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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	KRITIKA GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	19/06/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 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 उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

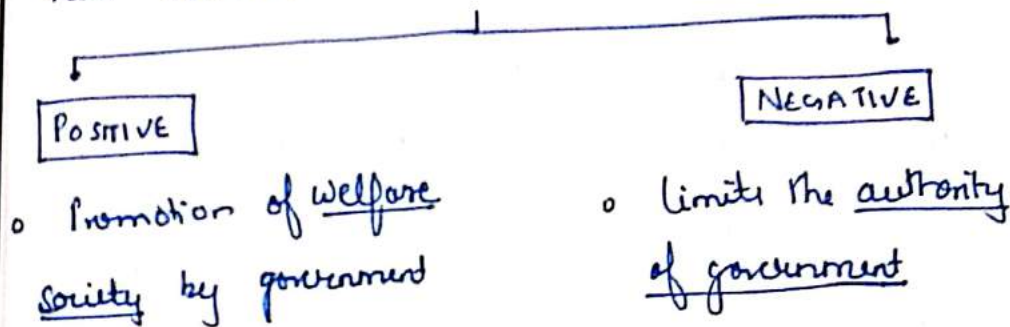
6.

All the Best

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. (150 words) 10

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism is an ever evolving term but in general terms it means limited government. Eminent Jurist Nicholas Barber defines it in two notions:-



→ NEGATIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTION

- Separation of Powers (A 50) ensure all institutions work in their own domain
(Indira Nehru Gandhi case)
- ELECTIONS (A 324-327) - free & fair election
keep a check on government
(Minerva Mills case)
- DUE PROCESS OF LAW - Maneka Gandhi case

- FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (A.12-35) - ensure political rights to citizens and they have seen ever expanding meaning given to them.

Right to Environment

(MC Mehta)

Privacy

(KS Puttaswamy)

Internet

(Anuradha Bhasin)

- BASIC STRUCTURE - fundamental pillars of Constitution are kept intact. (Keswanand Bharti case)

- FEDERALISM - devolution of power ensured and prevents over centralisation (SR Bommai)

→ POSITIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTION

via Directive Principles (A.12-35) ensure a welfare Based society & social-economic justice (DSVakola case.)

The concept of Constitutionism ensure that true ideal of representative democracy is met & government is of, by and for the people

2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established in 2002 via Competition Act of India. passed after 1991 economic reforms.

ERA OF
LICENSE
RAJ.

→ monopolies prohibited earlier.
by monopolies Act (MRTP Act)

→ No regulatory body was provided
in earlier Act

↓ ↓
→ Consumer welfare was not
adequately ensured.
↓
lack of Investigation in access
warp to check Anti- to market and excessive licensing system
competitive practice

→ SHIFT FROM LICENSE RAJ - COMPETITION COMMISSION
(CCI)

- Does not prohibit monopolies but prevent abuse
of monopolies (S.4, Competition Act)

- Encourage Competition by prohibits Anti
Competitive practices of Bid Rigging, Collusive
Bidding. (S.3 of Competition Act)
- Fair combinations, mergers are promoted
(S.5 of Act) [Air Asia + Air India - ✓]
- Provision on Consumer Education, Awareness
- Acts against non-disclosure of information
which hurts consumer welfare.

[e.g.] - Amazon deal with Futuro Retail
stopped.

Issues.

- IPR v. Competition issue keep emerging
- Delay in decision of Commission
- Vacancies in Commission pending.

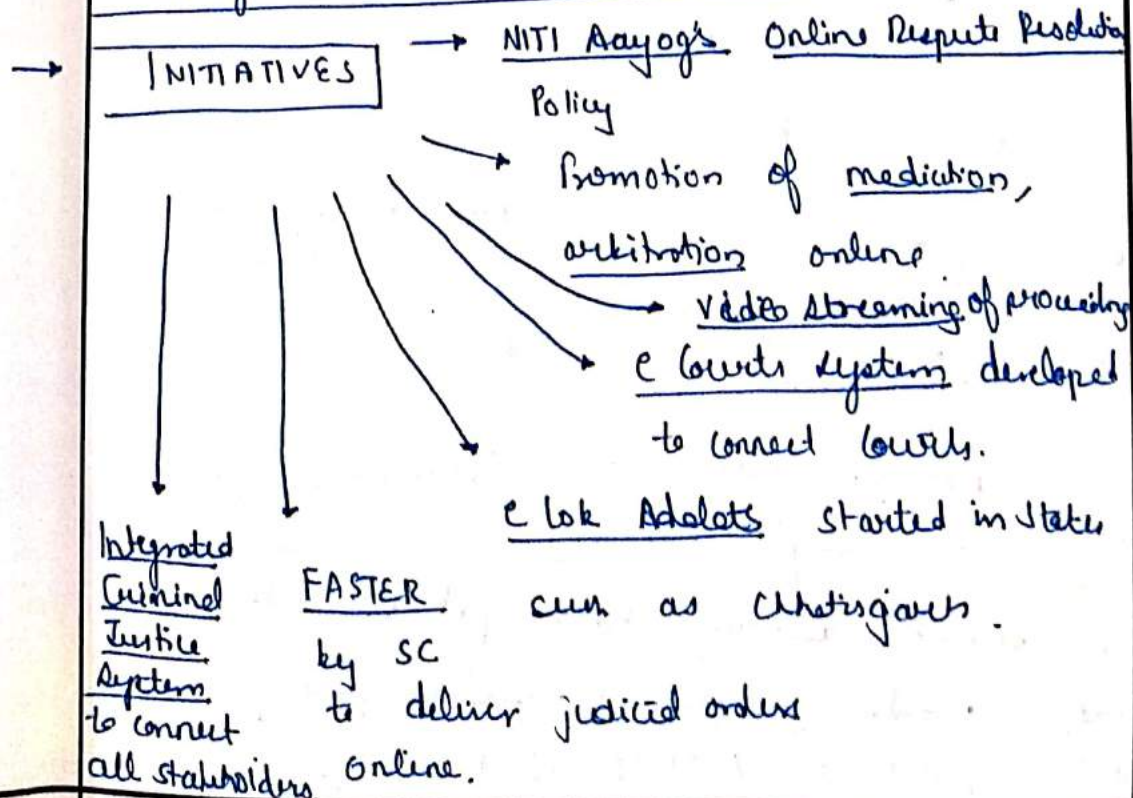
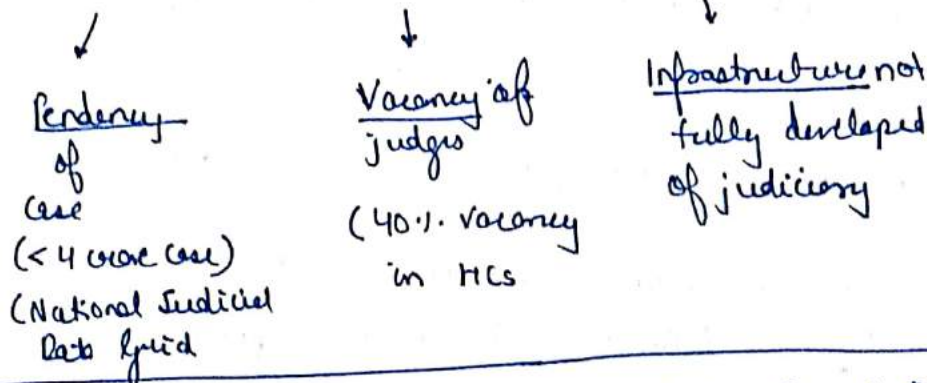
The way forward lies in sensitization
and capacity building of officials, awareness
of public regarding competition provision,
synergy between consumer protection Act,
IPR and Consumer Protection Act.

3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.

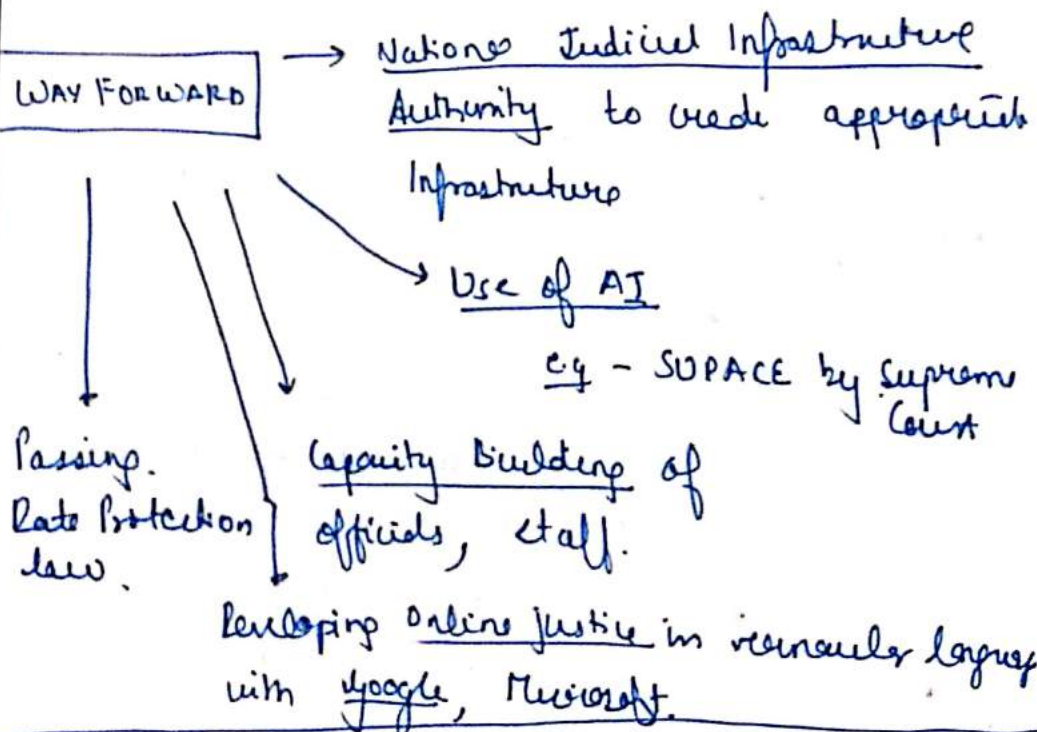
(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Online delivery of Judicial services has emerged as a complimentary mechanism to physical delivery of judicial services. These days as-:



- CHALLENGES - ① Illiteracy (Digital) of people to access online justice [42:1 - internet users only]
- ② Lack of appropriate infrastructure in place such as software, hardware
- ③ Privacy issues remain vis online justice
- ④ Digital Judicial Services not in vernacular language
- ⑤ lack of skills / capacity building of officials

WAY FORWARD

Online Justice delivery holds potential to ensure affordable, accessible, quality justice which is part of A21 i.e. right to life

4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The Bill of Rights of United States and Fundamental Rights are highlights of both democracies and assure political, social and economic rights to people.

SIMILARITIES

- FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION
- PREAMBLE Provision
- Provision of right to life and personal liberty
- Equality and equal protection of law
- Judicial Review provisions
- Freedom of Religion and rights of minorities

DIFFERENCES

INDIA	US
◦ Implicit from <u>A-19(1)(a)</u> (<u>Indian Express Newspaper case</u>) ◦ '<u>Procedure established by law</u>' mentioned in A-21 ◦ Provision on <u>untouchability</u>, <u>child labour</u>, <u>trafficking</u> ◦ special provision for <u>SC, ST, SEBC</u>	◦ FREEDOM OF PRESS explicit mention ◦ '<u>due process of law</u>' mentioned. ◦ Not seen in Bill of Rights. ◦ Not seen here

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND BILL OF RIGHTS as a result ensure the functioning of vibrant democracy in both countries.

5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. (150 words) 10
- प्रायः यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was brought in in order to provide individual forest rights, community forest rights to Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dwelling Communities.

→ HOWEVER Recent reports have shown that Implementation has been tardy and ineffectual as :-

- Gram Sabha not successful in providing rights to all forest communities
- Pending appeals from Gram Sabha to Sub Division Management Committee with no decisions
- Gram Sabha often passes orders without hearing tribals, communities.
- Scheduled Tribes have suffered 50-60% due to development and displacement [Ministry of tribal affairs]
- Lack of strong grievance redressal mechanism

- Minor Forest produce and control over it is highly restricted by affluent section of society
- Environment Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment under Projects happens without calling tribals, forest communities

The Act has
seen
success
as well



Monitoring & Evaluation by District officers in Telangana.

→ Titles provided to tribals in various places [e.g. - Chhatigarth.

→ Participatory planning and development of villages in Odisha seen.

The need of hour today is to conduct assessment of implementation of Act, codification of best practices, initiating strong monitoring and evaluation by civil society to ensure tribals right to livelihood, forest is not hampered.

6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? (150 words) 10

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

The Social Stock Exchange has been created with the efforts of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Recently, guidelines were released to establish Social Stock Exchange (SSE).

→ RATIONALE

- To encourage investment in social sector
[e.g]: health, education

- To provide funds to Civil Society / Organizations involved in such work

[e.g]: Bachpan Bachao Andolan

- To boost expenditure in social sectors
as education sees 3-3.5% of GDP spending
health sees 2.1% of GDP "

- Inclusive governance is promoted as a result
[e.g] - Investment for elderly; disabled
etc

→ Boost Social Impact Investment as:-

- Raising funds for social investing would be easy.
- Builds the goodwill of companies investing in social sector.
- Boost Ministries' efforts in ensuring margin aligned sections are given due importance.
-

→ ISSUES

- ↓
- Channel to park black money of businesses.
- Monitoring & evaluation of projects is not covered with such lending of funds.
- Mechanism to verify borrower credentials missing.
- May not boost investing as it is low returns venture.

The need is so to create sensitization, awareness about Social Stock Exchange and strong auditing mechanism in place to promote idea of welfare state (DPSP) by such means.

7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The National Digital Health Mission is being touted as a new revolution in healthcare at a time when:-

NDHM
(National Digital
Health Mission)

→ COVID-19 pandemic revealed
healthcare faultlines.

→ lack of affordable, accessible
healthcare has emerged as major issue.

NEW REVOLUTION IN MULTIPLE WAYS

- Reduce out of pocket expenditure [49.1% at present
ES 2021-22]
- Deal with issue of low doctor: population ratio
of 1:1456 against 1:1000 as per WHO.
- Ensure Universal health coverage and last mile delivery of services
[e.g] - 80% of doctors today serve 34% of
population in urban areas.
- Reduce disease burden via timely response.

India's disease burden - [145/196] (Lancet report)

- Promote health insurance which is neglected in India.
- Mental Health services could be provided.
[India has 0.37 psychiatrists per 1,00,000 population]

ISSUES	SOLUTIONS
◦ Lack of <u>digital health providers</u> ◦ <u>Appropriate data base</u> not available ◦ <u>Infrastructure, Connectivity</u> issues, <u>digital divide</u>	◦ Investing in <u>Startups</u> ◦ <u>PPPs promotion</u> (NITI Aayog) ◦ Use of <u>Aadhar enabled database</u> ◦ <u>Model Rural Health centres</u> could be created. [e.g] Common Service Centres could be used

The National Digital Health Mission could ensure Article 47 and SDG goal 3 fulfillment via Health for All.

8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका मावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The higher education system of country and its development is critical for developing research innovation in India and creating employability

→ PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR necessity :-

- Investment in Research in India is 0.6% of GDP
- Gross Enrolment ratio is 27.1% as per (AISHE Survey)
- Regional Imbalances as lack of colleges in North East and Eastern India
- Lack of accreditation players of such institutes
[e.g.] - only 14% HEI have accreditation
- Improve funding of education which is at 3-3.5% of GDP only.
- To ensure employability of youth which is at 49% as per NSSO.

Issues	Redressal
◦ <u>Exorbitant</u> fees set by <u>NEI (Private)</u>	◦ <u>Fee regulations</u> are needed.
◦ <u>Rural areas</u> may not be considered by private players	◦ <u>Incentivization</u> to invest in rural areas. ◦ <u>Digital University</u> idea to be taken (UdyC)
◦ <u>Funding</u> issues to private sector	◦ Expanding <u>Institute of Eminence Scheme</u> and setting up <u>financing channel</u>
◦ <u>Research</u> may not be prioritised	◦ Building <u>Industry-Academic</u> relations ◦ PPP models for research
◦ <u>Excessive</u> regulation may lead to <u>lack of</u> autonomy	◦ Creation of umbrella body with <u>light regulations</u> (NEP, 2020)
The <u>New Education Policy</u> boosts private sector participation by appropriate <u>framework</u> and assure dream of <u>education for all</u> .	

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10
- भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालने हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष बिद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a dedicated Connect Central Asia policy in place to enable connectivity with Central Asia.

SIGNIFICANCE

- (a) Strategic position of Central Asia to manage regional security

[e.g.] - Issues in Afghanistan

- (b) Energy rich Central Asia

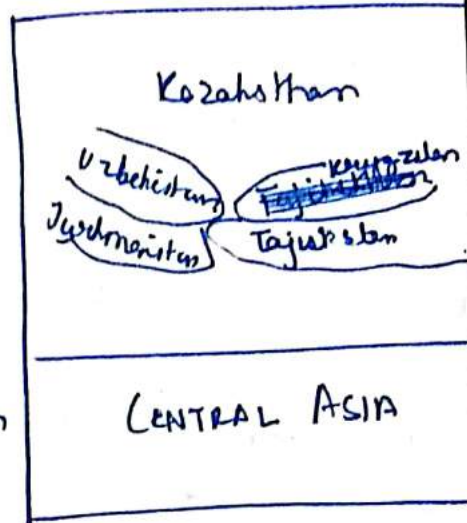
[e.g.] Kazakhstan: m Uranium.

- (c) Critical minerals and other resources with countries like Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

- (d) Strong P2P relations as significant

Indian diaspora in these countries.

- (e) Builds a strong Asian identity.



4) Common Threats
 Terrorism
 climate change
 Radiation

→ CHALLENGES

- ① Lack of economic integration amongst countries.
- ② Jilt towards China of countries of Central Asia
 [e.g.] Kazakhstan
- ③ Issues of terrorism emerging from their boundaries.
- ④ Poor road & rail connectivity

→ WAY FORWARD

→ enhancing Connectivity

[e.g.] INSTC Corridor

→ dialogues at highest political level

Explore opportunities

in POST COVID-19

Building strong ^{PLP} relations via culture

India with a 5 S Approach of Samrath, Sahyog, Samman, Shanti, Samriddhi, build connection with Central Asia.

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. (150 words) 10

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has a strong diaspora of 17.5 million people. as per World Migration Report. It is also the largest diaspora of any country settled Abroad.

AATMANIRBHAR
BHARAT

- Reduce imports
- promote Make in India
- Increase Exports

INDIAN DIASPORA ROLE :-

- ① Remittances can improve investment in Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
- ② Investments in Indian products, Companies by diaspora
[e.g.] - Pharmaceuticals, Solar Energy.
- ③ Promoting Brand India Abroad to boost Indian exports
- ④ Lobbying Abroad to influence businesses to

invest in India leading to more FDI.

[Ex] India is 10th largest FDI receiver (World Bank)

③ Providing entrepreneurship, knowledge learnt outside in India.

④ Push to trade deal with India on line of Indo-US nuclear deal

CHALLENGES

① lack of appropriate investment channels

② lack of Outreach by India to diaspora to invest

③ Emerging diaspora in developing countries not focussed.

④ Delays in clearing of investment processes etc.

SOLUTIONS

◦ Separate channel for NRIs, OCBs Investment

◦ Separate division in MEA for outreach to diaspora.

◦ Focussing on them via separate data base creation

◦ Faster, responsive clearing of projects

The diaspora can play huge role in Making Self Reliant India a Reality. India must effectively target them.

11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 74th Constitutional Amendment added Part IX - B to the Constitution dealing with Urban Local Bodies in order to usher in an era of democratic decentralization:-

- L Three level Municipal framework
- L Functions of Municipal bodies (A-243 W)
- L Social Inclusion [Women, OBC, SC/ST]
- L State Election Commission [A-243 K]
- L " Finance Commission [A-243 I & J]

CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF OUTCOMES HIGHLIGHT
NEED FOR 2-G REFORMS

- o Municipal revenue to GDP is 1.1. [NTI Aayog]
 - ↳ Need for enhancing revenues
- o Excessive property tax reliance [60.1.] [ARC-2]
 - ↳ Need to diversify revenue collection

- Inregular elections [eg] - Jamil Nadeem.
 - ↳ Ensuring elections every 5 years
- Tilt towards powers to Administration rather than elected officials
 - ↳ functions should be discharged more by elected people (Mayor)
- Lack of proper planning of cities. [NITI Aayog].
 - ↳ Spatial planning via GIS is needed.
- Public consultation is poor
 - ↳ Public meetings (weekly & monthly) is needed)
- Corruption, lack of accountability, Unskilled Workforce
 - ↳ Capacity Building of officials.
 - ↳ e-governance is needed
- District Planning Committees are weak & inefficient
 - ↳ Monitoring of functions & evaluation of DPC needed.

→ SECOND GENERATION REFORMS would be :-

- Diversify Revenue collection
[e.g] Tax on waste lands, property.
- Survey of Municipal performance
[e.g] - Municipal Performance Index.
- Separate Municipal Cadre could be considered
[e.g] - Seen in MP for professionalisation
- Social Audit of Municipal performance is needed.
- Regular elections must be held every 5
years
- Reduction of function, finance as suggested
by 15th Finance Commission
- Performance Based Incentives to municipalities

∴ Reforms in Urban Local Bodies would
ensure true meaning of democracy at
grassroots for participative oriented
approach

12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का गृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Ninth Schedule to Indian Constitution was added by Ist Amendment in 1951 by insertion of Article 31B. It provided for exemption of legislations from judicial review once included in Ninth Schedule.

→ UNCHECKED POWER → - B

◦ Judicial review is basic feature of Constitution which gets bypassed by 9th schedule (Keshwanand Bharati case)

◦ Leads to concept of Parliament sovereignty which is not accepted in India as sovereignty lies with people (BP Singh v. UOI)

◦ Against ideals of Constitutionism i.e.

limited government and violates spirit of
Constitution.

- Breach of separation of Powers (A.S.O) by
exempting judicial review.
- Against ideals of representative democracy
since power under 9th schedule is unchecked.

→ RAMPANT

◦ Since 9th schedule, <200 bills added
to 9th schedule.

◦ Bills which are not related to land
matters as was intention of schedule
are added to it

[e.g] - Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill.

◦ Against democratic, Republic ideals.
(Indira Nehru Gandhi case)

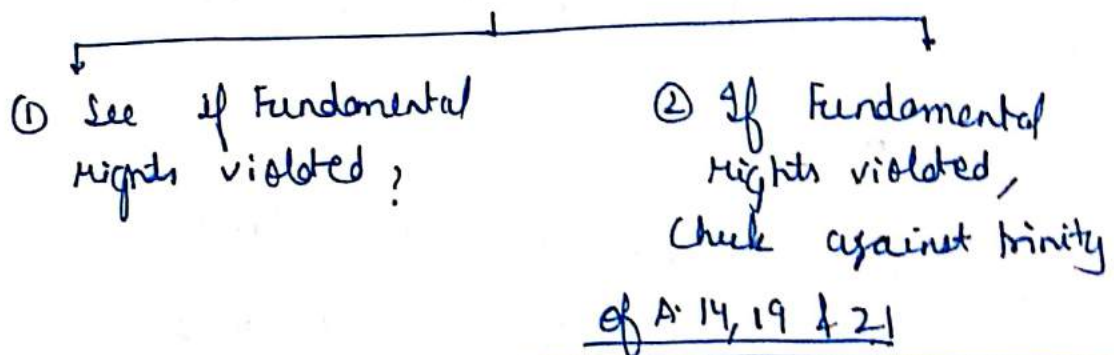
→ NEED OF NINTH SCHEDULE

- For fast and efficient implementation of laws.
- limited category of Bills would fall under this category
[e.g.] - land laws.

◦ JUDICIAL CHECKS -

1) In Waman Rao case, judicial review over 9th schedule was allowed.

2) In IR Coelho case, it was held -



∴ Judiciary by exercising judicial review ensures that Constitution is Supreme and Parliament hegemony is not created as a result of 9th schedule.

13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

(250 words) 15

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 1 of Indian Constitution declares India as Bharat i.e Union of States. Though, the word federalism is not used, but India has adopted a federalism structure of government.

↳ BR Ambedkar said, Indian Constitution is federal and States are not mere appendages.

↳ Federalism is important, basic feature of
(Constitution) (SR Bommai case)

→ o Asymmetric Federalism refers to such division of powers which is not absolutely equal among the states and other bodies concerned.

→ Asymmetric Federalism

ACCOMMODATION OF DIVERSE DEMANDS.

a) Special category state.

Helps to cater to needs of backward states

	States such as <u>Eastern Indian States</u> E.g] Jharkhand, Bihar
b) <u>Fifth Schedule</u> (Tribal Areas)	- Helps to provide for welfare of scheduled tribes. - Creates a <u>Tribal Council</u> for tribal people relevant policy
c) <u>Sixth Schedule</u> (for <u>Mizoram</u> , <u>Imphal</u> , <u>Assam</u>)	Preserve <u>culture</u> , <u>practices</u> of these areas by creating <u>Autonomous Councils</u>
d) <u>15th Finance Commission</u> recommendations.	- <u>More funds</u> are devolved to <u>regionally backward states</u> to <u>improve education, health infrastructure</u> etc.
e) <u>Article 370</u> (Special provision for Jammu and Kashmir)	Though <u>now revoked</u> but due to <u>historic reasons</u>, <u>separate machinery</u> was <u>provided</u>.

f) Article 371 to

Article 371 J

- Development Board for Vidharbha, Saurashtra, Marathwada.
- Provisions for Andhra Pradesh.
- Provisions for Nagaland, Sikkim etc

- Develops backward areas via boards establishment

- Allow for development post bifurcation

- Preserves culture, traditions of people

Asymmetric federation in India is a novel feature of Indian federation and actually ensures welfare of All & builds Inclusive governance and true decentralisation

14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

FINANCE COMMISSIONS are constitutional bodies responsible for recommendation of distribution of taxes, net proceeds between Centre and state and between State and local bodies.

→ CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

- A-286 provides Finance Commission to:-
 - recommend distribution of net proceeds between Centre and state
 - taxes, etc. that may be assignable to State
 - any other matter referred to by President.

o A. 243 I and A. 243 V provide State Finance Commission to :-

- recommend distribution of net proceed between State and Local Bodies.
- tax, fees assignable to Local Bodies.
- Any other matter referred by governor.

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION AND FISCAL FEDERATION

Are successful as:-

- (i) State finance Commission have autonomy and independence in giving recommendations.
- (ii) Provide recommendations via regular reports to augment the finance of local bodies.
- (iii) nears representation of Local Bodies regarding fund devolution.

ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL as :-

- o Not Constituted in many States. Thus affecting fiscal federalism.
- o Recommendations are not binding on States.
- o Panchayats lack devolution of funds

[E.g.] - Only 7% Public expenditure in India from local bodies compared to 27% in North America. (Niti Aayog)

- o Local Bodies in Urban areas struggling for funds

[E.g.] Municipal revenue to GDP is 1% only. highlighting funds need.

WAY AHEAD

→ states to consult Finance Commission on regular basis.

→ Monitoring of funds devolution by states (ARC-2)

→ Consultations with National Finance Commission regularly.

15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India.
(250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

A number of Civil services reforms have been seen in recent past such as -:

- ↳ 360° appraisals.
- ↳ lateral entry
- ↳ perform or perish approach.
- ↳ good governance reforms.
- ↳ RTI Compliances.

One such idea is to reduce the overall size of bureaucracy.

→ Good IDEA to reduce the overall size

as -:

- Reduces red tapism and complexities in administration system
- Promotes responsive governance and citizen oriented one.

- Accountability and Transparency with few people tracking fixing of responsibilities.
- Clear chain of command without overlapping functions of various departments.
- Reduced expenditure of government to manage otherwise a big bureaucratic system.
- Aligns with idea of minimum government, maximum governance.
- Reduces corruption which is high in India
India - 85/180 in Corruption Index
- Timely and cost effective delivery of service.
- As a result, efficiency and effectiveness increases.

ISSUES WITH IDEA

- India's second largest population

requires a strong number of bureaucrats to handle unique challenges

- o Excessive burden on few officials would increase.
- o May lead to scrapping of useful bureaucratic posts if proper assessment not done.

NEED OF HOUR

(a) Proper assessment system in place while
Reducing bureaucratic structure

(b) Public Awareness about such exercises

(c) Other reforms needed

↓
Lossing Public Service Delivery Act

↓
Institutional Social Audit
Citizen Charter

↓
e-governance reforms

MISSION KAZAMYOBI aims at building a
role based bureaucracy with proper training on
job and is in light of minimum bureaucracy
maximum governance.

16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. (250 words) 15

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, (Article 25-28) ensures freedom of religion to all. It is a basic tenet of building secularism in country.

Article 26 provides for a religious denomination the right to manage temples. It allows denomination for acquiring and managing property.

Article 25 further ensuring religious freedom allows for managing temples.

Article 29-30 allows the same to linguistic and religious minorities.

→ CERTAIN ISSUES with state intervention:

o Interferes with freedom of religion

provided under (A-25-28).

- It also interferes with idea of State
being no religion of own by entering into
matters of temple management.
- It also doesn't qualify under managing
regular activities by State.

∴ The need arises for better ethical
standards and accountability as management
of temples has become politicized.

- The management has followed a
hierarched system and is not open
to others
- There is also lack of other costs being
represented on management of temples.

- Rampant Corruption is seen in management of temple affairs.
- Accounts are not audited regularly.

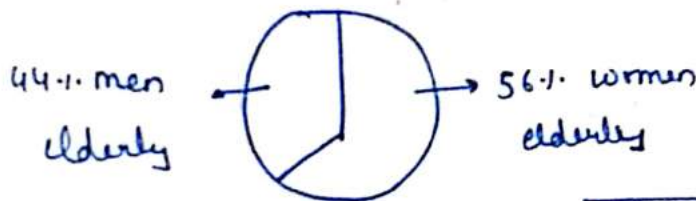
The way forward therefore is -:

- ↳ proper management of accounts
- ↳ opening up religious offices to all Castes.
- ↳ State may monitor secular activities
(Shrihar Math case)
- ↳ Auditing of accounts & deoditicization.

17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इसमें जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminization of old Age refers to more number of women entering in old age category i.e. from above 60 years old than number of men entering such age. In India, this phenomenon is depicted too.



(Census 2011)

→ ISSUES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

- Lack of appropriate data as only figures of census 2011 are available.
- Female specific geriatric research is missing in Indian context.

(c) Chronic Illnesses - < 75% of women elderly suffering from one or more illnesses as per Longitudinal Aging Survey of India

(d) Isolation, due to nuclear families and high internal migration.

(e) Digital Illiteracy - only ~1% women elderly in urban areas know use of internet compared to 5% of men (NSSO, 2019).

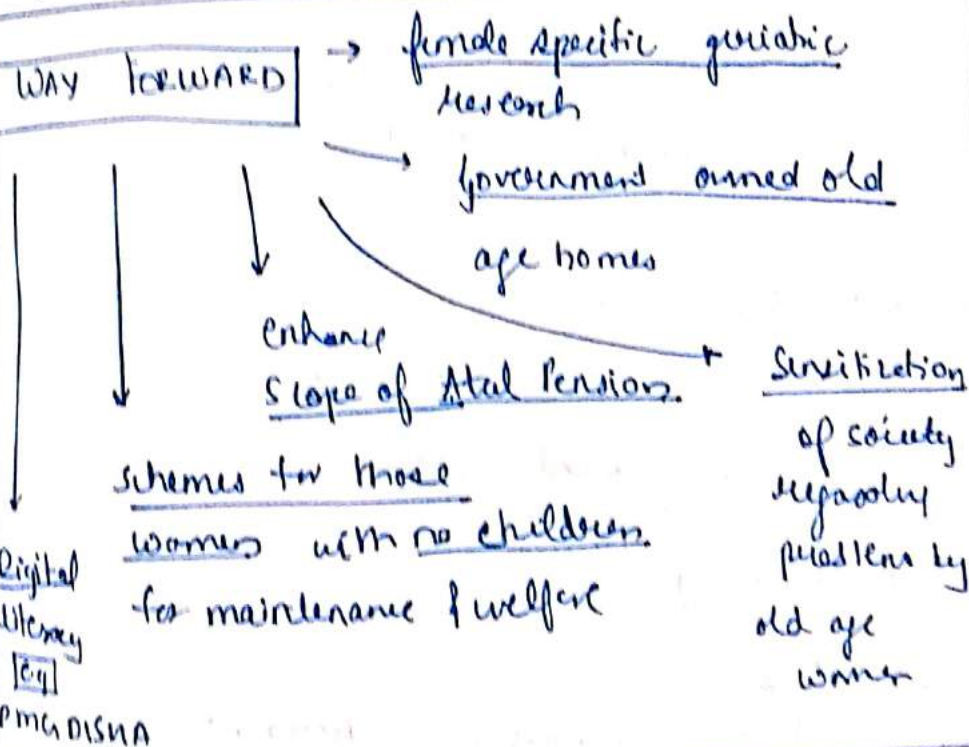
(f) Lack of government owned old age homes for women

(g) Poverty, Hunger, Malnutrition, exploitation are other challenges

→ GOVERNMENT MEASURES

(a) National Social Assistance Programme to help female elderly.

- (b) Integrated Programme for Old persons, to cater to all needs of elderly including females
- (c) Vayasthree Yojana, Vaya Vandana for pension related issues.
- (d) Maintenance of Senior Persons Act, 2017 has been passed



By Women specific Elderly Intervention, the society would be fulfilling goal of A.U.I. of providing public assistance to elderly.

18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

The COVID-19 Pandemic has once again revived the debate on Universal Social Protection. The Universal Social Protection means that all persons have access to pension, insurance and analogous benefits.

→ CASE FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

◦ INDIVIDUAL RESILIENCE

- Security to individuals enters.
 - [e.g] - migrant workers.
- Assures protection in case of unforeseen emergency
 - [e.g] - insurance in Accident
- Security for old age
 - [e.g] - Pension

ECONOMY

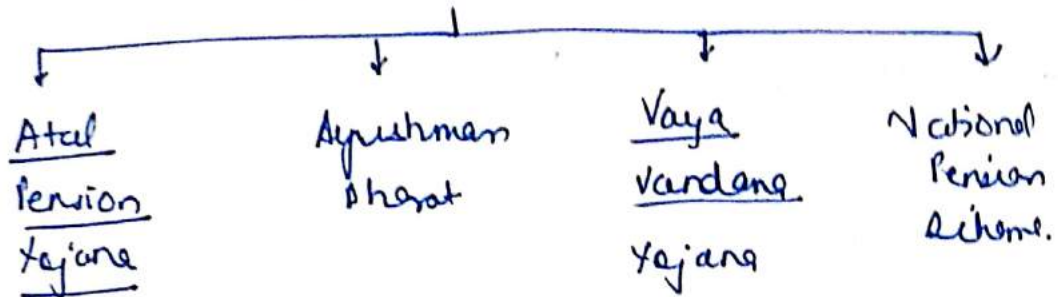
RESILIENCE

- Enhances productivity of workforce.
- Enables India to utilize demographic dividend which will be 54.1% around 2041
- Boost economic growth of nation as a result when India is already 5th largest growing economy.

ISSUES

- (a) Huge fiscal burden at a time when Debt / GDP Ratio is high
- (b) Could lead to issue of moral hazard amongst people.
- (c) May promote lax attitude and reduce hardwork in life.

(d) Already schemes like-:



Way Ahead

- ① carefully balance financial needs of the scheme
- ② learn from best practices Abroad [e.g.] Thailand.
- ③ consultation among stakeholders is needed
- ④ Reproy in private sector to provide for social protection

Universal Social Protection would ensure a welfare state fulfilling mandate of.

Directive Principles (A-36-51) and promote inclusive governance.

19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The old age global multilateral order refers to few pre United Nations organisation, United Nations and post United Nations organisations in aftermath of World War

RIISING CHALLENGE	FAILING OLD MULTILATERAL ORDER
- o <u>Russia - Ukraine</u> War - o <u>Taliban</u> leading to democracy usurping - o <u>Human rights</u> violation in <u>Afghanistan</u>. - o <u>COVID-19</u>	- <u>Inadequacy</u> of UN to respond. - <u>UNSC</u> <u>politicisation</u> on issue. - <u>Failure</u> of <u>UNHRC</u> to respond. - <u>inaction</u> of WHO to <u>crisis</u> <u>adequate</u> <u>response</u>

o Chinese aggression
and non adherence to
judgment in South China
Sea.

- failure of Permanent
Court of Arbitration, UNCLOS.

o Instability in Sri
Lanka

- failure of IMF, WB to
respond.



ISSUE BASED COALITIONS

(a) Rise of QUAD due to Indo Pacific

Security against Chinese :-

OBOR

Island
building acts
in South China.

Naval bases
(Nansha Island)

(b) Failure to combat Money Laundering, terrorism
led to arising of FATF organisation
for the same.

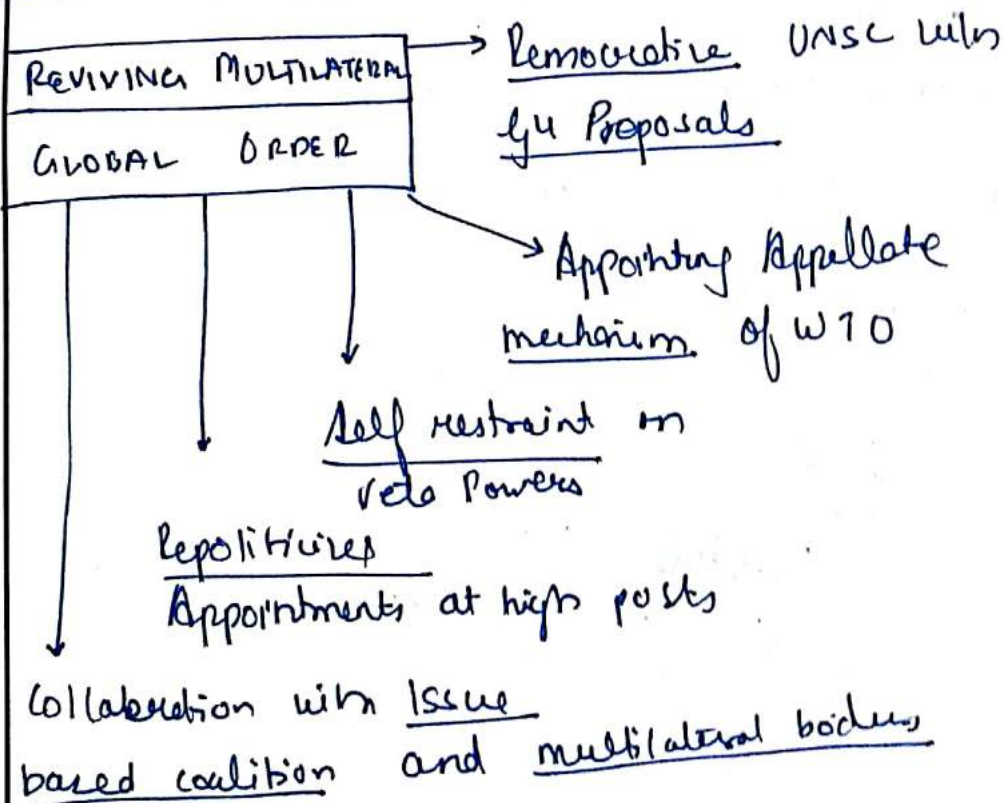
(c) Difficulties in managing 2008 financial
crisis gave rise to G20 being

established.

(d) Politicized Western Biased IMF & World

Bank gave rise to BRICS Bank and
BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement

(e) Failure of WTO is leading to multilateral
negotiations nowadays.

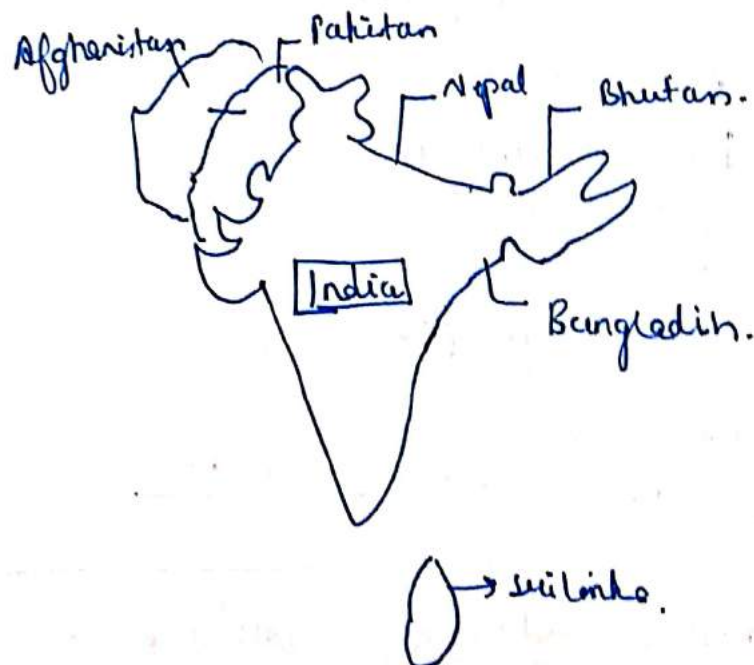


India's N.O.R.M.s Strategy should be used
to rein multilateral order. India must play
its part as non permanent member of UNSC for
p.m time

20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. (250 words) 15

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ministry of External Affairs has highlighted the need for developing Energy Infrastructure in South Asia in light of growing needs, in upcoming times and no. of gaps in current Infrastructure of energy.



SOUTH ASIA
Energy Cooperation

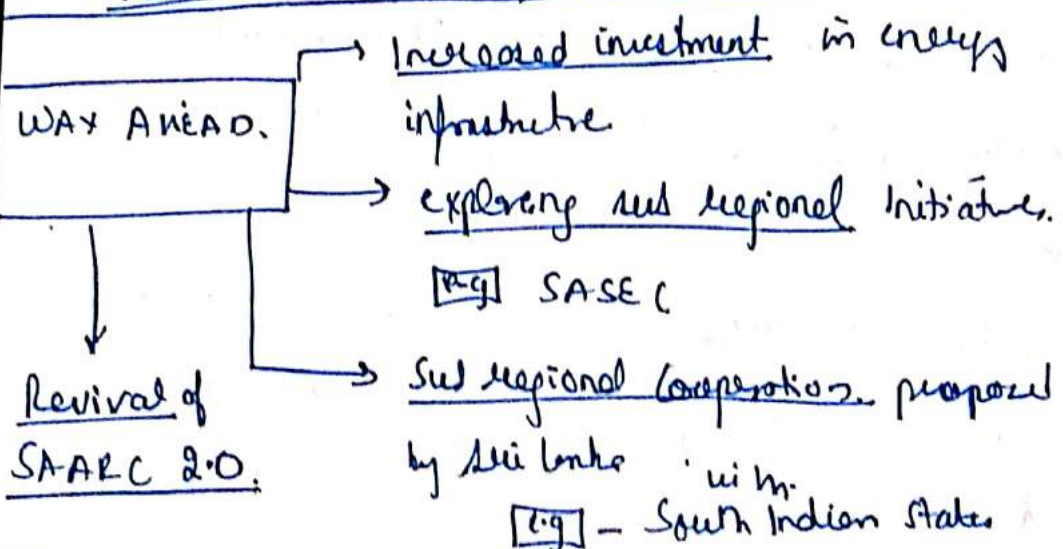
NEED FOR COOPERATION

- (a) Population - South Asian countries have huge population pressure and need to cater to needs
 [e.g] - India - 2nd largest population
- (b) Future needs of energy are meant to grow
 [e.g] - Indian energy requirements to grow in double figures.
- (c) Potential is huge given Bhutan and Nepal countries produce relatively more energy than counterparts.
- (d) Reduce reliance on imports to meet needs and arrest growing current account deficit
- (e) Renewable energy potential of South Asian countries is huge being endowed with natural resources
 [e.g] - • Bhutan - Hydro electricity
 • India - Solar electricity

GAPS

- (a) low Intra-Trade of S.A. [World Bank]
 (b) lack of development of appropriate Infrastructure & poor regional connectivity
 (c) SAARC is dysfunctional which otherwise could boost cooperation
 (d) Tilt towards China of countries seen via endoring of OBOR
 (e) Pakistan non-cooperation and hostile India-Pakistan relations.

WAY AHEAD.



The South Asian Energy Cooperation would lead to fulfilment of energy needs of all & attainment of sustainable development goals.