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# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : .....	Date of Examination : <u>8.08.2023</u>	
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar <input type="checkbox"/>	Bhopal <input type="checkbox"/>	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Test - 2

Code : TC072

## MTS IGP Batch 2023

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

SUBJECT/PAPER GENERAL STUDIES	Invigilator's Sign. : .....
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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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### DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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.

As per the RPA, 1951 Section 8, a person will be disqualified from ~~the~~ seat of Parliament if he is convicted for 2 years for ~~an~~ of a criminal offence.

This section was added in RPA, 1951 by the Lily Thomas Judgement, 2013 to prevent decriminalisation of politics.

Recently, Rahul Gandhi, a Congress leader was disqualified from Parliament due to conviction of 2 years for defamation.

There is an ambiguity in the disqualification provisions of RPA because the offences have not been defined comprehensively in the provisions.

Offences like bribery, spreading enmity, hatred towards a community— these terms are vague and need to be redefined.

Thus, section 8 of RPA needs to be revisited.



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 refers to imposing limits on the power of the government so that the executive does not trample on the rights of the citizens through arbitrary laws and actions.

- Constitution provides the fundamental rights, duties for citizens and DPSPs for the government.

- However, constitutionalism ensures that the policies of the government follow the ideals and provisions of the Constitution in letter and spirit.

- Constitutionalism ensures that 'Rule of law' prevails in the country.

- Thus, it is not the rule of men but the rule of law <sup>that</sup> prevails —

'Be you ever so high, the law is always above you.'



→ It prevents arbitrary application of law and ensures due process of law i.e. application of law in a fair and just manner.

→ Constitution is a document framed in 1950 but Constitutionalism is evolving and thus, the rights and duties of the people are also evolving.

Thus, Constitution is a mere skeleton which provides the structure of rights, duties, roles and responsibilities of different Institutions.

But it is the Constitutionalism which ensures free and fair elections, universal adult franchise, equal opportunity to all to hold public office — the very soul of democracy.

Q.3

'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword, providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Electoral Bonds were introduced to curb black money and to formalise the electoral funding through the state Bank of India.

- They helped in providing anonymity to donors, which saves them from a witch-hunt if the party (to which they did not donate) comes to power.
- Thus, by reducing transparency, electoral bonds have allowed the donors to donate to political parties without any fear.
- This has helped the political parties to mobilize funds for their election campaigns.

## CONCERNS ABOUT OPACITY:

- As per Association of Democratic reforms, 95% of the funds from the electoral bonds have gone to the BJP (the ruling party).
- Hence, other parties are not benefitting due to reduced transparency.
- The ruling party can always access the ~~do~~ name of the donee. It is only the other parties and the public who are kept in dark.
- Public needs to know which corporation or individual is funding the ruling party.
- This will prevent crony-capitalism or preferential treatment given by the government to its donor.

Thus, transparency and information about donors are crucial to ensuring free and fair elections.

Q.4

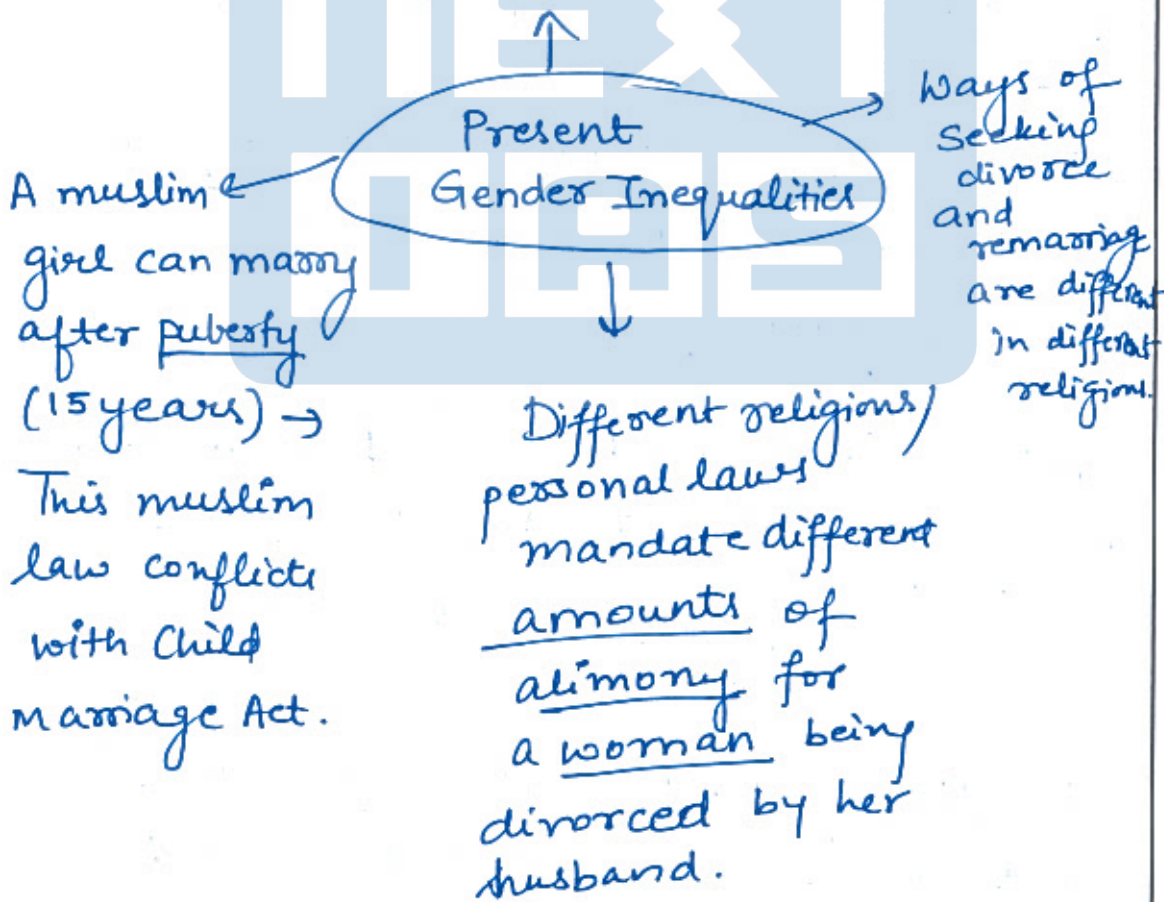
समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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?

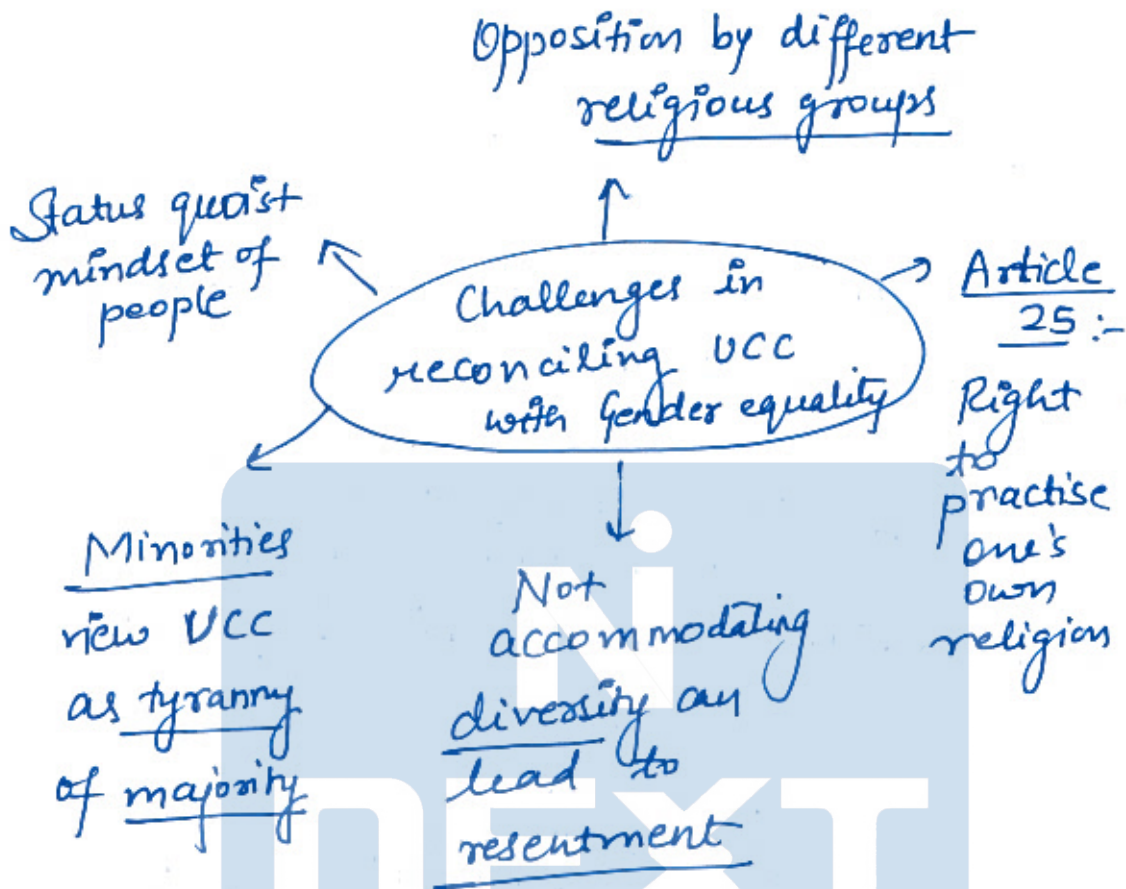
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Article 44 places an obligation on the state to strive to secure UCC. UCC is essential to ensure gender equality in the country.

Legal Age of marriage for a girl is 18 years and for a boy is 21 years



(In muslim law, alimony is just for 3 months, for hindus, it is for much longer period)



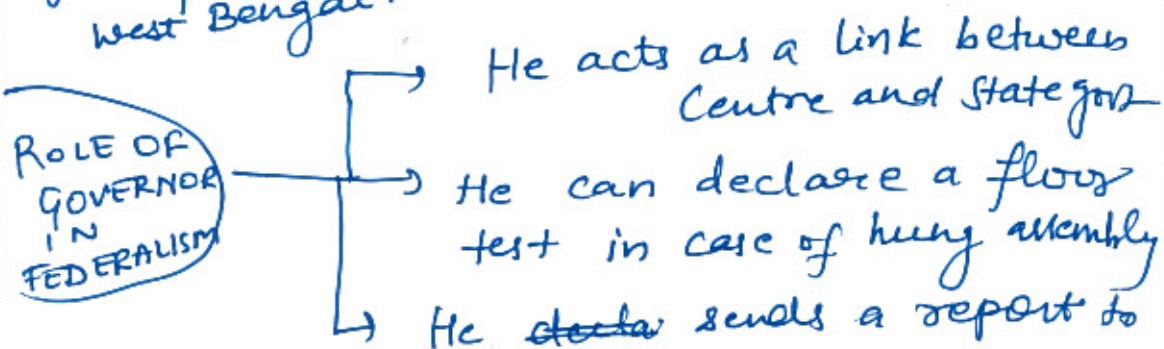
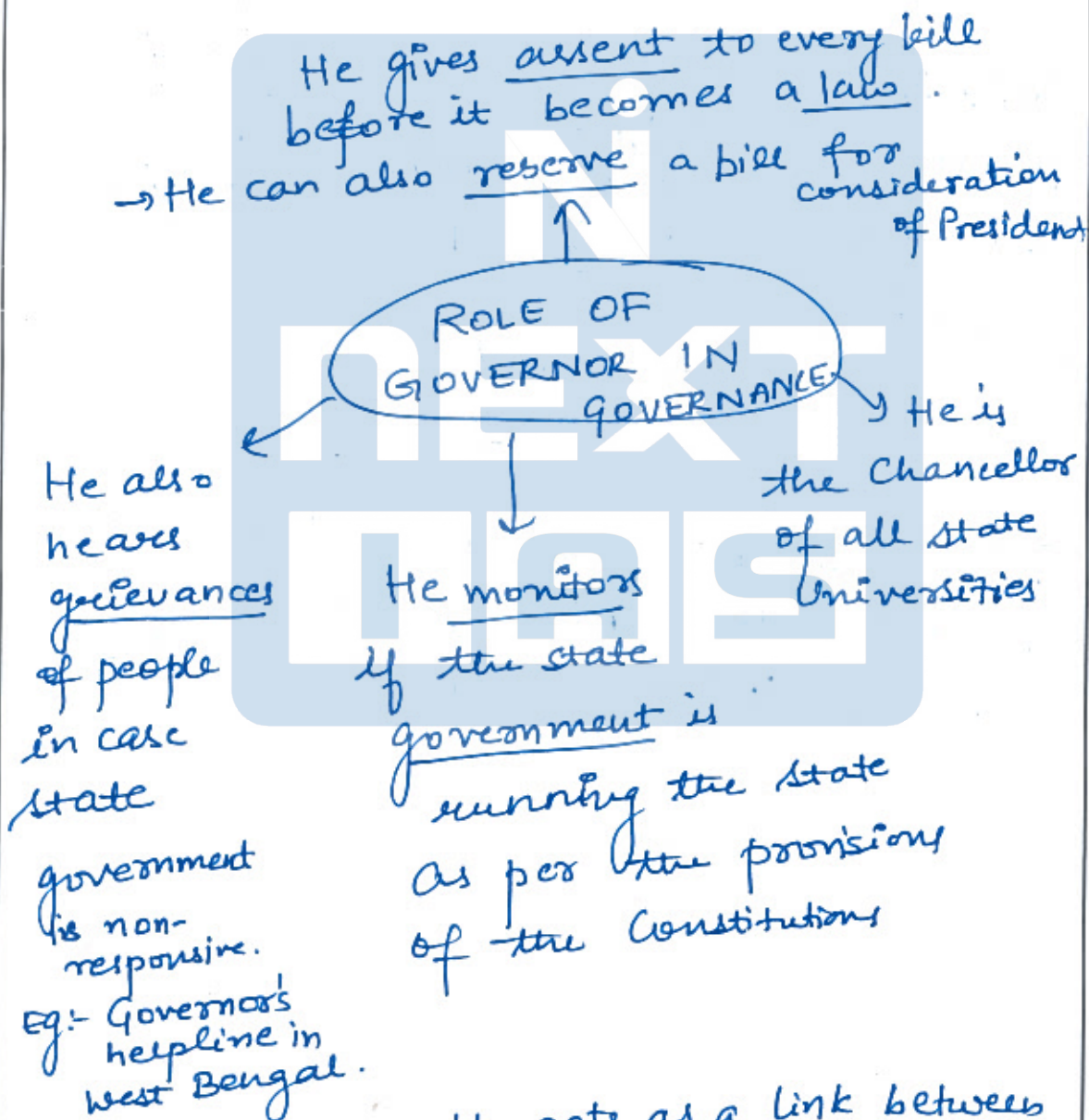
There should be enough dialog and discussion to achieve a consensus on UCC to usher in gender equality.

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.

A governor is the constitutional head of every state.



Centre for President's rule if there is breakdown of constitutional machinery.

Gubernatorial Overreach

Eg:- TN's governor TN Ravi edited the Assembly speech whereas he was to abide by the advice of Council of Ministers

LIMITATIONS OF GOVERNOR

Partisan role of governors

→ Governors act as agents of the Centre and thus, meddle with State government's functioning.

Obstacle Creation:

Eg:- Delhi's LG creates difficulties for the AAP government

Thus, there is a need that governors act in a neutral and non-partisan manner to strengthen governance of states and principle of federalism.

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.

Enactment of Social Accountability Law will make the Government officials answerable for the decisions they take.

Such a law will ensure :

- Quality in public service delivery like health, education,
- Proper grievance redressal,  
Eg:- Jan Sunwails
- Monitoring and evaluation of government schemes,
- Enhanced transparency,
- More responsiveness of civil servants,
- Participatory decision-making,
- Better use of technology to track and address complaints.



Thus, it will lead to good governance and boost citizens' participation in decision-making

However, there may be a few challenges:

- It may ~~prevent~~ <sup>prevent</sup> civil servants from making bonafide decisions
- It may create excessive meddling of citizens into administration
- It might become difficult to accommodate ~~at~~ interests of all.

Thus, a mechanism needs to be designed so that decisions are taken through majority without stifling the interest of minority.

Q.7

भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

As per NFHS-5, 32% of children suffer from undernourishment. In light of this, there is a need to introduce multiple interventions in POSHAN Abhiyan which are

Nutrition-Specific

i.e. direct nutritious food like fortified rice, pulses, fruits, vegetables, milk need to be provided to mitigate undernutrition.

→ These interventions or food support can be provided at the following places:

Nutrition-Sensitive

i.e. other indirect interventions need to be undertaken to supplement nutritious food intake like:

- Clean drinking water and sanitation facilities
- Provision of deworming tablets in schools
- Monetary support to pregnant and lactating mothers.

- PDS ration shops
- Mid-Day meals at schools
- Nutrition Support and Take-Home-Ration Packets at Anganwadis
- Anganwadi Support to children and mothers
- Immunisation services to mother and child
- Cooking fuel / gas cylinder support so that mothers did not cook using wood, coal or dung and thus, do not inhale pollution.
- Health facilities at PHCs, hospitals.

Thus, a combination of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition sensitive' are needed to increase the BMI of children and thus, effectively tackle child undernutrition. This will also help India to improve its rank in the Global Hunger Index.

Q.8

ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन की धुरी मनरेगा, राजकोषीय उदासीनता का शिकार हो गया है।" हालिया घटनाक्रम के आलोक में कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

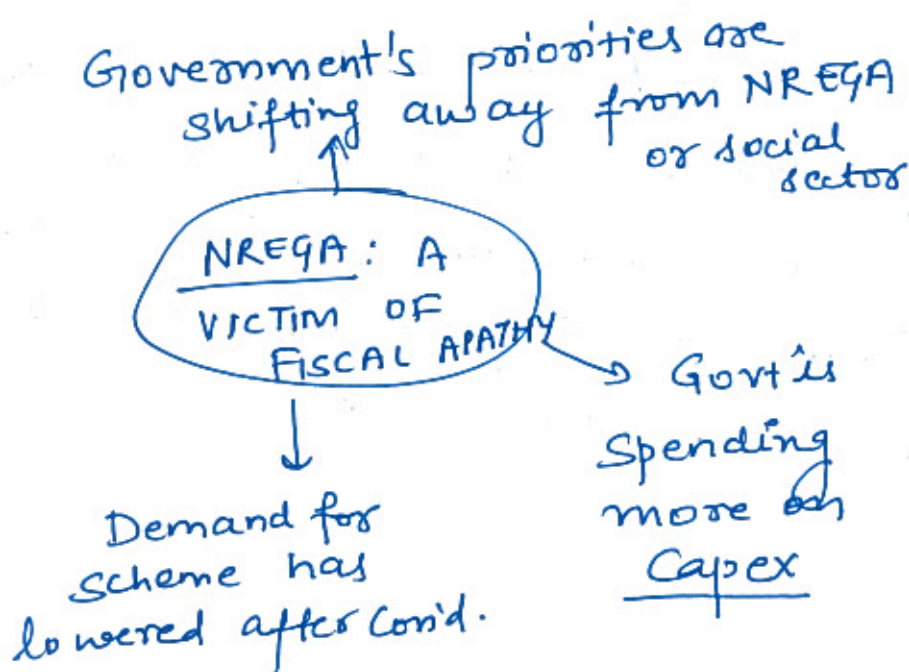
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"MGNREGA, the lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation, has become the victim of fiscal apathy." Critically analyze the statement in light of recent developments.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

MGNREGA was launched in 2006 as a social security scheme to provide 100<sup>person</sup> days of employment to any household looking for work. It is a demand-driven scheme and hence, budget is allocated as per the demand of unemployed people seeking jobs under the scheme.

The government has reduced the budget of MGNREGA from ₹70,000 in FY 2022-23 to ₹65,000 in FY 2023-24.



However, government does increase the budget of the scheme in the revised estimates if the demand for scheme increases.

→ Initially, the budget allocation is kept low because NREGA spending is revenue expenditure and thus, high revenue expenditure inflates the fiscal deficit of the government.

However, since India is a welfare state, the government is committed to providing NREGA support to unemployed people in rural areas to improve their standard of living.

Q.9

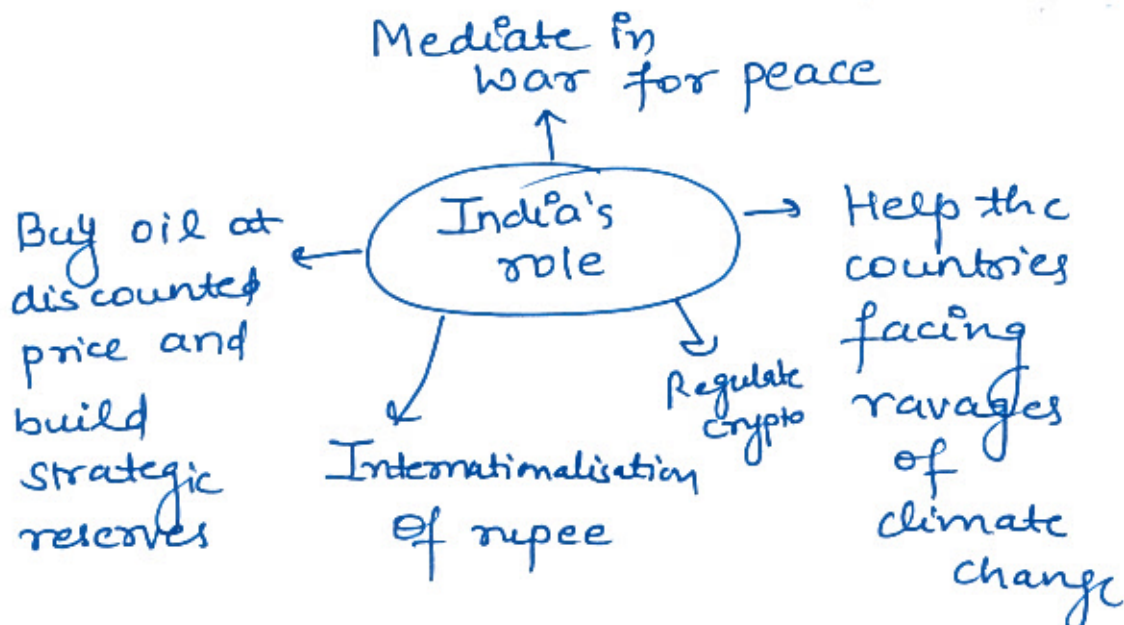
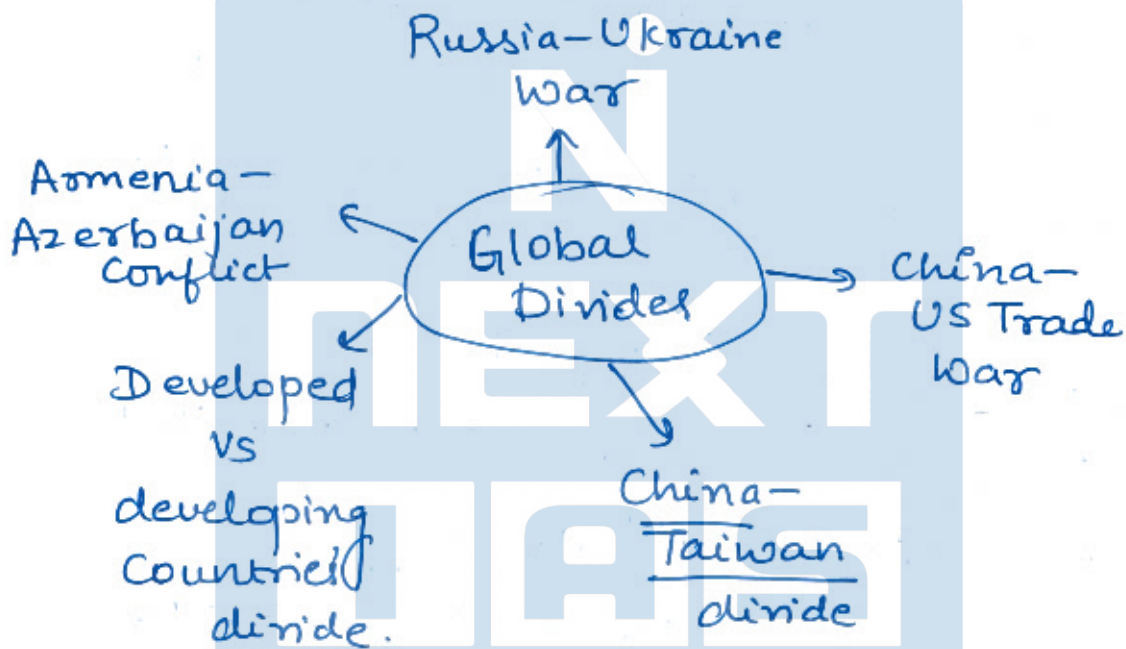
“भारत को इसका लाभ उठाना चाहिए, यदि प्रबंधन नहीं किया गया तो वैश्विक विभाजन हो जाएगा।” वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक मंथन वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के उत्थान का मार्ग कैसे प्रशस्त कर सकता है?

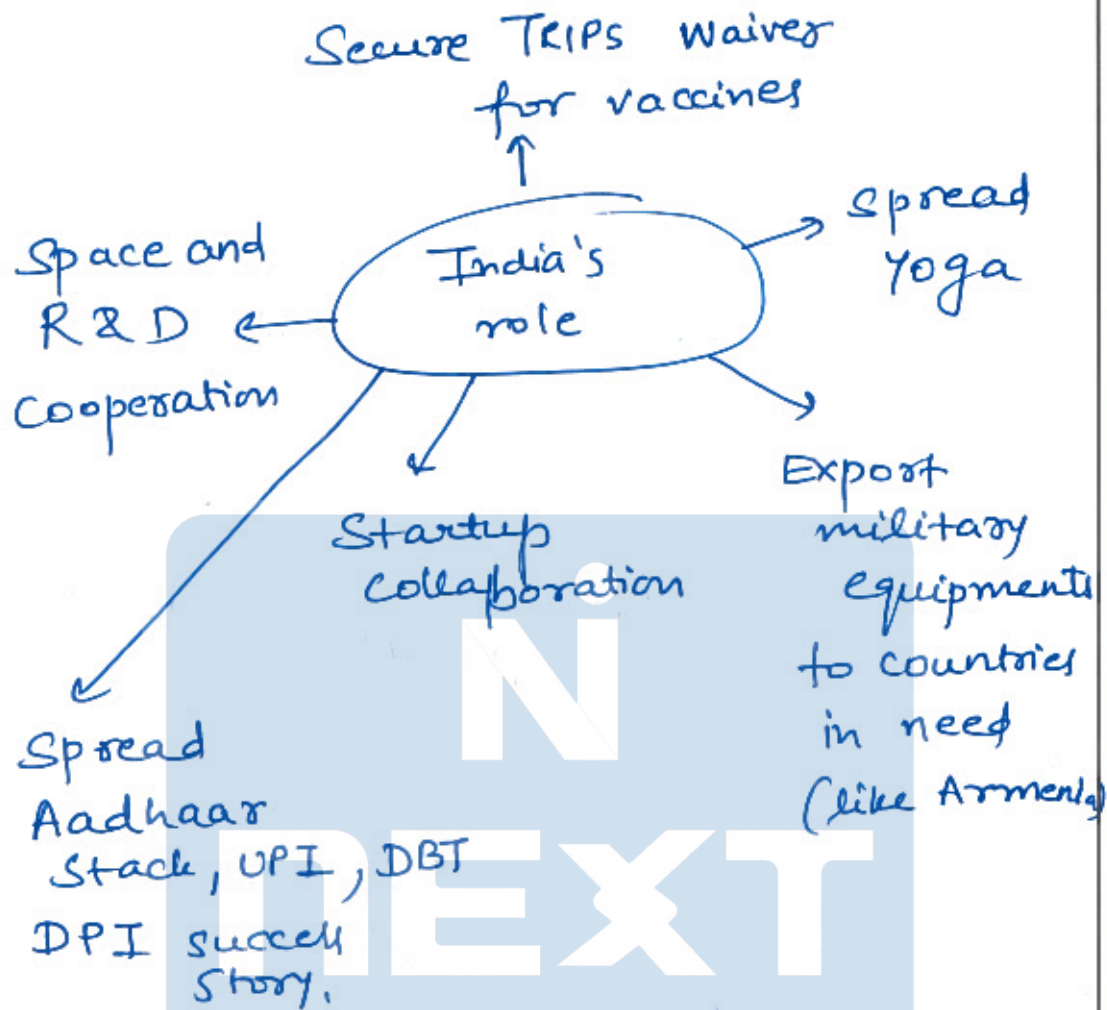
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

“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.

India is chairing the G20 summit and thus, it must learn to leverage the global divides.

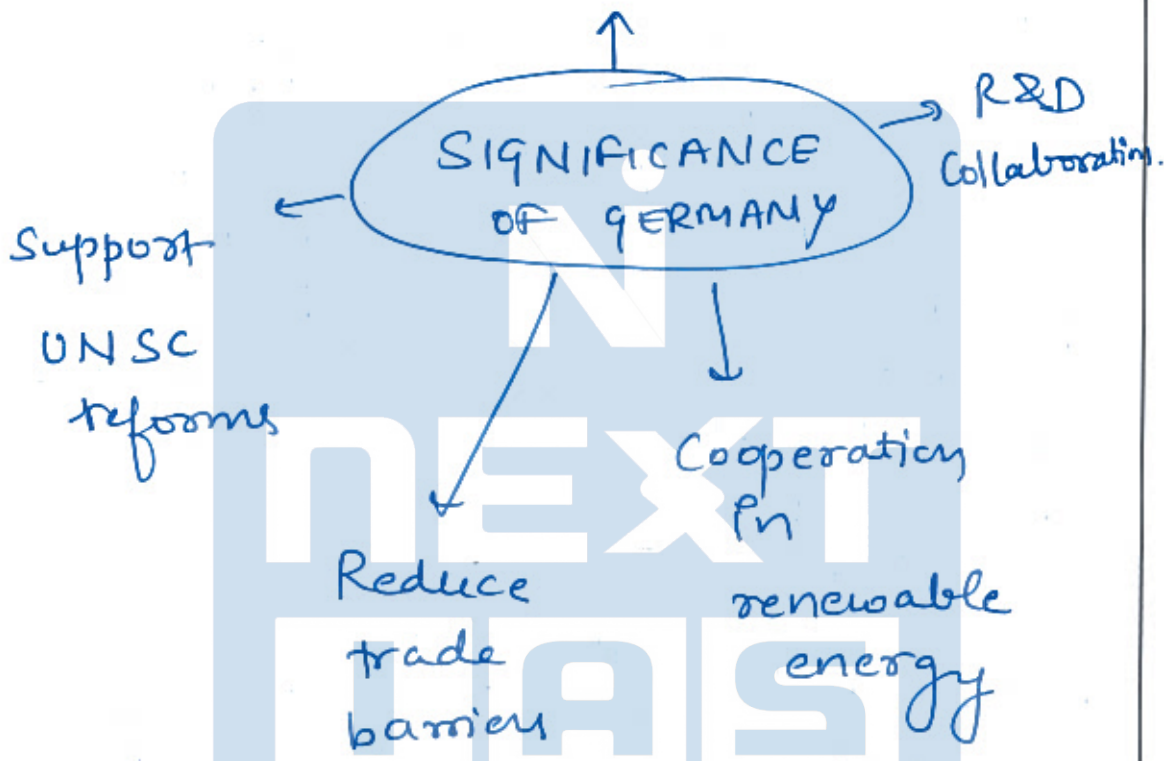




Thus, in the wake of the current geopolitical churn, India can rise to the global high table as a 'vishwa guru' by sharing its best practices with other countries as well as <sup>by</sup> helping them to solve complex problems being faced by the world today.

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.

Nuclear Cooperation



Thus, Germany can help India to negotiate a Free Trade Agreement with EU.





- Q.11 दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता पर इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।  
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Anti-defection law, 1985 is a constitutional Amendment act inserted in the tenth schedule of the constitution.

It was enacted to prevent political corruption through defection of individuals from one party to another.

### IMPACT OF THIS LAW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEGISLATORS

- Hamper Inner Party democracy :- Legislators cannot dissent or disagree with their party on many important national issues.
- Permits wholesale mergers but prevents retail mergers
- Allurement through promise of position of ministership make legislators to leave their party and join another.
- Instability in the relationship

## UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES ON DEMOCRACY

- Dissent stifled :- New opinions or differences are not heard. MPs cannot vote their conscience, ~~as~~ they cannot defy whip.
- Thus, MPs work for their party and not for the people of their constituency.
- This weakens representative democracy
- Downfall of governments, eg. in Maharashtra
- Instability in policy making
- Political corruption.

## WAY FORWARD

- Speaker should exercise non-partisan role while announcing disqualification for defection.
- The law should apply to pre-poll alliances.

Thus, anti-defection law needs to be rethought and re-designed.

Candidates must not  
write on this margin



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 is a judicial pronouncement of the Keshavananda Bharati case (1973).

It implies that there are certain features in the Constitution which cannot be changed or destroyed through constitutional amendments.

It is a judicial imagination and is open-ended and ambiguous, thus giving the authority to the judiciary to limit the amending power of the Parliament

## ELASTIC NATURE OF BASIC STRUCTURE

### DOCTRINE :-

This doctrine is elastic as various elements have been added to it through various case law-like:

- Keshavananda Bharati case (1973) → Supremacy of Constitution
- Indira Gandhi case (1975) → Free and fair elections
- Minerva Mills case (1980) → Judicial review

- Rule of law - Indira Sawhney Case, 1992
- Judicial review - Kihotto Hollohan Case, 1993
- Federalism, Secularism, - S.R. Bommai Case, 1994  
Unity and integrity of India, Social justice
- Equality - Nagaraj Case (2007)

Thus, various case laws have expanded the concept of Basic Structure.

BASIC STRUCTURE (BS) HAS MADE JUDICIARY MORE POWERFUL THAN EXECUTIVE

Judiciary can strike down any law as per its understanding of B.S.  
Eg:- NJAC was struck down as

'Independence of Judiciary' is part of BS

Arguments in favour

It makes judiciary the sole interpreter of Constitution.

It allows judiciary to maintain checks & balances

B.S. is to protect Constitution from arbitrary amendments by legislature

Arguments against

It makes the Constitution (not the judiciary) more powerful.

Amendments can still be made provided they do not infringe upon the essence of fundamental rights.

Thus, although ~~for~~ the basic structure doctrine is a judicial construct, it has played a seminal role in protecting the Constitution and fundamental rights of citizens.

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।

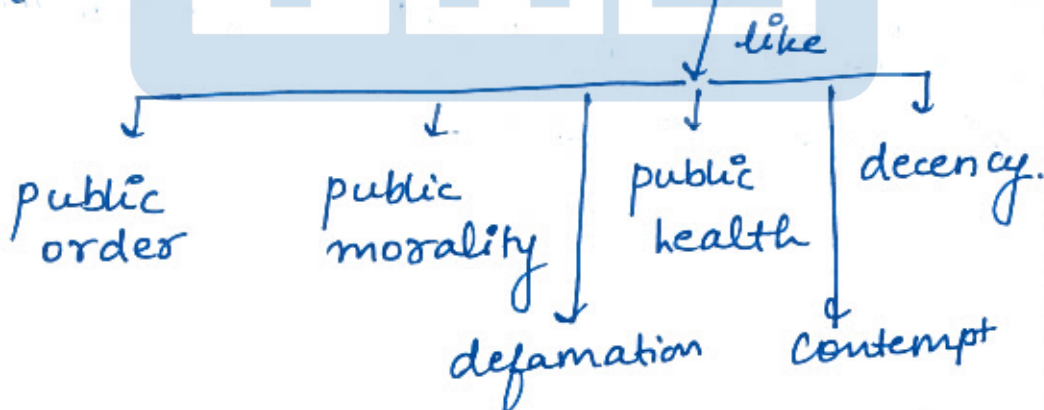
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

Reasonable restrictions are desirable in order to ensure that no fundamental right is abused or misused. Thus, rights are not absolute and reasonable restrictions become essential.

Eg :- Right to <sup>freedom of speech</sup> ~~equality~~ has reasonable restrictions (Article 19)



→ Right to move freely throughout India has reasonable restriction to it, like entry in area of tribals and certain



regions of North East need a permit.

→ Freedom to practise any profession has reasonable restriction like the person must possess a degree from a qualified institution.

Eg:- A doctor cannot practise until he holds a MBBS degree.

~~First,~~  
→ Similarly, Article 25 (Freedom to practise any religion) contains a restriction that one cannot forcibly convert other person.

Thus, reasonable restrictions are added to rights so that people exercise their liberty without harassing others.



- Q.14 'एस.आर. बोम्माई 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 महत्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

S.R. Bommai case, 1994 laid a strong foundation for federalism in the country.

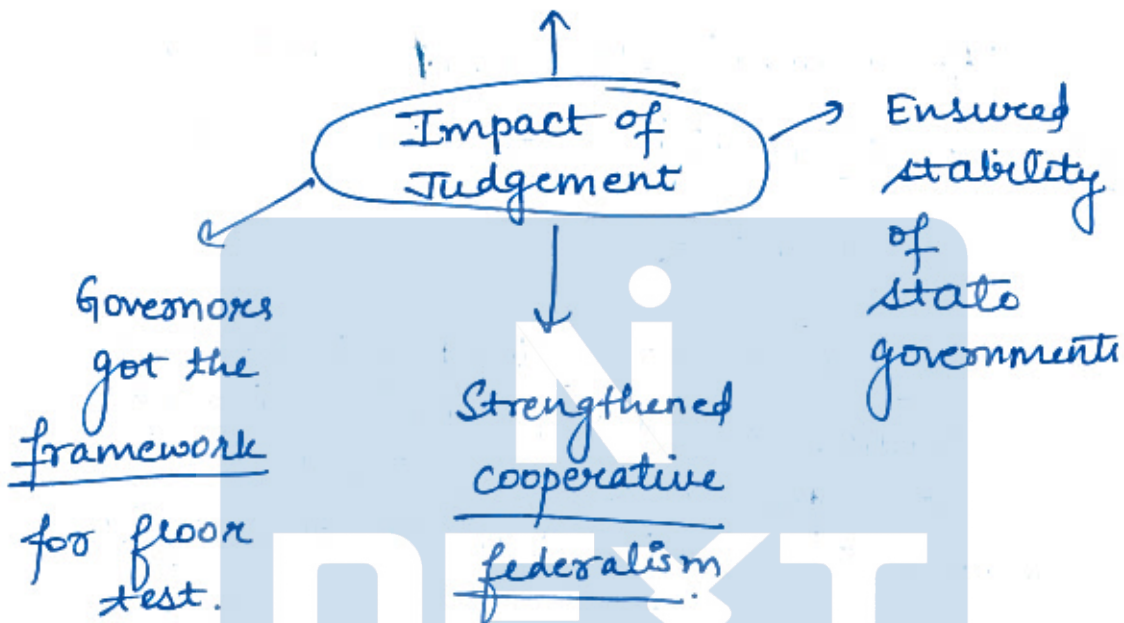
Article 356 i.e. President's rule cannot be used arbitrarily by the government. The President's satisfaction is subject to judicial review

SIGNIFICANCE  
OF JUDGEMENT

In case of hung assembly, the governor must conduct a floor test before a new government is formed.

Article 356 can be used only if the situation is grave and is beyond correction by the state government.

Prevented misuse of  
Article 356.



Thus, S.R. Bommai judgement played a significant role in limiting the Union's authority to assume control of a state's administration



Q.15 प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुंजी 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।

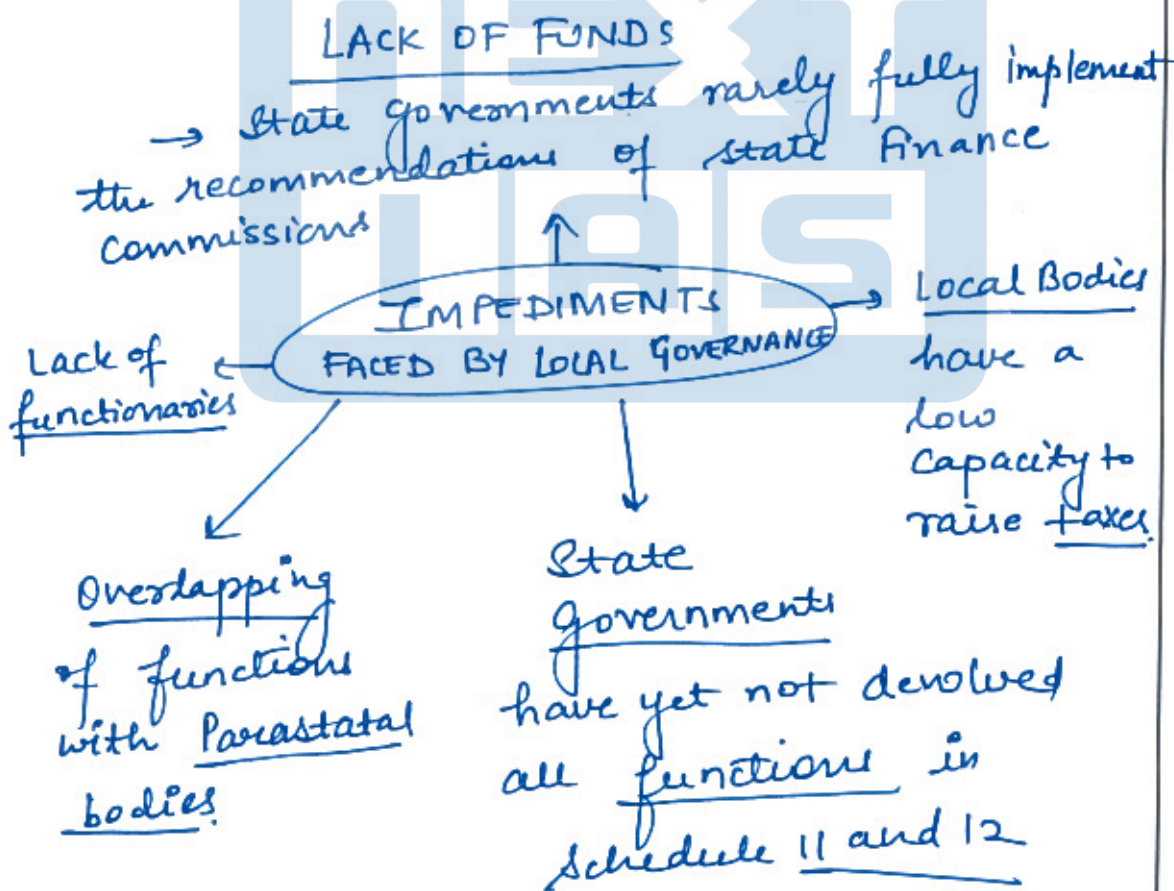
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

Decentralization refers to the process of increasing the power of the local bodies to make decisions and implement ~~decisions~~ policies.

However, this is hindered due to lack of finances and functional devolution.



WAY FORWARD :-

- State governments must follow the 'Principle of subsidiarity' i.e. what can be done at local level, should not be done at the state or central level.
- This will leave time for the states and the centre to focus on more important policies.
- A clear delineation of roles and activities should be done through an 'ACTIVITY MAPPING' so that there is no overlap with the parastatals.
- State governments must implement the recommendations of State Finance Commission.
- Credit rating of municipal bonds should be done. This will build their credibility and enable them to raise funds from the capital market.

- A dedicated cadre of Panchayat and municipalities need to be created.
- Capacity building of functionaries needs to be done from time to time.
- Lateral entry can be explored to compensate for the shortage in staff.

The above steps will usher in true decentralization and make the vision of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment into a reality.



Q.16 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.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships, as enshrined in the SDG 17 are key to achievement of the rest 16 SDGs by 2030.

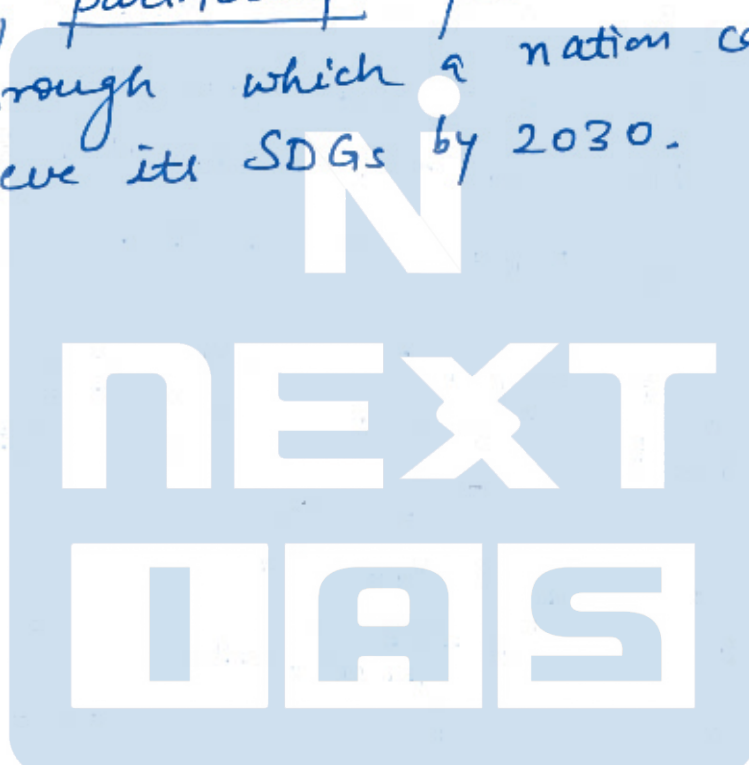
Through partnerships with multiple stakeholders, a country can benefit from their expertise and experience in the following manner:

- Partnership with World Bank :- can help India to mobilise funds for localized implementation of various development projects. Eg:- International Finance Cooperation (IFC) provides funds for various infrastructure projects.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) shares its expertise regarding reduction of water losses and thus guides the Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission at local level.

- UNDP provides expert advice on drinking water and sanitation and thus, aids in localized implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission to achieve SDG 6 (clean drinking water and sanitation)
- UNICEF :- provides expertise regarding education, bringing dropout children back to school.
- Collaboration with NGOs like Akshaya Patra helps the government in providing mid-day meals in schools and achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger)
- NGOs like PRATHAM conducts surveys on learning outcomes in rural areas and thus, guide the government towards actions that need to be taken to reduce learning poverty and achieve SDG 4.
- Various NGOs assist the government in reducing child labour (like Bachpan Bachao Andolan)

- Collaboration with think tanks and research institutions help in framing of policies that help in promoting inclusive growth (SDG 8).

Thus, partnerships form the bedrock through which a nation can achieve its SDGs by 2030.

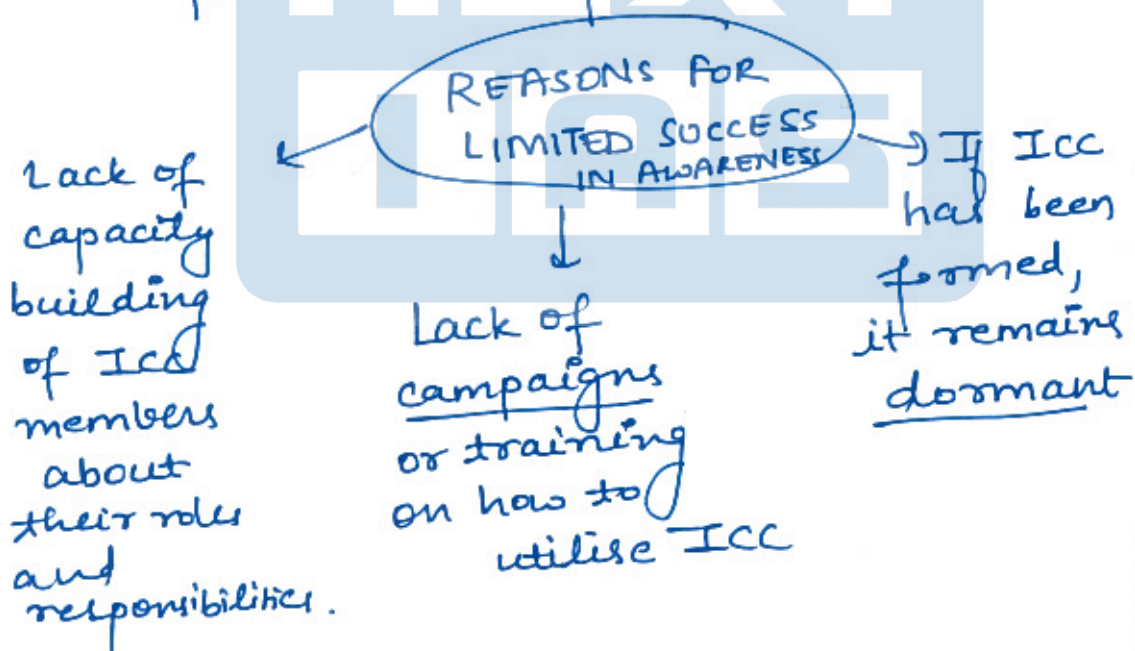


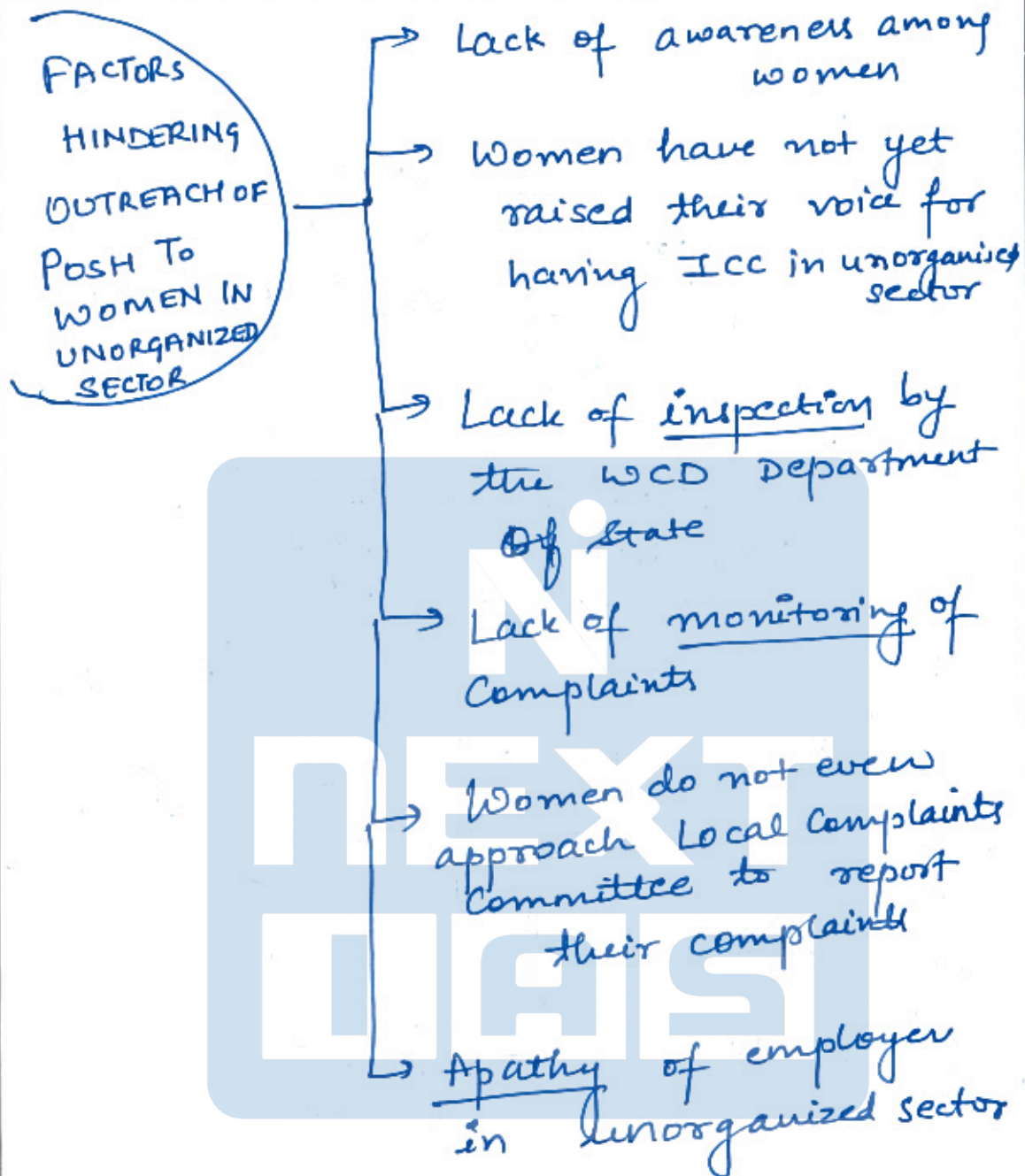
Q.17 पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध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

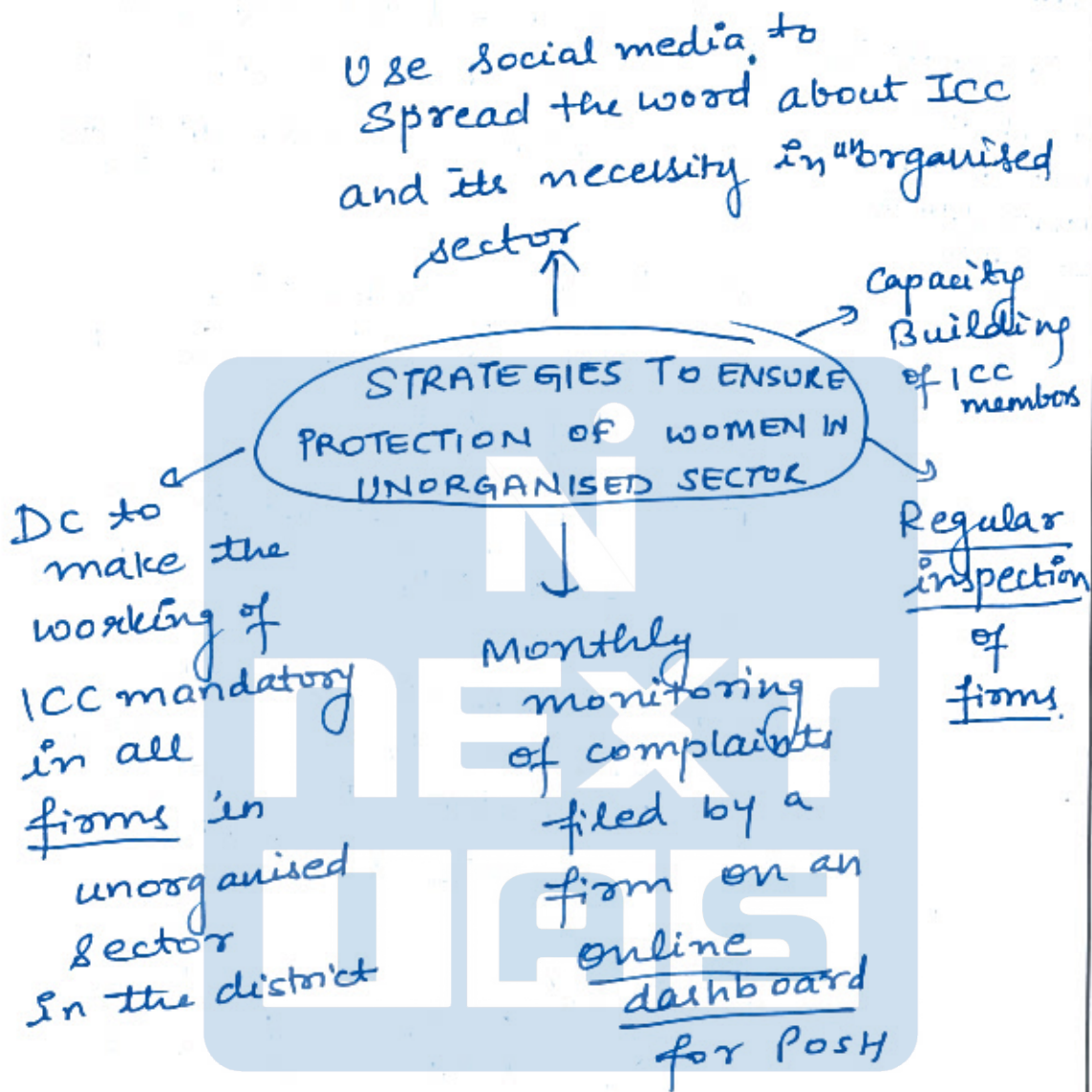
How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in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

The POSH Act was enacted in 2013 to save women from the trauma of sexual harassment. However, it has not been able to achieve sufficient awareness about this act.

Many organisations have not formed Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)







POSH is necessary to provide a secure place for women and to increase the female labour force participation. Hence, it ~~is~~ is imperative that we enforce the law both in letter and spirit.

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 like privatisation, liberalisation and globalization have created a new set of challenges for civil servants.

Increasing Demands for better service delivery like regular power and water supply. However, civil servants have a limited budget.

Ethnic clashes (in Manipur)

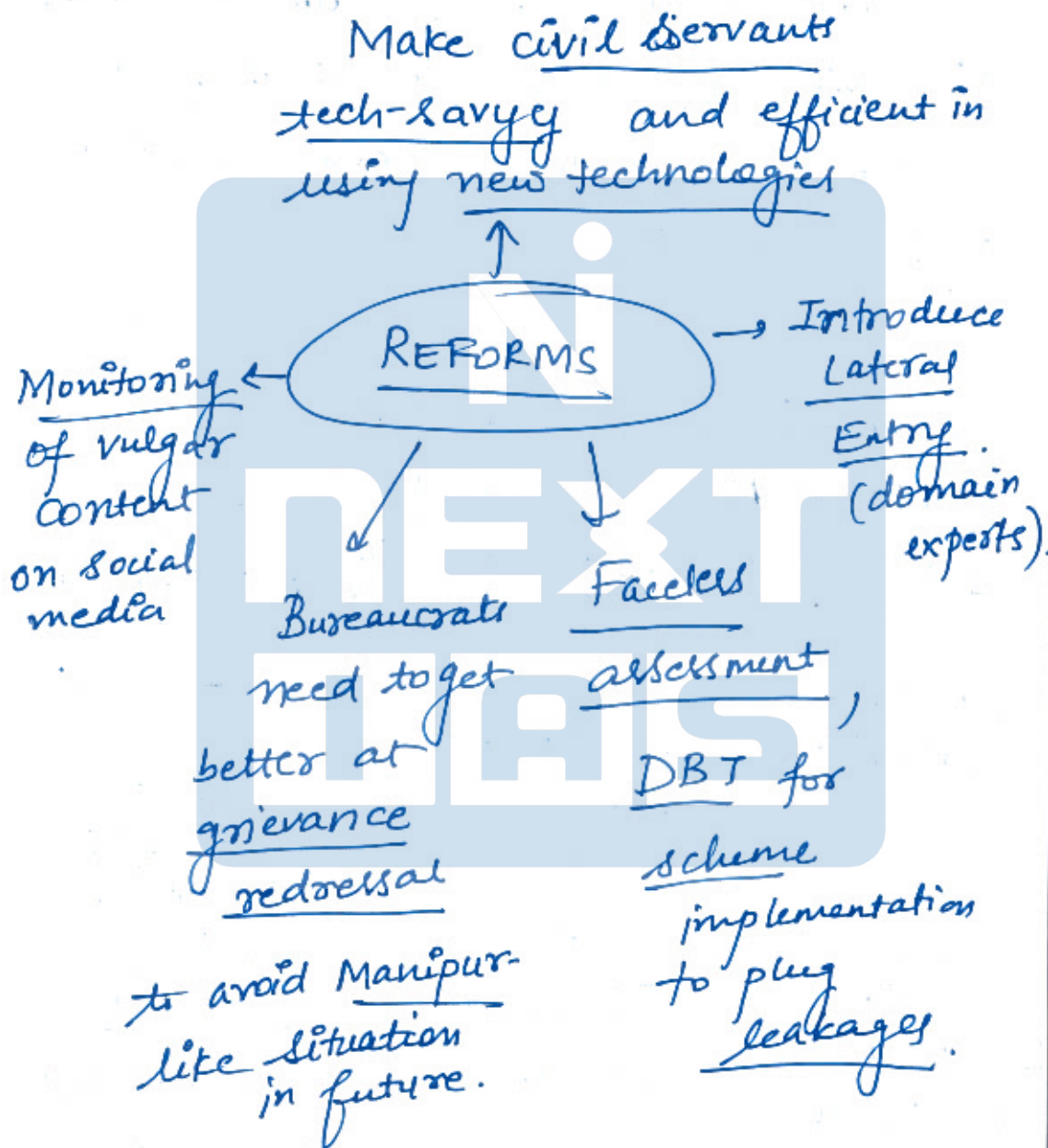
CHALLENGES FACED

Social media, helping to spread hate speech and incite communal riots.  
 Eg: Nuh violence

Increasing demand for transparency.

New and emerging technologies like AI, dark web have increased the crime rate.

In the wake of the complexities of the modern world, following reforms are suggested :-



These changes can be brought through appropriate capacity building through Mission Karamyogi which can help



to enhance the competencies of  
future civil servants.



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 views India as an arch Asian rival because India believes in a rules-based order and thus, India has always countered Chinese hegemonistic goals in Asia in the following cases:

- Passing of Belt and Road initiative through Pok (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir)
- India supported Philippines when it opposed Chinese hegemony over Paracel and Spratly islands in the South-China Sea.
- India abstained from joining RCEP to counter the surge of cheap Chinese imports into India

Despite these difficulties in India-China relations, there are many

Areas of convergence like :-

- Climate change :- China and India can together become the voice of the Global South for climate justice and equity. They can secure climate finance from developed countries to mitigate climate change.
- Vaccine Research & Development can be done to counter pandemics and many deadly diseases like Cancer.
- Terrorism :- They can raise voice against terrorism and prevent state-sponsored terrorism.
- War :- Both countries have good relations with Russia and are also buying oil from Russia, when Russia is facing sanctions.

However, both countries can mediate  
in the Russia-Ukraine war and  
bring peace in the world.

Through the above areas of convergence,  
both India and China can  
create win-win situations for themselves  
and the world.



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.

The Global Security Initiative  
(GSI)  
by USA, UK, France and  
Australia can usher in a  
'Balance of Power' in the Indo-  
Pacific region.

Since India is unwilling to make  
Quad a military alliance, hence  
there is a possibility that GSI  
may supersede QUAD in the  
region.

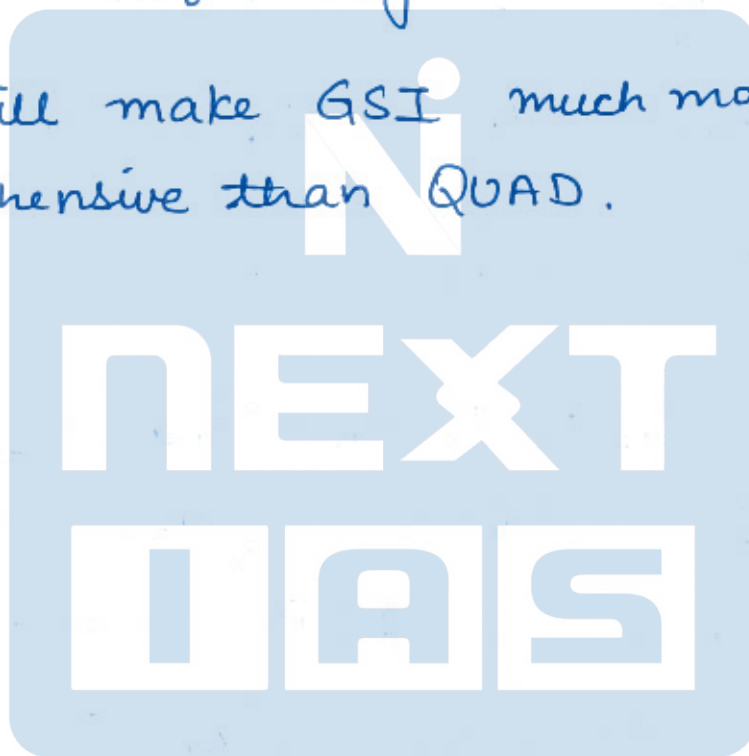
FEATURES OF GSI :-

- Joint military exercises
- Cooperation in ~~sub~~ nuclear submarines.

→ Technology cooperation in critical  
and emerging technologies like AI,  
ML, Blockchain

→ crackdown on money laundering,  
terrorist financing.

This will make GSI much more  
comprehensive than QUAD.





Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not  
write on this margin

