NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : NAZISH UMAR ANSARI

Roll No. : MT23RCAPA011

Registration Number : NAT **Date of Examination :** 10/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA 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. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

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.

Representation of People Act 1951 provides a detailed legal framework for the electoral management in India.

It provides for the disqualification of MPs and MLAs on account of various provisions like incapacity, Use of corrupt Practices etc.

Section 8 of Representation of People Act put the disqualification procedure under scanner due to its —

↳ Discretionary and Unilateral removal of membership.

↳ Lack of the oversight of the House and its members.

↳ Take away the representative right of the legislator.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to resolve

↳ Definite rules under the Business of House rules :

↳ Committee Oversight before removal

↳ Provision of show cause notice and Investigation.

↳ Consultation with Election commission of India and judicial Tribunals.

Representation of people Act is a strong pillar of free and fair election. It shouldn't have such ambiguity that can cause discretionary Hazard in representative democracy.

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.

Indian Constitution enacted by Constituent Assembly by due deliberation and discussion of more than 3years, put a democratic structure in place.

With time, the Doctrine of constitutionalism have evolved through various Supreme Court Judgements.

Without it, Constitution seem a mere skeleton

↳ Constitutionalism ⇒ Limited Government

↳ It put a control over the legislative and Executive Adventurism.

↳ Judicial Review ⇒ Checks the validity of the laws and acts on the basic premises of constitution.

↳ Federalism ⇒ Engages to have a ~~Cooper~~ Assymetrical yet Cooperative Federalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Enforce the constitution not just in letter but in spirit.

Without the Doctrine of Constitutionalism the Constitution would have lost its true character

↳ [Amendibility] of provisions → As specified by Keshavanand Bharti Judgement

↳ [Brute Majority] in parliament ⇒ Rubber Stamp → Lack of legislative consultation.

↳ [Enforcement of provisions] ⇒ complexity in implementation.

Hence constitutionalism is the bedrock which keep our constitution alive and thriving with the dynamic strata of time.

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 are financial instruments introduced through RPA1951 to promote clean and transparent electral funding.

Double Edge sword

→ Anonymity to Donor

↳ Donors doesn't need to publish its details and KYC provides the details to Bank.

↳ Amount below ₹10,000 can be donated without any specific detailing.

→ Transparency challenge ⇒ legalised Opacity

↳ Change of unilateral donation for sake of lobbying by people.

↳ Political funding details can be

Candidates must not write on this margin

assessed by common people

↳ Opaque transaction between Donors Parties and Banks.

↳ Lack of redressal system.

↳ As per ADR, more than 80% of political funding goes to one party since its introduction.

↳ Disbalance in electoral democracy.

Way Ahead

↳ Electoral Bonds under ambit of RTI.

↳ NO funneling of money from outside the country through FERA.

↳ Crowd fund donation to be encouraged

↳ State funding as recommended by Indrajit Committee.

A parity in electoral funding is essential for a robust democracy.

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 emerged from the Idea of "One Nation One law" and engrained the gender justice.

Article 44 of Indian Constitution made provision for enactment of Uniform Civil Code for personal laws in country.

- Gender equality central to UCC
  - Women right to Inheritance
    - Recently Under Hindu succession Act Girls got the coparcenary rights.
    - Other personal laws like Muslim personal law have different sets of provision.
  - Alimony and Maintenance
    - Shayra Bano case → Right of women over maintenance and child support.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Marriage Rules

↳ Muslim Personnel law has provision of marrying daughter attaining puberty.

↳ Conflict with Prevention of Child Marriage Act

Challenges in reconciling UCC

↳ Diversity Question

↳ local customs and ~~foo~~ practices are way too personal to be interpreted by constitutional jurisprudence.

eg. Tribal polyandry.

↳ Minority Rights should n't seen to be stifled under Majoritarian morality

↳ How to judge the better practice in Legal / Social sphere ⇒ Ethnocentrism

Article 14 of constitution provides for equality and it should be put under spirit but through consultation and discussion for societal Stakeholders

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.

Constituent Assembly saw intense debates over role of Governors in Indian federal setup acting as a bridge or impediment in state governance

Article 153 provides for the Governors in states in India.

Neither decorative nor inconsequential
- Not a mere constitutional figure
- Discretionary powers
- Emergency power
- Schedule V & VI Areas under direct administration

Contribution to governance of state

↳ Checks and Balance in legislative Procedures:

↳ Reserving bills of Assembly for president assent.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ **No Confidence Motion**: Called when seeing government losing the confidence of House eg. Maharashtra

↳ Schedule V Areas and Tribal Autonomous districts are governed by localbodies with oversight of Governor.

Reinforce Federalism

↳ Bridge between the Central and State government.

↳ Report to president regarding the performance of constitutional obligation of State.

Challenges

↳ **Accusation of Biasness** by government run by opposition party. eg. WestBengal

↳ **Administrative Adventure** - CM being head of govt.

↳ Cases of conflict like unilateral removal of Tamil Nadu Minister without consultation with CoM

• Governors show maintain a State of political Neutrality and work towards a cooperative federal system

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 law is the result of the rising distrust and inequality in the society. This notion of power deficit and Good Governance led to people's demand of oversight.

Demand

↳ Promote transparency and Accountability eg. RTI

↳ Check on the corruption of official and adequate state action. eg. Prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal.

↳ ~~Govt~~ Citizen Centric Governance

→ Social Charter / Citizen Charter

→ Principle of responsibility.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Law leading to Good Governance

- Effective implementation of legal provision.
- Digitalisation.
- Rule based decision making.
- Competitive environment
- Accountability to law and people

Citizen participation

- Social Audit ⇒ Gram Sabha
- Jan Adalat ⇒ public Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Participative governance
  - ↳ Consultation for law.
- Demand oriented administration

Government is for the people, of the people, and by the people it should incorporate that people in 'Antyodaya' for good governance

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.

According to world Hunger Index. India performed 107th showing the rising undernutrition in country.

Why?

→ Lack of Convergence of Nutrition Specific and Nutrition Sensitive Intervention

↳ Cereal based Diets.

Nutrition Specific

→ Carbohydrates, Protein essential for the growth and development

↳ Under PM Garreb Kalyan Yojana Foodgrain are distributed.

↳ Cereal based food led to Vitamin deficiency.

↳ POSHAN. and Mid Day Meal also focus on the food quantity

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nutrition Sensitive

↳ Infant child dependent on Mother face issue if mother is anaemic and Malnourished

↳ **Nutrient Intolerance**

→ **Lactose Intolerance** ⇒ 2 out of 5

Gluten Intolerance ⇒ 20-25%

Such Nutrition sensitive challenges led to unplanned eating habit affecting health of individual and family

Convergence

↳ Nutrient supply and its absorption to be tracked

↳ Early diagnosis and diversification of Nutrient based diets to Infant.

Only a healthy child can be a demographic dividend for us, and we need to counter this Nutritional epidemic in self sufficient India

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.

Guaranteed Employment is the basic tenet of uplifting the poor from poverty and India has managed to uplift more than 300 million poor out of poverty in last decade

MGNREGA - lynchpin

↳ 100 days of guaranteed employment

↳ Income source in post agriculture season

↳ Minimum wage ensured

↳ Child to school ⇒ Education

↳ Social Mobility

↳ Asset Creation leading to development.

VICTIM of fiscal Apathy

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Stagnant Allocation in Budgetary provision

→ Limited space during to Convergence of Schemes

↳ Asset creation for Jal Jeevan Mission

↳ Incapacitation in PM Kisan Yojana

↳ MGNREGA fund in PM Gram Sadak Yojana.

→ State not receiving funds on time

↳ leading to non payment.

Way Ahead

↳ Inflationary Adjustment of Allocation

↳ CSR Involvement at local level

↳ Asset Monetisation ⇒ Source of further employment.

MGNREGA can be replicated in Urban sphere also

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 at a critical juncture after the recent events of COVID-19 crisis and Russia Ukraine Conflict.

The Global divide led by the US' revisionistic policy and Chinese expansionist dream provides an opportunity for India at Global high table.

With the shift of "Great Game" from Middle East to Indo Pacific,

↳ India through initiatives like, Indian Pacific Ocean Initiative and IPEF (Indo Pacific Economic Framework can bring other small pacific nation into powerplay

↳ India being close to USA as well as

Candidates must not write on this margin

being a old defence partner of Russia can initiate a peace engagement.

↳ India despite its history with China and recent events at Galwan can engage at multilateral forum like BRICS, SCO.

↳ Supply Chain weaponisation to Supply chain Resilience → India can play a greater role in decreasing of economy from china.

↳ Climate leadership → India under its climate justice argument is leading the Global south for a sustainable future.

UNSC reform as desired by G4 countries including India need to be realised to give new International order a meaning and India can play the role of the guide to Global peace

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 has bilateral agreement since ages and have seen each other grow economically and technologically.

European Union's Gateway

↳ Germany being largest economy in European Union

↳ Exit of UK, put EU in a precarious position of looking for new allies

↳ Long pending BATIA (Free Trade Agreement) with India is a need of Hour.

↳ India and Germany has technological engagements in Automobile and financial sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Despite promising trade potential, EU especially Germany saw insignificant increase

↳ call for Decoupling EU economy with China :

↳ India being the first choice due to its rich demography eg Skill.

↳ Democratic Nature.

↳ Germany chancellor visit to India saw multiple agreement on Climate change, frontier technology.

Germany being a technological giant can act as a bridge between India and EU solving Trade with CBAM and Immigration that can open Indian markets to EU exporters and built a robust economic order.

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.

The Incident of "Aaya Ram Gaya Raam" in 1970s build the foundation of Antidefection law in country.

Indian Parliament through 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act enacted Anti defection Law in Schedule X of Constitution

Antidefection law → A legislator will be deemed disqualified upon
- ↳ Leaving the party
- ↳ Disregarding the Whip. Stand on voting.

Impact on relationship between political Parties and Individual legislators

↳ Loss of Individual Identity
- ↳ One Narrative
- ↳ Lack of close scrutiny of laws
- ↳ No local representation of people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ **Constructive Criticism** space has been faded. eg, Use of whip.

↳ **Mass defection**: After 97th CAA, Anti defection will not be applied if more than 2/3rd of legislative party ~~Change~~ break away. eg. Maharashtra

↳ **Poor training of parliamentarian**
↳ Reduced quality ⇒ leading to poor Law making

Unintended consequences of the Anti defection on functioning of democracy

↳ **Resort politics**
↳ Recent events in Rajasthan and Karnataka, saw the MLAs to be locked in Resorts to prevent defection

↳ **Defection for Perks** ⇒ Resign first Join Govt.
↳ eg. In MP, More than half defected MLAs sworn as ministers as you get 6 months to be reelected.

Resign ⇒ Govt fall ⇒ Join New govt

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Moral Bankruptcy

↳ Disregard to Electoral process and Ideological standing.

↳ Speaker discretion

↳ Dent its neutral standing

eg. Karnataka saw Speaker to be refusing floor test..

↳ Supreme Court adjudicated that Speakers decision is under Judicial Review (Karnataka Assembly case 2020).

Anti defection need some changes like Situational applicability as in Case of No Confidence Motion and Matter of intense importance. It shouldn't be a impediment to legislative innovation and debate.

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 not an original provision specifically mentioned in Indian Constitution.

Supreme Court of India in its landmark Kesavananda Bharti Judgement propounded the Basic Structure and commanded that any amendment to law of the land can't abridge it.

Judiciary from time to time and case by case interpret the Basic Structure Doctrine in dynamic way.

This Structural Ambiguity leads to a situation of Judicial Overreach owing to limitless and discretionary interpretation by Judges.

It can be seen through evolution of Basic structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Keshavananda Bharat ⇒ Basic Structure Doctrin

↓

Minerva Mills Case ⇒ Federalism as Basic Structure

↓

SR Bommai Case ⇒ Secularism as Basic Structure

IR Coelho ⇒ Judicial Review

Elastic nature making Judiciary more power

↳ Judicial Activism

↳ Article 13 → Supreme Court can struck down as Ultra vires owing to its interpretation

↳ No defined boundary ⇒ Infinite area of judicial pronouncement.

↳ Executive and Legislature always on tight rope stifling Balance of power and separation of powers as envisioned in Article 50.

↳ Opacity in Judiciary

↳ Collegium system

eg. NJAC was struck down citing BSD.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Still Executive has enough room

↳ Rules and Regulations need detailed deliberation and Basic Structure doctrine put that in play.

↳ Executive can always use the precedent as reference to area of legislation. (SC being Court of Record)

↳ put forward a legislative Impact Oversight and protect the rights of the people.

↳ Not that elastic – SC interpret the broader aspect already in place in Indian Constitution like Federalism, Constitutionalism, Secularism.

Reform

↳ Transparency in Judiciary

↳ AIJS

↳ Law Commission to prepare a Structured Basic Structure Doctrine with consultation of Judiciary

↳ Remove Ambiguity

It will enforce Justice and put responsibility

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.

· Bill of Rights in US Constitution became the source of inspiration for fundamental Rights.

Part III of Indian Constitution have Fundamental Rights enjoyed by citizens of India protecting it from State tyranny under Social Contract.

No gifts bestowed by States

↳ Power derived from Constitution and Society itself.

↳ Applicable as basic Human right independent of State Interference.

↳ No Quid Pro Quo with States to enjoy it.

↳ For complete development of Individual.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Individual possessing independent of State

↳ **Rights are self Implemented**

↳ Few rights like Article 17, 20 require State's legislation.

↳ Protection not just from State but also against other individual.
eg. Article 17 → Untouchability

↳ **Right of Remedy**

↳ In case of violation of Rights Individual can approach Supreme court for redressal under Article 32.

State though for the prevention of conflict of Rights of ~~the~~ Individuals put certain restriction keeping stability and security of State

Reasonable Restriction

↳ Under Article 19 (1) (b) → Freedom of expression is restricted under context of Defamation, National security, Peace, Morality.

↳ **Prevention detention** of Individual owing to State Security

Candidates must not write on this margin

Desirability

↳ Stability of state is essential to protect the rights of all citizen

↳ National security is a valid reason for restriction owing to Armed Rebellion and external aggression.

↳ Rights are Duties are correlative

Impediment

↳ Stifle dissent of Individual
eg. Preventive detention Laws used against Activists, Journalist for Chilling effect.

↳ Bruce democratic dialogue.

↳ state Tyranny and Adventurism

· Hence, Restrictions on fundamental Rights should be objective and don't go well beyond the ambit of Constitutionalism.

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.

B R Ambedkar in his address to Constitution Assembly called India, a "Union of State" and not "Federation of state". It put forward a asymmetrical federal model with a unitary tilt.

SR Bommai v/s UOI case put forward a paradigm shift to interpretation of Centre-state relations.

↳ Federalism being basic structure. need to be cooperative and substantive.

↳ Role of Governor ⇒ Governor being constitutional Head and not Agent of Central Government.

↳ Necessitates floor test for No confidence Motion.

↳ President Rule ⇒ Centre to

Candidates must not write on this margin

exercise restraint in putting States under President rule under case of Constitutional breakdown

↳ Inter State Council → Forum of discussion and deliberation for States & Centre.

Significance of Judgement

↳ It acknowledged the role of Governor into putting State government under undue threat.

↳ It promotes impartial treatment of different states by Centre

↳ Restrict the parliament's adventure in state administration

↳ It uphold Secularism as basic Structure and necessitates State to upheld it as Constitutional mandate

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

↳ Reduction in States under president rule. eg. 1970s saw numerous president rule than post-2000s.

↳ Governors role defined ⇒ Cooperation with Chief Minister

↳ Governor outside the State avoid indulging in politics.

↳ Better space for States

↳ eg. GST Council → 66% vote to State

↳ Increase in devolution of FC.

Still, Recent events in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal put the notion of cooperative federal system under scanner and require true will to set up a proper "Team India" in governance.

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.

Gandhiji's idea of Gram Swaraj and Gramodyaya is the cornerstone for decentralization in India.

73rd and 74th Amendment put forward system of local self government that led to political decentralization.

Political Decentralisation
- 3 tier Panchayat system
- Devolution of power from states.
- Democratic Participation in decision making eg. Gram Sabha
- Reservation to women and SC/STs

Despite these provision of political decentralisation, there remains the need of financial and functional decentralization

Candidates must not write on this margin

Financial decentralization

↳ power to raise taxes from local sources like service delivery, land to reduce dependence on the devolved fund.

↳ "No string attached Fund" → Most of the fund to local bodies are for scheme implementation eg. MGNREGA, Jal Jeevan Mission

↳ ~~Bureau~~

Functional decentralization

→ **Bureaucratic control**

↳ IAS officer overriding local representatives leading to one size fits all.

↳ capacity building of the Panchayat member lacking.

↳ Women reservation not translating to empowerment due to "Panchayat Pati Syndrome"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Other Impediments

↳ **Lack of digitalisation**

↳ Bharatnet & PMWANI yet to reach.

↳ **Community resources** yet to be mapped and can't be monitored.

↳ Party politics seeping into Panchayats.

↳ **Regional disparity** – Some state govt not ready to devolve powers.

↳ Lack of Regular elections.

Way forward

↳ Constitution of Panchayat Development Fund under Public Account of State.

↳ Specification of subjects just like Schedule VII of Constitution.

↳ **Right to Recall**

Democratic decentralisation can through the power in hand of people and put India in drivers seat of development.

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.

Sustainable Development Goals is envisioned as the "Better tomarow better world" by 2030.

Multistakeholder partnership key to leveraging collective expertise and Network

↳ Diversification of viewpoint.

↳ Multidimensional scrutiny of policy.

↳ Decentralised implementation. eg. CSR.

↳ Sustainable procedures eg. Green Finance

↳ Innovatives Ideas eg. AI&ML

↳ Interconnected Resolution eg. Paris Agreement.

↳ Global Integration.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Accelerate SDG Achievement

Effective Partnership

↳ Jal Jeevan Mission → local participation with Panchayats and water bodies.

↳ SDG Goal VI.

↳ NFSA → PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana.

↳ AADHAR partnership

↳ SDG Goal II - Hunger.

↳ Smart City Mission → AMRUT

↳ Public private Partnership like GIFT.

↳ SDG Goal 10.

↳ ~~Global~~ Paris Agreement → Green Climate Finance

↳ International cooperation

↳ SDG Goal 17.

Localized Implementation

↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padha

↳ SDG Goal V - Gender equality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
↳ Sewage treatment and water Plan.

↳ PM Awas Yojana ⇒ Housing for All
↳ Shelter to the poor. (SDG 6).

↳ Foundational Numeracy → NIPUN
↳ Learning Outcome ⇒ SDG 3.

↳ PM Jan Aarogya Yojana
↳ Health and Wellness centre
↳ SDG 4 (Health).

Hence, the coordination and effective management through networks and expertise of administrative and scientific sphere can yield results for "SAMRIDH" Project

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.

Bhawri Devi Case led to the evolution of POSH Act which put Gender Justice into a central perspective.

~~Limited Success~~

POSH Act

↳ Protection of women from all form of Sexual Assault and Molestation.

↳ Stringent legal provisions.

Limited Success

↳ Administrative Hurdle

↳ Investigation Quality → Poor

↳ Evidence difficult to be admissible

↳ Complexity and elongated legal procedure. eg. Pendency.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Social Hurdles

↳ Victimization
↳ Stigmatization.
↳ Marriage to the accused comm.

Factors that hindered ⇒ Unorganised Sector

↳ Lack of robust Investigating mechanism
↳ Lack of Fast delivery of Judgement
↳ Poor number of women police officers.

↳ Unorganized worker can't afford to lose their livelihood. ~~Thereby~~.
↳ can't afford legal remedy.

↳ Non-compliance by establishment to create awareness about harassment

↳ Lack of Social Safety Net
↳ Forced to suppress the issue.

Strategies to bridge the Gap

→ National Level Campaign under "Nai Shakti" Yojana
↳ Use of Role Models, Bollywood

Candidates must not write on this margin

Influencers to talk about Harassment

↳ Use of Media ⇒ to make them realise

↳ Propagation of Lok Adalat and NALSA Services ⇒ Appointment of Nyaya Panchayat in villages.

↳ Women counsellor in such establishments

↳ Regular visits.

↳ Anonymous portal ⇒ to file complaints

↳ Protection of Job

↳ Scrapping license in case of termination of victim.

↳ Removal of accused till inquiry is completed.

↳ Independent body to investigate.

Sexual Harassment prevent women from participation and strip a person of dignity and it need to be handled with extreme care.

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 as envisioned by Indian Constitution under the Social contract. Article 38 provides for welfare State of India.

Advent of Neoliberal Reforms.

Like Market Economy, consumerism and globalization like Internet led to transformation of Welfare State -

Changes

↳ State transform from a regulator to facilitator

↳ Role of Oil Rather than engine itself in growth Landscape.

↳ Principle of Subsidiarity

↳ Localised devolution after

Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd and 74th Amendment Act

New Ground for Civil Service

↳ Compassionate and Emotionally Intelligent Civil Services

↳ From "Steel Frame" to Karamyogis of the Society

↳ Trusteeship toward society

↳ Digitalisation ⇒ Integration of department to address multidimensional challenges of 21st Century governance

---

Case Study: MISSION KARMAYOGI

↳ Retraining of the Civil Service in line of 'Amrit Kaal' requirement to foster growth and prosperity and realise Minimum Government and Maximum Governance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges ⇒ Service Delivery

↳ Regulatory Cholesterol ⇒ Inertia

↳ Complex legal system ⇒ Not for Common Man

↳ Element of entitlement

↳ Absence of private Guardianship

↳ Lack of trust of people on private player eg. Crony Capitalism

↳ Exclusion and Inclusion error ⇒ eg. MGNREGA

↳ Corruption eg. Cases against IAS officers in Jharkhand

Adequate Reform

↳ Citizen-State Connect : "Aapke Dwar" and "Jan Adalat" to reduce gap

↳ Promote Corporate Social Responsibility

↳ Devolution of power to the local bodies.

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.

Indo-China relation have historical significance keeping in mind Indo-China war of 1962 and years of diplomatic statement.

Despite its economic and Military rise, China is still skeptical about the role of India in its hegemonistic Asia.

As China envisioned a 'Unipolar Asia' the Rising economic power with large demography and democracy, India pose a threat to Chinese vision.

India's opposition to the BRI and CPEC put that in concern.

Recently, India joined QUAD (a strategic alliance of USA, India

Candidates must not write on this margin

UK and UAE which is termed by China as 'Asian NATO'

Rising tension between China and USA put India in a unique position and the 'No limit partnership' of China and Russia threaten India's Security Architecture.

Despite these divergences, there are area of cooperation

↳ Trade volume → large trade potential in Integrated South Asia eg China has trade surplus

↳ SCO, BRICS, G20 like Multilateral Organisation put common perspective on
- Separatism, Extremism
- Global terrorism

↳ Climate Change

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ India and China advocate for the common but Differentiated responsibility of developed nation

↳ Space explaration →.

↳ Reform of International order

↳ But China inhibit the India bid for UNSC membership

Both countries need to come together to a peaceful world and global order

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo -Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss. Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo pacific is started to turn into a place of great game and all the major world power like India and China, USA and Japan are engaging there -

Zone of diverging interest

↳ Supply chain weaponisation

↳ Open Sea law for movement

↳ Indonesian policy of USA

↳ Global Development Initiative of China

↳ Indo pacific Ocean Initiative of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

Chinese expansionism in South China Sea and recent blockage of supply chain put the world order under threat.

US defining its trade policy through 'offshoring' and friendshoring put forward Chinese Strategy

Chinese Security Initiative is a security framework with like-minded countries to check the increasing protectionism and unilateral sanction

It may be a counter to QUAD but QUAD is more / some based alliance of developed countries to meet regional goal

Candidates must not write on this margin

Global Security Initiative is
more of a Chinese initiative to
look upon the Chinese Standing
in new emerging world order.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS