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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : PRAJWAL CHAURASIA

Roll No. : 0409901

Registration Number : PTTP220258 Date of Examination : 05/08/23

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.

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

.....

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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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.

Recent disqualification of MP Rahul Gandhi once again heated the debate over section 8 of RPA 1951 which provides for disqualification of MPs / MLAs.

section 8 of RPA 1951
- → found guilty of corruption / electoral offences
- → convicted for more than 2 years
- → found guilty of promoting enmity b/w groups
- → practicising crimes like untouchability
- → failure to file electoral expenses within stipulated time.

Ambiguity → Resolution

(1) vague interpretation of "hatred", "enmity" not clearly defined → leads to discretion to judges and at times biases

Thus needs to be clearly defined as in France, UK.

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② Interpretation of "corrupt" practices what includes ?	→ Defining / codifying certain principles / acts that related to corruption
③ Discretion over whether to award 2 year imprisonment or fine	→ SC recently held that for imposition of max. sentence, material evidence should be provided
④ No clarity over time frame of disqualification (pending cases)	→ Lily thomas case 2013 State that disqualification kicks in immediately
⑤ Ambiguity over definitions	→ separate election tribunal and needs to define terms

Thus, ECI needs to amend RPA 1951 so that free, fair & inclusive election takes place for largest democracy like India.

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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 a notion that suggests government authority is limited by the provisions enumerated under constitution.

Constitution → skeleton

① Divides articles into fundamental rights, DPSPs etc. like body parts.

② Gives detailed provisions on when and where these are applicable and to what extent.

Ex: Reasonable restrictions under ARTICLE 19.

③ Establishes functions of separate organs like Judiciary, Executive and legislature thus → interconnected of functioning.

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Constitutionalism → soul of democracy

(I) Rule of law and equality for all.

(II) Real life application of constitutional provisions

Ex: Maneka Gandhi case 1978 → ~~Re~~ Article 21 means Right to dignified life.

(III) makes the constitution more evolutionary and organic in nature.

Ex: NALSA 2013 judgement → recognition of transgender as 3rd gender.

(IV) Upholding democratic values like free & fair election, fundamental rights etc.

(V) ⇒ Basic structure Doctrine evolution

Thus constitutionalism helps in establishing constitutional morality both in letter and spirit.

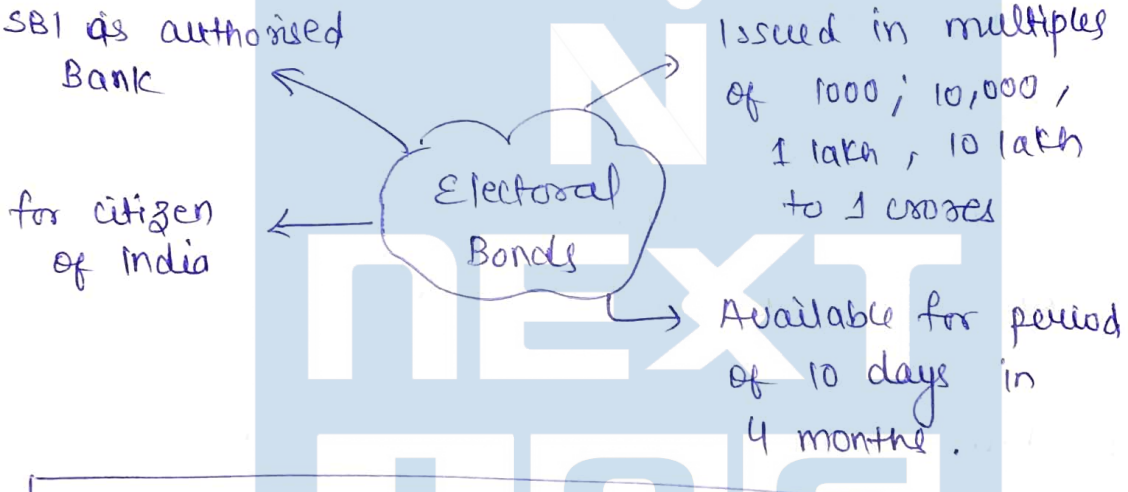
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Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर 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 were introduced in 2017 as a financial instrument for making donations to political parties



Electoral Bonds → Anonymity to donors

↳ Identity of donor is not disclosed thus preventing from discriminatory treatment.

concerns over transparency in political funding

↳ Even donors do not information about how & where their money are being spent.

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↳ Public do not know whom has donated to whom.

↳ Party in power have ~~added~~ undue advantage

Ex: ~95% electoral funds to ruling party

↳ Money laundering, corporate lobbying not known to public.

Electoral bond legitimised opacity

↳ crony capitalism may rise

↳ Violates Right to know 19(1)(a)

↳ Lack of public scrutiny

suggested measures

↳ Stricter disclosures to ECI

↳ Political parties come under RTI

↳ External Independent audit

↳ Timely public disclosure of funds

Thus, balancing anonymity with transparency will help make electoral funding ~~etc~~ crystal clear.

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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 envisage a uniform civil code. It means a common set of principles / laws that governs ~~the~~ personal matters like marriage, divorce, adoption etc.

Gender Equality issue
- → Most of the personal laws favour men over women
  - Ex: Triple talaq issue
  - Hindu succession act on inheritance
- → prevails patriarchial mindset

UCC → challenges

① Goes against fundamental rights Article 25 and 26 → freedom of religion

② Minorities may feel imposition of majoritarianism and thus conflicts.

③ Tribals → many tribes follow matrilineal

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practices, polygamy as part of their cultures

Ex: Garo tribes in meghalaya.

(4) State's interference in religion goes against secularism principle.

(5) Law Commission also said that diversity does not always amount to discrimination

Remedial measures

- → Consultation & negotiation with personal laws
  Ex: modify their own personal law first
- → Learning from Goa UCC model
- → Exemption include tribes so that cultures can be preserved
- → Do not use it as a vote-bank politics

Thus accomodative and peaceful negotiation should be the way forward to implement Article 44 in reality.

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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 provides for a Governor for each state. S/He act as a constitutional head and a representative of the union.

Governor's constitutional role

- Acting on the aid & advice of council of ministers.
- All executive actions of state taken in his/her name
- Appointing chairman of SHRC, SIC, SPSC etc.
- ordinance promulgation (Article 213)
- Preserving ~~sto~~ certain state bills for consideration of President.
- In hung assembly, providing opportunity to form government.

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Governor → reinforcing federalism

(1) suggesting imposition of President Rule (Article 356) when state administration was not carried along constitution.

(2) Avoiding successionist practices by working as a agent of union.

(3) Requiring CM of a state to convey how administration is being carried out → checks & balances

(4) Promoting state interests of vulnerable sections

Ex: 6th schedule states.

However, undue interference of Governor should be checked.

Ex: over 100 ordinances promulgated by Bihar Governor in 1970s.

Thus, Constitution provides for a Governor as a titular head with certain discretion.

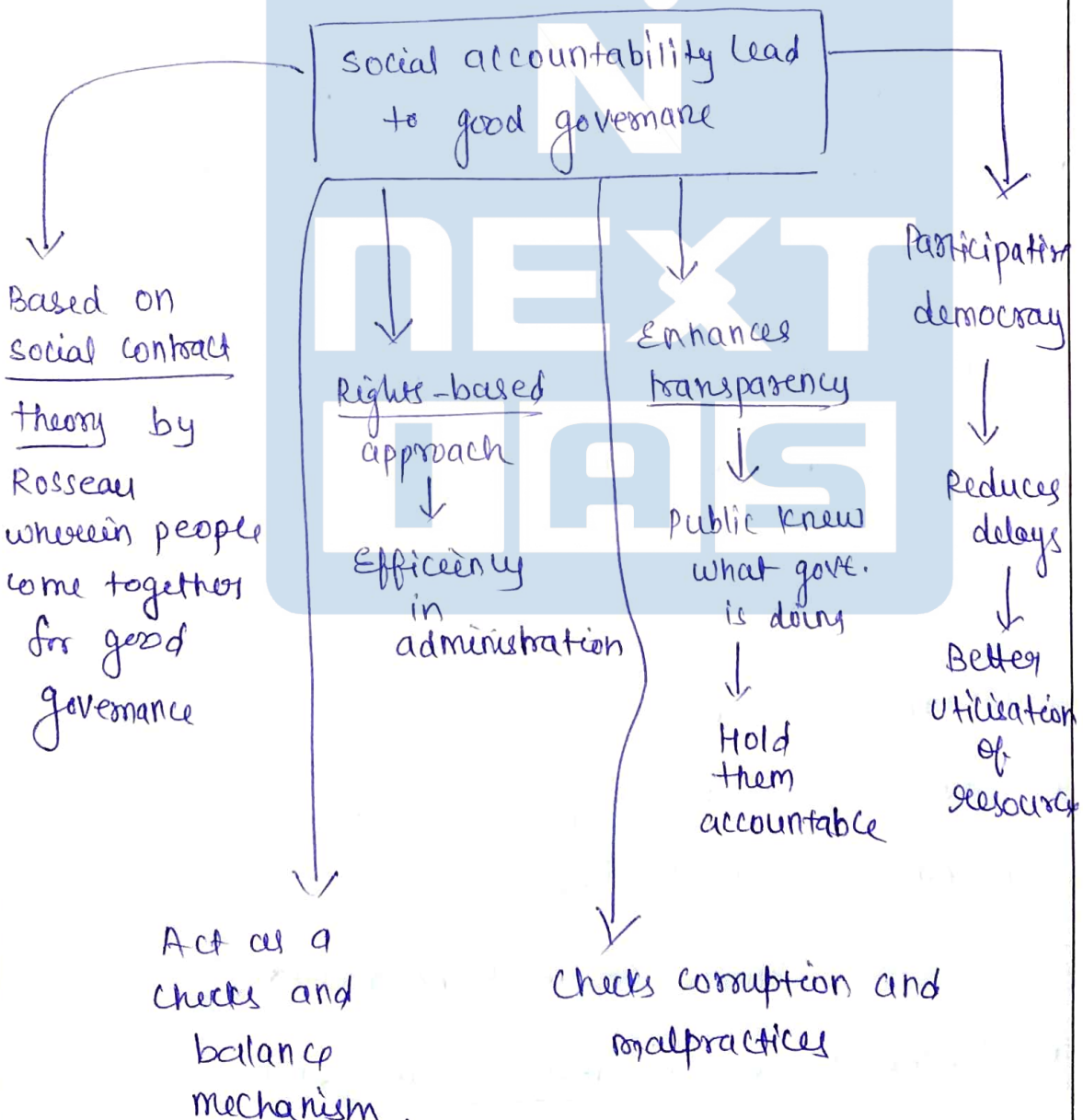
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Q.6 हाल ही में एक राज्य में सामाजिक जवाबदेही कानून बनाने को लेकर माँग उठ रही है. इस तरह का कानून किस प्रकार सुशासन की ओर ले जा सकता है और निर्णय लेने में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 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 means an approach towards ensuring accountability that relies on civic engagement.



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social accountability → citizen participation

(I) Identify the loopholes and fills the gap by citizens.

(II) Step towards citizen charter and its implementation in quality.

(III) Creates Jan bhagidari movement and hence citizen-centric policy making.

(IV) Inclusive policy making

Ex: sabka saath sabka vikas approach

Thus it promotes good governance and ~~EAT~~ nurtures democracy by making citizens more aware about policy making.

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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 data, child under-nourishment in India stands out nearly 30 %.

Nutrition Specific	Nutrition sensitive
• focus on providing essential nutrients missing Ex: fortified rice, Iodine solid Vitamin B-12	• overall attraction to nutritious diet Ex: promoting millets, WASH etc.

convergence of Nutrition Specific with Nutrition sensitive

① Better Utilisation of limited resources
Ex: Jhangora laddoo in Uttarakhand.

② Inculcates behaviour towards nutritious food, for long-term approach.

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Ex: Celebrating POSHAN maah with folic acid tablet.

(3) Multi-stakeholder approach that brings SHGs, co-operatives and beneficiaries as well as institutions to work together.

Ex: AMUL → milk to children

(4) Innovative strategies for better adoption and intake of nutrition.

Ex: Colourful plates to mark food categories nutrient wise → NITI Aayog success story

(5) convergence of schemes also takes place.

Thus this approach can help India to look beyond food security to nutritional security and fulfil SDG 1, 2 by 2030.

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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 established in 2005 as a law that gives right to Employment in rural areas.

- guaranteed 100 days of rural Employment
- Unemployment allowance if work not granted within 15 days of demand

MGNREGA lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

- around 15 crores rural people demanded work
- income source for rural people apart from agriculture.

MGNREGA → Victim of fiscal apathy

1. Reduced budgetary allocation (by 18%) from last year.
2. Delayed payments to workers.

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(3) mismatch in work demanded than fiscal availability

Ex: COVID-19 pandemic reverse migration from urban to rural areas

(4) ~~Poor~~ Poor social audit of MGNREGA works

MGNREGA → Not a victim of fiscal apathy

(i) Re-allocation of funds - as demand driver can not be truly estimated.

(ii) Increased skilling of workforce lead to demand for MGNREGA works.

(iii) Convergence with other ~~to~~ schemes.

Ex: construction works for ponds (Amrit Sarovar for wetlands)

Thus, MGNREGA progress function of poverty alleviation ~~but~~ and ensuring proper funds is imperative.

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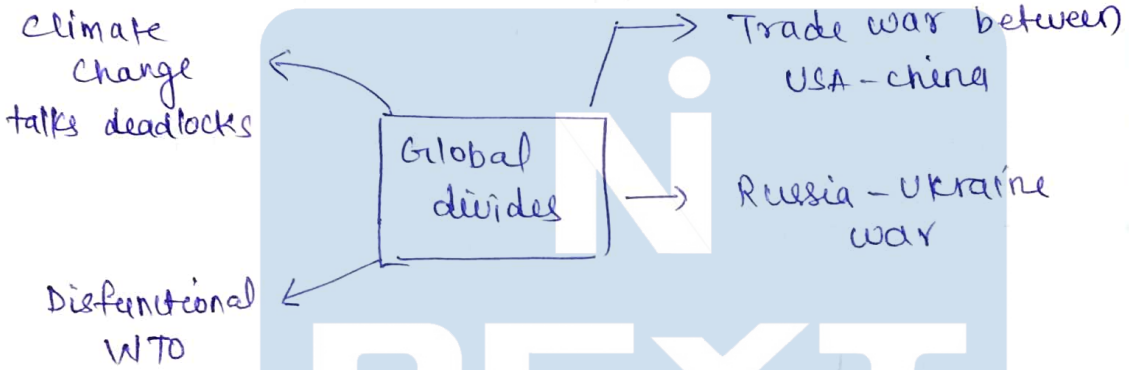
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Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू–राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(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.

Recent trends of de-globalisation and global divides provide India a opportunity to rise to global power.



India → leveraging global divide

(1) Buying cheap discount oil from Russia while forging strategic trade partnership with USA → Artemis accord.

(2) Attracting FDI and manufacturing industries in event of China + 1 strategy to realise atmanirbhar bharat vision

(3) Internationalisation of rupee →

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through Vostro – Nostro accounts.

India's → rise → global high table

① India's G20 presidency can pave the path of how to lead in tough situations.

② Making its imprint in global nations through soft-power diplomacy

Ex Diaspora as invisible Diplomats.

③ push for reforms in UN, UNSC to bring new realities and offer alternatives in form of NDB.

④ To show leadership qualities in climate justice and green Energy.

Ex: International solar alliance (ISA) by India

CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure)

Thus this will help India to turn crises into opportunity.

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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.

India - Germany relations can translate bilateral engagement into improved EU engagement in future.

Germany significance in India's - EU relation

(i) Collaborating in green Energy can help India to overcome EU's new Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism

Ex: Germany's Investment in solar plant in Maharashtra.

(ii) can accelerate India - EU FTA talks, delayed by decades.

(iii) Strategic partnership will help India to present soft-power approach to

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EU with help of Germany.

(iv) Increasing people-to-people & cultural languages will help in greater engagement of India with EU.

(v) India can present itself as a promising investment destination for EU in event of diversification of supply chains from china.

Thus India-EU relations will help both to nurture democracy & prosperity.

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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.

52nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1985 added 10th schedule on Anti-Defection law in India

Recent Incidents →
- Break up of NCP in Maharashtra
- Break up of Shiv Sena
- MP 2019 elections.

Impact on Relationship between Political Parties and Individual legislators

---

① curtailing legislative freedom of individual MPs/MLAs as they must adhere to the party whip.

Ex. Crisis of conscience – Article 19(1)(a)

② Impacting Intra-party Democracy where individual legislators cannot put dissent against their wish.

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③ Politicisation of speaker post - as s/he decide on anti-defection case - but being a member of ruling party.

Ex: Delayed decisions in such cases in Maharashtra case recently.

④ Centralisation of Party - Individual legislators cannot able to go against whip even if they have to raise their constituency issues.

Unintended consequences → Democracy functioning

① Upset balance of power, → limit legislators ability to hold Executive accountable by putting questions.

② Empowered political party & loyalty at the cost of freedom of expression of legislators

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③ Curb individual defection but promote mass defection

Ex: Merger iff $^{2}/_{3}^{rd}$ members consented with another political party.

④ Aaya Ram - Gaya ram like situation diminish the trust of citizen

⑤ Accelerated Horse trading and money-muscle power in free-fair election.

Ex: Dinesh Goswami Committee

way forward →
- Timeline to decide Anti-defection cases.
- President, in consultation with ECI, instead of speaker, to decide such cases (2nd ARC)

Thus anti-defection law needs reform so that free & fair election and dissent can helps Indian democracy to thrive.

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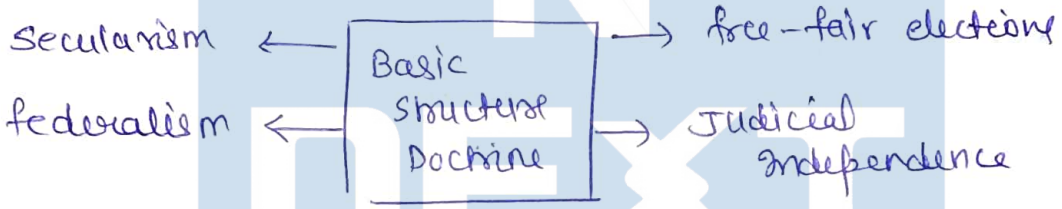
Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(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 a judicial innovation emerged in Keshvananda Bharti case 1973 . It states certain fundamental tenets cannot be amended even by Article 368 for they form skeletal of Constitution .



structural ambiguity → promotes → limitless Judicial authority

① Not codified or written in any form . Evolving as judicial interpretation

Ex: SR Bommai case 1992 → secularism as part of Basic Structure Doctrine .

② SC as final interpreter and can struck down laws passed by Parliament .

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Ex: NJAC 2015 struck down by SC.

③ Goes against separation of power doctrine and imposes upon will of public through elected legislators.

Basic structure doctrine Made

Judiciary > Executive

→ Not present in original constitution but propounded by Judiciary through judgements.
Ex: Rule of law in Indira Gandhi Case 1978

→ Non-elected judicial members making laws/rules against the elected executives
Ex: Judicial activism

→ Encroaching the exclusive jurisdiction of law making.

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Executive > Judiciary

(1) SC has responsibility to ensure complete injustices (Article 141)

(2) To prevent arbitrariness and ensuring judicial independence in functioning.

(3) Act as a checks and balances against majoritarian policies.

(4) Preserves the organic nature of constitution by limiting endless power of amendment of Parliament (Article 368).

Thus, the need of the hour is to codify certain Basic doctrine features and providing scientific reasons may help in better propogation in future.

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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.

Article 12-35 provides for fundamental rights that forms an essential part of overall individual development.

Reasonable restrictions are the brakes that controls over overspeeding of fundamental rights.

Reasonable restrictions	& Desirability
① Article 19(1)(a) on public order, morality, sovereignty, integrity, Decency etc.	So that individual's freedom of expression do not incites hatred, violence in society
② Article 19(2) Based on contempt of court	⇒ So that deep faith in judiciary remain established and does not undermines the authority

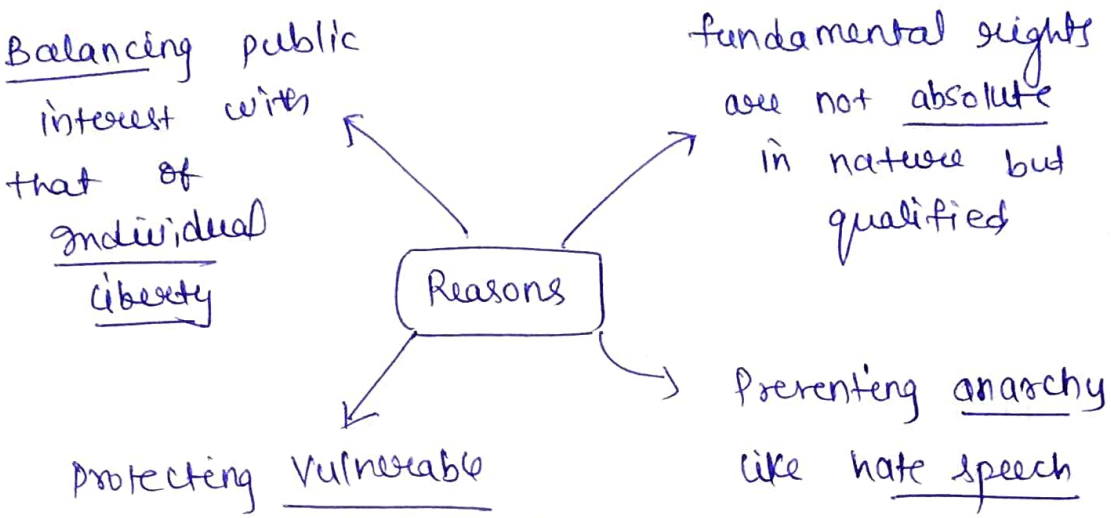
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Reasonable Restrictions	Desirability
Article 19(4) Freedom of movement Based on general public interest	⇒ To protect Scheduled tribe from exploitation and in case of prostitute (as SC highlighted)
Article 19(6) freedom of profession	⇒ so that immoral / dangerous trade cannot be carried out Ex: human trafficking
Article 19(3) freedom of association	⇒ Restriction on sovereignty, public order so that secessionist tendencies can not be promoted
Article 19(5) freedom of Residence	⇒ Restriction on public interest to preserve / illegal occupation of tribes.

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Thus reasonable restrictions becomes necessary evil for a diverse nation like India. So that every citizen not only enjoys liberty but ~~each~~ state can achieve the maxim of Sarva Dharma Sambhava (by Gandhiji).

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

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

S.R. Bommai 1994 judgement marked the watershed moment that laid the interpretation of Article 356 (President Rule) in an elaborate manner.

Significance of Judgement

→ Procedural regulations – Govt. must have evidence-based, valid reasons for imposing Article 356.

Ex: Requirement of material evidence

→ Held Misuse of this provision to destabilise and dethrone democratically elected state govs. unconstitutional for political reasons.

→ Imposition of President rule → now

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subjected to judicial review

Ex: courts can examine its validity.

→ legislative approval - both LoK sabha & Rajya sabha must approve the continu-ation every 2 months.

Impact on federal structure

① preserving autonomy of states against arbitrary decisions of Union.

② Judicial Review of imposing Article 356 and of grounds on which it was imposed → acted as checks and balances mechanism.

③ Guidelines by SC to be followed while taking the route of 356.

④ Upholding the integrity of state

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and people's mandate elected through democratic principles.

(5) Decreased instances of President rule.

Ex: Before 2000 → over 100 times
After 2000 → around 15 times.

(6) Increase & strengthening of co-operative federalism.

Thus S.R. Bommai case held judicial review of Article 356 and ensured Article 356 would be used only in extra-ordinary circumstances.

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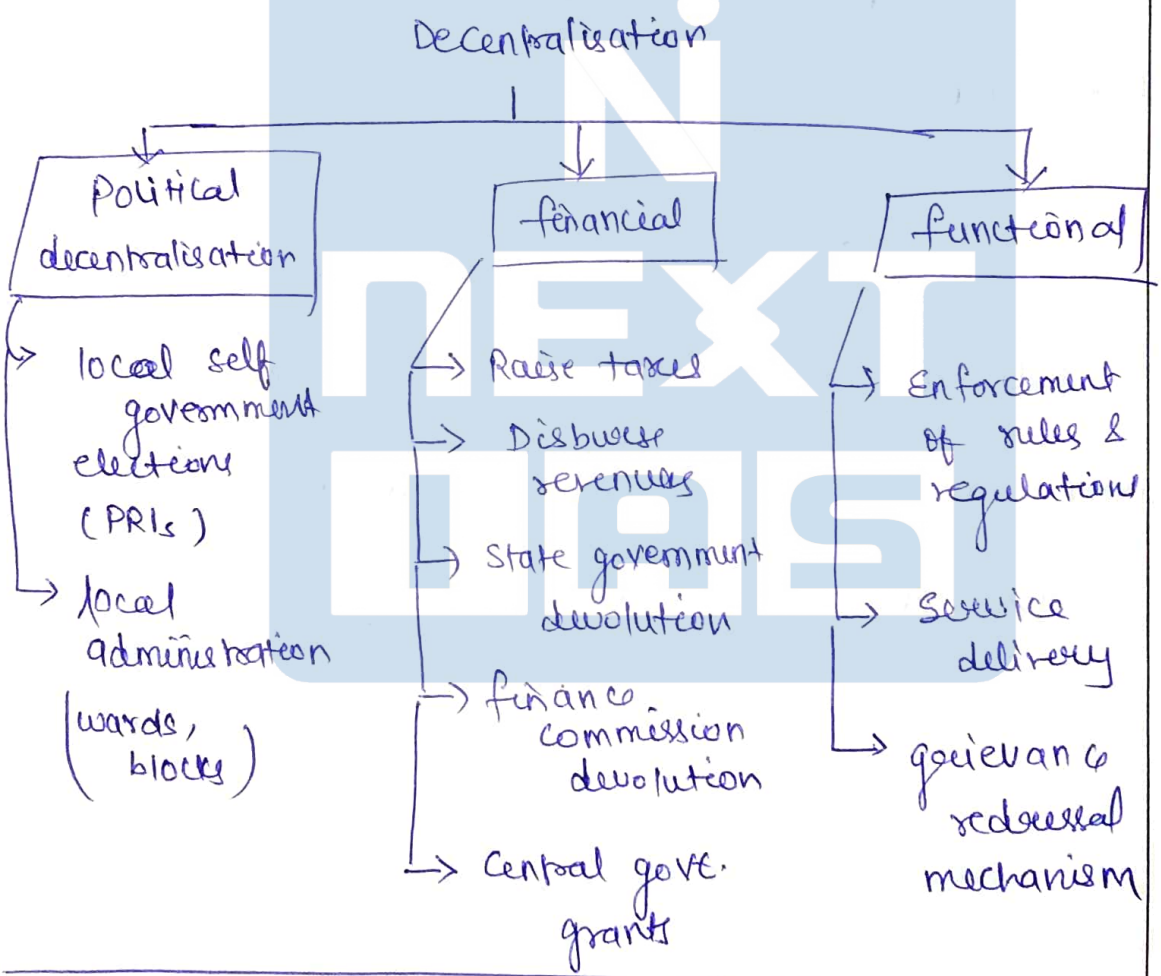
Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

Decentralisation is a process where the power at the centre is being re-distributed to smaller state units.



Financial + functional decentralisation → political decen.

① Availability of adequate finances will help local government to prioritize works

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(2) sufficient knowledge of finances → selection of best mode of service delivery ↓ satisfaction of public

(3) functional devolution ensures that no overlapping & duplication of work take place. Prevents encroachment of functions.

Impediments faced by local governance in India

(A) financial
- ↳ limited autonomy in taxation
- ↳ subsuming of indirect taxes under GST.
- ↳ inadequate State's finance devolution

(B) Human Resources
- ↳ lack of dedicate workforce (limited)
- ↳ limited infrastructural capacity
- ↳ poverty, unemployment etc.

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(C) Lower citizen participation in governance

(D) Low quality service delivery often leads to problems for citizens.

Ex: choking of drainage system leading to urban floods.

(E) Limited technological adaptations and its use in day-to-day functioning.

(F) Undue Bureaucratic and political influence red-tapism, corruption etc.

Way forward →
- Dedicated workforce like in Karnataka
- Timely devolution of funds and grants
- Boosting revenues

Ex: Launch of Green bonds by Indore Municipal corporation

Thus, these will help in realising the grassroot democracy as enshrined under Article 40.

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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.

Global sustainable Development Report ranked India at 121/163 position highlighting off-track of SDG goals.

Multi-stakeholder partnership utility

① Expertise of individuals and groups can help in taking right actions at right time.

② Avoids duplication of works

Ex: NGO ~~Pratham~~ ASER ~~has~~ survey education outcomes → utilised by Govt. to advance SDG 4 on Education.

③ SHGs can help in reducing poverty and promote financial inclusion.

Ex: Kudumbashree of Kerala
Mahila Arthik Vikas Sangathan in

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maharashtra → fulfils SDG 3.

④ Co-operatives → enhance economic situation of its members, augments income and inclusive development

↳ SDG 2 → No poverty
↳ SDG 10 → inclusive development.

⑤ Pressure groups exerts their voice against injustice and voice for reforms

↳ SDG 16 → peace & justice

Localised implementation — progress → SDG

① collective localised efforts of Indore residents to make their city cleanest for 6th time

↳ SDG 6 → water & sanitation.

② citizen centric governance and effective grievance redressal.

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(3) Enhances citizen participation in process and make SDG goal a mass movement.

(4) Better awareness of schemes & welfare programmes.

Ex: AASHA workers tackling malnutrition

SDG 3 → on health

(5) To ensure change in behaviour

Ex: LiFE campaign

SDG 13 → climate justice.

Thus through these we will be able to fulfil SDGs by 2030 and adopt in our daily lifestyle.

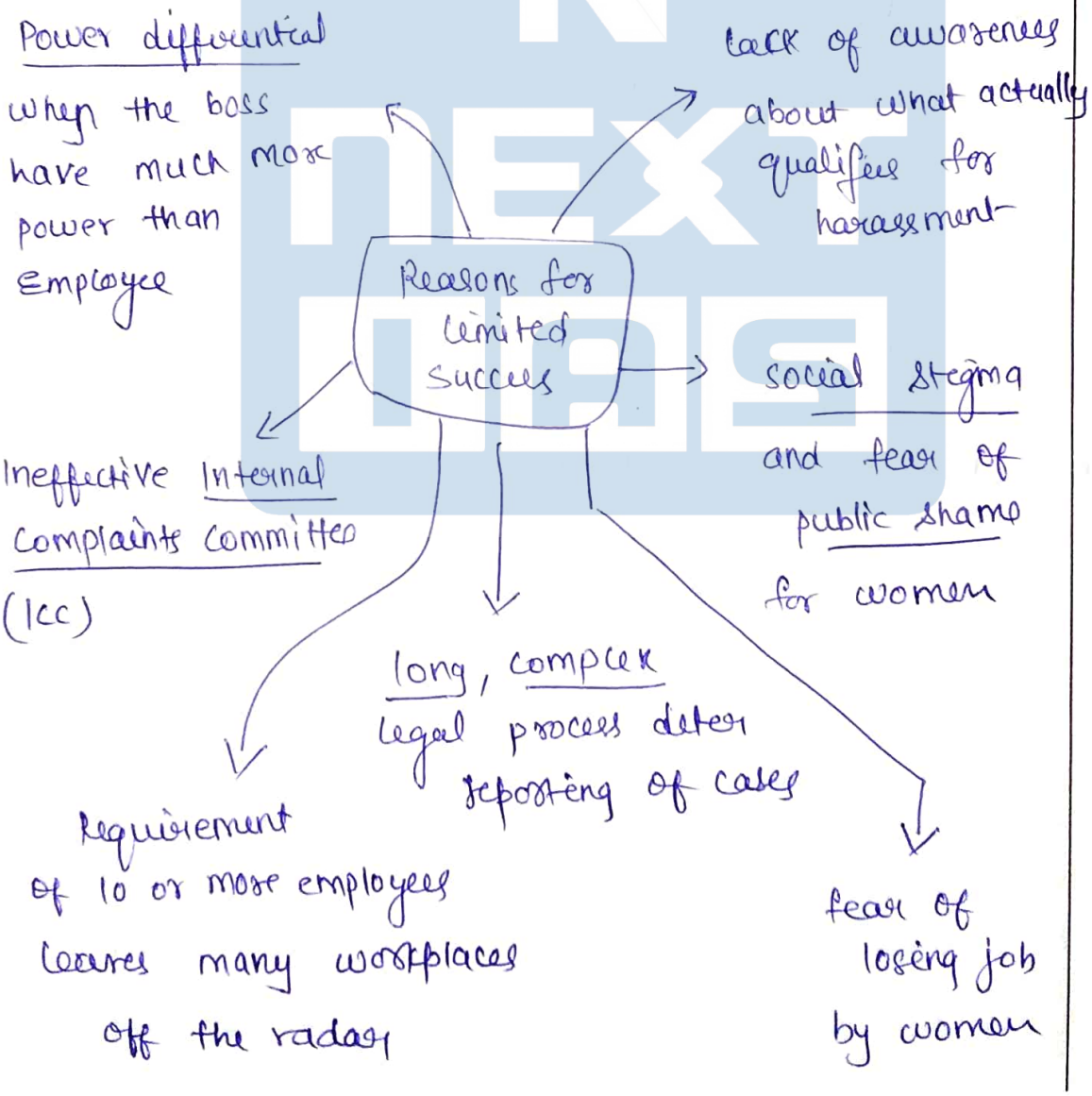
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Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र 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.

Vishaka guidelines in 1997 and POSH Act 2013 laid the foundation to curb sexual harassment at workplace.



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Factors hindering outreach → Unorganised sector

① Hire & fire approach in unorganised sector, lead to reduced security and make prone to sexual harassment.

② socio-Economic background of woman employee → deter to report cases of sexual harassment.

③ fear of job loss and poverty make them to keep their voices shut

④ Unorganised sector often have less than 10 employees → out of POSH act ambit

⑤ Limited knowledge and awareness about what constituted sexual harassment practical.

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Strategies to strengthen POSH Act in unorganised sector

(1) Inter-departmental co-ordination

NCW → Legal services authority → e-shram portal database

(2) Awareness generation → through media, camps, in POSHAN mah programs → nukkad natak etc.

(3) Suppose checks and strict implementation of law

(4) separate helpline no. for unorganised sector

(5) Made Internal Complaints Committee more accountable → external audits.

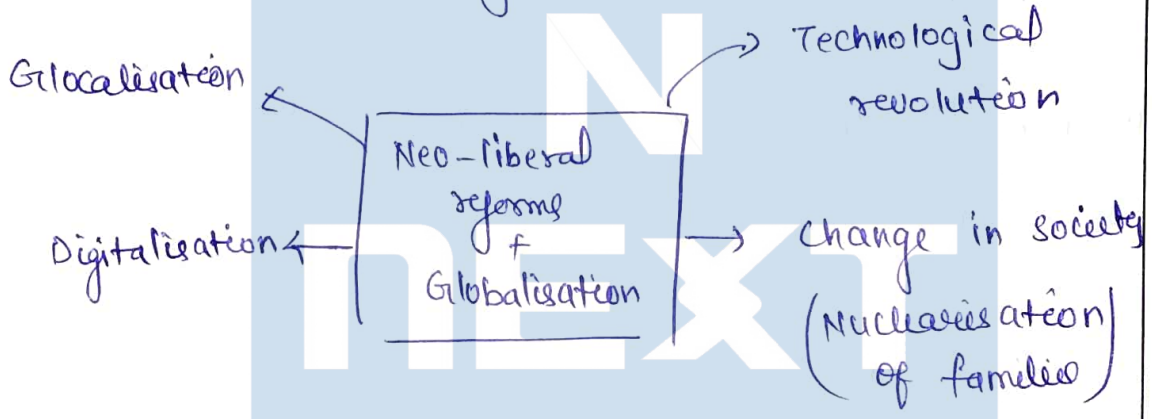
Thus POSH Act will further help in attracting more woman in economy and thus brings gender Equality (SDG 5).

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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.

Globalisation make the whole world into a global village which push for transformations in civil services and institutions of welfare state.



Challenges faced in service delivery

1. Inadequate adoption of technology in services delivery.
2. Increased risks of frauds, ghost beneficiary that existed only on paper
   Ex: fake ration cards

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(3) Bureaucratic inertia and non-acceptance towards change.

(4) Concentration of power & decision making rigid hierarchy.

(5) Retreat of state and more presence of private sector → focus on profits, left behind poor rural areas.

(6) Inclusion / Exclusion error → identification of beneficiary.

Suggested Reforms

(1) Awareness generation through ICE (Information Communication, Education) approach

Ex: Myscheme platform, UMANG app.

(2) Use of technology to curb duplication and fake beneficiaries.

Ex: Use of AI algorithm in Ayushman Bharat scheme.

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(3) Capacity building → transformation from rules based to role-based approach

Ex: mission karmayogi

(4) Strengthening PPP models to bring innovation and speedy implementation.

Ex: PPP on Highways, Rani Kamlapati Railway station - Pink toilets.

(5) Ensuring cyber security and data protection

Ex: Cyber swachhta kawach, CERT-In etc.

(6) Lateral Entry to bring specialists in generalist services

Thus, transforming civil services holds the key to India to aspire for welfare state by Amrit Kaal (2047).

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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.

21st century was aptly referred to as ASIAN Century wherein China see India as immediate rival in Asia.

China see India as Rival



→ India emerged as fastest growing economy (~ 7-1. GDP growth) despite global economy ~~is~~ slowing down

→ India's strategic relationships with West and Indo-pacific nations Ex: QUAD, ECPA with Australia etc.

→ Rising India's Defense capability and a nuclear power.

→ India not supporting china's global

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projects like BRI, debt-trap policy etc.

↳ Border disputes along Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh.

Ex: Doklam issue 2017.

Still, India-China convergence areas

① China as 2nd largest trade partner of India after USA.

India { Import → semiconductors, Lithium battery
Export → Pharmaceuticals

② In WTO, both ~~have~~ are developing nation and push for WTO reforms

Ex: Doha declaration on regarding farmers subsidy.

③ climate justice → Both have put issue of carbon market (trade) against developed ones and preach for CBDR in COPs.

Ex: Kyoto protocol.

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(4) Historical & civilisational affinity regarding Buddhism and struggle for independence from colonialism.

(5) International Co-operation through regional institutions

Ex: NDB by BRICS

SCO → both are members.

(6) soft diplomacy through food, films, and people-to-people exchanges

Thus, India-China need to negotiate and follow panchsheel strategy as prosposed by Nehruji for Asian progress.

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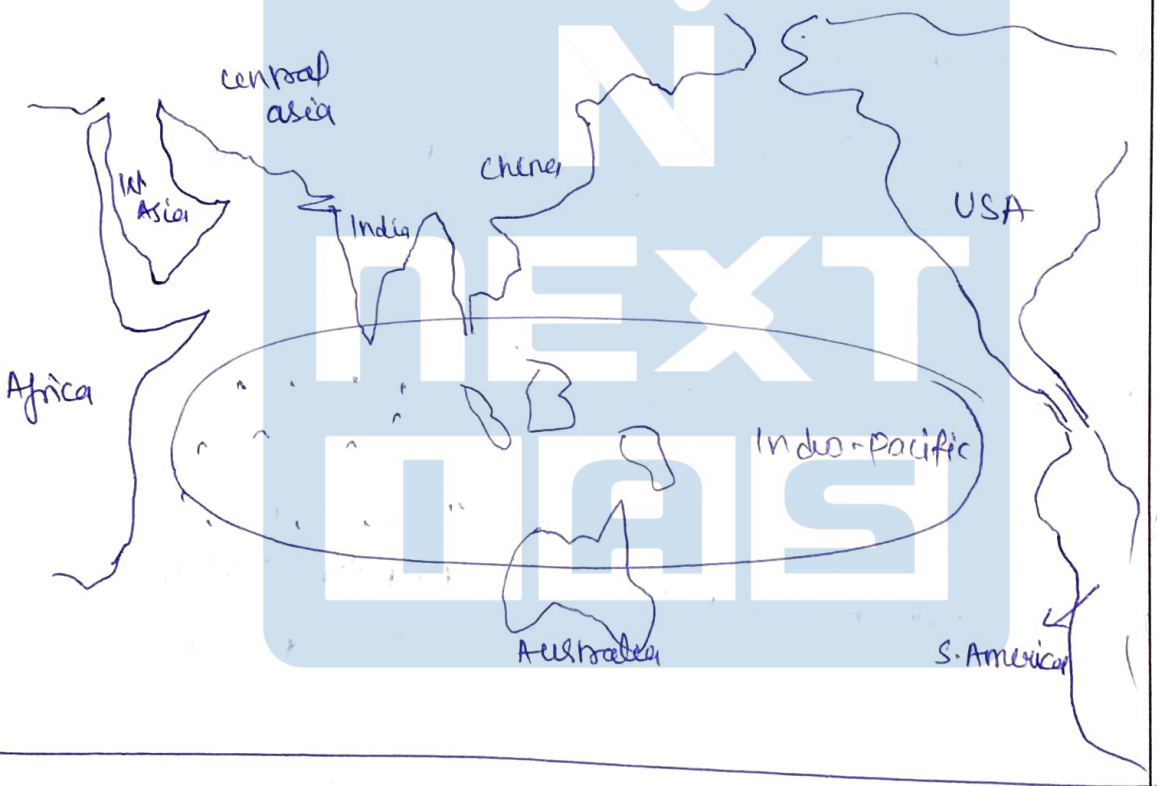
Q.20 हालिया दिनों में हिंद–प्रशांत क्षेत्र अलग–अलग हितों और प्राथमिकताओं वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि वैश्विक सुरक्षा पहल (GSI) इस क्षेत्र में क्वाड (QUAD) का स्थान ले लेगी

(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 area has replaced the trans-atlantic area as primary centre of geopolitics.



Indo-pacific → Diverging Interest + Priorities

① Chinese Expansionism

↳ Violation of 2016 UNCLOS order

↳ Threatening Taiwan, Phillipines in South China Sea.

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② Resource-rich region

↳ metallic, Polymetallic nodules

↳ Hydrocarbon potential.

③ militarisation of Indo-Pacific

↳ China termed of QUAD as Asian NATO

↳ Increased patrolling.

④ New groups Emergence

↳ IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic framework

↳ SCRI by Japan.

Global Security Initiative	QUAD
• by China	• by India, USA, Australia, Japan
• Restore stability in Asia	• free, open Indo-pacific

Global security Initiative supercede → QUAD

↳ China as manufacturing base → nations have to join

Eg: Li-ion battery dominance by China

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- China proximity to Asian nations
- pressure on smaller islands in South China Sea
- China already emerged as military power.

QUAD —supercede→ GSI

- QUAD ensures / promotes democratic principles hence greater legitimacy
- Indo-pacific important for trade → USA already provide security in region.
- QUAD has diverge objectives focus more on free-open indopacific
- soft power diplomacy of QUAD much more than assertive china.

Thus QUAD holds the potential to create free & open Indo-pacific that would be inclusive and free from conflicts.

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Space for Rough Work