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Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Deepti Rohilla		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	25 July

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के अक्षर पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the online centre to meet a mentor (all days 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### **CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION**

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
  2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
  3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
  4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.
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Q1) Basic structure doctrine prevents the Parliament, a creature of the Constitution, from becoming the master of the Constitution. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks)

Basic structure doctrine has been given in Kesavananda Bharti Case. It suggested that the provisions of Constitution which reflect the 'core value' can't be amended by the Parliament using its power under Article 368, Part 20 of Constitution.



Role of basic structure doctrine

1.) doctrine of limited amending power prevented misuse of authority

(eg) NIAC Case - 99th Constitutional

Amendment was struck down as it hampered with basic structure

2.) Judicial checks and balance -

# As per CJI Chandrachud: Constitution

is the north star, it guides judicial intervention and review (A13, 32, 226)

to protect. → Fundamental rights of citizens (A12-35)  
→ Separation of power in polity (A50)

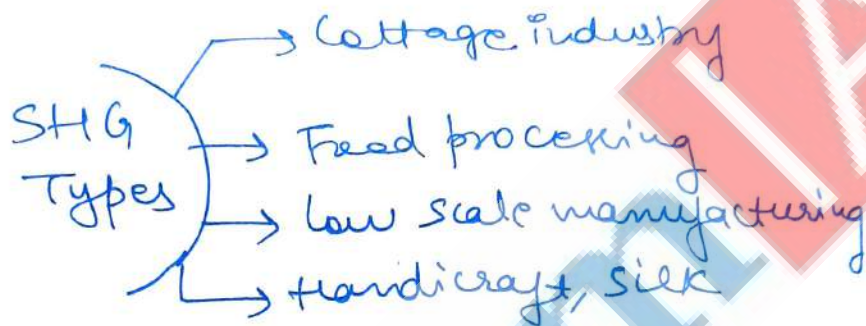
- 3.) upheld the principles of democracy (Raj Narain case)
- 4.) Protect human rights and right to live with dignity (Maneka Gandhi case)
- 5.) Constitutional morality over social morality is ensured (Nartej Jalar case)
- 6.) Expanded the constitutional realm with changing times  
→ TN Godavarman case and forest degradation
- 7.) Check on legislative enactments (IR Coelho case - No blanket protection in 9th schedule)

But, it suffers from limitations like lack of clarity, not mentioned in Constitution etc. Nevertheless, it holds key to uphold the 'spirit of constitution'



Q2. To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroots level? (10 marks)

Self help groups (SHGs) are the voluntary association of like minded people with aim of unity in prosperity. In India, around 88% of SHGs are women led.



### Role in enabling women led development

#### 1) Women leadership

- Kudambashree, Ujjat Pappad employ women
- serve as agents of social change
- Autonomy and sense of self worth

#### 2) Economic development

- Localising SDGs
- Financial Inclusion
- (→) NABARD Bank linkage Programme
- Cluster based approach

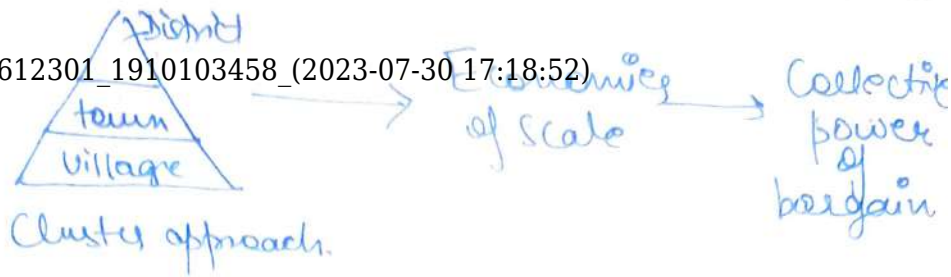


Fig chain of development

3) Social development

Area to resolve women centric issues like domestic violence  
 Social Capital & team work  
 (eg) Meira Paibi in Manipur

4) Political development

Targeting by government became easy  
 Aids in social auditing

5) Sustainable development

Curbing inter-generational inequity  
 (eg) Md. Yunus Grameen Bank Model

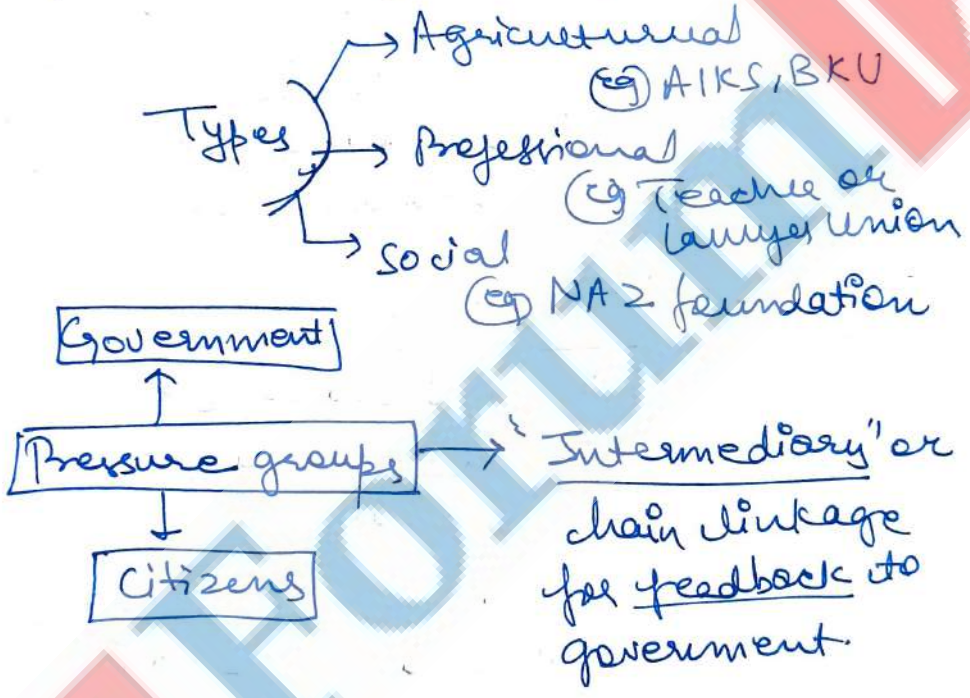
Engaged in conservation activities  
 (eg) Maulungong living roots bridge preservation

Marketing issue  
 Lack of professional Challenges → Swarfism  
 Inefficient → Lack of credit worthiness  
 Need for microfinancing (Malegam Committee) for Narise Narayani (SDG5)



Q3. The strength of pressure groups lies not in their size or elaborate organization, but in their ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change. With help of relevant examples, discuss how informal pressure groups shape public policy. (10 marks)

Pressure groups are the organised association of people with vested interest to influence the public policy making and implementation.



They employ various measures to build awareness for fulfillment of their objectives

- ↳ Lobbying
- ↳ Propagandizing
- ↳ Media usage

Shaping public policy:-

## Public Policy Formulation

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Provide feedback on my  
draft bill

(eg) NAZ foundation on  
LGBTQ+ rights

Must get stakeholders feedback  
as possible

## Public Policy Implementation

Reinforcement of change of sex  
attitude & demand  
effective implementation

(eg) India Against Corruption  
(Anna Hazare) for Lokpal

## Public Policy Review

Demand changes in laws  
for transformative  
democracy

(eg) Majdoor Kisan Shakti  
Sangathan (MKSS) for RTI

## Limitations in influencing

↓  
Polarisation  
by  
opposition  
parties

↓  
Vested  
interest

↓  
Law &  
order  
disturbance

↓  
Elitism

(eg) Farmer protest

Need for dialogue, comprehensive  
legislation and curbing illegal foreign  
funding for good governance.



liberty and dignity. Explain the same with the help of various judicial pronouncements. (10 marks)

Bail is the fundamental right of an accused person or undertrial for remission or reconsideration of this case.

As per Satendra Kumar case, Bail is the norm, not an exception.

Upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual liberty and dignity :-

i) Rights of undertrials - To reduce the cases of unjustified arrest under political influence.

ii) Innocent until proven guilty principle to be upheld in letter and spirit.

iii) 120% occupancy rate in prisons as per (NCRB) - was overexceeding of jails.

iv) Right to seek judicial remedy and speedy justice (A-2) - Kartar Singh case,

- v) Prevent mental harassment of family members.
- vi) uphold the principle of reformatioe justice
- vii) Curb on Judicial litigation delays -  
As per former CJI NV Ramanna  
- "process is punishment" under India's  
bail system.
- viii) Right to life involves right to  
live with dignity (Maneka Gandhi case)  
and bail is the means to achieve  
this end.

### Way forward

- NALSA - legal service for poor and illiterate undertrial
- Laxing norms on money bands for BPL jail inmates
- Online bail process system to facilitate ease in accessing justice

Justice delayed is justice denied so bail norms should be rationalised to strike a balance between individual right and socio-administrative functions of curbing crime & maintaining peace & harmony



Q5. Dispute redressal is the most important component of Cooperative federalism. How does the interstate council facilitate the resolution of disputes related to states in India, and what are the challenges associated with this process? (10 marks)

As per Kesavanand Bharti Case, Indian federalism is like a human body where body represents unitary features and vein represent federal features thereby facilitating 'Cooperative federalism'.

Inter state council under Article 263 provides the mechanism for grievance redressal and dispute redressal among states in legislative and executive matters.

Facilitates dispute resolution:-

- 1.) Aids in providing common platform for parties (states in case) for dialogue, discussion and debate (2D)
- 2.) Providing the Constitutional mandate of dispute resolution by President.
- 3.) Matters like border dispute, water sharing dispute etc. are deliberated.

- 4.) It aids in amicable resolution in effective manner.
- 5.) Promote harmonious re-construction of interstate issues.
- 6.) Upholds separation of power and limits judicial intervention - role of negotiation and dispute avoidance

### Challenges

- Appointment of panel - politicisation
- Recommendatory in nature
- Non-compliance
- Delay in processes
- Disrupted frequently due to vote bank politics
- Not politically neutral - vested interest
- Complex nature of problem

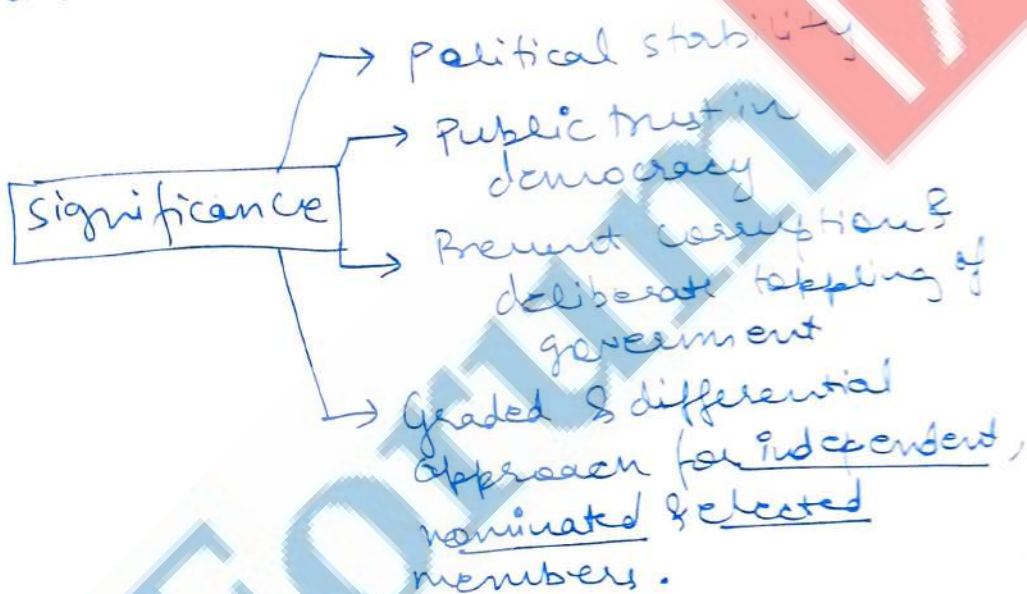
### Way forward

- Frequent meetings for deliberation
- Appointing staff - from various states to facilitate negotiations
- Sarkaria Commission highlighted that cooperative federalism is crucial for bridging trust deficit and work in 'Team India' spirit



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Q6 Anti-defection law has failed to address and solve the  
evil of political defection satisfactorily. Discuss various  
issues surrounding the Anti-defection law and recommend  
some corrective measures. (10 marks)

Anti defection law has been added  
in the constitution in 10<sup>th</sup> schedule  
under 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment act for  
prevention of political horse trading  
and issues like = Aya ram aya ram



### Issues

- 1) No time limit for speaker to decide the case of defection
- 2) Speaker's discretion is affected by political party interest
- 3) Against freedom of speech and expression & voicing public concern in legislature (A 19(1)(a))

- 4) Did not consider broad issues
- 5) Ulip direction often neglects the regional concerns of candidate

(eg) A MP from Coastal State can't raise fisherman issue due to national concern of coastal economy

- 6) Allegations for mass defections / Opposition not

### Corrective measures

- NCRWC recommended the deciding authority should vest with President and the Election Commission of India (Article 324)
- Time bound decision making
- Consider pre-poll alliance
- Charan Committee recommendation on anti-defection for upholding public trust and faith.



Decision of the SC in Navtej Singh Johar case remains a task half done, specially without the socio-political sensitisation about the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community. Elaborate in light of ongoing debates on same sex marriage. (10 marks)

The supreme court upheld constitutional morality over social morality in Navtej Johar case by striking down Sec 377.  
"Every individual is unique" highlighted in the SC judgement.

But, it's a half task done due to the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community.

- It initiated the debate on right to equality (A-14) and right to life and personal liberty (A-21) But, the socio-political sensitization is lacking.

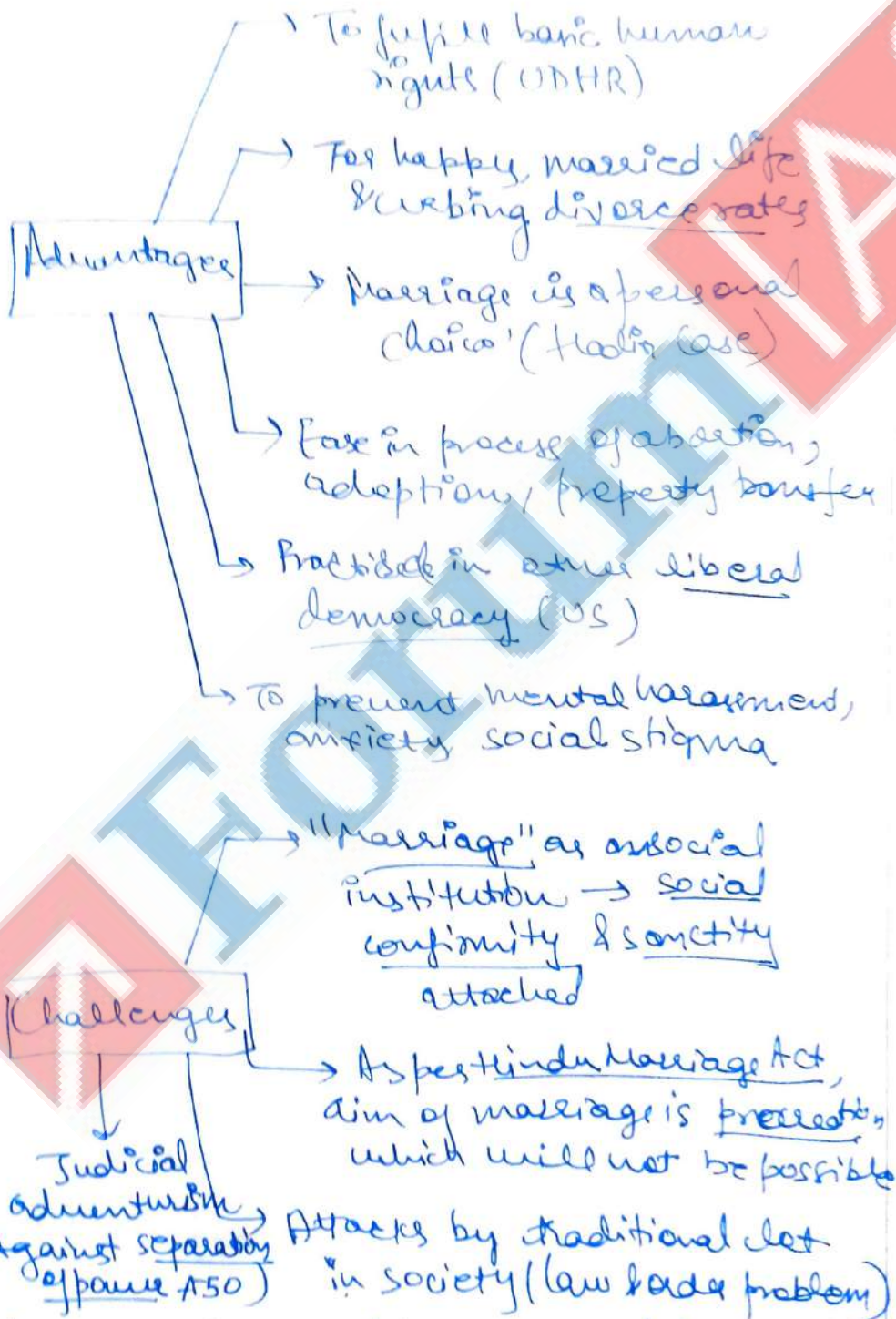
→ Saurab Kishor case (open gay lawyers) denied judgement on the basis of sexual orientation

Lacunae

- lack of representation in parliament
- Human trafficking, prostitution
- unable to avail services like bank opening or other services

A transforming inter-social justice and progressive realisation of rights is required.

Same sex marriage to be legalised or not has been the issue of debate.



A healthy debate, discussion and deliberation is required for transformative constitutionalism



08208333\_612301\_1910103458 (2023-07-30 17:18:52) 'entry' in civil services  
in making the governance structure more effective,  
efficient and people oriented. (10 marks)

Civil services is regarded as the  
steel frame of the Indian administrative  
structure under Article 312. It aims  
for effective implementation of government  
policies and welfare objectives (Article 38).



### Relevance of lateral entry

I.) Making governance structure more effective and efficient: -

- Induction of specialised in governance will bring paradigm shift in policies

(eg Nandan Nilekani - digital payment and OCEM (open credit ecosystem network) panel recommendations)

- G2B (Government to business) - as in doing business and facilitating entrepreneurship.
- Tech-savvy and boost to knowledge economy  
(eg) hackathons for cyber security, big data analytics
- Handling complex, multi-dimensional challenges require generalist & specialist inputs
- Shunning the 'bunker-culture' and bringing accountability, thereby making it people oriented.

But, there are challenges:-

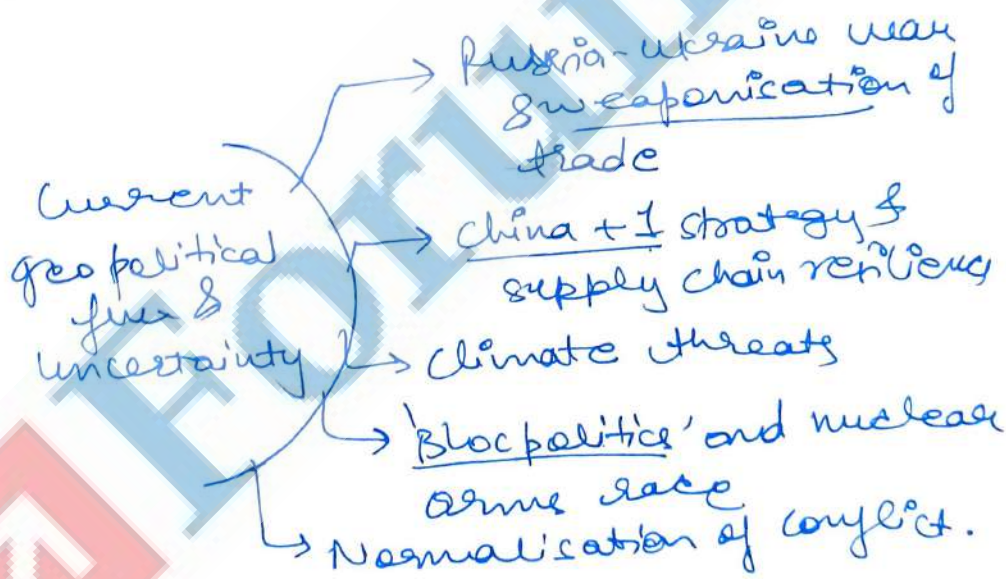
- Threat of crony capitalism
- Jobless, job insecurity among officers
- Against Right to Equality (A-14) - without giving rigorous examination (UPSC)
- Not aware about ground realities

A balanced approach of midcareer training and lateral entry as envisaged in Mission Karmayog for DOPT'S ethical values in officers.



values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? substantiate your answer. (10 marks)

Recently, India France celebrated 25 years of diplomatic engagement and strategic partnership. The relationship is built on shared ideas of liberal, sovereign, democratic engagement based on principles of non-interference and non-alliance partnership as per Rakesh Sood.



India-France bilateral ties offers a premise:-

- Respect towards strategic decision making and independent diplomacy.

- Responsible use of nuclear energy  
( France: 70% electricity - nuclear power)  
A global best practice.
- Aiming for green growth and partnership  
in International solar alliance (ISA)
- Securing defence ties - Rajah and  
Scorpene aircraft deal
- Curbing the threats of cyber security  
and terrorism
- To counterbalance Chinese aggression  
and Sino-centric global order  
↳ France support for UNSC  
membership (P5 member)
- Aiding in GATS Model 4 movement  
(education <sup>higher</sup> partnership)
- Digital technology expansion and joint  
research in AI, ML, IoT with engaging  
IITs, IIMs

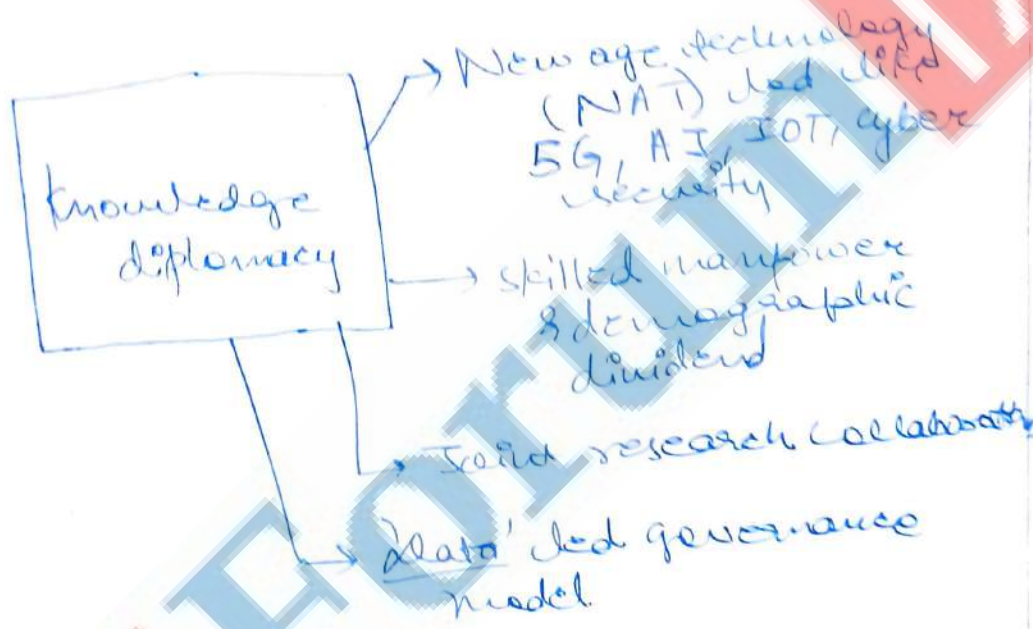
But, there are challenges like internal  
domestic instability (Paris protest), U.S.  
ally partnership and limited trade  
diversification.

India should focus on finding convergence  
and managing competition/divergence as  
per Dr. S. Jaishankar.



As an important part of 'soft power', 'knowledge diplomacy' has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks)

As per global soft power index, India ranks at 25<sup>th</sup> rank. It is a power in diplomacy aided by shared cultural values, diaspora linkage and knowledge economy.



Potential in foreign policy

- Aims in conflict prevention
- Fostering enlightened self interest and using 'data' as public good to build goodwill
- ① ISRO- STDS collaboration on early warning system (EWS) for climate hazard mitigation

- Multiplicative effect in Economic Diplomacy  
Aids in foreign direct investment (FDI)  
and trade partnership
- Ease and effective policies for Common citizens  
(eg) UPI - in France
- Private sector (Track 2 diplomacy)  
engagement  
(eg) Adani power project in Africa on renewable energy
- Building domestic capabilities  
(eg) Indo-Israel micro irrigation programme
- For fostering 'strategic autonomy' -  
it is consensus based, not  
coerced.
- For global footprint and  
super internationalism  
(eg) India-UAE currency agreement

As per Shiv Shankar Menon India needs  
'winning' strategy - minimising harms  
and maximising profits. Knowledge diplomacy  
is the means.



through which the collegium system in India evolved, critically assess the functioning. (15 marks)

The Three judges cases in India upheld the collegium system for judicial recruitment in higher judiciary. A practice of "judges appointing judges" was legally approved in the case.

Evolution

- In the first and second judges case the constitutionality of the process started to get debated.
- It aims at upholding judicial independence - part of basic structure doctrine (Minerva Mills case)
- Later, with 99th constitutional amendment act, NJAC (National Judicial appointment commission) was laid down by Parliament. But, it was struck down by Judiciary

Functioning

- I.) Achievements
- Proper assessment before judicial

recruitment by referring to the 1992,  
Judicial Academy and aligning the Judges  
decision with constitutional values.

Thereby, negative institutional,

- Information available on website on  
judges recruitment, thereby transparent  
mechanism.
- Giving representation to women  
and other minorities (eg) SC judges,  
like Judh Mathotra, Sumanth Babal  
recommendation (LGBT)

## II) Limitations

- "Uncle Judge syndrome" - Nepotism  
and favouritism
- Used direct recruitment - no  
role of executive checks & balances
- Only 12% women judges in higher  
judiciary
- Not compatible with Ministry of  
Law & Justice - delays in appointment

In other countries, systems like Judicial  
service commission, senate discussion  
(USA) takes place. In India, a transparent  
mechanism like Judges performance  
matrix (NITI Aayog India@75 report) can be used.



