NEXT IAS

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Roll No. : PTTP221071

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 21/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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.....

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

MACRO COMMENTS

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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Representation of people act 1951 (RPA) provides for details of election conduct, qualification, disqualification rules of elections, enforced by Election commission of India (ECI)

Section 8 of RPA 1951 provides for disqualification on grounds of conviction.

Ambiguity in Sec-8 -

Originally → disqualified unless conviction challenged within set time

↓

Lily Thomas case → SC removed the exemption under sec 8 and stated that once convicted disqualified

↓

Candidates must not write on this margin

present - disqualified once convicted unless conviction itself stayed by higher court.

Eg - MP Rahul Gandhi's conviction stayed & seat reallotted.

Need to resolve ambiguity -

1. Rule of law tampered with in ambiguity.
2. Political vindictiveness can take place using loopholes.
3. changing laws & space for judicial interpretations if ambigous.
4. Democratic system - Representative disqualification should be clear.

Thus essential that all such ambiguities be resolved & other such pronouncements & changes be incorporated within RPA.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

constitutionalism is the philosophy of limitation on power given by constitution. Thus it ensures constitutional supremacy and not an authorities supremacy.

constitution mere skeleton
- → Provides for legislature, executive, judiciary
- → gives provisions under which laws be made
- → Gives desire of people (preamble - We the people)

constitutionalism is soul of democracy -

① Article 13 - Any law in contravention of fundamental rights is void.

- establishes judicial review

Candidates must not write on this margin

that puts check on executive & legislature. (Ar 226 - for HC)

② Article 32 - Right to constitutional remedies provided to people ensures checks on executive

③ Article 124 - provides for removal & appointment of judges.

④ Question hour, collective responsibility to Lok Sabha, parliamentary committees ensures executive check

⑤ Media - 4th pillar of democracy exposes lacunae.

Without these checks - supremacy of majoritarian government using provisions like Ar 368, Ar 356 (president's rule) ~~WOAT~~ Ar 352 (natural emergency) can threaten democracy.

However in the world's largest democracy, constitutionalism is inbuilt providing sustenance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral bonds (EBs) are like promissory note used to anonymously donate to ~~the~~ parties, while enhancing transparency and reducing corruption.

Anonymity to donors - to prevent harassment by opposition if they come to power.

→ Ensures Ar 21 (R to privacy) maintained.

However, concerns on transparency -

① ECI have no access to donors.

② only ruling party can access donor list - as owner of SBI that issue EBs → thus concerns of anonymity remain.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Money laundering avenue - raised by ECI, as can use shell companies & anonymity clause.

④ Foreign funding allowed as exempted under FEMA → thus influence of foreigners → threaten sovereignity

⑤ Legitimized opacity →

① as claims of electronic funding and trail used to allay fears.

② ₹20K cap on cash donations, reduced to ₹2K → but that only means more adjustments.

③ 7.5% cap on funding by corporates of their book profit removed ↳ promotes crony capitalism.

Way forward - To make entire funding online (ECI) and transparent. Or atleast give access to it by to ECI.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 provides for UCC to be established in India.

Gender equality is central to it as all personal laws pertaining to marriage, divorce, adoption, etc. are codification of patriarchal norms, skewed against women, thus impacting Ar 14, 15, 17, etc.

challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality -

① Religion laws - Many religious minorities afraid their traditions would be impacted.

Eg - opposition by maulanas

② Diversity angle - LCI's recommendation was diversity

Candidates must not write on this margin

doesn't need UCC, as it would be imperated.

Eg - tribal Khasi society matriarchal

③ complexity of laws - with several judicial interpretations, need to be reconciled.

④ Sociologist like Aparnah Mahanta, says, "failure to bring UCC reflects modern state's willingness to accommodate patriarchal norms"

Way forward

① Ambedkar stated that 'Religion should not be soul focus of UCC'. He recommended voluntary UCC at beginning.

② LCI's recommendation of ~~codig~~ codifying laws and ensuring ~~ssss~~ equality.

③ States bring them → learn from them & then bring national.

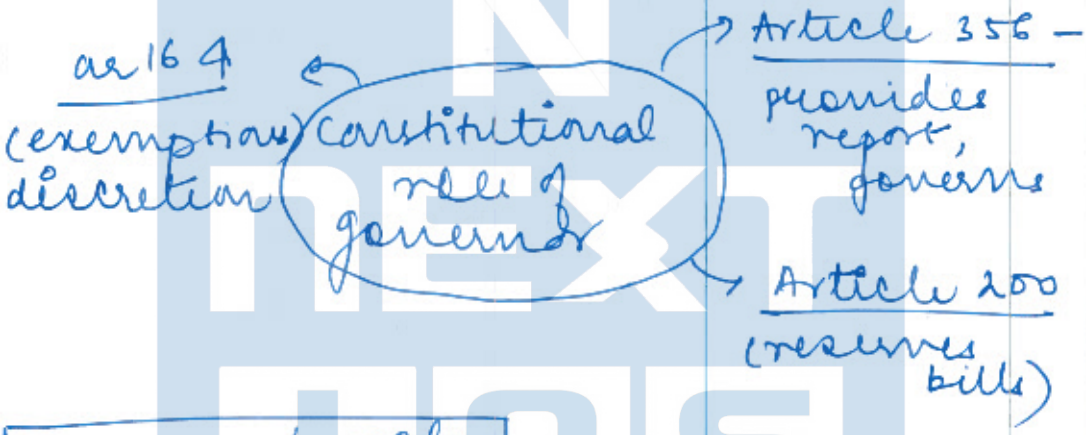
UCC is a constitutional need (Sarla Mudgal v UoI case) and must be brought after bringing consensus

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.5 'राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता है' राज्यपाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों को सुदृढ़ करता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of profound essence' To what extent does the Governor, actively contribute to the governance of a state and reinforce the principles of federalism in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Recently, the schuffle between kerala governor & government over state university appointments show governor's governance & its limitations.



Governor's role

(A) Contribute to governance of state

+ve

(1) Forms government (Ar 164) – invites largest party to form it.

-ve

(1) As a ceremonial head (as parliamentary form of government)

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Chancellor of state universities

③ ~~Reports~~ Send notes to ~~parliament~~ legislature.

④ ask for civil servants accountability.

② Active participation seen as interference.

Eg - public spat between WB's governor & government

⑤ Reinforces principles of federalism

+ves

① Reports to centre if breakdown of constitutional machinery

② Representative as head of state (independent of centre)

-ve

① Used by centre as agent to topple government can interfere.

Eg - Defections, inviting coalition not largest party to form government

The governor should thus act as 'representative of people' and not as 'representative of party' - Ambedkar

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social accountability (SA) law is one that enables social auditing of departments, schemes, provides for timely delivery of public services & sets up robust grievance redressal mechanism

SA law → good governance

① Participation ↑ → grievance redressal inputs as feedback

② ↓ corruption - as transparency ↑.

③ consensus building easier

Candidates must not write on this margin

SA law → citizen's participation in decision making →

① Reassess priorities of government

② Make plans.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.7 भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण–विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण–संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India got 137/142 in Global Hunger Index mainly due to poor child nutrition (3/4th indicators for children)

Need for convergence of nutrition specific & sensitive intervention -

① Hidden hunger - ~~xxx~~ lack of micronutrients such as Fe, folic acid, etc.

② Overweight present → thus ~~xx~~ enough cereal centric food

③ Nutrition specific

↳ targets for micronutrients.

↳ eg - Fe → rice fortification

④ Nutrition sensitive

↳ cereal centric not an issue.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① Diverse food in midday meal, PDS.

② International year of millets - 2023 to promote 'Shree Anna' (branding) as has nutrients needed.

③ Research for tastier millets (Abhijeet Banerjee in 'Poor Economics')

④ Food fortification with micro-nutrients.

⑤ Awareness campaign - Eat right, stay fit.

with these healthy population leading to proper use of demographic dividend.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Recently, state governments have accused centre of non-timely release of funds for MGNREGA leading to delayed payments.

MGNREGA → lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation –

① Provides right to employment
↳ guaranted 100 days of unskilled work.

② Protects vulnerable → as landless farmers (mostly Dalits) get work
↳ ↑s their bargaining power
↓
Raises rural farm income

③ Empowers women – as provision of 1/3rd work to them.

Candidates must not write on this margin

MGNREGA → victim of fiscal apathy

(1) ~~the~~ late release of payment.
(2) Issue of fake muster rolls.
(3) corruption cases - work not done and ~~diffi~~ only on paper in some cases (programme evaluation committee)
(4) Payment less than minimum pay.

Way forward -

(1) Technology use → steps such as GeoMGNREGA, GIS tagging, online payment using JAM trinity, etc useful.
(2) Urban MGNREGA as started in states like Rajasthan be replicated.

With these can ensure SDG 1.0 (Zero poverty) be implemented

Candidates must not write on this margin

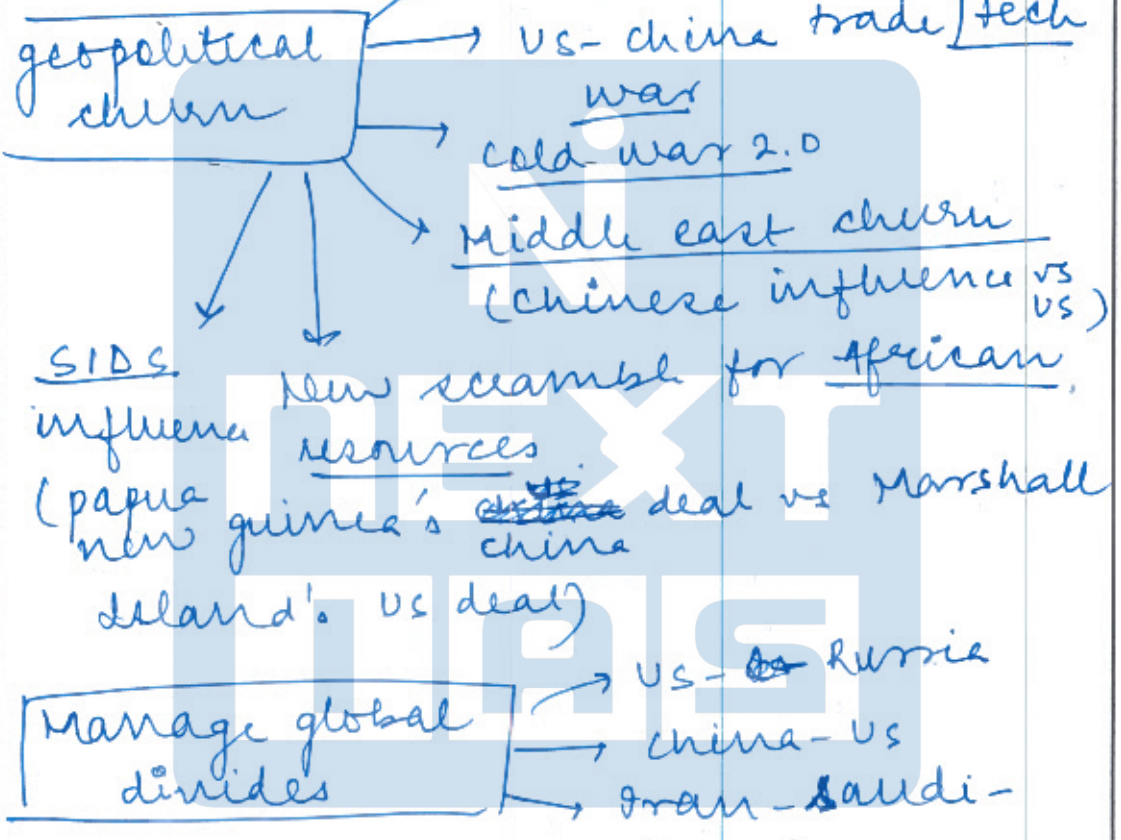
Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू–राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides". How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India is recently hosting G20 riddled with multiple geopolitical churn



Manage global divides → US - Russia
china - US
Iran - Saudi - Israel.

Leverage divides to rise to global high table -

① US deal → 'strategic partner' to counter china

↳ technology transfer (recent - MQ9 defence, latest tech)

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Russia deal → cheaper oil → trade in ₹
→ news of buying wheat amid shortages
↓
Military deals like tanks, submarines, etc.

③ As leader of global south - Held global conference on global south to raise their issues in G20.
→ Help in 3F crisis - (food, fuel, fertilizer)

④ As advocate of change → point lacunae in global institutes like WHO, UNSC, WTO, etc.
→ lack of G4, G77, etc.

⑤ Project as leader - 'Vishwaguru'
↳ Project Maitri, operation Dost (Turkey help)
Vaccine diplomacy, etc.

However need to ensure that strategic autonomy maintained while India takes its rightful place in the world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Recently, India's increased engagement with EU, post Ukraine-Russia war, global pandemic, Brexit, etc has increased search for gateway to EU.

Germany's significance to India -

① largest trading partner in EU.

② Largest economy of EU → influence on EU high → help in negotiating BTIA (free trade agreement)

③ complimentary ~~workforce~~ need → technology of Germany + workforce of India → growth & prosperity as german population getting old

④ **Brexit** - UK used to be gateway for Indian companies to EU.

Candidates must not write on this margin

post Brexit, germany can do the same.

(5) large Indian diaspora, studying in germany → can help negotiate.

(6) Middle powers - vying of strategic autonomy.

However -

(1) france's position of strategic autonomy closer to Indian stance

(2) german's ~~ask~~ ask for carbon border tax can hamper our industrial development

(3) language barrier with germans.

(4) uniform society of EU vs India's diverse culture.

These steps such as negotiating for more ~~seats~~ open visa regime, trade policy, technology transfer, collaboration of startups is useful.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.11 दल–बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

X th schedule (Artich 244) provides for anti-defection law to prevent legislators from (ADL) switching parties post recieving mandate.

ADL has impacted relation between parties & legislators –

(1) Defined when disqualified –
- ↳ when leaves party
- ↳ votes against party lines
- ↳ switches party / ~~individual~~ independent joins.

(2) Gave exemptions –
- ↳ merger of parties (3/4 th agree)
- ↳ choosen as speaker / chairman.

(3) Primacy to party – as it can give pardon to individual within 10 days if against party line.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Unintended consequences on democracy

① Individual legislator just reduced to numbers → not speak for their constituency (even if against his party's views)

② Right to speech & expression of legislators hurt. (Kihotto Hollohan case, stated not hurt → but many challenges to it)

③ Mass defections still possible - Eg - Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa assemblies.

④ Parliament debate quality decreases → as anyways things will be according to ruling party.

⑤ Intra party democracy decreases
↳ as only few decide policies

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ criminalization of politics

↳ as only grand-standing on issues using dharna, slogaring done

↳ intra party democracy absent so party leaders distribute tickets directly.

⑦ ~~Cap~~ [corruption] - as mass defections allegedly after incentives of money, etc

[Way forward]

① Apply ~~X~~th schedule to post election ~~coalit~~ coalition alliances as well (NCRWC)

② ~~Exten~~ use it only in important votes (like stability of government) (2nd ARC)

A review of Xth schedule by all parties needed to ensure people's mandate upheld

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic structure (BS) doctrine emerged in Kesavananda Bharti Sripadgalvaru & other vs State of Kerala, 1973 case. It upheld constitutional amendment powers of executive under Article 368 subject to basic structure. However what is BS has evolved with various judicial pronouncements.

Elastic nature of BS seen as -

① Evolves with judicial pronouncement. Eg - SR Bommai case ↳ secularism in 1991

② ~~&~~ clashes when different judges state different provisions as BS.

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Heading~~

Judiciary more powerful than executive –

critics state judicial supremacy established.

Eg – Arun Jaitley called it 'tyranny of unelected'

However –

① HR Khanna stated that 'amendment' word means small change not new constitution itself.

② Judiciary can check laws not make them.

③ Organic evolution of constitution

Eg – Right to privacy added in Art 21 (KS Puttaswamy case)

④ Basic law equivalent of germany – weimer Republic constitution was overhauled by Hitler, this basic law in Germany as check

Candidates must not write on this margin

on majority government's power.
(Basic structure does same)

(5) Settles amendment of fundamental rights issue.

Thus 'basic structure doctrine has acted as effective check & balance to powers of majoritarian government and thus must live on'. — Zia Mody in his book (10 Judgements that changed India)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

'Rule of law' by AV Dicey gave primacy to individuals rights. constitution thus provides these fundamental rights (FR) ~~not~~ to protect individual from tyranny of executive and arbitrary laws of legislature.

However these FRs have reasonable restrictions.

Desirability of reasonable restriction →

~~Art 19~~ → Restrictions -

1. Unity & integrity of India
   Friendly relations with other countries
   Defamation
   Rights of others.
   Security of state
   Movement of traffic.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Desirable as -

(1) Rights of others can be implemented only when restrictions on are. (eg) - Defamation

'Your stick stops, when my nose begins'.

(2) Social contract - to give up some rights for law & order

(3) Nefarious elements -
↳ separatists like Khalistani
↳ communal violence instigators like fake story leading to Manipur violence.

(4) No unrestricted freedom even in west.

(eg) - Ambedkar stated that judicial restrictions on fundamental rights in USA

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) large population, diverse needs
↳ need some restrictions to enable smooth functioning.

However
↳ FR must be upheld.
↳ checks & balances on state needed.
↳ Dr. Ambedkar stated that individual remains at heart of constitution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

SR Bommai v UoI stated that federalism is basic structure of constitution. It was enacted & against wrongful use of Article 356 (president's rule).

Impact of judgement –

(A) Paradigm shift in judicial interpretation of union's authority to control state's administration

Earlier

↳ union use Ar 356 when – breakdown of constitutional machinery.

→ governments overturned as ruling party in centre changed sitting state government

Candidates must not write on this margin

no longer represent people's mandate.

→ When corruption charges labelled

→ Horse trading allegations in legislature.

However case stated above ~~case~~ situations not suitable to ~~Art~~ impose Art 356.

It gave judiciary power to reinstate old legislature if wrongfully removed.

Ex - Arunachal Pradesh government in 2017.

It stated when ~~as~~ right to impose Art 356.

↳ constitution threated.

↳ Subversion by state.

↳ Unable to form government

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Majority test on floor.

↳ Not necessary to dissolve house

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 & 74th amendment gave constitutional backing to local government.

Impediments in local governance

(A) Financial issues

↳ dependent on state for finance

↳ Tied to schemes.

↳ No autonomy/money to implement plans.

↳ Not allowed to raise money from market.

↳ unwilling to tax locals. (LGs 2016)

(B) Functional issues

↳ Political unwillingness to

Candidates must not write on this margin

distribute power.

↳ Not mandatory to share power

↳ Parastatal agencies formed that take over power.

(Eg) - Haryana rural development committee.

↳ ~~Less~~ staff's capacity to carry out function law.

Solution -

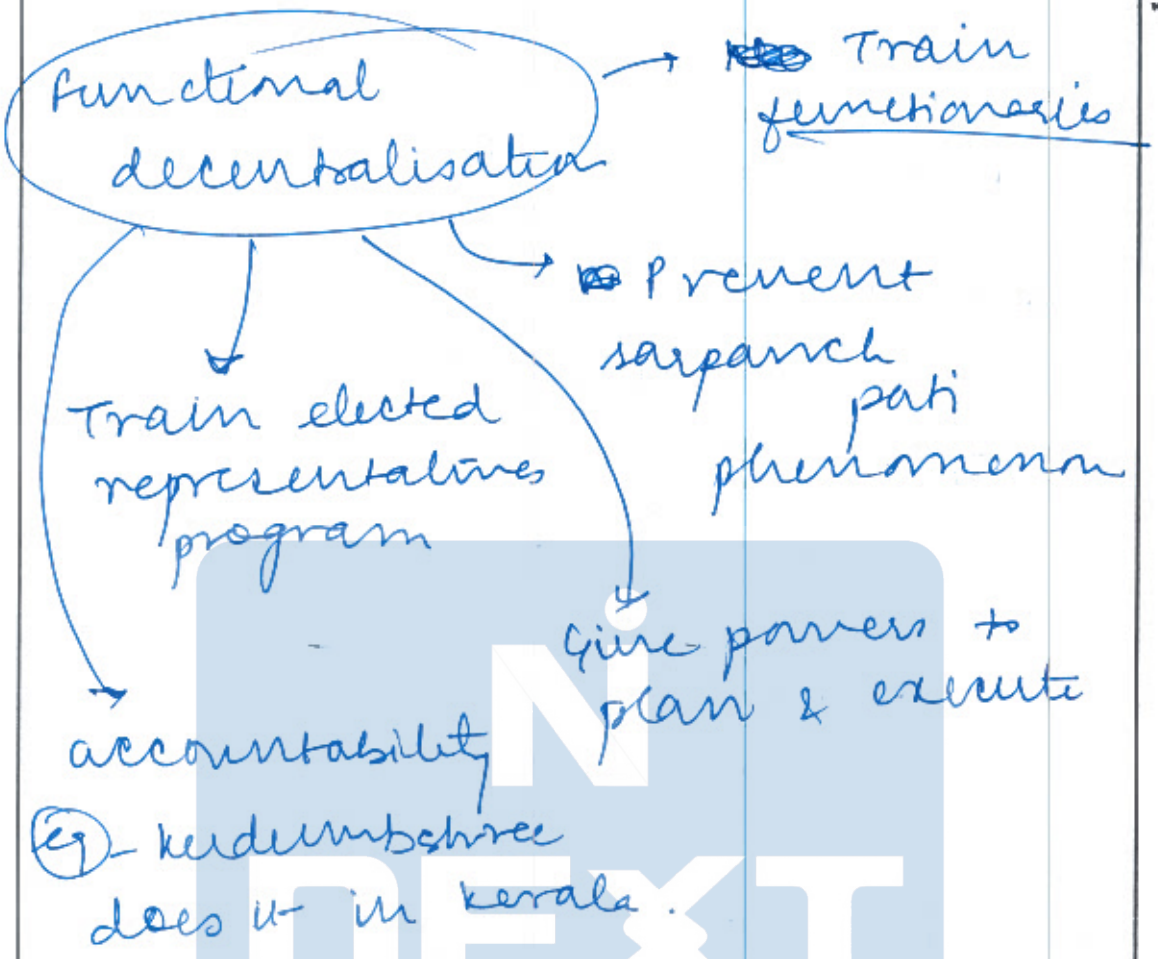
Financial decentralisation → Municipal bonds

→ own sources of tax

→ Strengthen their coffers.

→ Funds not tied to scheme given.

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

SDG fostered by –

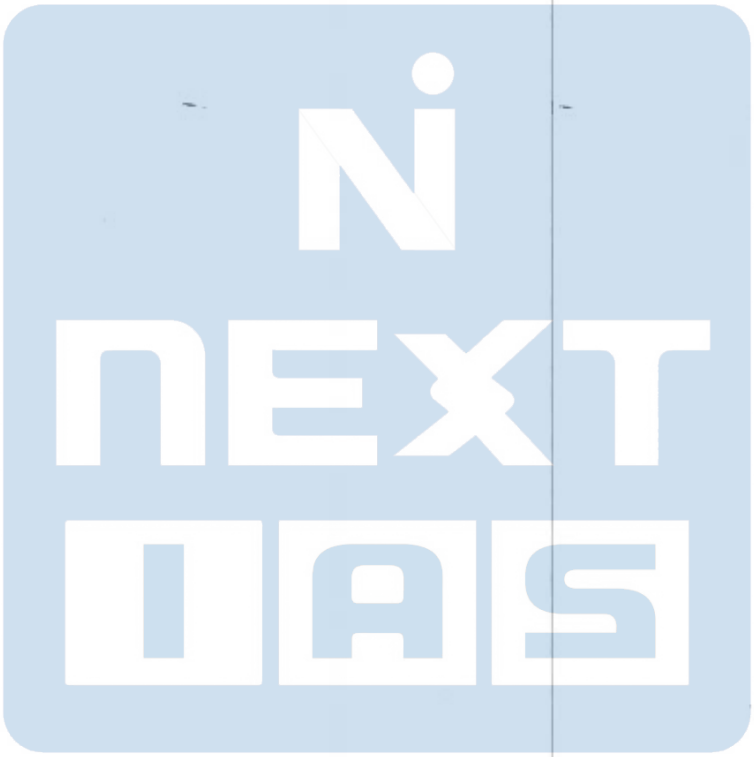
(1) Civil societies like
Eg – ASER by pratham foundati –
help acces education
in equity.

(2) Religious organisations
Eg – Langar by gurudwara,
temples → Zero hunger.

(3) private sector
↳ CSR to help health,
gender equity.

(4) women SHGs → women
empowerment –

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के 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.

POSH act enabled in line of Vishakha guidelines to protect women against sexual harassment

Limited succes of POSH -

① companies dont form internal complaints committee (ICC) - only 10% of companies had it in 2018 (IHDS survey)

② **Social stigma** against women harassed → so dont speak

③ **Awareness** of act missing among citizens.

④ **Government** hasnt taken strict action against defaulting companies - 'soft state' (Gunnar Myrdal)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors that hinder outreach in unorganised sector

- Awareness missing
- Vulnerable women in unorganised
- Police bias against 'lower' class
- opportunity cost of missed work day high in unorganised sector
- No support to approach government committees (under municipal)
- Already poor LFPR → complaints in family would further increase mobility

Strategies to bridge gap

(1) Sex education compulsory at school with such laws as remedies ~~to past~~ to harassment be taught.

(2) Strict action if not present

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) ~~Supp~~ Fix accountability at government level & for PO's committees.

(4) Fast track courts

(5) Online grievance complaint mechanism.

Must remember - Yatra Narayastu pujyante Ramante Tatra Devata' (Gods reside, where women are worshipped)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.18 'नव–उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

1991 globalisation reforms have fundamentally changed the polity of country.

changes in institutions of welfare state

1. control → liberal policies
2. Direct economy → facilitate economy.
3. Licensing raj → regulatory role
4. Promotion of private sector
5. Stigma of capitalism reduced (ES 2018)
6. Rights based approach.

Ground for new type of civil services

1. People need to quick, at demand service delivery
2. Need to alternatives

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Technology centric society

④ Accountability & transparency expected.

Challenges faced in service delivery

① Slow processing of services → huge delay.

② Proper database of beneficiaries not present with even officers.

③ corruption at intermediary level

④ No alternatives present.

Eg - driving license only at RTO; under ~~one~~ that officer

⑤ Awareness of rights absent

⑥ Capacity issues → slow internet, crashing sites, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms in service delivery

↳ High quality technology ~~etc~~ in public offices to enable delivery.

↳ citizen's charter mandatory

↳ Awareness about services & enable easy access.

↳ Robust grievance redressal

PG - use CPGRAMS.

↳ ~~Eff~~ Social auditing of schemes.

↳ Alternatives wherever feasible be given.

With these ~~proper~~ one can enable servottam model in true form

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 relations have been detoriating since Galwan clashes of 2020.

China views India as 'asian rival'

(A) counter hegemony

(1) large market
Eg - overcame china as most populated in 2023.

(2) cheap skilled labour
↳ potential to be manufacturing hubs.

(3) soft powers like -
Eg - Yoga, democracy, etc.

(4) west alliance
↳ english proficiency → IT boom

(5) Military strength
↳ 2nd largest army.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 2nd largest military spender

(B) China's hegemonistic goal

↳ overcome century of humiliation

to go back to china kingdom (seen as Middle Country)

↳ communist party needs nationalism to maintain dominance & suppress rights.

Difficulties in relations due to these

- ↳ border clashes
  - Eg - arunachal pradesh.
- ↳ unsettled border (Aksai chin region)
  - china +1 factor in all neighbour
- ↳ increasing assertion in IOR
  - Opposition in international forum
    - Eg - terrorist list name

Still, areas of convergence

(1) Environmental crisis - will hit both → Himalayan glacier melt threatens rivers of both

→ air pollution threat

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ common demand of CBDR → developmental needs be taken into consideration.

(2) Global institutions western tilt –

Eg:- IMF, WB, etc. countered by BRICS bank (NDB)

(3) SCO cooperation in central asia, against terrorism.

(4) Balancing between West & Russia by both in ongoing Ukraine crisis.

Thus India must cooperate, compete & collaborate, as & when needed with china.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo-pacific region has seen several churns and has emerged as new centre of geopolitical tension.

Zone of diverging interests & priorities



(A) Indian interest

↳ Free & open sea line of navigation
↳ Rules based order
↳ SAGAR – peace in region
↳ Zero terrorism, piracy, etc. issues.
↳ Free from foreign interference i.e. Indian ocean as its backyard
↳ First responder in region.
↳ Fight against China's string of pearl policy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) China's interest

↳ expand its influence
↳ Break Island chain counter of west to trap china in region.
↳ overcome Malaccan dilemma
↳ control over south china sea
↳ Reintegration of Taiwan.
↳ challenge US hegemony.

(C) West's interest

↳ prevent China's rise.
↳ use India as counter to china.
↳ Maintain its hegemony (use bases in Deigo Gracia, etc)

Thus as Rajamohan stated -

China wants a unipolar Asia and bipolar world.

~~India~~ US wants a bipolar asia & ~~multipolar~~ unipolar world.

India wants a multipolar asia with multipolar world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Global security initiative will supersede Quad as -

① Explict security objectives
② clear ~~anti~~ pro - west stance.
③ Military exchange, intelligence sharing etc. enabled.

However -

① Quad is ~~more~~ about finding other areas of alliances than security
② India wants strategic autonomy & against joining any camp
③ only India is neighbour to china in Quad → conflict will reach us first.

Thus GSI will add on to Quad initiative not supersede it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS