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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 2 **Code : TC704**

RCA Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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Evaluator's response

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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				

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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.



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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 principal that one hand grants power to different organs but also imposes limitations on their usage. It simply means a limited government.

Constitution a mere skeleton

- It provides the rules, regulations, and basic structure of Indian polity.
- B R Ambedkar said that a constitution remains hollow without social democracy
- Thus enabling essence of constitutionalism is key to enforce the constitution

e.g. Role of speaker may be according to constitution when

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he exercises his discretion in disqualify MPs under 10th schedule. but against constitutionalism

Constitutionalism as the soul

- It ensures fundamental principles are abided by such as.
- It ensure federalism by 3 fold distribution of power
- ensures rule of law (article 15, 21 etc)
- provides fundamental rights → prevents authoritarianism by state
  - Freedom of speech (article 19)
- seperation of power and checks & Balance ensures that each organ is accountable to another.

Therefore constitutionalism is key to realising full potential of Indian Constitution.

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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 brought under the finance act by the parliament to bring transparency and safeguard the donors of political parties.

Electoral bonds
- Can be bought from SBI, Delhi
- during fixed period
- has to be cashed within 15 days
- doesn't reveals name of donor
- limit of 7.5% of profit on donation by private sector removed.

Advantages

(i) will reduce role of black money

(ii) money comes from formal banking channel → traceable

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(iii) Stringent KYC norms has to complied with.

(iv) Protects the identity of donor → saves from harassment.

However it brings opacity as well:

(i) name of the donor is unknown to the voters

(ii) Shareholders don't know which party their company is funding.

(iii) Earlier donations beyond 2,000 had to be recorded → now no need.

(iv) Election commission had warned about its opaque nature.

(v) removes limit on funding by foreign companies.

Therefore recommendation of Dinesh Goswami Committee on state funding of elections can be considered.

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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 states that it shall be the duty of the state to bring a uniform civil code. (UCC)

uniform civil code
- → one nation one laws
- → same laws governing civil matters irrespective of religion
- → remove disparity between personal laws.

Gender equality is central to UCC

(i) Personal laws are discriminatory against women

(e.g.) Parsi women lose property rights when they marry outside of their religion.

(ii) Muslim women have only half of the property rights as

Candidates must not write on this margin

that of women.

(iii) Divorce rights are not equitably available to both spouses.

(iv) Practices like female genital mutilation goes against their dignity.

Thus UCC will address these gender disparities but there are challenges

(i) UCC may come in conflict with freedom of religion (article 25-28) and article 29-30.

(ii) The form of UCC has no consensus among different groups

(iii) Extra Constitutional Courts (Shariah courts) may continue to exercise & implement personal laws.

(iv) Fear of majoritarianism among the minorities.

Therefore, firstly codification of existing laws should be done.

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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 152 & 153 provide for the post of governor who acts as the constitutional head of each state.

Governor contributes towards governance as

(i) He acts as the executive head in the state.

(ii) All the executive decisions are taken in his name.

(iii) He acts on the advice of the council of ministers

(iv) He can require the council to submit matters before him.

(v) **Governor reinforces federalism as**

(1) acts as the agent of the centre

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(ii) He can reserve Bills for reference to the president.

(iii) can recommend president's rule if state isn't being run in accordance to constitution (article 356)

(iv) under 5th and 6th schedule areas he exercises some special powers.

However there are limitations

(i) misuse of article 356 in the past

(ii) Partisan role in cases of hung assembly

(e.g.) Maharashtra governor

(iii) acting without advice of council

(e.g.) Tamil Nadu govt. remove minister without Cabinets advice.

Therefore, recommendations of Sarkaria Commission such as ensuring 5 full year terms, chosing non political governors etc should be adhered to.

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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.

Good governence is the efficient & effective use of authority & resources that leads to inclusive, equitable and sustainable development of all.



Social accountability law

- a law that will provide legal backing to instruments like Social auditing, citizen's charter, citizen's report card etc.

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It can boost good governance & participation as follows:—

(i) It will provide legal mechanism to ensure social accountability.

(ii) It will enhance public service delivery by bringing responsiveness
(e.g) Jan Adhikar in Bihar.

(iii) Citizens participation will be ensured through social auditing, Citizens feedback, use of grievance redressal mechanism.
(e.g) Social audit law of Meghalaya.

(iv) voluntary release of information under RTI act will bring transparency.

However, as suggested by Ramanandan Committee social auditing should be done as soon as possible after the project, there should be seperate fund for it. (eg MGNREGA)

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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 the NFHS-5 data nearly 35.5% of children in India are stunted, 67% are anaemic and 32% are wasted.

This can be addressed through convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions as follows.

Nutrition sensitive interventions

- It focuses not just on access to food but also its nutritional quality and its absorption.
- It focuses on dietary diversification
  (Eg) Providing millets, Poultry in mid day meals etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nutrition specific interventions

(i) identifying which nutrients are deficient.

(ii) Providing supplements.

(iii) e.g. food fortification

convergence

(i) it will address the issue more holistically

(ii) will address issues like Anaemia
→ providing iron folic acid supplements along with promoting Millets consumption

(iii) It will address the issue both at Individual level (nutrient specific) and at the community level (nutrition sensitive)

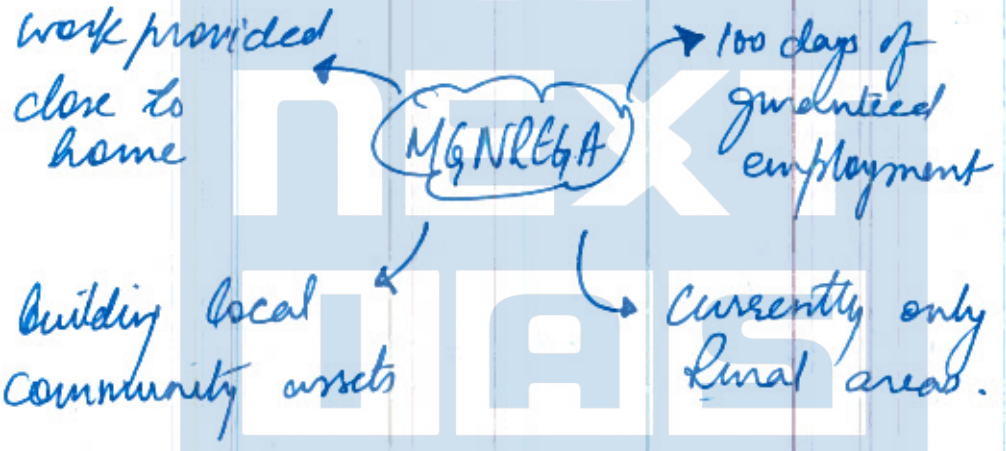
Therefore steps like POSHAN 2.0 are being taken to make it a Jan Andolan and also bring public awareness

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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.

In the recent Budget the allocation for MGNREGA (of around 60,000 crore) is being seen as insufficient to adhere the committment of 100 days of guaranteed employment.



Lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

(i) Employment guarantee → income guarantee for poors.

(ii) Local community assets → will Reduce deprivation

(e.g.) Community well-

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) will increase Consumption & demand → economic growth in rural India.

(iv) act as safety net during distress period like Crop failure, Pandemic

Victim of fiscal apathy

(i) reduced allocation (60,000 crore) → insufficient

(ii) can only provide 40 days (approx) of employment against guarantee of 100 days.

(iii) Delays in payment from centre to state → then state to local bodies → delay in wages

(iv) Centre demanding state to contribute more to supplement its fiscal resources.

However, MGNREGA is demand driven scheme, government has assured that if demand increases it will allot more resources

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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.

It is said that foreign policy is about managing the divergence and leveraging the convergences. In this content the geopolitical churn paves way for India's rise as follows :—

Managing global divides

(i) Safeguarding strategic autonomy and not getting drawn into conflicts

E.g. Russia Ukraine war

(ii) Acting as a voice of peace & reconciliation → enhance India's global stature.

E.g. PM's speech — "not an era of war"

(iii) Ensuring Multi alignment

Candidates must not write on this margin

(e.g) good relations with both Israel and middle east

This will enhance India's image as a neutral player.

Leveraging the divides

(i) Friendshoring & china + 1 strategy
↳ resentment against china can be used to attract businesses in India.

(ii) US - Pakistan → growing divergence → opportunity for India to deepen ties.

(iii) Trade wars, weaponisation of supply chain → can be used as opportunity to strengthen domestic economy.
↳ will bring investments.

Furthermore ~~declining~~ de-dollarisation - presents an opportunity to work towards internationalisation of Rupee.

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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.

European Union is a political & economic union of European countries. It is based on the principle of pooled sovereignty.

Germany's significance in India-EU relationship

(i) After Brexit Germany is the leading player in EU.

(ii) Germany is the largest economy among the EU countries. — deeper economic ties with germany will deepen India-EU ties.

(iii) Germany can facilitate negotiations on India-EU free trade agreements

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(iv) Germany houses a large Indian diaspora. it can act as gateway for the diaspora to other EU countries

(v) There's convergence in climate change related policies → opportunity for cooperation in green technologies.

(vi) Post Brexit → Germany → financial capital of EU → Indian companies can raise investments from here.

Limitations

(i) low level of trade between the two

(ii) Delay in signing of India - EU FTA

(iii) Geopolitical divergence → India's inclination towards Russia.

Nevertheless focus should be on deepening trade ties and using Germany as the gateway to EU.

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.

The Anti defection law under the 10th schedule prevents defection of legislators by providing for their disqualification.

Anti defection law
- liable to be disqualified if → disobeys whip
- if defects to another party
- if defectors are less than 2/3rd
- if independent members join any political party
- if nominated members join any party after 6 months of nomination.

Impact on Party–legislator relationship

(i) Legislators have become representatives

Candidates must not write on this margin

of party not their Constituency.

(ii) The whip exercises Control over the members decisions

(iii) SC judgement in Maharashtra case whip issued by party not leader of party in the house.

unintended consequences on democracy

(i) negates representative democracy → legislators don't represent constituencies interest

(ii) against freedom of speech of legislators → Can't vote his conscience.

(iii) Executive comes to control legislature through whips → impacts parliamentary control.

Way forward

- Supreme court → should use only when stability of govt is threatened
- 2nd ARC → President should exercise in consultation with Election Commission of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- whip should be used sparingly
  ↳ use should be avoided in cases related to ordinary bills

Recent incidents of misuse such as in Maharashtra where speaker is refusing to take action, highlights the potential damage it can do to democratic principles.

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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 au thority 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.

The basic structure doctrine was brought by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharti judgement

Basic structure doctrine

- 24th & 25th amendement → gave unlimited power to govt to amend Constitution.
- Kesavananda Bharti judgement
  - ↳ parliament can amend any part of the constitution including Fundamental rights
  - ↳ But can't change the basic structure
    - federalism
    - Secularism
    - Rule of law
    - Seperation of Power etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Elastic nature & structural ambiguity

- The term Basic structure is nowhere mentioned or defined in constitution
- It is judicial invention
- It's features are evolving → as and when declared by the supreme court.
- This gives the Supreme court to declare anything as part of Basic structure
  ↳ curtails parliaments power to amend Constitution under article 368

It has made judiciary more powerful than executive as:

(i) judiciary struck down parts of 42nd amendment → violative of basic structure
(Eg LIC of India case → judicial review.

(ii) limits executives power to enact amendments through parliament.

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(iii) Can review executive decisions and declare them unlawful on grounds of violation of basic structure.

However it is beneficial as well

(a) Safeguards key principles enshrined in the constitution

(eg) Secularism, federal character

(b) Prevents authoritarianism

(eg) 42nd amendment.

(c) Strengthens system of checks & balance

(eg) judicial review → part of basic structure

Therefore Parliament has the power to amend, but it can't be an unlimited power. Basic structure acts as limits on this.

Candidates must not write on this margin.

Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Article 13-35 provides for fundamental rights under Indian Constitution. These rights are fundamental to human existence and exists independently of the state.

The state cannot take away fundamental rights of the individual as its source is not the state but constitution itself. However state can impose reasonable restrictions as provided in Part III itself.

Desirability of reasonable restrictions

(i) Security of state requires that rights are not misused

Candidates must not write on this margin

(e.g) using freedom of speech to promote sedition against state.

(ii) securing law and order

(e.g) limiting freedom of movement under Section 144 if such movement may cause public disturbance

(iii) Safeguarding interests of Scheduled tribes

(e.g) limiting movement to tribal areas under Inner line Permit System.

(iv) Safeguarding public morality

(e.g) restricting indecent public behaviour, such as nudity,

(v) Providing exceptions to important posts

(e.g) President, governor etc enjoys immunity even though against article 14.

(vi) State can limit certain occupations in larger public interest → Prescribe

Candidates must not write on this margin

qualifications

(e.g) Practicing as a doctors requires medical degree.

(VIII) movement of people with certain diseases (e.g COVID, AIDS) can be curtailed on grounds of public health.

(IX) Freedom of religion doesn't include right to convert as it may lead to social conflict.

Thus unlimited liberty can become source of tyranny, therefore reasonable restrictions help in balancing individual rights with larger public interest.

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.

In the landmark SR Bommai Vs UOI judgement. Supreme Court curtailed the unlimited power that was available to union over administration of state.

a Paradigm shift

(i) Earlier imposition of president rule on opposition ruled states had become a routine occurence.

(ii) It led to instability and breached federalism

(iii) The judgement restored the federal autonomy of states.

Judgement

(i) Federalism → part of Basic structure

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Defined fair and unfair instances of President rule

(e.g) violation of secularism → fair use

misgovernance, issue of law & order, → unfair use.

(iii) Gave guidlines to governor for imposition of President rule in cases of hung assembly.

(e.g) first exhaust all alternatives for government formation.

Significance

- upheld federalism as part of basic structure
- empowered Supreme Court to judge fair and unfair usage of article 356
- upheld secularism as part of basic structure

Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

↳ frequency of Presidents rule has declined considerably

↳ Courts have restored governments dismissed through article 356 (eg) uttarakhand govt.

↳ brought political stability in states.

Thus the judgement is in line with Dr Ambedkars view that the provision will remain a dead letter.

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.

73rd and 74th amendment ushered in an age of political decentralisation in India by establishing 3rd tier of the government.

Political decentralisation

(i) establishment of 3rd tier at village and urban level

(ii) devolution of functions to local bodies under 11th and 12th schedule

(iii) local bodies → independent constitutional existence → not an extension of state govt.

However effective decentralisation requires all: political, financial & functional decentralisation:

Candidates must not write on this margin

In this context impediments faced are

(a) Financial devolution

- Rural bodies depend on grants for 95% of their needs
  - ↳ poor self generation of resource
- urban bodies more than 50%.
- expenditure by local bodies < 1% of GDP in other developing countries > 2% of GDP
- funds devolved → tied in nature
  - → less autonomy in decision there.

Functional devolution

- at Rural level on average only 20/29 functions devolved under 11th schedule.
- Bureaucrats, Parastatal agencies encroach upon their functions
  - (eg) Special Purpose vehicle for Smart cities mission

Candidates must not write on this margin

Political devolution

- Sarpanch pati → limits devolution of political power to women.
- Proxy candidates → upper caste chosen
  Proxy Dalits → limits devolution to SC/ST candidates.

Way forward

Financial
- providing share in GST
- using user charge mechanisms
- market based mechanism (e.g. municipal bonds.

Functional
- complete devolution of subjects
- restricting bureaucratic interference
- Capacity building of functionaries

Political
- Capacity building of women, Dalits etc.
- regular meetings of Gram sabha for collective decision making

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.

Sustainable development goals are a set of 17 targets that are to be achieved by 2030.

(eg) eradicating poverty (SDG 1)

It requires collaboration of all stakeholders like citizens, state, civil society, donor agencies etc who can supplement each others expertise, reach and resources.

In this context,

Effective partnership can help as follows

(i) Resource mobilisation

(eg) grants from world bank

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Expanding reach of the state

e.g NGOs have deeper grassroot connect.

(iii) Policy assessment and feedback

e.g ~~ASER~~ Survey on education outcome of school students.

(iv) mobilise private sector funds such as CSR as well as social impact investment

Localised efforts can help as

(i) facilitate bottom up planning

e.g Gram sabha making plans for its village.

(ii) interventions based on locally felt needs

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) will leverage local leadership and expertise

(e.g) using indigenous tribal knowledge of forest to address malnutrition.

(iv) Can usher sense of participation among the people

→ will enhance accountability

(e.g) social auditing of govt. policies.

Therefore stakeholders involvement and localisation of SDG goals should be the two pronged approach to achieve SDG goals..

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.

Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace act was brought to provide safe working environment to working women.

POSH act →
- defines what constitutes harassment
- provides for internal complaints committee
- for unorganised sector
  - ↳ local Complaints Committee

It has achieved limited success in raising awareness as :—

(1) many women unaware of existence of such laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) fear of retaliation prevents its use.

(iii) Stigma attached with it prevents women from complaining.

(iv) its provisions are not properly publicised in the workplace.

(v) doesn't extend to domestic workers, agricultural labourers etc
↳ majority.

Factors that have hindered its outreach

(i) illiteracy of female workers in unorganised sector.

(ii) local complaints authority → not easily accessible.

(iii) non-compliance of laws in unorganised sector.

(iv) lack of job security → fear of job loss if complains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategies to bridge gap

↳ mandatory display of contact-info of ICC and LCC

↳ periodic awareness programs through SHGs, NGOs etc

↳ Sensitisation of men and awareness about possible repurcussions.

↳ Frequent checks by local police to check for any untoward incidents.

Above all empowerment of women and increasing overall female labour force participation is the way ahead.

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.

Transformation in welfare state

(i) Neo liberal shift → free market economy → reduced welfare expenditure.

(ii) · decline role of govt and increasing role of private sector -

(iii) large corporates, MNCs exercising power and influence over policy rather than bureaucrats.

This requires reform of civil services to address new challenges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced in service delivery

(i) leakages of benefits & corruption

(ii) poor feedback & assessment

(iii) policy planning is top down
may not reflect locally felt needs.

(iv) inclusion & exclusion errors
(eg) due to lack of documents.

(v) Bureaucratic inefficiencies, red tapism → lead to delays.

(vi) lack of awareness among citizens about their entitlements.

Reforms needed

(i) Rule based to role based civil services → linking competencies

Candidates must not write on this margin

with jobs.

(ii) ensuring mid career training of Civil servants (HOTA Committee)

(iii) Accountability → vertical
→ Horizontal
→ Social → e.g. Social auditing

(iv) Awareness → Citizen & charter.
→ effective grievance redressal mechanism.

(v) Lateral entry → private sector expertise.

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.

China as emerging global power sees India as it closest rival in Asia.

India as Asian rival

(i) 2nd largest economy after china.

(ii) largest population → demographic dividend

(iii) friendship → attracty investment away from china

(iv) land boundary disputes with India

(v) Tawang sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) CPEC → India opposing

(vi) growing nearness of India with USA, Japan etc.

(vii) Quad.

This has led to difficulties such as

↳ border skirmishes.

↳ banning of chinese apps & investments etc.

↳

But there are convergences

↳ Trade → largest trading partner.

↳ Cultural relations – Buddhism

↳ Provincial diplomacy
Sister cities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ minilaterals

↳ BRICS

↳ SCO

↳ Country Radicalism

↳ RATS of SCO.

↳

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.

divergences in Indo Pacific

- south china sea disputes.
- ~~Eu~~ trade war between USA and China.
- Quad → focused on Indo pacific
- Taiwan issue → USA supporting.
- string of pearls by china and necklace of diamonds by India.

Global security initiative

- China's counter to Quad.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work