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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 5919231 (MT23RCA PA074)

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 10/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Representation of peoples act 1951 has been a hot topic of ~~dep~~ debate in the public discourse. It is seen as the road block to ensure decriminalisation of politics.

* Section 8 gives 6 months stay period to the disqualification of a convicted legislature.

* In the Lily Thomas Case judgement 2014 Supreme Court struck this down and facilitated instant disqualification and suspension of 6 years from Contesting election if an legislature is sentanced for 2 years or more

Candidates must not write on this margin

✡ Current ambiguity

(1) Recent disqualification of a INC (Indian National Congress) member brough this again to leime light

(2) ~~DIS~~ Ambiguity occer appeal to the judgement to high court or Supreme Court. Whether the disqualification will be effected after order of the lower Court or it has to wait till final judgement of higher Court.

(3) Time duration of order of Speaker of assembly or ~~tok~~ Parliament to implement such disqualification.

✡ Recent instances highlight the necessity of clearification on such ambiguities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 practice of progressive interpration of constitutional provisions for creation of a just and egalitersial society.

Constitution has various nobel provision which promotes Constitutionalism

1. Rule of law (article 14)
2. Seperation of power (article 50B)
3. Indepcndence of judiciary (212, 211)
4. Welfarist state (Directive principles of the state policy)
5. Fundamental rights (Article 32 Constitutional remedies) were called the conscience of Indian Constitution.

* Constitutionalism provide meaning to these nobel provisions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Evolution of Constitutional morality on the principles like equality, justice Compassion, harmony, tolerance social capital.

(2) Constitutionalism prevent Concentration of power and tyrany of majoritarianism. Through mutual check and balances.

(3) Judiciary has progressively interpreted the provisions of the Constitution to evolve the idea of basic structure to ensure tenets of constitution are intact Ex. Secularism, federalism.

* As it was quoted by Dr. BR Ambedkar, "A Constitution is as good as the people following it. We must safeguard the Values of Constitutionalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 a promissory notes which hold a monitory value. A doner can pay to a political party in the denomination of ₹1000, ₹10000, ₹1,00,000, Ten lakh one crore.

* Electoral bond was initiated to ensure transparency in electoral funding reduce black money in elections, to ensure accountability.
* But our recent findings show it has not been adequately successful.

(1) Large share of electoral bond goes to the ruling party.

(2) It facilitate foreign funding Violation of RPA 1951 act.

(3) Anonymity of doners.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Political parties are out of bound from Right to information act. So no chance of getting details of their fundings.

⑤ Faceless big donations

* Positives of Electoral bonds

① Promoted formal transactions.

② Easy of Election Commission to monitor.

③ Reserve Bank of India has the knowledge of doners. It can red flag the illegal donations.

* As per the report of ADR (Association of democratic reforms) there has been multiple fold increase in big donations in electoral bonds. It's high time to relook in to the initiative of electoral bond.

* State funding of elections can be explored.

Candidates must not write on this margin

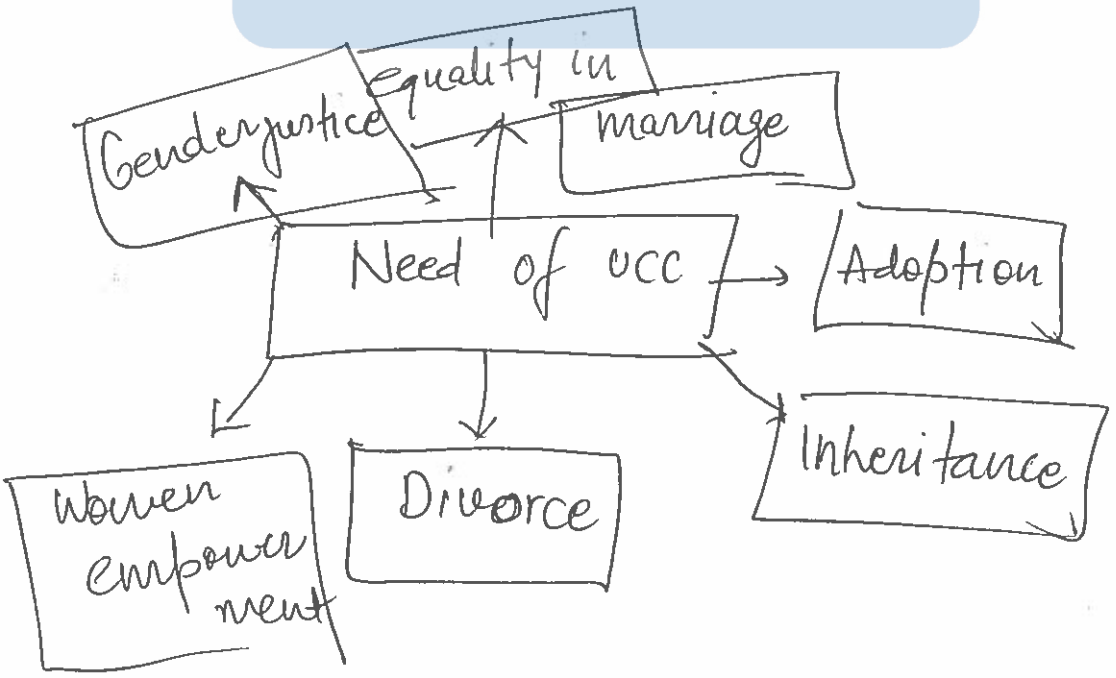
Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 Indian constitution advocates that state should endeavor to ensure uniform civil code in the country.

- States like Goa has implemented UCC.
- Special marriage act 1956, Hindu marriage act 1955 codified civil laws of Hindus while Muslim personal law ~~is~~ and those of Tribals Christians is governed through their respective religious laws.



Candidates must not write on this margin

✱ Challenges in reconcilling UCC

(1) May violate tribal indigeneous cultural practices.

(2) May violate Constitutional provisions (article 25 - 28)

(3) Lack of Consensus

(4) Apprehension in minorities that majority's views will be imposed. (Cultural subjugation)

(5) Family forms the part of State list in 7th Schedule. So states should make law rather than center

✱ In the Constituent assembly debates it was envisioned that states should find suitable time in future for its implement ation. ~~✱~~ There is a need for Constructive discussion for proper

Candidates must not write on this margin

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's office holds immense importance in the federal set up of the country.
  - Article 164 - Governor should act in accordance with the aid and advice of the Council of ministers headed by CM.
  - Article 200 - Governor can reserve bills for the considerations of president
  - Article 356 - He can ask president to implement president rule in state if he is satisfied that breakdown of Constitutional machinery in state

Situational discretion

- He may call largest party to form government.
- He ask CM to form guidelines for effective governance of states.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- In schedule ~~5 and~~ 6 states he Constitutes tribal Councils.
- He may modifies the Central laws in the 6th schedule states.
- Constituent assembly ~~of~~ envisioned governor to play Crutial role in mainting unity and integrity of country at the time when Secession -ism and seperatism were at ascendence.

Recent Controversies

1. Tamilnadu Governor suspending minister
2. Reserving NEET bill indefinitely
3. Allegation of governor playing partision role in Maharastra West Bengal.

* Recommendations of Sarkariya Commission on governor should be implemented.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 need of the hour to ensure accountability and efficiency in service delivery.

* Social accountability law will ensure

1. Transparency
2. Accountability
3. Efficiency
4. Reduced corruption, nepotism
5. Generate public trust in government institution

* It will facilitate good governance

1. Inclusive governance
2. Multi level planning
3. Participative governance
4. Weaker and Vulnerable Sections taken Care of

Candidates must not write on this margin

Government's initiative for Social accountability.

1. Social audit
2. E-governance, digital India
3. Citizens charter.
4. My Gov. portal
5. Online grievance redressal.

In a developing country like India Social accountability law will ensure resource optimisation inclusive growth and better governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

According to NFHS-05 (National family Health Survey more than half of Indian women are anaemic

- 38% of Indian children stunted
- 25% Indian children are wasted
- Infant mortality rate is 27 higher than the global average.
- India ranked 102 out of 117 Countries on the global hunger index.
- These all statistics depict poor picture of countries nutritional Conditions.

Nutrition Specific

(1) Distribution of Iron and folic acid tablets to children and lactating women in Anganwadis ICDS.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Promotion of food fortification Rice, millet, pulses

(3) Diversification of dietary intake. Staple food is Wheat, rice dominated

(4) Inclusion of protein rich food in Mid day meals, PDS ration shops.

(5) Promotion of value added food Choices through food processing Dairy products, fruits, fish Exploring Sea food

Nutrition Sensitive

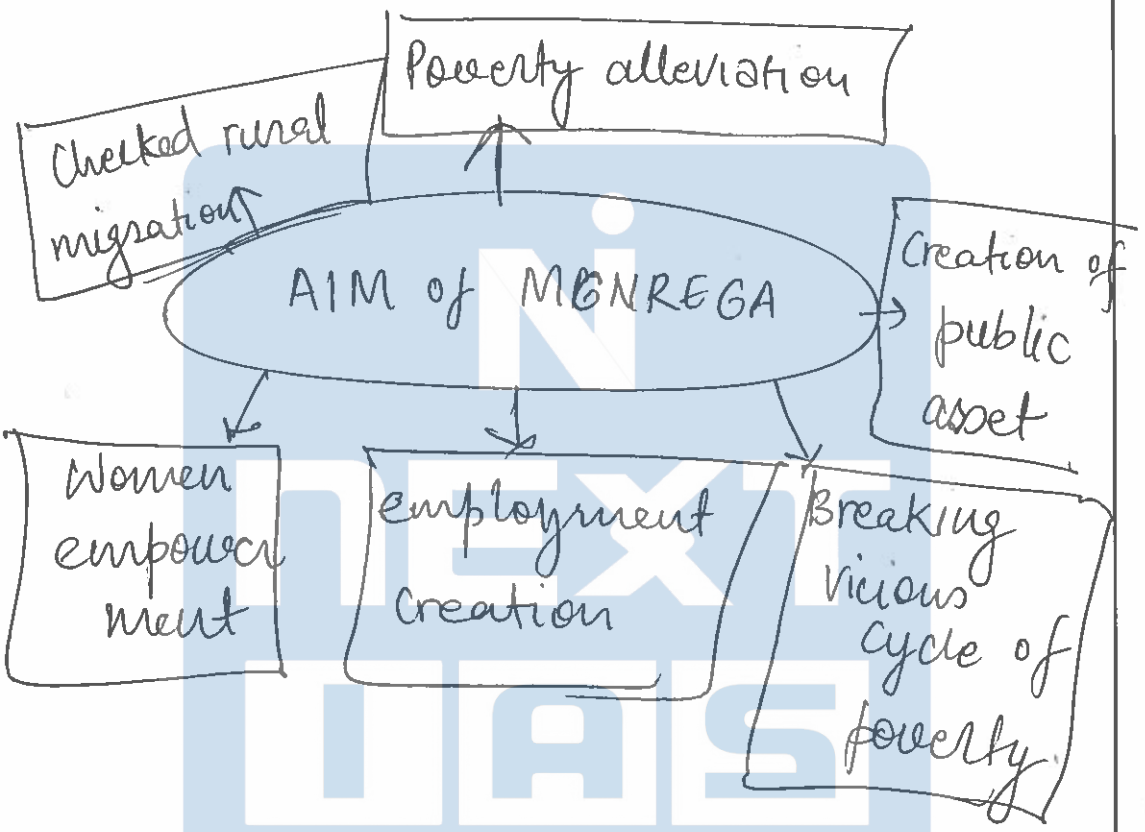
- Poor health hinder absorption of nutrients by body. focus on WASH - Water, sanitation, health
- Cleanliness, palliative and preventive care. will revolution - se the health and nutrition al Scenario in Country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 was the watershed moment to ensure social justice.



✱ Recent Challenges

1. Reduced budgetary allocation
2. Adhar based authentication left many out of the safety net.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lack of financial infrastructure online literacy reduced the efficiency of MGNREGA

☆ Way forward.

(1) Social audit.

(2) Uniform wage across the Country.

(3) Increasing the number of day / year

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

In the post - Russia - Ukrain conflict era the global geo-political landscape seems devided. USA and it's western allies at one side and China - Russia - Iran - North Korea led world order. India faces dilemma to choose and steer through it's geo-political ambitions

(1) India maintaining strategic autonomy and equally entertaining both the sides of the conflict.

(2) India as the leader of global south.

(3) India facilitation just and equitable energy transition

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ India has been a votary of Common but differentiated responsibilities.

⑤ India championing the cause of Small island developing States

⑥ India ensure platform for diverging nations to reconcill

⑦ Ensure resilience to the global supply chain

⑧ Ensuring reforms at the multilateral forms

✡ Indias G20 presidency is the golden opportunity to emerge as a leader to substantiate the principles of VASUDHAIV KUTUMBKAM.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

→ 52nd constitutional amendment introduced 10th schedule to the Indian Constitution which has provisions related to anti-defection. It was aimed to ensure political stability and restrict horse trading and switching of sides by the elected legislatures.

* Anti-defection law impacting relations between individual legislature and political party.

(1) Strict control over legislature.

(2) Party whip gained much importance

(3) Party ideology became above and supreme to individual members view points

(4) Restricted fearless, impartial open discussions in the parliament.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Independent and nominated members gained importances.

There has been instances when nominated members joined political parties after 6 months.

Ex- Before Bengal assembly election.

* Despite all it's nobel provisions anti defection law has been flaunted it's loopholes has been exploited for unethical political gains.

(1) Promoting wholesale defection restricting retail defection.

Ex- allows 2/3rd defection.

(2) legislatures resign just before elections and win on other party's ticket. Ex- Before Karnatka assembly election

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Partisan role played by speaker. In Maharashtra assembly speaker didn't gave timely verdict on disqualification leading to horse trading.

(4) Ambiguity on pre-poll and post poll alliances. Which subvert the public mandate. Multiple switching of sides. Ex- Maharashtra assembly election

✱ Way forward

(1) Setting up of tribunal to decide disqualification under anti defection.

(2) Timely verdict by Speaker.

(3) Involving president in the process.

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?

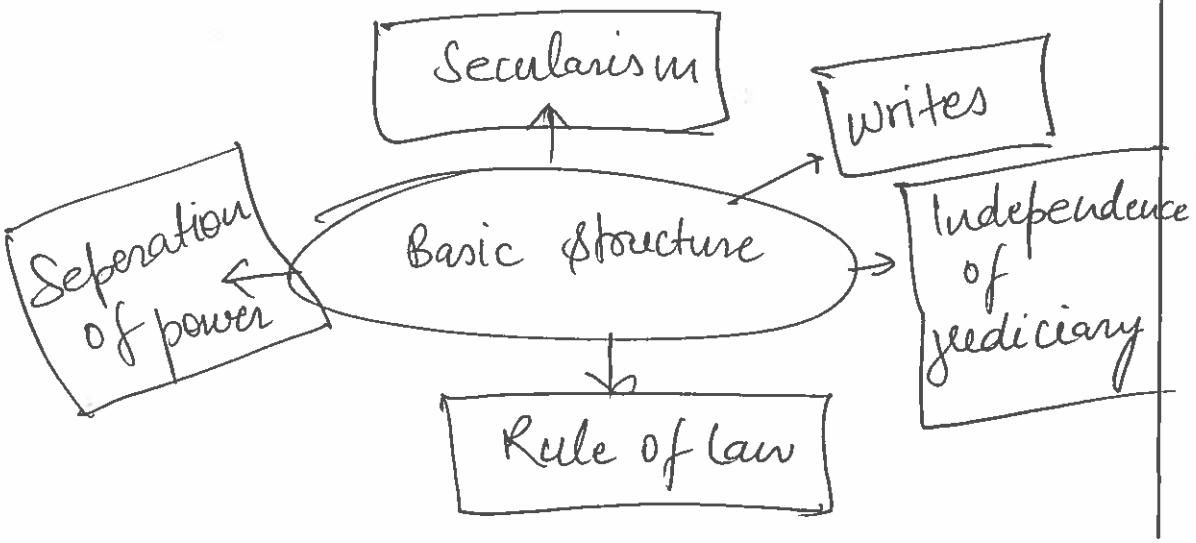
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

Indian judiciary is called one of the strongest in the world along with American judiciary. Through a series of judgements, conventions and presidence it has evolved in to an strong institution

Ex- Kesavanand Bharti judgement 1973 gave it unbridled power to make an unexhaustible list of Basic Structure doctrines through which it puts check on the powers of executive.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Structural ambiguities of basic structure

1. It is an unexhaustible list.
2. Judiciary's own interpretation
3. Not intended by the Constituent assembly.
4. Manifests moral militancy by judiciary. Some times appear to go against public mandate.
5.

* Allegations that it has made judiciary more powerful than executives

1. Stucking down of NJAC National Judicial appointment Commission.
2. It restricted the roadmap of judicial reform.
3. Evolution of judicial Supremacy through 3 judges Cases

Candidates must not write on this margin

in 1982, 1991 and 1998 led to interpratation of provisions of article 124 in away that views of Chief justice of India is supreme in judicial appointments.

It made judiciary more powerful than executives.

* In the last couple of decades many instances of judicial activism / over reach.

① PIL (Excessive Public interest litigation) (32 article)

② Excessive use of article 142 Complete justice

* But still executive tries to subvert judicial pronouncements through delegated legislations, tribunalisation of judiciary.

* There is the need of a ballance

Candidates must not write on this margin

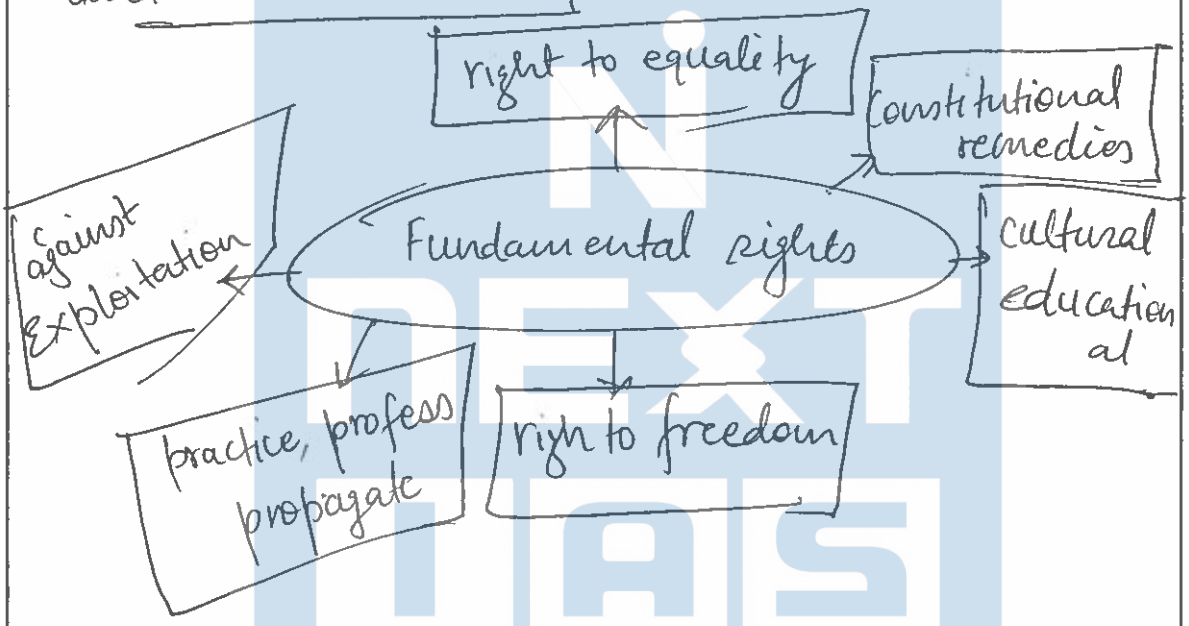
Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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 enshrined in part III of Indian Constitution (article 13-35) are the bedrock of a free and liberal society.



Since in a civilised society no right is absolute. There are various Constitutional and legal provisions to put reasonable restrictions on practice of these fundamental rights.

(1) Article 19(2)e - state can impose restrictions on the ground of

Candidates must not write on this margin

public morality, law and order and to implement international treaty.

(2) Crpc 144 - prohibitory orders

(3) Crpc 152A, 295, 298 restrictions to hurt religious sentiments, to cause social disharmony.

☆ Desirability of such restrictions

(1) Unchecked freedom, rights may cause Caos. Harm principle

rights can be exercised only till it doesn't violate others freedom.

(2) Special situations. Restrictions on movement to certain tribal areas (Schedule 6), Inner line permit areas, defence establishments to cater to special need.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Excessive restrictions leads to travesty of justice.

(1) In Anuradha Bhasin Case, Supreme Court gave the doctrine of proportionality. Excessive executive restrictions is not necessary. Ex- Internet Shutdown.

(2) In Adm Jabalpur V/s Shivkant Shukla. HR Khanna in dissenting Opinion said, During national emergency state can't take away article 21 rights from an individual.

(3) Anti-conversion legislations violating (article 25-28)

* We need to find a sustainable ballance between resonable restrictions and their exercise. for a healthy democracy.

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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.

SR Bomai judgement tried to limit the unchecked application of article 356 (Presidential rule) in the State.

(1) Supreme Court asserted that -

(1) Governor can't arbitrarily recommend for application of president rule in the State.

(2) It reiterated the stand that mere break down of law and order in the State can't be the ground for imposition of president rule.

(3) There should be substantial breakdown of Constitutional machinery.

* Prior to the SR Bomai judgement there were frequent instances of dissolution of

Candidates must not write on this margin

states legislature. Ex-

- During National Emergency (1975) Indira Gandhi declared president rule in 11 non Congress ruling states. As a retaliation when Janta party came in power it dissolved all Congress ruling states.

* After Babari Masjid demotition president rule was declared in Uttar pradesh and other states ruled by BJP. Supreme Court upheld by saying since secularism is the part of Basic structure. and these states have failed to maintain secularism. So they are liable to be dissolved.

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S R. Bomai judgement tried to reduce the ambiguities regarding applications of the provisions of article 365, 656.

(1) Saved States from the tyranny of center.

(2) It reiterated the findings of Sarkariya Commission, Punchi Commission.

(3) Tried to make the post of governor less political and neutral.

✡ Conclusion

Federalism forms the part of the basic structure of Indian Constitution. It should be cherished.

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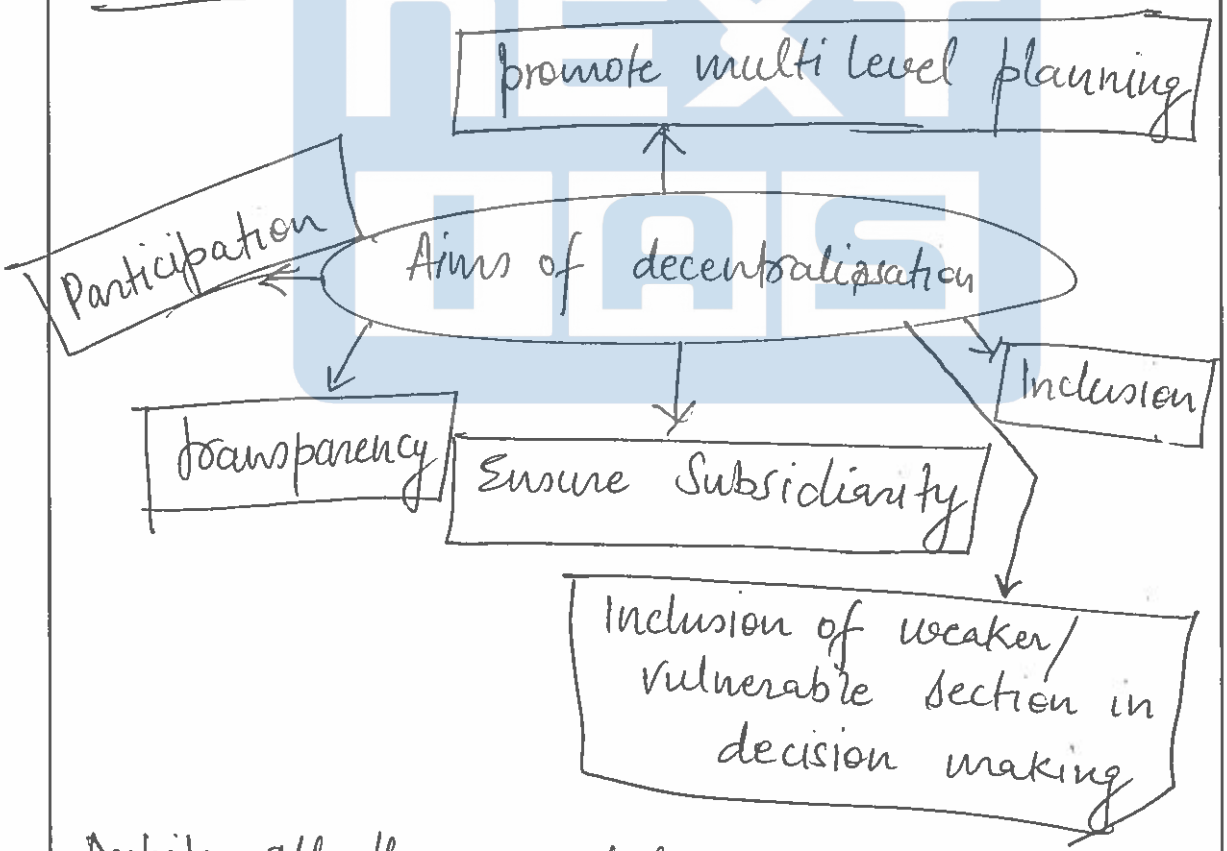
Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

→ 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments were the watershed moment in the history of political evolutionary process in India. It created a permanent third tier of government in the form of Panchayati Raj and municipalities.



Despite all these nobel and ambitious motives effective decentralisation is a distant reality due to

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lack of effective financial and functional devolution to the PRIs and municipalities.

(1) PRI and Municipalities lack adequate powers to raise finances.

(2) Depended on grants of center, state, finance Commission.

(3) lack of efficient Secretarial support, inefficient man power.

(4) Block and district level beaurocrates take up the developmental issues.

(5) low Consultation in planning

(6) Inadequate bottom to top approach of planning

(7) One size fit all approach.

(7) Mukhiya patis, proxies.

(8) Social, religious, Caste barriers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

✡ Solutions.

1. Giving powers to raise local tax
2. Providing technical, institutional support, trainning.
3. Mysure declaration of Panchayati Raj 2021 envisions to make PRIs effective platform of service deliverly.
4. Emphasing attainment of SDG through PRI. (local action global thinking)

✡ Effective decentralisation will help to attain the gandhian concept of Gram Swarajya, Ram Rajya and SARVODAYA through Antodaya.

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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.

Sustainable development goals comprising of 17 goals and 169 targets have been envisioned by United nations to be achieved by 2030.

SDG1 - Zero poverty
SDG 2 - Zero hunger
SDG 3 - Universal health
SDG 4 - Gender justice etc.

* Niti Ayog has launched India SDG progress report, where it track the sequential attainment of SDG targets by different states.

* SDG targets can be effectively achieved through effective partnership and localised implementation

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Effective partnership

(1) Collaboration between Public and private players.

Business firms, multi national companies can offer their CSR (Corporate Social responsibilities for improving Socio-economic indicators.

Ex- Reliance firm pledged for rehabilitation of Dharavi slum.

(2) facebook collaborated with ministry of tribal affairs for upskilling tribal youths

(3) Bill and Melinda gates foundation works with Ministry of Women and child development for effective implementation of ICDS (Integrated Child development programe.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Aspirational district programme envisions partnership among State, Center and local institutions.

Localised implementation

① Ensure accountability, Subsidiarity transparency, efficiency.

② Collaborating with NGOs, civil societies. Ex- Akshay Patra works to ensure zero hunger through collaboration with States to ensure mid day meal to children.

* Partnership and localised implementation develope social trust and synergy. It should always be promoted.

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 विरूद्ध 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.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment to Women act 2013 was a watershed moment in our pursuit of facilitating gender justice.

✱ Provisions of POSH act.

① Setting up of Internal Complaint Committee.

② fast track Courts for Speedy resolution of sexual harassment Cases.

③ One Stop center

④ Implementation of Vishakha guidelines.

✱ Despite all its ambitious and progressive provisions POSH act has limited Success.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) low reporting of cases of sexual harassment.

(2) Institutions, firms hushing up cases to save their reputation.

(3) Out of court settlements.

(4) lack of awareness about the act.

(*) Factors hindering women's ~~participation in~~ awareness to POSH act in unorganised sector.

(1) Prevalence of illiteracy in women workforce.

(2) Lack of bargaining power insecurities, meager wages make them subservient to employer. Women carry on despite facing sexual exploitations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Improper implementation of Wage code, industrial relation code, Social Security Code in unorganised sector.

④ lack of adequate data pertaining to unorganised sector to monitor their conditions.

✱ Solution

- E shram portal to be made comprehensive and effective to track women in unorganised sector.
- Ensuring equal pay
- Online registering of complaints.
- Speedy resolution of complaints.
- Shakti, Nirbhaya fund to be utilized properly.

✱ Female labour force participation will ensure boost to country's total economic activities. for this ensuring welcoming atmosphere to women at workplace is a prerequisite condition.

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.

Neo-liberal reforms refer to facilitating open market economy where invisible hands of economy e.i. Supply and demand shape different Contours of governance. Ex Post LPG reforms of 1991 set grounds for neo-liberalism in India.

☆ It transformed the welfare state in the following ways.

(1) Reduced role of government in service delivery

(2) Active participation of private players.

(3) Focus on ~~on~~ private innovation entrepreneurship.

(4) Government facilitate conducive ease of doing business

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Dictum of Maximum governance minimum governance.

* Neo-liberal reforms and globalisation led to need of new type of civil services.

(1) Role based services from rule based.

(2) Transition from silo based approach to cooperation, collaboration

(3) Awareness and expertize to the state of the art modern tools and techniques of governance.

* Challanges faced by civil service delievery.

(1) Competition from private players.

(2) Disruptions to domestic economy through international shocks.
Ex- Global financial crisis.

(3) Block chain, Crypto not confirming

Candidates must not write on this margin

to domestic laws, regulations.

④ Multinational firms defying national legislations. Ex- Data localisation

⑤ Tax evasion (Base erosion profit shifting)

✱ Remedies.

① Effective implementation of citizen's charter.

② Online grievance redressal, Ex. faceless income tax resolution

③ legislations for consumer protection

④ Internation cooperation. Ex- G20 declaration of cyber security

⑤ Global minimum tax.

✱ Service delivery need to evolve in order to keep up with the changing times to maintain its utility and effectiveness.

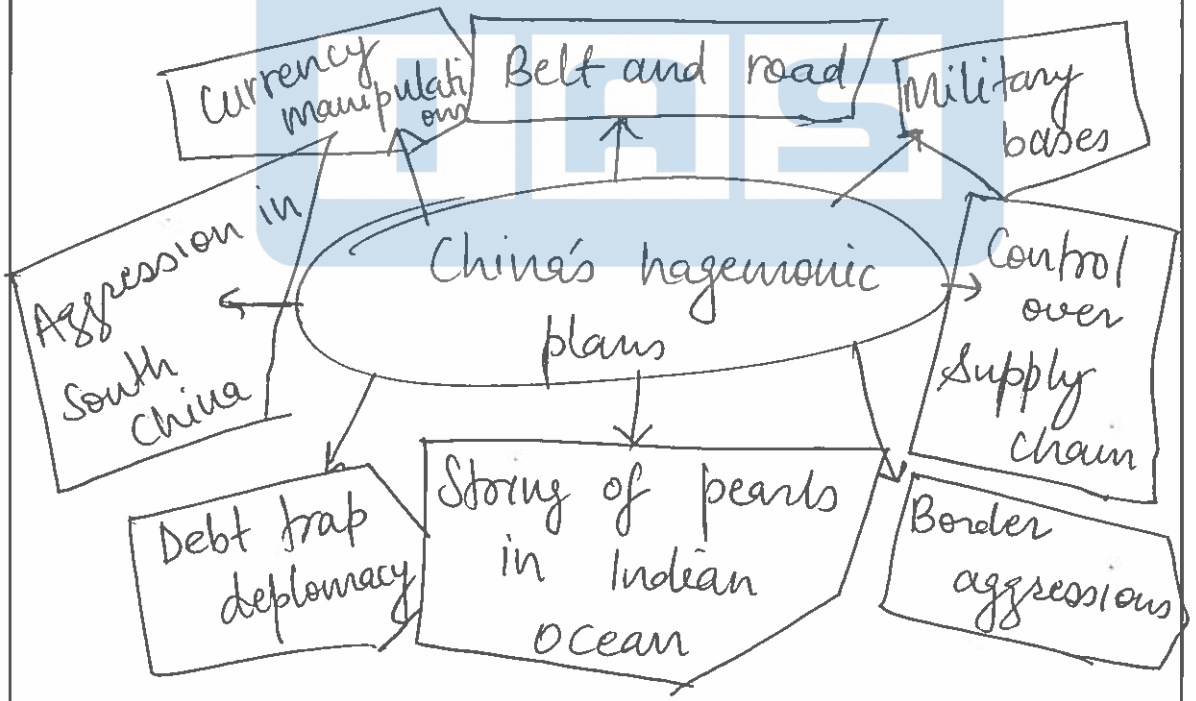
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Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत–चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में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

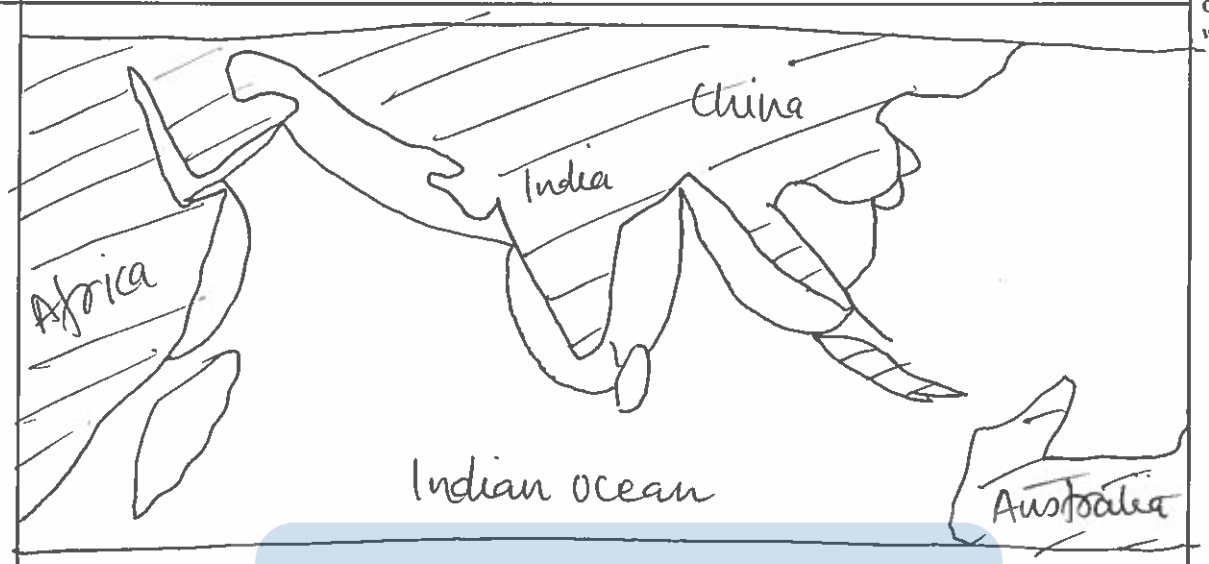
According to the predictions of World Economic forum by 2050, India will be a $25 trillion economy competting closely with China.

India with it's young demography, resource base, free and liberal values has all potentials to counter chinese hegemonic plans in Asia.



✱ India countering chinese hegemonic attitude in Asia.

Candidates must not write on this margin



(1) India's diamond of pearl to counter chinese string of pearl.

(2) India participated in blue dot alliance along with USA in Indo pacific.

(3) Quad alliance, Malabar exercise

(4) TPEP (Trans pacific economic partnership.)

(5) India setting up Chabahar project Asgabat agreement (North-South transit terminal.

* Despite all these instances of conflicts and differences both India and china understand and respect each others ambitions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Bilateral trade is equal to $140 billion.

(2) Partnership at multilateral forums like BRICS, SCO Asian Development Bank, AIIB, NDB

(3) Joint cooperation in disaster management, countering extreemism. RATS of SCO (Regional anti terror Squad)

(4) Both china and India have face humiliation of Colonialism. West ~~it~~ has always been Scekptical of emerging economies (Global south.

(5) Energy transition (CBDR)

* Both India and China should work amicably for global prosperity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

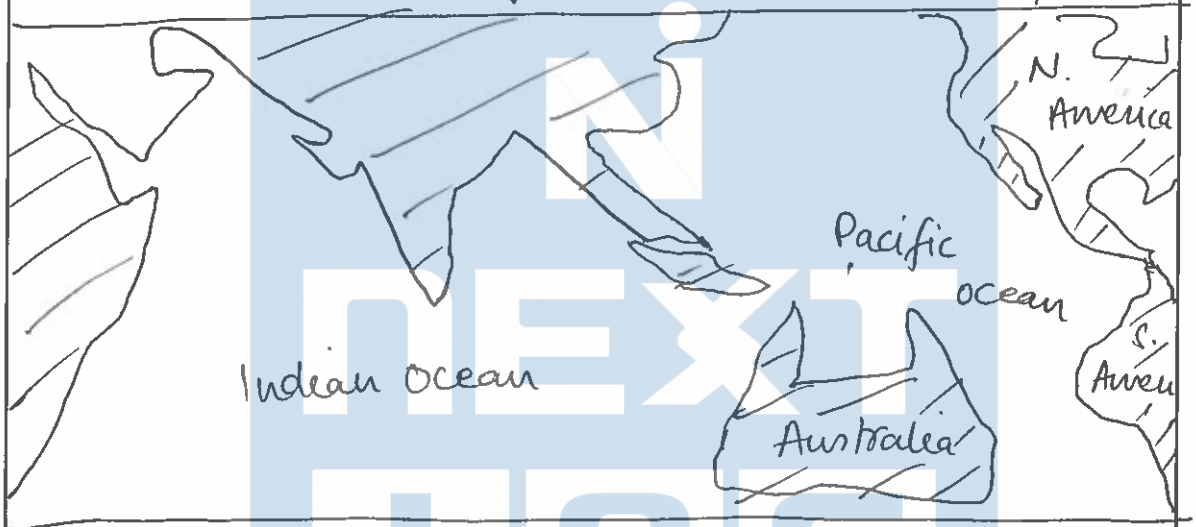
Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(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 region is a trans-oceanic region stretching from east of Africa to the west of Australia and parts



of pacific ocean from eastern Australia to western America

* Zone of divergent interest and priorities.

(1) China considers it as it's backyard. Aggression in South China.

(2) USA munroe doctrine aims for unchecked exercise of it's influence in the water of

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-pacific.

(3) Regional powers like India, Japan Australia, ASEAN want their own share of influence.

(4) Belt and Road (Maritime Silk route of China) and Blue dot initiative of USA tussel for inclusion of member countries.

(5)

Diverging priorities

(1) Supply chain resilience.

(2) Safety of sea line of communication

(3) Exploration of marine resources.

(4) Strategic autonomy of littoral states. Ex - Solomon island maintained relations with china which angered USA.

(5) Conflict over exclusive economic zones. (island disputes)

Candidates must not write on this margin

China has proposed global security alliance to counter Quad which was the informal groupings of USA, India, Australia and Japan.

- Many Countries of Indo-Pacific like North Korea, Asean, Russia have joined it.

* No! it won't take place of Quad.

- Quad is not a military alliance. It also promote cultural, social, economical exchange.
- Chinese aggressive attitude will hinder littoral States from joining it.
- It may initiate global arm race, new Cold war.

* At global multilateral forums peaceful resolutions should be initiated.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

