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Name of Candidate : Sahil Meena

Roll No. : PTTP220809

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 26/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(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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DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 provides the provisions regarding overall conduct of the election and other issues regarding political parties.

Provisions under section 8 of RPA, 1951

(1) If convicted for more than 2 years of prison

(2) found guilty of corrupt electoral offences

(3) Promoting enemity on the lines of religion, caste between two groups

(4) Preaching untouchability, Dowry, Sati etc.

(5) failed to lodge the electoral expenses within time

(6) Having interest in government works, Services etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to resolve the ambiguity because

1. It will lead to decriminilisation of politics. At present, 43% of MPs have cases against them.
2. Strengthening of democracy by strengthening electoral process
3. Increases people trust in the process
4. Promote Communal harmony and not divided on Communal lines
5. Reduces Corruption and effective laws would be made

Ways to resolve ambiguity

- Give more powers to ECI like deregister of political parties
- Proper authority mapping
- Special Judicial System
- Awareness of people

Free and fair elections is the most important pillar of our democracy and steps should be taken to strengthen it further.

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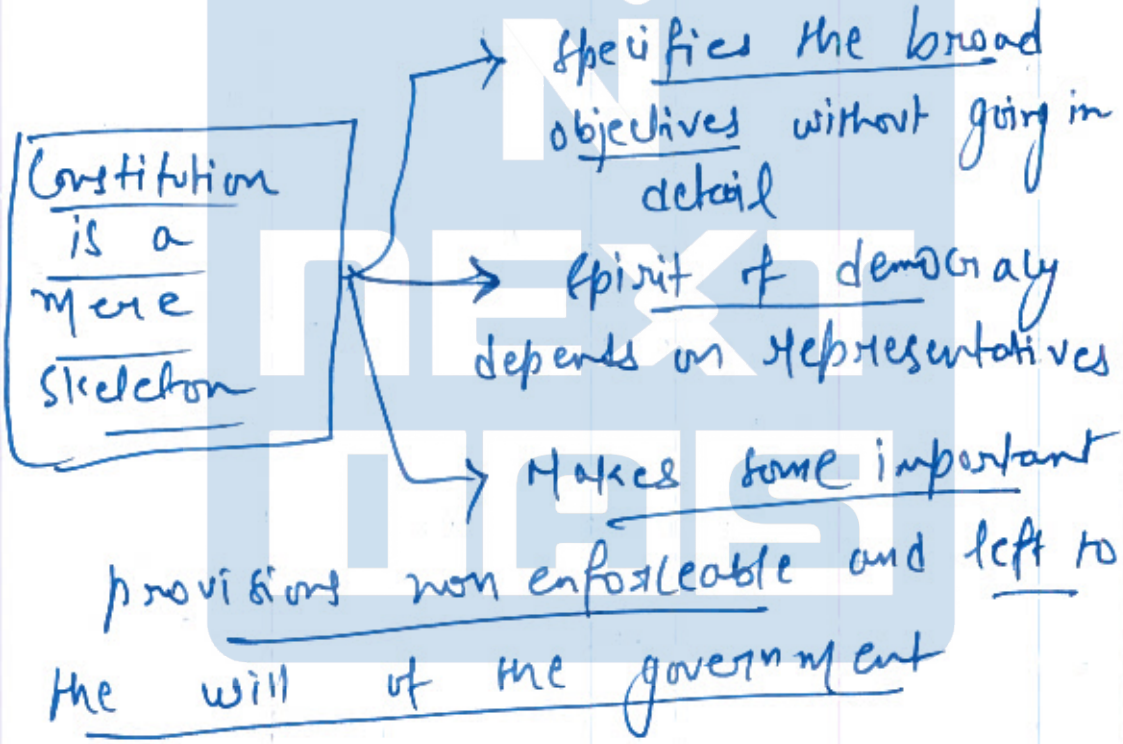
Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(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.

Constitutionalism in its simplest sense means that the powers of government should be exercised in a limited manner.



Constitutionalism is the soul of democracy

(1) It prevents government from turning into authoritarian

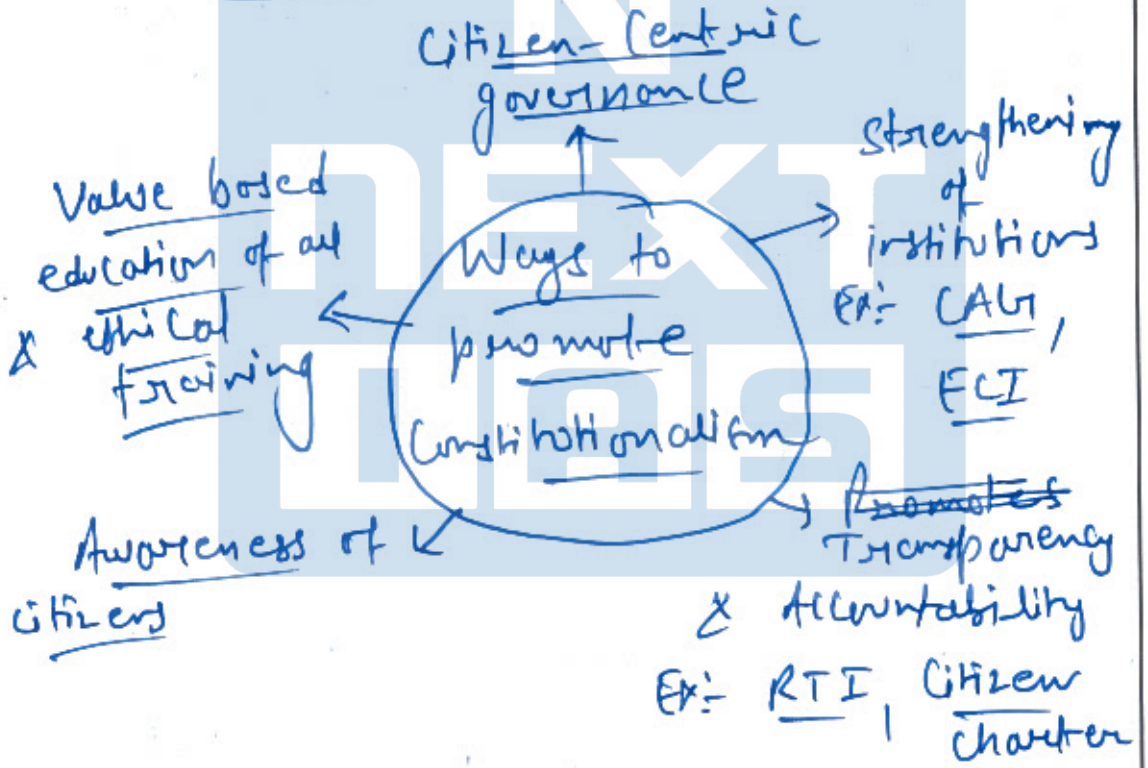
(2) Empowers the masses at the grass root level.

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(3) Promotes accountability and transparency

(4) Promotes wholesome development of the citizens, i.e., social, economic, political, moral

(5) Also places duty on citizens and reasonable restriction like in case of Fundamental Rights.



Hence, we can say that India is at present a young democracy, it has to move on the path of Constitutionalism to transform it to mature democracy.

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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 the means of providing funding to the political parties.

Provisions of Electoral bonds

- Bonds will be in the denominations of 1K, 10K, 100K
- Can be ~~dep~~ purchased from SBI, New Delhi
- Party should have got 1% votes in the election
- should be ~~fi~~ withdrawn within 15 days

Electoral bonds promotes democracy ~~of~~

1. Only channel of funding of political parties so has to be from a legitimate source
2. Donors will not be harassed by the ruling government

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ funding will be reach to all parties as the donation is anonymous

④ Promotes transparency as have to be deposited with Bank by giving all the details

⑤ Electoral bonds endangers democracy:

① Can be used as a channel of money laundering

② Can promote crony Capitalism if funding is from big Corporate houses

③ Reduces accountability and transparency as no watch of CAG, ECI etc.

④ Major chunk goes to ruling party

⑤ Influence free and fair elections

Hence, the intent of the government was not in question however it should be brought after due deliberation and State funding of elections as recommended by Law Commission can be experimented on a pilot basis.

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Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Uniform Civil Code means a common set of civil laws on the matters of adoption, marriage, inheritance, succession regardless of religion, caste, gender etc.

Constitution and Supreme Court on UCC

- Article 44 — State shall endeavour to bring UCC
- SC in Shah Bano Case & Daniel Latifi Case advocated for promulgation of UCC

Uniform Civil Code promotes gender equality as :

1. Based on the recognition of Article 14 i.e., Right to equality
2. Prevents child marriage
3. Increase scope for more opportunities in terms of education, skills, Employment etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Enhance women empowerment by providing them financial opportunities

(5) Reduces social evils against women such as dowry, patriarchy etc.

Challenges in reconciling gender equality with UCC :

(1) No consensus on which laws to adopt as women situation is not good in all the spheres.

(2) Article 25 which provides freedom of religion and personal laws come under religion

(3) Also, there is a issue of tribal culture and identities particularly in N-E India

(4) ~~Constitution of India~~ India has the model of unity in diversity and not uniformity.

UCC alone would not be able to achieve gender equality along with it wholesome development of women in terms of education, health, employment should have to be taken

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 52 provides that there shall be a Governor in each State.

Governor's Contribution to the governance of a State :-

1. **Checks arbitrariness** of laws by giving assent or not giving assent
2. Checks that governance is carried out in accordance to the provisions of the Constitution or not
3. Make executive orders and allocation of business among different ministers
4. Also exercises pardoning powers and legislative powers
5. Performs some special functions like :-
   - **Law and Order** → Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh
   - **Separate development board** → Gujarat & Maharashtra

Candidates must not write on this margin

Hurdles between the Governor and spirit of federalism:

1. Acts as a agent of Centre and become tool of bargaining federalism
2. Uses of discretionary powers in an arbitrary manner

(Ex:- Calling of largest party in Karnataka and not in Manipur to form government

3. Abuse of Article 356 without giving appropriate time to State government
4. Biasness in favour of ruling party at the Centre

Sarkaria Commission & 2nd ARC recommendations

- (1) removal of pleasure doctrine
- (2) Minimal use of discretionary power
- (3) Person should not have active political background

(4) should act on aid & advise of elected government

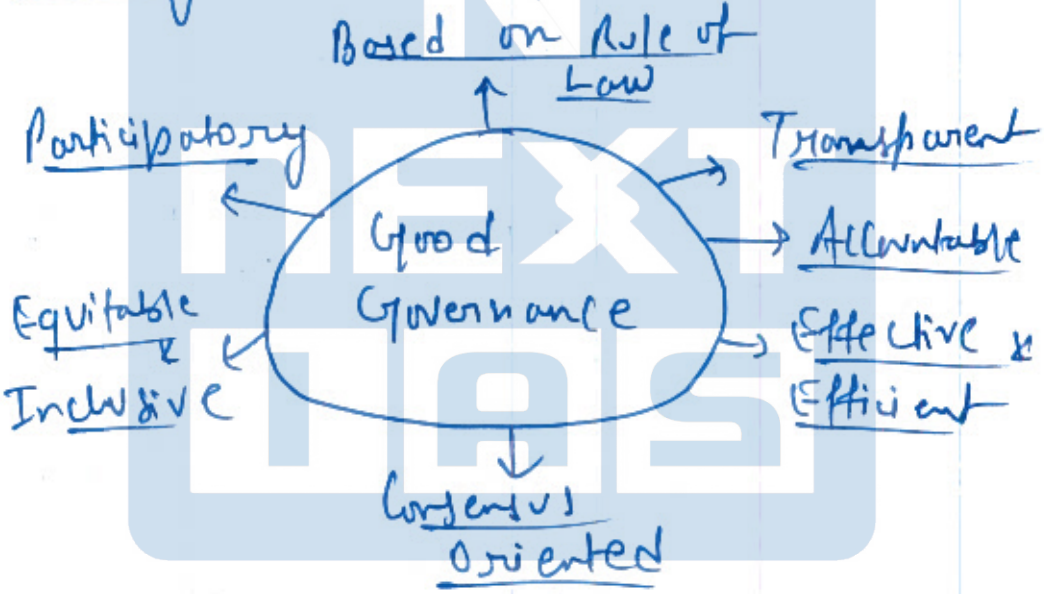
Governors position become more important at present and it should become an agent of Cooperative federalism rather than bargaining federalism

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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social accountability means in-depth analysis of a programme/scheme with the participation of the local peoples by comparing official records with the actual ground realities.



Social Accountability Law can lead to good governance as :-

(1) It promotes participatory democracy

(2) Better utilisation of resources

(3) Effective implementation of policies

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(4) Better and timely delivery of Services

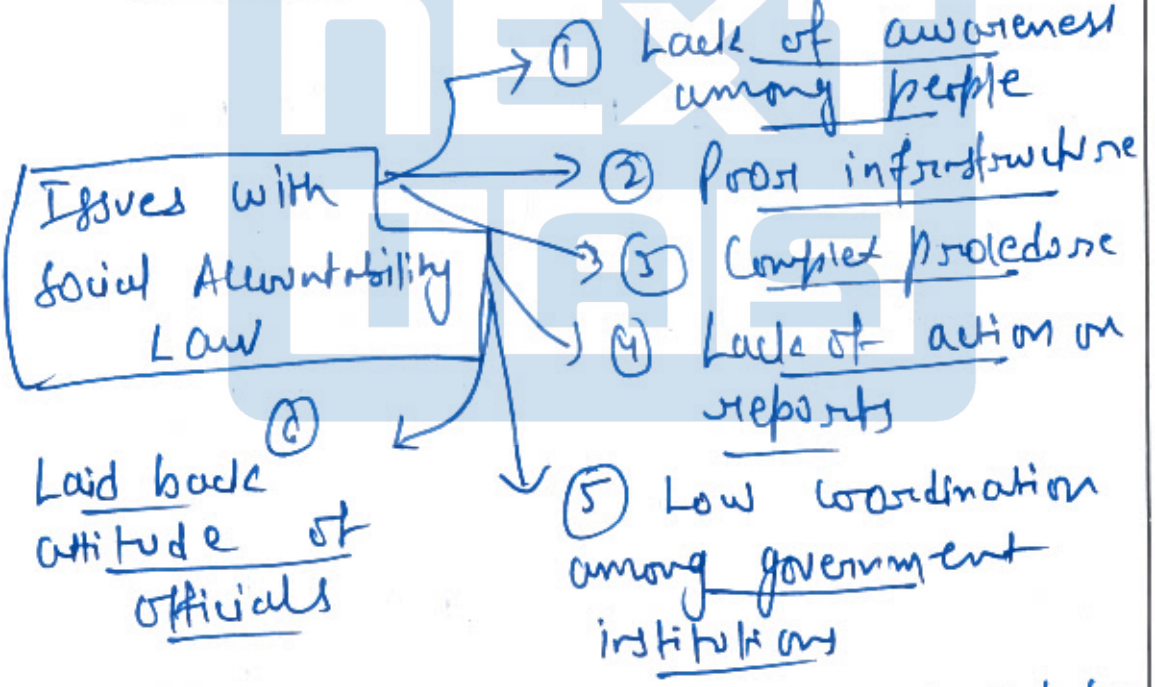
(5) Promotes citizen-centric governance

(6) Promotes monitoring and evaluation

(7) Creates awareness among people about their entitlements

(8) Reduces corruption and Red-tapism

It is already applicable in MGNREGA, NFSA (2013) etc.



Social accountability law should be strengthened along with RTI, citizen charter so that governance become inclusive, equitable and promotes well being of all.

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 has 35.4% of children stunted and 16.3% of children wasted due to undernutrition.

- Nutrition specific interventions
  - fortification of food
    Ex:- Vitamin A/K in Rice
  - Mid day meal scheme
  - Immunization programme
    Ex:- Mission Indradhanush

- Nutrition sensitive interventions
  - Women's education
  - Prevention of child marriage
  - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Need for convergence of "Nutrition specific & nutrition sensitive interventions

(1) Promotes overall well being of all the stakeholders like mother & children

(2) Compartmentilisation will not get the desired results
Ex:- food fortification should be coupled with immunization

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Burden on the staff will get reduced

(4) Better utilization of the resources and overall machinery

(5) Promotes better evaluation and feedback mechanism

(6) Increase socio-economic indicators like health, education, skill development

Ex of integration → WASH intervention + food fortification + Matru Vandana Yojana + Mid day Meal scheme

Issues
- (1) Poor infrastructure
- (2) Lack of resources
- (3) Corruption & red tapism
- (4) Low awareness
- (5) Complex regulatory procedures

India have to follow the integrationist approach if we have to reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

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.

MGNREGA is a centrally sponsored scheme to provide guaranteed rural employment to one member of every household.

Features of MGNREGA:
- 100 days of Job guarantee & 150 days in some areas
- Unemployment Compensation if job not given within 15 days
- Inflation Indexed Wages
- Social audit

MGNREGA: the lynchpin of rural poverty

1. Provides employment in the season of agricultural gap
2. Prevents rural-urban migration
3. Promotes socio-economic indicators like edu, education, health etc.
4. Increases standard of living
5. Reduces social evils like domestic violence, female foeticide etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Create rural assets which promotes better infrastructure

(7) demand driven scheme

(8) Gender empowerment (33% percent Jobs for women)

MGNREGA: The victim of fiscal apathy

(1) ~~budget~~ resources has been reduced in the recent budget

(2) false muster rolls

(3) Corruption due to nexus of bureaucracy and local representatives

(4) Conspicuous Consumption

(5) Poor implementation of social audit
↓
Lack of evaluation & monitoring
↓
Low Utilisation of resources
↓
Poor development

(6) High Material to wage ratio

States like Kerala, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand are doing wonderful in the implementation of MGNREGA. Hence, other states should adopt their models.

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.

Present geopolitical World Order is in the state of flux which is marred by uncertainity and chaos.

Current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise by :-

(1) Giving primacy to Strategic autonomy

(Ex) :- Balancing USA and Russia

(2) Countries are looking at India as a swing state

(Ex) :- Swing state for USA to counter china

(3) India is a new place for investment

(4) Providing access to large market

(5) guided by the historical policy of NAM and not by alliances

(6) Growing Of India's image in terms

Candidates must not write on this margin

of a developed and powerful country as India is 5th largest economy and 3rd largest military.

Challenges to India's global rise :-

1. Hurdle in the form of China
   Ex:- China objection for UNSC seat to India
2. Historical linkages with Russia and policy of NAM
3. Lack of credibility in terms of project completions abroad
4. Lack of resources
5. Non-friendly neighbourhood
6. Large population and low social indicators

Indian PM Constitently calling for reformed multilateralism that will add to the India prowess and pave the way for India's rise in a more significant manner.

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 and Germany share 'strategic partnership' since 2001 and cooperate on various fields like defence, energy, education, science and technology etc.

Significance of Germany with respect to India :-

(1) Economic :- (i) Germany is the largest trading partner in Europe, occupying 17.4% of share

(ii) 7th largest investor is Germany in India.

(2) Defence :- (i) India-Germany Defence cooperation agreement (2006) maintains the defence relations between two nations.

(ii) India and Germany held naval exercises in Gulf of Aden

(3) Trilateral exercise between India-

Candidates must not write on this margin

Germany-France is to be held in 2024.

(3) **Environment** :- (1) India and Germany recently instituted Green and Sustainable development partnership

(2) India Germany clean energy forum

(4) **Political** :- (1) Both are members of G4 (India, Germany, Brazil, India) advocating for permanent seat in UNSC.

(2) Member of G-20

Issues

(1) Trade relations are not up to the potential

(2) Germany having strong relations with China

(3) Germany is susceptible of trade norms in India

(4) Criticised India on various fronts such as 1971 War, Kashmir lockdown, Minorities etc.

Post-Brexit, Germany is an important player in EU. Therefore, engaging Germany is about collaborating with the Germany led EU

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Q.11 दल–बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

52nd CAA, 1985 introduced anti-defection law and added 10th Schedule to the Constitution.

Features of Anti-defection Law

① An MP/MLA is disqualified
- ↳ if he votes or abstains against the directions of the party on whose ticket he/she is elected
- ↳ Nominated member joins party after 6 months
- ↳ Independent member joins any party

② The disqualification will be decided by the Speaker (Lok Sabha) & Chairman (Rajya Sabha)

Anti-defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators as:-

- **Negatively:-**

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) It suppress the genuine grievance of the legislators

(2) ~~Bind~~ Bounded by the party whip inside and outside the parliament.

(3) Not able to support the effective policies of the government

Positively :-

(1) Prevents horse trading of legislatures

(2) Promotes Unity within a party as they have to arrive on consensus

(3) Promotes Consistency and stability to the government

Unintended Consequences on the functioning of democracy :-

(1) Became a tool of misuse of power in the hands of ruling government

Ex:- Maharashtra case, Rajasthan case

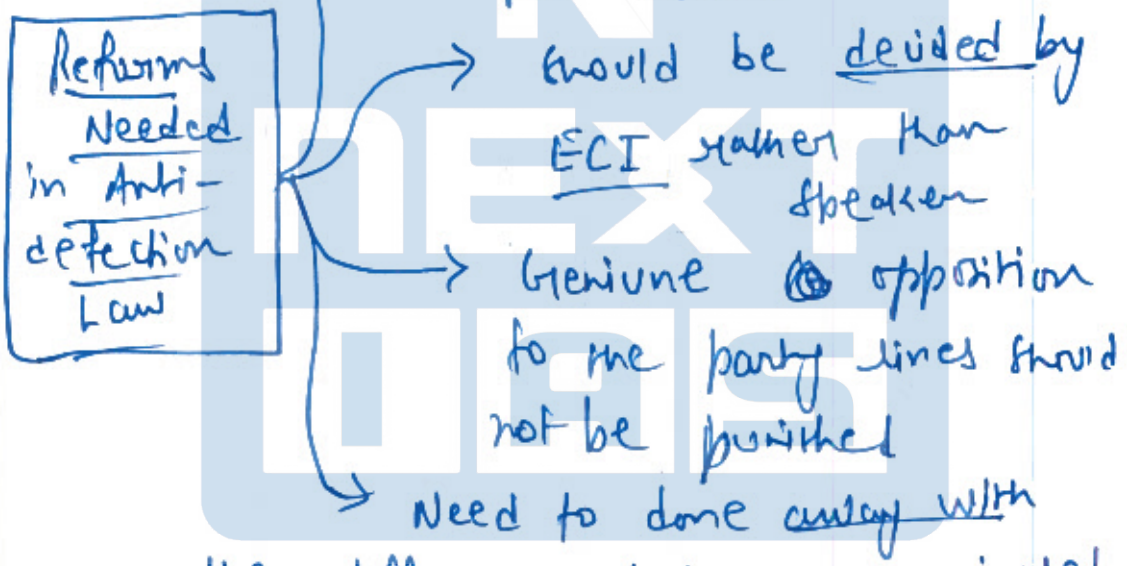
(2) Prevents due deliberations and appreciation of public welfare

Candidates must not write on this margin

Oriented polices.

(3) Speaker which is supposed to be political neutral becomes highly politicised.

(4) Reduces stability of the government rather than providing it.



Anti-defection law was a step taken with the right motive to strengthen democracy. Therefore, it has to be used with the suggested reforms in a effective manner.

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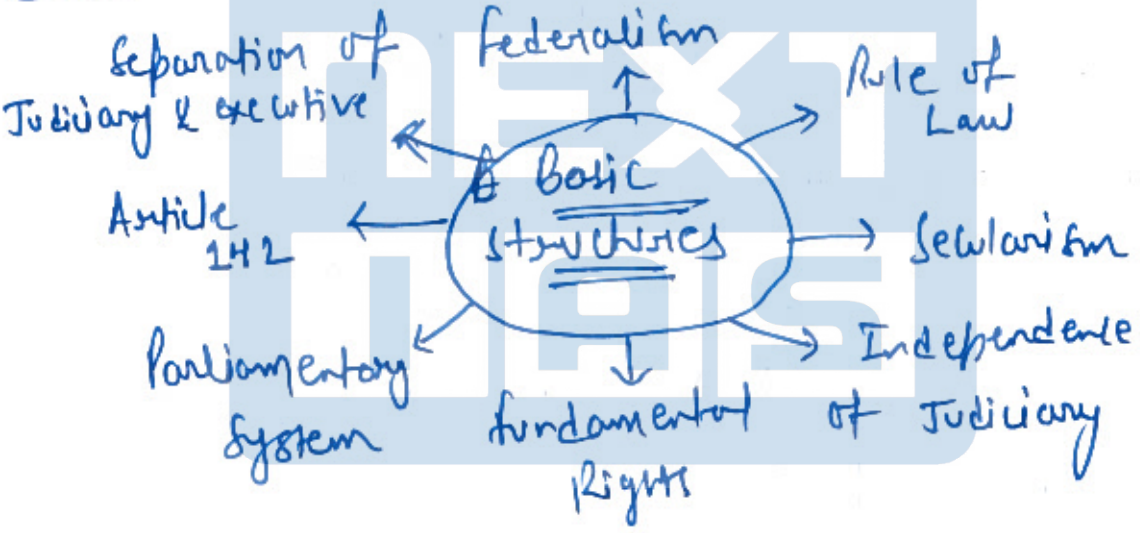
Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic structure doctrine was a judicial pronouncement in the Keshvan- and Bharati Case and it means there are some fundamental features of the Constitution which cannot be altered or amended



Basic Structure doctrine Contributed positively to functioning of democracy :-

(1) Checks arbitrariness of the government

(2) Protecting the fundamental rights of the citizens in an effective manner.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Promotes socio-economic development of citizens

(4) Checks separation of powers

(5) Maintains communal and social harmony in the society

(6) Increase access of justice to every citizen

(7) Maintains Transparency and accountability

(8) Protecting Rule of Law

Made Judiciary more powerful than Executive as :-

(1) Law adjudicators became Law implementers and Law makers

(2) decided by the judiciary on its own terms and references

(3) Extra Constitutional in nature

(4) Against separation of powers

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Act as a barrier for reforms in judiciary
Eg:- Struck down of 99th CAA

(6) Makes ~~judiciary~~ judiciary playing the role of Constituent assembly

Reforms needed :-

(1) should left to the Parliament to decide the subjects of basic structure (elected body)

(2) Judiciary should act with restraint

(3) should respect the Constitution and its elements

(4) Amending power is with parliament (Article 368)

Hence, we can say that Basic structure doctrine pronouncement is for strengthening the democratic process however, due respect should be given to Article 50 and judiciary should act accordingly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

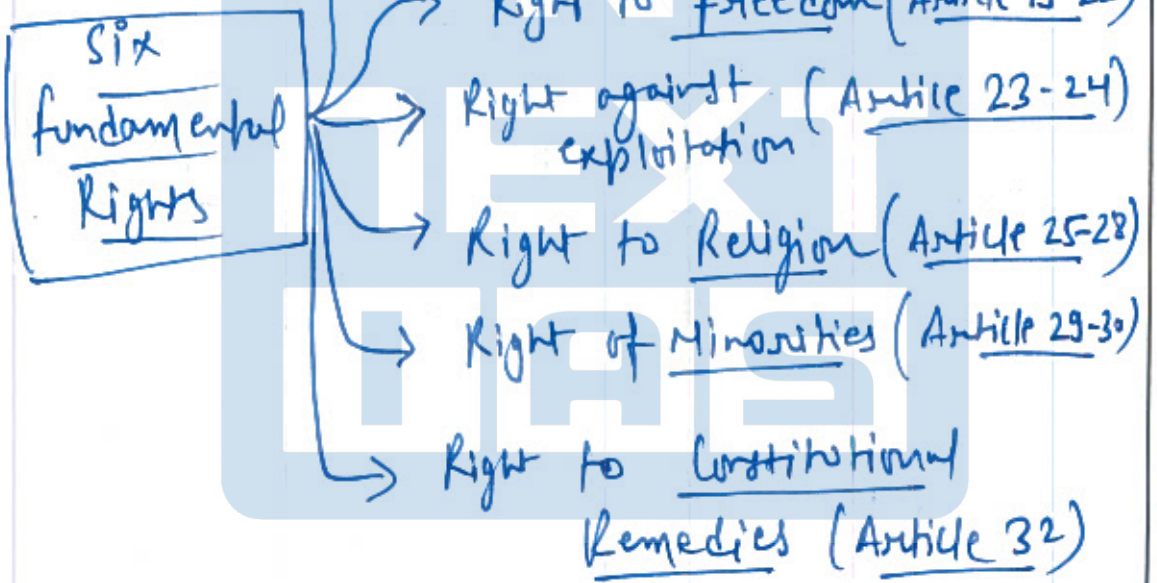
Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 are given to citizens for their political empowerment and their civil liberties.



Fundamental Rights are possessed by individuals:

① Basic rights for their fundamental existence

② for their overall development and empowerment

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Protection against tyranny of executive

(4) Against excesses of government

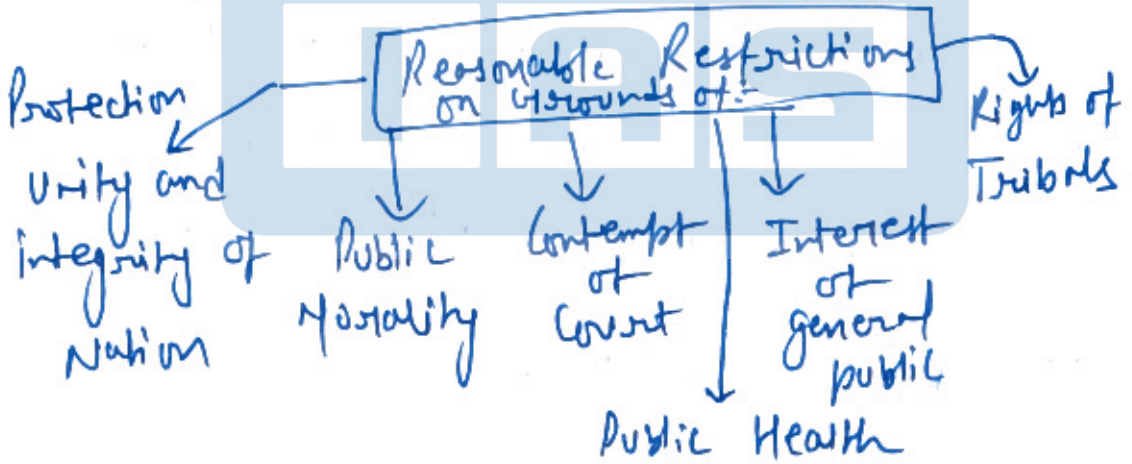
(5) for living life with dignity

(6) To create a just society

(7) Maintaing harmony and brotherhood

(8) Inequality is reduced and promotion of equalities

Therefore, these fundamental Rights are necessary for above points and should not dependent on State for their Confirmation



Need of Reasonable restrictions

(1) Rights are limited and not absolute

(2) To deal with emergency situations

(Ex) Article 352

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Protecting the Vocation and Cultural heritage of Tribals

(4) Maintaing Communal harmony

(5) To deal with Violent and unlivilised citizens

(6) Maintaing public health (SDG 3)

(7) To deal with Seccessionist tendencies

(8) Each can respect each other rights

Reasonable restrictions are necessary in a democratic society. However, Government should act with restrain and should be the last resort to limit the rights of the citizens.

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.

S.R. Bommai Case was the watershed movement in defining the powers of the Centre under Article 356 and held that federalism is the basic structure.

Significance of the judgement:-

(1) It held that floor of the assembly is the only place to decide the majority of the government

(2) President proclamation regarding imposition of Article 356 is subject to judicial review

(3) President can only dismiss state government if proclamation is passed by both the houses within 2 months.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Both Centre and State are independent in their sphere

⑤ More power to centre does not mean that States are Satellites rather federalism is intact and is part of basic structure

Impact of the judgement on Cementing the federal structure:-

① Governor's has become cautioned regarding sending of reports for Article 356.

② Judiciary has reinstated various state governments after they have been dismissed and it was found arbitrary. Eg: Uttarakhand (2016)

③ Majority has been decided only on the floor of assembly in case of hung assemblies

Eg: Maharashtra (2020), Madhya Pradesh (2020)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) federalism has become strong after SR judgement

Issues which are prevalent :-

(1) Governor used discretionary powers in an arbitrary manner. Eg Calling of largest party to form government in Karnataka but not in Tripura, Goa.

(2) Dismissal of state government based on subjective criteria's.

(3) Encroachment on state's sphere

(4) Governor act as agent of centre

(5) Reserving of bills for president assent. Eg Tamil Nadu

India has a federal structure which is very important for our democracy as well as diversity of India. Hence, steps should be taken to strengthen it and not to destroy it.

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.

73rd and 74th CAA, 1992 introduced the Local body institutions in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities respectively.

Provisions of Local governance

Compulsory

1. Constitution of State finance Commission & State Election Commission
2. Regular and timely elections
3. Reservation to women, SCs/STs

Voluntary

1. Devolution of functions Article 243-G & 243-W
2. Power to raise taxes
3. Makes them self-sufficient

Decentralization would be achieved by

1. **Political decentralization**

→ Strengthening of Gram Sabha

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Awareness among the people to participate

→ Effective Monitoring of meetings

→ Women representatives should be empowered and should not work under the male members

→ Accountability of the executives through Social Audit

Functional decentralization

→ Devolution of more and more functions should be there under Schedule 11 & 12

Eg Kerala has devolved all the functions to local bodies

→ Separate bureaucracy for the local bodies to act in cooperation

→ Make them institutions of self-sufficiency

Finance decentralization

→ Power to raise taxes and collect

→ More grants should be provided by Central & State governments under Article 275 ×

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Strengthen them to levy user fees of different kinds

→ Local revenue should be used for local development

Impediments →
1. Non devolution of functions so that local bodies do not become strong
2. Corruption due to nexus of bureaucracy & representatives
3. Lack of awareness among the people about their entitlements
4. Gram Sabha remains the weakest institution
5. Reservation doesn't replicated to empowerment of SCs/STs & Women (Pradhanpati)
6. Non availability of well trained staff

Therefore, there is an urgent need to replicate models of Kerala in all the states to fulfill the dream of self sufficient villages dreamt by Gandhiji

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.

Multi-Stakeholder partnerships mean acting in cooperation with each other to make best use of resources and promoting well being of all.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to leveraging collective expertise and networks as:-

(1) Bring new innovations and solutions to different issues problems

(2) Prevents ill-informed decisions by acting as checks agents of checks and balances

(3) Promote effective and efficient utilisation of resources

(4) follow bottom-up approach than top-down approach

(5) Helps in maintaing transparency & accountability

Candidates must not write on this margin

SDGs are 169 targets under 15 Categories instituted in Earth Sumit 1992 and to be achieved by 2030.

Effective partnership and localized implementation efforts can be fostered by :-

(1) following democratic decentralisation
   - Eg strengthening of local bodies
(2) Promoting tools of transparency & accountability
   - Eg RTI, Citizen charter
(3) Make citizens as the stakeholder of development rather than benificary
   - Eg Social Audit
(4) Demand driven approach which should be bottom up Eg MGNREGA
(5) Integration of different departments and ministeries
   - Eg PM- GATISHAKTI

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Investing in socio-economic indicators of citizens such as health, education and skill building.

⑦ Strengthening and cooperating with civil society organisations

⇒ NGOs, pressure groups, SHGs

Issues in achieving SDGs

① Lack of resources for India to fulfill all the objectives

② Poor capacity building of citizens

③ Unemployment & huge poverty

④ Corruption which is allegled by the society

⑤ Low awareness among the people about their rights

⑥ Lack of gender empowerment

SDGs are the key to overall prosperity and well being of the people. Hence, the efforts are to be strengthened to achieve the targets within the given timeline.

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.

POSH Act, 2013 was instituted based on the **Vishaka guidelines** laid down by the Supreme Court in 1997 to prevent the sexual harassment of women at workplace

Features of the POSH Act

1. Every Organisation employing 10 or more members have to form an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)
   - Minimum of 4 members [at least one woman and one external (NGO)]
2. ICC will have powers of Civil Court
3. Inquiry should be held within 90 days
4. Complaint should be filed within 3 months from the date of incident

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Matter can be settled through conciliation but not monetary

(6) Compensation should be provided based on some parameters

(7) Non-Compliance will brought penalty of 50k or more

Factors that hindered its effective outreach to women:-

(1) ICC have not been formed in most of the Organizations

(2) Penalties for false complaints has a deterring effect on Women

(3) Lack of awareness about whom to approach and how to approach

(4) Lacks of expertise for the members of ICC

(5) Enquiry is not conducted properly

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms that are needed :-

① Strict compliance for formation of ICC should be there

② Awareness programmes for women rights should be organised by NGOs etc.

③ District wise monitoring team should be formed to evaluate the performance of Organisations

④ Women should be made empowered to speak up for their rights

⑤ Act should made Gender neutral for protection of male members

Recently, Ministry of Women and child development has launched SHE-Box, a single window portal for filing complaints. This type of steps should be strengthened to make India a better and safer place for women to work.

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.

Welfare State is one which promotes the social and economic needs of the citizens in a equitable manner.

Neo-liberal reforms and globalization transformed the :-

① Institution of welfare state

→ State led economy to market led economy

→ Increasing role of private sector

→ State investing in capacity building and Industry will be providing jobs

→ Promotes entrepreneurship and Startup culture

→ Reduction of subsidies and investing in the institutions and infrastructure

→ Cooperation with the outer world in an more effective manner

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Set the ground for a new type of Civil Services

→ Civil servants have to be technologically tuned in present era

→ Promotes new innovations and ideas of service delivery

→ Have to deal with complex issues

→ Ease formulation of policies with due deliberation with citizens

Challenges in service delivery

(1) Red-tapism and complex regulatory procedures

(2) Poor infrastructure in terms of physical and electronic

(3) Digital divide and digital illiteracy

→ only 60% of Indians have access to mobile phones and 7% to internet (out of 60%)

Candidates must not write on this margin

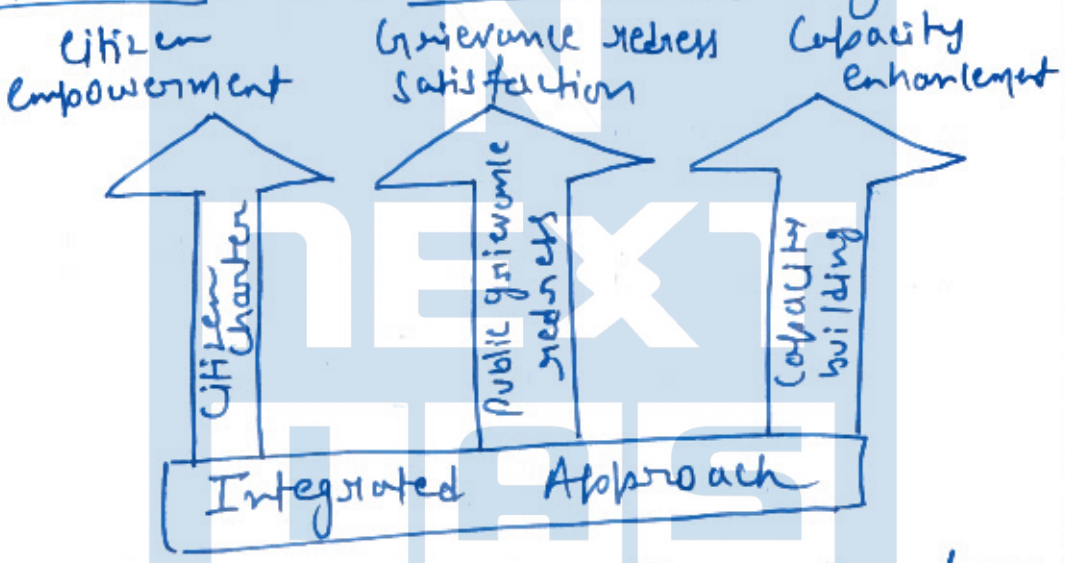
(4) Poor training of officials

(5) Corruption & abuse of power

(6) Lack of awareness among the people about their duties and entitlements

(7) Poor grievance redressal

Reforms :- (1) Sevottam Model given by 2nd ARC



(2) Promoting accountability & transparency

Eg RTI, citizen charters, social audit

(3) Integrated approach of policy implementation and formulation. Eg PM-GATISHAKTI

(4) Democratic decentralisation

Service delivery should be done in a proper and timely manner to promote the well being of citizens and development and growth of the Nation.

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.

India and China relations, in present times, is a mix of cooperation and confrontation, with both powers expected to become superpowers by 2050

Areas of Convergence

1. India and china have bilateral trade of $100 Billion with trade surplus for china
2. India has historic linkage with china and have robust people to people and culture connect in the form of Buddhism
3. Many Indian students study in Chinese universities
4. High level visits such as PM Modi visited China in 2014, 2015 & 2018

Candidates must not write on this margin

giving rise to Wuhan Spirit.

(5) Multilateral cooperation at platforms such as BRICS, SCO, RIC, G20 etc.

(6) Both are advocators of issues of emerging world such as in WTO

China's Views India as Asian Rival led to:

(1) Doklam Standoff at Chicken's neck and recently Galwan clash

(2) Border disputes in the Western, central & Eastern Sector

(3) China - Pakistan Nexus providing Economic, Military support

(4) Reluctance of china to support India for UNSC permanent member and part of Nuclear Supplier group

(5) Encirclement of India through 'String of pearls' strategy in Indian Ocean

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Taking away South Asian neighbours away from India through Chequebook diplomacy

Measures taken by India to Counter China

① Necklace of Diamonds to counter String of Pearls

② Giving humanitarian aid and investing heavily in South Asian neighbours to counter China's dominance

③ Advocating at global platforms for reformed multilateralism

④ Promoting alliances with the west such as QUAD, I2U2 etc.

⑤ Strengthening of defence infrastructure (3rd largest budget)

China needs to have a "psychological makeover" towards India and have to treat it with respect so that both can contribute to growth of each other.

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.

The gravity of geopolitics has shifted from North Atlantic Ocean to Indo-Pacific region in 21st Century

Indo-Pacific as a zone of diverging interests and priorities:-

① USA has launched its Indo-Pacific Strategy to counter china by uniting alliances such as AUKUS, QUAD.

② USA along with India aspires for an free, open and rule based Indo-pacific while china is increasing its unilateral actions

③ China's "String of pearls" to encircle India and India's "Necklace of diamond" to counter it

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ USA supports India's role as a net security provider in the region while China's using its bullying tactics in the form of artificial islands

⑤ India along with West promoting peace while China is disturbing peace

Recently, China has launched Global Security Initiative which promotes:

① Indivisibility Security → No country can strengthen its security at the cost of others

② A Comprehensive, Cooperative and Sustainable Asian security architecture

③ Promotes peace, mutual trust & openness in the region.

④ Promotes equal stakeholder approach to tackle unilateralism, governance deficit and peace deficit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, it will not supersede QUAD in the region as :-

(1) China has double standards. Promoting equal stakeholder approach and doing unilateral actions. While QUAD is not an alliance, it is a platform for development and Cooperation

(2) QUAD is a platform of democratic countries while China is authoritarian

(3) India has clearly stated that QUAD is not an military alliance so countries not need to worry about it

(4) QUAD has worked during the COVID times in the form of Vaccine accessibility and availability for Countries. So there is a kind of trust

(5) Countries know the vested interests of china behind any grouping

Hence, to promote peace and growth, there is an urgent need to reform multilateralism to promote rule based world order and equality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS