FLT-8(GS-2)

Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International Relations / शासन व्यवस्था, संविधान, शासन-प्रणाली, सामाजिक न्याय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध

INDEX TABLE		
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
Total Marks Obtained		
Evaluator Code		
Reviewer Code		
Total Attempted Questions		

INSTRUCTIONS / निर्देश

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions

कृपया प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

1. There are **20** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.
   इसमें **बीस** प्रश्न हैं तथा **हिन्दी** एवं **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।
2. **All** questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in the medium other than the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in question, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

NEW DELHI CAMPUS: 309, Kanchenjunga Building, 18 Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001 | Tel: 011 - 4078 6050, 23317293, 23318135/36, 23738906/07 | Email: contact@rauias.com

JAIPUR CAMPUS: 3rd Floor, UDB Corporate Tower (Nawal Tower), A-1, J.L.N. Marg, Near Fortis Hospital, Jaipur - 302017 | Tel: 0141 - 410 6050/57, 2722050 | Email: contactjaipur@rauias.com

BENGALURU CAMPUS: 2nd Floor, AKS Plaza, 10 Industrial Layout, Jyoti Niwas College (JNC) Road, 5th Block Koramangala, Bengaluru - 560095 | Tel: 080 - 255 35536/ 37/ 38/ 39, 9916035536
Email: contactbengaluru@rauias.com

Scanned with CamScanner

	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	**DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?**				
a.	**Answer Relevancy**				
b.	**Answer Enrichment** points like use of: • **Key Terms**/ Subject Vocab • Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. • **Association with the Current Affairs** and **use of examples** to explain the concept and idea				
2.	**HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?**				
a.	**Structure** - Intro, Body, Conclusion				
b.	**Presentation** – Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps				
c.	**Language & Grammar**				
d.	**Word limit**				

Detailed Comments/Feedback/Suggestions for improvement:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Scanned with CamScanner

निर्धारित समय: तीन घण्टे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

सामान्य अध्ययन
GENERAL STUDIES

शासन व्यवस्था, संविधान, शासन-प्रणाली, सामाजिक न्याय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध
GOVERNANCE, CONSTITUTION, POLITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Questions-Cum-Answer (QCA)
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (QCA) पुस्तिका
Multiple-Themes Test No. QIP-MTS-21/FLT-8(GS-2)

Test Date	05/12/2021
Student Name	SHUBHANKAR PATHAK
Email ID	
Mobile No.	
UPSC Roll No.	0839316
Course	☑ MTS & QIP Comprehensive (32 Tests)
	☐ MTS & QIP Focused (15 Tests)
	☑ MTS & QIP Ranker's (15 Tests)
Centre	Online ☑ Delhi ☐ Jaipur ☐ Bengaluru ☐

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

1. The separation of power between different organs of the government is the key to prevent the concentration of unchecked power, and to provide for checks and balances. Elucidate. **(150 words)**

सरकार के विभिन्न अंगों के मध्य शक्ति का पृथक्करण अनियंत्रित शक्ति की एकाग्रता को रोकने, और नियंत्रण तथा संतुलन प्रदान करने की कुंजी है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

10

Theory of separation of power was propounded by Montesquiev. It states that legislature, Executive & Judiciary must remain independent from each others functioning.

Separation of Power: Key to Prevent Concentration of Power

1) Article 50 → separation of judiciary from executive
   → judiciary can check executive dominance & protect rights of citizens

2) Parliament is supreme in its function of law-making
   → special rights for independence of its functioning & its members (Parliamentary Privileges)

Scanned with CamScanner

3) Advice tended by ministers to President cannot be disclosed
→ independence of executive

Theory of Checks & Balances

Each organ exercises some control over the other to ensure neither crosses their constitutional jurisdiction.

1) Judicial Review (Articles 13, 32, 226)

2) Collective responsibility of executive to legislature (Article 75)

3) legislature can make laws to overturn judicial pronouncements, if in national interest

In modern liberal democracy, separation of power & checks & balances has become essential to uphold smooth functioning of all three organs.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

2. Comment on the significance of the 'Maneka Gandhi v/s the Union of India Case (1978)'. Differentiate between the concept of 'Procedure established by Law' and the concept of 'Due Process of Law'. **(150 words)** 10

'मेनका गांधी बनाम भारत संघ वाद (1978)' के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। 'कानून के द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' (Procedure established by Law) की अवधारणा एवं 'कानून की उचित प्रक्रिया' (Due Process of Law) की अवधारणा के मध्य विभेदन कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Maneka Gandhi case 1978 was a historic step taken by Supreme Court, which ultimately lead to liberal interpretation of Article 21 and other derived rights.

Maneka Gandhi 1978: Significance

1) Article 21 by nature includes due process of law

2) Articles 14, 19, 21 are not to be interpreted in watertight compartments, but they are interdependent
   → violation of any one leads to violation of others 2

Procedure Established by law

1) Prescribed in Article 21

Scanned with CamScanner

2) Judiciary cannot comment on need & background of any legislation, but only its legislative process and constitutionality

3) British origin concept (negative)

Due Process of Law

1) American concept (positive)

2) Judiciary can not only pronounce on constitutionality of legislation, but also its need, significance and other incidental matters

3) wider in scope than procedure established by law

Through Maneka Gandhi judgement, Supreme Court has widened the ambit of rights enjoyed by Indian citizen.

Scanned with CamScanner

1953 6
प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

3. Examine the provisions introduced by the recently amended Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, for the regulation of the Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country. **(150 words)** 10

देश में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (The Non-governmental Organizations - NGOs) के विनियम के लिए हाल ही में संशोधित 'विदेशी अंशदान (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2010' [The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010], के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रावधानों की जाँच कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) has been enacted to ensure any foreign fund/money doesnot influence democratic functioning of Indian State.

FCRA 2020 Amendment Regarding NGO's

1) NGO's can accept funding only in notified SBI branches of New Delhi

2) Aadhar Card has been made compulory for NGO officers

3) Limit of foreign funding for administrative expenses reduced from 50% to 20%.

Scanned with CamScanner

Intention Behind Such Provisions

1) curb illegal funding from foreign sources in garb of NGO's
   ex: money laundering, funding insurgents etc.

2) Reduce arbitrary expenses by NGOs
   ex: High salary paid to executives

3) Better auditing & accounting mechanisms of NGO funding

FCRA Amendment will bring greater transparency & accountability of NGO's. However certain challenges can be ironed out by stakeholder-wide discussions and swift implementation.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)

4. In the light of the recent Pegasus attack, examine how India can preserve the Fundamental Right to Privacy in this age of growing cyber-terrorism. **(150 words)** 10

हाल ही में पेगासस (Pegasus) हमले के आलोक में जाँच कीजिए कि भारत बढ़ते हुए साइबर-आतंकवाद के इस युग में निजता के मौलिक अधिकार को कैसे संरक्षित कर सकता है। **(150 शब्द)**

Pegasus is an intelligence & spying-software developed by Israeli company NSO. It has been revealed that certain Indian security agencies have access to Pegasus.

Fundament Right to Privacy (Article 21) vs cyber-security

1) Increased cyber-attacks, cyber-bullying instances
   ex: bot attacks, fake accounts, hidden identities

2) cyber-frauds in financial sphere
   ex: malware attacks (wannacry), Denial of service attacks

3) online recruitment for terrorist groups ex: ISIS in Kerala

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

4) can gain access to sensitive private and government resources/data
ex: army bases locations & design

5) shouldnot be used against citizens for spying or data access
ex: politicians, opposition leaders, senior bureaucrats

6) citizens may be informed of technology used, if in national interest
ex: face recognition technology in CCTV's

7) Robust data protection law to address issues of citizens
(B.N. Srikrishna Committee)

There is a need to balance security interests and fundamental rights of citizens in ever-growing cyber space. However, primacy may be given to former in larger interest.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

दिस भाग में न लिखें। (Do not write anything in this part)

5. What do you understand by the term "corporate governance"? Discuss why it became important in the era of LPG (liberalization, privatization and globalization). **(150 words)** 10

'कॉर्पोरेट अभिशासन' (Corporate Governance) शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि एल.पी.जी. (LPG - liberalization, privatization and globalization) (उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण) के युग में यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। **(150 शब्द)**

Corporate Governance is the way in which a private firm manages its resources to balance profit, interest of stakeholders, society, environment & role of law.

Corporate Governance: Importance in LPG era

1) Increasing opportunities for corporate corruption
   ex: PNB scandal by Nirav Modi

2) Environment degradation
   → need for Triple Bottom Line approach



Scanned with CamScanner

3) Responsibility towards society
-> CSR (2%) as mandated by law
-> Giving back from the society it derives its profit from

4) Ethical corporate governance
-> increasing private sector participation post- LPG

Due to larger space for corporates post LPG, corporate governance has assumed increased significance. As Ratan Tata has said "Profits belong to you, but resources belong to society" should be governing motto of private sector.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

6. Though the Tribunal reforms act, 2021 aimed at reversing the excessive tribunalisation, it didn't remove the Executive interference in the matters of judiciary. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

हालांकि ट्रिब्यूनल रिफॉर्म्स एक्ट, 2021 का उद्देश्य अत्यधिक ट्रिब्यूनलाइजेशन को उलटना था, लेकिन इसने न्यायपालिका के मामलों में कार्यकारी हस्तक्षेप को नहीं हटाया। टिप्पणी करें। **(150 शब्द)**

Tribunal Reforms Act 2021 seeks to rationalise multiple tribunals for effective delivery of justice.

Tribunal Reforms Act: Issues

1) Appointment of Tribunal members done by executive
   → Supreme Court has repeatedly called for 3-member committee comprising PM, Leader of Opposition LS, CJI for recommending appointments

2) Executive interference in appointment is considered violative of independence of judiciary
   (separation of Power; Article 50)

Scanned with CamScanner

3) Reduces credibility & autonomy of tribunals

4) Often retired civil servants/ judges are appointment

⇒ defeats purpose of tribunals to have subject experts as members

L. Chandra Kumar Judgement (1997)

Supreme Court advocated for creation of independent Tribunal Commission to deal with all aspects of Tribunals, including appointments.

Government should consider creating such an organisation for effective delivery of justice.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग न लिखें) (Do not anything part)

7. Discuss the reasons behind the rapid change in the disease burden of India from communicable to non-communicable diseases. **(150 words)**

संक्रामक से गैर-संक्रामक रोगों में भारत के रोग भार में तीव्रता से परिवर्तन के कारण की चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

Currently, 65% of India's disease burden is dominated by Non-Communicable Diseases.

Change in Disease Burden

1) Reduced poverty & improved standard of living
   - → reduced incidence of malaria, dengue etc.

2) Change in lifestyle of people.
   - → Increased burden of lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, blood pressure, heart attack etc.

3) Change in dietary patterns
   ex. fast food consumption vs green vegetables

Scanned with CamScanner

4) Increased stress, isolation in fast paced global & urban world

5) Improved access to healthcare services

⇒ ↓ communicable diseases spread

Economic Survey has warned against "saliency bias" towards communicable diseases due to covid pandemic.

Measures such as Fit India movement, Eat Right Campaign, FSSAI move to reduce trans-fats limit will help reduce non-communicable disease borden & achieve SDG3 (good health).

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

8. India and Australia relationship has been assuming strategic importance. Discuss in the context of the Indo – Pacific. **(150 words)** 10

भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के संबंध सामरिक महत्व के होते जा रहे हैं। इंडो-पैसिफिक के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

India & Australia are Comprehensive Strategic Partners with a shared vision of free & open Indo-Pacific guided by Rules Based order.

India & Australia: Strategic Partnership

1) Membership of QUAD alliance
   - → to protect free navigation in Indo-Pacific region
   - → development of Indo-Pacific region, in conformity with ASEAN Centrality

2) Australia joined Malabar Exercise first time since 2007

3) Mutual Logistics Supply Agreement (MLSA) signed India-Australia

Scanned with CamScanner

→ give access to each other's bases for logistics supplementation & refilling

A) Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI)

→ between India, Japan, Australia

→ diversify supply chains to ~~reduce~~ reduce dependence on unilateral supply chain dominance

with USA ~~is~~ proposing to include India & Australia in QUAD (from G7), India-Australia relationship will gain further strategic importance.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)

9. It appears as if the Indo-Pacific Quad has become irrelevant because of the formation of the AUKUS Security Partnership. Do you agree? Deliberate. **(150 words)**

ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि 'AUKUS सुरक्षा साझेदारी' (The AUKUS Security Partnership) के गठन के कारण 'इंडो-पैसिफिक क्वाड' (The Indo-Pacific Quad) अप्रासंगिक हो गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? विवेचना कीजिए। **(150 शब्द)**

AUKUS partnership has been announced by Australia, US, UK to improve & converge strategic security interests in Indo-Pacific Region.

AUKUS has weakened QUAD

1) Year mandate on security goals unlike QUAD
   → Hesitance by India, Japan

2) Negative reaction by France
   → weakens resolve to counter-China in Indo-Pacific (one of major goals of QUAD))

3) Strengthens China's argument of unreliability of US internation relations with its partners

Scanned with CamScanner

4) Lack of consultation with QUAD members

AUKUS strengthens QUAD

1) Agreement on security between strategic partners of QUAD members
   → absolves members from any such commitments
   → improves overall security framework of Indo-Pacific region

2) QUAD, AUKUS can work in tandem to uphold international rules based order in Indo-Pacific
   → counter China's hegemonistic attitude

3) Strengthens QUAD's initiatives to check Chinese incursions

Thus, QUAD has not become irrelevant because of AUKUS. The partnership between QUAD & AUKUS will shape Indo-Pacific geopolitics in coming time.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर कृपया में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)

10. Discuss the role of the IAEA in nuclear non-proliferation. How far the organization is successful in achieving its objectives? **(150 words)**

परमाणु अप्रसार में IAEA की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह संगठन अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में कहाँ तक सफल है? **(150 शब्द)**

IAEA was formed in 1956 to propagate civil use of nuclear energy and promote nuclear non-proliferation. India was founding member.

IAEA: Role in Non-Proliferation

1) mechanisms to conduct independent investigations in civil/nuclear power plants of NPT members
   → ensures nuclear enrichment is not done for development of nuclear weapons

2) Can sign agreement with non-NPT member to check use of nuclear materials acquired through civil Nuclear Agreements
   ex: India

Scanned with CamScanner

IAEA: Success in non-proliferation

1) NS members continue to increase nuclear stockpile of weapons.

2) Non-NPT members are under no obligation to adhere to non-proliferation goals

3) Failure to check enrichment by Iran under JCPOA agreement

Thus IAEA has largely failed to ensure its non-proliferation goals due to multiple institutional bottlenecks in NPT Agreement itself.

Any organisation cannot ensure non-proliferation unless nuclear-armed countries themselves take strong resolve towards nuclear-weapons-free world.

Scanned with CamScanner

1953 6
प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

11. What do you understand by the term 'vertical and horizontal federalism'? What is the emerging concerns being faced with respect to them? **(250 words)**

'ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज संघवाद' (Vertical and Horizontal Federalism) शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके संबंध में किन उभरती चिंताओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? **(250 शब्द)**

Federalism is process through which power is distributed/shared between two or more units.

Vertical federalism refers to sharing of power between units in a hierarchical manner, with one unit at apex and others below it.

ex- sharing of power between Centre & States

Horizontal federalism is the sharing of power between units placed at same level, with special powers to a few compared to others.

ex- Asymmetrical federalism, Article 371, 371A etc.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

Vertical federalism – Concerns

1) centralising tendencies may be observed
2) Inequal distribution of resources, epecially in fiscal matters
3) may lead to suppression of aspirations of federal units
4) Apex federal unit may deprive other units of their powers & funtions at will

Horizontal federalism - Issues

1) may lead to feeling of superiority among beneficiary units
2) More resource allocation for special units
   ex: special category status states
3) may breed regionalism in a multi-cultural society

Scanned with CamScanner

4) May hamper prospects of cooperative federalism and lead to unhealthy competition

5) Demands from other units to avail similar or more powers/ functions

On the overall, federalism only strengthens democratic principles of a country.

Any issues due to power sharing scheme can be sorted out by mutual coordination through institutional mechanisms such as NITI Aayog or Inter-State Council.

Scanned with CamScanner

	प्रश्नों के उत्तर कृपया निर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा में लिखें। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.	(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)
2.	Discuss the roadblocks being faced by the Panchayati Raj Institutions in fulfilling the constitutional dream of building an inclusive and a participative grassroot democracy. **(250 words)** समावेशी एवं सहभागी आधारभूत लोकतंत्र के निर्माण के संवैधानिक सपने को पूर्ण करने में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं की चर्चा कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**	15

Constitution Amendments 73rd & 74th gave fillip to Gandhiji's dream of Panchayati Raj institutions to realise democratic decentralisation.

Roadblocks faced by PRI's

1) Unwillingness of states to devolve functions to PRI's mentioned in Constitution
   → 18 functions for municipalities & 29 functions for Panchayats

2) Problem of 3 F's
   - fund
   - functions
   - Functionaries

3) Dismal state of finances of PRI's
   → neither does state governments devolve powers nor does PRI's

Scanned with CamScanner

-themselves want taxation powers (due to local reasons as leaders come from same area)

4) misuse of provision of 33% reservation for women

→ emergence of "Sarpanch Pati's", using women as proxies to hold on to power

5) Irregular elections

6) State governments do not appoint State Finance Commission regularly

→ If appointed, recommendations are not adhered to

7) Low capacity of functionaries

8) Poor infrastructure of local bodies

ex: lack of internet access

Scanned with CamScanner

Measures Required

1) Make it constitutionally binding on state governments to devolve certain powers
   ex: power of taxation

3) Greater awareness and capacity building of local population & leaders

3) Non-interference of MP's & MLA's must be made mandatory

Effective implementation of 73rd & 74th Amendment will lead to inclusive growth, bottom-top planning and citizen-participation in day-to-day governance.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

13. What was the rationale behind creation of a concurrent list under seventh schedule? Explain how Concurrent list has become a friction point for Centre-state legislative relations recently. **(250 words)**

सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत समवर्ती सूची बनाने के पीछे क्या कारण था? बताएं कि कैसे समवर्ती सूची हाल ही में केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों के लिए टकराव बन गई है। **(250 शब्द)**

Article 246 (7th schedule) creates 3 lists to demarcate jurisdiction of Central & State governments.

List III / Concurrent List subjects can be legislated upon by both State & Centre. However in conflict, law of Parliament will prevail.

Rationale Behind Concurrent List

1) Enable legislative reforms at state level and also Union level if required
   ex: CrPC & Civil Procedure Code

2) List III subjects neither require Union level uniformity nor should they vary widely across each State

Scanned with CamScanner

3) opportunity for centre to urb unconstitutional or unfederal initiatives by States on certain subjects
ex: agricultural marketing

Concurrent List: Friction Point

1) States allege interference of Centre in state subjects under garb of concurrent list
ex: recent Dam Safety Bill
(water is in State list)

2) Constitution expressly states predominance of concurrent list over State list

3) Central government may overturn State laws on concurrent list subjects
» creates friction over legislative competence between the two

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

Sarkaria Commission has recommended that Parliament should consult state legislatures before enacting law on concurrent subjects.

This should be followed in practice to enhance cooperative federalism & participative governance.

Scanned with CamScanner

६ प्रश्न संख्या Question No.	प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.	(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें) (Do not write anything in this part)
4.	Political parties have come to be the organizers of a responsive and representative Indian democracy. Examine. **(250 words)** राजनीतिक दल एक प्रतिक्रियाशील एवं प्रतिनिधि भारतीय लोकतंत्र के आयोजक बन गए हैं। जाँच कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**	15

Political parties are pressure groups which seek to acquire power to further their ideology and vision for development of India.

Political Parties: Responsive Indian Democracy

1) Played an important role in improving voter turnout

2) Ensure mass mobilisation of voters on issues of national importance
   ⇒ aware & informed voters

3) Mutually agreed upon Model Code of Conduct to ensure free & fair elections

4) Rich history of accepting mandate of people
   → respond to ultimate power

Scanned with CamScanner

holders in a democracy - voters

Political Parties: Representative Indian Democracy

1) 14th Lok Sabha has 14% women representation (highest ever)
2) Extended reservation of seats for SC/ST population (104th Amendment Act)
3) Representation of different parts and cultures of India in Parliament through ticket & seat distributions
4) Growth of regional political parties, coalition politics
   => represented regional demands on national level

Political Parties: Issues

1) Increasing criminalisation of politics

Scanned with CamScanner

→ >40% MP's have criminal history (ADR Report)

2) Lack of internal-democracy among parties
   → central lows of control
   → nepotism, favouritism

3) Lack of financial accountability
   ex: Electoral Bonds funding

Political parties have become face of democracy in India. Their reforms as suggested by Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms & various Law Commissions is essential to maintain public trust in democracy.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनती में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग न लिखें) (Do not anything part)

15. Despite various judicial innovations, the pendency of cases with the Indian judiciary has continued to grow. Discuss the reasons behind this scenario and suggest measures to rectify it. **(250 words)**

विभिन्न न्यायिक नवाचारों के बावजूद भारतीय न्यायपालिका के पास लंबित मामलों/ मुक़दमों में वृद्धि जारी है। इस परिदृश्य के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे सुधारने के उपाय सुझाईए। **(250 शब्द)**

Swift and timely access to justice is hallmark of a well-oiled judiciary and hence democracy.

However, Indian judiciary has been held ransom to high pendency of cases.

Reasons for High Pendency

1) Low case clearage ratio
   → number of cases ~~re~~cleared as ratio of number of cases registered in a year

2) high ~~to~~ disposal rate
   → time taken for verdict since trial started

3) Extreme shortage of manpower in judiciary

Scanned with CamScanner

4) Government itself is a big burden
→ biggest Litigator

5) Systemic issues
→ poor efficiency of lower judiciary
→ lack of timely recruitment from state service commissions

Measures Required

1) National Litigation Policy must be implemented by government

2) Appointment of ad-hoc judges (Article 224 for High courts)

3) Leveraging technology
ex: SUPACE by Supreme court (AI enabled)
e-courts mission, video conferencing etc.

4) Special courts must be appointed for fast track disposal of cases

Scanned with CamScanner

5) Reduce unnecessary tribunalisation of courts
→ If created, appoint members on time
ex: NGT has NEVER functioned with full capacity

6) Improve Infrastructure & interoperability of benches & courts

7) Eliminate vacation benches until pendency is reduced

Due to inefficient judicial process, citizens may lose trust in judiciary & justice may become inaccessible.

Judicial Reforms must thus have high priority among governance reforms.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

16. Safety of women is a multi-dimensional concept. Discuss what measures the Government of India has undertaken in this regard. **(250 words)** 15

महिलाओं की सुरक्षा एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है। चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं। **(250 शब्द)**

Safety of women is essential for women to develop to their full potential and contribute to national goals & development.

Safety of Women: Multidimensional Concept

1) Social safety
   - → from foeticide, Infanticide
   - → equal access to education, health, nutrition
   - → safety against physical violence and crime

2) Economic Safety
   - → workplace harrasment
   - → elimination of gender wage gap
   - → sticky floor, glass ceiling, pink collarisation of jobs

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर कापी में निर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।
Answer questions in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

3) Political safety:
→ freedom to vote as per choice
→ freedom to fight for elections.

Government Measures

1) Social Sphere
→ stringent laws such as PC&PNDT Act
→ welfare measures such as PM Matru Vandana Yojana
→ Whatsapp number released by National Commission of Women during Covid to report domestic violence
→ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to change societal attitudes

2) Economic Sphere
→ Visaksha Guidelines (Supreme Court) Implemented through POSH Act
→ schemes such as Stand Up India to allow entrepreneurship

Scanned with CamScanner

opportunities to women

→ Priority sector lending targets for women SHGs, JLGs etc.

3) Political Sphere

→ 33% reservation in local governance bodies to improve representation

→ States such as Bihar have extended it to 50%.

IMF estimates that equal participation of women will increase India's GDP by 27%.

It is essential to provide women safety across multiple dimensions to realise SDG5 of gender equality.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बनाने में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

17. 'COVID-19 highlighted the dire need to widen the ambit of social security in the country'. In the light of the above, highlight the significance and concerns associated with the Social Security Code, 2020. **(250 words)**

'कोविड-19 ने देश में सामाजिक सुरक्षा की सीमा को व्यापक बनाने की तीव्र आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है।' उपरोक्त के आलोक में, 'सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020' (The Social Security Code, 2020), से जुड़े महत्व तथा चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Covid 19 exposed glaring gaps in social security net for migrant workers during lockdown.

Social security code, one of 4 labour codes, thus becomes important.

Social Security Code 2020

1) Recognised gig & platform workers for first time
   → employers may create social security fund for their usability

2) widened coverage to informal sector workers
   ex: inter-state migrants etc.

3) Creating national database for registration of informal workers

Scanned with CamScanner

4) Provides for minimum wage
→ statutorily set by central government

Concerns with Code

1) lack of digital literacy of informal sector workers
→ hinder online registration

2) lack of awareness amongst beneficiaries

3) minimum wage would be set & updated by centre without consultation of state governments
→ may lead to additional fiscal burden on state governments

Stakeholder-wide consultation approach should be initiated to fill the lacunae. This will truly help Social Security Code 2020 fulfill

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No. 1953

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

promise of improved & wider social security net among informal workers.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

18. Do you think that the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, ensures effective mechanism for the protection and empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society? Discuss. **(250 words)** **15**

क्या आपको लगता है कि ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 समाज में इच्छित लाभार्थियों के संरक्षण और सशक्तिकरण के लिए प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा करना। **(250 शब्द)**

Transgender Persons Act defines transgender person as one whose gender doesnot align with gender registered at birth.

India has ~5 lakh transgender persons as per Census 2011.

Transgender Persons Act: Protection & Empowerment of Transgender Persons

1) Establishes National Council of Transgender Persons (NCTP)
   - → for welfare of beneficiaries
   - → Chairman: Union Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment
   - → representation of 5 transgender persons in Council

Scanned with CamScanner

2) Removes criteria for physical checks to determine gender

3) mainstream issues of transgender persons

4) Right to Property of family
   → cannot be removed from house by family

5) Penalty against discrimination based on education, health, employment

Transgender Persons Act: Issues

1) Certification required from District Magistrate
   → against self-autonomy

2) No reservation (affirmative action in favour of transgender persons

3) NCTP is not constitutional body
   → may lack functioning & financial

Scanned with CamScanner

Independence

4) Mere penalty agaist discrimination may not be strong deterrent

5) Sex reassignment surgery mentioned in Act may lead to further social ostracisation & taboo

Justice Venkatesh (Madras High Court) in recent judgement said - "Ignorance cannot be reason for discrimination".

Persons
Transgender Protection Act is a step in the right direction to improve social mobility & visibility of deteriorated position of transgender persons in India.

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर वन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस प्र... न लिखें) (Do not ... anythin... part)

19. Discuss how high incidence of poverty with multiple deprivations is proving out to be greatest developmental challenge for India. **(250 words)**

चर्चा करें कि किस प्रकार अनेक अभावों के साथ गरीबी की उच्च घटनाएं भारत के लिए सबसे बड़ी विकासात्मक चुनौती साबित हो रही हैं। **(250 शब्द)**

Poverty is lack of access to basic needs such as food, shelter, education, health etc, which hinders full development of a person.

As per Rendulkar committee, 22%. India's population is below poverty line.

High Poverty & multiple Deprivations

1) Lack of access to education
   - → poverty demands more hands in labour
   - ⇒ vicious cycle of poverty for several generations

2) Lack of access to health
   - → poor rural health & primary healthcare infrastructure

Scanned with CamScanner

→ high out of pocket expenditure (~65% as per Economic Survey)

⇒ enhances poverty incidence

3) lack of access to resources such as water, clean fuel etc.

→ further deteriorates health ex: "water wives" in Rajasthan

4) Lack of employment opportunities

→ stagnation of manufacturing sector (~15-16% GDP since 1991)

→ disguised unemployment in agriculture

→ jobless growth (employment elasticity = 0.1)

⇒ poverty is further enhanced

5) Inability of social security measures to effectively target beneficiaries

⇒ ↑ corruption, inclusion-exclusion errors

Scanned with CamScanner

ex: MNREGA wages not paid on time, ~96%. PDS grains are misdirected (Shanta Kumar committee)

Despite all challenges, India has lifted 271 million people out of poverty in 2005-15 decade (UNDP).

These precious gains may receive setback due to disruptions caused by covid crisis. It is thus imperative to take special cognisance on poverty alleviation programmes to achieve SDG 1 (No poverty).

Scanned with CamScanner

प्रश्नों के उत्तर बन्धनी में विनिर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा से ज्यादा न हों। उत्तर की विषय-वस्तु शब्द सीमा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Answer questions in **NOT MORE THAN** the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.

(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)
(Do not write anything in this part)

20. Bangladesh is considered to be the strongest pillar of India's 'Neighbourhood First Policy'. Yet, there are hurdles in the realization of the full potential of India-Bangladesh relations. Discuss. **(250 words)** **15**

बांग्लादेश को भारत की 'पड़ोस पहले नीति' (Neighbourhood First Policy) का सबसे दृढ़ स्तंभ माना जाता है। फिर भी, भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों की पूर्ण क्षमता की प्राप्ति में बाधाएं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। **(250 शब्द)**

Recently, Bangladesh has celebrated its 50th year of Independence, which also marks 50 years of diplomatic relation between India-Bangladesh.

Bangladesh: Strongest Pillar of Neighbourhood First Policy

1) Highest beneficiary of India's Line of Credit to all neighbours

2) Customs duty free imports of Bangladeshi goods into India
   → special privilege provided to Bangladesh

3) Maximum trade in South Asia for India occurs with Bangladesh

Scanned with CamScanner

4) Strong cultural & people-to-people relations
ex: common heritage, cuisine, language across borders

India-Bangladesh: Yet to realise full potential

1) Unresolved Teesta water issue

2) Bangladesh second largest arm's import occurs from China
→ against strategic interest of India

3) Growing Chinese influence
→ high financial support
→ port development (ex: Chattogram) to further its String of Pearls

4) Recent Government of India Policy decisions
→ CAA, NRC putoff Bangladesh
→ recently Bangladesh PM Sheikh

Scanned with CamScanner

Hasina lamented unilateral Indian decision to stop onion exports

5) Growing anti-India sentiment in Bangladesh & attacks on Hindu minority groups

ex: recent Durga Puja violence

Bangladesh's rapid economic development provides India the opportunity to foster a strong & reliable South Asian partnership and marks success of our Neighbourhood first policy.

Issues must be dealt with mutually, bilateral negotiations to strengthen already strong relationship between the two South Asian giants.

Scanned with CamScanner