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Name of Candidate : AMIT MEENA

Roll No. : 0619715

Registration Number : NIAS 2200012618 Date of Examination : 12/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP 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.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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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.

The Representation of People Act 1951 (RoPA) deals with the conduct of elections to the Parliament and SLA.

Sec 8 of RoPA → deals with disqualification of MPs and MLAs on conviction for certain crimes. Eg Rahul Gandhi

Ambiguities

① Sitting vs. Others → immediate disqualification for others while 3 months time period for sitting legislators.

② Art 103 → President shall decide on the disqualification on advice of EC, but Sec 8 doesn't mention.

③ Discretion of EC → to remove or

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reduce the period of disqualification. (Section 11).

④ Stay on Conviction → effect retrospectively or prospectively.

⑤ Silent on procedure to reinstate.

Need to Resolve

- ensure level playing field for all candidates. (Art 14)
- strict timeline for by polls, running conviction
- ADR: 45% of total legislators have criminal cases.

Way forward

① Lily Thomas case (2013) → immediate disqualification.

② Need for proper deliberation through multiple stakeholders.

Thus, to ensure representative democracy, there is a need to resolve these ambiguities

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Q.2 संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitutionalism is the doctrine through which the powers of the State are restrained and they must act within the defined boundaries. In simple words, it is the supremacy of constitution.

Constitution as mere skeleton

- document that provides certain basic & essential elements like the form, structure of govt., rights & duties of citizens etc.
- It just lists them down, however to ensure they are followed Constitutionalism is required.

Constitutionalism as the soul

① Limits the arbitrary powers

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of the govt. Eg Art 14, 21, 32 etc.

(2) Doctrine of basic structure to protect the Constitution.

(3) Protects the Rights of Citizens
Eg Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged.

(4) Ensures supremacy of constitution while enacting amendments.

(5) Stability of governance, as there is protection against arbitrariness.

(6) Ensures Equality, fairness and Justice. Eg Affirmative Action.

As reiterated in IR Coelho case (2007), Constitutionalism protects the democratic principles.

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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 are non-bearing financial instruments introduced in 2017 to ensure transparency in political funding.

Provide Anonymity
- don't convey the name
- RPA doesn't require parties to mention name.

Further legitimised opacity

1. amended RPA doesn't require pol. parties to disclose details of funds.
2. Against "Right to Know".
3. The govt. of the day, can access the donor details from SBI → against free, fair elections.

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④ Rising cases of pol. parties being used as money laundering.

⑤ Limitations on aggregate donations removed. → might strengthen crony capitalism.

Increased transparency

- KYC enabled accounts
- purchase from designated bank (SBI)
- Limited time period for purchase & encashment.
- protects the donors from other pol. parties.

Way Forward

- declare donations in their reports
- EB under RTI (2015)
- State funding of elections (Dinesh Goswami Comm.)

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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.

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Art 44 of the Constitution talks about bringing in Uniform Civil Code (UCC). UCC will bring in a common personal laws relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance etc.

Gender equality → Art 14, 15, 16
↳ Art 39, 42, 51A.

Challenges

① Inequality → most of the personal laws are patriarchal in nature, and discriminate against women.
Eg polygamy, divorce etc.

② Resistance from society due to huge diversity.
Eg Sabrimala temple entry still not accepted by many.

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③ Protected under Art 25-28 → creating legal challenges.

④ No clear definition under UCC.

⑤ Very difficult to implement.
Eg: Child marriages still prevalent.

⑥ Might lead to polarisation and communal disharmony in the society.

Supreme Court in various like Triple Talaq (2017), Hindu Inheritance (2023) has made efforts to ensure gender equality.

Law Commission → suggested that it is difficult to implent UCC in a diverse country like India.

Thus, gradual steps must be taken by taking the diversity into confidence to ensure gender equality as well as diversity

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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.

According to Dr BR Ambedkar, though Governor is a nominal head, he has certain duties to strengthen federalism & ensure good governance.

Art 153 → executive power vested in Governor.

Role of Governor

① Appointment of the State Executive i.e. CM and his council of ministers.

→ Hung assembly: discretion.

② Ensures that the directions from Centre are followed.

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(3) Periodic reports to Centre → to ensure governance as per Constitution.

(4) Acts as a linchpin of federation
↳ common link to promote cooperative federalism.

(5) Art 356 → assumes power during President Rule.



Despite these issues, the governor should act as a constitutional post and thus ensure the proper development of the State. Recommendations of Sarkaria & Punchi Commission can help reform the post.

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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.

Recently, in Rajasthan there has been a demand to bring a Social Accountability law.

Social Accountability → relies on public engagement as well as CSO to ensure accountability of the govt & its agents

It can lead to good governance and boost citizen's participation as :-

① Social Audit → proper implementation of schemes. eg MGNREGA

② Proper grievance redressal mechanism → better service delivery.

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(3) Proper fund utilisation and outcome based approach → leading to efficiency.

(4) Better physical & social infrastructure (eg) roads, schools, etc.

(5) Digital governance → empower citizens, improve transparency etc.

(6) CSO & NGO can provide better policy inputs and act as pressure groups.

(7) Impact Assessment reports leading to development & sustainability.

(8) Lead to bottom up approach.

This will provide for better public participation and strengthen the service delivery mechanism.

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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.

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According to NFHS-5, 35.5% children suffer from stunting and 19% from wasting.

Nutrition specific → deals directly with the deficiency of certain nutrients.

eg> Vit B-12 supplement, iodized salt

Nutrition Sensitive → combat underlying causes of malnourishment.

eg clean drinking water, WASH etc.

Need for convergence

① Tackle the triple burden of malnourishment



② Proper short term & long term planning & holistic approach.

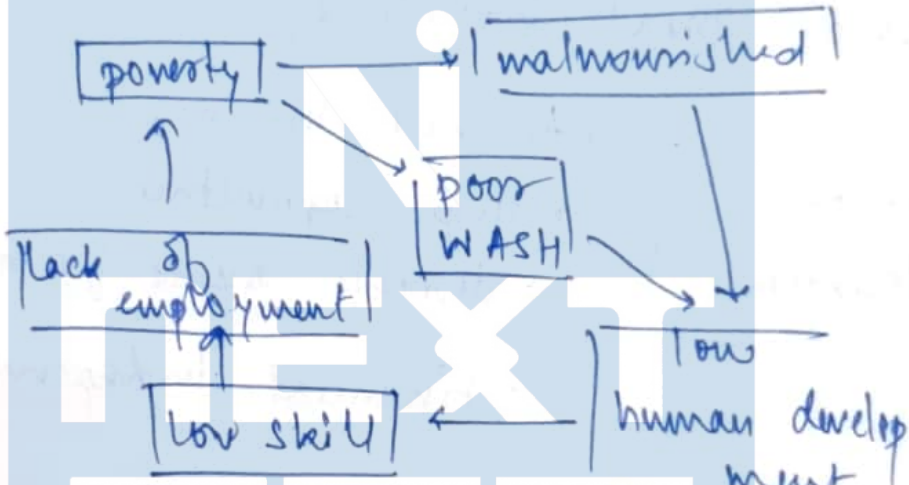
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② Intersectoral → only when nutrition sensitive interventions happen, can nutrition specific sustain.

④ Break away from the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty & malnourishment.



⑤ Multisectoral collaboration like agriculture, health, education.

⑥ Proper human development and resilient to climate change.

Thus POSHAN 2.0, WASH, Swach Bharat Mission, Mission Indradhanush are all steps in the right direction.

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

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

MGNREGA is a right based scheme to provide 100 days of assured manual work to every poor rural household.

Poverty Alleviation
- Assured income
- Help agriculture
- durable assets for village
- Financial independence.

A victim of fiscal apathy

Budget 2023-24 has cut down the allocation from ₹ 73,000 cr to ₹ 60,000 cr.

① Increased unemployment
↳ approx 7 cr. jobseekers.

② Already strained funding and delayed payments.

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③ Certain states have wages lower than the minimum wages of agricultural labour.
↳ Bihar.

④ State burden sharing is low.

⑤ Low availability of work
↳ avg of just 20 days instead of promised 100 days.

Arguments by Union govt

① Demand driven scheme and thus the allocation differs.

② Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates differ.

③ Other schemes like PMAY, JJM will provide employment.

④ MISHTI scheme → CAMPA & MGNREGA

Thus, there is a need to ensure that payments are done on time and the asset quality is ensured.

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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 current geopolitical & geo-eco. shift has created an opportunity for India.

→ Russia Ukraine war
→ declining multilateralism
→ rising inflation.
→ China's policies.

Pave way for India

① Soft power can be leveraged to remove the global divide.
Eg Russia - Ukraine.

② China + 1 Strategy → more manufacturing hubs.

③ Rising importance of the Indian Ocean Region.

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④ firms on innovation and R&D
- centre of innovation.
- IR 4.0

⑤ Huge demography and diaspora
- youngest major economy
- > $100 bn - remittances.

⑥ Helping other vulnerable nations.
- HADR
- SCRI
- CDRI - IRIS

⑦ IMF → India is a shining star with around (15%) of the global economic growth in 2023.

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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.

Germany is considered the economic powerhouse of European Union.

Significance of Germany:

- India's 6th largest trading partner.
- provide access to wider EU market and restart India - EU FTA
- better skill development & technology.
- Strategic Convinence: R-Ukraine war & China aggression.

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- managing global disruption
- digital economy & sovereignty.
- better mobility agreements
- protecting multilateralism (G4 grouping)
- India's UNSC bid.

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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.

Anti-Defection Law was introduced in 1985 through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act under the 10th schedule. It aims to provide political stability.

Impact on relation

1. MPs are bound by the whip and therefore cannot dissent.
2. Shifts accountability from the people to their parties.
3. No freedom to oppose the party orders.
4. Discourages discussion over bills and polivies.

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(5) Reduces the efficiency of the parliamentary debates.

(6) Decline in intra-party democracy.

Unintended Consequences

(1) Not representative of the people who elected them.

(2) Bills being passed in the parliament without substantive discussion.

(3) Encourages wholesale defection of 2/3rd members. eg Shiv Sena

(4) Promotes unethical horse trading as it doesn't penalise mass defection.

(5) chilling effect on freedom of

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Speech → cannot dissent.

⑥ Cases of speaker's inaction in case of defection → no time limit.

⑦ Against original intent → reducing majority through resignations.

Eg Maharashtra, MP etc.

⑧ Fall in productivity:



Way forward

- NCRWC: ADL to be used only on cases of No confidence motion.
- Law Commission: independent authority to decide cases of defection.
- Speaker should act in a non-partisan way.

Thus, there is a need to reform the ADL system to ensure the original intent.

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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.

Supreme Court in the Keshavananda Bharati case (1973) gave the basic structure doctrine to limit the amending powers of legislature.

Since, the "basic structure" has not been defined as such, critics argue that judiciary has assumed limitless powers.

Has made judiciary more powerful than executive?

① Violation of Separation of Power (Art 50) → enables judiciary to strike down laws that are ultra vires.

eg parts of Aadhaar Act (2016)

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(2) Judicial Overreach → breached into domains of executive.
Eg Vishaka guidelines.

(3) Tyranny of the Unelected → declares laws by Parl. violative of basic structure. Eg NJAC.

(4) Ever-expanding definition of Basic Structure and Art 141, 142 gives immense powers.

(5) Parallel Power centre → having final say in any law.

(6) PIL and suomoto cognizance interfering in the daily working of executive.

(7) Rising conflicts and mistrust between the 3 organs.
Eg Law Minister talking against Basic structure & Collegium.

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Positives

- sparingly used (only 6 cases)
- SC has not yet invalidated a constitutional amendment on ground of Basic structure.
- Careful while using (Janki + Ablinyan case)
- BS protects the ideals of the Constitution and SC as the guarantor of Fundamental Rights.

Best practice → Germany has a proper defined and enumerated basic structure.

Thus, the basic structure should not be looked at as wrong rather as the protector of our living document.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Fundamental Rights (FR) are enshrined under Part III (Art 12 - 35) of the Indian Constitution. They are important instrument to ensure political democracy.

FR are not bestowed by the State. They are part of Basic structure of the Constitution. They are provided by the Constitution to act as a protection against the arbitrary use of power by the State. They ensure human ~~eq~~ dignity and equality.

However, there are certain reasonal restrictions on them.

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Desirability of Reasonable Restriction :-

① To protect the sovereignty and integrity of the nation.
   eg Hate speech (Art 19)

② To maintain public order and ensure that proper law & order is maintained. eg Art 19 → armed association.

③ Health & Public morality
   → Art 19: restriction of movement of prostitutes (HIV)
   Art 25: religious tradition.

④ No Harm principle → protection of Scheduled Tribes.

⑤ Friendly Relations with foreign states → Art 19: freedom of speech.

⑥ To ensure rule of law and equality

⑦ National Emergency (Art 352) to ensure that it can be controlled.

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Considerations to be taken :-

- Test of Proportionality → internet shutdowns. (Anuradha Bhasin case)
- Harmonious Construction between FR and DPSP. (Minerva Mills)
- should be consistent with due process of law, equality
- proper reasoning should be done.

Thus any restrictions on FR must meet the criteria of reasonability, proportionality and necessity.

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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.

According to KC Wheare, India is a "quasi-federal" state with a strong centre. It was adopted to efficiently govern such a vast & diverse country.

S.R. Bommai case (1994)

- President Rule (Art 356) should be used sparingly.
- not absolute and subject to judicial review.
- legislative assembly should not be dissolved automatically.
- federalism is part of Basic structure.

Significance & Impact

① To be used as a last resort.

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Art 356 → extremely powerful.

(2) Not absolute power and thus require substantial material or Governor's report.

(3) No automatic dissolution of SLA, only after it is approved by both the Houses.

(4) State government can be dismissed only after a floor test. (ensures stability)

(5) The judgement gave power to (SC) to reinstate the dismissed State govt. and suspended assemblies if malafide intentions.

(6) Court can ask for the evidentary material to be disclosed.

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Way Forward

1. Art 356 and Art 365 → early warning to be issued to the State.
2. Governor to explore all possibilities of majority before President's Rule in case of political breakdown.
3. Federalism should be promoted through the bodies like Inter State Council, NITI Aayog etc.
4. Governor should act as a guide for the State to ensure proper governance.

The SR Bommai case has been able to ensure federalism and now the states & centre should ensure cooperative federalism by acting as Team INDIA (PM Modi)

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Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी 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 (1992) brought in political decentralisation, by giving constitutional status to local self government like PRI & ULB.

However, the bodies are not able to function properly due to lack of financial and functional decentralisation.

Impediments faced by local governance

① Lack of proper physical infrastructure
- 20% PRI don't have building
- only 25% have a computer.

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(2) Funding → poor revenue and taxing abilities.
- only about (5%) from local bodies
- (95%) through devolution. (tied funds)

(3) Lack of separate cadre for LSGs
- challenges in administration.

(4) Capacity building → training of staff, internet etc.

(5) Bureaucracy → takes up the execution work.
- civic participation decreases.

(6) Powerless representatives → State govt. have not devolved proper powers. Eg Mayor → ceremonial

(7) Lack of proper planning → due to poor functional decentralisation.

(8) State finance Commission recommend^n are not binding.

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Measures to improve

1. Principle of subsidiarity should be followed. Eg sanitation.
2. Proper devolution of funds as per 15th FC and SFC.
3. Proper training of functionaries and filling up of vacancies (25%)
4. Bottom up approach at planning stages.
   - help of bureaucracy.
5. E-governance initiatives → PRAGATI, eGRAMS
   - digital literacy (PMGDISHA)
6. Social Audits → active participation of Gram Sabhas.

Thus, the recommendations of Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee must be followed to reach effective decentralisation.

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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 (SDGs) are 17 goals to be achieved by 2030, and this can be done through a proper multistakeholders approach.

Multistakeholder partnerships are actions taken up by different stakeholders like CSO, NGO, govt, private sector etc. to reach a particular goal.

Effective Partnership & localised implementation

① Effective division of labour based on expertise → defined responsibilities ⇒ better accountability.
Eg State planning.

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(2) Bottom up approach – leveraging the local stakeholders → increase the effectiveness.

Eg Selfie with Daughter by Haryana Sarpanch → SDG 5.

(3) Private sector becomes accountable leading to better regulation norms. Eg EPR, decreased pollⁿ.

(4) Better implementation of programs in an effective, economical and sustainable manner.

Eg Millet production (SDG 13) → SDG 1 & SDG 2

(5) Inculcating Behavioural change leading to long term sustainability

Eg Swach Bharat Abhiyan, Mission LiFE.

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(6) ASHA, Anganwadi workers along with NGO at a local level can provide for better maternal & childhood care and nutrition.
→ also promotes sensitisation about issues.

(7) Self help groups, cooperatives, FPO help in reducing inequality and promote experiential learning.
→ Kudumbashree.

(8) Private sector → CSR funding, renewable energy, climate change.

(9) Better monitoring & follow ups as done at localised level.

(10) Better connect with the goals.

This will accelerate the achievement of SDGs and ensure cooperative federalism.

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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 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act (POSH) 2013 was brought to ensure protecting of women in organised as well as unorganised sector.

Limited success in raising awareness

1. lack of proper and effective implementation.
2. lack of will of employer
3. Poor public outreach
4. Budgetary limitations in raising awareness.
5. local complaints committee → lack participation of unorganised sector.

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Factors hindering outreach :-

① low bargaining power to leave the job or fight the case.

② lack of literacy → limits their reach to grievance redressal.

③ Social stigma against cases of sexual harassment.
eg women are often blamed.

④ Burden of Proof lies on the victim and can be punished for false complaints.

⑤ "Hire and Fire" culture prevalent
↳ in unorganised sector.
↳ of voice raised.

Strategies to bridge the gap!

① Proper awareness camps and sensatisation programs.

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(2) NGOs like Samadhan Abhiyan can be brought in to spread, and fight the cases.

(3) Vernacular instructions and translations of Act.

(4) Burden of proof should be shifted away from the poor working women.

(5) Innovative advertisements and posters.

(6) Proper implementation of Vishakha Guidelines.

(7) Upskilling of women to provide for a better job opportunities.

Thus as per IMF, we can increase our GDP by 27% by increasing the female labour force participation rate.

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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.

Post the 1991 LPG reforms, the institutions of welfare state and civil services has also changed. From the role of a "provider" to a "facilitator".

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challenges faced in public service delivery

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① Rising inequality
↳ Oxfam: 70% wealth held by top 10% in India.

② Accessibility and Affordability are still a problem. eg health.

③ Private sector focused on profit making leading to exclusion.

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④ Education → poor infrastructure and teachers.
↳ Eg UDISE: 1/7 public school run by single teacher.

⑤ Increasing inequality due to inclusion - exclusion errors.

⑥ Unequal resource distribution
↳ monopolisation by corporates.

Measures to tackle the challenges

① Art 38 → the govt and civil services need to be reminded of their jobs as a "welfare state".

② Capacity building through proper training. Eg Mission Karmayogi

③ Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
↳ using market mechanism to

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fulfil welfare orb.

④ Increased infrastructural connectivity
↳ better accessibility.

⑤ Use of technology and e-gov. initiatives. eg JAM trinity

⑥ Promote social entrepreneurship and compassionate capitalism.

⑦ Proper utilisation of the CSR funding for public welfare.

Thus public oriented civil services can better utilise the available resources to make service delivery more effective & efficient.

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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.

Areas of Convergence

- trade > $150 bn
- demographic dividend (young population)
- Cultural cooperation. (Buddhism)
- Security in the Indo Pacific region
- Against western hegemony.
  - eg ADB.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

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