivity.

(2) Increased financial burden

- Out of pocket expenditure in health care, diseases

- Need of palliative care

- Need of geriatric care

- State bearing burdens of payment of pensions, insurance (social security)

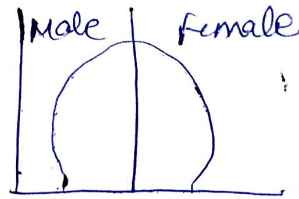
Govt: National Old Age Pension scheme

(3) Health care deficiencies

- ① Increased burden for specialised case  
ex. Diabetes, Asthma.
- ② Amidst already crunch of doctor-patient  
ratio

(4) Woe population

- ① European countries, Japan, Australia
- ② Lower birth rate  
& lower death rate  
↓  
Reduction in fertility rate
- ③ Lower earning hands & more consumption  
burden.



(5) Feminisation of elderly

- ① Census 2011 : Elderly sex  
ratio = 1033/1000 men  
women
- ② Specialised needs
  - As women face anaemia,  
decreased bone density problems
  - Diet chart & care

Measures to address challenges:-

(1) Longevity dividend

↓  
Channelising productivity into elderly jobs.  
Ex: Counselling, moral education

(2) Care economy

Adding economy from nurses, healthcare workers

(3) Educational facilities

Female self help groups for groups & their interests.  
Ex: Aaji Barchi shala, Maharashtra

(4) Health care preparedness

- Dedicated staff and department
- Adequate tools and supplies.
- Insurance mandatory

Ageing population can be turned into an asset, along with utilising demographic expansion through skills & training purpose, as well as schemes like Vayoshreshtha Yojana.