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Name of Candidate : SAMEER GOEL

Roll No. : .....

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 24/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☑ Online ☐

Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

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

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

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

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				

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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.

Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 deals with the disqualification of sitting members of Parliament and legislature on conviction of offences mentioned in section 8.

As per this section, any sitting MP or MLA who has been convicted for an offence which has imprisonment of 2 years or more would be disqualified from membership of house. The person would be further ineligible to hold any office for period of 6 years from the date of end of imprisonment

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But there are certain ambiguity:

(1) Like decision should be taken by President / Governor on advice of Election Commission. There is no clarity whether is bound by advice or not.

(2) Provision of appeal against the order of Court: No clarity whether decanalization has immediate effect or order of court can be challenged. Thus, attempts be made to bring amendments to clarify the ambiguities.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

'Constitutionalism' means strict adherence to the provisions of constitution in both letter and spirit.

Constitutionalism is a soul of democracy:

① Article 21 talks about life and liberty. Constitutionalism gives it a wider meaning by including several provisions like right to life with dignity, right to clean environment etc.

② Constitution gives the directions. Implementation of these involves the soul of constitutionalism. For ex: DPSP gives direction to state but are not enforceable

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but the state should understand the ideas of DPSP while framing laws. Ex: Article 40, 44, 45, 49, 51.

(3) following principle of constitutional morality.

(4) constitutionalism enables suitable amendments in constitution to deal with the present realities. Like Article 21 extended to include Right to Privacy.

(5) Judicial review is seen to be stemming out of the constitutionalism.

(6) Checks and balances on powers of legislature and executive.

Thus, constitutionalism should be the soul of policy making and implementation in democracy.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

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Electoral bonds were introduced in the nature of promissory notes to cleanse the system of political funding.

There are in denomination of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000 - Rs 1 lakh Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore.

Advantages of electoral bonds:

(1) can only be purchased through cheque and online. No use of cash permitted.

(2) Anonymity for the donor to prevent targeting of donor by political party.

(3) No requirement in company's statement for revealing even, they have alleged to party in political following way - legitimize funding in

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1. Against the Right to Information of public to know the source of funding of the parties

2. Political parties not keeping records of donations through electoral bonds

3. Corporate limits on 7.5% of profits for funding is removed.

4. Corporates not to reveal the donations given in the balance sheets.

way forward:

① Bringing political parties under RTI

② Electoral bonds can be issued by RBI rather than SBI as it is autonomous.

Electoral funding is soul of transparency functioning democracy.

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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.

Uniform Civil code is a single code to replace the personal laws of various religions with a uniform code for all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, creed etc.

UCC deals with aspects of marriage, divorce, inheritance etc. Also these issues are related to gender equality.

UCC to promote gender equality by following:

(i) Some of laws of particular religion are unjust to women. Ex: Polygamy among muslims

(ii) Practices like Talaq-e-Bidat discriminates women

(iii) Women denied rights on divorce

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(2) Issue of marital rape and also adoption laws.

Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality:

(1) Patriarchal mindset.

(2) Violence against women

(3) Interference in Article 25, 26, 27 of the Constitution.

(4) Absence of consensus on law.

(5) Already present enforcement laws not implemented properly.

Article 44 given directions to state for UCC.

So, bringing it upholds Article 44 as well as Article 14 which has Right to equality.

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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.

Governor is the ~~chief~~ executive head of the government.

Governor carries the administration on the advice of council of ministers.

Governor can contribute towards governance of state by following:

1. Ensuring that laws and civil of state are in conformance with constitution.
2. Call from the chief minister any information about the working of government.
3. Communicate to the president on any matter.

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governor can enforce principles of federalism by:

(1) Placing bills which are ultra-vires the provisions of constitution for presidential scrutiny.

(2) Ensuring directions given by the centre to states are being followed.

(3) Ensuring implementation of schemes of centre.

(4) returning bills for reconsideration to prevent hasty law making.

Thus, Governor is not a rubber stamp. He/she has discretionary powers also.

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

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

Social accountability means of direct participation of citizens in holding government responsible for performance and of its functions.

There have been demands to enact a social accountability law.

Reasons for same:

1. Make it legal right.
2. No more discretionary of the government
3. Reinforced accountability.

Such law can lead to good governance by following:

1. Transparency: Government would be directly accountable to people. This will boost transparency and curb corruption.

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(2) Time bound delivery of services.

(3) Presence of grievance redressal mechanism.

It will lead to participation in decision making.

(1) Citizen's feedback could be incorporated in policy making.

(2) Judicious use of the public resources.

(3) Civil society participation encourages. Ex: Social audit of MGNREGA by NGOs.

Thus, for good governance, the presence of both upward and downward accountability is required.

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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.

Child undernutrition is the lack of appropriate nutrition outcomes among the children. It is seen from indicator like wasting, stunting, anaemia among children.

Nutrition specific interventions like:

(1) Provision of adequate proteins in schemes like mid-Day meal scheme.

(2) Improving quality of meal being provided.

(3) PDS can be expanded to increase millets and pulses.

Also there are measurements of nutrition deficient forms:

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(1) Adequate provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

(2) Better infrastructure at Anganwadi centres.

(3) Screening on Food Fortification.

(4) Anaemia mukt Bharat Abhiyaan, Vaccine programme to be strengthened.

Children are future of any country and thus their health and nutrition is required to achieve demographic dividend.

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

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

MGNREGA is a flagship scheme which aims to provide 100 days of unskilled work every financial year to every household in rural areas.

But MGNREGA has faced several challenges in past few years:

(1) shortage of funds: Allocation in budget has reduced.

(2) Delay in release of funds: States not able to release their funds.

(3) Issue of fake Job cards.

(4) DBT for fund transfer not effective due to insufficient financial inclusion.

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Steps that can be taken:

(1) Prompt release of funds

(2) Tapping other sources of funds like CSR, MPLADS etc.

(3) Identification of beneficiaries done transparently by Gram sabhas.

Thus, MGNREGA is basic scheme for improving standard of people and needs strengthening.

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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.

global divides refers to the divisions among several countries of the world on several issues.

India can leverage it by following:

(1) Being the voice of Global south.

(2) Reformation of the UN security council.

(3) use its soft power.

(4) Indian diaspora can be used.

The current geopolitical churn can pave the way for India in following way:-

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1. using relations with Russia to find solution of Russia-Ukraine war
2. Use SAGAR strategy to counter Chinese expansion in indo pacific
3. using QUAD and SCO platform to raise issues of climate change and terrorism
4. using India stack and spreading it

Thus, India can counter the conflicting claims of countries and give idea of Vasudaiv kutumbakam

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

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

- Germany and India have been partners for long. But now Berlin is being seen as India's gateway to EU.

India-Germany relationship significance:

(1) Both part of G4 which asks expansion of security council.

(2) Referal exchange.

(3) significant diaspora in germany.

(4) After Brexit, Germany's role in taking India closer to EU is important as can help in.

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early conclusion of EU-India free trade Agreement.

(5) Germany can promote FDI in the India and also technology transfer

But there are challenges to:

(1) German - China trade are growing.

(2) Low interest of Germany in Indo Pacific

(3) Less trade between Germany & India

(4) Takes like carbon Border adjustment.

Thus - both should try to expand cooperation between the nation.

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

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

Anti defection law was brought by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985. It added the 10th schedule to the constitution.

It was brought in to deal with the menace of defection. It has been amended also by the 91st amendment Act, 2003.

It has impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in the following ways:

1. Individual legislators are bound by the whip of the party.

2. Intra-party democracy has been impacted.

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3. It has resulted into large scale defections.

4. Freedom of speech and expression of the legislators is also been impaired.

In recent times there have been incidents which go against the spirit of anti-defection law.

For example:

1. Resignation of MLA's in Karnataka and then switching parties.
2. Presiding officers taking long time for dealing with defection cases.

Unintended consequences for democracy are:

1. whole scale defections are seen to take benefit of 'merger' provision which prevents disqualification.

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2. Members resigning from seats to get immunity from disqualification frequent elections due to defection.

3. Questions on the impartiality of speaker/chairman to decide on defection cases.

4. Lack of clarity of the term voluntarily surrendered.

Way forward:

- Intra-party democracy to be strengthened.
- Ban from holding ministerial offices to those disqualified on grounds of defection.
- Replacing speaker with Tribunal.

Thus, attempt be made to reform the law taking into account recommendation of Kuldeep Nayar case.

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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.

Basic structure doctrine was brought in the Keshawanand Bharti case in April 1973 by the Supreme Court.

It is considered as the North Pole star for Indian judiciary. But it has also seem to be given limitless judicial authority.

Structural ambiguity is seen from following:

1. Lack of defined nature of basic structure doctrine -
2. Wide interpretation of the certain sections of the constitution
3. Ever expanding nature of the doctrine.
4. Ambigous nature:

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Basic structure doctrine has made judiciary more powerful than executive in following ways:

1. Judicial overreach in some cases.
2. Taking decisions that needs to be taken by executive leads to imbalance in separation of powers between the three organs.
3. Wide interpretation of some of the articles of constitution. Like Article 21 of the constitution.
4. Judiciary making laws on subjects that requires discussion in the society. Ex: Laws with same sex marriage.

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But, the basic structure doctrine is important because:

1. Protects the fundamental rights of citizens.
2. Preservation of democratic, secular and federal structure
   Ex: Judiciary including federalism in basic structure.
3. Serves as a North pole star in case of ambiguities.
4. Protects independence of judiciary.
   Ex: S.C. invalidating NJAC bill.

This basic structure doctrine can be codified. It should be more closed than open ended. Separation of powers should be maintained.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Fundamental rights in the Constitution were inspired by the American Constitution. It is Part of rights.

They are an individual's basic rights that accrue to him due to the membership of a particular nation.

Features of fundamental rights are:

1. They are justiciable. They can be enforced in the court.
2. They can be mostly amended by the constitutional amendment Act.

But there are reasonable restrictions also on various Fundamental rights.

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Ex: (1) Right to speech and expression in Article 19(1) can be restricted on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of country, security of the state, public order etc.

(2) Right to movement and reside is restricted to protect interest of tribal communities.

Reasonable restrictions are decided on various fundamental rights because:

1. To maintain public order, morality, friendly relations with states.
2. To protect rights of tribal communities.
3. Freedom of religion can not be construed as freedom to convert forcibly (Article 25).
4. Article 30 giving right to minorities to run educational institutions does not involve right to monopolise them.

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But these restrictions should not be unreasonable limits on the rights of people.

The judiciary, in fact, has cast a wide interpretation of some of the fundamental rights. For ex: Right to liberty under article 21 of the constitution has been seen in a broader light. Thus, fundamental right help in functioning of democracy and needs to be nurtured.

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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.

S.R. Bommai v/s Union of India judgement was given by the supreme court in 1992.

It dealt with the question of President's rule in the state under Article 356. 3 state governments were dismissed by the central government on grounds of mis-administration.

Significance of the judgement:

1. Secularism was considered as a part of basic structure of Constitution.
2. Recision of the President's rule can be reviewed by the court.

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3. It aids governance when the President or governor can impose the President or Governor rule.

Ex: ① No party able to form government, even after giving reasonable opportunity.

② State government acting in a way inimical to national interests.

4. Specified that union cabinet corruption, maladministration can not only be grounds of imposing the rule. Impact of the

Judgement:

1. S.C/H.C has used the judgement to declare the President's rule as invalid. for ex: Uttarakhand H.C decision to make the decision of President's rule as invalid in 2016 in Uttarakhand.

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2. Reasonable opportunity given to the parties to attempt to form the government.

3. Strengthening federal structure as the state government is not the arm of the Central government.

4. Bringing decision of the President under judicial review helped in maintaining balance of power.

Federalism is one of the basic ingredient of democracy. Bommai judgement helped in strengthening it.

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Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is, 'political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization'. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts initiated the constitutionally backed process of decentralization in India.

Political decentralization refers to sharing power with the local governments by the governments at higher tiers. But the political decentralization can be effective only if it is followed by finance and functional decentralization. This has not been the case in India.

Impediments faced by local governments in India are:

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1. As per the amendment, Panchayats and municipalities can be given 29 and 18 functions respectively by the state government. But this is a voluntary provision. So, many state governments have not devolved the functions. These local governments are dum administrative organs.

2. Funds: Local governments own share of taxing powers is restricted. GST further has subsumed many taxes previously collected by the local governments.

3. Functionaries: ~~Lack~~ Lack of skilled personnel is an issue. Different states follow different personnel systems like unified, integrated etc.

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Solutions to deal with the issue:

(1) Devolution of functions.
(2) Taxes like stamp duty should be shared with local government.
(3) Role of District Planning committee and metropolitan planning committee be strengthened.
(4) Skill building of personnel, especially women.

Government steps:

(1) Gram Swaraj, Abhiyan
(2) Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav Yojana (People's plan campaign)
(3) Gram Swaraj App.

Thus, localisation would help in achievement of SDGs especially regenerating local government.

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

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

SDGs were decided in 2015. They consist of 17 goals and 169 targets which need to be achieved by 2030.

For achieving the goals, the government is taking efforts. NITI Aayog is the coordinating agency. But to meet them, multi-stakeholder partnerships are required: Reasons:

1. To provide technical expertise in policy making.
2. Dealing with shortage of funds.
3. Using the strength of networks at local level.

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effective partnership and localized implementation can help reach SDGs by following:

(1) Involving Panchayats and Municipalities in planning. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) should have specific targets as per SDG.

(2) Using network of Civil Society organisations, NGOs etc working at grass root level. They can be given representation in district planning committees.

(3) Use of Technology for coordination of efforts. GIS mapping and geo tagging of assets should be done.

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④ CSR, MPLADS etc. should be used to get additional funds

Hurdles in such efforts.

① Lack of devolution of functions to local governments

② Bureaucratic hurdles.

Steps that can be taken:

① Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to local governments.

② capacity building of the NGOs, working in area. Also SHG network be used.

SDG 17 talks about partnership to reach goals and thus steps be taken.

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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.

POSH Act was brough in 2012 for prevention, prevention and redressal of issues related to sexual harassment at work plac.

Limited success of POSH Act in raising awareness about sexual harassment:

(1) organisations not conducting awareness ~~sessio~~ sessions on the Act

(2) 90% employment in unorganised sector and steps taken in the unorganised sector are not sufficient

(3) Absence of Internal Complaints Committee

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Factors hindering in effective implementation in the the unorganised sector are:

1. Lack of formal rules and regulations
2. Fear of female employee of losing their job.
3. District level Internal Complaints Committee not functioning properly.
4. Difficulties in gathering evidence.

Strategies to bridge the gap and comprehensive protection are:

(1) Time limit for filing complaints should be done away with.

(2) Act should be made gender neutral.

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(3) Awareness sessions be organised for women employees about the Act.

(4) Internal complaints Committee (ICC) should mandatorily have external member.

(5) Clear steps on the action be taken against the culprit.

(6) Time bound completion of enquiry by ICC.

Thus, this Act has played an important role in SDG #4 and thus needs to be strengthened.

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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.

Globalization means increasing integration of economies of the world. Neo-liberal reforms means re-arrival of liberalisation.

These two have transformed the idea of welfare state.

(1) Increasing private sector participation in delivery of services.

(2) Integration with world economy playing a part in the governance.

challenges faced in service delivery:

(1) Bureaucratic hurdles, corruption, leakages.

ex: leakages in PDS.

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2. Lack of community participation in the delivery of services

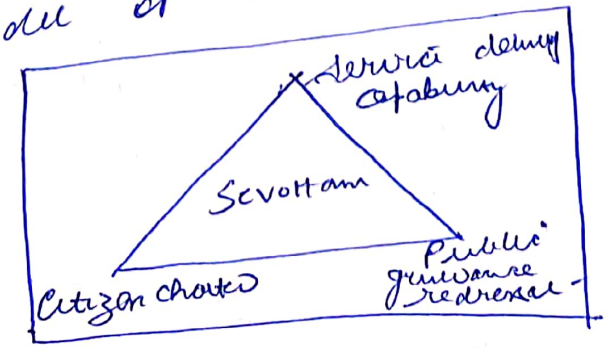
3. High execution errors.
Ex: Sukanya not reaching Bank account due to technology failure.

4. more relying on outputs rather than outcomes.

5. Goal displacement: Civil servants following means rather than emphasising on goals. Leads to the red tapism.

Reforms in service delivery are:

(1) Following the Sevottam model of service delivery.



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② use of ICT in delivery of services. Ex: DBT being used for provision of services.

③ Social accountability: Social audits be strengthened.

④ Emotional Intelligence (EI) should be used by public servants.

⑤ PPP model for service delivery.

⑥ Civil servants developing skills to deal with areas like AI, IoT for better governance.

⑦ Lateral entry for better designing of policies.

Thus, service delivery needs a more holistic new and should be analysis and accessible

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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.

China - India relations have evolved over the years. Has seen enough convergence and divergences.

China views India as an arch rival with an innate ability to counter its hegemonic goals in Asia. This is due to following:

(1) India's Act East, connect central Asia, Neighbourhood first are more inclusive than china.

(2) growing Indian economy.

(3) China + 1 strategy: companies shifting base from China to India. Ex: Apple.

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4. India's push for free and open Indo Pacific.

5. India countering China's Belt and Road Initiative.

But despite these differences in relations there are also points of convergence:

1. Both India and China are part of groups like SCO, BRICS, G-20.

- SCO can be used to counter radicalism and terrorism in Asia.
- New development Bank of BRICS can help in economic development and enhancing infrastructure.

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(2) Diversifying Global supply chains.

(3) Sustainable and peaceful growth of Indo-Pacific.

(4) China being India's and China's biggest trade partner. Eg: sees India as a market for its goods.

(5) China bringing FDI in India.

(6) Countering hegemony of US dollar.

(7) Both can use relations with Russia to end the Russia-Ukraine war.

Thus, Panchsheel should be basis of relations and both should work together to be force of global growth.

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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.

Indo-Pacific region does not have a universal definition. India considers it as a region extending from west coast of USA to east coast of Africa. It has been a zone of diverging interests and priorities. This can be seen from following:

1. Formation of multiple alliances like AUKUS, QUAD, Global Security Initiative.
2. Lack of a common definition of Indo Pacific.
3. Contestation between different countries for being a net security provider

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Global Security Initiative is an initiative of China. It aims to promote a open and free Indo Pacific. While QUAD is a strategic alliance between USA, India, Australia and Japan to counter the Chinese efforts in Indo Pacific. Global security Initiative may not be successful to duplicate QUAD in the region. This is due to following:

(1) Suspicion among nations about China's debt trap diplomacy.

(2) China's dispute in South China Sea with countries like Philippines, Taiwan etc.

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(3) QUAD has surpassed military, economic focus than China-

(4) India's soft power, especially among the small Island developing Nations.

Such global security dialogue can pose challenges like:

(1) militarisation of Indo pacific-

(2) Negative impact on small nations-

Thus, India's strategy of SAGAR should be guiding nations on Indo-Pacific. Declaration and narrow thinking could not help.

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