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 : MRINAL KUMAR

Roll No. : .....

Registration Number : PTTP221190 Date of Examination : 16 August

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 8 of RPA, 1951 provides provisions of disqualification for 2 years a candidate if they are convicted for period of 2 years and disqualified for period of 6 years.

Issues in section 8:

① Vague in nature - state "Any offence" - prone to be misinterpreted and misused.

② Disproportionate extent of disqualification beyond sanctioned by court of 6+2 = 8 years.

③ It Robs the candidate of his fundamental right of Contesting elections

④ Debate about nature of multiple sentences of below 2 years individually but all adding up to more than 2 years.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward → Suggestions

① Need better and exact definitions → elimination of vague terms.

② Reduction and rationalization of Double Jeopardy

③ Need clear interpretation of ambiguous legal circumstances.

④ Balancing the fundamental Right of Art 19.

Thus, there needs to be rationalization of laws pertaining to Criminalization of politics to balance right and justice in 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.

Constitutionalism is a political theory based upon the ideas of limited Government to safeguard rights of people

Constitutionalism	Constitution
① It is a set of principles not codified.	① Codified laws, rules and regulation
② Based upon idea of Rule of law, separation of power & balance of power	② Based upon the idea of ~~to~~ enforcing the ideas of former into practice.
③ Breach of it has no sanction	③ Breach of constitution can lead to loss of office or impeachment
④ Based upon broad moral values of modern State.	④ Based upon detailed Rules for Governance of State.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Can't be changed easily takes lot of time and emergence of alternate ideologies	⑤ Can be changed as per demands and majority of people.
⑥ Develops over generation of political theories eg:- Social contract theory, limitation of Government, liberty and machiavellian concepts of state	⑥ Developed by a set of people dedicated in framing Constitution and a few years time eg:- Constitution of India in approx 3 years.

Thus, while Constitutionalism is the spirit, Constitution is the letter which enforces it to fulfil the democratic aspirations of people.

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 is an election reforms with objective to reclaim the electoral funding and bring more transparency.

Benifits of Electoral bonds.

① Political parties act in a more transparent manner

② Discourages cash circulation and Black money

③ Greater power with the EC for oversight of donations

Electoral funding legitimising Opacity

① Lack of transparency in disclosure of identities

② Parties not bound to reveal the sources of funds

③ Bonds are exempt for Taxation 100%

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Creation of nexus between political parties and corporates

(5) Distortion in level playing field as only dominant parties gather majority share of funding

Way forward → Transparency in funding

(1) Bringing political parties under RTI - To disclose their source of funds

(2) Regulation of political parties to create greater due diligence and better inner party democracy

(3) Best global practices → France does not allow business to associate & donate to political parties.

Thus, for fulfilling the idea of free and fair elections, transparency in finances of election are need of the hour.

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.

The Uniform Civil Code is provided under Art 44 of DPSP to formulate a common set of personal laws for all religious communities on the line of uniform criminal law.

Gender Equality & UCC debate

① Personal laws are archaic in nature based upon customary morality → opposed to Constitutional morality.

② Laws legitimize subordinate position of women and patriarchal attitude. (eg → Previous Triple Talaq.

Challenges of UCC and Gender Equality

① Gender inequality is a deep structured issue and doubtful if a law can be sufficient to provide an avenue

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) It also cuts into domain of religious and people are deeply sentimental about it.

(3) India has large proportion of orthodox society and women → debate about opposition of UCC by women themselves.

(4) Can challenge the notion of Unity in diversity due to one size fit all approach for all matters of women inequality

Way Forward

(1) Need greater consensus and women participation in debates.

(2) Gradual change of patriarchial attitude (eg:- Triple Talaq ban, Women entry in Sabarimala Temple, etc.

Thus, in order to fulfil the idea of Gender equality, UCC is a good step but needs more discussion and consensus.

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.

Unlike president, Governor is an appointed official and enjoys to be the Constitutional head of state exerting influence on federalism of India.

Constitutional Role of Governor

(1) As decorative

↳ The real and defacto head of State Government is Chief Minister & Cabinet

↳ He does not enjoy a direct democratic mandate.

↳ Constitutionally bound to be under aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

(2) As Consequential Office

↳ Constitutional confers discretionary powers

↳ Power to impose State Emergency U/Article 356

↳ Governor can ask to reconsider advice of COM

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution of Governor

I] Governance of State

↳ All actions of executive action taken in his/her name.

↳ Can direct the Government to administer in a certain way.

II] Principles of federalism

↳ Act as a link between Union and State

↳ Can reserve a bill for consideration of President

↳ President can direct Governor's action.

Challenges
- ① Issues of Ordinance (eg: Delhi Services Bill)
- ② Friction between state of Opposite parties & Governor of Ruling majority
- ③ Constant interference in Govt policies

Thus, the office of Governor holds high importance and needs greater cooperation.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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.

There is an ongoing debate about Social Accountability Law in Rajasthan for improving the expectations and standards of Governance

Tools of social Accountability

1. Public Hearing
2. Social Audit (eg:- MGNREGA)
3. RTI, 2005
4. Citizen Charter
5. Citizen participation in policy formulation
6. Effective grievance Redressal mechanism.

Social Accountability Law

I) **Good Governance.**

1. Reduce the instances of corruption.
2. Improve the due diligence (eg:- Disclosing

Candidates must not write on this margin

Due more information in RTI

(3) Constant public oversight → efficiency in Governance

(4) Constantly updated about needs and aspiration & expectation of people → Tailored implementation.

II] Boost citizen's participation

(1) Improve answerability of Governance

(2) Include the localized and region specific provisions in policies

(3) Public centric Governance → boost-in public awareness

(4) Rights based approach of governance.

(5) Enable citizen to fully realize their rights.

Thus, apart from the benifits there is need of strong political willingness to make it into a reality and realize the potential of 'Viksit Bharat'.

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.

Given that India is experiencing demographic dividend with 65% of its population between 15-59 years, health and nutrition is a key area of focus.

Recent NFHS-5 Report
- ① Anaemia among 5-59 month children = 67%
- ② Stunting = 32%
- ③ Wasting = 17%
- ④ Total underweight = 35%
- ⑤ Anaemic women = 50%

Issues of child undernutrition

① Agricultural issues of rice-wheat monoculture creating nutrient deficiency

② Rise in food crop prices and low affordability by poor households.

③ Poor effectiveness of schemes of Mid-Day Meal and POSHAN Abhiyan at ground level

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Fragmentation due to multiplicity of schemes and low implementational efficiency

Suggested Measures:

① Need to move away from calorie based nutrition to protein/fat & micro-nutrient based nutrition initiative

② Need a common web portal for convergence of different schemes, programmes and funds with Centre & State.

③ Include local indigenous food like millets (Shree Anna), oil seeds, milk and eggs.

④ Food and Biofortification with nutrients like vit A, D, folic acid.

⑤ Convergence with agricultural development practices like Agro forestry & Agro Ecological Planning (eg: Bharatiya Poshan Krishi Kosh).

Thus, India needs to evolve its nutrition policies for achieving the potential of its demographic dividend.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

MGNREGA is a program that derives its powers and authority from NREGA, 2005 and focuses upon rural employment generation

Provision & feature
- ① Wage for work programme.
- ② Target rural poverty and unemployment
- ③ 100 days of Guaranteed work.
- ④ Focus on rural social infrastructure and asset creation

MGNREGA as lynchpin of rural poverty
- ① Provides a source of Regular income
- ② Provides buffer in tough times
  - eg → Pandemic
- ③ Reduction of Poverty

2003 = 28.9%, 2023 = 11.9%

MGNREGA as victim of fiscal Apathy

① Reduction in overall allocation of funds in Budget 2023 → shifted to PM AWAS Yojana.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Delay in delinking the finance of state creating issues in payment of wages.

(3) The recent digital authentication has hindered the wage allocation to people creating poverty issues.

(4) Difference in standards of wages across state creating unequal development

[Way forward.]

(1) Financial transparency through PMFS portal of finance ministry

(2) Balancing economic efficiency with social desirability.

(3) Convergence with other schemes of Rural development (NRLM)

Thus, for holistic rural development and inclusive growth, MGNREGA needs a robust fiscal framework

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.

Currently, there are many global divide on many fronts of policies, finance, Technologies and environment which need to be harnessed by India.

global dividers

① North - South Divide - Brandt Line
② The divide of East and West of US and China.
③ Divide over Arctic Narrative
④ Climate change divide between developed and developing countries.

Leveraging global divides for rise of India

① The current G20 presidency could be leveraged to bridge the gaps and India to be the representative and voice of Global South.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) India acting as a responsible nation with its vision of vasudhaiva kutumbkam

(3) Utilizing the resource gaps and [illegible] intervening in emergency situation

eg → Operation Dost
→ Vaccine Maitri
→ Image of 1st responder

(4) Extending its open Technology platform for benifit of developing countries eg → UPI → CoWIN

(5) Garnering support of allies to push for reforms in UNSC for greater representation

(6) Using platform of SCO Presidency to gather consensus for a common fight against terrorism.

(7) Promoting harmonious use of Global Commons
eg → Artemis Accord for outer space

Thus, India has huge opportunities in changing world order that can be leveraged for India's benifit.

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.

Germany is one of European Union's largest stakeholders and a major European power that has huge potential for helping India grow in EU.

Significance of Germany

① Significant level of Trade and investment between two countries

② Both are supporter of Rules based world Order

③ Both India and Germany support the issues of climate change and clean Technologies.

④ Recent initiatives of Green Hydrogen Task force and Green and Sustainable development partnership are in line with India's own commitments

Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of Germany between India and EU

① Could help realign India's position in post Brexit world Order

② Common platforms to counter China's hedgemony

③ Improvement in Trade and people to people ties

④ India could play greater role in European region and diversify India's risk.

Challenges

① EU is exclusive group and the current level of exchange is very low.

② India needs to balance its interest with Russia, China and EU.

Thus, given the multipolar world order, India need stronger cooperation of new partners.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Anti-defection law was enacted by 52nd Constitutional Amendment, 1985 to curb the instances of "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" and to bring political stability.

provisions of the law
- ① Grounds of defection for individual elected, nominated and independent candidate
- ② Powers to whip to issue directions
- ③ Speaker to decide as the Authority over matter
- ④ Merger of 2/3rd are acceptable.

Impact on relationship between political parties and individual legislators

I] POSITIVE IMPACT

→ Curbed the instances of individual

Candidates must not write on this margin

Unintended Consequences of the Trend

① Horse trading of the legislators.
(eg) → Maharashtra defections

② Deliberate use of loopholes to topple the Govt. (eg) → Manipur Defections

③ Speaker not taking timely action due to allegations of affiliation with a party.

④ Neglect of democratic mandate and general lack of trust among people.

Way Forward

① Speaker to be time bound in deciding matters

② Matters transferred to Supreme Court and ECI as they are more competent authority.

③ Relaxing the bounds of whip and allow full expression.

The implementation of Anti-defection law has been reduced to only letter not spirit, thus needing reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Affections

↳ Brought political stability → atleast better than what it used to be.

II] Negative impact

↳ Gave legitimacy to large scale defections (Eg → Karnataka).

↳ Legislators are unable to exercise their freedom of speech → bound by party directions

↳ Decision making of policies done by few powerful members of party.

↳ Reduction of criticism and dissent within Parliament.

↳ Reduction of inner party democracy.

↳ Larger importance to party agenda & politics rather than opinion of people.

Thus, there general restriction of Individual legislators to remain within bounds of political party ideology.

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.

The Basic Structure doctrine was created as a judicial innovation in Kesavananda Bharati Judgment in 1973 to preserve the balance of power.

Criticism of Judicial Authority and Basic Structure

① Lack of any proper definition → leaves the doctrine vague → prone to misuse of power.

② Criticism of judicial legislation without any democratic mandate → judicial outreach and violation of separation of power.

③ Interference of judiciary in policy matters not a competent Authority as per Constitution

④ Lack of participation of people makes the exercise of basic structure arbitrary

eg: National Anthem in movie Theatres.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary as more powerful than the executive

Arguments for:

① There are no codification of Basic structure → can exercise in any manner

② Power to strick down as most of actions as unconstitutional and void

③ Constant friction in the daily administrative matters of executive
eg: Delhi Services Control Bill.

Arguments Against

① Basic structure doctrine act as check on power to curb civil liberties
eg: Minerva Mills case and Shreya Singhal case upholding values of constitution.

② It checks the unlawful and encroaching amendments eg: 42nd CAA, 1976, NJAC by Govt was declared void

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) It acts as a check in case of weak opposition and bulwark for protection of minorities.

Way forward.

The ambigous nature of Basic structure need to be balanced:-

(1) Executive participation in doctrine.
(2) Respecting the democratic mandate
(3) Codification of doctrine
(4) Creating more channels of Judicial accountability.

Thus, given the dynamic nature of political and constitutional developments, a more definite doctrine would bridge gap in Judiciary and executive and promote better trust of people.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Fundamental Rights are provided in Part III of Constitution borrowed from Bill of Rights of American Constitution as a safeguard for citizen to enjoy liberty under the State.

Nature of Right as intended

① The provisions are based upon the basic ideas of human rights and the minimum level of civil liberties that an individual must definitely possess.

② Since the state is formed & created by the people, hence rather than state, the people bestow it upon themselves.

③ These are natural rights that an individual need to fully utilize the opportunities of development

Candidates must not write on this margin

eg: Equality under Art. 14
↳ Freedoms under Art 19
↳ Liberty of many aspect under Art 21
↳ Right of Minority and Religious under Article 25 to 31.

Desirability of Reasonable Restrictions

Based upon the idea that absolute liberty would create anarchy, there are some restrictions:-

(1) Equality → The state can discriminate to promote social welfare:
eg: Due process of law to look into reasonability of vulnerability sections
↳ Treating like alike and people of similar background appropriately
↳ Giving preferential treatment for women and Transgenders for employment

(2) Restriction in Article 19.
↳ Restriction in freedom of speech to prevent sedition, harms to public order or

Candidates must not write on this margin

Expresses citizen's freedom of speech.
↳ peaceful assembly in association and assemblies.

Criticism of restriction

① Often misused to fulfil political objectives. (eg:- Sedition against opposition)

② Vague in nature and prone to arbitrary interpretation.

③ Amendment to change the nature of restriction (eg:- 42nd CAA, 1976.

④ Presence of statutory laws & bye laws that create conflict in laws (eg:- IPC & Cr.P.C)

Thus, reasonables need to be present so as to create a balance of liberty but the wisdom lies in using them only for ethical and lawful purposes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

SR Bommai Judgment puts federalism as a basic structure and any future attempt of Union to change the nature of relation will be under Judicial scrutiny.

provisions of Judgment →
① Curbing arbitary use of Art. 356 - President Rule.
② Consent of both houses to promulgate Art 356.
③ House to be only forum of floor test.

Significance of Judgment →

① Curbs the Rash Executive authority against non favourable State Government

Candidates must no write on this margi

② Restores the idea of separation and balance of power between Centre and State.

③ Promotes stability of federal structure and political continuity

④ Curbs the use of Article 356 for manipulating majority

Impact of SR. Bommai Judgment

① Ensures conviction of opposition state to act as a check in Rajya Sabha.

② Leads to balance in ruling policies by a healthy dissent and disagreement

③ Positive relationship between Union and State → Cooperative federalism.

④ Reduction of undue interference in political narrative of state by Union.

⑤ Increased the stakes and responsibilities of federal policies
eg: GST Council's representation of state

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

Along with Judicial intervention, there need to be other areas of federal cooperation:-

1. State-state disputes of river and land issues
2. Giving more weightage to state beyond ratification in Article 368.
3. Revitalizing Interstate and Zonal Councils.

Thus, the SR Bommai Judgment not only stability but opened more areas of cooperation and competitive federalism for whole nation to act as one 'Team India'.

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.

Candidates must no write on this margi

The landmark amendments of 73rd and 74th CAA began the process of participatory democracy but the spirit of the letter is yet to be achieved.

Key provisions of political Decentralization

1. Direct democracy → Gram Sabha
2. Creation of a 3rd Tier of Govt.
3. Power to frame own polici and execution
4. Devolve adequate functio, functionaries & finance.
5. Representation of marginalized sections

Impediments faced by local Governance:

1. Financial issues.

↳ Lack of adequate devolution by state Government → do not want to give

Candidates must not write on this margin

up financial powers.

↳ Inadequate implementation of policies due to inability to impose and collect own taxes.

↳ Creation of dependency on grants by Centre and State thus

↳ Poor implementation of State finance Commission to look into matters of financial decentralization.

↳ Corruption at grassroot level that create inefficiency of fund utilization.

(2) Functional decentralization

↳ Lack of secretarial staff to carry out implementation

↳ Regular bureaucratic red tapism and interference in local governance.

↳ Lack of political will

↳ Creation of parallel bodies to take over function (eg) Rural Development Agency

Candidates must no write on this margi

↳ Lack of Technical training

↳ Lack of accountability and Transparency in administration.

Steps taken in this regard.
- ① Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- ② e Gram Swaraj
- ③ PM Swamitva Scheme.

Way Forward

① Strengthening Capacity building of locals.

② Greater devolution in areas of Health and education and finances.

③ Financial Education for better fay Managant & fund utilization.

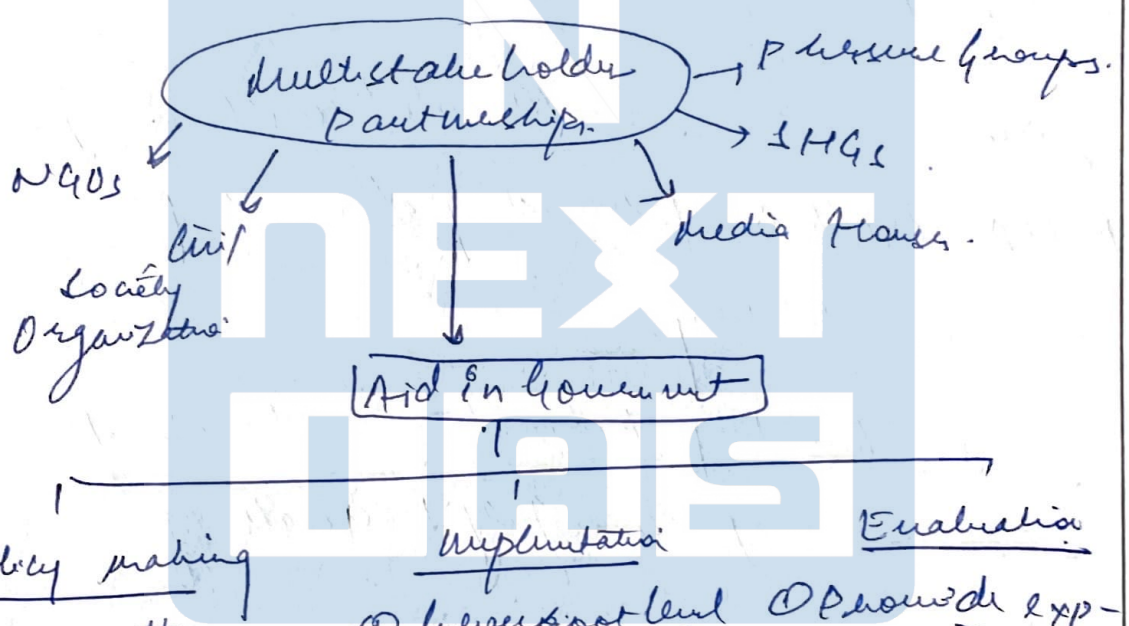
Thus, the key to bottom up approach lies in holistic empowerment of locals to realize the vision of 'Viksit Bharat'

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.

Apart from the 3 pillars of Govt constitution, there are other Non-state actors that actively aid in the process of Sustainable Development Goals Agenda.



Candidates must no
write on this margi

Participation for fulfilment of SDG Goals

① SDG 1 - Zero poverty → SHGs and FPOs providing greater bargaining power for the marginalized section

② SDG 2 - Zero Hunger → Akshay Patra Foundation providing mid day meal to 1.8 million children

③ SDG - 3 - Good health and well being - ASHA Workers providing door step service delivery.

④ SDG 4 - Quality Education - Teach for India working to fulfil goals of learning outcome.

⑤ SDG 5 - Women Empowerment → SEWA and Action Aid Association working for financial empowerment of rural women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges:

1. Large scale informalization and social security
2. Lack of incentives and appreciation by Government
3. Financial crunch due to voluntary donation dependence.
4. Politicization of non state actors.
5. Lack of awareness and effective organization

Way Forward

The Government needs to actively promote their participation as it fills the gaps and need to provide more incentives and financial aid to furthering agenda of sustainable Development Goals.

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.

The POSH Act was enacted after Vishakha guidelines and created an institutional structure to ensure effective grievance redressal.

Impact of poor implementation leading to limited success.

① Low labour force participation rate of only 17-9%.

② Gender inequality in wages of upto 30% and even greater in unorganised sector.

③ Increasing cases of Harassment at Workplace eg: NCRB stats at atleast 100 cases everyday on average.

④ Creation of Gendered distinct and toxic work culture at workplace.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors for hindered effectiveness in informal sector

① Lack of formation of internal complaints committee → oversight in informal sector

② High pendency of cases in Judiciary and weakening of Criminal Justice system.

③ Apathy by local law enforcement by not registering FIRs.

④ Lack of awareness about the POSH Act itself and creation of safeguards.

⑤ Corruption and political interference in matters which suppress the issue of women.

⑥ Women workers sexual harassment

Strategies for Compliance in protection

① Regular audit and inspection of workplace

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Collecting data about informal economy and major issues of women → forming as high priority Targets

③ Promote women safety Unions in informal Sector

④ Creating Fast track court for sexual Harassment in informal sector.

⑤ Greater awareness Generation through SMS, social media and advertisement Campaigns.

⑥ Setting up women pink booth police stations to listen to their complaints.

Thus, in order to Realize full potential of women participation in economy, women safety needs to be taken up on priority as a political issue & Jan Andolan.

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.

The civil service is the steel frame of India which has become highly dynamic with changing aspirations and expectations of people and policies.

Neo liberal Reforms Transformation of welfare state
- ① Privitization of Public Sector Undertakings
- ② Reducing the load of bureaucracy → retaining only core sectors.
- ③ Digitization → creation of faceless bureaucracy
- ④ Accountability mechanisms like RTI

Creating need for new type of civil service:

Features:
- ① Highly responsive service
- ② Anticipate needs of people in advance.
- ③ Environment of absolute Transparency
- ④ Focus on being facilitator and not regulator

Candidates must no
write on this margi

Challenges faced in Service Delivery

① Balancing privacy & Information Retention
N/S Transparency
(eg) → RTI issues of disclosure of sensitive information

② E-Governance issues - ~~data~~ digital illiteracy of people, data privacy and data protection of Govt-Services.

③ Infrastructural capacity - new generation of civil service ~~that~~ of the art cutting edge infrastructure to work at full efficiency.

④ ~~to~~ Training modules and monitoring of performance → need new parameters.

⑤ Streamlining the bureaucracy → Reducing multiple veto points, Empowering horizontal and vertical communication.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestion of Reforms.

① Deeper implementation of Mission Karmayogi

② Enhanced Mid Career Training programme.

③ Participation of stakeholders to obtain feedback over expectation of service.

④ Enhanced digital training and empowerment of citizen.

⑤ Fastrack implementation of Local Audit and citizen charters.

Thus, the new India now requires a strongest steel frame which can adjust to changing kinds of Governance and one that it can command genuine public confidence

Candidates must no write on this margi

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.

The Indo-China relation are complex as they are good in some areas but quite conflicting in other

Reasons for viewing India as 'Asian Rival'

(1) Greater support and confidence enjoyed by India in global community
eg:- Image of 1st Responder.

(2) One of largest markets in Asia and fast developing economic growth.
eg:- India enjoys Demographic dividend & China aloof.

(3) Access to vast Indian Ocean and its resources.

(4) Increasing nuclear and defence arsenal of India
eg:- Brahmos.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) India's visionary project countering China's ~~Belt~~ BRI

eg → Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
→ BBIN
→ Kaladan & Multi-Modal project

(6) Alliance and Good relations of India with rivals of China → USA, QUAD, IPEF, BIMSTEC

(7) Rise of India on Global platform

eg → Presidency of G20 & SCO.

Impact of Asian Rivalry

① China's strategy of salami slicing

② Keeping encirclement

③ Vetoing India's proposal in UNSC

④ CPEC passing through PoK.

⑤ Frequent borders conflicts.

Areas of Core regard.

① Terrorism → The alliance of China with Pakistan & and its proximity to Afghanistan

Candidates must no
write on this margi

makes it a common problem.
(eg:- killing of China's engineers in Gwadar port

(2) Climate Change → The issues of rising temperature and sea level rise → both share coastlines.

(3) River Diplomacy → commonality of rivers in both countries.

(4) Food Security → both have one of largest populations and both need to keep up food production.

(5) Energy security → both are going push to renewable sectors and can cooperate.

Thus, the future of relations must be based upon commonalities rather than differences in the "Wuhan Spirit"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo Pacific Region is a political construct of USA to promote its stakes in the region and counter the rise of China.

Indo Pacific as the zone of divergence.

(1) Security divergence.

↳ Conflict among China and other like along (along) Taiwan and QUAD leading to arbitary stand off.

(2) Creation of insecurity and Tension.

↳ Transferring of Nuclear Submarine to Australia under AUKUS is a threatening stance for China.

(3) Divergence in South China Sea - for Spratly and Paracel islands and

Candidates must not write on this margin

Claiming of Exclusive Economic Zones among South East Asian Nations

(4) Securing Hegemonic Interests - US wanting to curb China's expansionist policies as it is one of largest economy next only to US.

(5) India's Interest - of promoting cooperation and harmony and follow rules based world Order in region.

(6) Trade Dimension - Presence of multiple choke points in proximity to India leads to an aggressive stance of China.

Global Security Initiative

(1) It is a proposal put forward by President Xi Jinping to promote regional security based upon mutual cooperation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Features
- (1) Principle of indivisible security
- (2) Balanced & sustainable security
- (3) Respect sovereignty & Territorial integrity
- (4) Promote dialogue and cooperation

(3) GSI superseding QUAD.

↳ The initiative is appreciated by Russia, Pakistan and China's ally countries.

↳ However, it is just a proposal and nothing can be said in advance until the policies of GSI unfold at Regional & Global level.

Thus, in the coming decade, Geopolitics of Indo pacific could play a decisive role in shaping the world

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not write on this margin