

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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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.

sec 8 of RPA 1951 provides for disqualification provision of MLA/MP if found guilty of any crimes mentioned in sec 123 of RPA 1951

Ambiguities

- ① No clear definition
 - (1) what constitutes criminal/conviction
 - (2) Not defined office of profit
 - (3)

- ② Poor legislative framework
 - ↳ Disqualified if promote Influence / disharmony

But Did not define Hate speech

- ③ No clear provision for disqualification

2023 Rahul Gandhi case → Supreme Court questioned rationality for maximum punishment of 2 years

- ① Participatory Prevention election
No clarity in whether undertrial can contest election (supreme court decision is taken as formal)

Need to resolve

- ① Clear definition → criminal action
→ office of profits
- ② Law Commission - 176th report → define Hate speech
↳ TK Viswanathan committee → RPA (1951) needs to have proper definition of Hate speech for free & fair election
- ③ Follow Lok Pradhikars
↳ supreme court ~~mandated~~ of those charged with bribe b.p. disqualified for election
- ④ Governor/President power to disqualify b.p. transferred to Independent Tribunal (Sy. Overishi)
- Thus reopening disqualification process to ensure elections are free & fair for uncertain Democratic process

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.

Constitutionalism is following the provisions of constitution by legislature, executive, judiciary in letter and spirit. It forms soul of Democracy → Dr. Ambedkar.

Constitution as skeleton

Constitutionalism as soul of Democracy

① legislature → (Art 52 to 151) constitutional mandate to legislate laws

① Follow due process & procedure established of law

② Deliberation

③ Take opposition view

④ Protect Fundamental Rights

⑤ prevent discretion misuse

② executive execute/implementation of laws by parliament (Art 74, 75)

⑥ Do not impose unjustified President's rule

⑦ cooperate with opposition ruled states

spirit of federalism

- ③ Judiciary
(ART 12)
(124 to 136)
- ① Prevent Judicial Overreach
 - ② Follow Transparency & objective decision making
 - ③ Checks & Balances

- "We the people"
④ Citizens
(People's sovereignty)
- ① Follow Fundamental duties (ART 51A)
 - ② Respect every other citizens Right
 - ③ Follow rules & regulations → Rule of law
 - ④ promote societal Harmony (DPS P)

Thus constitutionalism helps in implementing the constitutional values, thus giving a blow in the soul for "Shining sail of democracy"

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 method towards electoral transparency & reform with aim to bring transparency in electoral funding to political parties

- Electoral Bonds**
- 1) P-Notes
 - 2) No Name
 - 3) Redeemable within 15 days
 - 4) only from SB
 - 5) only by registered political parties having 1% vote share in General election.

Dual edge sword

1) Anonymity to donors

- 1) Any one donate → Beared bonds
- 2) Multiple of 2000 only → proper process & record managed
- 3) Business can donate without getting heat from another political party

concern

① legitimised opacity

↳ ADR → 95% funding from unknown source

↳ people data can be taken by govt

↳ Issuing Bonds → any time before election → against transparency

② concerns of transparency

↳ made more nontransparent. (ECI)

↳ Political parties need not disclose how much money & by whom → Bureaucrat's political Nexus

↳ People → cannot know the exact figures of political funding

ways forward

① make it more transparent by amending act

② level playing field → proper criteria for small parties to take funding

③ only on prescribed period → electoral bonds be issued

④ ~~Government~~ refrain from bringing political parties under RTI

Thus Electoral bonds is a good step. Reforming it to address lacunae will help address criminalization of politics

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.

Recently PM Modi called for Uniform Civil Code to ensure Gender Equality and Unity of nation

Uniform civil code is uniform set of practices, in personal laws of religion, marriage, inheritance, which will apply to all sections (Art 44)

Gender equality & UCC

① Promote equal rights to women

↳ Inheritance rights

↳ Decision making power in family

② End orthodox practices

Ex:- Genetal mutilation in Bohra community

③ Bring down cultural patriarchy

④ social, political & economic democracy to women

challenge

- ① consensus → poor consensus among Hindus, Muslims & Christians
- ② Tribals → oppose it → against A+29 & 30
- ③ Uniformity in a diverse country → may be counter productive (supreme court)
- ④ Seen as political goal rather than social goal (P.B. Mehta)
- ⑤ Absence of balanced debates with NGO / media

- Way forward
- ① consensus → positive debate
 - ② Bring people's opinion before making decision
 - ③ Uniform laws → defined properly
 - ④ Parliamentary select committee to be involved for better decision
 - women members
 - Tribal members
 - NGO / civil society

UCC can help India to be truly secular
 as quoted by Supreme court showing
positive example of Govt in "Joseph Shine case"

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 is the constitutional head of state and agent of centre mandated to act as lynchpin of federalism (Art 76) (

Governor actively contribute to governance)

① legislative function (Art 174)

- 1) summon legislatures & dissolve
- 2) preside over 1st session
- 3) Passes Bill through Assent

② executive function

- 1) All functions of government are taken in the name of Governor (Art 153)
- 2) Appoint State election commission, State finance commission etc

③ other functions $\leftarrow$ personal discretion $\rightarrow$ request by president

Challenges

① agent of centre - undermining federalism
ex: West-bengal governor interfere in governance

② Pachisan nature
ex: Midnight oath in Maharashtra

③ Contravention
↳ not being fair $\rightarrow$ dismiss minister without CM advice (TN) (Art 163)
↳ Vice Chancellor Contravention $\rightarrow$ Kerala Governor

④ Not summon house
↳ Rajasthan Governor not summon for floor test undermining federalism

① How to bind parliament $\rightarrow$ Governor
Office of dignity & trust oblig to it

② Define appointment & removal (Sarkaria commission)

③ promote propriety (Rameshwar prasad case)

④ Ensure Non pachisan'ship $\rightarrow$ appoint on consent of CM (Rajmanna committee)

They Governor is sentinel of constitution & he must act in such manner for constitutionalism

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 involves
keeping citizens and administration
accountable to society & constitution

Law

① Good Governance

- 1) Administration → welfare state
- 2) Promote transparency → Reduce corruption

3) Bring Accountability

4) Answerable to public

Ex: RTI Act

Jan Lichna Portal

② Boost citizen participation

① social Audits → Meghalaya social
accountability law for good
Governance

② Citizen as part of Administration
& policy making

③ Checks & Balances

④ Doctrine of "popular sovereignty"

challenges

① Bureaucratic apathy

② Government political will

③ citizens awareness

④ Infrastructure

① solution
promote Attitudinal
change

② Use NAO for
pressure

③ Digital
education

④ citizen charter

They social Accountability law
can help in bringing "Good
Governance"

Q.7

भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Child undernutrition has been the major challenge of India. It's paradox that India is largest food grain producer, with largest undernutrition burden nation.

Issue

① Absence of 1st 1000 days nutrition

Specific diet

Stunting → 33%

Wasting → 19%

Anemia → 52%

Undernutrition → 7%

② poverty → poor Calorie intake in children

③ women → discrimination in food
Girlchild & equitable resource

④ Children → orphanage
→ destitute

↳ COVID 19 - loss of parents

Need steps

Convergence of nutrition specific &
nutrition sensitive interventions

- ① nutrispecific ————— nutrition sensitive
- ① midday meal — ① To children in school
 - ② Millet — ② To general population
 - ③ Folic & Iron tablets — ③ To ~~women~~ ^{girl} child
 - ④ NIFS Act 2013 — ④ Included pulses for 34% of population

① Help bring down undernutrition in children.

② Inclusive Growth

③ Hunger & malnutrition → SDG-1, 2, 3

④ Equitable Growth

Children are future of nation. A healthy child will lead to healthy India

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 is a demand driven rural employment programme where people will be engaged in unpaid work for assured income.

Lynchpin of Rural poverty

① Assured 100 days work

↳ Minimum wages → bring out of poverty

② women centric

↳ Given women as head of the house

③ vulnerable section

↳ SC/ST/OBC given priority for work → as they are most vulnerable (NTFSB)

④ Digital payment

prevent corruption/middlemen

However became victim of fiscal Apathy

① No minimum price
UP = ₹200/day Karnataka = 350 INR/day

② State Not paying
Ex:- West Bengal has target debt
in MGNREGA

③ Poor Budgetary allocation
Budget 2023 → reduce Allocation by 25%.

④ Digital payment → women/sc/st digital illiterate → Notable to access

⑤ No minimum wage
Karnataka Avg = 100 days
Bihar = 40 days

Solution →

- 1) Price/wage ceiling
- 2) Budgetary allocation to go state
- 3) State clear fund
- 4) Digital education to people

MGNREGA became backbone during COVID 19. Need to revive it, along with
Urban MGNREGA for minimum wage to people

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.

C. Rajamohan mentions the world is in strategic flux where in global divide gives Indian opportunity to become truly vishvagu

Global divide

① US-china rivalry (Indo pacific)
(critical minerals)

② Ukraine crisis (Trade war)
(NATO vs Russia-china friendship with No limits)

③ UNSC divide

↳ Reforms → P 2 vs P 3

↳ G4 (India, Japan, Germany) (vs) coffee club (Pakistan)

India's leverage & if not manage

① India's rise to global high table

↳ 1) India swing state → Principle Neutrality in Ukraine war

↳ 2) India special summit in Jeddah
invited

Summit for Ukraine Crisis

② Leader of Global South

↳ Global South summit → via NAM
engaging with Egypt, Israel,

FIPIC, Africa, ASEAN
part of OVAD, SCO, IPEF,

③ US, France, UK support to India's membership in UNSC

④ India @ centre of Indo Pacific Geopolitical Theatres

They as said by Staitmankey, India's
role on Global High table is need of
how for "Ethical Global Governance"

- 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.

Recently German Chancellor Olaf Scholz visited India and signed its Strategic partnership

Germany as Gateway to EU

① Post Brexit - Germany can be New entry point to European Union

② Germany is one of the largest trade partners (\$16 bn)

③ Strategic Interest convergence

Both are apprehensive of rise of China

→ ④ Both want Free & open Indo-Pacific which is also interest of EU

④ collaboration → Defense like Artillery
 ↳ Emerging technology → Green Technology
 ↳ Green H₂ Mission which can be collaborated with EU

⑤ Pandemic Response in sync with EU
 ↳ i) Both wanted ~~the~~ vaccine equity
 ↳ ii) cooperated on GAVI

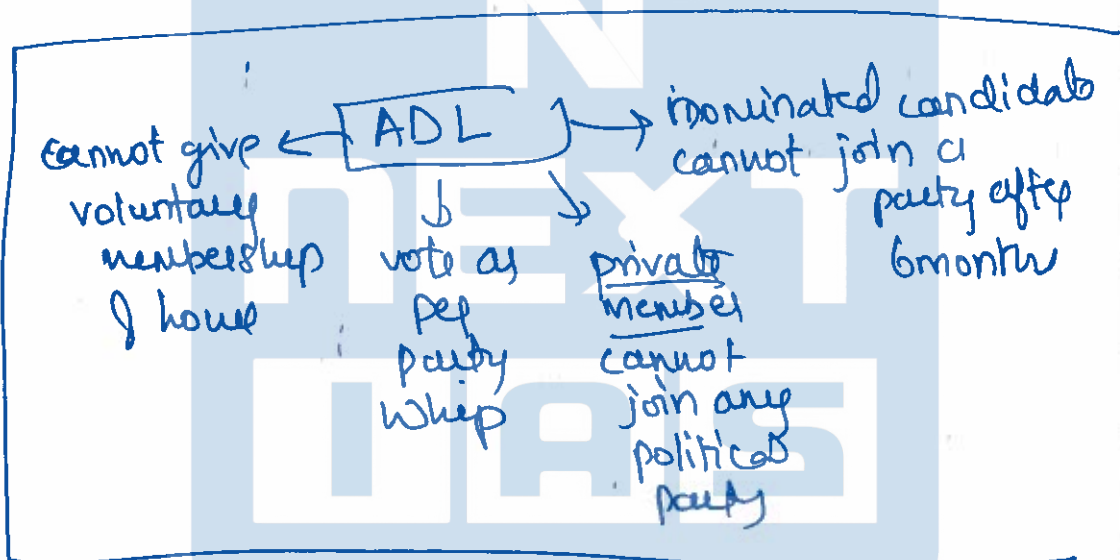
⑥ Reformed multilateralism
 ↳ Both aim to bring reforms in UN, UNSC (G4)
 ↳ EU's apprehension to sanitary & phyto sanitary issues can be ~~challenged~~ diluted by help of Germany

⑦ People to people Interactions
 ↳ Germany's access to student visas, Job visas can help in bringing more connectivity to European Union

Recently signed Memorandum of Understanding between India & Berlin is a progressive step to ensure India's improved relations with Germany
 Boost EU & BTIA

- 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 brought in through 52nd Amendment Act (10th schedule) to prevent floor crossing of political party candidates post elections



ADL's impact on relationship

- ① Prevented frivolous defection
 - ↳ Ayaram Gaya ram syndrome has reduced
- ② Increased party loyalty → members loyal to respective parties

- ③ Preventing hoare trading → culp criminalization of politics
- ④ Prevent Political-Businessman nexus → Break chain of corruption.
- ⑤ Help strengthen Democracy in political parties

However unintended consequences has effect on Democracy.

- ① Merge and its effect
 - ↳ legal loop hole → no defection if 2/3 members merge → used to destabilize governments
 - Ex:- Maharashtra - MVA - BSP
- ② Misuse of authority
 - speaker acting in non partisan manner
 - Ex:- Karnataka speaker banning candidates from contesting election for whole term → SC revoked it
- ③ Individual accountability
 - only MLA/MP is responsible for act & not political party or other businessmen
 - ↳ against Democratic responsibility

④ Not able to curb defection

① Karnataka ② Madhya Pradesh ③ 409

SC in Arunachal Pradesh case → defection is
a thrash on constitution & democracy

⑤ Post poll Alliances

↳ Defection of post poll alliances → against
democratic norm of "Popular sovereignty"
Ex :- Manipal

Way forward

- ① Address legal loopholes → with respect to merger
- ② Promote Intra party Democracy
- ③ Sy Durekhi → Post poll alliances also be
taken as means for defection
- ④ Supreme Court Recommendation of Independent
Judicial oversight to be promoted to reduce
discretion of Speaker.

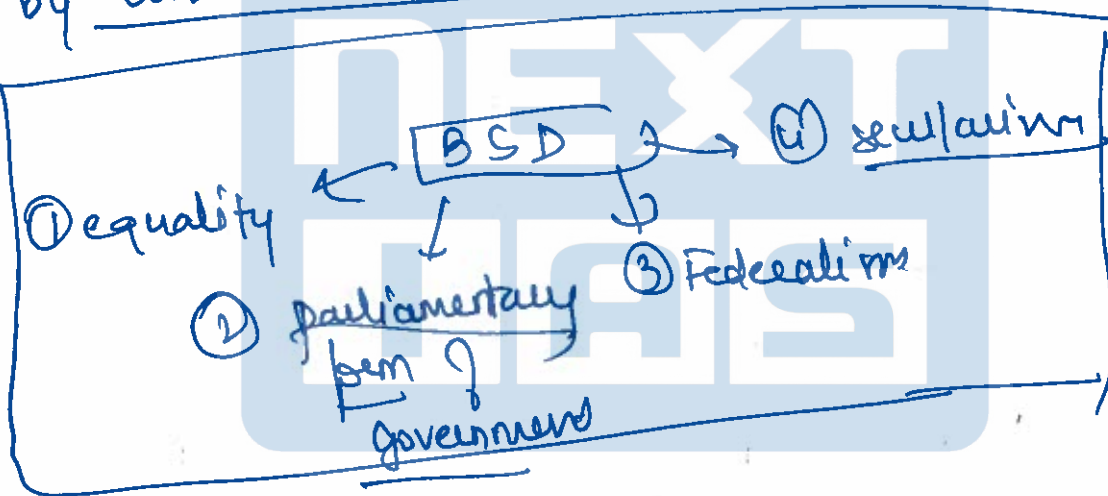
Thus Defection is a menace to Democracy,
Addressing it through proper medication of
constitution for "Vibrant Democracy"

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 was given by supremecourt in Keshavnandji Bhaski case where in any amendment to constitution should oblige to basic fundamental structure enshrined by constitution makers



Criticism

- ① Against separation of power → Judiciary entering into other organ's domain
- ② leads to policy paralysis
- ③ non ambiguous nature
↳ Not clear definition → Judiciary as final interpreter

④ Against constitutionalism

↳ prevent executive & legislatures from effective functioning.

⑤ leads to erosion of "popular sovereignty"

Judiciary more powerful

① Elasticity → ① Increase in coverage

↳ 1973 → only few → Now many new Basic structures

②

Judicial review
(JR Kohler case)

Mineva Mill case
Harmony of FR & DPSP

② Executive & Legislature unable to manoeuvre

Ex: Judiciary Shutdown NTA (which helped in bringing Judicial accountability)

Yet BSD has helped in ensuring an uncertain Democracy over certain Tyranny

① Secularism → to prevent identity politics (Bommai case) (21st Modi)

② Limited power of parliament → helps in parliamentary checks & balance
U/A 368 (Indira Gandhi case)

③ lead to ~~Amend~~ Judicial Independence → parliament cannot curb Judicial power
Ex: - 3rd Judge case

④ Transparency → RTI as basic structure or Transparency (HC Guptha case)

⑤ way forward

① Judiciary should define Basic structure broadly

② Follow constitutional propriety by all three organs of government to prevent crossing of border

③ Maintain Rule of law

Thus Basic structure doctrine has helped in ensuring India's constitution & people are sovereign to its own social contract

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 those rights provided to an individual to secure his identity, political, economic, social rights against state (Dr. Ambedkar)

FR are not gifts rather individual possession

① To ensure Freedom → Thought, expression, belief without any restriction

② To provide egalitarianism (Art 14)

↳ No one gets discriminated
↳ State to take steps for benefit of all sections

③ To promote Justice

↳ 1) Against Arbitrary ~~Deference~~ Detention (Art 22)

↳ 2) Prevent conviction of offence (Art 20)

④ Responsibility of state

↳ Not to interfere in individual possession
 Ex: - Right to life (21), Right to privacy (Puttaswamy case)

↳ Against work for upliftment of vulnerable
 Ex: - Affirmative Action - Art 15 → education for SC/ST/OBC
 Art 16 → Job for SC/ST/OBC

Yet there are reasonable restrictions to ensure that use of Fundamental rights of one does not affect the Fundamental rights of others (John Locke)

① To ensure national security

① Freedom of speech should not lead to secessionism (Ex: - Khalistan movement)

② Not promote enmity / damage public order
 Ex: - Riots

② To ensure ^{protection of} health of vulnerable

Ex: ① Freedom to move is restricted in Tribal Areas (51 & 61 - Art 244)

③ To protect friendly relations

↳ with other countries → Not to overspeak
against friendly countries like USA,
Russia

④ Prevent communalisation & identity crisis

① Art 25 → One can practice/propagate/profess
own religion without harming public

② Maintenance of minority institution without
compromising merit (Art 26)

⑤ Promote Harmony & dignity

① cannot indulge in human trafficking,
child labour

Way forward → ① Clear definition of reasonable
restriction to prevent overuse

↳ ② Promote constitutional morality
among people to ensure following
↳ Fundamental rights

Need to move from restriction of fundamental
rights (JR Kapoor) to Fundamental rights for
Good governance

- 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 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.

Indian Federalism is a holding together federalism where in states are held by centre through constitutional provisions

Bommai case on Federalism

① President's imposition

1) Art 356 to be imposed reasonably
2) Governor should have material evidence which will be looked upon by court

3) Do not dissolve state legislature before parliamentary approval

4) Governor to hold floor test in the house to ensure that proper voting takes place

- ⑤ All possibilities for Alternative government before declaration of president rule
- ⑥ Maladministration cannot be reason for president rule
- ⑦ Cannot impose president rule
- ⑧ Maladministration
- ① If state machinery fail to carry functioning under Constitution (Art 355)
- ② If state does not follow Commis directive of centre (Art 355)
- ③ Promoting disharmony in society
Ex - identity politics.

Significance

- ① Reduce misuse of president rule
Ex - 1970's more than 50 times president rule imposed
- ② Made Judicial review a possibility
Ex -> Supreme Court reinstate Jharkhand Pradesh government

③ Improved centre state relations
 ↳ ① Status following direction of states
 Ex:- Central sector schemes

④ Promoting popular sovereignty
 ↳ ① Respect the constitutional democratic elected government or people's mandate

⑤ Prevented misuse of central agencies in state functioning
 Ex:- Assam rifles, CRPF

Way forward

① Sarkaria commission → ^{central} consensus must be made for sending of troops to state for better centre state functioning

② Governor should follow constitutional propriety in functioning (Hare Gobin Path case)

③ Promote Interstate Council (Art 263) & NITI Aayog for solving disputes

Thus by promoting cooperative federalism the centre state relations can be further progressed for "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat"

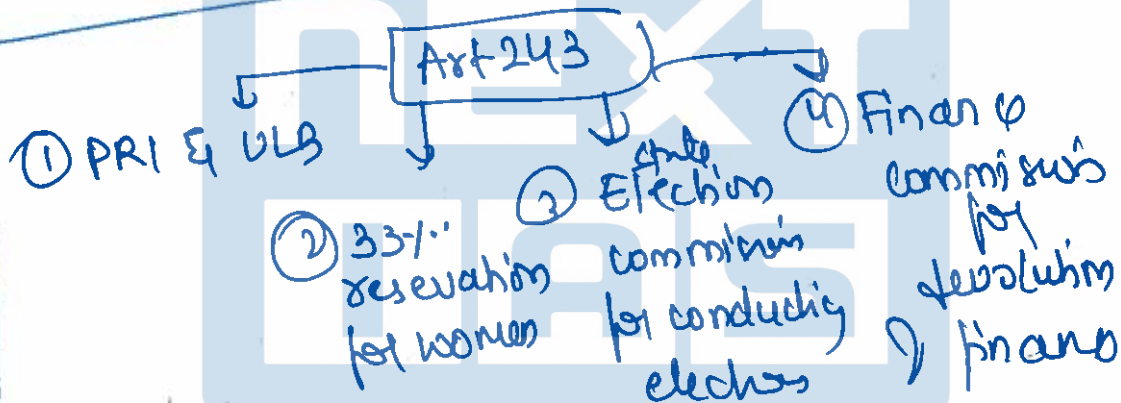
Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

Amendment 73 & 74^m provided for Democratic decentralization (PRI & Municipal corporations) to fulfill Gandhian values of grass root democracy (Art 40)



Mani Shankar Aiyar committee mentioned the limitation of panchayat & ULB that political decentralization has not lead to financial & functional decentralization

- ① political decentralization — PRA / ULB
- ↳ 1) All states has formed
 - ↳ 2) Periodic elections
 - ↳ 3) Devolution of power like sanitation's given

yet

Finance

- ① poor finance availability
- ↳ municipal → only 5% of total revenue of ULB met by own revenue
 - ↳ Mof PRA → less than 2% of revenue of PRA met by own revenue
 - ↳ ② state not devolving funds on recommendations of state finance commission.
 - ↳ ③ Centre grants → mostly tied in nature

Functional

- ① limited power → of 11th & 12th schedule, only few function given Ex:- management of burial sites, maintenance of drainage

② Functionality

- ① poorly trained sarpanch/councillor
- ② ~~poor~~ sarpanch path
- ③ Lack of Trained workforce
 - ↳ ① management computer
 - ↳ ② record maintenance

③ Parallel bodies

- 1) Creation of parastatal bodies reduce functional role of ~~parastatal~~ PRI/ULB
Ex: MGNREGA Audit done by parallel bodies

Other impediments

- ① lack of access to records
- ② Political oversight → MLAs interference
- ③ Promoting less autonomy
- ④ Unequal representation to SC/ST
- ⑤ PESA Act not properly implemented

Solutions

- ① Democratic decentralization → promoting fund functions, functional
- ② Ensure Digitization → Group anchoring at Development plans
- ③ Women/SC/ST representatives be give capability Training
- ④ Kerala model → ombudsman for funds
Bureaucracy must cooperate with PRI

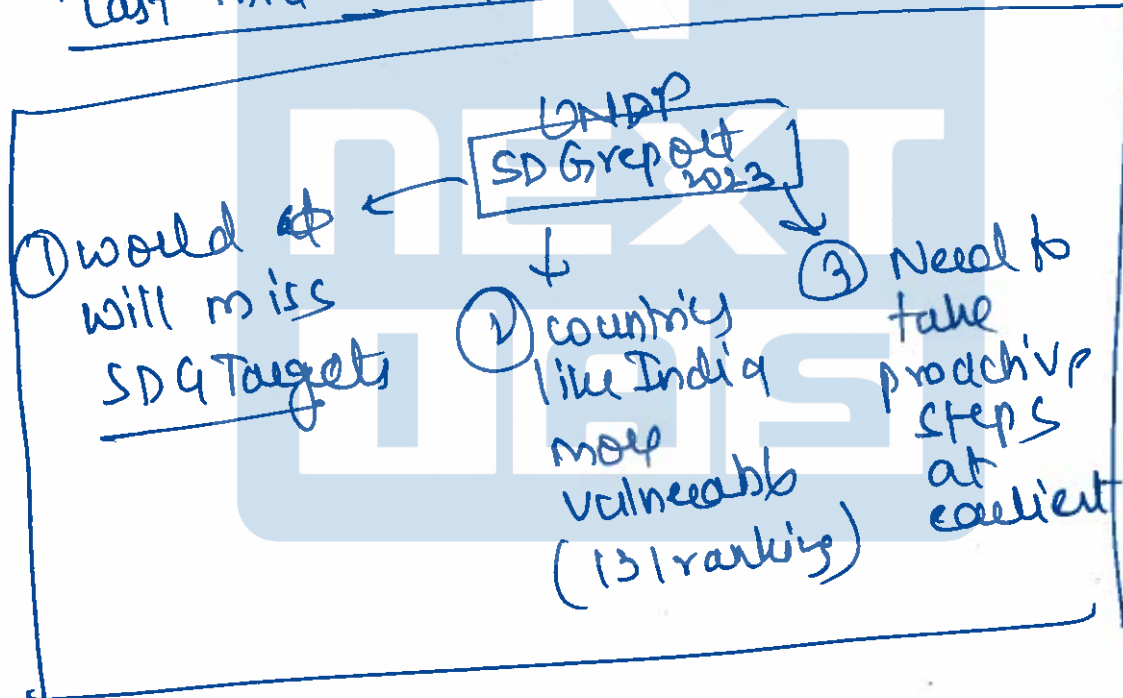
- ⑤ ensure own funds → Municipal bond

Thus by ensuring proper Democratic Decentralization, India can go for "Democracy to the roots"

Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Sustainable Development Goals were targeted in 2012 to bring welfare and enrichment of development to all section aiming for "last mile development" of all



Multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG

① Bring innovation
Ex:- Taking NGO/SHG help will bring innovation in SDG targets

- 1) Kudambasree in Kerala → promoting Gender equality (SDG-5)
- 2) NGOs → like NAZ foundation focusing on equal rights without discrimination
Ex: - Decriminalisation (377)

② Fill in Gaps

Ex: LSG in odisha → millet distribution
to schools → address Hunger & malnutrition (SDG 2 & 3)

③ Financial help

FAO along with other multilateral agencies like UNIDO, Urban planning → Reduce poverty
Ex: ① Funding for Housing

② Dam Construction (SDG 1)

⑤ Environmental Sustainability (SDG-12, 13, 14)

Multistake holder to promote sustainable development → UNEP → Mangroves for the Future
↳ PRI in Maharashtra → planting trees for every girl child (boy)

- ⑥ Promote political voice
 leader's
 STG → of Odisha → sent to lok sabha
 as MP → voice for Tribals
 (SDG-10)

Challenges

- ① Funds, functionary functionaries (Ex: PRI)
 by manishankar Ayyar committee
- ② Promoting Anti-national activities
 Ex: Greenpeace
- ③ Poor accountability
 misuse of Funds → FCA regulation by NCO
- ④ Invisible empire
 by exercise illegitimate power → against National security

Way forward

- ① Localization of SDG
- ② Capability building
- ③ Promote local parameters like NITI
SDG India report
PRE/ULB for SDG
fulfillment
- ④ Capacity Building

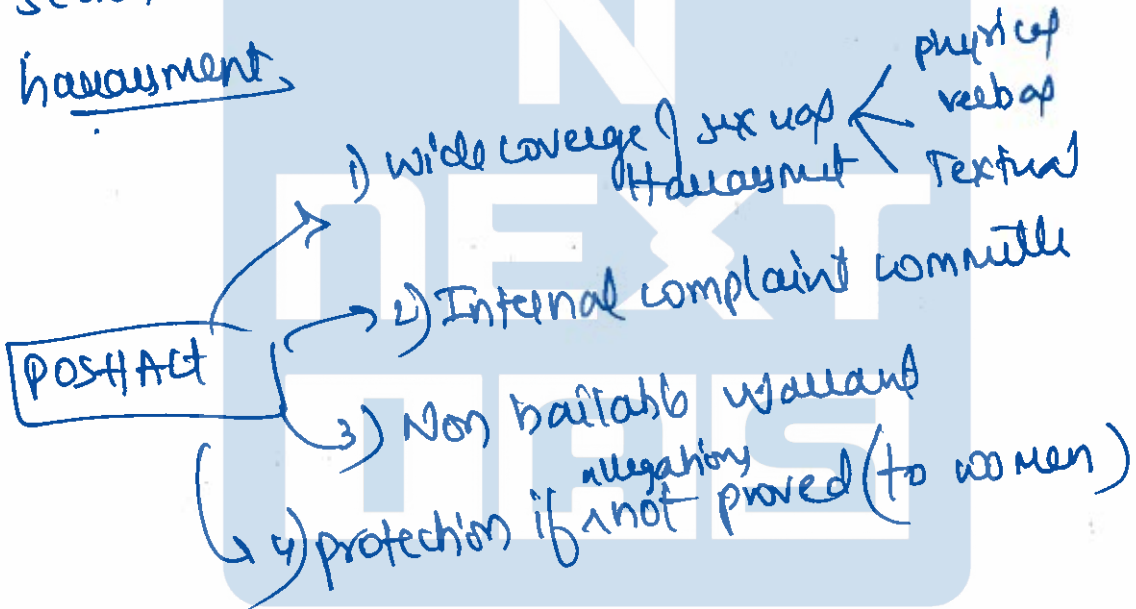
They SDG can help India achieve its
free demographic dividend & Developed by 2047

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.

POSH Act 2013 was enacted to ensure women in private/public/organised/unorganised sector are secure from any form of sexual harassment.



Limited success

① Sexual Harassment on rise
NCRB → ^{Post} COVID-19 saw 300% rise in Harassment cases

② ICC committee not effective
↳ constituted by company itself

↳ women heading committees are not impartial
↳ leading to women stigmatization

③ limitation for unorganised sector

↳ ~~sector~~ ^{sector} with less than 10 women are to be addressed in District complaint committee → accountability issue

④ Absence of Appeal mechanism
↳ only appeal in courts

⑤ Review by ICC → Investigation is poor
↳ evidence collection

Factor hindering effective outreach to women in unorganised sector

① limited coverage

② less than 10 ~~members~~ ^{members} in a company → they must go to District coordination committee

③ Awareness among unorganised women about Post Aa

④ Threat of Job loss, stigmatization & social untouchability

Strategies

- ① Promoting online mechanisms to connect with District coordination committee
Ex:- whatsapp / Toll free number
- ② NAO's to periodically visit unorganised sector for audits
- ③ Awareness via Advertisement, Union formation
- ④ Amendment to make proper procedure for women of unorganised sector → appeal & approach
- ⑤ District Administration → record maintaining of women working in unorganised sector & regular in touch with them

Thus with ensuring effective implementation of the Act, Gender Equality - SDG 3 can be implemented for Viksit Bharat

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.

Art 312 provided for civil service as steel frame of India with mandate to run development of nation for equitable growth

Neoliberal reform & globalization → civil service in welfare state

- ① Good Governance → Transparent, Accountable, Answerable
- ② Peple centric policies → devoid of elitism
- ③ Development approach → bringing societal transformation
- ④ Rural urban gap → bridge gap by policy & implementation
- ⑤ Inclusive growth → All section of society

Challenges in service delivery

- ① ~~Not~~ Transparency → Not open to public
↳ emphasis on secrecy
- ② corruption → on wings → corruption perception
Index → India rank 86
↳ poor last mile service delivery
- ③ Nonempathetic
ex: - Meghalaya IAS beating during
COVID lockdown
- ④ New challenge
 - ① Data Governance → unable to handle.
 - ② Working in silos → poor efficiency in
service delivery
- ⑤ Politicization
Frequent transfers → difficult to uphold
integrity
- ⑥ Emerging areas
 - ① Poor speciality in field → Environment
↳ social issues
 - ② Poor Tech savvy → Blockchain
↳ Automation → Notable
↳ AI → to protect
privacy of people

Steps

① Transparency → citizen charter → give precise service which can be provided

② Mission Karmayogi → to ensure civil servants must update to new technologies & capabilities

③ Use of Technology
Ex: negotiation administration using deputy for basic service -

④ Lateral entry (Hota committee)
↳ to ensure technical expertise
Ex: Nandan Nilekani for Digital services people

⑤ 2nd ARE → Ethics in Governance
promoting periodic reviews of 1st (15 years) & 2nd (25 years) for competency in civil servants

⑥ Ethical conduct
↳ Rob model → TN session for transparency
↳ Ethics as a subject - UPSC in elections

They are preventing Rusting of steel frame
Need of how is refurbishing of steel frame
to slow growth of India's development
by 2042

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 classified as cooperation, contestation, coordination and coexistence based on situation (CP Mohan)

Contestation of china & India

① Hegemony
China sees India as challenge to its hegemony

② Hence box India in south Asia

↳ Direct Attack → Border 1962
→ 2020 → Galwan Attack
↳ cyberattack → 2020 Mumbai Blackout
↳ Trade → Dumping of goods (\$137 bn)
↳ Taking over of Indian companies
↳ CPEC & BRI to threaten India's sovereignty

↳ Indirect → 1) support Pakistan
↳ 2) Meddle in South Asia
↳ Nuclear Terrorism
↳ Financial

by alluring Bangladesh (nuclear reactor), Sri Lanka (debt diplomacy), Myanmar (Junta)

↳ 3) Hydrodiplomacy
Not sharing ^{data} water with India on Brahmaputra river

↳ 4) Incursions in Afghanistan, central Asia

↳ 5) Threaten Indo-Pacific Free regime & increase strategic presence in ASEAN.

↳ 6) UNSC → Block India's membership
↳ counter India's proposal of Abdus Salam making

↳ UNSC → prevent India's membership

Thus China wants a multipolar world
~~Des~~ (US & China) and a unipolar Asia (Rajiv sikri)

Yet there are many areas of convergence

① Environmental

↳ Both calls for climate Justice

↳ Require Common but Differentiated responsibilities in Paris Goals

① Reform WTO

↳ Fast implementation of Doha development agenda

↳ Reduce protectionism

③ Reformed multilateralism

↳ Reform governance of WTO, UN,

④ Food security & ending poverty

⑤ Promoting Global Governance

↳ Not misuse of collective security like NATO

way forward

① cooperate on SAARC platform
② promote engagement on multilateral platform like SCO, BRIC & bilateral platform like Mamallapuram summit

③ Use G20 platform as a means of cooperation

④ Border dispute → Border Peace & Tranquility Agreement

There is enough space for both India & China to cooperate & grow together for making 4th century Asian century - PM mod

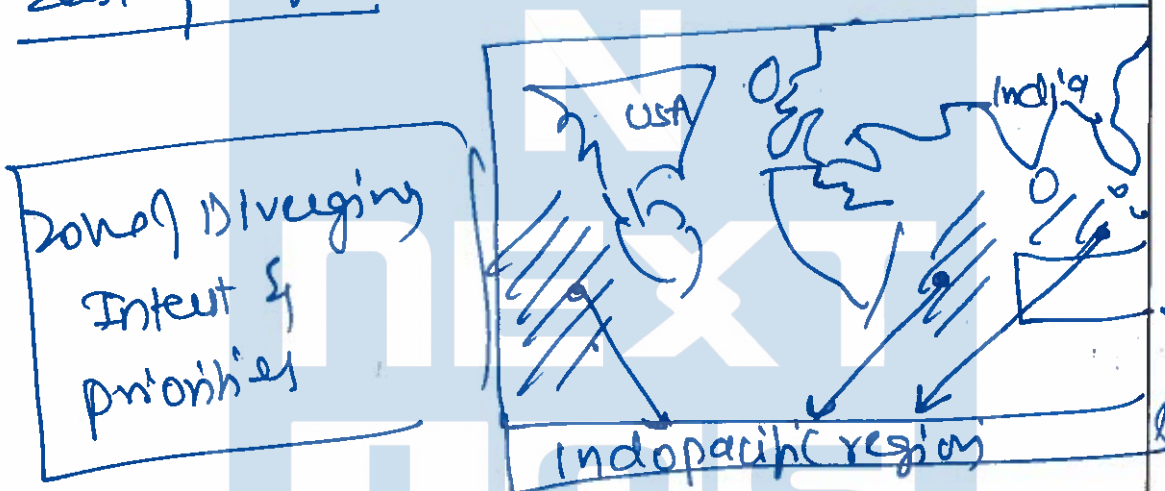
Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग-अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(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 been 'the region of strategic contestation, which ranges from East of Africa to west of PACIFIC region.



- ① USA
- ① sees Indo-Pacific as only from Chinese prism
- ② Focus more on strategic aspect to counter China

② India

- ① Indian Ocean centrality
- ② Free & open Indo-Pacific with ASEAN centrality

② Not a limited club (S. Jaishankar)

Japan

- ① Range from ASEAN to Pacific → strategic priority
- ② key focus on Indian Ocean
- ③ more focus on South China Sea

Australia

- ① Against strategic rivalry
- ② Balance India & China

~~China~~ China

- ① Against any alliance formation in IPR
- ② Malacca dilemma → strategic priority

Global security initiative

A security initiative of Western powers
to increase presence in Indo-Pacific
region

④ Alternative to QUAD

- ① Has strategic clarity → countering China
- ② Improve Defence capabilities (Not vis a vis Quad)

③ Indo Pacific centrality

Convergence, Intent

- ④ USA as driving force → make it more impactful

Yet it cannot be alternative to QUAD

- ① India as key in QUAD

- ② ASEAN centrality is thrust point

- ③ Absence of Free & open Navigation in

GSI which is focal point of QUAD

- ④ Multisectoral → not just defence, but economic (Bluedot Network, PGII), along with multipacies

Thus various initiatives have been in function for IPR. Need is multiplicity along with strategic diplomacy to ensure QUAD, GSI can be successful

Space for Rough Work

**Candidates must not
write on this margin**

