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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Shubham Singla

Roll No. : PTTP220310

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 11 August, 2023

Time - 9 am - 12 noon

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2 **Code : TC072**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : . . . . . .

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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

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

Representation of People Act, 1951 (RPA) aims to provide a basic frame work for conducting free and fair elections in India.

It specifies the conditions for disqualification of MP/MLA

- Discharged Insolvent
- Unstable mind
- Convicted in a criminal offence for more than 2 years
- Resorts to corruption / Hate Speech
- Any other law made by Parliament.

These decisions are taken by the President or Governor based on recommendation of Election Commission of India.

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Issues →

1. False cases of criminal offence
2. No time for appeal allowed
   [Supreme Court in Lily Thomas Case ruled for immediate disqualification]
3. Violate the representation of a complete constituency
4. Hate speeches not monitored

Measures → Clearly define hate speech
→ More power to ECI for disqualification
→ Special courts to hear appeal
→ Remove ambiguity in provisions

Need to follow the recommend-ations of **Dinesh Goswami** Committee to ensure the sanctity of elections and **democracy** in India.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitutionalism is a system where powers of government are limited Constitution is a pre-requisite but not the only condition for Constitutionalism.

Constitution as a mere skeleton →

(1) → No guarantee for democracy

(2) → Written constition → Monarchy and Autocracy

Eg North Korea has coritten Constitution

(3) It provides rules to protect rights of citizen.

Eg Fundamental Rights in India.

(4) → Broad framework for governm

Eg DPSP in India or Parliamentary Democracy

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Constitutionalism as Soul →

① → Ensures independent judiciary to implement constitution
Eg Judicial review powers

② Rule of law → All are equal before law
Eg Article 14 (Right to Equality)

③ Separation of power →
Eg 3 organs of state - legislature
Executive
Judiciary

④ Checks and Balances → Keep powers of all organs in check
Eg Impeachment of Judges
No Confidence motion
Judicial Scruting of laws

Thus, Constitutionalism has been the soul of true democracy leading to goal of - "of the people, for the people and by the people.

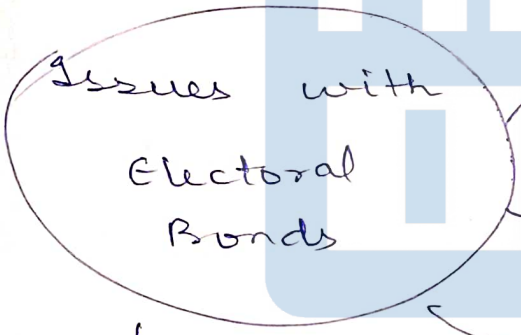
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'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर 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 an instrument of electoral financing issued before elections to be accessed by an individual or organization from specified branch of SBI.



① Anonymous donations

② Source of black money

③ Not covered under RTI

④ Account for 80% of source of income from unknown sources - ADR Report.

⑤ Benefits Party in power

Eg More than 50% of funds to BJP.

⑥ → Reduce transparency in electoral funding

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(7)
→ Legitimized opacity in electoral funding – No need to disclose donors
– Outside RTI ambit.

Advantages → (1) Clear source of funding → Money laundering by parties reduced.

Step Required → (1) Dinesh Goswami and Venkatchaliah Committee recommendations on electoral funding can be followed

(8) → Bring electoral bonds under RTI and remove anonymity clause.

(3) → Funding by government in kind and not cash can be considered.

Need to ensure a free and fair electoral process to strengthen democracy and rule of law.

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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 recommends the implementation of UCC in India.

UCC ensure personal laws related to marriage, divorce, intreitance etc are same across all religions.

eg → Portuguese Civil Code of 1867 in Goa.

Challenges in Reconciling UCC with Gender Equality →

① Changes in Hindu Intreitance Act did not increase percentage of property held by women.

② Patriarchal mindset of society.

③ Garo, Khasi, Jaintia are

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matrilineal societies → UCC won't benefit

④ Opposition from tribal bodies in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc. against UCC.

⑤ Against Salad bowl theory of multiculturalism

⑥ India's model of Secularism and lack of Consensus on UCC.

UCC leading to Gender Equality →

① Supreme Court supports it
- Danial Latifi and Shah Bano case (Maintenance to Divorced wife)
- Sarla Mudgal Case - Women Empowerment
- Shayra Bano Case
  - Triple Talaq null void.

