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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : SANKET KUMAR

Roll No. : PTTP221347

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 19/08/23

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

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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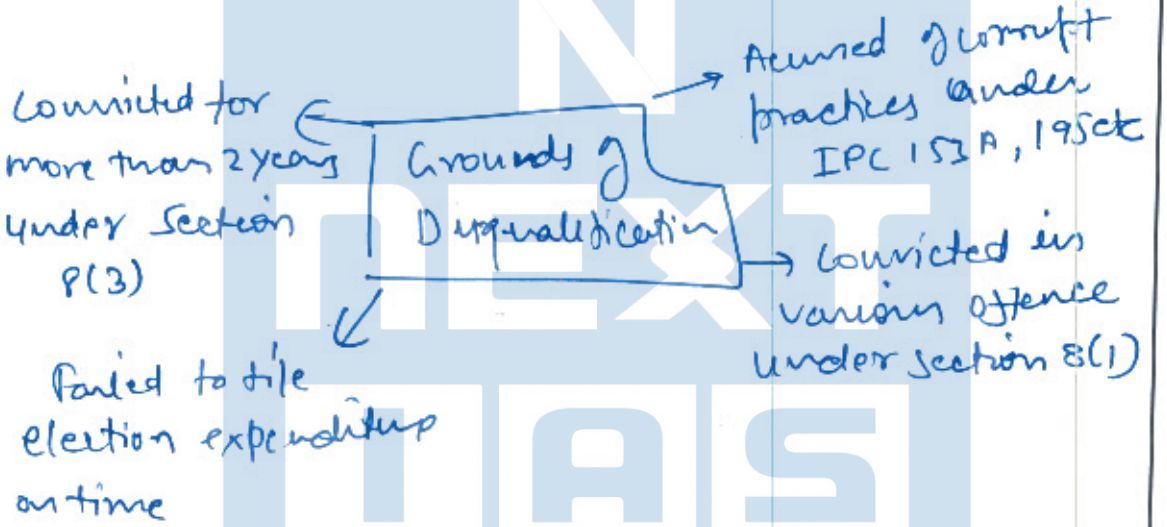
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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Q.1 जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Representation of People Act 1951 provides for the various grounds of qualification and disqualification of the candidate for election of MP/MLA.



Need to Resolve ambiguity

- For simplification of process of disqualification currently it involves court, House Secretary, President and election Commission.
- To reduce the entry of criminals in the House eg :→ 17th Loksabha → 43% has

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Ceiminal backgrounds.

) Elimination of vague Provisions under various Section eg:→ Hate Speech

) Decisions are influenced by Party affiliations instead of impartisan → eg:→ Pumpersion of MPs / MLAs

) Huge Pendency of cases of Politicians → through better clarity it can be reduced.

In this regard

- → implementation of SC decision in Lily Thomas case → immediate disqualification
- → Clear cut definition of vague words
- → Fast track courts to settle the dispute.

Criminal free Assembly are imperative for realisation of welfare democracy.

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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.

Constitution refers to the document consisting of various rules and provisions which guides functioning of the country.

But constitutionalism refers to the core principles that constitution should have for welfare of the people

eg:→ North Korea has constitution but not constitutionalism.

Constitutionalism → Soul of Democracy!

1) Without fundamental Rights → citizens will have no respite against any arbitrary State action.

2) Limitation on the power of the government is imperative for constitution to survive eg:→ Basic structure doctrine

Candidates must not write on this margin

) To hold government accountable for their actions require system of checks and Balances eg:→ Executive responsible to legislature.

) Separation of power to avoid the concentration and dictatorship regime eg:→ separate provisions for Executive, Judiciary and legislature in constitution.

) To establish harmony between Socio-Economic democracy and Political Democracy eg:→ minerva mills case

) Regular and Free Fair Election imperative for Democracy thus constitution should hold these principles eg:→ Indira Nehru case.

Indian constitution with its basic structure doctrine tries to maintain constitutionalism along with 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 are bearer instrument which can be used for political donations. It can be purchased from SBI in denomination of 1000, 10,000 etc only.

It was introduced with purpose of bringing transparency.

But legitimized opacity in electoral funding

) Exemption provision from Income Tax and Election commission eg:- No disclosure to anyone

) Removed ceiling limit of 7.5% on corporate → enable even loss making companies to donate any amount.

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) Accusation of favouring ruling party move eg:→ Report → 93% in ruling party favour.

) ~~A~~ Poor traceability of donors because of Anonymous deposits in bank to purchase bonds.

~~st~~ Despite limitations, it simplified electoral funding process

↳ ~~do need for a~~ Bearer document thus flexibility in operation

↳ Digitalization of process → better transparency

↳ No dealing in cash will remove chances of black money parking

Still, various loopholes are impacting negatively. In this regard SY Quraishi recommendation of separate Electoral Fund could be implemented.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Art 44 mention implementation of uniform civil code. It means uniform rules for personal civil laws. currently different religion has different laws

eg:→ Shariat, Hindu code Bill etc.

Benefits →
- Gender Equality
- Simplification of laws
- Elimination of conservative practices
- Realization of secularism

Challenges in reconciling UCC with Gender Equality

1) Fundamental Rights allowing for different practices based on religion will be violated eg:→ Art 25, 26, 27, 28 of Indian constitution.

2) Law commission in 2018 recommended

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that differences should stay as they are important for diversity.

:) Apprehension of majority culture on minority

:) Controversies over essential religious doctrine as religious groups will seek exemption on these grounds.

Despite challenges, SC as already highlighted in Shah Bano and Sarla Mudgal case, that UCC is necessary hence government should introduce UCC to bring gender equality and enable women empowerment.

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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 of the Indian constitution provides for the office of the Governor in State. It plays crucial role in ensuring Centre's control over State under Art 365 and at the same time ~~better~~ facilitating better governance as head of the State.

Governor – Active contribution

(a) Governance of the State

- Summoning the legislative Assemblies
- Consent for any Bill to pass
- Provides recommendation for Introduction of money Bill and Demands of Grants
- ~~Hold~~ Seek advice of the government

Candidates must not write on this margin

on their functioning ~~of the~~
↳ Crucial role in appointing CM and administering their oath.

(5) Reinforce Principles of federalism

↳ Reserving the bill for President on crucial matters.

↳ In ensuring State function as per constitution. eg:→ Art 365

↳ Disqualification of CM if they lose majority.

But there are certain issues

↳ Misuse of Art 356.

↳ Accusations of Governor Acting as Agent of Centre eg:→ Karnataka Assembly election.

↳ ~~No~~ Role in appointing CM of the state in case of hung Assembly eg:→ Maharashtra Election

Hence in this regard Sarkaria Commission recommendation is important as consultation of CM in appointment of Governor. And Governor discretion should not be arbitrary

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recently demand has been rising in a state regarding the enactment of Social Accountability Law. How such a law can lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making. Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Social Accountability law enables citizens or civil society groups to audit government departments based on their Social Performance.

eg:→ Audit of MGNREGA by Gram Sabha on parameters of Poverty reduction.

Potential to provide good governance and provide citizens participation

) Auditing will Enhance Accountability and bring transparency in functioning of the government

) Prevent misappropriation of funds or Corruption eg:→ SO CR MGNREGA funds recovered in Odisha through Social Auditing process

Candidates must not write on this margin

:) Make Social Auditing Rights ~~based~~ of the citizen → thus will enforce master - servant relationship eg:→ Meghalaya Social Audit legislation.

:) will enhance the efficiency of Government Schemes as eg → Real time intervention in scheme implementation.

:) Participatory Democracy → as citizens themselves will be able to monitor the scheme eg:→ Gram Sabha under MGNREGA.

Hence, legislation will be commendable step in ~~II~~ bringing participatory democracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

NFHS-4 Report highlighted grim situation of child undernutrition in India as :→

wasting → 21%
stunting → 37%
Undernourishment → 35%
Anaemia → 58%

Need for convergence between 'nutrition Specific' and 'nutrition sensitive'

1) For enhancement of efficiency of existing schemes suffering due to fragmented effort eg :→ ICDS, mid Day meal, NFSA → run by different departments.

2) By aligning the demand and supply it will as children in need of particular nutrition will get the exact nutrition that s/he be requiring eg :→ Anaemic child receiving iron tablets,

Candidates must not write on this margin

) Monitoring through real time data and interventions accordingly will become possible as :→ ANM through monitoring will figure out deficiency of nutrients which can be supplied through fortified foods under NFSA.

But there are challenges

- Different places have different factors for malnutrition
- Coordination between department is real challenge
- corruption and leakage eg :→ leakages in PDS
- Under utilisation of funds eg → 50%.
- In ICDS only
- Poor skill and training of ANM and ASHA workers.

Thus, need is to have policy covering all departments providing for convergence.

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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 → 100 days g Guaranteed work to those who demands for it. Works will be of unskilled nature and if Govt fails to provide work then Compensatory Allowance will be provided.

Lynchpin of Rural Poverty Alleviation

- Address unemployment → thus increase in family income
- Act as insurance in distress situation like covid, famine.
- Construction of Assets → increase productivity of Agriculture eg:- Canal construction → increase in Irrigation coverage
- 1/3rd reservation of women → women empowerment (40% women received

Candidates must not write on this margin

first salary under this.

↳ linked to inflation index → thus shields from market volatility.

But has become the victim of fiscal Apathy

.) Reduction of Budgetary Allocation

71K cr → 60K cr
(2020-21) (2022-23)

.) High unspent funds in more remote districts eg:→ Bihar → funds are not utilized properly.

.) Corruption cases → where funds gets transferred into other Account.

-) Demand suppression by delaying payment.

) States are reluctant in paying their share of the scheme.

Though proper coordination between all tier of government and enabling models of Chattisgarh and Tamil Nadu, Efficiency could be improved

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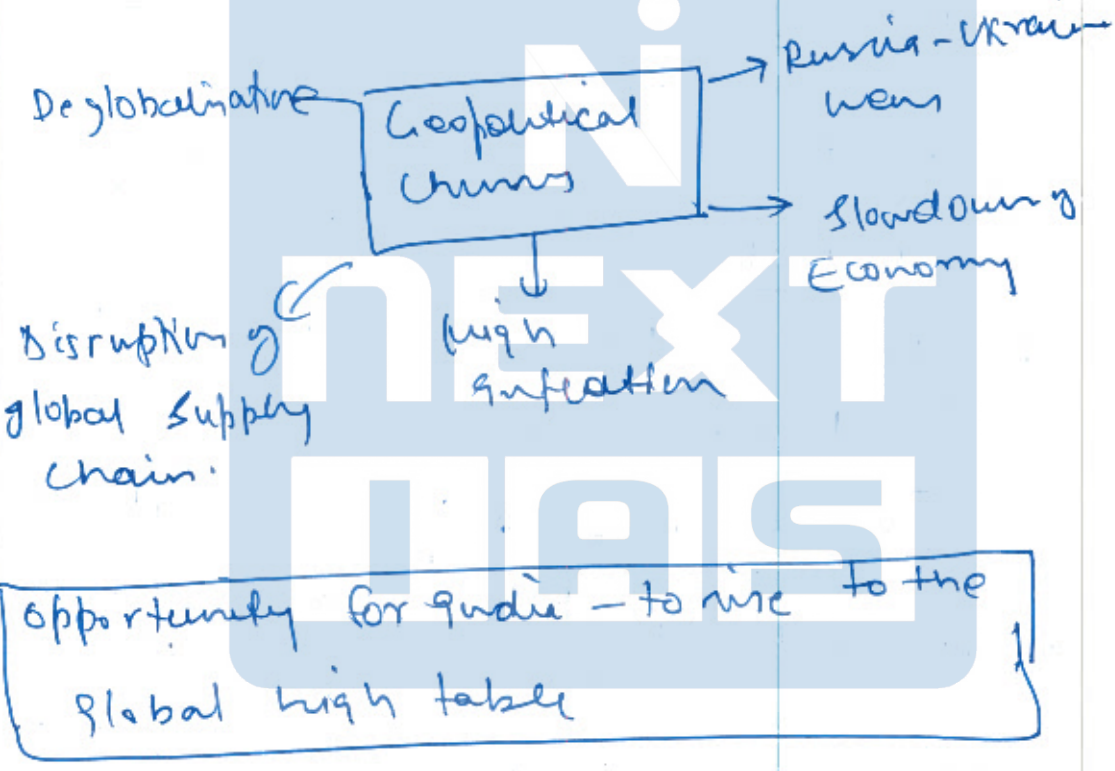
Q.9 "भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।" वर्तमान भू–राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

(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.

Currently world is witnessing many Geopolitical churns which are creating opportunities for countries like India.



Opportunity for India – to rise to the global high table

) Mediation of global conflicts eg:- both sides have demanded for India intervention in Russia-Ukraine war.

) Eg: Fast domestic growth amidst global slowdown → Hence India can share

Candidates must not write on this margin

its practices to the world.

:) By providing good ecosystem for business to reap 'Climate strategy' benefits

:) India's success in combating covid and in vaccination of such huge population can ~~be~~ assist other nations in recovery from pandemic.

:) Acting as a voice of small Island and LDC nations on global platform over environmental concerns.

:) By collaborating with like minded countries in developing alternate supply chain eg:→ SCRI

Issues → shortage of funds
→ Difficulties in navigating between west and Russia Axis - Volatile Neighbourhood

G-20 meeting can be leveraged by India to turn the global table

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

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

Germany is 4th largest democracy in terms of GDP and can play crucial role in facilitating India's gateway to EU.

Significance of Germany

- Economic relation ~~~~
  - already around $150bn trade.
  - 4th largest economy
- Convergence of political interest over multilateralism, globalisation, UN reforms
- Science and Technology collaboration especially in fields of Automobile
- Over Environment → both focusing towards decarbonising
  - ↳ collaboration on H_2 based technology development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

) Indian Diaspora → especially IT Engineers and students → instrumental in bringing skill, technology and remittances.

Issues

- Limited economic integration.
- India see Germany from EU prism not as independent country.
- Divergence over issues of Russia Ukraine war.
- limited high level engagements especially bilateral.

In this regard, → India needs to devise

Germany specific policies

- Secure trade Agreements
- 2+2 dialogue can be established.
- platforms like G4, G20 can be leveraged.

only then Germany can become gateway to EU for India

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.

10th Schedule provides Anti-defection law — introduced through 52nd constitutional Amendment Act.

Purpose of introduction
- Reduce role of money
- Stability of the government
- Facilitate democratic merger of political party
- Secure party affiliation of candidates
- Intra party Democracy

Impact on relationship between political parties and individual legislators

a) Positive
- ensured affiliation
- Prevented frequent defection eg:- Aya Ram Gaya Ram
- Implementation of party decisions have become better eg:- EWS reservation law

Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative → Eroding the importance of individual candidates → as they are bound by party decisions

→ ~~Reduced the significance~~ Diminishing individual Parliamentarian role

→ Poor Quality of Debate in Parliament as Member fear ~~to~~ defection

→ Restructuring of System (political Parties) → dictatorship → ~~chaos~~

Unintended consequences on Democracy

·) Reduction in efficiency of Parliament due to poor quality of discussion

Eg:- 17th Lok Sabha → 24% productivity reduction)

·) Detection Provisions failed to serve its very purpose due to presence of loopholes eg:- Karnataka ~~GOA~~ Assembly member resignations

Candidates must not write on this margin

·) Provisions violate principle of natural Justice and separation of power → SC in Kihoto Hollohan case → speaker decides disqualification →

·) Allegations of Also, Speaker misusing their discretionary power → eg:→ manipur Assembly Speaker did not give verdict for 3 year

In this regard Dinesh Goswami committee has recommended that detection provision should apply only in no confidence motion. Hence this can be implemented for better efficiency

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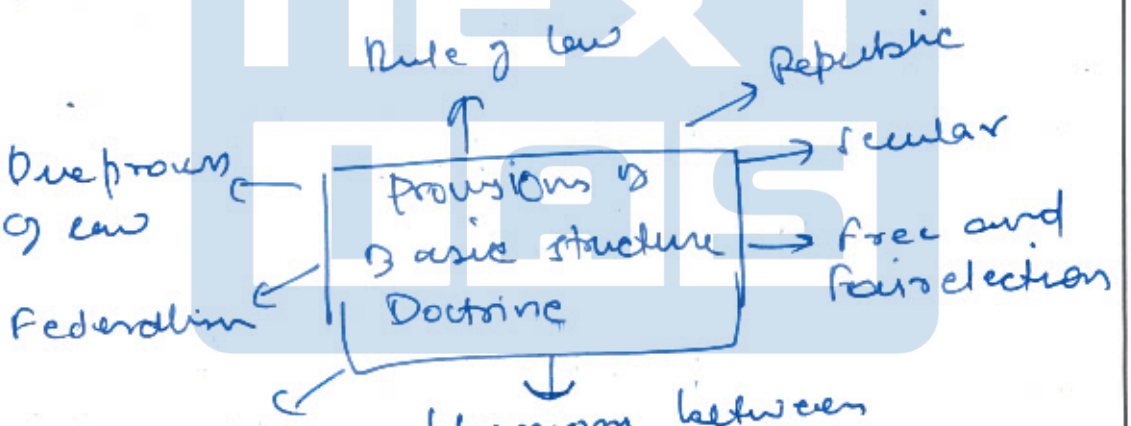
Q.12 आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?

(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 provided by the Supreme Court primarily in Keshavananda Bharati case. It said that Parliament cannot abridge the Basic structure of Doctrine. But it did not define it exhaustively.



Thoroughout various Judgements SC keeps on adding or removing provisions out of it making it elastic in nature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Elastic Nature → making Judiciary Powerful

·) Arbitrary Intervention Scope → eg NJAC case

·) No Executive and legislature actions are exempted from Judicial review → thus overarching power of Judiciary.

·) Creates pressure over other government organs through their decisions eg:→ CEC appointment case.

·) Lack of ground experience and undemocratic make their encroachment → illegal · eg:→ dilution of SC/ST Act.

But this is important as well

↳ for completion of justice → sometimes

Candidates must not write on this margin

Adventurism become essential eg:→ Vishakha guidelines.

:) Protection of Constitution and constitutional ism eg:→ Indira Gandhi case → declared free and fair election as part of basic structure doctrine.

:) To fill the legislative vacuum eg:→ EPCA Guidelines for Delhi pollution.

:) To put limit on powers of other organs and prevent them from arbitrary usage eg:→ Minerva mills case.

In this regard, in Balwant Singh case, SC gave guidelines for holding themselves restraint to prevent arbitrariness.

Additionally they should give comprehensive clarification of doctrine. This will help in keeping Judiciary Accountable.

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.

Fundamental Rights are provided in part III of the Indian Constitution.

Key tenets:
- Person life and individual Liberty
- Right to Equality
- Right to freedom of speech and Expression
- Freedom of conscience, profess and practice

Fundamental Rights → not gifts bestowed by the State

-) consists of basic human rights → which is imperative for human existence
-) Existence of State is result of certain rights surrendered by people for protection of their greater rights.

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:) Basic Structure Doctrine consists various rights and supreme court held that Government cannot change it → thus Fundamental Rights provide limit of Government power

∓ But in constitution various reasonable restrictions have been provided over ~~Fundamental~~ Fundamental Rights.

Desirability of reasonable restrictions

:) For protection everyone's right, ~~reasonable~~ restriction eg:→ media violating privacy of citizens thus reasonable restriction on media is required.

:) one man's right is another's Duty and Part IV A (Fundamental Duties) exist actions which are in contravene with reasonable restrictions eg:→ Fraternity and unity of the country.

:) For protection of minorities interests

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eg:→ ILP requirements in Border areas.

:) Implementation of Socio-Economic Democracy demands certain restriction
eg:→ Public order, etc.

:) To prevent enmity and violence, freedom of speech and expression are controlled
eg:→ declaring strike and Protests illegal.

But reasonable restrictions have issues

↳ vague provisions Open scope for misuse
eg:→ hate speech

↳ ~~sometimes~~ Affect fundamental rights
eg:→ woman ban in Sabarimala temple

↳ ~~violate~~ Promote conservatism eg:→ table Talaq.

↳ Often restrictions are against basic Right of life eg:→ Santhara tradition.

Thus, unorthodox and conservative limitations should be removed and vague provision should be clearly defined to avoid ~~to~~ arbitrariness.

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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.



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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.

73rd and 74th Amendment Act provided for establishment of local governments at rural and urban level.

Though constitutionally decentralization was done but practically realisation has been limited.

Impediments faced by local governance

- Funding issues
  - dependence on state and central government for grants
  - limited availability to tax sources.
  - increasing fiscal nature of funds
  - limited flexibility of the local government
- issues of corruption and mising

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due to poor Accountability and Auditing practices.

↳ Limited capability to raise loans from ~~external~~ market.

Functional issues

↳ Ambiguous provisions with regard to urban boundary eg :→ census definition, statutory definition

↳ Spatial and urban planning is with - State Government

↳ Irregular Election eg :→ TN Urban - local Body.

↳ Huge interference of Bureaucracy eg :→ Panchayat member to spend large amount of time at beats.

↳ Limited women participation despite reservation eg :→ Sarpanch Pati

Candidates must not write on this margin

In this regard following steps are needed

(a) **Financial Decentralization**

↳ Augmentation of Property Tax through GIS mapping (12th FC)

↳ Funds devolution of performance basis (14th FC)

↳ Implementation of municipal Accounting Standards (given by MoHUA)

↳ Platforms to raise fund from outside (Sehi has ~~has~~ facilitated in this regard)

(b) **Functional Autonomy**

↳ Quorum System at meetings (very local committee)

↳ Decentralization of Functions like Urban and spatial Planning

↳ Timely elections

Repeal

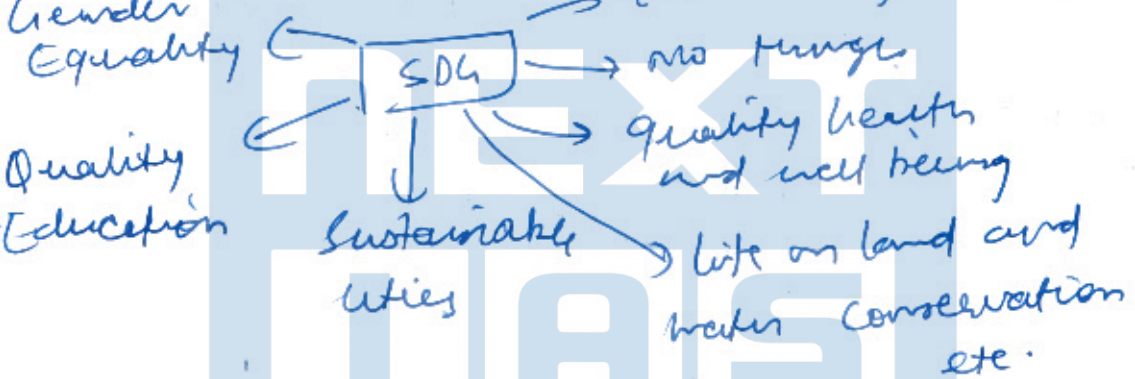
Varying scheme for GIS mapping, ~~Abolition~~ of Stamp Ceiling Laws are commendable step in this regard.

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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.

Total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals are there which further consist of 169 Sub goals. These goals have to be achieved by 2030.



Significance of Multi stakeholder Partnerships

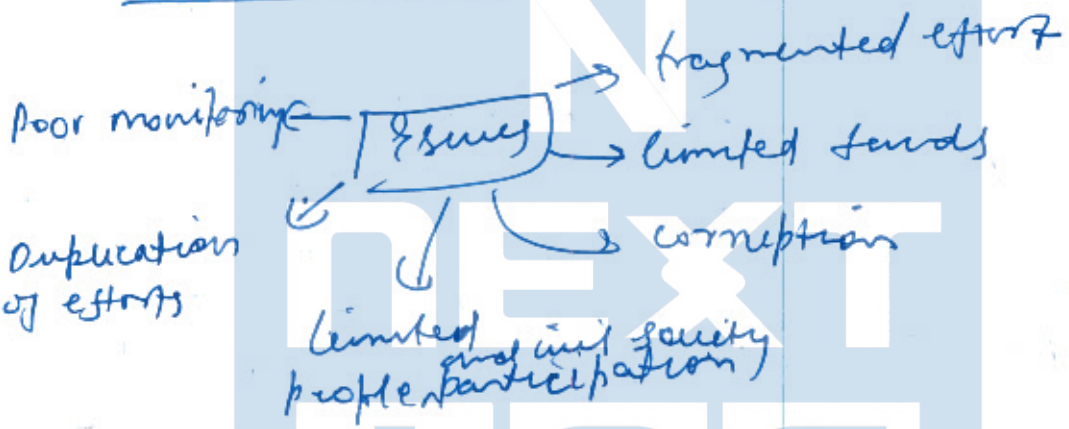
⇒ ~~Any~~ Issues are caused by different factors. Thus needs collaboration of experts from different domains eg:→ Quality Health without a climatic Adaptation is not possible.

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↳ Enables better fund mobilization

eg :-> CSR for Education

↳ Enhances efficiency through better streamlining of work :-> eg :-> Tribal Society through coordination of Tribal, Forest and Revenue departments.



~~For better~~ ways to achieve effective partnerships and localized implementation efforts

:-> Comprehensive Policies eg :-> PoSHAN Abhiyaan focus on inter department collaboration.

:-> Local Participation through Van Avadhan

eg :-> Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

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·) Roping in civil society organizations
eg:→ Aravali conservation efforts with help of NGOs

·) Digitalization of platforms eg:→ such that CSR funds could be contributed at one place which can effectively put to use.

·) Training of civil servants in ~~for~~ + transparency and Accountability reforms (social Audit) → will enable Civic mate participation.

·) Creation of Dedicated task force with particular goals → at national and state level → to facilitate departmental coordination eg:→ Gati shakti Abhiyaan model.

Faster, effective implementation of SDGs require these steps - only then India will be able to achieve the goals by 2030 !

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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 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 based on Vishakha guidelines given by the Supreme court.

Key features:
- constitution of ICC in companies
- Anonymous complaints
- Safeguards against frivolous cases
- At District level, LCC will be constituted

Implementation issues → Resulted in limited success

1) ~~Out~~ Poor ~~extn~~ Adherence to law → only 60% Eligible Corporate constituted ICC.

2) Rejection of cases based on grounds of

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frivolous nature.

- Awareness and sensitization component was neglected
- Accessibility of local complaints courts have been issue due to opaqueness in the system
- complaint suppression due to gossiping and influence of accused at higher levels.

Factors hindered ~~broader~~ effective outreach in unorganized sector

- Only firms having more than 10 employees needs to constitute ICC → 90% of MSMEs → have less than 10 workers.
- Women fearing Job loss refrain complaining anywhere.
- Women in unorganized sector generally belong to poor section → thus there ability to approach LCC is also

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difficult.

Strategies to bridge the gap and ensure comprehensive protection

:) Strict implementation of ICC norms in eligible firms → mandatory disclosure norms.

:) Provisions of periodic workshop for sensitization and Awareness

:) For approachibility of ICC → more branches can be opened, online platform should be there to register complaints.

:) Proper implementation of provisions of Labour codes to ensure Social security of women.

SHE Box of MWCD has been commendable step in this regard. Such practices should be replicated everywhere.

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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.

Neo liberal reforms and globalization have made citizens more aspirational, assertive in demands which makes service delivery very difficult.

Challenges faced in service Delivery

- **Operational issues**
  - Limited digitalization due to resistant.
  - Focus more has been towards technological upgradation not on human resource reforms.
  - Archaic and obsolete laws coupled with elitist mindset makes service delivery difficult from contemporary fast moving world perspective.

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→ Structural Issues

↳ Requirement of Specialists but civil services still works on Generalists principles.

↳ Disconnect between citizens and civil servants → while contemporary society demands for their participation in service delivery

eg:→ Demand of Social Accountability law.

→ Other Issues → misutilisation of public resources

↳ Nexus between Politicians and civil servants

In this regard Reforms necessary are!

→ Lateral Entry → as Specialists can cater well the demands of neo-liberal society eg:→ DoPT advertisement for lateral entry at Director level Posts

→ Single Window Service Delivery eg:→ PRAGATI Apb.

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↳ Enable scope for citizens participation
eg:→ Draft publishing online for review.

↳ Steps should be taken to promote transparency and Accountability eg:→ Section 4 of RTI, Social Audit, citizen charter.

↳ Other Reforms → Ethics based training
↳ Mid Career training of civil servants (Hota committee)
→ Sevottam model of service Delivery (2nd ARC)
→ Grievance Redressal → DARPG

Mission Karmayogi have been commendable step in this regard.

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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.

China and India are top 2 economies of Asia. Rapid Indian economy growth is hampering chinese ambitions of hegemonic power in Asia.

Difficulties in India - China Relation

·) Economic
- ↳ Trade deficit → $100bn in 2022
- ↳ Dumping of ~~cheap~~ goods in Indian market hurts Indian industry
  eg:→ Steel

·) Geopolitical issues
- ↳ Border clashes due to differences in Border perception eg:→ Doklam Crisis
- ↳ CPEC passing through Gilgit Baltistan Region
- ↳

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↳ water sharing issues eg:→ Construction of Dams on Brahmputra.

↳ Rising Chinese influence in India's neighbourhood → eg → Chinese investment in Srilanka.

.) National Security

↳ ~~Assistance~~ in supporting insurgency operations in North East.

↳ military ports in Indian Ocean

↳ smuggling of goods

↳ safeguarding terrorists like ejtafeez Saeed.

Despite this there are areas of convergence

.) Global Ambitions → Both nation support globalisation and multilateralism.

.) ~~Co~~ share interests through various regional institutions eg:→ G20, SCO, BRICS.

.) India depends on china for various

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Crucial imports like - Semiconductor chips, ~~Steel~~ smartphones.

:) Cheap chinese products are in huge demand in India especially Poor and middle class

:) Indian Diaspora (8 mn) → mostly engaged in high skilled Sectors and as student of medical and Engineering.

:) Convergence over development of region eg:- both country united Srilanka in its dark civil

Thus, to leverage potential, bilateral and stability discussions over border disputes should be done to settle disputes.

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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 region consists of countries around Indian ocean and pacific ocean

Zone of diverging interests and Priorities

- China's assertive rise against interest of other countries of rule based order in the region.
- Growing military Presence of Australia, UK, USA and china in Indian ocean while India has ambition of to act security provider in the region.
- Conflict and Tussle over extraction of minerals and Natural gas in the region eg:- ONGC in South

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China Sea opposed by China.

:) Differing ideology → few supports multilateralism while few are favouring unilateralism.

:) Rise of non-traditional threats
↳ climate change
↳ Sea Piracy etc.

Global Security initiative is China's initiative to counter Quad in the Indo pacific region.

Potential to supersede

:) Strong economic dependence of member nation on China will force them to join the group.

:) China's money muscle Power in compared to India, Japan and Australia.

:) Divergence of interests among Quad members reduces its efficiency eg:-

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Australia's trade dependence on China.

·) Lack of formal alignment of quad make it as anti-china alliance.

*But Quad will not let that happen

·) Based on democratic principles → acknowledged by everyone.

·) Gradually diverging areas of cooperation eg:- environment, trade relations this widen its prospects.

·) Four powerful countries members are part of grouping thus it will be difficult for GSI to supersede it.

·) Disillusionment in china's initiative after Srilanka's crisis eg:- ~~Bri~~ Debt trap diplomacy.

Hence, by having formal alliance and allowing for its expansion, Quad will be able to fulfill its objective.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS