

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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in this part)

Nidhi Goyal
4/8/23

TC072

Roll No. PTP221721



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Q.1

Sec 8 of Representation of people Act 1951 provides for disqualification of members if engage in ~~some~~ certain acts.

- promoting enmity between different ~~groups~~ groups on ground of religion, race, caste
- ↳ corrupt electoral practices
- ↳ Convicted for a crime which involves punishment for more than 2 years
- ↳ Preaching and supporting social evils like dowry, domestic violence, sati.
- ↳ Engages in government contract in which they have interest.

Ambiguities in Sec. 8 of RPA 1951

- ↳ lack of clear definition of many offences
State - [Ex.] what is meant by promoting enmity different groups.
- ↳ Not included important offence of hate speech

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- ↳ Delay in deciding on the disqualification
- ↳ Lack of clear procedure
- ↳ Absence of fast track courts to try political persons → delayed justice.

Need to remove ambiguities

- ↳ ~~Ex~~ Reduce criminalisation of politics
 - ↳ Ensure clear definition of crimes
 - ↳ Act as a deterrence for electoral practices (corrupt)
 - ↳ Reduce ~~chance~~ chances to use loopholes to avoid ~~can~~ disqualification
 - ↳ Make politicians more responsible
 - ↳ Strengthen the parliamentary democracy.
- Political representatives are the lawmakers and thus need to uphold laws even with more integrity.

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Q.2

Constitution is a living document which has been given to us by our leaders for the governance of the country.

Constitution - mere skeleton

↳ DPSP → constitutional instructions to state
for governance → require legislative
enactments → real force political opinions.

↳ fundamental duties → to make responsible
citizens → require legislative for enforcement

↳ fundamental rights under Part III → provide
a framework of rights → government
legislations, policies, decisions give real
force

e.g. Art 18 → abolished untouchability
but government enacted protection of
Civil Rights Act, SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities
Act

↳ Power of speaker to decide disqualification
petition under Schedule X → rule making
power to speaker.

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- Parliamentary privileges based on conventions
- Many provisions are based on conventions not explicitly mentioned.

Constitutionalism - soul of democracy

- ↳ following of constitutional norms in legislative enactments
- ↳ Government implementing DPS P through actions & legislations [E] Minimum wages Act for Art 38
- ↳ People abiding and respecting constitutional ideas → effective realisation of vision of fundamental duties
- ↳ Judicial activism role by PIL mechanism to ensure rule of law & social justice.
[E] Vishaka guidelines against sexual harassment
- ↳ Basic structure doctrine to protect the core ideals of constitution.

Daily democracy is by daily citizenships and constitutionalism is the guiding light

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Q.3

Electoral bonds are the method of political funding where bonds are purchased by donors and can be anonymously donated to political parties.

Double-Edged sword

Positive

Negative

- | | |
|--|--|
| → Ensures anonymity to donor | → More opacity of funding |
| → Protects from political victimization | → No transparency to the voter |
| → Reduce use of black money | → Ruling party can misuse its leverage |
| → Proper records of donations with bank. | → No need to disclose to election commission |
| → Ensure adequate funding for party | |

Electoral bonds have legitimized opacity in electoral funding.

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- ↳ Effectively removed the corporate restriction limit on electoral funding
- ↳ No need for parties to disclose donations to election commission.
- ↳ Majority of donations are going to ruling party.
- ↳ May make small parties more vulnerable.
- ↳ Even foreign funding can be routed through the route.
- ↳ further corporate-political nexus
- ↳ Against the informed choice of voters

To certain extent electoral bonds legitimized opacity but it promotes the use of white money for political funding.

There is a need for reforms like disclosing details to election commission, details of large donors should be made public.

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Q. 4

Article 14 provides that State shall endeavour for a uniform civil code for its citizens → a common law for marriage, inheritance, property, divorce.

Gender equality central to debate on Uniform civil code debate

↳ UCC to ensure equal marriage age across religions

Ex. Muslims → at puberty Other → 28 years

↳ Eliminate discriminatory practices like Nikah halala, Triple Talak.

↳ Ensure equal property rights for women across religion

↳ Aimed at raising the status of women in society.

↳ focus on giving them more agency over life with gender justice and economic empowerment & independence

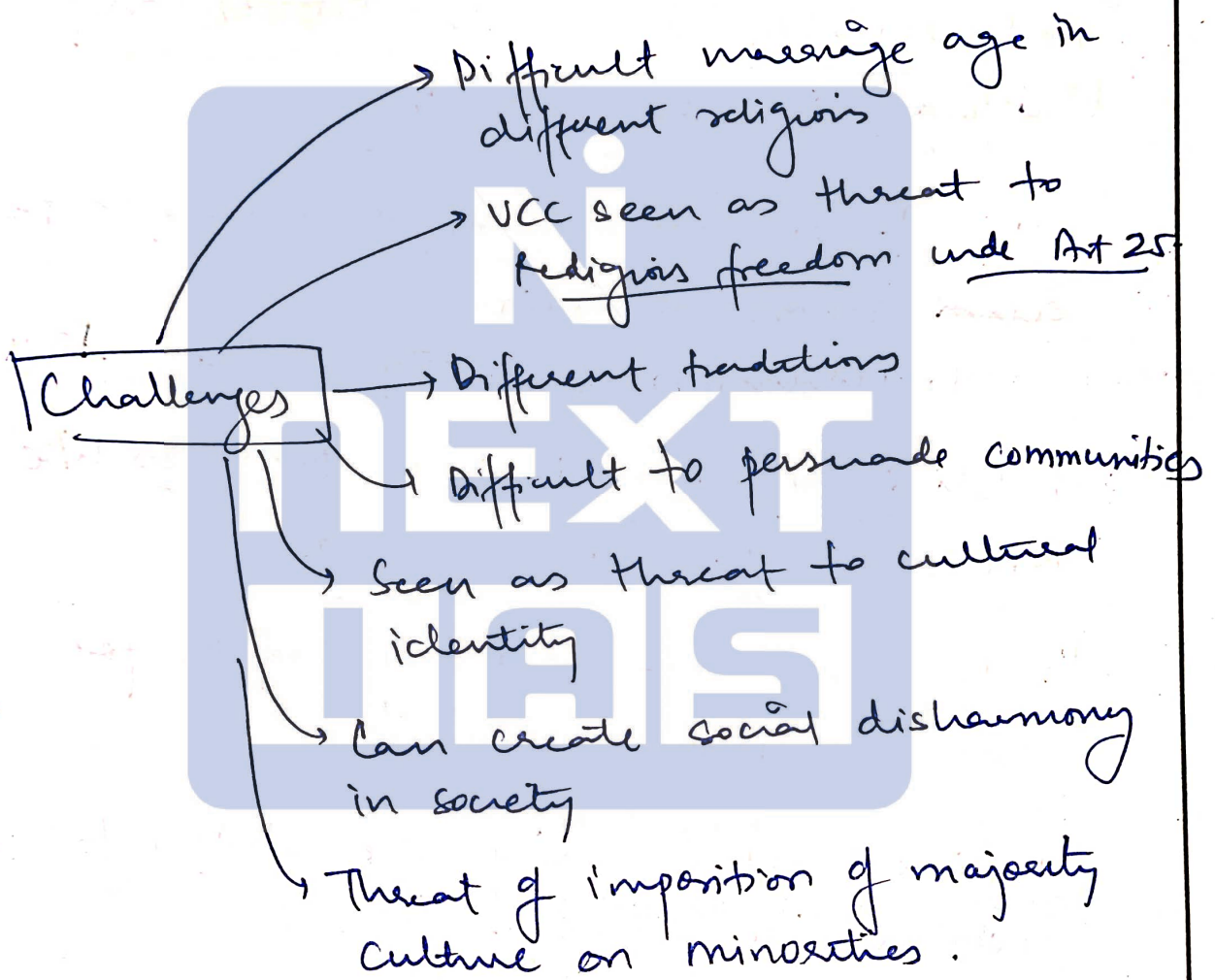
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Challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in constitution

↳ Constitution includes provisions of gender equality under Art 14, 15, 16, 21



UCC is a radical step, it has to be implemented in stages by starting with reforms in personal laws to address gender inequality

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Q.5

Article 154 of the Constitution states that executive power of state is vested in the governor.

India has adopted a parliamentary form of government where governor is a nominal head of the state.

But it is not just a decorative and inconsequential post.

Role of governor in governance of state

- 1) Asking of reports from the chief minister on the administration of affairs of the state.
- 2) Directing and advising the government to take steps for welfare of people.
- 3) Ensure functioning of state according to constitution (Power of President rule)
- 4) ~~As~~ Schedule V and VI provides for governor's role in protecting interests of tribals

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5) As an administrator of union territory, it has immense power of governance.

Crown's role in reinforcing the principles of federalism

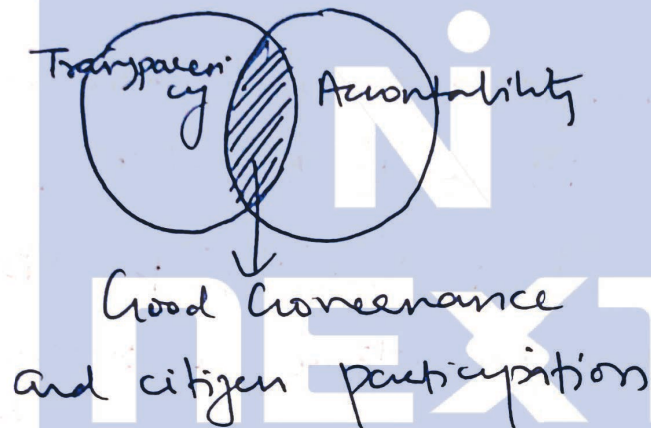
- ↳ Agent of central government - appointed by president.
- ↳ Main channel of communication between central & state government.
- ↳ Carrying out the administration during president's rule.
- ↳ Reserve certain votes for president in important constitutional matters.
- ↳ Effective exercise of power of recommending president's rule can strengthen federalism.
- ↳ Can put state's views in front of central government.

Crown is an important constitutional part for federalism in country.

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Q 6 Recently in Rajasthan, demand has been rising for enactment of social accountability law - which will ensure accountability of the administration to the people.



Social accountability law - good Governance

- ↳ Ensure accountability of the administration for their actions & inactions
- ↳ Ensure effective delivery of services
- ↳ More transparency can reduce corruption
- ↳ Make administration more responsive to people's need
- ↳ legal backing to existing mechanism like citizen charter, social audit.

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↳ Grievance redressal mechanism for citizens

↳ More inclusivity & rule of law

Social accountability laws — citizen's participation in decision making

↳ More accountability and transparency
→ more citizen participation.

↳ Require administration to disclose details of expenditure to public [eg] Social audit

↳ More decentralisation at gram sabha level.

↳ Transactionary approach in terms of feedback

↳ Grievance redressal ensures citizen say in decisions and reforms.

Social accountability can also increase the burden on administration but a step in right direction → vision of Jan Bhagidari and Shreejya.

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Q7

India has been ranked 107th in
Global Hunger Index 2022

India has alarming high rates of
child malnutrition. Eg. Child stunting - 35%.
Child wasting at around 28%. (NTHS-5)

Nutrition specific interventions → aiming
at providing nutrition to children, mothers
in form of food.

[G] Mid day meal, ICDS (Anganwadi).
* PDS, food fortification

Nutrition-sensitive interventions → which
aims at addressing nutrition through
indirect means

[G] Snack Bhari Mission, PM Jannai Swasthya
Yojana, ~~for~~ iron-folic acid under Anaemia
Mukt Bharat.

Need for convergence

↳ Ensure addressing malnutrition in a
comprehensive & holistic manner

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- ↳ Address issue of sanitation & hygiene →
Cause vector borne disease → prevent
absorption of nutrition
- ↳ Ensure convergence of funds & functionalities
 - ↳ Wider impact on public health
 - ↳ Ensure ~~malnutrition~~ nutrition with interventions
like local crops of cereals & pulses and
ensuring environmental sustainability as
well
- ↳ Addressing different form of malnutrition →
Underweight, Overweight.
- ↳ More agency at local level with interventions
like Bal-vatikas

POSHAN mission of government is aiming
at this convergence to address
malnutrition in comprehensive manner.

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Q.8

MANREGA was an instrumental step in realising the right of livelihood by giving guaranteed 100 days of employment to any adult member in rural areas.

Keychain of rural poverty alleviation

- ↳ Ensuring adequate income resilience in times of crisis Eg. During COVID
- ↳ Additional source of income in times of agricultural crisis
- ↳ Women empowerment by engaging women labour
- ↳ Community asset development like ponds, → agricultural productivity → more income

MANREGA - victim of fiscal apathy

Yes → Reduced allocation of funds over years.

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- In recent Budget, 50000 crore allocated but expenditure last year 80000 crore
- ↳ lack of funds → delay in payments
 - ↳ Ghost beneficiaries
 - ↳ leakages and corruption
 - ↳ More agency to local officials → exploit the ignorance of villagers.

No

- ↳ Demand based Scheme → more fund required → government will allocate.
- ↳ Use of DBT to reduce leakages.
- ↳ Use of ghost tagging to avoid corruption
- ↳ Giving unemployment allowance if work is not given.

MANREGA is truly inspirations for poverty alleviation. But we need to focus on skill building & generating productive employment.

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Q.9

India has been emerging as important global player in recent times.

India's is showing its leadership at global forums like UN, WHO, IMF and at regional level like SAGAR, CDRI

India should leverage the current geopolitical divides like Russia-Ukraine, USA-China etc.

Current geopolitical changes pave the way for India's rise

↳ Quad framework → counter China and influence in indo-pacific region

↳ Utilising financial & military capacity of USA under CDRI, Quad to build infrastructure in Indo-pacific

↳ Russia-Ukraine war → India important neutral player → To Russia → not sea of war & to Ukraine - humanitarian assistance.

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- India part of supply chain resilience initiative → securing critical elements for own manufacturing.
 - leveraging countries concern against China for own geopolitical objective.
 - ↳ Rising resistance against US dollar hegemony → trying to internationalize Indian rupee
 - ↳ Part of global initiatives like International Solar alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure → enhancing global profile
 - ↳ Voice of global south summit to raise developing countries concern → at same time securing support for getting seat at UNSC.
- India has got a unique opportunity to hold G-20 summit where it can influence global opinion.

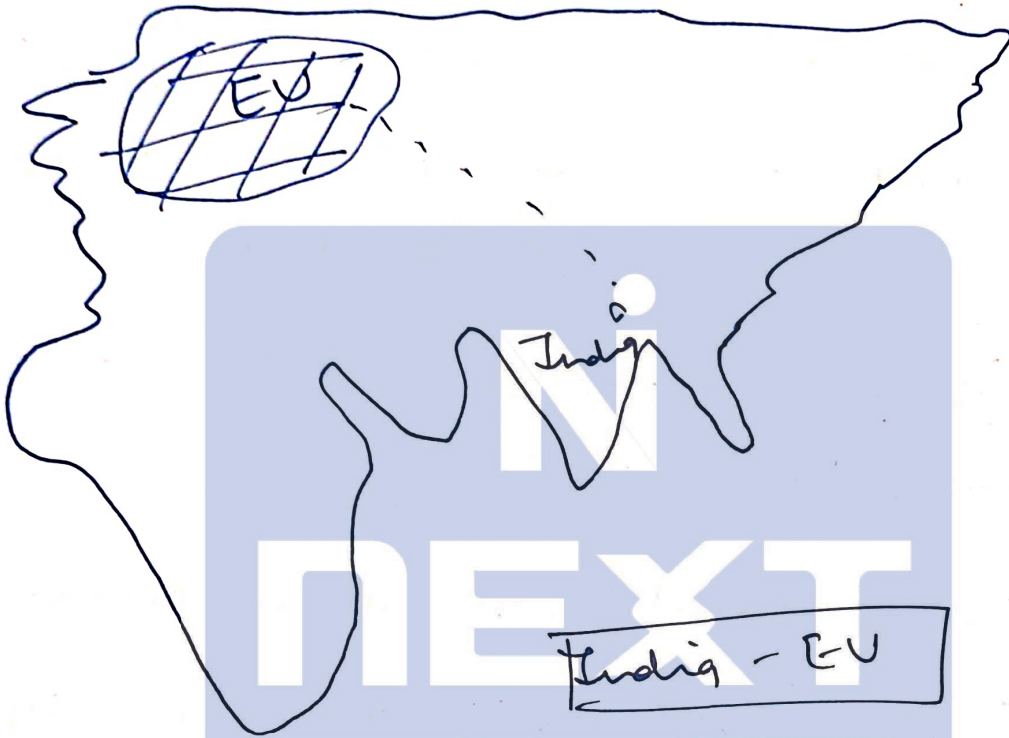
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Q.10

India and EU are two important strategic partners in different domain



India - EU relationship

↳ Trading partner → EU one of the largest trading partners of India

↳ potential of India - EU FTA

↳ Indian diaspora in EU

↳ Collaboration on emerging challenges like climate change, terrorism.

Role of Germany in India's relationship with EU

- ↳ Gateway for India's trade relationship
- ↳ Important technology partnership between India & Germany
- ↳ G4 → collaboration for getting permanent seat UN.
- ↳ Defence relationship can be leveraged.
- ↳ Indian diaspora in Germany will be source of soft power diplomacy
- ↳ Converging interest in arena of climate change and terrorism can provide ground for cooperation.

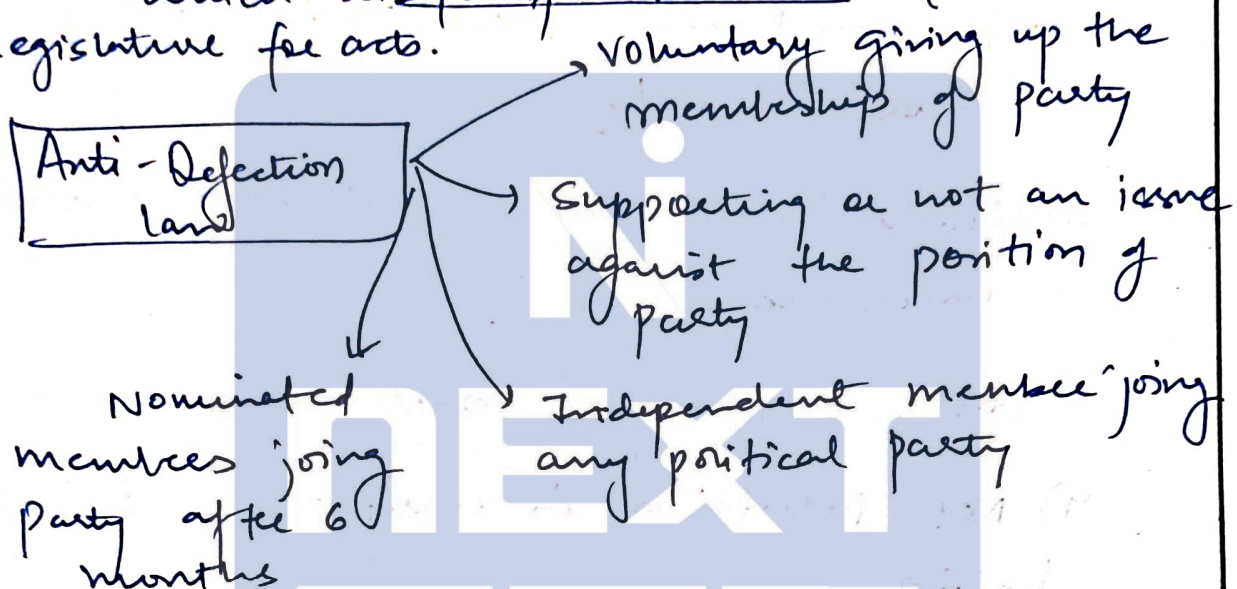
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Q.1)

Anti-defection law was introduced in the Constitution by 52nd Amendment Act which added X schedule in the constitution which disqualifies members from the legislature for acts.



Anti-Defection law → impact on relationship between political party & individual legislators

Negative

- 1) Reduced individual legislators as only party members and not the representative of the constituency
- 2) Reduced the principle of representative democracy → not raising constituency issues in legislature.

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- 3) Not giving enough opportunity to raise their dissenting opinion.
- 4) Positive
- 1) strengthened the political party and more stability
 - 2) Uphold the principle of collective responsibility under Sec Art 75
 - 3) Ensure loyalty to party
 - 4) Not indulging in corruption and horse trading.
 - 5) Uphold the faith of constituency who has voted for a party not ~~the~~ just the Candidate.

Unintended Consequences on the functioning of democracy

→ weakens the principle of representative parliamentary democracy as envisaged in Constitution.

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- Democracy - a space for dissent and discussions → reduce role of individual parliamentarians.
 - Rajya Sabha MPs → State's representative in Parliament → But hold positions as per national interest of party.
 - Anti-defection law failed to prevent defections from the parties.
 - Many legislators resorting to mode of resignations to circumvent the law.
 - Promotes political corruption
 - Harms the welfare of people and implementation of policies.
 - Constitutional crisis due to frequent changes in government → Hamper the governance of state. Eg. Maharashtra defections
- Anti defection was brought with intention to ensure stability and good governance. It need to be strengthened to realise objective.

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Q.12

Keshavnanda Bharti case (1973) was the landmark in constitutional history as Supreme Court formulated the Basic Structure doctrine

It states that parliament under Article 368 (Constituent power of parliament) can't amend basic features (fundamental) of constitution.

Limitless judicial authority due to structural ambiguity of basic structure doctrine

↳ Judiciary has power to define what are the basic structure of constitution

↳ Various judgements like Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain (1975), Minerva Mills case (1980)

Indira Sawhney case → Supreme court used power to strike down parliamentary legislations.

↳ There is no clear definition thus more flexibility with judiciary

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↳ Judicial review has been stated as basic feature which can't be amended.

Basic structure doctrine made judiciary more powerful than executive

Yes

↳ Judicial review power of judiciary → to strike down unconstitutional executive action

↳ Judiciary put limitations on the exercise of executive power.

↳ Judicial activism role emanating from Article 32 (basic feature)

↳ PIL mechanism → directing executive for taking actions [Eg] - Directing government to provide oxygen supply to Delhi during Corona

↳ NCT Bill was struck down by judiciary as against federal principle.

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↳ NJAC Bill Struck down by Supreme court as violating judicial independence (Basic feature)

- No**
- Constitution founded on bedrock of separation of power
 - President has the final approval in judiciary appointment
 - Parliament and executive can take any constitutional action within limits without violating basic structure.
 - Judicial restraint exercised in many instances
 - Judicial decision can be overturned by parliamentary legislation
 - Judicial decisions in form of directions, not overriding on executive power
- Eg. In manipur crisis, SC asked govt to take action, if not then will intervene.

Indian constitution propounds separation of power but with ~~or~~ checks & balances.

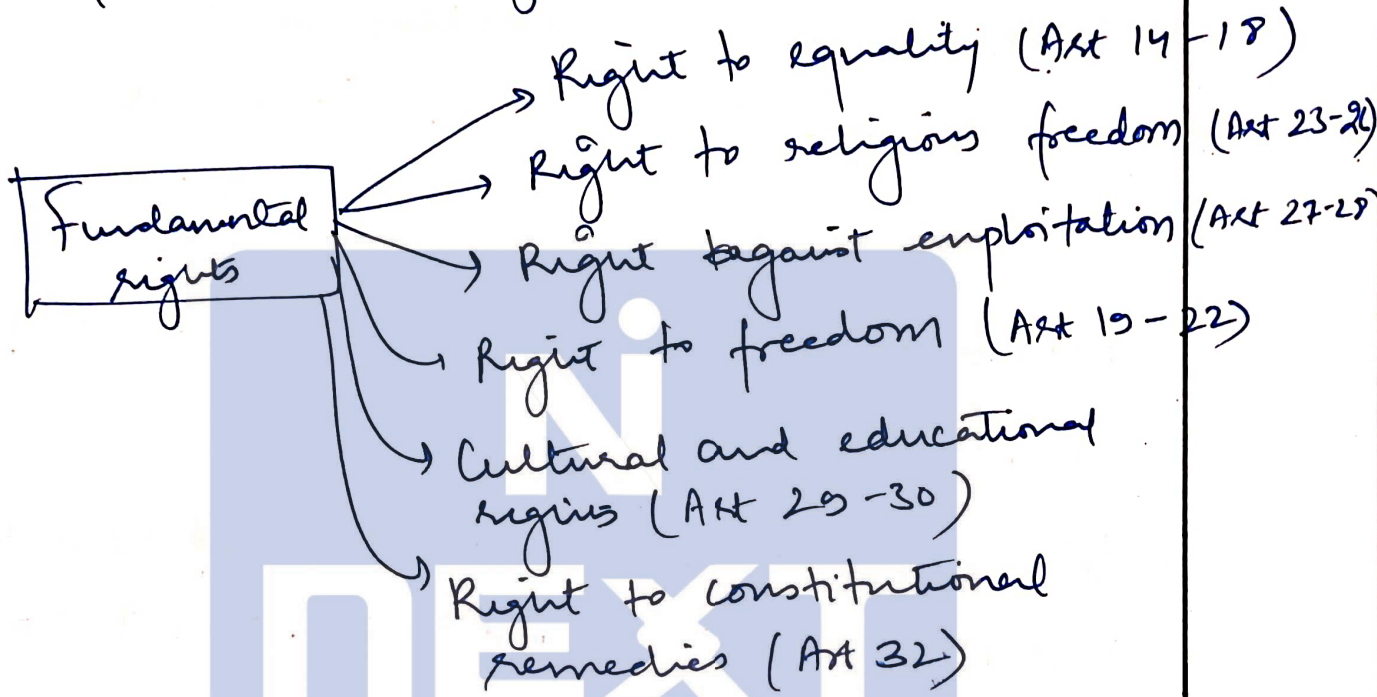
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Q.13

Part III of the constitution provides for 6 fundamental rights to the citizens



They are fundamental for the individual's growth & liberty.

Fundamental rights not gifts bestowed by state but an individual possession independent of state

- fundamental since bestowed by the fundamental law of the land is constitution
- Explicitly mentioned in the constitution's Part III

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- No need for state to bring any legislation for their enforcement
- ~~places~~ Constitution restriction on the parliamentary legislation and executive action - Can't take away fundamental rights
- Art 13 provides for power of Judicial review to protect them.
- Article 32 provides for constitutional remedies - enforcement and writ jurisdiction of supreme court if violated.

Reasonable Restrictions on fundamental rights

- ↳ Article 19(2) → Right to freedom subject to restrictions i.e. sovereignty and territorial integrity of state, public order, friendly relations with foreign state etc.
- ↳ Art 19(1)(d) → Right to freedom of movement subject to public decency and morality and rights of scheduled tribes.

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↳ Art 15 → Right against discrimination but
Can make special provisions for economic
& socially backward classes.

↳ During national emergency, under Art 358
& 359, fundamental rights can be taken away

Desirability of reasonable restrictions

Yes

No

- Ensures protection of tribal culture & identity Art 15(1)(d) & Art 15(1)(e)
- Ensures public order
- Prevents contempt of court
- Ensures that exercise of right by one doesn't violate other's right
- Ensure social harmony
- Enable government to take affirmative actions (Art 15(4) & Art 16(4))
- Sometimes undue restrictions
- Government can misuse for political purpose
- During national emergency, can curb political dissent
- Restrictions make them toothless.

Fundamental rights should be based on balanced between individual rights & social harmony.

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Q.14

S.R. Bommai v/s Union of India was an important landmark in defining the contours of federalism in India.

Judiciary interpreted that federalism is the basic structure of the constitution.

Judicial interpretation of union's authority to assume control of state's administration

↳ Judgment in context of Centre's power to impose President's rule in the state (Art 356)

↳ President's rule imposed by govt is subject to Judicial Review.

↳ Government should have reasonable reason to take over state administration and dismiss state government.

↳ It stated some situations where it could be justifiable & not justifiable

↳ Maladministration can't be the ground for President's rule.

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Significance of Judgement

- ↳ Landmark in defining the federal structure of constitution
- ↳ Cemented the federal structure by stating it as basic structure of constitution
- ↳ ~~Establishes~~ Judicial review of President's rule deters undue imposition of rule.
- ↳ It strengthened the state's position in India's federal polity.
- ↳ Protects the state from excessive centralising tendency of union government.
- ↳ Protecting the regional parties of states from undue permeance of national ruling government.
- ↳ Prevent central government in overtake state's opposition ruled states

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Impact of Judgement on federal structure

- ↳ Instances of imposition of ~~imposition~~ of President's rule has come down
- ↳ Uttarakhand government was reinstated by supreme court judgement after striking down President's rule.
- ↳ Central government's centralising tendencies have toned down.
- ↳ focus on competitive & cooperative federalism has increased
- ↳ Steps like NITI Aayog, AST council, Inter State Council, more devolution by finance commission have been taken to enhance federalism.

Indian constitution provides for a federal structure and balancing national integration and regional autonomy can further the unity & integrity of India.

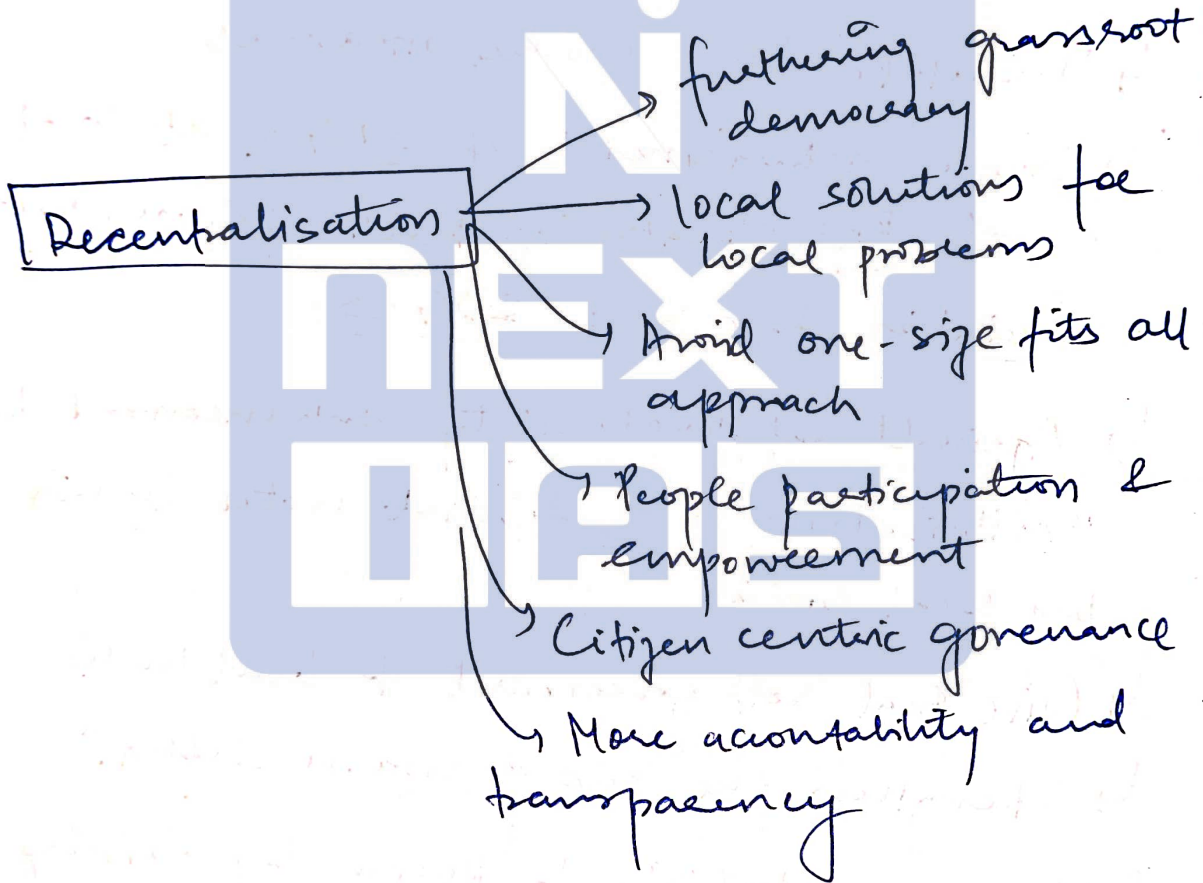
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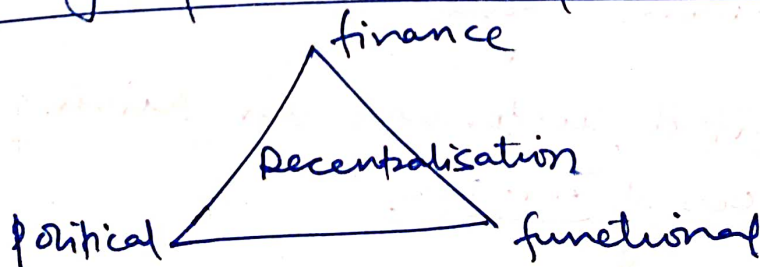
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Q.15

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 have give Constitutional status to rural local government and urban self government → thus furthering the democratic decentralisation



Effective decentralisation is political, ~~and~~ followed by finance and functional



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- ↳ Political decentralisation achieved by 73rd & 74th Amendment
- ↳ Financial decentralisation and functional autonomy to local bodies → ensures more
- ↳ local infrastructure development. [Eg] sewage infrastructure to prevent urban floods
- ↳ Undertake local welfare measures
- ↳ Ensure achievement of SDGs at local level [Eg] strengthening public primary health facilities to achieve SDG-3
- ↳ Agricultural productivity enhancement by fertilisation of traditional water bodies by local bodies
- ↳ Give real self government to local bodies
- ↳ Strengthen the role of Gram Sabha.
- ↳ More accountability to people by raising local taxes.

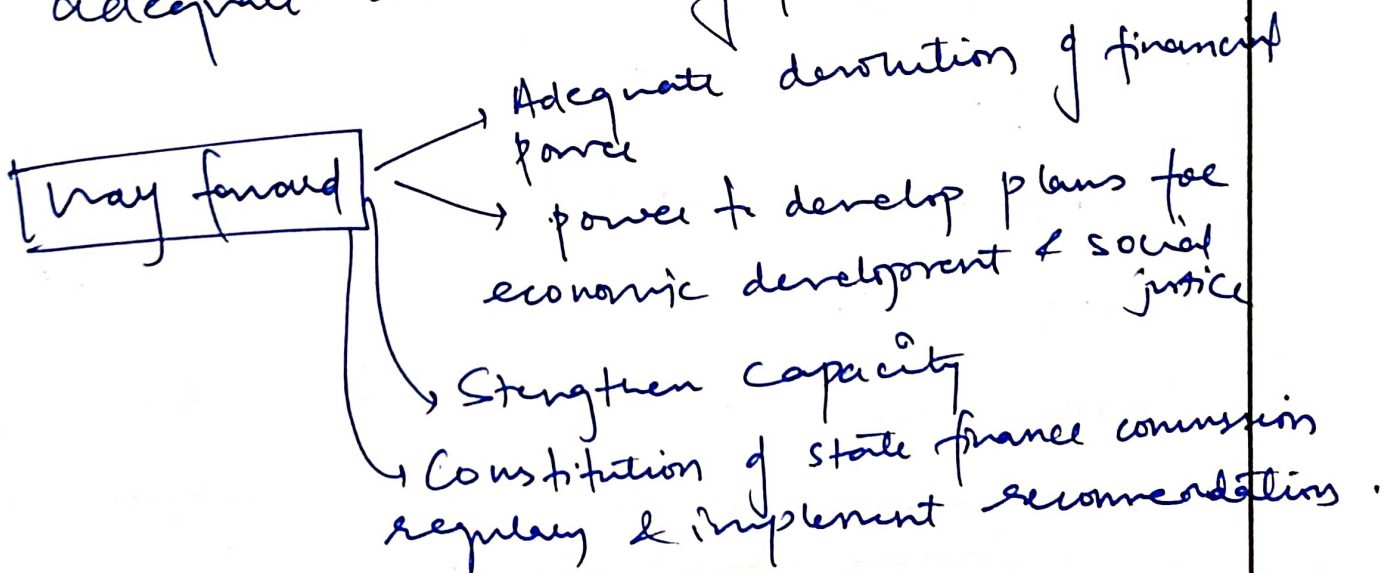
Impediments faced by local governance

- ↳ limited autonomy in raising own sources of revenue

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- 10) property tax major share with state government
- ↳ Economic dependence on state devolution, grants
 - ↳ Tied grants → low autonomy & one size fits all approach
 - ↳ Non-implementation of recommendations of State finance commission
 - ↳ Economic bureaucratic interference → weakens people's representative
 - ↳ lack of adequate infrastructure like building, technical capacity.
 - ↳ Make them appendages for implementation of government's schemes.
 - ↳ Can't take actions for local problems without adequate devolution of functions.



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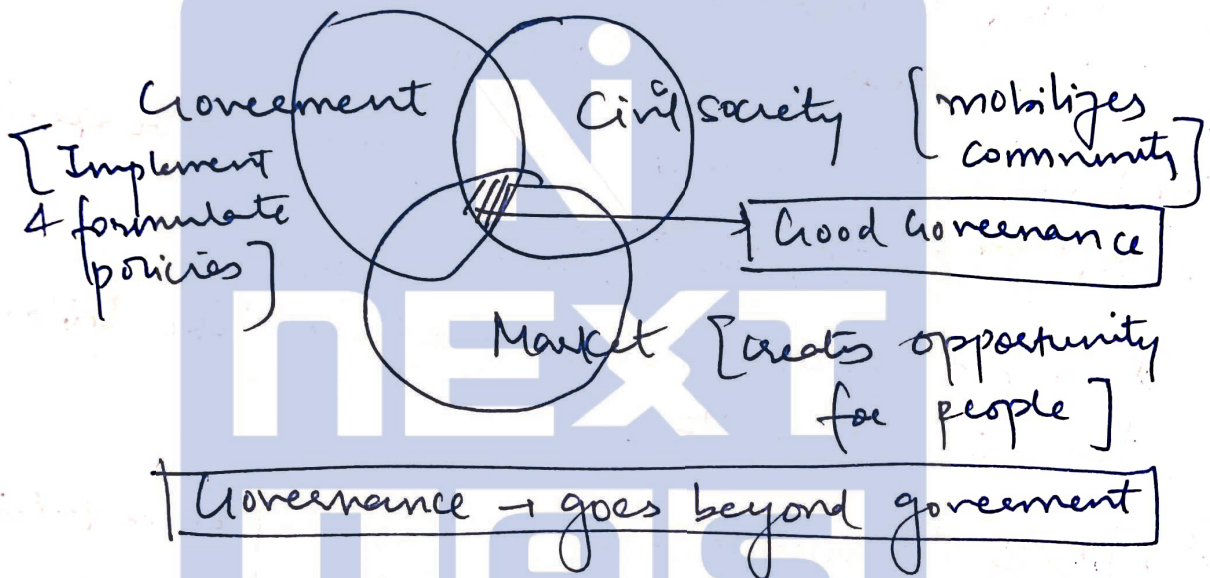
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Q.16

India is signatory to UN's SDG agenda which calls for implementation & achievement of 17 SDG goals by 2030.

Multi-stakeholder partnership



- ↳ leveraging expertise of market and business in innovations (e.g. startup developing local solutions)
- ↳ Markets → focus on effective utilisation of funds.
- ↳ Community mobilisation by civil society like NGOs, SHGs
- ↳ Awareness & capacity building role
- ↳ Government's expertise in governance and scheme formulation.

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↳ SHGs role in mobilising women and focus on empowerment.

All these actors can leverage their strength and build partnerships to realise vision of good governance.

Role of effective partnership and localized implementation efforts can help in achievement of SDG goals

↳ SHGs → mobilisation of women and focusing on economic ~~indep~~ independence
↳ → SDG 5 (Gender equality)

↳ NGOs like Goonj, CRY → focusing on upliftment of marginalised sections and children → SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger)

↳ Startups like edtech BYJU → online education to reach last mile (SDG-4 (Quality education))

↳ SHGs - Bank linkage program → was a major milestone for women empowerment.

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↳ Role of NHOs and ASHA workers, and collaborative efforts → during pandemic in awareness building, vaccination.

↳ SDG goal of decent jobs → Role of business enterprises to enhance manufacturing, innovations and government focusing on skill development through NSDM mission.

↳ PPP model of infrastructure development for economic & industrial growth.

↳ Disaster management require collaborative efforts of NHOs (capacity building, resource) and government (infrastructure, resources).

Governance and achievement of SDGs has to be collective efforts of actors in the state and localisation will help in achieving long lasting changes.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q.17 Prevention from Sexual Harassment Act (POSH) Act 2013 was a landmark legislation in field of women gender empowerment and gender justice by protecting women against workplace harassment.

POSH Act → limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment

↳ lack of constitution of Internal Complaints Committee in many organisations → Eg. only 12 out of 20 sports federation have constituted ICC

↳ lack of awareness building by the corporates at workplace

↳ Gender biased nature of law → where only women are covered, not transgenders

↳ hesitation among women to report offences due to career loss

↳ lack of sensitive training and ~~and~~ campaigns to highlight the subtle form of harassment.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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↳ Use of coercive measures to force female employees to take back complaint

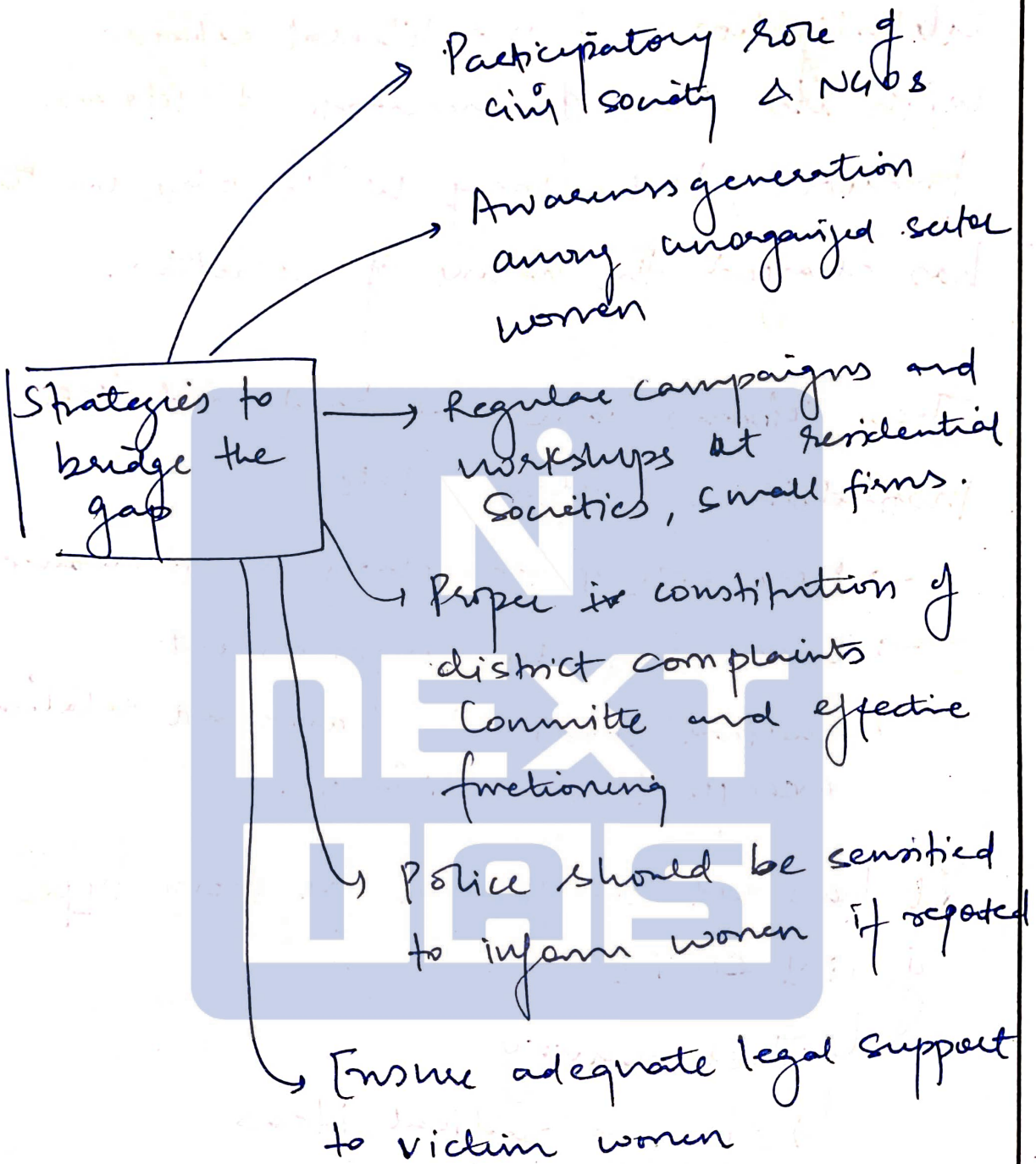
factors hindering outreach of POSH Act to unorganized sector women

- ↳ Non-constitution of district complaints committee for unorganized sector.
- ↳ Lack of awareness about the act among women
- ↳ fear of reporting about the incident
- ↳ Unorganized sector like domestic workers are outside the gaze of administration.
- ↳ Lack of adequate fund
- ↳ lack of adequate legal support to fight cases
- ↳ Inadequate role of civil society and NGOs for awareness generation and capacity building.
- ↳ Complacency culture where it is considered normal.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)



This act can be instrumental in enhancing the welfare participation of women and economic empowerment. There is a need to make it more strong and gender-neutral.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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Q-18

Globalization and neo-liberal reforms with its idea of exchange of ideas, products, technology with other countries has changed the nature of societies.

These reforms have ~~also~~ transformed the institutions of welfare state

- More role of technology in governance
- Ideas of gender empowerment
- Radical ideas like same sex relations accepted by judiciary.

It has set the ground for new type of civil services

- ↳ Tech-savvy
- ↳ open to radical ideas
- ↳ Inclusive and participative
- ↳ More accountable & transparent
- ↳ Involve citizen in decision making
- ↳ Less red tapism and more efficiency

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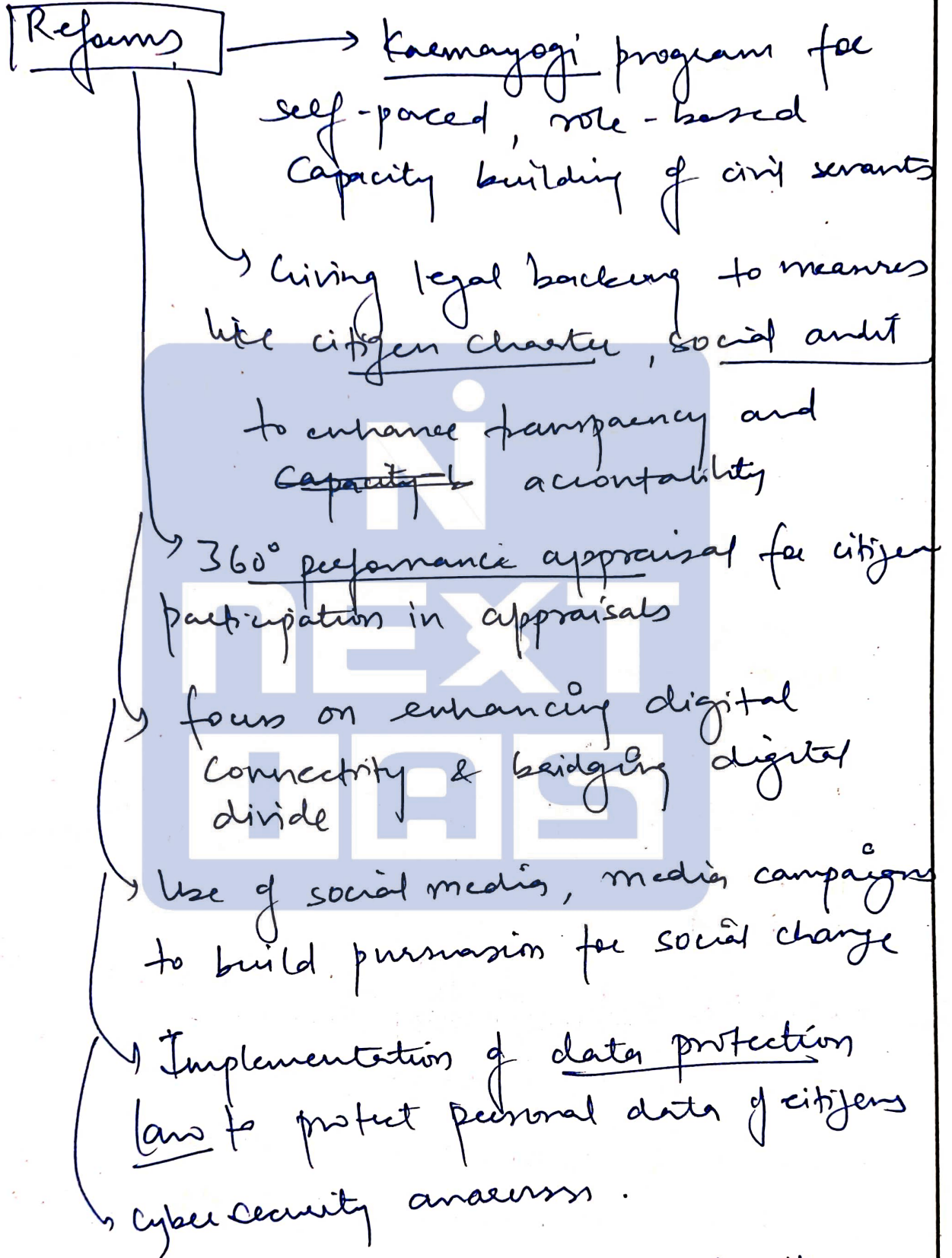
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Challenges faced in service delivery

- ↳ Technology role has increased with use of DRT, digital India mission, Aadhar, Cowin, digi locker
- ↳ Digital divide in terms of digital literacy and access to digital devices like Smartphones
- ↳ Lack of ~~smartphone~~ internet connectivity in remote areas
- ↳ Difficult to build persuasion for social changes. Eg. Entennic campaign for Beti Bachao Beti padho, still not fully achieved.
- ↳ Conflict between traditions & modernity
- ↳ Risk of cyberattacks increased
- ↳ Threat of data breach and invasion of privacy eg. financial frauds
- ↳ Need of skill building among old employees → resentment.

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Change is the only constant and with more globalisation, constant reforms are required to improve governance.

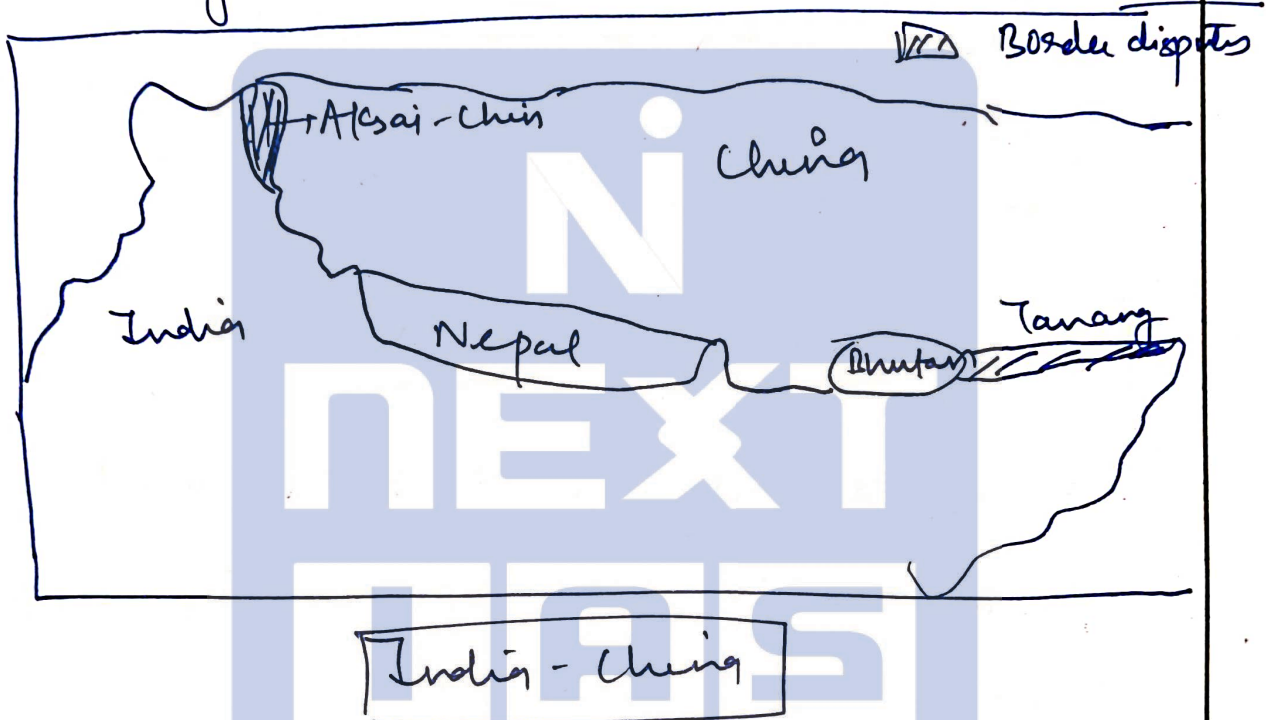
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q.19

India and China has a strange relationship of can't live with you and can't live without you → They are Asian neighbours contending for more influence in the region and same time share borders.



China view of India as Asian rival.

- ↳ India's traditional role in South Asian region → Strong relationship with the neighbouring country like Nepal, Bangladesh
- ↳ Challenge to China's BRI project
- ↳ Influence in Indian-ocean region

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- ↳ Policies of India like Act East, Sagrei is in conflict with Chinese interests.
- ↳ Connectivity projects with South Asian countries conflict with China's economic ambitions.
eg. Sri Lanka closeness and projects like East Coast terminal project, Jaffna renewable energy project → not in China interest

Difficult in India-China relations

- ↳ Border-disputes at Aksai Chin and Tawang region → culminated in Galwan clash
- ↳ India's around \$100 bn trade deficit with China
- ↳ China blocking India's membership of NSG, UNSC
- ↳ China's closeness with Pakistan
- ↳ Conflicting foreign policy → Act East, Neighbourhood first with Belt and Road initiative of China.

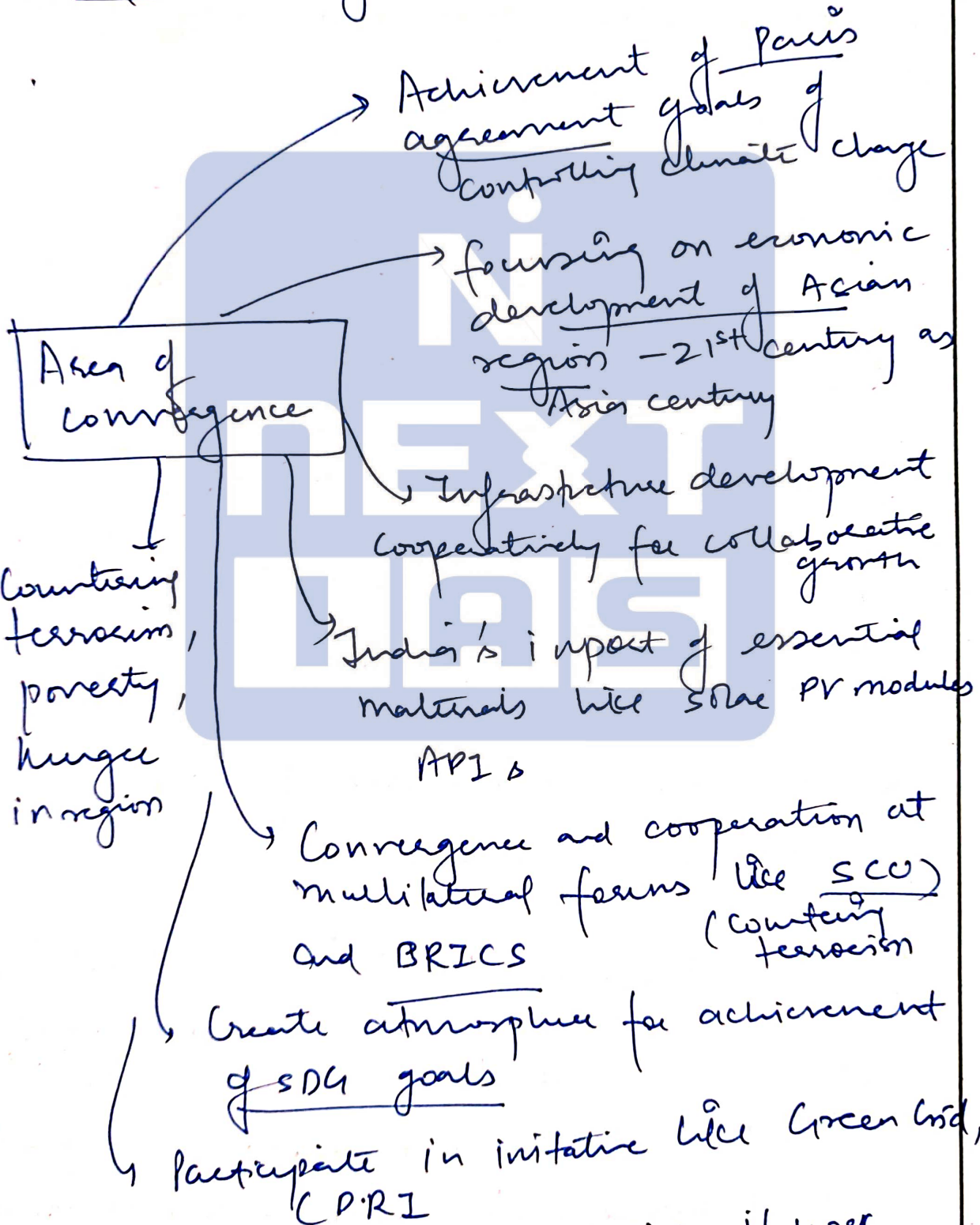
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

↳ Dominance of China in regional forums like SCO, ~~SAAR~~ BRICS

↳ India's closeness with USA, partnership in Quad → against Chinese interest.



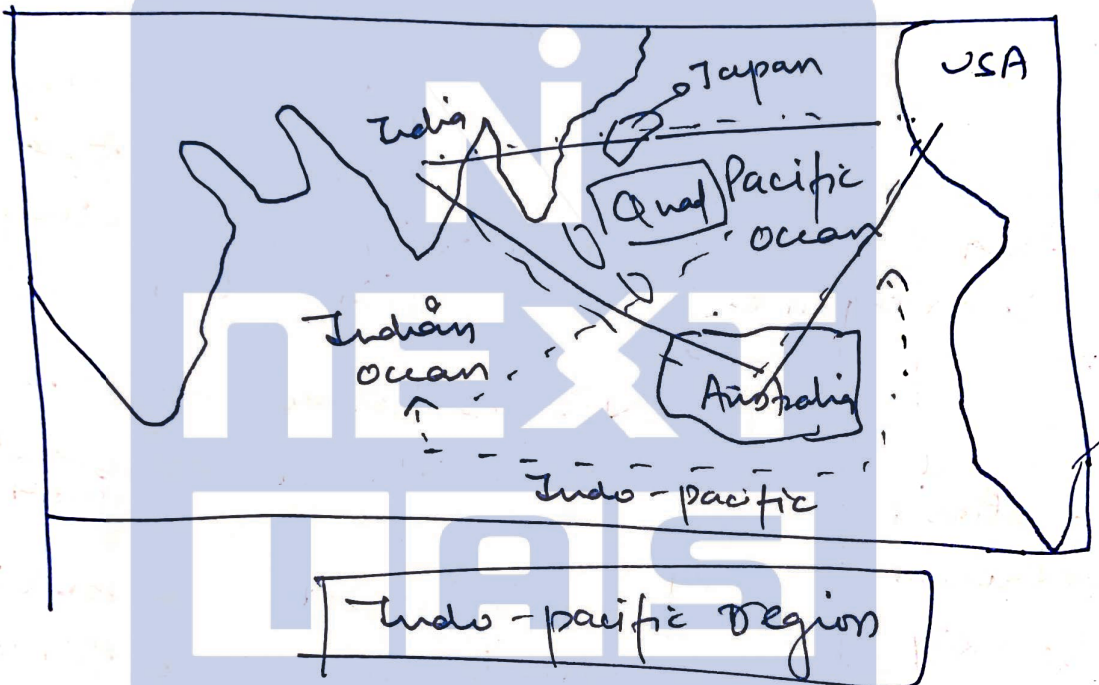
Countering terrorism, poverty, hunger in region

India-China have huge potential together → can be important pillars of multipolar world if used

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Q. 20

Indo-pacific region is a geopolitical construct which sees Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean as an integrated entity and aims at a rules-based open Indo-pacific region



Indo-pacific region - zone of diverging interests and priorities

Yes → India and China are contesting for influence in Indian-ocean region

→ China wanted unlimited exploitation of resources while India wanted sustainable economy

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

→ Australia member of Quad but significant trade relation with China

USA → Indo pacific has pacific centrality while India sees it from shores of Africa

Other countries don't share border with China but India has → so can't be in direct conflict

US wanted its hegemony in region while India wanted a multi-polar world.

→ AVKUS initiative of Australia → nuclear powered submarines → against Indian goal of nuclear disarmament.

→ ~~Quad~~ Quad countries objective of rules based free open Indo-pacific region

→ Coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure for enhancing disaster resilience in region

→ Cooperating in arena of maritime security against piracy, drug trafficking

→ International initiatives like CORI, ISA,

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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Global security initiative will supersede Quad in region

It is an initiative to build on the relations and focus on collective security of region in maritime, environmental, political domain



- More collective strength
- Clear vision
- Multipurpose
- Comprehensive like maritime, political
- More voice in international organisations like UN.

- More closed alliance
- Military exercise like Malabar → enhance interoperability
- Cooperating in initiatives like combating climate change, disaster resilience
- Can give effective counter to China
- further expansion like Singapore, Indonesia can strengthen it.

Quad is an important forum to realise vision for a rule based order and create a multi polar world.