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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : SHOIAB

Roll No. : PTTP 221580

Registration Number : H1AB23088018756 **Date of Examination :** .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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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.

Section - 8 of RPA 1951 → disqualifies a member of parliament or state legislature assembly if convicted for more than 2 years. [section 8(3)].

↳ Lily Thomas case → removed section 8(4) which played action of appeal in higher court.

But certain ambiguities have questioned the actual action process.

(1) Clear Distinction of Time frame for disqualification missing
↳ eg. No time frame after conviction.

(2) Clear authority for disqualifying is speaker but on recommendation of EC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Election Commission can also recommend punishment of disqualification under Section-11 of RPA 1951. Eg. Assam MLA case.

(4) No guideline for conducting Bye-elections

(5) No guideline on when & how the office bearer will be reinstated. & if instated after disqualification.

(6) Actions of Punishment and Government action against ~~Govt~~ MP/MLA. Eg. Thackeray Case

⇒ There RPA needs to be reviewed under light of constitution to implement reforms for disqualification of MP/MLAs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitution → represents the text of constitution as its provisions, while on other hand Constitutionalism represents the basic ideologies of the constitution.

Constitution as Skeleton, Constitutionalism as Soul

(1) Article 21 : Right to life under Constitution. But its meaning was broadened in the light of constitutionalism (i.e. Right to Privacy, many portions of Article, etc.

(2) ~~Article~~ Article 25 → gave religious freedom and propagate religion but Supreme Court's interpretation of "Essential Religious Practices" & No right to convert under Stanislaus Case

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Basic Structure Doctrine - as some features of constitution like Federalism, Secularism are considered as Basic structure representing Constitutionalism, can't be amended.

(4) Constitution v/s Constitutionalism
- e.g. right to property taken away.
- e.g. Article 370 removed → Integrity of India [constitutionalism].

(5) Constitutionalism give way to "rule of law" against 'Rule by law' [Romesh Thapar].
- e.g. 377 IPC section removed
- IPC 497 removed etc.

⇒ Therefore Constitutionalism is not just provisions of Constitution but also ideas which shaped our democratic journey.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral Bonds → They are electoral funding method introduced by GoI.

Features
- Anonymity of Buyer. [No name on it].
- Denomination of 1000 to 1 cr [multiple of 10].
- No company has to mention them in accounts.

Benefits of Electoral Bonds

(1) Transparency in Funding
- all funding under regulation
- > 2000 should be by it. [from 2000/-]

(2) Reduce Black Money & Corruption
- diplaced way to buy it.
- No Black money can be used.

(3) No corporate feared or Threats
- can give bonds to any party with anonymity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Increased accountability in income of party

But it also raised some concerns

(1) Anonymity – may lead to corporate Nexus & crony capitalism.

(2) No limit on funding - earlier only upto 7.5% of profits

Now even loss making companies can shell companies

(3) Data secured with SBI e.g. can be accessed or released.

(4) Foreign companies with offices in India can purchase it.

(5) It may lead to politicization of Electoral funding.

⇒ Dinesh Goswami committee & Vohra Committee committee has recommended complete transparency and state funding of elections.

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.

Uniform Civil Code is a DPSP Provision in the State under Article 44.

UCC aims to ensure "equality in Civil laws" in all the people of India.

Ensuring ~~Women~~ Gender Equality

(1) Disparity in Inheritance
- e.g. Muslim – women half property
- e.g. Hindu women – earlier no right, now equal.

(2) Disparity in Child marriage Definition
- e.g. Muslim Personal law different define Puberty – lead to child marriages.

(3) Customs harmful to women
- e.g. → Triple Talaq.
- → Sati

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Right to freedom & Equality
- not given in terms of allowance from husband.

(5) Legal Rights - also subjugated under Personal laws.

Challenges in UCC with Gender Equality

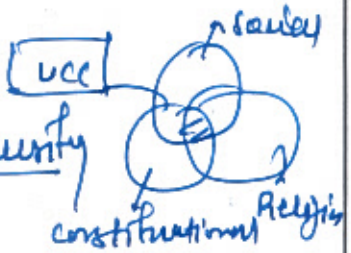
(1) Consensus Difficult to Build - as there are diverse communities, religions, caste, etc.

(2) Tribal practices & local customs
- differ from rest of community
- e.g. existing husband concept in North-East.

(3) Patriarchy will be seen, while Matriarchal society like Nayars needs to be accomodated

(4) Participation of women in Inheritance, legal liberty, allowance, etc needs to be ensured.

⇒ UCC should include all diversity & Integrity of society.



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's office - established under article 72 of the constitution.

Recent issues have labelled governor's office as decorative & inconsequential

(1) Not allowing assembly to convene.
L e.g. Rajasthan case.

(2) Unviable language for post
L e.g. allegations in Punjab & Tamil Nadu for derogatory remarks

(3) Appointment of VC → e.g. Kerala issue.

But Governor Has Constitutional Role

(i) - Head of state
(ii) all actions taken in his name.
(iii) approves bill of the legislative assembly.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Implement article 356 and also 365.

These role [Reinforce Federal structure] of [constitution]

(1) link between Central & State Govt.

(2) Ensures government run along the lines of constitution.

(3) Gives power to State legislature
↳ approving bill of SLA.

(4) Ensures cooperative federalism
↳ flow of information b/w Centre & state.

(5) Governor also to give effect to actions of executive.

(6) Ensures state to part of "Indestructible Union of Destructible states".

⇒ "Indian Federalism is both unitary & federal" BR Ambedkar. And Governor is not just head of state but link of federal government.

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 → The action by which accountability i.e. responsibility to one's action is answered to public at large.

↳ e.g. Social Audits.

Demand of Social Accountability law

(1) High level of corruption.

↳ e.g. Memo by Vohra Committee highlighted this.

(2) Accountability is key to good governance [2nd ARC 4th Report].

(3) Delivery of service & Public literacy awareness of rights.

⇒ Therefore new demand has been for a new Social Accountability law.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Accountability to Good Governance

- Ensure good ~~~~ service delivery.
  - e.g. - Timely & Standard
- It will give punishable directions/rules for ensuring accountability.
- 3rd party auditing will ensure corruption free governance.

Social Accountability for Public Participation

(1) Involving Public at large
- e.g. Social audits

(2) Publishing reports online & in Public Domain
- People at centre of Good Governance :- (PM)

(3) It will make people aware of their rights, mapping of people led model.

(4) It will ensure RSO, NGOs, etc. participation.

⇒ Good governance is key to well-being of society and it is only ensured by Transparency & accountability [2nd ARC].

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.

Child undernutrition is one of key issues which is suffering by child mortality of 35%, child wasting of >19% [highest in the world], etc.

→ Though there are 315 mn tonn grains & 330 mn tonn agriculture still problem of Nutrition Persists [Asian ~~Eglen~~ Enigma]

Convergence of Nutrition specific & Nutrition sensitive

Nutrition specific is

① proper Nutrition Diet
- Not just wheat & Rice
- Millets as Sree-Anna.

② Cure Micronutrient Deficiency
- of Iron - in adult [Adulterated]
- Calcium - Milk in diet

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Protein Deficiency & Anaemia Tackling
- Protein Deficiency → in young children (e.g. wasting).
- Anaemia Tackling → 15-50 women Anaemic

Nutrition Security :- i.e. Nutrients have to be assured in the body.

(1) Focus on WASH i.e. sanitation & clean water.

(2) Focus on Balanced diet i.e. BMI - 18-22
- Balanced Obesity and Nutrient Deficiency.

(3) Overall health
- Yoga
- active living.
- focus on sports, active lifestyle, etc.

Low accessibility PDS, etc → Hunger

Nutrient Deficiency
- POSHAM Abhiyan
- ICDS
- Mid Day Meal

Nutrient Insecurity
- reduce obesity from current 24% (NHFS5).
- SBM-G & Ujjwala

⇒ Preventive Healthcare can be ensured by proper Nutritious diet

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 → provides 100 days of employment to every rural household

Rural Poverty Elevation
- (1) Security Net
  - e.g. During COVID-19.
- (2) Employment to Rural labour force.
- (3) Poverty Elevation in Rural area [Maharashtra - Decreased @ 7% extreme poverty].
- (4) Asset Development
  - e.g. Asset & Infrastructure creation.

Fiscal Apathy in MGNREGA

- Decline in funding - government reduced Budget to just 60000 Cr [Budget 2023-24].
- Delay in Payment to the MGREGA workers
  - (b) Delay in release of funds from State [i.e. Material cost].

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Delay in Payment → Jean Dreze → MGNREGA study
- inquiries of getting payment due to inability & digital divide.

But such issues are common & attributed on following grounds

(1) Demand Driven Scheme – so even after budget it can be increased.

(2) Other Schemes – PM awas Yojana (Gramin) and NJSHJI, etc will provide rural employment.

(3) Covid-19 era – the budget was increased previously to deal with covid

(4) other initiatives → digitalization with ensure corruption & timely payments

→ States asked to release funds.

⇒ MGNREGA is key to rural security in rural areas & prevent absolute poverty

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 on the side of Peace" - PM.

So we can tackle the bridging divides with Idea of Peace.

Ongoing Global Divides

(1) 2 Block World & New Great Game
- Russia - Ukraine war created 2 blocks [Russia led v/s USA led].

(2) Global South & North Divides
- (PM) "India is bridge between global North & global South."

(3) Nexus to Multipolarity
- e.g. China - Russia Nexus
- Pakistan - China Nexus

⇒ India's idea of global peace [Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam]

(4) Other Rivalries & Issues
- Israel - Arab States, etc
- climate change, Terror, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Geopolitical Issues to Rise to Global High Table

(1) Leadership in Peace - negotiate peace treaty in Russia-Ukraine.

(2) Leadership in climate & Disaster
- climate: e.g. Mission LiFi, ISA
- Disaster: e.g. CDRI.

(3) New Trade order & Supply chain Resilience
- New Trade order: e.g. WTO reforms push
- Supply chain Resilience: e.g. SCRI with Japan.

(4) Multipolar world
- e.g. role as leadership at NAM,

(5) ~~Global~~ seat at UNSC
- as largest population & stable democracy

⇒ Thus we must leverage the turmoil for better multipolar dynamic world order with important role for India.

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 share strategic long partnership with Germany. Our nation is based on Democracy, Security & Trade.

Berlin Gate-way to EU

(1) Germany Important member
- one of largest economy in EU.

(2) Role enhanced after Brexit
- critical role to France & germany.

(3) Key Economy & Security pony
- Nuclear power & Net Security provider in region.

(4) New Engagement opportunity & partnerships can be leveraged to gain entry into EU.

Candidates must not write on this margin

How it will leverage India's Situation

(1) Helping sign new FTA
   - e.g. India negotiating trade agreement.

(2) Bilateral Engagement → to Multilateral Engagement.
   - germany hold long bilateral changes.

(3) Other Benefits to India
   - New Visa Deals in EU. [>2 lakh students]
   - Security Engagement in EU.
   - arms & defence exports [16500cr to $5bn target]
   - opening of Economies
     - e.g. NEP - foreign universities
     - Agri exports to Europe
     - Tourism development.

⇒ Thus germany can act as bridge to develop mutual trust b/w the two economy.

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-Defection laws - established by adding the 10th schedule to the constitution of India [52nd Constitutional Amendment act].

- Reason for Bringing
  - 1967-71
    - ~ 200 (Central) MPs defection
    - ~ 1900 MLA defections.

Key provisions - Disqualification if

(i) Voluntary resign from party.

(ii) Doesn't follow direction of Party.

(iii) Nominated member joins party after 6 months

(iv) Independent member joins political party.

Changed Relationship b/w Candidate & Party

(1) Unity of actions & voting
- in Parliament elected guided by whip and party guidelines.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Elections became more party centric than individual leaders.

(3) Even speech and votes of ~~public~~ MLAs/MPs also more on lines of party.

(4) └ 2nd ARC → voting only when No-confidence motion on party lines, rest freedom of speech.

(4) Speaker decides disqualification so membership cannot be disqualified.

(5) Individual leaders & ones there were independent cannot change party.

But there were some loopholes

- 2/3rd Merger allowed
  - ↳ Rajasthan 8 MLAs merged
  - ↳ Mizoram 13 MLAs merged.
- Speaker deciding authority
  - ↳ But no dates
- Unlimited freedom of speech
- Still defections happened
  - ↳ eg. MP & KT
    - ↓
    - again became ministers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recents Incidents show Unhealthy Consequences

(1) ambiguity in deciding real political party due to defections (mass).
- e.g. Maharashtra case.

(2) Questionable action of deciding officer i.e. Speaker → causes pending in court

(3) Defections in mass, instead of few members
- e.g. Mizoram & Goa – majority of Total affected.

(4) Party Politics in-stead of Ideology Politics [Raju Kothari]

(5) Constituencies voices subsumed by National issues.

⟹ Anti-Defection laws needs new overhauls on recommendation of Dinesh Goswami Committee.

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.

Basic Structure Doctrine – was established by the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), as the features which are fundamental to the working of the constitution.

↳ e.g. In SR Bommai case – court established Federalism as Basic Structure.

Ambiguities of Basic Structure

(1) It is not defined
↳ only draws power from Judicial Review under article 13.

(2) Anything can declared Basic Structure
↳ e.g. Rule of law, Federalism, Secularism, etc.

(3) Judicial Supremacy – Judiciary can solely decide what is Judicial Structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) No guidelines & parameters given by the judiciary itself.

(5) Parliamentary competency to amend constitution is challenged & restricted under Art [Article 368].

⇒ This has raised an issue that Basic Structure has made judiciary more powerful than executive

↓

Reasons

(1) Separate of Powers Doctrine

↳ amending power is of parliament, & judiciary encroaches on it.

(2) Parliament can change Basic Structure

↳ judiciary context area legislation subjects.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Executive actions become redundant-

└ e.g. 24th CAA [Constitutional Amendment act] taken away by Minerva Mills case.

(4) Executive can't bring changes despite being directly elected.

(5) ~~Exe~~. Judiciary started Taking Various steps

- Enabling executive actions
  - e.g. - Diwali ban on crackers
    - Liquor sale on highways.
- Judicial overreach
  - e.g. Recent Election Commission appointment procedure.

⇒ Time for doctrine of Basic Structure needs to be defined in more holistic way, so that it maintains doctrine of Separation of power [article 50].

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 under part-3 of constitution under article 12-35.

↳ Fundamental because they ensure alignment of fundamental principles.

Fundamental Rights : Not gifts

(1) They are given against state

↳ e.g. → freedom of speech & expression (article 19)

↳ Right to peaceful protest- (article 19).

(2) They represent Human Rights

↳ They are fundamental to livelihood of person.

↳ e.g. Right to life (article 21)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) They ensure Individual dignity & freedom
(e.g. Right to freedom of Religion (article 25)

⇒ But though these rights are fundamental some reasonable restrictions are applied

Desirability of Restrictions

(1) Protect security of State & People
- e.g. - 19(2)(a) - Indian Govt security of State & Defamation (Individual).

(2) Protection of other people
- e.g. Restriction on article 25
  - morality, health & Public order
  - SC/ST entry to temples.

(3) Welfare of Vulnerable Sections
- e.g. article 15 restrictions
  - 15(3) - women & children welfare
  - 15(4) - SC/ST welfare.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Administrative efficiency & Representation to local

→ article 16 → reservation
- State can reserve for BC
- Centre can give criteria for local reservation.

But they can be argued otherwise

- Limit Individual
  - e.g. Article 19
  - Community & Integrity (Broad term)
- Article 25
  - limitation on freedom of Religion & person.
- Limit Individual Capability
  - Reservation give imp. to caste over Individual.

⇒ Therefore, Reasonable Restrictions should pass test of proportionality to be just & effective.

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 → gave Federal structure as the basic feature of the constitution [Basic structure - from Kesavananda Bharati case]

↓

Thus it can't abridged by any action of legislature i.e. Parliament.

Paradigm shift

- Earlier, Article 356 i.e. President's rule was supposed to be under the context of union.

↳ It could be applied anytime by the Union Executive.

But Bommai case → gave restriction on this right.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Features
- Federal → Basic structure
- Judicial review to President's rule.
- Can't be applied unnecessarily, i.e. used as last resort.
- Same guidelines for article 356 application.

Impact of Judgement

1. Federal structure key to constitution
2. Application 365
   - when applied → no majority in Parliament.
     - Hung Assembly
     - when government resigned & no alternative available
       - violation of Constitution

Candidates must not write on this margin

When can't be applied

- Maladministration in State.
- Mere violation of Centre's direction.
- Ineffective law & order.

(3) Secularism is also Basic Structure

(4) Lost Majority in assembly or mere loss of majority
- only after Parliament passes the President's rule order.

⟹ Three judgement established landmark rules and system of Federal Charter in Indian Constitution

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.

Decentralization → Is delegating powers to lower level of government i.e. Centre → State → Panchayat or local.

↳ e.g. 73rd Constitutional Amendment act

Political Decentralization

- was brought by 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment act in local level political system established Panchayats & Municipalities respectively.

- **Powers** → local & this system
  - Direct elections at all 3 levels

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Efficient elections for chairpersons
- Reservation for SC/STs & Women
  - SC/STs → population proportion.
  - Women → 1/3rd
- Other provisions → OBC reservation
  - functions of Panchayats, etc

But through **Political Mobilization** happened but **financial & functional** mobilization was limited

Financial

(1) **Devolution of funds**
- Not done by state finance commission

(2) **Very low Taxation power**
- low Resources
- can't perform functions.

(3) **Most funding on Grants**
- dependent on Centre & State

(4) **No efficient functioning**
- as no resources to deliver results.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Functional Decentralization ineffective

(1) Bureaucratic Control - over PRI institutions.

(2) Development & growth
- very low role is given.

(3) Top down approach
- Plans are at top
- Planning is not localised.

⇒ But Govt. taking following actions
- Nehi aayog - for decentralised planning
- FRA 2006 & MGNREGA gram sabha given power.

⇒ Need for Integrated model of Financial, productivity, manpower, Functional Decentralization is way to develop local bodies [2nd ARC 6th Report].

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.

Multiple stakeholder Partnership gives participation from everyone and ensure Inclusive growth model.

→ key to Collective expertise & Networks

NGO, CSOs participation

Private Sector expertise

addressing local & demonstrated needs

⇒ SDGs through are released at global level to be achieved by 2030.

Their targets have multifaceted impacts and should integrate all the stakeholders.

Effective Partnerships for SDGs

(i) From all sections

(ii) Private Sector → CSR Responsibility, ESG Norms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) NGOs & CSOs have long history & experience of working climate issues & Public welfare.

(iii) All vulnerable groups
↳ Because they mostly suffer from vulnerability e.g. SDG 1 - Poverty
SDG 2 - Hunger

(iv) Partnership at global level
- climate agreements
  e.g. Paris deal, etc [SDG 13]
- Disaster Management - [SDG-11].
  e.g. CDRI, Sendai framework.
- Poverty Eradication [SDG-1].
  ↳ Partnership with UNB to eradicate Poverty & education [SDG-4],
- Managing healthcare (SDG3)
  ↳ Pandemic Treaty
  ↳ Vaccine Maitri

Candidates must not write on this margin

SDGs : localised Implementation

(1) Because every area has specific needs
- e.g. Bastar - water issues
- Assam - floods.

(2) local level leadership & Participation
- e.g. Aspirational District programme & recent Aspiration Block Programme.

(3) Effective feedback & Decentralised Planning for each area & planning.

(4) Ensure participation of local women, backward castes, etc.

(5) Bottom-up approach - of multi-layer.
- e.g. SDG Index, etc.

⟹ SDGs are not just sustainable but will also ensure peace & prosperity from local to Global level

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 → was brought to restrict sexual harassment issue at workplace in 2013. [to increase their participation]

PLFR → 25.1.1.

Limited Role in Rising awareness

(1) No mass campaign
(e.g. like Swachh Bharat Campaign.

(2) Proper details of Act to publicly known
i.e. unaware of Rights at workplace.

(3) lack of women leadership at workplace
- wage gap
- Glass ceiling
- Glass cliff
- First collar jobs

(4) Inefficient acts by corporate sectors
(e.g. Rigging complaints.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors that hindered effective outreach

(1) Lack of Institutional Mechanism
- Institutional Committee (under POSH act) i.e. Internal Complaint Committees not formed [> 30%]. (ICC).

(2) Lack of Physical & Security enhanced support
- against threats & harm.

(3) Particular Nature of Society
- Gender stigma attached with victim women.
- Comments, verbal abuse ignored.
- Bad touch not considered harassment.

(4) Governance Issues
- Low dismissal of cases by Fast Track courts [Reason 60% report 15% both POCSO & POSH.]
- Lack of strict Policy against complaint ICC

(5) Lack of Compensation for financial losses.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategies: Bridging Gap & Compulsive Reporting

(1) Women representation in complaint Committee

(2) Law should give timelines for actions against report.

(3) External reporting & annual report of all such complaints in offices.

(4) Mass awareness campaign
- e.g. Metoo campaign on social media.

(5) Proper police protection & financial support for any wage loss to women.

(6) Preventive actions
- Zero tolerance policy
- Ethical code for office conduct.
- guidelines for treatment of female employees
- proper infrastructure eg. separate washroom, etc.

(7) Public participation & Awareness at mass level.

⟹ Women crimes should not be ignored as they follow 'Broken Glass Theory' & become violent crimes.

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.

Civil Services were created by British for their own economic interest but it was adopted under Article 307-12 of constitution

Since Independence, the role has evolved as the role of state

State has evolved

Role of Civil Servants at Independence

(1) Service provider - Initiating development works and socio-economic programs

(2) Role as government Regulator
e.g. Licensing Raj.

(3) Control over private Sector

(4) Implement Poverty elimination Programmes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Changes by Neo-Liberal Reforms & globalization

(1) Private participation

(2) State led development model to State supporting development

(3) free-market economy.

(4) Minimum Government & Maximum governance.

⇓

This also led to change in Role of Civil Servants

(1) Regulator to facilitator & in development & Private Participation.

(2) Delivery of Service became most important role.

(3) Focus on Socio-economic parameters rather than trade, policy regulation.

(4) Role as civil servant, like as administrator.

(5) Implement welfare Schemes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced in Service Delivery

1. Lack of Accountability (2nd ARC) → social audits
2. High corruption & Crony Capitalism Nexus [Vohra Committee]
3. Lack of timely & effective service delivery → Citizen charters to reform.
4. Transparency & Dedication to Public duty [Rule 4(i) & 5(iii) of Conduct Rules].
5. e-governance Issues → digital divide, digital illiteracy, awareness, adaptability

Measures to Overcome

- e-Kranti
- Digitalization
  - e.g. Bhuvan
  - e-Mitra (Rajasthan)
- Social awareness
  - e.g. Nanasat Bajaj
- Public Institutions
  - social audits
  - engage CSOs, NGOs, etc.

⇒ Max Governance, Min government key to achieve target of good governance under current Political-economic situation.

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.

Recent escalation on border, perceptions and actions at global platforms suggests the "Asian Rivalry" view from chinese angle.

India to counter chinese Hegemony

(1) Control over Indo-Pacific & South china sea
- e.g. Recent India-ASEAN Military exercise.

(2) BRI and Connectivity projects
- e.g. CPEC, etc.

(3) Alternative to Chinese Debt Trap policy
- e.g. AACP (with Africa) support to Sri-Lanka.

(4) Hegemony & Bipolarity
- India gives Multipolar world & Above

Candidates must not write on this margin

Manifestations of these difficulties

(1) Border Tensions e.g. Doklam & Ladakh standoff

(2) Supporting Terrorist Designations to terrorists at UN.

(3) Russia - China - Pakistan Nexus forming.

(4) Countering India's engagement with west (e.g. - called QUAD as Mini NATO.

⇒ But despite these are also lot of areas of cooperation

(1) Climate Agreements

(a) Both India & China are supporting International agreements (e.g. Paris agreement

(b) Renewable Energy & green taxation (focus on Solar, wind energy.

(2) Reforms in WTO and Developing country subsidies — Both advocate for differential treatment

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Cooperation for Asian Century
- Both emerging economies
- Counter hegemony of west.

(4) Both dependence
- Trade partners → largest trading partners.
- Cooperation on API, solar mission, etc.

(5) Nuclear Isolation – Both against biased NPT, CTBT, etc.

(6) Multipolar engagement – Both can cooperate to weaken Pax Americana.

⇒ But Despite many areas of cooperation China-India fail to align.

We should build on Convergences and Manage our divergences

[S. Jaishankar].

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 Region - Is a geo-political construct which highlights the importance of area converging between Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean

Significance of Indo-Pacific →
- High Trade movement (≥ 70% trade)
- Geo-Political Relevance
  - major economies
  - Hub of Asian countries
- Security & Strategic aspect
  - Indo-Pacific as way to hegemony
    e.g. Sino centric order.
- Cultural & Historical linkages
  e.g. links with South east.

⇒ But due to conflicting interests and unilateral context | conflicts

are arising

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Militarization of Indo-Pacific
- e.g. Presence of US, China, etc.

(2) Sino-Centric vision & String of Pearls
- e.g. Naval ships and military Bases

(3) USA interests
- contain China
- Maintain its hegemony
- e.g. Indo-Pacific Policy by USA.
- Control trade & Security.

(4) Interests of FIPIC grouping and developing countries
- Threat from climate change
  - e.g. Sea level Rise.
- Security & Peace in Region.

(5) Other Players - like Europe & Australia also wants to control.

(6) India Interests
- Net Security in Region
- Rule Based Order
- Economic growth
- India led development of Region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

For own Interests, China has proposed Global Security Initiative backed by UN as opposed to QUAD initiative.

GSI and QUAD Interplay

- As GSI is UN backed it may become overarching framework.
- GSI will be more representative and include consensus building.

But criticisms,

- China led model
- China may assert Dominance & control
- Extremist & Salami slicing may be used to control South China & further Indo-Pacific QUAD with world order

⇒ Due to these concerns hold significance in the despite DSI introduction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS