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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : PTTP22032

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 11/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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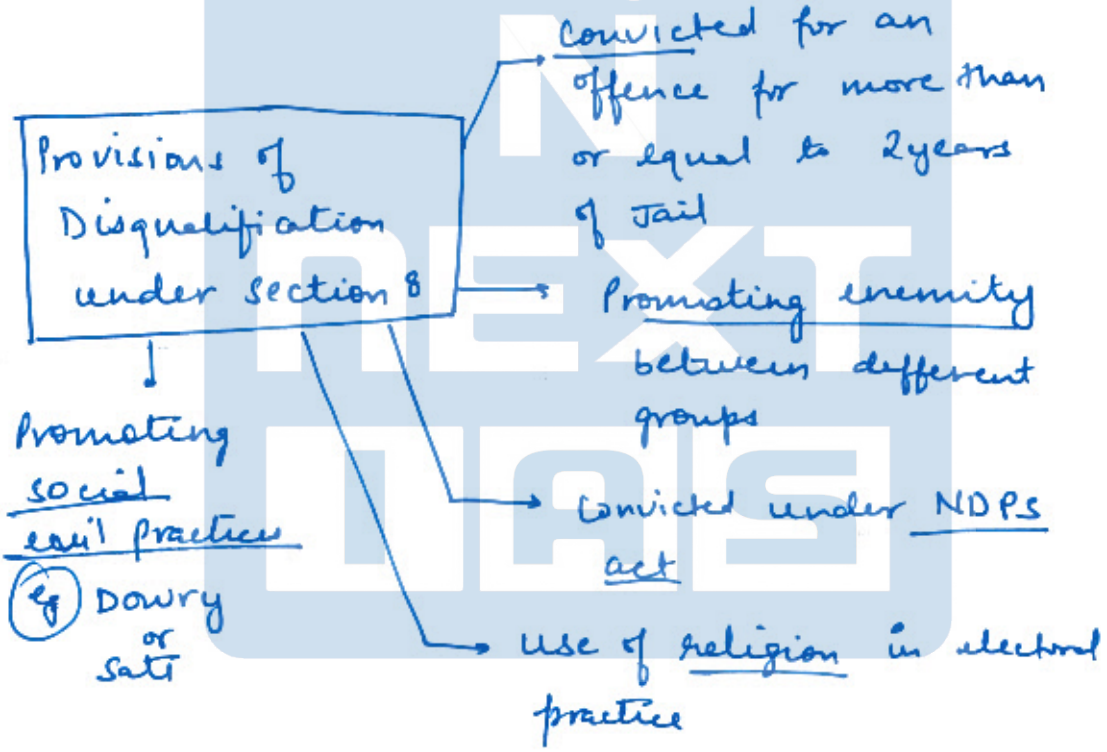
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

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

The recent disqualification of Waynad MP under section 8 of RPA 1951 have brought forth the need to resolve its ambiguity.



Ambiguities

1) Vague terminologies Eg Promoting enemity

2) Rational of provision of 2year jail term.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Time limit to act upon.

↳ SC in Lily Thomas Case, 2013 removed 3 months time limit on conviction as unconstitutional.

4) Possibility of misuse of ambiguities.

Way Forward

1) Define terms properly to limit misuse.

2) Including new provisions for disqualification

↳ (Eg) Provision of Hate speech should be added.

Removal of ambiguities under section 8 of RPA 1951 act is sin qua non to uphold free and fair election along with democratic principles.

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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.

26th November, 1949 the constitution was adopted as the supreme law of the land.

Constitution as skeleton

1) Provides for basis of Parliamentary democracy (eg) Article 75

2) Federalism as present by 7th schedule.

3) Formation of organs of states
   - Legislature
   - executive
   - judiciary

   to uphold Seperation of Power

4) Provision for composition and term of constitutional bodies
   (eg) article 79 : Parliament
   art 148 : CAG
   article 124 & 217 : SC & HC

Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutionalism refers to limited government.

Constitutionalism as soul of Democracy

1.) Protection of Fundamental Rights

(Eg) Article 13(2)

2.) Provision of checks and balances

(Eg) Council of Minister responsible to Lok Sabha

3) Principle of Judicial Review

(Eg) article 32, 226

4) Federalism as a limit to Unions power.

5) Written nature and rigid procedure of constitutional amendment.

Therefore Constitution act both as skeleton and provides Constitutionalism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 introduced via finance Act, 2017 as a measure to improve electral funding.

Electoral Bonds as Double Edged Sword

Positive Benefits

1) KYC norms have increased transparency
2) Reduced usage of cash economy
3) Purchased via Bank route increases traceability.
4) Anonymity to donors prevents harassment.

Negative issues

1) Conditions on who can donate removed.
   ↳ Promote crony capitalism

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Anonymity of Donors → quid pro quo
↳ against mandate of RTI which allow people to gain access.

3) Possible misuse by Union government
↳ SBI, new Delhi branch can be asked to furnish detail with respect to electoral bonds.

4) Political parties not required to keep record of donor.

While electoral bonds have reformed electoral funding it have certain issues which reinforces opacity.

Way Forward

1) Political parties to furbish data of electoral bonds.
2) Need to relook on anonymity of donors.
3) State funding of election - Suggested by ECI

Transparent electoral funding is essential for free and fair election.

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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 Indian Constitution provides for State to bring Uniform civil code for its citizen.

Recently demand for UCC have been debated on content of bringing gender equality.

Instances of Gender Inequality in civil matters

1) Non uniform age of marriage.
   - ↳ Promoting child marriage
   - ↳ early child birth affecting maternal and child health.

2) Issues of Divorce
   - ↳ Eg Triple Talaq

3) Inheritance to property is highly disfavourable for women

Candidates must not write on this margin

UCC as a solution

1) Uniformity in civil matters irrespective of gender
2) Upholding principle of equality (article 14)
3) Prevent wrongful practices.
   - Eg Triple Talaq still practiced despite SC ban.

Issues with UCC

1) Uniformity seen as attack on diverse culture of India.
2) seen as majoritarianism by minorities
3) seen negative response from tribals.
4) Even laws which promote women benefits not seen major success
   - Eg child marriage still occuring

There is a need to have discussion with all major stakeholders to avoid any mistrust and misunderstandig.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Appointed by President, Governor is the head of the state.

Constitutional Role of ~~Government~~ Governor

1) Excercise executive power as head of state.
2) Appoint Chief Minister and Council of ministers on advice of CM. (article 163)
3) Appointing subordinate judiciary in consultation with HC
4) Assent state bills to provide status of Act. (article 200)
5) Excercising Pardoning power under article 161.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Governor contribution in

Governance of state

→ Getting information from council of minister with respect to bills and governance

→ Summoning of Legislative assembly

Reinforcing Principle of federalism

→ Sending bills for President assent which have affect on federal relations

→ recommending President's rule if state machinery fails

Issues with role of ~~Governance~~ Governor

1) Delayed in assenting bills
   - (eg) TN governor on NEET bill

2) on role of Chancellor of Universities
   - (Eg) Kerala Governor

3) On issue of summoning assembly
   - (Eg) Punjab governor

4) role in disqualification

Governor is lynchip between Union and State. Therefore should act in unbias according to Constitution

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

World Bank defined good governance as effective and efficient management of resources for growth of nation.



Fig 1 : Principle values of Good Governance

Social Accountability law provides a legal backing and standard for social accountability along with provision of penalty for inaction.

Social Accountability law leading to good governance

1.) Ensure social audit

2) Ensure transparency & accountability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Ensuring effectiveness and efficiency.

4) Responsibility of position holders to take action against inefficiency and corruption

Social Accountability law as booster of citizens participation

1) Defined provision and mechanism for social auditing.

2) Action as per law boost confidence.

3) Legal backing promotes trust in government and governance.

Way Forward

1) need to increase awareness about law

2) Action against corruption need to be taken in limited time.

3) Training of officers to act as per law.

Therefore social accountability law can lead to good governance and increased participation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Recently as per Global Hunger Index (2022) India ranked 107/121 nations a slip from earlier ranking of 101/109.

NFHS-5 data → child wasting : 32%.
→ child stunting : 19%.

These two highlights the need to tackle child undernutrition in India

Convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive

Nutrition specific refers to process through which deficiency of specific nutritions can be corrected

(Eg) Fortification of Rice to include VitA, iron

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Nutrition sensitive refers to increasing awareness with respect to nutritional value and moderation required in meals.

(9) POSHAN abhiyaan - calorie specific meal prepared keeping consideration of age of child.

Convergence is needed because:

1) Low awareness about both can hamper action against child undernutrition.

2) To promote millets and local variety Grains which can address specific and general deficiency.

3) To change food consumption pattern.
   - unhealthy to healthy
   - shift from filling stomach to fulfilling health.

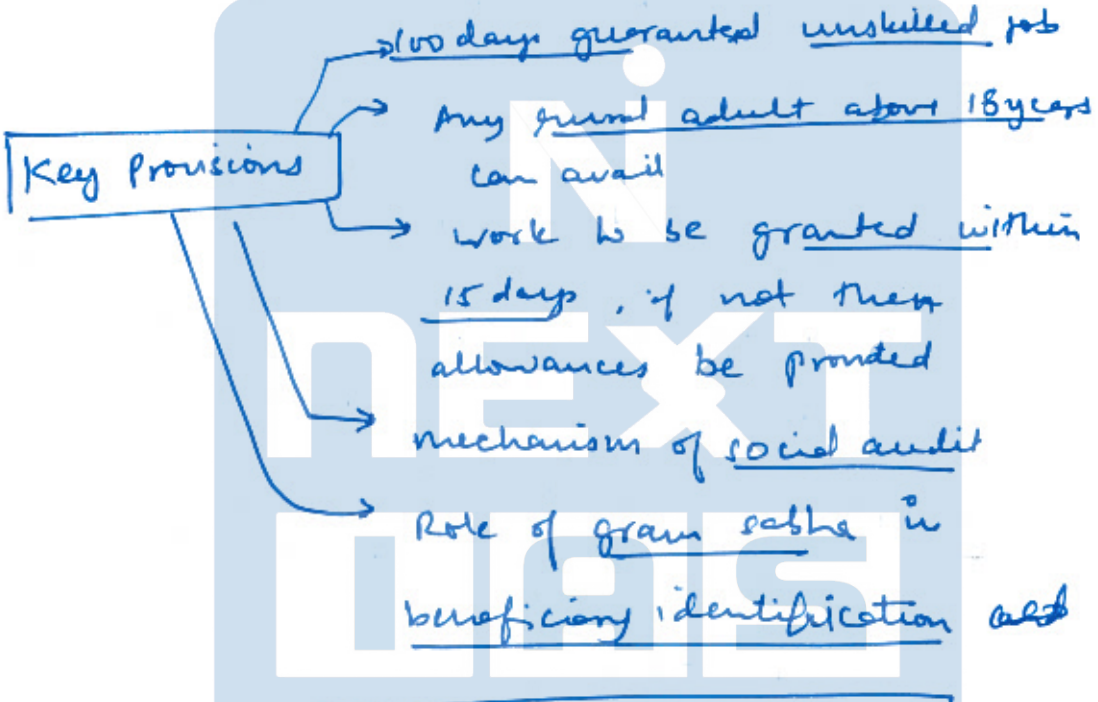
Tackling child undernutrition is essential to achieve SDG 3 of Quality health and SDG 2 of no hunger.

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Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA was enacted in 2005 as a tool for rural poverty alleviation and rural development.



MGNREGA as rural poverty alleviation

1) Unskilled job for 100 days.
2) safety net during covid-19
3) 1/3 jobs for women → women empowerment
4) capital asset creation under work done
   ↳ multiplier effect
   ↳ increased standard of living and rural connectivity.

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MGNREGA

MGNREGA as victim of fiscal apathy

1) 18%. reduced budgetary allowances
   ↳ currently ₹ 60,000 crore granted
2) State unable to pay their shares.
3) 40% expenditure on raw material
   ↳ affects quality of assets.
4) Recently, due to fund shortage
   ↳ SC/ST workers got payment earlier than non SC/ST workers. This can lead to low enrollment in future
5) Beneficiary identification inclusion - exclusion error results in fund leakage.
6) Aadhar based payment can result in inaccessibility to payment due to non availability of devices and infra

MGNREGA scheme is

enacted not only for poverty alleviation but also upholding welfare notion of State.

Fiscal capacity of scheme need to be augmented.

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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 world order is based on multipolarity a distinct shift from unipolar and bipolar world of post and pre cold war respectively.

Current Geopolitical Churn

1) US-China rivalry
2) Ukraine crises and inability of western nations to deal with it.
3) Increasing voices of Global South.
4) EU crises post Brexit and covid.

Amidst this there is need for India to leverage and manage the current geopolitics to rise to high table

Ways to rise to high table

1) Vocalising for reforms at UNSC, with

Candidates must not write on this margin

permanent seat for India.

2) Leveraging G-20, to raise the voice of global south.

3) Leveraging its soft power to assist Africa's growth of development.

4) Raise issue of SIDS nations on climate change forums

5) Engage in multilateral forums and shift toward multialignment

(Eg) QUAD, BRICS, SCO

UNSC, UNHRC, ASEAN meets

6) Countering terrorism and bringing global peace

7) Resolving Ukraine-Russia war by leveraging its partnership.

8) Voicing for Rule based Indo-Pacific

Therefore India needs to play proactive role to reap dividends of the geopolitical churn.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 relationship is based on shared values of democratic principles and aspiration of rule based world order

Germany - India's gateway to European Union (EU)

1) Largest trading partner of India in EU

2) Cooperation in making UNSC more democratic.

(Eg) G4

3) India - Germany have partnership in technology development.

4) Germany's position can be leveraged to renegotiate BTIA with EU.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Energy crisis due to Ukraine-Russia war can act as catalyst for deeper connection.

6) Post Brexit India need new partner to replace Britain in EU.

Challenges in India-Germany relations

1) Trade below potential.

2) Interference of Germany in India's internal matters.

3) Germany-China ties better compared to India.

4) France as more reliable partner based on 25 years partnership.

EU holds great significance for India to achieve its vision of reformed and rule oriented multipolar world. Hence, India needs to improve ties with Berlin and find common agendas for cooperation

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Anti Defection Law was introduced by 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985.

It added part X to the constitution with aim of promoting stable government and preventing Horse trading of legislators.

Impact of ADL on relationship between politicol parties and Individual legislator

Provision: Acting against party direction and such action not condoned within 15 days draws disqualificatio on grounds of defection.

1) Reduced role of Individual legislator

2) Frequent issue of whips binds legistor to party line.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Promote high command culture.

4) Party order given preferance over constituency demands thus breaching trust of vote.

Unintended Consequences of ADL on functioning of Democracy

1) Wholesale defection:

↳ recent fall of Maharashtra government due to infaction division in party

2) No restriction on reelection:

↳ As per ADR, between 2016-2020 12 Rajya Sabha member got reelected after defection.

3) Partisan role of speaker on deciding disqualifications erode trust on position.

(Eg) Mizoram speaker took time before SC in Keisham Meghachandra case gave 3 month time limit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Vague terminologies misused to bypass defection disqualifications

Way forward

1) 2nd ARC : Define terminologies to prevent ambiguity

2) Haleem committee : Define political party to bring under AOL

3) Dinesh Goswami committee
↳ decision on defection be given to President on advice of Election commission.

4) Provision to prevent reelection of defector.

5) Time limit to decide on defection cases.

Therefore to uphold the spirit of Anti Defection law, there is need to review it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Basic structure Doctrine was laid down by Supreme Court in Keshavanda Bharati Case, 1973.

The Doctrine delineates features of the Indian constitution which are essential to uphold the characteristics of constitution.

Issues with Basic structure Doctrine

(I) STRUCTURAL AMBIGUITY

↳ Not defined in constitution

↳ not mentioned in Constituent assembly debates

↳ Formed on thin Majority 7 against 6.

↳ Not fully described as to what constitutes Basic structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Promotes limitless judicial authority

↳ Invisible amendment on Parliament power done by judiciary.

↳ Used by Judiciary to reverse Constitutional amendments.

Eg Minerva mills case in response to 42nd amendment.

↳ used by judiciary to declare NJAC unconstitutional

However, Basic structure have also upheld in promoting Constitutionalism and protecting rights of citizen

Eg IR Coelho Case → 9th schedule not fully immune from judicial review

KS Puttaswamy Case → Proportionality test and upholding Basic structure Doctrine

Candidates must not write on this margin

Along with this in NJAC case SC upheld judicial independence as basic structure which is essential for rule of law.

Judiciary in context of use of Basic structure doctrine have been conservative. It is only used to check validity of constitutional amendments. In this scenario judiciary restraints its power.

Therefore, Basic structure doctrine does not make judiciary powerful with respect to executive. Rather it upholds the supremacy of constitution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 inalienable rights of an individuals that are essential for their holistic development and to limit the power of state.

Part 3 of the Indian Constitution provides for Fundamental Rights from Article 14 - 32

Desirability of Reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights

1) Freedom of speech and expression (article 19)

↳ unfettered speech and expression can cause enimity between different communities (eg) Hate speech.

↳ Restrictions to uphold integrity and freindly foreign relations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ To protect dignity of individual

(Eg) DEFAMATION

↳ To prevent sedition against sovereign Government.

2) Freedom of Religion (article 25)

↳ To protect interest of minorities

↳ To prevent inter & intra religious domination.

3) Freedom of movement and to settle

↳ To maintain public order

↳ To protect interest STs (eg ILP systems)

4) Reasonable restrictions on profession is needed to maintain morality.

5) To uphold the position of institution of Judiciary (eg) Contempt of court

Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with restrictions

1) Fundamental rights have both intrinsic value of development and instrumental value to raise voices.

2) Ambiguous terms (Eg) Morality, Public order
   └ give government upper hand

3) Dissent is safety valve of Democracy.

4) Fundamental rights not bestowed upon by State.

5) Extent of restriction not clarified

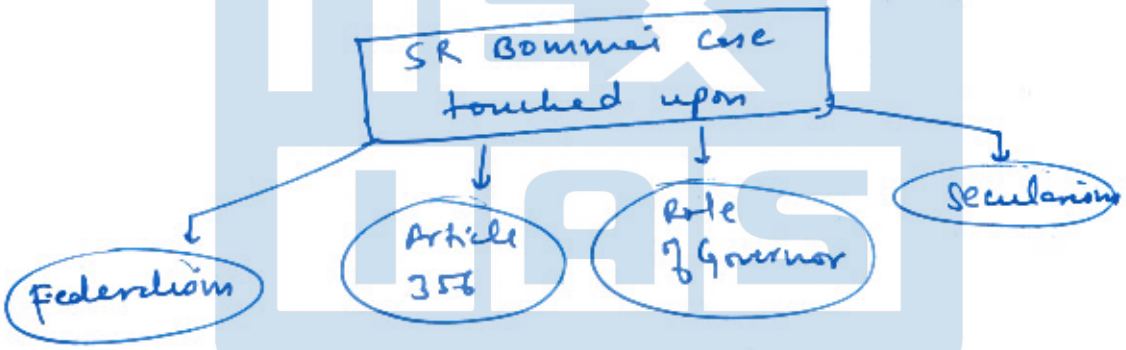
To uphold the basis of Fundamental Rights and their value for individual, there is need to balance extent of restriction. Along with this focus on promoting Fundamental Duties

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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.

SR Bommai case, 1994 was a significant judgement which had impact on federal structure with respect to extent of union control on state administration.



On Federalism

→ The judgement upheld as federalism as one of the features of Basic structure Doctrine.

On Secularism

→ It upheld secularism as envisioned

Candidates must not write on this margin

In Preamble and constitution as basic structure.

→ It upheld that state policies which favour particular religion stand ultra vires of Indian constitution.

On Role of Governor

1) Under article 356, floor test need to be performed to augment the support of government.

2) It cannot be justified on discretion of Governor.

On Article 356

→ President Rule under article 356 need to be used only under certain circumstances.

→ Government cannot be dismissed

Candidates must not write on this margin

based on observation of Governor that State is not following centre's direction

→ Ground for Application of President Rule subject to judicial review.

Impact

1) uphold secular credential of Indian State
2) Routing to President's rule minimised
3) Upheld Basic structure Doctrine
4) Role of Governor clarified.

Therefore, SR Bommai case act as landmark judgement having strengthened federal character.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

'Participation of people is maximum when power is closer to them'.

To uphold principle of decentralization 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment were enacted to bring local self government.

Key features

1) 3rd tier of federalism.
2) 11th & 12th schedule added
3) Participative Democracy
4) Women empowerment (1/3 seat reserved)
5) SC/ST empowerment via seat reservation.
6) Participation in governance process.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impediments faced by local self Governance

(A) Funds

1) Tied nature of grants from Central and State government

2) Low internal revenue generation.

3) More expenditure on revenue.

4) 15th Finance Commission : entry level conditionalities

(B) Functions

1) Not fully devolved.

(Eg) Except Kerala no other state have given all functions

2) Creation of Parallel Bodies.

(Eg) Haryana : Rural Development Authority
Delhi : Delhi Jal Board under the govt.

(C) Functionaries

1) Proxy representation (Eg) Panch Pati

2) Vacancies in secretarial post.

3) Low experience in administration affect functioning

Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1) Amending Constitution for making transfer of function compulsory.

2) Training of local administration

3) Use of ICT and modern technologies.

4) Increasing internal revenue generation

5) Timely release of fund from state and centre

6) 2nd ARC : Activity Mapping for better functioning

7) Sarkaria Commission
   - forming state election commission for regular election

8) Use of Municipal Bonds to raise fund.

9) Better auditing to ensure fiscal responsibilities

Effective decentralisation is essential to turn paper democracy into substantive democracy

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Recently, NITI Aayog launched report on localisation of SDGs target for faster achievement.

Benefits of localised implementation of SDGs

1) Principle of decentralisation : People are more participative if power closer to them

2) localised solution for local problems.

3) leveraging knowledge of tribals to achieve ~~SDG~~ SDG related to sustainable environment at large.

4) Foster cooperation among multi stakeholders and leveraging their strength.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Efficient utilisation of funds as solutions are adopted as per need.

6) Bottom up approach instead of one shoe size fits all.

7) Generate within local people the need to achieve SDG and in longer run sustainable environmental use

8) Localized problems solutions can be leveraged as competition among state to adopt better practices.

9) Utilising PRIs and urban local bodies with their expertise.

10) Multistakeholder approach by using NGOs and SHG for better synergy and accelerated process.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in localization of SDGs

1.) Fund availability limited

2.) Not all SDGs can be localised

(eg) SDG 17

3.) Monitoring progress can be challenging.

4.) Multistakeholder will require ~~multiple human resource~~ along with divergent view points.

Achievement of SDG by 2030 is essential and cannot be compromised. Need is to leverage SDG which can be effectively solved at localised level while other SDGs can be solved at federal level.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

POSH Act was implemented in 2013 to prevent sexual harrasment at workplace. Thus ensuring women empowerment by offering safe work environment.

Provision of POSH Act

1) Defined sexual harrasment taking in account all possible ways.

2) Applicable to organised and unorganised sector.

3) Formation of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) with half women member and 1 NGO member.

4) Defined time limit for taking action

Candidates must not write on this margin

5] Monetary Penalty for delayed action.

Limited Success

1) 16/30 National sports federation have not formed ICC

2) low complaints and action taken report.

Reasons for limited success

1) ICC to be formed in firms having 10 or more members.
   ↳ 90% informal economy

2) Low awarenes within inforal sector

3) Procedure for complain registration not known

4) Social stigma & job loss threat.

5) Delayed action results in harrasment and isolation at workplace.

6) ICC do not have NGO member which affect neutral working

Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategy to make POSH Act comprehensive

1) Awareness campaign with the help of NGOs

2) Increasing monetary penalty to create deterrance.

3) Provision be included to protect job security of women filing complain in informal sector.

4) District complaint committee need to act proactively.

5) Review law to have ICC for smaller workforce.

Effective implementation of POSH Act in unorganised sector is essential to uphold women empowerment and dignity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

The increasing phenomenon of Globalisation and 1991 LPG reforms have transformed both welfare state and civil services.

The newfound role of State have been changed from ~~Regu~~ Provider and Regulator to Facilitator.

Ground for new type of civil services based on

1.) Fostering innovation

↳ Leveraging emerging technologies like AI, ML to deliver public services.

2.) Fulfilling Global commitments

↳ (Eg) Panchamrita taken at COP26 require civil services to take proactive role.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Acting as facilitator for private sector to flourish in the new era along with state.

Challenges faced in Service Delivery

1) Rule oriented civil services less flexible in service delivery.

2) Risk aversive civil service does not take innovation in service delivery.

3) Lack of training in modern ICT technology affects efficiency in service delivery.

4) Generalists nature of civil services not in sync with emerging services.

5) Cylindrical promotion not based on merit reduces commitment hence effectiveness of service delivery reduces.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed

1) Mid career training of civil servants.

2) Training to utilise new technologies

(Eg) use of AI/ML for targeted delivery and as a pilot survey on efficiency of proposed service.

3) Lateral Entry with specialists in workforce

↳ new areas of cyber space require specialisation.

4) Merit based promotion to bring innovation and rewarding the same in service delivery.

5) Policy to delineate role of private sector to avoid regulatory choleshot.

Therefore a reform is needed to adopt the service delivery in the present day order.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 relation is based on 3Cs

i.e Cooperation, Competition and Confrontation.

Difficulties in India-China relations

(A) Confrontations

1) Border skirmishes
   - Eg: Galwan valley clashes 2020

2) Territorial integrity
   - Eg: China's renaming of Arunachal Pradesh areas.

3) In multilateral forums
   - Eg: Formation of QUAD seen by China as India's challenge in Indo-Pacific

4) BRI and CPEC against India's sovereignty

5) China's support to Pakistan in terrorism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Competition

1.) India's rising power in South asia seen as against hegemonistic goals of China.

2.) India's Policy of SAGAR against String of Pearls of China.

3.) Post-covid India emerging as resilient manufacturing destination
↳ (Eg) CHINA + 1 policy

4) Competition in Africa between China and India

Area of Convergence

1) Multilateral forums
↳ SCO, BRICS : see cooperation between India and China

2) on issue of climate change and use of fossil fuel.

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3) Trade relations between both countries.

4) Diplomatic ties and military talks to amicably solve border issue.

Way Forward

1) India need to leverage SCO to set China on its policy of Terrorism.

2) Increasing trade in favour of India.

3) Mutual settlement of Border challenges.

4) Synergy in raising voice of Global South

5) Increasing India's influence in Indo Pacific to gain net security Provider

PANCHSHEEL Policy can act as guiding light for India - China relation.

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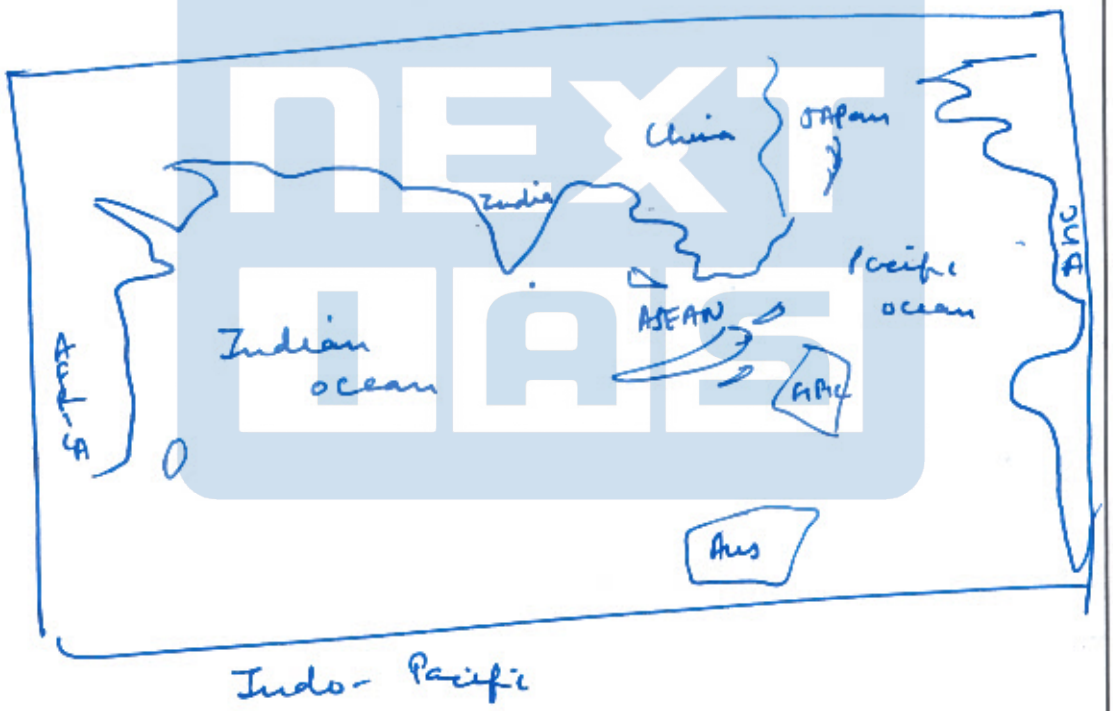
Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(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 is a geopolitical construct which expands and includes nations in and around Indian ocean and Pacific Ocean.



Indo-Pacific

Indo-Pacific as zone of diverging Interest and Priorities

→ Divergent views :

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) India wants net security provider role and rule based order.

2) China wants to expand in Indo-Pacific via BRI and Maritime Policy.

3.) USA to contain China in the region

4.) ASEAN to create economic ties in the region

→ Convergence is based on
- Rule based order
- Respecting territorial integrity
- Maintaining freedom of trade routes
- sustainable use of marine resources in Indo pacific

Global security Initiative superceding QUAD?

1.) GSI initiative of China to counter QUAD and maintain security of the region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Possibility of superceding

↳ BRI partners may join

↳ Asian countries may have similar interest / contrast QUAD varied interest

Possibility of not superceding

↳ Dominating role of China in South China Sea.

↳ Soft Power of QUAD members make QUAD more inclusive

↳ QUAD not military grouping

Therefore, possibility of QSI superceding QUAD ultimately lies whether QUAD adopts to new challenges and engage with more stakeholder in the region to become more inclusive.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS