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NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate :

Karthik . Dasari

NEXT IAS Roll No.:

~~00239025~~ NIAS2300020418

Date of Examination :

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Bhopal ☐

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Program :

FLT ☐

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MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (FULL LENGTH TEST-2)

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

SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



(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

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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Q.1

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्याग्यता 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.

Representation of peoples Act 1951 was enacted by parliament under ART 327 of Constitution to specify the procedure & Disqualifications of MP's / MLAs of parliament & State Assemblies

- Sec 8 of RPA 1951
- 8(1) - Disqualification for promoting enmity / Hatred
 - Blue Communities
 - Derogatory treatment towards women
 - practicing Untouchability
 - 8(2) - Disqualifications for Booth Capturing
 - Voluntary cancelling the Nominations
 - Bribery towards voters etc

Ambiguities in Sec 8 of RPA 1951

① Duration of Disqualification is differed from Correction & Notification under Lok Sabha

Ex: - Mr. Rahul Gandhi was Disqualified after 10 days whereas Mr. Azad Khan was Disqualified ~~after~~ Immediately

Ⓐ Biases towards Minister

Ⓚ Sec 11 of RPA Act 1951 States that ECI can reduce the Duration of Disqualification

Ⓚ Ambiguities in Definitions of Crime, Sometimes Crimes against women is interpreted in Different way

way forward

clear cut objective
Criteria about
term of Sentence &
term of Disqualification

ECI role in reducing
should be backed by
clear law. (LCI)

→ Immediate Disqualification
after Conviction

Judiciary in Lily Thomas Case Squashed
Down Sec 8(4) which provided protection
against appeal, this should be seen as
welcome move to conduct free & fair elections
under ART 324 of Constitution.

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 Supreme law of Land which provides fundamental aspects of Governance of Country

Constitutionalism in simple term means limited government i.e. Executive, legislative Authority is limited by laws of Constitution to provide responsible & Democratic governance

Constitution as Mere Skeleton

- ① fundamental law of Country
- ② provides us the basic framework of Governance towards acquiring Social, Economic, political justice as enshrined in preamble
- ③ provides Rules/procedures, & Nature of which Country is Governed
- ④ Keeps the people of India in highest Authority & gives meaning to Democracy

Constitutionalism is Soul of Democracy

- ① prevents the Tyranny of Executive by Giving them limited powers
- ② Separation of powers & checks & Balances are essential aspects of Constitutionalism
- ③ Fundamental rights guarantees political equality & also prevents Unlimited power to government (ART 12-ART 35)
- ④ Judicial Activism & Judicial Review (ART 13) provides that any Unconstitutional law can be struck Down.
- ⑤ checks & Balances prevents overreach of one organ over the other
 Ex: Judiciary struck Down ACAA99 in accusation of Executive Interference
- ⑥ Amendment procedure (ART 368) ensures that Constitution is living Document
- ⑦ Judicial Independence protects the Constitution by providing immunity against Executive overreach.

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.

Elections in Indian Constitution Mentioned Under Art 324 under Art 324-329 to provide for free & fair elections.

Electoral Bonds Introduced in Finance Act of 2017 to ensure that Transparency in Election funding to political parties.

- ⊗ They are Non Interest bearing Bonds
- They are issued under SBI only
- for limited No of Days in year

Electoral Bonds providing Anonymity

- ① They are Not issued under Donor Name, ~~only~~ Bearer political party name will be on them
- ⊗ only in Select Branches of SBI Not all Banks.
- ⊗ Political party Cannot know the Source of Bond.

- ⊗ only for limited no of Days Not throughout year

Electoral Bonds in further ↑↑ opacity

- ⊗ Corporates are not debarred from Issuing Electoral Bonds Hence 100's of Crores are flowing in.
- ⊗ Foreign sources through Shell Companies are also funding through Electoral Bonds
- ⊗ KYC Norms should be provided & this KYC information will be available with SBI Data Base
- ⊗ SBI Data Base comes under Government agency Hence there is threat to leakage of Data to Ruling party
- ⊗ Not politically Neutral playing field for all parties

Free & Fair elections is fundamental Right under Art 21 of Constitution so Transparency in political funding is utmost requisite.

- 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.

Uniform Civil Code is principle where there is Uniform Civil procedure for Marriage, Inheritance, Adoption for all religions & Communities like a Criminal Code.

ART 44 of Indian Constitution Under part IV enshrines to bring UCC

→ Many of Religions, Communities are still practicing derogatory practices towards women

Gender Equality
is central to
Debate of UCC

ex:- polygamy
Restriction to
temples
Inheritance rights

→ Gender Equality is enshrined under ART 14, 15, 39, 42 of Constitution

Challenges in Reconciling Gender equality with DCC

- ① Resistance from Communities - Many Communities feel that their Tradition, Culture has been threatened
- ② Minorities feel that it is Stamp of Majoritarianism on them → leading to Religious Intolerance
 - ↓
 - Social Conflicts
 - loss of Social Cohesion & Social Harmony
- ③ personal Laws are Rooted from generations & many are resistance to changes
 - Ex: Even though after Sabarimala verdict still women are attacked if they want to enter
 - Ex: Triple Talaq is still practiced

Social Norms & personal laws are Deep rooted so Multistakeholder approach is required in Case to Case basis like in Shah Bano Case, Indian Younger Law Association

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.

ART 153 of Indian Constitution states that there shall be Governor for each State appointed by Centre.

Governor is Constitutional post Not Agent of Centre

- SC on SR BOMMAI Case

clear Cut ART 153 in Indian Constitution

Governor is given More Constitutional Discretion than provided

Governor's post
Neither Decorative
Not Constitutional
Inconsequential

→ He is Supreme Executive Under State government

→ He is one who gives report to president under ART 356 if there is any threat to Constitutional principles.

Governor's Contributions to Governance of state

- ① His Assent to Bills to State Legislature make an Act, He can send back to Reconsideration if there is any Hasty or faulty Decision
- ② He may ask Chief Minister to reconcile the advice of Council of Ministers (ART 75) Collective responsibility thus upholding Representative Democracy
- ③ U/A 200 He can send Bills especially to President for Consideration except Money Bills & Bills that lower the Status of High Court
- ④ He is Supreme in Governing Tribal & Schedule areas. His Assent is mandatory especially in 6th schedule for land, schools, Sale of Intoxicants
- ⑤ Situational Discretion of Appointment of Chief Minister if No one has Majority

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।

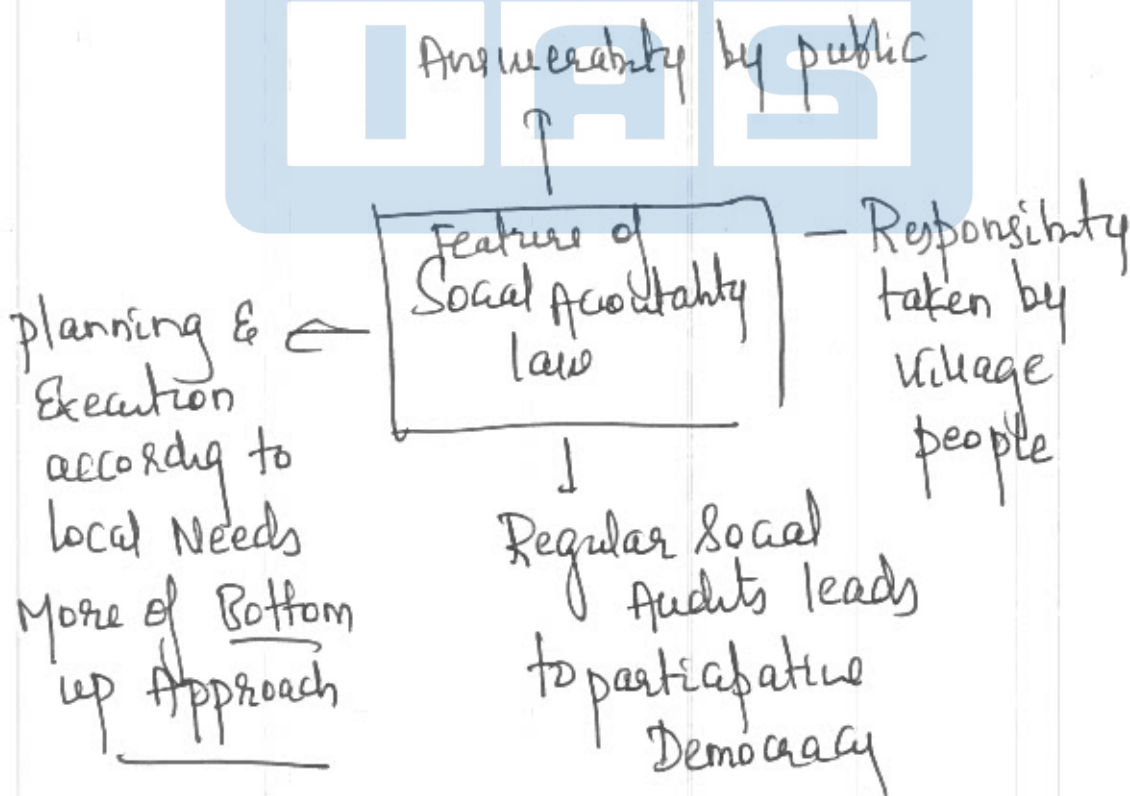
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

Social Accountability law ensures that Responsibility & Answerability lies with people rather than Bureaucrats / Government ensure Meaning of Real Representative & participative Democracy.

Recently Rajasthan has Demanded for Social Accountability law



Social Accountability law in good governance
in Citizen participation in Decision Making

- ⑤ More Aware of local Needs - Under MPREGA
More of local Needs can be fulfilled
Ex Bellary in Karnataka has separate
Social Audit panel for water Embankments
regular Social Audit every 8 Months
- ⑥ Bottom up planning → leads to Village
Democracy
- ⑦ Village people involve in Aspirations &
Needs leading to More Consensus oriented
Good Governance.
- ⑧ More Awareness Generation among the
people of Gram Sabha to participate
in Decision Making..

Good Governance is Not just ensuring Robust
Corrupt free, Transparent Government, More Consensus
& Response is core facets of Good Governance

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.

Child Undernutrition is not just one team it has 3 facets to it i.e. Malnutrition, overweight, Undernourishment

~~India~~ NFHS V Survey Concludes that
Wasting - 35% Among the Indian Children
Stunting - 19%

Nutrition Specific

- ① food fortification
Vit A fortified
- ② Iodised salt
- ③ Food under
NPDS.
- ④ weaning foods like
F100 F75 to
infants
- ⑤ proteins, Carbs under
Anganwadi
(Mid Day Meal)

Nutrition Sensitive

- ① WASH strategies
- ② Sanitation specific
strategies
- ③ water hygiene
- ④ Reduction of
Diseases like
Cholera, Tapeworm
Typhoid
- ⑤ Region Specific
strategies

Convergence of Nutrition Specific & Nutrition Sensitive Strategies

- ① Coordination & Collaboration of various stakeholders like Inter ministerial Coordination ie Consumer & PDS Ministry with Health & Water
- ② Collaboration of Government, Civil Society Media to spread Awareness about importance of Nutrition in Growing Age
- ③ Training & Capacity Building to ie Anganwadi ANM / Teachers
- ④ Innovation & Incentivation to Better performing States & Districts
- ⑤ Government Intervention through Subsidies

Many Government schemes like POSHAN, POSHAN 2.0 Abhiyaan have been working on reducing malnutrition but it needs multi stakeholder approach because of its multi dimensionality of the problem to save our children from Ills of Malnutrition

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 has played key role in providing work for millions of people & to drive out them of Absolute poverty

Recent Multidimensional poverty Index suggest that India has driven out 19 crore people out of Absolute poverty in last decade.

It provides 100 days of work under ART 21

Works under MGNREGA also community oriented so that they add on in reducing rural poverty

MGNREGA as lynchpin in reducing rural poverty

Guaranteed work within 15 days or else wages atleast will be provided

Preference given to unskilled labour especially women

MGNREGA - Victim of fiscal Apathy

- ① Recent Budget Allocation decreased
Roughly 10000 Crores have been Decreased
- ② wages were given sometimes through
Middle Men who used to involve in
Collusive Corruption to exploit rural poor
- ③ Many are Unaware of Minimum wages
protocol & get exploited by paying less
wages
- ④ No Strict Evaluation by labour offices
towards ensuring adequate wages
- ⑤ Fund Allocation in BDO & District
offices Gets Delayed. Resulting in Delay
in wages

MGNREGA is Not just a Scheme It
is backed by our Indian Constitution to
provide for work at right time & reduce
the overall poverty So these fiscal imbalances
should be corrected as soon as possible.

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.

Geopolitics is seeing a New breed of Global Divides, Many Countries are just forming multilaterals, multilaterals, Informal Summits to show their Global Might. like (QUAD, G7, SCO, AUKUS etc)

→ India should see it as opportunity because of Centre of Gravity in Global power moving to Asia

Indias must leverage the Global Divides

— Net Security provider to Indo pacific region is India

↳ India in strong position of power sharing in Many Global Divides

↳ Indias always follows rule based order so all Countries want to rely on India unlike china

Indias Rise in Global High Table

- ① India was recently Included as Guest Speaker in G7 (Most advanced economies) mainly because of being 5th largest Economy.
- ② Indo pacific region is New power centre in Global politics & India is Net security provider & only option to counter china for pacific countries.
- ③ India has been part of QUAD to maintain Rule based order & free, open, Inclusive Indo pacific.
- ④ G20 Meeting is being held in India this year.
- ⑤ Many of Investments from pacific & Japan, South Korea are seeing India as Alternative to china.

India is Democracy which follow Rule based liberal order So rather than Acting as swing power India should Make Sure that Centre of Gravity shift toward India.

- 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.





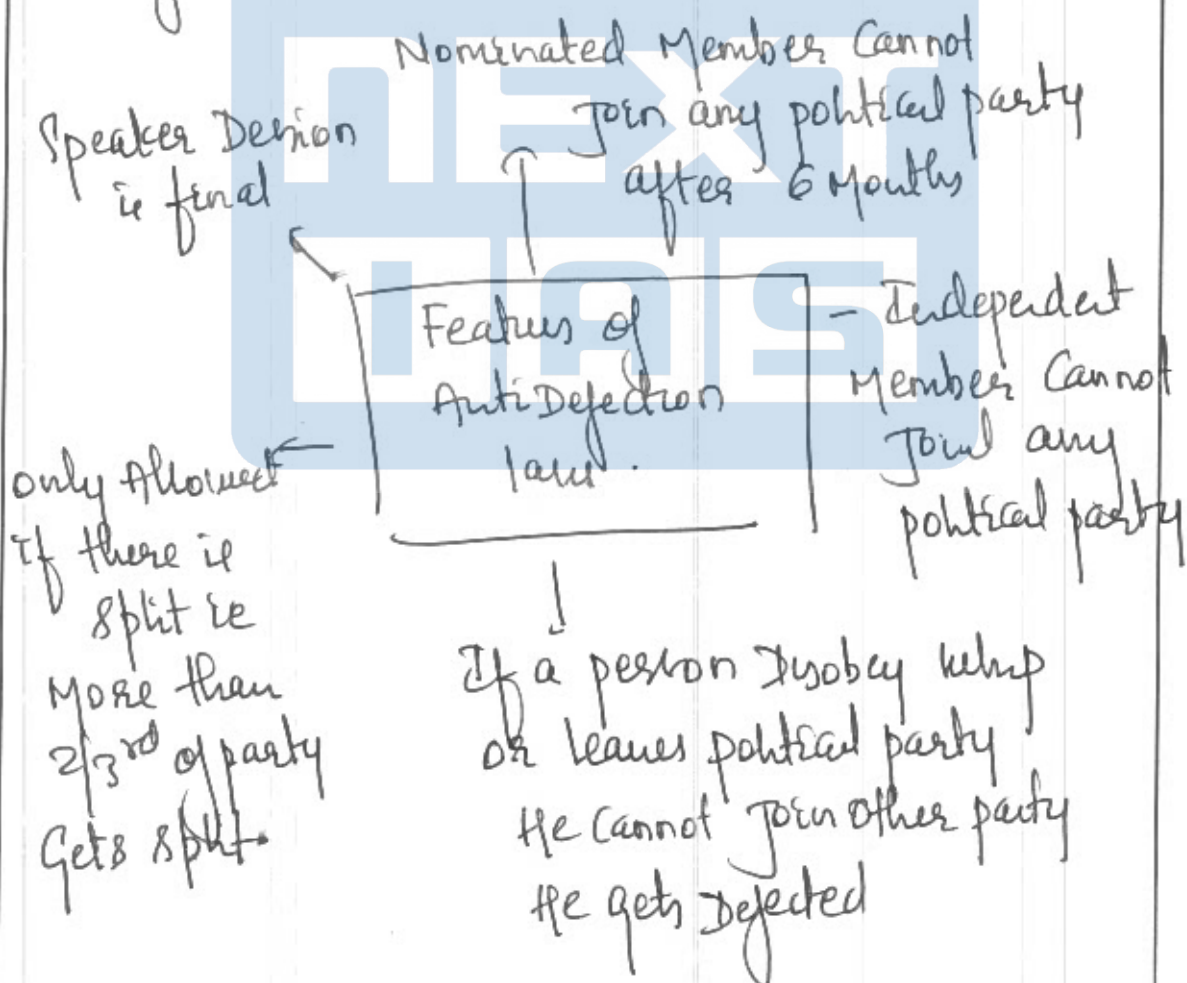
Q.11 दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 enacted in 1985 & added New X Schedule to Indian Constitution mainly to curb the political defections & to ensure stability in political systems.



Anti Defection law & political party relationship & Individual Legislators

- ⊗ It Reduces the Individuals Decision Making
- ⊗ Individual MLA's Imp's are Mere Head Count which is against parliamentary Democracy
- ⊗ Individuals rather than people's servants become party servants
- ⊗ Majority of MLA's are just glorifying the party leadership rather than criticism
- ⊗ No Debates, Discussions leads to Undemocratic values like Tyranny, Authoritarianism
- ⊗ Loss of Conscience for Individual MLA's.
- ⊗ Ethical Issue of Being Answerable to public or Answerable to party comes leading to Mental Agency

Recent Incidences & Consequences

- ⊗ In MH politics Shree Sene Under Shinde Got split formed Government this was Criticised by many saying that Anti Defection law just facilitates larger split than Individual split.
- ⊗ Rather than Individual Floor Trading Now trading can be done in Group.
- ⊗ Speaker Business in Karnataka for Delaying in Decision regarding Suspension of MLAs in 2019.

Way forward

- ⊗ Law Commission of India suggested that Whip should only be applied to No Confidence Motion or other Big Decisions
- ⊗ Kihoto Hollohon Case → Speaker Decision Under Judicial Review
- ⊗ Debates & Discussions should be regularly Conducted & Diversity should be encouraged. Not Curbed

- 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 is judicial Innovation which was proposed under landmark Kesavananda Bharti Case in 1973 with majority of 7:6 in largest Constitutional Bench.

What is Basic Structure

- ① Judicial Innovation
- ② Evolving Concept is Not Explicitly Defined but added case to case Basis
- ③ To prevent the Tyranny of Executive & legislature to change the Constitution
- ④ to protect the Core & foundational Values of Constitution
- ⑤ As Said DR Ambedkar Constitution is living Document & this living Document should change but this change is Maintained by Basic Structure Doctrine.

Unlimited Judicial Authority rests on Structural Ambiguity of Basic Structure

- ② It is Evolving Concept on Case to Case Basis especially It Includes all aspects of Constitution
ie In *S.P. Bommai Case* Basic Structure says that Secularism is essential feature
- ③ Rule of law is Basic Structure Under *Mineba Mills Case*
- ④ Right to life expansion under ART 21 was expanded in many facets through Basic Structure as seen in
 - i) *MC Mehta Case* (Right to clean environment)
 - ii) *Nartej Singh Johar* (Decriminalising Sec 377)

Constitutional Morality Greater than Individual Morality
- ⑤ Encouraging PIL through *Bandhua Mukta Morcha Case*. SC stated that Right to Speedy trial was under ART 21.

⑩ In Coelho Case (2007) SC Stated that Judicial Review is Basic Structure of Constitution

Elastic Nature Made Judiciary more powerful

⑪ No, There are some instances where there is judicial overreach But many times judiciary did not use Basic Structure to overrule these powers

(EX) Recent EWS Reservation Case SC held that it was Not Under their purview to take Decision

⑫ Judiciary always resorted to Broader aspects through Basic Structure like Harmonious Construction b/w FR & DPSP Judicial Independence, Rule of Law, Right to life, Separation of powers Not every executive Decision is being challenged or overruled by Judiciary

- 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 were granted to all the citizens & some non citizens under ART 12-35 part III of Constitution

① Inspired from Bill of Rights of Indian Constitution

to prevent Tyranny of State

to make sure that

Constitutional Supremacy overrules party supremacy

Not Absolute
Reasonable Restrictions present

Features & Necessities of Fundamental rights

checks & Balances on Executive & legislature to make sure that people are sovereign

More of making Democratic Responsible Accountable State

Desirability of Reasonable Restrictions

- ① Because of Diverse Nature of Country, Absolute Rights can be threat to National Unity & Integrity So Reasonable Restrictions are Needed.
- ② Under Right to Equality (Art 14-18) - protection to Marginalised. Affirmative Actions are Needed under 15(5) 16(5) (6) to Make Sure that Social, Economic, political justice is same
- ③ Under Right to freedom (ART 19-22) - Reasonable Restrictions like Spreading Hatred among Communities, secessionist tendencies, Contempt of Court, Incitement to Violence, threat to National Unity & Integrity to maintain friendly relations to Neighbours & Incitement to Violence have put out.
- ④ Under Right to Movement → protection to Schedule Tribes & public order have put out to Make Sure that Others are Not Harmed

④ Right to Religion - Reasonable Restrictions
like public order, Morality, Health have
put out

Eg Sabarimala verdict puts out
Constitutional Morality is More than
Individual Morality

④ Restrict eqn Movement of ~~AIDS~~ Diseased
People during COVID Wear in Concordance
to Health Reasonable Restrictions

Way forward

④ Reasonable Restriction should be
Evaluated on proportionality, Rationality
& Necessity rather than just simply in
Arbitrary Manner

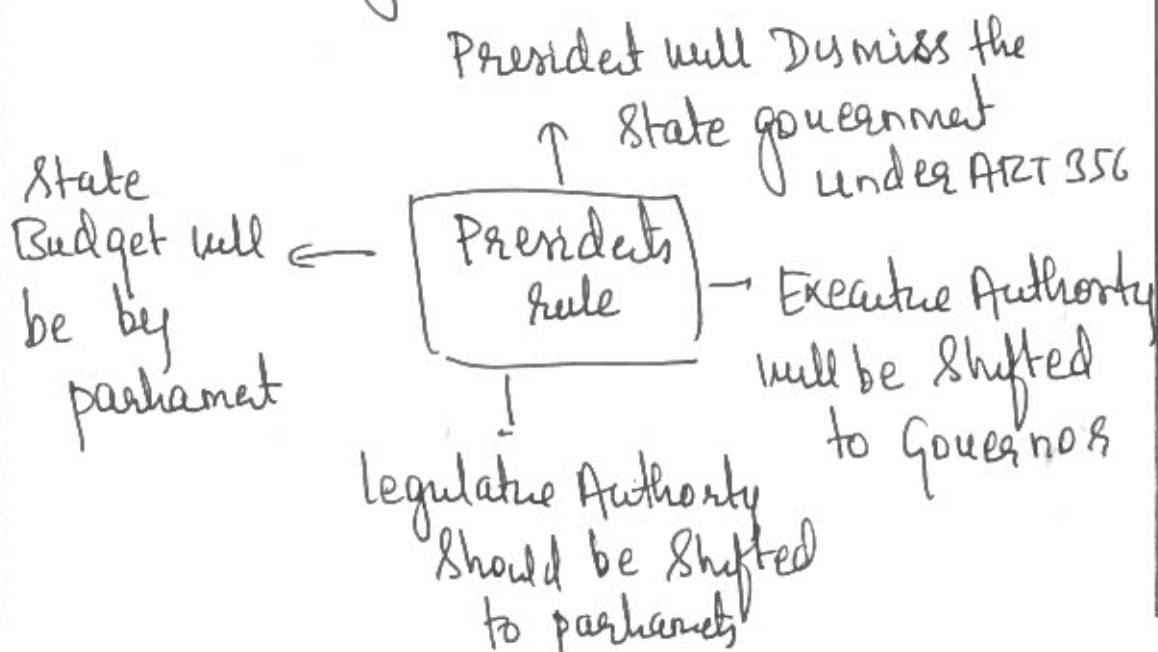
Eg Anuradha Bhasin vs Internet
Case 2015

④ proper judicial scrutiny should be
Done for Reasonable Restrictions

- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई 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 महत्व 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.

SR Bommai Case 1994 is one of the landmark judgements in Indian Judicial history & it made significant changes in federal structure & usage of ART 356

ART 356 — President's rule can be applied to state where if Governor in report or President by his discretion believes that state legislature is not acting in Concordance of Constitution.



- ① After 356 - federal structure of Indian Constitution will be transferred to Unitary form or structure.
- ② Many times this was used as Tool to Dismur the opposite State governments by political parties at Centre.
- ③ Tool for political Gain - More than ~~120~~¹²⁰ times Enforced from 1950-1990.

SR BOMMAI Case

- ① Art 356 Should only be used in Exceptional Circumstances.
- ② Floor test should be Conducted in Assembly for proving Majority.
- ③ Dismissal of State government should be after approval from parliament until then only Suspension.

- ① pre poll Alliance should be Considered for proving Majority
- ② After Elections, post poll Alliance should be given primacy for proving Majority
- ③ Governor's report should be Reviewed if there is any Malafide Intention
- ④ Reinstate the Dissolved Assembly if SC Decides that Governor's Report is Arbitrary or Malafide without any Substantiation
- ⑤ Secularism is Basic feature of Constitution.

Judiciary in the last 70 years has given many Substantiating & ground Breaking judgements which keep the Core Values of Constitution. One such Judgement is landmark SR Bommai Case Judgement.

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 & 74th Amendment Acts of Indian Constitution paved way for Democratic Decentralization by giving Constitutional status to panchayats & Municipalities under 11th Schedule & 12th Schedule (ART 243-293)

⊗ paved way for local Governance, Democratic Decentralization, participatory Governance as envisioned under ART 40 of Indian Constitution

Political Decentralization should follow financial & functional Decentralization

⊗ Around 29 functions in 73rd CAA & 18 functions in 74th was to be Devolved to panchayats & Municipalities

- ④ State finance Commission should be enacted to decide the Amount of Grants & to enhance Capacity to Generate Resources.
- ④ Separate Cadre of local functionaries should be empowered under Gram Sabha for functional Decentralization.
- ④ State Election Commission for regular Conduct of Elections, Reservation to SC & women (1/3rd) for Better representation in local Governance

Impediments faced by Local Governance

Funding → Only 5% of total Budget is Internally Generated

↳ No adequate power for Gram panchayats / Municipalities for levying land tax or any other local taxes.

④ No State Finance Commission Recommendations are Binding, Many States Did not form SFC even formed they are Prudimentary

Functions

only Kerala is state which Devolved all 29 functions to local governments

Many parallel Bodies are working Disrupting legitimacy of Gram Sabha
Ex: CSO, NGO's.

Functionaries

→ No proper training
→ No recruitment of PDS.
→ Bribery, Corruption
→ No Awareness

Way forward :

④ 2nd ARC Recommendation of Giving Authority Mapping & Internal Resource Generation Capacity

④ Mani Shaker Aiyer Committee Recommended for Devolution of 29 functions & Introducing Technology for Awareness/Training Among Youth

- 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.

In this Era of Globalization Its
Not just about Government doing all the
Duties, Government is just Stakeholder
in web of Multistakeholder partnerships

Multistakeholder partnerships include

[Government ⊕ private ⊕ Civil Society
org
⊕ Non Govt org ⊕ public at large]

Multistakeholder
in Collective
expertise

→ More Stakeholders bring
More Awareness Generation

→ More Technology Driven
by incorporating private

Innovation
Incentivation
participatory

Efficient Delivery Systems
Can be ensured

Governance Can
be established

Multistakeholder & localised implementation in achieving SDG's

- ① In reducing poverty SDG 1 - Activity mapping in rural areas are done by CSO, NGOs like WorkSearch, Workfinder so that many people can indulge in work.
- ② SDG 2 - Hunger - Akshay Patra NGO has been successful in implementation of Mid Day Meal.
- ③ Awareness Generation - SDG 3 - Health aspects like Non-Communicable Disease, Malnutrition can be better cured from Multistakeholder Awareness.
- ④ Many of CSO, NGOs are working towards making Indian energy sector more renewable under SDG 7 by providing Incentives & Awareness Generation.

⑩ Startups are encouraged Not only by government but by private, CSO, NGOs to make India Hotbed of Startups & Innovation under SDG 9

⑪ Life style changes like More Environmentally Sustainable Manner Can be achieved with help of Multistakeholders thus achieving SDG 13, 14, 15 EX^p climate trackers, IPCC etc

17 SDG'S are Core for Better Human Survival & Sustainable environment. India has already showed significant improvement in implementing & being successful especially Southern States All these Cannot be Done in top Down approach or through government alone, localized requirement & Multistakeholder is key to perform in these SDG'S.

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 Sexual Harassment Act

(2013) was enacted to protect, prevent & prohibit women employees from sexual offences & related crimes

It was based on Vishaka Guidelines Given by Supreme Court

unappropriated personal
↑ touch or contact

Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to Investigate the charges

What are
Involved in
POSH

— Showing pornography
Intimate & inappropriate
texting or
Sending pics

↓
Asking favour in
terms of Sexual Needs
to employees

Limited Success of POSH Act

- ① Low Awareness → Among employees there is No Awareness regarding the existence of Act
- ② Social Stigma & Apprehension of losing job if they report
- ③ patriarchal Supremacy & Attitude among the staff
- ④ All Companies involve Negotiation or Mediation Method to solve just to maintain their image
- ⑤ only 11% of Companies Constituted ICC

Limited Outreach in Unorganized Sector

- ① No legislative backing re ICC whether Constituted or Not is Not checked
- ② low other opportunities - Women in organized Sector are feared of losing jobs & lack of other opportunities

- ① Majority of women in unorganized sectors are daily wages dependent
- ② Fines if there is frivolous complaints so women if they don't prove accused guilty they face fines
- ③ Awareness is low because of low literacy patriarchal attitude is more in small organizations & blame is on the women rather than person

Strategies to be adopted

- ① Awareness Generation, Regular follow up of complaints, Involvement of NGO, celebrities to support, No judicial delay should be there
- Women should be encouraged to share their stories through media
- Behavioural change among males in home to support women
- Regular follow up of IEC, weekly & monthly disposal of cases should be publicly available

- 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.

Neo liberal reforms refers to liberalization, privatization & globalization that integrated the ideas of globe into single one.

Neo liberal reforms deeply transformed the institutions of welfare state to new type of civil services.

- ① Neo liberal reforms more focuses on private sector than public sector.
- ② More profit oriented.
- ③ Ideals are profit maximization & cost minimization.
- ④ Competition is given more emphasis than cooperation.

- ① Quality of product is more concentrated than Delivery of product.
- ② Technology, Innovation, Infrastructure is given emphasis over welfare, Distributive Justice & fairness.
- ③ Implementation & Research Innovation is more towards gaining more consumer base.

Challenges faced by Service Delivery

- ① public Service Delivery can compete with private Service Delivery
- ② Losses to public sector — ~~eg~~: cross Subsidisation in Railway, many of RTC of State govt run on losses
- ③ Fierce Competition gives more emphasis on product quality rather than welfare

Adequate Reforms to Curb these

- ① public private partnership like ~~for~~ highways Expressways provided win win situation for both public & private sector
- ② Providing Ethical Governance structure to private to stop illegal practices
- ③ Institutions like Competition Commission of India to stop illegal Monopoly of services
- ④ proper & strict Enforcement Agencies to reduce Collusive Corruption
- ⑤ Even private Companies should follow Ethical work Culture & Citizen charter

Dpsr in our Constitution provides for Social & Economic Equality & strive to become a welfare state. Even though Neo liberal reforms are increasing core Ideas of welfare state shouldn't be compromised

- 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.

India & China one of the two
Countries with over 1/3rd of population are
having significant say in the world today

CHINA Sees India as Asian Rival

- ① China is apprehensive about India joining QUAD (a Informal Strategic Alliance to Counter China)
- ② China feels that Western Pacific Nations use India to Counter China in the Indo Pacific region
- ③ After COVID many Companies are apprehensive to leave China & Shift their bases to India makes China feel that India as Biggest Competitor
eg Apple
Kia etc

- ② India always opted for Rule based order in Indo pacific whereas china 'Conform' its Hegemonic attitude through 'Nine Dash line, South china Dispute & Artificial Islands (Reef Island) Creation'
- ③ china Accuses India of 'Iron Curtain' to Block Strait of Malacca by Integrated Military at Aka Islands

Many Areas of Convergence of India-China

- ④ At International Reforms Level — Both India China opposed WTO Agreement on Agriculture, ILO fishing, Ecommerce related Measures
- ⑤ Both have Similar Views of Environmental aspects i.e Both opt for Common But Differentiated Responsibilities, and accuse Developed Countries for Bulk of Climate Damage

- ① Long Historical & Cultural traditions through Buddhism, Bollywood becoming famous in China
- ② Many Indians work as English Teachers in China thus respecting each others Diaspora
- ③ Market Related :- Both India & China have huge trade together thus for both countries trade & Economy aspect is one of Core Binding feature
- ④ Water Sharing :- No Major Water Disputes concerning Brahmaputra River
- ⑤ Both are trying to Develop New financial Entities parallel to World Bank i.e New Development Bank, ADB, AIIB
- ⑥ Part of Shanghai Coop Organisation, BRICS, RIC Triangle

India-China Relationship Growing from
TICK to MILE in Competition - Cooperation
Manner

- MR. Narendra Modi (Honourable PM)

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 Region is where the two most Big oceans share their Boundary i.e from western pacific to Eastern Indian Ocean.

(*) USA views it as New Centre of Gravity in Geopolitics

India is seen as stabilising power & Net security provider to Indo pacific region	Importance of Indo pacific Region	Japanes pm Shinzo Abe Describe its as Core to Global power &
to Counter Growing Hegemonic Attitude of China this Regions peace is very important		Arm is to keep free open Indone Indo pacific region

Indo pacific region → Its Divergent Interest
& priorities

- ① Many New Groupings emerging in Indo pacific region - QUAD, AUKUS, IPEF etc
- ② For USA - India is swing power to stabilise the Indo pacific from growing china influence
that's the reason they changed Asia pacific to Indo pacific
- ③ For India Rule based order, Free open Inclusive Indo pacific is key to Global Order
- ④ For Japan & Other South East ASEAN States Indo pacific ~~states~~ region is to Counter china & Reduce its Influence on them
- ⑤ AUKUS agreement has brought Arms Race Concept in Indo pacific region

For China → They claim that it is their
Sovereign right to hold superiority in Indo
Pacific

Global Security Intricate over QUAD

- ① Both are Informal, Union based Networks
where there sole measure is to control
the growing influence over other
- ② No Rule based organizations - No rules
are Bound to Both of them so No
clear cut objectives
- ③ Might lead to Military Influence to
be Increased in Indopacific - threat
to stability of region
- ④ In International relations No organization
or Institution overtakes other they always
act on Complementary to each other. They
should act with clear objective & adopt
Global rule based order than Hegemonist order.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

~ Karthik Dasari

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Key

(ep)