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(To be filled by candidate)

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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	PgNo.	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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1.

Am. Representation of People Act 1951 deals with conduct of elections ~~under~~ and decide on 96 in state, centre elections

Section 8 ^{of Act} deals with disqualification provisions of the members.

It highlights various crimes:

- a) which have punishment under 2 year (immediate member ^{if guilty} revoked)
- b) which have punishment about 2 year & will lead to disqualification of 6 years for contesting election

Need to resolve ambiguity arise because

- ① Certain crimes only fine as punishment but are serious by nature

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② In certain crimes excessive punishment

① Rahul Gandhi disqualified for 6 years
in defamation case (now revoked)

③ Steps to be taken if conviction

stayed not clear

④ Time limit for taking decision
by speaker not given

Another big contention
was stay on disqualification if case
appealed in higher court. However Shy

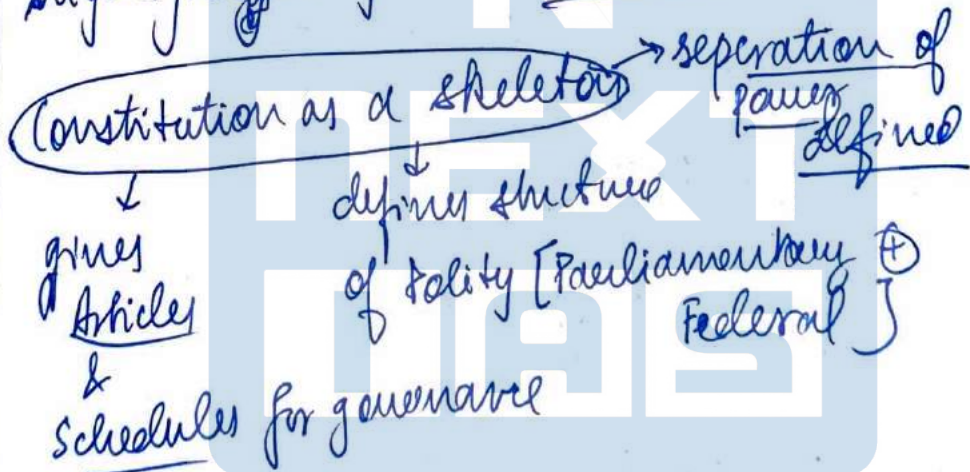
Thomas case helped in invalidating
Section 8(4)

However for free &
fair elections & reduce criminalisation
of politics (43% MPs criminal) reforming
RPA Act is need of the hour.

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2.

Ans. 'Constitution of India' was aimed at giving life of dignity to millions & to act as the 'basic law of the land' highlighting the democratic structure



However the success of constitution lies in Constitutionalism which defines the ideals of behind constitution

(Constitutionalism as soul of Democracy)

① All organs performing their function

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- in letter and spirit
- ② ensures social, economic justice along with political [eg. Reservation]
 - ③ ensure social revolution by empowering women
 - ④ Promotes substantive equality
 - ⑤ Deepening meaning of Right to Life [eg. RTE Act]
 - ⑥ Following Cooperative Federalism
 - ⑦ All Constitutional bodies performing task with integrity
 - ⑧ Election Commission → ensuring electoral democracy.

Thus as Dr. Ambedkar held success of Indian Democracy lies in all bodies & members following 'Constitutional Morality'.

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3.

Ans. Electoral Bonds were introduced to ensure free & fair elections & prevent corrupt practices in electoral funding.

Electoral bonds as double edge sword

Anonymity to donor

Concern of transparency

→ Protect identity

→ Money laundering

→ Prevents harassment by opposition

done to fund election

→ Allows individual citizens to donate

→ Lack of information regarding funding parties

→ Expression of political affiliation protected.

→ Fear of 'crony capitalism'

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Electoral bonds impact on parity in electoral funding

① Increase in anonymity

12% EADR : 90% anonymous donations

② Fear of government knowing as EBD Branch only allowed

③ Grey Capitalism & Money Laundering
fear as bonds exempted from taxation and removal of limit of 6 years profitable company

Thus need of the hour lies in transparency, ~~public~~ funding by state of elections (Indrajit Gupta Committee) for free & fair elections.

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9.

Ans. Uniform Civil Code refers to uniform personal laws across different religion related to issues like marriage, adoption, succession, etc. It is given under article [44] of Constitution.

Gender equality behind UCC

- ① Most religion biased against women
 - eg) Manusmriti → women as responsibility of man
- ② Unjust practices against women
 - eg) 'Nikah Halala'; 'Triple Talac'
- ③ Practices leading to harm of health of women
 - eg) Genetic mutilation in Behar community

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Challenges in reconciling UCC with constitutional ideas of gender equality

- ① Effect on fundamental rights of religion
- ② State's Secularism is violating (basic feature of constitution)
- ③ 'Right to equality' violation.

However to curb harmful practices various methods have evolved

- ① 'Doctrine of Essentiality'
- ② 'Principled distance model' of State to limit interference.

Thus as Supreme Court highlighted in 'Shah Bano Case' and recently in 'Paula Coutinho' case, government should gradually implement UCC for gender equality.

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5.

Ans. India follows parliamentary form of government at Union & State level.

The office of Governor thus as given under Article 153 acts as head of executive at state level (nominal head)

Governor contribution to governance of State & principles of federalism

① Federalism:

1.1 Ensures cooperative federalism
↳ Union's ideas at state level &
State's demands to union

1.2. Ensures continuity of
administration during
elections, state emergency

1.3. Ensure no bill harming

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federalism or national security
is passed (∴ power to reserve bill)

② Governance of State

2.1 Acts as chancellor of universities

2.2 Special provisions can be made
by him for Schedule Areas

2.3 His duty is to protect 'constitution
(oath)', thus ensures smooth
governance.

2.4 Summoning of house, ~~prop~~ is
done by governor

Thus as SB highlighted

in Shamsher Singh Case, Governor is
a nominal head & thus should
abide by this role & ensure smooth
functioning of Federalism

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6.

Ans. Civil Society groups in Rajasthan have been demanding 'social Accountability Law' to improve transparency and accountability in governance.

Such law promotes:

1. Good governance

① transparency in governance & brings the picture of policy

② ensure timely implementation of schemes

③ Prevents corruption in social schemes

eg. Kerala Social Audit Society showed

26 month fund diversion in MGNREGS

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④ Focus officials to work ~~in~~ with integrity due to external pressure

II. Boost citizen participation

① Ensures legitimacy of government
↳ trust based governance (Economic survey)

② Increase electoral voting

③ Citizens feel as part of government

④ More information available to citizens → thus better scope for participation

More ways to improve governance like
citizen charter & social audit
becoming mandatory are the
need of the hour.

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कुछ न लिखें)

7.

Ans. As per Global Hunger Index 2021,
India slipped to 107 rank. Further
NFHS-5 showed 38% ~~malnutrition~~ under-
nutrition highlighting the hunger issue.

Causes for malnutrition / Undernutrition

↓
Rice-wheat
focused
diet

↓
Lack of
pulses,
millets
in diet

↓
'nutri-puzzle'
phenomenon
as rising
income diverted
to health education

↓
politicisation of
eggs, chicken in Mid Day meal

↓
Poor
quality
food w/o
adulteration

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Thus solution lies in:

- ① 'Nutrition-specific' intervention by focusing on micro nutrient, proteins etc.
(∵ NFHS-5: Anaemic children increased)
- ② 'Nutrition-sensitive' so that no overdose of any particular nutrients & balanced approach to hunger
- ③ Going for 'millets' in diet along with 'pulses'
- ④ promoting 'Tithi-Bhoj'
- ⑤ Regular food checking
- ⑥ Including egg, chicken in diet
- ⑦ Including civil society (Ashray Pata)

PM Poshan is good

step to achieve SDG #2: Zero Hunger

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रुखों में लिखें)

8.

Ans. 'MGNREGA' was introduced in 2005 to ensure guaranteed right to work for 100 days for each poor rural household.

MGNREGA as synonym of poverty alleviation

- ↓ guaranteed job for 100 days
- ↓ Allowance if State fail to provide job
- ↓ Allow low-skill or unskilled work force

It is one of core scheme in India reducing poverty from 55% to 18% (MPI) between 2005 & 2016

However fiscal apathy

is shown as :

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- ① Government at Union reducing budget allocation in FY 23'-24'
- ② Lack of full utilisation of allocated budget in FY 22'-23'
- ③ Delay in payment of MGNREGA workers
- ④ Centre delay in going to states

~~However~~ However there are other reasons for reducing funds:

- ① Alternate job opportunities
- ② Low availing of people thus funds remain unutilised
- ③ Reduction in overall poverty.

Thus proper MGNREGA implementation, using them for productive asset will ensure scheme remains fiscally sustainable

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9.

Ans. Currently as per experts the world
is in geopolitical flux as global
balance of power is changing.

(Current geo-political churn is due to:)

- ① China's rise & US decline of hegemony
- ② Russia-Ukraine War
- ③ Global North-South divide on
climate change, technology transfer
- ④ Rise of Non-State Actors
(Terrorist organisations, MNCs)

These situation paving way for India's
rise

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- ① Setting up of rule based order
- ② UNSC presidency: Maritime Security resolution
- ③ Become voice of Global South
ie recent summit under G20
- ④ Project its cultural & civilisation values of
- ④ Provide global goods to remove 'Kindelberger trap'
ie 'Vaccine Maitri' initiatives
- ⑤ Become champion of Climate Change
ie PSA

Thus India's G-20

presidency gives it great opportunity to set up global rules on terrorism, solution for Russia-Ukraine, etc.

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10.
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Ans. India-EU ties have gained prominence since 2000s with opening of economy & in current geopolitical environment of rising China, further convergence are seen eg. 1st India-EU summit in person. of 2021.

Germany's importance in this ties with EU:

- ① Major economic powerhouse of EU (largest economy)
- ② Has strong political weight, thus can help in Free trade talks negotiation

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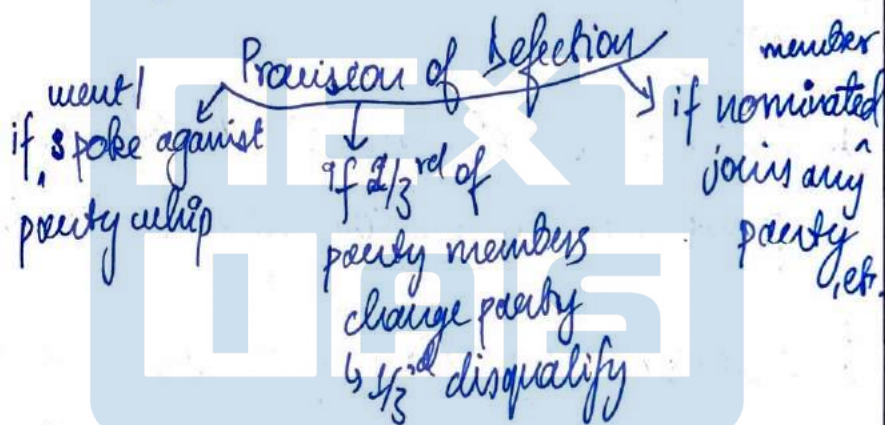
- ③ Will help in technology transfer related IPR issue as many Indian companies working with Germany
- ④ Great relationship & 'Olaf' (Chancellor's) respecting of Indians Russia-Ukraine stand as a example of good relation
- ⑤ India-France bonhomie will be complimented to improve ties with EU.

Thus Berlin can be a gateway to greater avenue of trade talks, people to people relation, investment with EU for India.

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Ans. The anti defection law was brought in with 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act and inserted Schedule X to stop practice of 'unprincipled defections' in Politics.



Law impact on relation between Political Parties and Individual Legislators

I. Positive:

- ① Prevent unethical conduct of legislature against party lines

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- ② Helps in presenting united front during motions like 'No confidence'.
- ③ Prevents bribing of individual legislators by other party.
- ④ Allows political party to uphold its mandate to people as present buckling sides.

Negative:

- ① Legislature ~~not~~ cannot go against party even if motion against conscience.
- ② Individual identity gets submerged under party ideology.

The recent guidance like of Shiv Sena defections (Eknath Shinde vs Uddhav Thackeray camp) has brought in light its negative consequence on democracy.

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- ① Prevents deliberation as member can't go against party line
- ② Curbs freedom of speech & expression of individual legislators
- ③ Prevents participative Democracy as less member involved in debate
- ④ authoritarian tendencies within party leading to lack of (Intra Party Democracy)
- ⑤ Losing relevance of Parliamentary form of Democracy as based on accountability.

Way Forward → whip only when 'no-confidence motion' (NCM)

↓
more transparency in functioning of political party

↓
promote intra party democracy

Thus as Dr. Ambedkar said, 'Constitutional Morality' need to be followed by each member for success of Democracy

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12.
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Ans. Basic Structure Doctrine was introduced by Keshvananda Bharati Case in 1973 and lists out the unalterable features of Constitution which can't be changed by Constitutional Amendment under article [368].

Doctrine leading to limitless judicial authority making it powerful than Executive:

Arguments in Support:

① No final list of Doctrine makes it ambiguous and gives power to court to enter new provision with time.

eg 'Judicial independence' used to shut down NJAC

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② Elastic nature of Doctrine

2.1. To uphold Constitutional Morality (not defined), court keeps adding new provision

2.2. The provisions like 'Federalism' or 'Rule of law' as basic structure are broad in nature

↳ Thus huge scope for expansion

2.3. Supreme Court itself claimed position of Constituent Assembly via this doctrine → thus can change & define basic tenet

③ Structural Ambiguity

3.1 No prior existence of such doctrine anywhere in world

3.2. Wordings are also not specific

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Arguments against

- ① It allowed Judiciary to prevent authoritarianism
 eg during 'Emergency Decade'
- ② It is 'Eustodian of Constitution', thus basic structure prevent executive tyranny.
- ③ It prevents disruption of 'balance of power' among 3 organs, thus justified.

Way Forward → prevent judicial overreach

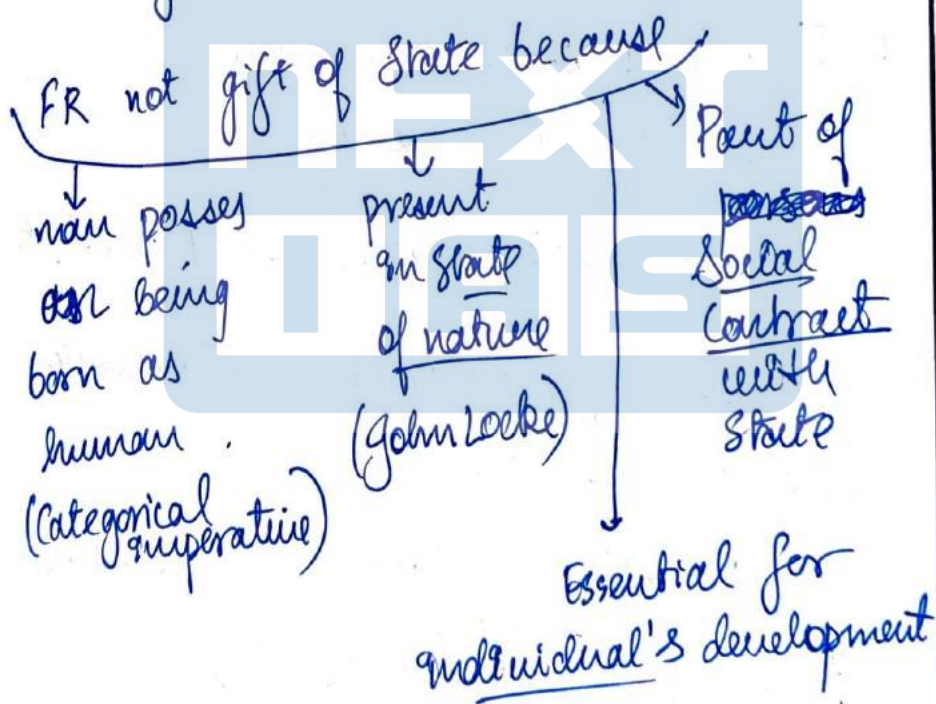
↳ listing basic structure doctrine common principles for more clarity.

Thus Judicial Activism should act as 'medicine' and not 'daily bread' for proper functioning of Democracy

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13.
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Ans. Fundamental Rights (FR) are present under part II between Article 14-35 of Indian Constitution and are central to citizens living life of dignity.



Thus Indian Constitution gives certain fundamental rights like.

① Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

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- ② Right to freedom (Article 19-22)
- ③ Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- ④ Religious rights (Article 25-28)
- ⑤ Minority rights (Article 29-30), etc.

However to ensure every individual enjoys rights there exist reasonable restrictions because:

- ① To allow state to ensure substantative equality

eg) Reservation clause under Article 15, 16

- ② To ensure freedom of speech & expression doesn't lead to:

i) violation of Public order (Hate speech)

ii) defamation of individual
(Section 499, 500 of IPC)

iii) public decency & morality

iv) harm sovereignty & national interest (Sedition law)

v) ~~Bad~~ Bad relation with countries

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③ It allows children involvement in entertainment industry only under Article 24 or else they won't be able to utilise talent

④ Religious practices are not violating individual dignity

↳ Thus 'Doctrine of Essentiality'

↳ Also restrictions in line with public order, morality, etc.

⑤ It also ensures [Secular] nature of Indian State

⑥ It protects minority rights to ensure multiculturalism but at same time their practices should not be against constitutional morality.

Hence reasonable restriction have allowed all to enjoy fundamental rights & thus lead to substantive Democracy.

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Ans. During the Coalition Era of Indian Polity (1980s onwards), there was high instability in terms of regular defections, State emergencies, etc, thus S.R. Bommai Case of 1994 helped in maintaining Democratic balance.

S.R. Bommai Case Significance Provisions:

- ① Judiciary outlined use of Article [356] guidelines to prevent arbitrary imposition of State Emergency
- ② State government can't be dismissed without Parliament passing emergency.

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- ② 'Federalism' was defined as part of basic structure
- ③ The 'majority of government' should be tested only on floor and then only can be dismissed
- ④ Article 1356 to be used only as exception

Significance of judgement lies in its impact on Federal Structure

- ① It ensured ~~no~~ no 'quasi-federal' tendencies emerge.
- ② It prevented the excessive use of Article 356 which was inserted to remain 'dead letter' (Ambedkar)
- ③ Prevented 'Confederal Federalism'
- ④ The guidelines on use makes it

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clear on process to be followed

- ⑤ It promotes Cooperative Federalism
- ⑥ It restricted governor's arbitrary use of its powers to dismiss government
- ⑦ It ~~promotes~~ prevents antiquity between parties at centre and state

⑧ Further it also introduced 'Secularism' as basic structure of constitution.

Thus part 'SR
Bommai' case there have been less instances of misuse of 'Article 356' highlighting its importance in upholding ~~democracy~~ federal structure

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15.

Ans. With 73rd & 74th Amendment Act, India introduced local self governance at rural and urban areas. It inserted article 243A to 243Z and Schedule XI, XII in Indian Constitution.

However impediments faced by local governance include

① Financial :

1.1 Low devolution of funds

1.2 Majorly 'tied-grants' are given

1.3 'low-equilibrium trap' as

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per economic survey.

② Functionaries:

2.1 Lack of ~~of~~ officials like
Panchayat Secretary

2.2. Political Bureaucracy

2.3. Decentralisation of corruption
(Manishankar Aiyer Committee)

③ Other issues like:

3.1 Panchayat Pabi issue

3.2. Discrimination on gender
caste basis

Thus Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee 2012
called it as a failure

Finance & functional decentralisation
as pancha:

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- ① Allow decision taken as per local demand
- ② Less reliance on bureaucracy
- ③ Greater developmental work
- ④ Reduce load of burden with more staff (Sumit Bose Committee)
- ⑤ Will ensure 'subsidiarity principle' of good governance
- ⑥ Way forward → Activity Mapping (Punchhi Commission)
↓
Members from LSG in legislative Council

Thus Gram Sadakaj

Abhiyan, Aspirational block programs are good steps to improve local governance

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16.
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Ans. Development process include providing better social, economic and political opportunities for people. The SDG goals were aimed at sustainable development in 21st century.

To achieve them a multi-stakeholder approach between three prime agents of development is required i.e. govt, government, civil society and private sector.

Effective partnership boosting SDG achievement

③ Allows expertise to be used
for innovative solutions

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- ② Prevents ~~various~~ funding issues
eg Bill & Melinda Gates foundation reducing poverty
- ③ Allows smooth implementation of Schemes
eg Ashray Patra providing food under mid-day meal (SDG #2: Zero Hunger)
- ④ Allows regular monitoring of schemes
- ⑤ Allows best practices to be used from across the world via NGOs
Localised implementation via multi-stakeholder approach:
- ① ~~Prevent~~ One size fit all approach
eg Piramal foundation ~~then~~ helping Bihar government to reduce anemia, diarrhoea death, illiteracy (NITI Aayog report)

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- ② Success of 'Aspirational District programme' boosting most backward regions & improving their SDG rank was due to private sector (NITI ^{dayog} report)
- ③ Civil society ensures their demand is heard.
- ④ Promotes accountability & transparency thus improving gender equality (SDG #5), quality education (SDG #4)

Way forward → good environment for civil society

- promoting multi stakeholder approach
- training & capacity building of local governance to utilise civil society.

Thus in today's world social liberal approach including government & private sector will promote SDG implementation.

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17.

Ans. Prevention of Sexual Harassment ^{Act} at workplace was a 'landmark act' brought post Supreme court guidelines under 'Vishaka Case' to ensure gender equality and give women a life of dignity

POSH Act has limited success in raising awareness because:

- ① Not applicable to unorganised sector as ambiguity in Act.
- ② Very low conviction rate (B/CRB) to bring out the wrong
- ③ Most matters are resolved internally thus less news came out
- ④ The 'economic burden' prevents

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women from speaking out

- ⑤ & No grand awareness campaign like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' to reach masses

Factors hindering outreach in unorganised sector

- ① Low law implementation
- ② Delay in labor code reforms implementation
- ③ High illiteracy among unorganised workers
- ④ Lack of formation of 'Internal Complaints Committee' by employer to make ~~the~~ women aware of such remedies
- ⑤ 'Low bargaining power' of women due to 'patriarchy', 'casteism'

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In unorganised sector

Strategies to protect women in unorganised sector

- ① Awareness campaign to make them aware of remedies being available.
- ② Strict implementation of law
- ③ Action against any employer violating POSH and wide publication to ensure deterrence
- ④ Implementing labor codes related to Social Security

Thus to achieve

SDG # 5: Gender Equality, effective POSH implementation including all stakeholders is need of the hour.

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B.
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Ans. The fall of VSSR and emergence of institutions like WTO ushered in the era of globalisation based on neo-liberalism (free market economy) thus transforming state & governance.

Change in Welfare State

↳ state to act ~~as~~ only to provide basic infrastructure while Private sector will promote growth & equality

Change in Civil Services

- ① end of red-tapism
- ② Move towards expertise (lateral entry)
- ③ ~~power~~ Officers being facilitators and not regulators

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Challenges faced in service delivery in neo-liberal era

- ① Widening inequality in society
leading to protests (eg) Asfami: 1% Indian
22' $\downarrow$ 40% wealth
- ② Growth concentrated in few area
- ③ Lack of trickle down effect &
private sector not ensuring social
justice.
- ④ Increasing fiscal deficit of government
due to opening of economy exposing
to global shocks-
- ⑤ Impediments by external NGOs
in project implementation
- ie) CBT: grassroots prevented land grabbing
project intentionally

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Adequate reforms required in service delivery

- ① Focusing on 'education' & 'health' facilities to reap demographic dividend
- ② Using Technology as panacea for efficiency (eg) DBT via Aadhar linkage
- ③ Reducing freebies for rich (eg) free electricity to middle class
- ④ Multistakeholder approach to leverage networks & expertise
- ⑤ Adopting best models like 'Chinese model' focusing of basic necessities to uplift standard of living

Thus 'Aspirational Block programme' is good step taken in Budget to promote service delivery to people.

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19.

Ans. 'China-India' rivalry is one of most prominent geopolitical tussle of 21st century with two Asian giants having bad period of relationship as seen in Galwan clash.

Difficulties in India-China Relations

- ① India as hegemonic rival of China as seen by CPC (China) due to its 'middle kingdom complex'
- ② India pushing back China on all fronts:
 - 2.1 India's 'Belt and Road' strategy against 'String of pearls' of China

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22. India hijacking 'SCO' as per Chinese experts to prevent geopolitical hegemony in Central Asia.

1) latest summit refused BRI.

23. India exposing economic hegemony by not joining BRI.

24. India's Indo-Pacific initiatives like

↓
SCRI QUAD I-PEF regular exercises like Malabar

However there are many areas of convergence:

① Trade relations despite Galwan kept increasing

1) China 2nd largest partner (\$113 Bn in FY22-23)

② Huge dependence on import (\$82 Bn in FY22-23)

2 of 8 API, solar modules, etc.

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③ Convergence in International organisations to promote 'Global South'

- ↳ WTO → agriculture subsidies
- ↳ increasing transfer of technology
- ↳ 'CBDR' principle under climate agreements

④ Multilateral cooperations under SCO, BRICS, etc. to ensure rule based global order

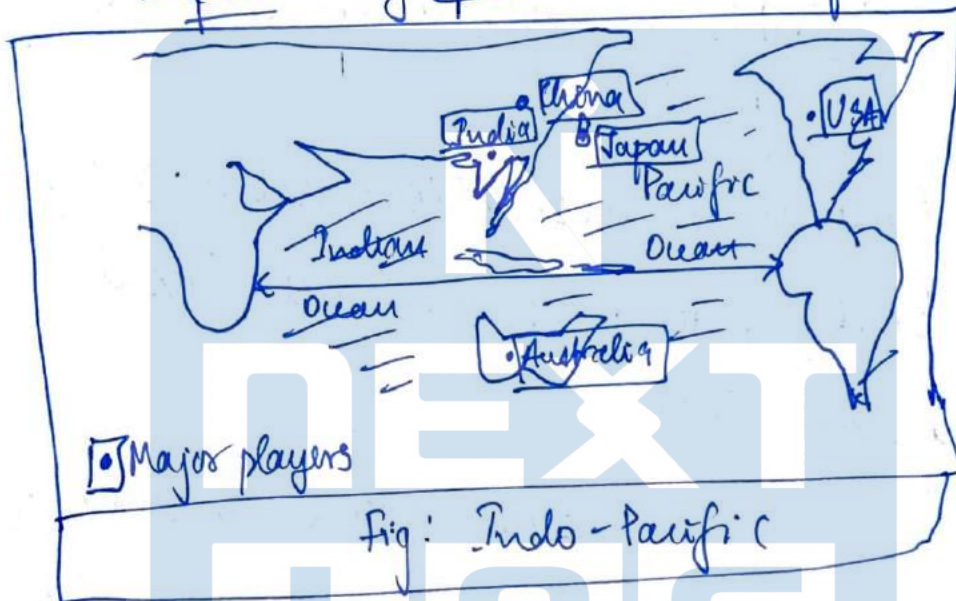
However these convergence are diverging in changing geo-political environment with 20th CPC meeting highlighting Chinese ambitious hegemonic plan.

Thus India need to focus on self reliance, reducing trade deficit (\$82 Bn), diversifying imports, to ensure a peaceful growth.

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20.

Ans. Indo-Pacific as per experts is most important geopolitical theatre of 21st century



Indo-Pacific as zone of divergence:

① I. Diverging interests:

① US-China rivalry as China wants to make South China Sea its own lake (eg. Nine Dash line, rejecting Philippines verdict)

② Changing international rule based

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order in region

- ③ emergence of multiple major players (China, Japan, India, etc) at same time

II. Diverging priorities

- ① US-India difference on vision of Indo-Pacific as India prefers 'ASEAN centrality'.
- ② QUAD: west want it as military security alliance Vs India saying no.
- ③ US aim at continuing hegemony and Japan-India at multipolarity
- ④ China aim at hegemony Vs US.

Thus Global Security Initiative (GSI) (proposed by China) to counter QUAD as security alliance becomes most prominent development of the region.

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GSTI advantage for:

- ① China's increasing fiscal power
- ② China's good track record in delivering
- ③ Rise of authoritarian governments in region

④ However it is difficult to supersede @VAD

- ① Strong economic power country (3 of top 5)
- ② Good track record of relationships
- ③ Democratic convergence.
- ④ More open & inclusive alliance thus greater legitimacy.

However considering Chinese Indo-Pacific Forum, GSTI; India needs to collaborate with like minded partners to ensure free & open & inclusive Indo-Pacific