Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 17th Aug, 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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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				

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Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित 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.

Recently Rahul Gandhi was disqualified by ~~the~~ Surat Sessions Gujarat HC under section 8. But, he was reinstated by Supreme court highlighting ambiguous nature of ROPA.

NEED TO RESOLVE AMBIGUITY

→ Varying interpretation by ECI and court.

→ legal challenges leading to dispute.

→ criminalisation of politics. (43% have criminal cases in 14th Lok Sabha)

→ aversion of youth to politics due to corrupt practices.

→ certain provisions lead to merely disqualification, while

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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others prohibit from contesting election for 6 years.

→ no forum to appeal, if decision is mala fide.

So, ECI needs to pursue electoral reforms starting with resolving ambiguity of ROPA, 1951. The new law should be properly defined, minimal exemptions and limit discretionary power. Further, Tidy Thomas judgment should be incorporated

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 marks

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Constitutionalism is defined as limitation on the power of government.

This philosophy provides the soul or else constitution could be appropriated by legislators to attain their vested interest, seen in other countries. eg: Nepal, Nigeria.

FEATURES PROVIDING SOUL

1) Preamble defines 'People' as sovereign.

2) Fundamental rights against state.

3) Right to constitutional remedies Article 32, and writs (Article 226) safeguard public interest.

4) separation of power.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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5) Judicial review keeps law in check.

7) parliamentary accountability of executive and use of tools like question hour, no confidence.

8) Federalism provides state the platform to voir their grievance.

Thus, philosophy of constitutionalism can be said to provide true sense.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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 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

Finance Act 2016 introduced ia new tool for electoral funding. il provides anonymity to donor protecting their identity.

It is a bearer bond, bought at SBI Branches and given to political party in denomination of 1000, 10,000, 10, crore etc.

ADVANTAGE

1) removed the menace of cash based unaccounted wealth for political party.

2) protects donors from harassment

3) All statistics are with government, thus removing black money influence.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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DISADVANTAGE OF SUCH ANONYMITY

1) Business can fund huge amount, without public's knowledge — thus foster ills like
   a) crony capitalism
   b) working at behest of selective businesses.

2) influence of foreign power as anybody can purchase electoral bonds on others behalf.

3) Makes system non transparent and prone to corruption.

The need is to today provide financial transparency and strengthen RTI to access such data.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17/04/2023 10:13 PM

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 of the constitution advises State to have UCC. UCC entails having similar civil secular law for all community regardless of caste, religion or tribe.

Gender equality vis-a-vis UCC :-

* Polygamy as part of Muslim law should be abolished for greater rights to muslim women.

(also said by Supreme Court in Sarla Mudgal & Shah Bano case)

* equal right of inheritance as male counterparts

* women not entitled to alimony

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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post Iddat period in Muslim community, this should be addressed by secular law.

* ensure women's right to guardnship of minor children.

However the path to UCC is rife with challenges from within the community. Need to create awareness, sensitisation and debates and deliberation.

women are equal partners in development to achieve goal 'Sabka Prayas' need to get rid of anti women traditions.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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 mentioned in articles 153 to 161 of the constitution.

Governor's role:

1) Constitutional discretion
   a) reserving a bill for presidnt under Article 200
   b) preparing report under Article 356 for President's rule.
   c) administration of adjoing UT.

2) Appointment of council of Minister.

3) Summoning, proroguing and dissolving the house

4) Veto power regarding bills.
   a) Assent b) reject

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-09-2023 10:13 PM

c) no decision d) reserve for president.

6) Pardoning power under article 161

Governor is expected to act in an impartial manner to reinforce principles of federalism. But many issues seen.

eg: Kerala - CM & Governor dispute over VC appointment.

Andhra Pradesh: issue over not summoning house for special session.

Tamil Nadu: over NEET Bill.

The integrity of office should be maintained by incorporating recommendations of 2nd ARC, Sarkaria, NCRCW and Punchhi commission

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर मांग 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.

Social accountability law seeks to enforce answerability of government officials in matters of service delivery.

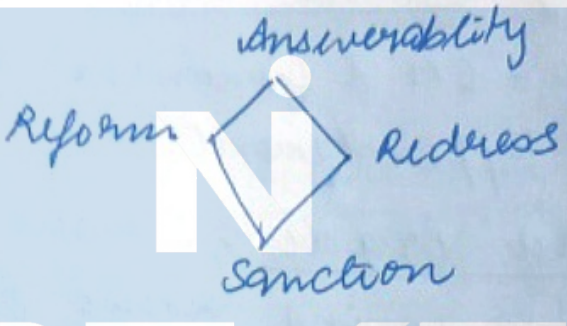


Fig: Pillars of social accountability

Why need?

↳ bureaucratic apathy

↳ citizens become demanding to assert their rightful entitlement.

↳ 21st century globalised public service.

↳ consensus Orientation.

Advantage in realm of good

Next IAS ID: PTTP220487, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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governance and citizen's engagement.

1) ensure rule of law and equality of treatment.

2) enforce a culture of responsibility and accountability.

3) Participation of citizen by Jan Sunwai, direct feedback, recall etc.

4) Add transparency to the system and ease of access to critical information.

5) The institution will become responsive, effective and efficient.

The demand of people be met and realise it is the need of the hour.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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

Global Hunger Index places India at 106, the worst in the BRICS country. This highlights level of undernutrition.

Comprehensive national Nutrition Survey shows.

~ 52% of women anemic
~ 30% of child wasted
~ 30% of child stunted

These highlight the need for convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions.

WAYS:-

1) Use millets in Mid day meal program.

2) Iron fortification in rice (eg: in ODISHA village done)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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3) To tackle micronutrient deficiency.

- Vitamin supplements to pregnant women.
- Iron & Folic acid tablets at school.

4) POSHAN Gaarden in schools to grow healthy negetable.

5) need to create awareness about hygeine's role in nutrition intake.

To achieve SDG 1, SDG 2 & SDG 3 a need is felt to tackle nutritional challenge.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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.

Recently government has established Amarjit Sinha committee to examine into challenges faced by MGNREGA.

Lynchpin of poverty alleviation

1) Built assests in rural areas eg: road, well, canal.
2) women empowerment as over 50% are women beneficiary.
3) guaranteed unemployment allowance if work not given in 15 days.
4) Curbed distress migration
5) increased rural disposible income

Fiscal apathy:

1) Lowering of budgetary allocation (to mere 86000 crore)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

2) delay in release of funds
3) corruption in disbursal of salary.
4) fake job cards issued.
5) DBT / bank payment has led to standing in line, travelling outside village and losing of days payment.
6) social and financial audit is subpar.
7) Every year supplementary grant in parliament presented for allocation - further causing delay.
8) poor quality of material.

Thus, need to reexamine this vital scheme and make audit system more efficient.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-09-2023 10:13 PM

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

India's leadership at G20 provides it a crucial opportunity to rise at global high table amidst extremely fragmented world.

How to leverage current geopolitical churn:-

a) posit itself as leader of global south taking up issues of climate finance, energy transition and disaster risk reduction.

b) Build domestic capabalities to ride on China + 1 boat, thereby increasing its relevance in global value chain.

c) While world is decoupling with China, India can

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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friendshore with like minded countries (USA, Australia, Japan, EU)

d) continue its engagement with Russia for cheap oil & weapons for energy security.

e) India as one of the largest producer of cereals can selectively export to nations to ~~take~~ win them (eg - Egypt). This opportunity further bolstered by ongoing Russia - Ukraine war.

Thus, in the draining times, India should ensure a multi-vector foreign policy with self alignment.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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 entered a new era of warmth and friendship when Germany invited India as special invitee to G7.

SIGNIFICANCE AS GATEWAY TO EUROPEAN UNION

* Support in dedollarisation of trade eg: EU'S TARGET-2 and India's special vostro A/c.
* decouple from china and build a resilient supply chain.
* friendshoring for attainment of critical objectives.
* as part of G4, pursue UNSC reforms and a permanent seat.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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* appetite for India's IT ~~goods~~ based services.

* EU is ageing, India has demographic dividend, thus labour movement agreement should be explored.

* Energy transition to wind & solar.

So, India's relationship with Germany ~~should~~ will help fast tracking BITA with EU.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Anti Defection law was added to the constitution by 52nd Constitutional amendment act - 1985. It added 10th schedule listing instances of defection.

Brought with the intention to :-

- prevent horse trading
- stop floor crossing
- ensure party loyalty
- accountability to constituency

But, today is suffering from multiple problem. The manifest unintended consequence has been relations between party and individual legislators changed.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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1) Because of whip, legislators show loyalty to party.

2) Change in their role to enforce accountabality of the executive to merely extension of executive, following party diktats.

b) As a result many unintended consequence have risen :-

a) Party loyalty becomes stronger, thus individual legislators (opposition) forced to oppose government policies, regardless of different view.

b) breakdown of accountability between legislator and constituency.

c) exploiting the loopholes in the law.
(eg: wholescale merger dejection
- Shiv Sena - Eknath Shinde faction)

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC672, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

There is a need to reform the institution.

1) Dinesh Goswami committee
   - ensure in party democracy.
   - legitimate chanel and anenues to grow in a party.
   - defection disqualification by ECI

2) NCRCW, 2002
   - Party diktat should be made mandatory only during no confidence, budget etc.

To evolve into a healthy functioning democracy, these reforms are needed.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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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.

Basic Structure Doctrine evolved as part of Kesavananda Bharti V/S State of Kerala case.

It provides Judiciary (SC) to decide what makes up basic structure. Certain examples.

Minerva Mills

Right to Life

equality by Raghunath Rao Ganpath Rao V/S UOI

DOBS

Judicial Review

- Kesavanada Bharati
-

Free & Fair election

Indira Gandhi V/S Raj Narain

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

Open interpretation backed upon self created Doctrine of basic structure has been criticised for:

1) Nowhere mentioned in constitution
2) 800 pages bulky verdict
3) depends on individual judges perception and biases.
4) hinders separation of power
5) Judicial over reach.

It has made judiciary more powerful than the executive as seen by:-

a) NJAC Judgment
→ declared 100th CAA as unconstitutional.
→ executive no say in judicial appointments.

b) Judicial legislation
→ eg: election commissioner appointment guidelines.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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c) disbalance the scale of Separation of power.

Reforms are needed to codify doctrine of basic structure such that, it isn't prone to misuse.

Lastly, "Judge is not a knight errant, roaming at will in pursuit of his own ideal." Thus be mindful of power

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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.

Fundamental rights became a part of constitution as a result of freedom movement which inspired leaders at constituent assembly. In this regard Nehru Report - 1928 and Karachi Resolution becomes important.

These rights aren't absolute, but have reasonable restrictions attached :-

1) Right to Equality (Art 15 - 18)

a) Art 15/16 (b); (c); (d); (e) : provides for special arrangements for women, ST, SC, SEBC, EWS etc

2) Right to Freedom - Art 19

19(1) - a: Freedom of speech and expression.

R.R: Sovereignty, integrity,

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

security of state, defamation, contempt of court etc.

- freedom to assemble / form associations
  RR: public order
  Morality.
- freedom of movement / Residence.
  R.R: protection of ST
  public order.
  Health
- Freedom of employment & business.
  R.R: State can have monopoly
  requisite qualification.

3) Right to Freedom of religion
   RR: Health.

Thus, with rights, come responsibility in terms of restrictions.

DESIRABILITY.

1) Gandhiji said, rights emanate from duty thus need to be mindful.

2) These restriction ensure public order is maintained and

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

society doesn't odenolne into chaos.

3) necessary for sovereignty of state.

4) For free decision making

5) To cultivate a healthy citizenry.

So, rights and duties are two side of the same coin. The restriction emphasises our duty.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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.

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S R Bommai v Union of India is celebrated as the landmark judgment ~~to~~ ensure that made secularism and federalism as part of basic structure.

It represents as judicial review being used as a tool to curb ~~excess~~ executive tyranny by union.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) highlighted misuse of Article 356

2) gave verdict against excessive union control over state's legitimate exercise of power.

3) highlighted 'secularism' as

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

the essential feature which can't be tampered with.

4) Remarked against over centralising tendency in decision making.

IMPACTS

1) S.R Bommai judgement has ensured illegitimate use of art 356 is stopped.

eg: SC reversed President's rule in Uttarakhand.

2) It brought public attention against pridats rule and highlighted governor's report is crucial.

3) Any government acting contrary to principles of secularism shall be liable to be removed.

Thus, it played a crucial role in evolution of doctrine of basic structure and helped

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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ensure rightful place of state in India as 'India that is Bharat shall be union of states'

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

NEXT IAS

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.

73rd and 74th constitutional amendments provides for Panchayats and Municipalities.

They are facing multiple impediments in matters of decentralisation :-

1) FINANCE :-

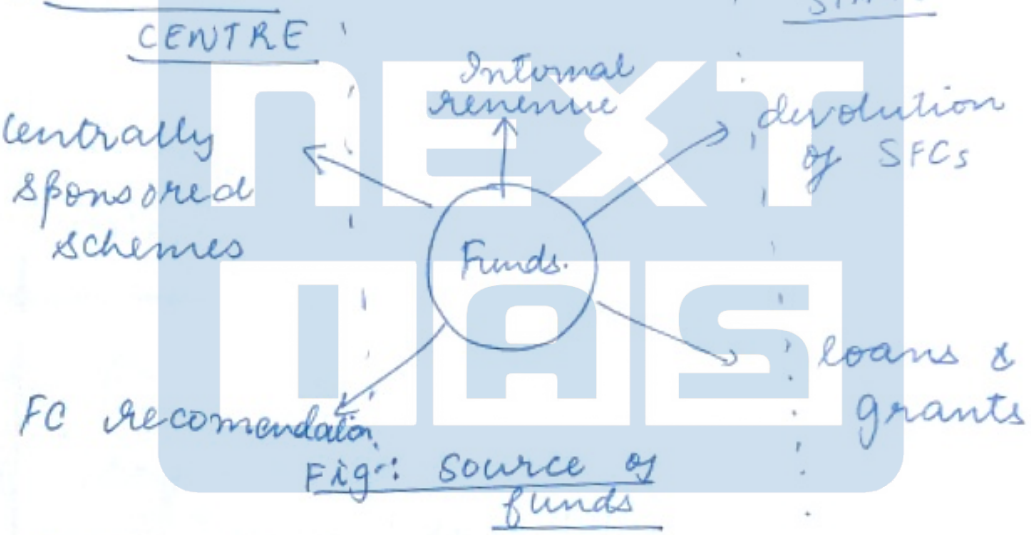


Fig: Source of funds

i) Municipal internal revenue makes up just 0.45% of GDP

ii) increasing dependence on centre and state

iii) irregular and untimely reports by SFC.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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iv) over 85% of Grants by Finance commission been made contingent on reforms like
- ~ aspirational district program
- ~ Open defecation free. etc.

2) FUNCTIONAL

i) Because devolving power is voluntary, only Kerala have devolved all 29 powers to PRI.

Karnataka - no significant power.

ii) poor institutional capacity to take up tasks.

iii) Parallel bodies (like SPV-Smart city, Water bodies) taking up important functions.

Other challenges faced are:-

1) Lack of regular elections and political and bureaucratic meddling.

2) Women not given significant power - which is yielded by

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

their husband - 'Sarpanch Pati'

So, reforms are needed:

1) effective decentralisation by making power devolution mandatory

2) Augmenting capacity to raise revenue

a) imposing additional taxes like fair tax, infrastructure cess etc.

b) capital market - Municipal bonds (eg. Ahmedabad, Lucknow)

c) building infrastructure like community & marriage hall and leasing it.

3) ensure women are skilled in decision making capacity.

Vision of India becoming a Vishwaguru will be successful only when power is decentralised at local levels.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्त्वपूर्ण 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.

NITI Aayog report highlighted to achieve SDGs, localised implementation should be harnessed. Thus, India SDG Index measures state wise attainment of SDGs.

SDGs require a multistakeholder approach:

i) Industry
- implement ESG norms.
- CSR
- good corporate governance.
- participation of women at high tables to break glass ceiling.

ii) Government
- PRIs & ULBs can build capacity to reach the last mile
- improve agri extension

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

productivity to address hunger (NFSA, ICDS etc)

- effective implementation of government schemes by data orientation and whole of government approach.

iii) Civil society

- provide inputs to government
- NGOs can reach untouched section.
- Sector specific NGOs to work for respective domain.

eg: Gramin foundation - Hunger (SDG-2)
Teach for India - education (SDG-4)

- SHGs can help in women empowerment and financial inclusion - SDG 5

Thus, a multi stake holder approach will help build effective and efficient, trust

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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fair and transparent institutions needed for SDG implementation.

only a localised approach will help achieve SDG-17 of supporting each other in achieving SDGs.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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.

Prevention of Harassment at workplace Act, 2013 was passed to incorporate Vishakha v State of Rajasthan Judgement guidelines by Supreme court.

POOR IMPLEMENTATION :-

1) Very few firms in formal sector have set up Internal Complaints Committee

2) Lack of gender sensitisation training among male employees.

3) Mostly people in position of power and influentional people indulged in sexual harassment pay of the victim.

4) Use of violence and coercion to stop victim.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

5) Victim shaming.
6) administrative apathy to plight of women.
7) Lack of proper investigation

FACTORS INHIBITING WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

1) Patriarchal set up at household
   - women's earning seen merely as pocket money by among unmarried women.
   - post marriage, employment becomes contingent on spouse's choice.
2) In case, husbands income is higher women leave labour market.
3) Lack of safety during travel.
4) Overwork - household plus office
5) Harsh working condition
   - eg: construction workers.
6) Absence of occupational safety and security net.
7) Sexual harassment at work

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

place.

8) restrictive laws. eg: against night shift.

STRATEGIES TO BRIDGE THE GAP

1) Skilling of workforce.

2) relaxed norms for work from home (eg. call centres etc)

3) improving working conditions.
   - provide creche facility
   - resting hours.
   - feminine products.

4) implement the code of occupational Safety soon.

5) Regular inspection by local police to see if ICC is constituted

To achieve SDG5, we need to empower women and make workplace safer.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई सेवा 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

Indian Civil Services have been the backbone of country's administration. From implementing land reforms, Green revolution to currently dealing with globalization and neoliberal reforms. It has evolved immensely.

IMPACT OF NEO-LIBERAL REFORMS AND GLOBALISATION ON WELFARE STATE & CIVIL SERVICES

1) Creation of market economy has changed type of employment and nature of employment in P.SUs.

2) Has led to movements in civil society to demand basic amenities.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

CHALLENGES

1) Absensence of state from provisioning public goods
(eg: outsourcing water supply, privatisation of electricity)

2) Cost of basic goods have increased for poorer section. (eg - Internet & Telecom for poor)

3) Pro corporate policies in form of tax concession, but on the other side removal of subsidies for poorer section (eg - Kerosene, Sugar etc)

4) Lack of proper grievance redressal forum against outsourced & work.

5) ~~Un~~employment in formal sector has gone down over the years.

6) ~~Seeing~~ receding of government has led to creates absence of social justice (eg - reservation)

7) Corruption and crony capitalism ~~becomes~~ proliferates.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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REFORMS

1) HOTA COMMITTE

↳ specialisation and domain training of civil servants to deal with challenges of globalisation.

↳ & competition for higher posts

2) Lateral entry to bring in new talents familiar with corporate way of things.

3) Government's presence should be mandated in important sectors like health, education and transportation to ensure none is left behind.

4) e governance reforms and digitisation to meet with needs of economy.

Mission Karmayogi - capacity building reforms will be helpful.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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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.

S. Jaishankar on several occasions has remarked Indo-China relations are not a zero-sum game. Thus highlighting areas of both convergence and difference.

DIFFICULTIES

1) India & China have been at loggerheads over boundary dispute.
   * Depsang plain flash point has still not been resolved.
   * Skirmishes in Arunachal Pradesh.
   * Lack of proper demarcation of LAC.
   * China's Salami slicing technique to make inroads into Aksai Chin – through populating villages.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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2) China's support to Pakistan over Kashmir issue.
   * CPEC corridor through Sakshgam valley
   * UNSC veto against declaring certain insurgents as global terrorists like - Masood Azhar.

3) BRI led by china is making India's neighbour like Nepal, Bhutan etc pro china

CONVERGENCE

1) Both India and china posit themselves as leader of Global South.
   * For WTO reforms
   * For dedollarisation of Global trade.
   * For patent wainer on COVID vaccines.
   * common but differentiated responsibility.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

2) Economic dependency

↳ Indo china trade at 135 Bn USD

↳ India's dependence for input goods like API, Iron, petroleum products etc.

↳ China sees India as a profitable market.

3) Demographic dividend

↳ China is ageing and India and overtaken China in terms of population, thus cooperation for future labour movement needed.

India and China should cooperate wherever possible and contradict wherever necessary.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

इसलिए दिल्ली 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

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Indo Pacific is the region encompassing Indian ocean & Pacific littoral states, EEZ and open seas.

- 60% of global population
- 60% of global GDP
- 60% of global trade.

Zone of divergence and different priorities.

1) Strategic
   - USA - Australia - UK have formed AUKUS for building nuclear powered submarine to safeguard its strategic interest
   - QUAD - India, Japan, Australia and USA for rules based global order.
   - Contending claims in South China Sea & East China Sea by littoral states

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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eg: Senkaku Is
Spartley & Parsley Is.

2) ECONOMIC

i) RCEP led by China is safeguarding its economic might along with ASEAN.

ii) USA is leading IPEF to make inroads into geoeconomics of Indo-Pacific.

3) Russia likes to see the region as Asia Pacific, not Indopacific.

4) Disaster resiliance partnership in form of build back better led by USA.

5) China's BRI and Strings of pearls further highlight divergent interest amidst various countries.

Next IAS ID: PTTP220437, TC072, 17-08-2023 10:13 PM

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Global Security Initiative seeks to:

- establish rules based international order
- Military and defence support and partnership to member countries
- Securing supply chain and resilience and diversification
- dealing with climate change.
- securing sea lanes of communicati

It has a wide agenda, but it not likely to supersede Quad because India a major player of Indo Pacific sees itself as net security provider so unlikely to join.