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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : Date of Examination : 10/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar

Bhopal

Online

Test - 2

Code : TC704

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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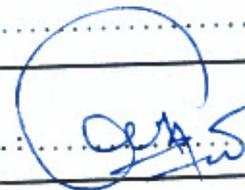
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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	PgNo.	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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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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 is the basic but supreme legal document containing the basic provisions for the governance of the State along with declaring the relationship between the State and Citizens.

On the other hand, ~~the~~ to what extent will the provisions of constitutions be followed not in letter but also in spirit is determined by the ethos of its functionaries of State and its citizens.

Constitutionalism refers to the phenomenon of abiding by the provisions of constitution; not just in letter but also in spirit. There emerged two distinct set of constitutionalism:

↳ ① Negative constitutionalism implies that the state should work within the constitutional provisions with respecting the fundamental rights of its citizens.

↳ e.g. Article 19 of Indian Constitution restricts Indian state from undue interference.

- ↳ ② Positive Constitutionalism implies that the state not only work within the confines of Constitution ~~but~~ respecting individual rights rather imbibe the constitutional values in toto like equality, welfarism etc.
- ↳ It ensures that every organ of state should follow the principle of 'separation of Power'.
 - ↳ It ensures that state proactively takes welfarist measures enshrined in Constitution (DPSP) to bring social and economic democracy along with political democracy.
 - ↳ It leads to 'Rule of Law' and 'free and fair election'.
 - ↳ It allows effective implementation of federal principles of constitution.

Thus, it is imperative for every functionary of state and its citizens to imbibe the value of Constitutionalism to ensure substantive democracy.

Q.3 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोघारी 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 financial instruments to ensure the political funding of political parties in India. It was introduced in 2017 to bring transparency and formalisation in the political funding.

• Benefits of Electoral bonds

- ↳ ① Electoral bonds are bearer instruments that does not carry the name of donors. This allows the necessitated anonymity to donors that ensures that they are protected from political backlash from political parties coming into power.
- ↳ ② Electoral bonds have to be purchased from formal financial institutions, thus minimizing the usage of dirty money in political system.
- ↳ ③ Transactions ^{via} from formal financial system leaves effective trails that can be used while investigating the crimes of political parties.

• Negative implications of the Electoral Bonds

- ↳ ① Electoral bonds further leads to opacity in political funding, allowing the nexus between capitalist and political parties.
- ↳ ② The anonymity increases the chances of significant corporate funding of parties and risk of quid pro quo.
- ↳ ③ The given excessive anonymity to donors violated the citizens' right to information (recognized by Supreme Court in PUCJ Case, 2002)
- ↳ ④ Scholars believe that loopholes in the financial institutions can be leveraged to peddle even dirty money in the system.
- ↳ ⑤ On the other hand, ruling party can get the access to data of donors as bonds are to be bought from SBI, the State's Bank.

Thus, there is a need to strike a balance between the requirement to ensure anonymity to donors and need to bring transparency in the system.

- 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.

The Uniform Civil Code is envisaged as the common codified legal document incorporating provisions governing personal aspects like marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc. of all citizens irrespective of their religion, ethnicity etc.

• Need for UCC

↳ ① The personal laws of communities are significantly gender-discriminatory.

↳ (eg) The issue of polygamy within muslim community.

↳ ② Different laws for different communities lead the feeling of resentment among certain sections of society and hinders the effective integration.

↳ ③ fulfilling the vision of founding father who desired UCC (Art 44 of constitution)

↳ ④ Supreme court also wished for UCC in multiple judgements.

(eg) ~~Sarla Mudgal~~ Sarla Mudgal Case 1996.

• However there are challenges in UCC

- ↳ ① Constitution of India provides equal fundamental right not only to individuals but also to communities to practice their customs without undue interference of State. (Art-25-28).
- ② This brings two provisions of constitution in conflict i.e. Art 14 (right to equality) versus Art. 25-28 (right to freedom of religion).
- ③ To reconcile the diversified Personal Laws itself is a daunting task.
- ④ Endeavour is seen by minorities as a manifestation of majoritarianism imposing their customs and ideas.
- ⑤ Scholars believe that this attempt to bring uniformity runs the risk of attacking the diversity of India.

As the recommendations of 21st Law Commission is highly relevant in ensuring both the Gender equality and diversity and freedom to communities, it should act as a guiding light in this endeavour of UCC.

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.

Indian Constitution (Art. 155) provides for the office of Governor in the States that acts both as constitutional executive head of the State and as a link between center and State government.

• Role of Governor

- ↳ ① With his veto power on Bills (Art. 200), Governor ensures that no hasty bill is passed in hasty manner and can send back to assembly for reconsideration.
 - eg. ~~Tamil Nadu~~ Tamil Nadu Governor sent back Bill on NEET.
- ↳ ② Under 244 of Indian Constitution, Governor got special administrative duty with respect to Schedule 5 and 6.
- ↳ ③ ~~He~~ He ensures the responsible government by calling for 'Floor Test' whenever doubt over majority in house emerges.

↳ (4) With his power to send report to President on the breakdown of Constitutional machinery, he acts as a check over the elected executives to work within the constitutional framework.

↳ (5) In number of states, he acts as chancellor of state universities and he is supposed to work independently in this capacity.

• However, there had emerged certain questions on the office due to its functioning :-

↳ (1) acts as more as agent of Center, especially in states run by different political parties different from ruling party at center.

↳ (2) The sheer misuse of Article 356 in the past to bring down legitimate elected government.

↳ (3) Elements of Partiality in calling for making government wt in case of 'Hung Assembly'.

(e.g.) Maharashtra's case in 2021.

There is high time to implement the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission to ensure the honour and dignity of the office of Governor.

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.

With the change in the governance paradigm, the citizens are not seen as beneficiary but persons with legitimate entitlements and in this regard, demand for social accountability law has been increasing in recent years.

• Social Accountability Law Leading Good Governance

- ↳ ① There are 8 elements of good governance i.e. Transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity, rule of law, participation etc.
- ↳ ② Accountability law ensures that the decisions are taken with objectivity and omission of duties leads to legal penalty for officials.
- ↳ ③ Law also ensures the responsiveness in the system, requiring the prompt actions on the part of administration.

④ Any act of corruption or maladministration is brought into light through system of Social Audit, ensuring check on corruption.

⑤ Constant vigil on administration acts as factor for improving the quality of services.

• Social Accountability Law ensuring citizen's participation :-

↳ ① Transparency ~~and~~ leads to informed citizenry ensuring its effective and meaningful participation.

↳ ② Responsiveness in the system strengthens the trust of citizenry in the system.

↳ ③ Accountability and legal backing ~~against~~ ^{behind} actions against erring officials leads to more ~~involvement~~ involvement of citizens in exposing the corrupt practices.

Thus, the Social accountability Law acts as a noble mechanism to bring good governance and Effective participatory democracy.

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.

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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 is considered as the milestone in the drive to eliminate poverty from India as it makes the right to livelihood as the legal/statutory right. Under the act, the persons from rural India are legally entitled to work for 100 days in an annual year.

• MGNREGA as lynchpin of rural poverty alleviation

- ↳ ① legal guarantee to minimum 100 days of unskilled work act as cushion against seasonal poverty and unemployment in rural India
- ↳ ② The wage is aligned with Agricultural Labour wage Index and its revision would ensure meaningful and sufficient wages to workers.
- ↳ ③ It not only provides employment to unskilled workers, but also creates assets in rural India, ensuring capacity development and capital formation.

↳ ⊕ Acted as social security net during Covid-19 by providing employment to returnees from urban areas.

• However, there are concerns with MGNREGS

↳ ⊛ Limited financial allocation to scheme :-

↳ ① In Budget 2023-24, ~ 70000 crore Rupee were allocated to scheme while past experiences show this amount to be insufficient (during Covid-19, ~1.5 Lakh crore were spent)

↳ ② Low financial allocation has a chilling effect on the initiation of new work sites as payment for materials is delayed and no contractor is willing to provide material.

↳ ⊛ Delayed release of wages, and wage allowance.

↳ ⊛ Poor quality of asset created.

↳ ⊛ Digitalization leading to exclusion error.

As MGNREGS acted as lynchpin in rural poverty alleviation program, need is to rectify its deficiencies at the earliest.

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 presiding on the G-20 forum and it is an apt opportunity for India to effectively and meaningfully rise to global high table. However, as the global order is in the churning mood mode and global divides are emerging, India needs to effectively navigate through while leveraging the same global divides.

• Current Geopolitical Churn

- ↳ With Russian-Ukraine conflict, the chasm between the west led by USA and Europe on one hand and bloc led by Russian and China is getting widened.
- ↳ China is becoming more assertive, evident from its actions in South China Sea, with respect to Taiwan, ASEAN countries etc.
- ↳ The West Asia is undergoing realignment with thaw in ties between Israel and Saudi Arabia, and between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

• India's chance to rise to high table

- ↳ ① With its record of responsible and respected power, India can act as a bridge to shorten the trust deficit between Russia and the West.
- ↳ ② with the realignment in west Asia, India can proactively engage with west Asian powers through mechanism like I2U2.
- ↳ ③ Can also act as effective mediator in Russia-Ukraine Conflict (as asked by Ukraine's President to India)
- ↳ ④ Should proactively engage with ASEAN nations through bilateral and multilateral mechanism like East Asia Summit, ADMT, to ensure rule based order and peaceful negotiation of disputes.
- ↳ ⑤ Can become the voice of Global South, amplifying its voice to global high table.
(India proposed for membership of African Union in G-20)

Thus, the emerging global order gives an apt opportunity to India to rise to global high table.

- 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.

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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।

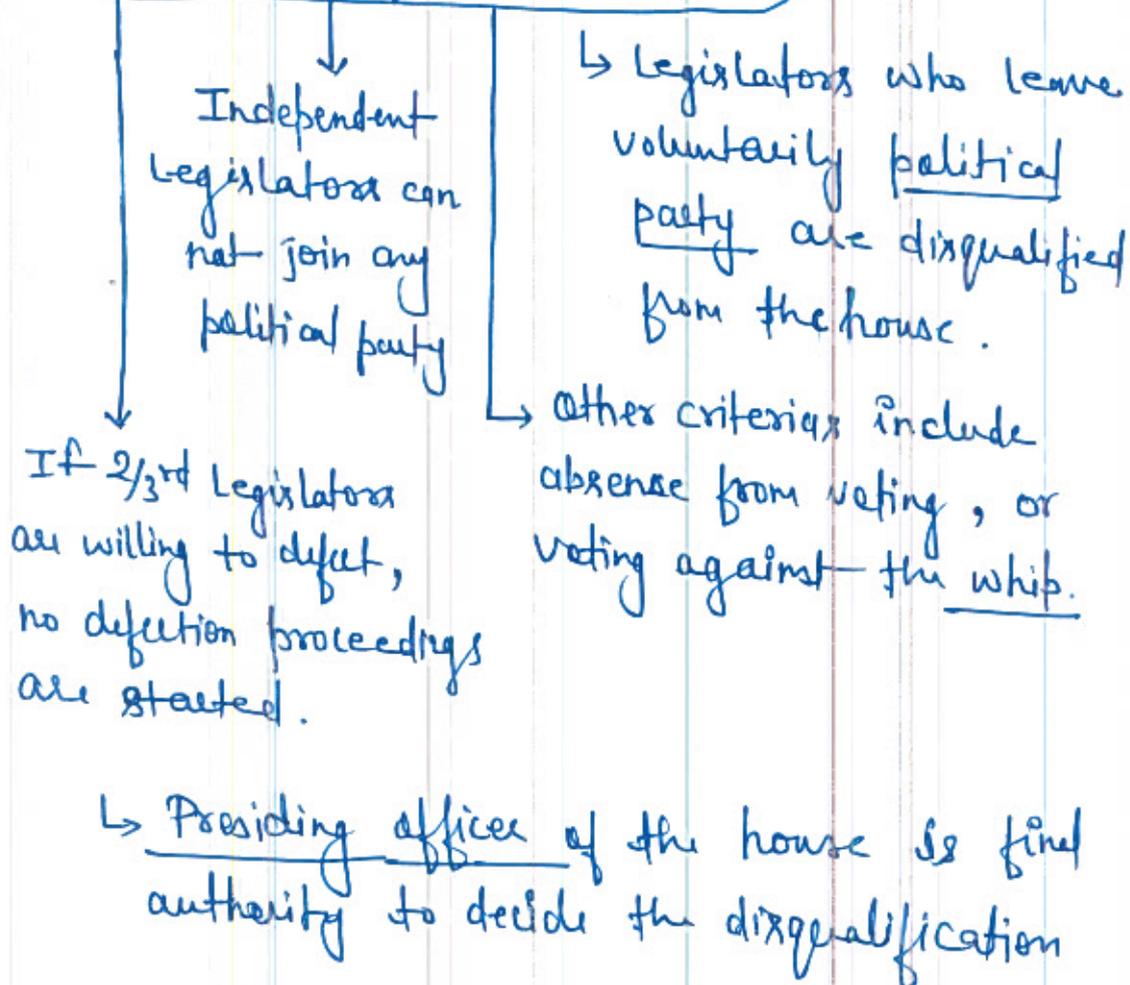
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 or tenth Schedule of Indian Constitution was brought through 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 to put a check on the unprincipled defection of legislators and causing political instability.

• Provisions of 10th schedule



- Anti-defection Law impacting relationship political parties and Individuals :-
 - ↳ The with the control over the disqualification for going against the whip of parties, the political legislators are reduced to just agent of political party in the use.
 - ↳ Legislators can not act as true representative of their constituency.
 - ↳ The political dissent of legislators is curbed and inner-democracy fails.
 - ↳ It promotes the high-command culture in parties and centralisation of decision-making.

• Unintended Consequence

- ↳ ① while it reduces chance of individual defection, it promotes wholesale defection, bringing political instability.

② e.g. Defection in Madhya Pradesh, 2020.

- ↳ ② The partial nature of acting of presiding officer raised questions on the high dignity of ~~Demo~~ representative democracy.
- ↳ ③ Delayed decision by Speaker in Manipur
- ↳ ③ Weakening of 'Representative Democracy'

• Measures to be taken

- ↳ ① Issuance of whip should be restricted to important matters like No-confidence vote, Vote on grant etc. (Dinesh goswami committee recommendation).
- ↳ ② The adjudicatory power of speaker/presiding officer be vested upon independent tribunal. (SC judgement in Keisham Meghachanda case, 2019)
- ↳ ③ The provision for merger should be deleted (Jeevan Reddy Committee).

Although Anti-defection Law is with good intention to tackle the menace of unprincipled defection, it requires certain rectification in interest of True democracy.

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.

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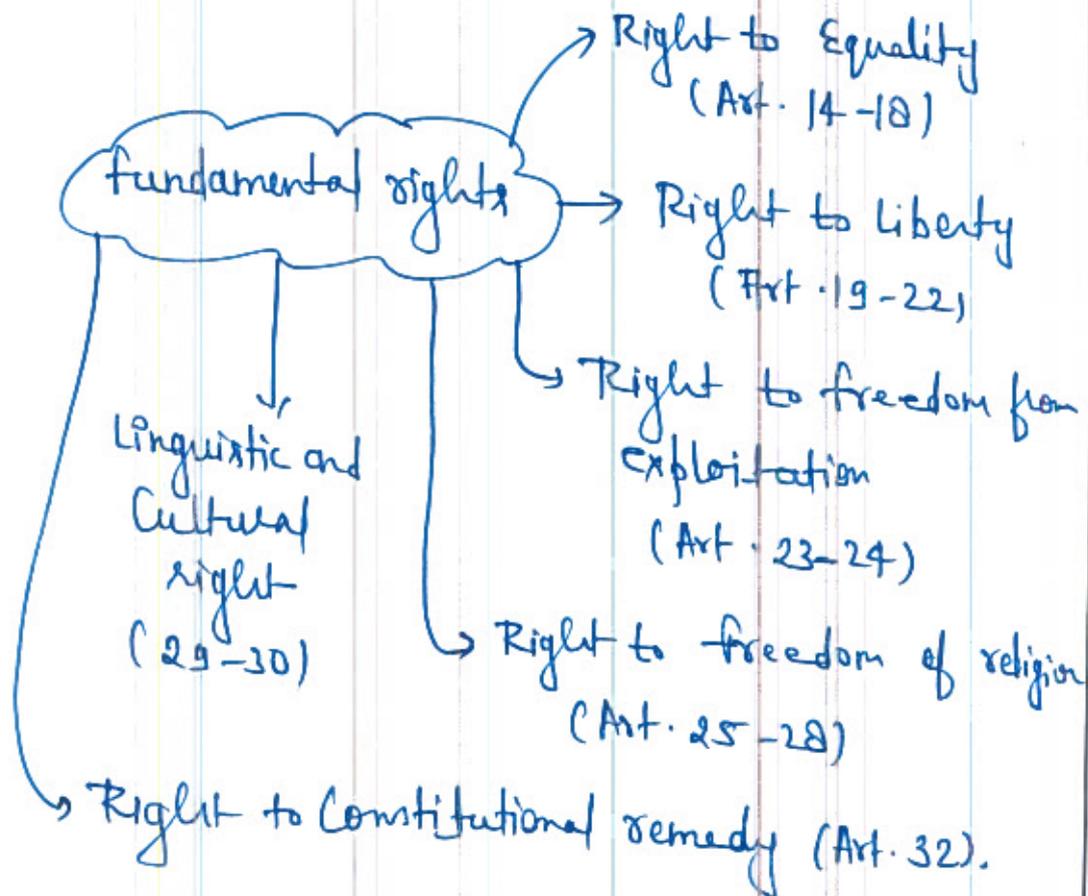
Q.13 मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

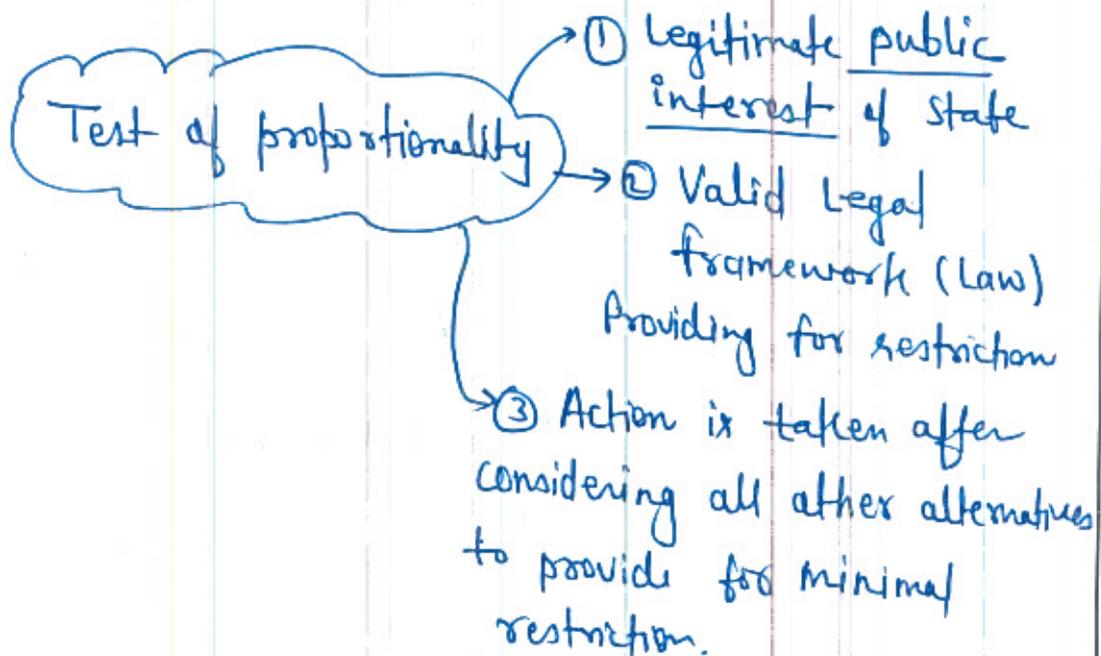
Fundamental Rights are cardinal to any democratic political entity and hence, Indian Constitution provided for Fundamental Rights with the power to seek enforcement of these rights itself as fundamental right (Art 32)



- However, fundamental rights are not absolute in the Indian constitutional scheme, and there are number of reasonable restrictions in the public interest.
- ↳ ① Art. 15(3) provides for affirmative / special provision in the interest of women and children, putting a reasonable restriction on right to equality.
- ↳ ② Similarly, affirmative actions under Art. 15(4), 15(5), 15(6), 16(4) etc. are provided in the interest of social justice.
- ↳ ③ Art. 19(2) to 19(6), there are number of reasonable restrictions on right to freedom in interest of sovereignty & integrity of nation, security of state, public morality, contempt of court, interest of Scheduled tribes, incitement to an offence etc.
- ↳ ④ Art. 24 provides for exception to State to enforce compulsory duty for State during emergencies.

↳ (5) In the interest of public morality, health or other fundamental rights like equality etc state can put reasonable restrictions on the religious freedom right of citizens (Art 25-26)

- The Supreme Court in its various judgements from Indira Sawhney Case (1992) to K.S. Puttaswamy Case (2017) provides for principle of Proportionality for putting restriction on fundamental rights.



Thus, the Indian Constitution itself endeavours to attain 'Golden Mean' between Individual rights and Collective interests of society.

- 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 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।

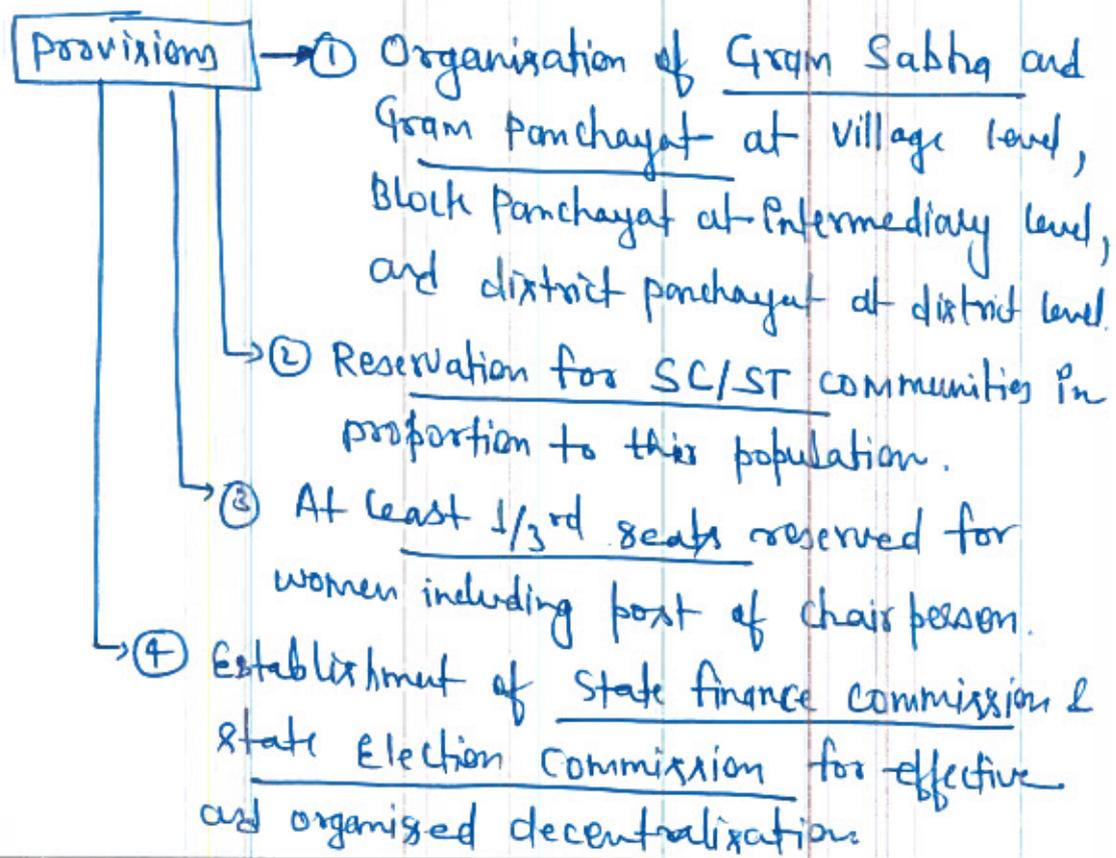
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

The Indian Constitution provides for the Three-tier political structure with local self governments at the grass root level ensuring participative and demo representative democracy.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992 provides for 3-tiered Panchayati Raj System in rural India and municipalities in urban areas.



- However, the political decentralisation could not bring effective decentralisation due to
 - ↳ ① The power to devolve functions is with states' legislatures and except Rajasthan and Kerala, no state has devolved all the functions envisaged under 11th schedule and 12th schedule of Constitution
 - ↳ ② Lack of specialized cadre for these local self-governments affects the effectiveness, responsibility and accountability of officers as they owe their allegiance to state executives.
 - ↳ ③ With respect to financial powers, the local self-government institutions perpetually depends upon the state government grants, as they either lack power to levy tax, or not willing to levy tax.
 - ④ e.g. ~ 1% of GDP is mobilized by urban municipalities against 5-6% in developed countries.

- ↳ ④ In urban areas, establishment of para-statal bodies for specific functions like Smart City Mission, development authorities etc. undermines the role of locally elected bodies.
- ↳ ⑤ No regular ~~to~~ elections.
- ↳ ⑥ frequent ignorance of recommendation of finance commission of state.
- ↳ ⑦ Phenomenon of Saepati-Pati as proxy for women representatives.

Measures to be taken

- Mani Shankar Ayyar Panel (2012)
and 2nd ARC recommended :-
- ↳ ① effective devolution of power for these bodies to act as platform for bottom-up development planning.
 - ↳ ② specialised cadre of officials with accountability to these bodies (Karnataka set the precedent)
 - ↳ ③ Power to levy taxes and fees along with effective devolution of fund.
 - ↳ ④ ~~to~~ Make legislative Council as representative body for these local-self governments.
- With effective local self-government only, Gandhi's idea of Gram Swaraj and Swaraj would be fulfilled.

- 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.

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.

Implementing the Vishaka Guidelines of Supreme Court, the Parliament provided for Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act (POSH Act), 2013 to effectively deal with the menace of sexual harassment at workplace.

POSH Act provides for institutional mechanism in the form of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to complaints about sexual harassments in the premise of workplace.

For the Informal sector workers, it provides for Local Complaints Committee headed by government officials along with social activists members.

It widened the definition of sexual harassments and also includes the customers coming into premise of workplace.

Challenges

- ↳ ① Non-constitution of Internal Complaints Committees in many formal organisations.
- ↳ ② No awareness among the female workers, especially of unorganized sector.
- ↳ ③ Tardy trial in courts, acting as hindrance to reporting the complaint cases.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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