

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 :	RAHUL Patter	
Roll No. :	PTTP 220826	
Registration Number :	Date of Examination : 20 Aug 23	
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

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.

Article 102 of Indian constitution empowers Parliament to enact law on disqualifications. Consequently Parliament included section 8 in RPA 1951 which deals with disqualification.

Section 8(4) → prevents immediate disqualification of a sitting MP/MLA

However Supreme Court in Lily Thomas Case (2013) held that → person will be immediately disqualified & section 8(4) of RPA 1951 is not valid.

↳ Section 8(4) is against equality. between a person being chosen as " and a person who is already an MP / MLA.

Issue with Immediate disqualification

- ① ~~Exp~~ Expenditure on By polls and the disqualified member might get acquitted by higher judiciary.
- ∴ Issue of reinstating membership after By poll.
- ② Members are prone to revengeful litigation.
- ③ Hampers members free speech & parliamentary privileges.

Way forward

→ There can be a mechanism devised where if the conviction is under heinous crime ⇒ immediate disqualification.

Criminalisation in politics is a serious concern which needs to be addressed through proper electoral reforms.

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's main purpose is to limit powers of government. Constitutionalism is the spirit guiding the constitution. It is the ideals that constitution seeks to achieve.

Constitutionalism

① Much more than constitution



→ Britain has constitutionalism but no written constitution.

② It is about how institutions function, their independence & autonomy.

③ It includes the ideas of

- independent judiciary,
- fundamental rights,
- separation of powers,

Soli Sorabjee :- "You can't legislate the independence of judiciary"

- ④ It is about outcomes
→ how people are able
to achieve ideals of justice
(social, economic & political)

Soul of democracy : Constitutionalism

- ① makes democracy participatory
→ people enjoy freedom of
speech & expression.

→ Liberty → ensured by checks & balances.

- ② limited Government

- ② Limited Government
- ③ Minority Rights are protected
- Democracy is not will of majority but protection of minority.
- Liberalism needs

minority -
So constitutionalism needs
to be ensured in day to day
functioning of government
in policy making & in law making.

NEXT IAS

Pg 5

Candice
writes

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 allows anonymous funding to political parties.

Donors can buy bond from banks in the name of political party. They need not fill their own details.

Benefits

- ① Decreases unprincipled lobbying by business groups.
- ② Reduces use of black money in political funding.
- ③ concerns with electoral bonds
 - ① The winning party can get to know the donors as are public banks & they know the details of donor
 - impacts free & fair elections
 - harms opposition's funding

② The bonds allow cash funding upto ₹ 2000. There is concern that a lot of black money can still be raised in this bracket.

③ The electorate & civil society is not aware about a party's funding.

→ This is against information sharing needed to make decision on voting

→ electorate should know the sources of funding

④ Off-shore shell companies can be used to fund elections.

There is a need to create a balance between right to information & transparency & giving freedom to donors to safeguard them from potential harm in case their party loses.

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.

Art - 44 in constitution asks parliament to frame UCC at appropriate time. UCC is uniform civil laws for all the citizens irrespective of their religion, ethnicity or caste.

Gender Equality & UCC

① Art - 14, 15 demands state to not discriminate against women.

② Art - 25 limits freedom of religion based on morality, and other provisions of constitution (Right to Equality, to life (A-21))

③ In personal laws of muslims women don't enjoy equality in
 → Guardianship of child.
 → Monogamy vs Polygamy,
 → Inheritance

- Divorce
- Rights of child under 18
↓
POCSO: ~~not~~ consent but personal law allows to consummate marriage.
- Minimum age of marriage - muslims girls can be married off at below 18.

Challenges in Reconciling UCC

- ① fear of destruction of diversity
- ② Right to freedom to practice religion.
- ③ Possibility of social backlash & social tension.
- ④ Difficult to enact as lots of diversity

Way forward

Supreme Court in Sarla Mudgal case, Shah Bano case & Sabarimala reiterated need to bring UCC. The government can start with reforming those aspects of personal laws which discriminate against women (Triple Talaq)

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.

India is a quasi-federal country and Governor acts as a lynch pin between Union & State govern-
ment.

Significance of governor's role.

① It is his duty to ensure that government of state functions as per constitution. If not $\Rightarrow$ he can recommend break down of constitutional machinery (A-356).

