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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : .....

Registration Number : MT23RCAPA065 Date of Examination : 10/08/23

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. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

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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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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.

Ans: Representation of people act 1951 lays down the criteria for disqualification of elected representatives and act as an important legislation as a reference.

Need to resolve ambiguities of disqualifications:

1) It doesnot objectify the the meaning and criteria for hate speech

2) The election expense is not sufficient owing to current levels of inflation

3) It doesnot take into account online campaigns and fake news.

4) It doesnot promise for time bound resolution of election related disputes

5) There is need of consultation with the governor or president for disqualifications and president or governor may

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be biased towards ruling party.

6) The property of the relatives and dependents of the candidates are taken into account.

Steps to be taken:

1) objective criteria for categorising hate speech should be laid down.

2) paid news should be regulated

3) There should be time bound resolution of election disputes

4) Model code of conduct should be implemented properly

Through properly implementation and suitable legislation of representation of peoples act 1951, we can observe fair and free election which will enhance democratic values.

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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.

Ans Constitution is the document which codifies the rules and legislation of the country while constitutionalism is the spirit of following constitutional values in every sphere of life.

Constitution as a mere skeleton:

1) It provides and codifies the laws to be followed

2) It lays down the penal provisions of not following laws

3) It gives the framework for the government for policies e.g DPSP.

4) It lists down the laws and spirit to be followed by citizen eg fundamental duties under article 51.

5) It provides safeguards for the disadvantaged e.g article 17, 29, 30 etc.

6) The provisions of constitution are not exhaustive in nature.

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Constitutionalism as spirit:

1) It helps in proper implementation of the laws.
2) It makes the citizen as ethical and law abiding.
3) It will bring in harmony in the society and being result of expectations of constituent assembly
4) It will bring in inclusivity and and make the rules and laws inclusive.
5) It will bring the society towards an ideal society with democratic values.

Constitutionalism should be followed by every section like legislature, executive, Judiciary and citizen. It will come with proper awareness and conducive environment.

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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.

Any Electoral bond scheme was formulated to bring in ease and curb menace of unauthorized funding in election campaign in order to reduce criminalisation of politics.

Electoral bond legitimizes opacity in electoral funding:

1) It doesnot disclose the identity of the donor.
2) Donation can be made in chunk of small denominations to bypass the Scrutiny.
3) The electoral bonds can be used as tax rebate for the donor corporation.
4) It doesnot disclose in public the amount of donation given by whom and who gets them.
5) It doesnot take into account the source of income of the donor.

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6) Individual donation makes it easy for ~~to~~ making black money white.

7) It doesnot take into account for which purpose the donation is being used.

Steps to be taken to bring transparency in electoral bond:

1) The identity of the donor should be disclosed to public

2) There should be limit in the donation amount

3) The source of income should be kept in mind.

4) The purpose of use of the donation should be scrutinised.

Through transparency and accountability of electoral bond, it can be capitalised to bring down corruption and criminalization of politics.

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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.

Ans) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provides for bringing uniform civil code (UCC) in the country which will make provision for equal implementation of civil laws on all citizen and doing down personal laws.

Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality:

1) It will clash the personal laws which will bring anti-female perception of the male.

2) The patriarchal nature of the society will feel difficult to implement the common civil laws in spirit.

3) There is no clear and objective civil laws for common.

4) It will hamper the women in getting certain security e.g. allowance for

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widow.

5) UCC will fruitful in an egalitarian society but India is inequal in every sense among gender and society.

6) UCC doesnot talk about the provisions for LGBTQ communities

Steps to be taken:

1) There should gender sensitive policies

2) Steps should be taken for women empowerment

3) Stakeholder approach for bringing legislation.

4) There should be community level gender sensitisation.

UCC should be a goal to be achieved. But abruptly implementing UCC will bring in chaos and there should be steps to bridge gap of inequality among gender and society.

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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.

Ans Article 153 of the constitution mentions the office of governor to be appointed by the president who act as a link between central and state government.

Contribution of the governor to enforce federalism principles:

1) The state government makes rules by accent of governor.

2) The governor submits report to the central government about the situation of the state

3) Any coercive measures such as presidents rule to be taken by president through proper recommendation of the governor.

4) The governor act as a guardian and head of the state governments

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5) The governor checks whether the state is run as per provisions of the Constitution.

Governor act as hindrance to federalism as:

1) It delays the bills by referring to the president frequently.
2) Governor is an agent of central government and act as per wishes of central government
3) Governor recommends the centre about president's rule as per article 356 as misuse of power.
4) There are case of fusble between central and state government e.g recently in Maharashtra.

The office of governor should be more effective and transparent and punchi commission rec recommendations should be followed in its appointment.

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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही हैं. 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.

Any Social accountability is the feedback mechanism by the society and its ~~agencies~~ makes society as a partner of appraisal.

Social accountability lead to good governance:

1) It brings in participation

2) It ensures responsibility of the government.

3) It brings in accountability of the policies.

4) It makes responsive policies.

5) It will bring in transparency

6) It will pinpoint the

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flaws in the policies.

Through social accountability the ~~SDi~~ citizens will be empowered and a holistic policy can be made.

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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.

Any India has slipped its position to 102nd in global hunger index in 2022.

Need for Convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions:

(1) It will address micro nutrient scarcity

(2) It will boost the holistic development of people.

(3) It will include local diet in the schemes.

(4) It will bring in productivity in the society.

(5) It will ensure balanced growth.

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Steps to be taken:

1. Buying fortified food in PDS.
2. Include local diet
3. Make awareness

Through proper implementation of a proper balanced diet entire holistic growth can be brought.

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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.

Ans MGNREGA scheme is a centrally sponsored schemes which provides minimum 100 days of employment to the unskilled people.

MGNREGA as victim of fiscal apathy

(1) Lack of fund
(2) Delay in fund disbursal
(3) & sector specific fund not divided.
(4) Lack of proper audit
(5) Lack of advice

MGNREGA failed due to structural flaws :

(1) There has been false job cards

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(2) Inclusion error

(3) Lack of facility for women

(4) There is lack of functionary

(5) Digital attendence has flaws

MGNREGA needs policy overhaul for its proper implementation.

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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.

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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.

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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.

Ans Anti-defection laws has been implemented as per 10th schedule of the constitution which provides the grounds of disqualification of M/s and MLAs as a result of defection to other parties in order to bring in stability and ~~to~~ bring down corruption in the form of horse trading.

Anti-defection law impact relationship between political parties and ~~to~~ individual legislator:

1) It maintains a ~~fear~~ sense of fear in the ~~to~~ legislator.

2) It kills the intra-party democracy ~~and~~ as legislators has to obey the party whips.

3) It affects the prevision of dissent among the legislators

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4) It may lead to ideological clash between personal capacity and party ideology
5) The local issues may be subsumed for national level policy of the party
6) The mass ~~level~~ defection provisions will promote grouping and factions within the party
7) It brings down trust between individual and party
8) It makes the individual loyal to party ideology

9) Unintended consequences of anti-defection Law:
1) It brings in re-election in various seats which needs huge cost.
2) Mass level house treading takes place which dents the image of democracy
3) It brings in instability in the popularly elected government as can be seen in Maharashtra and Madhyapradesh.

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4) The mass level defection involves horse trading and requires money thus promotes corruption.

5) It reduces the trust of people towards democracy.

The flaws in the anti-defection laws should be address through proper legislation and intra-party democracy should be promoted with scope of dissent.

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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.

Ans The famous case of Keshavananda Bharati Vs state of Kerala lays down the doctrine of Basic structure which provides that every part of the Constitution can be ammended such that it doesnot alter the basic structure of the Constitution. But doesnot codify what does it mean by basic structure doctrine.

Ambiguity of basic structure doctrine promotes limitless judiciary:

1) Sometimes there is judicial overreach in the name of judicial activism for preserving basic structure.

2) Nowhere basic structure is defined. It is interpreted by judiciary as per its wishes.

3) Judiciary assert itself in name of judicial independence e.g it quashed NJAC in the fourth judges case which is a

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examination.

4) It puts restrictions on the legislations by legislatures who are popularly elected and judiciary is not popularly elected.

Basic structure doctrine required for proper interpretation by judiciary:

1) Basic structure gives a guiding light for judicial interpretation.

2) Through basic structure doctrine, the interests of various groups could be safeguarded.

3) Secular fabric of the country is safeguarded through basic structure doctrine.

4) The checks and balance among different organs are protected through basic structure doctrine.

Elastic nature of basic structure doctrine made judiciary more powerful than executive

1) Judiciary interprets the laws and regulations.

2) The judicial pronouncements are

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binding upon the executive.

3) Judiciary can interpret the executive orders suo moto

4) Any person can approach judiciary against executive orders

Executive also checks on Limitedness of Judiciary:

1) Executive can make rules and legislations

2) Executives helps in judicial appointments

3) Executives often have popular support.

The legislature has popular support, the executive has money and support and the judiciary has nothing but judicial pronouncement. So, it needs certain degree of freedom to safeguard the rights of the citizen.

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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.

Ans:- Fundamental rights are the part of natural rights which the not only constitutionally conferred but are constitutionally confirmed which puts obligations on the ~~state~~ state to fulfil them.

Fundamental rights are independent of the states :

1) They are automatically ~~no~~ applied e.g right to equality, freedom etc.

2) They put restriction on the state

3) ~~Some~~ some require state intervention to implement them e.g article 21A, article 17 etc.

4) State cannot discriminate between the citizen on the grounds of mentioned in the article 13.

5) violation of fundamental right.

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the ~~individual~~ citizen can approach the supreme court directly.

Desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights:

1) It will put a limit so that citizen doesnot misuse them.

2) It helps to maintain law and order in the country

3) It ensures greater good for the mass of citizen.

4) It ensures that nobody harms anyone during ~~the~~ enjoyment of fundamental rights

5) It ensures that dignity of the citizen remains intact

6) It helps in maintaining sovereignty of the country.

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It helps in ensuring safety and maintaining public morale.

The reasonal restrictions are codified exhaustively in the constitution. The government should use them sparingly and citizen should be aware about the restrictions.

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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.

Ans: S.R. Bommai Vs Union of India case held federalism as a basic structure of the constitution which cannot be altered

Significance of S.R. Bommai case:

1) It confirmed the federal character of the democracy

2) It empowered the states to assert federalism in the country.

3) It gave the Centre a limitation that it cannot do work according its whims it has to respect the federal character.

4) It made the idea of federalism popular among citizen

5) It brought in provisions for

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regional level policies by the State government

Impacts of S.R. Bommai Judgement:

1) It led to a regional development as state could function independently

2) It ensured that regional aspirations are respected while formulating policies

3) It helped in bringing stability in state government.

4) It pushed towards regional party government

5) It brought a precursion of coalition politics

6) It strengthened ~~secular~~ federal structure of our polity.

S.R. Bommai Judgement was a significant judgement which

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Confirmed the expectation of our constituent assembly in codifying federal republic.

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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.

Ans The 73rd and 74th constitutional ammendment which brought in panchayati raj institution was the peak of decentralization of power.

Impediments faced by local governance in India:

A) Fund impediments

(1) There is lack of budgetory allocations

(2) There is only project specific fund allocation which restricts their independence.

(3) The local taxes are not sufficient for proper administration.

(4) There is delay in the disbursement of funds for them.

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B) Functional impediments

(1) There is overlapping of function with state governments
(2) Very few areas for their sphere of legislation
(3) Often their functions are superseded by the state government.
(4) There is no codification of functions to be performed by them.

C) Functionaries impediments

(1) There is lack of trained and skilled administration.
(2) periodic training of officers are lacking.
(3) There is no demarcation of functioning of the officers.
(4) There is lack of infrastructure e.g lack of digital connectivity.

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Steps to be taken for proper functioning:

① There should be budgetary allocation of funds

② Tax collection should be done by the state government and appropriated by local administration.

③ Infrastructure should be provided

④ There should be grievance redressal mechanism.

⑤ proper monitoring to be done by state government.

Through proper legislation and popular Cooperation the main objective of local governance can be realized which is based on Gandhiji's ideas.

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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.

Ans Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are goals set up and mutually agreed by nations to be achieved which are 17 in number and are time bound parameter centric.

Multi-stakeholder partnership key to leverage expertise and networks

1) It will bring in collaboration and innovative solutions

2) It will ensure people's participation in policy implementation.

3) It will ensure judicial use of resources.

4) It will ensure proper implementation through proper feedback.

5) It will point out the flaws in

Candidates must not write on this margin

the policies.

Effective partnership can be fostered through:

1) Make time bound target to be achieved
2) Stakeholder approach in policy formulation e.g POSHAN for nutrition.
3) Make provision for monitoring by different agencies.
4) Collaborate with agencies such as civil society organisations, NGOs etc.
5) The targets should be quantified and parameters to be set at micro stage.
6) There should be timely appraisal system.

Local implementation can be fostered through:

1) Make local people a party to the project.

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2) Take continuous feedback system.
3) Make local innovation and keep in mind local needs e.g. Odisha & tribal has different & cereals used locally.
4) & Make local representations in the policies.
5) & prioritise the local needs.

Through proper implementation and local participation the targets of SDGs can be achieved and also there should be seamless service by the government.

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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.

Ans POSH act has been implemented to ensure safety of women in workplace and bring down sexual harassment.

Implementation of POSH resulted in limited success:

1) There are still lot of sexual harassment cases in unorganized sector
2) people are unaware about the problems faced by women.
3) There are lot of organisations where wome safety cells are missing.
4) The sexual harassment in the unorganised sectors, do not come to the surface.

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Factors hindering effective outreach:

1) patriarchal society doesnot ~~dont~~ allow women to speak up for themselves
2) There is no conducive environment in the corporation.
3) There is ~~nexus~~ corruption in the system.
4) There is lack of machinary in the organisation to raise concern
5) There is gap in the legislations itself
6) There is lack of ~~expertise~~ experts for Counselling.

Strategy to bridge the gap:

1) There should ~~Employment~~ mendatory women safety cell at every organisation.
2) There should be availability of trained Councillors

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3) There should be provision with the whistle blowers protection

4) There should not be affect in the job security for reporting concern

5) Give job security to women.

6) There should be mass level awareness in the society.

POSH is a act in the right direction to be implemented through collaboration with different stakeholders to bring in fruitful outcomes

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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.

Ans. Neo-liberal reforms believe in the principle of equity and mix welfarism with provision for opportunity in self sufficiency and sustainability.

It also brought in new type of civil servants in the form of technically skilled, corporate oriented and efficiency oriented who believes in generating opportunities rather than spoonfeeding schemes of beneficiary.

CHALLENGES FACED IN SERVICE DELIVERY

(1) popular schemes by the political class.

(2) Tussle between civil servants and politicians

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(3) Loopholes in the existing laws and provisions.

(4) problem of the menace of Chronny capitalism.

(5) Lack Flaws in infrastructure for service delivery

(6) populist steps taken by leaders which undermines the trust of people e.g. aggression towards an IAS officer by Chief minister of Assam.

(7) Continued interference by politicians in the policy implementation.

(8) Lack of fund dispersement by the government.

(9) Corruption in the system at every level.

(10) Lack of expert personnel.

(11) There is no periodic training to deal with modern problems.

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Reforms needed:

① There should be proper research wing at every step

② Civil servants should be given periodic training.

③ There should be proper understanding between civil servants and politicians

④ There should be stakeholder based approach policy making

⑤ Monitoring and feedback system to be implemented to check corruption.

Neo-liberal would faces new types of problems for which new type of civil servants should be trained with newer & method for which mission Karmayogi is in right direction.

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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.

~~Ans There has been~~

Ans> USA wants unipolar world and multipolar Asia, China wants bipolar world and unipolar Asia while India wants multipolar world and multipolar Asia as told by Shivshankar Menon reflects China's want for hegemonic goals in Asia and view of India as its "Asian Rival"

China views India as its Asian rival!

(1) It has been implementing its Belt and Road initiatives to ensure its hegemony.

(2) Through String of pearls theory China is trying encircle India.

(3) There is tussle in the border areas to show its hegemony

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④ Through its debt-trap diplomacy china is trying to influence India's immediate neighbours e.g Srilanka, pakistan.

⑤ China opposes India in various multilateral fouums e.g UNSC.

⑥ China tries to counter India through its cooperation with pakistan

⑦ China and pakistan continuously engage in 2 diplomacy

Areas of convergence between India and China

① It has huge bilateral trade with exceeded $120 billion.

② They are part of different fouums together e.g SCO.

③ Both are interested in energy diplomacy

④ Both have huge population who wants to leverage markets

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(5) Both help each other the pharmaceutical industries.

The areas of convergence should be explored and geopolitics should be replaced by geo-economics.

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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.

Ans Indo pacific region has emerged as a region of focus due its strategic position and potential market.

Indo pacific as zone of divergent interests:

(1) There has been increase in engagement by USA eg. QUAD.

(2) China always try to maintain hegemony in the area. by establishing military bases and debt-trap diplomacy.

(3) There has been interests of developed countries due to its crucial maritime routes as

(4) India wants to portray itself

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as leaders of Indo-pacific.

Indo-pacific as zone of converging priorities:

(1) Western nations wants to counter china through indo-pacific policies
(2) countries are trying to explore energy potentials in the region.
(3) ~~US~~ There is a consensus of demilitarised indo pacific.
(4) Indo pacific has been seen as a climate vulnerable zone.

Global security initiative will not supersede QUAD:

(1) QUAD is an economic cooperation grouping rather than defence.
(2) QUAD is ~~m~~-backed by US and Australia but its members

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are part of other blocks as well.

(3) There is no defence cooperation in QUAD.

through Indo-pacific the would can they to ~~balance~~ being balance in the Asian region.

Space for Rough Work

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NEXT IAS