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Name of Candidate :

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Roll No. :

PTTP 221500

Registration Number :

HIAS-2300018756

Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Bhopal ☐

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Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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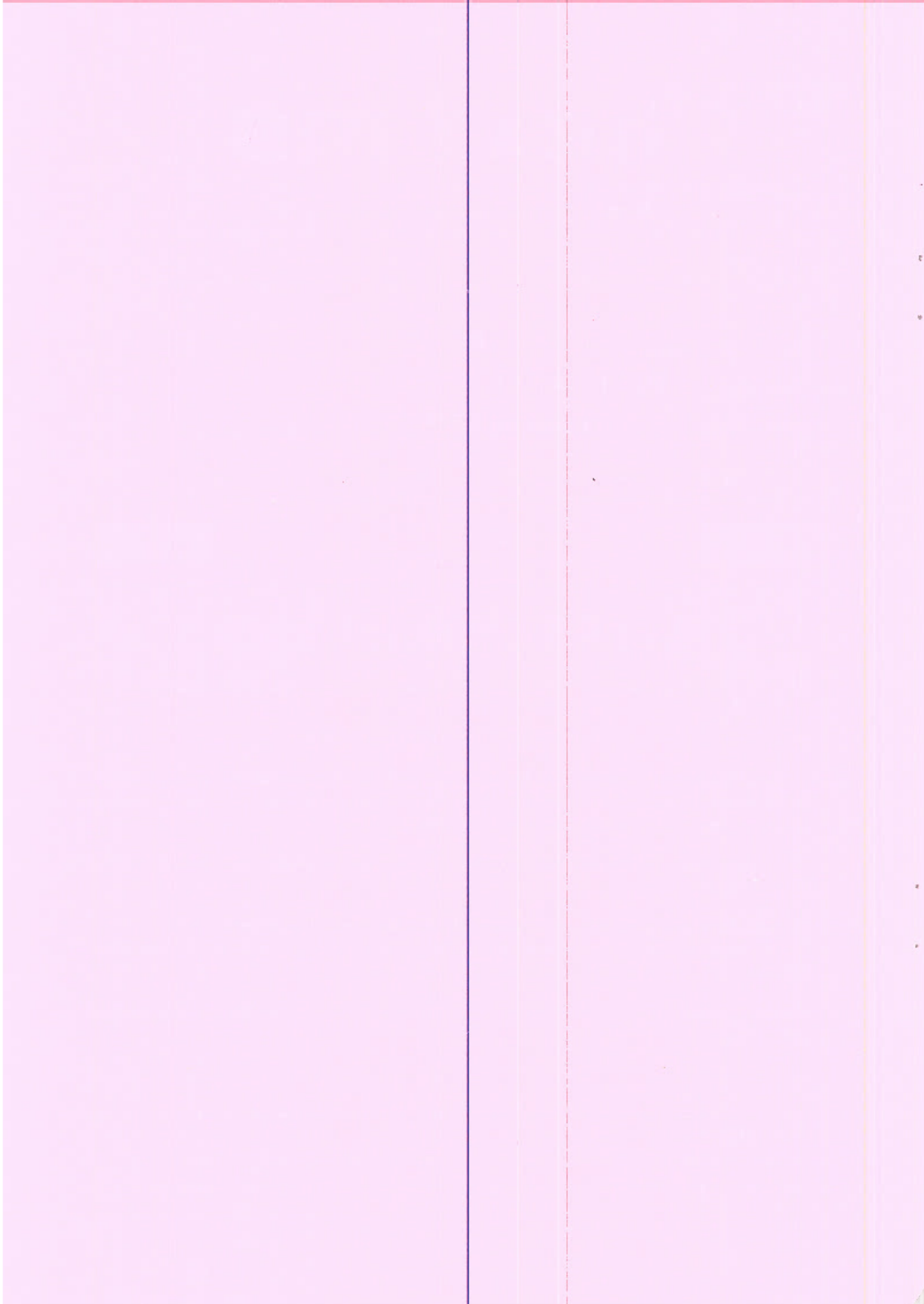
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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



(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				

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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.

Section-8 of RPA 1951 - disqualifies
a member of parliament or
state legislature assembly if convicted
for more than 2 years. [section 8(3)].

↳ Jolly Thomas case removed section 8(4)
which stayed action of appeal in
higher court.

But certain ambiguities have
disturbed the actual action process.

① Clear distinction of Time frame ~~is~~ for
disqualification arising
↳ e.g. no time frame after conviction.

② Clear authority for disqualifying is
speaker but on recommendation of C.C.

(3) Election Commission can also reduce punishment of disqualification under section-11 of RPA 1951. cf. Assam MLA case.

(4) No guideline for conducting By-elections

(5) No guideline on when & how the office bearer will be reinstated.
& if reinstated after disqualification.

(6) Actions of President and Governor don't action against MP/MLA.
cf. Shapland Case

⇒ There RPA needs to be re-evaluated under spirit of constitution to implement reforms for disqualification of MP/MLAs.

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 represents the text of
constitution and provisions, while on
other hand Constitutionalism represents
the basic ideologies of the constitution.

Constitution as skeleton, Constitutionalism as soul

① Article 21 : Right to life under Constitution.

But its meaning was broadened
in the light of constitutionalism

↳ Right to Privacy, many patterns
of choice, etc.

② ~~under~~ Article 25 - gave religious

freedom and propagate religion

but judiciary's interpretation of
"Essential Religious Practices" & No right
to convert under Shenoi case

③ Basic Structure Doctrine - as some features of constitution like Federalism, Secularism are considered as Basic structure representing constitutionalism, can't be amended.

④ Constitution vs Constitutionalism

- ↳ e.g. right to property taken away.
- ↳ e.g. Article 370 removed - Integrity of India (constitutionalism).

⑤ Constitutionalism give way to 'Rule of Law' against 'Rule by Law' [CJ's Remains].

- ↳ e.g. 377 IPC section removed
- ↳ IPC 497 removal etc.

⇒ Therefore Constitutionalism is not just provisions of constitution but also ideas which shaped our democratic journey.

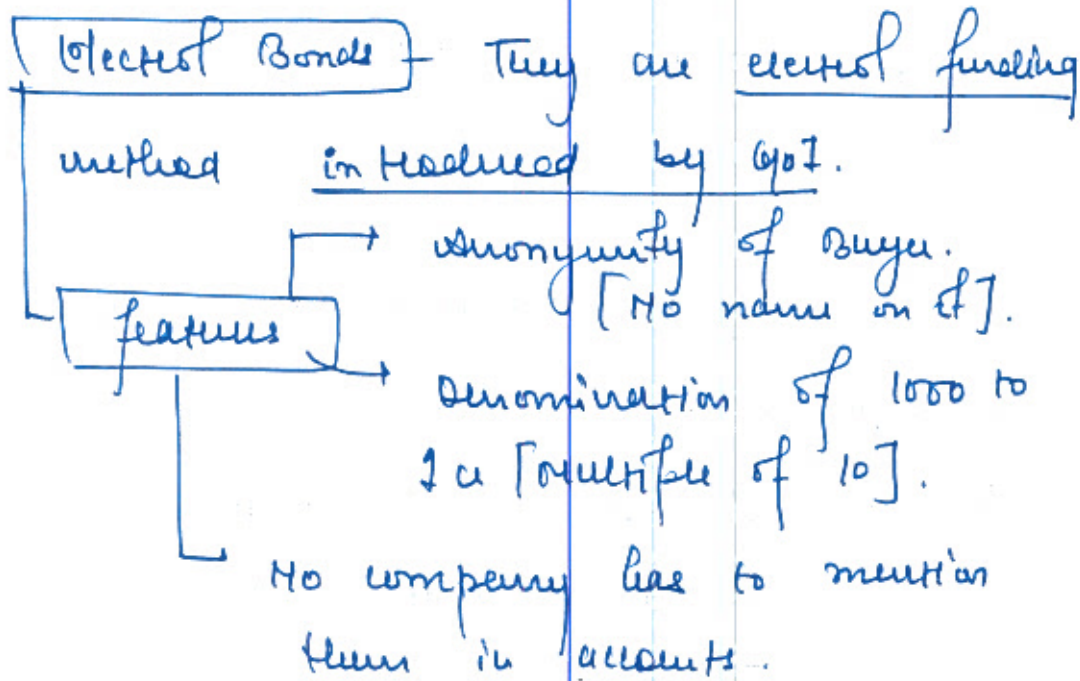
Q.3

‘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.



Key Benefits of Electoral Bonds

- ① Transparency in Funding
 - all funding under regulation
 - > 2000 should be by it. [from 10000/-]
- ② Reduce Black Money & Corruption
 - easiest way to buy it.
 - No black money can be used.
- ③ No corporate feared or threats
 - can give bonds to any party with anonymity.

① Increased accountability in income & profits

But it also caused some concerns

① anonymity - may lead to corporate
taxes & money laundering.

② No limit on funding - calls only upto
7.5% of profits
Now even losses making companies
can shell companies

③ Data shared with RBI i.e. can be accessed
or released.

④ Foreign companies with offices in India
can purchase it.

⑤ It may lead to politicization of
external funding.

⇒ Dinkel Gossami Committee & Chenatchalika
committee has recommended complete
transparency and debt funding of decisions.

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 deep obligation

on the state under Article 44.

UCC aims to ensure "equality in civil laws" in all the people of India.

Ensuring Gender Equality

① Disparity in Inheritance
 { e.g. muslim - women half property
 e.g. Hindu women - earlier no right, now equal.

② Disparity in civil marriage definition
 { e.g. muslim Personal law doesn't define Marriage - lead to child marriages.

③ Customs harmful to women
 { e.g. → Triple Talac.
 → Sati

(4) Right to freedom & equality
 ↳ not given in terms of allowance from husband.

(5) Legal Rights - also subjugated under Personal laws.

Challenges in UCC with Gender Equality

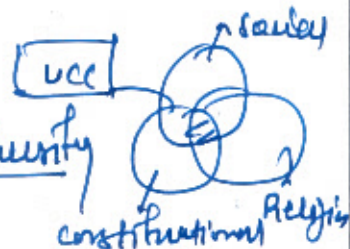
(1) Consensus difficult to build - as there are diverse communities, religions, caste, etc.

(2) Tribal practices & local customs
 ↳ different from rest of community
 e.g. widow husband concept in North-east.

(3) Patriarchy will be seen, while maternal society like Nayans needs to be accommodated

(4) Participation of women in inheritance, legal testimony, allowance, etc needs to be ensured.

⇒ UCC should ensure all diversity & integrity of society.



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.

Governor's office - established under article 72 of the constitution.

Recent issues have labelled governor's office as delegatory & inconsequential

- ① not allowing assembly to convene.
 e.g. Rajasthan case.
- ② Unwarranted language for post
 e.g. allegations in Punjab & Tamil Nadu for derogatory remarks
- ③ Appointment of VC → e.g. Kerala issue.

But Governor Has Constitutional Role

- (i) - head of state
- (ii) all actions taken in his name.
- (iii) appoints & dismisses members of the legislative assembly.

(iv) Implement article 356 and also 365.

These role Reinforce Federal Structure of Constitution

- ① Link between Central & State Govt.
- ② Ensures government run along the lines of constitution.
- ③ Gives power to State Legislature
↳ approving bill of SLA.
- ④ Ensures cooperative federalism
↳ flow of Information b/w Center & State.
- ⑤ Ensures also to give effect to actions of executive.
- ⑥ Ensures state to part of "Indestructible Union of Destructible States".

⇒ "Indian Federalism is both unitary & federal" BR Ambedkar. And Government is not just head of state & but link of federal government.

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 - The action by which accountability i.e. responsibility to one's action is ensured to public at large.
 [e.g. Social Audits.]

Demand of Social Accountability law

① High level of corruption.

[e.g. Narasimhaiah Committee highlighted this.]

② Accountability is key to good governance [and ARC 4th Report].

③ Delivery of service Demand & Public delivery
 [awareness of rights.]

⇒ Therefore new demand has arisen for a new Social Accountability law.

Social Accountability to Good Governance

- Ensure good ~~and~~ service delivery.
 e.g. - timely & standard
- It will give pushback decision-makers for ensuring accountability.
- 3rd party auditing will ensure corruption free governance.

Social Accountability for Public Participation

- ① Involving Public at large
 e.g. Social audits
 - ② Publishing reports online & to Public
Domain
 - People at Centre of Good Governance : (PM)
 - ③ It will make people aware of their rights, making it people led model.
 - ④ It will ensure ISO, MGO, etc. participation.
- ⇒ Good governance is key to well-being of society and it is only ensured by Transparency & accountability [2nd ARC].

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.

Child undernutrition is one of key issues which is reflecting by child mortality of 35%, child wasting of >19% [highest in the world], etc.

→ Though there are 315 mm tonne grains & 330 mm tonne horticulture still problem of nutrition persists [Asian Enigma]

Convergence of nutrition specific & 'nutrition sensitive'

Nutrition specific

① proper nutrition diet

↳ Not just wheat & Rice
↳ millets or Dae-Anna.

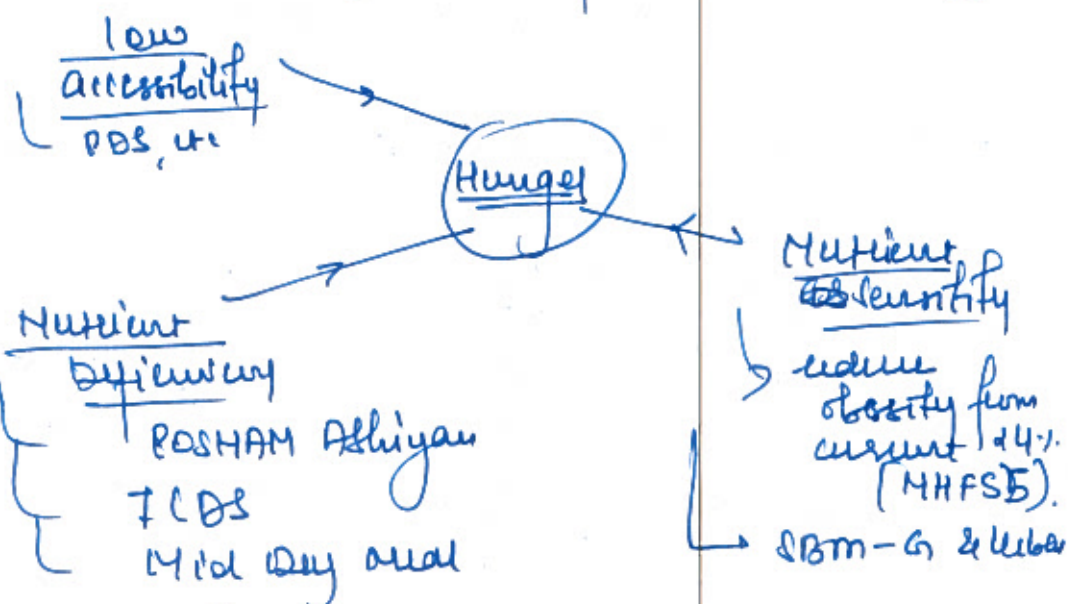
② use Micronutrient Deficiency

↳ of Iron - in salt [Adults]
↳ calcium - milk in diet.

- ③ Protein deficiency & Anaemia
 ↳ in young children (e.g. wasting).
 ↳ 750 women Anaemia

Nutrition sensitive :- i.e. Nutrients have to be absorbed in the body.

- ① Focus on WASH i.e. sanitation & clean houses.
- ② Focus on Balanced diet i.e. BMI - 18-22
 ↳ Balanced Obesity and Nutrient deficiency.
- ③ Overall health - Yoga
 ↳ active living.
 ↳ focus on sports, active lifestyle, etc.



⇒ Preventive Healthcare can be ensured by proper Nutritious diet

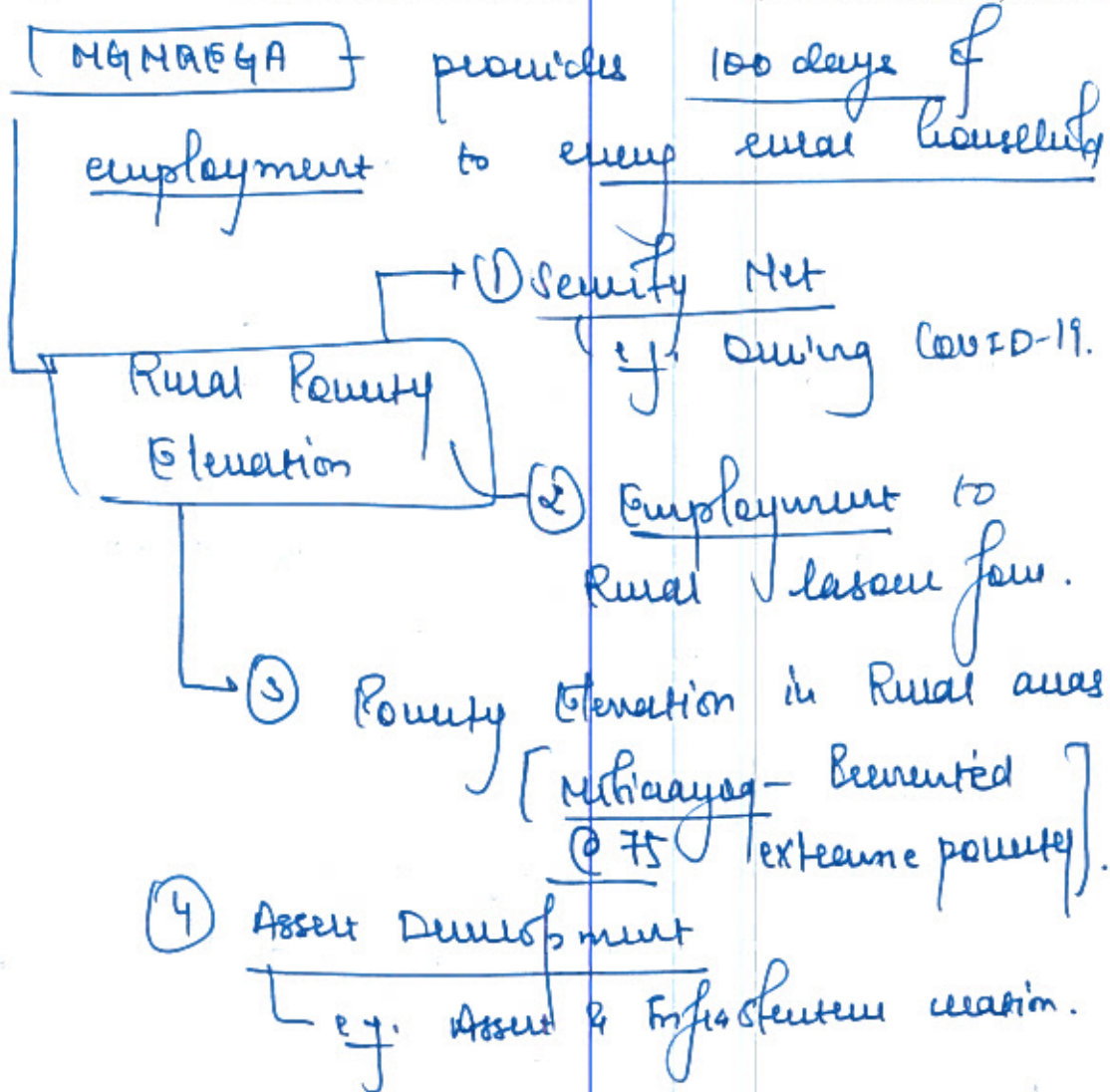
Q.8

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.



Fiscal Apathy in MGNREGA

- Decline in funding - government reduced Budget to just 60000 cr [Budget 2023-24].
- Delay in Payment to the MGNREGA workers
 - ↳ (a) Delay in release of funds from state [i.e. material cost].

- Online Payment - Jan Dree - MAHAT study
- mayans not getting payment due to
inability & digital divide.

But such measures are narrow & unhelpful
on following grounds

- ① Demand Driven Scheme - so even after
budget if can be increased.
 - ② Other Schemes - PM Awas Yojana (79000)
and MISHRI, etc will provide that
employment.
 - ③ COVID - 19 Out - the budget was
increased previously to deal with
COVID
 - ④ Other Initiatives digitalization with
income generation &
timely payments
→ states asked to
release funds.
- ⇒ MAHAT is key to social security is
small areas & prevent absolute poverty

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 in on the side of Peace" - PM.

So we can tackle the buckling divide with Idea of Peace.

Ongoing Global Divides

① 2 Block World & New Great Game

↳ Russia - Ukraine war created 2 blocks [Russia led vs USA led].

② Global South & North Divides

↳ (PM) "India is bridge between global North & global South."

③ Mixus to Multifolarity

↳ e.g. China - Russia Mixus
Pakistan - China Mixus

⇒ India's idea of global peace [Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam]

④ Other Rivalries & Issues

↳ Israel - Arab states, etc

↳ climate change, Trade, etc.

Geopolitical chance to Rise to Global High Table

- ① leadership in Peace - negotiate peace treaty in Russia-Ukraine.
- ② leadership in climate & disaster
 ex. Mission 41 ex. CDRI.
 ISA
- ③ New Trade order & supply chain Resilience
 ex. WTO ex. SCRI with
 reformers Push Japan.
- ④ multifolar world
 ex. after our leadership at NAM,
- ⑤ Global seat at UNSC
 as largest population &
 stable democracy

⇒ Thus we must leverage the moment for better multifolar dynamic world order with important role for India.

- Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 "Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India share strategic level partnership
with Germany. Our relation is
 based on democracy, security & trade.

Berlin Gate-way to EU

- ① Germany Important member
 One of largest economy in EU.
- ② Role enhanced after Brexit
 → critical role to frame & Germany.
- ③ Key Economy & security power
 → Nuclear power & net security
 provider in region.
- ④ New Engagement opportunity & previous
relationships can be leveraged to
 gain entry into EU.

How of will leverage India's situation

① Helping sign new FTA
 e.g. India negotiating trade agreement.

② Bilateral Engagement to Multilateral Engagement
 ↳ Germany hold long bilateral changes.

③ Other Benefits to India

- New Visa Deals in EU. [72 lakh students]
- Security Engagement in EU.
- arms & defence exports [16000 to \$500 target]
- Opening of Economy
 - e.g. NEP - foreign universities
 - ↳ Agri exports to Europe
 - ↳ Tourism development.

⇒ Thus Germany can act as bridge to develop mutual interest for the two economy.

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 established by adding the 10th schedule to the constitution of India [52nd constitutional amendment act].

Reason for Bringing
[1967-71] → 200 (central) MPs defection
→ 1900 MLA defections.

Key provisions - Disqualification if

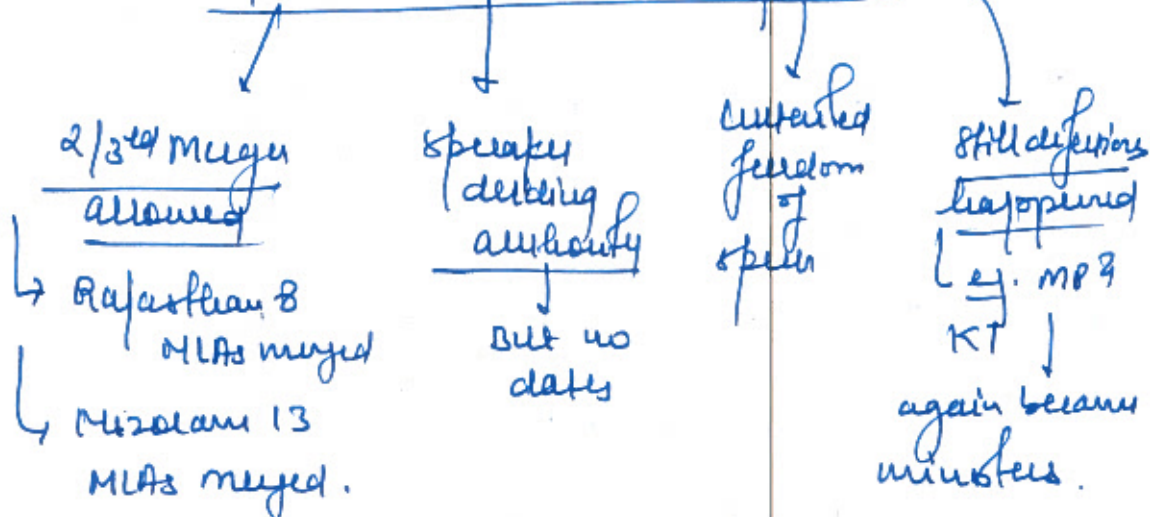
- (i) voluntary resign from party.
- (ii) doesn't follow direction of party.
- (iii) Nominated member joins party after 6 months
- (iv) Independent member joins political party.

Changed Relationship b/w Candidate & Party

- ① unity of actions & voting
↳ in Parliament started guided by unif and party guidelines.

- (2) Elections became mass party centric than individual leaders.
- (3) Even speech and voices of ~~party~~ MLAs/MPs also were on lines of party.
- (4) 2nd ARC asking only when No-confidence motion on party lines, rest freedom of speech.
- (4) speaker devices disqualification so membership collected disqualification.
- (5) Individual leaders & one's those were independent could change party.

But there were some loopholes



Recent Incidents show Unchecked Consequences

- ① Ambiguity in dubbing new political party due to defections (mass).
 ↳ e.g. Maharashtra case.
 - ② Questionable action of dubbing officer
 i.e. speaks ↳ cases pending in court
 - ③ Defections in mass, instead of few members
 ↳ e.g. Mizoram & Goa - majority of Total defected.
 - ④ Party politics instead of Ecology politics
 ↳ Rajni Kothari.
 - ⑤ Constitutional issues subsumed by National issues.
- ⇒ Anti-defection laws need new overhauls on recommendation of Dinku Goswami Committee.

Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic Structure Doctrine was established by the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), as the features which are fundamental to the working of the constitution.

→ e.g. In SR Bommai case - were established Federalism as Basic Structure.

Ambiguities of Basic Structure

① It is not defined.
↳ only draws power from Judicial Review under article 13.

② Anything can declared Basic Structure
↳ e.g. Rule of law, Federalism, Secularism, etc.

③ Judicial Sovereignty - Judiciary can solely decide what is Basic Structure.

- (4) No guidelines & parameters even
set by the judiciary itself.
- (5) Parliamentary sovereignty to amend
constitution is challenged & restricted
under of [Article 368].

⇒ This has caused an issue that
Bank structure has made judiciary
more powerful than executive

↓
Reasons

- (1) Separate of ~~separate~~ Domain
↳ amending power is of parliament,
& judiciary encroaches on it.
- (2) Parliament can change Bank structure
↳ judiciary control over legislation
surge.

③ Executive actions become redundant
 ↳ e.g. 24th CAA [Constitutional Amendment Act]
 taken away by Maheshwari case.

④ Executive can't bring changes despite
being directly elected.

⑤ Judiciary started Taking Various Steps

- Enacting executive actions
 ↳ e.g. - Ban on liquor
 ↳ Liquor sale on highways.

- Judicial overreach
 ↳ e.g. Recent Election Commission
 appointment procedure.

⇒ Therefore doctrine of Basic Structure
 needs to be defined in more holistic
 way, so that it maintains doctrine
 of Separation of power [Article 50].

- 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 given under part - 3 of constitution under article 12-35.

↳ Fundamental because they ensure alignment of fundamental principles.

Fundamental Rights : not gifts

- ① They are given against state
↳ e.g. → freedom of speech & expression (article 19)
↳ Right to peaceful protest (article 19).

- ② They represent Human Rights
↳ They are fundamental to existence of person.
↳ e.g. Right to life (article 21)

③ They ensure Individual dignity & freedom
 (e.g. Right to freedom of Religion (article 25))

⇒ But though these rights are fundamental some reasonable restrictions are applied

Justifiability of Restrictions

① Protect security of state & people
 e.g. - 19(2)(a) - Include both security of state & Defamation (Individuals).

② Protection of other people
 e.g. Restriction on article 25
 ↳ morality, health & public order
 ↳ SC/ST entry to temples.

③ Welfare of vulnerable sections
 e.g. article 15 restriction
 ↳ 15(3) - women & children welfare
 ↳ 15(4) - SC/ST welfare.

④ Administrative efficiency & Representation

to local

article 16 - reservation

- state can reserve for or
- centre can give intakes for local reservation.

But they can be argued otherwise

limit Individual

- e.g. Article 19
- Security & Integrity (Broad term)

Article 25

- limitation on freedom of Religion & profess.

limit Individual Capacity

- Reservation give imp. to caste and Individual.

⇒ Therefore, Reasonable Restrictions should pass test of proportionality to be just & effective.

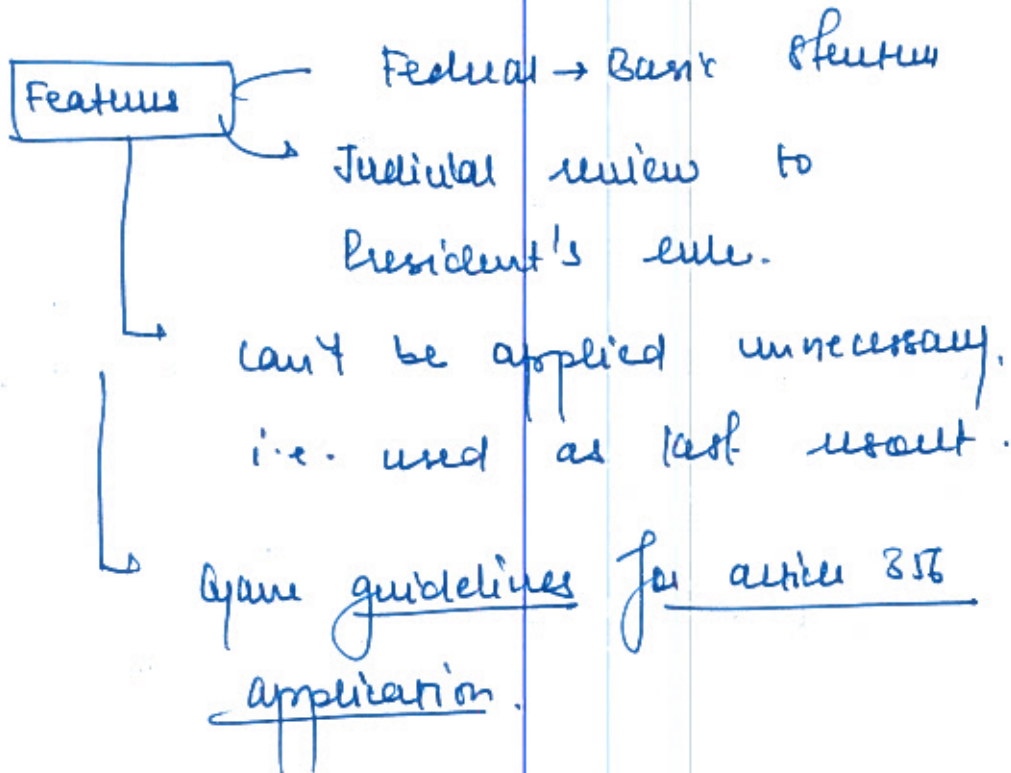
- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'S.R.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

SR Bommai case - gave Federal Structure
as the basic feature of the
constitution [Basic Structure - from Kesavananda
Bharati case]
↓
Thus it can't be abridged by any
action of legislature i.e. Parliament.

Paradigm shift
- Earlier, Article 356 i.e. President's
rule was supposed to be under
the control of union.

↳ It could be applied anytime by
the Union Executive.

But Bommai case - gave restriction
on this right.



Impact of Judgement

- ① Federal features key to constitution
- ② Application 356
 - when applied → no stability in Parliament.
 - Hung Assembly
 - when government resigned & no alternative available
 - violation of constitution

When can't be applied

- ↳ maladministration in state.
- ↳ mere violation of centre's decision.
- ↳ Ineffective law & order.

③ Secularism is also basic feature

④ Can't dissolve assembly on mere
loss of majority
↳ only after Parliament passes the
President's rule order.

⇒ Thus the judgement established
landmark rule and system of
Federal character in Indian constitution

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.

Decentralization is delegating powers to lower level of government i.e.

↳ 73rd Constitutional Amendment act

Centre
↓
State
↓
Panchayat or local.

Political Decentralization

- was brought by 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment act in local level political system established Panchayats & Municipalities respectively.
- Power → local & tier system
Direct elections at all 3 levels

↳ Franchise elections for chairperson
 ↳ Reservation for SC/STs & women
 ↳ population proportion.

↳ Other important one reservation
 ↳ functions of Railways, etc.

But through Political Mobilization
 happened but financial & functional
 mobilization was limited.

Financial

① Distribution of funds

↳ not done by state finance commission

② Very low Taxation power

↳ low resources

③ can't perform functions.

④ Most funding on Grants

↳ dependent on Centre & states

⑤ No efficient functioning

↳ as no resources to deliver services.

Functional Decentralization ineffective

- ① Bureaucratic control - even PRI institutions.
- ② Development & growth
↳ very low role is given.
- ③ Top down approach
↳ Plans are at top
↳ Planning is not localised.

⇒ But Govt. taking following actions

- Nchi aayog - for decentralised planning
- FRA 2006 & MGNREGA gram sasha given power.

⇒ Need for Integrated model of

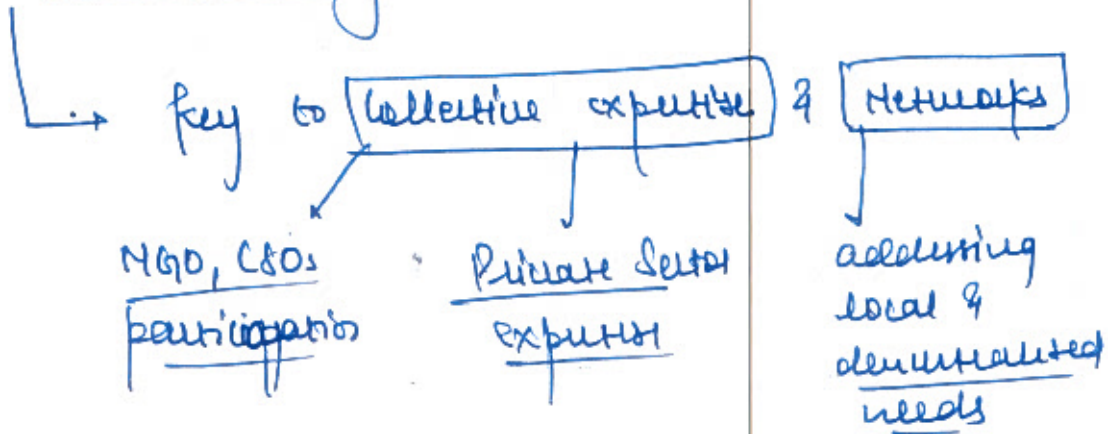
Financial, productivity, transparency,

Functional Decentralization is way to
develop local bodies [2nd ARC
6th Report].

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?

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? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Multiple stakeholder partnership gives participation from everyone and ensure Inclusive growth model.



⇒ SDGs through an released at global level to be achieved by 2030. Their targets have multifaceted impacts and should integrate all the stakeholders.

Effective partnerships for SDGs

① From all sections

(i) Private Sector

↳ CSR Responsibility
↳ ESG Means.

(ii) Ngo's & CSOs have long history & experience of working climate issues & public welfare.

(iii) All vulnerable groups
 ↳ Because they mostly suffer from vulnerability e.g. SDG 1 - Poverty
SDG 2 - Hunger

② Partnership at global levels

- climate agreements
 ↳ e.g. Paris deal, etc [SDG 13]
- Disaster Management [SDG-11].
 ↳ e.g. Sendai framework.
- Poverty Eradication [SDG-7].
 ↳ Partnership with UN to eradicate Poverty & education [SDG-4]
- Managing health care [SDG3]
 ↳ Pandemic Treaty
 ↳ Vaccine Maitri

SDGs : Localised Implementation

- ① Because every area has specific needs
 { e.g. → Odisha - water crisis
 Assam - floods. }
- ② Local level leadership & Participation
 { e.g. Aspirational District programme
 & recent Aspirations Block programme. }
- ③ Effective feedback & Decentralised Planning
 for each area & planning.
- ④ Greater participation of local women,
 backward classes, etc.
- ⑤ Bottom-up - approach - of multi-agency.
 { e.g. SDG Index, etc. }

⇒ SDGs are not just sustainable but
 will also ensure peace & prosperity from
local to global level.

- 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.

POSH act → was brought to restrict sexual harassment issue at workplace in 2013. [to increase their participation]
PLFR → 25.1.1.

Limited Role in Raising awareness

- ① No mass campaign
e.g. like Swachh Bharat campaign.
- ② Proper details of act to publicly known
i.e. awareness of Rights at workplace.
- ③ Lack of women leadership at workplace
wage gap Glass ceiling Glass cliff Poor collaboration
- ④ Inefficient acts by corporate sector
e.g. Registering complaints.

Factors that hindered justice delivery

① Lack of Institutional Mechanism

- ↳ Institutional Committee (under POSH act)
i.e. Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) not formed [> 30-1.].

② Lack of Physical & security related support

- ↳ constant threats & harass.

③ Bureaucratic Nature of Society

- ↳ sexual stigma, attached with victims women.
- ↳ comments, verbal abuse ignored.
- ↳ Bad touch, not considered harassment.

④ Genuine Issues

- ↳ low dismissal of cases by Fast Track Courts [Recent ONGC report]
↳ lack of direct policy complaints against ICC [15%]
↳ both POSH & POJH.

⑤ Lack of Compensation for financial losses.

Strategies: Bridging Gap & Comprehensive Protection

- ① women representation in complaint committee
 - ② law should give timelines for actions against report.
 - ③ external reporting & annual report of all such complaints in offices.
 - ④ mass awareness campaigns
 { e.g. Metro campaign on social media.
 - ⑤ Proper police protection & financial support for any wage loss to women.
 - ⑥ Preventive actions → zero tolerance policy
 ethical code for office conduct.
 ↳ guidelines for treatment of female employees
proper infrastructure of separate washroom, etc.
 - ⑦ Public Participation & Awareness at maximum.
- ⇒ Women crimes shouldn't be ignored as they follow 'Broken Glass Theory' & become violent crimes.

- 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 were created by Britishers for their own economic interest but it was adopted under Article 307-12 of constitution.

Since Independence, the role has evolved as the role of state. State has evolved.

Role of civil servants at Independence

- ① Service providers - Undertaking development works and socio-economic programs
- ② Role as government Regulator
e.g. Licensing Raj.
- ③ Control over private sector
- ④ Implement Poverty alleviation programs.

Changes by Neo-liberal Reforms & globalization

- ① Private participation
- ② State led development model to state supporting development
- ③ free-market economy.
- ④ Minimum Government - & Maximum governance.

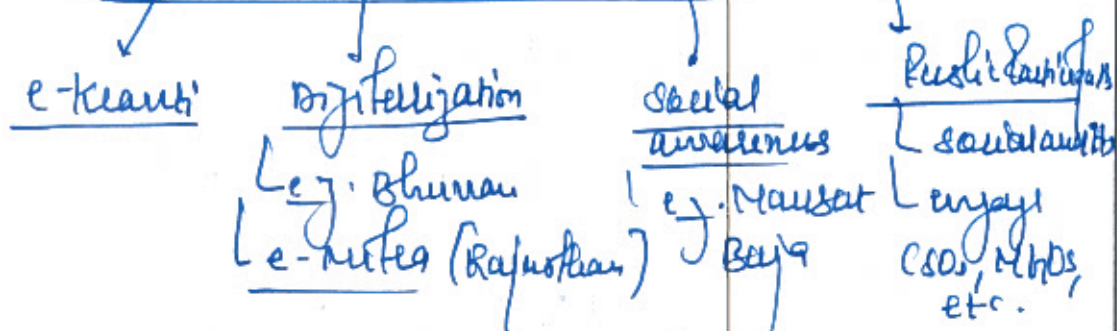
↓
This also led to change in Role of Govt

- ① Regulator to facilitator
↳ in development & private participation.
- ② Delivery of service became most important role.
- ③ Focus on socio-economic parameters rather than trade, policy regulation.
- ④ Role as civil servant, less as administrator.
- ⑤ Implement welfare schemes.

Challenges faced in service delivery

- ① Lack of Accountability (e.g. ARC)
 → Service audits
- ② High corruption & money laundering nexus
 [Vohra Committee]
- ③ Lack of timely & effective service delivery
 → Citizen charters to reform.
- ④ Transparency & Dedication to Public duty
 [Rule 4(i) & 5(iii) of Conduct Rules].
- ⑤ e-governance Issues
 - ↳ digital literacy
 - ↳ digital divide
 - ↳ awareness
 - ↳ adaptability

Measures to Overcome



⇒ Max Governance, Min government 'key to achieve target of good governance under current politico-economic situation.

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.

Recent escalation on borders, perfectionism, and actions at global platforms suggests the "Asian Rivalry" view from Chinese angle.

India to counter Chinese Hegemony

① Contest over Indo-Pacific & South China Sea

↳ e.g. Recent India-ABRAM military exercise.

② BAI and Connectivity projects

↳ e.g. CPEC, etc.

③ Alternative to Chinese Belt Road policy

↳ e.g. AACP (with Africa) support to Sri Lanka.

④ Hegemony & Bipolarity

↳ India gives Multipolar world & balance

Manifestations of these difficulties

- ① Border Tensions e.g. Doklam & Pangong Tso violence
- ② Stopping Tenant Designations to tenants at UN.
- ③ Russia - China - Pakistan Nexus forming.
- ④ Countering India's engagement with west
(e.g. - called QUAD as Mini NATO.

⇒ But despite there are no lot
of areas of cooperation

① Climate Agreements

↳ (a) Both India & China are supporting
International agreements
(e.g. Paris agreement)

(b) Renewable Energy & green transition
focus on solar, wind energy.

② Reforms in WTO and Developing country
subsidies - both advocate for differential
treatment

- ③ Cooperation for Asian Century
 - └ Both emerging economies
 - └ counter hegemony of west.
- ④ Both dependence
 - └ Trade partners → ~~the~~ largest trading partners.
 - └ Cooperation on APJ, solar matters, etc.
- ⑤ Nuclear Escalation - Both against biased
NPT, CTBT, etc.
- ⑥ Multi-lateral engagement & end of war
└ Both can cooperate to negotiate
Peace in Russia-Ukraine.

⇒ But despite many areas of cooperation
China - India fail to align.
We should build on commonness
and Manage our divergences
[S. Sankaranarayanan].

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 geo-political construct which highlights the importance of area converging between Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean

Significance of Indo-Pacific

- High Trade movement (≥ 70% trade)
- Geo-Political Relevance
 - ↳ Major Economies
 - ↳ Hub of Asian countries
- Security & Strategic aspect
 - ↳ Indo-Pacific as way to hegemony
 - ↳ e.g. Sino centric order.
- Cultural & historical linkages
 - ↳ e.g. ties with South east.

⇒ But due to conflicting interests and unilateral control conflicts are arising

- ① militarization of Indo-Pacific
 ↳ eg. presence of US, China, etc.
- ② Sino-centric vision & string of pearls
 ↳ eg. Naval ships and military Base
- ③ USA interests
 ↳ eg. Indo-Pacific Policy by USA.
 ↳ contain China
 ↳ Maintain its hegemony
 ↳ control trade & security.
- ④ Interests of FIPIC grouping and developing countries
 ↳ ~~eg~~ Threat from climate change
 ↳ eg. Sea level Rise.
 ↳ Security & Peace in Region.
- ⑤ Other Players - like Europe & Australia
 also wants to contest.
- ⑥ India's Interests
 ↳ Net security in Region
 ↳ Rule Based order
 ↳ Economic growth
 ↳ India led development of Region.

For own Interests, China has proposed
Global Security Initiative backed by UN
as opposed to QUAD initiative.

GSI and QUAD Interplay

- As GSI is UN backed & may become encompassing framework.
- GSI will be more representative and include consensus building.

But certain apprehensions

China led
Model

China may
assert dominance
& control

Interventionist
& Salami Slicing
may be used to
control south China
& further Indo Pacific

⇒ Due to these concerns
hold significant in the
dispute GSI introduction.

QUAD with
world order

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin