NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 6302355 (UPSC)

Registration Number : PTTP221317 Date of Examination : 16 August 2023.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

NEXT
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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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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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.

Constitution only provided some disqualification provisions and left it to parliament to form other. In this right/directive, parliament came up with Representation of People Act, 1951. (RPA 1951)

* Section 8 of RPA, 1951 :-

"A person disqualified to be elected as member of legislature if he/she gets punishment of imprisonment of more than 2 years".

→ After ELI LILY case Vs Union of India Case, the Supreme court removed the exemption provided to sitting legislature members.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Need to Resolve Ambiguity comes from 2 Cases:-

① Case of @ Lakshwadeep MP:-

→ Kerala Highcourt suspended the disqualification of lakshwadeep MP inspite of him convicted in case.

→ Court's Argument: Fresh elections ⇒ Wastage of lot of money ⇒ Against Public interest.

→ So, this case ultimately defeats the purpose of ELP Ully case ⇒ kept sitting legislature at higher pedestal than a non elected one.

② Case of Wayanad MP:-

→ In a defamation case, local court and high court consider him convicted while supreme court removed the disqualification

→ Supreme Court reprimanded high court that why it didnot suspend conviction ⇒ even transferred judge to hear high court

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

46.

How good a constitution is, it will fail if it's enforcers are not good.

How bad a constitution is, it will succeed if it's enforcers are good.

— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman, drafting Committee, Constituent Assembly).

* Constitution is a mere skeleton.

↳ It is written documents with rules and procedures

⇓

If not followed in letter and spirit

⇓

Dictatorship

eg:- Pakistan, Sudan.

* Constitutionalism is the soul of democracy

- Constitutionalism means limitation

Candidates must not write on this margin

of power.

→ It is limitation of power of government over citizen. which is translated as :-

(1) Accepting will of people in election.

(2) Accepting the → if lost, leave the power.
Criticism, questioning and no confidence motion of Opposition.

(3) Accepting verdict of courts on PIL by the people.

(4) Not infringing on the fundamental rights of citizen → either by policy making.
↳ by legislature.

(5) Not committing excesses on citizen
→ Illegal detention/confinement
→ Arbitrary laws.

India has remained an island of democracy while many neighbouring country failed because mature leadership kept personal interest secondary to public interest ⇒ true constitutionalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 were introduced to curb lack of transparency in electoral funding. But there are various ~~cccc~~ ~~cccc~~ concerns being raised about the Electoral bonds itself.

① Anonymity to donor:-

→ ~~After~~ upto 2000 Rs, no need to buy electoral bond.

→ After 2000 Rs, the bond given will be anonymous.

→ It is concern raised that as SBI knows the name and it is a Government of India bank, so ruling party is on higher pedestal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Buisness ⇒ Crony Capitalism :-

Anonymity ⇒ Public does not Known which buisnessman/woman funded which party

⇓

After coming to party Ruling party

Quid Pro Quo.

(3) Foreign Funding :-

→ FCRA 2010, Amendment led to Indian subsidiary of foreign company contribution to Party by Electoral bond.

⇓

Chances of Foreign Interference. Especially After Soros case.

There is a need for coming on State Funding of elections and electoral donation given to State not to party As Suggested by S.Y. Kureshi, Rajendra Commitee

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Supreme Court in various judgements of Sudha Mudgal, Satra Bano calls the legislature for the Uniform civil code and appreciated Goa which is only state with Uniform Civil Code. (Portegues civil code).

* Gender equality - central to debate on Uniform civil code ∴

Personal laws → based on → Patriarchal norms

↓

need to be changed to provide constitutional right to women → Art 14, Art 19, Art 21.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality enshrined in constitution :-

(1) Different personal laws :- → minority belief that UCC is being imposed as majority practices over them

(2) Law commission Recommendation :- → Unity not to be confused with Uniformity

(3) Deciding rights and wrongs :- → practice which to be considered in women's interest and which is to be not is a challenge.

(4) Foundational issue :- → In Islam, marriage is a contract while in hinduism, it is a sanscrosanct bond, so how can both be homogenised

Uniform civil code is the need of time but it is to be done in piecemeal approach, taking minority into confidence and with full

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has a dual role i.e. head of the State and representative of the centre leading to it's important position.

* Governor's Active Contribution in Governance of a State

① Appoint the Council of ministers

② Addresses the house → providing opportunity to legislature to ask questions to government on overall matters.

③ Signs the bill to make it into law :-

↳ provides one more place of scrutiny of law.

eg:- President Draupadi Murmu refused to sign a bill on tribals when she was governor in Jharkhand

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Chancellor of universities
(5) Watch if the council of ministers enjoys the confidence in house.

* Governor reinforcing the principle of federalism in the country :-

(1) Point of coordination between state government and central government.
(2) Advises the centre about the running of state government as per the principles of constitution.
(3) Advises the centre about enforcing the President rule in state
(4) Reserves the bill for president.
    - if think that it requires the assent of centre
    - Interfere with the position of high court

So, Governor has profound role in Indian system of democracy. There is need to follow recommendations of Supreme court and commissions (like Punchhi, Sarkaria) to make it more effective.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Democracy is a rule of people. Representatives are merely functioning on their behalf. So, it is very much needed that they remain accountable to people. So, there is a need for Social Accountable laws.

* Good Governance :-

→ People will be able to ask questions on → Scheme formulation
→ Spending → As per law
→ wisdom of Spending.

→ fear among Public Servants against corruption

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Citizen's participation

→ Citizen will give inputs in → policy formulation,
→ policy implementation.
→ Ground level work.

→ The merit among people will help in decision making.

So, Social Accountability law will be one step further towards India being a Substantive democracy from a procedural democracy.

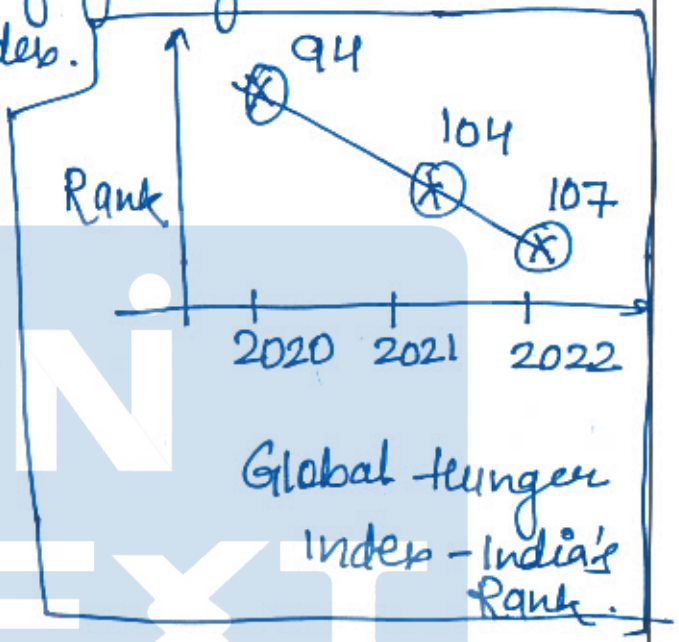
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Q.7 भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण–विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण–संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

India is consequitively falling in the rank of Global hunger Index.

So, there is a need to tackle child undernutrition in India.



* Nutrition - Specific Intervention.

- Interventions directed toward supply of food.

Food → Availability :- → Increased production of food. (↑ productivity)
eg:- MSP schemes
MIS scheme.

Accessibility :- → Aanganwadi scheme (ICDS)
→ Mid-day meal scheme.
→ PDS - shops.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Affordability :-
  - DBT schemes.
  - Essential commodities act
  - PDS, Antodaya Anna Scheme etc.

* "Nutrition sensitive" intervention. :-

- Interventions directed at supplying important nutrient to child. rather than only fulfilling it's hunger.

(1) Awareness about hidden hunger :-

- Educate mother (and father too) about
  - nutrient in food.
  - Complementary - Supplementary feeding practices.

(2) Increasing nutrient foods :-

- India - Grain led ~~culture~~ food security (Rice, wheat)

need to add more
- Millets (Bajra, Ragi) i.e. SriAnna
- fruits
- Vegetables.
- Milk, egg.

(3) Making nutrient food Cheap

(4) Food fortification :- eg:- Golden rice, Iodine fortification of salt.

(5) Health Intervention :- Antenatal care, Postnatal care, Malnutrition Care.

Malnutrition give rise to vicious circle of decrease. ~~co~~ realise.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

" Poverty is the inability to feed your child when he is hungary, to bring him to hospital when he is sick, educate him when you know it is required most. It is helplessness "

— Pakistani Economist Shaheen Rafi Khan.

MGNREGA was an employment Gaurantee Scheme was launched to remove this helpness.

MGNREGA
- Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme.
- Unskilled work.
- Rural Area
- Atleast for 100 days.
- Otherwise Unemployment Allowance.

* MGNREGA - Victim of Fiscal Apathy :-

(1) Decrease in Allotment during budget - sequently with subsequent budgets.

Candidates must not write on this margin

the financial allotment to MGNREGA decreases.

(2) Decrease in Allotment of work :-

→ The amount of work assigned keep on decreasing.

* Effect of fiscal Apathy :-

- (1) less Allotment of work to Rural poor.
- (2) Increased Unemployment in rural Area
- (3) Migration of Rural population to urban Area.
- (4) less Creation of Public Infrastructure resources.

It is claimed that MGNREGA is a scheme of "digging the hole, filling the hole". But it is no reason to discourage the scheme but the time is to skill people through it and add more work into it in a infrastructure

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

"India aspires it's rightfull position in Global Community". ~~This was~~ These were words of India's first PM Pt. Nehru - Now is the time to realise these words.

* The Global divides India can leverage:-

① North-South divide:-

↳ Recent, Virtual South conference hold by India.

→ FIPIC summit

→ India's G20 presidency.

So, India can lead Global South.

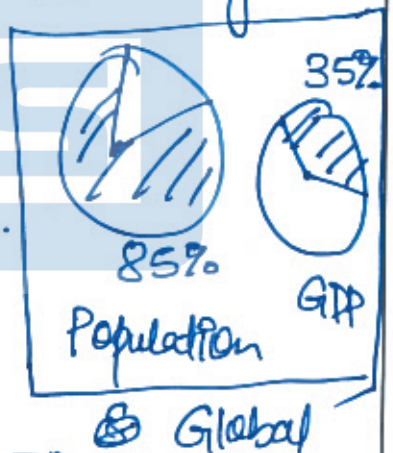


Fig:- South & Global

② West-China divide:-

→ Not so peaceful rise of China. ⇒ Support to India of those nations which supports Free-Rule based order.

eg:- ① Quad ← Australia, Japan, India, U.S.A.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Economic Initiatives
  - China + 1
  - $ Supply Chain initiative
  - New Washington consensus
  - Friendshoring.

③ Russia - West divide :-

- India part of → Shanghai cooperation organisation
  - beneficiary of Russian oil at subsidised price.
- Also played Role in creating peace → didnot take sides.
  - Black sea grain initiatives.

So, India came up with initiatives like vaccine maitraiyee to help developing country & balancing Saudi-Iran & Arab-Israel etc. initiatives to leverage these divisions and present itself the responsible player.

" Today World want to listen to India, World want to be seen with India"

– Foreign minister on 9 years achievement of India's foreign policy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Recent visits of German leadership to India and expected visits on G20 signifies India German relationship's energy.

* Berlin as Gateway to the European Union :-

① Before Brexit :- Before Brexit, U.K was considered India's gateway to EU.

→ India enjoyed good relations with U.K ⇒ So, advantage of India in EU.

② After Brexit :- After Brexit, to fullfil this Gap, India can coordinate with Germany.

→ Other contendors can be France, Italy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Germany's significance in India's relationship with EU:-

① G4 :- India and Germany both support each other for UNSC permanent membership.
- After Brexit, France is sole Veto member in EU.

② Multipolar vision :- EU too envision the multipolar world same as India.
- Germany like India has good relationship with Russia along with being part of West
↳ Nord stream pipeline.

③ Cooperations :- - Finalisation BTIA (Broad Trade and Investment Agreement).
- India's need for Green technology and finance is provided by Germany.
- Free Indo pacific Interest of Germany.

So, In an uncertain world, India is looking for issue-based coalition (S. Jaishankar).

Germany could be India's great partner in multipolar rule based (RO) Global order and so a gateway to European Union

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Our constitutional makers selected parliamentary democracy over the presidential system to give more preference to responsibility over stability. But phenomenon of horse trading made government unstable not on issue of public policy and welfare but due to money and muscle power. So, came the role of Anti-defection law.

* Anti-defection law :- → Amendment 52nd, 1986.
→ Schedule X.
↳ Deals for ⊥

* Impact on Relationship between political parties and individual legislators :-

(1) "People elect party ideology not person" principle :- So, party is supreme to person elected.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Whip system:- In legislature of the legislative members have to vote as per directive of whip of party.

(3) loss of membership:- In case of the legislative member voted in contrast to the directive of whip of she/he may loose her/his membership

(4) Ineligibility to be minister:- A person disqualified to be member on behalf of anti defection law can't be minister, although Constitution permit ministership without membership for 6 months.

* Unintended Consequences:-

(1) loss of party democracy:- Party dometies are administer by few elite leaders.
→ by whip, every legislator have to accept the directive
→ She/he can't express herself/himself either through voice or voting in house.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② loss of Representation of people:- In a Representative democracy, A legislative Member represent the will of people. of his/her electorate / constituency.

→ this principle is negated here.

③ Coup in party:- In Maharashtra Shivsena Split case, the legislators inspite of being in majority against policies of their CM, remained mute spectators.

- even after split, the sword of Antidejection is still on their head.

④ Right to speaker:- → Antidejection laws has provided decision rights to speaker which is a non partisan person.

→ Tilts the decision making in favour of party in power.

Stability of Government too is a paramount thing and party's will too is important otherwise electorate will lose hope on election System. Time is to strengthen "Internal Democracy" in party.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Recently in parliamentary monsoon session, Ex CJI Ranjan Gogoi (Justice) now Rajyasabha member called Basic structure as a Coup of judiciary against the executive. ~~Basic structure is a~~

- Basic structure is a doctrine and judicial innovation propounded by 13 judges bench of Supreme Court in Keshvananda Bharati Vs State of Kerala case on 23rd April 1976. It calls that Parliament through it's inherent ~~pa~~ constitutional Amendment power of Article 368 of part XX can amend any provision of constition provided it does not "DESTROYS BASIC STRUCTURE OF CONSTITUTION"
- This doctrine was again reiterated in "Waman Rao case".

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Elastic nature of Basic Structure doctrine:-

→ Court didn't define nor provided comprehen-sive list that what constitutes the basic structure

→ It stretches the list with it's judgements.

* Basic Structure made judiciary more powerful than executive :-

① Judicial Isolation → Judiciary striked down 99th constitutional Amendment of NJAC on behalf on "Judicial independence"

So, judiciary can interfere in executive but executive can't do so with judiciary

② Judicial Review :- → Court considered that judicial review is a basic structure which it applied even on cases prohibited by constitution

eg:- Aadhar case.

→ Supreme court even asks for secret

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sensitive information eg:- Rafale deal.

→ Now Supreme Court even questions the "sealed envelope" practice of executive.

③ Unelected over elected:- People elect executive to make rules for them as they consider them to best for this purpose.

- Judiciary is not responsible to people (the removal of judge is a difficult procedure ⇒ Irremovability procedures).

→ Basic essence of democracy ⇒ Elected more competent to take decisions

* Basic structure does not make judiciary more powerful than executive

① Separation of Power :- Supreme Court considers "Separation of Power" also a basic structure and refuses to dwelve into policy making domain in many cases.

② Presumption of constitutionality :- EX GIT Bodbe.

There are many factors which saved constitution in India inspite of vanishing in other 3rd world

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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।

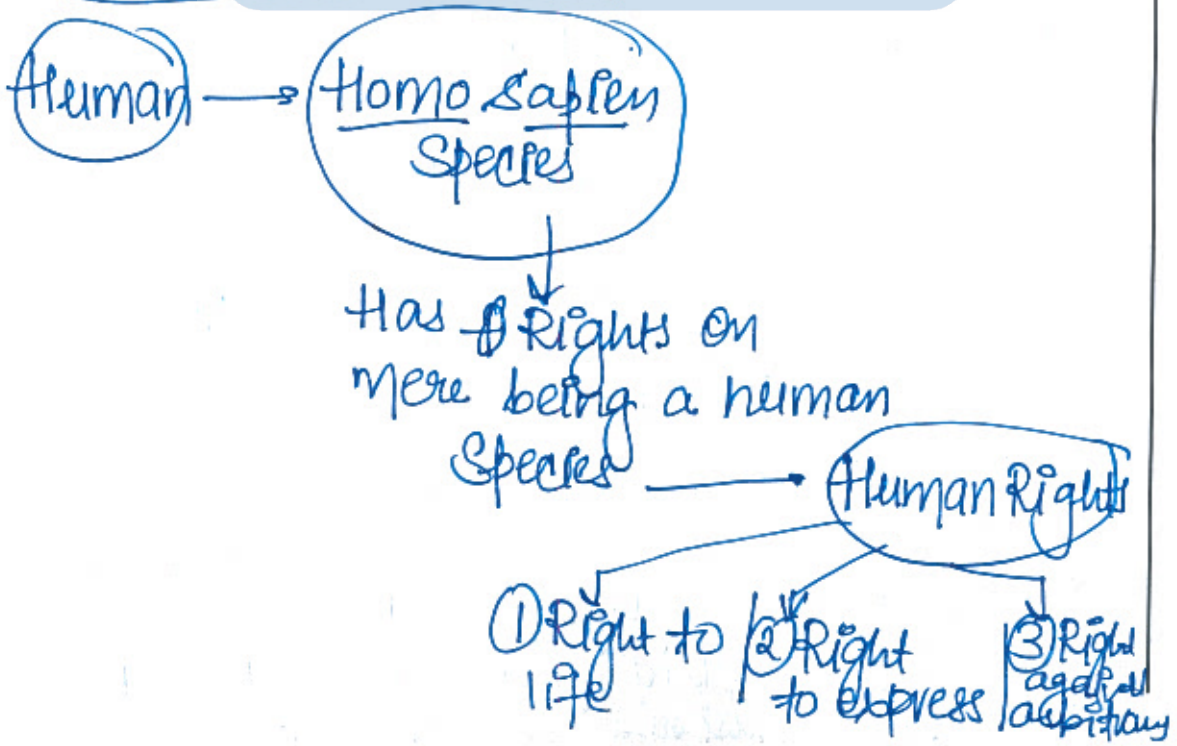
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

Supreme Court said that Although the Rule of Law principle propounded by British Jurist Dicey. Called for Constitution as a result of Rights not vice-versa, but Indian Constitution follows a rule of law in the fact that here rights are result of Constitution i.e. fundamental law of land.

* Fundamental Rights as individual possession independent of States.



Candidates must not write on this margin

arrest
etc.

→ Paris principles and UNHRC definition describe human rights as "rights possessed by an individual on mere being a human irrespective of Race, Class, residence & gender etc".

→ Nelson Mandella "Refusing to person human rights is simply denying and challing his humanity".

→ So, Fundamental rights are basically human rights → which are gift of Nature not the State.

* Desirability of Reasonal Restriction on various Fundamental Rights.

① Co-existence :- → An individual live with other individuals in society those too have the fundamental rights.

→ So, restriction needed so that other's too may express it.

eg:- Right to speak against a person may

Candidates must not write on this margin

infringe his right to dignity and reputation.

② Inequality in Society :- → Article 14 talks of equality but Reservation, subsidies, pensions were given to needy ⇓ Social justice

"Where ⊛ Inequality comes, Article 14 goes" - supreme court.

③ Protection of Vulnerables and Autarkh :- → Right to move freely and ~~Resig~~ Residence (Article 19). may affect Tribal demography and Culture.

→ So, restrictions like ILP (Inner line Permit).

④ Security and Integrity of Nation :- → Article 352, 359 in national emergency

→ Preventive detention

⑤ Minority rights.

⑥ Morality :- Article 25 religious freedom can't play with ~~health~~ health of Children, women (superstitions etc)

"With power, comes responsibility" Supreme Court statement quoting famous hollywood movie is most relevant here.

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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.

As per supreme court, Indian constitution is an "Amphibian constitution" which jumps to side of Unitary and federalism as required by conditions. But before S.R. Bommai case, the Centre used to suspend the State government on their will.

* S.R. Bommai Case :-

→ Supreme court opined that the Governor can't ascertain that an executive enjoys the confidence of legislative Assembly on it's own but it must be decided on the floor of house.

→ "Federalism" was again considered the "Basic Structure of constitution".

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* Significance of judgement :-

① Federalism as basic structure.

② It provided conditions in which president rule can't be applied :- (Article 356)

- (i) Administrative failure issue.
- (ii) Without floor test.
- (iii) election of different party in General elections ~~etc~~
- (iv) Allegations of corruption.

③ It provided conditions in which president rule can be applied :-

① Constitutional failure :-

- ① Wilful disobedience of constitutional directive
- ② No party / alliance got majority in legislative Assembly
- ③ Party in ~~power~~ majority refused to form government

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* Impact of Judgement on Cementing the federal Structure.

(1) Security to state parties on their tenure.
i.e if they follow constitution, they are safe.

(2) Legislative Assembly rather than Governor's house (RAJBHAWAN) became floor of decision making.

(3) States can't refuse to follow the Constitutional directives.
eg:- Supreme Court considered it valid for president rule in States of Rajasthan, Madhyapradesh on account of not following secular principles

(4) Power to Courts (High court, Supreme courts in deciding Validity of president Rule.

Constitutional makers said the Article 356 will be a dead Article. But Constitutional makers died but Article 356 lived with full usage. But S. R. Bommai case restricted its usage and formed India a Confident, cooperative

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All the planning of Urban, local body and rural body together and then form final plan ⇒ leads to beurocratisation,

(4) Non conduct of Regular elections, suspension of local bodies and views of impartiality of State election Commissioner.

* Political decentralisation → Means People able to decide through Gram Sabha that what is needed for them.
  - But if a decision made by people.
    - → But no Fund.
    - → Plan modified by beurocracy
    - → delays in implementation
    - → Intervence by other body

No political decentralisation.

The problem of regionalism, naxalism and insurgency can be tackled only through

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

"Unity of voice and Unity of purpose" is the India's stand during recent Virtual Global South Summit 2023. After the millenium development goal expired in 2015, World need to complete it's sustainable development goals till 2030 for a prosperous world.

* Effective partnership :-

① Removing Poverty :- → Goal 1 SDG.

① International level :-

→ Global Institutions World Bank, IMF, WTO, Asian development bank etc.

→ Build back better, Gateway to World Industries

② National level :-

→ Sharing of expertise eg:- KALIA Scheme of Odisha.

→ Sharing of Resources eg:- Punjab sharing it's wheat with

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Karnataka for its food security programme.

② Removing hunger:
- → FAO, codex Alimentarius.
- → Free trade Agreements.
- India → Poshan Abhiyan.
- → Transfer from food surplus region to food deficit region.

③ Renewable energy.

④ Environment → UNEP → UNFCCC
- International Solar Alliance.

* Multistakeholder Approach:-



II Private Sector → Cheap products as part of marketing strategy.
- → CSR responsibility
- → Community participation eg:- GOAL

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(Going online as Leader) by facebook for tribal girl.

(II) Civil societies :- → Kudumbashree
↳ Swaminathan ~~food~~ trust
↳ Koraput traditional organic farming.

(III) International organisations :- → UN & and it's agencies
↳ WHO
↳ UNEP.
↳ FAO etc.
→ BRICS.

(IV) National level :- → Centre sector scheme
→ Centre Sponsored scheme,
→ State Specific Schemes

* Localised Implementation :-

(1) Self Help Groups :- eg :- Kudumbashree.
↳ SHG's to now convert into NHGs" (National Health Group) — PM Modi

(2) Corporations :- → Cooperative formation
eg :- farmer cooperatives etc

(3) Digital India.

So, Today's world is uncertain but the best part is that it is most integrated today. So benefit of one must be shared to all.

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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.

After the gruesome rgangrape of Bhawri devi, there arised need for law to prevent Sexual harassment at workplace. After issuing Vishakha guidelines, the government came up with Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act (POSH Act).

* Limited Success of POSH Act in Awareness:-

1. Women workers do not know their rights.
2. At many workplaces, the Sexual Harrassment Committees not formed.
3. Guidelines are not followed and perpetrator on position of power misuse the act

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Factors hindering it's effective outreach to Women in unorganised sector :-

① Awareness among women :- → Unskilled labourer does not know about POSH Act.

② less number of women :- So, need to form the SHE Committee not there.

③ Job security :- complaining about sexual harrassement → fear of loss of job..

* Strategies to bridge this gap :-

① Improve Awareness :-

→ Use public media to tell women their rights → IEC strategy (Information, Education, Communication) through Radio, television & Poster banners.

② Appointment of District officer to look into complaints of Sexual harrassment at work-place in Unorganised sector.

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③ Sympathetic policing.

④ Providing mobile numbers to complaint.

⑤ Opening more and more "Sakhi centres".

⑥ Women can be organised in self help groups g. Aanganwadi centres can be used to educate and Aware the women.

⑦ Institutional Changes:- → Rather than exempting Institutions, more such employers can be grouped into a Cluster with One Sexual harrassment complaint centre.

⑧ Job security :- → empowering the women → education, Skilling.

→ Availability of Jobs → DAY-NRLM, SHGs.

A women if will be feeling empowered of job security ⇒ she will not fear of complaining.

Eg: As to empower the SHE Act in Unorganised Sector, there is need to provide" Power TO, Power With and Power Within To women"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

The ultimate aim of Indian institutions of the "Yogakshema" i.e. welfare of it's millions of people. Civil services called "the steel frame" will therefore become the major force to achieve this welfarism and do need to be ready in it's need of contemporary challenges.

* Challenges faced in service delivery :-

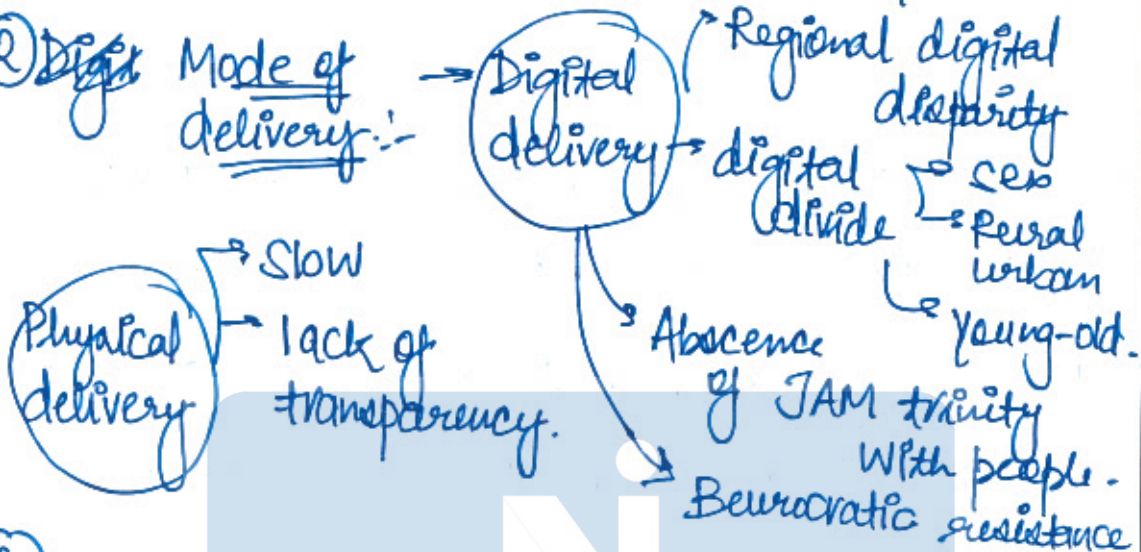
(1) Model of Growth :- → The socialistic model of growth of helping people through subsidies, incomes are now discouraged world over as charity model.

→ Capitalistic model where spending to be promoted on capital infrastructure leave it less for → Health
→ education
→ Pensions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) → "Protectionist measures" Vs "Free trade policies"

(2) Mode of delivery :-



(3) Inclusion and Exclusion errors.

↳ non needy included and needy doesnot have name in beneficiaries of scheme.

(4) Lack of Data :-

↳ to be a knowledge economy, data is needed.

* ADEQUATE REFORMS NEEDED. :-

(1) Generalisation of Specialists and Specialisation of Generalists.

(2) Phydigital mode of delivery :- Adequate mixture of both → digital supplemented

Candidates must not write on this margin

With physical mode.

(3) Knowledge based decision making. :∴ → "Big data" analysis.

(4) Sympathetic bureaucracy to need of downtrodden.

(5) Regular updation of beneficiaries list.

(6) Capability based approach while planning.

Recently government has come up with various Digital Public Infrastructure to involve people in service delivery. We need tech-savvy, flexible and pro-change civil services to take it to remotest person in country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

"United and peaceful Asia will bring us towards the prosperity while divided Asia will bring toward us poorer world". - These were the words of S. Jaishankar which calls for need of two emerging global superpowers to negotiate their relations to negotiate their future.

* China's view of India as "An Asian Rival" :-



Fig - India China.

① Aspirations of India :- → Heteropolar World.

→ Respect for mutual Sovereignty and territorial integrity

→ India to get it's rightful position in Global community

② Capabilities of India :- → ① Economic :- → 5th largest economy of World (IMF).
→ G20 country.
→ expected to be 2nd largest economy before 2050.
→ fastest growing economy

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↳ potential candidate for China +1, Supply chain Resilience Initiative.

↳ ② Security :- ↳ One of largest military ~~power~~ superpower ↳ Nuclear capabilities ↳ Anti-space

↳ Part of various Security Initiatives like Quad.

↳ ③ Soft power :- Voice of Global south.

"We want India to lead us, speak for us" — Papua new Guinea's President.

- India is Southwestern Power. — S. Jaishankar.

So, India has vision, capability and "exceptionalism" to counter Hegemonistic goal of China.

* ~~Defeat~~ Difficult India-China Relation :-

① Border Incursions :- Doklam, Ladakh, Sikkim ↳ Salami slicing, Pearl of necklace strategy of China. Skirmishes.

② 2½ front warfare :- → Pincer strategy / with I₂ dispo strategy (Incursion and infilteration by Pakistan) by China

③ Opposition to India's Interest :-

↳ NSG membership

↳ UNSC membership

↳ Art. 370 Abolition

↳ Tagline of G20

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Areas of Convergence:-

① Economic:- → Interest of developing country in WTO Summits. (G77 + I)
eg:- Agriculture, Food security Schemes.

② Environment:- → Common but differentiated responsibility in UNEP.
→ Loss and Damage funds by developed world.

③ Countering Western notion:- China supported India on "Europe thinks that Europe's problem is world problem, but world's problem is not Europe's problem"
→ Against narrative of Western media.

So, As per Shivshankar Menon the foreign policy is about minimising i.e minimising the differences and maximising the convergence. So, it is needed that both country should resolve each other's differences on Panchsheel principles and Shanghai Dialogue.

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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.

As taken from the name of book of meghal prince Dara Shikoh, then japanese PM Shinzo Abe described Indo-pacific as "confluence of two seas" i.e. Indian ocean and pacific ocean.

* Indo-Pacific region emergence for diverging interests and priorities :-

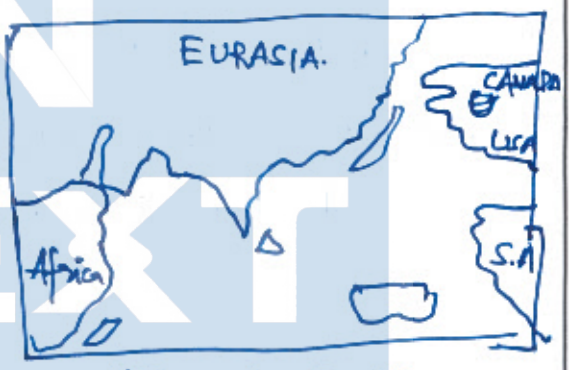


Fig: Indo-Pacific.

① India :- → Free, Open and Inclusive Indo-pacific (PM modi, Shangri la dialogue)
→ does not want militarisation.
→ Economic, security, environmental interests.

② Australia :- → Strategic equilibrium policy.

③ U.S.A :- → Indo-pacific does not become centre of power politics.
→ containing "Not so peaceful" rise of china. (Thucydides Trap).
→ Maintain Open sea line of Communication, Rule based border, protection of friendly nations (first island group).

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(4) Japan:- → Open and free Indopacific.

(5) Difference of Interests to:-

(1) China:- → A_2D_2 strategy (Anti Access, Area Denial)
→ Marshal plan (Maritime belt and Road Initiative, Silk route)
→ Dominating the Asian region.

This can be summarised as:-

"India wants multipolar Asia and multipolar world,
China wants Unipolar Asia and multipolar world,
U.S.A wants Multipolar Asia and Unipolar World."
— Brahma Chellany.

* Global Security Initiatives:- and it's relation to Quad → Rivalry or Synergistic

(I) Quad → Diamond Quadrilateral of India, Australia, Japan, U.S.A.
→ Not just a security pact but has economic, health (covid help) and environmental Aspect

(II) AUKUS Initiative:- → U.S.A and U.K providing nuclear submarine to Australia

Aim:- Multipolarity and secure & Indopacific.

So, It is Synergestic to Aim of Quad i.e. peaceful,

Candidates must not write on this margin

open and inclusive Indopacific.

(II) I_2U_2 Initiative :- → India, Israel, U.S.A, UAE.
→ Interests of each other and Cooperation.

So, India, U.S.A part of Quad too ⇒ Same Aim of multipolarity, open and inclusive Indopacific.

(III) SCO :- Shanghai cooperation organisation.
- Include members like China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Central Asian nations
- Anti-Quad.
- But in India's interest of "heteropolar world" and "strategic autonomy"
- Peaceful Indopacific (although China does not accept the term → It use ASIA PACIFIC)

So, there are various Global Security Initiatives emerging but ultimately it will result into a multipolar world and peaceful, inclusive, free, open Indo pacific what the India aspires from Quad. So, Global Security Initiatives will only strengthen the India's Vision of Quad.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS