# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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**Roll No. :** MT23RCAPA083

**Registration Number :** ..... **Date of Examination :** .....

**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.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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 | | | |
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| 12 | 24 | | | |
| 13 | 27 | | | |
| 14 | 30 | | | |
| 15 | 33 | | | |
| 16 | 36 | | | |
| 17 | 39 | | | |
| 18 | 42 | | | |
| 19 | 45 | | | |
| 20 | 48 | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | |

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

**CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.**

### DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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### DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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.

Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 (RPA, 1951) states provision for disqualification in cases of Conviction of elected legislators

**Provision of Section 8**

Subsection 3 States that elected legislators Convicted for two years or more stand disqualified.

Subsection 4 states that those convicted can appeal within 3 months and their disqualification will be on hold. However this provision was struck down by Supreme Court (SC) in Lily Thomas Case, 2013

**Why** Ambiguity in the disqualification needs to be resolved

1. Complex nature of redressal mechanism

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2. Less powers with election Commission in the case

3. Low quality of judgements from sub-ordinate Court getting struck down by Higher courts

4. Costly redressal mechanism - not affordable by poor legislators.

5. Vindictive and political of cases

6. Large of undertrials in the prison - nearly three-fourth of total inmates.

Thus the process requires simplification and removal of ambiguity to make the process transparent and hassle-free

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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.

Constitution is a document which defines the vision of a nation, its nature, functioning and ideals for itself and its citizens.

Whereas Constitutionalism is the spirit of the Constitution and inner and hidden ~~mean~~ meaning of the vision of the Constitution forefathers.

How Constitution is a mere skeleton

1. Arrangement of Parts, chapters and Articles.

2. Mechanical relations between parts, organ of States, departments.

3. Stating down the points and provisions related to different parts

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of governance

4. Does not contain nuances of application of provisions.

## How Constitutionalism is the soul of democracy

1. Represents the spirit of Constitution
2. Dynamic and reflects the need of the age
3. Take a nuanced approach and differential perspective
4. Keeps citizens at the centre of decision — role based rather than rule-based.

Thus the Constitutionalism based on Constitution practiced by all organs of the state and citizens in letter and spirit will usher a golden period in Indian democracy

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Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral bonds was introduced to curb the menace of black money and in the country's electoral process.

However, it has ~~is~~ supposed to further legitimized opacity in electoral funding.

How Electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding.

1. Non-disclosure of donors name
2. Maximum donation below ₹ 20,000 - intentionally to avoid name-disclosure provision
3. ~~Less~~ Lion's share received by party in ~~part~~ power - both centre and state

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4. Proliferation of Crony-capitalism

5. Nexus between political parties and Corporate groups.

6. People not able to take informed decisions

**Improvements required** – 1. Mandatory disclosure provisions

– 2. Maximum limit on receiving funding by ~~one~~ any political party

3. Efficient administration – to eliminate fear or favour by corporates

4. State funding of election be given a thought as suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee

Thus a transparent electoral funding process will make our democracy more resilient and people-centric

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

The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 of the Constitution ~~of~~ State that the State shall endeavour to implement a ~~of~~ Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for its citizens

UCC is often touted as a move to bring gender equality. However there are some challenges too.

**Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in Constitution**

1. No Lack of clarity in draft of UCC - making its effectiveness questionable

2. Subjectivity in gender equality based on different cultures - eg Religious group, tribals

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3. Gender equality in contravention to Right to freedom of religion under Article 25 - 28

4. Balancing between Gender rights and cultural and educational rights ( Article 29 and Article 30)

5. Threatening diversity and pluralism may affect integrity of the nation.

6. Apprehension of majoritarian imposition

Thus inspite of going for a systemic overhaul, a piecemeal approach of reforms in gradual fashion can ensure gender equality as envisaged in our constitution and also SDG 5

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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.

Article 152 of the Constitution states that there shall be a governor for a state.

She is the executive authority of the State

How Governor ~~activity~~ actively Contribute to governance of state

1. Legislative : i) Summon and prorogues session of legislature

ii) Sign the bills ~~and~~ to make a act

2. Executive : i) All executive action taken under her name

ii) Promulgation of ordinance under Article 213

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Judiciary: taking cases of pardon, respite.

4. Others: Discretionary powers under Article 165

How Governor reinforce principles of federalism

1. Acting as a Union representative in State
2. Reservation of bill for assent of president (Article 201)
3. Sending fortnightly reports to president
4. Recommendation of State of Constitutional machinery in the State.
5. Recommendation for imposition of president rule (Article 356, 365)
6. Administering in name of President during President rule

Thus Governor is an important office in a parliamentary democracy to foster the spirit of federalism

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social Accountability Law refers to the provision of officials holding public office being accountable to the society apart from their legal and institutional accountability

How Social accountability Law can lead to good governance and boost citizen's participation in decision making

A. Lead to Good land governance

1. Increasing accountability
2. Making officials responsive and effective
3. Increase efficiency of executive

Candidates must not write on this margin

actions.

3.4. Give feedback to policies and schemes — scope for improvement

5. Increase transparency — reduce opacity and corruption

6. Boost citizen's participation in decision making

1. Consensus-oriented decision making
2. Enhanced role of Gram Sabha and local bodies
3. Bottom-up approach of development.
4. Participatory and stakeholder involvement — increasing success rate of schemes

Thus Social Accountability Law will help realise a people-centric governance pattern.

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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.

The recent NFHS-5 ~~ata~~ data has revealed alarming proportions of child undernutrition in India at 36%.

**Need for Convergence of nutrition-Specific and nutrition Sensitive intervention**

1. Huge population ~~unde~~ in undernutrition category
2. Hidden hunger. hunger.
3. Malnourished and Stunted mother.
4. Monotonous food grains in PDS System.

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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.

The MGNREGA program which provides Right to work to the people of rural areas is a golden example of rural poverty alleviation initiative.

However in recent times, MGNREGA is ~~se~~ alleged to become the victim of fiscal apathy

How MGNREGA has become victim of fiscal apathy

1. Decrease in budgetary allocation from ₹ 78,000 in 2022-23 to ₹ 60,000 in 2023-24
2. Long pending dues to states - to be given under MGNREGA
3. Huge ~~area~~ arears of MGNREGA wages

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4. ~~MGR~~ ~~MGNREAGI~~ MGNREGA funds ~~getting~~ being unused and getting lapsed.

However the ~~present~~ recent development has a flip-side too

**Justification for reduction in MGNREGA budget**

1. Large scale migration from rural to urban areas post-Covid recovery
2. Decrease in MGNREGA work in rural areas
3. Better employment opportunities in urban areas

However the ~~program~~ need improvements in the form of:

**Improvements**

- 1. Clearing arears of states
- 2. Timely payment of wage
- 3. ~~Strengthe~~ ~~DAO~~ Improving Quality MGNREGA works.

An improved MGNREGA will contribute positively to poverty alleviation in rural areas and realise objective of SDG 1 of No poverty

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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.

The Global geopolitical scenario is presenting a unique picture of chaos with no clear superpower and the world being divided into smaller multipolarity

**The Global divides**

1. USA vs China: Trade war, Security issues, Taiwan issue
2. West vs Russia: evident from the ongoing Ukraine-Russia Conflict.
3. South China Sea: China vs Southeast asian nations
4. Climate change: pitting Developing and Least developing nations against developed ones
5. Reforms in Multilateral institutions – eg WTO, IMF.

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6. Reforms in UN: — UNSC reforms

7. Dispute regarding Global Commons

8. Protectionism across globe

9. Middle-East Great game — Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Israel.

The present global divide presents India with an opportunity to rise to global high table.

**Role of India in present global divide**

1. Act as leverage in USA-China tensions

2. ~~Reset~~ Balancing between the west and Russia

3. Taking a Stand in South China Sea — SAGAR, Net Security provider

4. More reforms and activity related to Climate Change - eg ISA, CDRI

5. Act as a mediator in Global conflicts. eg Middle east crisis

Thus following the Directive principle under Article 51', India can claim a position in global ~~h~~ high table.

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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.

India - Germany enjoy strong bilateral relations which has the capacity to help India to get closer to European Union (EU)

**Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU**

1. Stature of Germany in EU - Germany being the strongest nation with largest strength in European Parliament.
2. ~~Close~~ ~~Warm~~ Access to European Union - by speeding BTIA (Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement).
3. Access to EU market through Germany
4. People to people relationship
5. Student exchange programme with

Candidates must not write on this margin

Germany and getting access to EU universities

6. Resolving outstanding issues with respect to BTIA agreement

7. Enhancing defence collaboration

8. Getting access to EU Research and innovation ecosystem

Thus Germany can play a pivotal role in bringing India closer to EU

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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.

The 52nd Constitutional amendment Act, 1985 inserted Schedule 10th in the Indian Constitution which provides for Anti-defection law

Anti-defection law has a profound effect on the relations between political parties and individual ~~leg~~ legislators

How Anti-defection law impacted ~~re~~ relationship between political parties and Individual legislators

1. Ensure discipline of legislators
2. Hold legislators accountable
3. Ensure faith of people in political party and legislators
4. Prevent Horse-trading or and, ~~means~~ other unethical means of defection

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5. Ensure the stability of the government

However it has also led to unintended consequences

**Unintended Consequences on functioning of democracy**

1. Stiffle inner party democracy
2. Subsume and ~~dor~~ denigrate the status of individual legislators
3. Individual legislators not able to represent her constituency effectively
4. Promote homogenization within political parties
5. It has become a tool to punish dissenting legislators

Thus there is a need for a reform

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n the Anti-defection regime.

**Reforms needed**

1. Limiting scope of Anti-defection – to cases where stability of government is at stake
2. Intra-party democracy and mechanisms to deal with the issue
3. ~~Spe~~ Non-partisan role of Speaker – in deciding Anti-defection cases
4. Time limit: to decide on defection cases

Thus the ~~reforms~~ reforms are pertinent if in order to make India a Stronger ~~demo~~ democracy and increase its vibrancy

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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.

The Supreme Court (SC) in the historic Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) came up with the Basic structure doctrine on April 24, 1973

**Meaning** According to the doctrine, Judiciary can review any part of legislative or executive actions which are in contravention to Basic Structure

**Structural ambiguity in of basic structure doctrine**

1. Not clearly defined
2. Ever-expansive — with new case in SC
3. Over-arching and Subjective Covering huge domain.

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The Basic structure doctrine covers aspects like Judicial review, Free and Fair elections, Constitutionalism, etc.

The SC using Basic structure doctrine and using Article 142 of ensuring complete justice has reviewed a number of legislative and Executive actions. eg striking down of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

It has been alleged that elastic nature of Basic structure has made Judiciary more powerful than executive.

Judiciary exercising power over executive actions

- 1. striking down executive actions
- 2. Pronouncing executive orders. eg Ban on liquor near highway
- 3. Reprimanding executive over issues

However there is a need of Judicial

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Supervision over executive action following the principle of checks and balance

Why powerful Judiciary needed

- 1. Lax attitude of executive
- 2. Executive not following constitutionalism
- 3. Political interference and
- 4. Majoritarian populist actions and authoratative traits in decisions

Thus, a powerful judiciary through its actions has rightly been called the Vanguard of Indian constitution

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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.

Part III (Article 12 - 35) of the Indian Constitution provides for Fundamental Rights (FR) to the Indian citizens and residents (partial)

Fundamental Rights ~~enjoyed by~~ promised by Constitution

1. Right to Equality (Article 14 - 18)
2. Right to Freedom (Article 19 - 22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Article 23 - 24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 - 28)
5. ~~Cons~~ Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29 - 30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

The FR has been guaranteed by the Constitution for the full development of the

Candidates must not write on this margin

individual and Community

However the FR are not absolute but ~~e~~ qualified have certain restrictions

~~Restri~~ **Basis of restrictions on FR**

1. Law and order
2. Sovereignty of the nation
3. Friendly relations with other countries
4. Public morality and decency
5. Public health
6. Interest of the people of a particular region
7. Interest of the Scheduled tribes

The restrictions has been criticised for
- 1. Too many in number
- 2. More restrictions than freedom
- 3. Discretion of the executive

6.

However there is a need for reasonable restrictions ~~on~~ a because of certain factors.

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## How restrictions are justified

1. Large country with huge population
2. Diverse nature with multiple fault lines
3. Protection of vulnerable Sections
4. Threat to Sovereignty ~~with~~ from internal and external factors
5. Global reputation of the nation.
6. Efficient administration

However what needs to be done is

1. Fair implementation of restriction
2. Principle of Allowed until prohibited.
3. Non-partisanship and non-vindictive nature of application of restriction

∴ The above measures ensure will ensure the Fundamental rights in harmony with other provisions and Concerns of the State

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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.

Supreme Court (SC) in S.R. Bommai case (1994) has dealt with the issue of federalism in details

SC stated that the State government is not subordinate to the Union and the former derives its powers from the Constitution itself.

**Significance of the judgement on cementing federal structure**

1. Bringing clarity in Union-State relations
2. List down scenarios in which president rule can be applied
3. ~~Stated~~ Reiterated the powers of State government in the subjects under state list and

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Concurrent list

4. Declared Secularism as the basic structure of the Constitution.

5. Stated cases where ~~declaration of~~ Union's ~~parade~~ interference in State matters is Ultra-vires

6. Stated Condition of and Conduct of Governor's action in the state.

**Impact of the Judgement on Cementing Federal Structure**

1. Defining the boundary of Union — more restrictive and non-interfering

2. Provide breathing space to States in their respective domains.

3. New relationship evolved between States and Union based on the judgement

4. However there are a number of issues which is still an apple of discord between

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the Union and States

**Impending issues**

1. Role and appointment of Governor
2. Reservation of bills for president
3. Deployment of Central forces
4. Distribution of finances
5. Centrally sponsored schemes

Thus the federal structure requires Collaborative and Cooperative federalism to resolve the impending issues and contribute towards nations development

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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 Amendment Act, 1992 inserted Part IX (Article 243 - 243-ZG) and Part-IXA (Article 243 ZH - 243ZP) respectively which provided for the Panchayati Raj Systems i.e. Political decentralization at the grassroot level.

Although the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) have ~~done~~ resulted in political decentralization, it still faces a number of impediments.

**Impediments faced by local governance in India**

1. Fund — i> Dependence on state government
   ii> ~~Less~~ Non-implementation of State Finance Commission (SFC) recommendations
   iii> Tied nature of fund

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iv iii) Broken window effect in taxation – inet inefficient taxation

v iv) Inability to produce sufficient funds

2. Functionaries – i) No independent appointments

ii) Lack of skills, bit literacy level.

iii) Unwilling and reluctant workforce to work in rural areas.

3. Functions – i) Non-devolution by state government - except some states (Kerala, West Bengal)

ii) Ambiguity a in functions

4. Functionality: i) Creation of Parastatal bodies – make PRI redundant

ii) Political interference in functioning

iii) Politicization of local body elections

Thus in order to overcome these impediments following measures are needed:

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**Measures needed**

1. Funds – Making PRI self-sufficient
   - Liberty in using funds
   - Following SFC recommendations with accountability

2. Functionaries :- i) Capacity building
   ii) Creation of a cadre of workforce

3. Functions : - i) Devolution by States
   ii) Clarity in defining functions

4. Functionality: - i) Non-politicisation
   ii) Creation of District Planning Committee under Article 243 G and Article 243 W

An efficient local governance will ensure grassroot democracy and realise Gandhiji vision of Gram Swaraj and Antyodaya

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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.

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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.

The Parliament in 2013 passed the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace Act, 2013 (PoSH Act) to protect women at workplaces. It was the codification and upgra over- ent encompassing of the Vishakha guidelines by Supreme Court in 1997

However the implementation of PoSH Act has limited success in raising awareness.

How implementation of PoSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment

1. Limitation of Social Legislation – in dealing with societal problems

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2. Top-down nature of the law rather than being bottom up

3. Literacy rate of women — non-awareness

4. Not active awareness by all departments of the government.

5. Burden of proof on the women.

6. Non-implementation — eg Internal Complaint Committee not formed in many companies.

Factors that have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in unorganized sector

1. Lack of awareness.

2. Fear of losing job

3. ~~Non-~~ Reduced opportunities for women in getting job

4. Small size of enterprises — outside the ambit of law

5. Stigmatization at workplace and in society

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Strategies to bridge gap and ensure Comprehensive protection for women in unorganized Sector

1. Increasing awareness — among enterprises and women
2. Ensuring implementation of law — formation of ICC.
3. Formation of digital ~~and~~ platform — for ~~filing~~ filing complaints.
4. Ensuring anonymity of the complainants
5. Provide incentives for enterprise to abide by the law

Majority of women ~~and~~ are employed in unorganized sector. Thus the implementation of law in letter and spirit in the unorganized will ensure a more safe and ~~more~~ inclusive space for women at workplace under SDG 5

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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.

and neoliberal reforms

the advent of globalization, has disrupted every aspect of our life ~~with~~ Civil services no exception.

These changes have made old model of welfare state and civil servants to redundant to fit this age and time.

**Challenges faced in service delivery**

1. Obsolete nature of mechanism – based on red-tapism and fileworks
2. Traditional method of hierarchy in government offices
3. Issues in identification of beneficiaries inclusion and exclusion errors

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4. Seepage in government schemes - eg Former PM Rajiv Gandhi said only 15% of government money reach the poor

5. Obsession with rules and regulations : more focus on means rather than end

6. Rigid nature of schemes — exclusion of real beneficiaries

7. Bureaucratic apathy

8. Poor work culture in government offices.

**Reforms needed**

1. Tech-savvy nature of government departments. eg MyGov.in

2. Inter coordination among different departments: eg PRAGATI platform

3. Tech-based identification of beneficiaries

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along to involving local level of government

4. Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) - eg MSP in bank accounts

5. ~~Rote~~ Rule-based to Role-based Civil Services

6. Capacity building of Civil Servants - Mission Karmayogi

7. E-governance at different levels

8. Involving citizen as a stake-holder citizen-centric development

These steps will help India to achieve its path towards prosperity and become Vishwa Guru

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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.

The recent border clashes at ~~Indo~~ Sino-Indian border at Galwan and subsequent events have highlighted the sowing ~~re~~ relations between the two nations.

Why China views India as its Asian-Rival with innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia

1. Strong, Huge nation with resilient economy: given India's population as the highest in the world and 5th largest economy
2. Strong military: along with nuclear capability
3. Sharing long border: of nearly 3400 km

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4. India's ~~neig~~ Neighbourhood first and Act East Policy: Making South Asia and South East Asia – a region of India's influence

5. Indian Ocean as India's Ocean — SAGAR initiative (Security and Growth for all in the Region), Net Security Provider

6. India's involvement in South China Sea

7. Strategic position of India: having access to choke points of Indian and Oceans eg Malacca Strait.

8. Strengthening Indo-American ties — USA seen as a ~~the~~ threat by China

9. Involvement in Anti-China institutions. eg QUAD.

However the two nations have many areas of Convergence

**Areas of Convergence**

1. Trade: China is one of the largest trading

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partner of India

1. Development — and pulling people out of poverty

3. Reforms in multi-lateral institutions - eg WTO, IMF

4. ~~Same inter~~ Similar interests at Global Environmental table - regarding historic responsibility of developed nations.

5. Regional security and development — eg SCO, SCO-RATS, et

6. Development of third world Countries — eg BRICS, NDB

Thus, China and India should resolve their issues ~~and~~ through informal ~~Channel~~ Channels like Wuhan and Mamallapuram, work on Convergences and realise the potential of Asian Century

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Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अ नग 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 refers to the region from Eastern pacific ocean to the western Indian ocean along the African Coast

The region has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities to different global regional players




Fig: Indo-pacific with major players pointed

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## Diverging interests and priorities

1. USA :- Security and strategic angle aim at containing China and
   - maintaining its hegemony in the region
2. Japan - Security and military connected with South china sea
   - also concerned with free of navigation
3. China - considering it as its backyard
   - following assertive approach
4. India - advocate free, and inclusive and open Indopacific
5. Australia - maritime security of ~~th~~