

Time Allowed : Three Hours
215205_612301_1910114861_(2023-08-11 00:26:40)
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DR. PRAGATI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910114861	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	28-07-23

*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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:00 PM	5:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation you can raise a ticket for re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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.

Ans-(1)

Basic structure doctrine was outcome of largest supreme court bench of 13 judges in Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973.

It has prevented Parliament, the creature of constitution to become master of constitution because it ensures -

① Rule of law - i.e. Supremacy of constitution. (Indira Sawhney case, 1992)
Thus bounding the parliament with constitutional morality. eg: A-74 → Responsible executive.

② Judicial Review - So that irrational and unconstitutional laws can be repealed / rectified. (Article 13, 38, 226)

eg- In Shreya Singhal case - Repealed section 66A of IT act, 2000 as it violates A-19(1)(A) → freedom of speech

③ Separation of power - To prevent concentration of power in one pillar and to maintain checks and balances.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

④ Securing fundamental rights of citizens.

eg - Kutubswami case - ensuring A-21
i.e. right to life and liberty. also
contains right to Privacy -

⑤ Maintains independency of judiciary.

Article - 136, Article - 141 of Constitution
Judicial proceedings can take place
without political pressure.

⑥ Federalism - Both vertical and
horizontal federalism to ensure
decentralisation of power.

eg: - GST Council,
- Interstate Council (A 263)

Case - RS Bommai vs UOI, 1994.

⑦ Free and fair election - To strengthen
democracy and responsible government.

→ Basic structure is safeguard to
the original intent of Constitution
makers for 'India as a global
leader'.

Question No.

Ans - ②

Self-help groups can ensure 'women empowered' in real sense as -

Power to women - for independent decision making,

Power with women - for collective bargain,

Power within women - Against patriarchal norms prevalent in society

SHGs have ensured women led development at grassroot level as -

① As per Mohd Yunus (father of SHG's)

SHG ensures 'World of three O's'

① Zero poverty

② Zero net carbon emission.



③ Zero inequality / Zero unemployment

② Ensures financial independence of women

[Butterfly effect]

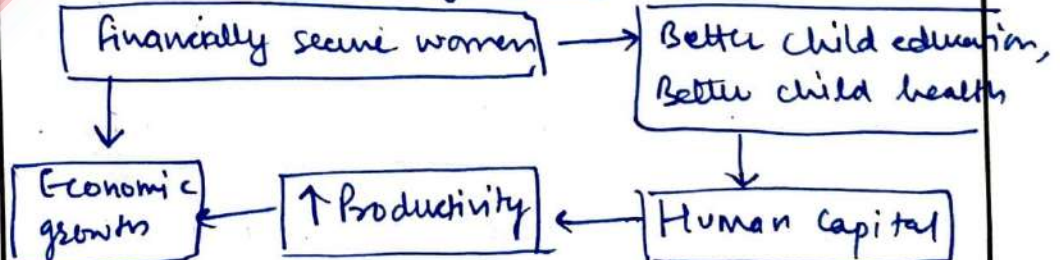
[Financially secure women]

[Better child education, Better child health]

[Economic growths]

[↑ Productivity]

[Human Capital]



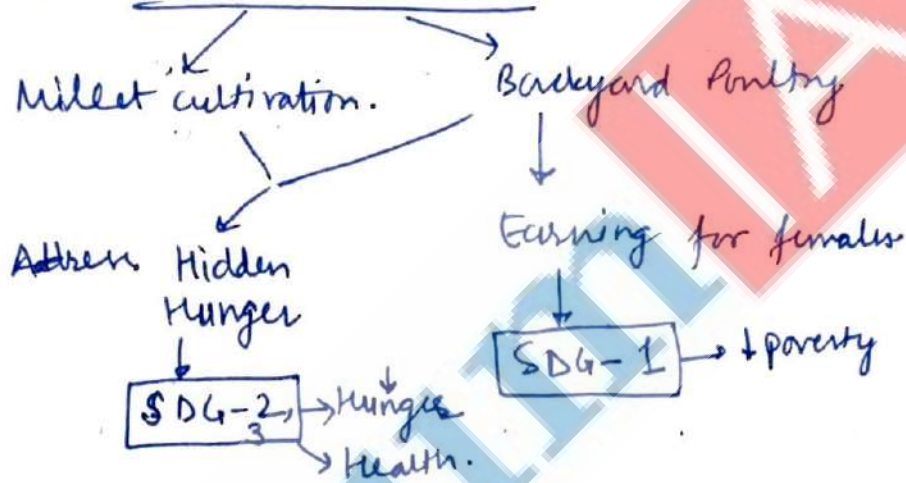
UPSC

③ Enlarging aggregate pie size -

As per IMF → If females participate fully
GDP can increase by 27%. (India)

④ Achieving SDG from grass root levels.

eg. Millet Sisters network

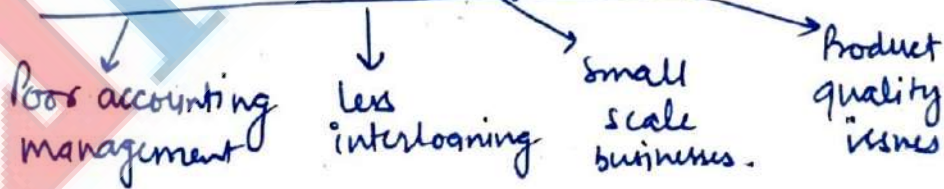


⑤ Women led climate sustainability

As SHG → Social Business

↳ Regional / local resources.

However some challenges in SHG's



By addressing these shortcomings

we can ensure our Finance Minister's

vision of Unicorn among SHG's.

and women led development.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Question No.

Ans ③

Pressure groups are campaign specific interest groups of people with similar ideas and demands.

eg:- Trade union pressure group
 - Federation of central govt employee union
 - Kisan union

Power of pressure group mainly lies in ability to mobilise public opinion by

- ① Having influential members

eg: govt employees union

↓

More influence in government.

② for cause that create lasting change

eg: LGBTQIA+ union

↓

successful in decriminalising
 homosexuality t.A. 377 IPC

③ that can mobilise masses and
affects country at large level.

eg- Kisan union against
 farm laws.

eg- Vishaloka guidelines and
POSH act.

How pressure groups shape public policy -

① Enactment of Lokpal Bill, 2013

↓
Makes public servants and bureaucrats more responsible and accountable

② Prevent Marginalisation of minorities

ex: Striking down section 377 of IPC

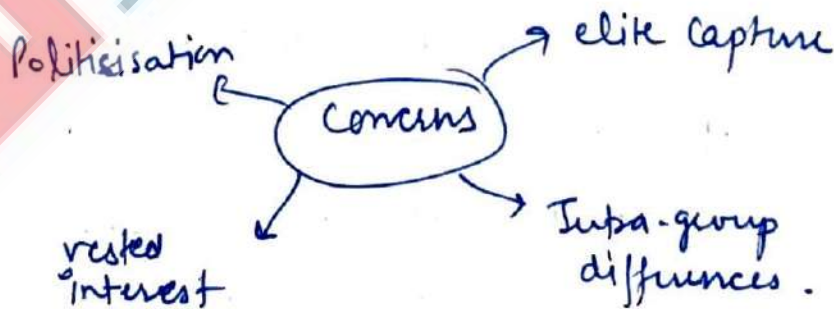
↓
Homosexuality → Decriminalised

③ Acceptance of Non-traditional families (N.T.F.)

ex: Supreme court granting maternity leave to N.T.F. female.

④ old pension scheme vs New pension scheme

⑤ Repeal of three farm laws in 2021 after opposition from Kisan union.



→ However pressure groups act as checks on parliament and ensures responsible government

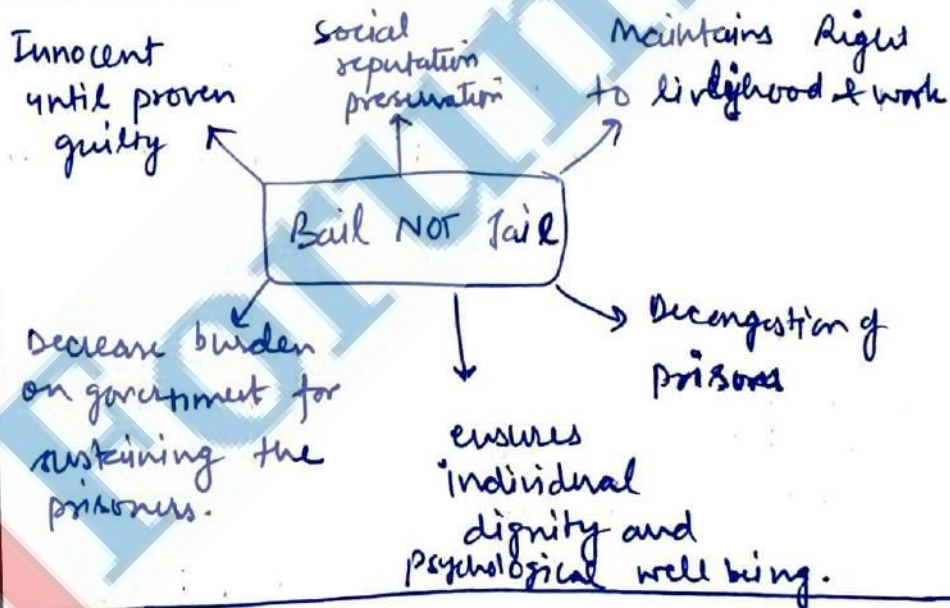
Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.	Remarks	

Ans-①

Individual liberty and dignity is guaranteed by our constitution in

Article 21 (Right to life and liberty)

Our CJI Mr. Chandrachud also upheld this concept by asking the courts to 'grant bails' and making 'Bail NOT jail' as a norm.



Judicial pronouncements ensuring 'Bail NOT jail' -

- ① Recently SC asked not to register cases under sedition law. (124A IPC)
 - only if it incites violence → sedition.

UPSC

Topic

Question No.

Remarks

② Kartaan Singh v/s State of Punjab

and

③ Mohd Arif v/s State of Maharashtra

→ Court said that 'Bail' should be granted and the burden of proof should not lie on accused in VAPA (Unlawful Activity Prevention Act).

④. Principle of Proportionality -

↳ As part of Article-14 of Constitution.



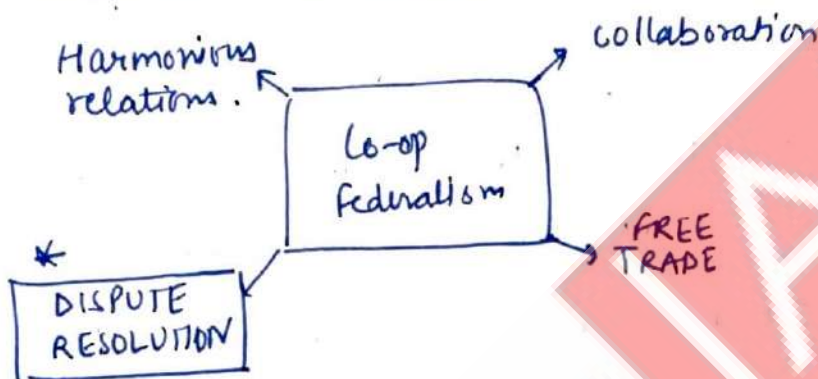
Thus Doctrine of proportionality should wisely be used in deciding between Jail and Bail.

UPSC

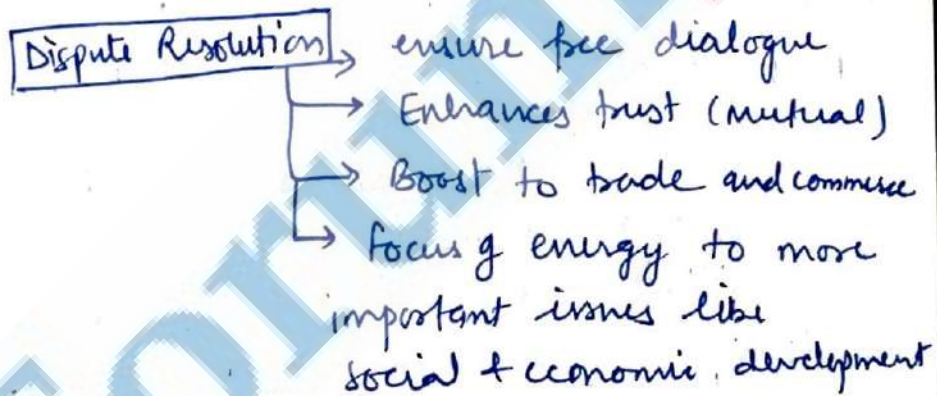
Question No.

Ans (5.)

Cooperative federalism can make India leader at world's stage:



Is the most imp component of Co-op fed.



Mechanisms for dispute resolution -

- ① Interstate Council (A - 263 constitution)
- ② Zonal Councils (state reorg. Act, 1956)
- ③ GST Council (A-279A)
- ④ National Integration Council.
- ⑤ NITI Aayog.
- ⑥ Tribunals Ex: River dispute tribunals.

Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

Role of Interstate Council -

① Inquiring into the disputes

② Advising upon the disputes.

↓
Resolution of disputes

eg - Water dispute Resolution between Tamil Nadu and Kerala,

- Periyar Dam issue between T.N and Kerala.

③ Discussion on matters of concerns that concern states / state-centre.

④ Recommending solutions to parliament.

⑤ Standing Committee also there.

underutilisation and frequent meetings

Toothless body
(only recommendatory)

Challenges

lack of experts
- Technical + managerial

slow process

lack of civil society participation.

we can make efficient use of Inter-state Councils and boost co-op federalism further following Ruchira's & Sarkaria Commission recommendation.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.	Remarks	
	<p>Ans - ⑥</p> <p><u>Antideflection law</u> - Schedule X of Constitution</p> <p>↓</p> <p>To curb political defection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>changing political parties</u> post election 2. <u>voting against</u> Whip of party 3. <u>splitting</u> from party (except merger of 2/3rd) 4. <u>Independent</u> candidate joining political party. 5. <u>Nominated</u> member joins party (> 6 Months later) <p><u>Now it failed to address</u> civil of defection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ongoing defections of legislators ex: Rajasthan MLAs violating party's whip. → Instability * <u>> 200 defector</u> legislators in > 7 states. * Prevalent <u>horse trading</u> → Corruption <p><u>Issues surrounding Anti defection law -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Curbs right to speech and expression</u> (Article-21) ② <u>favours Party interest</u> over <u>individual opinions</u>. 	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<p>③ <u>Non-passage of important bills</u> - <u>Decriminalisation of A-377 bill</u> could not be passed.</p> <p>④ <u>Mass defections</u> i.e. $> 2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of legislators are allowed while $< 1/3^{\text{rd}}$ MP's/MLAs split amounts to defection.</p> <p>⑤ <u>Deciding Authority</u> → <u>Presiding officer</u> ↓ May be <u>biased</u>.</p> <p>⑥ <u>Consolidates Authoritarianism</u> of majority party.</p> <p>⑦ <u>Lack of constructive criticism</u> and <u>logical dissent</u>.</p> <p><u>Corrective measures</u> -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Reserve Antidefection law</u> for <u>some major cases</u> eg: CAA, Budget etc. 2. <u>Strengthen Intraparty democracy</u>.. 3. <u>Decision with ECI / president / Governor</u> ↓ Unbiased decision makers. 4. <u>Global practices</u> → <u>USA, UK</u> → Legislators free to <u>express and change parties</u>. <p><u>However</u> -</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↑</p> <p>Strengthens democracy</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↑</p> <p>Ensure stability in government</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Anti defection law</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>Reduced frequent elections.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>↓</p> <p>House trading - corruption.</p> </div> </div>	

Date:

Topic

UPSC

Remarks

Question No.

Ans-7

SC in Naveen Singh Johar case →

↓
Social morality can't overcome constitutional morality

↓
Decriminalised A-377 (homosexuality)

However this is task half done, as -

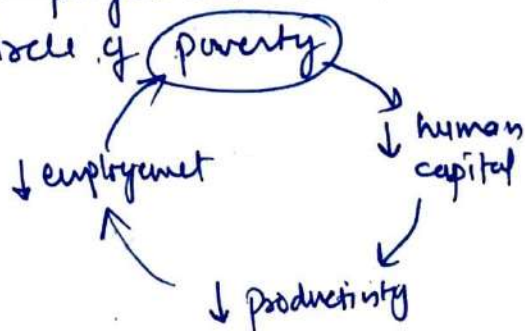
① Miniscule social acceptance -

↓
Isolation of homosexual / LGBTQIA
↓
Deprived of social, economic^{, mental} benefits.

for eg -
> 90% → stay away from family
> 95% → face violence
 Verbal | Physical | Sexual
> 98% → unemployed,
 ↳ engaged in ↳ begging / prostitution etc.

② No constitutional / legislative reservation -

- leads to unemployment and vicious circle of poverty



③ No legality to same sex marriages yet

↓
Inability to get benefits

ex: Insurance, taking decisions ^{medical} on behalf of partner, Adoption, surrogacy issues.

④ Dilution of social norms (ex- Heteronormativity)

↓
unable to digest by patriarchal society.

Socio-political sensitisation is necessary for mainstreaming of the LGBTQIA+

→ sense of belongingness.

→ Homosexuality is also order of nature

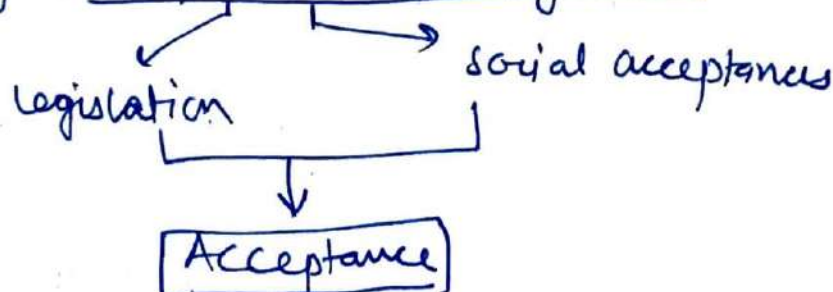
→ Taking help of NGOs + CSO.

ex: Ashadeep, Sahadri.

→ Awareness → help of social media, mainstream media.

* Gender is an important facet of sex.

- Any radical social change requires



Question No.

Ans - ⑧

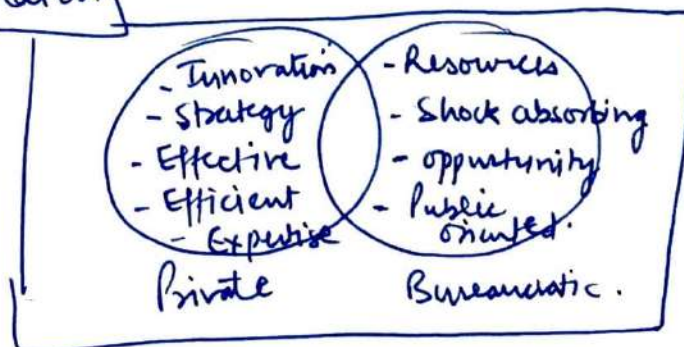
Lateral entry in civil services

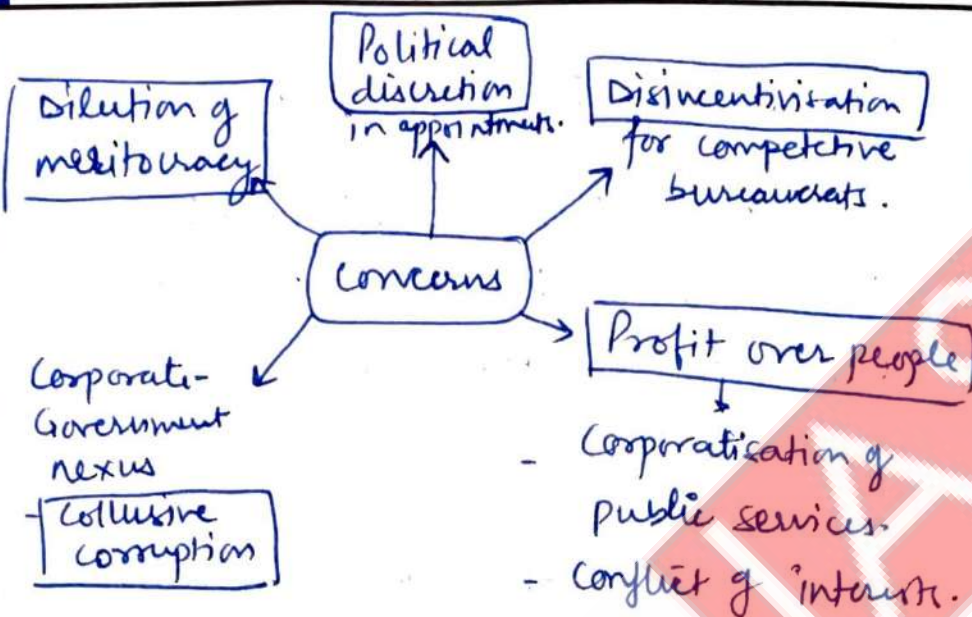
Taking Private individuals in the civil administration without clearing exam or them being part of bureaucracy.

Relevance -

- ① Bring expertise from private sector - Filling the gap
- ② Carry view outside the periphery of bureaucrats - Participatory Broader view → More inclusive and people oriented view.
- ③ Efficiency and technology advancement
- ④ Infusing specialisation in the generalised civil services.

eg - more profit to institutions.
- Innovative ideas.

Perfect Match



Along with changing work culture and bringing expertise with help of lateral entry, the reforms in permanent bureaucracy should be done to increase



in the existing system as well.

Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.	Remarks	
	<p>Ans - (9)</p> <p>2023 marked <u>25th Anniversary</u> of <u>India-France Strategic Partnership</u>.</p> <p>In evolving geopolitics India-France bilateral ties share common <u>democratic values</u> + <u>strategic autonomy</u>.</p> <p><u>Bright spots of bilateral tie -</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Soft diplomacy</u> - During recent visit, PM Narendra Modi was awarded with <u>highest French civilian award</u> ② <u>Stability + growth</u> → Target for ↑ Trade in coming times. ③ <u>Defence & Security</u> - <u>Partnership</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ④ F75 submarine class. <p><u>Exercises</u> → Varuna (Navy) → Shakti (Army) → Garuda (Airforce)</p> ④ <u>Rule of law</u> - Democratic values. ⑤ <u>UNSC reforms</u> - France supports India's advocacy for reforms. 	

Question No.

⑥ Energy → Clean energy partnership

of: International Solar Alliance



one sun, one world, one grid [OSOWOG]

Different
stance on
Russia-
Ukraine
war

Challenges

very less trade

However, recently -

5yr work visa for Indian students
(Shanghai visa) → Post-study in France

(~30,000
students)

Better treatment of Indian

DPSpora → The Living Bridge

Strengthening Ties

To evolve as Vishwaguru,
India should engage with
nations and promote national
interactions interests.

Date:

Topic

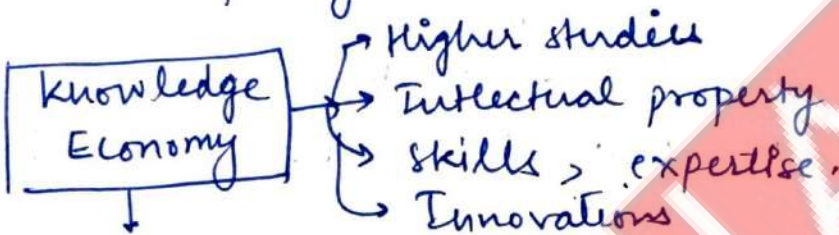
Question No.

Remarks

UPSC

An-10

Knowledge diplomacy - It is defined as knowledge being medium of engagement and deepening ties between the nations.



Acts as a 'soft power' in furthering Nation's foreign policy in following ways -

① Part of Bilateral agreements -

⊕ Higher studies and mutual recognition of degrees agreement with Australia

② Economic interests furthering -

⊕ Exports from Pharmaceuticals as India emerging as 'Pharma hub' for generic medicine, Medical Tourism.

③ Humanitarian aids -

⊕ Vaccine Maitri and supplying drugs to Afghanistan during earthquakes.

UPSC

④. ↑ Trade - An important aspect of our Foreign policy.

Ⓧ Dairy sector knowledge

↓
India → 1st in milk production

↓
↑ Milk products exports.

⑤ Knowledge in Non-traditional medicine

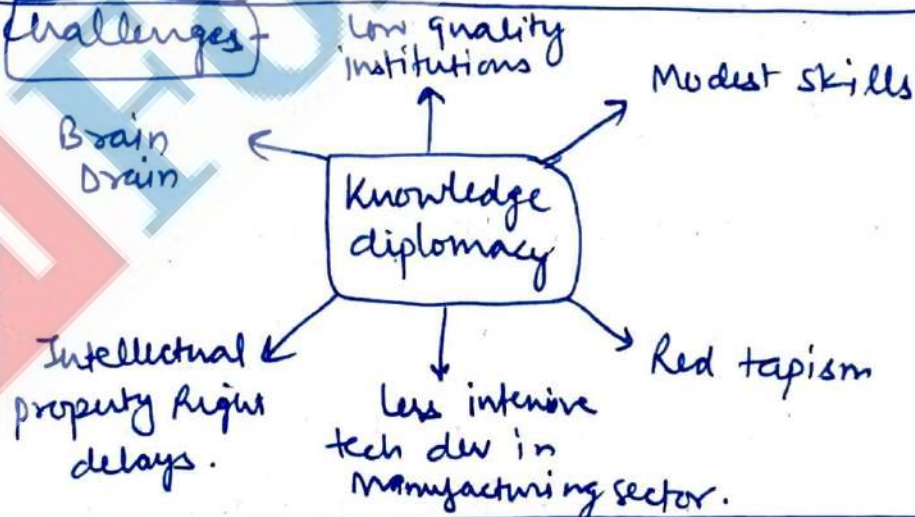
Ⓧ YOGA

• International Yoga day - 21st June

- "We gave the world Budhh, NOT Yudhh"
- PM Modi.

Thus propagating India's anti-war sentiments.

Challenges



Knowledge diplomacy has significant contribution in making India 5th largest economy in the world.

Date:

Topic

UPSC

Question No.

Remarks

An-11

Evolution of Collegium system -

Collegium system is used for appointment of judges as well for transfers in SC.

Originally in Constitution - Appointment

by President in consultation of CJI

No mention of words Collegium.

↓
1st Judge case (1982)

- consultation means → simple exchange of view
- Primacy to executive in judicial appointment

↓
2nd Judge case (1993)

- consultation means - concurrence
- Collegium expanded → CJI + 2 SC judges

↓
3rd Judge case (1998)

Collegium → 5 membered body

CJI + 4 senior most SC judges

99th CAA
(2014)

NJAC

→ Involvement of executive in appointments.

↓
SC struck down NJAC (2015)

↓
 on grounds of unconstitutionality.

Question No.

Collegium system -

Maintains
Judicial
Independence

Separation of power
- ↓ political interference
in judiciary

Significance

evolved through
various judgements.

Makes executive
& legislature more
responsible & accountable.

unique to
India unlike
robust global
practices.

No
objectivity

- Nepotism
- Inefficient

Concerns

- opaque
procedure

Seniority
overlooked
sometimes.

More concentration
of power to judiciary
(Against checks
and balances)

Way forward

→ Some objective criteria
for appointments may be
designed.

→ Make procedure more transparent

However evolved through various
judgements, the collegium system
should become more robust with
involvement of some more
independent members. for example-

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<p><u>Global best practices -</u></p> <p>Most efficient democracies and judiciary in the world</p> <p>ex: <u>Finland</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>The judicial appointments and selection done by executive.</p> <p>Therefore, a <u>secular body</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p><u>Judicial + Executive</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>can be formed for the purpose.</p>	

UPSC

Question No.

Remarks

An-(12)

Fundamental Duties and DPSP's are Constitutional provisions under article 51A and A-39-50 respectively.

Fundamental duties (FD) were not part of original constitution.

Added later by 42nd CAA to realised citizen's duties toward nation.

few examples of FD - scientific spirit, respecting modesty of women, sovereignty integrity of nation and national symbols etc.

DPSP's → Reflect state's responsibility towards the citizen and principles taken care during law making.

Reasons supporting non-enforceability of them

(1.) Vague and Non-objective provisions

(2.) More like moral ethos

(3.) Not enough resources with nation to enforce DPSP at that time.

(4.) Some statutes can be made by

UPSC

Date:

Question No.

Parliament to enforce few FD's legally

forexample - UAPACT,

- Wildlife Protection Act,
- Environmental protection Act,
- POSH act, 2013. etc.

Impacts on sociopolitical norms -

Political justice → By DPSP

eg - Local government (A-40)
↓
Panchayats, ULB's etc.

Gender equality - Furthering SDG-5, 10

Art 39A → To reduce inequalities
↳ equal pay for equal work

ASIA → FD to protect women modesty.

↓
Statute to strengthen - Prevention of Sexual harassment at work Acts 2019.

- Vishalra guidelines by S.C.

Education → FD + DPSP (2009 CAA)

(6-14 years old)
↓
Duty of guardians for their wards.

(0-6 years)
↓
Duty of state to take care of elementary education.

UPSC

Topic

Question No.

Remarks

Environmental protection - DPSP → A-48

- To protect wildlife, rivers, forests and lakes.

[FD] - duty of citizens to conserve ^{environment} must.

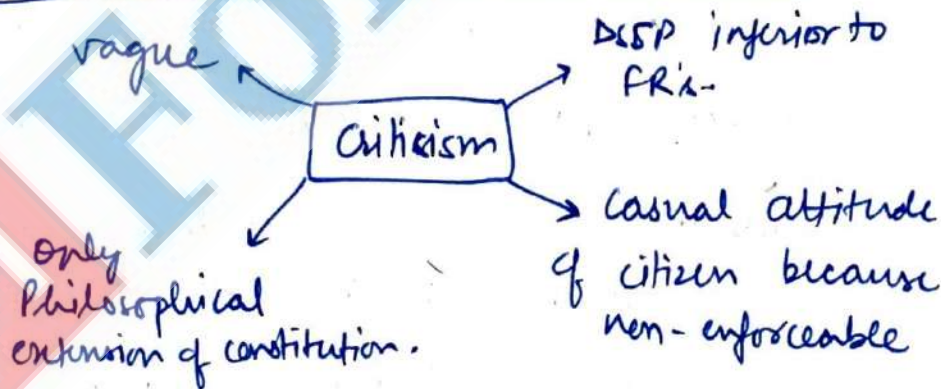
National integration

A-51 → Peace and harmony

A44 → UCC to ensure homogeneity of rules for everyone.

GOA → 1st state to apply UCC.

A-51A → FD to respect - National flag, national anthem and to promote brotherhood.



DSP's and FD act as conscience of constitution and guiding lights for government as well as citizens.

Date:

UPSC

Topic

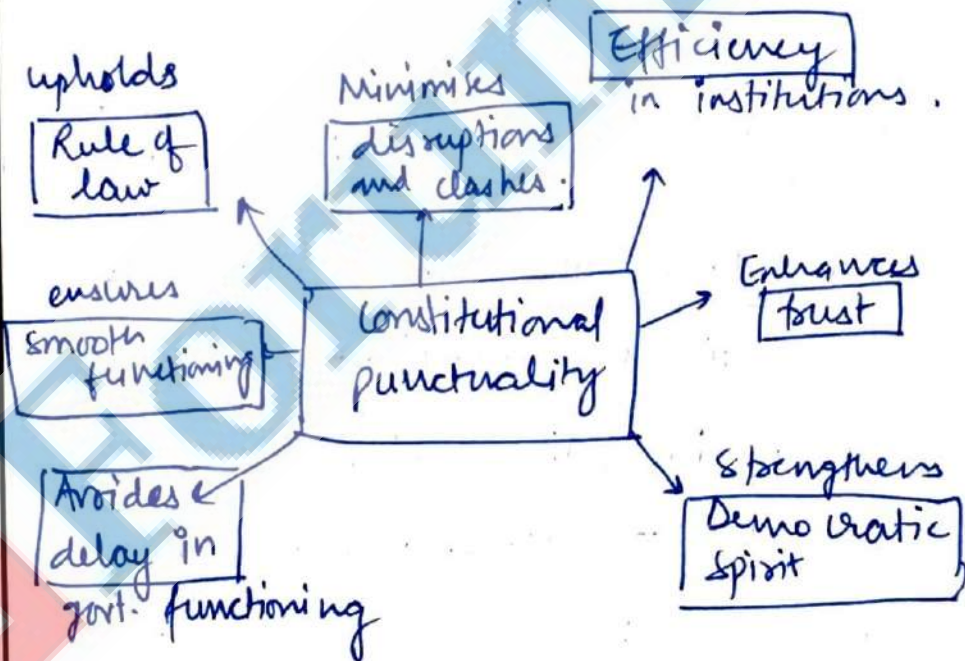
Question No.

Remarks

An - (13)

Constitutional punctuality means any activity / Business of government whether legislative / executive should be within the constitutional guidelines.

How constitutional punctuality is vital for working of body politic i.e. State? ⇒



However various incidents point that there is lack / lag of constitutional punctuality.

Date:

UPSC

Topic

Question No.

Remarks

Absence of constitutional punctuality-

eg

① No action of Bills by Governor

b

As per Article 200 if a bill is presented to governor, he/she has following options-



Not taking any action → amounts to constitutional violation.

② Delay in Anti-defection process by speakers- (No time limit mentioned in constitution)

Supreme court directed to expedite the procedure (within 3 Months) to ensure the justice and smooth functioning.

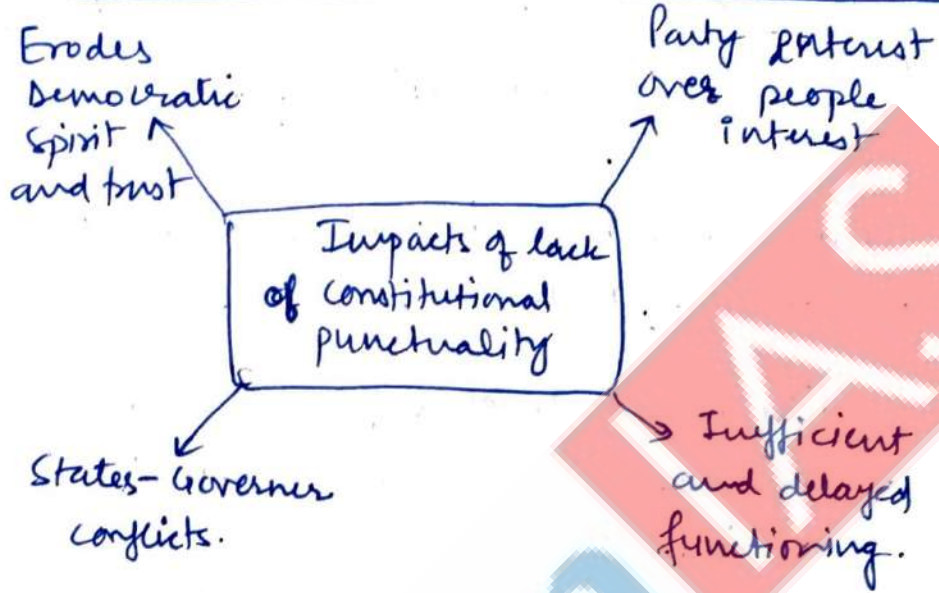
③ Parliamentary disruptions - As per PRS report 16th Lok Sabha lost 16% of scheduled time to disruptions.

Date:
Question No.

UPSC

Topic
Remarks

All effects of undermining constitutionality-



In present times of debates between Democracy and Authoritarianism, it is must that constitutional punctuality be respected and present in letter and spirit to protect and preserve the Democracy and Rule of law =

Am-14

Ordinance making is the legislative power of the executive i.e. President or Governor.

Article 123 → Ordinance by President
A. 213 → By Governor.

Conditions of ordinance promulgation -

1. When 1 or both houses not in session.
2. Only on advice of council of ministers. (NOT discretionary)
3. Only on subjects on which the legislature can make laws.
4. Maximum life = 6 Months + 6 weeks
After that → Either repealed
→ OR continued by making law by legislature.

How ordinance making power dilutes basic tenets of executive accountability →

- ① Bypasses legislature approval/voting thus bypassing A. 74 i.e.

Date:

UPSC

Topic

Question No.

Remarks

executive is accountable to legislature.

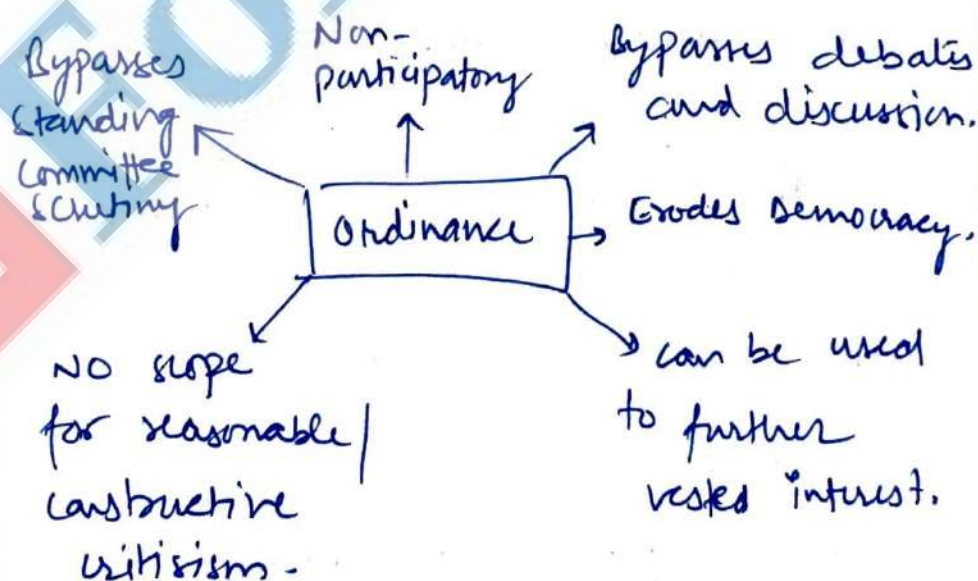
② No amendments can be suggested by Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

③ dilutes separation of power between executive and legislature i.e. Basic structure of constitution.

④ Dilutes principle of checks and Balances.

⑤ Concentration of power in executive can exercise discretion / tyranny.

It also overlooks building consensus



As law making should be done by elected representatives.

few examples and case laws -

① RC Cooper Vs UOI (1970):

Supreme court said → An ordinance can be challenged if

didit had to take prompt action. → to avoid debates

② DC wadhwa case (1987): Repeated ordinances without parliamentary law are unconstitutional.

✶ Bihar → ordinance continued for years.

③ Ordinance making power → NOT outside judicial review.

However

The ordinance making power dilutes separation between legislature and executive, and causes conflict + overlapping,

It's use should be done only in extraordinary / emergency situation to maintain Basic structure of Parliamentary Democracy.

Ans (15)

The Health is foremost requirement for building of 'Human Capital' and attaining manyfold SDG's like SDG-1 (Poverty), SDG-2 (Hunger), SDG-3 (Health) etc.

