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Roll No. : .....

Registration Number : NIAS2300020160 **Date of Examination :** .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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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				

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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.

RPA 1951 ~~enters~~ regulates the actual conduct of elections. Eg - the disqualification of candidates, registration of political parties etc

Section 8 RPA, 1951
- a member convicted of drug trafficing, UAPA is disqualified
- Disqualified if convicted of promoting enemity between sects, religion
- 6 year disqualification

AMBIGUITIES :-

(i) Lack of clarity on meaning of 'promoting enemity' etc.

(ii) & Provision related to appeal in courts are vague.

(iii) Also list of acts like UAPA is not exhaustive.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) No clarity if they can head the political party

CONSEQUENCES OF AMBIGUITY -

(i) Conviction rate is merely 11%.

(ii) Loopholes in section 8 are exploited (ADR)

(iii) Corrupt leaders continue to head the political parties
↳ Eg JD (U) leader

(iv) Criminalisation of politics
↳ 43% MPs are charged with crime (ADR)

WAY FORWARD
- Special fast track court
- amend sec 8 to bring greater clarity
- add crime like bribery, paid news, false affidavit etc

To make largest democracy, also the greatest democracy electoral reform are needed

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Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

"Constitution is the contract between the govt and citizens which define the power and responsibility of citizens and public" John Locke.

CONSTITUTION - A SKELTON

(i) Constitution provide the framework of governance - Eg federal provisions (Part V)

(ii) Constitution enshrine the principles to be realised - Eg socio - economic political justice.

(iii) Constitutional define the procedural aspect of governance - Eg 73rd amendment for PRI.

(iv) It provide the broad outlining and fine-print is left to the government.

Candidates must not write on this margin

CONSTITUTIONALISM - SOUL

(i) Substance lies in the implementation of provision
  - eg implementation of the secular provisions

(ii) Political leaders adopt the path of good governance
  - eg devolution to PRI

(iii) Responsible citizenry will do its duty (Part IV A)

(iv) Free and fair judiciary
  - judicial activism to ensure socio-economic rights.

Analysis of India →
- Substantative justice as DPSP are turned in FR (Right to edu.)
- However democratic deficit - electoral issues

B. R. Ambedkar said "no constitution is good or bad. It depend on those working on it."

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.

Electoal bonds were introduced through finance act, 2018 to ensure the transparency and anonymity in election funding

Electoral bonds
- come in multiple of Rs 10000
- only in SBI branches
- Redeem within 15 days
- Political party should secure atleast 1% votes for it

Anonymity
- Govt donot know who funded whom
- prevent political victimisation

Transparency
- only through KYC accounts in bank
- rool out black money transactions

Candidates must not write on this margin

However legitimised opacity as

(i) Public donot know who donated whom. & Raj Narain case - people has FR to know.

(ii) Political party donot file return to ECI under sec 29C of RPA.

(iii) Even PSU can fund the party" - ECI

(iv) However ~~govt~~ party in power can know the funding as SBI is Public sector bank.

But it increased transparency.

(a) Electoral funds to be redeemed in 15 days - no parllel currency

(b) No fraud party - was 1% of the votes have to be scared.

OTHER CONCERS IN FUNDING

- Cap of 7.5% on profit gone - shell company
- FCRA - even foreign funding allowed.

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.

UCC is the common set of laws which govern the personal laws related to marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance of people of all religions. (Art 44)

Positives of UCC
- National unity
- Reduce politicisation of religious issues
- gender justice
- Judiciary can give verdict on triple talak etc

UCC promote gender equality as -

(a) Equality property rights as under Hindu code Act

(b) Right of maintenance (Shayara bano case)

(c) Equal right of divorce - Eg recent Shah bano case

Candidates must not write on this margin

d) Will root out practices like genital mutilation in bohara community

e) Currently father has the first right of custody of children - it will be rectified

However following challenges in recalling -

(i) Art 29, 30 - provide cultural protection to uniformity -

(ii) Art 25 - Right to freedom of practice of religion (Parsi women marriage case)

(iii) DPSP are unenforceable while above FR are justiciable

(iv) encroachment on states as social custom are in concurrent list

Govt need to consult with All India Muslim Mahila Personal law board etc to secure constitutional rights as right to equality

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 (Art 154) is the constitutional head of the state and a representative of the central govt.

Not decorative → "office of dignity" (Margaret Kant case)
office → discretionary power (Art 163)
→ constitutional office
→ lynchpin of federalism.

GOVERNOR CONTRIBUTION IN GOVERNANCE

(i) Assent to bill (Art 200) to make it act.

(ii) Law and order, protecting customs etc in sixth schedule areas.

(iii) Tribal development in fifth schedule areas.

(iv) Act as the agent of the centre

Candidates must not write on this margin

during president rule (Art 356)

v) Report to the centre on the working of 'constitutional machinery' in the state.

vi) Discretionary power to secure the public interest & security of state.

REINFORCE FEDERAL PRINCIPLE -

(a) Synchpin of cooperative federalism (Sarkaria commission)

(ii) Loosely states aspiration to top and central policy to bottom.

(iii) Also a part of zonal council etc.

Issues → misuse of president rule
→ Appointment of political person as governor
No consultation with CM.

In Nebam Rabia case court suggest to ensure federal consultation.

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.

Social accountability is the mech. anism to ensure the greater govt accountability to all the sections of the society.

Mechanisms of social account.
- citizen charter
- social audit
- citizen report card
- Gram Sabha

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY LAW WILL ENSURE GOOD GOVERNANCE

i) Right based approach - confidence in people - Eg NREGA social audit

ii) Benchmarking of services - Eg SEVOTTAM model.

iii) Bottom up governance - Eg Gram Sabha held bureaucracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

accountable

iv) Also the role of the govt is questioned by media - greater accountability

v) bring proactiveness - Eg is Jan Soochna portal of Rajasthan.

INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

(i) Greater flow of information to public - MyGov.in.

(ii) ~~it~~ Participatory governance - Eg the social audit in Meghalaya

(iii) Bring sense of ownership of development process

challenge → Lack of information due to official secret act etc

→ No activity mapping of Gram Sabha

2nd ARC ⇒ recommends public management for Sabha Saath, Sabko Vikas

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 the home of highest number of malnourished children. India rank very low in ~~Glo~~ Hunger Index.

malnutrition → IMR - 25
→ NMR - 35
→ 10% children get minimum needed diet.

NUTRITION SPECIFIC INTERVENTION

(i) Customised approach - Eg the genetic food of tribal children is different.

(ii) Remove hidden hunger. need to add meat, egg in mid day meal.

(iii) Promote WASH for the increase in absorption capacity

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Vaccination - for this the social reluctance has to be removed.

NUTRITION SENSITIVE APPROACH

(i) Increase breast milk feeding by MAA campaign.

(ii) Promote the adolscent health through local clinics

(iii) Poverty increases malnutrition - create SHG (Kudumbshree)

(iv) Also increase the awareness against salty, sugar food

CHALLENGES

- Food grain fundamentalism
- 90% vaccination coverage
- Patriarchy - women eat in last

To ensure the food security need to be strengthened through nutrition

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.

NREGA is an instrument to realise the DPSP principles of the right to employment and socio-economic justice.

MGNREGA
- 100 days guaranteed employment
- Unemployment wages
- Social audit
- Centrally sponsored scheme

LYNCHPIN OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(i) Employment of 100% guaranteed

(ii) Inclusivity - 33% reservation for women & 45% of workforce is women

(iii) Counter seasonal unemployment & disguised unemployment in rural areas (NSSO)

(iv) Also the role of skilling like

Candidates must not write on this margin

'Barefoot Technician' training program.

v) ~~Role~~ No mechanisation promote the capital intensive growth.

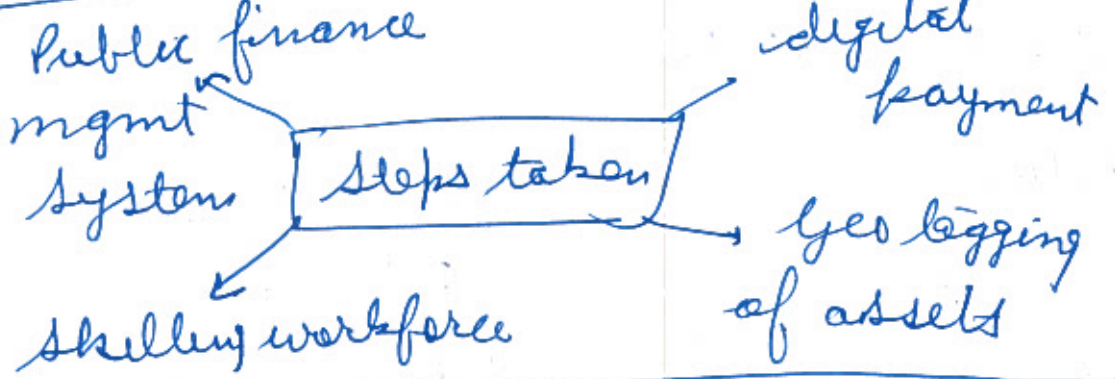
FISCAL APATHY'S VICTIM

a) Only 30% of the workers paid on time.

b) a 35% budget allocation goes in clearing arrears of the last year.

c) 40% ~~state~~ workers donot get the minimum wages.

d) Delayed transfer to states



NREGA helped in post covid recovery. However skilling of workers is needed to increase productivity

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 is a rising global power which is seen as managing how the differences between the global superpowers (US, Russia, China).

Current geopolitical churn
- Rise of China & India
- Resurgence of Russia
- Retrenchment of USA
- Resentment of Iran
- Revival of Middle East

GEOPOLITICAL CHURN LEADING TO INDIA'S GROWTH -

(i) India can balance the rise of China - Eg Quad, SCO etc

(ii) Rise in global profile - eg act as mediator in Russian - Ukraine war

Candidates must not write on this margin

iii). Help in maintaining UN based global order – UNCLOS etc – freedom of navigation.

iv) Leader of third world – Strengthen NAM

v) Preacher of global peace – promote universal comprehensive disarmament.

vi) Managing the global commons – Eg High seas, Space etc.

vii) Geoeconomic interdependence – by Chenq Plus one Strategy

viii) Environmental governance – ISA etc

CHALLENGES
- Regional rivalry with Pak.
- Weak SAARC
- Limited diplomats
- Protectionist – RCEP withdrew

India is on way to become visva guru. For it India is promoting a cosmopolitan model of globalism

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.

India - EU relations are said to be loveless marriage. However in the changed scenario of the Chinese rise partnership is turning strategic.

BERLIN AS GATEWAY TO EU —

(i) ~~Most~~ Largest economy of EU

(ii) Close trade partner of India - largest in EU.

(iii) Convergence on the security issues like ensuring peaceful rise of the China.

(iv) Support liberal economically integrated world against 'America first' & Chinese BRI.

(v) Collaborate on the environmental issues

↳ Eg India - EU green partnership

Candidates must not write on this margin

vi) Germany can facilitate easy ~~in~~ movement of Indian workforce
Eg Agreement on mobility with Austria etc.

vii) Strengthen wall of democracy in partnership with EU
Eg Germany take refugee-liberal values.

CHALLENGES
- EU is in crisis
- Russia (India's strategic partner) is in war with Ukraine.
- Brexit etc
- Division within EU on how to deal with China.

India need to sign agreements on the hydrogen energy cooperation, automobile import with Germany.

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.

~~Anti~~ Recently anti-defection law has been criticised for curbing the dissent and failure to prevent the defection at the same time.

Anti-defection law (52nd amendment)
- No party member can defy its order disqualify if an ind-epend member join party
- However 2/3 member can merge in party

Anti-defection law impacted relation in following ways -

(i) Curbing dissent. no freedom to criticise one's party policies

(ii) Members are reduced to mere head counts.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Strengthen dynastic politics

(v) Also promote opacity in political parties as no internal democracy.

(v) Legislator can not bring issue of his constituency → distrust between party & members.

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES -

(a) Provision of the two / third split and merger has been misused eg. current Shiv Sena incident

(b) Politicisation of speaker - as in Nelom Rabia case - partiality in deciding cases.

(c) Arbitrariness as nominated member join party within six months

Candidates must not write on this margin

d) Curb effective debates in the legislature.

(e) Violating separation of power as parliament itself decide its matters.

(f) Criminalisation of politics (AOR)

(g) Loss Turncoat candedates - not responsible of to citizenry

h) Plged instability and policy paralysis

WAY FORWARD

→ Remove split and merger exception (Anti defection law)

→ Defection case be decided by the president on advice of ECI

→ Remove exception of nominated member

Govt need to amend IX schedule to build trust of the citizenry on the govt.

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.

Doctrine of basic structure assert that certain provisions of the constitutions are the basic structure and they cannot be amended by the parliament. (Keshavanand case)

limitless judicial → list of basic structure is open

→ judiciary has final authority say on it

→ Judiciary take role of constituent assembly

ELASTIC NATURE OF BASIC STRUCTURE MADE IT MORE POWERFUL

(i) judicial activism - Judiciary interpret any provision as basic structure according to its own principles

Eg Right to equality as basic structure in Ramsingh case

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Judicial overreach - Judiciary has taken sovereign power of the constituting the constitution.

(ii) It distort the balance of power given in constitution.

(iv) No fixed principle to decide on what constitute the basic structure.

(v) Judicial sovereignty - Judiciary is an unelected body

(vi) Judicial co-governance - Judiciary has preferred stigmatisation of the executive and interfere in governance.

HOWEVER DOCTRINE OF BASIC STRUCTURE HAS POSITIVE ASPECT

(i) Open list - It gives the judiciary the flexibility to decide. Eg - currently parliamentary structure defined as basic structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Preserve sanctity of constitution
Eg is the limitation on amending power of parliament

(iii) Strengthen human rights & FR.
Eg judicial review as basic structure in Minerva Mills case

(iv) Strengthened secularism and federalism - SR Bommai case - Secularism as basic structure

HOWEVER BALANCED APPROACH -

(a) Maintain balance of power (SR+SC)

(b) Also principled approach in determing component of basic structure.

(c) Greater consultation with other two organs.

Doctrine of basic structure is a two edged sword which be used rarely to maintain democratic balance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 determine the sovereignty of an individual against the state. It is needed for his personality development.

FR
- Necessary for dignity
- substratum of individuality
- provided by nature
- protected by state.

HOWEVER REASONABLE RESTRICTION REQUIRED

(i) To Regulated to liberty - to ensure freedom of all, liberty has to be regulated (J-S. Mill)
  - Eg against hate speech

(ii) To ensure social order

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ eg public morality as the restriction on freedom of religion

(iii) To enable to carry out its functions

↳ eg public order as limitation

(iv) Dignified existence

↳ (eg) right to reputation above the right to speech (Subramanian Swami case).

(v) For working of the institutions

↳ eg contempt of court.

(vi) International cooperation

(vii) Protect culture of the tribes

↳ eg restriction on the freedoms of movement.

HOWEVER ISSUES WITH RESTRICTION

(i) Executive overreach - only 4 cases convicted under UAPA.

(ii) Judicial issues - contempt of power misused.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) List of limitations is long

iv) Vaguely worded limitations - as public order.

v) Also issue of the blanket exemption in AFSPA region

vi) Judicial pendency of 4 crore cases.

WAY FORWARD

i) Interpret words like sedition narrowly (Kedarnath case)

ii) Greater clarity on words like public order

iii) Proportionate interference as in shutting down internet (Anuradha case)

iv) Greater role of civil society

v) Codification of freedoms of the legislators.

vi) Define hate speech (Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan case)

To ensure the substantive freedom govt need to regulate FR but it should be precise and proportionate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

SR Bommai case sought to balance the ⊕ federalism. It argued that federalism is not a matter of the convenience but a matter of the principle.

PARADIGM SHIFT IN INTERPRETATION
- → Judiciary to follow the constitutional spirit
- → Interference in state only in exceptional cases
- → Also principled use of institution of governor

JUDGEMENT COMPONENTS	STRONG FEDERALISM
(1) Decision to impose president rule be on base of the speaking document	· Less misuse of the president rule · Federal equilibrium strengthened

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Impose president rule only after parliament pass the resolution	Greater debate and Rajya Sabha can protect the interest of state
iii) Judiciary can reinstate the govt if malafide use	It deter the govt (Eg Arunachal Pradesh case
iv) Governor should decide on the majority on the floor of the house	Elected govt will not be dissolved arbitrarily.
v) Also secularism is basic structure- so if a state violate it, can impose president rule	Greater clarity on imposition of president rule.
vi) Use of president rule as last resort	State govt will rule.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Unjusticiable instances	Justiciable instances
• Maladministration • A different party come to rule in the state • Violence but not const. breakdown	• Fomenting revolt • Hung assembly • Breakdown of constitutional machinery

HOWEVER ISSUES

(i) Unprincipled use - Eg Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Governor as instrument of the bargaining federalism.

(iii) Rajya Sabha fail to protect the interest of state

WAY FORWARD

→ Strengthen inter-state council

→ Governor as non-political person (Punchi commission)

→ Discussion while legislate on concurrent list

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Decentralisation is seen as the key to unlock the good governance It empower the grassroot people and inculcate responsibility in them.

Political decentralisation → decentralise schedule 12 topics to PRI
greater functionaries

IMPEDIMENTS FACED BY LOCAL GOVERNANCE –

i) Lack of political autonomy - only few topics decentralised to local levels.

ii) centralisation of powers - bureaucracy is hostile to transfer the power

Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Lack of resources - only 4% of GDP as revenue.

iv) State finance commission are not constituted and reports not tabled..

v) Financial resources devolved are inflexible.

vi) Reluctance to impose the taxes - low equilibrium trap.

vii) No activity mapping (Punchi commission).

viii) Also district planning committee not constituted (Ram Chandra committee)

ix) Panchayat Pati syndrome (MoPR)

x) Lack of capacity for auditing

xi) Lack of independence in state finance commission election commission

xii) Corruption (Nani Shankar committee)

Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY FORWARD :-

a) Subsidiarity principle (2nd ARC)

b) Greater resource devolution (Parl. Standing committee)

c) Also bring SEC under ECI for monitoring & autonomy.

d) Mandatory presence of women, SC, ST in Gram Sabha.

e) Institutionalise social audit with help of CAG.

STEPS TAKEN → Citizen charter for PRI

→ Also Mahila Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

→ Mandatory to implement State finance commission recommendation

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Punchi commission say that PRI is last tier but not the least important tier of governance.

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.

NITI has emphasised in its SDG report that without collaboration and customisation of the policies SDG achievement would be difficult.

Multi-stakeholder partnership — Private, public, NGO

Role of SHG, Gram Sabha.

Role of the educational institutions etc

EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP FOR SDG ACHIEVEMENT-

(i) Role of private sector for good health care - Eg currently out of pocket expenditure is 60%,

(ii) Role of NGO - they can collab

Candidates must not write on this margin

orate with the SHG to digitalise them & empower them - poverty alleviation. Eg Kudumbashree

iii) Role of media - in ensuring the accountability of the governance in industrial development (SDG 9)

iv) Role of Gram Sabha - for the local level ~~sustainable~~ development inclusive

v) Bureaucracy - for giving leader shp to ~~future~~ people & effectively implement the policy → SDG like improving literacy

vi) Role of the educational institutions & int ~~&~~ institutions like UN to ensure clean development

LOCALISED IMPLEMENTATION

(1) Bottom up governance - eg in the irrigation projects -

Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Participatory democracy - through the district planning committee - reduce inequality (SDG 10)

iii) Local resource utilisation - for the responsible consumption (SDG 12)

iv) For the responsibility inculcation among the people - Eg in the Jal jeevan mission

CHALLENGES
- Top down governance
- Bureaucratic mindset
- Unaware citizenry
- One size fit all

To ensure participation of all can lok abhiyan is to be started to realise Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

World Economic Forum report suggest Gender Gap Index rank of India is 121. also women in India are considered as least safe and least empowered by UN-women.

POSH Act
- Internal complaint committee in organisation employing more than 10 employees
- Multi stakeholder members-hip of ICC
- Time bound investigation

However there is limited success

(i) 33% MNCs have ICCs

(ii) Case of women harrasment has increased by 60% (2007-17)

(iii) Movements like #MeToo show violence against women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

REASONS FOR INEFFECTIVENESS

(i) ICCs not constituted.

(ii) Women fear the repercussion from the seniors.

(iii) Delayed enquiries and investigations.

(iv) NGO etc are not represented in ICC membership.

(v) Lack of awareness among women

(vi) IEC efforts are envisaged in law are not taken seriously.

(vii) Efforts like SHE box are also not implemented.

(viii) Even govt' organisations donot constitute the ICC.

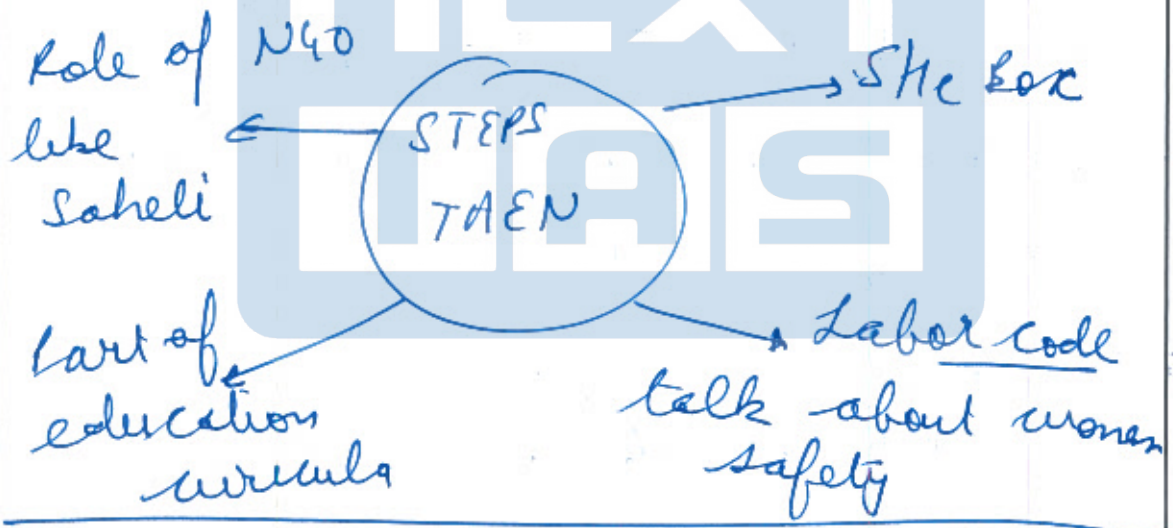
(ix) Cases goes to court & judicial delay.

STRATEGIES TO PROTECT WOMEN IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

(i) Women be made aware by CSO

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Role of the media in awareness.
(iii) Strict monitoring by the govt.
(iv) Made women protection an integral part of all schemes in the organised sector.
v) Bring a law for protection of the domestic workers.
vi) Slowly formalise the sector



Women enfowerment is necessary to make India Viswaguru. It is responsebelty of all to give women dignfied exsitence

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.

Neo-liberalism has changed the Indian state / govt from a service provider to the regulator and facilitator. In this context role of civil services have also changed.

Neo-liberal govt & welfare state
- Roll back of state
- Role of private sector
  - Economic reforms like disinvestment
  - Attract investment

CHALLENGES FACED BY CIVIL SERVICES

(i) Input oriented - Now LPG demand higher outcome orientation to compete PSU with MNCs.

(ii) Status quoism - Innovation is needed for disruptions in post LPG era (Hotha committee)

Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Rule minded - People are more aware about their rights in globalised world.

iv) Corruption - It delay the investment. Eg 2G scam (Swaminathan committee)

v) Hierarchy based - focus on the rule-regulation over outcome. Eg EIA activities delayed -

vi) Also generalised bureaucracy over specialised one - lost of tech like AI, IoT.

vii) Top down & not customised policy making - Eg to promote start up tailor made policy is needed.

REFORMS NEEDED

(a) Restructure the machinery (2nd ARC) for outcome orientation
↳ Eg outcome budgeting

(b) Reengineer the process and the

Candidates must not write on this margin

working of to bureaucracy (2nd ARC).
Eg) EIA process etc

(c) Latest innovation to bring the specialisation -

d) Lateral enteries at specific level

(e) 360° performance evaluation

(f) Amend Art 312 for easy removal - if they dont perform.

(g) sensitise about rights of the citizens - Eg sedition laws.

Difficult to remove (Art 312

CHALLENGES → Nexus

official secret Act - secrecy

Lack of educated citizenry

Q To make India superpower steel frame has to be strengthened else it will turn into rusted steel cage (2nd ARC)

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.

21st century is said to be Asian century. In this the India and China will be the key pillars of the new world order.

CHINA SEES INDIA AS RIVAL

i) Counter balance the rise of China L Eg Quad with USA, Aust & Japan to ensure peaceful chinese rise.

ii) Economic counterbalance - through the supply chain resilience initiative

iii) India is building alternate platforms like IORA to counter China.

iv) String of pearls is to be counte- red through 'necklace of pearls' to ensure balance of power in region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Further India is leveraging its soft power in Africa against debt trap diplomacy of the China.

(vi) Technological superpower of China is managed through "initiative for responsible connectivity" against Huawei.

(vii) Multiple alignment of ~~China~~ India against the China - Eg SCO, BRICS, Quad.

(viii) India support UN based order & freedom of navigation in ocean against Chinese steps like nine dash line in.

MANY AREAS OF CONVERGENCE.

(i) China is second largest trade partner of India ($120 bn).

(ii) Both support multi-polar world & North-South cooperation.

(iii) Cooperation on the sustainable development under Paris principles

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Focus on the multilateral diplomacy as in SCO, BRICS

v) Counter-terror efforts in the Regional Anti terror Structure of SCO.

vi) Border cooperation agreement - Agreement on peace and tranquility on the border.

vii) Water data sharing agreement of Brahmputra.

Current approach of India
- → Cooperation where possible, containment where needed
- → Agressive stance against wolf warrior diplomacy
  - Eg Galwan valley incident
- Multiple alignment

To rise in the global profile India need to manage Chinese rise. For a peaceful world, peaceful India Leader is needed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 the new geo-pol. & geo-economic hotspot. Indo-pacific has 65% population, 60% GDP and 70% trade of world.

Zone of divergence & priorities
- To counter the China US has started Quad
- USA is also becoming a reluctant superpower
- China finance infra. project (BRI) but violate sovereignty of nations.

Quad
- to maintain the balance of power in the region
- to create a wall of democracies in the region
- create safe, secure, responsible tech as 5G

Candidates must not write on this margin

Global security initiative -

(i) It ~~aim~~ to is Chinese initiative to counter Quad, AUKUS.

ii) It aim to stop USA's unilateralism

iii) Build an Asian security model based on the cooperation, respect and consultation

iv)

Global security initiative can ~~over~~ take over Quad as -

(i) China's partners are increasing in ~~no~~ number - Eg Iran etc

(ii) American unilateralism & long arm jurisdiction is resisted by Indo-Pacific nations.

(iii) AUKUS is leading to militarisation of Indo-Pacific.

(iv) Indo-Pacific is seen as exclusive of the ASEAN but

Candidates must not write on this margin

China maintain the centrality of ASEAN.

v) It has economic component too

HOWEVER QUAD CANNOT BE SUPERSEDED

(i) Soft power of US is greater
(ii) Offensive Chinese culture
iii) Debt trap diplomacy of China is already visible.
iv) ~~China~~ US has treaty allies like Japan, South Korea.
v) China has continously violated sovereignty of nations as through nine dash line.

WAY FORWARD — cooperation & competition together
— Greater role of India to build bridge
— UN based order

To ensure peaceful good
21st century China - US relation are

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS