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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Vishvjeet Singh Holkar

Roll No. : PTTP220305

Registration Number : NIAS2300018758 **Date of Examination :** 08/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐ Yes

Test - 3 **Code : TC073**

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 8 of Representation of people Act deals with disqualification of MPs, MLAs and election candidates.

Ambiguities in Section 8

(1) Section 8(4) allows three month time to legislator but Apex court in Lily Thomas case removed timeline and made disqualification immediate.

(2) It allows election commission to reduce period of disqualification but provides no guidelines

(3) Not clear about scale of president in disqualification

(4) No procedure about reinstatement upon stay by Apex court on conviction (Rahul Gandhi case)

(5) No clarity upon ~~take~~ if the legislator is disqualified upon conviction itself or upon issuance issuance of notification by the house

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Candidates must write on this

Need to Resolve ambiguities

(1) Allows for transparent operation by Election commission.

(2) laws down exact procedure for bypolls and not leave pe constituency without representative

(3) Removes discretion of house to issue disqualification of non legislator

(4) Provides exact role and procedure of President.

(5) Allows for timely reinstatement of members in case of acquittal or stay

Removing ambiguity can lead to effective implementation of to curb criminalisation of politics

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitution provides for supreme law of the land.

Constitutionalism is a doctrine that government's authority is determined by laws or constitution.

Constitution as skeleton

(1) constitution provide broad rules and laws and leave procedure of it's implementation
E.g. Right against Untouchability (Article 17)

(2) Constitution provides for structure of organ of government.

(3) Constitution provides basic law rights and guidelines in form of Fundamental rights and directive principles.

Constitutionalism as soul of democracy

(1) prevents discretion in governance
E.g. Basic structure doctrine

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limits the power of Parliament

(2) Promotes socialistic welfare state as given in Directive principles
E.g. formation of Panchayats (Article 40)

(3) Ensures rights of citizens via laws like SC/ST prevention of atrocities acts.

(4) Provides for remedial measures E.g. Article 32 ~~Judicial~~

(5) Promotes of continuity of governance policy via fee principles of constitution

(6) Hence constitutionalism along with structure of constitution provides for extensive rule of democracy

Candidates must write on this

1.3 चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवा
पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ
बना दिया है?
"Electoral bonds are a doub
about transparency in politica
in electoral funding?

Electora
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Electord

(1) The detail
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Party a

(2) It allo
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profits.

(3) Governm
excess
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(4) Recorde
money
Parties.

(5) Reduce
earlier
2000

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Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढाता 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 refers to non interest bearing instrument which act as tool for political funding.

Electoral bonds providing anonymity and legitimacy

(1) The details of donors are exempted from disclosure by both political Party and designated to bank

(2) It allows for corporate funding without earlier limit of 7.5% of Profits.

(3) Government is not allowed to excess the details of donors from SBI.

(4) Resources channel of for white money funding for political Parties.

(5) Reduce cash donations from earlier limit of 20000 to 2000

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Electoral Bonds ~~increase~~ legitimised opacity

(1) Allows from corporate lobbying via anonymity

(2) Reduces scope of voters right to know about source of funding of parties

(3) Allows for disclosure of details in P via court orders and hence risk of ~~anonymity~~ identity disclosure

(4) Only Govt. run SBI is allowed to issue Electoral Bond further provides scope of misuse

(5) Can be used as tool for money laundering.

Electoral bond scheme was brought with right intent but ~~extention~~ mandatory disclosure by parties would go further legitimise it.

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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 provides for enact-
ment of Universal civil code.
This will provide Uniform personal
law for all citizens.

Challenge in reconciling UCC with Gender equality

(1) Providing equality as enshrined in article 14-18 of constitution as personal laws are gender biased. E.g. Polygamy in certain religions.

(2) Balancing religious freedom rights (Article 25-28) with UCC as these are exempted from judicial review

(3) Lack of Unity (political) and will across the nation.

(4) Safeguarding tribal rights and customs which are unique

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and different from the mainstream society.

(6) Implementation of law will be difficult in personal sphere
E.g. failure of Dowry Prevention Act.

(7) Can be seen as majoritarianism and lead to ^ communalism in society.

⇒ UCC should be enacted by only after broad consultation with all stakeholders. Safeguarding religious and tribal norms.
Advice of Law commission which is examining UCC will be vital.

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Q.5 राज्यपाल का कार्यालय न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त सवैधानिक 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.

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Article 153 provides for the office of governor

Role of governor in governance of state

(1) Governor is executive head of state
(2) Governor appoints state executive
(3) Governor make other important appointment like VC of universities
(4) Governor plays crucial role in governance of scheduled areas

Federal role of governor

(1) Recommends imposition of governor rule in state
(2) Act as mediator in case of center state dispute
(3) ~~Proc~~ Reserve bills for consideration of President.
(4) Assume executive power during Presidential rule

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(5) Ensures implementation of center guidelines under Article 355

Issues with office of governor

(1) Appointment is without consultation of CMs chief minister and executive

(2) Case of misuse of Article 356

(3) Cases of delay in assenting bill

(4) Re Partisan role during hung assembly and government formation.

(5) Conflict with state executive on Governor's address.
E.g. Tamil Nadu case

~~Recent Discipline situation~~

To reduce issues Sarkaria and Punchi commission guidelines must be implemented.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social accountability law ensures increased engagement of people and civil society in governance and its working.

Social accountability leading to good governance and participation

(1) Reduce discretionary decisions by executives

(2) Promotes Transparency in offices
E.g. Via information disclosure

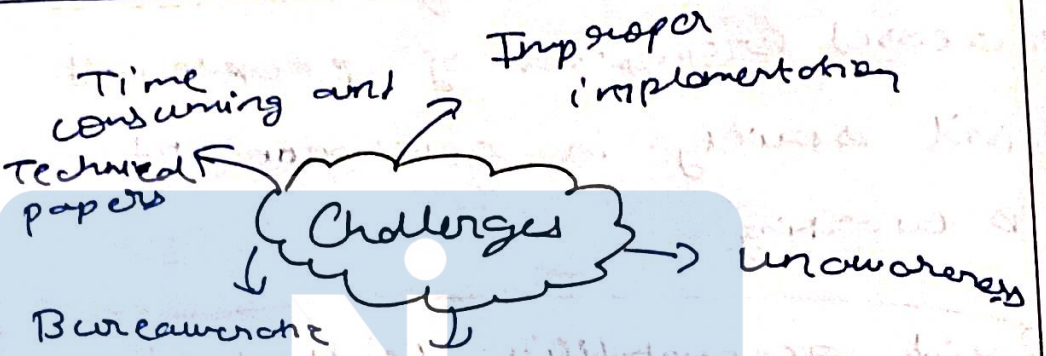
(3) Promotes active role of people in policy formulation
E.g. sharing of bills for public comment.

(4) Provides for social audit to ensure financial transparency and accountability

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(5) Promotes active grievance redressal of citizens

~~(6) Promotes~~



To overcome challenges there is need of capacity building among citizens and promote dissemination of information in accurate and easy format.

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2.7 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.

NFHS-5 indicates 32% stunting and 19% malnutrition in children in India

Nutrition specific measures provide direct intervention of deficit ~~fo~~ fulfilling in diet. E.g. Pulse for protein.

Nutrition sensitive measures provides measures to correct underlying causes. E.g. Sanitation.

Role of convergence

(1) Nutrition specific measures provide immediate results to the population E.g. ~~Iff~~ Rice fortification for Iron deficiency.

(2) Nutrition sensitive measures provide long term solutions E.g. ~~reducing~~ access of to safe water reduces diarrohea which is cause of child mortality.

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(3) Nutrition sensitive measures provide ~~they~~ sustainable solution to malnutrition

(4) To ensure adequate coverage & and subsidy by government

(5) These work in Tandem, working on one reduces expenditure on other

(6) It promotes concept of integrated Child development via reducing malnutrition and prevention of diseases.

Hence to fulfill SDG 2 of Zero Hunger we need both the approaches.

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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

Recent Budget allocation indicate fall in ~~in~~ the money allocated for MGNREGA.

MGNREGA as lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

(1) Provides employment to unskilled work.

(2) Promote infrastructure creation

(3) Provide unemployment allowance in case of no work.

MGNREGA as victim of fiscal apathy

(1) Reduced availability of work under the scheme

(2) Delay in payment to the workers espicially non-marginalised section

(3) NREGA funds in most states got over mid year due to increased demand during COVID-19 pandemic

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(1/ Low wages ever below floor wages

(2/ non-payment of wages under no work availability clause.

(3/ Reduced MGNREGA fund indicate changing priority of government.

(1/ Focus on skilling of workforce
E.g. PMKVY

(2/ Focus on Entrepreneurship among rural youth.
E.g. DDU-GK Rural livelihood mission. and Agriculture infrastructure fund.

(3/ Promotion of other social security schemes like Ayushman Bharat, PM-KISAN

(4/ Hence, reduced allocation are sign of changing nature of work.

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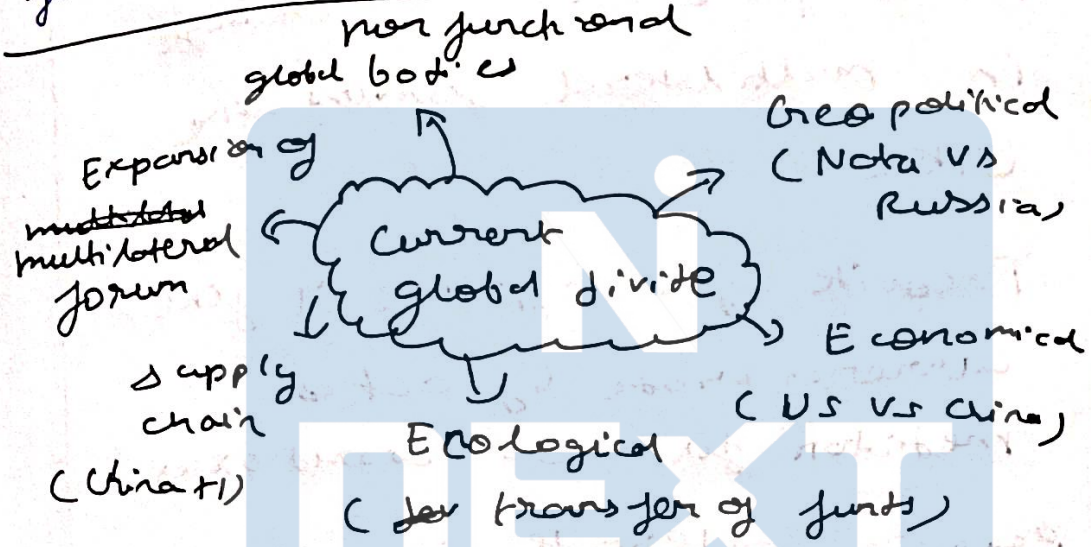
Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"India must leverage, if not manage, the global divides". How can the current geopolitical churn pave the way for India's rise to the global high table?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

The current global world shows fissures which are multidimensional.



~~Role of India in first curb~~

Rise of India to global High table

(1) Use of soft power to prevent and reduce geopolitical tensions E.g. Key role in Ukrain VS Russia

(2) Provide leadership to global south in environmental tech. and just transfer from developed world.

(3) Act as alternate to china in

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global value chain due to high demographic dividend.

(4) Provide for a stable and rule based order in Indo Pacific.

(5) Active proponent of change in multilateral forums like UNSC.

(6) Provide for diffusion of global currency trade by acts mediator for new world order.

(7) Provide alternate dispute resolution
Eg. New Delhi ~~Arbitration~~ Arbitration center.

(8) Huge soft power and diaspora further provide way for Indian leadership.

Eg "Every crisis is an opportunity to rise"

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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 महत्व 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 and Germany are 5th and 4th largest Economies which have deep seated relations.

Significance of Germany in Relation with EU

(1) Huge ~~trade~~ Bilateral with Germany can increase the access to EU markets.

(2) Increased investment in India which can prompt other EU countries.

(3) Fulfills ~~demo~~ supply gap after BREXIT via germany.

(4) People to People contact via student exchange programs like DAAD.

(5) Promotion of global strategic peace and increase India's engagement with EU.

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Like role and impact on Germany and India are similar of Russia Ukrain war.

(6) Promotion of multilateral institution support from EU via Germany as both are member of G4

(7) Promotion of convergence in implementation of COP-26 and COP-27 decision regarding fund and technology transfer

(8) provide Indian view on policy like EU carbon border tax in EU Parliament.

Hence Germany can increase India's engagement with EU

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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.

10th schedule provides for Anti-defection law.

Impact on relation with Individual legislator

(1) Subordination of legislator to party will.

(2) Promotion of use of whip in parliamentary voting

(3) Prevents internal democracy of political parties by curbing dissenting views.

(4) Provides stability to government via and Prevent scope of switching sides by individual legislator

(5) Promotes voting on the party lines rather than own conscience of the ~~parliament~~ member.

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Unintended Consequences

(1) Rise of mass defection as mergers are not banned E.g. M.P., Maharashtra.

(2) Increased partisan role of speaker in dealing with disqualification. (E.g. Delay in Maharashtra)

(3) Reduced accountability of Executive to legislature as they command majority.

(4) Reduced scope of debate and deliberation on the bills and policy.

(5) Reduced role of individual members in promoting will of its constituency.

(6) Prevents diverse views on the issues.

(7) Indirectly violates separation of power as executive head is party leader who appoints

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whip of the house

To improve Working of Anti defection rules:

(1) Dinesh Goswami committee recommended that use of Anti defection only in case of ~~floor~~ no confidence motion.

~~(2) Also Anti defection law~~

(2) Seq Transfer of power from speaker to Election commission or a tribunal

Despite well intentioned thought Anti-defection law had negative repercussion.

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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.

Kesavanand Bharti case of 1973 provided for Basic structure doctrine which is Judicially defined and not codified.

Elastic nature made Judiciary more powerful

(1) Judiciary defines what is Basic structure in cases and hence curbs power of Legislature. E.g. Provides for Judicial review in Article 323B (Chandra kumar case)

(2) Promotes Judicial Supremacy Struck down NJAC Act despite constitutional amendment.

(3) Subvert will of elected representatives of people.
Eg

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(4) Differing Opinions: Indra Sawney case, struck down EWS reservation in 1990s, later upheld 103 constitutional amendment regarding the same

(5) Takes up juridions of executive and legislature.
E.g. recent hearing of same sex marriage

(6) Expansion of Basic structure from case to case.
E.g. S.R. Bommai case listed federalism as Basic.

Utility of Basic structure

(1) Protects the Basic nature of constitution.

(2) Protect rights of people as Article 13 does not protect from legislative action (due procedure established by law)

(3) Promotes progressive nature of Indian state.

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E.g. Navjot Singh Johar Case
legitimise LGBTQ relations.
(decriminalised)

(4) Prevents ~~&~~ State despotism such as 42nd ~~amended~~ amendment where government reduced accountability

(5) Provides continuity of government policy based on constitutional structure and spirit.

Basic structure protects the basic nature of Indian state and rights of people.

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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.

Part III of the constitution provides for the fundmental rights.

Fundamental rights promotes basic rights about equality of freedom of conscience and liberty which are ~~necessa~~ necessity of human development and democracy

Desirability of reasonable restrictions

(1) To ensure rights are enjoyed by all. E.g. Freedom to Protest restrict freedom of movement of others.

(2) To promote public order and public morality: Eg. no restriction on movement of prostitutes and and prevention of hate speech.

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(3) To protect sovereignty and integrity of India.
E.g. Sedition Act.

(4) To promote friendly relation with foreign states so as to foster spirit of mutual interest in internationalism
E.g. Publication of views which could have negative impact

(5) To protect rights of integrity people: Freedom of movement is restricted (inner line permit) under article 19 to some north eastern states

(6) To protect freedom of conscience of citizens: there is restriction on freedom of propogation of religious views.

(7) Affirmative action to backward sections:
E.g. reservation under Article 15 & 16

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To make restrictions more effective

(1) Provide codification of vague words like public order

(2) follow proportionality test set by Apex court while restricting rights

(3) ~~Provide~~ minimize use of restrictions to promote democracy

(4) Answerability of executive restrictions to parliament.

∴ No rights can be unlimited restrictions make fundamental rights pragmatic.

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Q.14 एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने पर निर्णय के महत्त्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S. R. Bommai case dealt with suspension of state government after Babri Masjid demolation.

Significance of Judgement

(1) Restricted will of central government in dismissing state government

(2) Dissolution of house after floor test only.

(3) ~~Federalism~~ Secularism as Basic structure of India.

(4) To Power of Judicial review in case of (R) application of Presidential rule in the state.

(5) (S) Promotion of less use of Powers under article 356 to proclaim presidential rule

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(6) Dissolution of assembly only after proclamation is passed by both houses.

Impact of Judgement

(1) Prevented suspension of state government which had different ruling party than from centre.

(2) Reduced ~~scope of~~ discretion in dissolution of ~~discretion~~ discretion.

(3) Promoted stability of state government.

(4) Reduced instance of Presidential rule

(5) Governance of the state bound by secularism

(6) No automatic dissolution of state legislative assemblies from then on.

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Role of governor and Presidential rule are often bone of contention in federalism.

In this regard recommendations of Sarkaria ~~Co~~ and Punchi commission must be taken on to reduce conflict and deepen federalism.

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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.

73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Act provided for Local self government.

Impediments faced faced by Local self governments

(1) Lack of decentralisation of functions under 11th and 12th so shedule like minor irrigation work.

(2) low devolution of the funds by state governments.

(3) tied nature of funds such as swachh Bharat funds.

(4) low control over functionaries as they are under administrative control of state government

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(5) High Bureaucratic interference such as role of District magistrate.

(6) Low fund generation capacity due to narrow tax domain.

(7) Inadequate infrastructure of Panchayats.

Role of finance and functional decentralisation.

(1) Promotion of Participate governance on important subject like Education, PHCs, etc.

(2) Improvement of infrastructure of panchayats and non Municipality thereby improving functioning.

(3) Formulation of development plans as per local needs of people

(4) Reduced Bureaucratic interference due to untied nature of

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fund.

(5) Self revenue generation improves participation of people

(6) Promotes true decentralisation and reduces interference by state government.

Local self bodies have been earmarked for funds by 15th finance ~~com~~ commission.

Also few municipalities are raising fund via market from municipal bonds.

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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.

SDG aim to reduce impact of Climate change and promote economic social and ecological development.

Role of effective partnership and localised implementation

(1) Provision of local solution which are more effective.
E.g. Johads in provision of safe drinking water SDG (s)

(2) Effective implementation of government plans to achieve SDG
E.g. Swachh Bharat mission
OR Jan Andolan.

(3) Leveraging local expertise in SDG solution.

(4) ~~E.g.~~
Provision on feedback for effectiveness of policy
E.g. Billgates foundation provided

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mosquito nets in africa which failed to curb malaria.

(5) Continous improvement of SDG plans based on feedback.

(6) leveraging power of cooperative and increase of scale.
E.g. AMUL in reducing poverty and Hunger

(7) Sustainable long term solution

(8) Reduce cost of implementation due to use of local knowledge and resources

(9) Promotes LIFE (Lifestyle for Change) which acts on SDG 10 & 11 (Responsible Consumption and reduced inequities.

(10) Better monitoring of program

Challenges

(1) Reduced devolution of funds to local bodies

(2) Low expertise of locals to

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view bigger picture

& low awareness

To improve effectiveness of local cooperations we need to increase funding of local self governments.

Also - there is need for capacity building among locals.

Further there is need for competative federalism as being done by NITI aayog by SDG ~~India~~ state index.

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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.

POSH (prevention of sexual harassment at workplace) Act, 2013 provided for safeguard for women.

→ Complaint mechanism
→ grievance redressal committee
→ codification of harassment act.
→ Limited success in raising awareness

(1) Grievance redressal committee often include top executive who might be the one charged.
(2) lack of formation of such complaint mechanism
(3) Clause of minimum workers to form such committee
(4) Inadequate understanding of the act among employees and employer

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(5) No effective monitoring mechanism.

Factors hindering in unorganised Sectors

(i) lack of employee record due to contract nature of work.

(ii) lack of awareness of such laws of employee

(iii) lack of proof with the victim

(iv) lack of legal education and accessibility.

(v) Nature of workers usually include illiterate migrant - unskilled workers.

(vi) Social acceptance of sexual harassment Acts. crimes

(vii) Lack of Bargaining Power with workers

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To Bridge the GAP

(i) Promotion of capacity building.

(ii) Mandatory record maintenance by employer

(iii) Access to legal mechanism via NALSA

(iv) Behaviour nudge against even small & harassment acts.

(v) Increased monitoring by state labour department.

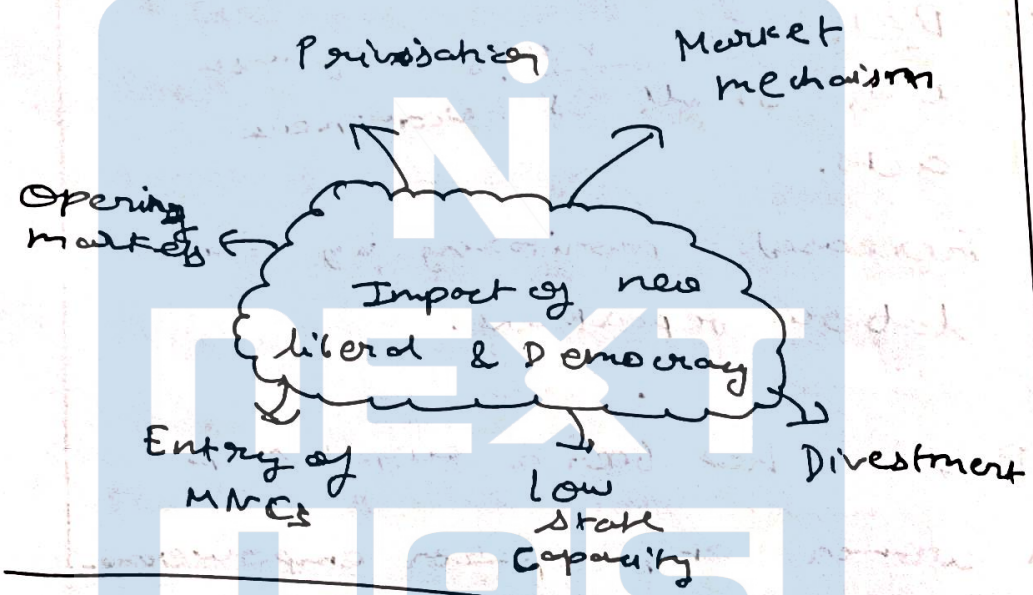
POSH has been a right step in women ~~emancipation~~ empowerment its implement has been challenging.

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

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

Neo liberal^ and globalisation reforms have led to introduction of LPG reforms in India



Challenges faced by in service delivery

(1) Changed role from provider of service to facilitator.
Eg. Airlines are fully privatised

(2) Income of market mechanism which reduces control over price

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E.g. private costs of treatment at private hospitals.

b) FDI promotes capital intensive industries which further reduce employment in the nation.

c) Reduced capacity of state due to low revenue and control.
E.g. Reduced dividends from PSUs lead to reduced subsidy in other sectors.

d) Opening of market even in food security is being demand at WTO.

e) Adherence to global standard despite shortage in nation.
E.g. during early Lockdown shortage of N-95 masks.

Reforms in public service delivery

a) Skilling of people for capital intensive work.

b) Leveraging private sector in providing service delivery

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E.g. Ayushman Bharat

(3) Using divestment fund for improving infrastructure

(4) Change civil service values from rule based to role based order (Ek mission karna yagni)

(5) Promotion of Voluntary sector (NGOs) in service delivery.

(6) Using global solution for local problems.

~~Eg:~~ ~~Race~~

(7) leveraging access to global market to improve capability of Indians.

Globalisation has been a ~~double~~ double edge ~~se~~ sword.

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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 - Sino relations have been a dynamic mix bag and guise of both Asian superpowers will further impact it.

India's ability to counter China

(1) Promotion of rule based democratic order.
E.g. QUAD.

(2) Challenge Hegemony in Indo pacific due to strategic location

(3) Promotion of soft loans in neighbourhood against BRI of China

(4) Alternate supply chain location as being discussed in China +1 strategy.

(5) Regional net security providers

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Eg. Sagar policy.

(6) ~~Engagement with~~

(6) Current Geopolitical order:

India is close to west and Russia

(7) Economically India is 5th largest economy.

(8) Militarily India is 3rd largest.

(9) India provided shelter to Dalai Lama

Areas of Convergence

(1) Shared ~~Historic~~ Cultural relations of ~~Buddhism~~ Buddhism and cultural exchange

(2) Increased Trade relation among India and China

(3) Engagement in Multilateral forums like SCO and BRICS

(4) Promotion of South - South cooperation

(5) Demand for ~~technology~~ technology and funding

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transfer by Developed world to combat climate change

(b) Sharing of Brahmaputra Hydrological data.

(c) United stand at WTO regarding food ~~debt~~ subsidies

Indo-Sino relations are a unique set of convergence and divergence

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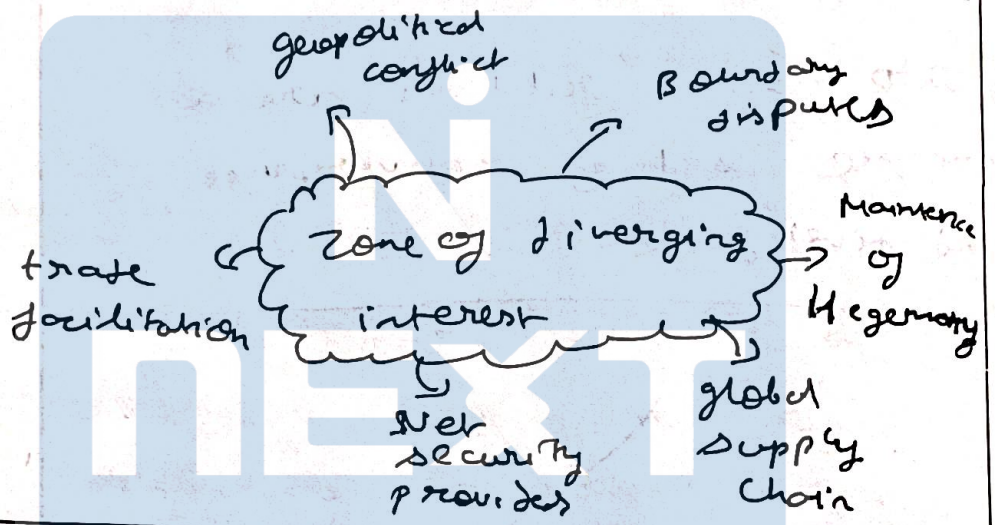
Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(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 zone include region from ~~wes~~ Eastern Pacific to western Indian Ocean.



Global security Initiative superceding QUAD

(1) Centrality of China in Indo pacific.

(2) ~~Chinese~~ Chinese string of pearls policy provides more naval bases

(3) China Developing infrastructure

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with help of Belt and Road initiative

(i) Unreliability of US as a ~~partner~~ power partner

(ii) Diverging vision of QUAD members.
Eg. U.S. want militarisation
India wants promotion of
rule based order

(iii) Up coming of more forums like
AUKUS

(iv) ~~Eliminates~~ Australian ~~separation~~ dependence
of trade with China

QUAD will remain relevant

(i) ~~Loose~~ geographical extend of
QUAD nations.

(ii) Soft power enjoyed by
QUAD

(iii) Formation of other forums
Indo pacific Economic
framework (IPEF) which
further reinforce relation
among members.

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(4) No clarity on structure of Global security initiative

(5) Failure of Debt trap diplomacy nudging nation toward democratic regimes.

(6) Limited engagement of China with other superpowers of the region.

Indo pacific's geography promotes centrality of India Hence India will play a dominating role in the future of region.