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Name of Candidate : ATIF

Roll No. : MT 23 RCA PA 069

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 10/8/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2 **Code : TC704**

RCA Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

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Evaluator's response

(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

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Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Section 8 of RPA talks about various reasons for disqualification of member.

Ambiguities in Section 8

(1) Definition: of heinous crime.

(2) Classification: of crimes which have political repurcussion.

(3) Judicial interpretation: of vague and ambiguious term

(Eg) Rahul Gandhi disqualification

Need to resolve Ambiguity

(1) Clear list of disqualifications criteria and list of laws.

(2) Clarity on ~~term~~ when will term of disqualification start.

(3) Reduce dependence on Judiciary to decide on ambiguity

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(4) Smoothen legislation

(5) Helps in decriminalisation of legislation.

(Eg) Presently 17th Lok Sabha 43% MP having Criminal background.

Other Steps needed

(1) 2nd ARC recommendation: Permanent disqualify members. under Section 8.

(2) Special court for speedy trials- (Dinesh Goswami Recommend.)

Hence, reform in RPA is necessary to transform India into "Substantive democracy" and realise Gandhi's Goal of "Politics with Morality/Ethics"

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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.

Constitutionalism as defined by Pratap Bhanu Mehta is creation of Culture of adherence to the spirit of constitution (rather than only letter) by creating institutions which promote constitutionalism.

Constitution only skeleton & Constitutionalism as Soul

Constitutionalism = Letter of Constitution + Institutions promoting constitutional values + Culture of Constitutional Morality

Constitution only gives the broad skeleton of values and functions like Federalism, Judiciary, Executive. But these structures needs to ~~be~~ constitutional Morality and

Candidates must not write on this margin

constitutionalism to function as envisaged by Constitutional Assembly.

(Eg) Passive Judiciary only during procedural Justice is constitutional obligation, but Judiciary promotes Social Justice via ~~Basic~~ PIL is constitutionalism.

(Eg) Strong Centre is demand of constitution but Co-operative federalism via Inter State Council is promotion of constitutionalism.

~~Eg~~ Constitutionalism is not mere a letter but values of constitution imbibed in each institution and citizen. It needs strong faith and culture of rule of law to promote Constitutionalism.

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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 Bond was a major electoral reform to promote transpency in electoral funding.

Double Edge Sword

Anonymity

- No RTI available
- Can be given by anyone.
- Relaxed norms of Bonds.

transpency

- Transactions only after KYC.
- Records of transaction.
- low Black Money
- Auditing of accounts easy.

Further legitimize Opacity

(1) Only SBI knows who is the issuer → can be misused by goverment of the day.

(2) Non-Profit making or shell company can also fund.

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③ Exemption on low value cash donations.

④ Only limited to large political party. Cash donations for small party still continue.

Way forward

① Indrajit Gupta Recommended State funding.

② 2nd ARC: wants Political Party under RTI for transparency

Thus, Electoral reforms are necessary for free and fair elections (Basic Structure)

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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.

Article 44 of Constitution mandate State to promote UCC.

Gender Equality central to UCC

(1) Intra Religion equality:

There is disparity among different sect within religion for women

(Eg) Bohra Community Genital Mutation

(2) Inter Religious equality:

(Eg) Muslim women more inheritance rights than Hindu women

Challenges

(1) Intra Community Concerns:

~~Many~~ lack of concerns among community, sect & people.

(2) Intra Religion tussle leading to communalism.

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(3) Law Commission Recom: that our desire fore uniformity should not lead to threat to national integrity

(4) Should come from Society rather than State making laws (B.R. Ambedkar).

(5) Judiciary: interpretation of essential practice doctrine is subjective and not codified.

(6) Many practices are integral to people but have differences.

Way forward

(1) Promote debate among Community via Inter Community dialogue.

(2) Role of Civil society in Consensus building.

State should not compromise Constitutional morality at the altar of ~~Suppression of~~ discriminatory cultural practices (Social Morality) as done in Triple talak & Sabrimala Case.

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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~~ 2nd ARC has called office of Governor as "linchpin" to federal relation.

Governor promoty Governan of State

1. Deciding Chief Minister in hung assembly
2. Disclosing aims of govenrut in floor of hourse every year.
3. Question Executive about any issue pending.
4. Sends back bill if deems any re-thought.
5. Linchpin to Centre and state relation. Promote Smooth functiony

Re-inforces Federalism

1. In Normal function acts on aid & Adv's of State Coucil of Ministr (Nabam Rabia) but reserves bill for president when

Candidates must not write on this margin

needs federal and Presidential view.

(2) link between Centre and tribal advisory Council.

(3) Promote tribal welfare by placing reformed Central Laws in Certain states.

(4) Appointed by Centre to promote effective Centre-state relation

Way forward

(1) 2nd ARC: Appointment of Governor after Consultation with Chief Min.

(2) Only situational discretion not General discretion (Sup. Court Nabam Rabia Case)

So, Governor is not a decorative or inconsequential office rather 'linchpin' to unique federal structure of nation.

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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social Accountability Law

means to ensure the social accountability of citizens, bureaucracy and politicians towards national good.

Help in promoting Good governance

(1) Accountability: of person towards wrong Act.
   (Eg) Bangalore violence due to one viral social Media post.

(2) Deterrence: against spreading wrong information

(3) Promote Rule of law.

(4) Promote Social harmony, inclusivity and Fraternity as mentioned in Fundamental duty.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Boost citizen participation

1. Bottom up approach: by involving citizens
2. Awareness generation among citizen.
3. Active role of Civil Society in promoting Social accountability.

Wayforward

1. Should not turn into tyranny of majority
2. Excessive moral policing leads to suppression of liberty.

Thus, needs to balance between "Good Governance" and "Social Accountability", to realise the goal of "Welfare State" (DPSP)

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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.

More than one-third population is under Malnutrition according to UNDP Multidimensional Poverty index.

Convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions

(1) Mid day meal (nutrition specific) should be promoted along with health awareness. (nutrition sensitive)

(2) Increase in Pulse production (nutrition specific) needs to be augmented with fortification of grain project (nutrition sensitive)

(3) Diversification of food crop (N. Specific) should be augmented with local taste buds (Nutrition sensitive)

(Eg) Millet in Rajasthan.
and Fortified rice in Bengal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Poshan Abhyan (Nut. specific) needs to augment with Beti Bachao Beti Padhao & Anti Anemia progrm (Nut. sensitive)

to

Challenges

(1) Compartmentalisation of schem
(2) lack of inter Ministerial co-ordinati

Way forward

(1) ~~Inte~~ Integrated schem promoti
Eg Mid Day Meal + Poshan
(2) Awarenes generation
(3) Diversification of food and cheap and accesible food.

Hence, nutrition is a comprehensive and complex challeng needs convergence to realize Goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

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Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Budget 2023, MNREGA allocation came down to all time low reflecting victim of funds allocation and fiscal apathy.

Lynchpin of Rural Poverty

1. Guaranteed Job of 100 days
2. Job in nearby location. reduced migration.
3. Unemployment allowance if no job given.
4. Right based welfare program.

Victim of fiscal apathy

1. Poor fund allocation
   - Eg Budget 2023 lowest
2. Delay in Payment.
   - Eg Recent Jantar Mantar Protest.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) States not giving Unemployment Allowance.

Way forward

(1) Increase fund allocation
(2) link MNREGA with Rural alleviation program
(3) Quality asset creation
(4) Promote Social Impact Assessment

MNREGA can help in addressing multiple issue of Rural poverty, migration along with realisation of Gandhian dream of Swaraj via Village based Republics.

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Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides". How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India hosting G20 summit is a landmark event for its role in Global high table.

Current Geopolitical Challenges giving rise for India's rise

(1) Russia Ukrain Conflict: India promoting peace & Middle path
   (Eg) Grain Deal supported by India

(2) India Middle of West & East.
   (Eg) Member of Both Quad & SCO. BRICS

(3) leader of Global south can address trust deficit
   (Eg) G20 Global south Summit

(4) Voice of Unrepresented
   (Eg) Promotion of Africa as 21st member.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Balancing role and not taking any side-

(Eg) Rule based order along with non-militarised QUAD.

China - USA trade.

Way forward

(1) Build internal capacity of diplomat
- Shashi Tharoor Comitte.

(2) Promote Institution of Global Governance Eg UNO.

India can become Light of world in dark times through Indian Exceptionalism.

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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.

Berlin can be Gateway for India to Europin Union.

Germay Significam to India

1. Defens ties are increasing
2. Technology transfer for energy tech.
3. Clean energy: like Hydrogen energy are comeges
4. Reformed Multilateralism as UNSC are (G4) goal of Both.
5. India is huge Market while Germay has investment, capital and technology

All these can be harnessed to ~~state~~ deepen trade with Germay and then Prior EU

Candidates must not write on this margin

via greater integration

Challenges

1. Internal divide in EU.
2. BREXIT → disintegration
3. Britain want greater Access to Indian Market
4. Long pending trade negotiation.

Way forward

1. Promote FTA
2. Greater cultural & Economic integration.

Thus, Germany can be gateway for EU.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was brought in 1984 as 10th Schedule of Constitution to prevent Defection among political party members (Aya Ram Gaya Ram phenomenon)

Impact on relationship between political party and individual legislator

a) Member has to mandatorily toe the party line / agenda.

b) Whip will be central institution to communicate between member and party.

c) Directions given by party to whip cannot be neglected.

d) If absent from voting then, your membership is subjected to party discretion.

e) lack of autonomy and independence of member with respect to party.

d) If wanted to merge with other party, you need to have support of 2/3rd

Candidates must not write on this margin

member. Hence, loyalty is subject to strength and support.

(Eg) Maharashtra Shiv Sena issue.

United consequences in its functioning

a) Speaker role: as decider and approval authority of resignation does not have time limit.

(Eg) Manipur assembly case.

b) Defection decision: vested on Speaker ~~which~~ who mostly tune toe his own party lines.

(Eg) Maharashtra Assembly issue 2022

c) Merger: among parties when they have small numbers is easy.

(Eg) JVM in Jharkhand. 2019

d) Real party: in case of side changing and alliance shifting.

(Eg) Real Shiv sena case → Supreme Court 2023

Candidates must not write on this margin

e) Against freedom of speech and individual discretion to stand in any issue. Mandatorily has to ~~the~~ party line.

Ways to reform

a) Punchi Commission recomendation to shift decision of anti-defection from speaker to ECI.

b) NCRWC recomended to include whip only in no-confidence motion.

c) Greater autonomy and power to ECI to decide party members & symb

d) 2nd ARC: promote intra party democracy and regular election.

Political parties are bulkwark of democracy and agents of change. Hence, efficient functioning essential to realise ~~true~~ true substantial democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic Structure doctrine was introduced by Supreme court in Keshavananda Bharti Case 1973. It states that any law which violates set of basic principle will be subjected to declaration of Unconstitutional by Supreme court.

Limitless Judicial authority rests on structural ambiguity of Basic Structure

Ambiguities of Basic Structure

- no clear set of list
- Dependent on individual Judge.
- No constitutional way to decide on list.
- Subjective and evolutionary.

Due to these ambiguities the power of Judicial authority has been very subjective and unpredictable.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Pratap Bhanu Mehta calls it as Judicial Governance via tyranny of unelected because Judiciary is least represented and least accountable.

It depends upon subjective interpretation of individual judges. Many a time we also see contradictory stand in single issue. These features tends towards ambiguities and Rule of individual over Rule of law.

Has it made judiciary more powerful

Upendra Baxi called Basic Structure doctrine as saviour to constitutionalism and promoted Judiciary to real role assigned by constitution as Active Judiciary.

It has given large number of power to it to overcome executive action. However, restrains over overreach and seperation of power is subject to

Candidates must not write on this margin

Judiciary itself. (Eg) When Supreme Court rejected plea to increase age of marriage he said its domain of legislature.

Drawbacks

a) Not written in constitution.
b) Judiciary turning into 3rd chamber of Parliament.
d) No comprehensive or exhaustive list.

Way forward

a) Pratap Bhanu Mehta says we should strengthen Parliament because law making is primarily his task.
b) NCRWC recommends: there should be constitutional body to decide on basic structure.

Hence, it should be modified and institutionalised so that it results into effective Governance

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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 (FR) are given in Part III of constitution which is called as Magna Carta of India.

FR are not gifts by State

(1) Thomas Hobbes has explained that in state of nature individual enjoyed Natural rights and these are inalienable.



(2) These are given to man by being virtue of being man, ∴ state is there only to preserve it.

Desirability of reasonable restriction

No, it is not necessary:-

(1) It limits the scope of individual creativity.

(Eg) Restriction on Speech Article 19.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② leads to tyranny of interpretation of state.

③ Interpretation of vague words like National Security, integrity, etc are highly subjective and are prone to be misused.

Yes, it is necessary:

a) Enjoy freedom of other individual!
"Your extent of swinging a sword is limited to place where my nose starts"

b) Necessary, for harmony, good fraternity and Public morality
Eg Article 25.

c) Promote unity, peace and integrity of nation.
Eg Limitation under Article 19.

d) Necessary to promote equity and affirmative Action.
Eg Article 15 limitation when reservation to women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Should not become tyranny of executive to suppress dissent.
- Supreme Court in Shreya Singhal case

(2) Should be used with caution and extreme situation.

(3) Individual liberty and autonomy is supreme and essence of fundamental rights

Hence, reasonable restriction should be used as medicine to disease
It should not turn itself into a disease.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S.R. Bommai vs Union of India was heared to decide on federal relation between Centre and State

Paradigm Shift

1. Article 356 should be used sparingly.
2. Governor to act on aid & advice on Council of Minister.
3. President while rejecting State laws need to tell reason for it.

Significance of Judgement

1. ~~for~~ Post Judgement there was remarcable decline in use of President rule.
2. Reduced the discretionary power of Governor who acted as agent of Centre
3. House strength confidence should be proven in the floor of the house not outside.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Governors discretion is situational and should be used only when Council of Ministers not there. Hence, strengthened elected representative.

Impact on federal structure

(1) Restored the essence of federalism envisaged in constitution

(2) Reduced functional anarchy.

(3) Reduced ambiguity by reducing discretion of governor.

(4) Office of Governor not used to topple government when of different party at centre.

(5) Now we have rule base imposition of Article 356.

Way Ahead

(1) Power needs to be seen in light of Nebam Rabia Case 2016 for better and smooth functioning.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) 2nd ARC recomendation : to appoint governor of other state having no/ limited political links.

(3) Sarkaria Committee recommendation : to consult Chief Minister in appointment of Governor.

(4) President rule to be used sparingly.

NCRWC has mentioned that overall centre - state federal relation are structurally good but only needs functional reform to realise true essence of Constitutionalism

Candidates must not write on this margin.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

74th and 73rd Amendent of Constitution ~~was~~ 1992 was brought to give constitutional status to Panchayat and to turn India's procedural representative democracy to substantative participatory democracy.

However, this decentralisation only created structure of PRI it needs to be augmented by 'flesh & blood' by devolving finance and functions. as highlighted by ~~Rao~~ 2nd ARC.

Impediments faced by local governt

(1) Structural impediments:

a) low devolution of functions

(3) Only Kerala have devolved all powers. of 73 Amendt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

b) low source of own fund generation
(Eg) Only 5% of funds are own generated.

c) OBC reservation not fully realised

② functional impediments

a) Functionaries and officials are mostly part time and untrained.

b) Creation of parallel bodies like MPLADS, SHG tender or district development board reduces role of PRI.

c) Sarpanch Pati phenomena & low female autonomy.

d) lack of regular elections.

e) lack of secretariat and office (2nd ARC)

d) tied nature of Funds from centre and state. leads to lack of financial autonomy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. NCRWC recommended: greater funds functions and functionary.
2. Seperate Panchayat Cadre in state
3. National Commission on Panchayats (Punchi Commission)
4. Regular election.
5. Sync between finance Comission and state finance comission
6. Greater Funds, Function & Functionary (2nd ARC).

Agenda 21 (Rio summit)

highlighted the role of the local governm for Sustainable development. So we need to ~~~~ strengthen to realize Gandhian Goal of Sarvodaya via Antyoday

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्त्वपूर्ण 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.

SDG are sustainable goal of 15 year indiy 2030.

Effective Partnership

(1) Govemt and Govemt:

(Eg) Indo Germny clean energy SDG 7.

(2) Govemt and Civil Society.

for hunger & Poverty:

(Eg) SDG 1 and 2.

(3) Govemt and International body.

for adressig Climate change and clean atm

(Eg) Rio Summit, Paris deal SDG 13.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Localised Implementation

(1) Access and Benifit sharing :
of technology & local practice
(Eg) Tribal knowledge.

(2) Global problem local solution
(Eg) Climate change and local coastal bundy
& SDG 13.

(3) Role of Gram Sabha in Climate Action as said in Agenda 21
SDG local dev 13

Way forward

(1) Convergence in local and national goal.

(2) Collaboration among country to address SDG.

Thus, necessary to promote "one world, one health, one humanity"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

POSH Act was created to protect women against harrasment at workplace and raise awarenes.

Limited Success in Raising awareness

1. Crime against women is on rise (NCRB data, 2021)
2. Very less (Less than 20%) women at unorganised sector know about POSH.

Factors hindering outreach in Unorganised Sector

1. Lack of Formal contracts.
2. lack of institutional mechanism for awareness in informal sector.
3. Most of Unorganised sector out of reach of government ambit / scrutiny.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Most Unorganised sector is dominant in Rural areas.

⑤ Negligible Unorganised sector have women grievance redressal cell.

⑥ Threat of Job loss if ~~con~~ raised complains.

⑦ Low presence of CCTV or security in Unorganised sector.

⑧ Structural and financial constraints of informal sector to ~~produce thus~~ create special post cell and training.

Strategy to bridge this gap

① Civil Society: can be used to propagate awareness.

② Bureaucracy: needs to be sensitised and active for women security. (specially Police).

③ Strict implementation of Vishakha guidelines

Candidates must not write on this margi

④ Enforcement and Compliance of POSH law even in unorganised sector.

⑤ Incentives in form of tax rebate to informal sector having POSH.

⑥ Empower women and train them towards their right.

(Pam Rajput Recommendation)

⑦ Implement the Recommendation of Jaya Jaitley Committee of financial autonomy, awareness and educational empowerment.

A nation cannot realise full potential if half of its population is suppressed. Hence needs proper implementation of realise goal of SDG (5) of Gender equity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Welfare state is a Constitutional mandate of Nation under DPSP.

Neo-liberalism and Globalisation is diluting this mandate by promoting market centric governance in place of citizen centric governance

How transformed welfare state

(1) welfare now being outsourced to private sector rather government
(Eg) CSR.

(2) Market treated as panacea to all evils and potential to reduce discrimination

How set ground for new civil service

(1) Result oriented data driven civil servant.

(2) Treatment of Governance as enterprise having profit loss analyses rather welfare.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced in service delivery

(1) Welfare and Neo-liberal reforms seen and perceived as antithesis.

(2) lack of Capacity of state to address growing demand and quality of service.
   (Eg) Single window clearance.

(3) lack of Man power with State.

(4) Colonial and Red tapism mindset.

(5) Rule based bureaucracy paths role based.

(6) Empowered citizens growing activism
   (Eg) RTI, CPGRAMS.

Ways to reform it

(1) Welfare & Neo-liberalism can go hand in hand.
   (Eg) Ratan Tata Compassionate Capitalism
   (Eg) CSR.

(2) Augment Man power & fill vacancy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Use of technology for service delivery.
   (Eg) DBT, e-RTI.

(4) Role base proactive ~~bureaucracy~~ bureaucracy.

(5) Promote Emotional intelligence, comparison among bureaucracy.

(6) Promote PPP in service delivery
   (Eg) Prayga Kendra.

Thus, reform in bureaucracy according to changing time is need of hour for Good Governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत–चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

China views India as its "Asian Rival" with an innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia. Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are also many areas of convergence. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Kautilya in his Mandal Siddhant calls neighbours as natural enemy.

India as Asian Rival of China

(1) India aim as Net security provide

(2) India wants to become voice of Global south.

India countering hegemonic goals of China

(1) Counter expansionist policy: India talks about rule base Global order

(Eg) Quad.

(2) India busts China's debt trap diplomy

(Eg) Hambantota port.

(3) Support to Blue Dot network is counter to BRI

(4) Opposition to CPEC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Difficulties in India China Relation

(1) Geopolitical: both wants to be leader of Global south.

(2) Strategic: Disputed borders.
   (Eg) MacMahon line., Pangong Tso.

(3) Economic: huge trade deficit ~~about~~ around $100 billion

(4) Global order:
   a) India against Nine dash line and China unilateral change of Global order
   b) Quad to counter chinas influence.
   c) Rising Russia - China - Pak Axis
      XiJinpin Calls Russia China relation as "friendship without limits"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Areas of Convergence

(1) Reform ~~in~~ Institution of Global Governance
(Eg) IMF, World Bank.

(2) Voice of Global south in multilateral fora (Eg) WTO Agriculture Subsidy.

(3) Both Vulnerable to terrorism
(Eg) Xinjiang and Kashmir.

(4) Both advocate of equity based on principle of historical responsibility in Climate negotiation
(Eg) Paris deal rule book.

(5) Both want peaceful Central Asia for trade.

Here, there is lot of Convergence which was Reflected in last decade solidarity in Mamallapuram Spirit which needs to be brought back for realising "Asian Century"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss. Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo Pacific is a region ranging from Eastern Coast of Africa to West Coast of America.

Emergence of Zone of Divergence

1. Solidarity of QUAD and objectives of China.
2. Russia - Japan conflict on disputed Island.
3. AUKUS and militarisation of Indo pacific.

Priorities of Indo pacific

1. China: wants dominance in its zone of influence and Indian Ocean.
2. USA: wants Status Quo and limit expansionist China.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) India: wants rule based order and Net security provider.

(4) ASEAN: wants USA to counter expansionist China.

(5) Japand & Australia: wants to decouple with China.

Global Security Initiatii and Quad

Divergences

(1) lack of concensus in Global security Initiatii.

(2) Global security initiatii working on Hard power. QUAD on soft power.

Convergences

(1) Both wants rule based Global order.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Both not challenging China directly.

(3) Both wants to promote interest of Small nations of Indo pacific.

(4) Both want to promote security without militarisation.

With the emergence of Russia - Ukraine conflict, the theatre of Global power has temporarily shifted North wards but Indo-Pacific is long term strategic conflict.

India needs to balance China along with ensuring its economic and security interest promoted.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS