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Name of Candidate : Madhav Agarwal

Roll No. : 6906479

Registration Number : PTTP 220590 Date of Examination : 28th July '23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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

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

The disqualification provisions under section 8 of RPA 1951. can be triggered based on multiple grounds yet there some ambiguity in its application.

Grounds for Disqualification

- Convicted for a jail term of or equal to more than 2 years
- Preaching any social crime
- Failure to lodge the elections expense with Returning Officer.

Ambiguities have led to

- Poor enforcement of the law
- could not deter use of money muscle power
- Slow rate of justice delivery due to multiple appeal system allowed.

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Overall there is a need to reduce ambiguity via:

- Setting clear judicial precedents
  - Eg: Lily Thomas case said disqualification on conviction is immediate and not subject to appeal
- Need political will to make the RPA '1951 even stronger.
- Greater powers of enforcement to ECI to ensure criminalization of politics is tackled.

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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.

Constitution is a written/unwritten framework of articles that guide functioning of state & its relationship with people. Constitutionalism on the other hand is the limited/bonded powers of the state.

Constitution as a skeleton

(1) Merely acts as a basis for operation of democracy in a state

(2) Does not guarantee protection of rights merely by its formation/enactment.

↳ Rather 'Constitutionalism' acts a 'soul' to bring life to the key aspects of constitution.

eg: Constitution provides Right to life under Article 21

- Constitutionalism ✓ would mean due process of law
- Constitutionalism ✗ would mean arbitrary takeover by State.

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Significance of constitutionalism as a tool

(i) Bounds the government's functioning

(ii) Ensures supremacy of constitution rather than those in power.

(iii) Effective application of constitution on ground level.

(iv) Prevents take over / breach of power by legislature or executive

eg: Nepal and Srilanka both had Constitution but still polity is not stable due to lack of constitutionalism in the state.

Thus, Need strong awareness among people to strengthen 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.

Electoral Bonds are bearer bonds issued at regular intervals and act as a tool to promote transparent political funds.

Double edged sword

→ Transparency as electronic rather than cash based (trail)

→ Anonymity Party does not know the exact source leading to protection against victimization

Electoral Bonds : legitimizing opacity

(i) People and NGOs cannot track who is funding whom, which is essential to check "CRONY CAPITALISM"

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(ii) Restricted the powers of Election Commission of India (Article 324) to regulate political funding as data under SBI

(iii) Opacity can be breached as State Bank of India being a state run PSU

To cover this aspect, Supreme Court directed SBI to share the details with ECI regularly.

We need to explore other ideas such as State funding (Dinesh Goswami Committee) while ensuring the funding mechanism is clear and transparent.

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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 (UCC) is an idea of having common civil laws across religions guided under Article 44.

The topics covered such as marriage, inheritance, adoption has significant impact on women due to an alleged patriarchal bent of personal religious laws in India.

Challenges in reconciling UCC with constitution

(i) Conflict of Articles eg: Article 14 (Right to Equality) V/S Right to Religion 25-28

↳ Difficult to balance these two becomes a challenge

(ii) Lack of consensus on the idea of

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UCC acts as a deterrence to bring UCC.

(iii) Often personal laws breach the dignity of women - despite it become a fundamental duty under Article 51A.

(iv) Contradictory personal laws - among religions which one to adopt.

(v) Constitutional morality seen as a breach of religious rights by Law Commission.

We need strong discussion & debate before we bring UCC at Pan-India Level. The idea of UCC is not when by how.

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ा का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता ापाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों ुदृढ़ करता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

ıe Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of rofound 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 of a state is appointed by President under his hand & seal as a nominal head of state.

Contribution of Governor to governance & principles of federalism

(i) Ensuring political stability and ensuring a check on powers of state government.

(eg:- Veto for ineffective or violative State laws.

(ii) Acts as a lynchpin between centre and State - boosting federalism

(iii) Protection of rights of tribals as per powers under 5th Schedule - Tribal Advisory Committee

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(iv) Seek information from State Council of Ministers or refer back decision to Cabinet

Issues | Hurdles in the process:

(i) Biased approach: as being appointed indirectly through the Union's decision

(ii) Acts a cog in development by actively referring bills to President.

(iii) Criticism by Supreme Court for role played by Governor in Arunachal Pradesh leading to instability.

The Need of the hour is to implement Punchi Commission reforms. The Governor must act like an "Umpire" on cricket field rather than being active as a player.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Recently there have been protests led by various NGOs and pressure groups to bring Social Accountability Law in Rajasthan.

It would make legally empowering framework for functioning of social accountability tool like [social audit], etc.

Law leading to good governance.

(i) Ensure accountability (answerability) of the public functionaries

eg: Social Audit in [MGNREGA].

(ii) Act as a check to corruption and make process efficient & effective

(iii) Due to (decentralized check) make the

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overall administration responsive.

Law boosting citizen participation

(i) People themselves get involved in scrutiny of work

eg: 2 hours per week scrutiny allowed in Maharashtra public offices.

(ii) Ensure the social justice is actually realised at the grand level.

(iii) Citizens through social reports, cards, monitor work regularly.

eg: Social Audit Legislation brought by Meghalaya

Such laws would boost transparency and act as tool to ensure citizen centric administration. (2nd ARC 12th Report)

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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.

India still suffers from high rate of stunting over 30%. (NFHS-5) which has been due to overfocus on access to (quantity). grains rather than their outcome (quality)

The 1st generation reforms have allowed India to be food surplus (315 mn mt) but today we need nutrition focus:-

(A) Nutrition specific interventions: are needed to tackle the issue of lack of micro-nutrients.

eg: → poor calcium in children.

→ poor intake of salt leads to poor muscle signals, dehydration.

eg: Iodine added to salt by India.

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(B) Nutrition sensitive interventions:

to allow utilization of benefits of food intake.

eg: Poor Intake of proteins among kids and over focus on carbohydrates.

: Due to widespread poverty, as per FAO Report &, poor cannot access balanced nutritious meal.

To address above steps like POSHAN Abhiyaan, food fortification have been taken, further, we need to:-

→ Promote healthy foods like Millets.

→ Best Practice: Community kitchens run by SHGs.

→ Awareness among parents and kids through ASHA workers, teachers.

Only then we would be able to achieve "KUPOSHAN MUKT BHARAT" and tap 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 of government that provides 100 days of work to each adult of household. In recent times its facing some pitfalls.

lynchpin for poverty alleviation
- Legal Right to work & earn a living
- Provision of funds and development of productive community assets.

Becoming a victim fiscal apathy :-

(i) Reduced allocation to scheme under Union Budget, lower than Revised estimate of previous year.

(ii) Delay in transfer of funds to states

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thus training "fiscal federalism".

(iii) Payment of wages suffering inclusion and exclusion error.

(iv) Use of funds for other Basic Income Model like PM KISAN with a budget of over 60,000 crore.

This had stalled progress of MGNREGA in several states. due to lack of funds specially during pandemic and unlock phase.

Due to its significance of acting as a "safety net", Union Finance Minister assured of additional funding as and when needed during the year to reduce conflicts and promote Inclusive growth.

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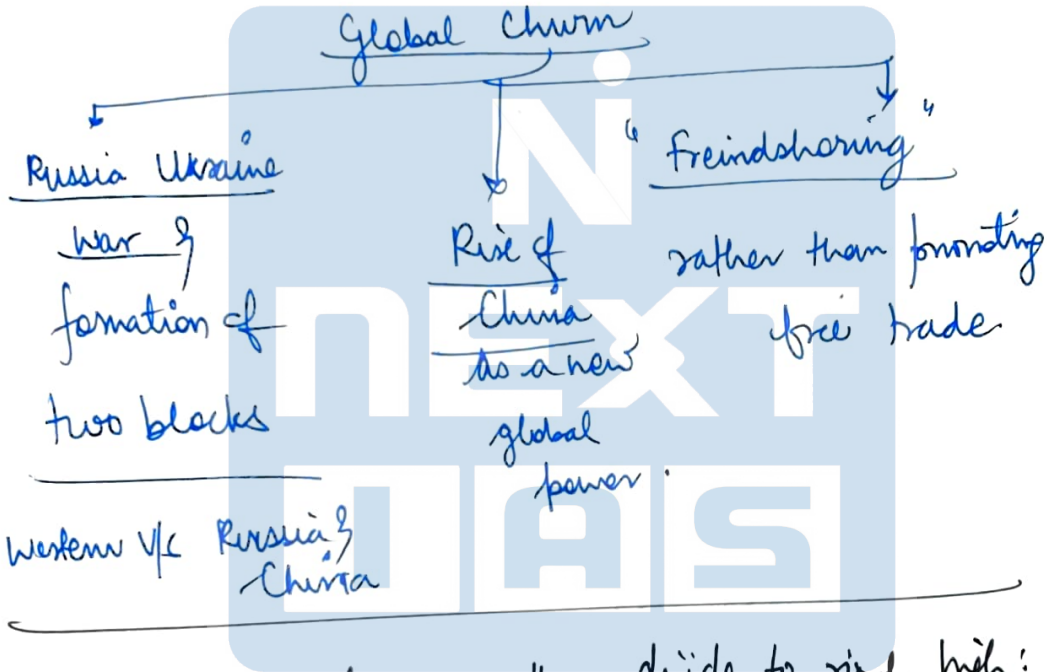
Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू–राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(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 global arena is experiencing a global geopolitical churn due to multiple events.



India must leverage the divide to rise high:

(i) Becoming a peace broker among the two nations showing its strength as a peaceful nation.

(ii) Leverage the geopolitical churn to act

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in the best interest of global south - whose support is crucial for India.

(eg:) Voice of Global South Summit.

(iii) Uphold 'multilateralism' in a divided world and promote much needed reforms.

(iv) Use its presidency of G20. to bring counter to broken global trade due to friendshoring (trade among known and trusted partners).

(v) Develop issue based partnerships and diversify its interests.

(eg:) defence ties from Russia to gradual shift to USA, France. (Recent Rafale M - deals).

It is said "Chaos is a ladder" and India must use this to reach the ~~top~~ global high table.

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

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

Germany is a country with the largest GDP in European Union and having a hold over key decisions

India has ~~had~~ been trying to develop an India - EU FTA for which Germany can be significant.

Germany's significance for India's relationship with European Union.

(i) Act as a launchpad to boost the preparation and adoption of FTA.

(ii) The model of trade and services between India - Germany can be replicated for EU as a whole.

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(iii) Leverage the diaspora of India in Germany to push for reforms in India - EU's strategic partnership.

eg: Large Iron & Steel, Automobile cooperation with Germany.

(iv) Build upon frequent political visits at highest level.

eg: Recent German Chancellor visit to India before G20 Summit.

Germany can replace the role played by UK before Brexit and allow do further India - EU trade partnership which account for more than $ 110 Billion of trade.

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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 passed in 1985 via 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act to check "Aaya-Ram-Gaya Ram" phenomenon of flor crossing.

Relationship affected between party & legislator via:

(i) Ensure the MP|MLA are bound by whip of party on sensitive matters.

(ii) To some extent have ensured as a check on horse trading → promoting party centricity.

(iii) Shift of accountability chain from the people to the cabinet - which is

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a wrong outcome.

(iv) Individual conscience of MP/MLA is not respected by the party - due to a whip based decision.

(v) Thus it has created a MASTER - SERVANT relationship between party and individual legislative.

Recent incidents of rampant floor crossing in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have thrown light on its ill effects on democracy :-

(1) Use of loopholes of expulsion from house or resignation from house to avoid the law.

(2) The law has still failed to check "wholesale defection" due to exception of MERGER.

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(3) Too many powers given to the Speaker without any time limits leading to misuse for political gain — thus harming democracy.

(4) Interest of 'local constituency' have taken a backseat due to collective voting as a party.

Reforms needed in the law

→ Dinesh Goswami Committee
matter of disqualification to be decided by President / Governor

→ Abide to 3 month timeline advised by Supreme court.

→ Plug loopholes in the act through new legislations

→ Public awareness and Sensitization

Floor crossing game hurts the 'democracy and its conscience' and must nipped off from the bud.

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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 is a judicial innovation developed under the Keshvanarda Bharti Case. It acts as a framework to protect the core values of constitution from being violated eg: secularism, federalism, etc.

Despite being well intentioned critics disregard it due to structural ambiguity of giving boundless power of ~~independence of~~ constitution Judiciary making it a interpretation to breach of Separation of Power...

Elastic Nature made judiciary more powerful than executive.

(i) Judiciary has a final say in the matter and can overturn any decision that violates doctrine.

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(eg:) Negate section 66A via the Shreya Singhal case. (of IT Act 2000)

(ii) Judiciary gets power without any accountability to public at large, unlike elected / answerable executive.

(iii) Can create own executive orders leading to judicial overreach

(eg:) Ban on crackers in Delhi, compulsion of National anthem seen as overreach by former VP Venkaih Naidu.

However, this is not completely true.

(i) Judiciary is itself bound to the constitution and the powers.

(ii) The system is to ensure check & Balance in work of others organs

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rather than strict separation of power.

(iii) Does not undermine executive / legislature it rather ensures the supremacy of the Constitution.

Basic Structure Doctrine ensures great power on the shoulders of guardians of democracy which must be used responsibly and in right spirit.

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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 are enshrined under Part III of the Indian Constitution. They ensure that individual and community rights are protected ensuring Constitutionalism.

Even though some see rights as 'gift bestowed by state' by saying they are claims against state. But it would be incorrect to conclude so.

Rather, fundamental rights are independent of state :-

(i) Source their power from constitution rather than existence of state.

(ii) Available against private parties as well in some cases (eg Article 17 (untouchability)

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(iii) Rights are some what Universal and bestowed by birth (eg: Right to life and liberty via Universal Declaration of Human rights.

Desirability of reasonable restrictions

The fundamental rights were made reasonably restricted via the 1st Constitutional Amendment.

(A) Arguments Against reasonable restriction

(1) Breach on full realisation of fundamental rights.

(2) Over powers the state by allowing their misuse. (eg: security, relation with neighbours can overcome Article 19.

(3) Broad and undefined nature of the restrictions (eg: "public morality" as a check to right to religion.

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(B) Arguments in favour:

(i) Ensure that right of one individual does not bother other people

eg: Right to protest but bound by the traffic condition.

(ii) Restricts the ill effects of rights

eg: Article 19 covers speech but not hate speech

(iii) Allow protection of minority and rights of vulnerable.

eg: Right to free movement must not violate tribal interests/culture.

The fundamental rights have enough safeguards like Writs under Article 32 which can be used to enforce rights when violated by State.

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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.

SR Bommai case dealt with the application of Article 356. This article allowed enforcement of centre's rule via President when there is breakdown of constitutional machinery.

Unlike envisaged by the constitution makers, Article 356 was grossly misused to assert power by centre until the pivotal SR Bommai case.

Outcomes of the case

- Article 356 usage subject to judicial review
- State legislature will not be dissolved until approval of parliament within 2 months.

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Significance of judgement :-

(i) Prevented gross misuse of constitutional provisions of President's Rule.

(ii) Established a judicial precedent to take recourse to in future by other courts

(iii) Ensured Stability of ties at the state level.

(iv) Acted as a check on the powers of executive by parliament.

Cementing the federal structure :-

(i) Made the matter of Article 356 under judicial review upholding federalism in true sense.

(ii) The State legislature could ~~be~~ only be suspended rather than dissolution.

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(iii) Curb on the powers to misuse the post of Governor to share doctored reports of failure of machinery.

(iv) Security of tenure to regional political governments even at times when they are in opposition or have a counter view as compared to Union.

The SR Bommai case thus solved the issue of misuse of Article 356 and strengthened the constitutional process as a whole.

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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.

Local Governance have been formed via 73rd | 74th Constitutional Amendment Act are based on Gandhian idea of grassroot democracy and based on the idea of Principle of Subsidiarity.

The democratic decentralization has been done politically but lagging in other aspects:

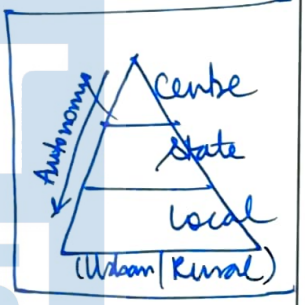


fig: Decentralisation of power

Eg: Formation of local bodies, setup of State finance and Election Commissions.

But it has lacked for:

(A) Financial decentralization:

(i) No devolution of powers to collect taxes by state legislature under the 11th | 12th Schedule.

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(ii) Dependence on grants have made local bodies as "IMPLEMENTATIONAL BODIES".

(iii) Poor state of local finances in India.

	% of Local Revenue to total Revenue
India	3%
China	25%

(iv) Other issues :- Economic Survey said they struggle via "Equilibrium Trap" = do not want to tax the local people known to them to maintain relation.

(B) Functional decentralisation

(i) No state has devolved all functions under 11th/12th Schedule to local bodies

(ii) The functioning is bound by bureaucratic hurdles (eg: approval of panchayat budget by Block Officer

(iii) to No local level cadre to the bodies to manage their operations.

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(iv) Alternate mechanisms like SPV under Smart Cities Mission used to fulfill functions of local bodies.

Way forward.

Financial

- Promote capacity building to taxation
- Widen the scope of taxes.
- Empower State finance Commissions & regularly discuss Action Taken Report.
- Promote Municipal Bonds (NITI Aayog)

Functional

- Autonomy to local bodies.
- Devolution of functions by the State.
- Reduce the role of bureaucracy where not needed.

Local bodies have to be fortified to lay a foundation to VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047.

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals are 17 set of goals to be achieved by 2030 to actualise inclusive and sustainable future.

In this regard, multi stakeholder partnerships which involve [cooperation,] and collaboration among different parties like various departments, ministries, NGOs as well as other horizontal and vertical levels.

Benefits of such partnership

- Avoid duplication of work
- Focused & Coordinated approach
- Leverage each others strengths and reduce weakness
- Faster & Efficient public service delivery.

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How partnerships can foster achievement of SDGs.

(1) Avoid siloed framework:

↳ eg: to eradicate hunger and malnutrition under SDG 2 we need SDG 6 clean water and sanitation.

(2) Localised application by taking changes in plan

eg: SDG 4 Quality Education need help of NGOs like PRATHAM (ASER Survey) to check overall progress and moved work.

(3) Integrated delivery of services:

eg: Aspirational District Program requires national | state | district cooperation to achieve several SDGs like No Poverty +, SDG 3 (Good health & well being).

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(4) Build upon best practices of each of the Stakeholders

(5) Policy drafting and implementation are broad and ensures fulfillment of different stakeholders interests.

Ways to develop such partnerships :-

(i) Single platform to cooperate
↳ eg: Team India Wing under NITI Aayog

(ii) State & NGO coordination under the framework of National Policy on Volunteer Sector 2017

(iii) Use of technology to plan and implement different work.

Thus the realisation of SDGs by the time limit requires fulfillment of partnerships and factoring local needs. through decentralisation of SDGs.

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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 विरूद्ध 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 introduced to create an overarching legal framework to check workplace safety for sexual harassment.

Limited success in raising awareness.

(i) Lack of formation of Internal Complaint Committees (ICC)

eg: As per FICCI, 36% respondents in a study did not had a ICC

(ii) Did not curb harassment at work to large extent which still continue done to weak enforcement.

(iii) Still lot of females are unaware of the process of complaint to seek legal help.

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(iv) Poor police environment leads to lower case reporting.

(v) Slow investigation by ICC or lack of third party experts on the the committee.

Factors hindered outreach to unorganised sector.

(i) Lack of awareness about the setup of "Local Complaint Committee" (LCC) when the workers are below 10 (unorganised sector)

(ii) Poor adoption of the act by local administration - not formed the LCC.

(iii) Unorganised sector workers are threatened by job loss when they try to complain under POSH Act.

(iv) Patriarchal attitude of society that seek to dominate women across time and space.

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Strategies to bridge the gap.:

(i) Awareness Generation and sensitization by NGOs

(ii) Check formation of LCC in every district in a mission mode.

(iii) "Bharosa cells" Model to ensure reporting of cases to police in friendly environment.

(iv) Data gathering and use of technology to deliver justice quickly & efficiently.

India cannot fly high when its female workers are unsafe at work and leading to a poor female labour force participation, need to take steps on war footing.

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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.

Neo liberal paradigm and globalization have ushered the need for a more agile, responsive and reliable bureaucratic setup to meet changed needs of state.

The state have transformed from being totally state run to a state a drawback | withdrawal of state which demand "Ease of doing business" rather than red tapeism.

Challenges faced in service delivery.

(i) Bounded by rules: which promote ends means reversal.

(ii) The ₹ current process is slow and lacks efficiency to tap on global opportunities.

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(iii) Seniority based reforms lead to lazed attitude among young civil servants.

(iv) Resistance to change: to new ideas and policies eg: lateral entry opposed by institutional pressure groups.

(v) Need Innovative mindset which is lacking in current civil services which instead focuses on hoarding of authority.

Suggestion for adequate reforms

(i) 2nd ARC 4th Report:-

↳ National Institute of Public Administration for capacity building.

↳ Code of ethics to check corruption & values.

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(iii) NITI Aayog's India @ 75 Report:

- Outsourcing of services.
- District by District training modules.
- Mentoring of young officers

(iv) Boosting MISSION KARMAYOGI that aims to shift rules to role based approach and promote top class learning via iGOT Platform.

To fully utilise the upcoming opportunities, civil servants must overcome their rules based focus and shift towards reformed & transformed governance.

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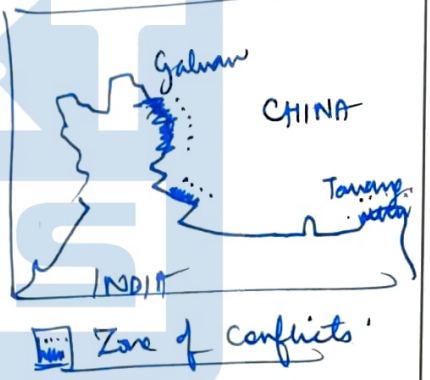
Q.19 चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत–चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 relations have remained deep yet they are witnessing a turbulence in recent times due to aggressive chinese wolf warrior diplomacy,

View as Asian Rival leading to conflicts

(i) Border conflicts with clashes in Galwan Valley, Tawang valley in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh



(ii) Water data of Rivers not shared regularly due to no long term pact for Brahmaputra.

(iii) Trade ties:

- Huge Bilateral deficit (US $ 115 Billion)
- Poor access to Indian pharmaceutical

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on grounds of IPR violation and quality.

↳ Poor flow of India's service exports due to state control.

(iv) Neighbourhood encircling of China

↳ through Belt & Road Initiative into Pakistan via CPEC in J&K. having territorial sovereignty

↳ Debt Trap Diplomacy as seen in Sri Lanka (Hambantota Port)

Areas of Convergence: also there:

(i) To solve the issue of global climate change and act as voice of global south.

(ii) Counter west dominated institutions in financing, trade (eg: IMF and World Bank.

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(iii) Can undertake regional development through partnership for common areas like Africa, Afghanistan, Central Asia.

(iv) Use platforms such as BRICS, SCO to promote holistic growth of global south.

(v) Cultural exchanges: build up on the Wuhan and Mamallapuram Summit spirit.

Overall the ties today has lost Strategic trust due to border as said by NSA Ajit Doval. If both come together then 21st century can truly become 'ASIAN Century'.

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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 is a combined theatre that links the Indian and the Pacific Ocean. The zone has gained lot of currency in recent times.

Emerging as a zone of diverging interests and priorities:



fig: INDO – PACIFIC THEATRE

(i) Emergence of AUKUS: partnership to share military technology between UK, Australia and USA (eg: submarines).

↳ this can come in conflict with QUAD.

(ii) Differences in interpretation of Indo-Pacific:-

↳ India sees it till African shores.

↳ USA sees it till Indian waters.

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(iii) Multiple bodies with overlapping agenda:

(eg:) Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, (IPEF), Blue Dot Network, Build Back Better, etc have led to confusion & chaos.

(iv) China sees these bodies as against multilateralism and its own interests.

↳ it is thus working to promote interest in small island nations

(eg:) Aid to Solomon Islands.

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