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Roll No. : PTTP221000

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 31/07/23

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Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES II **Invigilator's Sign. :** .....

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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				

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MACRO COMMENTS

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

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.

Candidates mu write on this m

Section 8 of Representation of People Act 1951 deals with disqualification of legislator in case of conviction and sentence for equal to or more than 2 years.

Ambiguities in disqualification provisions under Sections :-

① **Appeal** : orginally under **Section-8(4)** legislator was entitled to continue if filed appeal within 3 months.

↳ **Lily Thomas Case** : Supreme court made this Unconstitutional.

↳ Thus, Ambiguity related to Automatic Disqualification and appeal

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Authority to disqualify (order) not mentioned properly.
eg recent cases Parliament's secretariat issuing disqualification.

③ No guidelines for courts about when to suspend conviction or sentence.

④ No provisions about by-election
↳ constituency suffer without legislator.

All of this can be addressed by :-
① Make provision for by-elections.
② Specifying offences which attracts automatic disqualification.
③ Exempting some petty offences which attracts 2 year sentence.
④ Specifying authority who disqualify
eg President with Election Commission

Thus, for Indian constitutional democracy removing ambiguity from Section 8 is paramount.

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 the fundamental law of the land whereas **constitutionalism** is the spirit and ethical principles which guides the decisions and actions of state and individual.

Constitution is a **mere skeleton** because :-

① Provides broad contours of policy making only.

eg citizenship, enforcement of some fundamental Rights left to Parliament.

② some provisions are only directive.

eg Art. 36-51 the DPSPs

=

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Non-enforceable provisions
eg Art. 51 A fundamental duties

④ Federal features requiring parliamentary legislation
eg Inter-state water disputes act 1956.

whereas, constitutionalism is the soul of democracy :-

① Guides the day-to-day functioning of state in spirit of constitution
eg Social sector schemes related to Health, hunger etc.

② Regulating and restraining powers of various organs of state
eg Separation of power.

③ Cooperative federalism more of a practical implementation.
eg GST council cooperation among states & centre.

Thus, constitutionalism provides the implementation of constitution in real sense.

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 used to fund political parties in India. They can be issued through designated branches of banks only and non-transferable in nature

Electoral Bonds legitimising opacity in electoral funding :-

① Identity of donor remains hidden
↳ source of funding is opaque.

② Danger of executive or party in power may access donor identity
eg only SBI (government bank) allowed to issue bonds

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ funding through bonds highly skewed for party in power.

Eg BJP receiving maximum funding in FY 22-23.

④ Danger of interference by International actors / non-state actors in Indian elections.

Eg Russian interference in USA elections.

Thus, this double-edged sword should be reformed as :-

① Bringing Transparency about donors only legitimise electoral process.

② Bringing Political parties under RTI

③ Dinesh Goswami committee and Tarkunde committee recommended State funding of elections.

Thus, transparency in funding through electoral bonds is necessary.

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 Indian constitution directs Indian government to make provisions for a uniform Civil Code in country.

Gender Equality is central to debate on UCC :-

① Women discrimination in almost all religious personal laws and in tribes also :-

eg Triple Talaq, women property rights etc.

② Women considered as a property of husband only :-

eg Talaq-e-biddat, Polygamy etc.

③ Economic disempowerment of women

eg Alimony after divorce not given in all religions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality :-

① Resistance against UCC from religious, caste groups etc.

② considered against Freedom of Religion [Art. 25] etc.

③ [Art 44] only recommendatory

④ [Law Commission] : UCC desirable but society not ready yet.

⑤ Many tribal customs and practices gets violated.

eg Garo-Khasi ~~Bill~~ tribes are matrilineal

Thus, it is important that social awareness must be coupled with efforts to bring UCC. to bring Gender equality and fulfilling SDG 5 (related to gender equality).

Q.5 'राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त सांविधानिक 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 de-jure executive head of state government appointed by centre (President).

Governor contributing to

(1) governance of state

① Council of Ministers and chief minister inform him about decisions.

② Assent to legis-lations.

③ Reserve certain bills for President's consideration (Art. 200)

④ Ordinance promul-gation (Art. 213)

reinforcing principles of federalism

① Connect centre to states.

② report / recommend President's rule in state (Art. 356)

③ Supreme court :- not an agent of centre.

④ Bill related to inter-state movement reserves for President.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns with Governor's office.

① Undue delay in giving assent to bills.
Eg recent case of Tamil Nadu.

② Governor's role as Chancellor of universities contentions.
Eg Kerala govt. removed governor as chancellor.

③ Governor removed Council of Ministers without chief ministers recommendation
Eg recently in Tamil Nadu.

Sarkaria & Punchhi commissions recommended :-

① State chief Minister consulted before appointment

② Someone from outside of state and non-partisan appointment.

③ fixed term

Thus, these recommendations should be followed in spirit of cooperative federalism.

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.

Candidates must write on this m

Social Accountability law refers to legislation which specifies time limits for guaranteed public service delivery.

Recently, in Rajasthan state such demands were risen.

How this can lead to good governance and boost citizens participation:

① Bring more Transparency and Accountability in Public service delivery.

Eg Justiciable citizen charter

② More responsive govt. to citizens developmental aspirations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) Grievance redressal mechanism in case of non-delivery of services.

(3) Participative decision-making.

(eg) Provisions of Social Audit.

(4) More effective and efficient utilisation of government resources.

At the same time, some points should be adhered to while formulating such laws :-

(1) Punitive action against officers in case of non-delivery.

(2) Dedicated Tribunal for grievance redressal.

(3) Using E-governance tools for service delivery.

In this way Social Accountability law coupled with citizen awareness can revolutionise the public service delivery.

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.

Candidates must write on this ma

Child under-nutrition refers to lack of nutrition available to children leading to wasting, stunting etc.

India has been performing poorly in Global Multidimensional poverty Index reflecting child undernutrition in India.

eg NITI Aayog :- 14.96% of India multi-dimensionally poor.

Need for convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive intervention :-

① Better targeting of beneficiaries

eg some tribals reporting excess Iron in blood due to fortified rice.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Reducing maternal mortality and child mortality.

eg Nutrition of mother related to nutrition of child.

③ Requirement of protein in child during formative years. ⇒ nutrition sensitive

④ Requirement of Calcium and vitamins during growth period.

eg nutrition specific intervention

⑤ Both approaches can be converged through

- Mid-day meals.
- Aaganwadis
- POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Children are the future of nation and in their well-being lies the well-being of nation thus child under-nutrition should be addressed at war-footing.

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 represents the Rights-based approach to social sector intervention of government.

It has been envisaged as the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation :-

① Guaranteed work for 100 days in a calendar year secures livelihood of people.

② Reduces distress migration from rural to urban areas.

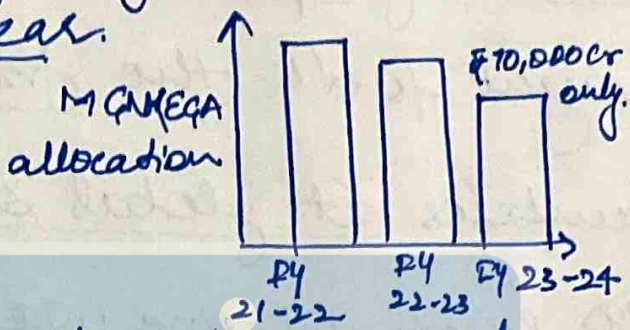
③ Tackle problem of disguised-unemployment in ~~~~ agriculture

④ Women empowerment through guaranteed work to women

Candidates must not write on this margin

but, it has become victim of fiscal apathy. :-

① Reducing Budgetary allocation year after year.



② Cases of states exhausting funds in August month only.
eg West-Bengal in FY 22-23.

③ Case of exclusion of people without Aadhar.

④ Delay in receiving payments by people
eg report of caste-based disbursal of funds by govt.

⑤ Digital attendance discouraging women from working due to their familial responsibilities.

Thus, MGNREGA needs a relook and more fund allocation for effective implementation.

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.

Current geopolitical churn have brought forth the issues between countries at global stage

eg Russia-Ukraine war
↳ global divide between western countries and Russia-China.

How geopolitical churn pave way for India's rise :-

① Economic rise :- China + 1 strategy of business conglomerate.
↳ more investment and employment in India

② Supply Chain Resilience
eg Electronics manufacturing in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Geo-political : India at centre of Indo-Pacific policy of USA and western countries.

④ Trade : Many countries eguring Free Trade Agreements with India
eg Australia, UAE etc.

⑤ India emerging as voice of south-South cooperation

Though there are some challenges that India must manage.

① Demographic dividend must be ~~reped~~ reaped as soon as possible

② China and USA both exerting influence
eg SCO and QUAD membership.

③ Delay in implementation of new projects
eg Foxconn withdrew semiconductor plant

Thus, India must judiciously manage the global divide to emerge as world power.

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

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

Candidates write on this

European Union is the 3rd largest trading partner of India and Berlin can be India's gateway to European Union in following respects :-

① Historical : German Indologists like Max Muller studied Indian philosophical traditions and popularised in Germany.
↳ respect for Indian traditions in Germany.

② Pool of skilled IT professionals in India required by Germany for modernisation
↳ recent relaxing immigration laws by Germany to attract Indian talent.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Germany as destination of Indian Goods.

eg Export of pharmaceuticals etc.

④ cooperation in Renewable Energy

eg Germany leading world in Wind Energy.

⑤ German Schengen Visa as door to other EU countries for Indians.

⑥ Brexit has increased the significance of Germany for India.

eg Indian companies shifting from London to Frankfurt.

Though Berlin holds significance in connecting India to EU, India must diversify partners and increase cooperation with France, Italy etc. also to access European Union's labour and goods market.

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.

Candidates m
write on this

10th Schedule of Indian constitution inserted through 52nd amendment provides for disqualification of legislators in case of defection from party.

Impact on relationship between political parties and individual legislators due to anti-defection law :-

① Legislator getting dependent more and more on party diktats

Eg Supreme Court : any action of legislator against party can attract disqualification.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Increased control of political parties on individual legislators

③ Parties issuing whips even for trivial matter in legislatures.

④ Re-election of individual legislator more and more dependent on political parties.

Anti-defection have led to [unintended consequences] also :-

① Wholesale defection :- Merger of 2/3rd legislator provision have even increasing money power.

② Concerns of muzzling Individual legislator's right to Expression

③ Legislator represent constituency and not only political parties.

④ Concerns of Partisan role of [Speaker]

Eg Maharashtra Speaker not deciding on disqualification petitions.

(5) Kihoto Hollohan Case → speaker cannot decide if pending notice for his removal
↳ legislators misusing this provision.

Thus following reforms are required :-

(1) Dinesh Goswami committee
↳ Governor/President must decide disqualification

(2) Venkatachaiah commission
↳ Election commission should give binding recommendation on disqualification

(3) Removing merger clause to stop horse-trading.

(4) Election Commission :- Anti-defection only when voting on no-confidence motion

Reforms in anti-defection law has become imperative to ensure free and fair elections and rule of law.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic structure Doctrine propounded by Supreme Court in Kesavananda-Bharati case ∞ implies that there are basic tenets and ideals of constitution beyond the amendment power of Parliament under Article 368.

Supreme Court has never defined, what constitutes the basic structure of constitution, but from time to time has included some features in it.

eg Minerva Mills case : Judicial Review

S. R. Bommai case : Federalism, Secularism

etc.

Candidates must write on this m

- This structural ambiguity has led to concerns of **Judicial-overreach**

  - eg Fourth Judges case :- NJAC act deemed unconstitutional by Supreme court.

- Thus, concern of Judiciary getting more powerful than executive has arisen :-

  1. widened scope of Judicial review.
     - eg IR Coelho case :- No blanket immunity in Schedule 9 laws also

  2. Judiciary dictating terms to executive
     - eg Supreme Court during Covid pandemic.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Though, Basic structure doctrine has many positives also.

① Protection of Fundamental Rights of individuals.

Eg Menaka Gandhi Case
↳ Right to live with dignity.

Puttaswamy case → Right to Privacy.

② Judiciary showing restraint also.

Eg Alamitra H. Patel case.
↳ SC refused to intervene in waste management of municipalities.

③ Balancing Fundamental Rights with DPSPs

Eg Minerva Mills case.

Thus, Basic structure doctrine has emerged as bulwark of executive and legislative excesses and a potent weapon of judiciary to enforce constitutionalism.

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.

Concept of [Human Rights] ~~set~~ propounds that individual possesses rights just ~~by~~ by being human only.

eg Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

But, they ~~are~~ are codified and enforced by modern democracies for their enforcement and equal application to all citizens.

eg USA - Bill of Rights.

India: Articles 14 - ~~300~~ 34 of Indian Constitution

UK: Magna Carta.

Candidates must not write on this margin

In this context, the concern of desirability of reasonable restrictions comes :-

① Restrictions makes fundamental rights ineffective.
(Section 124)
eg Sedition on Right to speech and expression [Art. 19(1)]

② The so called reasonable restrictions are unreasonable.
eg clauses of Preventive detention in India

③ Legislature can increase the restrictions.
eg 2st amendment introduced Art. 31A, 31B (9th schedule).

Though the reasonable restrictions remain desirable, because :-

① Liberty of one requires other to restrain their liberty

Eg limits of my arm extension stops where other's nose starts.

(2) Sovereignty, Integrity, Public order, Morality etc. can be justified as reasonable restrictions.
↳ essential so that everyone can enjoy their rights.

(3) Rights are enjoyable while exercising duties only.
Eg Gandhiji :- A well performed duty creates a corresponding right.

(4) Scope of Judicial Review on excesses of legislature and executive.
Eg Menaka Gandhi case : Scope of right to life widened and Due process of law included.

Thus, reasonable restrictions are desirable so everyone can exercise their rights, but judiciary must ensure that they remain reasonable only.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

S.R. Bommai Vs Union of India has been the basis of Cooperative Federalism and restrains on centre's excessive over state government.

Significance of Judgement on cementing the federal structure

① Federalism considered as Basic structure of Constitution

↳ increased scope of Judicial review

↳ legitimisation of independent functioning of state governments.

Candidates m
write on this

② Guidelines for President's rule in states (Article 356). :-

↳ Only in case of executive losing majority in legislature.

↳ Opportunity to government to prove majority on floor of house.

↳ Secularism : Basic structure.
Thus, government can be dismissed if violates secularism (Art. 356)

③ Practice of changing government at centre → changing govt. in states
↳ unconstitutional.

④ Adherence to recommendations of Sarkaria Commission while appointing Governor
eg Outside the state, Consult -

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Chief Minister etc.
(S.R. Bommai case)

(iii) This has cemented the federal structure :-

(1) State government considered having independent existence.
(eg) Federalism → Basic structure.

(2) Security of tenure to state government.

(3) Defined the functioning and role of Governor in lines of Sarkaria commission.

Thus, the S.R. Bommai judgement laid the foundations of cooperative federalism in spirit of constitution.

It has decreased ambiguity in centre-state relations and provided more scope of cooperation among them.

Candidates mu
write on this m

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.

Decentralisation in Indian constitution is envisaged through 73rd and 74th amendment, which resulted in Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.

This has resulted in Political Decentralisation of authority through Schedules 11 and 12, but concerns regarding finance and functional decentralisation remains:-

① Many provisions are voluntary on part of state government.
Eg delegation of subjects to local governments

Candidates must not write on this margin

② local governance doesn't have independent personnels

eg dependent on state govt. for recruitment

③ Dependent on discretionary state grants and centre's grants.

eg Recommendatory state Finance Commission (Art 243-K)

Thus, lack of [3F: Funds, Functions and Functionaries] have resulted in impediments to local governance:

① Interference of states in their functioning.

eg Haryana govt. made e-tendering compulsory for Panchayat works

② responsibilities without resources.

③ Dysfunctioning of local governance.

This can be tackled by reforms like :-

① Mobilisation of own revenue resources
eg Property tax, Octroi tax etc.

② Regular conduct of elections and provisions of direct democracy.
eg Haryana : recall of representatives made possible.

③ State Finance Commission made permanent body.

④ Regular auditing of finances of local governments.

To realise the dream of Swaraj of Gandhiji, local government plays a central role and must be strengthened to implement true democracy.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sustainable Development Goals

trace their origin to 2014 Rio summit and provides 17 goals and targets to be achieved by 2030.

In India, NITI Aayog has been serving as nodal agency for implementation and recommended localised implementation of SDGs, because :-

(1) Bottom up approach of development.

eg Harnessing potential of local governance and NGOs.

(2) Diversity of India makes locally

customised solutions imperative

eg Demographic divide between North-south.
Different social practices among religions, tribes etc.

(3) Traditional knowledge have potential of achieving SDGs.

eg Indigenous variety of crops are drought and climate resilient (Millets)

=

How the localised implementation of SDGs can be achieved :-

(1) Promoting cooperation among local governance institutions, SHGs, NGOs etc.

(2) Generating awareness among people regarding SDGs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Creating Traditional knowledge libraries.

Eg Biodiversity Act :- Public registry.

(4) Mobilising Gram Sabhas for planning and implementation

Eg West Bengal efforts of Mangrove plantation.

(5) Harnessing potential of SHGs and NGOs.

Eg Kudumbashree SHG in Kerala led to women empowerment.

(6) climate-Resilient Agriculture can address issues of rural distress, food security etc.

(7) Sustainable urban development through municipalities.

Eg Tackling air pollution, disaster resilient infrastructure etc.

Thus, need of hour is to be local for local to solve global issues

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 traces its genesis from Vishaka guidelines given by Supreme court.

Its aim is to tackle the sexual harassment at workplace and defining Quid-pro-Quo work-place practices.

But following factors have Widened its effective outreach to women in unorganised sector :-
(90% of workforce)

① District Complaints Committee serves as nodal for there grievances.

↳ Distances of non-constitution of committee.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Stigma attached to such cases hinder women to approach committee.

(3) Fear of loss of employment by women hinders them.

(4) Provision of counter-enquiry against women in case of false complaint.

(5) lack of support from family to file complaint in some cases.

A multi-pronged strategic approach is required to bridge this gap :-

(1) Empowering women by providing them allowance in case of loss of employment.

(2) Providing Counsellar support for mental agony.

Candidates must write on this

(3) Making District Complaints committee, compulsory with women representation

(4) Mobilising Aanganwadi workers and ANMs to register complaints and providing support to victims

(5) Conducting Seminars and awareness through social Media about Consent.

Thus, to boost female labour force participation and harnessing the women potential for New India, protection of women under POSH Act engaged in unorganised sector becomes necessity.

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Neo-liberal reforms and globalisation ushered through New Economic Policy have changed Indian civil services in following ways:-

① Weberian model of Bureaucracy (Procedure focused) replaced by more empathetical and compassionate bureaucracy.

② Economy changed from Command and control to Plug and Play,

③ Decreased Red Tapism, top-down planning.

④ Ease of Doing Business became priority of governance.

It has led to Challages in Service Delivery.

① Increased prominence of Market as a stakeholder in governance.

eg Efficiency of market leading to Privatisation of DISCOMs enhancing electricity delivery.

② Demand of Rights based service delivery by people.

eg Social Accountability law.

③ Increased urbanisation leading to challenges of :- Transportation, water for homes, urban planning etc.

④ Changes due to market economy are seldom unanticipated and difficult to manage.

eg Emerging technologies like IoT, etc.

⑤ Increased demand of new-services

Candidates must not write on this margin

by people.

Eg Electricity as free good.

Though timely and adequate reforms can address these challenges :-

① Right based service delivery approach.
Eg Art 21A : Right to education

② Using instruments like citizen-charter, social audit for better transparency and accountability.

③ Swottam model of service delivery.

④ Harnessing Public Private Partnerships for service delivery.

⑤ Private sector, NGOs, SHGs mobilised for effective service delivery.

Thus, in light of challenges posed by Neo-liberal paradigm a shift in service delivery approach is required to realised good-governance.

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 and India share a long land boundary with each-other and are two major powers of Asia which are emerging as world powers.

China viewing India as "Asia-Rival" has caused many difficulties in their relation-ship.

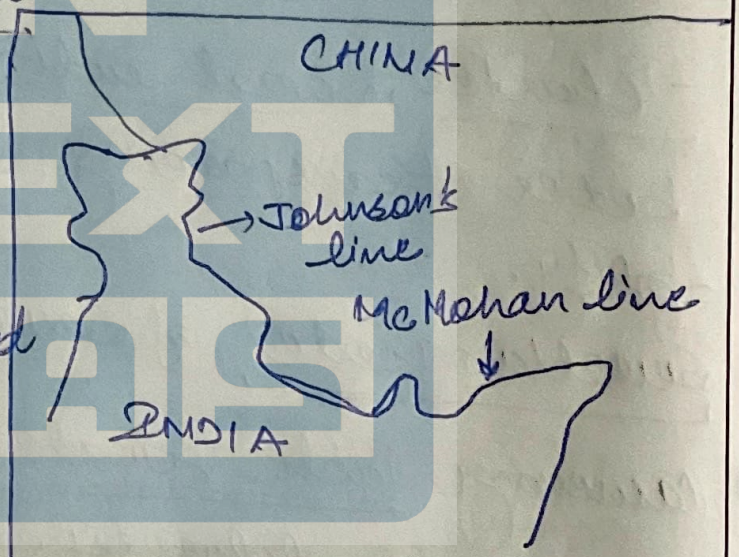


Fig: India-china border

① Border Dispute china using un-demarcated border to put pressure on India..

Galwan valley clash between Indian-chinese troops.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② China creating String of Pearls around India

eg Bases (China) in Djibouti, Hambantota Port (Srilanka).

③ China using Indian rivals against India

eg CPEC corridor in Pakistan through Pak-occupied Kashmir.

④ China increasing influence in South-Asia through BRI.

eg financing projects in Nepal, Srilaka etc.

⑤ Chinese incursions in Indian Ocean

eg surveillance ship in Sri-Lanka

⑥ Trade Imbalance between India-China tilted in Chinese favour.

⑦ Blocked Indian Permanent member-ship at UN.

Though, there are **areas of convergence** also :-

① Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, BRICS, G20 etc. have membership of both countries.

② Despite of Border skirmishes, Trade going on unabated.

③ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank → China largest investor and India largest recipient of loans.

④ Indian students in chinese universities.
(eg) Medical etc.

⑤ WTO :- both oppose moratorium on Big Tech

Thus, India and China though having difficulties in their relations can cooperate for the development of South, climate negotiation, at WTO etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo-Pacific Region is a geo-political construct used for policy making by several countries. There is no consensus on what constitutes Indo-Pacific.

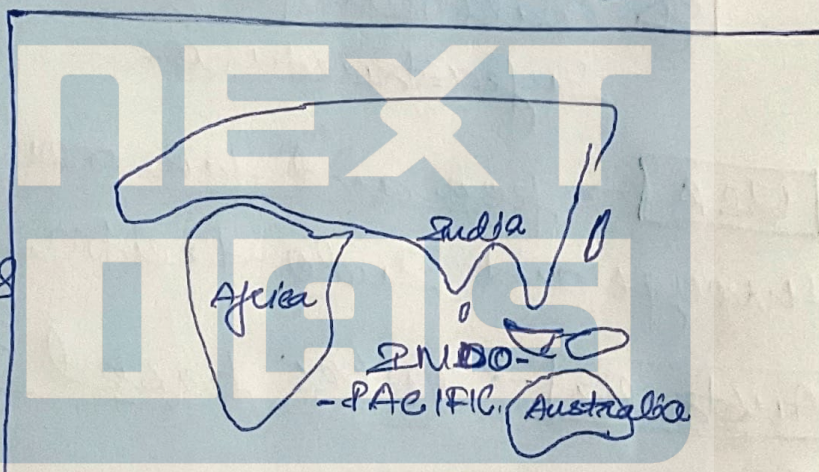


Fig: Indo-Pacific.

It has in recent times emerged as zone of diverging interests and priorities:-

① Climate :- Increasing cooperation with small islands of pacific ocean.

Eg Recent military agreement with one of Pacific Island

chinese interest in securing sea-lanes of communication through choke points
eg Malacca strait.

② India → net security provider of Region.
↳ Cooperate with nations during disasters and their adaptation, mitigation also.
eg Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

③ USA → free and fair movement throughout Indo-Pacific.

④ Australia → rules based Indo-Pacific.

Global Security Initiative has emerged as an alternative of Quad to secure Indo-Pacific from hegemonic influence of China, in following ways :-

Candidates must not write on this margin

① Bigger scope of membership, Quad only 4 members.

② More say to small Island states which have huge Exclusive Economic Zones.

③ SAGAR Initiative of India with aim of growth for all.

Though Quad still hold relevance :-

① Quick and effective decision making :- Small size of group.

② Major stakeholders are already present.

③ Small Island states get easily swayed by Chinese monetary influence

Thus, in midst of diverging interests and priorities, both Global Security Initiative and Quad can be utilised to increase cooperation among states for Indo-Pacific.