Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Name of Candidate : KORAPOTHULA SREEKAR RAJ

Roll No. : PTTP221185

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 29-July-23 2:00PM-5:15PM

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 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			
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15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

Representation of People's Act, 1951 deals with the functioning of elections and political parties towards smooth operation of electoral process

Issues with section(8) of RPA, 1951:-

1) Ambiguous representation of corruption.

2) Section 8(3) doesn't mention the timeline for disqualification, thus denying the process of law.

3) Provisions against office of profit, election expenditure devolution remain inefficient and outdated

Ex: Online expenditure largely remain anonymous and away from classification

4) Rampant prevalence of legislators with criminal antecedents → ADR reports 44% with criminal

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Way forward:

1) Removing ambiguities by describing definitions for several terms will simplify disqualification process.

2) Updating the provisions to prevent people with criminal cases be allowed for representation.

3) Provisions on disqualification in an automatic manner without need for approvals.

4) Strengthening the role and advice of ECI to expeditiously resolve the matters.

5) Constituting fast track benches to resolve cases related to legislators as recommended by SC.

The recommendations of Indrajit Committee, Tarkunde Committee must be implemented to strengthen RPA (1951) as per needs of 21st century.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) Guidepost for executive through the implementation of Directive principles

5) Idealising the federal structure in cooperative manner.

6) The duties of citizens to uphold social cohesion and collective development.

Thus, constitutionalism determines the soul of democracy as it prescribes the working framework to the skeletal framework of Constitution.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 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 बेस 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.

Electoral bonds were introduced in 2017 to with an objective to increase transparency in electoral funding., but since received extreme views on potential misuse.

Conditions of Electoral bonds
- Registered under section 29(A) of RPA, 1951
- Minimum 1% vote in previous general election

Benefits of electoral bonds:

1) Simplifying procedure to donate political parties
2) Identification of beneficiary donating to political parties (albeit not disclosed publicly)
3) Clear reporting on the funds of political party

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) Transparency on collections and expenses of political parties.

Extent electoral bonds legitimized opacity in electoral funding:-

1) The identity of donations are not disclosed publicly, thus not being totally transparent.
2) Provisions allowing anonymous donations under certain amount create opacity in funding.
3) ~~Increased~~ Masking the identity of donations create undue influence for ruling parties.

Either the government (or the Supreme Court should take prompt steps to limit the opaqueness of electoral funding and increase transparency.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 mentioned in Article 44 of Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP Part IV) of Indian Constitution.

Influence of gender equality on need of UCC:

1) Marriage laws. Certain religious acts consider woman's role as inferior in terms of maintenance, alimony, divorce proceedings.

2) Inheritance is restricted along the patriarchal line, thus alienating women from rightful proceedings

3) Women empowerment - UCC provides legal backing towards gender equality.

4) Restricting polygyny and providing equal rights to partners in legalised relationship.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Challenges with reconciling UCC with gender equality:-

1) Differential interpretation - The tribes of North-East ensure greater opposition to women, thus resisting change to patrilineal line.

2) Differential practices - The ambit of UCC is wide and touches various social practices that are drawn from religious texts.

3) Diversity in India - It is difficult to attain gender equality through homogenous law.

4) Minority voices contend the notion of UCC as they feel the majoritarian views will be accepted.

India should promote multiculturalism but at the same time promote gender-equality through multiple mechanisms as 21st Law Commission stated UCC as neither necessary nor important

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 Article 153 of Indian Constitution and acts as as representative of President to guide administration

Constitutional responsibilities of Governor:-

1) Aid and advice of Council of Ministers
2) Chief Ministers updating on critical definitions
3) Reserving the bill for reconsideration of President
4) Deciding on the amount to be transferred as royalty under 6th schedule areas.

Role of Governor in governance and federalism:-

1) Governor can send a legislation back once to legislative assembly, if returned with majority, should approve.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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2) Acting as an agent of union and bridging the objectives.

3) Governor has the ability to propose ~~institutional~~ President's rule in the State.

4) Governor is empowered to call on the floor test and also select government with majority.

5) Governor frequently sends reports (annually) to President of 5th schedule area.

~~Thus the role~~

Way forward
- Consulting state government in selection of governor
- State legislature assembly can remove governor

Sarkaria Commission recommendations must be implemented to ensure cooperative federalism and governance under the aegis of governor.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 (SAL) empowers citizens access over the accountability mechanism and promote good governance in decision making.

Provisions of social accountability law:-

1) Empowering access to data, financial records of public offices to larger public

2) Enabling governance mechanisms such as Citizen Charter, Social audit etc,

3) Publishing of data becomes a norm instead of duty an exception. Eg:- Jan Soochna (Rajasthan) Mahiti Kanuja (Karnataka)

4) Grievance redressal mechanism to ensure accountability.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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5) Measures against corrupt officers with stringent penalties and regulations

Role of SAI in good governance and citizen participation in decision making.

1) Empowerment due to legislative backing as citizens can ask for services

2) Streamlining procedures towards good governance mechanisms.

3) Prevalence of check mechanisms ensure citizen participation.

4) Promote active citizenry through participation in decision making in established mechanisms.

Thus, Social Accountability holds tremendous promise, which needs to be realized through implementation as per letter and spirit.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

According to Global Hunger Index, India occupies 107th position out of 121 countries, establishing the poor credentials of India in tackling child nutrition.

[Need for nutrition-specific interventions:-]

1) fortified rice - with Zinc, folic acid, Vitamin ~~A~~ and Vitamin B to provide supplements

2) Provisioning of ~~high~~ nutrition rich ingredients

↳ Eg: Egg provided in Karnataka

3) Access to meals on a consistent basis with high quality grains with multi-vitamins

4) Provisioning millets, to promote nutrition among children to tackle undernutrition.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Need for nutrition-sensitive interventions:

1) Utilising local products to promote nutrient intake. Ex:- Pulses of Central Andra

2) The local cooking practices must be respected and replicated to promote consistent intake.

3) Abrogating homogenous mixes and promoting heterogenity in nutrition intake.

↳ Ex:- Autonomous decision making to schools (Andhra Pradesh - Raji)

Thus, child undernutrition can be tackled with nutrition specific and sensitive interventions along with consistent checks over cooking practices, quality of raw material to protect future generations from malnutrition.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 was introduced in 2006 with an objective to provide livelihood in rural area and also ensure developmental activities in the region.

Benefits of MGNREGA:-

1) Alleviate poverty through employment.
2) Demand-driven approach to ensure livelihood
3) Ensuring development of social sector.
4) Baseline wages to attain private employment.
5) Empowerment of women.

Fiscal apathy of MGNREGA:-

1) Divergence of wage roll established by state government and central government.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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2) Allegations of misappropriating funds. Ex:- West Bengal

3) funds being utilised towards fake beneficiary

4) Lower percapita income states exhibit utilising MGNREGA
   ↳ Ex:- Subscription rate - Kerala > Bihar

Measures taken:-

1) Restricting flow of funds from central government
   ↳ Ex:- West Bengal

2) facial recognition software to mark attendance

Way forward

1) Independent commission to check irregularities

2) 3rd party audit / Social audit of financial delegation

3) Dashboards similar to PRAGATI to check developments

MGNREGA has been of incredible help during COVID-19 pandemic and it must be enriched to ensure access to BPL families and thwart poverty

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

The incidence of COVID-19 pandemic, Russian-Ukraine war and USA-China cold war antics had led to geopolitical churn, paving way for India to carve its own space.

India's role in leveraging global divides

1) India is one of the few countries which can attend events alongside Putin and western countries.
   - Ex:- BRICS, Indo-USA meet, Indo-France Meet

2) India's leadership of SCO and G20 provides opportunity to amplify its strategic interests

3) The legacy of India as peacemaker can be emboldened by leveraging the global divide
   - Ex:- "Vasudhaiva kutumbakam" - Motto of G20.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) India's shift away from non-alignment towards serving its strategic interests leads to rise of India's Defence from Russia, USA and also space cooperation

Eg:-

Way forward:-

1) India's foreign policy should be formulated as a superpower status being top priority

2) Alliances with like minded nations to find synergies in multipolar world.

3) Staying relevant and active across geopolitical issues and potential to resolve issues.

4) Standing firm against belligerent behaviour

Eg:- PM Modi - "This is not era of war"

India is witnessing an inflection point as its economy rises and to shed our geopolitical ambitions, which will augur well if we can leverage the global divide with deft management.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

India has been trying to establish free trade Agreement (FTA) with EU, only to be stalled one time, thus India should try to strengthen with individual countries of EU to gain foothold

India's relationship with European Union:-

1) Agreement on Circular economy

2) Movement of Migrants across both country

3) Trade surplus to India with EU.

4) Strong relationship despite India's strategic position against Russian-Ukraine war.

Role of Germany in India's relation with EU:-

1) India's largest trading partner in EU is Germany.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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2) Germany has significant influence in the operations of EU
   - Largest defence expenditure
   - Biggest economy.
   - Growth in manufacturing despite global slowdown

3) Germany's inclination to strengthen its role and relationship with India

Steps to be taken:

1) Augmenting trade with Germany through esops to German automobile companies.

2) Diplomatic level talks to utilize Germany as influential point in EU:

Berlin can ~~indeed~~ indeed act as an influential point in deciding EU's relation with India, which is possible through consistent deliberations and idealising common objectives

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 introduced as 10th schedule of Indian Constitution through 52nd CAA in 1985 to strengthen political democracy of nation

Impact of Anti-Defection on partie and legislators:-

1) Positive impact:-

1.1) Strengthened the political party influence

1.2) Role of whip became important

1.3) Enabling the promulgation of legislations, if a party possessed majority.

1.4) Prevent 'Aaya ram gaya ram" scenarios

2) Negative impact:-

2.1) The role of legislators became subsided under the control of political party.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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2.2) freedom of expression is curtailed due to adherence of party order/whip.

2.3) Legislator's role has become to support his/her party despite conflicting opinion.

2.4) The role of Speaker and Governor has been questioned during anti-defection/confidence motion

2.5) Constitutional morality of Legislator being main representative and party being secondary is violated

Unintended Consequences of Anti-Defection Law:-

1) Horse trading - Legislators are joining rival factions de-stabilizing governments

↳ Ex:- Shiv Sena - Maharashtra

2) Speaker is delaying decision on anti-defection undermining the non-partisan nature

↳ Ex:- Assam, Maharashtra, West Bengal.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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2) Overloaded judiciary is either delaying the justice delivery. Ex: Interpretation of Governor in Maharashtra, Karnataka defection and dissolution case

4) The notion of morality - The legislators being responsible to citizens is under pull as there are not non-partisan checks and balances.

Way forward:- NCRWC recommendations

1) The defected legislator can't contest election again till remainder of the session.

2) The role of ECI should be enhanced in situations.

3) The role of whip should be less powerful.

The recommendations of Tankunde and Dinesh Goswami must be implemented to protect the sanctity of Indian Parliamentary Democracy.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 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 has been codified with the judgement in Kesavananda Bharti case and only became more prevalent with several subsequent cases.

Perils of basic structure doctrine:-

1) The decisions of elected democracy can be negated with the decisions of judiciary.

2) Popular voice can be deemed secondary if the judiciary thinks otherwise. Eg: Sedition (vs Vombatkere case)

3) Ambiguity due to lack of actual sphere of influence.

Eg: Secularism is part of basic structure but its definition is wide enough and far reaching.

4) Limits the idea of executive as it may believe that any particular decision can be struck down by judiciary.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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5) Lack of checks and balances on Judiciary decision might actually work against public interest

↳ Ex:- National Anthem in movies, Liquor shop over 500 meters from highways.

Need of judicial activism through basic structure.

1) Enables the role of judiciary to ensure checks and balances on executive - Article 50 of Constitution

2) Waman Rao case - basic structure is part of judicial review, thus giving an option to reevaluate judgement

3) Course of rejoice. Aggrieved citizens can approach ~~citizens~~ judiciary for decision making

↳ Ex:- Sec 377 of IPC - Navtej johar case

4) Article 143 provides judiciary to provide complete justice, be it through basic structure or otherwise.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Way forward for basic structure and judiciary

1) Enabling the appointment of judges / collegium system to RTI process to increase transparency.
2) Strengthening accountability system by asking the rationale behind judgement to remove ambiguity.
3) The size of Constitution Bench should be standardised for basic structure cases.
4) Using intermediation of Advocate-General to take advice before initiating basic structure case.

It is important that the basic structure evolves over time to satisfy the evolving needs of judiciary, executive and legislature. It also should ensure a watchful eye to prevent tyranny and despotism..

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं है 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 are included in Part-III of Indian Constitution enabling certain rights to citizens of India.

Role of fundamental rights:

1) Fundamental rights provide a circle of liberty, within which individual can aspire to do anything

2) It provides redressal against aberrant behavior

↳ Ex: Article 32 - Constitutional remedies (~~Article 226~~)

3) These are considered basic human rights and draws inspiration ~~from~~ to UDHR.

4) Essential elements such as equality, freedom enables individuals that they are not bound by the state, instead liberated by the state.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Desirability of reasonable restrictions on FR.

Positive

1.1) Creates limitations on liberties provided by FR.

↳ Ex: Article 19 – freedom of expression limits if it concerns friendly relations, sovereignty.

1.2) State can't feel aberrant behavior under the garb of fundamental rights, thus reasonable restriction is valid. Ex: Movement within India and not world

1.3) Egalitarian restrictions and removal of ambiguity to delineate rights to citizens.

Negative

1.1) State takes the responsibility in formulating and deciding reasonable restrictions, thus contradicting the role of FR independent of the state.

1.2) State's perception can alter the views on reasonable restrictions and curb activities.

Ex: Freedom of speech curtailment if it is anti-government. – CAA protests

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Way forward:-

1) Explaining the scenarios and definitions for reasonable restrictions. Ex: National security, secularism

2) Fast-track cases related to fundamental right violation to prevent process becoming punishment.

3) Updation to reasonable restrictions and quantifying the penalties accordingly.

4) Awareness about FR and reasonable restrictions among citizens.

Fundamental rights cease to be independent if they are placed under the influence of state - said by KM Munshi. However, reasonable restrictions must stay reasonable and not curb individual's rights, which require rightful application of wisdom, thought and procedures.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

SR Bommai vs Union of India has questioned the sphere of influence of Union government under Article 356 of Indian Constitution.

Significance of SR Bommai judgement:-

1) Re-establishing that India is federal in nature but with strong center. Also said in Kuldip Nayyar case

2) Supremacy of Union government in controlling the state's administration.

3) It provided certain conditions for President's rule
   - Giving an intimation to legislative assembly
   - understanding the opinion of state government.

4) It also provided the elements of basic structure doctrine.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Impact of SR Bommai on federal structure:-

1) SR Bommai's case has ensured that state administration as subsidiary to central government

2) Ability of federal nature is severely constrained by the state governments.

3) Enhanced control for central government during President's rule.

4) Decision making authority to Union authority to ensure administration abiding to Constitution.

Thus, SR Bommai ~~and~~ vs Union of India is a landmark judgement which demarcated the role and authority of Union and state authority

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Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी 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 in India is constitutionalized under 11th and 12th schedule, thus envisioning the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi for democratic decentralization.

Financial impediments faced by local governance

1) Dependence on state and central government for devolution of funds.

2) Taxation:- The tax collection in local bodies is abysmal when compared to OECD nations.

3) Delayed sanctioning of funds to local bodies

↳ Ex:- Local body committed suicides for delay in sanctioning of funds as they took loans for development works (Telangana-2022)

4) Lack of financial literacy to analyze the

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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financial costs, viability, economic returns of project.

5) Collection of fines, tolls remain subdued.

6) Increased political control over spending the funds on specific projects, thus restricting independence

Functional impediments faced by local governance

1) Political influence - The local governance has become proxy of political elections, eroding collectivism.

2) Partisan politics:- Against egalitarian development as policies benefit support group

3) Audit mechanisms aren't completely developed due to non-active citizenry and limited state capacity

4) Lack of digital literacy has made it difficult to find avenues of schemes and procedures

5) Financial accounts of local bodies remain obsolete due to limited literacy in local area.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Way forward.

(P) Funds:

- Performance linked devolution of funds
- Dashboard to understand progress and corresponding objectives to achieve target
- Financial literacy programs.
- Promoting tax collection.

(F) Functional

- Reduced political influence
- Expansion of digital infrastructure
- Social audit and expense tracking systems
- Performance audit and "Right to recall" to remove non-performing heads of village

Local governance hold tremendous potential to promote growth of Indian villages, so additional care must be taken towards its development.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Q.16 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.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) have been established at 2015 UN summit in Paris with a collective of 17 goals to be achieved by 2030.

Role of effective partnership to achieve SDG's:-

1) Augmenting state's limited financial ability

Eg:- Denmark is collaborating with India for
- clean water solutions - SDG 5 - Water

2) Enabling in higher aspirations through partnership

Eg:- World Bank loans at subsidized rate to fund India's education - SDG 4

3) Collaboration with International agencies.

Eg:- UNDRR providing access to technology to prevent desertification - SDG 15 - Life on Land

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) Technical advantage being shared to prevent disease outbreaks - SDG 3. (Ex: Malaria vaccine)

5) Collaborating with NGO's to reach the last-mile effectively. (Ex:- Jan Shikshan)

Role of localized implementation to achieve SDG's:-

1) Empowering local solutions to achieve SDG

↳ (Ex:- MGNREGA enabling local solutions such as creation of bunds, tanks to harvest water for food security - SDG 2, SDG 5

2) Localised plantation of crops to secure food needs

↳ (Ex:- Promotion of millet production - SDG 2 (Hunger)

3) Empowering women towards plantation of trees to act as carbon sinks.

4) Urban planning to design future ready cities with adequate amenities. (SDG-11)

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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5) Protection of local traditional systems by safeguarding the rights of citizens

↳ (Ex:) Tribals Nahm. Man-Spirit Complex

↓

protecting forest and forest produce.

Thus, effective partnership nationally and internationally along with localised implementation will ensure achievement of SDG's by 2030 through collective endeavours.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

Recently CMIE reported that women's labor force contribution is 9%, which is abyssmally low considering the ambitions of Indian economy.

Reasons for limited success of POSH act:-

1) Lax implementation. There are several organizations without ICC to delineate POSH cases.

2) Scrutiny from colleagues alienate the victim, thus impacting career prospects.

3) Taboo nature of topic prohibit open conversation about the incident.

4) Hierarchial job roles established have norms of secrecy, leading to poor reporting..

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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5) Burden of proof becomes a contentious issue and increases mental toll on victim.

6) Non-partisan nature of ICC and lack of SOP's impact the functioning and decision making.

Factors hindering its outreach in unorganized sector:

1) State capacity. Limited capacity disable the checks on organisations to institute ICC.

2) Cost-benefit analysis - Small units rather don't employ women, rather than instituting Committee

3) Under-reporting. The cases don't see light of the day because of societal pressures.

4) Importance of job - The need to attain salary leads to lax development of POSH act.

5) Victimisation leads to tarnished reputation, causing mental breakdown of victims.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Strategies to bridge the gap against harassment.

1) Collective institutionalisation - firms in certain locality can collaborate and create Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)

2) State helpline/hotline to report case of workplace harassment with awareness to employee

3) Enhancing digital surveillance of forums for assistance, reaching to ICC.

4) Ensuring anonymity during the process and limiting the interaction between parties involved

5) Providing support to victims to raise their voice against harassment. Ex:- Therapy, Counsellors

Recent incidents of WFI and other sports institutions lacking ICC is grave disregard of Vishakha guidelines and denying rights provided to women which must be corrected through prompt action.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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.

Welfare state and civil services are to provide the basic amenities to public ensuring rule of law, effective governance and social justice.

The role of welfare state and civil services in this globalised and neo-liberal world :-

1) Means to development - Public moved beyond sustenance and aspire for development.

2) ↳ Ex:- Employment, Access to market to sell produce

2) Effective governance. Increased requirements for transparency, accountability.

↳ Ex:- Social audit, Citizen charter

3) Access to basic amenities such as Healthcare, education, water, sanitation.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) faster turnaround time between decision making and implementation. within defined time limits
↳ Ex:- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - 5 years.

Challenges faced in service delivery:-

1) Limited state capacity. The resource available to achieve results take financial, resources.
↳ Ex:- India is 3rd largest economy and yet tax collection is 11%. (OECD - 34%)

2) Red tape bureaucracy - Multiple steps to achieve clearance and approval delay implementation

3) Rising materialism and consumerism changing the values of civil servants towards Egoism
↳ Ex:- Corruption against Pooja Singhal.

4) Too many objective - In this globalised world, citizens require several things from government.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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thus allocation of resources remain critical and often these remain short-handed.

Reforms to transform institutional abilities.

1) Institutional

1.1) Streamlining approval processes

1.2) Technology - AI and ML to club similar proposals to streamline checks. (also for grievances)

1.3) E-governance tools - B2B, B2G, G2G

2) Individual

2.1) Ethical training Mission Karmayogi

2.2) Performance evaluation - objective criteria

2.3) Augmenting civil service abilities with the aid of technological process automation.

With the change in role of welfare state and civil services, the service delivery institutions must adapt to suit the needs of ~~gov~~ citizens.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 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.

China-India relationship has transformed from brotherhood to considering each other rivals over 5 decades, thus explaining the shift in perception about the relationship.

Difficulties in India-China relations:-

1) Rules based order - India aligns itself to global agreements while China looks at an expansionist approach. Eg- South China Sea.

2) Political influence - China's communist regime alienates itself from Western Democracy, while India finds semblance with Democratic west.

3) Aspirational - Both the nations aspire to be superpower of the world in multipolar world (India) while China thinks it as bipolar (China-US)

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) Border dispute:- Indo-China have varied perceptions of border line.

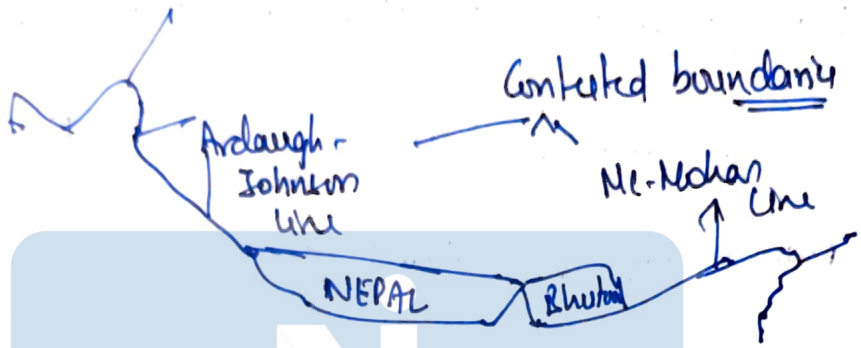


fig- Indo-China borders and friction

5) China sees itself as hegemonic rival to USA and dictate global terms while India wants to be considered to delineate future plans in collaboration

Similarities between India and China:-

1) Population- India and China have on the largest and 2nd largest populations in the world

2) Shared religious ties. The prominence of Buddhism is consistent in both regions.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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3) Economic terms as per PPP - China is 2nd biggest and India is 3rd biggest.

4) Manufacturing base - While total manufacturing base is divergent, India and China compete in manufacturing, electronics etc.

5) Interdependencies - India depend on China raw materials to produce final output.

Way forward:-

1) finding mutual objectives through positive sum approaches

2) High-level talks to normalise relations

3) Solidarity visits and discussions.

- India and China must find situations where it can collaborate when it can, competitive when it need to be instead of developing hostile relations.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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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 has become an attraction as nations try to pacify the needs and exert dominance in the region.

Emergence of Indo-Pacific zone as region of interest:-

1) China's expansion - China is looking to expand its hegemony through financing and grants

↳ Ex:- China-Solomon Islands relation

2) Protection of rules based order - The western nations and QUAD look to promote rules based application of global treaties.

↳ Ex:- UNCC judgement on islands for Philippines

3) Economic incentive:- ~~USA has~~ The creation of Created Forum for Indo-Pacific to promote economic development.

(India + member & founder)

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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4) Potential trade route - Indo-Pacific provide access to Malacca strait and is in close proximity to America., thus becoming geographically relevant.

Prospects of Global Security Initiative over QUAD

1) China is founder of Global Security Initiative (GSI) with an objective to ensure peace in world
2) Geographical proximity of China to Indo-Pacific provide exciting prospect to allure them to GSI.
3) Financial power - China can provide ample financial allocations to influence members of GSI.
4) Unilateral decision making - China remains the main proposer of GSI, providing flexibility in decision making unlike QUAD.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221185, TC072, 30-07-2023 08:47 PM

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Prospects of QUAD over Global Security Initiative.

1) QUAD's mission and vision are solidified while GSI is still working on its objectives.

2) Historical precedence of China's debt trap policies and hegemonic decisions derail its growth.

3) QUAD is clear to be partner and promote local empowerment and development.

4) QUAD consists of four countries, which includes largest democracy (financial), biggest democracy (populous) and two close partners to Indo-Pacific Islands.

While QUAD and GSI try to gain influence in the region, the Indo-Pacific region is bound to decide the influence of member nations over the course of development.