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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Nitin Choudhary

Roll No. : ID = MT23MACEN006

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 22/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 2

Code : TC072

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

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.

Recently MLA of U.P. legislative assembly Mr. Azam khan and MP Mr Rahul Gandhi were disqualified under section 8 of RPA 1951

Section 8 of RPA 1951

1) **Sec 8(1)** - Conviction for any term will lead to disqualification.
eg> In case of making enmity between groups

2) **Sec 8(2)** - Conviction for minimum term of 6 months is cases like promotion of dowry

3) **Sec 8(3)** Any conviction of Jail term of 2 or more years

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Ambiguity

1) Sections of IPC used in Sec 8(1) of RPA like 153A, 505 are not clear.

2) Religious enemity, hatred among community etc are not well defined.

3) further Sec^{r} 8(4) had powers to stay disqualification. [struck down by ~~the~~ Supreme Court in Lily Thomas case]

Way Forward

1) Clear demarcation of laws and legal terms used needs clear cut definition.

2) Legal recourse in case of false disqualification need to be strengthened

further deliberation on ambiguous provisions of RPA 1951 like Sec(8) Sec(11) are needed to be done by Parliament

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Constitutionalism is the philosophy which brings boundaries to the powers of the government by having a constitution.

Constitutionalism as Soul of Democracy

1) Establishes Rule of Law where government have limited powers

2) Separation of Powers so that each organ can work independently.

3) Checks and Balances of one organ of democracy on other.

4) Fundamental Rights are given to citizens so that they can full realise their potential.

5) Free & fair election - having concept of one person one vote one value

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6) Division of Power among different levels of government to avoid clash.

Further lack of constitutionalism can disturb soul of democracy as

→ Unlawful arrest - using multiple FIRs or Sedition law.

→ Hate speech and communal disharmony.

→ State control on freedom of expression

→ use of tools like OSA to curb transparency.

To deal with such challenges public uses constitutional tools like Judiciary, courts, power of Judicial review so that spirit of constitutionalism is always alive.

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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 issued in months of January, April, July, October and encashed within 15 days of issuing.

Electoral bonds as double edged Sword

Positives

→ Mandatory kyc of donar
→ Only cheques and electronic mode of transfer.

Hence it reduces the scope of money laundering and illegal money transactions.

Issues in electoral bonds

1) Annonymity of the donar and hence transparency is curtailed. People can't have information before voting a political party.

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2) SBI bonds can leak the data of donors to political party in power. Hence a threat to free and fair election.

3) Can increase opacity in funding by shell companies as

↳ No minimum 3 year standing requirement for a company

↳ No need to show profit-loss statement.

4) favours major political parties as minimum 1% of vote share is needed to get electoral bonds.

Way forward

1) Creation of National election fund out of donors money

2) State funding of election

Further to decrease the use of money in elections we can go for Simultaneous 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.

Art. 44 of COI (DPSP) ask Indian government to have uniform civil code for its citizens.

UCC and gender equality

→ Currently we see many gender discriminatory practices in every religion, like

1) Temple entry of women eg Sabarimala
2) Female genital mutilation
3) Parsi women - no entry to agyari
4) Mosque entry of Muslim women.

Hence UCC is needed to bring gender equality.

But it has certain challenges like

1) Dilution of freedom of religion Art 25 of individuals.

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2) Direct threat to diversity of our nation. Customs add to diversity.

3) Curtailment of rights of minority

4) May give rise to communal tension and hatered.

5) Majoritarian imposition on minority

6) Not laws but change in social mindset is needed for women empowerment

Recommendations of Law Commission

1) Not UCC but personal laws discriminating women needs to be amended.

eg. SC ban on instant Triple Talaq

2) We need to see that unity does not ~~beer~~ mean uniformity. So any decision on UCC needs to be taken with proper consultation with all Stakeholders.

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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.

Recently we have seen debates on role of governors in States in West bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.

Art 153 and 154 of COI talks about position of governor and State executive powers in hands of governor.

Governor enforcing federalism

1) It acts as a link between centre and State government.

2) It checks if States are run according to constitutional mandate

3) Governor is the executive head of the State [De-Jure] and has important functions in this regard.

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Governors - Threatening federalism

1) Acting as agents of centre
   - Working on mandates of political party at centre.
2) Misuse of discretionary powers
   - In case of hung assembly
   - In sending bills for president's assent
   - In requesting for president's rule in State.
3) Direct confrontation with State government
   - In appoint of VC of universities eg> in Kerala
   - In Governor's address to assembly.

SC in cases like Ram Jawaya, Nanak Rebia, Samsher Singh have repeatedly held that governors have limited discretionary powers and should act on aid and advise of Council of ministers

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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 will make mandatory social audit of various policies and schemes of the government.

eg) Manipur social audit law

Social accountability law can lead to good governance because

1) Enhances transparency
2) Makes public servants accountable to their actions
3) Efficient and effective utilisation of funds will take place due to threat of audit.
4) People's participation will lead to public centric policies and schemes

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Boost Citizen's Participations

1) As people are part of social audit team

2) They themselves are responsible for development in their region

3) Public is active stakeholder, participant and not a mere recipient of govt. benefits.

Further CAG of India has also recommended for Social Audit

↳ Mandatory Social Audit

↳ State Auditor general to have look- Participate in Audits

↳ Proper data to be provided by govt. bodies so that audit can be done.

We already have provision of social audit in schemes like MGNREGA, Mid day meal etc

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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.

India ranks 107/121 in global hunger index and we are just above Afghanistan in South Asia region.

To tackle this challenge we need 'nutrition specific' interventions like

- Nutrition as per need of the person.
  eg: Women (59%) are anemic.
  => So give them folic acid tablets
- Significant chunk of population suffers from deficiency of Vit. D, Vit B12 Here we need specifically target these vitamins.
- childrens suffers due to lack of nutritious food and mother's milk.. Anganwadi centre need

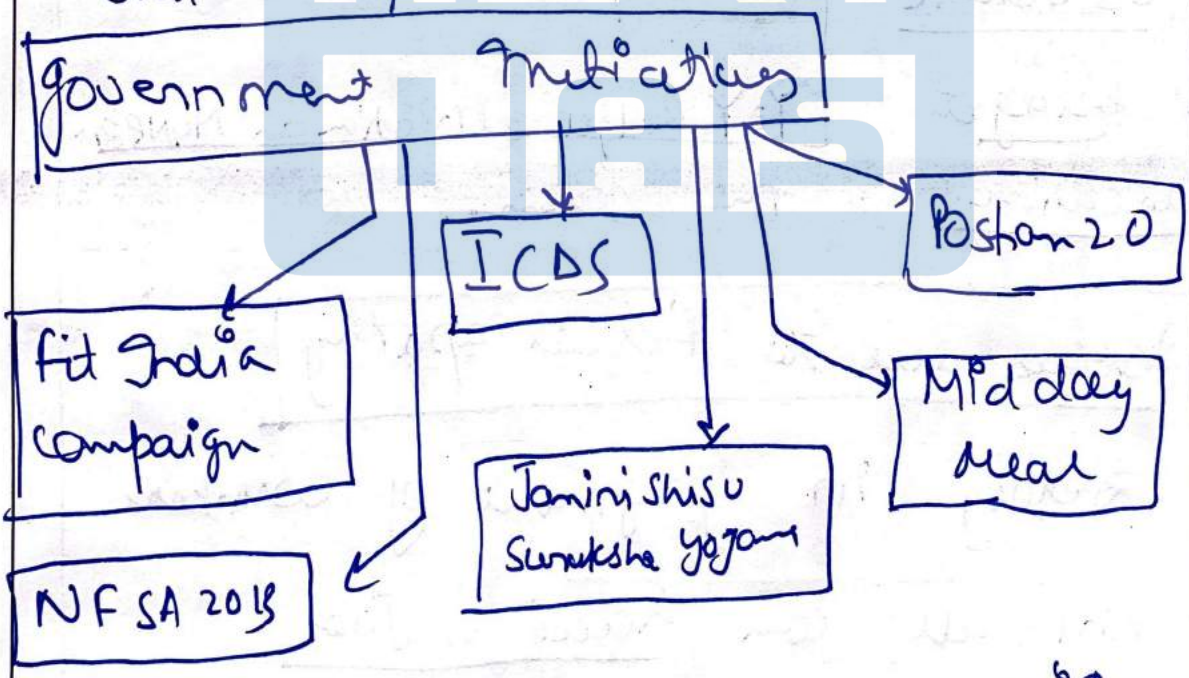
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nutrition specific intervention.

we also need nutrition sensitive intervention - where

1) Sensitisation about nutrition is done of general public
2) what to eat? when to eat? these questions are answered.
3) Problem of over nutrition can lead to obesity.
4) Importance of breast feeding and initial age nutrition.



we also need to collaborate or work with bodies like WHO, UN to eradicate the menace of malnutrition from our country

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nutrition specific intervention.

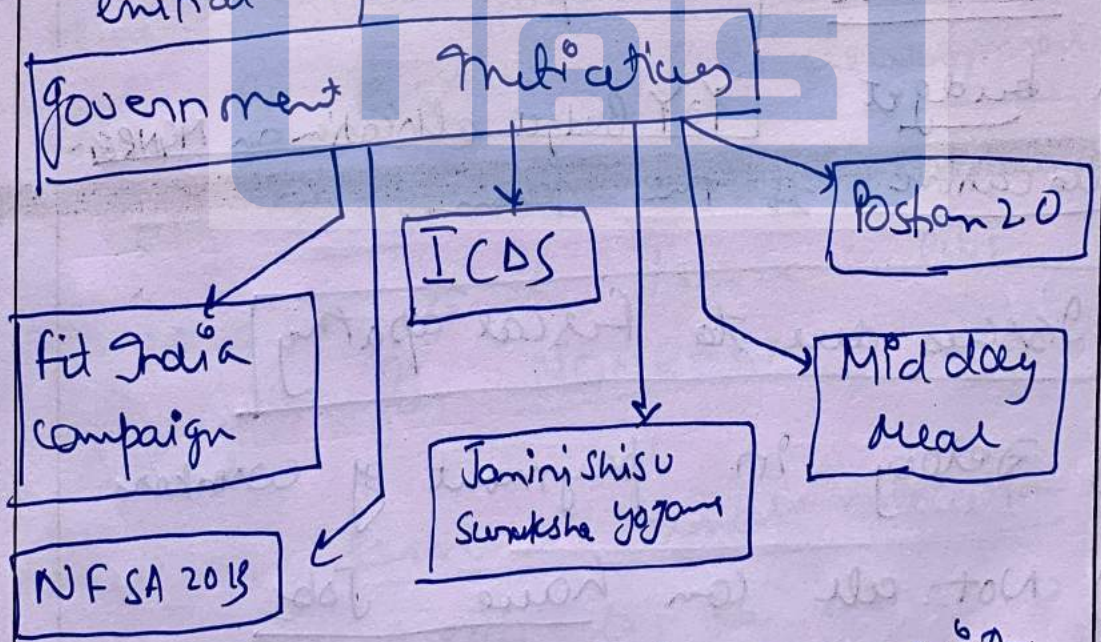
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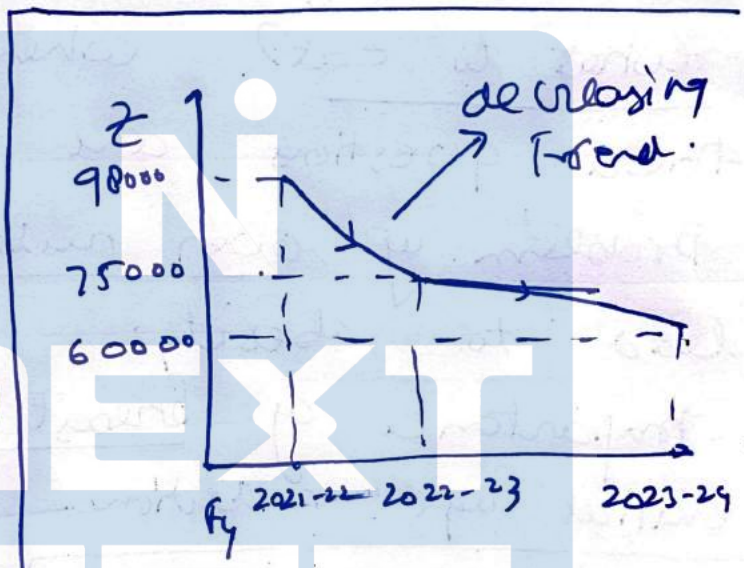
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Q.8 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

MGNREGA is a 100 days Job guarantee scheme for unskilled rural families started in 2005.

MGNREGA is victim of fiscal apathy as continously we are seeing a decrease in budget allocation to this scheme.



YoY Budget allocation on MGNREGA

Issues due to fiscal apathy

1) Delay in payment of workers
2) Not all can have Jobs.
   - only 21% of Job card holders got Job in last quarters of FY 22-23

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3) Minimal Job Creation in last 2 quaters of financial year

4) Payment made to workers is not of Minimum wage Standards

5) Women participation becomes low.

But government can increase allocation in revised estimates as seen in previous fiscal years.

Further other government initiatives like PM KISAN, SHG development, easy credit etc make rural empowered and hence less demand for MGNREGA work.

Further demand based allocation of money needs to be done, so that delay in payment and low payment to workers can be done away with.

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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.

21st century geopolitics have many global divides which can be used by India to become a global super power.

Global divides & India's Role

1) **West Vs Russia** as seen in Russia Ukraine war.
   - India asking for peace and end of war
   - Buying cheaper oil from Russia
   - Not becoming a puppet in hands of west.

2) **USA Vs China**
   - India becoming closer to USA eg: Part of QUAD, I2U2 etc.
   - leveraging USA for technology transfer, & peace in Indo

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pacific etc.

- Managing China using forums like SCO BRICS etc.

3) **P5 Vs G4**

India forming a group with like minded countries like Germany, Japan, ~~Africa~~, Brazil to have permanent membership of security council.

4) **North-South Divide**

India is actively working for development of African nations eg. Asia Africa growth corridor

Further we need to strengthen our own democracy and economy to truely become a Vishwa guru as envisaged by our PM. Mr. Modi.

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Q.10 "बर्लिन यूरोपीय संघ में भारत के लिए प्रवेश द्वार हो सकता है।" यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भारत के संबंधों में जर्मनी के महत्त्व के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Berlin can be India's gateway to the European Union." Elaborate with respect to Germany's significance in India's relationship with the EU. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Germany has 28% of euro based economy in europe and hence a major country in european Union.

Berlin as India's gateway to European Union

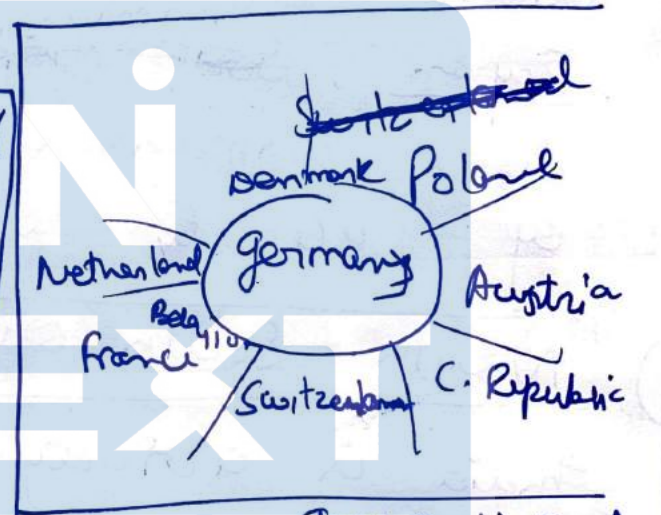


Fig. Showing germany and its European Neighbours

1) Central location in Europe

germany is well located in europe having neighbours like France, Poland etc

2) Major economy in European union.

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3) Technologically advanced and good in innovation & Research.

4) Major exporter when it comes to technological equipment.

India - German Relations

1) Cooperation of Climate Change and Sustainable development
   - 10 Bn Euros by germany for Sustainable green development

2) Economy - Bilateral trade and investment agreement.
   - ~$24 Bn trade (2021)

3) Recently we had pact on People movement and migration.

4) Germany and India both wanted expansion of UNSC.

Looking at these convergences India can leverage Germany to have good relations 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.

Anti defection law 1985 was brought under Art 102 [Parliament] and Art 191 [SLA] to disqualify defecting politicians.

Impact of ADL on relationship between Political parties and legislatures

1) Loss of Individual voice as politician can't freely put their views due to threat of defection proceedings

2) Dictat of Cabinet where orders of cabinet are imposed on other members

3) No scope of dissent for individual members.

4) Politicians become back benchers of parliament, not actively participating in sessions.

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Recently we have seen defections leading to fall and formation of new govt. in Maharashtra, Goa, Manipur, Karnataka etc.

Unintended consequences of ADL on functioning of Democracy

1) Democracy of numbers is made due to ADL and not a democracy of debate and discussions

2) Tyranny of Justice as speaker acts partisonly favouring politicians of his political party.
eg> No action on disqualifications plea on defecting MLA joing Joining Speaker's party in Telangana and Andhra pradesh

3) Delay in Action by Speaker as seen in Manipur lead to change in government.

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4) Powerless representatives as they simply follow whip without using their own mind.

5) No Private member bill passed recently due to lack of discussion and dictat of Cabinet

6) Uncontrolled defections - as per ADR from 2017-21 - 466 defections and 52% of them got reelected.

Way forward

1) Gogawani committee recommended defection plea to be decided by Governor or President on advise of ECI

2) Supreme Court
   - Tribunal to decide disqualification
   - 3 month deadline for Speaker to act

3) Disqualification only if members vote against party whip in important matters like No confidence motion

We need to enhance freedom of expression of legislators by easing the provisions of ADL.

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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 Kesawanada Bharti Case (1973) which put limits on amending power of Parliament wrt to constitution of India.

Structural ambiguity in BSD

1) Invisible amendment as it is no where written in constitution regarding BSD.

2) No strict rules regarding what includes Basic structures and what not.

3) Changes in basic structure can take place according to whims and fancies of Judiciary.

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This has made B.S.D. a more elastic in nature making Judiciary more powerful than executive.

1) Judiciary can struck any policy, Law if it contradicts BSD.

2) More flexibelity to Judiciary in interpreting the constitution.

But S.C. itself through various Judgements have tried to define Basic structure like

1) Kesavanda Bharti case
   - Free and fair election
   - Sovereign, Democracy Republic

2) Raj Narain Vs Indira Gandhi
   - Rule of Law. Free and fair election

3) SR Bommai case
   - Federalism. Separation of Power

etc.

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Basic Structure doctrine is also needed to have constitutionalism spread alive in nation as

1) Makes living constitution which adapts according to time and situation.

2) Protector of fundamental rights of citizens
eg) Striking of Sec 66A of IT Act

3) controlling the powers of State - Rule of law established

Way forward

Germany has layered its Basic structure and listed its ingredients we can learn from it.

Basic structure provides boundary to constitution and try having firm foundation so that democratic principles can thrive for long.

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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 3 of COI Art 14-32 gives fundamental rights to its citizens so that they can develop to their full potential.

FR are not gift But Human beings have right Over them as.

1) Social contract theory where State and People come together. People surrender power to State and State gives some basic human rights to people

2) Powers of State are derived from public and hence people have rights for fundamental well being of themselves.

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But these rights are not permanent and can be curtailed on certain grounds.

Restrictions on fundamental Rights

They are needed because

1) To maintain Public order
   eg) Total freedom of speech can be used for Hate speech
2) Security and Sovereignty of State
   as some people might threat state using freedom of speech
3) Protection of Diversity
   eg. Separation of Tribal areas to protect their culture
4) Friendly Relations with neighbours
5) Public decency and morality
6) Maintenance of law and order in State
7) Restriction due to Art 39(b),(c) of COI - DPSP

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They are not needed because

1) Vague terms as words like morality, decency are not defined.

2) used to curb dissent as seen in silencing of media houses in name of national security.

3) Threat to secularism as FR of religion is often curtailed and subject to State interference.

eg) Hijab controversy

4) Overpowering State when it use its power to Rule BY law and not Rule of law

Hence there is a need for restrictions but more clarity on terms with minimally used only in cases of critical need using the proportionality Test of Supreme Court.

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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 was related to Art 356, governor's power to advise president rule in a State on failure of constitutional machinery.

Issues in Art. 356

- "Failure of constitutional machinery" was not defined.
- Misuse by governors to sack popularly elected govt.
- Issue between political party at Centre and State.

SR Bomaai Judgement

1) President can declare State emergency but this powers need to used sparingly.

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2) S.C. Can look into relevant material to declare State emergency.

3) Central govt has to give compelling reasons for the same.

4) If Reasons not found then Court had powers to restore the assembly and govt

5) Emergency on failure of Constitutional machinary and not administration machinary

6) Floor test to be used to check majority of support

7) Dissolution of assembly only after parliament's approval of Emergency

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Significance of Judgement

1) Made federalism as part of Basic structure of CoI
2) Made State govt. immune to the wrong governor actions
3) Put Checks and Balances on orders of President
4) Strengthened the case of State in Indian federal structure

Further we can follow recommendations of Sarkaria Commission and Punchi commission which talked about minimal use of Art 356, Localised emergency etc so that we always have the spirit of cooperative federalism and not confrontation 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.

Third tier governments - Local bodies were formed by 73rd, 74th constitutional amendment Act.

despite this decentralisation has not occured fully due to lack of funds and functions. As

Lack of funds

1) Increasing amount of tied funds allocation by 15th Finance commission.

2) No proper setup of State finance commission as per Art 243(I)

3) Delay in disbursal of funds to local bodies by State governments.

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4) Funds given to district development authorities and responsibilities lies with local bodies

Lack of functional decentralisation

1) only few states like Kerala, TamilNadu have devolved all 28 functions to PRI.

2) Still significant work is done by BDO and district development authorities.

So we need to improve funds and functional decentralisation by.

1) Innovative ways of finance like
   eg) Municipal Bonds

2) Taxing power to local bodies

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3) Ministry of Panchayati Raj should look at devolution of funds by State govt.

4) Full devolution of powers to local bodies in spirit of constitutionalism.

5) Regular formation of State finance Commission

6) Minimising the tied funds specially after covid where states are facing finance crunch

7) Empowering local bodies by having separate cadre and capacity building using schemes like TULIP. etc

Local bodies are important pillar of Indian federal model which needs to be strengthened for empowered democracy.

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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.

India being a developing Nation has human resource and finance challenges and hence Collaborations and localised implementation is needed to achieve SDGs by 2030.

Role of effective Partnership

1) Sharing of new ideas as partners can give innovative approach to achieve SDGs
eg) India Germany Collaboration on Green Hydrogen

2) Funding Support can be provided by Partners
eg) - Japan JICA funds
- World Bank Support

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3) Human Resource can be leveraged from partners.

eg) NGOs and its workforce used for policy delivery in National aids control program.

Role of Localised Implementation

1) Bottom up approach and hence policy is made according to local demands.

2) NGOs and Pressure groups can help in implementation, formulation of policies.

eg) NGO Akshay Patra working for Midday meal

3) Public participation leads to better service delivery and social audit.

Further we also need to use other mechanisms like e governance

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, decentralisation of powers to local bodies, focusing on social security schems etc to achive SDGs.

Govt. efforts in this direction are

1) Global collaborations like International Solar alliance, CRDI etc.
2) Formation of local bodies.
3) empowerment of NGOs and SHGs
   eg) SHG-Bank linkage
4) Social audit mechanism
5) DAY-NRLM, NULM etc for development of villages and cities

Hence collaboration and local implementation can help in faster achievement of SDGs

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

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

As per NCRB report more than 4 lakh crimes were reported against women in 2021. POSH act was introduced to reduce sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Limited success of POSH Act

In Organised Sector

No formation of Complaint Committee

Non binding verdict of committee

Lack of women members

In unorganised sector

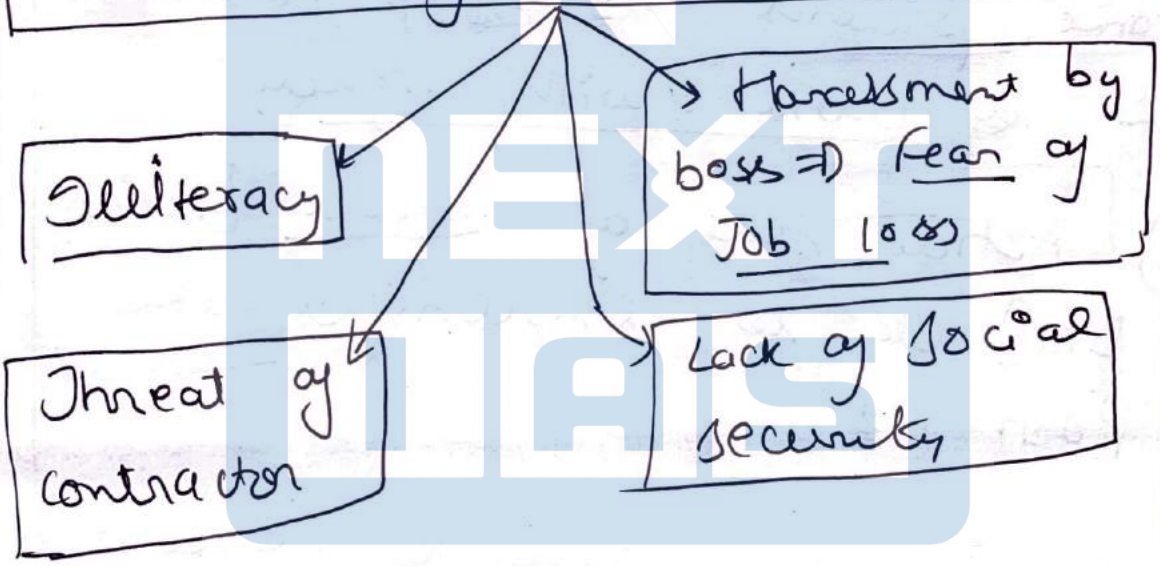
1) committee formation at district level headed by DM.

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2) But women workers are not aware of it.
3) Lack of punitive measures in POSH Act
4) No timely formulation of committees.

Factors hindering effective Outreach to women of unorganised sectors are



Way forward

1) Awareness generation among women by radio, TV, pamphlets etc
2) Monthly set up of District Complaint authority and timely

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redressal of complaints

3) Social security benefits to unorganised sector workers in case of job loss

4) Punitive measures to be added in Posh Act

5) Role modelling where women come forward to stop harassment and work with dignity.

6) Active role of State [Police, DM] etc to implement the Posh Act

All stakeholders have to come forward to save the dignity of women, especially the most vulnerable one's which are working in unorganised sector.

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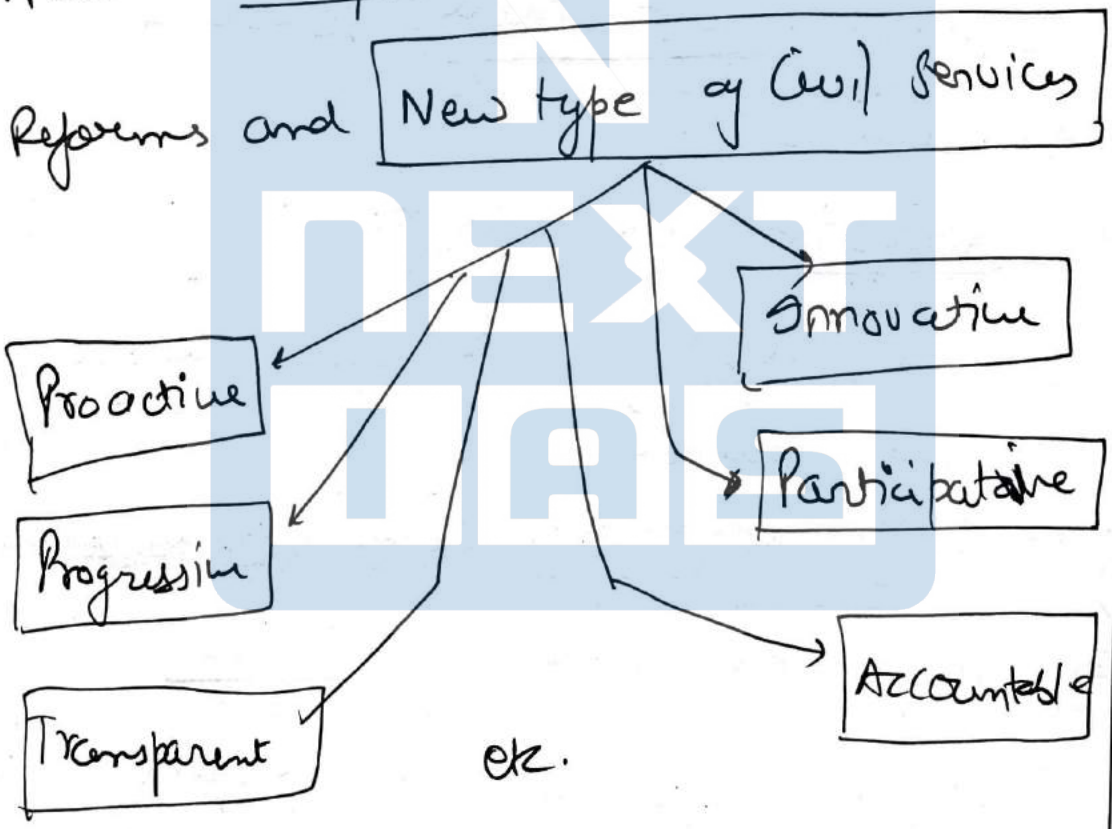
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Q.18 'नव–उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु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

Introduction of AI, e governance etc have brought reforms in field of civil services by making them more transparent and accountable.

Reforms and New type of Civil Services



But we face challenges in services delivery in form of

1) Leakages
2) Quality of services

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3) Denial of Service ✓

This happens because

1) Lack of Public awareness
2) Lack of Social audit
3) Lack of digitisation of Service delivery
4) Last of last mile Service outreach
5) Corruption in govt
6) State's apathy towards welfare of the public
7) Mistrust between State and People
   eg) People not taking COVID-19 Vaccine
8) Infrastructure or not proper
   eg) lack of hospitals, toilets in School etc.
9) Lack of human resources
6) Illiterate population.

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Reforms needed

1) Welfare as right of public and not mere State's benevolence
2) Digitisation of service delivery eg PM Kisan, Cowin etc
3) Strengthening infrastructure using budget allocation, global bodies etc.
4) Capacity building of local bodies, officers. eg: iGOT platform
5) Bridging trust deficit by having Social audit, Bottom up planning
6) Right based approach
   eg) Right to health bill Rajasthan

India being a welfare State need to revamp its service delivery infrastructure to truely enhance the capacity of individuals and bring changes in their life.

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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.

Indo China relation is full of dicotomy and opposites where we see collaboration and confrontation at the same time.

India as Asian Rival

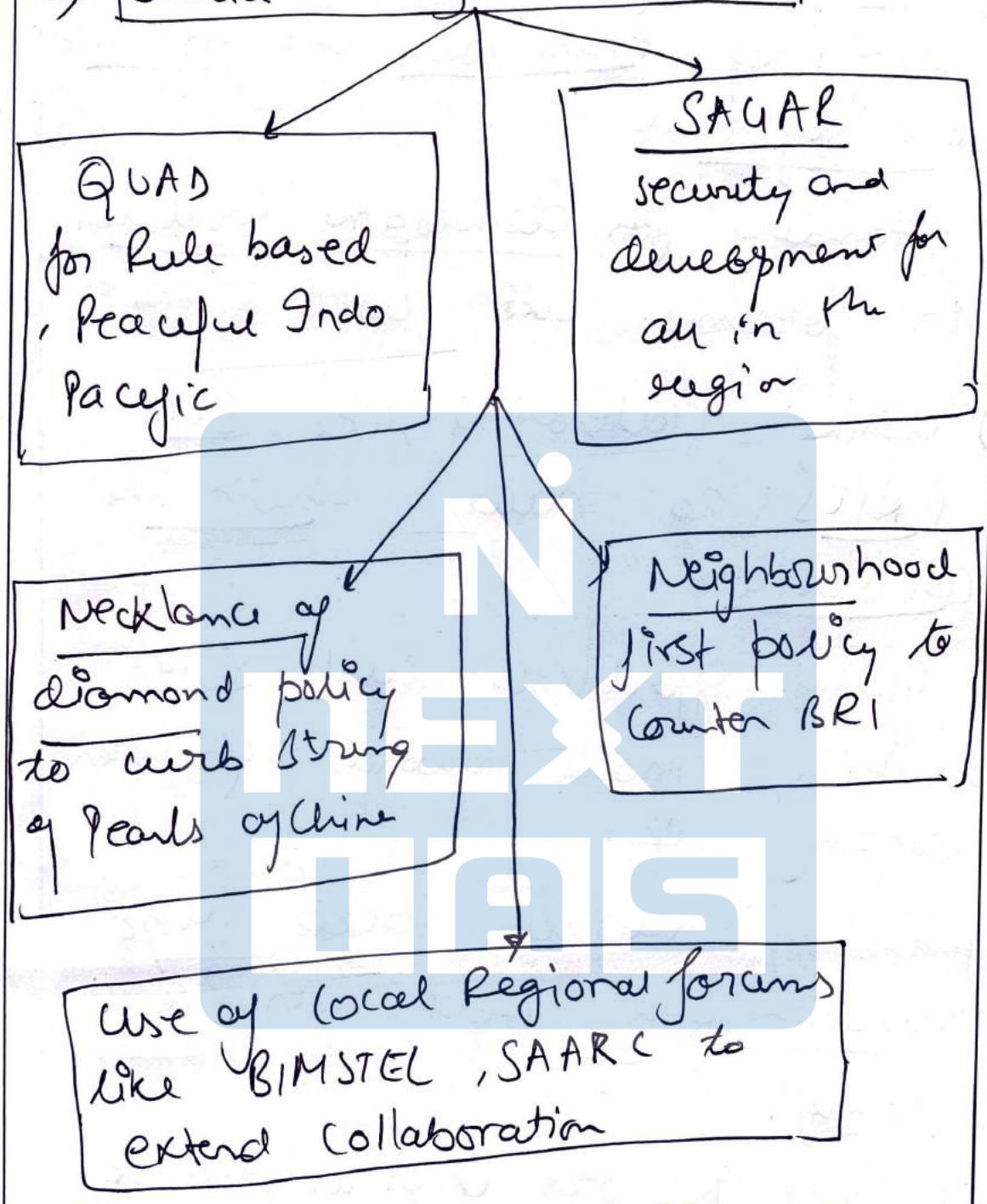
1) China's Hegemonistic goals

- Control over Small Nations
- Use of BRI to debt trap nations eg Sri Lanka
- Extending its boundary Claims
  - eg. Arunachal Pradesh, Tibet etc
- Expansion in South China Sea

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2) India Acting in Counter



But we also see Many areas of collaborations between India and China like

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1) Global ~~negotiation~~ negotiations on climate change. eg Phasedown and not Phase out of coal

2) Standing for developing Countries in forums like WTO

3) using Platforms like SCO, BRICS to have South South collaboration

4) Global effort to curb GHG emission, move towards greener economy etc.

5) Learning how to tackle huge population and better service delivery.

As said by our External affairs ministers we need to leverage the convergent and manage the divergent. Thus needs to be our policy wrt China.

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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 have become a global theatre of geopolitics in neo cold war era where each nation has its own interest and priorities.

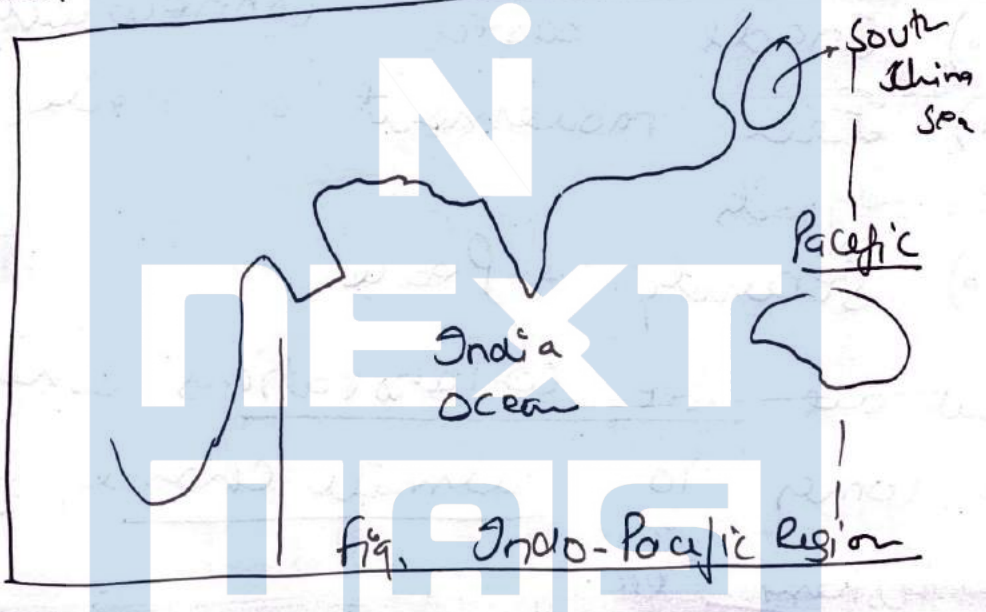


fig. Indo-Pacific Region

Diverging Interest and Priorities

1) India - US* - Japan - Australia

wants

- Rule based order
- Peace and Security on Indo pacific
- Control hegemony of China.

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2) China

- Expansion of territory
- Cartographic aggression
- Control over sea routes
- Solution to Malacca dilema

3) ASEAN

- Trade based connectivity
- Free movement of trade - goods
- Security + Peace

But we see collaborations when it comes to climate change, security, fishing etc.

China's Global Security Initiative

1) Idea of Indivisible Security where one country's security will not threaten other's security

2) An opposition to Quad which according to China is equivalent

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to five eyes

GSI can't supersede Quad because

1) QUAD is clearly a non military alliance and China's has wrong agenda regarding it.

2) Quad has long history of collaborations with like minded countries, believing in democracy and order.

3) Quad has cooperation on various dimensions like - Technology, Climate change, Anti Piracy etc.

Further India can strengthen its position in Indo pacific by following Gujral doctrine of non reciprocal help to neighbours and use of initiatives like SAGAR