

RECEIVED

30 JUL 2023

NEXT IAS

NEXTIAS (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 : K.N. CHANDANA JAHNAVI
Roll No. : P TTP 220487
Registration Number : Date of Examination : 29th JULY
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. :

29th JULY

REGISTERED



(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

- Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Section 8 of RPA 1951 provides criteria for DISQUALIFICATION of candidates in interests of upholding Free and Fair elections as FULCRUM of FUNCTIONAL democracy.

Despite Section 8 of RPA, 54% of elected representatives have serious cases pending against them. (ADR)

NEED for resolving Ambiguity of DISQUALIFICATION

→ there is no specific ambiguity as Period of disqualification is given in the section 8 ex. for punishment under Protection of CIVIL rights Act, it is 4 year disqualification.

↳ in THOMAS case, Supreme Court held distinction for elected MLA & MP ultra vires leading to removal of ambiguity

↳ disqualification arises from day of CONVICTION as seen from RAHUL Gandhi case.

→ Distinct timelines of
TIME disqualification under
Section 8.

ex: for contracts of government
there is different timeline while
2 years for CONVICTION of
punishment.

→ Section 20 provides
Power to ECI for changing
period of disqualification

ex: Sikkim CM-fodder
scam case.

However,
CONTINUATION
of AMBIGUITY

↳ leading to loopholes and
misuse.

↳ Amendment for holistic
update

ex: ARC II on including
non filing of electoral expenses.

role of MCC legislation to
reduce ambiguity.

Hence Section 8 must be amended, MCC
enforced and CITIZENRY activism are needed
for INDIA's vital electoral democracy.

Q.2

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

CONSTITUTION is a living document that enshrines fundamental vision while CONSTITUTIONALISM as outlined by H.R. Khanna is morality to uphold CONSTITUTION and its VALUES in all arena of Indian Society.

MANEKA Gandhi case, Article 21 was interpreted in line with PRINCIPLE of DUE process of LAW & NATURAL justice!

EXEMPLIFY Constitutionalism as SOUL of democracy

in MC Mehta case, environmentalism and Polluter pays was upheld in line with Article 21 (right to healthy environment)

CONSTITUTIONALISM is visible in creation of PUBLIC interest litigation
ex: HUSSAINARA Khatoon case.

* Constitutionalism is visible in Court enacting VISHAKA guidelines.

* Constitutionalism also is visible in Progressive steps
 ex: SABARIMALA case for women entry

* in Ashokan case (HADIYA judgement), Constitutionalism upheld INDIVIDUAL'S right to many of choice under Article 21.

But CONSTITUTION is no mere skeleton:

it is most elaborate (395 provisions) (12 schedule)

DOCTRINE OF CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

it provides for INSTITUTIONAL arrangements

ex: Article 263 - ISC

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Provides for written guidelines

ex: Federalism under Article 1,3

it is LIVING document

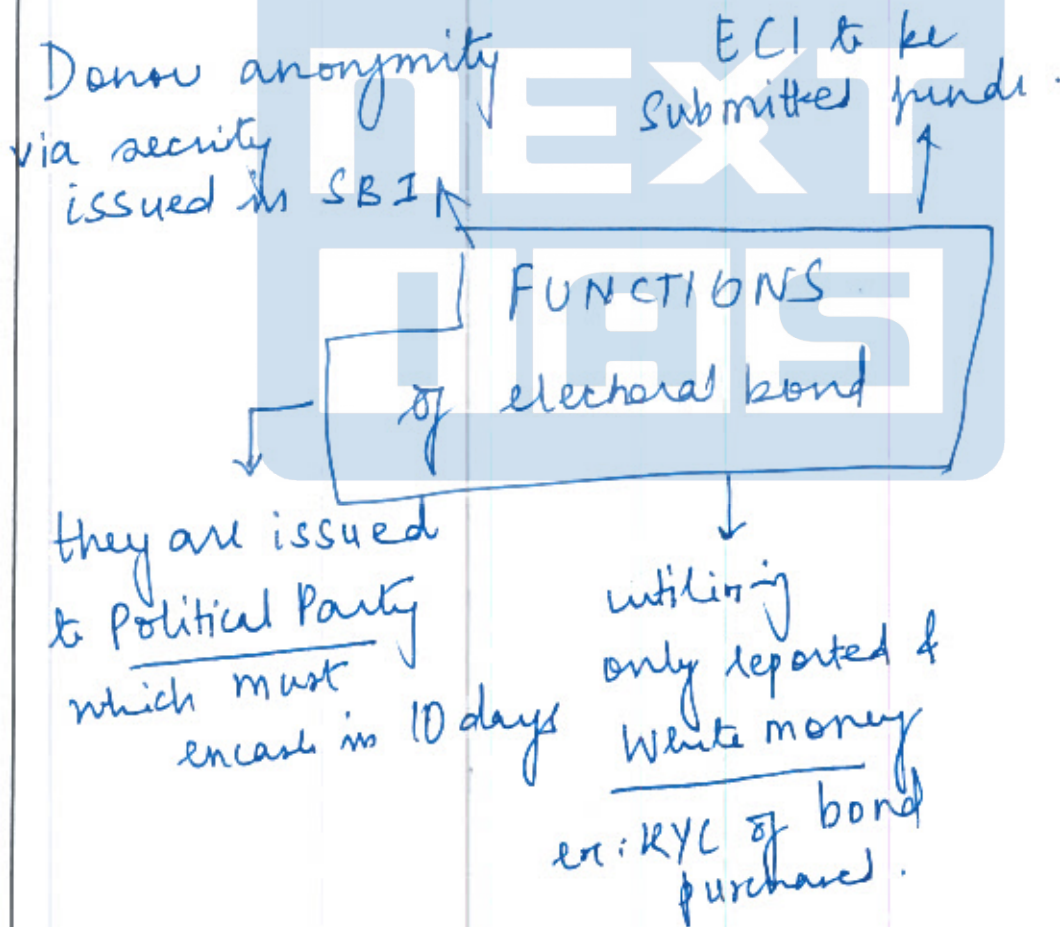
ex: Article 368 for Amendment

hence, INDIAN forefathers have created CONSTITUTION and spirit behind it to guide INDIA into AMRIT KAAL on progressive spirit.

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 under FINANCE Act, 2016 in interests of eliminating money power, tax evasion and bring in electoral transparency.



donor
anonymity
infringes on
CITIZEN rights

SBI as ruling
party has disproportionate
control on
Public
sector bank

Electoral
Bonds in
OPACITY

impact on
unrecognized
parties

3400 cr or 84%
funds to ruling party

in this content, Dinesh

Goswami Committee's recommendation of
Partial funding, National electoral fund,
enhanced transparency by setting a
threshold must be utilized -

- 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.

debate of UNIFORM civil code implementation is etched on achieving Article 44 in letter and spirit while reconciling with secularism under Article 25 to 30, and Basic STRUCTURE.

in this content, gender is CENTRAL to UCC as it IMPACTS a Civil Common Code in

- 1) Area of MARRIAGE
- 2) adoption
- 3) inheritance
- 4) divorces.

all of which are of significance for women

women remain least in priority for inheritance

ex: son neta preference

lack of gender in Adoption

ex: single women or same sex couple adoptions banned.

Challenges in Reconciling UCC with Gender EQUALITY

marriages are male centric in almost all religions.

divorces impact women disproportionately

in this context, there is need for UCC to be gender sensitive by feedback of women organization, taking best practices of all societies in line for enforceable UCC.

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 appointment under Article 161 is in line of upholding FEDERAL spirit and effective functioning of STATE.

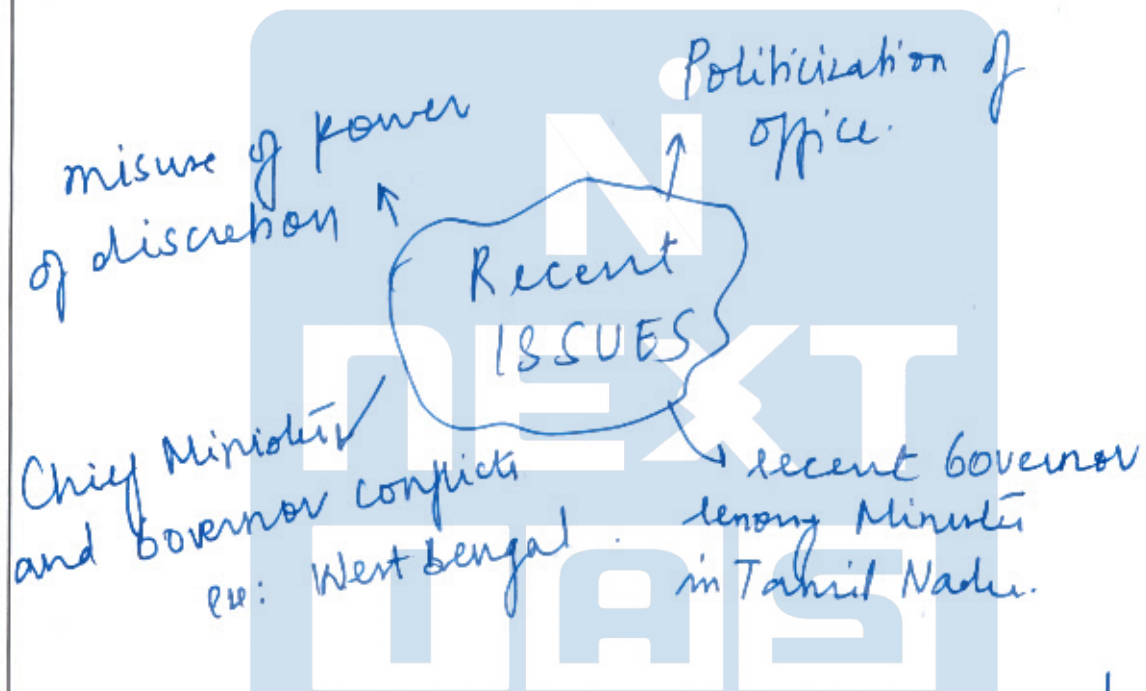
→ uphold STATE'S Governance by assent & kills.

EXTENT of GOVERNOR is "CONSTITUTIONAL role of Profound essence"

↳ Appointment of Chief minister in event of no clear majority or hung assembly.

↳ utilise DISCRETION with assent to kills under Art 200 when STATE law infringes on High Court jurisdiction

- utilise discretion in reporting need for PRESIDENT rule if there is breakdown of Constitutional machinery
- serve as link between Centre - State for effective co-ordination.



In recent issues, there is need for relook in Governor appointment of PERSON OF EMINENCE, state's role in Governor appointment and politicizing Constitution office as per Punchi & Venkatachaliah Commission.

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।

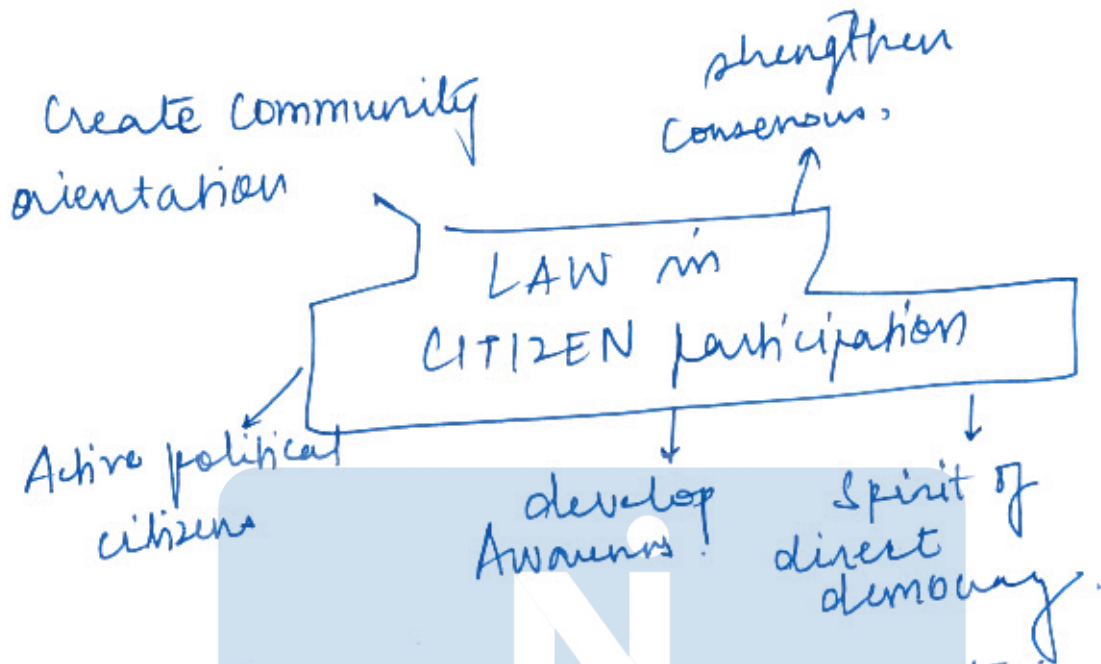
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

Meghalaya enacted SOCIAL Accountability law that made SOCIAL audit mandatory for 36 different schemes and there is growing demand for enactment in RAJASTHAN, Madhya Pradesh etc





However, such a law also creates

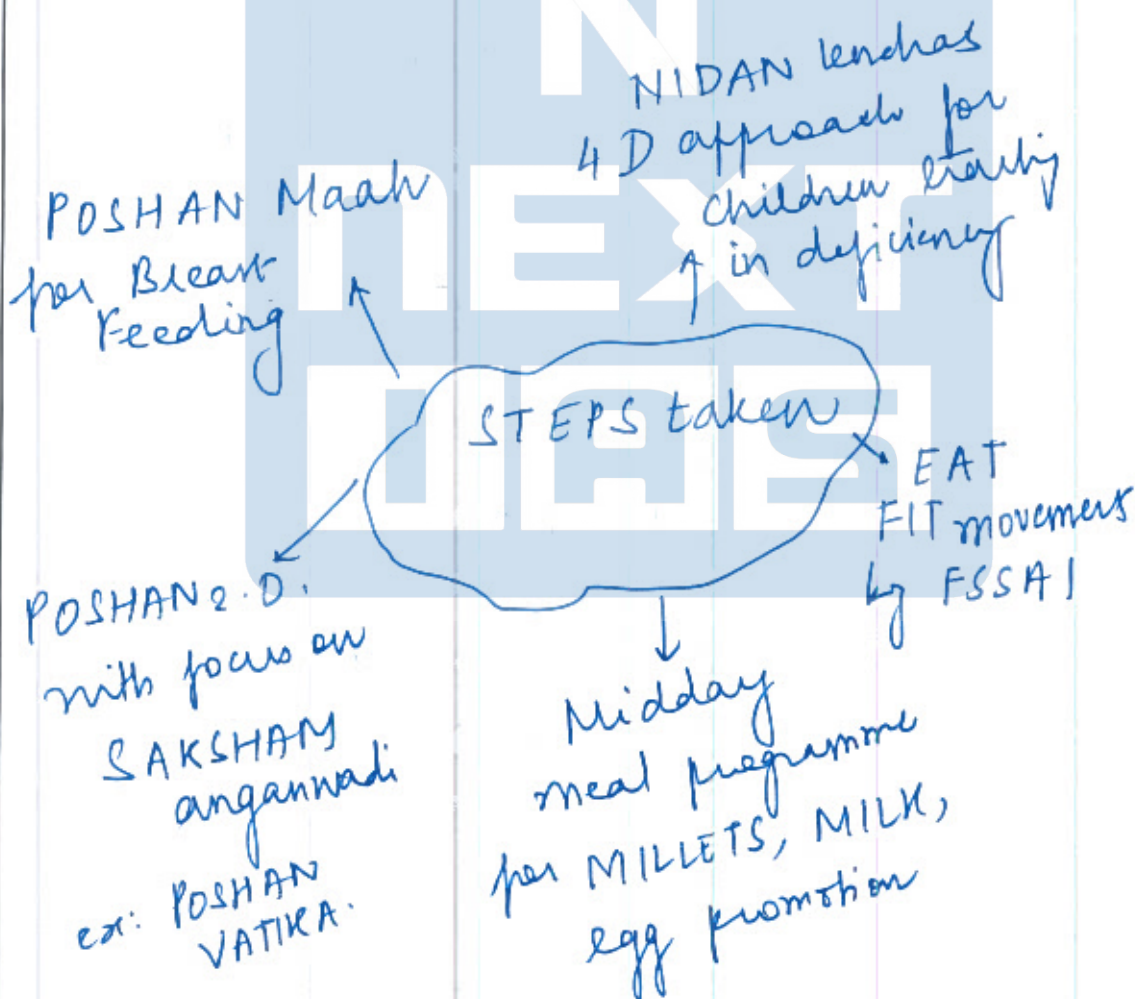
1. need for strong enforcement framework
2. Guidelines for INCLUSIVE participation
ex: women / SC / ST / divyangs
3. train social audit programme.
ex: NIPDR in Hyd
4. utilise NGO partnership
5. Create Accountability ecosystem
ex: section 4 of RTI

hence, such law must be accompanied by enabling framework for fruitful functioning.

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, 67% children face some form of malnutrition, 31.7% are stunted, 19.7% are wasted, 30% are low height for age.



NUTRITION
specific
approach is
needed as

1. women due to Cultural factors are least to eat
ex: 57% anemic

2. PVTGs need specific targetted approach
ex: end SICKLE cell anemia for 2047.

↳ 3. For new born babies, need Breast feeding
ex: First 24 hour feeding could reduce IMR by 35%.

NUTRITION
sensitive
approach

1. Food fortification
ex: golden rice

↳ 2. Balanced diet by STATE specific diet

ex: KUTI Kuri millet in north east.

↳ 3. Promoting Protein rich food for ACTIVE development

hence, NUTRITION must be priority to enhance INDIA'S future demographic dividend and role of welfare state.

- 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.

MGNREGA was enacted to bring "RIGHTS approach" and RIGHT to LIVELIHOOD as core to right to life under Article 21.

ex: it provides 100 employment days to rural family with wage allowance in case of no work.

- MGNREGA was LYNCHPIN
1. it reduced Rural Poverty
 2. Created gender empowerment with mandatory women employed.
 3. Creation of INFRASTRUCTURE and social assets under PMAY, JAL jeevan mission.
 4. stopped DISTRESS urban migration
 5. curb seasonal poverty in Drought areas with 150 day protection.

Recent
developments

stagnation of MGNREGA
allocation under 69,000 cr
in 2023 budget

CAG audit showed delay
in payments in states
like WEST Bengal.

stagnation with bare
minimum wages has led to
enhanced migration to urban
areas.

state fund delay has been
flagged in Jharkhand

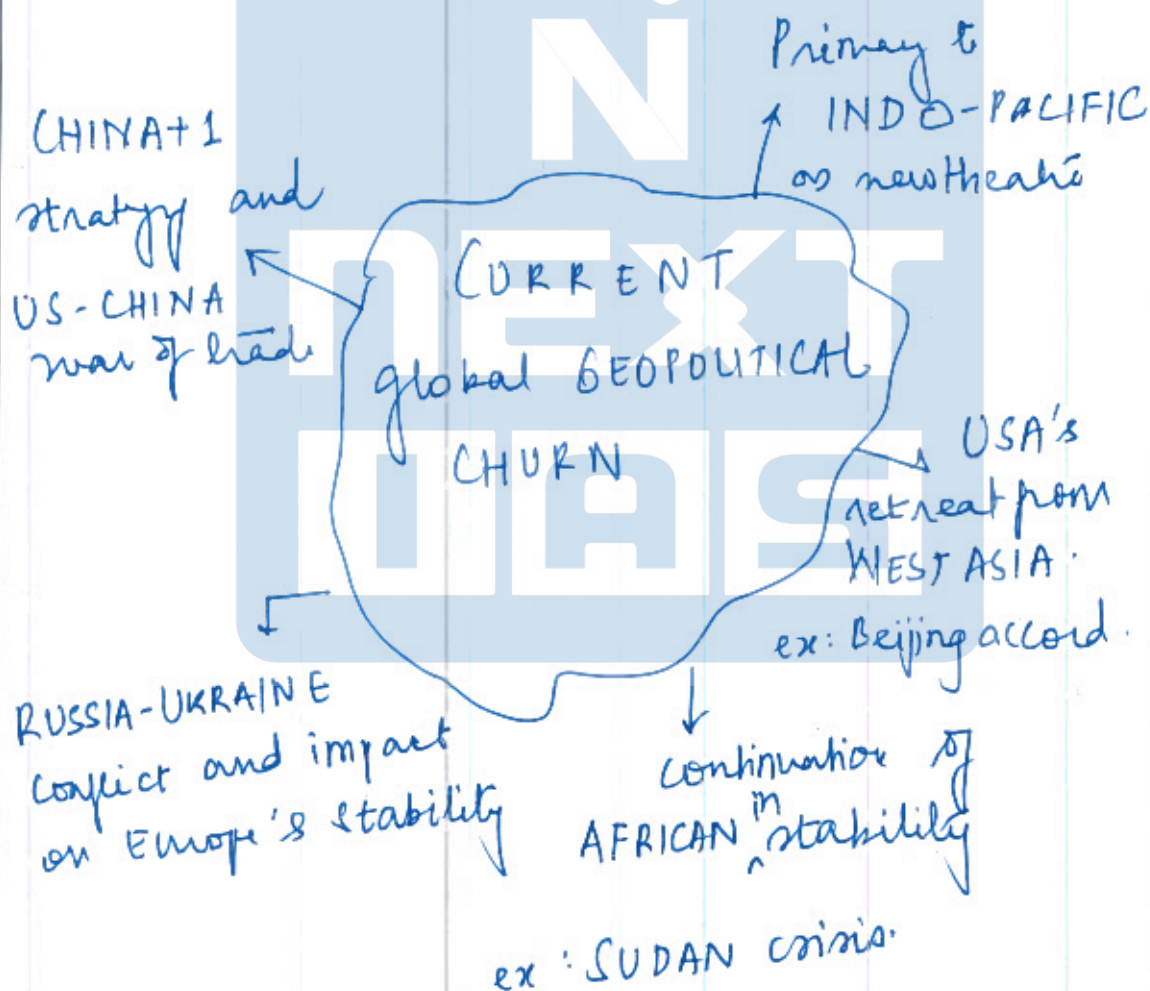
in this context, MGNREGA must be
monitored, evaluated, digitalised with
Geo tagging of Assets, strengthened with
collaboration with schemes and legislations
like CAMPA and timely disbursement in
interests of equal prosperity and poverty
alleviation under SDG 1.

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.

SHIV Shankar menon termed that INDIA's Foreign Policy is MINIMIZING divergences and MAXIMIZING convergence in context of GLOBAL divides.



- INDIA using Geopolitical China
1. using G20 to AMPLIFY voice of Global south
ex: on reformed Multilateral development banks.
 2. Using divide on ENVIRONMENT for bridging Technology transfer and funds.
ex: GLASGOW pact, LdD fund under Warsaw.
 3. using CHINA+1 strategy for ATMANIRBHAR Bharat
ex: Apple supply lines.
 4. using UKRAINE conflict for INDIA'S potential mediation
ex: 'not era of war' to PUTIN.
 5. managing China's BRI with QUAD, Malacca.
 6. Countering GLOBAL north with BRICS, IBSA.

Thus INDIA'S rise will depend upon effective utilization of opportunities by prioritizing NATIONAL interests as per Sai Shankar

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 - Germany today share a STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP that has overarching role in enhancing INDIA - EU ties.

1. BUILT on strong POLITICAL ties.

2. PARTNERSHIP for Renewable energy, science & technology working groups.

ex: INDIA - germany in GREEN grids INITIATIVE.

3. INDIA - Germany's AUTO sector driven exports.
 ex: Volkswagen's market in INDIA.

BERLIN as GATEWAY: GERMANY-INDIA ties.

4. strengthening cooperation in Emerging technologies.

5. DIASPORA - germany DRESDEN Scholarships and CULTURAL Tourism.

6. INDIA & GERMANY in "64" bid for Permanent UN SC seats.

Significance of GERMANY for INDIA - EU :

- ① Fast conclusion of EU FTA (BTIA) by 2023 & 2024
- ② Bringing EUROPE'S strategy on INDO - PACIFIC in close alignment for FOIP.
- ③ Counter China's BRI with Europe's BUILD Back Better strategy of Investments
- ④ tackle impact on exports of CBAM Carbon border tax adjustment with India exemptions
- ⑤ strengthen trade ties in line with INDIA'S Foreign trade policy 2023
ex: ODDP - global linkages
- ⑥ enhanced MOBILITY and migrant partnerships for diaspora and skilled workers ex: SHENZHEN visa extension.

However, China-germany linkage, germany's energy dependency and EU's slow decision making must be complemented with INDIA'S holistic targeting & strategic autonomy with other EU countries also.

Q.11 दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।
 (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

ANTI defection law was enacted under 52nd Amendment in 10th schedule to limit switching of MPs and MLAs across political party and uphold ethics in PUBLIC life.

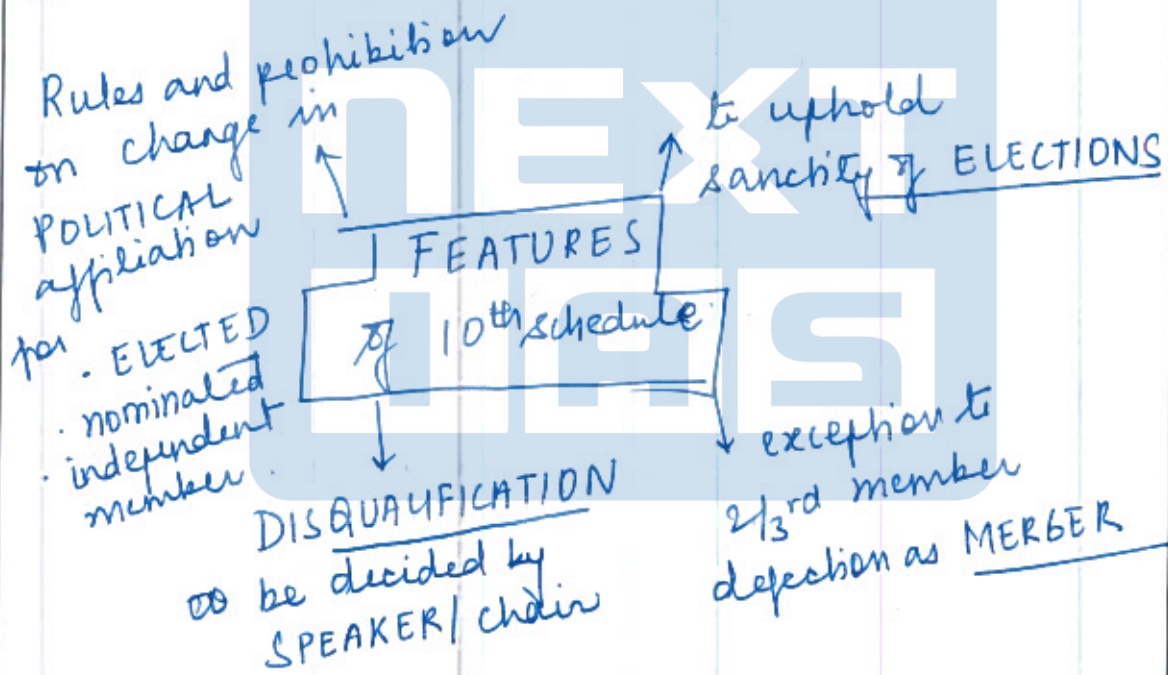
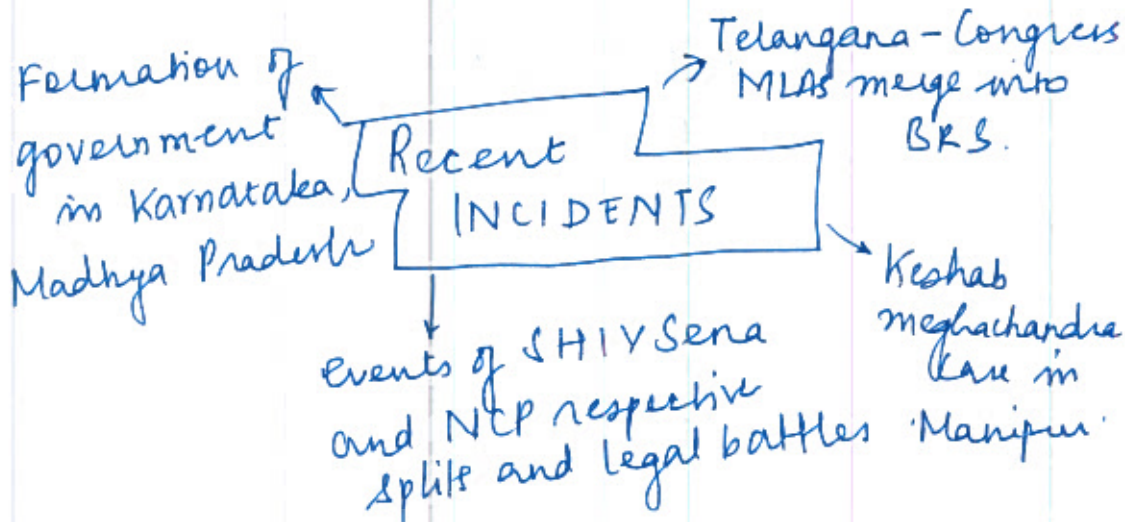


Fig: features of ADL in INDIA.

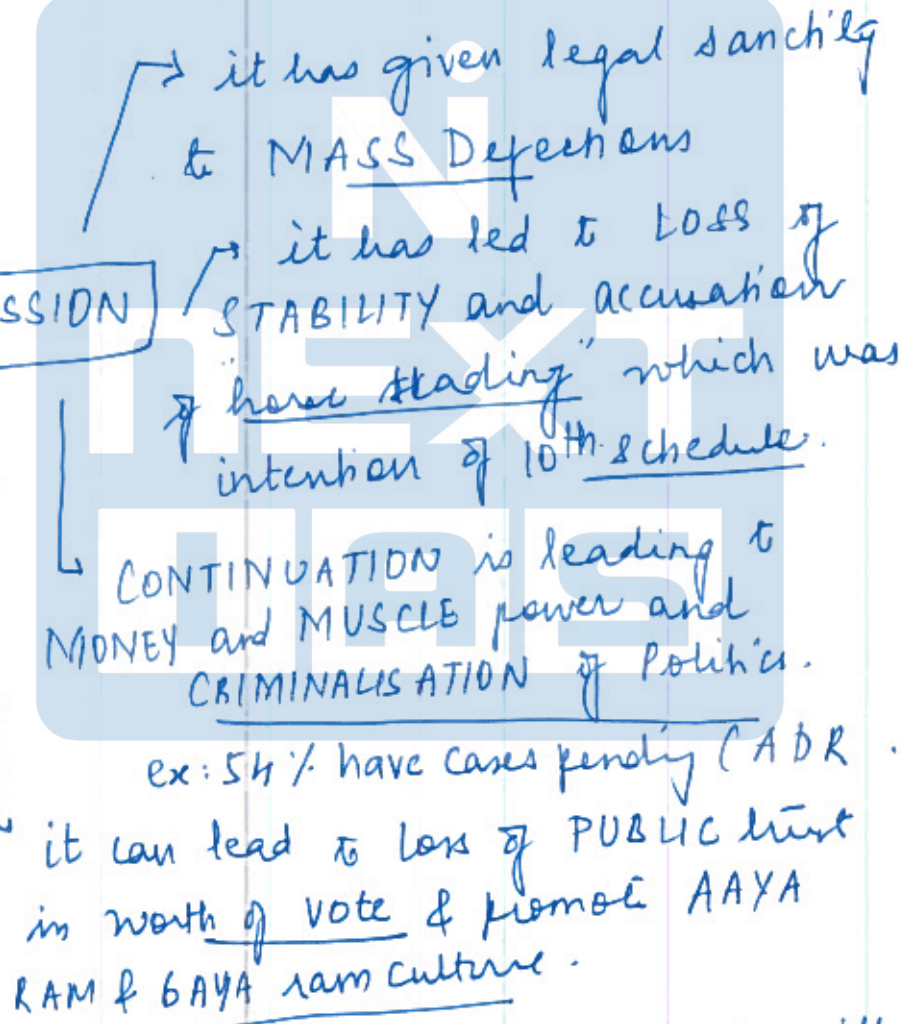
IMPACT of POLITICAL Party - legislator relation

→ 1. it has led to restriction of freedom of speech of MPs and MLAs on PARTY lines.

- ② it has created "PARTY FIRST, CONSTITUENCY NEXT" conundrum for MLA and MPs
- ③ strict whip and PARTY decisions have led to SIDELINING, dialogue and discussions
- ④ it has also provided context for Political PARTIES to engage with INDEPENDENT MLAs or nominated MPs to form government.
ex: GOA government formation with PLUM party
- ⑤ limited INTRA party democracy without differentiating DISSENT and DEFECTION
- ⑥ it has also created UEB AL loophole on POLITICAL party suspension of MLA/MP out of accord.
- This has created UNINTENDED Consequences for democracy:



REPERCUSSION



Hence changes as per Dinesh Goswami Committee to 10th schedule, narrow definition of defection, implementing RIGHT to recall are needed to strengthen INDIA as "Mother of democracies".

- 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.

in KESHAVANANDA BHARATI case, Supreme Court propounded the BASIC STRUCTURE doctrine, limiting Parliament from amending the basic and fundamental elements of Constitution.

ex: in INDIRA Swahney case, SC held "rule of LAW" as ^{part of} BASIC STRUCTURE

CRITICAL Assessment of JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

20. Judicial authority has WIDENED with BASIC structure doctrine.

ex: in S R Bommai case, Secularism Federation as BASIC Structure.

20. BASIC STRUCTURE has led to strengthening only IMPLICIT judicial review granted by Article 13 & 226.

ex: in Chandu Kumar case, Court held JUDICIAL review as BASIC structure.

3. it has led to holding EXECUTIVE and LEGISLATIVE actions ultra vires.

ex: MINERVA Mills case on upholding 39th Amendment.

4. it also has led to JUDICIAL ACTIVISM in legislative domain

ex: petitions filed on 37D and 35A withdrawal (Executive action) as against BASIC structure.

5. As there is no specific structure, it has enhanced role of JUDICIARY in making decisions of legislative domain
ex: recent SAME sex marriage petition.

6. STRIKING down of 99th Amendment of NJAC is termed JUDICIAL over-reach as continuation of "JUDGES appointing JUDGES".

However, it is also argued that BASIC STRUCTURE doctrine has played a VITAL role:

1. It was enacted in HISTORICAL context of RAPID constitutional changes ex: 42nd Amendment as Mini Constitution.
2. it has protected BASIC facets and helped Supreme Court play role of "GUARDIAN of CONSTITUTION" (schedule III)
3. it has enhanced PUBLIC trust in JUDICIARY
4. it is also in line with power of JUDICIARY under Article 142 for Complete JUSTICE.
5. Also H. R. Khanna has highlighted need for judicial restraint in ensuring BASIC structure doctrine for Balance of separation of powers.

Thus, based on the positive role and rising challenges, there is need for CODIFICATION of BASIC STRUCTURE doctrine to uphold SEPARATION of Powers as envisioned by Forefathers of Constitution

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।

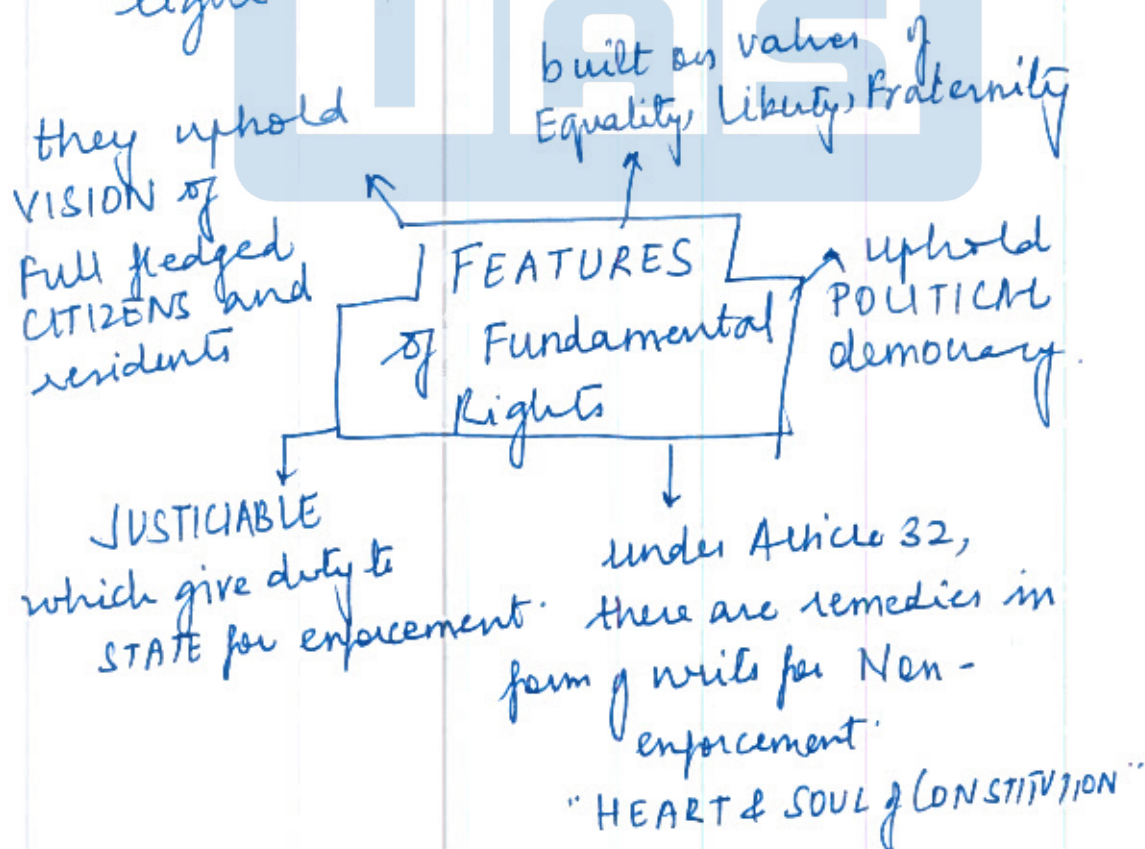
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 from Article 12 to Article 33 provided in PART III of Indian Constitution are not just rights given by STATE but also limitation on STATE in interests of protecting INDEPENDENT existence of citizen.

ex: Article 25 of right to practice, profess a religion is NATURAL right of INDIVIDUAL which is codified as Fundamental right



in this context, Reasonable Restrictions mean context of limitation on enforcing rights.

in context of Article 19 on LIBERTY, 19(2) provides various grounds for Reasonable restriction of Article 19 as:

DESIRABILITY of Reasonable restrictions

1. to uphold PUBLIC order
 ex: INTERNET Bans in Manipur post tensions, Kashmir.
2. to uphold Public decency and morality
 ex: IT INTERMEDIARY guidelines to remove obscene images against women dignity.
3. to protect FRIENDLY relations with STATES.
 ex: ports on India-myanmar relations in context of JUNTA rule.
4. Protect liberal rights and culture.
 ex: Protecting Sentinellese in Andaman islands.
5. upholding CONTEMPT of COURT
 ex: Prashant Bushan case.

However reasonable restrictions cannot exist on VARIOUS fundamental rights as:

- 1) ARTICLE 21 is Right to LIFE with dignity which is ABSOLUTE as held by SC in MANEKA gandhi case.
- 2) ARTICLE 17 to prevent & prohibit UNTOUCHABILITY is absolute ex: SAFAI Karamchai Andolan case.
- 3) Article 14 to uphold EQUAITY is absolute as upheld in JANHIT Abhiyan case for EWS (103rd Amendment)
- 4) Article 32 is absolute even during declaration of emergency for upholding Fundamental right under Article 21.

thus reasonable restrictions are needed in Article 19 and Article 25 but some fundamental rights are absolute and in interest of NATURAL justice must be SAFEGUARDED under DUE process of law

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 has led to establishing JUDICIAL interpretation of ideal CENTRE - STATE relations by outlining FEDERALISM as part of BASIC STRUCTURE doctrine.

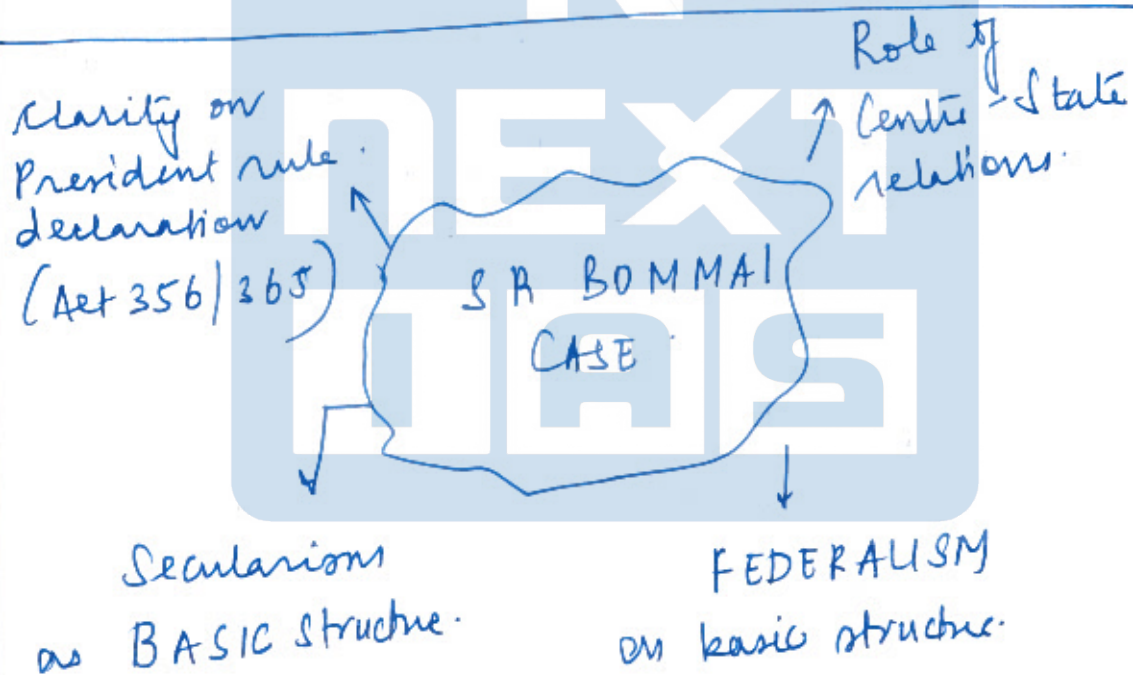


Fig: Basic outcomes

In this context, COURT'S shift came in the judgement of UNION'S authority to declare

President rule in STATE and when it is
LEGITIMATE :

1. It held Governor or
President Satisfaction can be
called into JUDICIAL review.
ex: Maharashtra protest
in SC (2023)

2. it led to Court outlining
when it is legitimate for
President rule.

ex: in Bihar (2006) dissolving
before post poll alliances
was held wrongful.

SIGNIFICANCE
JUDGEMENT

3. it led to establishing
Majority or ruling state government
& file case on ORIGINAL jurisdiction
under Article 131
ex: Maharashtra - Shiv Sena
case.

4. it has limited CENTRE's unilateral
declaration on STATES
ex: MANIPUR government not dismissed
inspite of tensions under 356.

IMPACT OF JUDGEMENT

- created STATE government stability even with opposition parties ruling at centre.
 - limited misuse of governor discretion per Article 356.
 - created JUDICIAL application on STATE'S part for any transgression as CONTEMPT of Court (Art 129)
 - creation of strong STATES in quasi federal structure.
 - led to pacification of dispute resolution.
ex: in MANIPUR, Art 355 was used.
 - Punchi Commission recommended LOCALISED emergency
- However major contention on Governor, state-subject legislations, taxation, inter state disputes must be resolved with Cooperative federalism, as outlined by Prime Minister.

Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were envisioned in line with GANDHIJI's vision and Article 40's goal for DEMOCRATIC Decentralization for PARTICIPATIVE democracy.

Role of GRAM SABHA for direct democracy

FEATURES and VISION of 3 TIER governance.

creating DISTRICT planning committee (Metropolitan committee)

STATE finance Commission.

INCLUSIVE representative for women (33%), OBC, SC, ST members.

creation of STATE election Commission for timely elections.

Fig: FEATURES.

However, shortcomings in context of 3 decades of enactment rise concerns of DECENTRALIZATION: that has to be effective.

1. FRAMEWORK has been created with TDP down approach without grassroots involvement.

2. Functions have not been devolved by respective STATE Acts in line with Schedule 11 &

12 ex: Land record maintained by STATE while taxation power rests with PRI

IMPEDIMENTS

faced by LOCAL GOVERNANCE

3. Functionary recruitment also rests with state leading to limited participation.

ex: PANCHAYAT development officer vacancies are high.

4. as per 15th FC & N K Singh Committee, 46% of all ULBs are dependent on grants with limited revenue generation.
ex: 20% tied grants

5. delays in state vacancy and fund releasing.

6. role of SEC in timely elections
7. recommendatory role of SEC in context of mounting STATE'S Debt/GDP ratio.

Thus, in this context, there is need for EFFECTIVE decentralization:

- 1) As per SARKARIA Commission on line of PRINCIPLE of SUBSIDIARITY
ex: Local Bodies in Service delivery
- 2) ARC II highlighted need for FUNCTIONAL devolution by states through legal framework, digitalization, strengthen open recruitment for functionaries
ex: MYSURU declaration by PRIs
- 3) FINANCIAL decentralization as per 15th FC must be arrived via tied grants, Competitive Federalism
- 4) Promotion of Municipal Bonds for grants
ex: 23 ULBs launch of Surat Bonds have been taken as best case study

hence, effective decentralization can lead to SERVICE delivery effectiveness and efficiency as envisioned by Constitution. (Artic 40)

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.

as per VNDP's vision of "GOOD Governance" is build on STAKEHOLDER partnerships, building collective strengths and networks for SCALING up.



Using Collective Partnership for SDG achievement

→ 1. Kudumbashree in Kerala is SHG partnership for achieving - Poverty Alleviation (SDG 1) - women empowerment (SDG 5)

2. Government - QCI in "Swachh Sarvekshan" survey via 3rd party is for achieving ODF++, water + cities and SDG-6 for Sanitation

3. INDIA - Bill & Melinda Gates foundation Ageo climate zone map for NUTRITION & SDG 2 achievement

4. INDIA'S GLOBAL ISA initiative is for enhancing Renewable energy for all (SDG 8)
ex: DSOWOG - green grids

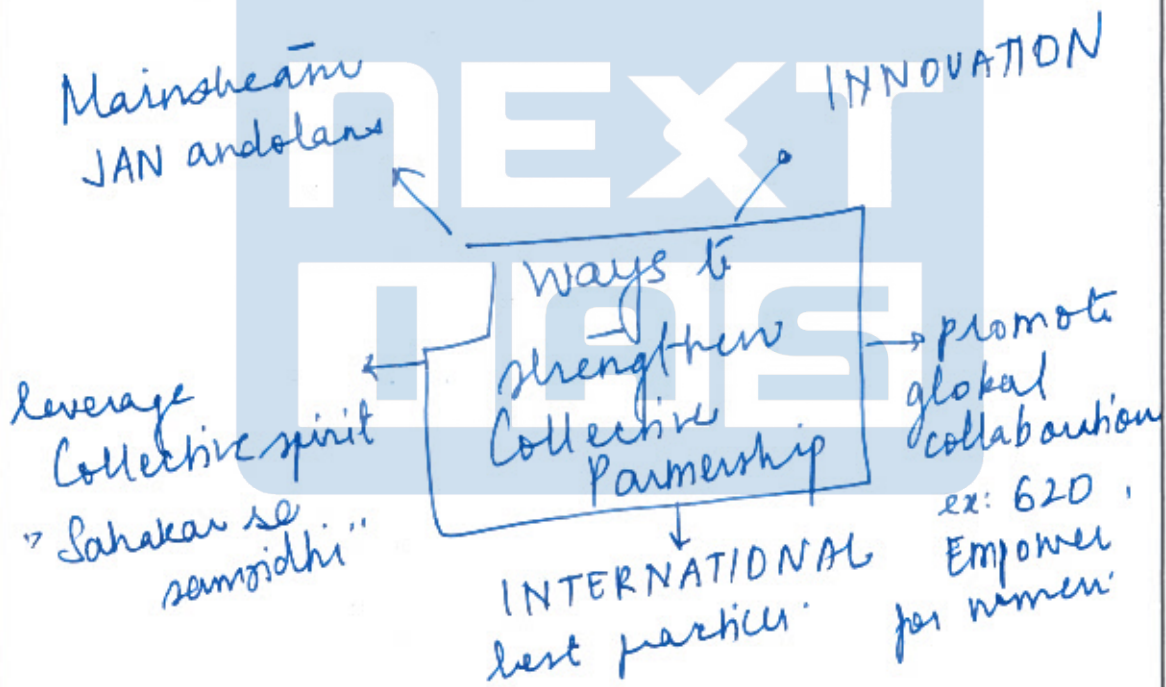
5. INDIA - ASER (Pratham) for enhancing Quality education under SDG-4.
N60

Similarly in
IMPLEMENTATION
of SDGs

to implement Climate Smart agriculture, INDIA is promoting FPOs
ex: DDOP approach

to IMPLEMENT sustainable consumption, INDIA'S LIFE movement as JAN andolan.

- ③ INDIA is also using CSR mandate under Section 135 of Companies Act, ESR norms for enhanced CORPORATE implementation.
- ④ PLASTIC Pact with CII & FICCI for protecting LIFE under sea (SDG 14)
- ⑤ Promoting CDRI is for creating SUSTAINABLE cities (SDG 9 & 11)



thus Collective spirit must be Empowered, Sustained & reinvigorated for VIKASIT Bharat @ 2047.

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

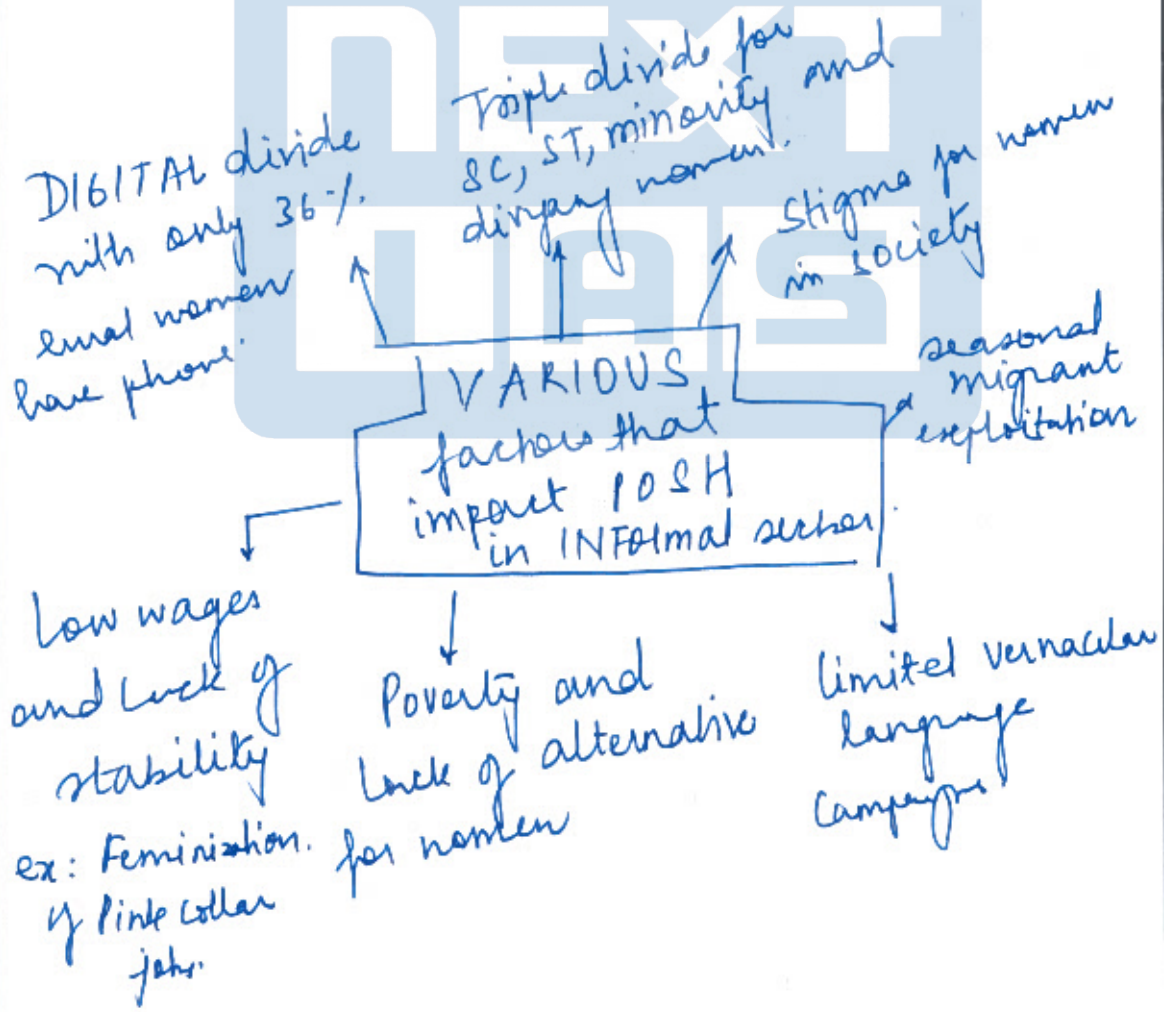
How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Prevention of SEXUAL Harassment at workplace for women was enacted as per VISHAKHA guidelines of SUPREME COURT in line with CONSTITUTIONAL vision for Right to SAFETY and right to work and Equality for women [Art 14, Art 39(a) & 39(e)]

ISSUES in IMPLEMENTATION of POSH Act.

① recent PARLIAMENT standing committee report highlighted that 14/31 SPORTS federation did not establish INTERNAL Complaints Committee (ICC)
ex: WRESTLER protests

- ② Legal loopholes on MINIMUM number of employees. (14 employees)
- ③ Conviction rates have been low
- ④ role of MNCs in not letting cases impact brand image.
- ⑤ Lack of chairperson women due to GLASS ceiling
- ⑥ limited social worker interaction for operationalizing POSH Act



- STRATEGIES
& bridge gap
1. Mass awareness campaigns in INFORMAL sector.
 2. using Vernacular language for Poster, Complaints
 3. Train ICC for complaints
 4. Build systems for Complaints with anonymity of woman (POSH-SHE BOX)
 5. strengthen DIGITAL literacy of women
 6. UNIONIZATION of informal sector women for rights.
 7. Collaboration with women NGOs.

hence NARI shakti has potential to enhance GDP by 26% which can be tapped with effective implementation, awareness and conviction under POSH.

Q.18 'नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The arena of 21st century is marked by IT revolution, INDUSTRIAL society 4.0 and Globalization that has led to DIGITALIZATION and enhanced coverage of service delivery in INDIA's welfare state as outlined in ARTICLE 38

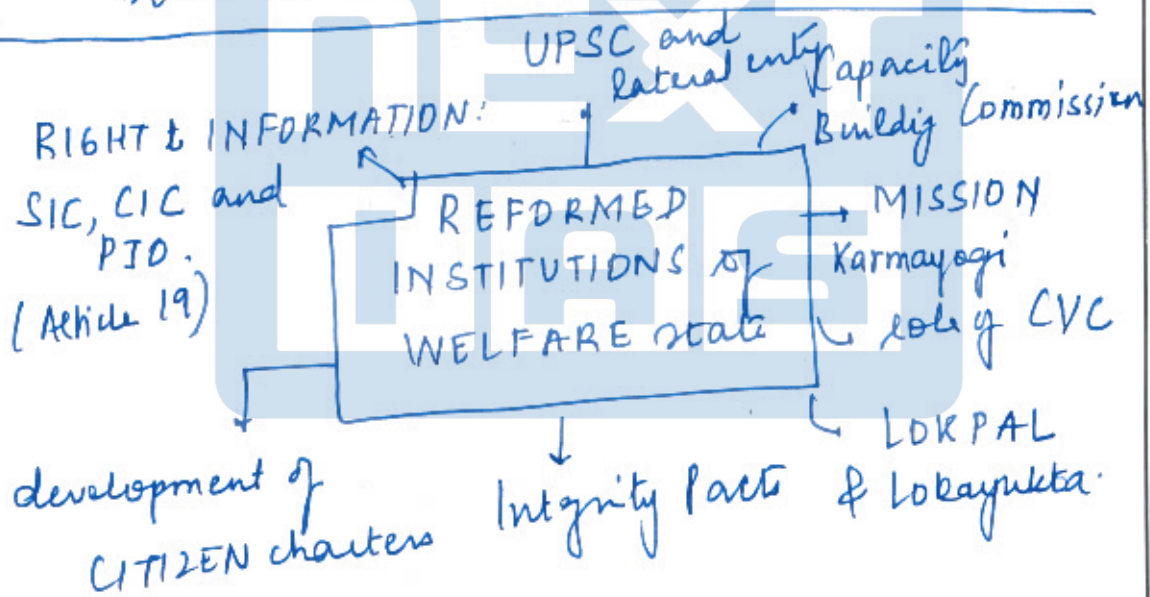
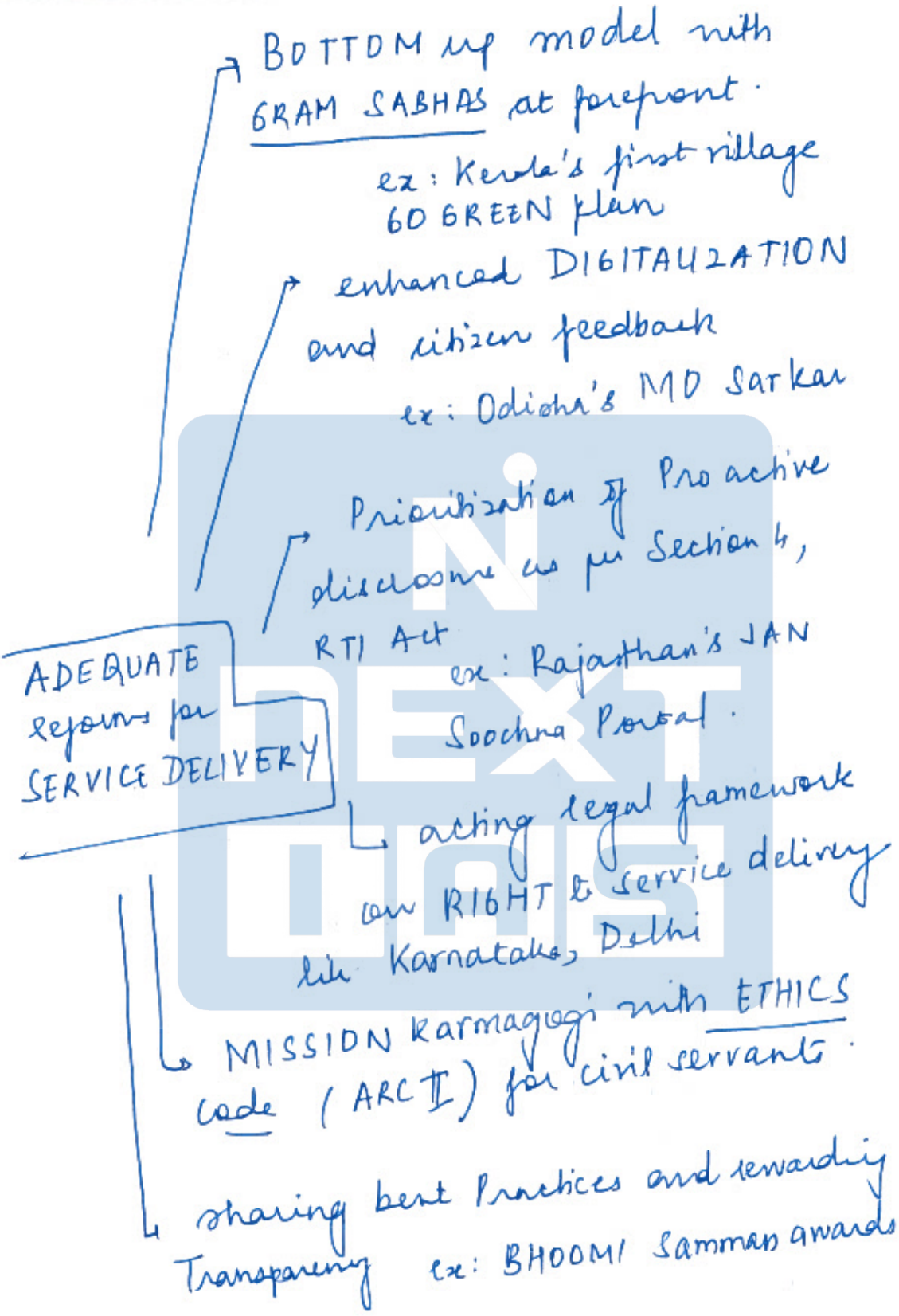


Fig: changes in 21st century.

In this context, there are rising challenges for SERVICE Delivery:

CHALLENGES
for SERVICE
DELIVERY

1. TOP down model with LIMITED devolution of Framework, Functions to PRI & ULBs
 ex: 46% ULBs are almost fully dependent on grants (PRS report)
2. Limited capacity at ground level.
 ex: 21% vacancy in STATE level POLICE (NCRB data)
3. Lack of awareness in CITIZEN charters per officials
 ex: ARC II as "one size fits all approach"
4. DIGITAL triple divide and lack of digital literacy at rural, women and marginalized
 ex: only 36% rural women own phone (NFHS 5)
5. Issues of electricity, internet, phone signals
 ex: 22% Biometric authentication failures in Jharkhand.



Thus, SEVOTTAM model with Focus on "SARVODAYA through ANTYODAYA" must be prioritized by Civil servants of Kartavyakaal.

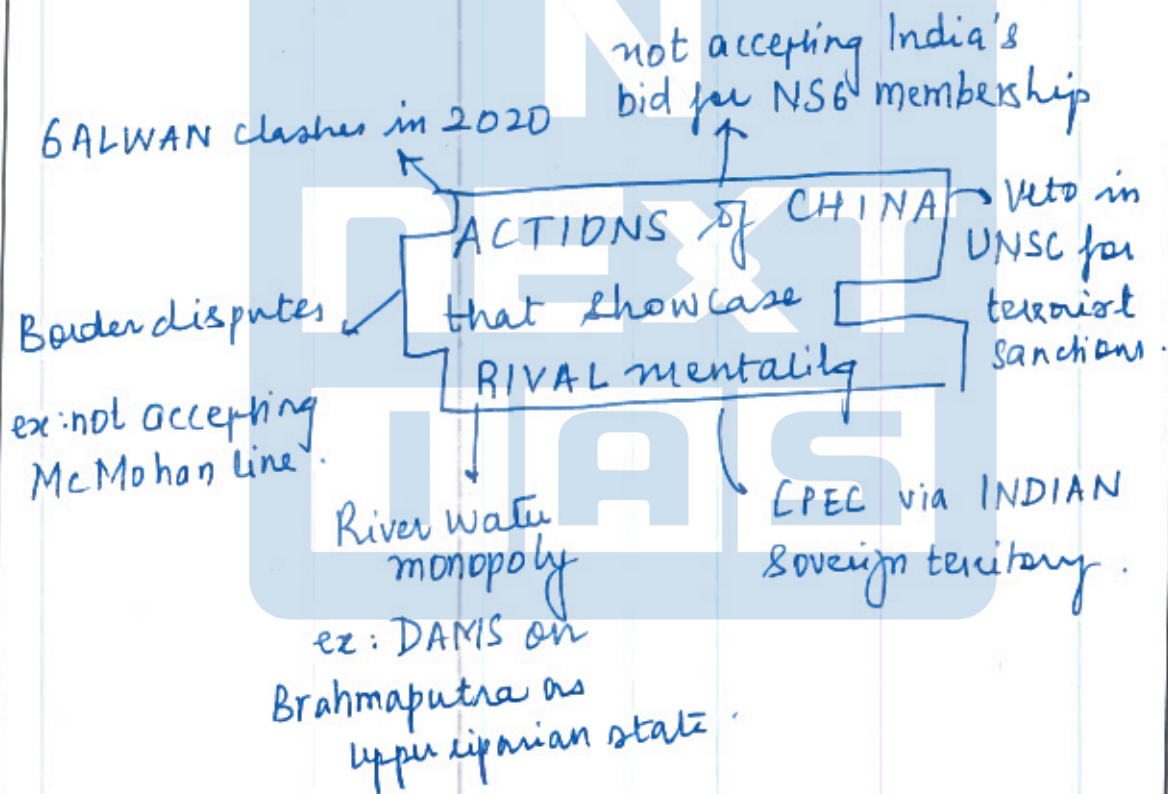
Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत-चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

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.

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

China as 2nd largest economy and 2nd most populist country views INDIA as "ASIAN" enemy,

as highlighted by C. RAJAMOHAN



Reasons for this belief. as INDIA CAN COUNTER its HEGEMONY in ASIA.

→ 1. HISTORICAL goodwill enjoyed by INDIA.
ex: TIBET refugees in INDIA.

2. CULTURAL ties of CIVILIZATION
ex: Project MAUSUM with South
east Asian countries on old
trade ties.
3. CENTRALITY in INDIAN Ocean
as NET security provider, vision of SABAR.
ex: INDIAN threat to Chinese
malaccan dilemma.
4. DIVERSITY of culture and PLURAL
spirit
ex: DELHI declaration with
Central ASIAN countries
5. POLITICAL linkage of DIPLOMATIC
deftness
ex: India as only country with
links to SAUDI, ISRAEL and IRAN
with STRATEGIC autonomy.

despite these factors, INDIA and CHINA.
also see many areas of CONVERGENCE:

→ CENTRALITY of ASIA by
Priority for ASIAN Century as
per Brhama Challaey.
ex: role in BRICS

→ Reformed MULTILATERALISM
ex: NDB as counter to
Western Bretton wood INSTITUTIONS

→ SECURITY, radicalisation
and terrorism as seen with
SCO Summit, RATS establishment

AREAS
of INDD
CHINA
Convergence

↳ ENVIRONMENT negotiations
with GLOBAL north
ex: Montreal Protocol,
deadlines for NET zero deadline

SOUTH Asian stability

ex: AFGHANISTAN, Myanmar

↳ importance of HIMALAYA for
weather, climate, water security.

As per HAPPYMON Jacob, INDIA- CHINA relation
will be complex with enhancing convergence
while dealing with divergences for a MULTIPolar
world order.

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.

INDIA-PACIFIC region from the coast of Africa upto the shores of western america is emerging as new THEATRE of GEOPOLITICS with diverging interests of existing powers like USA and emerging powers of developing world.

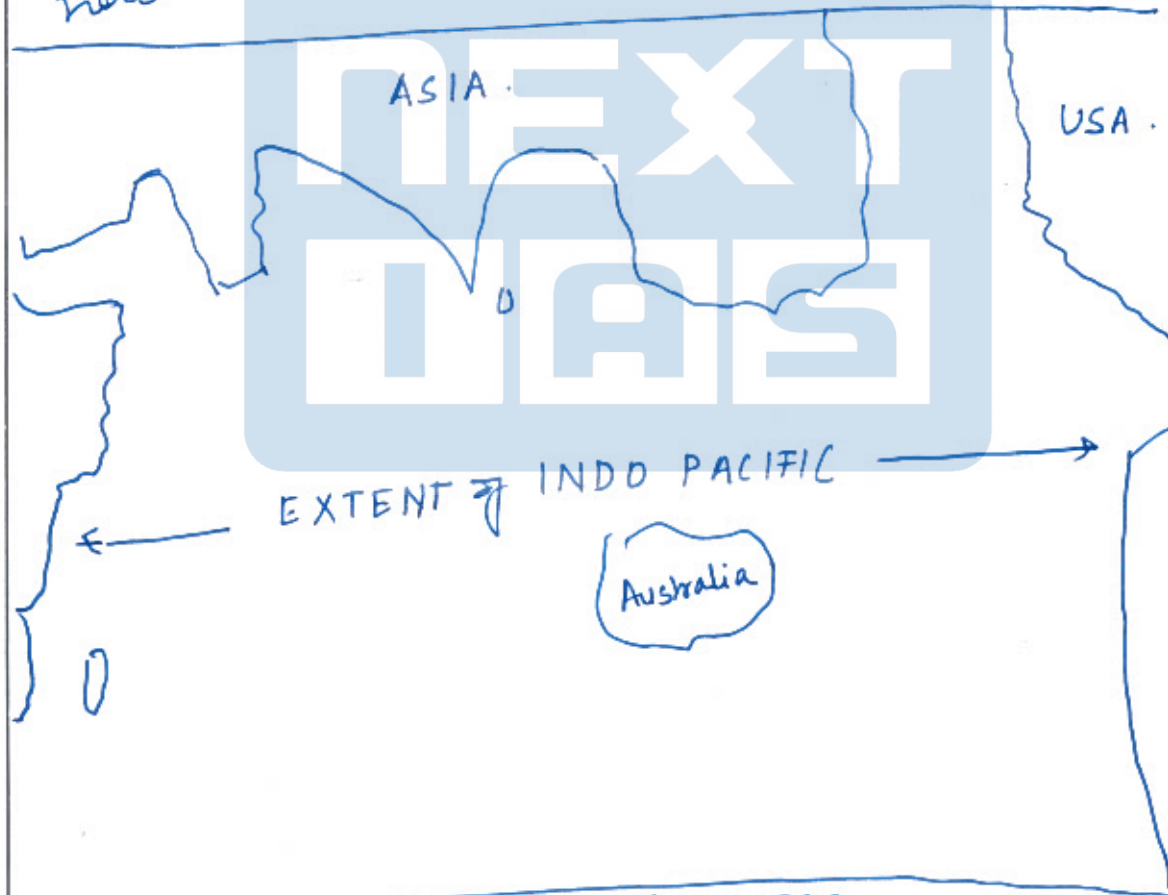


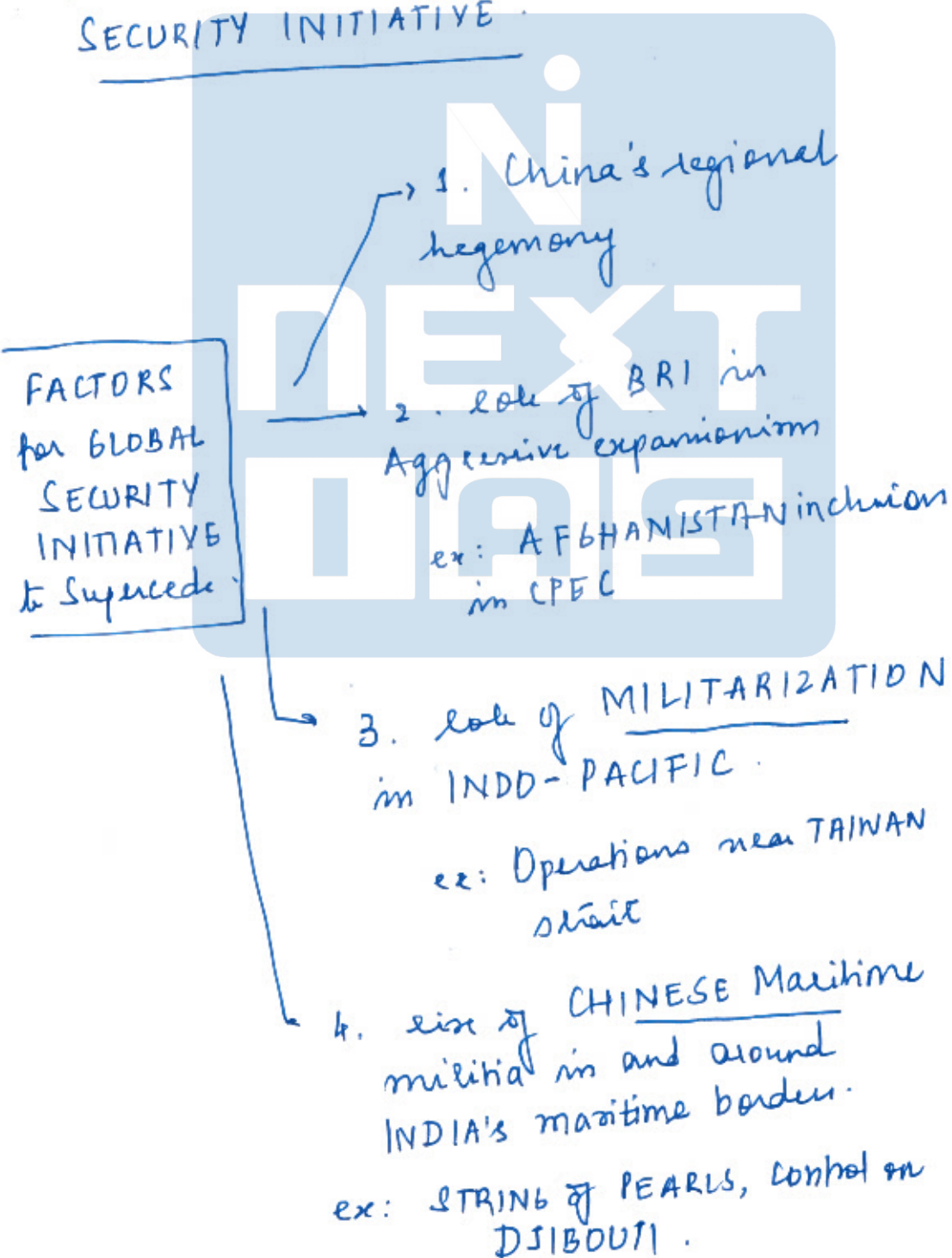
Fig: Showcasing VASTNESS of INDIAN and PACIFIC zones.

ZONE of
DIVERGING
INTERESTS

- Changes in GLOBAL order with rising CHINA's cartographic expansionism
ex: 9 DASH line to claim SOUTH China sea
- ECONOMIC: SLOCs in INDO Pacific cater to 2/3 of oil trade and goods movement
ex: China's Malacca dilemma
- For UNITED STATES, INDO-Pacific as new area of contestation with CHINA.
ex: FONOPs in Indian Ocean
- For INDIA, as Net Security Provider, "Free & Open Indo Pacific" (FOIP) is crucial
ex: IORA & IONS
- For ASEAN, it is ASEAN centrality in INDO-Pacific order.
- For Small Island States, INDO-Pacific offers arena for SUSTAINABLE connectivity and development
ex: IPEF launched by US.

In this arena of diverging interests, the DEMOCRATIC diamond countries have launched QUAD to uphold Free & open INDO-PACIFIC.

while China calling QUAD as ASIAN NATO, has launched GLOBAL SECURITY INITIATIVE.



Space for Rough Work

However, QUAD of democratic countries remains stronger and holistic as

→ HOLISTIC partnership
 ex: OPERATIONS & Exercise Malabar



However Country GSI will need QUAD+ approach, incorporating SIDS (IRIS, FIPIC like initiatives) and Project export driven model.
 for a era of REFORMED INCLUSIVE Polycentric global order (SS Strategy - Shanghai Le dialogue)