② Empowerment of women - Equal rights to women across religion

Need to evolve **Consensus** on UCC and following other measures for gender equality to fulfill SDG 5.

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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 head of state and acts as a linking pin between Centre and State.

Importance of Governor in Governance of State →

① Make rules for transaction of ~~bus~~ business (Art 163 (1))

② Ask for report from executive on scheme and programmes ensuring public welfare

③ Directs the amount payable to tribal advisory councils from mining leases.

Eg In Jharkhand, Odisha

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④ All bills require his assent

⑤ Call session of legislature and prorogues it

Contribute to federalism:-

① Report to President for state emergency if breakdown of constitutional machinery
Eg Article 356

② Ensure policies of state and centre are not at odds

③ Represents state at Union

④ Reserve any bill for assent of President
Eg Tamil Nadu online gaming bill

Governor office is of utmost importance and need to be maintained following **Sarkaria Commission** & recommendation to strengthen **cooperative federalism**

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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.

Meghalaya in India became 1st state to make social audit mandatory across various programmes via legislation.

Social Accountability ensures that public servants are accountable for their actions to citizens.

Lead to Good Governance →

① Increase transparency and accountability in governance.

Eg RTI Act, 2005

② Ensure proper use of public resources (money)

Eg Social Audit of MGNREGA

③ Expose corruption in administration

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Eg Satyendranath Dubey exposed NHAI scam.

Boost Citizen Participation →

① Evaluate ~~citizen~~ policies and programmes → Give advice on policy formulation

② lead to participative democracy
Eg 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment.

③ lead to effective rule of law
↓
Question executive on policies.

④ service delivery Eg Citizen Charter
Thus, Social Accountability coupled with other means of accountability (audit by CAG etc.) ensure healthy democracy, increase public trust and achieve aim of developed India by 2047.

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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 suffers from Triple buden of malnutrition (Under weight, overweight, Hidden Hunger) that require nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive intervention

Child Undernutrition → Global Hunger Index → 107 rank

↓

NFHS-5 ddta

- Stunting – 32%
- Wasting – 19%
- Malnutrition – 36%

Infant mortality Rate of 32

Importance of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive Intervention →

① Reduce cases of hidden hunger Eg Fortified food.

② Awareness generation about healthy diet

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(2) Reduce fast food intake

↓

Reduce Non-communicable diseases

(60% NCD burden as per WHO)

(4) Adopt healthy lifestyle.

Steps Taken → (1) Promoting millets (International Year of Millets by UNGA as 2023).

(2) Kerala introduced Ragi and Chickpea in PDS in districts with high anaemic cases

(3) Mission POSHAN - Mid day meal scheme
└ Integrated Child Development Scheme

(4) Eat Right moment by FSSAI

(5) Golden Rice - fortified with Vitamin C introduced

Need to reduced malnutrition.

to increase India's GDP by 4%

and achieve SDG 2 and 3.

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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 rural employment guarantee programme to provide 100 days of unskilled work to every rural household looking and willing for work.

Lynchpin of rural poverty Alleviation

1. Increase employment and income of rural poor.
2. Reduce dependence on rich moneylenders for loans
3. Creation of public assets in rural areas - Water tanks, Roads, School Buildings
4. Tackle malnutrition and reduce inequalities

Eg Gini Coefficient - 0.83.
India's MPI value - 16.4% (2023)

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Victim of Fiscal Apathy →

① Low budgetary allocation

Eg More allocation than budget in last 5 years

② Misuse of Resources - Corruption
Red tapism

Eg Non payment of State's share by West Bengal

③ Use of Aadhar linked Payments
↳ Exclusion and mistargetting

④ Exploitation by contractors

⑤ Inclusion of undeserving people → misallocation of wages

Need to use latest technology such as AI, ML to reduce corruption and ensure community led participation to make MGNREGA a success.

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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 recently hosted the Global South Summit highlighting India's rise to global high table.

Current Geopolitical Churn

① Russia - Ukraine crisis

② Indo-Pacific Importance
↓
China - US in Pacific
(Chinese Balloon over US territory)

③ US - China trade war.

→ ④ Normalising of relations between Israel and Saudi Arabia. (Abraham Accords)

→ ⑤ North Korea's military tests.

⑥ Agreement between Iran - Saudi Arabia brokered by China

⑦ Trade Disputes at WTO

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Leveraging by India's Rise →

1. G20 Summit Chair on Vision of One-Earth, One-Family, One Future
2. Virtual Summit of Global South by India acting as their voice
3. Deep discounted oil from Russia
4. Relations in Africa
   - Egypt called as Special guest on 74th Republic Day parade
5. Visit of External Affair minister to Latin American countries like Panama, Guyana etc.
6. Improved Relations in South East Asia - INS Kirpan to Vietnam
   Quad with Japan

As S. Jaishankar has rightly said, this is a time to manage China, engage US, reassure Russia and bring Japan into play.

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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.

India - Germany has historic ties since times immemorial, leading to strategic partnership later.

Germany's Significance →

① Gateway for an FTA with EU. eg Automobile cars from Germany in India.

② People - People contacts

eg ~~Haider Ali~~ follower of Hitler Bose

Took his help for India's independence

③ Germany - Source of Indian (Diaspora) students study Visa

↓

Open opportunities in Europe

④ Collaboration on scientific progress → ITER with EU

Space programmes.

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⑤ Similar concerns on emerging technologies like 5G, Blockchain Cryptocurrency

⑥ Help in ~~xxxxx~~ improving investment in EU

Challenges
① Dependence on China
② Low trade (Bilateral)
③ Issue of custom duties on wines, spirits.
④ Issue of Carbon border tax by EU.
⑤ EU's resolution on Manipur
⑥ Russia - Ukraine Crisis
- Germany supports Ukraine
- India - Neutral stance.

Need for resolving the issues and building a strong partnership based on mutual respect for territorial sovereignity and integrity.

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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.

Schedule 10 of constitution deals with Anti-Defection laws in India.

↓

(For disqualification) Power to presiding officer of house if less than 2/3rd of elected legistors change their party

Passed in 1985 by 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Impact on Relationships

1. Curbs freedom of speech of individual legislater
   - Eg Against Article 19(1)
2. Have to follow party diktats blindly.

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Eg Political crisis in Maharashtra Shiv Sena and NCP split.

(3) Strengthens democracy

↓

Reduces instance of horse trading

or

"Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics.

(III) Consequences on Democracy →

(1) Decision by Speaker - biased

Eg SC asked WB assembly Speaker to decide on disqualification within 3 months.

(2) Lead to fall of government

Eg Maharashtra fall of MVA.

(3) Misuse of Nabam Rebia Judgement of Supreme Court

Eg ~~Sup~~ Speaker can't act if disqualification proceeding going against him/her.

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Way forward →

① Revisit Anti-defection law to strengthen it

② Power to ECI to decide disqualification

③ Recommendations of Indrajeet Committee and National Commission to Review Working of Constitution needs to be followed

④ Time bound action on disqualification proceedings.

Elections need to be free and fair and to preserve and strengthen democracy, anti defection law needs to be made stronger.

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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.

Candidates may write on this

Basic Structure Doctrine was given by Supreme Court in the "Kesvanand Bharati Case" in 1973.

Structural Ambiguity of Basic Structure Doctrine

1. Not mentioned in Constitution
2. Judicial Innovation
3. Judicial Review – Part of Basic Structure (Minerval Mills Case)
4. Gives judiciary power to struck down any law on basis of contravention to basic structure.
5. Federalism (SR Bommai), Rule of Law, Secularism, Republic etc declared its part
6. Constantly evolving.

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Judiciary more Powerful than Executive

① → 9th Schedule struck down (IR Coelho Case)

② → NJAC Act was struck down based on judicial independence

③ Puts executive laws and rules under judicial scrutiny

④ Collegium decides appointment of Judges. – No Executive.

⑤ Judicial overreach – Takes policy decision
Eg Banning liquor on Highway

⑥ Criticized by constitutional functionaries Eg former law minister
Vice President.

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Candidates m
write on this

Judiciary is not more powerful than executive. →

(1) Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Judges to final approval depends on President
Eg Saurabh Kripal approved by collegium, not appointed yet.

(2) Power of **Impeachment** with legislature of

(3) **Separation of powers** is part of basic structure.

Different cases from **Sajjan Singh** to **Golak Nath** led to enactment of Basic structure Doctrine which has led to public welfare at large and needs to be preserved.

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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 given to citizens by the Constitution of Country and are mentioned in Part III from Article 13 to Article 32.

Fundamental Rights
- Right to Equality (Art 14-18)
- Right to freedom (Art 19-22)
- Right against Exploitation (Art 23-24)
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Art 25-28)
- Cultural and Educational Rights (Art 29-30).

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Importance of Fundamental Rights

→ Welfare of Citizens (eg Art 21)

→ Keep government in check

(eg Right to consult lawyer)

→ Builds public trust

→ Address social, economic and political discrimination

(eg Right to contest election Reservation (Art 15(4))

Restrictions → Importance

① Right to Equality → lead to equity and public welfare. ← Special Provisions for women and children, Economically and Socially backward classes

② Right to freedom of Speech and Expression — Restriction to ensure public order, security and Integrity of India

Art 19(2) ← Avoid Defamation

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③ Right to freedom of movement – Restriction based on public order morality and health

Eg COVID lockdown

④ Right to residence – To protect STs movement in A&N, Hill states restricted

⑤ Right to Profession

↓

Restriction such as requirement of MBBS degree to become doctor

⑥ Right to establish educational institution by minority (Art 30)

└ Restriction on ensuring general laws of land for children and teacher welfare is followed.

⑦ Right to Religion (Art 25 – 28) – Restriction on forceful conversion

Reasonable restrictions are necessary to ensure harmony in society.

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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.

Federalism has been declared as part of basic structure by Supreme Court of India in SR Bommai case.

Significance of Judgement :-

(1) Ensure that president's rule is not used frequently to control opposition ruled states.

(2) State and Centre considered as equal partner in development of India.

(3) Strengthen states control and lead to public welfare

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(4) Held that Secularism is part of basic structure and any state found violating it can be termed as breakdown of the constitutional rule under Art 356.

Cementing Federal Structure :-

(1) States and centre as equally responsible for law and order

(2) Increased public trust on state government

(3) Role of state in framing laws via Rajya Sabha strengthened.

(4) Watershed moment in Indian politics

- move from UK unitary to US's federalism structure

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Issues →

(Art 263)

(1) Inter State Council rarely meet

(2) Governor - state Conflicts

eg In Punjab, West Bengal.

(3) Use of Concurrent list to by pass state law making power

eg 3 farm laws by centre although agriculture is state subject

(4) Need to follow recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission to promote Competitive - Cooperative federalism and ensure " Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas".

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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 and 74th constitutional amendment act introduced local self government in rural and urban areas.

These acts provided political decentralization however, finance and functional decentralization is still missing.

Issues faced →

1. Lack of function devolution under Schedule 11 and 12 to local bodies
2. Lack of taxation powers to Intermediate and higher Panchayats.

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(3) Dependence on central and state grants

Eg only 7 states have constituted maximum possible 5 State finance commissions till now.

(4) lack of digital connectivity of Panchayats.

(5) Independence of State Election Commissioner not ensured (SEC)

Eg Supreme Court asked states not to appoint existing bureaucrats as SEC

(6) lack of Awareness among citizens

(7) Reservation for women not followed

Eg Concept of Sarpanch Pati

Nagaland has no reservation even now.

(8) Performance linked grants to local bodies

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Steps Required:-

1. Learning from role models like PopatRao Baguji Pawar
2. More autonomy in functioning
3. Regular elections and independent SEC needs to be ensured
4. Delegating taxation to Intermediate and District Panchayats
5. Use of AI, ML for awards and contracts – To reduce corruption

   Eg e-Tendering process in Haryana.

Local Self Governments ensures participative democracy, acting as 3rd pillar of democracy. Following Gadgil committee recommendations these need to be strengthened.

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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 (SDG) are a set of 17 goals comprising 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. These are a successor to MDGs.

Importance of Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and Localised Implementation

(1) Ensure multiplicity of viewpoints
(2) Brings in expertise in implementation and planning process
(3) Localized problems are different
(4) Leads to participative development
(5) Increased sources of funding

eg Government + NGOs + Donation.

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Fostering Effective Partnerships

(1) Use of technology for collaboration

Eg Zoom for video calls with FAO experts on hunger

(2) long term MoUs with developments banks

Eg STARS programme of World Bank for education in India.

(3) Schemes like Aspirational District Programme

Eg Karauli in Rajasthan and Namsai in Arunachal increased institutional deliveries by 40%.

(4) Regular meetings, ~~dep~~ debates and discussions → to foster partnerships

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Localized Implementation →

① Engage local communities and local leaders to spread awareness

Eg Kupwara in J&K improved literacy level.

② Use of local NGOs for effective service delivery

Eg Chipko movement in Uttarakhand
Niyamgiri Protest.

③ Use local resources such as rivers, trees to achieved SDGs.

SDGs are a source of development indicator and focus needs to be on achieving them as soon as possible.

(SDG India Index by NITI Aayog)

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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.

Vishakha Guidelines by Supreme Court formed the basis of POSH Act in India. It provides security to women at workplace against sexual harassment.

Limited success

① lack of human and monetary resources

② Patriarchal mindset of people

③ Lack of outreach via social media.

④ Training is considered as formality at workplace.

→ Poor implementation by law Enforcement Agencies.

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Issues in Unorganized Sector

1. Local complaint committees are not made ~ 25% LCC only.
2. Lack of access to internet
3. Tactics by employers to keep low awareness among employees
4. Internalisation of patriarchy
5. Lack of data on informal sector

Steps → Raise awareness using
   1. Social media
   2. Nukad Nataks
   3. local leaders like Doctors, Teachers

4. → Action against companies lacking LCC
5. → Engage NGOs in creating awareness.

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(6) One Stop Centre, Link Buses All Mahila Police stations are required.

Important to address sexual harassment in both organised and unorganised sectors to make India a safe working environment for all

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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.

Civil services have evolved with globalization and emergence of neo-liberal ~~ar~~ ideas. This requires constant evolution in their functioning.

Transformation in welfare state Institutions →

(1) Emergence of social media

↓

Spread of fake news

eg Tamil Nadu migrant worker issue

(2) Political manipulation

eg Cambridge Analytica Scam

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(3) Digital Divide and lack of vernacular languages

(4) Cancel culture and hate speech on social media

↓

Violence and Disharmony

Challenges in Service delivery

↳ New basic needs - Right to Internet

→ Data Privacy of Citizens

→ fake news | Politicization of service delivery

→ Cyber Attacks

Eg AIIMS Server Hacked.

Measures →

① Training of Civil servants

Eg Mission Karmayogi

② Focus on Rule based to Roles based Civil Services

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③ Lateral Entry to introduced experts in civil services.

④ Increasing digitization

Eg. UMANG app.

⑤ ~~Bo~~ Bridge digital Divide

Eg. Bharat Net Program.

Civil Servants act as 4th Lion of Ashok emblem which is not visible but makes its presence felt at all times.

They need to be regularly trained to ensure

" Min government, Max 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 are facing border standeff at LAC since 2020 which has led to downturn in relations.

India as Asian Rival →

1. String of Pearls in Indian Ocean by China.
2. India - US proximity
3. Rapid growth in India's economy.
4. Huge trade deficit with China
5. Emergence of Quad in Indo Pacific and I2U2 in Middle East with

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India as member.

Areas of Convergence →

① Trade → Huge bilateral trade of more than 100 bn USD.

② Huge Investments of China in India Eg Oppo Paytm

③ Convergence on climate financing by developed

④ ~~Member of developing~~ Member of G20, SCO and BRICS – Emergence of new global order.

Need for improved relations Dialogue Border Resolution to ensure this as Asian Century of Emergence.

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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 has emerged as an area of interest between different countries.

Emergence of Quad, AUKUS Global security Initiative shows its importance.

Diverging Interest and priorities

- India focus on Indian Ocean to counter China's String of Pearls
- US focus on Pacific to protect Taiwan Sovereignity
- → Japan in South China Sea due to Chinese dominati

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→ Interest of France and Australia

→ Indian Ocean – 30% of global trade (Strait of Malacca).

Global Security Initiative will compliment Quad and not supersede.

Lead to creation of rules based order (UNCLOS), strengthen global supply chain and help in containing hegemonic rise of China.

Promote India as security provider in India and ensure "One Earth, One Family, One Future".

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