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Registration Number : - Date of Examination : 24.8.23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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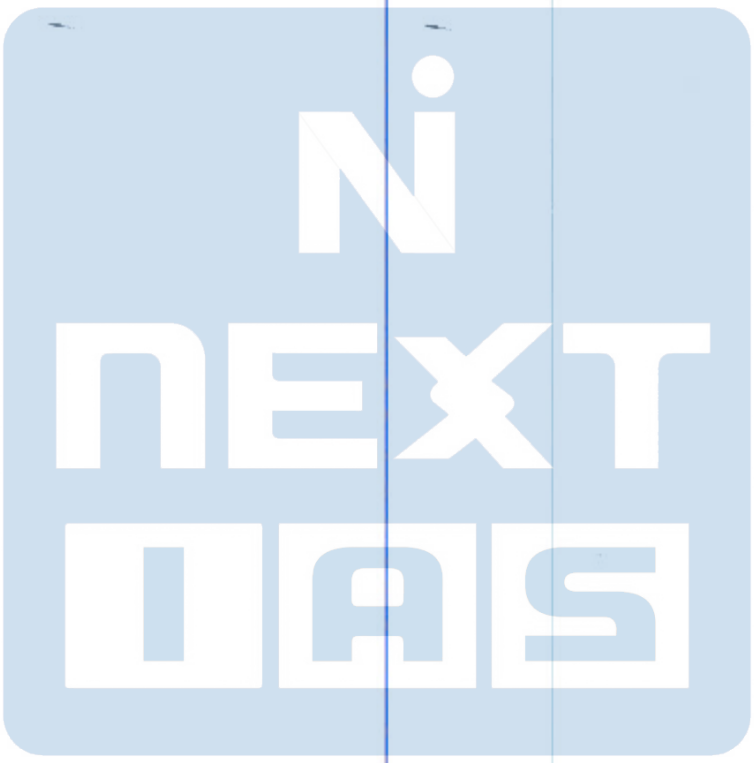
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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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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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.

RPA, 1951 Section 8 deals with disqualification of elected representatives based on their conviction and imprisonment time

Issues

1) No time limit on disqualification of Candidate once conviction happens Eg: A Manipur Candidate despite conviction was not disqualified for 3 years

2) Role of Speaker — to disqualify Can be partisan. No action can be taken by Speaker sometimes

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3) In Lilly Thomas Case – SC said that DQ is from the instance of Conviction.

4) Ambiguity in Section 8(2) and 8(3) regarding time for disqualification.

Way forward

1) Amend RPA, 1951

2) Reduce power of Speaker in DQ and instead have a Committee look after it.

3) Reduce partisanship and follow Lily Thomas Case in spirit.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitutionalism refers to the spirit of the Constitution ie. the values it engrains.

Const'n as a skeleton

1) Provides only framework and guiding principles for laws.

2) Can be amended → Provides the essence for the nation to function.

3) All interpretations and judgements flows from it.

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Constitutionalism ensures that this framework is being followed in spirit.

1) Supreme Court → Judgements like Kesavananda Bharti, Minnerva Mills etc. show Constitutionalism.

2) Regular elections and functioning of Constitutional bodies - UPSC, EC, CAG is an example.

3) Trust in government elected by the people is Constitutionalism.

Thus the basis of democracy flows from the Constn and its Constitutionalism is the living entity executed by the people of this nation.

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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 बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral Bonds are non transferable bonds through which funding to political parties can be made anonymously.

- Since 2018 till 2022 - Rs 10,000 crores have been given to parties through them.

Pros of EBs

1) Anonymous donations - no witch hunting of individuals or companies making donations.

2) Legal Money - as it is transferred through SBI.

3) Check on black money in funding of elections.

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4) Reduces Criminalization of Politics by reducing Misuse of Money Power.

Yet, it is a double edged Sword as Concerns raised by Election Commission and Association for Democratic Reforms:

Issues w/th EBs

1) Unchecked corporate funding → as Pvt. firms allowed to donate as per their will.

2) Foreign interference possible - Money from abroad can come in.

3) Not fully anonymous → govt. Can know the fund givers.

4) Majority funding to Political Party in Power.

Therefore, while EBs are a welcome step, its concerns need to be addressed to ensure free and fair elections.

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Q.4 समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 of the Constitution mandates the government for a UCC to administer personal laws uniformally and universally to all citizens.

Gender equality debate

1) Current Personal Laws → Hindu Code Bill, Shariat Act, 1937 do not establish equality wrt. to succession and inheritance.

2) Women treated as second class citizens having limited access to property.

UCC is seen as a way to correct this anomaly.

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Challenges

1) Violation of Right to Religion (Art. 25) → as claimed by the opposers of UCC.

→ It is seen as tampering with religious dictates. ~~and seen as~~ and seen as interference by State.

2) Orthodoxy and Patriarchy → Prevents women from getting equal rights.

3) Diversity in Religious laws → Difficult to find a common ground in a diverse nation like India to bring uniformity.

Way Forward

1) Law Commission → Correct gender injustices in personal laws instead of bringing UCC

2) Take inspiration from Goa's Portuguese Civil code.

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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 153 establishes the Office of Governor as the Head of the federal Unit i.e. State.

One school of thought views the Office as Merely a "rubber stamp" to function on the "Aid and advice of Council of Ministers" (Article 163)

Yet, it is a position of Profound essence as:

1) Article 163 - Uses "discretion" as and when required.

Eg: In case of hung assembly, whom to form the government.

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2) Acts as a bridge between Union and State government → reinforces federalism.

3) Article 356 - President's Rule → takes over administration and functioning of the State.

4) Furnishes information from CM when required

5) Participates in appointment of High Court Judges, oath to chief Minister and State Cabinet Ministers.

6) Administers tribal areas in 6th Schedule States and Union territories (Article 239 AA)

Yet, Governor should not become a "super limb of legislation" and follow the guidelines laid down by Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission

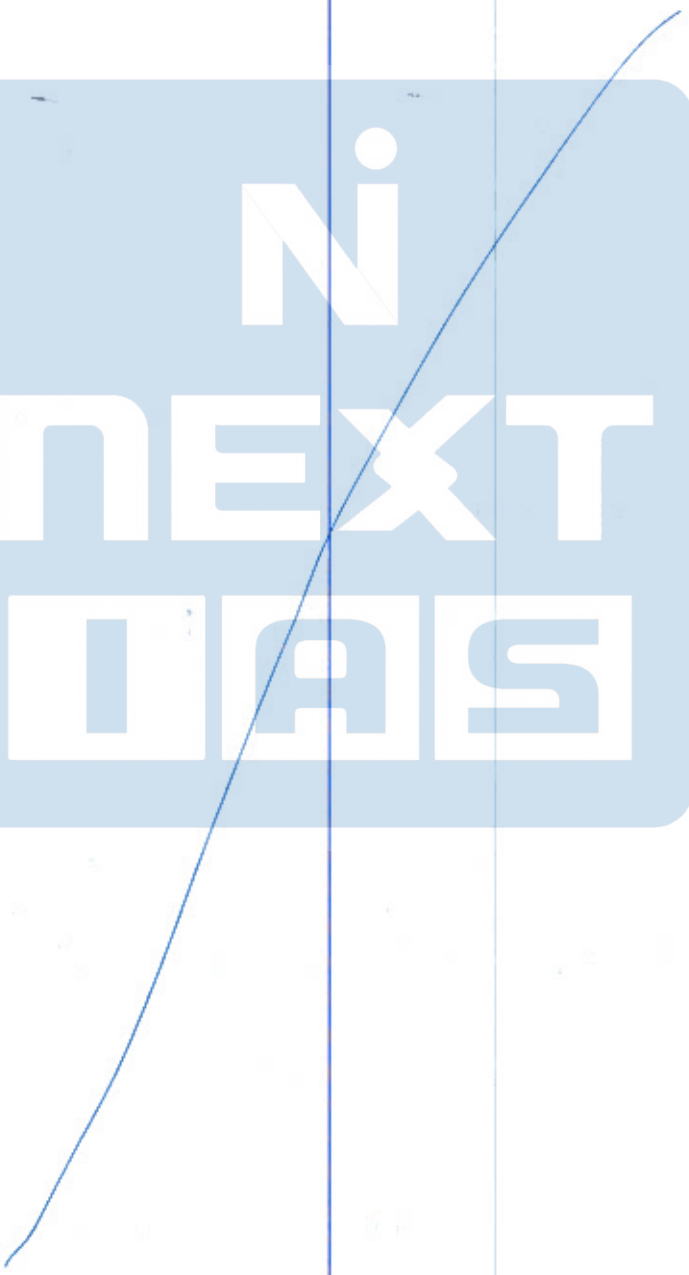
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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(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.



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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.

As per NFHS-5 Survey, Over 30% of children are Stunted and wasted in India showing undernutrition.

→ 57% girls suffer from anaemia.

Nutrition Specific & Sensitive interventions

1) Fortification and biofortification of oil, milk, salt etc.

2) Regular monitoring and surveys identifying missing nutrients

3) Awareness of balanced diets through Anganwadis and PHCs.

4) Access to doctors and medical facilities. → Vaccinations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Follic Acid tablets to girls under 18 to tackle iron deficiency.

6) Gooseberry candies given to girls in Assam for the same.

Undernutrition can be tackled through proper identification, Monitoring and interventions.

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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.

Recently, the budget allocation for MGNREGA was drastically reduced compared to last year.

→ MGNREGA promises 100 days of work or its equivalent payment in rural areas of the country.

Lynchpin of Rural poverty alleviation

1) Solves rural unemployment problems as farming is seasonal in nature.

2) Women empowerment – Majority of first salary for women is from MNREGA

3) Brings money to rural economy → increasing purchasing power of people

Candidates must not write on this margin

In rural areas.

4) Builds local infrastructure in villages as per demand required. Has a "multiplier effect" on incomes.

However recently budget cuts have been seen among other developments:

1) States not paid MNREGA payments on time.

2) Usage of machines instead of workers to build infrastructure.

3) Seeding of Aadhar Card has left out many ~~from~~ from getting work.

It is to be noted that fiscal apathy / budget cutting is also due to opening of work after COVID-19 and reducing demand.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Recent Russia - Ukraine Conflict has seen the world divide into 2 major camps

Current Global divides

1) The west led by USA ~~one~~ one side and Russia and China on other.

2) Global North and Global South divide of have and have nots.

3) Climate geopolitics — Industrialized and non industrialized (LDCs) nations regarding funding and technology

4) Poor working of Multilateral Institutions
→ UNO, WTO etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

These global divides being difficult to manage can pave India's rise at global high table by:

1) Leader of Global South : Raising Concerns of 3rd World Countries, Sharing resources and technology.

2) Reforming UN → getting UNSC permanent seat.

3) Leading Multilateral institutions - like BRICS, ISA, IORA, etc.

4) Bring peace by being a bridge between West and Russia. Eg: G20 Bali Summit

5) Raise Adaptation and Mitigation Concerns of Vulnerable Countries.

The global churn provides the perfect opportunity to India to become the "Vishwaguru".

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.

Recently, Olaf Scholz the Chancellor of Germany visited India resurging Indo-German relationship

Significance of Germany with India for EU

1) Largest Economy of Europe → Indian companies here can branch out to other EU countries.

2) Requires skilled Labor — like engineers and doctors which India can provide.

3) Tech Transfer — Germany at forefront for Green Technology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Influential Germany can open access to EU countries in terms of finance, defence tech. and tourism.

5) Counter China → Germany suspicious of China can increase India's leverage in EU.

6) Increase trade w/ EU → through goodwill generated through Germany. With Germany and India being 4th and 5th largest economies, their relationship can transform India - EU relationship and open a new chapter in geopolitics.

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 enacted in 1985 in India to prevent horse trading of MPs and MLAs and to have a healthy democracy.

Impact on Pol. Parties and individual legislators

1) Individual legislators cannot join a political party after winning elections.

2) Nominated Members – 12 in Rajya Sabha can join a Political party within 6 months from being nominated.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Increases bargaining power of individual legislators to get a Bill passed in the Houses.

4) Political Parties have to keep all on board to get majority to pass a Bill.

5) Prevented Poaching of individual legislators into Political party fold. It upholds the Confidence of voters also.

Yet, it has had unintended Consequences on functioning of Indian democracy as:

1) Allows defection if 2/3rd of Party agrees to merge:

Eg: Recent split in Shivsena in Maharashtra joining BJP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Goa Assembly ~~def~~ defection happened leading to broken Confidence of Voters.

3) Failed to stop poaching of MPs, MLAs as no timeline for Speaker to decide on disqualification of a member

4) Muscle and Money Power still continues unabated.

The Anti-Defection Law further needs amendment to prevent any kind of defection.

→ Fine limit on decision of disqualification needs to be set.

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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.

Basic Structure Doctrine was introduced in Kesavanande Bharti Case by the Supreme Court to it allowed the government to amend the Constitution including fundamental Rights, but not the Basic Structure of Constitution which it left undefined.

Limitless Judicial Authority

1) Undefined Doctrine – Allows SC to include any part as per its willingness under Basic Structure.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) No provision for removal from Basic Structure as word of SC is final.

3) No checks and Balances applicable by Executive or Legislature.

4) Keeps expanding → over time through new cases like Minerva Mills Case, Maneka Gandhi Case, SR Bommai Case.

5) No firm Constitutional Basis — Given both by SC judgements only.

Therefore, some argue its elastic nature has made it powerful than the executive. But,

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) It protects Constitutional Morality and Principles of Constituent Assembly.

2) Executive is still free to make laws on all subjects. Judicial Review is applicable as per Article 32, 226.

3) It prevents misuse of power of executive.

4) Protects rights of Citizens esp. FRs.

Eg: Right to life. Article 21.

5) Judicial Restraint practiced by judiciary wherever possible.

Thus, Basic Structure Doctrine has protected Indian Constitution from misuse, while at the same time SC should not use it arbitrarily.

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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 talks of fundamental Rights provided to Citizens and to be protected by the State.

→ It is inherent to any civilized State as FRs lead to:

1) development of individuals.

2) Necessary to meaningfully contribute to the nation.

- They are inherent to human beings by the virtue of their birth. They are also necessary for human Rights

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Constitution provides reasonable restrictions (RRs) on FRs on basis of:

1) Law and Order
2) Public Morality
3) Health
4) Sovereignty and Integrity of India.
5) Maintaining foreign Relations etc.

RRs as desirable

→ 1) Prevents Recession, Riots, Law and Order situations.
Eg: Suspending internet in riot hit areas

→ 2) Protects Public Morality, Values and culture.
Eg: Censoring nudity.

→ 3) Protects Human Rights over oppressive practices. Eg: Banning Untouchability, Triple Talaq.

→ 4) Maintains integrity & Union and the Nation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems with RRs.

1) Misused to suppress Marginalized Voices. Eg: Tribals, dalits.

2) Undefined and Ambiguous. Can lead to Censorship.

3) Against the very Concept of FRs. like Article 21, 19.

4) Restricts basic freedoms like Right to Religion, Equality. → Draconian

Reasonable Restrictions

While desirable, need to be used Carefully and only in rare cases.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 judgement, 1994 was regarding the arbitrary nature of imposing President's Rule under Article 356 by the Union over the States.

→ Between 1965 to 1980 → This article was used 60 times showing its misuse by the Center.

In this judgement SC gave guidelines regarding the precautions to be taken before imposing Article 356.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Some were:

1) President's rule cannot be imposed if the party loses ~~the~~ seats in Lok Sabha

2) Not on the basis of maladministration.

3) Governor to give a detailed reason for recommending President's rule

4) Pre-poll alliance, post-poll alliance and largest party to be invited to form government.

5) This decision can be judicially reviewed on the basis of being malafide

Significance and impact

1) It reduced the instances of President's rule since 1994 - Reduced misuse for political gains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Clear guidelines available to Governor on how to proceed.

3) Increased confidence of States and Regional parties.

4) Judicial Review was available.

5) It kept a check on executive wrt imposition of President's Rule.

S R Bommai judgement is a landmark judgement in the country's history which cemented the federal structure.

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.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act led to formation of 3rd tier of government i.e. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban ~~Governments~~ Local Bodies.

→ However, even after 30 years, they remain ineffective

Impediments faced by local govts.

1) State Election Commission — Not holding elections regularly

2) State finance Commission — Not

Candidates must not write on this margin

formed on time and its recommendations are ignored

3) fund Crunch → Difficult to raise taxes and funds. Depends on Central and State grants.

4) Poor devolutions of functions. States hesitate to let go of power.

5) Poor infrastructure and trained staff. Poor Capacity to implement things.

6) Domination of local elites in rural areas.

7) High Corruption with poor social accountability.

Therefore, following actions need to be taken:

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Increasing subjects under local governments increasing their functional ambit

2) Increasing scope of tax revenue generation
Eg: Property tax collected regularly

3) Performance based grants based on recommendation of 15th FC under NK Singh

4) lesser dependence on grants and Proper financial devolution ~~[illegible]~~ as per SFC.

5) lessen audit burden and giving more freedom to them.

Principle of Subsidiarity should be implemented in Letter and spirit to ensure grassroot development.

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.

SDGs are a set of targets set by the UN to be achieved by 2030. They are 17 targets and 169 subtargets targetting overall well being of the world.

Effective Partnerships

1) At intl level → Multilateral institutions like UNEP, UNFCCC, World health Cross Can partner with government as well as local NGOs

2) At National level — Best Practices of States or Private Companies

Candidates must not write on this margin

and civil society organizations can be shared. Eg: Niti Ayog shares best practices.

3) At local levels → Urban based solutions can be brought and modified as per rural demands. Panchayats and SHGs can partner with companies.

Localized implementation

1) Best practices need to be implemented within the realities of a region. This required local tie ups.

Eg: Watershed development through tribal knowledge.

→ Cultivation through local practices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Including Gram Sabha and Tribal Councils in implementation.

3) Local Self Government to identify and address the issues that require attention.

Aspirational District Programme aims at effective partnership and localized implementation showing the success of such strategy to accelerate the achievement of SDGs in India

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.

The Vishaka Guidelines brought out by the Supreme Court in 1997 led to passing of the POSH Act.

Limited success in raising awareness

1) Workshops and seminars taking place increased awareness.

2) Formation of Internal Complaints Committee as well as its advertisements

3) Mandatory POSH sessions in training of employees.

4) Successful Cases of Conviction increase confidence

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Lack of awareness and bargaining power of women in Unorganized sector.

2) Hire and fire policy → women scared to raise voices.

3) Poor Monitoring by agencies over Unorganized Sector.

4) Delay in formation of ICC

5) Limitations of State Capacity to outreach such institutions.

6) Poor collaboration with Civil Society organisations like NGOs.

7) Lack of staff and capacity with NCW.

Factors hindering in Unorg. Sector

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Mandatory following of POSH Act in Unorganised Sector. To be Monitored by Civil Society organizations

Strategies to bridge the gap

2) Awareness through training sessions, regular workshops and TV advertisements.

3) Formation of ICC timely and penalty on employer for its failure.

4) Formalizing Unorganized Sector for better rule following and monitoring.

5) Surprise checks by police in such Establishments

POSH should be applied universally in all places of work to ensure higher LFPR of Women.

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.

With rising globalization the effect of what happens in the world affects the local population much more than before.

→ This requires new type of civil services with qualities of:

1) Accountability
2) Responsiveness
3) Openness
4) Transparency
5) Citizen feedback
6) Social Accountability

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in Service delivery

1) Apathy and delays by bureaucracy leading to Red Tapism.

2) Poor quality services compared to Private sector.

3) Poor grievance redressal mechanism and responsiveness.

4) Non inclusion of citizens in decision making and bouquet of services provided.

5) Competition from Private sector

6) Poor generation of resources

Candidates must not write on this margin

Adequate Reforms

1) A citizen charter with Social Accountability Law to be mandatory

2) Digitization of services for tracking.

3) Code of Conduct for Service Providers

4) Increasing Capacity and training of personnel.

5) Grievance Redressal Systems and feedback mechanisms.

6) SEVOTTAM like model to be emulated in whole country.

21st Century problems require New Civil Services based on focus on "citizen centricity".

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.

Indo-China relationship

Recently has been stalled by the Galvan and Doklam border clashes at the LAC region

→ The rise of India recently has alarmed China, seeing it as a competitor of China ~~[illegible]~~ And becoming an "Asian Rival":

Innate ability of India →
1) 1.4 billion population with average age of 29 years
2) $3.5 Trillion Economy
3) 2nd largest Military in the world.
4) Successful Civilizational State.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Difficulties in relations

1) Border issue → LAC not marked formally leading to - Galwan clashes, Aksai chin and Arunachal Pradesh issue

2) Trade Deficit — of $100 billion against India.

3) Chinese espionage and dependence through electronic hardware systems, APIs, other rare earth minerals.

4) String of Pearls - invading Indian space of influence, diluting its 'Neighbourhood first Policy'

5) Chequebook diplomacy → Leaves India behind in many areas.

6) CPEC and BRI - invading India's sovereignty and support for Pakistan.

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) South - South Cooperation

Eg: BRICS Summit, NDB etc.

2) Climate Cooperation → Both for Green economy and fulfilling Paris Climate Agreement.

Areas of Convergence

3) Against western dominance in Multilateral institutions like UNO, WTO, UNFCCC.

4) Both for peace, in Russia - Ukraine Conflict.

5) For dedollarization of the world to prevent fiscal imperialism.

In the current Multipolar World, India and China can both grow together w/ Mutual Respect and Coexistence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Indo-Pacific Region is the new theatre of the world with its increasing ~~in~~ Geostrategic importance.

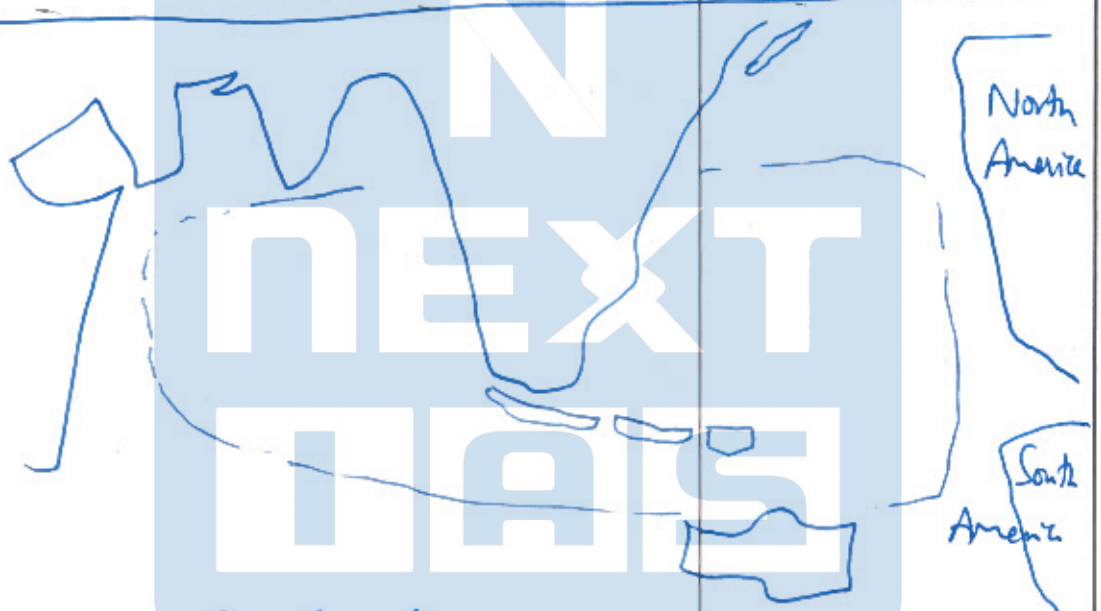


Fig: Indo-Pacific Region.

Importance of Indo-Pacific Region

1) Trade - Majority of World trade including important Sea Lines of

Candidates must not write on this margin

Communication here.

2) Resources – Rare earth Minerals for energy usage like hydrocarbons, Manganese etc. here.

3) Rise of Asia as economic powerhouse

4) Large world population lives here.

5) Blue Revolution Capability.

6) Rise of dominance of China in the region.

This has led to formation of Indo-Pacific Policy by countries like USA, EU, South Korea, Australia, Taiwan etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Quad is not a military alliance, rather is an informal grouping not aimed at any country.

→ It focuses on following of Rules Based International Order

→ Global Security Initiative is just for security and geostrategic purposes aimed at containing China.

Therefore, both with their own orbits can exist simultaneously and bring peace in the region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS