

NEXT IAS

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

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

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

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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

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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 disqualification of members under its provisions.

→ Conditions for disqualification
Eg:- office of profit, etc.

Section 8 of RPA, 1951 → adjudicating body
Eg:- Speaker, Lok Sabha

→ Procedure of disqualification
→ Right to appeal.

Ambiguity in disqualification

- ① Doesnot mention time limit for speakers decision.
- ② Doesnot define office of profit or any of the terms and are open to interpretations

- ③ Doesnot mention defection as a ground for disqualification
- ④ Legislative office of speaker performing judicial functions.

Way forward

- ① Fasttrack Court to decide disqualification
- ② ~~Ensure~~ Amend RPA to decide time limits
- ③ Explicitly define each grounds of disqualification through Amendments.

RPA, 1957 to be ~~am~~ amended to make it relevant with changing times.

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 Constitutional is
a transformative document and
Constitutionalism is rooted in the
Constitutional morality.

Constitutionalism as the soul of
democracy

① It expands the purview of Constitution
by rooting itself in its basic structure

Eg:- Article 17 to include LGTBQI.

② It ~~increases the~~ enables us to
define the Constitution based on
the relevance of changing times.

③ It ~~up~~ helps courts to uphold
Constitutional morality over Social

morality

Eg:- Abrogation of ~~A~~ Section 377.

④ Helps in Social reformation through Constitutional means

Eg:- Triple Taluq Act, 2018.

Constitution is mere document without
Constitutionalism

- ① Ambiguity in Constitutional terms.
- ② Constitutionalism as a light to the ~~no~~ intent of makers
- ③ helps in checking the Constitutionality of legislative acts and executive enactments

So, Constitutionalism
forms the philosophical bare of
Constitution.

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 were introduced as a Finance Act in 2017

→ Sold at branches of SBI thrice a year

Features → Anonymity of donor

→ Tax exemptions

→ Reduced limits on corporate borrowing.

Benefits of Electoral bonds

- ① Reduced Criminalisation of politics
- ② Reduced black money in political funding.
- ③ ~~Increased~~ Increased tax governance

Issues with Electoral bond

- ① Anonymity of donor
- ② Reduced limits of corporate funding

- ③ Legalised Corporate funding
- ④ Benefits Larger parties.

It increased opacity through

- ① Anonymous donations.
- ② As a means to round trip and white wash black money.
- ③ Tax exemptions for accounted money

Way forward

- ① Set independent bodies to ensure transparency
- ② Set limits on individual donations.
- ③ Political parties under RTI
- ④ Expand to include smaller and regional parties.

Electoral bonds can
improve the efficiency if effectively
enforced

/

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.

Article 44 in Constitution promotes enactment of Uniform Civil Code as a set of Common set of rules that promote ~~gene~~ marriage, inheritance, birth and death as well as the other personal laws of citizens.

Gender equality in the debate of UCC

① To make marriages more equitable and personal

Eg:- Muslim Marriage Law, 1955
~~from~~ involves signing of groom and brides father as the entitles.

② Promotes inter caste and inter religious marriages

③ Promotes equal inheritance for

men and women

Eg:- So Inheritance of women $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of men in many communities.

④ Ensures easy administration justice

Issues in reconciling UCC with gender Equality

① It may affect the tribals who live in relative isolation and live based on their own rites

② Conflict with Article 25 and 26 of rights of Communities

③ Conflict between Individual and Community rights

④ May result in the replacement of Indian traditional values with western ideas of gender equality

UCC is the way forward and should be enacted after effective stakeholder consultations.

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.

Governance office has been in news for its conflicts with the Chief ministers in opposition ruled states such as Tamil Nadu.

Relevance Contribution of Governor's role

① Governance of State

① Ensures that States uphold National interest and Constitutional Supremacy (Article 355)

② Prevents governance paralysis in case of ~~non-functioning~~ assembly
Eg. discretionary powers.

③ Better Coordination between Centre and States.

II Principles of Federalism

- ① Agent of Centre, but an independent office
- ② Protect the interest of vulnerable sections. Eg.- Tribal areas.
- ③ Ensures effective governance at the time of emergency of President rule.

Issues

- ① Conflict between government and Chief minister over legislative matters
Eg:- Kerala over appointment of VCs
- ② Government acting in partisan manner.
- ③ No security of tenure for governors.
As per Punchi Commission, Centre should appoint people of neutral nature as governor of States.

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
will ~~also~~ fix the accountability of
each & participant

② Penal measures for non
compliance

③ Effective dispute resolution

~~④~~ ④ Hierarchy of decision flow.

Potential Impact

① Good governance

① Time bound service
delivery

② Transparency in decision
making and accountability

③ Pre defined quality
of service delivery

④ Reduces ~~se~~judiciality.

② Boost citizen participation

① Citizen audit of services through transparent data

② Can account ~~bureaucracy~~ policy makers and executive for non compliance

③ Participatory decision making

Issues

① Increases burden

② Lacks infrastructure

③ One more layer making it weak.

We need an accountability law with structural changes to make it viable.

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.

As per NFHS-5, India
has Stunting - 37%,
wasting - 19%,
and Underweight - 32% and
this requires urgent attention.

Need for Nutrition specific and sensitive measures

I Nutrition - specific

① Cereal centrality of diet

↳ ~~be a~~ major cause of under nutrition

② ↳ Requires to diversify ration provisions.

③ Low micronutrient intake

↳ Should be resolved through nutrient additions in regular food.

Eg:- ~~Feto~~ Iodized Salt

- ③ Growth of junk foods.
↳ Nutrition Labelling is required

II Nutrition Sensitive

- ① Culture based
↳ focus on local diet

Eg: Sticky rice of Manipur.

- ② Age specific.

Eg: Anemia in
Children and pregnant women

need to be addressed differently

- ③ Improve purchasing Capacity
Eg: MGNREGA.

Poverty alleviation and
women empowerment will reduce
child undernourishment in
India.

- Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोपीय 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.

Government has reduced the allocation of MGNREGA in last successive budgets.

MGNREGA as a victim of fiscal apathy

- ① Large backlogs of payments
Eg:- West Bengal.
- ② ~~Dis~~ MGNREGA incentives hasn't improved with the living expenses.
- ③ Low provision of jobs
Eg:- Cares during Covid.
- ④ Lack of portability of MGNREGA
↳ Affecting 28 mn internal migrants.

Arguments against this view

- ① Indian population is becoming

more urbanised

↳ Reducing the need for social
employment scheme

② Provision of Urban employment scheme
in many places

③ Growth of economy providing jobs
of substantial quality in many
private agencies

④ Reducing Reducing relevance of
MGNREGA due to competing
schemes

Eg:- DDU-NRLM.

MGNREGA should be
changed with changing times to
including skilling and domain
specialisation.

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 and Japan are creating a regional architecture independent of China and US"
- C. Rajamohan.

Current geopolitics paving way for India into Global high table

- ① India has 18% of Global population
↳ Largest democracy in the world.
- ② Leader of Global South.
↳ Eg:- India's leadership in Climate Change negotiations.
- ③ 5th largest economy.
- ④ Global power house.
↳ Presidency of G20.
↳ bodies like BRICS, SCO etc.

Challenges

- ① Boxed up in South Asia
↳ issues with China and Pak
- ② Human development issues.
↳ ~~27~~ 19% Below poverty line
- ③ ~~Low~~ Growth of polarisation of world.

Way forward

- ① India should focus on multi polarity
Eg:- RIC and JAI
- ② Expand economic cooperation.
- ③ Maintain neutral voice.

India should uphold
Article 51 which promotes Global
peace and security

- 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.

Indo German relationship
is one between two developmental
partners with Complementary interests

Indo - German partnership

- ① Democratic values.
- ② Largest democracies of each region
- ③ Aspires for Global high chair
Eg: G4. for UNSC membership
- ④ Complementary interests
- ⑤ Climate Change
Eg: Germany as a promoter
of Green energy.

Germany's significance to India-EU

- ① Germany is the largest

economy in EU

↳ with most votes.

② Germany has a virtual veto on EU decisions.

③ India is looking for FTA with EU
↳ India is EU's third largest trading partner

④ India has ^{large} diaspora in Germany

India should focus on expanding its footprint on European Union by collaborating on Climate change, Green technology and democratic world order, and Germany can be a reliable partner.

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।

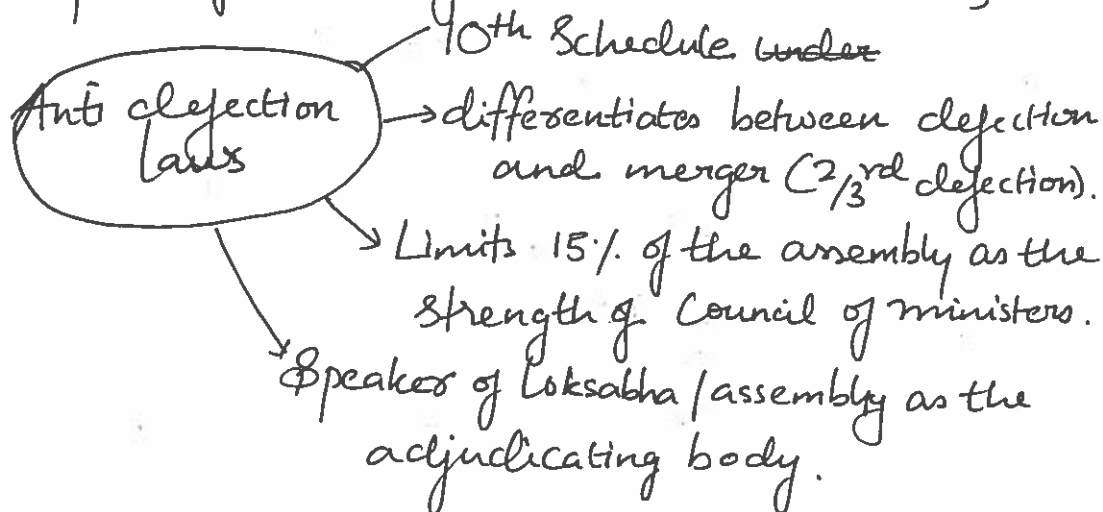
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 recent defections and counter defection in Maharashtra Assembly has brought the significance of Anti defection laws again into significance.

~~Impact of anti defection laws on the citizen~~



Impact of ADL on the relationship between political parties and Legislators:-

⊗ I Positive

① Stability in governance
↳ reduced the cases of governance paralysis of 90s due to unstable Coalitions.

- ② Protects the public interest
↳ Ensures citizen's right to
choose governments.
- ③ Reduced Collusion of politicians and
Capitalism
↳ Reduced political corruption
- ④ Upheld the sanctity of peoples mandate
- ⑤ Drastic reduction in cases of expenditure
or repolls and by elections due to
defections.

II Negative

Unintended consequences it has on the
functioning of our democracy

- ① Reduced the independence of Legislators.
↳ they are bound by the party
whips than the voice of their electorate.
man
- ② Legalised defections
↳ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members can defection without
attracting the ~~pro~~ punitive provisions of ADL
Eg:- Shiv Sena in Maharashtra

- ③ Speaker as the adjudicating body.
↳ Speaker being partisan cannot play judicial roles
Eg: Maharashtra
- ④ No time limit for disqualification
Eg: Manipur case.

⑤ Measures to overcome the challenges

As per 2nd ARC,

① Fast-track court to deal with defection cases

② Set time limit for speaker's decision

③ Political parties under RTI purview

④ Furthermore, Measures should be taken to ensure substantive freedom for legislators without attracting provisions of ADL.

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.

Recently, the Law Minister has questioned the sanctity of Basic structure doctrine due to its ~~unwritten~~ undocumented nature subjecting to judicial interpretations

→ evolved from the Court pronouncement in Keshavananda Bharti case, 1973.

Features of Basic structure doctrine

→ Legislative and executive enactments cannot violate basic structure of constitution.
→ Not explicitly mentioned in Constitution

Arguments to say that its elastic nature made judiciary powerful than executive

① Limits the legislative power on subjective & terms of the doctrine
Eg: Court wrote down 24th Amendment

- ② Judicial overreach on law making
Eg:- 2022 judgement on appointment to ECI
- ③ No exhaustive list of elements in the doctrine
↳ differs on case by case basis.
- ④ Leads to legislature-judiciary conflicts
Eg:- NJAC Act, 2015 and the conflicts
- ⑤ Judges lack expertise and machinery for law making.

Arguments against this view

- ① Basic structure is rooted in Fundamental Rights, directives and preamble
↳ although ~~the~~ it is not explicitly mentioned in essence
- ② Saved the Republic from constitutional crisis as well as executive tyranny.

Eg:- 1976 judgement invalidating Indira Gandhi's election

③ Most of the elements in the doctrine are explicit provisions forming the essence of Constitution

↳ the right once given, won't be taken back - Principle of non retrogression.

④ Rooted in our idea of progressive Constitutionalism.

Although we can say that Basic Structure has done more good than weakening executive.

Some measures are required, such as

① Legislative enactment listing down basic features of basic structure

Eg:- Bangladesh Constitution.

② Judges should exercise judicial restraint.

We should expand basic structure to enlarge and integrate more elements with changing times.

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 निबंधन 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 (FR)

protect the citizens from tyranny of Executive and arbitrary laws of Legislature.

FR are possessed by individuals independent of the State

① They are rooted in Human Rights which are universal and independent of State E.g.: Right to Education

② They are not enactments gifted by the State, but they are the basic rights needed for human life on Earth

E.g.: Right to life and liberty

- ③ They limit the State powers and uphold individual liberty
Eg:- Article 15.20 and 22

Desirability of Reasonable restrictions (RR)

Benefits

- ① Ensures that enjoyment of rights of one person does not act as a limitation on another
Eg:- Defamation as restriction of Article 19.
- ② Protection of national interest while upholding individual rights
Eg:- Sovereignty, unity and integrity as restriction.
- ③ Interest of vulnerable section as a limitation of Fundamental rights
Eg:- Interest of tribals.
- ④ Ensures welfare } Empowers state to provide
Eg:- Reservations.

Demerits

- ① Ambiguous nature of reasonable restrictions
- ② Large number of restrictions making rights redundant
- ③ Conservative nature of restrictions
Eg:- Right of movement of prostitutes
- ④ Doesn't promote Social and Economic rights.

Measures that need to be taken

- ① Limit and rationalise restrictions based on contemporary society
- ② Expand the purview of rights to include Social and Economic ones

Largely, we can say that Rights without restrictions will be a tyranny rather than a privilege.

- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई 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 case ~~grants~~
has added 'Secularism' as a basic
feature of Constitution.

'Secularism' as a necessary ground for
imposing president's rule.

S.R. Bommai
Vs UoI → Case of Centre-State rivalry
→ Court listed down the
Conditions where president's
rule can be established and the situations
where it cannot.

Conditions Where ~~State~~ Centre Cannot
impose President's rule

- ① When a ~~new~~ different government's
at centre than the State.
- ② Court can look into the relevance
of the matter to impose President's
rule
- ③ ~~Court~~ Court can reinstate the
State government and revive

the assembly if it found to be malafide.

- ④. State Council can be dissolved only after passing the President's rule in Parliament.

Significance in imposing Federal Structure

- ① Reduced the culture of the Centre imposing President's rule in States to subvert opposition governments

Eg- 1956 President's rule in Kerala

- ② 'Secularism' identified as basic feature of Constitution and a sufficient ground for imposing President's rule

Eg- President's rule in UP post 1991 sts.

- ③ Implied the quasi federal nature of Indian polity.

Impact on Cementing the federal Structure

- ① Coordinative, Collaborative and Competitive federalism than Confrontation of 1980s
- ② Judiciary acted as a neutral arbitrator in Centre - State issues.
- ③ Centre cannot arbitrarily impose Article 355 or 365 in States
↳ Judiciary listed out the conditions where President's rule can be imposed.

Measures to be taken

- ① As per Punchhi Commission, Localised Emergency provisions rather than State Emergency.

~~①~~

*

- 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.

The local governance in India faces the problems of lack of funds, functions and functionaries.

Impediments faced Local governance

I Funds -

- ① Lack of taxation powers
↳ depends on State allocations.
- ② Tied nature of funds.
↳ limits independence.
- ③ Lack of auditing of fund utilisation

II Functions

- ① Most of the States hasn't given all the 29 Subjects in 12th Schedule
- ② States hesitant to give powers

for the fear of losing its autonomy.

③ Growth of parallel bodies.

Eg:- Special purpose vehicle for
Smart cities

City development Authorities etc..

III Functionaries

① Lack of independence in appointments

② Understaffed and works on
ad hoc staffing

⊗ Measures to be taken

I Political decentralisation

① Give more subjects to panchayats
and municipalities

Eg:- Peoples plan campaign of
Kerala.

② Regular elections to local bodies
in India

↳ ~~State~~ State EC should be
brought under Election Commission

II Financial decentralisation

- ① ~~More~~ Devolution of taxing rights
Eg: Property and Market tax
- ② Participatory budgeting at local levels.
↳ through gram sabhas.

III Functional decentralisation

- ① Recruitment from localised cadres than State employment.
- ② Reservation to vulnerable sections such as SCs or STs in officer posts.

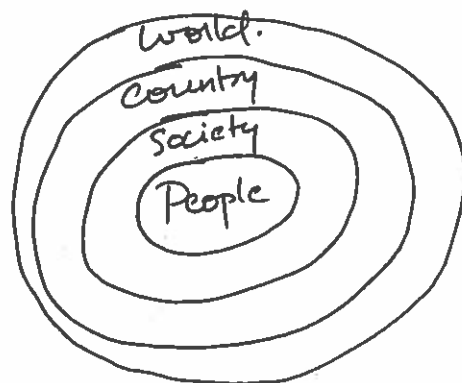
As Nelson says, India lives in its villages. Empowerment of local governance underlying the fact that 68% of Indians live in rural areas (2011 Census)

- 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.

We should move from PPP models (Public private partnerships) to PPPP models (Public private people partnerships) to leverage collective expertise and networks.

Leveraging collective expertise and network through Multi Stakeholder partnership

- ① Fulfills the demands of all Stakeholders who are the inter beneficiaries



- ② Increases efficiency of decision making
↳ through deliberations and

Consultations

③ Reduce Conflicts

↳ Due to shared ownership
and pooled responsibility

④ Effective utilisation of resources.

↳ Reduces corruption and misuse.

How it Impacts on achievement of SDGs

I Effective partnerships

① Poverty reduction

Eg:- SHGs model

② Women empowerment

Eg:- SHGs have 88% women
membership

③ Improved Supply Chain.

Eg:- Bank Sakhis expanding banking
services.

II Localised implementation

① Citizen centric governance.

② Citizen audit

Eg- Citizen audit of MGNREGA.

③ Empowers Civil Society Organisations

Eg- Teach for India working with Chennai Schools.

Measures to foster these efforts

① Promote PPP models in welfare schemes

Eg- Adarsh NGO working with Maharashtra education department

② Government as facilitator than Enabler.

③ Increase role of citizen participation in decision making

Eg- Manthan Student parliament.

The real development happens when we ensure the rights of people as the true sovereigns of the country.

- 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.

Prevention of Sexual Offences against women at workplaces Act was instrumental in improving the participation of women as an effective labour force.

→ Expanded to improve physical, mental and sexual harassment

Features and Significance of POSH Act

→ Empo Formation of Internal Complaints Committees

→ Anonymous Reporting.

→ Single window online portal to report complains.

Reasons for its limited Success

① 88% of Indian Economy is unorganised
↳ lies outside the purview of POSH Act

② ~~women are~~ Women who come out to report faces Social Ostracisation

and marginalisation.

- ③ Most of the Corporates haven't constituted Internal Complaints Committees.

Factors hindered in its outreach to Unorganised sector

- ① The act mandates the formation of Internal Complaints Committee in Organisation with more than 15 employees.
↳ 90% of Unorganised sector is micro and small enterprises
- ② Women are often employed in agriculture which with limited awareness about rights
- ③ Lack of support from States to implement the act
- ④ 66% of the Unorganised sector is in rural areas
↳ dominated by traditional institutions such as Khap panchayats.

Measures need to be taken

- ① Promote anonymous reporting.
↳ SHEbox of the Government is a good initiative
- ② Gender sensitisation at workplaces.
- ③ Expand NALSA Act, 1987 to protect women reporting under POSH Act.
- ④ Amend POSH Act to add more crimes under its purview as well as include LGBTQI community under its purview.
- ⑤ Train Empower rural police officers - about the provisions of the Act.

India should focus on Empowering women through POSH Act to increase their participation from 17% to optimum 25%.

- 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.

Ap India is facing the problem of a procedure oriented-post independent civil service serving a free-market economy of post 1991 based in liberty and competition.

Transformation in the institutions of welfare State due to globalisation and neo liberalism

① State as a facilitator than enabler

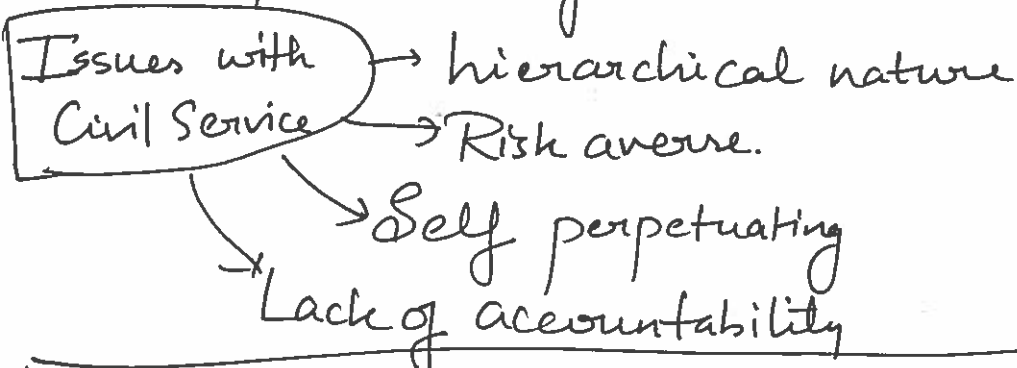
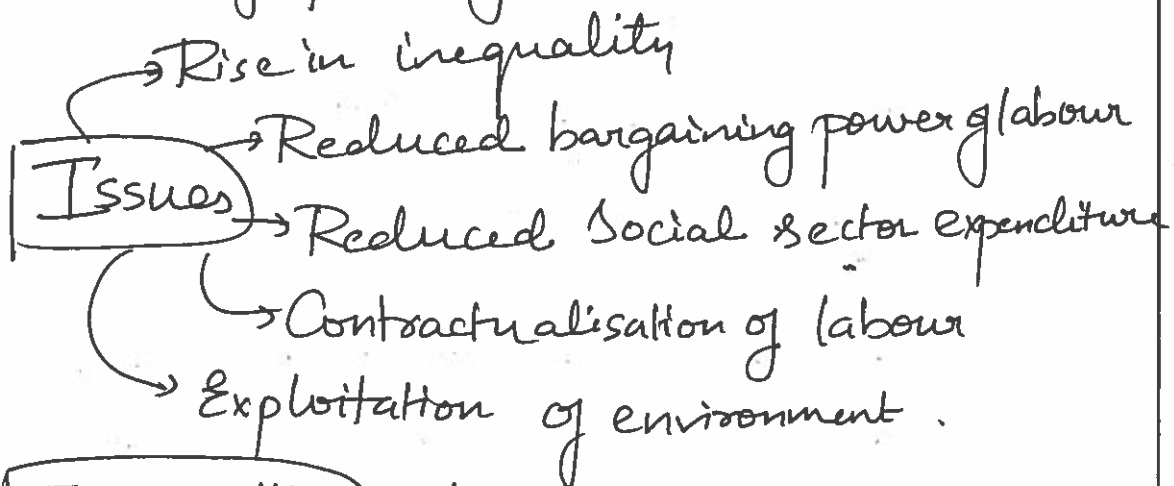
↳ Eg:- Hon'able PM's idea of 'Less government and more governance'

② Growth in economy as a means to ensure human development (Neo liberal idea)

↳ Trickle down theory.

③ Freedom and free market to reduce poverty and increase employment

Eg:- India brought 270 mn people out of poverty between 2005 and 2014.



Challenges faced in service delivery

① Process oriented than outcome orientation

② Leakages and exclusions

Eg:- India spent ₹ 35

for every one rupee to reach the beneficiary

③ Chakravarty Challenge of subsidies
↳ Squeezing private growth.

④ Government ~~with~~ competing with private businesses.

Reforms that needs to be taken

① Industry - Civil Service integration
Eg:- Lateral entry

② Promotion of PPP models
↳ To increase efficiency
↳ Government has no business in business

③ Provide basic amenities to reduce inequality
Eg:- PM PVTG mission.

④ Direct Benefit transfer in all schemes
↳ to reduce leakages.

⑤ In service training of bureaucrats.

India should do a structural overhaul of its administrative machinery to keep in tandem with its markets.

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.

India - China relationship
that of Competition, Collaboration
and Confrontations.

Competition between India and China

① Dominance of Indian Ocean and South Asia.

↳ China aims for a unipolar Asia while India believes in multipolarity

② Border disputes

↳ China's wolf in sheep's clothing strategy

③ China's Malacca dilemma

↳ where its 90% of oil transports happen and Indian navy dominates

④ India's collaboration with West

Eg. QUAD, I2U2 etc.

Confrontation between India & China

① Military standoffs

Eg: 2020 Galwan

② China+1

↳ to relocate companies from China

③ China's CPEC passing through Indian territory

↳ China's pincer strategy

④ China's debt trap diplomacy

Eg: BRI

Collaboration or Convergence of Interests

① Global South interests

↳ Climate Change negotiations

↳ Acceptance of Carbon markets.

② Disaster resilience.

③ Global terrorism

Eg: SCO's anti terrorist exercise

④ Complementary trade.

Eg: India's expertise in pharma-

centricals and China in APFs.

- ⑤ ~~Asia~~ Global South development and financial bodies

Eg. NDB, BRICS, RIC etc..

~~Some~~ Way forward

- ① India should ensure its strategic autonomy with Chinese trade.
↳ de-risking and decoupling.

- ② Development of ~~Global~~ border infrastructure

- ③ Promotion of track 2 and Cultural diplomacy

- ④ Enhanced Collaboration of Global Climate priorities.

India and China are civilisational partners and needs unity of voice for unity of actions.

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.

Unlike 'Asia-Pacific', 'Indo-Pacific' has both Geo political as well as 'Geo economic significance'

Indo Pacific as a zone of diverging interests and priorities

① Includes 4 Arcs - Arc of Prosperity

(Tiger economies of South East),

Arc of Instability (Taiwan, Myanmar),

Arc of Communication (Sea Lines)

and Arc of Uncertainty (China vs US).

② Conflict ~~between~~ shifts between Pax Americana (American centrality) and Sinicization (China centrality)

- ③ Trade wars - between US and China
or Russia and US.
- ④ Priorities - US wants unipolar world
and multipolar Asia while China
wants bipolar world and unipolar Asia.
- ⑤ ~~Format~~ China's maritime aggression
Eg:- South China sea and Chinese
maritime militia
- ⑥ Formation of blocs.
Eg:- China-Russia (supported by
Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar)
Against US and allies

Relevance of Global Security Initiative (GSI) over QUAD

- ① GSI will have security dimension
while QUAD doesn't
- ② QUAD is an informal body without
permanent structure.
- ③ QUAD focusses on rules based

Indo pacific while CISI will have higher domain

④ CISI can lead to weaponisation while QUAD maintains collaboration.

Relevance of QUAD over CISI

① India won't become any part of a security coalition due to its non alignment credentials.

② India believes in peaceful indopacific

③ India's border dispute is land based than sea based - reducing the relevance of CISI for India.

So, Although there is relevance for CISI in indopacific, it cannot replace QUAD as a union of diamond democracies.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin