

SCANNED

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NEXT IAS

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MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (FULL LENGTH TEST-2)

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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.





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 provides for the ideals, frameworks and institutional bases for sustenance of any democratic polity.

However, it is the philosophical, moral and ideal aspect of the constitution which fires the soul of any polity.

Constitutionalism refers to adhering to the fundamental ideals which are enshrined in every constitution.

Features of constitutionalism: - as soul of democracy -

- ① Limited government - It works within the limits prescribed by constitution.
- ② Rule of law :- & not that of man.
- ③ Balance of Fundamental Rights :- to protect the citizen from any arbitrariness of state.

- ④ Independent Judiciary :- to protect the rights of citizen and the constitution itself.
- ⑤ Separation of powers : among various units of governance.
- ⑥ Independent constitutional bodies :- such as EC, CAG - to act as protector of democracy.

Although a constitution provides the framework to govern any democratic polity, it is the ability to adhere to the ideals & philosophies of constitution which actually leads to a stable democracy.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral bonds are financial instruments used by citizens or body corporates to fund political parties. SBI issues such bonds in India.

EB: double edged sword?

Positives

- ① Thwarts black money usage in elections
- ② Ensures all funding channelled through banks.
- ③ Ensures funding limits of EC on parties
- ④ Promotes fair electoral process.

Negatives

- ① Donors remain anonymous
- ② No trust on individual funding
- ③ Ruling party gets major chunk.
↳ SBI report says 90% funding to BJP in 2022 window

Legitimizing opacity —

- ① Donors remain anonymous — only banks know about them.
- ② Goes against principle of accountability and transparency
- ③ May fuel black money by corporate bodies.

However, recently Supreme Court has clarified a few apprehensions about EBs —

- ① Customers can donate only after KYC.
- ② Only citizens of India or a body corporate established in India can buy such bonds
- ③ Bank (SBI) to maintain record of all such funding.

Although SC has clarified on certain aspects, apprehensions remain about the transparency of such bonds. A clear legislative framework would be step towards transparency.

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.

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) refers to the common personal laws pertaining to family, inheritance etc. for all religions communities. Art. 44 provides for UCC to be gradually introduced.

Although UCC comes with many benefits to society and nation as a whole, there remain certain challenges as well in its reconciliation with gender equality: —

- ① Art 300 (A) — provides for right of women in property while many personal laws do not recognise this.
- ② Art 25 ~~provides for freedom to practice~~ and religion



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.

Art-153 of our constitution provides for the office of Governor as constitutional head of states.

Governor performs executive, legislative and judicial functions with respect to states as provided by constitution of India.

Role of Governor in governance of state:

* Executive role -

- ① All the decisions of states are taken in the name of governor.
- ② He/she makes rules for government transaction of business of states
- ③ Appoints members to SPSG, SHRC etc
- ④ Appoints the Advocate general of state

Legislative role -

- ① Make ordinance (Art. 213) when assembly is not in session.
- ② Summon, prorsogue, assembly on ord and address of COM.

Judicial role -

- ① Suspend, remit, commute various sentences under state law. (~~Art. 161~~ - 167)

* Role in reinforcing federal principles -

- ↳ Ensures that executive actions of State Govt comply those of centre (Art 257).
- ↳ Ensures the State government perform P's role as prescribed by Constitution
- ↳ Act as important link between two governments to ensure smooth transaction of business.

Off late, conducts of few Governors has caught attention of public as being over-assertive.

They must adhere to their role of Constitutional head of state.

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 refers to the joint participation of citizen and state in ensuring accountability of executives vis-a-vis their functions. One example could be social audit of MGNREGA works.

* Rise in demand for such law —



Can lead to good governance as-

- ① Ensures participation in decision making and its implementation
- ② Accountability of officials towards deadlines
- ③ Transparency in funding due to co-participation of citizens
- ④ Adequate information will be available to citizens about every policy
- ⑤ Curbs corruption - due to active engagement of public.
- ⑥ Timely completion of developmental work.
- ⑦ Ensures true meaning of government's call on 'minimum government and maximum governance'

With increasing awareness of public about their rights, and duties, Social Accountability law will be a right approach to ensure Citizen centric administration.

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.

Latest UNICEF reports points that 0.5 million
out of total 3 million stunted children
are in India:

Undernutrition refers to chronic absence
of vital nutrients & micronutrients such
as calcium, iron, vitamin etc from diet.

Reason for prevalence: -

- ① Poverty in rural areas — affordability
of balanced diet.
- ② low awareness level about importance
of taking staple food only.
- ③ Illiteracy of mothers → absence of
health related knowledge → offering
also unhealthy.
- ④ Absence of diversity of food in TPDS
'maximum stress on rice, wheat only

Hence, a renewed approach is required which focuses on convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions -

- ① There is requirement of awareness on health status of women and its implication of newborns.
- ② Exclusive policy to capitulate on first 1000 days - called window of opportunity by WHO.
- ③ Awareness regarding exclusive breastfeeding and its implication on child's nutrition.
- ④ Diversification of food basket in TPDS to include nutr. cereals.
- ⑤ Inclusion of local fruits and vegetables in ICDS and MDM schemes.

The year 2023 - declared International Year of Millet - provides good opportunity to realise nutritional dream for children.

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 rural employment guarantee scheme which provides for 100 days of employment to unskilled individuals volunteering to work.

Lynchpin of Rural poverty Alleviation,

- ↳ Provides income guarantee to individuals volunteering to do unskilled work
- ↳ leads to creation of durable assets such as ponds, community hall.
- ↳ Provides security in case of crop failures.
- ↳ Unemployment allowance - in case of non-provision of work
- ↳ Alternate avenue of employment in case of disasters & epidemics e.g. COVID related lockdowns

However, it has been subject to fiscal apathy
off late :-

- ① ~~consequent~~ Sustained decrease in
budgetary allocation — 92k (2021)
60k (2022)
- ② Non-timely release of funds by
finance ministry.
- ③ Degradation of payment system - led
to exclusion of many beneficiaries
- ④ Corruption in update of master rolls
and shipping off of funds.
- ⑤ ~~And the reason,~~

Given the role MGNREGA has
played over the years in curbing poverty
alleviation, there is urgent need to
check this fiscal apathy by higher
functionaries.

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.





- 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.





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 (1986) introduced the Anti-Defection law in the form of 10th schedule to the constitution.

- Features**
- ① Curb house trading of legislators (MPs/MLAs)
 - ② Ensures stability of democratically elected government
 - ③ Provides grounds for disqualification in case of defection.

Introduced with praiseworthy intent, yet the law has impacted the relation between political parties and legislatures —

→ Representative of constituents have become representative of parties

- ↳ Legislators cannot take any decision individually — have to follow what party decides.
- ↳ Undermines universal adult suffrage philosophy
- ↳ Dilution of individual conscience — either vote contrary to wishes or lose membership.

Apart from above issues, there have been some unintended consequences of law —

- ① Resignation — has become order of the day to escape 10th schedule
eg. many legislators resigned in MP (2021) — led to toppling of Congress govt
- ② Discretion of Speaker to decide on cases has led to prolonged delays on deciding.
- ③ Individuals fanned but mass defection has been on rise eg. recently 40 MLAs of NCP defected to join ruling party in Maharashtra

- ④ Inability of judiciary to intervene
until speaker has decided on dispute

From these consequences, a fresh legislation
seems appropriate to ensure the original
intention behind law remains intact.



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.

Basic Structure Doctrine (BSD) is an Indian judicial principle, proposed in Keshavananda Bharati case (1973), to ensure the constitutional supremacy over parliamentary sovereignty.

However, even after 40 years of its principle, neither judiciary nor legislature has come up with clear definition of what constitutes BSD. This has led to case of judicial activism and judicial overreaching.

Elastic nature of BSD :-

↳ In the absence of clearly defined doctrine, SC itself adds provisions to BSD through various judgments.

e.g. Parliament power to amend constitution is limited - (Indira Nehru case)

↳ Rule of law, Secularism, Federalism
(C.R. Bommar case).

Effect on elastic BSD on Judiciary:—

- ① Permission to declare any person as Basic Structure — thereby limiting its amendability.
- ② Increasingly used for own purposes — declared NJAC unconstitutional on the basis of Independence of Judiciary — part of BSD.
- ③ Collegium system of Judicial appointment made immune to executive / legislative interference on same ground.
- ④ 'Justifiability' of person appointed to higher judiciary — ~~not~~ kept out of scope of Judicial review.

Although, BCD has led to some favours to Judiciary, It has not made it powerful than executive as -

- ① Judiciary can only interpret law made by executive & not make law.
- ② BCD is to ensure that laws made by legislature are in sync with ethos of constitution.
- ③ Executive can anytime come up with a comprehensive law limiting the scope of BCD.

Basic structure doctrine has been a successful function by our judiciary to ensure the constitutional supremacy and its success can be gauged by the fact that it has been emulated by Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal also.

- 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 of our constitution provides a list of fundamental rights (Art. 14 to 32) which ensure complete development of an individual within our democratic polity.

- Features
- ① They are enforceable
 - ② Some are available to both aliens and citizens while some only to citizens (Art. 19, 29,)
 - ③ They are vital for protection and all round development of individual to realise his/her full potential.

However, these rights are not sacrosanct and come with certain qualifications and restrictions as -

* Art-19(1)(a) - freedom to speech and expression
come with reasonable restrictions such
as - unity and integrity of nation, security
of state, contempt of court

* Art-25 - freedom to practice, profess any
religion is subject to public health,
morality and other principles of constitution.

* Definability of restrictions on FR :-

- ① They are necessary to ensure the security, unity and integrity of our nation. (Art-19)
- ② They thwart socialist tendencies
in certain extreme cases. (Art-19)
- ③ They are important to maintain
friendly relations with other states and
to ensure international peace (Art 51).
- ④ Allow only those practices to be carried
out which are essential to public &
higher religious sentiments. (Art-25, 26)

- ⑤ They help in preserving the unique
cultural and social practices of certain
sections (Art. 29, Art 30)

However, the abundance of such
interferences in the name of national security
has led to certain critics ~~along the~~ ^{along the} ~~act~~
Part-III to be renamed as - Limitations
on Fundamental Rights. (K.C. Wheare)

Yet, these utility and desirability in
ensuring peace and progress of our
nation cannot be overlooked.

Q.14

'एस.आर. बोम्माई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S.R. Bommai case pertains to the role of Governor in Indian federal scheme. The judgement has been a landmark in the maturing process of our federalism.

Verdict : —

- ① Governor to act on and advice of ministers headed by CM.
- ② The power to summon, prorogue assembly is not a discretionary one.
- ③ Governor needs to call a floor test on the advice of CM.
- ④ Satisfaction of Governor to recommend President's rule under Art 356 is subject to judicial review.

Significance :-

- ① The instance of president's rule declaration has come down.
- ② Has strengthened the concept of co-operative federalism.
- ③ ~~Created~~ clarified the roles and responsibilities of Governor as constitutional head of state.
- ④ Has ensured that legislative/executive sphere of states are not encroached upon.

Impact of the Judgement :-

- ① Governors have been less reactive and more proactive about their role.
- ② Use of Art. 356 has decreased since 1990s.

- ③ Judicial review of personal satisfaction of governor ~~is~~ has thwarted misinterpretation of constitutional provision to topple opposition ruled governments.

Although the verdict has reigned in the gubernatorial adventurism to a good extent, there remains a concern about recent cases of increasing governor's discretion in functioning of state government.

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

provides for local self governments to ensure practice of democracy at grass root level.

It provides for III tier of government at village / city level with necessary functional and financial autonomy.

However, there have been several problems in realising the true potential of local governments :—

- ① Funds — (a) Own fund of local bodies are less than 15% of total
- (b) Discretionary grants are not easily available due to political and bureaucratic issues

(c) System of double authentication of fund by BDO, Panchayat secretary & Sarpanch - further delay

① Functions - (a) Many states have not clearly defined the functions

(b) Most local bodies are attached with local bureaucracies

(c) Behavioural issues regarding taxation - don't want to collect tax from own people.

② Functions - (a) Excessive control of bureaucrats on every sphere

(b) Narrow interpretation of 74th Amendment by Judiciary - allows state to have more controls.

(c) No own staff - heavy reliance on state level functionaries.

(d) Some DC/BMs can even sack elected Sarpanches e.g. - Telangana (4100 of such cases).

Hence, certain amendments are required -

- ① Avenues of taxation should be increased beyond entertainment and market levy.
- ② A well trained cadre of Panchayat Raj officials is must for effective policy formulation and implementation.
- ③ Clear devolution of fund and functions - defining expenditure limit.
- ④ Cadres - presently under all 3 governments need to be made an exclusive administrative area for local bodies.
- ⑤ Discretionary Funds should be performance based and not under bureaucrats.
- ⑥ Recommendations of RBI on financial autonomy of local bodies can be implemented.

These steps would go a long way in meeting true abilities of local governments.

- Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

NITI Aayog in its latest report submitted to UNSDG group - has stressed on taking implementation of SDG related activities from global to local level.

Partnerships and localized implementation is vital to realise timely achievements of SDGs because —

- ① Execution of policies take place at local level — local expertise comes handy in effective implementation.
- ② Localization results in blending the needs and demands as per local requirements
eg. education policy as per local language will lead to timely realisation of SDG - 4

- ③ Partnerships by agencies such as NGOs, SHGs ensures maximum participation of all beneficiaries eg. role of AASHA in improving nutritional outcomes (SDGs).
- ④ localisation ensure bottom up approach necessary for proper implementation of any scheme.
- ⑤ Infrastructural development, Innovation etc. can only progress when local demands are taken on board.

Ways to foster local participation & networking:-

- ① Engagement with NGOs — with their deep reach, they can be useful in bringing maximum participation.
- ② Contacting civil society groups — They can be helpful in raising awareness level.

- ③ forming association of local body representatives
such as — sarpanch, panch, etc for
collective decision making and implementation
- ④ leveraging ICT — use of social media to
engage youth regarding SDGs.
- ⑤ Involving local media influencers — they
can be useful in raising awareness.

The pace of localisation and partnerships
networking will eventually determine the
timely fulfillment of SDGs by 2030.

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.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Act,
deals with prohibition of sexual harassment
of women at workplace, a mechanism of
providing immediate and speedy justice
to victims.

However, the success of POSH Act has
been limited.

- Reasons —
- ① No wide publicity of Act since its enactment
 - ② Lack of intent in effective implementation
 - ③ Inadequate mechanism mostly leading to compromises
 - ④ Lack of protection on behalf of victims due to male dominance at workplace

Unorganised sector woman employee have largely been devoid of benefits of POSH Act.

the reasons could be -

- ① limited awareness about existence of law.
- ② low literacy level among women
- ③ lack of intent due to brotherhood concern.
- ④ No effective channel to put out their complaints.
- ⑤ Patriarchal system of society - demoralise women coming out with complaints.

Hence, there remains an urgent need to imagine strategies to ensure comprehensive protection of such women. Some way out could be -

- ① Widespread publicity of such laws through advertisements and commercials.

- ② Celebrities could be urged to make small commercials — just as Ashay Kumar endorses menstrual hygiene for rural women.
- ③ Every unorganised unit to paste a copy of advisory of what constitutes harassment along with mechanism of complaint at work site.
- ④ Adult literacy movement need renewed focus — specially in rural background.

Sexual harassment is intolerable in any form and at any level and a regime of stringent punishment may lead to its debar.

- 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.

Neoliberalism refers to the concept of - rolling back of state and marketisation of essential service delivery. It is usually associated with policies of UK PM Thatcher and US President Ronald Reagan during 1980s.

Neo-liberalism - transformed the concept of welfare state :-

- ① It stresses on debureaucratisation of ~~the~~ service delivery with minimum role of state.
- ② It also stresses on delegation of state functions to market players to boost competition.
- ③ Advocates networked approach to governance - state one of the players and not the only player in provision of essential services.

(iv) It advocates devolution of power to various lower levels to ensure decentralisation.

(v) One of the direct consequences has been liberalisation and privatisation of state owned delivery institutions.

However, the approach has come with its own lacunae: —

(i) Excessive marketisation is a threat to the principle of welfarism (Art 38)

(ii) Motive of market — profit & that of state — service, so quality improves but quantity (Inclusion) suffers.

(iii) Against the democratic principles of social equity and justice.

(iv) Against the democratic ethos of — maximum benefit to maximum possible people due to profiteering of private players

Remedy :-

- ① Neo-liberal approach should assimilate with ethos of public welfare.
- ② Networking of service delivery - to include NGO / civil society / voluntary organisation
- ③ state needs to be strong to regulate the functioning of private players. eg CCI for consumers.
- ④ Adjusting state-market mix as per the demand of ~~state~~ society to ensure both quality as well quantity of service delivery.
- ⑤ localisation of maximum service delivery institutions can ensure good governance too

The demand of citizen and their local welfare as enshrined in our constitution through DPSP should be guiding light to the policy makers

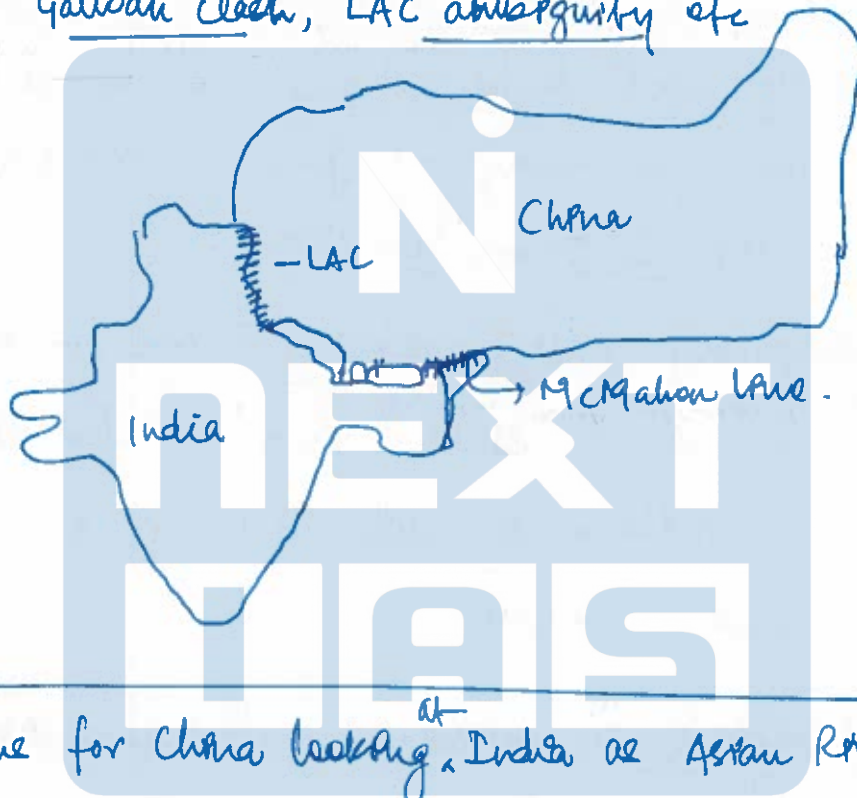
Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत-चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

Indo-China rivalry has gained teeth off late due to various contemporary factors such as Golan cesh, LAC ambiguity etc



Reasons for China looking ^{at} India as Asian Rival:-

- ① Slowly strengthening of Indian Economy
— 5th largest now.
- ② Military might in line with Chinese capabilities
— AGNI-V, ICBMs, Brahmos.

- ③ Emerging status of rapidly developing economy
- ④ Increased interest of global superpower such as
USA, Russia, France.
- ⑤ Hegemony in Indian-ocean — 7000 km long
shoreline

Although, these issues have led to difficulties
such as —

- ① frequent LAC clashes
- ② Retaliatory measures on journalists
- ③ Decreased potential of bilateral trade
- ④ Non-convergence in global issues viz-
terrorism etc

Yet there are many areas where both can
converge : —

- ① Climate change — both are equally affected
and stand at equal potential
- ② Terrorism — emerging from Afghanistan and
Pakistan is still not adequately
addressed
- ③ Trade Block — South Asia is still devoid of
any strong regional trade block.

- ④ Security - both can work together to form a NATO type organisation for regional security
- ⑤ Cultural - people to people connection can boost tourism, media, communication
- ⑥ Indo-Pacific - both can together work for peace, prosperity & development of the region → thwart external interference of region
- ⑦ Stable polity - both can help stabilize polity of Central Asian nations as well as ASEAN members.

Although, the venues of cooperation are many, there remains a quality number of areas of cooperation. A well thought out foreign policy and positive engagement from both sides will be beneficial for entire Asia.

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 refers to equatorial seas and ocean part of Indian and Pacific oceans from East of Africa to East of Australia.

It accounts for
 (60% of global GDP
 60% of global population
 40% of global GHG emission.

In recent times it has emerged as a zone of diverging interests :-

① for India

- ① Security and Growth of all in IORA (SAGAR)
- ② Net security providing atm
- ③ Maritime security & awareness
- ④ Engagement with developed nations viz. USA, France

② for West

- ① Foreign Anti-China alliance
- ② Increasing foothold in region
- ③ Security of allies viz. Korea.

- ③ for China
- ① Territorial sovereignty in the form of 9-dash line
 - ② Securing maritime boundaries in South China Sea
 - ③ Securing military bases - Djibouti
 - ④ String of pearls - and its security

④ for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

- ① Sustainable Growth
- ② Disaster resilience infrastructure
- ③ Aid and financial help from developing & developed nations

Global Security Initiative refers to US led security alliance to safeguard its strategic interests and to foster a rule-based equitable development of Indo-Pacific region.

While QUAD is a quadrilateral alliance among US, India, Japan & Australia for democratic rule based sustainable

development of Indo-Pacific region.

Being military alliance, GSI has an edge over QUAD as —

① QUAD is non-military development oriented partnership while GSI is a military organisation

② Membership wise GSI is larger than QUAD — so has greater geopolitical reach.

③ Addressing Chinese assertiveness in Indo-Pacific requires military alliances such as AUKUS.

However, QUAD has equally important role in balancing the diverging interests of various stakeholders in Indo-Pacific region.

Space for Rough Work