② Union can give directions to state government (A-257) Governor will see if state follows these (A-365)

③ Special responsibility with respect to schedule 5, 6 areas

④ Reserving Bills for the president
(A.200)

⑤ Discretionary powers

→ selection of government when
no one is able to show
majority.

→ asking for floor test in the house.

⑥ Acts as & Chancellor of
universities.

Reinforcing principles of federalism

① Appointed by Union &
also can be removed by them.

② Communications between Union
& State.

③

So Governor's
office in recent years has
become a reason for tussle
between State & Union
eg T.N, WB, Maharashtra, Kerala.
It is seen mostly in
states where an opposition
party is in power (tussle)

NEXT IAS

Pg 11

Candidates
write on this

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.

Participation & Consensus oriented
are the pillars of good govern-
ance as given by World Bank.

A Social Accountability
law will make government &
outcomes of service delivery
accountable to public.

Need of law

- ① To institutionalise social
Audit, independent social
audit units and proper
response on its reports.
- ② Deepening of ground-based
democracy.
- ③ Reduces scope of corruption,
increase efficiency.

- ④ Evidence based & targeted decision making as per the needs of people.
- ⑤ Increase on uptake of services.

Challenges

- ① Mobilising NGOs, people & civil society to hold administration accountable.
- ② Spreading awareness about the law.
- ③ Bureaucratic Apathy & lack of dedication discourages people to be participative in decision making.

± Way forward

The law should be enacted & launched as a major instrument of good governance with making it popular on line of RTI.

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.

Under nutrition is deficiency of intake of nutrients resulting in wasting, stunting and under-weight in children.

Nutrition specific intervention

① Seeing the deficient nutrient & making provisions for its increased uptake.

② through iron-fortified rice for iron deficiency.

Nutrition sensitive intervention is about how much a nutrient needs to be given. This is needed to provide a balanced diet.

Both Nutrition specific & sensitive ^{interventions} are needed as both are complimentary.

to each other.

- ① A Balanced diet can be prepared only after awareness about the deficiency & need of any supplements.
- ② It ensures checking the absorption capacity of the children.
- ③ If worms present $\Rightarrow$ need of deworming first.
- ④ Balance between micro & macro nutrients
- ⑤ These both are needed to reach SDG of zero hunger by 2030.

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.

It is alleged that MGNREGA fund in budget are inadequate. In Budget 23-24, there is no increase from last year.

Reasons for not increasing budget.

① Expectation of less uptake of jobs in MGNREGA as economy has opened up after COVID-19 & people migrating back to cities.

② Revival of rural economy.

③ Rise in gig economy in the cities.

Concerns with low budget.

① for last 2 years, revised estimates have been ₹20,000

higher than budget estimate.

So ^{it} better to give funds in
budget only.

- ② Acts as cushioning for
migrants in times when
no work in cities.

→ Reduces seasonal shocks.

- low budget ^{it} makes them vulnerable.
③ Wage rate even lower than
minimum wages.

- ④ Reports of untimely payments
to workers.

Way Ahead

MGNREGA is a good
scheme to generate aggregate
demand in the economy, increase
rural income & reduction
of extreme poverty. It needs
to be strengthened till the
time alternate quality employ-
ment is not generated
in the cities. Workers should be
reskilled & upskilled.

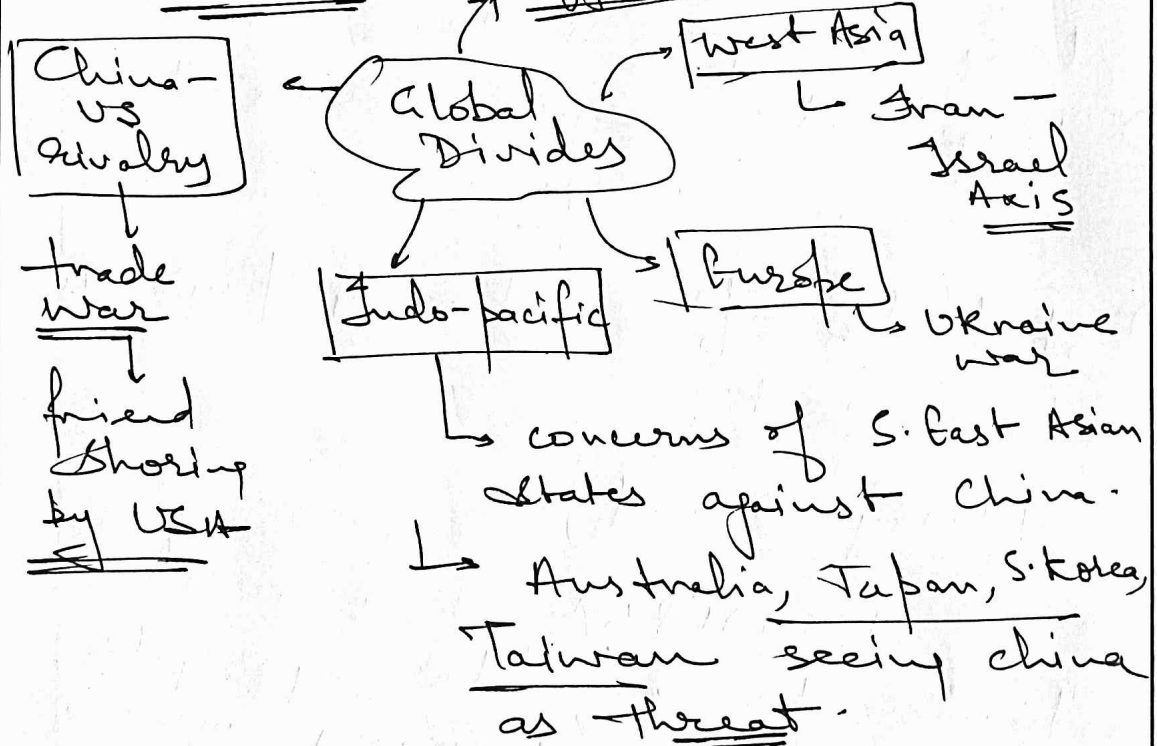
Q.9

"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.

In the last one decade, after the rise of China, there has been a continuous change & churning in the established western-led world order. Afghanistan & Central Asia



India's opportunity in this divide.

The upcoming order is expected to be multi-polar especially in Asia.

NEXT IAS

Pg 18

Candidates must not
write on this margin

① India's participation in BRICS, SCO & AIIB banks to balance western led institutions of World bank, IMF, WTO etc.

② SCO balances Quad.

③ India's engagement with all sides
→ Natural player to find common grounds.

eg in Ukraine war's engagement with USA, Russia.

④ Voice of the Global south can be raised by India as it wants to develop.

→ both seeks autonomy & maximum engagement.

⑤ Counterbalance China's aggressive posturing, on LAC & CPEC.

However, the balancing act is becoming difficult for India with rising polarisation & extended war in Ukraine which pushes Russia closer to China.

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 the biggest economy of EU & world's 4th largest GDP.

After Brexit, Germany & France are the major players in EU & both significant for a future FTA with EU.

Germany's significance

① Automobile powerhouse & India's specialisation in mass production of passenger vehicles.

⇓
Synergy to work together.

② Scope high

↳ Indian students diaspora biggest in Germany in EU.

↳ untapped potential given the scale & size of GDP.

- ③ Rising concerns of Germany from its over-reliance on China.
- ④ Germany holds major control on EU's economy & engagement with the world.
- ⑤ Partner with India for ONSC reform (4-4)

Issues in the relationship.

- ① Germany's relations with China.
- ② FTA → issue of non-tariff barriers & its concern of India not allowing legal forms to practise in India.

The relationship can be tapped for future trade & defence partnership, clean energy & automobile investment in India by Germans

- 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.

After 52 amendment Act, 10th Schedule was added to constitution & Anti-Defection law was introduced. (ADL)

Consequence of the law.

- ① If a member disregards the direction of whip, he may be disqualified [A-102(2)]
- ② Members lose freedom to have independent opinions.
→ Accountability to electorate reduces as they have to toe the line of party.
- ③ Against Parliamentary accountability.
→ idea was to hold government responsible continuously.
- ④ MP/MLAs have become just

numbers to get the legislation
passed.
↓
Voices rising in favour
of moving towards a presidential
system.

③ Kihoto holoohan
SC said defections as unprincipled
& not exercise of free will.
So it held ADL constitutional.

Unintended Consequences

Recently legislators
in Shiv Sena split & claimed
to be representing original shiv
Sena in maharashtra. later
MLAs also split from NCP
to support the new government.

- ↓
Concerns
- (i) The law has failed to
stop defections.
 - (ii) MLAs win even after
defections - (11/16 bye-elections
in Karnataka won)

(iii) While defection keep on happening, it hampers democracy by not allowing freedom to legislators to ask questions.

→ It is not present in UK.

(iv) More use of money & muscle power

→ Money given to MLAs to defect → disqualification

Government ~~is~~ Reduced & Effective Majority
Changed/
toppled.

(v) Role of Speaker primary → but post is not neutral.

→ ~~there~~ Keisham Meghachandra case

Speaker must decide on disqualification in 3 months.

The issue of defection is political. Law is not sufficient. It requires reform in Speaker position, electorate awareness & check use of money power.

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 ~~Doctr~~ Doctrine of Basic Structure (DBS) was given in 13 judge bench of Keshwananda Bharti case.

Basic structure is determined by Judiciary by applying reason and seeing constitutional morality.

Justifications for Basic structure by Judiciary.

- ① Parliament doesn't have same warrant of constituent assembly
- ② It can't destroy ~~the~~ consti-
tution to create a new one.
- ③ Needed to ensure protection of fundamental rights & natural justice for the minorities & poors.
- ④ Duty of Judiciary as protector of constitution.

④ India has constitutional supremacy
+ not parliamentary supremacy.

④

Criticisms of ambiguity.

① Reason of Judge is subjective.
→ How can judiciary represent
will of people?

② DBS was established on thin
majority of 7-6.

③ Warrants Judicial Activism
+ over-reach.

④ Hurts Balance of powers.

Impact of DBS

① Judiciary over legislature
especially after Menaka Gandhi
Case - "Due process of law"

→ now can question "wisdom"
of parliament for enacting a
law.

NEXT IAS

Pg 26

Candidates must not
write on this margin

② Disturbs balance & checks
 → Collegium system is opaque
 → SC rejected NTJAC as going
 against basic structure.

③ Liberalisation of PIL
 → Minerva Mills case → Judicial
 Review = Basic structure
 → Now Judiciary even questions
 policy of executive
 ↳ Covid-19 → vaccine procurement
 ↳ O₂ distribution.

Way forward

- ① The Basic structure is
 needed to protect minority
 from will of majority.
- ② It shows how amendment
 can only enlarge rights &
 not diminish them.
- ③ The Judiciary should
 come ahead & make
collegium system transparent
 to instill trust in the system
 & further evolution of DBS.

- 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 in part-3 of the constitution. Art-13, 32 establishes Supreme Court ^{as} ~~to~~ ^{of} protector of these rights of citizens & non-citizens.

fundamental rights are not bestowed by state as

① They are fundamental to existence of individuals & live a life of dignity

→ They are natural rights & arise as a result of humans having reason.

② Constitution is a Social Contract between citizens to establish state where some rights were ~~kept~~ kept by citizens. These are fundamental rights.

③ Central to Constitutionalism

Reasonable Restrictions are placed on fundamental rights

① One person's right should not violate other person's right.

eg Hate speech is not allowed under freedom of expression

② For welfare needs → treating unequally unequally → to establish equality of opportunity & equity.

↓
Reasonable classification based on Intelligible differentia (A.14) given in EP Royappa case

③ Asha-Ranjan Case → community's fundamental rights takes precedence over personal

eg During COVID - Mandatory vaccination is against person's freedom & bodily integrity (A.21)
↓
But needed for larger welfare.

NEXT IAS

Pg 29

Candidate
write on

④ for Reform, & ensuring dignity of people is protected

⑤ A.25 → limits practising religion → forced conversions not allowed
 → Triple talag invalid → temple entry ban not allowed.

⇒ This is principled distance

Shows "reasonable restriction shows" due process of law". The reason behind restrictions can be checked by judiciary by applying reason.

Hence reasonable restrictions is important for enjoyment of fundamental rights by public at large. However the restrictions should not be arbitrary & proportional to the stated aim (Internet ban) given in Puttaswamy judgement.

- 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 महत्व 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 established federalism as the basic structure of constitution.

Highlights of judgement vis-à-vis federalism.

- ① Advice given by Council of ministers can't be asked but its basis can be asked.
↓
in relation to presidential rule in a state.
- ② If advice is found arbitrary, Court can reinstate the government in the state.
- ③ President rule should not be used to topple governments on party lines.

Significance

① Earlier Presidential rule was used routinely.

② in 1977 after emergency, Janata ^{Party's} govt. dismissed govt. of Congress in 9 states.

when J. Gandhi came to power in 1980, She dismissed Janata Party Government in 9 states.

② True federalism. where existence of one level of government is derived from constitution & not dependent on the other level.

③

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.

73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment led to political decentralisation but finance & functional devolution was left to the states to enact laws. Hence it is sometimes called incomplete decentralisation.

Need of financial & functional

① Need for independent functioning, planning or resource utilisation and implementation.

② Increases accountability & responsibility of local self government.

③ #

③ Political decentralisation is incomplete unless
→ these governments have

funds & resources to get taxes.

→ No accountability of Bureaucracy.

4 Impediments faced by local
govt.

① Funds → more than 95%.

funds are tied funds.

→ grants of finance commission
are conditional.

→ Urban local bodies generate less
than 1% of their revenue.

→ GST → subsumed local taxes
& no representation of local
government in GST Council.

② Functions

(i) District bureaucracy follows
orders of state government.

(ii) Para statel institutions on
subjects of local bodies like
water, electricity (Discoms)

(iii) Lack of expertise of bureaucracy

NEXT IAS

Pg 35

(iv) Not all functions are devolved by the State government to them.

→ Not following subsidiary principle.

Way forward

① Sumit Bose Committee

- ↳ use IT to increase efficiency
- ↳ There should be set standards ~~at~~ for monitoring at Panchayat levels.

② Punchi Commission

- ↳ National Commission for Panchayat to look into their functioning.
- ↳ Legislative Council → can be used as representation of local government.

③ Dr. P Venugopal recommendation

- ↳ Devolve subjects of 11th schedule
- Art-40 envisages democratic decentralisation for ground based democracy.

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.

SDGs targets to be completed by 2030 encompasses Human, health, education, hunger, working space, liveability of cities, environment, consumptions, pollution and others.

This shows that the targets include all aspects of interactions between humans & their surroundings.

Hence a whole-systems approach is needed including all stakeholders to target all interactions. i.e. with abiotic world too.

→ intervention needed at global stage - climate change
↳ terrorism & wars
↳ conflicts
↳ hunger

NEXT IAS

Pg 37

Candidates
write on this

To ensure the above stated, we require actions at local level under transformational leadership of civil society & governments.

fostering leadership

① Develop local leaders.

→ by community developments.

② Provide tools to help them find their own solutions.

→ Share best practices.

→ Nurture youth

③ Take help of school & clubs in school.

→ promote their initiatives & expand their reach.

fostering local solutions

① When community understands its problems & effective

Leadership is developed, then they can be encouraged to develop solutions.

- ② Start from individual
- ④ Mission Liff seeks to change our lifestyle inline with environment.

- ③ Each region has its own problems. So needs unique solution

④ → Droughts in western India against flood in East.
↓
both leads to food shortage

- ④ School Gardens → Simbargaon Higher secondary school in Kokrajhar, Assam.

- ⑤ Promote SHGs & POs
→ one district one product to tap regional specialisation
→ G2 tags.

SDGs are essential for fulfilling climate pledges & overall high Human development & well-being.

- 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 enacted in 2013 after Vishakha guidelines were given by Supreme court under Article 141, 142.

Success of the act.

- ① Created platform for women to raise voice internally.
[Internal complaints committee]
- ② Helped generate awareness especially in formal sector.

Factors leading to its limited reach

→ As it is reported that women are hesitant to come out.

- ① Irregular / absence of Internal complaints Committee

especially in informal enterprises.

→ If present → women not aware & are not functional.

② Does not satisfactorily address accountability ~~in case~~

→ not specifying in-charge for ensuring compliance -

→ who is held responsible if provisions are not followed.

③ Lack of clarity in the law on how to conduct enquiries.

④ Power Dynamics of organisation & fear of reprisals especially for poor, informal workers.

Steps to improve implementation

① Use NGOs & civil society to spread awareness about the act.

→ Use media, showing its posters, hordings significance.

② Stringent action against

enterprises with non-functioning
Internal complaints committee.

- ③ Share Best practices in the sector & reward them.
→ incentivise its implementation.

- ④ Attitudinal change in society & make woman forthcoming to register complaints in police station if grievance is not addressed at organisational level.

Sexual harassment is the biggest deterrent to increasing female labour force participation which is, in turn, essential for overall growth of country.

'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

Post LPG reforms, the role of civil services changed to the facilitator of growth alongside ensuring welfare of people & inclusive growth.

Citizens are now considered right holders of service delivery & not just beneficiaries.

Challenges faced ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ service delivery.

⑦ Corruption, leakages, under-
utilisation & misutilisation
of funds.

② Freebies are doles given out by state

NEXT IAS

Pg 43

Candidate
write on th

from populist & electoral
calculations in mind.

→ This limits capacity of state
to provide other necessary
services & develop their
Capability.

eg Edu Health → Expenditure → 2.9% GDP
2.1% GDP

③ Quality is poor.

→ not timely.

→ product / food quality poor.

④ Exclusion / Inclusion error.

→ failure at PoS machine
while verifying aadhaar.

⑤ Targeted Delivery → is not
focused.

eg farm loan waiver → small
farmers are not availing
institutional credit.

Steps to ensure good service delivery.

① DBT → to prevent leakages

② TAM trinity,

③ E-Rupi vouchers can be utilised in place giving food.

④ Value inculcation in Bureaucracy
→ dedication, spirit of service.

→ Compassion -

→ Community police :- police for the people.

⑤ Simplification & user-friendly interface.

→ use of AI in vernacular language.

→ promote digital literacy,

⑥ Learnings from private sector, inter-linkages & cross training.

→ more use of PPP models.

Good service delivery is essential for ensuring Inclusive growth.

- Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जगजात 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.

China wants to limit India's rise as regional power to safeguard its rise in Asia & globe. So it has used string of pearls to entangle India.

India as rival to China.

① Young population & size.

→ India is one nation which can challenge China in overall market size & hence GDP size.

② India shares boundary dispute with China.

→ It has ability to block China's oil supplies in malacca straits & through Pok in case of conflict.

③ Indian Ocean supremacy.

→ China sees India as its main threat in Indian ocean.

④ Relations with west Asia, Central Asia & Russia are good.

⑤ Direct Competition in future for attracting investment & China + 1 model.

Areas of Convergence

① Trade → over \$150 Bn.

→ India is largely dependent on China for Electronics & other supplies (solar Panels)

② Engagement in climate change discussions.

→ both profess Differentiated responsibilities & asks west to "do more" for their past emissions.

③ Multilateral banks like NDB, AIIB etc.

④ Reducing over-dependence
on Dollar.

⑤ Voice of Global south. &

Challenges to engagement.

① Hyphenation by China to
India-US relations.

② Border Dispute.

③ Pakistan's support by China.
→ stopping listing of terrorists
in UNSC.

④ Stopping India's entry to NSC,
UNSC permanent membership etc.
→ raising Kashmir issue in UNSC.

⑤ Alternative South Asia groups
targeted at secluding India.

⑥ largest trade deficit of
India

⑦ CPEC passing through Pak.
Both countries should
seek to find common
grounds to grow & prosper in
peace.

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 includes countries bordering Indian & Pacific oceans.

Its significance increased after USA's "Pivot to Asia"



& Shingo Abe's concept & revival of QUAD in 2017

Fig: Indo-Pacific

Region of Diverging Interests & Priorities-

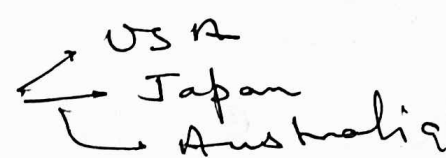
- ① China → flexing muscle in S. China sea, East China sea, border of India's sea,
 - constructing artificial islands.
 - Militarising sea lanes.
 - Dispute in Senkaku Island, Spartley, Parcel islands.

NEXT IAS

Pg 49

Candidates
write on this

→ sees USA's attempt to limit itself in 1st & 2nd island chains

② India + partners  → voice for free, open and rules based Indo-Pacific.

→ want to secure sea lanes.
→ against coercion by China.

③ AUKUS → US, UK, Australia :- grouping to develop nuclear submarines for Australia.

∴ Militarisation of Indo-Pacific.

④ Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan wants to balance China & retain autonomy.

⑤ ASEAN → wants to keep relations with China but worried by its hegemonistic behaviour.

⑥ IPEF to rival RCEP.

Global Security Initiative
as counter to QUAD.

→ QUAD is not central around security & military

↳ It ~~has~~ its own significance

↳ includes India unlike Global Security Alliance.

↳ Diverse Engagement

eg - Vaccine Supply chains

→ coming together of like minded countries to increase resilience of supply chains & dependency.

→ acts as an agent to counter hegemonistic behaviour in Indo-Pacific

So QUAD has its own niche which is not disturbed by Global Security Initiative.

The latter is between allies of USA whereas India is not in alliance with USA.

Moreover role of India is most significant in countering China because of its size, long border & naval strength