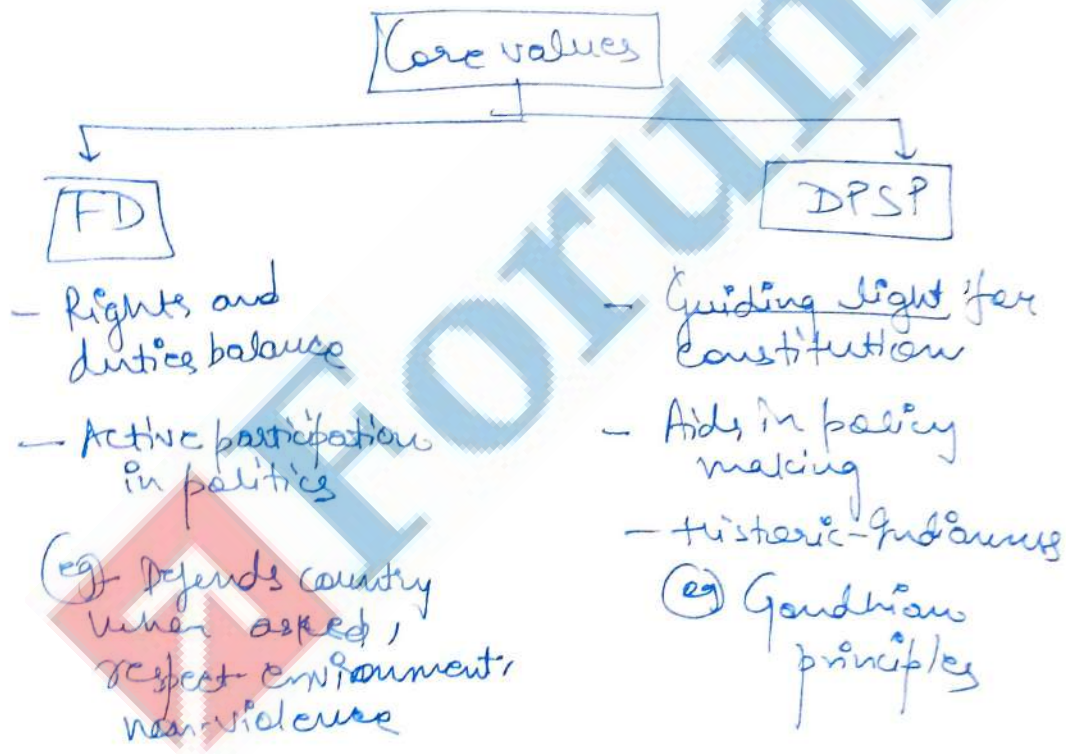
## Way forward

- Unbiased metrics and criteria for recruitment.
- Expansion by AJSS (All India Judicial Service) for increasing judges to population ratio ( $\frac{17}{1 \text{ million judges}}$ )
- Engaging Bar Council of India to act as checks & balances system

Besides, experts - law professors can act as independent third party neutral observer in the process for upholding judicial independence and promoting fairness in the process.

Q12 Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (5 marks)

(KJ51A)  
Fundamental duties were added by 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment act by Swaran Singh Committee recommendations and Directive principles of state policy (Art 36-51) were added in constitution for socio-economic democracy as per Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.



Both the principles are non-justiciable and non-enforceable in nature.



Political norms:-

1. Positive Impact

FD & DPSP

- Building social capital - respect towards fellow citizens



- "Ask not what country can do for you, but what you can do for country". It aims at realisation of one's responsibilities towards historical values, women, children.

- Gandhian virtue of politics with principle

- Aids in fulfilling the vision of Constitution makers and giving substance to preamble.

eg Article 46 (SC, ST, backward caste protection) → Prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act

eg Respecting national flag, anthem → Nationalism & patriotic feeling

- curbing communal hatred (fraternity)

## [2] Challenges

- It cannot be enforced thereby non-compliance → Commercial hatred, caste discrimination.
- seen as anti-capitalist
- The criminalisation in politics —  
lack of sensitization to materialise these vision
- Limited multi-stakeholder participation in implementation  
(eg) Form laws to be taken back
- 'Moral policing' — infantilization of citizens  
(eg) Gandhian DPSP — Against alcohol consumption

## Way forward

- NCRWC recommended adding right to pay taxes and inculcation of family values under fundamental duties
  - Parliament activism in legislations that are aligned with DPSP  
(eg) detailed legislative scrutiny
- It is crucial for upholding the "Conscience" of Constitution.



Q13

Despite its importance for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks)

Constitutional punctuality is the crucial value of constitutionalism wherein the alignment of judicial orders, legislative enactments and executive actions is towards constitution. As per CJI Chandrachud, "Constitution is the north star".

### Vital role

- upholding the fundamental rights (A12-35) of citizens  
(eg) Vishakha case - sexual harassment case against Art 21
- upholding the doctrine of basic structure  
(eg) Writ Jurisdiction Case - judicial independence
- Building public trust, faith and confidence thereby aiding in good governance.  
(eg) Maternity Benefit Act for women's participation in workforce

- Aide in protection of vulnerable sections affected by international insensibilities.  
(eg) Navtej Singh Johar case for LGBTQ+

- Upholding individual rights vis-a-vis social regressive norms  
(eg) Kaminali case for recognition of live-in relationship

But, it is affected by its absence that can be seen via -

- Criminalisation of politics and lack of constitutional awareness among lawmakers  
LU37. Criminal case (ADR)

- Corruption and elitism, crony capitalism in bureaucracy  
Corruption Perception Index Rank - ~~86~~<sup>80</sup>th rank

- Judicial delays in seeking justice  
Farmer CSI Ramanna - "Process is punishment" - later citizens participation in democracy

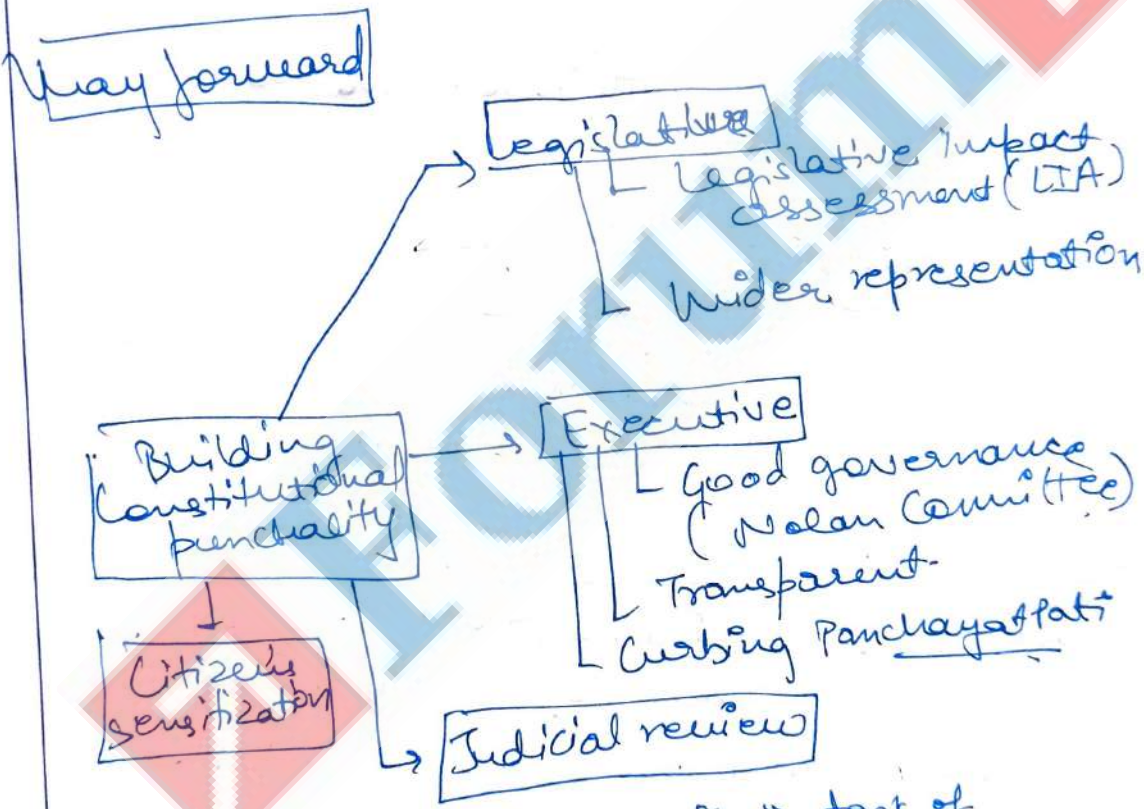
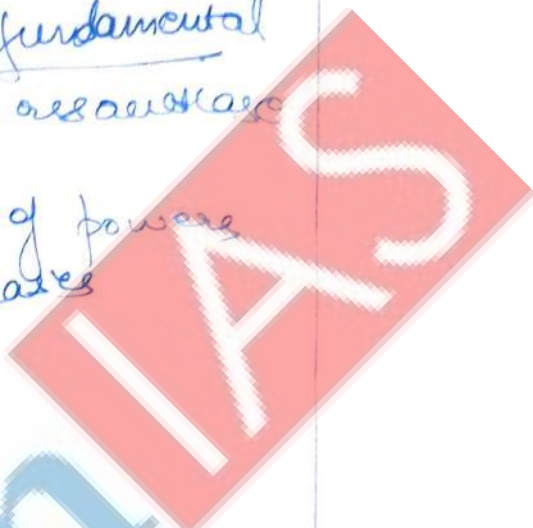
- Dilution of separation of power (A50) → Dechi Service Ordinance Case



↳ President - re-promulgation of ordinance

- Citizens apathy towards weaker section and dereliction of fundamental duties (eg Manipur sexual harassment)

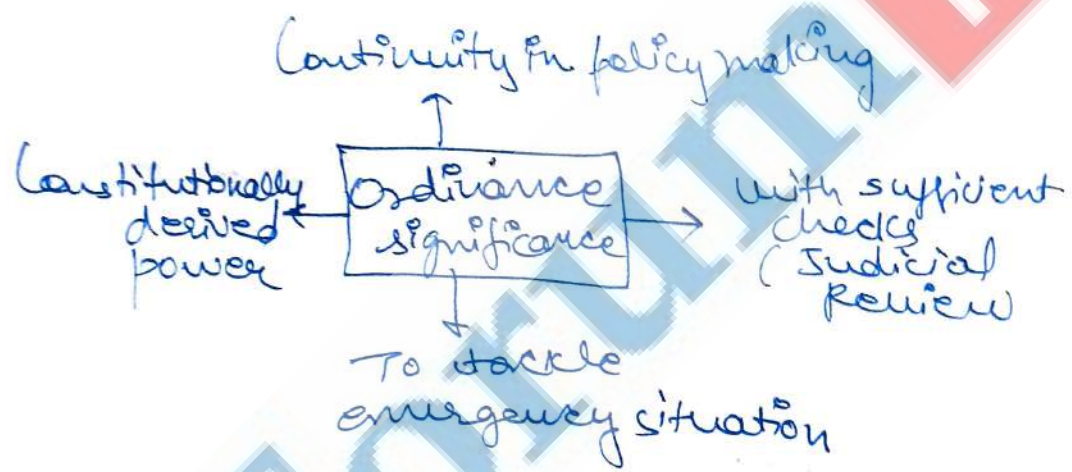
- Overcentralisation and abuse of powers  
↳ ED, CBI in political cases



As per William Gladstone, it is task of government for making it easy to do right things and difficult to do wrong things. Thus, constitutional awareness by Public Service broadcast (M&B) can be used for sensitization with checks & balance.

Q14 208338\_612301\_1910103458\_(2023-07-30\_17:18:52) Ordinance making power by the government, not only dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy, but also overlooks the democratic traditions of building consensus.  
 Discuss with relevant examples (15 marks)

Ordinance making power is provided to President and Governor under Article 123 and Article 213 for filling the political vacuum when the Parliament is not in session.



Recently, the Delhi service ordinance case for appointment of National Capital Civil Service Authority (NCCSA) has been under debate.

Dilution of basic tenets

- Unwholesome transfer of power of law making to executive with



Council of ministers consultation

- Against the ideas of cooperative federalism

↳ dilution of 7<sup>th</sup> schedule subjects division.

(eg) Service under Concurrent List in case of Delhi

- Averses the "triple chain of accountability" that involves executive, legislature and committee scrutiny.

- Against public mandate and separation of powers (Article 50)

As per DC Wadhwa Case, promulgation of ordinance is a fraud on Constitution.

It undermines the powers of elected representatives.

As per R.C. Cooper Case, judicial review of ordinance is crucial for power centralisation.

But, some argue that ordinance power is well under basic tenets of Constitution

① Adequate safeguards via judicial scrutiny.

(2) To be tabled within 6 months of passing ordinance.

(3) Cannot abridge the fundamental rights of citizens.

(4) Against the breach of power -  
(a) President can act as per Central list subjects

(5) Not clear tight separation (Ram Jawaya case)

### Way forward

(1) Judicial activism in protecting the distribution of powers.

(2) To be used cautiously - only in urgent cases, not by political motives.

(3) Media role and acting as 4th pillar of democracy by active debates on ordinance.

(4) To be tabled before Parliamentary Committee for constitutional basis of law making.

∴ Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely". They, adequate measures in checking frequent ordinance usage for upholding the democratic values - of the people, for the people by the people.



Q15 The critical decision for poor public health indicators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation? (15 marks)

As per NFHS-5 survey around 1/3 are stunted, 1/5 are wasted and 1/2 are anemic children in India. Also, the instance of double disease burden

[Communicable] (3% of global diarrheal cases)

[Non-communicable] (100 million diabetic)

It showcases the DALY (disability adjusted life years) in Indian population.

Right to health — A fundamental right?

- It will uphold the executive accountable in providing the essential health services
- It leads to progressive realisation of one's right to life and personal liberty (Article 21)
- It will ensure judicial scrutiny in case of non-fulfillment.
- Protect the vulnerable sections rights in case of lapses in service delivery (Tribals, women)



But, there are limitations to this top-down approach:-

- It is necessary but not sufficient.
- Law making means nothing if the implementation is ineffective
- Lack of multi-stakeholder consultations
- Non-involvement of community health workers and their sensitization

"Health is not just absence of disease, it means comprehensive well-being of individual". More statutory framework is not effective.

### Measures needed

- WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) facilities to be provided to prevent initiation of disease spread
- Preventive care in health
  - ↳ PHC, Primary health centres
  - ↳ Role of 3A (ASHA, Auxiliary midwives and Anganwadi workers)
- Creative care
  - ↳ Tertiary healthcare



Absorption of food + Adequate micronutrients

Other discrimination

Nutrient deficiencies

(eg) Iron deficiency anemia of kids & adult males

Goal: Health

20% aged population by 2025 require adequate support

(a) Rising cases of dementia, Alzheimer's

↳ Role of private health startups like 'Goodfellows'

- Reproductive & maternal health - RMNCH+A facilities, contraceptives & family planning

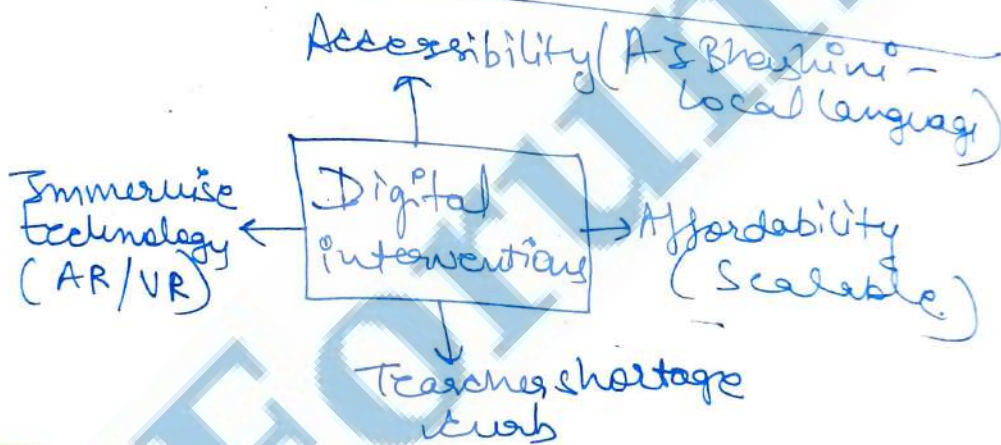
- Mental health - Reducing social stigma and sensitization of population

- Health insurance coverage - Economic Survey highlighted "missing middle".

The vision of "Satwa Bhawantu Sukinah" requires multi-stakeholder approach for Article 47 and SDG 3.

Q16 Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks)

As per the ASER Report, around 50% class 8 students cannot read class 5 content (learning outcome gap). As per AISCHE Report, around 50% undergraduates lack update skilling in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. It calls for digital intervention.



It is a progressive step:-

- Instruments like smartboard, tablets, video classes and online lectures enabled education access in COVID lockdown (Avert extreme crisis)
- It aids in open and distance education in rural, tier 2 & 3 cities.



- Democratization of information and  
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Principles of equity.

- Environment benefit - less paper requirement  
Curbing paper production ←  
Curban deforestation ←

- Vulnerable sections like disabled,  
tribals with distinct language can  
access content

(eg) Braille enabled laptops  
Voice - image recognition

- Teacher's attendance by facial  
recognition to curb absentism

- Personalised evaluation, innovative  
features → video based playful  
content for children  
(Creative note taking)

- Bridging the skilling gap - digital  
overhaul.

But, there are limitations :-

- Digital divide - only 30% women  
are digital literate thereby  
arising accessibility

- lack of cost effective internet for poor

- Digital infrastructure lacking due to funds shortage in schools.
- Online classes - lack of social capital and teamwork, exercises
- Mental health issues and eyes stress due to high screen time & limited physical exercise.
- The human interaction and understanding by teacher cannot be replaced.
- Threat of cyber security, data privacy. (e) Zoom scams
- Teachers are not digitally equipped with new age technology.
- Reorientation drive in ed-tech services due to lack of high speed internet.
- Ineffective grievance redressal mechanism in case of digital scams.

~~Kothari~~ Kothari Committee recommendation of expanding education budget and creation of IES (Indian education service) to align with changes in education from brick & mortar to click and mortar based systems.

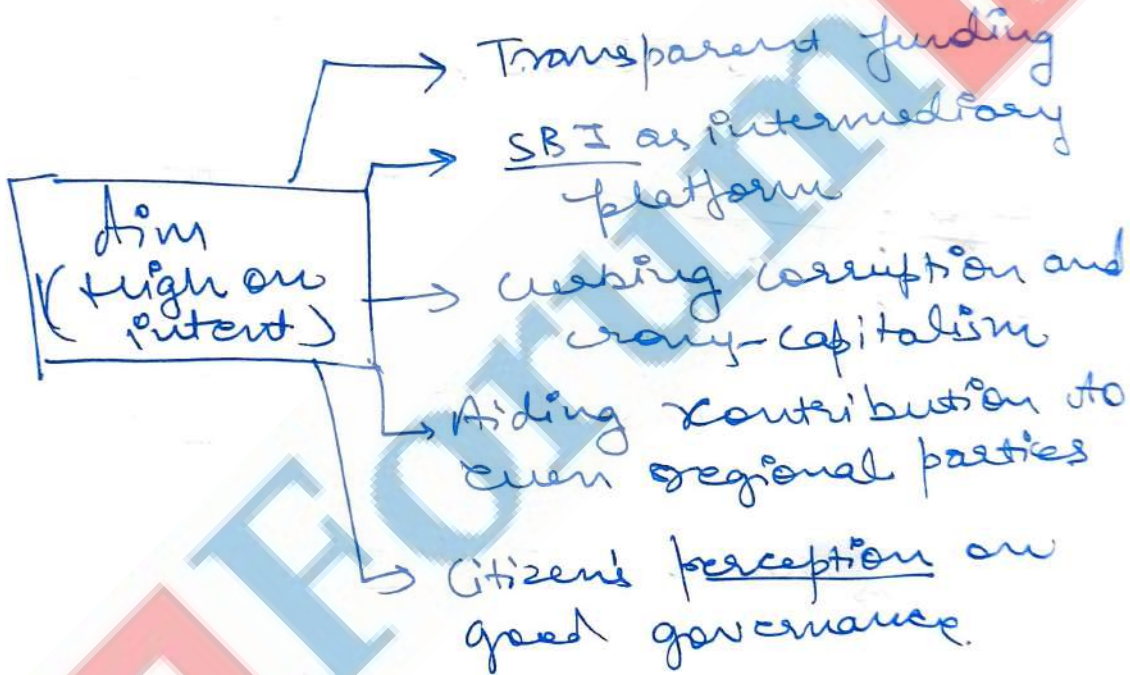


on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks)

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(15 marks)

Electoral bond is the scheme for political parties funding via corporates to aid their campaigns and vote gaining activities. As per Vidhi Centre for legal policy, around 70-/- bonds are more than ₹ 1 crore valuation.



But, it failed to be low on substance because: -

- lack of transparency The names of contributors is not revealed to general public.

Political parties are not allowed under the Constitution to receive money from foreign sources.

- Large pool of contributions, but dispersed among parties, e.g. Congress, etc.
- The independent candidates, not at all dependent on parties.
- Preferential politics - no money funding received.
- Lack of judicial checks & balances.

But, it has some advantages :-

- Aggregate information to Election Commission of India (Article 324)
- SBI intervention: data leakage are checked & confidentiality maintained by reputed organisation handling deposits
- Ease in funding parties - active participation



- S/ Qureshi advocated for creation of National electoral fund (NEF) for acting as alternative.

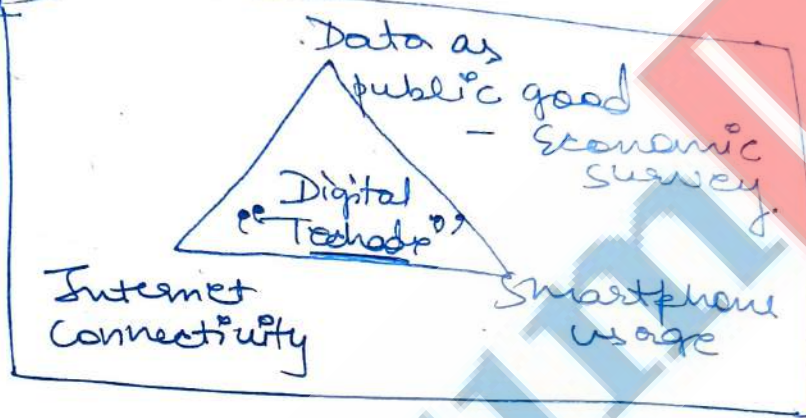
- Lidrajit Gupta Committee recommended for state funding of elections.

There is need to bring balance between democratic functioning of political parties and secrecy in functioning. NCRWC recommended political parties induction under RTI for transparency.

Q18

The profound impact of digital revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks)

As per SAMAJ Report, there are around 600-700 million internet users in India and the expansion of smartphone usage even in tier 2 and tier 3 cities has necessitated the use of digital tools.



# Usage in digital welfare programmes :-

(1) As per economic survey, the digital revolution have made data for the people, of the people, by the people

↓

Democratic usage

(2) Data led models of governance.

(2) Ease in governance (m-governance) that is accessible and efficient

eg - SAM trinity



(3) Influence of 'barbaric strategy' data aids in friends analysis and feedback based systems of governance

(4) Smartphone usage - services to farmers, tribals, rural women and labourers about government schemes.

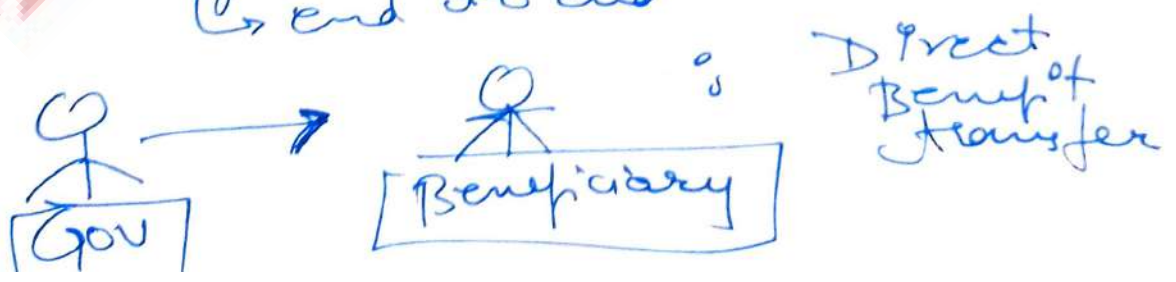
(5) Determining credit worthiness and aiding in blockchain based microfinancing (Ethiopia model)

(6) Rise of digital intermediaries - platforms - COVIN, Aarogya Setu -> Vaccine drive.

(7) Super digital vouchers - Personal and purpose specific

(8) Online transfer of money and government subsidies (eg PM-Kisan scheme)

(9) Working leakages and corruption -> end to end



But, there are challenges :-

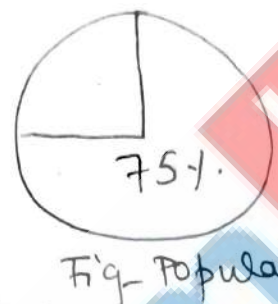
- (1) Digital divide  
Only 30% women are digitally literate
- (2) Digital and financial literacy -  
lacking in poor, illiterate
- (3) Cyber security, data privacy threats
- (4) Sophistication in digital crimes like  
identity denial, DDOS (distributed denial of service).

As per World Development Report,  
data is for wellbeing of citizens  
and it aids in good governance by  
efficient and effective welfare  
programmes.

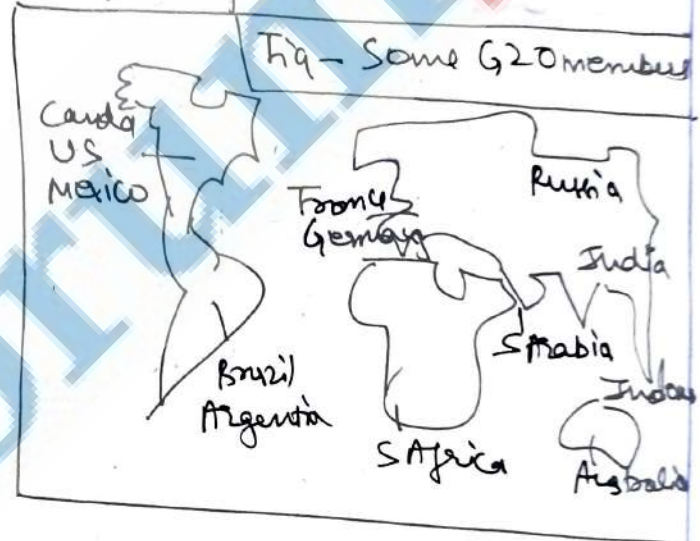


for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate. (15 marks)

G20 represents an intergovernmental forum of 19 countries and EU (European Union) - collaboration of developed and developing countries



It is reflection of India's quest for polycentric world order :-



- Consensus based model
- Representation of developing nations concerns like debt relief, 3 F Crisis (food, fuel, fertiliser)
- Interactions with developed nations for perception of all suggesting G20 Theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

- Increasing its strategic footprint for global stature and voicing of opinion via -

o) Shefa Desk - Amitabh Kant (Head)

o) Finance Desk - Digital tools

o) Working/Engagement group

└ Millets

└ Anti-corruption

└ Cultural tourism

- Challenge to the sin centric global order and neocolonialism.

India pitched for membership of African Union (AU) in G20 which

suggests that voice of global south which represents:

o) 80% world population

o) 40% world GDP

Their voice to be mainstreamed:-

- Discussions on digital public infrastructure (DPI)

(e.g) COWIN, Aarogya Setu, UPI

- Climate change related discussions

(e.g) G20 Disaster Risk Reduction group

- Reformed multilateralism



Unity of purpose & unity of voice to be highlighted for equitable development.

- Institutional strengthening by active discussions via troika

Indonesia → India → Brazil

But, there are challenges:-

- G7 vs G20 debate
- All talk, no show - delay in implementation
- Halting over joint statement due to Russia-Ukraine war (Bali statement)

G20 is a platform for encouraging the dominant, collaborate with convergent and managing the competition.

The new cold war between the USA and China is a  
the effect of creating a long distance in  
strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic  
evaluate. (15 marks)

As per Noam Chomsky the geopolitical  
competition between China and USA  
have emerged from economic,  
technological and strategic quest to  
act as hegemonic power.

New cold war

- China+1 strategy - to move manufacturing base away from China to countries like Vietnam and India
- Weaponisation of technology  
(eg) Technological isolation of China (semiconductors, AI)
- China-Russia axis in the Ukraine war and Communist axis strengthening
- Competition in Atlantic - bipolarity
  - China led
    - Germany
    - Iran Saudi Arabia
    - Africa
  - US led
    - NATOisation
    - QUAD to AUKUS