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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Kaanchi Singhal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPN007 Date of Examination : 3/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC036 **Program :** FLT ☐ FLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(FULL LENGTH TEST-2)

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. : .....

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

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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.

S-8 of Representation of Peoples Act (RPA) provides ~~for~~ certain additional grounds of disqualification along with grounds in Constitution.

Ambiguity :

(1) **Office of Profit -**

- The terms remain undefined.
- conflict on which posts qualify for office of profit have been referred to Supreme court

(2) **Conflict of Interest cases -**

- other grounds in RPA remain unclear in case where there can be issues.

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(3) Offences :

— Legislators charged with spreading communal hatred & enmity are disqualified

— Domain unclear on contours.

(4) Where legislators charged but not convicted

— Lily Thomas case helped here where convicted legislators were immediately disqualified u/s 8. without appeal

— Recent data suggests a number of legislators with ambiguities where cases are pending.

It is critical that a review of law with suitable amendments helps clarify the position.

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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.

"if men were angels we would need a government and
if angels were to govern men we would not need constitution"

— these statements by J. Madison capture the essence of constitutionalism which is the need to limit the powers of state which derives power from constitution itself.

Utility of constitutionalism : The Soul

(1) **Limit to govt-powers:**
— the negative concept- provides that rule of law is basic principle

(2) **welfare state:**
— the exercise of powers must be as per doctrines enshrined in constitution (positive concept)

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(3) Fill the gaps in law :
eg: in administrative law, where contours remain unclear.

(4) Promote a basic edifice to judicial review.
eg: basic structure doctrine under ~~KB case~~ Keshavanand Bharti case first example of constitutionalism.

(5) Use in Judicial activism —
— to promote transformative constitutionalism -
— i.e. the law must change with society & sometimes society can be changed with law.
— to keep to spirit of constitution
eg: 2014 NALSA judgment

(6) constitutional morality :
— against public morality to uphold liberty, justice equality
eg: Sabarimala case judgment.

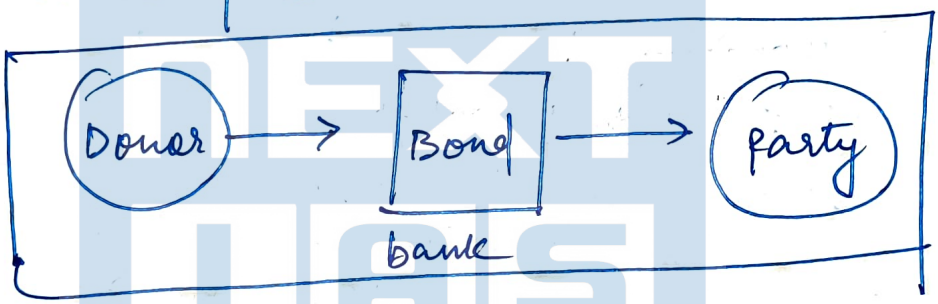
Hence, Supreme Court has rightly described that constitution is bone but constitutionalism is flesh.

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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 funding acts as a major conduit for criminalisation in politics. In this context Supreme Court has often observed on need of tranparency in electoral finances.



Mechanism of Electoral bonds :

- Here donor remain anonymous.
- no need to disclose upto certain limit
- Party is unaware of donor &

Anonymity Benefits of Bonds :

(1) Prevents nexus :

- since donor identity is not known party can't favour them with policies

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(2) Prevents harassment to donors of other political parties
(3) No identity link with amount donated
(4) Promotes cashless transactions
(5) Prevents black money use.

Concerns on opacity:

(1) Non disclosure of donations:
- Consequent amendment in Companies Act 2013 to not require disclosure.
(2) Removal of cap of donations
(3) Black money may still enter through mechanism of money laundering / use of shell companies.
(4) Political parties & Donors may informally still know identity.

Hence while electoral bonds have promoted transparency there is a need to further regulate amount and process for capped further transparency

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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 constitution provides that state shall endeavour to provide a uniform civil code (UCC).

However as UCC deals with reform in personal laws there arises conflicts with social morality.

Challenge of gender equality.

Modern concept of equity in gender is variously defined & conceptualised in personal laws.

∴ Reconciling challenges are:

① Divorce laws:
- grounds where gender equity is maintained

② Issues of maintenance:
- difference where after some time it is

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disallowed

(3) Age of marriage :
- Current laws provide for lower age
- Religions laws provide for puberty as threshold.
- Debate currently to make equal age of marriage for male & female.

(4) Adoption & custody laws :
- issue where male ~~cant adopt~~ has restrictions on adoption

(5) issues to include rights of transgenders :
- marriage rights

(6) issue of homogeneous relation :
- where religious morality disallows.

Since UCC forms a basic social law governing private life of individuals, it is critical that opinion of all stakeholders is taken.

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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.

The Governor acts as a bridge between Central & State polity in India where even though it derives powers as an Independent office under Constitution, its objective is to ensure unity & federalism both adhere a balance.

Constitutional role — essential:

1. De jure head
2. Appointments to executive
3. Reserve certain bills for president
4. Part of state legislature
5. Role in state emergency

Contribution to governance:

1. Ensure state government function as per law of

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parliament (A-257)

(2) Ensure laws of State are not against Parliament

(3) Maintain good order and governance in special cases. (eg: ~~Most~~ 5th & 6th Schedule areas)

(4) conscience keeper of rule of law in state

Reinforce Federalism:

(1) State emergency:
- duty to report when state constitution machinery failed.

(2) Legislature oversight of centre.
- Reserve bills to President that affect federal feature

Issues & Road ahead:

Sarkaria commission recommended making the office more independent with fixed tenure, impeachment process and regulation on appointment. This can reinforce & strengthen Governor's role.

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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 A/c law refers to an an accountability mechanism where people become key stakeholders to ensure accountability.

Benefits:

(1) Good governance:
- responsive service delivery
- efficiency in grievance redressal.
- transparent merit processes.
- promote internal integrity & accountability

(2) Citizen Participation:
- keep citizen aware

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- increase the role as a regulator and a consumer.
- ensure meeting standards of citizen charter.

way forward —

need of proactive role of civil society and media & businesses to ensure —

- citizen awareness.
- legal processes are simple.
- best models & practices of States are replicated

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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.

Nutrition security in India implies available, access and affordable nutrition sources as a part of food consumption.

Nutrition Specific:

(1) **Protein based:**
- with vegetarian diets as a major component protein is lacking.

(2) **Vitamin deficiency** –
- often hidden from the state of health.

(3) **More comprehensive** measure of malnutrition to include above measures.

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(4) Use of fortified and other technologies.

(5) ~~for~~ change in diets through mid day meals (like millets)

Nutrition sensitive :-

(1) Hidden hunger remains unaddressed

(2) Preventive health concept requires this

(3) Food security remains illusion if nutrition is not achieved.

It is clear that a convergence requires changes in policies & programs along with social awareness.

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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.

Covid 19 pandemic lead to MGNREGA demand rise beyond its capacity to give work.

Fiscal apathy:

1. Low Budget allocation by centre
2. Delay in work compensation to workers
3. Excess demand and lack of work → lead to increase in demand of compensation
4. Fiscal Stresses on states compounds.

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(5) Low wages as compared to other jobs.

(6) No minimum wage guarantee.

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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 post pandemic world has presented divides and a call for a new global order.

India's Strengths & Leverage:

(1) Important voice on issues not brought:
- eg: Voice of Global South

(2) Leadership role:
eg: G20.

(3) Soft power:
- values of hope, cooperation & understanding

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(4) Balance US & Russia!
- where India's NAM policy can be a guide!

(5) Economic opportunity:
- create own supply chains
- Push for Atmanirbharta (attract FDI)
- cheaper imports (eg: Russian oil)

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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.

Candidates write on th

EU and India have seen a renewed relation in light of Russia — Ukraine war & post pandemic changed interests.

Germany's Role:

(1) **Energy security:**
- cooperation in technology sharing for renewables.

(2) **Investment & trade:**
- Germany's tech expertise can be used for FDI based growth in India
- **automobile** sector

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benefits.

(3) Geopolitical interests:
- eg: Position in UNSC membership.
- balancing role between US & Russia.

(4) Diaspora connect:
- can assist in reach out & cultural strength building

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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 Anti Defection law laid down in IXth Schedule of Indian Constitution was introduced by the 52nd constitutional Amendment Act 1985, with the objective to prevent defections of legislators leading to 'aya ram, gaya ram' (legislator comes in parties to be elected & goes)

Impact on relation with Political Parties

Main features — legislator disqualified if:

- votes against party
- split less than 2/3rd members
- nominated member becomes party member after 6 months
- independent member joins party within 6 months

Impact:

(1) Internal party democracy affected:

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→ legislator unable to voice opinion
→ promotes majority opinion within party as the party's opinion.

(2) Affect on choice of candidates -
→ Political parties may prefer candidates with allegiance to mandate them with intent to scrutinize background, experience & knowledge of legislator.

(3) challenges in split :
→ Individual legislators even with a substantial number within party may not be able to forego allegiance to party → further voicing down of opinions.

(4) Deterrance as basis to stifle voicing of opinion → The position of whip and fear of loosing membership altogether point to an uneasy way to prevent defection.

Unintended Consequence on Democracy

(1) loopholes in law -
- Defections have continued

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Candidate write on

with legislators giving resignation instead of split — goes against voter mandate.

(2) Dilutes representative aspect of Indian democracy:

— Individual MP/MLA represent voice of constituency but anti defection ~~law~~ obliges to speak voice of party.

(3) Promotes majority view —

— Representative democracy having individual MP/MLA to represent minority interests.

(4) Stifles individual MP/MLA innovation —

— this decreases debate quality & functioning of parliament.

(5) Shifts focus to win elections than work & experience.

— since obedience to party keeps a safety.

way forward:

— loopholes in defection law of Speaker's timeline of decision, floor test should be corrected.

— Realisation of responsibility of both party & MP/MLA is critical.

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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 basic structure doctrine as a judicial innovation provides exception to separation of powers principle with the intent to ensure judiciary to secure rule of law, protect fundamental rights & uphold constitutionalism.

Origin → Keshvanand Bharti case 1972 in context of relation between FRs & DPSP.

Features → Constitutional amendments u/a 368 cannot be against basic structure.

→ Judicial determination of what is basic structure.

Criticisms of Doctrine:

① Structural ambiguity:

→ Legal scholars opine that

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undefined contours of basic structure lead to a paradox where doctrine intended to promote rule of law is not clear itself on what is rule of law or basic principles.

Argument in favour of elasticity

→ scholars also opine that keeping doctrine should be flexible to ensure dynamism and interpretation of new principles

→ To limit the doctrine would lead to more rigidity.

(2) Judicial independence v. overreach

→ with judicial determination judiciary becomes law maker without democratic mandate.

→ subjective decisions of individual judges.

Argument in favour:

→ Transformative constitution also requires judiciary

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to be the sole interpreter of doctrine

Examples of Judicial use:

1) Federalism as basic feature (SR Bommai case)
2) Judicial review as basic feature (Minerva Mills case)
3) Secularism as basic feature (SR Bommai case)

Examples of Judicial misuse of doctrine:

Criticisms raised where:

1) striking down of NJAC for judicial appointments.
2) Misuse of contempt proceedings
3) Misuse of judicial activism (eg: coal scam case) where judicial overreach

Hence basic structure has been used to justify judicial independence & actions in its light.

While basic structure provides flexibility & makes constitution a living document, checking amendment power it is important judiciary to self-reflect to prevent its misuse.

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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.

Supreme court in various cases has indicated that fundamental rights (FRs) are actually human rights guaranteed by constitution where remedy u/a 32 is provided, rather than constitution being the source.

Hence in order for each individual to exercise human rights — the liberty cannot be absolute leading to restrictions.

FRs are not gifts of state :

(1) Relations with Human rights (HRs) :

eg :

i) Right to life & liberty under Article 21 — basic tenet of UDHR (Universal declarat of HRs)

ii) Equality u/a 14 — French constitution & revolution

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② State merely guarantees them:
— People as sovereign rather than state / parliament as sovereign.
— Article 32 as 'heart & soul' of constitution only ensure that they have remedy hence fundamental

③ Expansion of scope:
— Article 21 incorporated HRs by judicial activism — like right to clean air, criminal justice, labour rights

Hence clearly FRs have not been given a restrictive scope as gifts to citizens.

Desireability of Reasonable restrictions:

* Liberty without equality would kill individual initiative & equality without liberty would be meaningless. These words by Dr B.R. Ambedkar indicate that FRs cannot be absolute:

① Each individual exercises them: absolute exercise would prevent other's rights

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(2) Rights come with duties:
- to ensure other's rights are protected & state can function

(3) Rights impose restrictions & check each other:

eg: Article 14, 19, 21 form a golden triangle where liberty under A-21 can have restrictions as per procedure of law but procedure must be fair & just as per A-14.

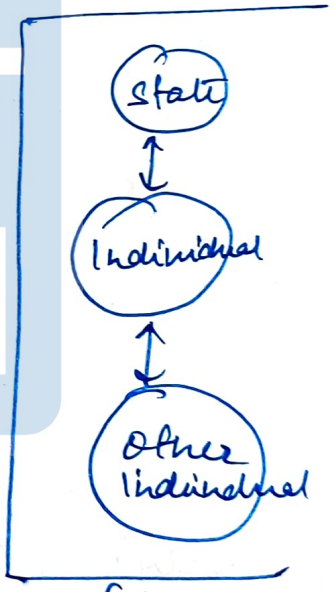


Fig: need of arm's length in area of liberties

Examples of desirability:

1) Article 19(2) checks freedom of speech to not go against public morality, security and court
eg: contempt of court punished

2) Article 25 provides restrictions on basis of public morality & health.
- prevents conflict with constitutional morality.

Hence reasonable restrictions ensure a balance in liberty - courts must ascertain this by judicial review +

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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.

The Indian federalism has been variously described as 'quasi federal', 'federal with strong central tendency' and 'unique federalism'.

While Article 1 of Constitution says Bharat, India is a Union of States, the functional aspects of constitution help understand nature of polity.

While judicial interpretation have attempted to decipher the nature of federal polity in India, the case of SR Bommai v UOI has a watershed for saying federalism is a basic feature of Indian Constitution.

Nature of Indian federalism:

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① Federal in Principle:

eg: — Written constitution
— Independent judiciary
— Division of powers
— State derive authority from constitution.

As mentioned by professor DD Basu.

② Unitary in time of need:

— National emergency
— Unified judiciary
— Residuary powers of Parliament

Issues:

① Does not fit in right mould of traditional federalism (Professor Wheare as per USA)

② Uncertainty leads to disputes in centre — state relations.

③ Power of amendment u/a 368 can be used for more functional ground to centre

SR Bommai Judgment: Basic

① Federalism is a basic structure — implied that

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- it cannot be amended in principle by Article 368 of parliament.

(2) Article 368 itself has feature of federalism - state ratification in some cases.

(3) Court described that Indian federalism can't be put in a 'right mould of federal or unitary' (Dr. BR. Ambedkar)

(4) That none of present federal nations (USA, Australia, Canada) are truly federal

(5) Indian federalism is of sui generis system.

(6) In centre - state relations states must retain constitutional autonomy given.

Hence the judgment helped describe nature of federal polity in India as Dr Subash Kashyap puts it as nature of compromise between state autonomy and need of unity.

"As Dr. Ambedkar rightly said "Indian federalism is not a matter of admin. convenience but of principle".

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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.

The 2nd ARC report on local governance provides that effective decentralisation requires devolving of funds, functions and functionaries.

Effective Decentralisation :

(1) Political Decentralisation —

— The 73rd 3rd constitutional amendment act provided a constitutional source to Panchayati Raj & Urban local governance.

Structure

Rural	Urban
Gram Sabha → Panchayat Village → Zilla Parishad	• Municipality • Mayor • wards

— Direct representation to voters in gram sabha and representation through councillors in municipality

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(2) Finance Decentralisation:
- sufficient resources for local bodies

(3) functional decentralisation:
- autonomy & independence.

Impediments in India:

(I) Challenge in Political decentralisation

1) Low representation to women ~~voters~~

2) Lack of awareness in village voters → low effectiveness of gram sabha.

3) Issues in office of mayor - non-uniformity in structure across states

(II) Challenge in Finance:

1) lack of adequate funding source (rely on property taxes)

2) Lack of adequate grants from state.

(III) Challenge in functions:

1) states reluctant to give away powers

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2) lack of accountability and autonomy.

3) Lack of adequate infrastructure & resources to carry functions

(eg: lack of staff training & less staff)

Solutions:

→ 2nd ARC on local governance provides:

1) states to bestow functions in 11th & 12th schedule along with other new functions

2) Principle of subsidiarity be followed

3) Awareness of voters & capacity building.

→ The 15th Finance Commission also recognised need of independent financing sources:

→ New ways include — user charges, municipal bonds, citizen funding (eg: Telangana)

Hence citizen centricity must be governing principle of decentralisation.

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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.

The SDGs are based on the concept of a bottom up approach to development process where the last man in the chain is empowered to participate in the process.

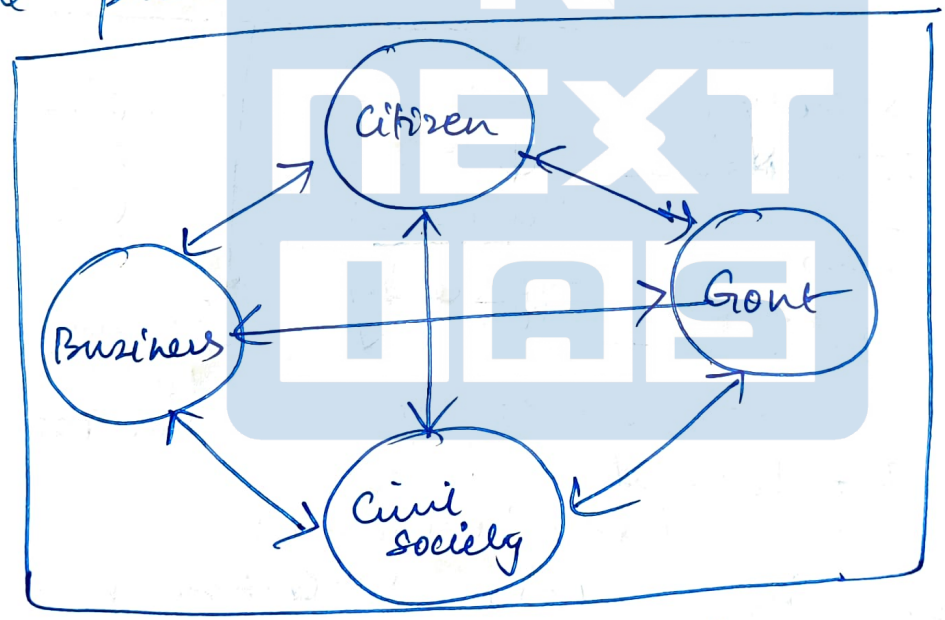


Fig: Multi-stakeholder partnership.

Significance of partnership in SDGs

(1) Citizen centricity:
→ with citizen being a key

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partner in all interactions he remains the major voice in decisions.

How it helps:

- Business practice as per citizen (eg: ESG norms)
- Civil society bridge gaps (eg: language)
- Govt policies address needs of citizens.

(2) Collective Knowledge leveraged

- Civil society: reach out to citizens
- Business: efficiency
- Govt: grievance redressal
- citizen: local solutions

eg:

SDG to end poverty & hence livelihood:

~~Bus~~ citizen start SHG for milk supply where civil society connects them with Business to market & govt helps with ease of business.

(3) Mutual dependency & social capital

→ symbiosis prevents conflicts.

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How to leverage & foster :

(1) Reaching out of civil societies :
- by campaigns and use of social media.
- awareness of govt programs & business markets.

(2) Business outreach :
- CSR based activities in areas build trust & social network
- ESG based practices.
- provide markets to local products
- handhold, train, equip SHGs.

(3) Government :
- provide awareness.
- easy compliances, infrastructure & environment for businesses.

(4) Use of digital media & e-governance : to build networks.

Therefore a wholesome ecosystem of solving social issues, inclusive growth & empowering communities locally through SDGs can be achieved

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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.

An inclusive growth strategy where women led development takes a centre stage requires that social identity of woman does not become an hindrance to her workplace.

In this context POSH Act came out as a result of SC guidelines in Vishaka case.

Features →
- Internal complaint mechanism
- Grievance redressal beyond workplace
- Awareness to women & others.

Limited success in awareness:

(1) Lack of implementation by organisations — hence women are unaware

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(2) Ignorance of what constitutes sexual harassment (eg: sexually coloured remarks are ignored by women)

(3) work cultures are traditional
↳ Hence no change in awareness by company

(4) ~~4~~

(4) low reach of civil societies & media on issue.

Outreach in unorganised sector:

- Unorganised sector accounts for 80% of women employment in India.
- Hence critical for POSH implementation.

Issues:

(1) Lack of implementation
- due to lack of formal work processes.
- Organisation dont have mechanisms.

(2) lack of awareness by civil society & media.

(3) Skewed ratio of male-female workers.

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(4) Job security & fear prevents complaints
- most women in this sector are economically vulnerable.

(5) Unprofessional work cultures.

Strategy for reform:

(1) Awareness & counselling

(2) Monitoring & regulation of unorganised sector

(3) online mechanisms (like SHE BOX)

(4) Faster grievance redressal of complaints

Pro active role of all stakeholders is critical.

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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.

The emergence of a welfare state concept required a civil services committed to grievance redressal & adequate service delivery.

However further change is visible in Globalisation.

Transformations of institutions:

1. Need of minimum government & maximum governance:
   - i.e: state as a facilitator than a regulator.
2. People orientation:
   - Public service dedication as a prime value of service.
3. Internal accountability as focus: - for self regulation

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(4) Role of civil society & citizen in checks on state institutions increased

(5) Innovations for policies and responsive governance.

Challenges in Service Delivery:

(1) Lack of awareness:
- citizen even though has rights & a central role yet is unaware of role (eg:- social audit)

(2) Traditional structures:
- Even when there is a marked change, ~~process~~ reforms have not been uniform.

(3) Work culture & attitudes:
- traditional styles of working

(4) Lack of networks with business & civil societies:
- remote areas remain without reach

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(5) social identities remain barrier for effective citizen participation in accountability.

(6) Infrastructure issues:
- with lack of expertise.

Reforms:

(1) Capacity Building: training in soft skills, digital technologies

(2) Flexibility & autonomy in powers
↳ promote innovation & efficiency

(3) Citizen awareness
↳ strengthen accountability

(4) Strengthen RTI & implementation
↳ more awareness & ~~data~~ implementation

(5) use of e-governance for access.

(6) Implement of citizen charter & and citizen feedback mechanism

A wholesome approach is reflected in Mission Karmyogi to train new civil servants for Amrit Kaal India

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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.

India & China have emerged as major contenders for the Asian pivot in a new multipolar world.

Difficulties in relation:

(1) Geopolitical stress:

i) — Border disputes along LAC and (recent skirmishes in Pangong Tso)

ii) India - Nepal - China:
— increased convergence of Nepal & China & infrastructure funding.

iii) Bhutan & India v. China on Doklam issue.

iv) Maldives & Sri Lanka:
— Chinese influence by infrastructure investments

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v) China's convergence with Pakistan: along CPEC & support in issues.

vi) Hegemonic control of Indian ocean: string of Pearls.

(2) Security threats:
- eg: recent cases of cyber attacks in power grid in India.

(3) Lack of cooperation:
- eg: • India–China on Brahmaputra
  • UNSC & NSG membership India

(4) Lack of trust:
- in imported products (eg: hardware from china)
- strategy & motive

Convergence in relation:

(1) Economic relation:

i) China is a major source of imports of India in critical areas.
(eg: electronics, rare earths)

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ii) exports from India to China (service IT sector, agriculture)

(2) Global issues convergence:
- representation in ~~United Nations~~ WTO for food security.
- Responsibility of developed countries in climate justice.

(3) People-to-people connect
- Indian diaspora based in China & vice versa for business relations
- shared history & culture.

It is clear that even though there has been an increase in divergence of India-China relations specially due to global events (like Quad, Ukraine war, USA approach to India) India-China still can ensure peer sharing symbiotically & lead way to an Asian century in post pandemic world

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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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Indo-Pacific has emerged as a zone of struggle for Asia & US power struggle in recent time.

Issues:

(1) Economic power:
- China's increasing share in world trade.
- strong supply chain linkage of world with China.
- Asian tigers ~~as~~ strongly coupled with Chinese supply chain
- US as major importer of products.

(2) Claim over Indo-Pacific

eg: i) China's hegemonic

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moves in South China sea and ASEAN countries

ii) China — Taiwan relations and interference with USA

(3) Global partnerships :

- convergence of interests with North Korea, Russia and China.
- influence of USA in europe, India, Australia

Quad & Global Security Initiative (GSI)

Partnerships have arisen to strengthen the policies of converging interests.

(1) More expansive scope of GSI

(2) Better convergence of interests

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(3) Post pandemic interests & challenges are well accounted.

(4) Infrastructure, finance and trade connect

However QUAD is still competitive enough since it is:

- based on values of partnership and cooperation.
- Accomodates interests of different geographies.
- relevant for countering China's hegemony.

The geopolitical context of the two partnerships should nonetheless work for cooperation & understanding than power struggles