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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : [Signature]

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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				

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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.

Representation of People Act 1951 (RPA, 51)

deals with various legal aspects
associated with ^{election} candidates.

RPA, 1951 provides for

- 1) Disqualification of candidate based on corruption, ~~late~~ ^{late} ~~spec~~ ^{spec} promotion, hatred among communities, providing false credentials and information about criminal history, financial matters, income etc.

However there is need for to
resolve ambiguity

- 1) Clear definition of vague terms
in the acts

- 2) Need to define what amounts for mounting hated among committees
- 3) Need specific provision dealing with public gathering, speeches
- 4) Need proper guidelines and code of conduct Before - During and after election for Candidates

It will ensure

- 1) Healthy Democratic culture
- 2) Clean politics & healthy politics
- 3) Social harmony & cohesion
- 4) De-criminalisation of Politics
(Vohra Committee suggestion)

Hence, Amendment to RPA Act 1951

is ^{the} need of hour for better accountability & transparency.

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 is the process of adhering to the values enshrined in the constitution and thereby upholding constitutional morality

Constitution is mere skeleton because & constitutionalism is soul.

1) It is the text as legal text arranged in systematic fashion, Constitutionalism makes sure the values & spirit of text is turned into reality

(en) Fundamental rights ~~are~~ - expanded for right to privacy, life with dignity

3) Constitution provides for general guidelines, constitutionalism ensures its realisation

(en) APSP - ~~Feeder~~ about gram

Swraj of Gandhi, Constitutionalism led to
73rd & 74th Amendment for Panchajanya Raj

3) Constitution is static document, Constitutionalism makes ~~it~~ it alive and
dynamic document

(en) Doctrine of Basic Structure
doctrine emerged from Constitution
only

4) Constitution provides for democratisation of
power and separation of power.
Constitutionalism makes sure that there
is harmony b/w Federations and states
functioning

(en) GST Council, Interstate Council,
seventh schedule

5) Constitution provides for justice, equality
& hope for actions, Constitutionalism
realises it

(en) EWS reservation - 10%

~~Here~~ without Constitutionalism
Constitution remains a dead document, hence
Constitutionalism is the SOUL of Constitution.

Q.3

'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral bonds are financial instruments used for funding political parties with certain qualification like votes gained etc.

Success of Electoral Bonds

- 1) formalisation of political funding
- 2) improves transparency in funding to political parties — data about donation can be available without revealing donor's identity
- 3) Gives legal financial instrument to political parties & citizens to be part of democratic process
- 4) Prevents political harassment of donors.

Concerns remain which legitimise opacity

1) Route to turn Black money into
white

(en) 69% of funds to political
parties are from unknown
sources - ADR study

3) High inclination towards Ruling party
en 75% of fund through electoral
bond went to Ruling party
in 2022

3) No data about who is funding prevents
harassment of donors, but since SBI
is government owned, possibility of
government knowing donor.

4) Possible Nexus formation among politician
criminals etc (Vohra Committee)

Hence there is need of
reforming the electoral bond process
to ensure more transparency &
accountability

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.

Gender Equality is the
value enshrined under equality,
Justice and Liberty or preamble
of Constitution

Challenges with UCC & Gender Equality

1) Individual rights vs Collective rights

(en) Art- 25-30 gives certain
rights to community as
a whole

(Art- 21) - gives individual freedom

2)

3) Intervention in personal laws

for gender equality can

have social repression

- 3) It is not clear, if implementation of UCC - is in favor of secularism or against secularism.
- 4) Without UCC - women's rights are most hampered under various ~~pa~~ patriarchal practice
- (ex) Triple Talaq case
Should have judgment
- 5) Individual choice vs the state led uniformity
on wearing Hijab

Here there is need of Uniformity in rights than
uniformity in customs and tradition
as of now - 21st law commission
said - Unity & integrity is more
important

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 to~~

Office of governor is the
lynchpin in federalism in India
— Sarkaria Commission

Governors Role in contributing to governance
and federalism

- 1) Governor acts as an agent - eye and ear of center at state level
- 2) ~~can~~ He conveys needs and aspiration to the center.
- 3) He acts as channel of communication between state and center - particularly in matters of National importance
- 4) He reserves bill for presidents, consideration if he finds Bill requires such attention.

- 5) Governor plays significant role in schedule areas and tribal areas for governance.
- 6) At the time of President's Rule, or at the time of political instability in state - governor manages state affairs directly indirectly.
- 7) As a Chancellor of Universities of state, He/she promote universities for better efficiencies.

However there are concerns due to

- 1) Politicisation of office of governor
- 2) Governor's controversial decision in time of political instability.

(en) Asking to move majority

- 3) Not adhering to spirit of federalism.

(en) Tamil Nadu Governor skipped part of speech written by state govt.

Hence Role of governor has been mixed journey, there is need to implement suggestions of Punchhi Commission.

Q.6

हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है। इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social Accountability law is the mechanism of fixing accountability of government official for their actions

It can — boost good governance & citizen participation by

1) Improving social inclusion for all

various groups — caste, class base

2) Democratic way of ensuring accountability

3) More participation → more empowerment of people

- 4) People owned - people led development
- 5) Ensure necessary feedback mechanism to improve efficiency of the work.



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.

Nutrition, Hunger and Hidden

Hunger ~~to~~ are pertinent and persistent

urdles to human Capital formation in
India.

Need of nutrition Specific & nutrition
sensitive intervention.

- 1) India is food surplus country yet
57% of women are anemic
- 2) in 2022 India produced 320mnMT
of food grains - yet there are
cases of hunger, malnutrition and
undernutrition among childrens
- 3) Persistent issue of stunting, wasting
in children. In India

4) Problem of hidden hunger - requires special attention on bodily requirement of nutrition

5) Adulteration and poor quality of food ~~services~~ damages health of children which is common in urban areas.

6) Children needs specific and focused approach - when it comes for vitamin, mineral etc. - one size fits all approach won't work.

However there are challenges like

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graph TD
    A[However there are challenges like] --> B[1) low purchasing capacity]
    A --> C[2) out of pocket expenditure on health]
    A --> D[3) lack of awareness about health & nutrition]
    A --> E[4) poor WASH facilities]
  
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Hence, not just nutrition but also other factors like Education

to WASH needs to converge to achieve SAG-3.

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.

MGNREGA is guaranteed job
scheme offers job for 100 days min
to unskilled labours
and had been a successful in
poverty alleviation, & social empowerment

Significance in
Rural India

- 1) 100 days of job
- 2) Continuous income for rural population
- 3) Financial support to
independence
- 4) projects of Rural
development in area
like digging Canal, well
- 5) with Direct Benefit transfer
more fast delivery of serv
- 6) with Geotagging — low corruption
high efficiency

Recent Concern

- 1) Lack of availability of funds for the program
- 2) Irregularity in the functioning and working of scheme
- 3) Non payment for work done due to lower fiscal capacity
- 4) Hamper cascading effect on rural development and economic empowerment

Way ahead

- 1) Need to available funds for scheme
- 2) Maintain & Regular flow of funds
- 3) Inclusion of more unskilled labors in scheme
- 4) Community owned - Community led development

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.

International Geopolitics is going through phase of G-zero - ~~that~~ i.e. No order and No leader. of global politics.

India can leverage current development by -

1) ~~Just~~ Issue-based partnership to serve our National interests

(cn) India - China Co-operation on Climate change policies

2) India can de-couple relations with countries to negate any cascading effect on Indian interest

(ex) Buying oil from Russia and still being friend with USA & EU.

3) When world order is disturbed India can become voice of global south

(en) Recently India hosted a global south meeting

4) India can use its unique position based on values and morality to raise case for UNSC permanent seat

(en) Today is Era of Dialogue, Not War during Ukraine crisis was our principled distinct moral stand

5) While India is ~~has~~ having membership of various platform like G20, India can promote its vision of multilateral, inclusive and sustainable world through - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

6) In US-China divide, trade war, currency war, India can offer stable market for investment

(en) Recent Semiconductor company Foxconn visit to India

Hence if opportunities are exploited

- 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.

Germany's Significance for India

- 1) Can be partner in technology sharing and development
- 2) Space technology and space missions can be worked together
- 3) Considering Germany's weight in EU, engaging with Germany will integrate India with EU.
- 4) After France, USA, Germany can help India in peaceful use of nuclear energy
- 5) In Age of Digital world, Germany can help us gain access to EU market more smoothly when issues of Carbon tax etc are looming

6) India-Germany Diplomatic relations can have cascading effect on Indo-EU relationship.

Hence, Indo-German relationship have lot to offer in near future.



Q.11

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Anti Defection law was added in 10th schedule with 52nd constitutional amendment

It is 1st step towards cleaning politics
—Rajiv Gandhi (then PM)

How individual and party relation affected

It is very criticism

1) It has weakened the politics of

Ayaz - Ram Gaya Ram - frequent defections

2) It has structurally enforced individual members for 'loyalty' structurally

3) Individual legislators are confined and contained within party lines

4) On the other hand, it has curtailed the space for constructive criticism

5) Decline in inter-party democratic culture due to "follow the whip culture"

6) Overemphasis on the whip, reduced individual creativity and freedom

In recent times there are cases of defection in states like Maharashtra, Manipur etc.

Unintended Consequences

1) Led to mass defection from parties from individual defections

ex Shivsena in Maharashtra

2) Has given more importance to the number in defection than reason in defection

- 3) Speakers office is misused, there is politicisation of Speakers office
- 4) Have led to Resort politics, Mass Horse & feeding (500+ deception in past 5 yrs - ADR report)
- 5) Growing money and muscle power in politics.
- 6) Criminalisation of Politics (34% in 2014, 43% in 2019 - MP, with criminal record background - ADR study)
- 7) Consistent instability in government in Maharashtra
- 8) Policy Paralysis. due to unstable govt.
- 9) Erosion of constitutional values and culture
- 10) Against the Democratic spirit and growth of politics

Hence there is need to follow Meghalachandra Cane (3 months limit) guidelines, along with reforming the existing law.

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.

Indian judiciary is considered as one of the strongest in the world. One of the reason for its strength in Basic structure doctrine (Kesavananda Bharati case)

Ambiguity of Basic structure

- 1) It ~~has~~ is not defined in constitution on any statute
- 2) It is based on judicial interpretation
- 3) Non-exhaustive and expansionary nature of the doctrine.
- 4) Judicial innovation

Has elastic nature of ~~does~~ Basic structure
made Judiciary powerful.

YES

- 1) Power of judiciary for final interpretation
- 2) Independent judicial decisions and definitions
- 3) No intervention or consultation with other organ while defining anything as a part of Basic structure
- 4) Individual judges discretion of putting ~~it~~ ^{anything} into Basic structure
- 5) No possible scrutiny of or verification of such addition
- 6) Unchecked degree of freedom of judiciary to intervene vis a vis executive and legislature

(No)

→ 1) Basic structure - only follows the constitutional values and spirit

2) ~~was~~ Nothing new innovation but ~~exp~~ made explicit what is there in constitution [K. Bhaskar (are)]

3) No arbitrary use of the doctrine so far

(En) S.R. Bommai - Secularism and federalism as part of Basic structure

(en) Quelira Gandhi case - free & fair election and Rule of law part of Basic structure

4) No intervention till constitutional validity is questioned.

These Basic structure

Doctrine was made ~~into~~ constitutional

Spirit - strong than Judiciary as

an interpreter

- 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 are provided under ~~part~~ part III of Indian Constitution. and forms the bedrock of Indian Democracy

Individual possess them independently of state because

- 1) State ~~&~~ formation is under spirit of social contract,
- 2) Indian state is limited state and follows principle of popular sovereignty (power lies with people)
- 3) Citizens not subjects but civic participant in Democracy

Desirability of reasonable restriction on.

Fundamental Rights

1) Constitution provides for rule of law and not rule of men (Indira Gandhi case)

2) Individual freedom is permitted to the extent that it does not compromise freedom of others.

3) Restriction on certain rights is required for smooth & healthy functioning of Society

• (en) 1) - restriction on movement of prostitutes.

4) prevention of culture, tradition on indigenous people

(en) restriction on movement in certain areas or permission with law (ILP) in north East.

5) Restriction on freedom speech and expression — Art-19 for public health and morality.

(en) Hate speech is violative of Art. 21, and it can't not be considered as use of Art-19.

6) ~~Res~~ limited right for religious practices to public health and morality, and order (Art-25)

(en) Communal tension and social disharmony due to disturbing religious sentiment

7) Contempt of Court (~~Art-19~~) can ~~have there is need of~~ not be done just by exercising Art. 19.

Hence there is need of striking balance between individual rights and collective functioning of society and Constitution upholds that

Q.14

'एस.आर. बोम्माई 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 case made
Federalism as part of Basic structure
of Constitution and hence can not
be disturbed.

Significance of the Judgment

- 1) Federalism being part of Basic structure — made judgment invulnerable to immunity.
- 2) Curtailed and limited the power of parliament to damage federal character of country
- 3) Ensured sustenance of division of power among various federal units and center

- 4) It strengthened Democracy by ~~as the~~ making sure power does not get concentrated in center
- 5) It helped regional party to maintain their political strength
- 6) Ensure. Decentralisation of Democracy with federalism.
- 7) It also called secularism as basic structure — making values of constitution explicit. prevention ^{from} of further legislative damage.

Hence S.A. Bommie are ensured federal character of country to remain intact and served the purpose of democracy in country



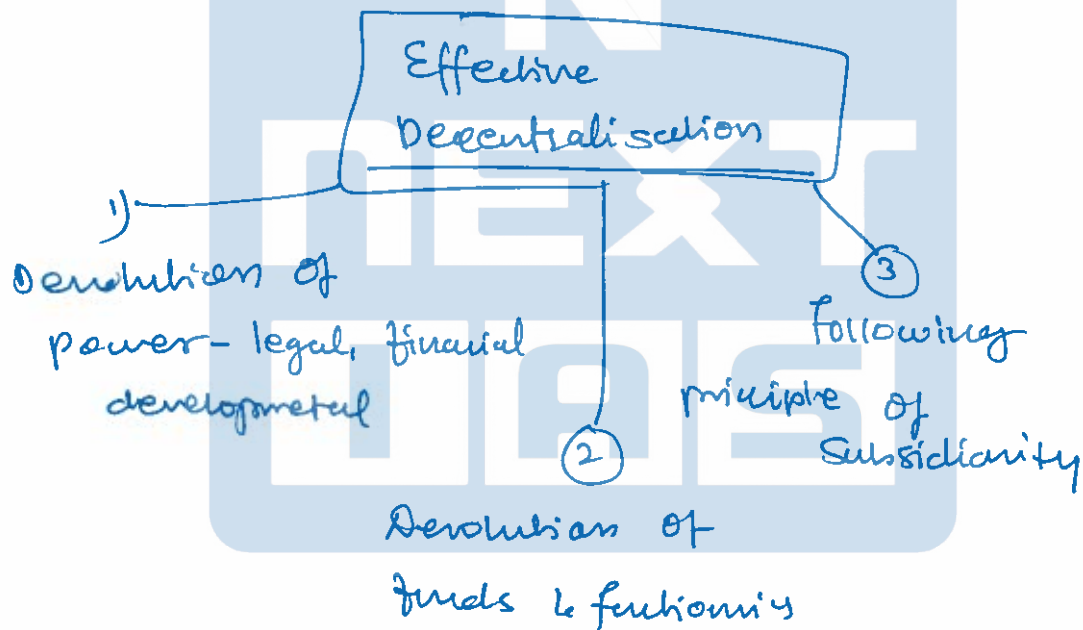
Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

73rd and 74th Constitutional
amendment provided for local self
governing institution in India (constitutionally)



Impediments faced by local self governance

1) 4F { Fund
function
Functionaries
functionalities

There is lack of devolution these 4F
leading to hindrance in functioning

2) limited devolution of powers by the
state governments to Panchayati Raj
institutions (PRIs)

3) No clear cut demarcation ~~between~~ of
power among ~ 3 tiers of PRIs)

4) lack of tax collecting power to
the PRIs hampers - financial
capacity

5) Politicisation & political interference
by local MLAs, MPs in PRIs

6) Officer of Chief Executive Officer
is more powerful than the
office of Mayor in Urban
local bodies

7) problems with governing institution
like state election commission
state finance commission due to
lack of autonomy with them
a) ~~state election~~

8) provisions are not followed in letter
and spirit

⑧ Pati-Panchayat has made
women sarpanch as just a Rubber stamp.

9) Voluntary devolution of power is
not done by the state government

⑨ Reserving seats for OBCs
in PRIs.

Hence there is need to
strengthen PRI to ^{turn} ~~make~~ decentralised
governance into decentralised development
can follow Kerala Model as well

- Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

India is committed to achieve
its targets of Sustainable development
Goals and target of being
developed country by 2047.

Significance of Effective partnership with
Multi-stakeholders & localised implementation

- 1) More acceptance in public for the
decision taken
- 2) from shift from top down approach
to bottom up approach of development
- 3) Inclusive Development promotion. In
the society with diversity
on women, SCs, STs etc.

- 4) It provides more legitimacy to the outputs and action
- 5) Provides for tailor made approach from one size fits all approach

How can it accelerate the ~~the~~ achievement
of SDGs

1) ~~Along~~ ^{Along} with ~~these~~ aforementioned
significant ~~and~~ cum benefits of
multiple-stakeholder and localised
approach, it can improve
efficiency of government - by optimum
resource utilisation.

2) local solution for local problems
on water scarcity in Hivrebajar
of Maharashtra - from localised
water harvesting. (SDG-6)

3) Better health ^(SDG 3) indicators with more
preventive care on ground.

en Kerala Model

4) Addressing hunger issue with local food - nutritious food like millets

(en) Shikhojan Thali, Maharashtra
Anna Canteen, Tamil Nadu

5) Achieving gender equality in regions like Haryana with gender sensitisation

6) Promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship among masses (SQ 9)
with scheme like - One district One product (ODOP)

7) Promotion of Resilient Infrastructure and cities

(en) Malin Rehabilitation after Disaster - Maharashtra

8) Improving Economic growth with more ease of doing business in region like Bihar.

en Gujarat

Hence multiple stakeholder approach can ensure Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas

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 enacted post
Vishaka Guidelines by Supreme Court.

and it is inline with constitutional
value of - Right to life with Dignity (Art 21)

Limited Success of POSH Act in Raising
awareness & factors hindered effective
outreach

- 1) Top down and legalistic approach,
does not provide anything for
behavioral change
- 2) According to NCRB data 3 out
of 4 women experience sexual
harassment sometime in her
life time, shows - ~~not~~ limited
impact

- 3) Lack of legal literacy and legal aid availability for women facing sexual harassment.
- 4) Patriarchal nature of Indian society acts as hindrance ~~about~~ in its implementation in letter & spirit
- 5) ~~Non~~ Taboo or fear of further victimisation if any case of sexual harassment is reported, hence many cases go unnoticed & unrecorded.
- 6) Nature of Police station - lack of representation of women in police station - leads to negation of sense of security from police system
- 7) Lack of implementation of Act in unorganised sector
 - (a) formation of internal Complaint Committee in organisation is not followed.
- 8) Absence of standard operating procedure and pressure of not reporting to avoid

Reputation damage in market

Strategies for better implementation

- 1) Improve women representation in police stations (33% recommended by various committees like Padmanabha Committee)
- 2) Gender Sensitisation and awareness campaign across the region through Asha workers, ANM workers or SHG groups
- 3) Community police, or People's police model can be developed - followed in Kerala
- 4) More stringent punishment for violation of Act by organisation
- 5) SHG-NGO-Government entity can work hand in hand for effective implementation
- 6) Inspections and feedbacks to be done on regular basis.

Hence, only with effective implementation of POSH, we can expect New Women or New India to develop

- 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.

Neo-liberal Reforms and globalisation

~~are based on~~ were carried out
in India in 1990s, changing Indian
ecosystem - socially, economically &
politically

Transformation due to Neo-liberal reform
& globalisation

- 1) Growth in income of individuals
due to industrial development
- 2) Better trickle down effect on society
improving living standards
- 3) Increased role of private players in
market to people's life ex Airtel, Jio
- 4) Also growth in economic divide
according to OXFAM - 40% wealth with
1% population.

5) welfare institutions have also adopted new technologies for efficient delivery.

Challenges faced in service delivery

- 1) Huge population to cater to,
(1.4 Bn - crossed China recently)
- 2) Red tapism and Corruption at various levels of governance
- 3) Lack of literacy among people and also lack of digital literacy (only 27%) according to Institute of financial education
- 4) Poverty and vicious cycle of poverty hampers capacity of individual to make best use of service.
(en) Out of pocket expenditure on Health
- 5) Lack of awareness among masses about rights and services
(en) only 6% farmers had idea about MSP before sowing (Shanta Kumar Committee)

Reforms Required for better delivery

1) Reduction in corruption and Redtapism with use of technology

(en) Direct Benefit transfer and JAM Trinity

2) Awareness among masses through NGOs, mass media groups, Asha workers etc.

3) Reducing the face-to-face interaction of citizens with official to prevent corruption & harassment

(en) Faceless Tax procedures

4) Timely & efficient feedback mechanism & grievance redressal

(en) Samadhan Portal for workers.

5) Improved digital literacy (27%),

Internet penetration (700 Mn net users according to IAMAI)

6) Skilling, Upskilling & Reskilling of government

officers - (en) Mission Karmayogi
to achieve maximum governance

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.

India China relations are defined by 4C Competition, Contention, Co-operation and Containment

India's ability to counter Chinese Hegemonic goals

- 1) 3rd biggest economy in the world
- 2) Highest population, with recent surpassing of China
- 3) Demographic dividend phase of India
- 4) Influence of Indian diaspora across world
- 5) Indian soft power in Asian and world
- 6) India's ~~world~~ image on global landscape — democratic, value based
- 7) Indian partnership with countries like Japan, USA, Australia, Bhutan, Nepal

8) India's presence in multilateral & platforms
like SCO, UN, BIMSTEC, G20, G7, G77

Difficulties in India China Relations

- 1) Huge trade deficit with China,
currently our trade is 130 Bn (2022)
- 2) Overdependence on Chinese products
like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients.
- 3) Chinese policy of Salami slicing
and lone wolf diplomacy
(in) Galwan Valley crisis.
- 4) Chinese policy of Belt & Road initiative
against our sovereignty
(in) China-Pak Corridor goes
through POK region.
- 5) Chinese militarisation of Indo Pacific,
& policy of string of pearls
(in) Djibouti military base

However there are areas of convergence
as between India and China like

- 1) Climate Change and associated negotiation at various platform
- 2) Global South- Both are from global south, can raise voice against western hegemony
- 3) Peace-building and Co-operation through United Nations in disturbed areas like Afghanistan, Sudan etc
- 4) Handling western economic policies in platform like WTO
 - (in) Non ~~etc~~ functioning of Dispute Settlement body
- 5) Regional development and global growth
 - (in) Both are big markets and emerging economies
- 6) (in) Science and Technology & space exploration through ISRO, co-operation International Thermal Energy co-operation
Hence there is need for creating opportunities to working together on it

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 region is the new theatre of geopolitics in recent times, covering from Africa to South America.

Indo Pacific as zone of diverging interests and priorities

I Indian Interests

- 1) India stands for growth of all in the Indo Pacific region through SAGAR policy
- 2) India is in favour of sustainable and peaceful exploration of the region for security, economic growth etc
 - (a) Exploration of Polymetallic nodules in Indian Ocean

- 3) India stands for free & open Indo-Pacific with open channels of communication and navigation for all.

II) China's interests

- 1) China wants to dominate Indo-Pacific region with its economic & military power

(ex) String of Pearls, BRI project

- 2) China wants to assert as regional hegemon and challenge USA's leadership at global level
- 3) China's aim is to contain India and other ~~small~~ undermine other small countries
- (ex) Sri Lanka, Philippines.

III) USA's interests

- 1) USA wish to keep China limited to Asian region, and is in favor of free & open Indo Pacific
- 2) USA is also maintaining its presence in Indo Pacific with projects like Afghanistan & Nepal

Global security initiative (GSI) and
Quad ~~can~~ ~~complement~~ each other

- 1) They can complement each other
but not replace each other
- 2) Both institutions have their
respective strength and weakness
based on which they will navigate
in Indo-Pacific
- 3) Quad is not militarised due to
efforts of India, but that does
not undermine the capacity of
QUAD as Diamonds of
democracies

• QUAD, GSF, USA, India, China
all needs to work in balancing their
national interest with security of
all in the region — particularly small
countries.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

