

NEXT IAS

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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 26/8/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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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 Act 1951 (RPA) was legislated to deal with the conduct of election which also includes provisions of disqualification.

Disqualification Provisions

- 1) Section 8, Conviction of offence and sentencing over 2 years leads to immediate disqualification.
- 2) Several offences like promoting enmity, hatredness among social groups may lead to disqualification.
- 3) Failure in lodging election expense on time.
- 4) Charged of dismissal from government service on charges of corruption.

5) Several acts like holding contract outside government etc.

Ambiguity over section 8

- 1) If an individual is convicted and sentenced for more than 2 years leads to defection.
- 2) If appeal against decision is done in higher judiciary it will not amount to disqualification.
- 3) Lily Thomas case abrogated appeal exemption and an individual will be disqualified immediately.

Hence, there is need to create awareness regarding mechanism and provisions of disqualification to reduce its ambiguity.

- Q.2 सविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि सविधानवाद 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.

Constitutionalism refers to spirit of Constitution which shows the essence of Constitution which is not explicitly mentioned in Constitution.

Constitution as skeleton

→ Constitution is a document which constitutes various Articles.

→ These Articles form the skeleton of Constitution.

→ These help the state and people to manage their functioning.

→ These are symbolic in nature whereby their interpretation by judiciary is based on Constitutionalism.

Constitutionalism is the soul of Democracy

- Constitutionalism provides interpretation to Constitutional skeleton which aspires for democracy.
- People's rights are prevented through interpretation of Fundamental rights which forms Constitutionalism.
- Various other key aspects of democracy like freedom, republic, rule of law etc are part of Constitutionalism.

Hence, Constitutionalism is rightly regarded as soul of democracy whereas Constitution is mere skeleton.

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.

Electoral bonds are mechanism to donate funds to electoral parties and individuals. These were brought with some positive intentions but are now considered as double edged sword.

Electoral Bonds : Strength

- Promotes anonymity of donors thereby preventing their harassment.
- Prevents black money circulation in electoral funding because of routing through bank.
- Leads to equal opportunity to political fund seekers.

Issues |

- Lack of transparency hampers who is donating whom.
- Ruling government can misuse SBI to know who issued bonds. Hence undue advantage.
- Majority of bonds are donated to larger parties and that too to winning parties thus hampers equality.

Legitimation of opacity

- Because of anonymity, opacity is getting prominence.
- May be misused by ruling government as it owns SBI.
- Devoid from RTI.
- Exempted from disclosing to Election Commission of India.

Hence, Electoral Bonds needs several reforms then only the democracy can be upheld with democratisation of funding mechanism.

- Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में दूसरी सी 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 Indian Constitution endeavours for the implementation of UCC. It is considered to bring several uniformity in various issues like marriage, divorce, adoption across the country which are considered a step towards gender equality.

UCC as a step towards Gender Equality

- 1) Existence of several personal laws ~~hampers~~ which are discriminatory towards women. Eg: Child marriage
- 2) ~~UCC~~ Several Personal laws promote patriarchal mindset hence hampers women empowerment.
- 3) Lack of access to personal laws to judiciary due to Art 25, 26 and Article

- 4) ~~Against~~ social justice gets a backseat because of lack of judiciary intervention & because of lack of codification.

Challenges in reconciling UCC

- ① Lack of consensus among various groups may lead to suspicion among minorities.
- ② Against the diversity which is hallmark of Indian society.
- ③ Perception regarding majoritarianism superceding minorities.
- ④ May go against Fundamental rights & like Article 25, 26.
- ⑤ May lead to polarisation because of vested political interests due to religion as vote-bank.

Hence, Consensus building and codification should be promoted and gradual movement towards UCC can result into gender equality.

Q.5

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Governor acts as a executive head of State whereby s/he acts as a link between Centre and state. Office of Governor is provided with several duties by the Constitution itself making it neither decorative nor inconsequential.

Role of Governor

① Executive Functions :- Acts as a head of State thereby executive functions are carried out on his name.

↳ Appoints several executive members like CM, Council of ministers, State Finance Commission etc.

② Legislative Functions

↳ Assent to bills.
↳ Ordinance
↳ Appoints members in legislative Council.

- ③ Acts as a link between Centre and state whereby important transaction between two happens through governor.

Eg: Imposition of Art 356.

- Referring bills for President.

- ④ Upholds Constitutional federalism.

However

- Lack of safeguards in removal hampers its independence.
- Appointment process is also biased towards Central government.
- Discretionary powers may be misused.

Eg: Recent issues in pending of Bills - Kerala.

Therefore, Office of Governor is critical for overall governance of State. Hence as highlighted by Punchii Commission adequate reforms in selection and removal process are required to make this office impartial.

Q.6

हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर गोंग सट 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 refers to legislation whereby public servants can be uphold accountable to people directly.

Eg: Social Auditing.

Need ^{such} of a law

- It will help in building public trust in state.
- It will promote accountability and transparency.
- Effective monitoring by people will take place.
- Promotes good governance through responsive, rule of law, transparency, efficiency etc.

Promotion to good governance and people's participation

- 1) Because of social accountability provisions values like accountability, rule of law, efficiency will get promoted hence good governance.
- 2) People's participation in knowing proper implementation or service delivery will lead to public trust. Hence more participation.
- 3) Reducing inefficiency, time, corruption etc. promotes good governance and people's participation.
- 4) Makes people active player rather than passive receivers.
- 5) Provides sense of ownership among people.

Hence social accountability law ~~to~~ will lead to more and more people's participation and good governance.

Q.7

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

Undernutrition refers to lack of consumption of adequate nutritious diet. It is prominent issue in developing world including India.

Need of convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitiveness :-

- ① Rising undernutrition because of some specific nutrition need specific intakes which will help in tackling issues like hidden hunger.
- ② Nutrition sensitiveness will promote focus on providing quality food thereby tackle undernutrition.
- ③ Holistic approach to tackle holistic health of children needs convergence of both specific and sensitiveness.

(1) Issue of Undernutrition is Complex and diverse @ issue which needs holistic and converged solution.
Eg: PM Poshan 2.0.

(5) Creating awareness regarding lack of nutritions will enhance people's consciousness towards nutritional intakes which will also promote convergence.

However 1

- Lack of inadequate food supply to hidden areas. | Eg → Jharkhand tribal children deaths in Odisha.
- Poverty, lack of awareness etc

Hence holistic approach along with convergence is key to tackle the issue of child undernutrition and will also help in improving India's Hunger Index
Ranking 107/142.

Q.8

ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मन्रेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।
 "MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments.

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA Act of 2005 was brought in to provide unskilled livelihood of atleast 100 days thereby helping in reducing poverty in rural areas. However it is facing issues of Fiscal apathy.

MGNREGA and Fiscal Apathy

- Reducing budgetary support of MGNREGA is visible in Budget of 2023-2024.
- Frequent delay in payment of wages.
- Allocation of MGNREGA work ~~is~~ also faces delay.
- Wages varies across state where several states pays even less than minimum wages.

However

- Wages apathy is not a challenge because fiscal support will increase because it is a demand driven scheme.
- Inclusion of MGNREGA in other schemes like PM Awas enhanced outlay.
- Various reforms like technological intervention reduced corruption and delays.
- Inclusion of direct benefit transfers enhanced transparency and accountability of scheme.

Hence, MGNREGA is crucial for poverty alleviation and rural development. Therefore regular fund allocation with timely availability of work is key to its success.

Q.9

"भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रकट नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मध्य 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

Recently, India hosted a digital summit of global south whereby it pledged to give priority to issues of global south. This shows India's leadership skills which touchy encompasses principles of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

India must leverage if not manage the global divide :-

- ① India itself being part of global south may not have enough resources, capabilities to manage these global divides.
- ② India being an important emerging leader can utilise this global divide to showcase its leadership along with fulfillment of its interest.

3) By giving voice to the issues of global south it can leverage their support.

4) Various priorities of India are also linked with priorities of global south.
Eg: Reforming multilateralism.

5) Various global challenges needs support of entire globe. Hence India should leverage present geopolitical churn.

How present geopolitical churn pave for India's rise :-

① Voice of global south will lead to support of India at global fora.
Eg: Seat in UNSC

② Rise in global stature will be ensured only when India will be recognised as such by these nations.

③ To promote India Centric global world order this churn is crucial.

④ To counter china, it will be crucial.

Hence, India should leverage this geopolitical churn to fulfill its national interests.

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 विस्तारपूर्ण वर्णन कीजिए।
 "Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU.
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India - Germany relationship are known for its historical links based on common values. Both countries are crucial for each other and complements mutual interests.

Berlin as Indian Gateway to EU

→ After Brexit, Germany is one of the most crucial big player in EU.

Hence Germany can support India's entry.

→ A strong Indo-Germany relation will also prompt EU to engage more holistically with India.

→ India - EU FTA needs support of Germany and other nations where Germany can help in persuading others.

→ EU is known for promoting global world order. Associating with EU will help in India's global stature in which partnership with Germany can help in enhancing collaboration with EU.

→ Influence of Germany is huge in EU because of its hard and soft power which can act as an entry of India into EU's relationships.

Challenges

- Needs support of other countries also because EU is an democratic organisation.
- Greater engagement with Germany are also required. Ex Trade relations are yet to achieve potential.
- Image of India as protectionist need to change.
- IPR laws should be strengthened.

Hence India-Germany relations are essential not only bilaterally but also to enhance cooperation with EU.

NEXT IAS

Q.11

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।
 How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.
 (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

52nd constitutional amendment act of 1985 provided for Schedule X of Indian Constitution in form of Anti-defection Law. It was brought in to provide political stability. But it has huge implications on individual legislator with respect to political party.

Impact)

- ① Individual legislator's conscience became subordinate to Party's whip.
- ② Individual legislator instead of becoming representative of constituency became representative of political party.
- ③ It undermines dissent of ~~politi~~ individual thereby impacting democracy.

- ④ Anti-defection law bars individual defection but allows wholesome defection during mergers i.e. 2/3rd.
- ⑤ Individual legislator became idle without their own voice.

Consequences due to such impacts

- ① Wholesome defection is still an issue thereby impacting political stability.
Eg Maharashtra.
- ② Individual voice of legislator gets subordinated thereby impacts healthy debate and discussion.
- ③ Interest of Individual Constituency gets subdued under whip thereby leads to regional developmental imbalances.

④ Undermines democracy by not allowing individuals to exercise their will.

⑤ Party unity becomes priority rather than healthy debate on an issue.

However

- Anti-defection law is necessary for political stability.
- Anti-defection law prevents horse trading i.e. corruption.
- It also helps party to uphold its sovereignty.
- Promotes morality among legislators regarding party whom on its ticket they contested.

Hence, as decided highlighted by 2nd ARC that Anti-defection law is concial but its scope should be narrowed down.

Q12

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.

Keshavananda Bharti Case 1973 led to
concept of 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' whereby
under Article 368, Parliament can amend
anything except basic features of Constitution.

Impact of limitless judicial Authority

- 1) Constitution Judiciary decides what constitutes
Basic Structure. Hence it is against
doctrine of separation of power.
- 2) In the name of judicial review,
Parliamentary Sovereignty can be
subjugated.
- 3) Without limits it can lead to
judicial overreach from judicial
activism.

- 4) It may create conflict between judiciary and legislators as happened soon after Keshavananda Bharti Case.
- 5) Doctrine of checks and balance gets distorted due to excessive power with judiciary in the name of Judicial Review.

↳

How elastic nature made judiciary more powerful than executive :-

- 1) Due to undefined basic structure, judiciary can declare any part of Constitution as basic structure hampering executive to function.
- 2) Executive powers can be curtailed in the name of doctrine of separation of power.
- Eg NJAC was turned down.

③ By devoiding legislators to legislate on certain aspects, it will lead ϕ executive to not execute those laws.

④ Checks and Balance doctrine gets tilted towards judiciary due to authority of judicial review rather than executive.

Key forward

- Define what constitutes basic structure.
- Follow judicial restraint rather than judicial overreach. $\rightarrow$ Liquor Ban near Highway.
- Follow Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.

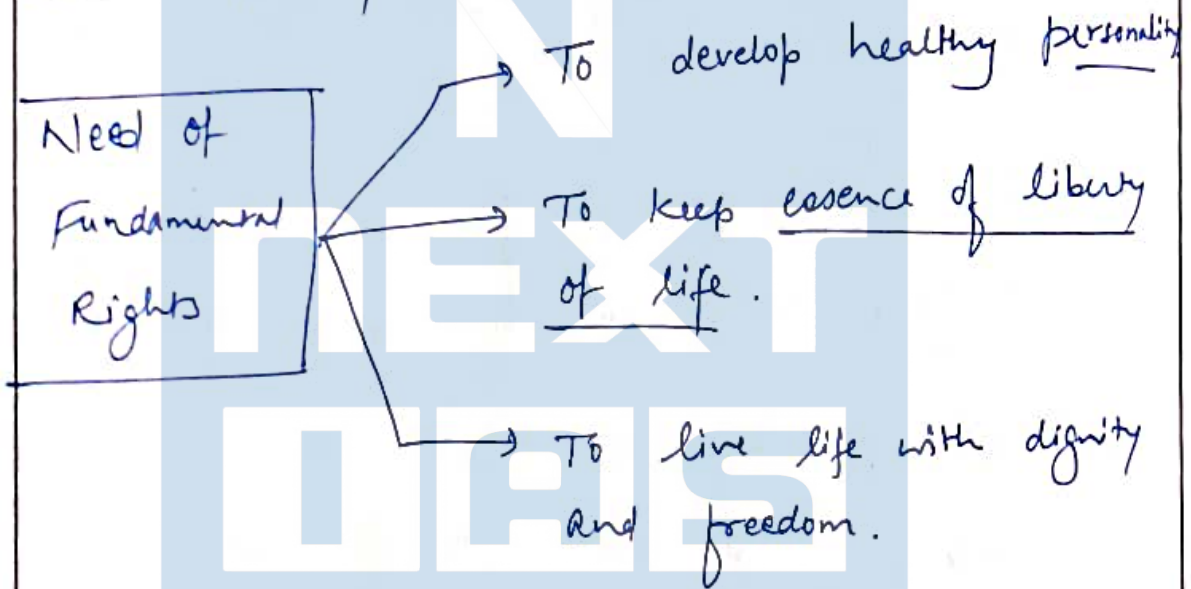
Hence, doctrine of basic structure although provided to protect the basic essence of Constitution but it should be defined in order to limit power of judiciary.

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 are the claims of individual against the state. These rights are basics to live a health life with liberty and dignity.



But these rights are not absolute and some reasonable restrictions are provided. eg Art 19(2) provides for reasonable restrictions against right to freedom.

Desirability of Reasonable restrictions

1) Without reasonable restrictions, Fundamental Rights can breach sovereignty and integrity of state.

↳ eg Secession.

2) Without reasonable restrictions, friendly relations with foreign countries may have been compromised.

↳ eg Freedom of speech including hatredness.

3) Without reasonable restrictions, security of state/nation could have been compromised.

↳ eg Insurgency, Freedom to carry arms.

4) To prevent encroaching into others fundamental rights.

- 5) TO protect larger public interests or interests of marginalised sections.
Eg: Freedom of movement in tribal areas.
- 6) To prevent Contempt of Court or to lower dignity of institutions.
- 7) To prevent from defamation thereby protecting right to life with dignity.

However

- These Restrictions should be reasonable.
Eg: Section 66A of IT Act 2000.
- Rising Internet use, encroachment in Right to privacy, adequate reasonable restrictions should be adhered.

Hence, to protect Fundamental rights themselves, reasonable restrictions are essential.

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।

'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.

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

SR Bommai Case of 1994 was landmark judgement in upholding principles of federalism.

Paradigm Shift

- As per this judgement, President's Rule is subject to judicial review. i.e. judiciary can look into matter.
- Before dissolution of legislature, suspension should take place and only after simple majority of Parliament, dissolution of legislature takes place.
- Material proof should be available before executive. However court may not enquire in material proofs but it should be available.

→ 'Secularism' forms one of the ground to impose Article 356. Anti-secular government can be brought under President's rule.

→ Courts may even restore the legislature if Art 356 imposition is found to be unconstitutional.
 Eg → Assam Pradesh restoration

Significance of Judgement

- 1) Judgement has enhanced domain of judiciary by making it eligible into deciding Art 356 ~~was~~ imposition validity.
- 2) Application of Art 356 will now be more prudent because of doctrine of checks and balances.
- 3) Arbitrary powers of executive gets effective control.

4) Courts may look into existence of material proofs. Hence, haphazard imposition of state emergency will be avoided.

5) Courts can even restore legislature which promotes justice and constitutionalism.

Impacts

- Central government's arbitrary imposition of President's rule may get curtailed.
- State government can seek judiciary assistance in arbitrary imposition.
- Several basic tenets of Constitution like secularism can't be compromised else may lead to President's rule.

Hence, Sarkaria Commission highlighted that President's rule should be imposed only when it becomes necessary for administration of state rather it should not be imposed frequently to maintain healthy federalism.

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.

Decentralisation refers to devolving powers and responsibilities at different levels rather than keeping them concentrated at one head.

Decentralisation can be of several types like political, financial, functional etc.

Need of decentralisation

- Better decision-making at grass root level.
- Empowering people to participate in governance.
- To meet aspiration of people.
- Effective utilisation of available resources.

Issues in Local Governance

1) Lack of Political decentralisation :-

- Lack of devolution of adequate subjects to local bodies by States.

↳ Effective power is not shared to meet responsibilities.

2) Lack of Financial decentralisation
 ↳ Inadequate grants by state government hampers functionality.
 ↳ Lack of own financial resources.

3) Lack of Functional decentralisation.
 ↳ Lack of subjects devolved
 ↳ Lack of adequately trained staff.
 ↳ Excess dependency on bureaucracy leads to red-tape.
 ↳ Issue of corruption.

Thus political decentralisation i.e. making

3 tier of government alone is not

necessary. It should be followed by

financial decentralisation so that

the local bodies can have enough

resources to regulate their functioning.

Along with it, functional decentralisation should also be promoted so that adequate subjects can be devolved by the state government which can lead to effective governance at grass-root level.

Hence, as highlighted by 2nd ARC, local government is facing problem from fund, function and functionary.

- 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?
- 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?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

United nations brought the concept of Sustainable Development Goals in the year 2015 to be achieved by 2030 by every nation thereby to achieve basic development across the nations. To achieve it, multi-stakeholders partnership is essential.

Need of
multi-stakeholders
Partnership

- To enhance capacity to tackle challenges.
- To mobilise enough resources.
- To utilise specialisation of each stakeholders.
- To enhance monitoring.
- To fulfill individual aspirations.
- To promote values of brotherhood, fraternity and unity (Preamble).

How to foster localised partnership

- 1) To engage with multiple stakeholders as per the requirement of SDG.

eg) Engaging with schools to implement SDG 4 i.e. Education.

- 2) By promoting Public-private-partnership to achieve various goals.

eg: Engaging private hospitals to implement SDG 3 i.e. Health.

- 3) By engaging with locals to effectively deal with challenges and by enhancing collective strength.

eg) Sustainable Cities.

- 4) By adequate capacity building, training at local level.

eg) MGNREGA - SDG 1, 2 i.e. Poverty and Hunger.

How to foster localised partnership

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eg Sustainable Cities.

- 4) By adequate Capacity building, training at local level.

eg MGNREGA — SDG 1, 2 i.e. Poverty and Hunger.

5) By Creating awareness regarding need to fulfill SDG obligations.

eg: NITI Aayog :- National SDG Index.

6) By promoting Cooperative and Competitive federalism.

eg: Aspirational District Programme → NITI
Aayog → Delta Ranking.

Challenges

- Adequate financial resources.
- Poverty, malnutrition, geographical isolation (Tribes) etc.
- Lack of awareness among masses.
- Political will.

Hence, to achieve SDG there is need of enhancing Cooperation among different stakeholders along with fostering local networks as done in Haryana.

- 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.

After the Vishakha Guidelines of 2008, Government came with Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act 2013, to safeguard women from harassment at workplace. However its results are limited. successful.

Factors responsible for hindering its success

- 1) Lack of awareness among women employee specially in unorganised sector.
- 2) Lack of constitution of Internal Complaint Committee by the firm at workplace.
- 3) Issue of patriarchy is still a major hurdle whereby women in decision making at workplace are

limited.

4) Lack of effective checks by Ministry of Women and Child along with Ministry of Commerce.

5) Lack of resources especially with unorganised sector.

6) Improper implementation of act along with lack of supervision.

7) Lack of Involvement of Civil Society Organisations like NGOs.

8) Fear of job-loss among women which deters them to complain.

Measures to bridge gap

1) Creation of awareness among masses.

2) Involve NGOs to visit unorganised

sector and promote awareness.

3) Effective checks and penalisation for not adhering to act.

4) Registering unorganised sector so that effective monitoring can take place.

5) Training and Capacity building program specially for unorganised sector.

Hence, despite 10 years of legislation still lack of its implementation is visible including government sectors like Indian Wrestling Federation. Therefore proactive steps to implement it should be taken to promote safe workplace along with vision of Sabka - saath - Sabka vikas.

Q18

Candidates must not write on this margin

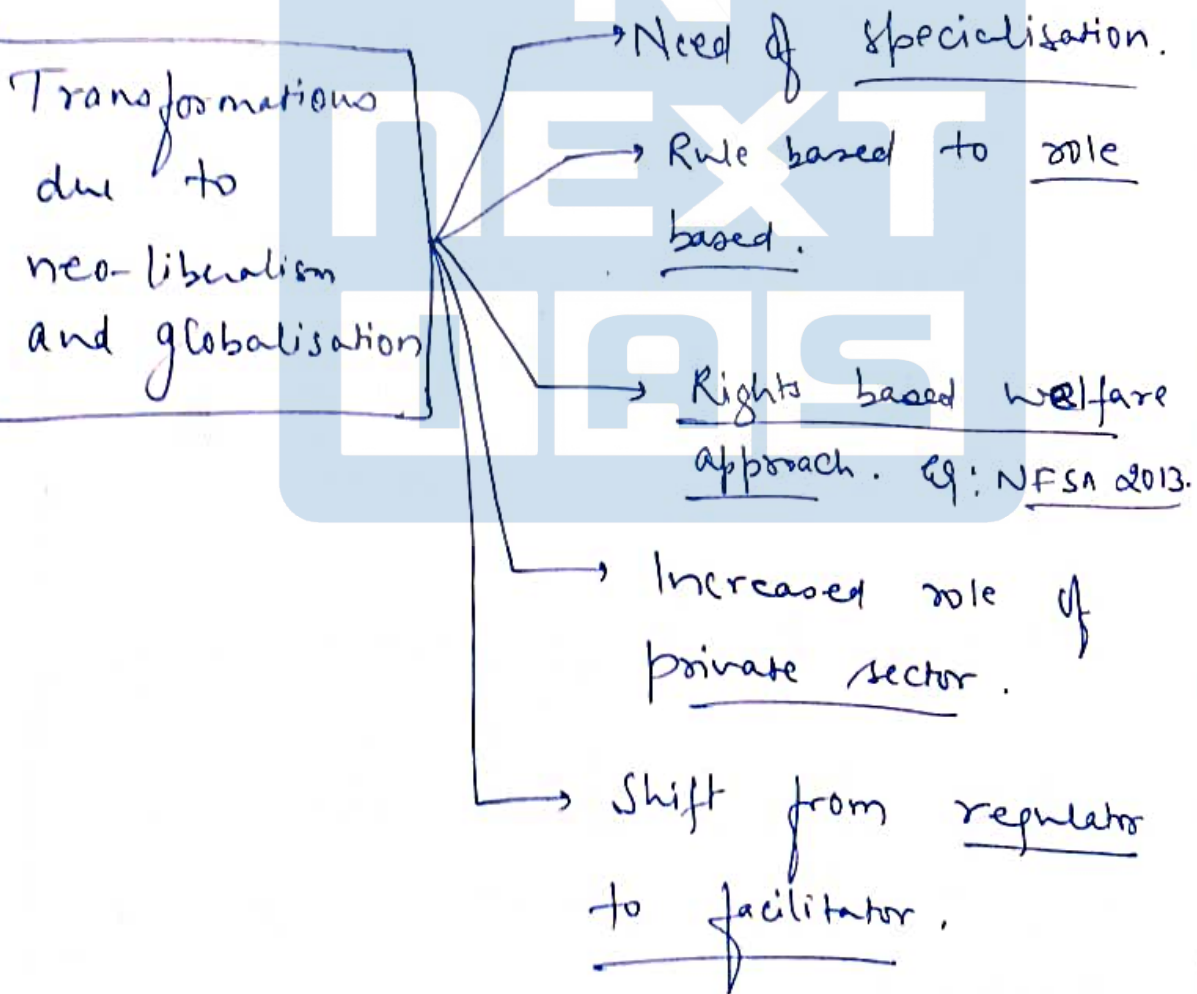
सब-सदरकारी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है। इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

(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.

With growing impact due to globalisation, and neo-liberalism a need for different welfare state was felt which should have new approach in providing services to citizen.



NEXT IAS

Challenges faced by Welfare Institutions
Including Civil services :-

- 1) Lack of Capacity building and training hampers effective service delivery leading to delays.
- 2) Lack of technology incorporation resulting into Complexity, Costly, opaqueness in service delivery mechanism.
- 3) Exclusion and Inclusion errors due to migration because of globalisation and neo-liberalism.
- 4) Creating awareness among beneficiaries
- 5) Rule based approach leads to excessive delay and hampers specialisation thereby role based assignment of public servants should take place

Reforms

→ A holistic mechanism of Capacity building and training.

Eg: Mission Karmayogi

→ Use of technology to better serve people. Eg: Big-data Analytics, AI.

→ Promote transparency, accountability to check misuse and corruption.

Eg: RTI

→ Create mass awareness among beneficiaries.

→ Promote social-auditing to promote monitoring.

Therefore, neo-liberalism and increased globalisation needs reforms in institutions dealing with service delivery.

- 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 relations are categorised by Collaboration - Confrontation and Convergence. Thereby despite differences, there are several grounds for convergence.

India as an Asian Rival to China

- Economic power :- India is 5th largest in terms of GDP hence has huge economic footprint in Asia which can challenge China's hegemony.
- Military strength :- India has 4th largest military strength capable of tackling major disputes across globe including Indo-Pacific and Asia.
- Diplomatic strength :- India is known for its hard and soft power.
eg: Quad, SAGAR etc.

→ India's image as responsible nation

↳ eg:- Covid - Vaccine Maitri
Operation Dost → Turkey Earthquake.

Thus, India has innate ability to
Challenge China's hegemony in Asia.
Therefore several issues in their bilateral
relations occur :-

1) Lack of trust between two :-

↳ Attack of 1962, Doklam etc.

2) Hampering territorial integrity of India.

↳ CPEC through Gilgit-Baltistan

↳ Cartographic aggression in J&K,

Arunachal Pradesh.

3) Issues of strategic encirclement.

↳ String of pearls.

↳ Diamond of necklace

↳ Project Mausam.

4) Blocking entry of India in global institutions

↳ UNSC

↳ NSG.

However, they have areas of convergence too:-

- 1) Climate Change, Ecology:- This domain needs global cooperation because its impacts are widespread.
- 2) Both suffers from similar challenges due to developing status like Health, Poverty.
- 3) Economic Cooperation is significant.
 ↳ Bilateral trade $\sim$ \$ 130 bn.
- 4) Global vision of 21st Century as Asian Century needs Asia China-India Cooperation.
- 5) To reform multilateralism like WTO, IMF, India-China Cooperation and convergence is required.

Therefore, both countries should cooperate and collaborate to meet the convergence requirements along with resolving differences based on diplomatic dialogues by adhering to spirit of Panchsheel.

- Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग-अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss. Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo-Pacific is a geopolitical construct which includes region of Indian and Pacific Ocean. This region is marked for diverging interests and priorities.



Fig: Indo-Pacific region

Diverging interests and priorities :-

- ① For nations like India, priority and interest is free, open and

inclusive and rule based order across Indo-Pacific.

2) Countries like China considers it an alliance against its hegemony and wants to change status-quo across region. eg: Quad as ^{Asian} NATO.

3) Countries like Australia wants to promote freedom of navigation along with its strategic influence as seen in AUKUS.

4) Countries like Japan and USA wants it to be inclusive along with freedom of navigation including their influence. eg: Quad.

5) Nation like Russia sees it as grouping against authoritarian governments as proposed by West.

Global Security Initiative (GSI) Strength over Quad

- More inclusive as compared to Quad which have only 4 countries.
- Chinese deep engagement through BRI and trade relations with regional countries can strengthen group.
- Speed of decision making is sluggish in Quad as compared to GSI.
- GSI is at nascent stage compared to Quad.

Quad Strength

- Credibility is more compared to GSI.
- Developed and emerging countries as member.
- Robust capabilities in diverse arena.

Hence, Quad and GSI have their own strength but peace and harmony should be maintained to promote prosperous globe.