

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. :

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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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.

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 for framework of disqualification of candidates along with regulating other aspects of elections in the country.

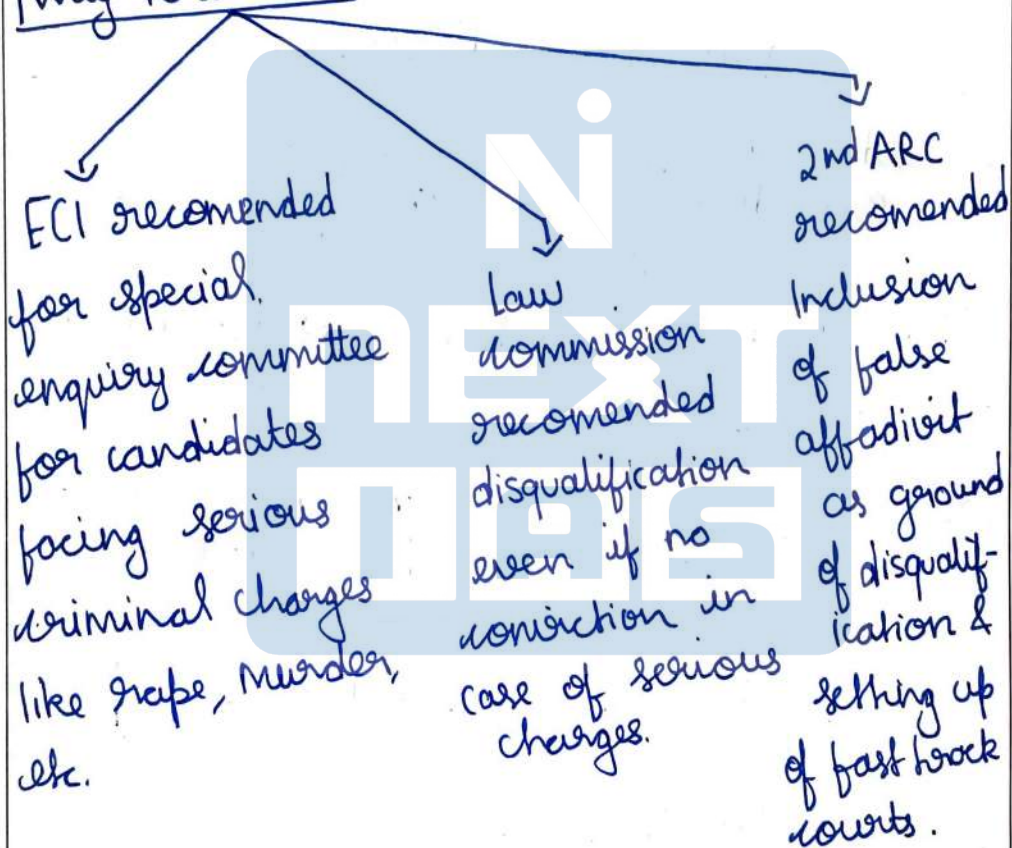
Challenges in disqualification Provisions

- ① Delayed trials → According to ADR, only 3 legislatures have been disqualified under section 8 after Lily Thomas judgement.
- ② Low conviction rate → due to delayed trial which leads to tampering of evidence
- ③ Expenditure breach → Political party expenses on election campaigning is not considered
- ④ Narrow definition of corruption → Law Commission recommended for inclusion of false affidavit filing under section 8.

⑤ Non-compliance with Supreme Court judgement & EC directives

eg. Rambabu Thakur case → publication of criminal antecedent of candidate on social media within 48 hours.

Way Forward



Elections are life blood of democracy & free & fair elections is basic feature of constitution thus there is need for reform in RPA 1951 to address the problem of criminalisation in politics.

Q.2

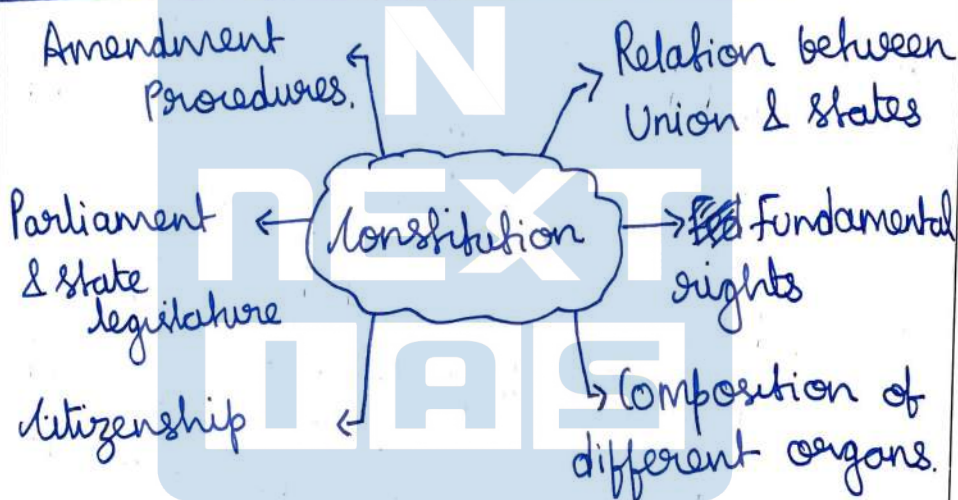
संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitution is a written document which provides for overall functioning of a democracy whereas constitutionalism is the doctrine & values which defines the constitutional ambitions.



Constitutionalism is soul of Democracy

① Check arbitrariness of legislature & executive (eg. laws in violation of fundamental rights are ultra vires).

② Ensures prevalence of constitutional morality over social morality.

↳ eg. In Navtej Singh Johar case Supreme court decriminalised section 377 of IPC upholding Article 14, 19 & 21.

③ Ensures that basic structure of constitution is protected (Keshavananda Bharti case)

↳ eg. NJAC case upheld judicial independence.

④ Promotes social inclusion & social equity

↳ eg. In Indra Sawhney judgement Supreme court upheld 27% reservation for OBCs under Article 16 & 15.

⑤ Provides for comprehensive development & sustainable development.

↳ eg. 73rd & 74th Amendment, M.C. Mehta case declare Right to healthy environment as part of Right to life under Article 21.

CJI Chandrachud recently commented that Indian constitution is a living document & transformative in nature.

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?

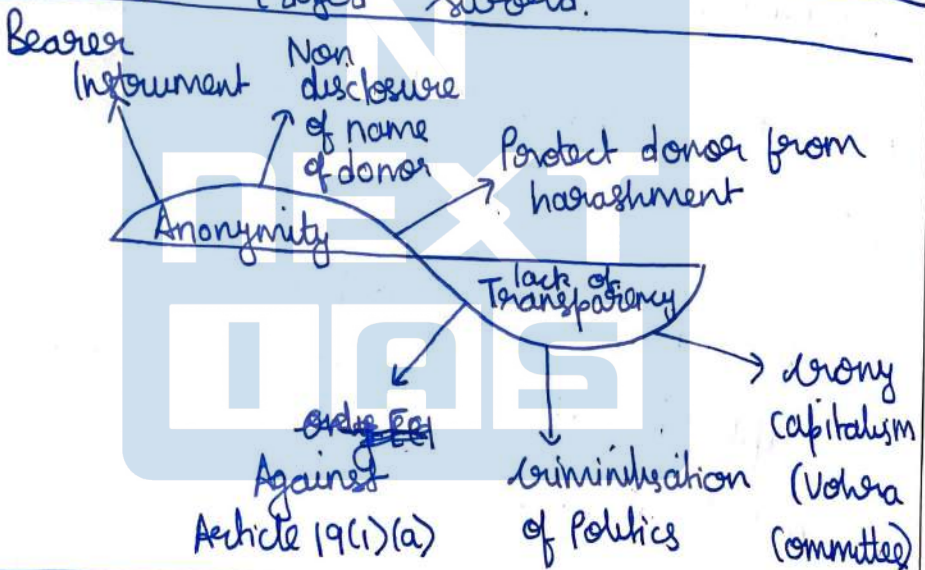
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"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 form of election funding to political parties introduced in Budget of 2016 with amendments in IT Act 1960, Finance Act, etc.

Double Edged Sword.



Legitimisation of opacity of Electoral Funding

① ADR report claimed that the ruling party received 63% of the total funds since its inception.

② Political parties not under RTI thus not obligated to reveal the source of

funding.

③ Any corporate body or Individual incorporated in India can buy the electoral fund.

↳ fear of influence of foreign elements in election process.

④ Only recognised registered political party eligible thus other parties still lack formal method of receiving funding.

⑤ 80% of the fund were deposited in 5 cities i.e Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata & Bhubaneswar.

⑥ ECI lack power to scrutinise the funding as SBI made the authority to issue the bonds.

Transparency in electoral funding is necessary for free & fair elections thus recommendations of Justice Khurshi should be deliberated upon.

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 common law governing the matter of marriage, divorce etc irrespective of religion. It is provided by Article 44 of the constitution.



Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality

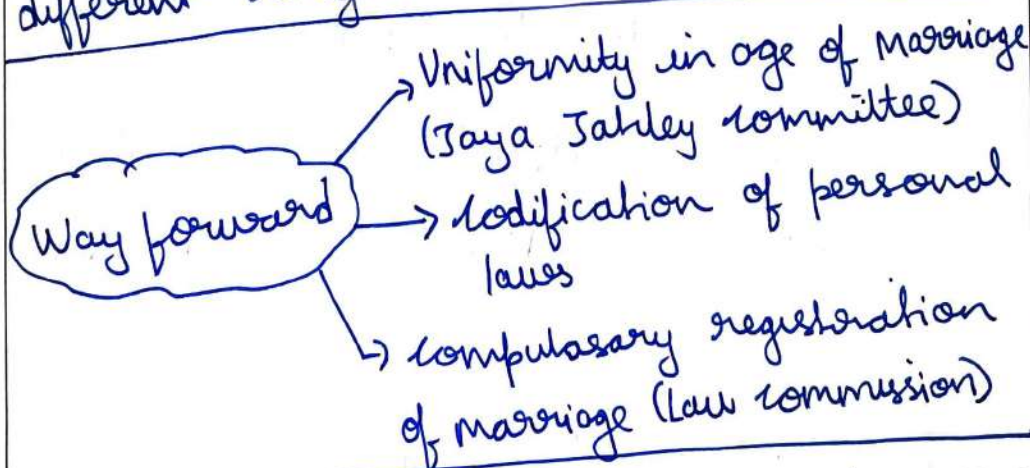
- ① 3 Impediments mentioned by ~~law~~ Ministry of Law & Justice
 - ↳ a) Seen as religious issue
 - ↳ b) Lack of consensus
 - ↳ c) Law & order problem.

② Concurrent list subject thus views of state government important for effective implementation.

③ Resentment from tribal community
↳ eg. 705 STs with their own customs & traditions protected by constitution

④ Conflict between Article 14 & Article 25-28
↳ ~~very~~ Law Commission → unity does not mean uniformity

⑤ Difficulty in choosing best practices from different religion, ethnicity, etc.



There is need for reforms within religion & between the religions before implementation of UCC (Law Commission)

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?

'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? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

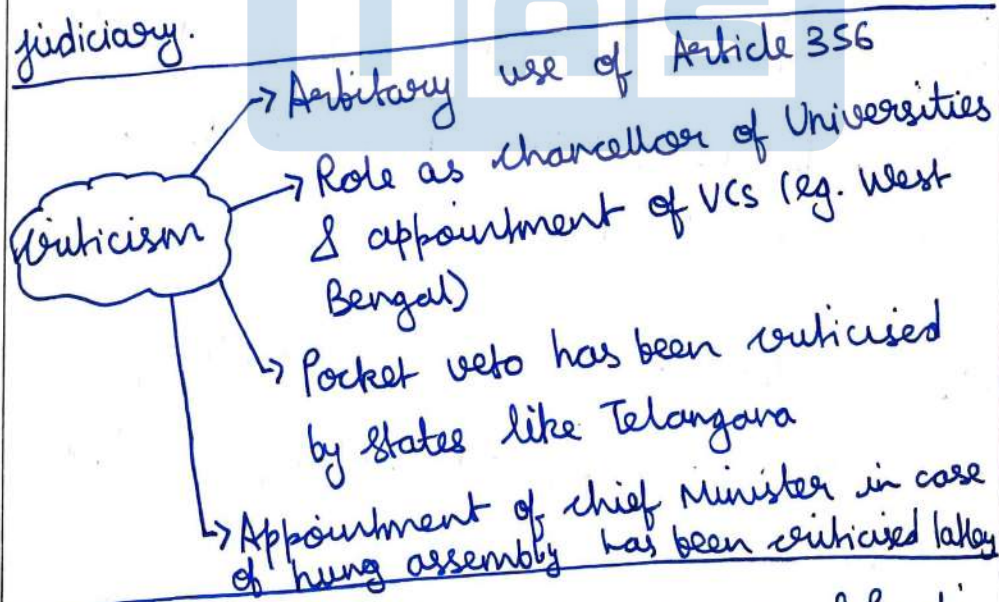
Supreme Court stated that Governor office is not an agent of central government and act as crucial link between state & central government to uphold principle of federalism in the country.

Neither Decorative nor Inconsequential

- ① Constitutional head of government at state level.
- ② Unlike President, It has been provided with certain discretionary powers.
- ③ Important legislative role in context of approving, withholding & reconsideration of bills.
- ④ Important role in formation of government in case of hung assembly.
- ⑤ Role in appointment of district judges.

Active contribution to governance of state and principle of federalism

- ① Reserve bill passed by state legislature for consideration of President if it impact federalism.
- ② Ensures central laws on concurrent list are being implemented by state government.
- ③ Recommend president regarding imposition of President rule under Article 356.
- ④ Role in appointment of High court judges thus upholding the principle of Integrated judiciary.



Sarkaria Commission & Punchi Commission recommendations to reform Governors office are required to uphold the S.R Bommai judgement of maintaining federal balance.

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 refers to the answerability & responsibility of authorities toward public. It can be in form of participation in policy making, scrutiny through reports, social audit, RTI, etc.

Significance of Social Accountability Law.

I Good Governance

↳ a) Mandatory citizen charter which will help in fulfillment of rights & entitlement of citizens

↳ b) Transparency through broadening to ambit of RTI & proactive Information sharing.

↳ c) Reduced corruption due to social audit & constant scrutiny by citizen directly

II Citizen Participation

b a) Jan Sabha for grievance redressals
eg. Hyderabad.

b b) Involvement of citizen in Policy making
eg. Karnataka launched Brand Bengaluru
Portal to receive citizens ideas.

b c) Social audit with Incentivisation
will promote more participation

b d) Sense of ownership in community
eg. Municipal budget in Karnataka
involve active participation of Civil Society

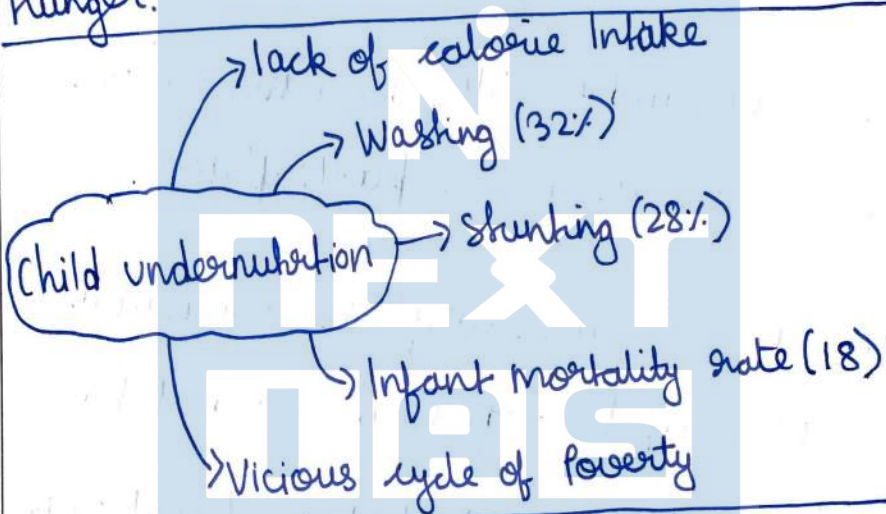
Social Accountability law
will Institutionalise the mechanism
of good governance & will make
governance more participative rather
than one sided.

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 Global hunger Index 2022, India is ranked 122/138 countries which puts it in serious category of hunger. India also faces issue of hidden hunger.



Need for convergence

- ① Inclusion of Millets in food security Program (NFSA 2013).
- ② Mandating minimum Protein requirement in mid day meal scheme from 12 gm to 15 gm.
- ③ Food fortification like golden rice to supplement nutrient along with

calorie intake.

- ④ Inclusion of milk & egg in mid-day meal scheme.
- ⑤ Improving food habits by de-centring junk food (Eat Right India movement).

Significance

- ① Avoidance of Hidden Hunger
- ② Stable mental & physical growth of child
- ③ Decline in IMR
- ④ Better productivity thus ensuring social mobility.

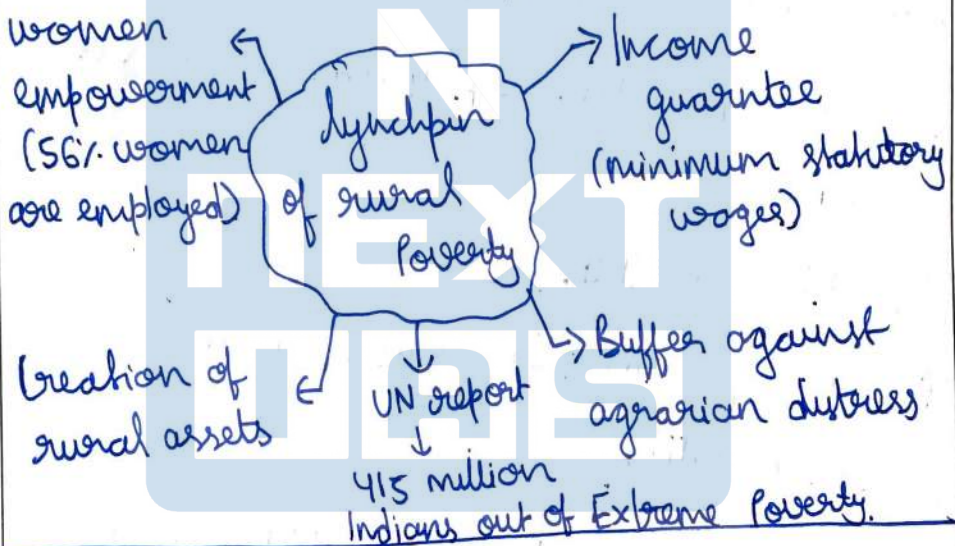
India to fulfill objectives of SDGs & DPSPs need to have targeted intervention in case of child nutrition for which government has launched revamped PM-POSHAN Abhiyan.

Q.8

ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA is a rural employment guarantee legislation which provides 100 days of manual work to an adult member of every rural household.



Victim of Fiscal Apathy

① Budget 2023-24 reduced total allocation to Rs 60000 crore that is lowest since its inception.

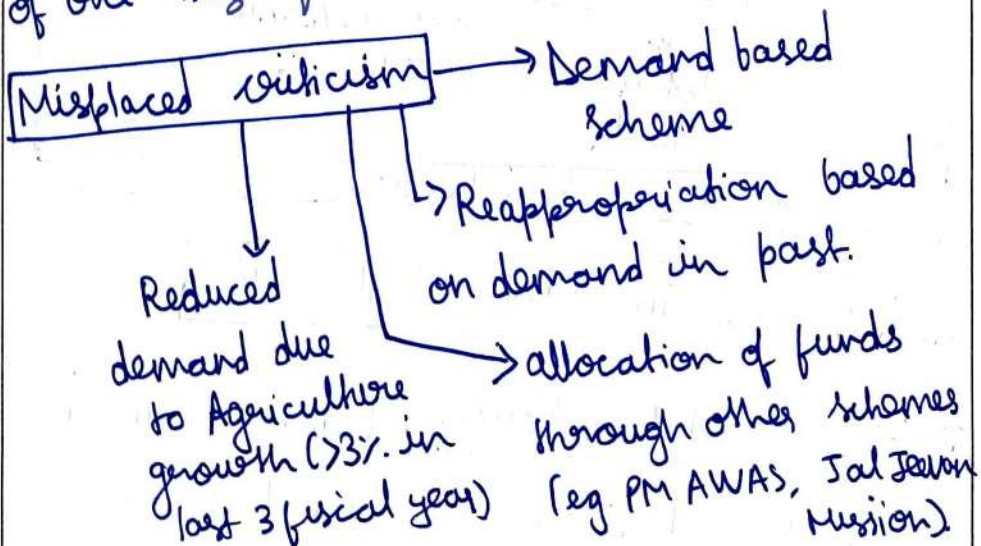
② According to Vidhi Analysis report only average of 75 days of work provided under MGNREGA in last fiscal year.

③ Exclusion error due to digitalisation of beneficiary identification to rationalise the spending

↳ 61000 workers deleted from payroll due to mismatch between job cards & Aadhar card.

④ Stricter norms of wage-material ratio further impacting the wages.

⑤ Convergence of MGNREGA with other schemes have reduced the say of Gram Sabha in prioritising the projects thus promotion of one size fit all approach.



MGNREGA is crucial in context of reverse migration during COVID & increasing rural distress due to onset of El-Nino.

Q.9

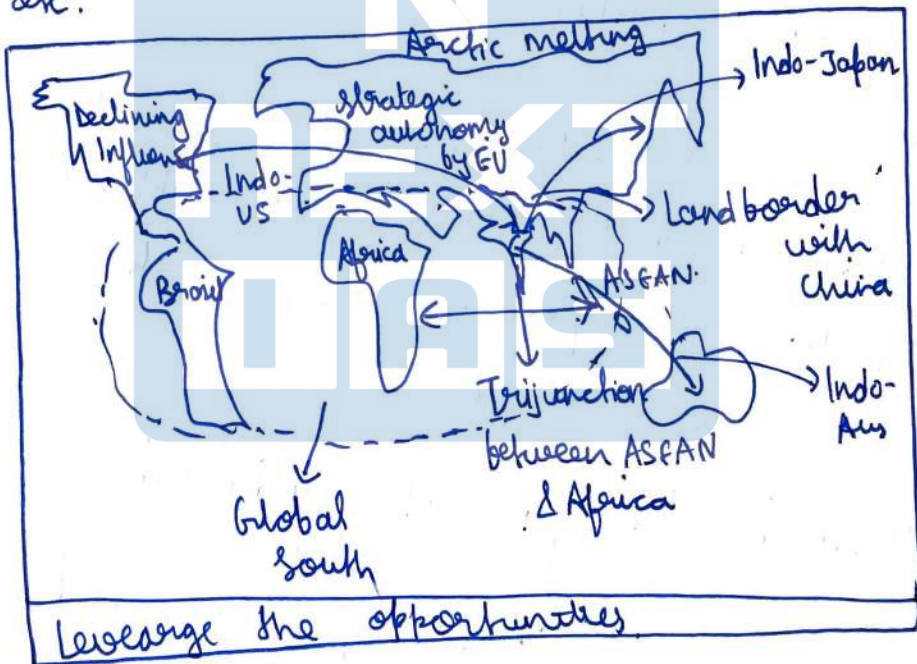
"भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(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.

World is facing several geopolitical churns, because of several reasons such as US-China cold war, COVID-19 pandemic, Ukraine war, climate change & rise of new age technologies like chat GPT, blockchain, etc.



India's rise in Global high table

① Voice of Global South → India organised voice of global south Summit before start of G20 to show its leadership of Global South.

② leader in climate change Action → India among the best performers among large economies in adhering to NDCs.

↳ International solar Alliance, Coalition for disaster resilient Infrastructure.

③ Net security Provider in IOR → largest economy, most powerful Navy & good relation with extra regional powers like USA, UK & France in IOR.

④ Digital Public Infrastructure → opportunity for Internationalisation of Rupee (eg. UPI linkage with Singapore & France), Expertise sharing with Africa.

⑤ Bright spot in Uncertain Economic Environment
↳ Airtel India & Indigo deals, fastest growing economy, demographic dividend.

Further, India's G20 presidency, recent successful summits in US & France, successful tenure as non-permanent member of UN & careful balancing of its foreign Policy in case of Ukraine war shows India's rise in global high tables.

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.

European Union is 2nd largest trading partner of India and also has convergences in terms of democracy, diversity, climate change threats, etc.

Germany's Significance in India's Relationship with the EU

① Economic Significance → Germany is the largest trading partner of India in EU thus hold significant say in India-EU Free trade agreement.

② Security Significance → Germany's Indo-Pacific policy in convergence with India's free & fair Indo-Pacific policy thus defining India & EU convergence in policy toward China.

③ Energy Transition → Germany has invested in Green Energy corridor & major finances of green energy technology in India thus climate change action collaboration with EU in COPs.

④ People to People exchange → Germany host large number of Indian students which can lobby for more student visas in EU & also collaborate in setting up of foreign university in India

⑤ Partnership in critical technologies → Regulation collaboration for Artificial Intelligence, Data protection, etc.

⑥ Make in India Initiative → German Automobile Industry play major role which can inspire other EU Industries like ANCL of Netherlands for semiconductor manufacturing in India.

India to become Atmanirbhar

& developed country by 2047 needs to engage with Western Partners more effectively & strategically by leveraging the existing partnerships with countries like France, UK, US, Germany, etc.

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 law was introduced in 10th schedule of the constitution through 52nd Amendment Act 1985 which aims to contain the horse trading & unethical defection in form of "Aya Ram Gaya Ram".

Impact on Relationship of Political Party with Individual legislators

① Ensures the legislators loyalty to political parties after being elected

↳ eg. a member can be disqualified for voluntary resignation or not adhering to direction of whip.

② Avoid the fragmentation of Political Parties

↳ eg. only provision of split is allowed where $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members decide to leave the party.

③ Ensures that Individual legislator fulfill the Manifesto of Parties during election.

↳ e.g. Appointment of whips in Parliament.

④ Allows Nominated members to join a political party within 6 months of election.



Unintended consequences on Democracy

① For Political Parties

↳ Unfair to small Political parties as exception provided for split is easier.

↳ large scale defection threaten their existence & increases wasteful expenses like resort culture.

② For Individual legislator

↳ suppression of freedom of speech & expression due to issuance of whip.

↳ Unable to voice concerns of their constituent because of adherence to Party line.

③ Non-fulfilment of Promises

↳ The issues on which elections are fought take a backseat.

④ Criminalisation of Politics → ADR report → >50% of Lok Sabha MP have criminal charges

⑤ Lack of Inner Party Democracy

⑥ Office of Speaker → cross disqualification, ~~in~~ Partiality, delay in disqualification decisions

To ensure effective Implementation of Anti-defection, there is need for reforms in Anti-defection law as suggested by Dinesh Goswami Committee (applicability only in case of no-confidence motion), Law Commission (Tribunal for decision for disqualification) & 2nd ARC (disqualification ~~for~~ from all political post for 2 years).

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 of constitution was introduced by judiciary in famous Keshavananda Bharati case 1973 which stated that Parliament does not have unlimited power of amending the constitution.

Depends on wisdom & will of judges

Not provided explicitly in either constitution or any statute

Vague & undefined
eg. free & fair election, welfare state, etc.

Structural ambiguity

The list is not exhaustive as open to judiciary for further addition

Limitless judicial Authority & Judicial Supremacy

① More than 75% of the basic structure related cases involve the question of judicial review & Judicial Independence.

e.g. L. Chandra Kumar case upheld Judicial review Power of High Court over

tribunals.

② Lack of judicial accountability with use of basic structure doctrine

↳ eg. Invalidation of NJAC Act which aimed for transparency in judicial appointments

③ Against the idea of procedure established by law under Article 21

↳ eg. Maneka Gandhi case, Supreme Court invoked Due process of law which is not provided Constitution explicitly

④ Against the doctrine of separation of power.

↳ eg. Judicial legislation to protect basic structure with welfare measures like directing Executive for compensation to Accident victims

⑤ Disrupt executive functioning in context of structural reforms in governance.

↳ eg. Supremacy of Fundamental right over DPSPs.

Way Forward

- ① Providing the limits of usage of basic structure doctrine
- ② Defining vague terms & broad terms more precisely
- ③ Judicial restraint by balancing judicial review with judicial activism.
- ④ Deliberation of executive & legislature regarding impact of law on basic structure before its passage & adoption.
- ⑤ Application of basic structure to wider areas apart from judicial review & judicial independence.

Separation of power & check & balances are basic to functioning of vibrant democracy thus any changes in constitution should be able to adhere to these principles for effective cooperation between different organs of Government.

Q.13

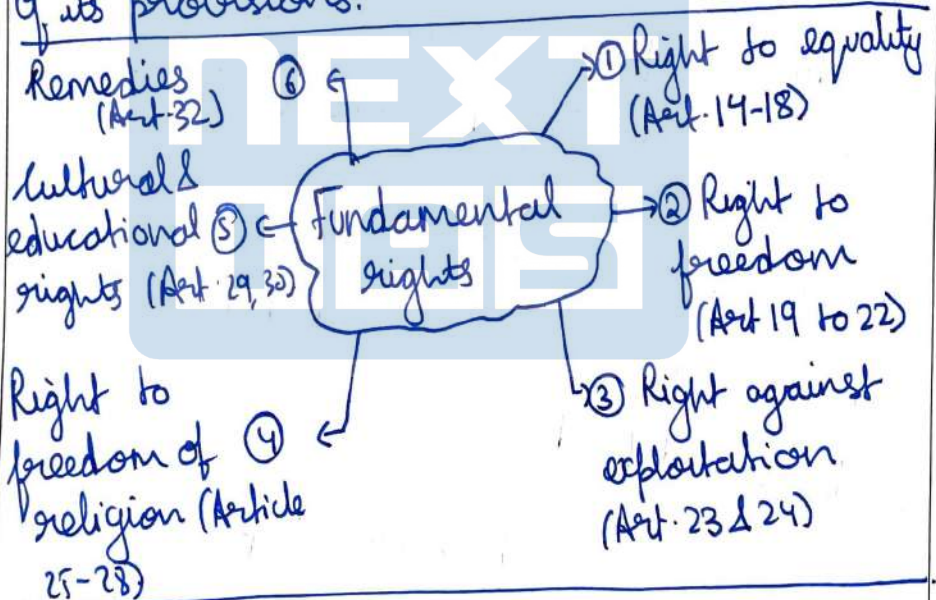
मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 inspired from Bill of rights of USA constitution and is provided under Part III of the constitution. It ensures basic dignity of life to the citizens of the country through several of its provisions.



Not Gifts by State but Independent of state

① Basic human rights (Universal declaration of human rights)

② Based on Ideals of freedom movement (civil rights movement) (International consent of civil & political rights)

③ Welfare & Socialistic nature of state (Preamble & basic feature)

④ Unity, fraternity & Integrity depends on fundamental rights.

But, these rights are not absolute nor sacrosanct as there are reasonable restrictions

Desirability of Reasonable Restrictions

① Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

↳ to uphold equity principle (eg. Reservation benefit to SCs, STs, SEBCs under Article 15 & 16)

② Right to freedom of speech & expression (Article 19(1)(a))

↳ 19(1)(2) provides number of reasonable restrictions like security, defamation, contempt, etc.

↳ desirable because of threat of anti-social elements (eg. 2 front war, LWE, Insurgency)
NSA Ajit Doval said CSO & NGOs emerging as new frontier of war

③ Freedom of Association

↳ restricted to avoid unlawful association like terrorist groups, insurgent groups, etc.

④ Freedom of assembly

↳ no right to strike & reasonable restriction to maintain public order, Inter-state commerce, etc.

⑤ Freedom of movement & Residence

↳ to protect cultural identity of tribes & unique customs (eg. Inner line Permit).

⑥ Freedom of Religion

↳ Restricted to eliminate evil practices like Triple Talac, Gender discrimination, witch hunting, etc.

⑦ Cultural & educational right

↳ reasonable restrictions to promote secular education

Recently Minister of Law & Justice on the eve of constitution day stressed on need to balance rights and duties which are correlative as certain duties like sending children to school, not destroying public property & upholding dignity of women are precondition for enjoying fundamental rights.

Q.14

एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया। इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S.R Bommai v/s Union of India case was related to federalism where Supreme Court held that there is need to maintain federal balance to protect basic structure of constitution which include federalism

Significance & Impact of S.R Bommai judgement

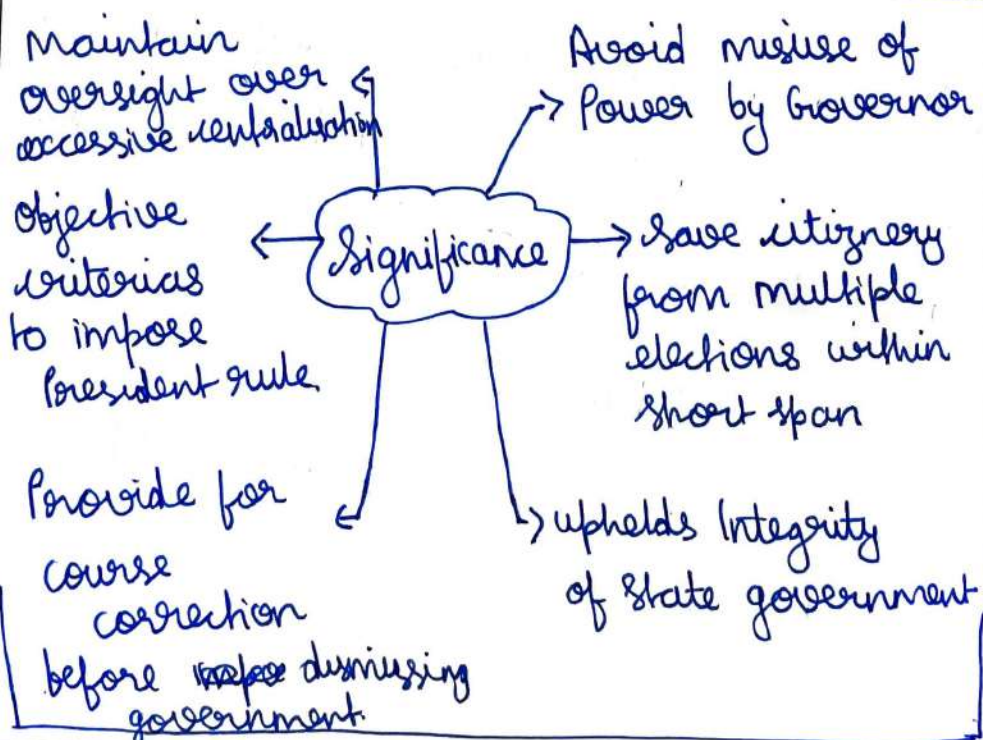
- ① Clarified the ambiguity surrounding the application & use of Article 356 to impose President rule.
- ② President rule can be imposed only on the conditions provided by constitution under Article 356 & 365
- ③ Visible breakdown of constitutional machinery or certain threat should be the condition.

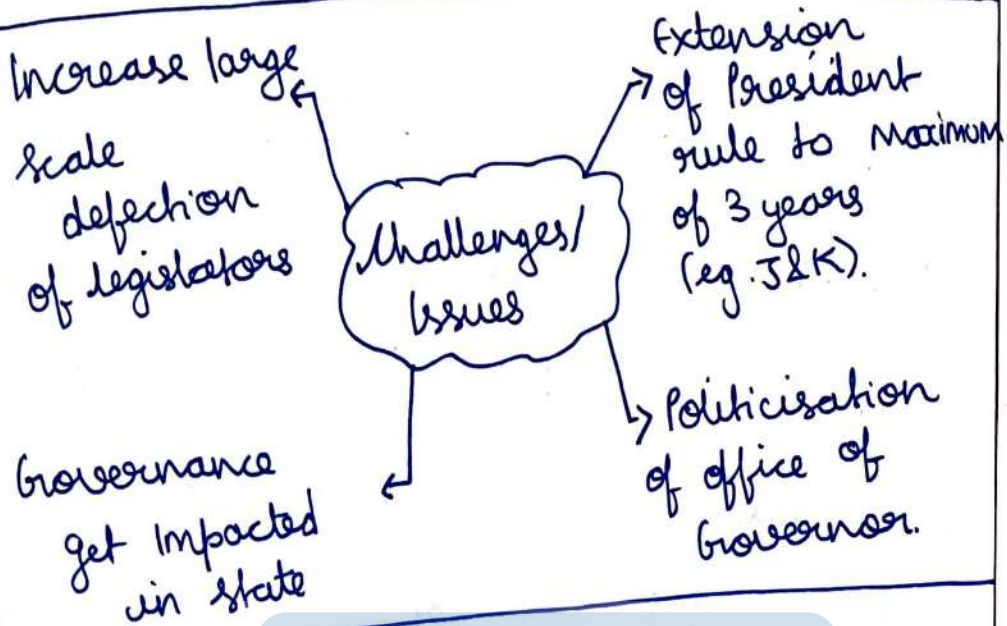
④ Warnings should precede in case of failure of state government to maintain lines of communication like railways before imposing President rule.

eg. Ministry of Home Affairs asked West Bengal Government to contain post poll violence after assembly election.

⑤ Non-dissolution of assembly without the floor test.

⑥ Governor should exhaust all possible combinations for Government formation before recommending for President Rule.





Way Forward

- ① Implementing reforms suggested by Punchi & Sarkaria Commission
- ② Reforms in Governors office
- ③ effective majority instead of simple majority in case of ratification.
- ④ Reducing maximum length of President rule to 2 years.

K.C Wheare criticised

Indian federalism as quasi federal due to its centralising tendency which need to be minimised to ensure the idea of Team India for developed India by 2047.

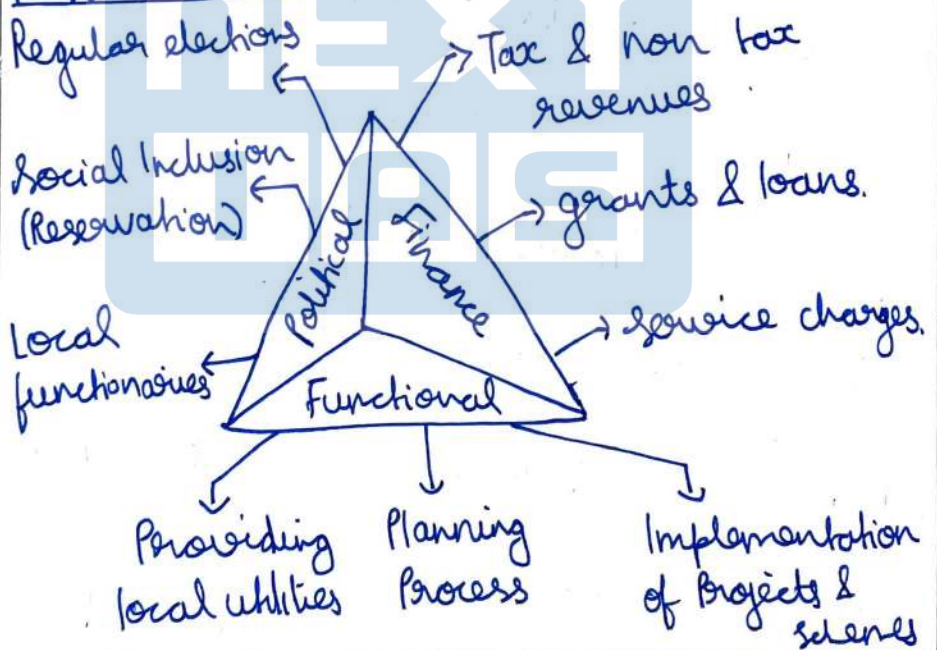
Q.15

प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization' (Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 constitutionalised the institutions of local governance with aim to transform Indian democracy from representative to more participative.

Effective Decentralisation



Key Impediments faced by Local Governance

① Political Decentralisation

a) Lack of regular elections (eg. Mayor election in Odisha, West Bengal & Telangana).

b) Proxy-Representation (eg. Madhya Pradesh case where SCs & STs seats filled by unreserved category).

c) Panch-Pati → women voluntary giving up sarpanch seat to husbands due to lack of expertise & Home related work.

d) Lack of Permanent Secretary → In more than 30% of the Panchayats

e) Interference of local MLAs & MPs

II Financial decentralisation

a) Resistance to tax their own community

b) Non-compliance of recommendation state finance commission

c) Loans can be taken only from state government

d) Tied nature of fund (eg. Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat).

e) lack of devolution of taxation Power by states.

III: Functional Decentralisation

- a) Lack of devolution of function by states under 11th Schedule.
- b) Basic services like water supply, linking road, etc is with state
- c) Lack of activity mapping
- d) Creation of parastatal bodies
- e) Dysfunctional district planning committees
- f) Subordination by Bureaucracy (Panchayat leaders spent extra ordinary time in Block offices for technical approvals & funds)

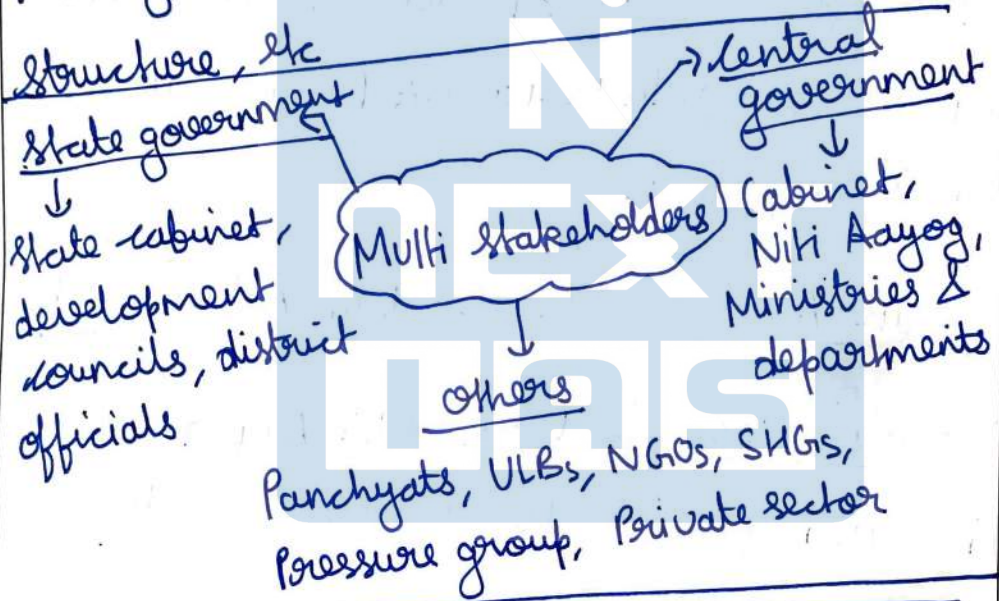
For effective decentralisation of democracy there is need for capacity building & social empowerment of functionaries (eg. Rajasthan & Karayawa), Activity mapping (Karnataka), Independent cadre and bottom-up approach in planning process

Q.16

सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण 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.

India's development process involve lot of complexity & variability due to its large geographical expanse, diversity, Poverty, lack of urbanisation, federal



Key to leveraging collective Expertise & networks

- ① GST Council → Resource mobilisation with collective expertise of State & Central Government.
- ② Niti Aayog → Team India for planning process.

③ NGOs & CSOs → bridge the development gap (eg. Vaccine provision in Tribal district of Kalahandi).

④ Pressure groups → (Ideas & demands of Private sector, eg. FICCI advocated for repeal of obsolete laws).

⑤ Panchayats & ULBs → Bottom-up approach of planning (eg. In MGNREGA Gram Sabha prioritise project).

Role in Acceleration of SDGs Achievement

① Localisation of SDGs → Niti Aayog advocated for it to ensure target achievement by 2030.

② SDG Financing → eg. INVEST India & UNDP launched Investment map to attract private sector for financing.

③ Social Entrepreneurship → Government's effort with launch of social stock exchange for leveraging private expertise

- ④ Pressure groups → eg. Honeybump Mission in Meghalaya advocated for sustainable development by reducing demand on resources of Shillong by large companies.
- ⑤ Self Help groups → Gender equality (SDG5)
eg. Odisha government employing SHG for solid waste management in urban areas thus fulfilling the target of SDG11 too.
- ⑥ Involvement of local bodies → ensures Planning for development based on local needs & understanding of local vulnerabilities to disaster.

India's new paradigm of development process is different from old in the aspect of Inclusive growth, social justice & sustainable development which need multi-stakeholder partnership.

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.



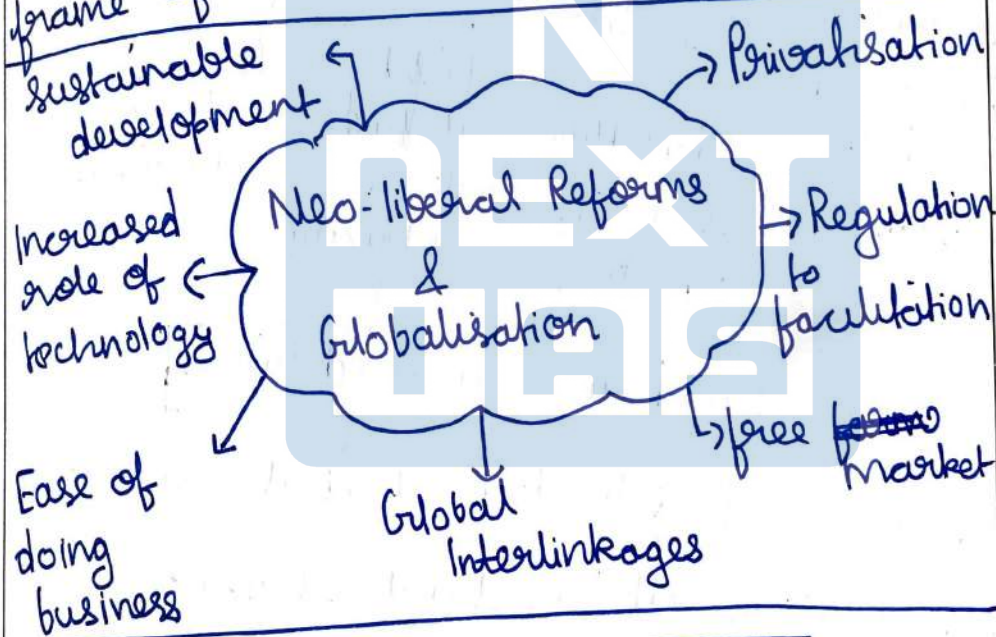




Q.18 नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है। इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'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 are part of permanent executive which is responsible for implementation of policies for the public welfare. It is known as steel frame of Indian democracy.



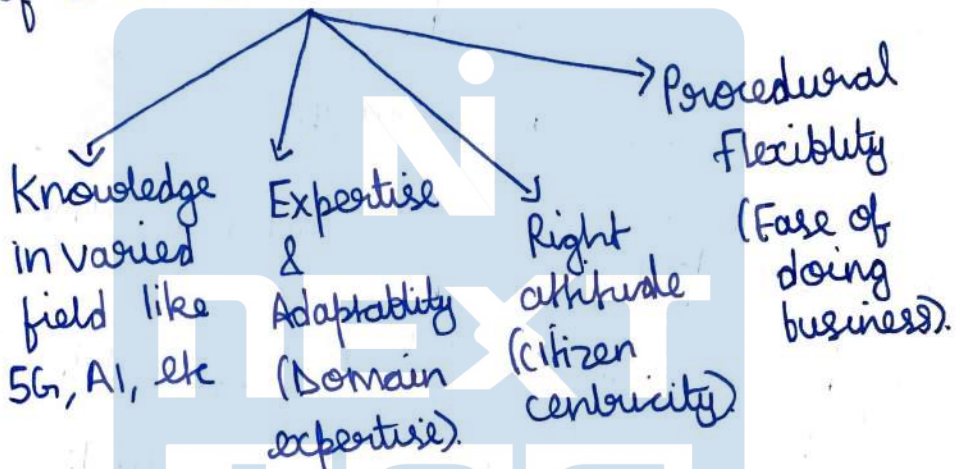
Transformation of Welfare State

- ① Burden of employment & generating revenue lies on Private sector.
- ② Governments withdrawal from business & more focus on social sector & Infrastructure.

③ Technology led growth & also
Technology led Inequality

④ Dependence on tax revenue generated
through corporate profits.

These transformations require new type
of civil services expertise:-



Challenges faced in service delivery

- ① lack of specialisation of civil servants
- ② Ineffective citizen charter (eg. no specificity & delay in grievance redressal by railways)
- ③ lack of social audit (non-Incentivisation)
- ④ Poor user experience (bribery, delays in environmental clearances)
- ⑤ Substandard Quality (eg. Un-cleanliness of

railway stations, lack of sitting areas in Hospitals).

- ⑥ Politicisation & Corruption (eg. Recently Tender for ambulance service in Patna given to kin of MLA).
- ⑦ Frequent transfers of Bureaucrats (disincentivise improvement in services).

Way Forward

- ① Citizen charter to ensure minimum standard
- ② Social audit to hold accountability
- ③ Public - Private Partnership (eg. world class railway station in Bengaluru)
- ④ E-Governance (eg. PM SWAMITVA scheme launched online Portal for availing loan)
- ⑤ Stable tenure of civil servant (2nd ARC)
- ⑥ Regular Auditing by CAG for ensuring safety standard (eg. Balesore rail Accident).

There is need for bridging

the gap between generalisation & specialisation in civil services to ensure standard of service delivery is improved.

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.

According to china's one tiger doctrine, there cannot be two tigers in one Himalayas which signifies its objective of unipolar Asia but multipolar world.

Difficulties in India-China relation

- ① Undemarcated borders & more of a frontier than political boundary.
↳ eg. Galwan clash
- ② claim of china on whole of Arunachal Pradesh threatening Integrity & unity of India.
↳ eg. Renaming of places in Arunachal Pradesh & Tawang clash
- ③ Trade deficit of more than \$60 billion

- ④ All weather alliance with Pakistan & CPEC project which passes through POK.
- ⑤ Increasing Influence in our Neighbourhood (string of Pearls policy)
- ⑥ Recent bans on chinese Apps & revocation of chinese media personnel visas.
- ⑦ other (no-water treaty ~~for~~ for Brahmaputra, China blocking India's permanent membership in UNSC, etc)

Areas of Convergences

- ① Trade & economic Integration (China is India's 2nd largest trading partner with > 110 billion dollars).
- ② climate change action (part of BASIC)
- ③ Multilateral organisation (SCO, G20, BRICS, etc).
- ④ Furthering Interest of global south

in UN, WTO, etc.

⑤ Both are dependent for energy on external sources.

⑥ Objective of multipolar world.

India should be cautious in its dealing with china due to sharing of land border & threat of 2-front war and at the same time ensure budiging power balance with Amanibhartha & strategic alliances with western partners.

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 extend from eastern coast to Africa to western coast of North & South America with the centrality of ASEAN. In recent times it has become main theatre of geopolitics.

Zone of Diverging Interest & Priorities

- ① India → Main Interest lies in security of Indian ocean region & tackling increasing sphere of influence of china.
- ② USA → Focussed both against china & Russia. Strategic alliance with QUAD nations to counter influence of china
- ③ European Union → ambiguous priorities as France & UK focussed on security of IOR whereas Germany & others more

focused on Pacific.

④ Japan & Australia → critical strategic partnership with US & EU in form of AUKUS to tackle Chinese threat.

⑤ ASEAN → main point of contention in South China Sea.

Convergences of Priorities & Interest

① Tackling Imbalance of Power with China through Strategic Alliance (QUAD, I2U2, AUKUS).

② Supply chain diversification (China+1, supply chain resilience Initiative).

③ Technological collaboration (iCET between India & US, AUKUS between Australia & US).

④ Sharing of Defence bases & Military exercise (eg. Malabar exercise).

⑤ Infrastructure Investment Alternatives (Blue dot network, Global Development Initiatives)

Global Security Initiative & QUAD

Global Security Initiative	QUAD
① Initiative led by china	① Non formal forum of democracies
② Advocate peace & stability through chinese mediation (eg. Saudi-Iran deal)	② Advocate peace & stability by ensure rule based Indo-Pacific region.
③ No Alliance & based on chinese foreign policy & Interest	③ Non-formal Alliance between US, India, Japan & UK.
④ Aims to play the role of global peace maker & use it as tool of soft power.	④ Aims to provide security to countries in Indo-Pacific region.

Global Security Initiative is direct manifestation of china to replace USA as major power in the global affairs,

Space for Rough Work

