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Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 10/08/23

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Test - 2 **Code : TC704**

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(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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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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 RPA, 1951 deals with the disqualification of members found on corrupt practices against free & fair election.

⇒ Need to resolve ambiguity

(1) No immediate disqualification of members (3 months timeline to appeal).

This was repealed by Lily Thomas case (2013) providing immediate disqualification.

(2) Partisan role of ECI in exercising Section 9

(1-9) Disqualification & requalification of Sikkim CM.

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(2) Need for proper guidelines & rules and ~~dotted~~ due vagueness of Section 8 of RDA.

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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 broad document which highlights the objectives & commitment of a state and it is Constitutionalism which gives effect to it.

⇒ Constitution and Constitutionalism

(1) Constitution alone doesn't guarantee constitutionalism

(e.g) African countries have constitution yet failed due to lack of constitutionalism.

(2) Constitutionalism provides the depth to constitution

(e.g) Right to Equality (Art.14) is a manifestation of Constitutionalism and commitment to constitution.

(3) Constitution provides who can make rules and Constitutionalism provides checks & balances.

(e.g) Judicial review (Art. 13), basic structure of Constitution etc.

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(4) Constitutionalism ensures free & fair election through ECI (Art. 324), which provides respect to the Constitution.

(5) Doctrine of Sub-ordinate legislation, where legislature make law in crude form and executive ensures proper framework and depth to the law. This is a manifestation of Constitutionalism.

(6) Women empowerment - Art. 14, 15 etc ensures emancipation of women in socio-economic and political development of the nation.

Thus, constitution and constitutionalism are complementary to each other.

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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 bond was introduced in Budget 2017 to bring transparency in political funding. However, it has raised various concerns.

(5) ⇒ Electoral bond legitimizing opacity

(1) Anonymity of donors as electoral bond don't provide for disclosure of donation to political parties.

(2) Channelise Black money as it removes the Corporate sector donation cap of 7.5% thereby legitimizing corporate-politician nexus.

(3) Undue advantage to ruling party - ADR report has found out that 90% of the bond went to ruling party.

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(4) Against free & fair election as the criteria set for recieving electoral bond marginalise the smaller and unrecognised parties

(5) Removal of political donation cap to individuals and this provides for black money donation to political parties.

(6) Lack of Accountability of political parties & limited role of ECI.

Positives of Electoral bond

- Keep regular track of political funding
- brings transparency to election & political funding
- ensure a level playing field for all political parties.

Electoral bond is a step in the right direction & its success will depend on addressing these challenges.

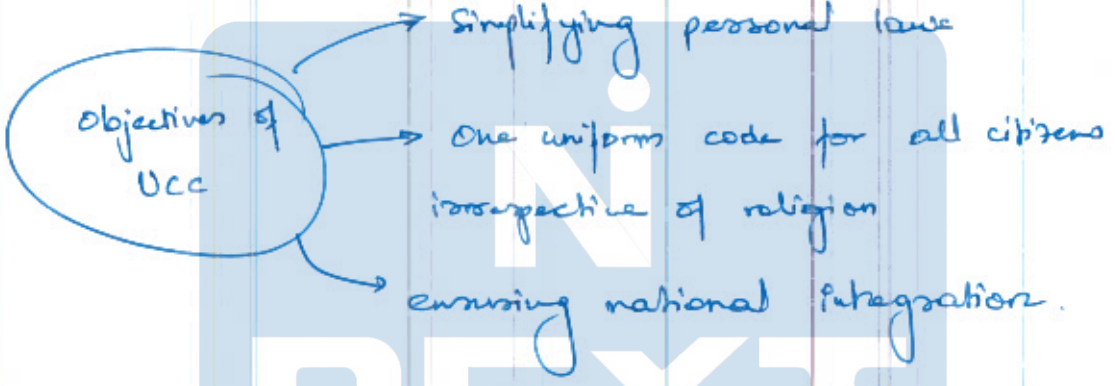
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Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 of the constitution provides for Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India.



→ Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality

(1) Patriarchal society & mindset - which treats women as inferior to men and subject to control of men.

(2) Different personal laws for different religion

(e.g) Muslim law doesn't prohibit polygamy and UCC is unclear on this matter, which prevents gender equality.

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(3) Lack of equal inheritance rights for women as compared to male. UCC needs to balance this rights of inheritance too.

(4) Lack of political will - which prevents its implementation in letter & spirit. This hampers gender equality

(5) 21st Law Commission - against Implementation of UCC (neither desirable nor necessary). This pose a challenge to gender equality.

Need of the hour
- → behavioural change in the society (accepting women as equal to men)
- → B.R. Ambedkar - voluntary UCC
- → Political will to address the issue of UCC implementation
- → Socio-eco. & political empowerment to women.

Gender equality is key to achieve SDG 5 and UCC can play a key role.

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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 executive head of a state & the Constitution assigns an important role to the office of Governor.

⇒ Contribution of Governor in state governance & principles of federalism

(1) As agent of the Centre and act as a link between the state govt. and central govt, which ensures effective & efficient coordination.

(2) As political executive (nominal) head of the state and all business of the state are taken in the name of the Governor.

(3) Ensures accountability by seeking information to the CM & COM on the affairs of the state.

~~Accordingly~~ Asr.

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④ Affairs of the State carried in provision of the Constitution, failing which Governor can recommend President's rule in the state. (Art. 356)

⑤ As ceremonial head, he presides over the functioning of the state and also act as Chancellor of the State University.

⇒ Challenges

- Partisan role of Governor (e.g. during recent Arunachal govt. case)
- As mouthpiece of the Centre (e.g. West Bengal - Governor tussle, Tamil Nadu NEET case etc)
- bringing down legitimate government for politically vested interest.

Need of the hour is to exercise the office of Gov. according to the spirit of Constitution. Sarkaria Commission provides a way out.

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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 law means the answerability of state authorities and agencies to the citizen with regards to implementation of welfare measures.

⇒ Social Acc. Law (SLA) significance

(1) Judicious use of public resources as state agencies are answerable to the people.

(e.g) Social Audit of MNREGA.

(2) Enhance public trust on state institutions which is a multiplier effect and reinforces Social contract.

(3) Contributes to good governance - by preventing corruption, misutilization and underutilization of public funds.

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(4) Effective grievance redressal through SLA which boost citizen's participation in decision making.

(5) Voice to the voiceless - marginalized vulnerable sections, women etc as their needs & aspirations are also given due recognition.

(6) Enforces principle of subsidiary - bottom up approach and participation of local government

Challenges
- Lack of consensus on SLA
- No statutory backing, which can affect its proper implementation
- Lack of consultation of various stakeholders

SLA, as a mechanism, have great potential for ensuring good governance in letter & spirit.

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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.

The Global Hunger Index throughs a grim picture on the child undernutrition status in India. The NFHS-5 report shows nearly 32% of child as undernourished in India.

⇒ Need for convergence

(1) To address hidden hunger (lack of vitamins & nutrients) for which nutrition specific & sensitive intervention is needed.

(2) Paradox of plenty (Revised Estimates of food grain production – 315 MMT) which doesn't translate to reduction of child undernutrition (lack of food diversification)

(3) Lack of focus on maternal health, thus exacerbating the problem of undernutrition

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(4) Lack of focus on education, health and living standard (education – 3% of GDP, health – 2.1% of GDP) which results into low human development

(5) Inter-ministrial & inter-departmental coordination & collaboration.

Way forward

↳ promotion of millets (nutricereals) can address the child undernutrition

↳ focus on maternal health, integrated approach for to address child undernutrition.

↳ Diversification of food & diet basket to address hidden hunger.

Tackling child undernutrition is key to achieve SDG 1, 2, 3 etc and therefore there needs to be proper convergence.

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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 was introduced in 2005 which gives recognition to right to work and ease livelihood in rural India.

⇒ MGREGA - lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

↳ 100 days compulsory employment to unskilled & willing workers

↳ recognition of right to work and contribute to rural economy

↳ provision of social audit of MGNREGA.

⇒ MGNREGA - victim of fiscal apathy

↳ Allocation of MGREGA has been on a decline & the recent budget allocated only ≃ 45,000 lakh crore to it.

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↳ delay in timely payment due to financial constraints – against the provision of MNREGA

↳ political interference in the functioning of MNREGA which prevents its effective implementation.

↳ 60:40 funding share of Centre & State of material cost of the scheme lacks political will which results into creation of low asset creation.

↳ Issue of coordination b/w Min. of Rural Dev. and Panchayati Raj hampering efficient fiscal allocation.

Way forward
- → adequate fund allocation
- → equal participation of local people in decision making
- → Centre – State, inter-ministerial & dept. coordination.

MGNREGA has bright potential for rural development & these issues needs urgent redressal.

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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.

"India must leverage the convergent and manage the divergent countries".

— EM Jaishankar.

⇒ Opportunity for India in current geopol. churn

(1) As leader of the Global South (population – 75%, contribution to global economy – 30% only). India with its rising global image can leverage this.

(2) Strategic autonomy in foreign policy

(eg) Engagement with both western & Russia during Ukraine – Russia conflict.

(3) Reforms in International forum like UNSC, G20 etc.

(eg) As current president of G20, India is promoting the idea of Vasudhev Kutumbakkam.

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(4) As a balancing act to China's assertiveness through QUAD, SCO and partnership with like minded countries.

(5) Alternative to Cheque book diplomacy of China through collaborative and cooperative economic diplomacy.

e.g. Asia Africa Eco. Growth Corridor with Japan.

(6) SLOCs - Sea lines of Communication & ensuring freedom of navigation, respect for rule based order

e.g. SAGAR initiative of India.

Challenges → Lack of clear foreign policy

→ rise of China, US-China tussle, Ukraine-Russia crisis

→ Big brotherly attitude in Neighbouring Countries.

→ domestic issues - CAA, NRC etc.

Therefore the current geopolitical churn has both opportunities & challenges for India.

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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.

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

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

The 10th Schedule of the Constitution provides for Anti-Defection law to ensure proper functioning of democracy.

⇒ Impact on pol. parties & Individual legislators

(1) Curbs the dissent of individual legislators and allegiance to party rather than the constitution

(e.g) Control by Assistant whip in the House on their conduct.

(2) Anti-Defection law prevents only retail defection and not wholesale defection. Therefore, individual legislator at times act on vested interest.

(e.g) Recent forms in Maharashtra Assembly

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(3) Prevents 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' concept as it can invite anti-defection laws. This prevents individual legislators from horse-trading

⇒ Unintended Consequences on functioning of Democracy:

(1) Horse trading - to bring down legitimate govt. hampers effective functioning of democracy.

(2) Partisan role of Speaker (e.g. Meghachandra Case of Anti-defection in Manipur)

(3) Prevents effective contribution of legislators as party becomes priority over constitution.

(4) Corruption & use of money power - against the idea of free & fair election as legislators are potched by political parties.

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Need of the hour →

↳ Reforming the Anti-defection laws (2nd ARC recommendation)

↳ Recognising the role of individual legislators

↳ Kihoto Hollohan Case (1993) also provides for redressal of issues in Anti-Defection Laws.

↳ Reconsidering the role of Speaker in Anti-Defection law.

The Anti-defection law therefore needs urgent reform to ensure effective functioning of democracy.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The basic structure concept was a judicial innovation as a result of Kesavananda Bharti case (1973).

⇒ However, the basic structure was not defined properly and not codified, which raises the question of judicial overreach impacting separation of power.

⇒ Elastic nature of basic structure impact

(1) Power of judicial review as part of the Constitution and basic structure led to nullification of NJAC (99th A) Act

(2) Basic structure not defined, therefore this leaves room for different interpretation by the

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judiciary & executive.

(3) The ban of liquor 500 m in & around national highway by judiciary against the separation of power as law making & implementation belongs to legislature & executive.

(4) Intervention in Beef case by judiciary considered as judicial over-reach and over-activism

(5) Lack of accountability of judiciary to the people and limited expertise in law making and implementation.

Having said that, the elastic nature doesn't make judiciary more powerful than executive because

↳ Separation of power is a part of basic structure & judiciary steps in only when necessary (as last resort, not default mechanism).

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↳ Judiciary has laid out some basic features such as fundamental rights, constitutional supremacy etc, therefore it is rather complementary.

↳ Basic structure doesn't prevent executive from taking initiatives and legislature from legislating Art. 368 (amendment of the Constitution)

↳ It prevents only a majoritarian govt. from taking arbitrary & hasty, ill considered legislations.

Therefore, basic structure elasticity doesn't threaten the separation of power but rather ensures effective cooperation.

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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.

Article 13 - 33 of the Constitution provides for fundamental rights to ensure political democracy in India.

⇒ Fundamental rights - independently of the State

(1) Necessary for all round development of an individual, thus need not be provided / bestowed upon by the state but rather facilitate.

(2) Fundamental rights are a part of (Natural rights), which are given to all humans for their self-realisation.

(3) Formed as bedrock to exercise social, economic, cultural and political rights.

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⇒ Desirability of reasonable restrictions on FRs

(1) FRs are not sacrosanct - absolute rights impinge on other's right to exercise their rights.

(2) Maintenance of public order, morality, friendly relation with other countries is necessary.

(eg) Internet shutdown due to violence in Manipur is a part of reasonable restriction to prevent further violence.

(3) As part of social contract theory - people give up certain rights to enable themselves to exercise other rights. This necessitates reasonable restrictions.

(4) Constitutional morality - prevention of movement of sex workers keeping morality and public health in consideration.

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Thus, reasonable restrictions is desirable but it shouldn't be exercise in an arbitrary manner.

Anuradha Case → 'indefinite internet shutdown by imposing reasonable restrictions is against Art. 19 (1) (a) of the constitution

Therefore, reasonable restrictions has to maintain proper balance of various stakeholders.

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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 Case was an important judgement which sets the balance for both Centre - State administration.

⇒ Significance of the judgement

(1) Cooperative federalism - effective coop. of both State & Centre in the federal structure.

(2) Secularism as basic structure - therefore States pursuing anti-secularism idea can lead to dissolution of govt. - enforces the idea & goals of Preamble

(3) Doctrine of Pith & Substance - Centre can

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Intervene in State list if the substantive matter necessitates central action.

(4) State administration to be carried in accordance with the provision of the Const. failing which Art. 356 & 360 can be imposed.

⇒ Impact of the judgement

(1) Reinforces the idea of constitution & Constitutionalism

(2) Effective cooperation in the federal structures & functioning

(3) Re-affirmed the idea of Basic structure as highlighted by Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) – Secularism as basic structure.

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(4) Union has the authority to assume control of a State's administration.

Thus, the SR Bommai case is a significant landmark in the functioning of state administration. //

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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.

The 73rd & 74th Amendment ensures effective decentralization to local governance and recognition of need for bottom-up approach.

⇒ Issues faced by local governance

(1) Lack of 3Fs - fund, function and functionaries. This hampers effective decentralization and implementation of decentralization in letter & spirit.

(2) Issue of proxy leadership, such as Sarpanch Pati - leading to limited role for women and against women empowerment.

(3) Creation of parallel bodies, such as DMPLADs which doesn't provide role for local government.

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(4) Bureaucratic apathy - Local govt. leaders at the mercy of state executive & machinaries.

(5) Infrastructural Issues - most local govt. have minimal or non-existant infrastructure due to the lack of 3Fs.

(6) State govts not conducting regular elections for local govt. and political interference gives limited role for effective decentralization.

⇒ Need for finance & functional decentralization

(1) Implementation of 73rd & 74th AA in letter & spirit and effective bottom-up approach.

(2) Participation of people in decision making at Local level key to participative democracy

(3) Gram Sabha - effective functioning through proper finance & functional decentralization.

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④ Effective functioning of State finance & State Election commission through proper distribution of power by state govt.

⑤ Implementing the recommendation of 15th FC for local governance.

⑥ 1/3rd reservation of women seat in letter & spirit and effective devolution to PESA Act 1996 is also key.

Local governance therefore depends on effective decentralisation of political, finance & functional devolution

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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 are a broad 17 goals to be achieved by 2030 for sustainable development.

⇒ Need for multiple-stakeholder partnerships

↳ Ensures effective collaboration & cooperation of various agencies, ministries & dept.

(eg) SDG 1 – Min. of Social welfare, Min. of W & CD etc.

↳ Addressing needs & aspirations of people and enabling them to make informed decision.

↳ Addressing climate change requires collaboration at local, national & international level.

(eg) Paris Agreement, ISA initiatives (SDG 13)

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ Ways to foster effective partnership & localised implementation in India :

(1) Localisation of SDGs (as recommended by NITI Aayog) by proving 3Fs to local governance (Fund, function & functionaries)

(2) Effective collaboration & cooperation for proper implementation.

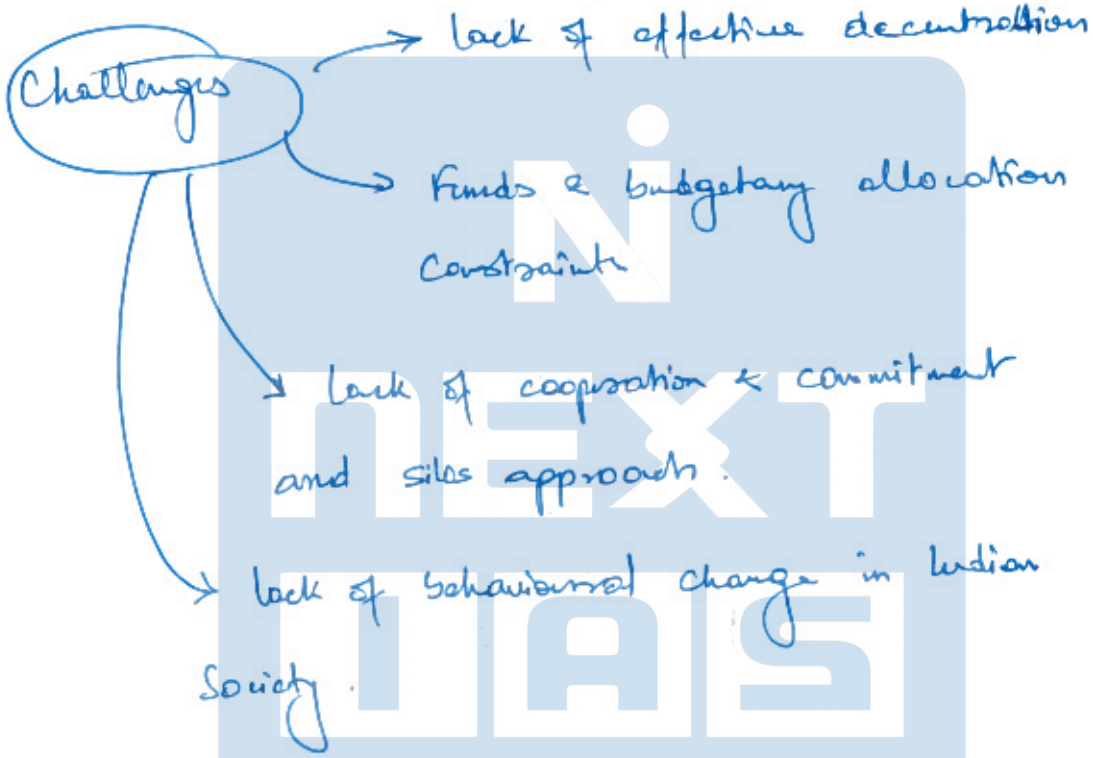
(eg) Addressing SDG 15 includes need for consultation of local people & various agencies & stakeholders

(3) Regional planning to address regional disparities and promote balanced development

(eg) Needs of NE states different from needs of western states.

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(4) Recognising role of women in achieving SDG, promoting enanticipation of women in decision making to enable them to make informed decisions.



Therefore, SDGs has great potential for India and these issues & concerns needs proper emphasis.

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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.

The POSH Act aims to prevent sexual harassment at workplace for women and promote awareness about safe working culture.

⇒ Limited success of POSH Act

↳ Lack of behavioural change affecting equal participation of women at workplace.

↳ Gender stereotyping considering women as inferior to men, thus not given leadership role.

↳ Unsafe work culture - such as fixed term employment which doesn't address sexual harassment, lack of (Internal Committee) for complaints.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⇒ factors affecting its outreach in unorganized Sector for women

(1) Informal nature of work. Thus, accentuates sexual harassment.

(2) Lack of Soial security measures in unorganised Sector leaving women at the will of employers.

(3) Lack of proper data & guidelines for its proper implementation.

(4) Seasonality of work in unorganized sector, which poses a challenge for govt. to enforce POSH Act.

(5) Rise of gig economy & gig workers, which doesn't address the issue of sexual harassment.

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Strategy for ensuring safe workplace

(1) Implementation of SC's Vishaka Guidelines in letter & spirit

(2) Constitution of internal committee to address the issue in a decentralised manner and participation/inclusion of women member in the committee.

(3) Inter-department & ministerial cooperation & collaboration to redress the issue & proper grievance redressal mechanism.

(4) Promoting behavioural and attitudinal change for proper work culture.

A nation cannot progress with only one wing therefore issues faced by women needs urgent attention. //

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

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

The post 1991 reforms have had multiple impact on the idea of welfare state with its own opportunities & challenges.

⇒ How it has transformed the idea of welfare state & set ground for new type of civil services :

(1) Participation of private in delivering public goods.

(e.g) PPP initiative in infrastructure projects

(2) Focus of govt. on core competency for delivering service and leaving room for private sector

(e.g) National infrastructure pipeline initiative.

(3) New role for civil service - to improve governance & public administration that is getting complex day by day.

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⇒ Challenges faced in service delivery

(1) Inequality – 1% rich population of India owning 40% of the nation's wealth

(2) Regional disparities – states like TN, Andhra progressing well while states like J&K, Bihar etc failing on various human development parameters.

(3) Issue of e-governance – exclusion of marginalized section due to infrastructural bottlenecks.

(eg) Denial of ration due to Aadhar failure.

(4) 2nd ARC report – corruption, nepotism & favouritism prevalent in governance affecting the idea of welfare state.

(5) Centre-State tussle on implementation of schemes falling under Concurrent list (e.g. Education etc)

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⇒ Measures needed

(1) 2nd ARC recommendations to improve governance needs to be implemented.

(2) Civil services reform (Hota Committee) to make administration more people friendly, founded on core values of public service.

(3) Reform of e-governance by ensuring proper infrastructure

(4) Redressal of grievances of common people

(eg) CPGRAMS initiative, social audit etc.

Proper service delivery is therefore key to the realisation of a welfare state. //

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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 are two emerging global power today and the relationship has opportunities and challenges as well.

⇒ China views India as Asian Rival

(1) India is against String of pearl theory of China (Tibet, Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Arunachal) which pose a threat to china's hegemony.

(2) Improved image of India at global stage with initiatives such as ISA, QUAD, Act East Policy etc which counters China's initiatives.

(3) Border Conflict and assertive action taken by India to improve border infrastructure.

eg Vibrant Village Model

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(4) India's strong presence in South Asia such as Bhutan, Bangladesh and counter to String of Pearls through Diamond necklace.

(5) Cheque book diplomacy in Asia such as Myanmar, Sri Lanka etc and India providing alternative & better mechanism such as LOC credit line & capacity building.

(6) Indo-Pacific presence of India through FIPIC Initiative, Act East policy etc, threatening maritime ambition of China.

⇒ Areas of Convergence

(1) Climate change - affecting both nations seriously.

eg Third pole melting due to climate change.

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(2) Economic partnership - ensuring resolute supply value chain, supply of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) etc.

(3) Cultural partnership - soft power diplomacy through Buddhism and cultural exchange.

(4) Emerging global order - reform of international institutions such as UNSC, G20, WTO etc provides convergence for both countries.

(5) Indo-Pacific - ensuring maritime security & sea lines of communication.

The 21st century belongs to India & China. Asia of conflict will take us back and Asia of Cooperation will enable us to reap the benefits.

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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 is becoming a new tussle ground for geopolitics.

⇒ Diverging interest & priorities

(1) China's assertiveness in South China Sea and 9-dash line affecting maritime security of SE Asian Countries.

(2) AUKUS - QUAD initiatives as a way to Counter China's rise.

(3) Strategic Choke points such as Malacca strait etc used as geo-political tool affecting global trade & commerce.

(4) Freedom of Open Navigation - Clash of China's idea & other Countries disregards

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rule based order.

(5) Taiwan issue - US - China tussle and assertion of control leading to more escalation of the issue.

(6) Militarisation of Indo-Pacific impacting global security in general & Indo-Pacific in particular.

⇒ Global Security Initiative & QUAD

↳ QUAD aims to rule based order and based on respect for international laws. Thus, it is complementary to Global security initiative & they rather reinforce each other.

↳ Economic partnership - objective of both QUAD & Global Security Initiative

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↳ Addressing maritime security is the aim of both initiative.

↳ Environmental concerns cooperation for climate change and initiative for mitigations.

↳ Small Island Countries as equal partner

Therefore, both the initiatives are complementary to each other. //

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS