

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 10/Aug/2023

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Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

Q3, Q14, Q5, Q8 > Q10, Q14 → how to divide in sub-parts?

Q4 → In the light of ... → How to answer such questions

Q18 Q13, Q14 → Statement based Q. → 'What's the framework'?

How to attempt it?

(*) 'In the light of statement'... → Such Questions - how to attempt it → Please tell me how to break it?

[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



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Q.1

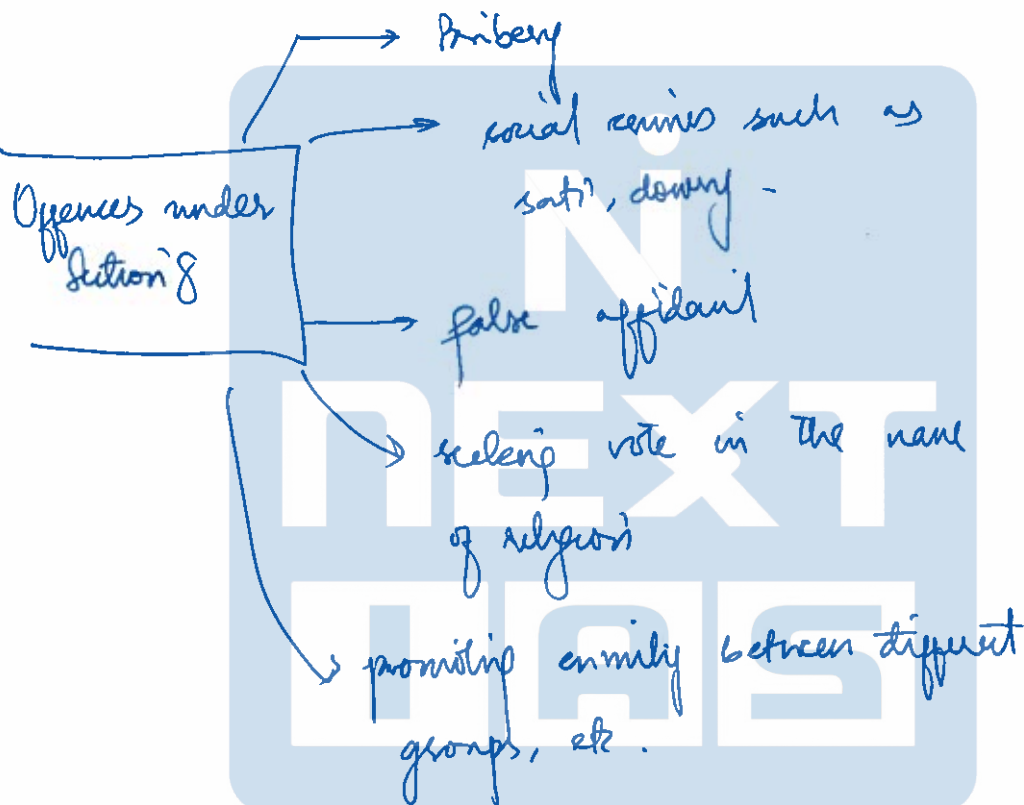
जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

Section 8 of the Representation of People's Act, 1951 lists the offences under in elections:



A candidate is disqualified under section 8 if ~~he/she~~ he/she is convicted of any offences under it.

The ~~Speaker~~ President with the consultation of the Election Commission

of India disqualifies the candidate under it.

Ambiguity in disqualification provisions

① No proper procedure is laid out

↳ ~~not~~ just after sentencing of court or
app~~s~~ after approval by the President.

↳ to be disqualified pending appeal to court
or not

(e.g.) Rahul Gandhi disqualification case.

② No proper time limit is fixed.

Measures to reduce ambiguity

→ lay down proper & clear guidelines in
line with Justice Thomas Case.

⇒ time limit for appeal & dis proper
mechanism of it should be laid out.

Disqualification process should be
efficient & clear to protect the sanctity of
the election process.

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 foundational law for the governance of any nation/state.

Whereas Constitutionalism is the process of imbuing the spirit of the constitution in the process of governance. It's ideal is 'limited government'.

Constitution is mere skeleton

- ① As it only lays down the broad guidelines to be followed
 - ↳ Separation of Powers (Article 50)
- ② It lays down the powers & functions of different organs of a state -
 - ↳ b/w legislative executive & judiciary.
- ③ It lays down the limitations on such powers & functions

- ④ It propounds the ideals to be achieved
↳ (e.g) liberty, equality, unity & integrity
(Preamble).

Whereas Constitutionalism is the soul of democracy

- ① ~~Law~~ Limited government ensure that
arbitrariness is reduced.

(e.g) Majoritarianism is prohibited in the
legislature.

- ② Protects Constitutional Supremacy by limiting
excess encroachment of powers.

(e.g) Keshavananda Bharati Case → Basic
Structure doctrine → after 42nd Amendment

- ③ Secures Individual Constitutional Morality as
protected.

↳ (e.g) Maneka Gandhi Case → protected
Right to Life & Liberty (Article 21).

Constitutionalism ensures that
constitution is followed in letter in spirit

Q.3

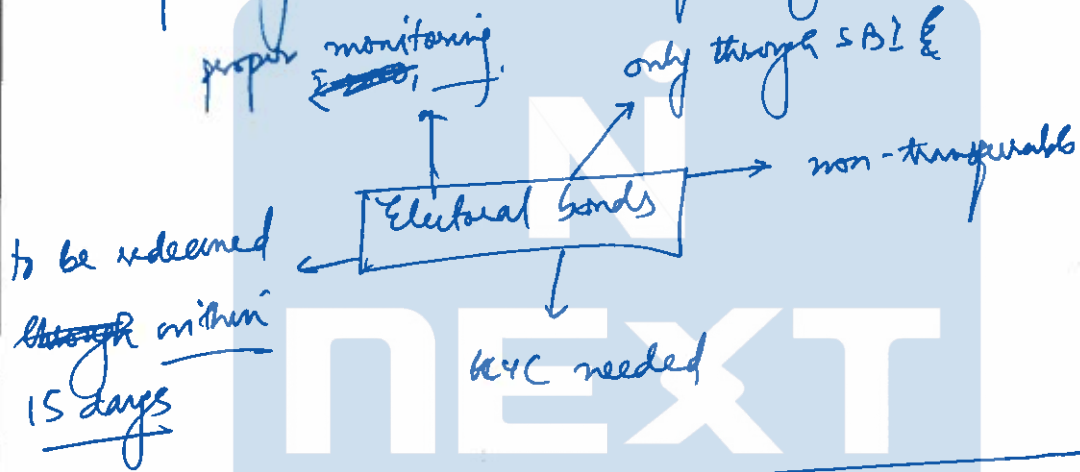
'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(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 were brought in through the Finance Act 2017 to ensure transparency in electoral funding.



Electoral bonds have become double edged sword

① Due to anonymity to donors

↳ as it does not reflect upon who is the donor → who he is, what is the source of the donation??

② Concern for transparency

→ no adequate data on the source of the income;

→ possibility of black money coming into it.

Electoral bonds → legitimised opacity

- ① Non-transparent way of donation
↳ no body except the donor knows.
- ② thresholds such as below ₹2000 → no need for KYC.
↳ ~30% of funding in such denominations (ADR Report)
- ③ It does not address the concern for any nexus between corporate funding & political patronism.

* However, it is not altogether opaque as.

- ① has KYC norms for donor's registration
- ② It is reflected in company's balance sheet

③ Electoral funding thus need to be made more transparent by addressing such concerns.

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.

If uniform civil code is envisaged under the constitution under Article 44 to ensure gender equality.

Need for UCC

→ to ensure gender equality → present personal law discriminate against women in terms of marriage rights, inheritance etc.

(eg Sharia Law)

→ to uphold the principle of gender empowerment by giving her equal rights on par with

men
↳ ensure equal decision making rights.

→ to prevent discrimination against women in the name of religion

↳ Article 14 provides for equality

challenges in reconciling VCC with gender equality

- ① might go against Right to freedom of religion (Article 25-28).
↳ Individual & Collective religious rights are protected under it.
- ② ~~Less~~ Uniformity in the face of diverse social system would be challenging.
- ③ against minorities' rights following different traditions & cultures.
↳ tribals customs might get harmed.
- ④ Personal matters are largely based on religious customs → hard to dismantle with laws.

Way forward

- focus on 'gender equality' across personal laws rather than a uniform civil code.
- address discriminatory practices.
- reconcile religious & minorities' concerns.
- ↳ Law Commission has said that it is neither necessary nor desirable in the present context.

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.

Article 52 of the constitution lays down the office of the Governor as the head of the executive of the states.

It is neither decorative nor inconsequential as it ensures upholding of the constitutional principles in the states,

Governor → actively contributing to governance & federalism

- ① Ensuring constitutionalism in states
(e.g.) Art 356 → President's Rule when constitutional machinery fails.
- ② Promoting federalism through upholding the spirit of federation
(e.g.) Reservation of bills for President's assent when it affects federalism.
- ③ Ensure stability & continuity in governance
(e.g.) every executive power exercised in the Governor's name.

However, there has been challenges such as.

- ① Governor's discretion → under Art-163 has been utilised for subverting democratic principles.
 (e.g) TN Minister sacked by Governor recently.
- ② President's Rule (Art-356) → used as a political weapon when different parties emerge at centre & states.
 (e.g) Uttarakhand Case, 2016.
- ③ Annulment of bills under Art-200 → misused frequently to stall governance.
 (e.g) ~20 bills stuck with Governor of TN.
- ④ Friction between Governor & Chief Ministers.
 ↳ West Bengal, Telangana, Kerala, etc.

Way forward → Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission recommendation be followed strictly

- ① Governor's discretion is limited to the only those specified in the Constitution (Nabam & Prasad cases).
- ② Article 356 be used sparingly;
- ③ Floor test only in the Assembly (SR Bommai Case)
 Principles of Constitutionalism & Democratic needs to be inculcated in the office of Governor & his relations with the state.

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.

The idea of good governance can only be achieved when the administration is accountable to the social institutions of a nation.

Social Accountability & Good Governance

- ① would ensure participation of citizens in taking stock of the policy implementation
(eg) under MGNREGA → Social Audit.
- ② would ensure efficiency in usage of resources.
- ③ enhance equity in service delivery.
- ④ Accountability & transparency would be enhanced & achieved.

- ⑤ Consensus based decision making would be possible.
- ⑥ Responsibility of the civil servants in policy implementation can be enhanced
- ⑦ Responsiveness of Administration in programme delivery would be efficient.
- Meghalaya is example of social
Accountability law should be adopted by
all states

Q.7

भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Child ~~the~~ Undernutrition in India is at an all time high with its ranking in Global Hunger Index at 101.

Need for convergence of 'nutrition specific' & 'nutrition sensitive' interventions

- would ensure effective targeting. (e.g.) Intakals.
- prevent hidden hunger
- include local availability & food culture.
- bottom up approach → effective realisation of goals
- ~~increase~~

However → it has challenges such as

- no availability of cereals
- reduced fund allocation over the years
- CAG report → under utilisation of ICDS funds, etc.



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.





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.

There is increasing divergences & differences in the world geopolitics which presents India an opportunity to rise.

Current Geopolitical churn

- ① Difference b/w USA & China
 - ↳ leverage Indian 'rise' in the Indo-Pacific.
 - ↳ Strengthen its power in the Global South.
- ② Russia-Ukraine War
 - ↳ India's strategic autonomy → defining its own sphere is respected by all.
 - ↳ stand through NAM & Global South to prevent war spreading into Asia.
- ③ Instability in the South Asian Region!
 - ↳ leverage to act as the net security provider in the region & beyond.

④ South China Sea Dispute

↳ strengthen its collaboration with the
SE Asian Countries to mitigate Chinese
influence

↳ promote SAGAR doctrine in its intended
neighbourhood

⑤ Support of developing countries should be
gathered to secure their support of
multilateral reforms such as UNSC, WTO

- 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.





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 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the anti-defection law by adding the 10th Schedule.



Anti-Defection Law → relationship b/w political parties & individual legislators

① Party legislators are bound by the whip's direction. ~~The~~ Not following it can be a ground for disqualification under it.

- ② This has reduced the role of individual MPs in governance & policy making.
- ③ Uniformity in policy making has been emerged instead of diverse opinions.
- ④ violate the principle of representative democracy
↳ MPs responsibility to his/her constituency is diluted.
- ⑤ reduce MPs to just numbers to garner support.
↳ lack of quality policy making.
- ⑥ Individual legislators has to face to party line to every legislation otherwise face disqualification.

Unintended Consequences

- ① Inputs of individual legislators has been minimal.
↳ either Yes or No according to party directives.

- ② Principle of popular accountability to the electorate has been diminished.
- ③ It ~~can~~ enhances the gap between the needs of the constituency & policy making as MP's concerns are not well accommodated.
- ④ Against democratic principle of dissent → constructive criticism is curtailed in party.

Measure to address it

- * Implement Law Commission, Election Commission & Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendations:
 - ① whips only for essential items (e.g. No Confidence Motion).
 - ② welcome constructive dialogue in party.
 - ③ Independent Tribunal for deciding Anti-Specious cases (Supreme Court).

Anti-Specious law should ~~address~~ be used to ensure stability of government not curtail the inputs of legislators to ensure a flourishing democracy.

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 judiciary is the final interpreter of the laws & constitution. This power has been effectively used by the judiciary to enlarge its powers by misinterpreting the Basic Structure Doctrine (Keshwanand Bharti Case).

Basic Structure Doctrine

↳ certain core principles of the constitution which cannot be violated.

↳ to ensure Constitutional Supremacy in governance.

Limitless judicial authority due to ambiguous basic structure

① no clear defined principles as to what constitutes the basic structure.

② depends on the judgement of the judge as to what comes under it.

③ A complete judicial innovation as Constitutional assembly members did not deliberate on it.

Basic Structure making judiciary more powerful than the executive !:

- ① expansion over the years.
Maneka Gandhi Case → Right to Life & Liberty.
Minerva Mills Case → balance between fundamental rights & DPSPs.
- ② Striking down laws passed by the legislature.
e.g NIAC struck down due to violation of Separation of Powers → basic structure.
- ③ Greater limitation on the amending power of the legislature.
e.g Golaknath Case → no power of parliament to amend Fundamental Rights.
- ④ prevents executive from exercising discretion.
- ⑤ against democratic principles → laws passed by elected body rejected by unelected experts (+) no accountability.

However, it is not that judiciary is made more powerful than executive rather it is more about upholding constitutionalism and upholding constitutional supremacy.

As the Supreme Court is tasked with upholding the rights of citizens (fundamental rights), without such principles, it ~~would~~ ^{might} lead to majoritarianism.

Moreover, Bari stemsline course the philosophy & vision remains intact.

Measures needed
to make it
more effective

→ lay down objective
principles & criteria as
to what Bari structure
is

→ Judicial Restraint should
be followed

It should not be left to the
individual judge's judgement rather
well laid out criteria should be there.

There should thus be a
balance between constitutional supremacy &
parliamentary sovereignty to ensure good governance.

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 considered the basic rights necessary for the individual & citizens for effective realisation of one's self.

The Indian Constitution provides fundamental rights under Part III which is considered as the Magna Carta of Indian polity.

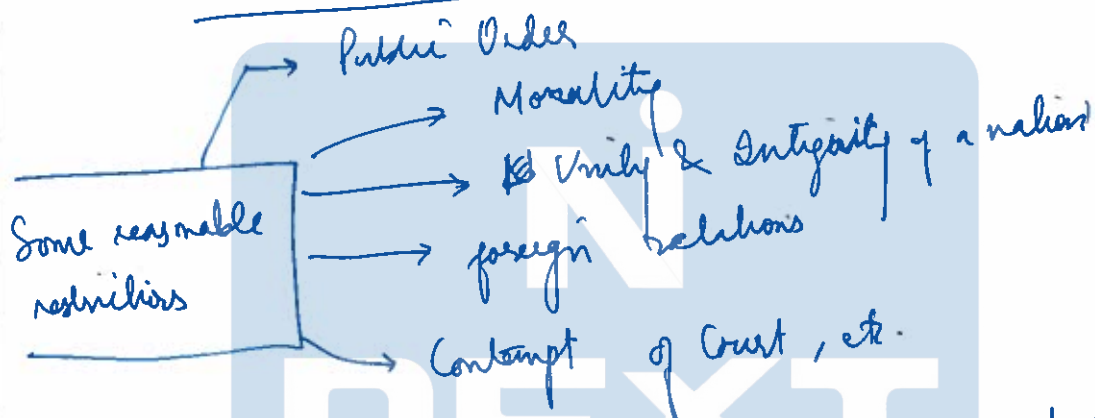
Fundamental Rights → possession independently of state

① Most of the fundamental rights such as the right to life & liberty (Article 21); Right to Equality (Article 14) are necessary for survival of any individual.

② They are the basic human rights bestowed by ~~not~~ even the international covenants such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Derivability of reasonable restrictions

- ① Though fundamental rights are necessary for realisation of one's potential & lead a dignified life, it is essential to have some restrictions to ensure social benefits



Such restrictions ensure that :-

- ① the social harmony is kept intact
- ② ensure exercise of the rights of all possible

- ③ secure stability in governance.

- ④ prevents from degeneration of society & anarchy.

(e.g) limited liberty & freedom to do anything what one wants

However, restrictions should be reasonable to ensure that it is in line with the principle of Proportionality

Also, restrictions should be limited to constitutionally prescribed ones and there should be effective criteria on such limitations.

The progression of democracy is not only the duty of the state but also of its citizens. Both should work together towards the ideals of constitutionalism.

- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई 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.

2

S.R. Bommai Case, 1994 upheld the principle of federation as the basic structure of the constitution

Paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of Union's power

- Earlier Union power to take over state's administration was considered to be near absolute.
- Multiple President's rule during the 1970s-90s led to the judgement.
- S.R. Bommai Case laid down the limitations of such arbitrariness in governance.
- It laid down the following guidelines:
 - ① Confidence of a Council of Ministers should only be decided on the floor of the house.

- ② States derive their authority, power & existence from the constitution and they are not subordinate to the Union
- ③ President's Rule (Article 356) must be based on objective reports of the Government.
- ④ President's Rule can be judicially reviewed in the case of malafide intentions.
- It thus ensured constitutionalism in the governance mechanism by upholding the principle of federalism.

Significance of the judgement

- ① It ~~just~~ ensured the supremacy of the constitution
- ② Uphold the principle of democracy by upholding federalism as basic principle.

③ It upheld the principle of judicial review as basic structure ~~as extra~~ to prevent executive majoritarianism.

Impact of the judgement

- ① It protected the states autonomy and transformed the nature of federalism.
- ② Democracy at local level got a boost → regional parties at local level got legitimised.
- ③ Acceptance the existence of state's independence in its sphere as guaranteed by the constitution.

Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी 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 Constitutional Amendments Act heralded a new era of governance in Indian democracy by bringing it at the grassroots.

Decentralisation in India

- creation of 3rd tier of governance at the village & municipalities.
- elected representatives accountable to the electorate
- Separate functions allocated under Schedule 11 & Schedule 12

However, political decentralisation has not been effective due to inadequate devolution of function & finances:-

- ① Panchayats & Municipalities are dependent for ~80% on the states & Centre.
- ② Own revenue sources also got curtailed by GST.
- ③ It has been left to the state legislatures to devolve functions → only few states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, have devolved powers effectively.

Impediments faced by local governance

- ① 3Fs → Funds, Functions & Functionaries → they lack ~~of~~ all of these due to which their functioning is ineffective.
- ② Existence of para-statal bodies → such as Special Purpose Vehicle, Swage Board, etc.
↳ overlapping functions leads to confusion.
- ③ Planning → District Planning Committee is nearby non-existent.

- ④ Many state governments give power to district governments to elect representatives to the district committees.
- ⑤ Lack of trust $\rightarrow$ in implementation of programmes such as Smart Cities $\rightarrow$ implemented through an Special Purpose Vehicle.

Measures needed

- ① Effective devolution of powers.
↳ Principle of Subsidiarity (2nd APE).
- ② ~~Form~~ Separate Consolidated Fund of local government (Vijay Kelkar).
- ③ Lay down effective powers & functions of Gram Sabha (Mamie Shankar Aiyar Committee)
- ④ all developmental policies & programmes be implemented through the local government.

The effectiveness of local governance would decide the participation of democracy & realisation of ~~the~~ Article 40 of the Constitution toward Gram Sabha.

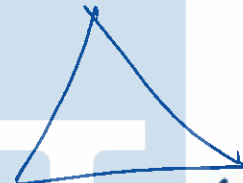
- Q.16 सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

In the era of good governance, multi-stakeholder partnerships holds importance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Leveraging collective expertise & Networks

Public (State)



Private

Third Sector (CSOs, NGOs)

- ① Efficiency principle of the private sector can be adequate inculcated to ensure efficient use of resources.

- ② The reach of Civil Society & NGOs can be harnessed to ensure effective & localized implementation of developmental programmes.

Effective Partnership & Localised implementation for achievement of SDGs

i) The strengths & weaknesses can be effectively realised and work together to ensure proper implementation of schemes & programmes

For instance, NGOs & Civil Society can be effectively used to ensure awareness generation, local reach of programmes of developmental policies.

(e.g.) Akshayapatri in Mid Day Meal implementation
↳ fighting ~~against~~ malnutrition SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

ii) The finances & professionalisation of the private sector can be used to ensure socio-economic

indicators improve -

↳ (e.g.) Tata Foundation → enhancing education & health access at the grassroots level through CSR \$

(iii) Centre - State Coordination to achieve

SDG goals .

↳ Telangana recently introduced local
SDGs for targeting it based on
local imperatives .

Thus, such implementation's need
effective partners .
collaborations , patience from all the

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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.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work place was brought be based on the Vishaka guidelines to prevent sexual harassment & ensure safety & dignity of women.

However, its implementation has resulted in limited success :-

- ① non-constitution of Internal Complaints Committee by many enterprises
- ② lack of compliance mechanism
 ↳ when to complied with the provisions
 Q ICC what to do?? ⇒ silent on it.
- ③ more of retribution based and post-facto nature → not focussed on behavioural changes.

- ④ Unorganised sector → implementation is a challenge
as no proper structure & documentation is
available

Factor hindering its outreach in unorganised sector

- ① Lack of documentation & registration of the sector -
- ② Ineffective compliance ~~make~~ mechanism
due to unorganised nature
- ③ Most unskilled & non-literate women →
no awareness about the act.
- ④ Acceptance of the & discriminatory nature
of jobs against women → due to
patriarchy.
- ⑤ Government regulation in unorganised sector is limited.

Strategies to ensure protection of women in the
unorganised sector

- ① proper registration & monitoring of establishments
& workers -
↳ (e.g.) E-shram portal.
- ② Behavioural change in society to accept
~~existence~~ & discriminatory nature against women.
- ③ Awareness generation through various forms of
media & in local languages.
- ④ Ensure constitution of ICC in every
establishment through penal measures.

The dignity of women should be
protected to ensure our country progresses
towards a better nation. As said by

Vivekananda 'the progress of a nation' is
measured by how it treats its women.

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

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

Neo liberal reforms & globalisation led by the New Rights Philosophy & Washington consensus had a profound impact on the functioning of state & civil services.

Transformation of welfare state

- focus on state minimisation → Minimum Govt Minimum Governance.
- larger role of private in developmental paradigm
(e.g.) delivery of healthcare services (e.g. PMJAY)
- transformation into a corporate-welfare state
(e.g.) Privatisation of PSUs
- focus more on regulation & monitoring rather than administering directly.

New type of civil services

- ① more grounded in citizen - centrality rather than rule - centrality.
- ② Substantive accountability → not only procedural but also Social Accountability through RT, Citizen Charter, etc.

Challenges faced in service delivery

- ① Competition between service providers → how to balance efficiency & accountability?
- ② Outsourced service delivery → e.g. private electricity but accountability to whom?
- ③ Contractorist Approach based on MoUs ensures autonomy but citizen centrality might get diluted.
- ④ Democratic principles gets diluted → e.g. User pay charges → against principle of democratic citizenship.
- ⑤ PPP projects → largely outside the ambit of CAG Audit.

Reforms needed

- ① Uphold accountability through proper framework based on citizen centrality.
- ② Public Service should be the main aim rather than profits.
- ③ Administration should focus more on regulation by ensuring level playing field rather than providing services.
- ④ Accountability of private service providers should be upheld through 3rd party audit.
- ⑤ Bring in Social Accountability Law on line of Neghalaya Law to ensure social systems are effectively achieved.

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 and China not only share borders but also civilisational ties, cultures & outlook.

India as China's Asian Rival

- ① India being the 3rd largest economy (PPP terms) in the world
- ② India's soft power diplomacy has been more receptive than debt trap diplomacy of China.
- ③ India's Neighbourhood first policy → trying to inculcate a sense of commonality & equality b/w different neighbours ⇒ viewed as a strategic touch against hegemonic China.

- ④ Raising Military ambitions of India to strengthen the Nuclear triad → Navy, Air force, Army act as a challenge to China's influence in the Indian Ocean.
- ⑤ The policy of Act East Policy with ASEAN Centrality tried to dilute the influence of China in South East Asia.
- ⑥ India policy of Security & Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) → taking leadership in ensuring security of small islands nations.
- ⑦ The Indo-Pacific vision of India based on rules-based, open & inclusive act acts against Chinese hegemony in the South China Sea.
- ⑧ Humanitarian Efforts & disaster diplomacy has been effective for India as seen in the recent Operation Dost (Turkey Earthquake).
- ⑨ India is seen as a 'Voice of the South' and developing countries anchored by its policy of Strategic Autonomy (+ NAM).

- Despite such difficulties → many areas of convergence
- ① In fight against terrorism through SCO-RATS and ensuring regional stability.
 - ② In their pursuit for reforms in multilateral ~~for~~ institutions such as UNSC.
 - ③ in South-South Cooperation through BRICS to fight Western Hegemony.
 - ④ Fighting Climate Change & Environmental degradation through Common-but differentiated Responsibility.

India-China relationship should be guided by the Wuhan-Mamallapuram spirit to ensure simultaneous rise of both the countries.

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

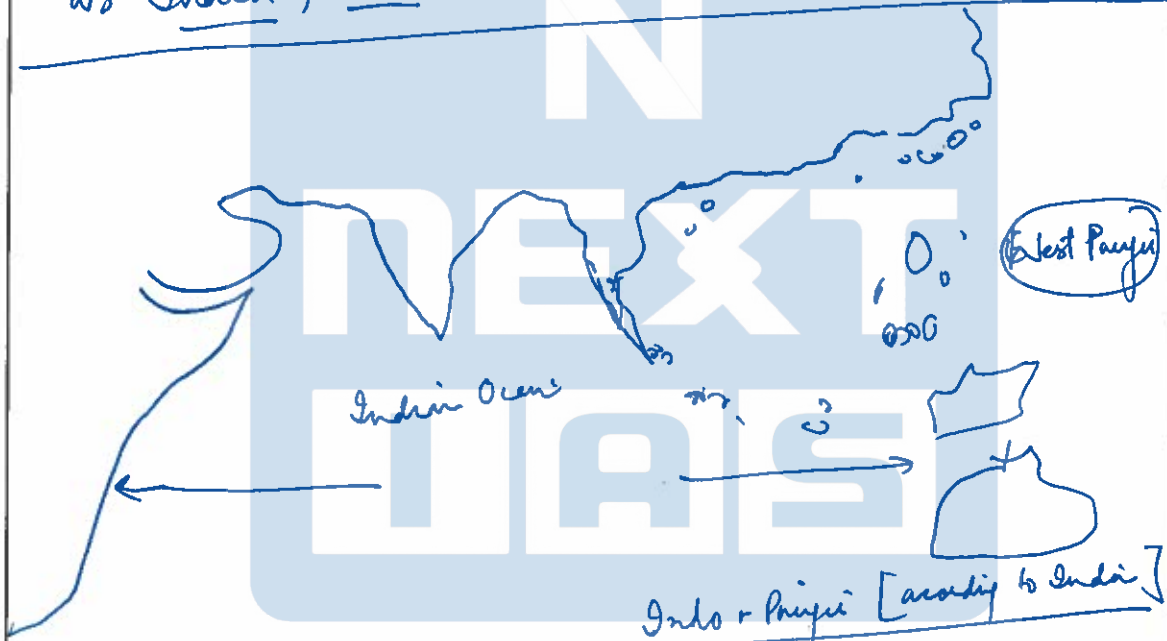
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 has gained popularity in geo-politics due to concentration of emerging economies in the region such as India, China, etc.



Zone of diverging interests & priorities

- ① Differences in interpretation among countries
- ↳ India → West Indian Ocean to West Pacific
 - ↳ U.S.A → largely concentrated to Indian Ocean

② Australia - Japan views it as a move of an economic collaboration whereas U.S.A views it in terms of military + economic intentions.

③ U.S.A's main aim is to contain China.
(vb)

India → to emerge as the net security provider
(+) counter China's influence through its string of Pearls.

④ AUKUS = more militaristic in outlook to contain China.

(whereas)

QUAD → India says it is not a military military organisation/ alliance.

Such divergences create confusion & problem in outlook towards the region.

Global Security Initiative

↳ propounded by China as a counter to QUAD (India, Japan, USA, Australia)

↳ Mostly covered with India's rise as the net security provider.

- To counter USA's Asia first policy.
- To ensure its interests in South China
Sea is protected

However, it might have a limited impact given the fact that major powers do not support it and is rather concerned with an open & inclusive, rules, based international order in the Indo-Pacific.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

