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NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : MAHI SHARMA

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SLT+ ☒

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (SECTIONAL TEST-4)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



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Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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1. 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 Governance means bridging the gap between service delivery and aspirations of the people and social accountability is one of the aspects of good governance. (recent demand in states like MP, Jharkhand, Odisha, Ladakh etc)

Towards good governance and citizen's participation:-

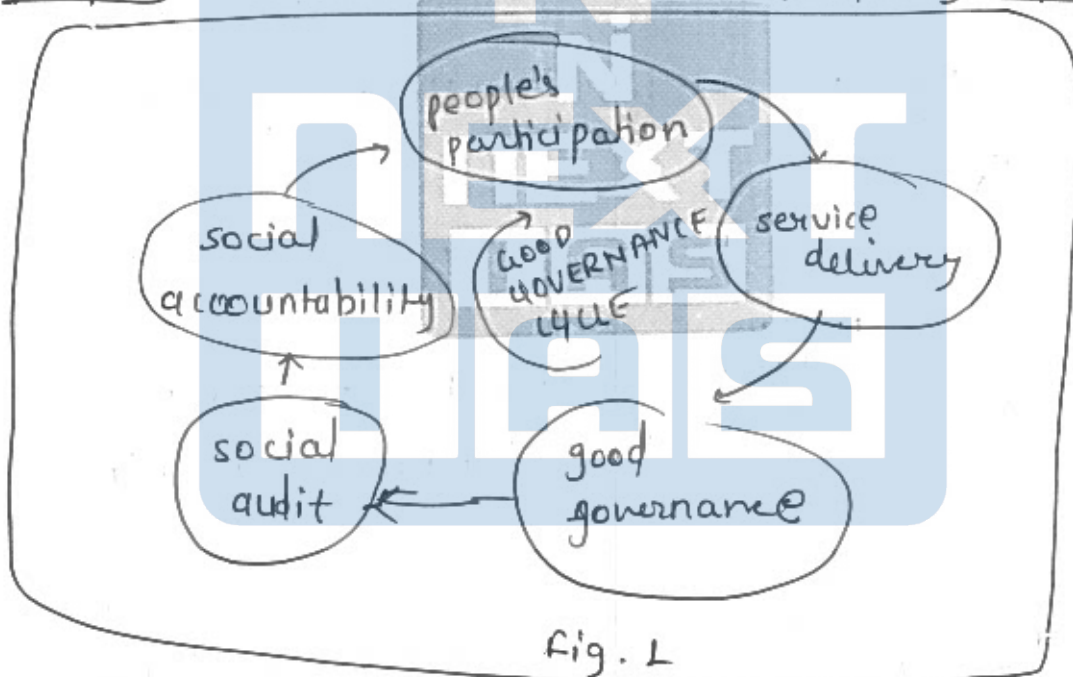
- (a) Law will legitimize the social accountability which will increase people's trust
- (b) Grievance Redressal mechanism will address the peoples' grievances → thus leading to good governance

③ It will change people's status from
Mere Spectators → Participants

④ Denial of public suggestion by govt.
authorities will require a solid
justification

⑤ It will increase transparency in
the administration.

⑥ People will become new tool of policy implementation



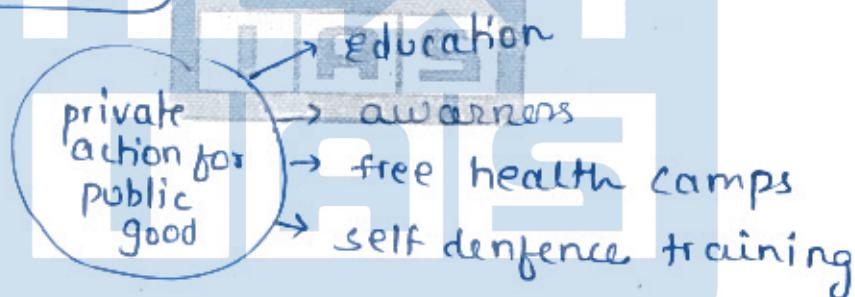
Transparency and accountability – twin
pillars of good governance requires
people's active participation which
can be ensured by "Social Accountability
Law."

2. नागरिक समाज संगठन, 'सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्रवाई' को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? साथ ही सार्थक उपाय भी सुझाएँ।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Civil society organizations, play a pivotal role in fostering "collective private action for the public good". What challenges do they face in local resource mobilization (LRM) and corporate funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Also, suggest measures. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Civil society Organizations (CSO) are non-governmental bodies comprising members from civil population which generally work for public welfare and awareness.



Challenges faced during resource mobilization.

1. Very less retail donation. does not encourage other investors.

Ex: As per NITI Aayog, retail donation for CSOs is less than 7%.

- 3) Trust issues as corporates are not willing to donate because some CSOs engage in halting developmental works also.
- 4) Multiple compliances faced by CSOs to report about money received.
- 5) There is no performance parameter by which CSOs could guarantee their good performance.

80 measures needed are :-

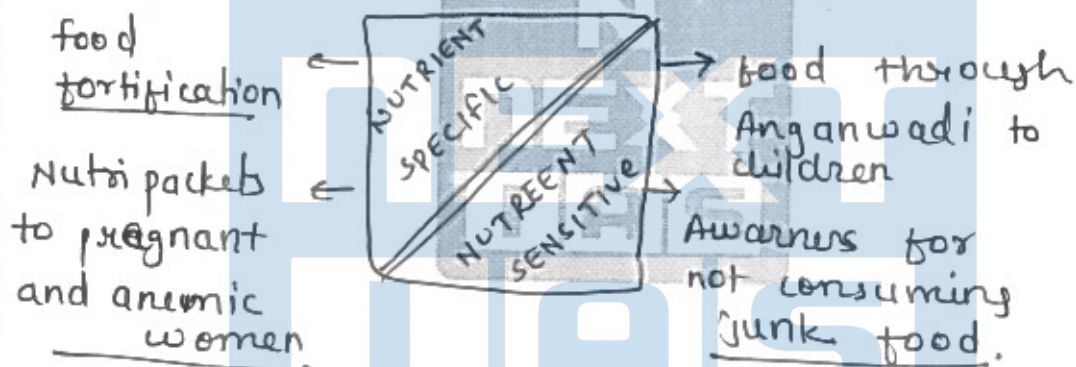
- ① Social Stock Exchange :- It is a performance measurement tool for CSOs on which there is a rating system. (zero coupon zero principle)
- ② CSO - corporate collaboration :- Big corporates can adopt small CSOs.
- ③ Social Bonds :- Bonds for social work to be issued to increase retail participation [Ex]: These bonds as a pilot project were successful in Bhubaneswar.

Thus if CSOs overcome the funding obstacles so they could be a great tool for public awareness and strengthening democracy.

3. 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

National
As per Family Health Survey - 5
(NHFS-5), undernutrition is a category
of hunger characterized by nutrition
deficiency and 30-35.1 children below
5 years were undernourished in India.



Need for convergence:-

- ① Compartmentalization of nutrition sensitive and specific demands by body is not possible.

Ex:- An anemic person needs iron (nutrition specific) and also has to be thoughtful about other nutrients like potassium, calcium etc.

3) This convergence will enhance health and nutrition levels in the country.

4) At the same time it can ensure addressing

nutrient deficiency and nutrient overloading

[Ex]: Overweight people generally ~~are~~ require specific nutrients but have ~~to~~ other nutrients in access

4) It will make the implementation of policies very easy Data collection and convergence would be easy

5) Better assessment of health outcomes.

Thus, India should move towards overlapping of "nutrition-specific & nutrition sensitive" through schemes like PM POSHAN; NFSA, 2013; mid-day meal etc to increase health levels in the country

4. 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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched as a poverty alleviation and employment generation tool which today employs 2 crore people ^{in each state} (average of all states → NITI Aayog)

Fiscal challenges faced :-

i) lack of funds in the scheme leads to payment delays and ~~and~~

ii) Sometimes, the agreed amount as per the act is also not paid

[Ex]: Sidhi district of M.P.

iii) Due to lack of funds, construction works remain incomplete and inflation further aggravates the problem.

iv) No credible increase for amount in budget 2023-24 (increased by only 2-3%)

But recently steps have been taken to deal with it:-

- ① Aadhar - MGNREGA^{card} linkage : It will filter eligible beneficiaries and will cut down corruption.
- ② Digital attendance : It will increase transparency in payments and will decrease proxy attendance.
- ③ ~~Also~~ Though not large, but budget allocations (2023-24) have increased by 2-3% from (2022-23) levels.
- ④ Local govt have been given the responsibility to devise developmental works.

But these measures could be successful only if accompanied with digital infrastructure, awareness, regular social audits and implementing article 39(d) → equal pay for equal work in letter and spirit.

← x →

5. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिज़ाइन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक गरीबी का विश्वसनीय मूल्यांकन करना है। इस संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक की पद्धति और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The first step to eradicating poverty is reliable poverty assessment for program design, implementation, and monitoring. In this context discuss the methodology and significance of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Poverty, from governance perspective means when 'an individual is not able to afford and access the things/items to fulfill his own basic needs?

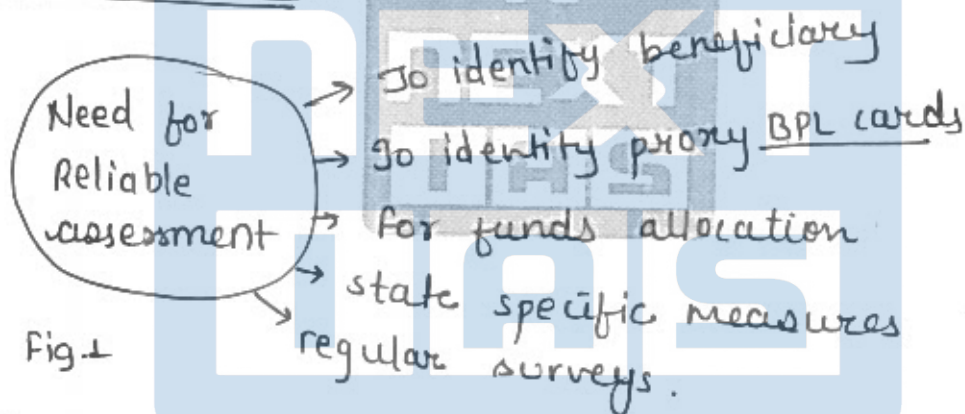


Fig. 1

[Ex]: As per last govt. data (2014) → there are 27-28 crore poor people in India

Methodology of NITI Aayog's MPI:-

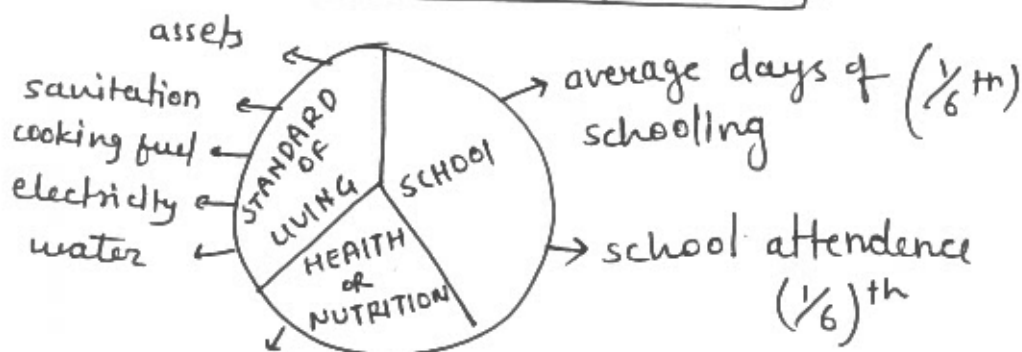


Fig. 2

Health = ~~$\frac{1}{8}$ th~~ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd weightage

Health = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd weightage

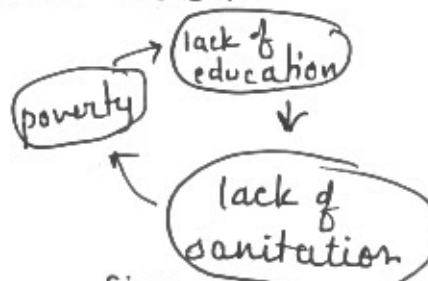
Schooling = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd weightage

Standard of living = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd weightage

Significance :-

- ① It has expanded the dimensions of poverty from economic poverty to multidimensional poverty.
- ② Proper assessment leads to better tackling of poverty.
Ex:- India is fastest poverty reduction country in south-east Asia (Global MPI)
- ③ It leads to a healthy competition between state which encourage them to put in more efforts.

Thus, "poverty which is biggest polluter" (Ms. Indira Gandhi) needs to be eradicated to enhance education and health levels of the country by breaking the vicious cycle



6. भारत के संदर्भ में, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, कानूनी पूर्व-उदाहरणों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, जो स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार के लिए एक मजबूत आधार स्थापित करते हैं, इस अधिकार की स्पष्ट कानूनी मान्यता का अभाव क्यों रहा है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of India, despite the presence of constitutional provisions, legal precedents and international commitments that establish a robust foundation for a right to health, why has there been a lack of explicit legal recognition of this right?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

'Right to health' is a recognised basic universal right and India is also member to various ~~health~~ 'health conventions' and guarantees it through:

① constitutional provision: article 21 - Right to health
Right of pollution free environment.

Lack of explicit legal recognition to this right because:-

① The large population of India and resource crunch doesn't encourage to legalize the "Right to Health"

② Health is a state subject

③ India is still on the path to develop world class health infrastructure.

④ Doctors to population ratio is not balanced in India. and is skewed towards urban India.

⑤ It will increase budgetary burden excessively.

⑥ Presence of voluntary govt insurance schemes fill the vacuum.

Ex: Suraksha Beema Yojna.

⑦ It will be difficult to get the private health institution into confidence.

Ex:- Recent Rajasthan's Health Act is opposed by private hospitals.

Thus, currently in the absence of 'Health law' the focus should be on increasing health ~~big~~ budget (2.3% current) and effective implementation of schemes like Ayushman Bharat, PM POSHAN etc.

7. "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

After the cold war, for the first time, present situation is characterised by global divides → multidimensional divides and India could be a good beneficiary of it.

Way for India's rise to global high table:-

- 1) In the era of tension between super powers of global north (USA - Russia), India is emerging as an undoubatable leader of global north
- 2) Regime change in Afghanistan and maintaining relations with it (as per Indian principles) can open the doors of RREs and resources to smoothen the energy transition

- (3) Simultaneous participation in QUAD, SCO, BRICS strengthens the image of India as FAVOURABLE TO ALL
- (4) Today world needs India for market, demographic resource, talent etc.
- (5) Recent visit to Egypt will strengthen ties and Africa is the 'FUTURE CENTRE OF ECONOMIC INTEREST'
- [Ex]: China's \$200 bn investment in Africa
But China's debt trap diplomacy has eroded trust
- (6) Recent visit to USA has culminated into technology sharing agreements and ICET will foster our digital economy
- (7) Using G20 → India can solidify its claim for a permanent seat in UNSC and also south-east Asian countries are turning towards India. [Ex]: Vietnam.
- Thus, the today's geopolitical situation requires India's efforts to turn it into its favour after analysing its merits and national interests

8. "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

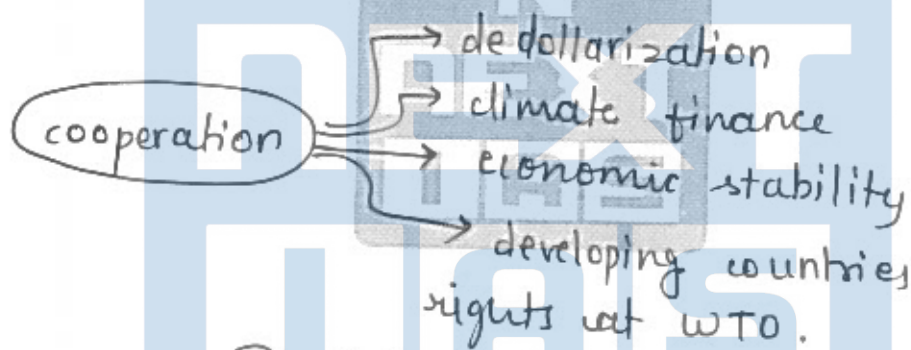




9. ब्रिक्स राष्ट्रों की सामूहिक शक्ति असंख्य मुद्दों पर सार्थक सहयोग की अनुमति देती है, हालाँकि, द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के प्रक्षेप पथ को प्रभावित करने की मंच की क्षमता सीमित है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The collective strength of BRICS nations allows for meaningful cooperation on myriad issues, however, the platform's ability to influence the trajectory of bilateral relationships remains limited. Do you agree? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

BRICS - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa is a political and economic grouping of developing countries which fosters cooperation on following issues:-



Ex: India - South Africa → vaccine waiver

limited ability to influence bilateral relationships

- ① The lack of consensus between two countries especially China and India leads to deadlock

- ② Brazil and South Africa and their bilateral relationship have also not been benefitted much.

But at times it has resolved bilateral deadlock in following ways:-

- i) Resolving 2017 Doklam Issue to ensure India's participation in BRICS submit
- ii) 2020 disengagement ^{between} ~~bet~~ India and China prior to BRICS.
- iii) It provides a platform to discuss bilateral issues.

[Ex]- Brazil-south Africa.

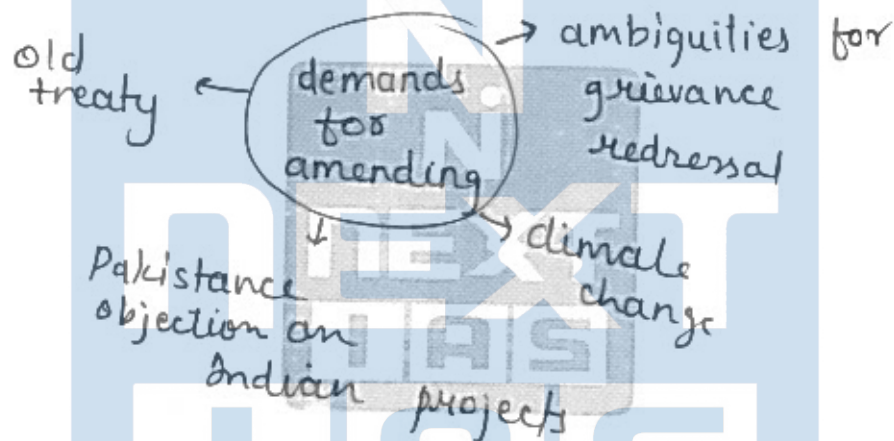
Thus, sub global groupings like [BRICS] are important to break hegemony of developed countries and to gather support of developing countries to make this world-a [multipolar world].

10. सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन की हालिया माँगों के आलोक में, भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जल-बँटवारा व्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले इसके संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In light of the recent demands to amend the Indus Waters Treaty, discuss the possible implications it could have on the water-sharing mechanism between India and Pakistan.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Indus water Treaty" is a water sharing agreement between India ⁽²⁰¹⁾ and Pakistan ⁽⁸⁰¹⁾ brokered by World Bank in 1960.



Effects of Indo-Pak Bilateral relationships:-

- 1) The proposal sent by India to revise the treaty has not been answered appropriately by Pakistan.
- 2) Pakistan can increase the frequency of objections of Indian run-off projects [Ex]: Baglihar and Ratle projects.

- ③ As Pakistan is a deep state, so India could expect some military responses
- ④ The lack of optimum usage of allotted water is hindering development in India
- ⑤ As being an "upper riparian" country the image of India can become "WATER COLLECTOR"

As usually said, "water is a new catalyser to war" → the IWT should be revised with changing times as per regional and climatic needs and till time India should continue to optimize the allotted water through projects like Ujh, Pakul Dul etc.

11. सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण 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 goals to be achieved by 2030 like zero hunger which required two fold path to be followed —
broadbased participation and focus on regional implementation.

Multistakehold partnership leverage collective expertise and network because:-

- ① Sharing of best practices, ideas, observation between states and among countries also.
- ② It creates a network of service delivery
- ③ work could be easily divided based upon expertise

Fostering partnership and localized implementation

- 1) By encouraging the CSOs and NGOs to participate in the implementation of SDGs and awareness generation

Ex:- Askhay patra's ~~new~~ mid day meal programme → zero Hunger

- 2) Effective participation of panchayats and autonomous districts councils for developmental works.
- 3) Encouraging social audit by inviting retired civil servants to increase its credibility and increase peoples' trust in the process.

Ex:- Kerala has done good in social audits.

- 4) Involvement of SHGs and FPOs for activities like cleanliness drives, and fostering SDG-14 ⇒ Life on land, and protection of environment.

(5) Competitions can be arranged among school students like making videos of SDG goal implementation and awarding the best one.

Ex: Rajasthan recently started it.

⑥ Regular and timely programs arranged by civil servants, about SDG implementation

Ex Jan Chetna in N.M.P

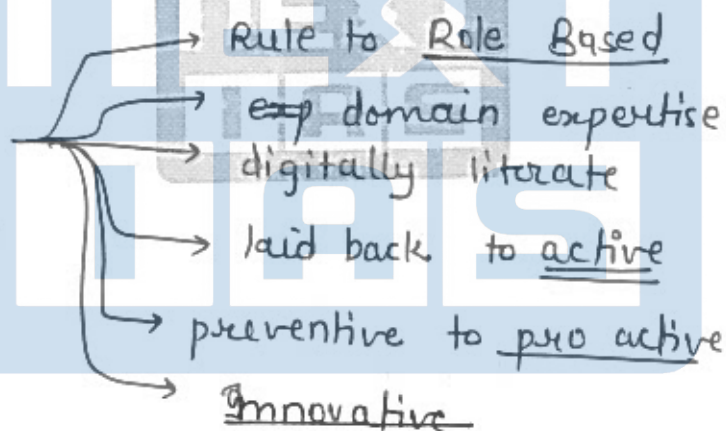
Thus, SDGs which are inevitable to lead a sustainable life on this planet have to be implemented in its letter and spirit on the grass root level for balanced development strategy

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

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

The two process of globalizations and neo-liberal reforms have changed the roles of states institutions from regulator to facilitator, so the civil services also.

features required for NEW CIVIL SERVICE



Challenges faced in service Delivery :-

- ① Digital illiteracy among masses and obstacles to adopt digital tools by senior /near retired civil servants.

[Ex]: 2017 above 5 years population is digitally literate in rural India.

② Excessive compliance of rules hinders innovation and does not cater to effective service delivery. In unique cases

③ Increase in corruption due to entry of foreign funds in India.

Ex- 15 pairs of ₹ 1 reaches to grass root level - former PM Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

④ Lack of physical interface has increased impartiality in civil services.

⑤ Cultural lag :- In some states, though the literacy levels increased but infrastructural development could not match the pace hindering service delivery.

Suggestions for enhancing services delivery:-

- ① Role based ~~service~~ service
 - ② Domain expertise
 - ③ Mid term review of civil servants
 - ④ Special academic courses as per requirement
- } MISSION
KARNATAKA

- ⑤ Local enterprises should be promoted.
- ⑥ Adopting best service delivery practices from world over
- ⑦ Digital awareness and literacy programmes
[Ex]: Digital India Bhashini.
- ⑧ Tackling corruption through portals like [GEM]: Government e Marketplace.

Thus "civil services" is "the steel frame of India" — Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel which needs to be strengthened enough to cater public needs by inculcating in them a revisionary and innovative attitude.

13. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Satisfactory and timely redressal of grievances is the cornerstone of 'minimum government, maximum governance.' In this context discuss the challenges associated with current grievance redress mechanisms and suggest measures to strengthen the process.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

G2 GM ⇒ " Minimum Government &

Maximum Governance is a newly
and widely adopted tool of
governance which bridges the gap
between service delivery and
aspirations of the people → Good
Governance

G2GM → Responsive
→ Accountable
→ facilitator
→ less compliances

Challenges of current grievance redressal

- ① Time consuming :- The present redressal mechanism is very lengthy and is prone to delays which is aggravated by low awareness in

people.

② Multiple level of grievances :- There is a saying for Indian governance system = "from this counter to that counter". It creates distrust in public.

③ Protection to public functionaries:
Constitution in article 311 provides excessive protection to public officers and they can also influence the grievance redressal process.

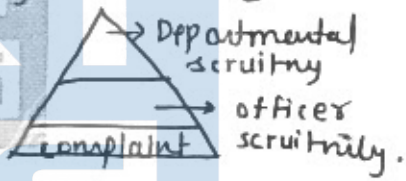
④ No separate outlining of step by step grievance redressal mechanism

⑤ Physical distance between public and the redressal mechanism is further increased by unwillingness on authorities part

⑥ Unwillingness on public's part

⑦ shortage of manpower and burden of other responsibilities

Measures to be taken :-

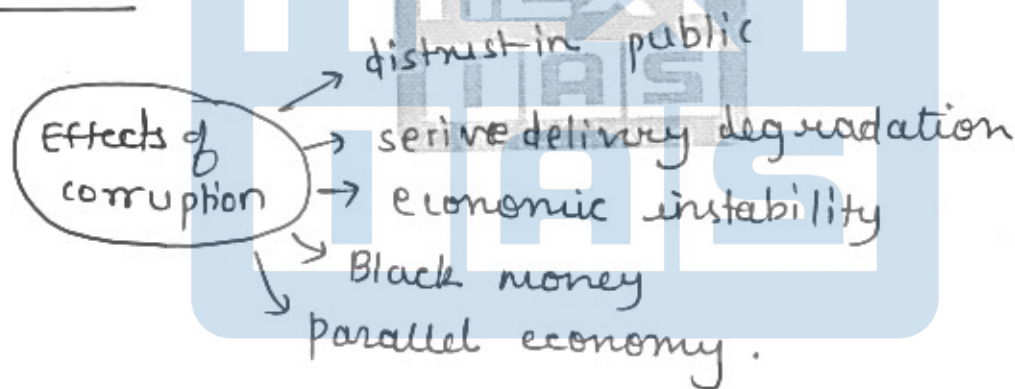
- (1) Citizen charter should highlight process of grievance redressal.
- (2) Single window for registering complaints
Ex: Jan Samadhan Portal, and e-sanchaar portal.
- (3) Time bound resolution should be there.
- (4) Reduce cascading effect by reducing the multiple level of redressal to 2 or 3

- (5) Provisions for enforcing the decisions of redressal mechanism
- (6) Each govt. office must have 'public grievance redressal department.'
Ex: Karnataka has this department

The quality of governance depends on the quality of service received and redressing grievances is an important aspect of receiving service.

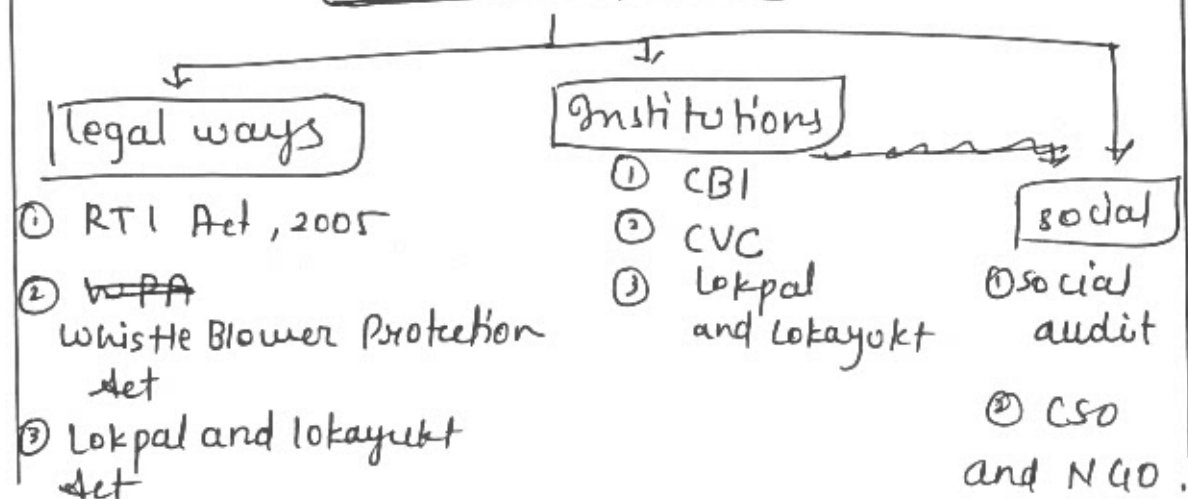
14. 'भ्रष्टाचार शासन के ताने-बाने को जर्जर कर देता है, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में जनता का विश्वास कम हो जाता है।' भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी शासन या व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम, हिंसलब्लोअर संरक्षण अधिनियम (डब्ल्यूबीपीए), और लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त अधिनियम, 2013 के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के सामर्थ्य का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Corruption corrodes the fabric of governance, eroding the public's faith in democratic institutions.' Examine the potential for harmonizing the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act (WBPA), and the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013 to enhance the effectiveness of the anticorruption regime (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Corruption is 'an act of misusing public authority for private/personal gains' (by Amnesty International) or 'generating resources from illegal means'.



Ways to tackle corruption



Benefit of Harmonising above 3 acts.

- ① It will bring the power of investigation and awarding punishment and decision under umbrella Act
- ② Clarity to stakeholders including general public and whistleblower
- ③ Reduction in ~~the~~ time taken for disposing the case
- ④ It will require less manpower, thus freeing the resources which could be used in other developmental works.

But still there are challenges like

① Still it will ~~lack~~ lack enforcement of its decision.

Solution :- Harmonize ED and CBI with it.

(2) A new law would have to be enacted or the bye laws and rules have to be changed which will create a vacuum for some time

(3) Questions about previously acquitted persons under these different acts could be raised.

Harmonizing these laws is a good idea but it requires substantial debate and deliberation, till then focus should be on increasing their efficiency (Ex:- Very late appointment of Lokpal) to wipe out corruption from India.

15. 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 Act'

was enacted on the basis of Vishaka guidelines by Supreme Court which aims to create the working and corporate atmosphere more safe and friendly for women.

Factors that hindered its outreach):-

- i) Lack of awareness especially among rural and women and employed in unorganized works.
- ii) Fear of insult and social stigma accusing the victim rather than guilty.
- iii) ~~Fear~~ Frightening by the guilty, usually the contractors of the work.

Reasons of limited success. due to implementation :-

- 1) Because of a compoundable offence, most matters do not reach the court.
- 2) Quantum of punishment is not adequate to deter these acts.
- 3) Lack of awareness drives.

Strategies to bridge the gaps :-

- ① Anganwadis should be used as centres of awareness generation

[Ex] :- weekly class on sexual harassment and rights of women.

- ② Mandatory "~~women~~ women-issue" committee to be set up at panchayat level.
- ③ Regular interactions should be organized between Police department

and women employed in unorganized sectors.

Ex: Mahila Suraksha Abhiyan

Women, constituting 50% of India's population needs to be saved and a favourable workplace environment has to be secured to provide them better life choices and
chances

16. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Analyze the potential challenges and benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary organizations comprising ^{of} people with similar economic backgrounds which pool in their money to achieve similar economic goals.

Benefits of SHGs :-

(i) Income generation :- Mahila Coiha ~~to~~ Udyog which started as ~~as~~ a SHG is today a ₹ 300 cr enterprise.

(ii) It inculcates entrepreneurship qualities in women.

Ex: SEWA = Self Employed Women Association

(iii) The profits earned by SHGs can be invested in skill development of its worker to expand the business.

(iv) It also acts as an institution of microfinance and microcredit.

(v) SHGs will become an helping hand for govt.

(vi) Fosters democratic qualities.

~~Potential~~ Potential challenges :-

i) Patriarchy prevalent in rural India does not allow women to work as entrepreneur.

ii) Lack of funding from government's side. i.e., problem of resource crunch

iii) Less number of SHGs formed by male members.

[Ex]: Out of 57 lakh SHGs, there are only 24,000 male SHGs (NITI Aayog)

(iv) If SHGs go into loss, it further aggravates the poverty levels of the marginalized communities.

But the initiatives such as SHG-Bank Linkage, target of connecting at least one member from a family to SHG have been taken ~~by~~ after considering the importance of SHGs in poverty alleviation and strengthening grassroots democracy



17. चीन भारत को अपने "एशियाई प्रतिद्वंद्वी" के रूप में देखता है जिसमें एशिया में उसके वर्चस्ववादी लक्ष्यों का मुकाबला करने की जन्मजात क्षमता है। भारत-चीन संबंधों में इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद, अभिसरण के भी कई क्षेत्र हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

China views India as its "Asian Rival" with an innate ability to counter its hegemonistic goals in Asia. Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are also many areas of convergence. Discuss.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India and China are two neighbours and competing economies accompanied but border disputes which make them a unique case for convergence.



Areas of convergence :-

- ① Economic : Today bilateral trade stands at \$ 115 bn but India has a trade deficit of \$ 75 bn

solution :- Boost manufacturing sector and focus on exports

Historical :- India and China both were very ancient and parallel civilizations, this historical similarity has been leveraged in present time also.

Recreational :- Bollywood movies and songs are liked by Chinese masses

Ex: Dangal and Bahubali movies.

Medicines :- Our Ayurveda and Yoga can complement their martial arts and treatments based on medicinal plants.

Water sharing :- Information sharing about release of water is very essential for development of North-east in India

challenge :- Recently order of Chinese govt to handle transboundary rivers to PLA.

Student and cultural exchanges :- Scholarship, could be provided to Chinese students to study in Indian universities.

Industry collaboration :- Supply chains to be integrated with manufacturing base at India.

Thus, despite some tensions, there are multiple avenues for collaboration between India and China and also our foreign Minister Mr. Jaishankar said that "China - India collaboration is prerequisite to realize an Asian century".

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Indo-Pacific region in recent times has emerged as a zone of diverging interests and priorities. Discuss

Do you think the Global Security Initiative will supersede QUAD in the region?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indo-Pacific region is a centre of interest of many regional powers at 2/3rd global trade by volume passes through it which has shaped the political discourse in following ways:-

Zone of Diverging interests and priorities:

- ① Sovereignty: Nine dash lines by China overlap with EEZs of many countries like Philippines.
- ② Economic: Demand of Rare Earth Metals have increased the research for their extraction from polymetallic nodules

Ex:- Japan

③ Military :- Stationing of military vessels in the region has brought security concerns at forefront

Ex:- Coco Island, Andaman and Nicobar Tri Service Command and recent visit of Chinese spy vessel to Sri Lanka.

Global Security Initiative (vs) Quad -

- ① The membership of global security initiative is more than QUAD.
- ② The QUAD has very varied objects — space, technology etc and Indo Pacific is one of its objectives
- ③ Quad is not ~~an~~ security alliance. ~~which~~

But today relevance of Quad :-

- ① It is led by USA, ~~so~~ and an older organization among USA so it is more credible.
- ② Technology sharing is an object of Quad which could be leveraged to ensure security in the region.

Now, the Indo-Pacific region is a (new hot bed) of global geopolitics where each country wants its hegemony but the future of the region depends on the regular meetings and the vision of various groupings and [India] should take an active role in this.

19. 'भारत अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति के लिए विश्व मानचित्र पर अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है।' इस संदर्भ में भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर कूटनीति के साधन के रूप में संस्कृति, प्रवासी और लोकतंत्र की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत किस हद तक खुद को 'स्मार्ट पावर' के रूप में स्थापित करने में सक्षम हो पाया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'India is uniquely positioned on the world map for its rich culture.' In this context discuss the role of culture, diaspora, and democracy as instruments of India's soft power diplomacy. To what extent India has been able to position itself as a 'smart power'? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India, often regarded as a 'land of multiple cultures and multiple ethnicities'. and acquires a unique position on world map for its rich culture because:-

- (i) Ancient cultural diffusion
- (ii) Economic routes passing through India
- (iii) Tolerance values for all the cultures

Role of culture, Diaspora & Democracy

(i) Culture

(a) India's Yoga has been welcomed by many countries

[Ex] : 2023 Yoga Day celebrations at UN

(b) Indian medicines and its ayurveda

- (Ex): 60% of generic medicines in the world have Indian origin.
- (C) Bollywood songs and films.
(Ex): Bahubali.
- (d) Cultural diffusion: (Ex) ISKON in USA

Diaspora :-

- (a) Indian diaspora helps it connect to various countries like Middle East, USA, Canada etc.
- (Ex): Visit of Trump to India before USA Presidential elections.
- (b) Investment by Indian diaspora.

Democracy :

- (a) India is the largest democracy in the world which respects citizen's rights.
- (b) Countries like China needs Indian support for various initiative to enhance democratic credibility.

But the
concerns
are

→ recent pro Khalistani movements
in USA, UK, Canada
→ democratic principles (vs) autocratic
regime
(Ex): Taliban.

India and Smart Power :-

Smart power = soft power + Hard power

India has been able to project its
soft power through cultural exchanges,
Bharatiya Pravasi Mela, ~~diff~~ and it
shows its hard power through
diplomatic missions, defending its
sovereignty.

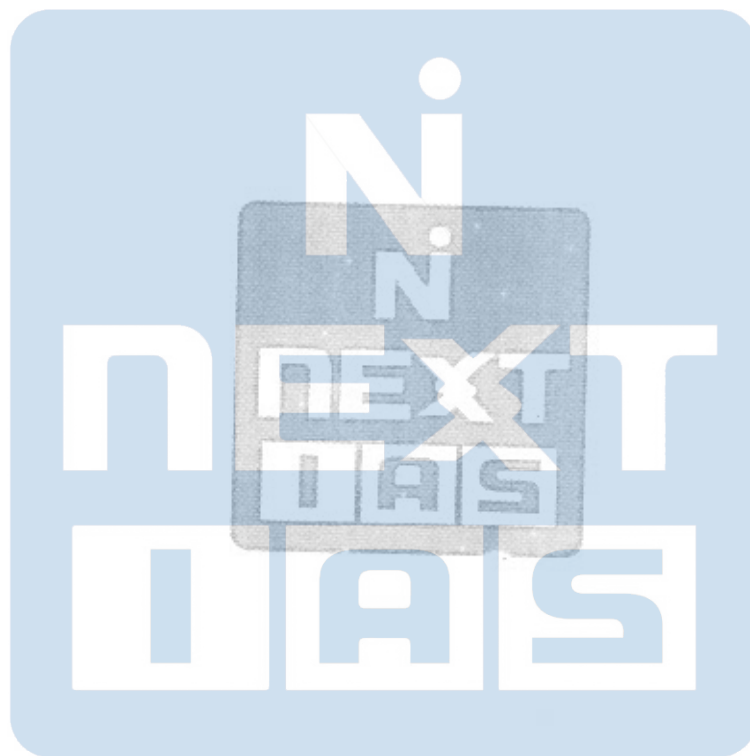
But still a lot has to be done
as to counter anti India sentiments
in different countries like
Maldives and Canada to enhance
India's image as a peace loving
country

20.

भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच साझा मूल्यों और जीवंत लोगों से लोगों के बीच संबंधों का साहचर्य दोनों देशों के बीच दीर्घकालिक व्यापार संबंधों और रणनीतिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन तैयार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The synergy of shared values and vibrant people-to-people connections between India and Australia creates a fertile ground for fostering long-lasting trade relations and strategic collaboration between the two nations. Analyse.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



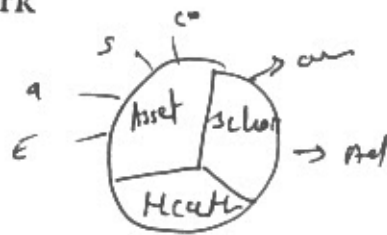




Space for Rough Work

definition

- ① QM CSF
Less retail.
- ② Trust of corp
- ③



① population → resources.

② $60 + 26 = 86$
 $\frac{86}{6} \Rightarrow 15$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ + 90 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$$

frightful
frighten