

# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : *21 July*  
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Bhopal  Online

Test - 2

Code : TC072

## 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. : .....



(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.
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### DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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.

Q.1

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपरिथत अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Section 8 of Representation of People Act 1951 deals with disqualification of MPs & MLAs

ex Recently applied on Rahul Gandhi under RPA 1951-8(h), 8A - corrupt practices

Needs to Ambiguity in provision

1. Textual ambiguity - as it doesn't clearly lay down specific guidelines

2. contextually silent on re election providing dichotomy to ECI.

2.1 ↳ based on appeal of candidate to SC

2.2 ↳ also doesn't specify time limit

3. Procedural ambiguity on subjectivity

ex - 2 years conviction can lead to disqualification, doesn't <sup>fit</sup> test of proportionality

ex - ECI can subjectively reduce term, like SIKKIM CM (6 yrs to 13 months)

④ Immediate disqualification may lead to political ambiguity → (Lily Thomas case)

Need to resolve :-

- ① To ensure clear guidelines on disqualification with definition of time limits
- ② To reduce judicial pressure due to litigations & appeals (Law Com: 254 report)
- ③ To strengthen public judgement as elected MP/MLA are democratically elected  
→ ambiguous disqualification harms this
- ④ To prevent misuse of law & against opposition  
("Dissent as safety value of democracy")

At the same time, strengthening the act to ensure decriminalisation of politics by compulsory disqualification for heinous crimes etc. (2nd ARC) is the way forward.

Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

"Constitution is a living document"  
was cited by Justice D.J. Chandrachud.

The life in this document, however,  
is provided by constitutionalism

Constitution as mere skeleton

1. Written nature gives in rigidity  
in certain basic framework.

ex - Basic structure skeleton as  
found in Kesavananda Bharti case

2. Foundation base over which  
dynamic interpretation occurs

ex - Article - 21 : Right to life as  
Fundamental right

[AK Gopalan case vs Menaka Gandhi case]

3. Skeleton of ideals of constitutional  
forefathers

4. Borrowed bones from several sources

ex - Justice - from USSR  
Liberty - France  
structural aspects - GOI 1935

however,

Constitutionalism is the soul of democracy

<u>Democracy</u>	<u>Constitutionalism</u>
of the people	① upholds participation by <u>Right to equality</u> to vote (A325) & to contest
for the people	② Allows wider interpretation to serve public a) Right to health (Right-to life) c) Menaka Gandhi case etc
of the people	③ allows basic tenets of trust in democracy by ↳ principle of separation of power. (Ram Jaranva case)
Principle of colourable legislation (to protect FR > DPSP)	④ Independence to <u>judiciary</u>

constitution too has a soul in itself..

As BR Ambedkar stated in Grammar of Anarchy speech - Constitutional morality with its ideals should be the nation's guiding light.

Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding. To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Election commission of India came out with guidelines for political parties to use electoral bonds from SBI Delhi branch within stipulated time.

EB as double edged sword

Anonymity to donors

1. These can be purchased by any citizen to fund a political party
2. Allows reshoring of Black money at times
3. Crony capitalism also promoted

concerns on Transparency

4. Certain parties getting excessive funding can't be tracked
5. Whitewashing of ~~corrupt~~ money occurs
6. Criminalisation promoted
  - ↳ Parties giving tickets to criminals funding via bonds

## Electoral bonds legitimized opacity

of donors → 1. need not disclose identity  
 → 2. need not worry about opposition harassment  
 ex - as happened in Bengal election

of parties → 3. they may siphon funds from  
 organisations in return of  
 favour later

→ 4. Parties not in power at great  
 disadvantage due to opacity.

## Not opaque

1. The transactions are digitally recorded
2. ~~Income tax~~ streamlined the process  
 in record books
3. Parties fund received is on record  
 too.
4. Digital & e governance, <sup>tool</sup> for  
 transparent funding.

As an idea electoral bonds are noble.  
 It is crucial to ensure right usage &  
 check mechanism for free & fair  
 elections.

- Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 (Part IV) provides for UCC stating that state should strive to provide for uniform civil code.

Gender equality at centre to debate

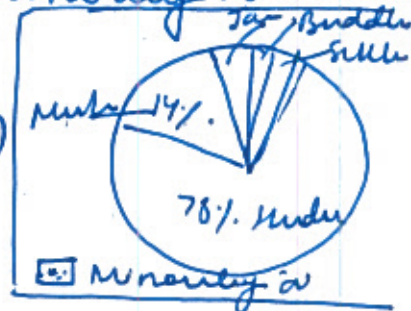
1. UCC calls for codification of all laws thus ensuring delegatory practices to check

ex Talag-e-bidat (Shayya bano case)

2. upholds inter & intra group equality (Right to Islamic rule of law).

ex Treating Muslim, Hindu, Christian women on similar footing - tribal women rights.

3. Specially voicing for minority women in every state. (Kerala - Hindu minority)



4. Ensure women empowerment by financial & collateral devolution.

ex - share in paternal property; divorce  
laws, inheritance etc

- ⑤ Gender equality in other fundamental rights
- Right to marry (Shafiq Jahan case)
  - Right to worship (Sabrimala case)



codification will provide uniformity  
[lex loci report 1865] (

However,

challenges in reconciling UCC & gender equality :-

- ① Constitutional challenge as DPSP are not enforceable, conflict with (A25-28) (religion)
- ② Historical challenge as doesn't voice minds of constitutional makers.
- ③ Administrative challenge in building consensus & implementation
- ④ Social challenge as rejected by several religious women organisation along an 'intervention'
- ⑤ Specially difficult for tribal women

"UCC at this point is neither needed, nor desirable" was quoted by 2019 law commission report. But, a multi stakeholder based consensus oriented, gradual UCC may also lead to SDG 5 - gender equality

Q.5

राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता है राज्यपाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों को सुदृढ़ करता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of profound essence. To what extent does the Governor, actively contribute to the governance of a state and reinforce the principles of federalism in the country?" (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

"The office of governor is not given, it is offered". - Governor of Kerala.

Governor is mentioned under article ~~153~~ of the constitution. 152

office neither decorative, nor inconsequential as :-

1. Governor has several duties to perform for governance of state
- ① → executive head of state, all state transactions in his/her name
- ② → gives report to President over scheduled special regions (Schedule V, VI)
- ③ → reports over imposition of President rule under A 356
- ④ → acts as vice chairman of universities
- ⑤ → legislation under Ordinance making power (A 213)

role in reinforcing federalism

- (5) Check on state govt. ~~star~~ working in accordance with constitution & central directive
- (6) Centres appointment, conventionally a person from outside state appointed.

However, this active contribution is limited as

1. Nominal head & real power with CM
2. No security of tenure hence at centres grace.
3. Often called centres agent in state  
ex - Bihar assembly floor test case
4. Oversteps boundaries affecting separation of power ex - TN recent case over disqualification.
5. Although has situational discretion, he largely is bounded by advice of council [Executive responsible to legislature]

Governor as a post is thus a co-flag bearer of federalism if combined with other organs.

Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment.  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

World Bank defines Good Governance as <sup>the</sup> proc. way power is exercised in development management of a country's economic & social resources. Social Accountability Law will strengthen this by legitimising social audit & answerability.

Demand for social acc. law for:-

- Sevottam model of governance  
 by → check to citizen charter & monitoring  
 → upholding Grievance redressal  
 → ensuring compulsory Service delivery

2. Virtuous cycle of efficiency

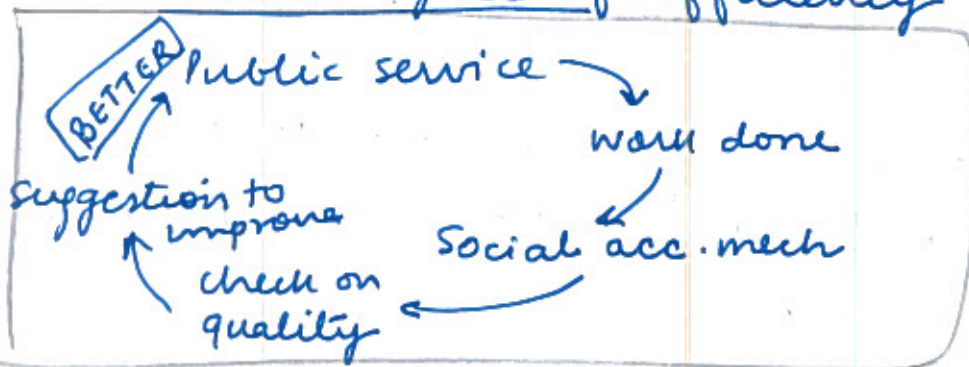
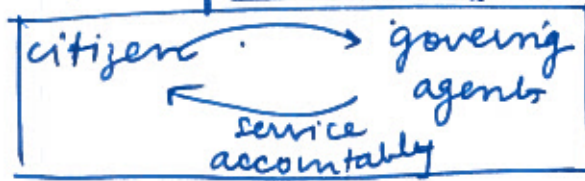


Fig.

Law 3. uphold principle of checks & balances



SAL leading to good governance :-

- ① Improves transparency
- ② Hold governance accountable & answerable
- ③ Reduce distance between govt. & citizen  
     [ex] Gram Sabha as agents of social accountability

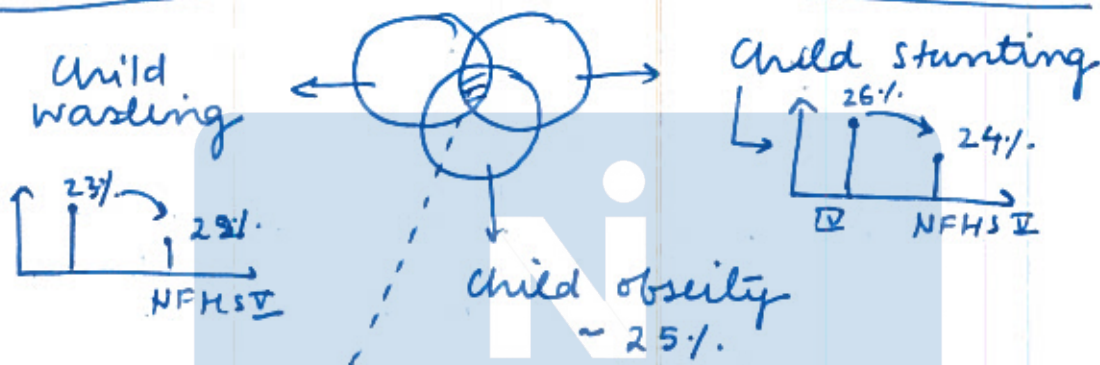
SAL boosting citizen participation :-

- ④ Information dissemination on lines of Jan soochna portal
- ⑤ Policy formulation stage based on beneficiaries [ex] Gender budgeting

A law in this regard surely does provide penal power & tooth to the process; but, such move must not be subjective leading to rise in judicial burdening

Q.7 भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India faces a triple burden of undernutrition as pointed by UNICEF



Triple burden of undernutrition

Need for convergence of interventions

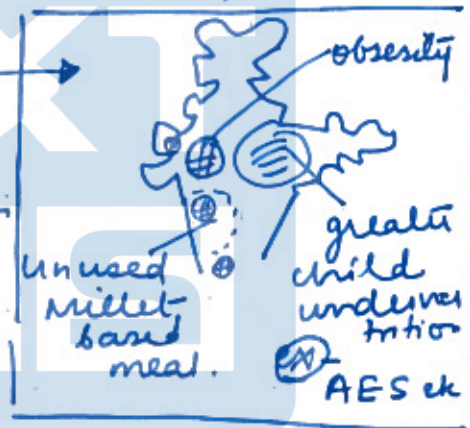


- ensuring a balanced diet approach
- tackling hidden hunger
- expanding from rice, wheat to shree Anna & eggs etc.
- ensuring a need based approach
- ↳ ex: Greater zinc content for wasted child
- more protein for anaemic & feeding mothers.

The convergence of above would ensure tackling — affordability, accessibility & absorbability of food. thus tackling child undernutrition [Food security definition of FAO]

Limitation to these convergences :-

1. lack of nutritional awareness.
2. leakages & wastages (FAO: 40% wastage in India)
3. "one size fits all" won't help in regional imbalance
4. Government limitation
  - ↳ fiscal issue
  - ↳ centre vs state issue



Way forward

- o Best practices (ex: Operation Sampoorna of Bongaigaon successfully implemented this convergence)
- o Raising nutritional literacy.

A piecemeal graded sensitization with policy support is needed for SDG 2

Q.8

ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA works on the principle of compulsory employment to rural poor seeking for job within a stipulated time.

lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

1. Employment generation to unskilled worker
  2. Rural assets development further provides more work (virtuous cycle)  
(ex - Anganwadis working in Gram Sabha building constructed under MGNREGA)
  3. Provides a source of income to non agricultural poor
  4. Women empowerment preventing feminisation of rural poverty
- Ans:  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of jobs reserved for women

60%

## Victim of Fiscal apathy

5. Poor devolution of funds from centre to states (backlog for Maharashtra, Bihar, MP etc.)
6. Budget 22-33 saw reduction in fund allocation to this project
7. poor fiscal allocation leads to non payment of workers.  
↳ leads to ghost assets
8. corruption in fund devolution at intermediate stages also observed (decentralisation of corruption (Manishanka Chinyar com))

## Not a victim :-

- "MGNREGA funds in budget utilized for other 'Rural development' program as major objective of MGNREGA met across many states" ~ Central govt.

It is one of the largest social welfare scheme on rights based approach & truly a crusade against rural poverty.

Q.9

“भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।” वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

“India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides”. How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

“History has lessons for a rising power leverage the dominant, converge with convergout, & manage the competition”

~S. Jaishankar (MEA)



India must leverage :-

- opportunities out of conflicts  
[ex] cheaper Russian oil
- New trade routes due to arctic melting
- supply chain diversification & reshoring post covid-19

India must manage :-

- alliances & strategic partnerships

ex balancing Russia & USA trade <sup>relation.</sup>  
"dehyphenation" for strategic autonomy

Current Geopolity paving way for India by:-

- ① As a voice of Global South  
ex - G20 presidency
- ② As voice against terrorism  
ex: "Blood & water can't flow together"  
on Indus water treaty with Pakistan
- ③ As voice for reforms in international <sup>body</sup>  
ex: P5 expansion bid at UNSC
- ④ As a vishwaguru due to role played  
during Covid-19 crisis  
ex - Vaccine Maitri
- ⑤ First responder in crisis  
ex operation Dost in Turkiye  
Earthquake
- ⑥ Exposing hypocrisy & following  
strategic autonomy  
ex - "Europe needs to come out of its  
old mindset of its problem being world's <sup>public</sup>

The crisis is when the true test of a leader is checked. India has fared exceedingly well demanding its rightful place  
at GLOBAL HIGH TABLE

Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

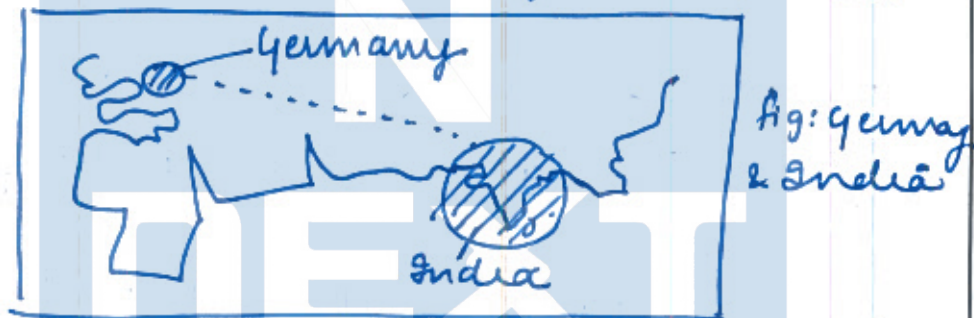
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU.

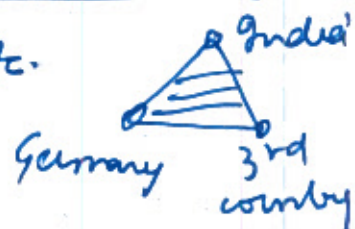
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Indo-German relationship were a highlight on recent visit of Olaf Scholz (chancellor) during G20 meet

Berlin as India's gateway to EU

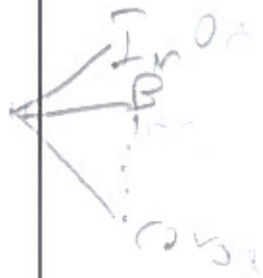


1. Germany as India's largest trade partner in EU post Brexit
2. Cooperation across sectors
  - > Technology cooperation
  - > Supply chain resilience
  - > Green Energy
3. Over projects in 3<sup>rd</sup> countries  
ex - Malawi, Burundi etc.



4. Inter Government Council meets held regularly
5. Both countries trying for a free trade agreement for better engagement
6. Germany reaffirmed India's importance in maintaining a multi polar global order.
7. Engagements in automobile sector & transfer of tech over clean energy will help achieve SDGs.

Hence, following Bismarck & Sardar Patel's commonality thread, India & Germany must try for greater engagements.



Q.11 दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

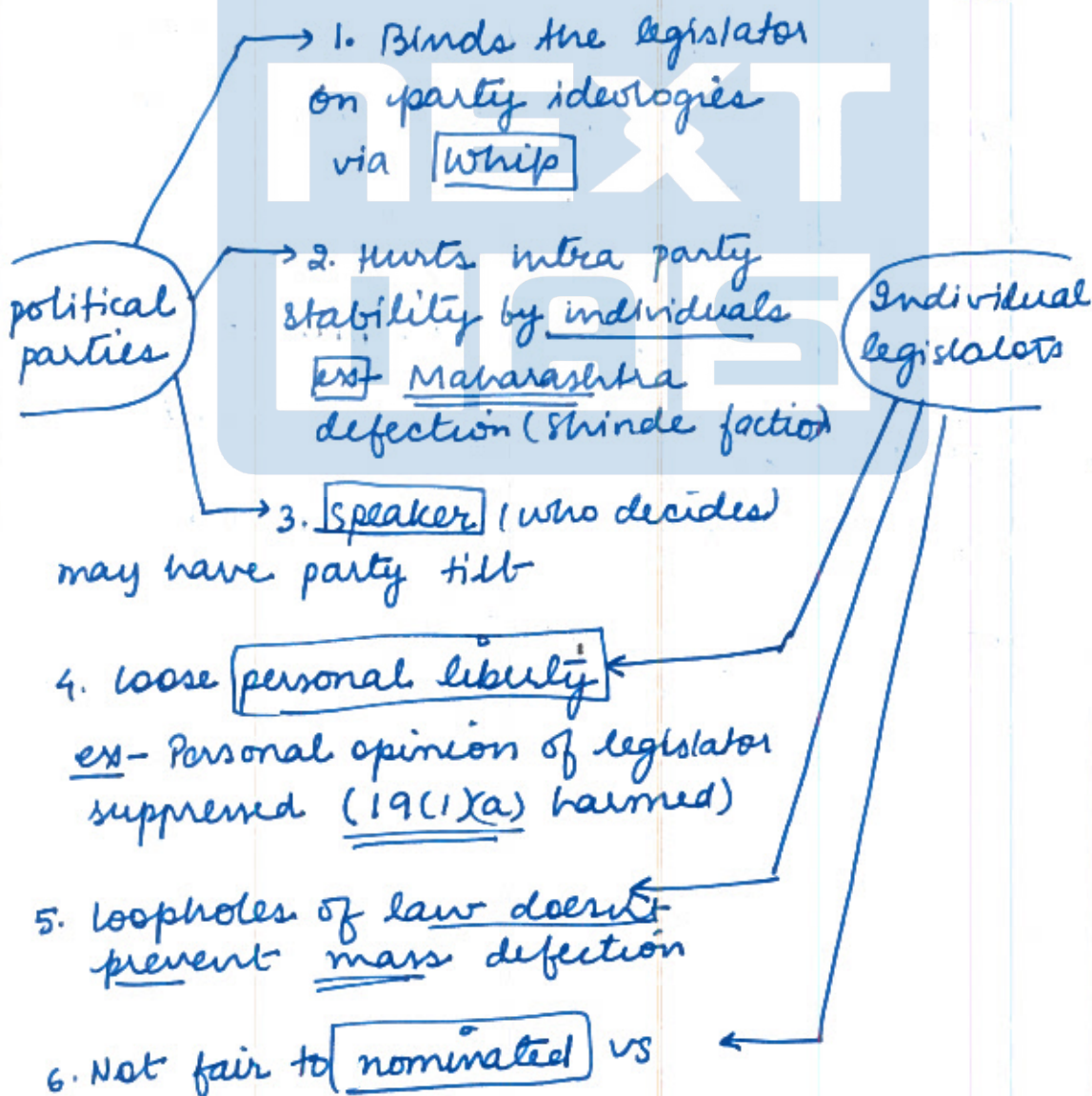
How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Anti-Defection law is mentioned in the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule added by the 52<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment- act 1985

Impact of anti-defection law on relation between :-



independent candidate joining parties

### Recent incidents

1. Madhya Pradesh defection 2021.
2. Maharashtra defection
3. ~~Bihar~~ Nitish Kumar

### Unintended consequences

1. failure to deliver intended objective  
due to '2/3<sup>rd</sup> defection' exemption
2. Entropy in governance due to  
subjective issues  
 [ex] - contesting over who gets to  
keep original party symbol
3. Against democratic ideals  
 [ex] - People's choice of legislator  
& party eroded when defection occurs
4. Excessive delays in speaker's decision  
defeats the purpose  
 [ex] - Manipur legislative assembly  
Case.

5. continuance of 'aya sam gaya  
sam culture'

↳ further strengthened by exploiting  
anti defection loopholes.

↳ hurts sanctity of Parliament

↳ hurts international image

In this regard

- Kihoto Harshan case subscribing  
Judicial review on speaker/chairman
- Keisham Meghchandra case 2020 <sup>decn</sup>
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC suggestion on decision by  
President / Governor instead of speaker

can be the way forward to overcome  
the above stated unintended conseq-  
uences

Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

(BSD)

Basic Structure Doctrine completed 50 yrs since the origin in Kesavnanda Bharti case, 1973.



① Judicial overreach → This is because by overstepping in other domains BSD doesn't put a limit on 'Judicial review'.

② ex → in executive → Directing UP excul to manage 1000 hospital beds during covid

③ ex → in legislative → framing guidelines like Vishakha guides etc

④ Power to judiciary to interpret → This is because there is no definition on what forms Basic structure

This however is not always true:-

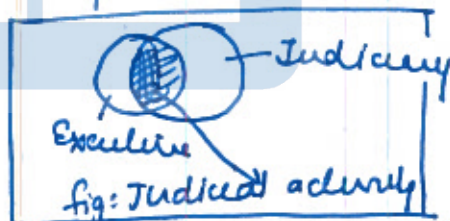
- > Limitless judicial authority can be enshrined to independence of Judiciary under constitution
- > Limitlessness based on structural ambiguity. has room for collection using same.

ex - Joseph Shine case

As to Elasticity of BSD :-

Judiciary more powerful than executive :-

1. Judicial activism in executive domain. affective separation of power (A50)



2. Executive can not however reciprocate using same as  
 ↳ power of interpretation only to courts

3. Allows Judiciary to shield itself

ex NJAC, stuck down.  
 (99th CAA)

Judiciary not more powerful

- ④ BSD elasticity only as means to ensure Principle of checks & balances
- ⑤ India already doesn't follow strict-separation of power



- by codification of BSD (Germany model)
- there is a need for coherence between application of BSD & practice of Judicial restraint whenever necessary

Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Part II of the constitution provides for Fundamental rights

ex - A12 to A31 including Right to Equality, Freedom etc.

Fundamental rights <sup>are</sup> not gifts by State :-

- ① constitutionally bestowed (A14-38) Right to Equality
- ② Derived from best practices

by constitutional forefathers

i.e - DR FR from USA's bill of rights

- ③ States only plays intermediary role of ensuring to FR.

via - laws : ex prevention of child labour Act 2016 for A24

- ④ Fundament RIGHTS are not welfare tools.

i.e - citizens can seek remedy if ultra vires as JUSTIFIABLE in

court of law.

Individuals possess them independently  
of state as:-

- ⑤ Majority of rights need not be legislated  
ex - Right to Life (A 21) is implicit & explicit
- ⑥ Judiciary as the watchdog via  
Judicial review
- ⑦ Independence of FR from state visible  
in ability of state to curb them as  
per whims  
ex - Provisions of 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA 1976 struck  
down
- ⑧ FR are self enforced in public sphere  
ex - Right to Equality in access  
to roads etc.
- ⑨ Protection of FR occurs even when  
state fails to.  
ex - DK Basu guidelines ensured  
rights of arrested without state  
involvement

Desirability of Reasonable restrictions

1. To limit unlimited expanse of

FR for principle of Liberty

2. To protect against misuse

ex: 19(2) provides public morality, health as reasonable restriction to freedom of speech

3. To prevent contravention with other Fundamental rights

ex - Article 25 - right to practice religion restricted by other FR.

4. To allow state to ensure national security

ex - under freedom of <sup>speech</sup> profession 19(1)(g)

5. To carry out peaceful International affairs

ex - Hate speech under reasonable restriction (Nupur sharma case)

Hence, the principle of Liberty allowing one to swing their stick but limiting before others nose is the core idea behind reasonable restrictions

- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S.R. Bommai case, 1994 deals with  
role of governor, federal  
balancing & administration

Paradigm shift

↳ change of stance from  
earlier judgements.

↳ strengthened state's stance  
in case of President rule  
↳ time

Significance of judgement:-

① Role of Governor clarified

↳ his satisfaction not  
outside judicial review

② President's rule related  
norms revisited to prevent

use to usurp state's power

③ upheld doctrine of harmonious construction with

respect of central & state  
division of power

④ Upheld India as a quasi but  
federal polity

Impact

+ve

① Inspired further judgements

② Securance for central govt.  
against excessive power  
encroachment

③ Constitutional supremacy

↳ Basic structure of Federalism  
upheld.

④ Also talked about secularism

-ve

- ⑤ Not been able to curb over centralisation
- ⑥ Not properly defined the principles, thus open to subjectivity

Even so, the SR Bommai Case has been a prince among the paupers as far as a guiding light of separation of centre - state relations

Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

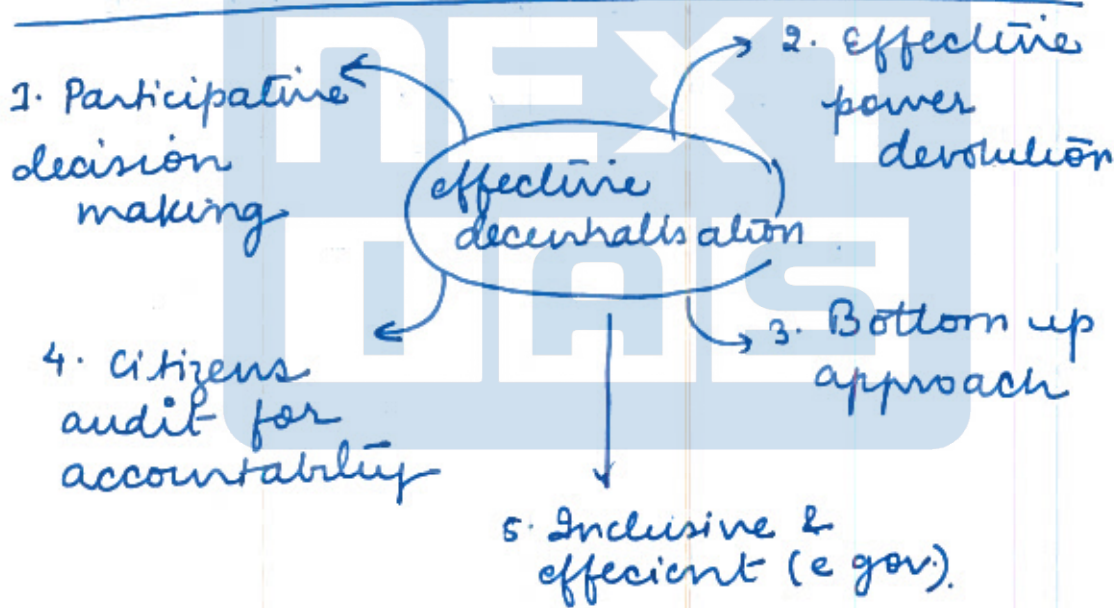
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

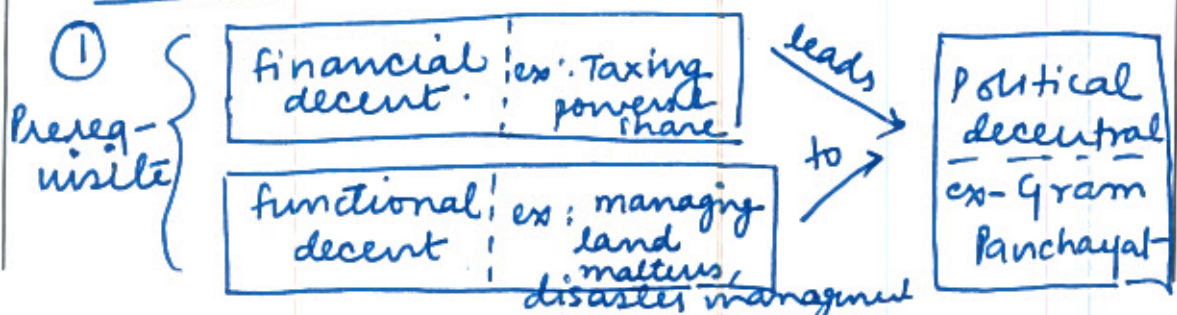
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Local governance echoes with Gandhian ideals of 'swarajya' in grassroot governance has constitutional backing in India

ex- Part IX - Panchayats  
Part IX A - Municipality



For this, Political decentralisation should follow finance & functional decent, because:-



② Financial decontr. leads to fiscal autonomy, functional leads to definition of power  
↓  
allows better decision making

③ ex - Political decentralisation in Kerala  
Kudumbshree model occurred when  
SHG led financial autonomy → functional independence to cater activities during covid (ex).

④ Allows performance of duties  
ex - Pune municipality could function in clearing waste dumps, had raised revenue from bonds

⑤ Prevents interference from top  
ex - PESA '96 model for political decentralisation in tribal areas follows this

Impediments faced by local gov.

→ ① Funds

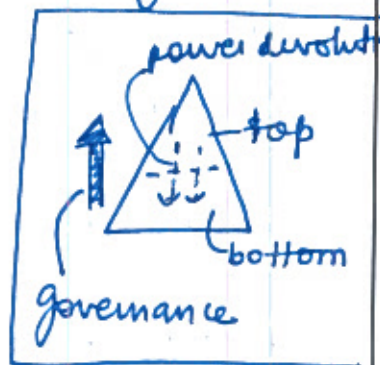
i.e. lack of fiscal devolution by state gov [under voluntary provisions]

①.2. inability of local gov. to generate own finances

② functions

2.1. Several functions suffer due to parallel bodies

ex - Ward Sabhas, Tribal council etc.



2.2. functions of Gram Sabha sometimes overtaken by states

ex - Vedanta mining lease case

③ functionaries

3.1. Lack of Expertise

3.2. Pseudo decentralisation

ex - Panch Pati issue

Way forward

→ Regular training, monitoring & evaluation (PEARL framework)

→ e governance in decentralisation

ex - Pulsari Gram Panchayat (Guj)

→ <sup>15<sup>th</sup></sup> Finance commission recommendation of compulsory SFC formation by states. etc

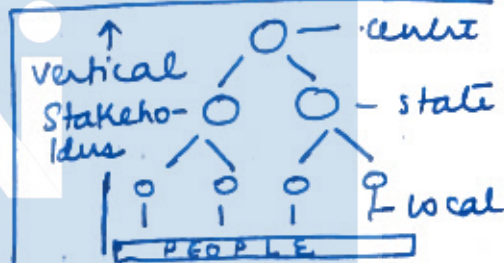
These should ensure actual devolution & decentralisation under A243

Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Localisation of SDGs for better implementation was proposed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj charter

Multi stakeholder partnerships key to



> leveraging collective expertise :-

- ① by upholding principle of community participation



ex- involving locals in local solutions

- ② Technical expertise  
ex- Tribal expertise for convincing Jhabua tribe for Rain water project harvesting

- ③ Professional expertise  
ex- NGOs, Media ensure better partnerships

> leveraging collective networks

④ To diffuse extreme situations by multi stakeholder partnership

Ex- <sup>Bihar</sup> Migrant issue in TN over fake news handled by such networks

⑤ for solving law & order issues

Ex- using local networks of informants

For achieving SDGs:-

fostering effective partnerships by

◦ checks & balances by NGOs, pressure groups

→ SDG 16

◦ devolving local environmental solutions

→ SDG 13 (against climate change)

ex - Araria solar farm project

→ SDG 7 (clean energy)


⑥ ◦ In creating responsible institution by citizens participation & governance transparency for SOCIAL JUSTICE

→ SDG 1, 2, 4, 5

→ NO hunger  
- No poverty  
- Education for all

→ Gender equality

**Case study** : Hiware Bazar, Mh.



→ Local Sarpanch visioned Gram Sabha led watershed programme

→ Multi sectoral engagement  
↳ agri in line with ecology. (no sugarcane)

**Impact**

↳ self sufficient millet production

↳ reduced crime, outmigration

↳ eco. growth

→ social: women's devie against alcoholism

hence, a capability based approach with tailored community led solutions for bottom up attainment of SDGs can be way out.

Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

POSH Act, 2013 was enacted to ensure safety of women at workplace. according to the Supreme court guidelines under Vishakha Judgement

Limited success in raising awareness

Yes

70%  
1. Unorganized Sector women unaware by local complaints Comm. (Deloitte Study)

2. Organisations following rule based training instead of sensitisation

No

B. Rise in cases reported shows rising awareness  
2. SHE-box: anonymity also helps women voice issue  
3. HR guidelines & compulsory training in many organisations  
ex - iGOT portal  
L intel india

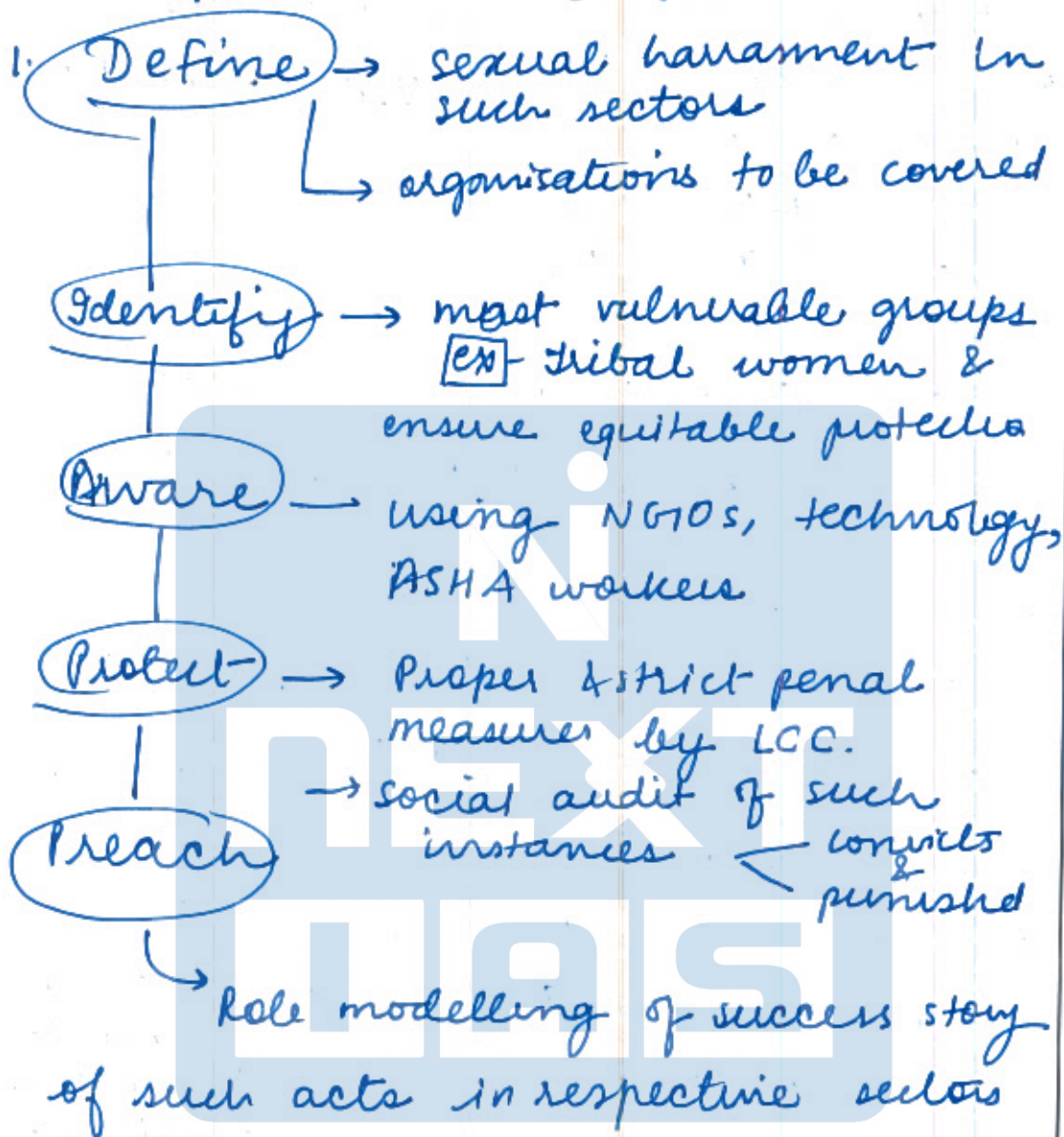
3. Rising cases in media of non compliance with the laws in sports institution shows limited success

4. successful in upholding A 42 of DPSP.

factors that hindered effective outreach in unorganized sector

1. lack of checks mechanism in unorganized sector
2. Informal sector not clearly defined
3. Greater vulnerability in this sector  
ex contract labourers } no infra support like toilets etc by employer  
 ↳ maids etc
4. LCC under District Magistrate not very effective in awareness drives. (NCRB data: rise in rape cases in unorg. workplace)
5. Labour codes benefits not devolved by employers to such employees.  
ex In textile sector  
 ↳ Bidi making factories

## Strategies to bridge gap :-



Safety in workplace forms crucial part of right to life (Menaka Gandhi case - due process) & state's responsibility for "dignity of women"

- Q.18 'नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

A welfare state or Gandhian Ramrajya is the core objective of DPSPs. Post LPG reforms 1991, there has been complexities in problems & solutions to this concept.

Transformation of institutions by

I. Neo liberal reforms.

↳ LGBTQ (377) decriminalisation  
under Nartej Singh Johar case  
for inclusive & just state

↳ Reformation of inst:-

↳ ~~Idea of marriage~~, live in, to  
come under ambit of domestic  
violence Act 2005

↳ E Governance reforms by govt  
ex) CPGRAMS, RailTel, etc.

II. Globalisation

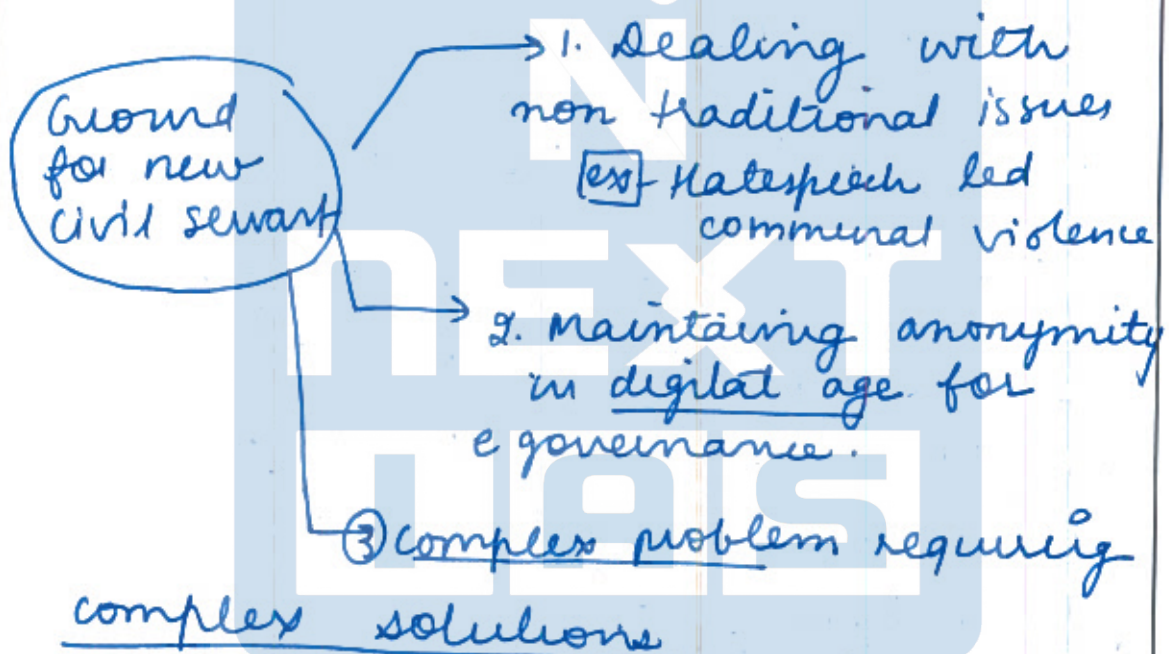
↳ Promoting Right to Equality

by equal opportunities & no  
discrimination

[ex] MNCs have no caste columns

↳ Technology diffusion as a great  
leveler [ex] #Me TOO movement

for gender justice & A 42, 51A(e).



[ex] Bastar dist. IAS using AI Bhashini app. to converse in local language & hear grievance.

Challenges faced in this context  
by civil servants :-

① Policy formulation by dynamic problem identification

[ex] City Planning for migrant influx

2. Policy implementation

ex- Tech: digital divide leads to service delivery inclusions

3. Social variation & adaptability issue

ex- Globalisation led MNCs encroaching on tribal land.

4. Uneven growth: [Oxfam report 2023] -  
"survival of the richest" - 3% have  
70% of wealth

Suggestions of adequate reforms :-

→ Sevottam model tailored for current complexity

→ citizen charter for clear mission

→ parallel collaboration with SHGs,

Cooperatives for service delivery

ex- Kudumbshree, Kerala (Covid19)

→ Technology for dynamic mapping

ex- Hazard zonation &

preemptive service delivery

→ community & local participation

MYSURU  
DECLARATION

These together can call for a local to global orientation in solution to complexities

Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने 'एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी' के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत-चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

China views India as its "Asian Rival" with an innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia. Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are also many areas of convergence. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Sino-India relations are the bedrock of the paradigm shift towards a multipolar Asia.

India as China's Asian rival

- REASONS -

① Empathetic diplomacy to counter Chinese debt trap diplomacy

ex → India was 1st to give IMF consent for loans to Sri Lanka

② Military encircling

China's string of pearls countered by India's necklace of diamonds

→ India not joined BRI

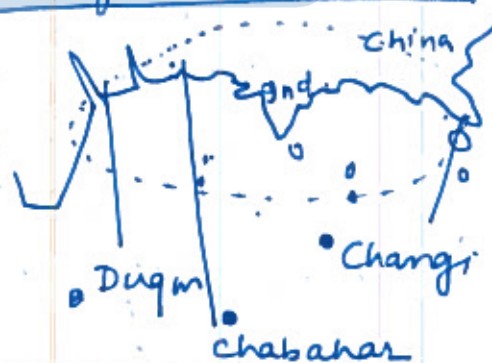


Fig: □ Necklace of Diamonds

③ Encircling on instability trials of China encountered by balanced foreign policy

ex - India on Myanmar's Junta gov.

④ salami slicing tactics countered  
 [ex] on Bhutan trjunction skumishes

⑤ India provides an attractive, <sup>alternate</sup> destination to Economic hegemony of China

[ex] - semi conductor companies reshoring from china, attracted by Semicon India etc.

⑥ Indian pragmatism in dealing with border instability

→ "No peace in <sup>trade</sup> economy without peace at borders"

→ Banning of chinese apps

however



① Echoes idea of Multipolar world.

② Not in favour of unilateral sanctions

③ Mediation of peace in region

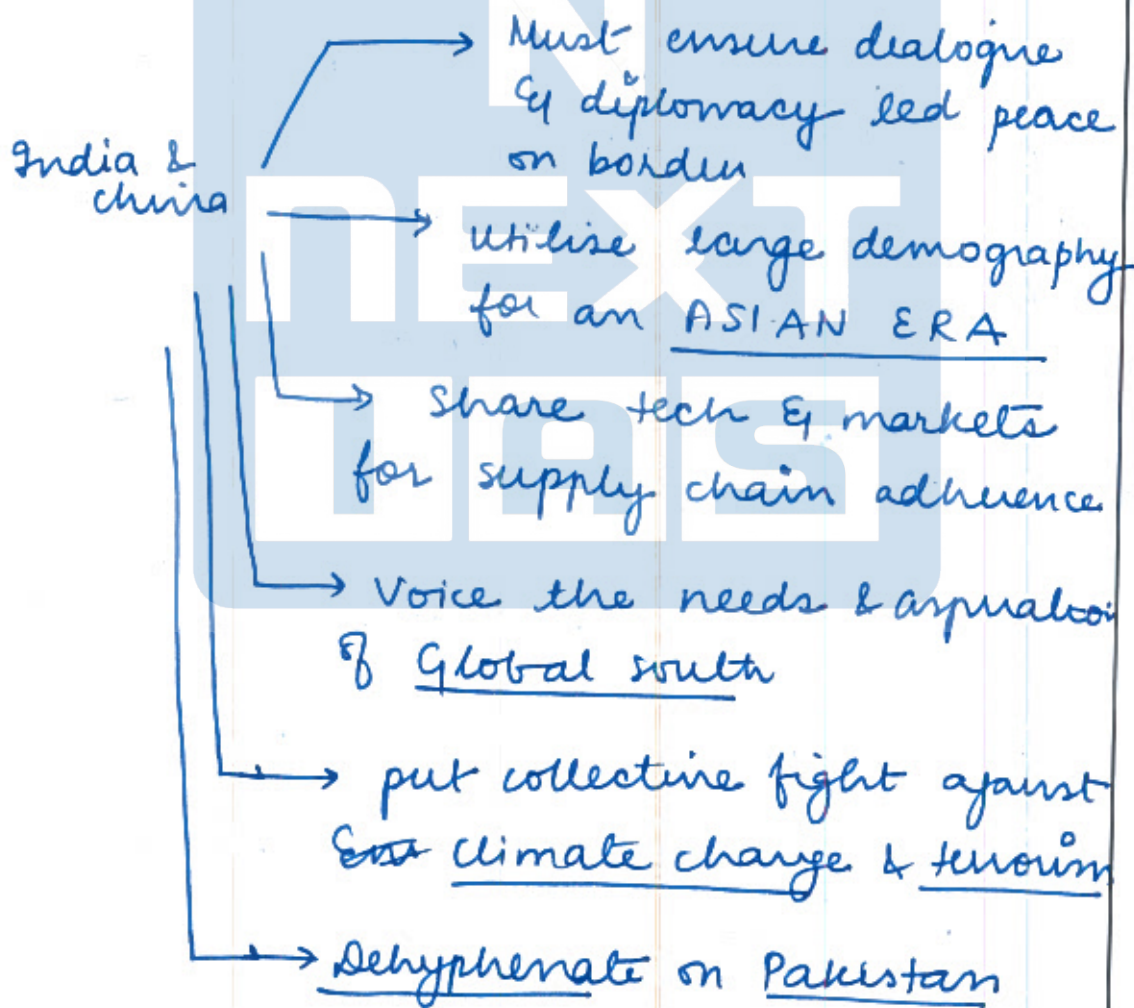
[ex] - India on Russia Ukraine war  
"This is not an era of war"

④ - china brokered Saudi-Iran peace deal

④ converge on open trade, safe environment, anti terror <sup>(CRATS)</sup> under SCO

⑤ Also, china recently removed blockade on Indian bid to declare Abdul Makki as terrorist

### Way forwards



convergence between these two is indeed crucial for not just a secure geopolity but handle rising complexities

Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग-अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss. Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

“Indo Pacific is the region that & where China eyes, India asserts & USA intervenes”

Indo Pacific as zone of divergence

I. India

→ interests in  
Eco → Resources on Sea bed ex: PMN. Fishermen rights.  
Geostrategic → as a rising power, against BRI  
security → 7575km coastline, 26/11 attacks  
 Neighbourhood first

II. China

→ interest in Eco: ports like Hambantota, SLOC to curb Malacca dilemma.  
 → Geostrategic: calls the region Asia Pacific  
 → to ensure hegemony in the region

III. USA

→ to isolate china  
 → over Taiwan issue  
 → containing chinese expansionist moves  
 → for asserting USA's exceptionalism

IV. Others  
Small Island States

→ against climate change led devastation  
 → Cold war led trade distortion  
 → ongoing Inflation ex - Sri Lanka  
 - Political stability.

However, several converges for Indo Pacific can be seen: -

1. → for safety from terrorism
2. → ensuring free trade  
[as] > 70% of global trade crosses  
Strait of Malacca
3. → Balanced polarity (Australia).
4. → free & open Indo Pacific (India & Japan).
5. → to prevent domination, supply chain resilience

Global Security Initiative has been led by USA.

1. Members are Australia, Japan, UK.
2. It is for ensuring security in the region  
[ex] - USA shared submarine tech to non NATO country (Australia) for 1st time.
3. To counter Chinese dominance

### Superseding Quad :-

- Provides for inclusion of Europe <sup>(UK)</sup> in Indo Pacific grouping  
↳ greater participation

- Quad is only a trade bloc, while GSI has wider objectives

However,

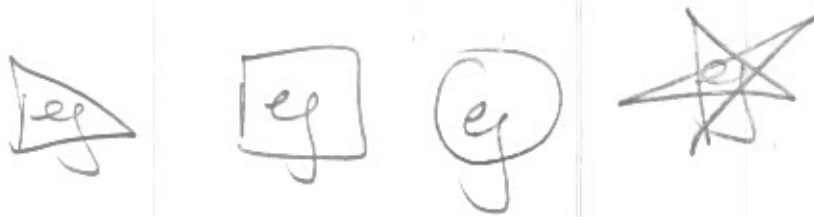
India not being a part of GSI doesn't make it a replacement of Quad.

As Shrikumar rightly says,

"It's wise to dance to the tune of changing world."

Indo Pacific interests & priorities are changing & it would be wise to cater to the same, in time

Space for Rough Work



1. Square

2. 50/30 minutes }  
 3 X 15 }  
 2 X 10 }  
 2 X 15 }  
 2 X 15 }

SP

SP

SP

SP

SP

SP

C/B