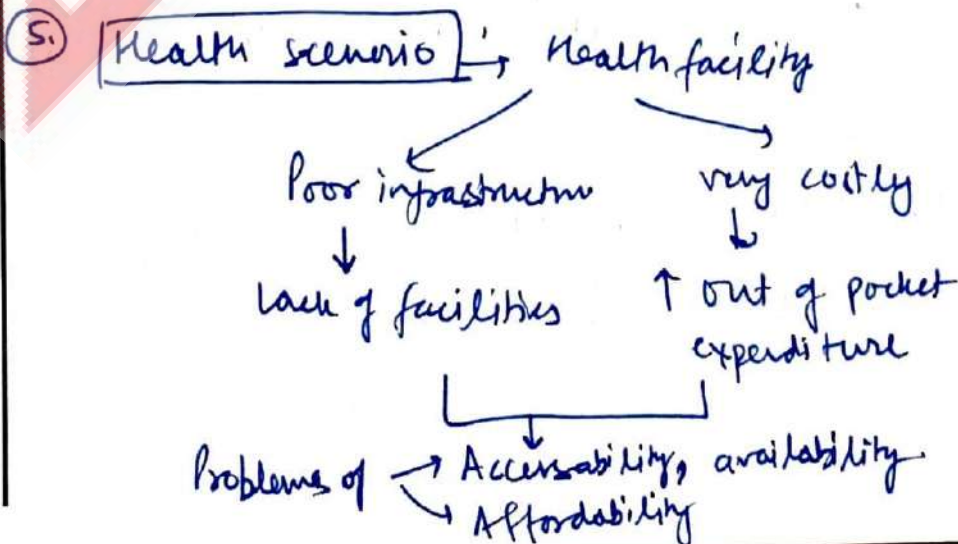
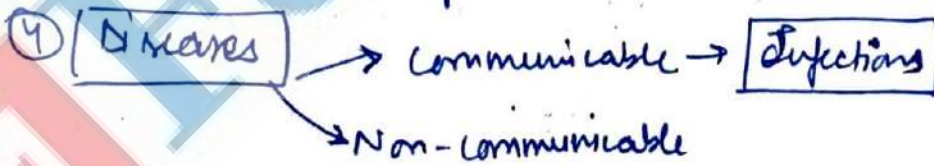
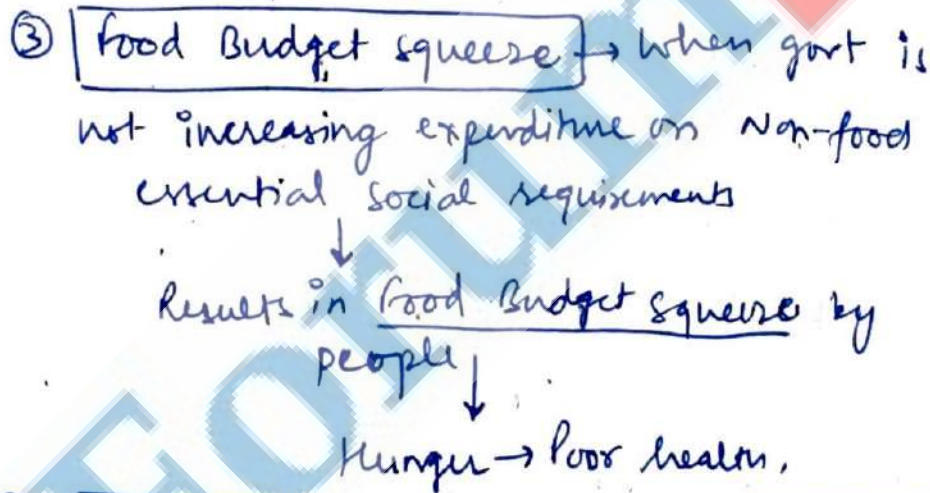
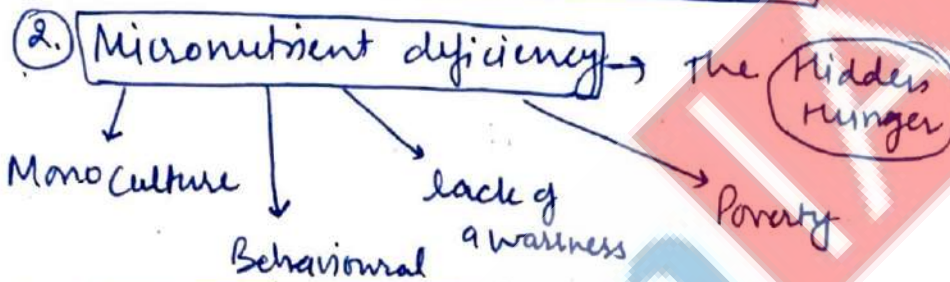
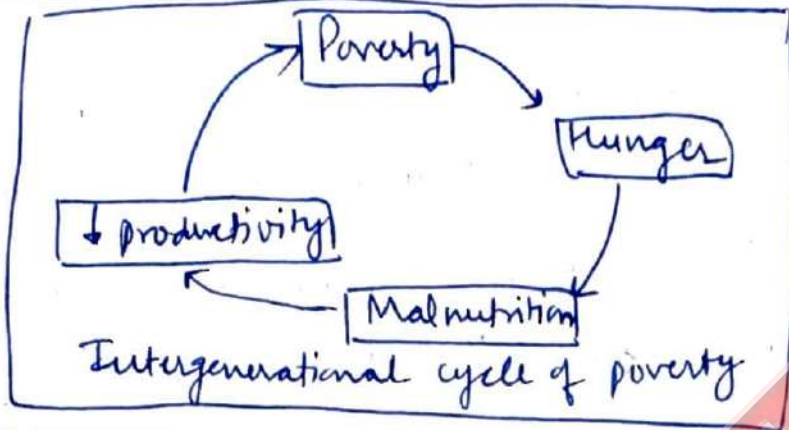
However grave health situation of country is indicated in NFHS-5 data.

<p>Anemia → 53% females. Stunted children → 35%. Wasted children → 19%. Underweight children → 32%. Obesity = 4-6% children</p>

This is despite we recognised Right to health a fundamental right under article 21. Clearly making 'Right to health' a FR didn't help.

Reasons -

- ① Hunger Poverty - malnutrition vicious circle →

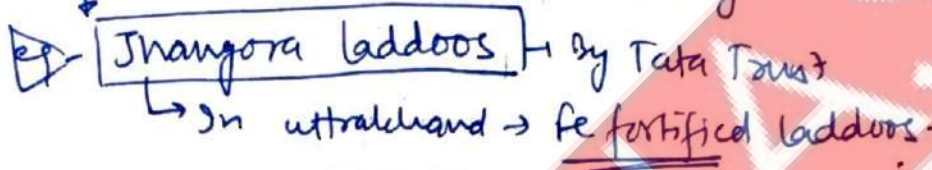


Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

Statutory framework alone cannot ameliorate the problem.

Other measures →

① Food fortification - (eg) Vita + Fe fortified Rice in Mid day meal.



② Women empowerment

↓
Butterfly effect

↳ Better child health
 ↳ ↑ child education

↓
↑ Social Mobility

(eg) - Millet sisters network

③ Broad Based insurance → to ↓

↓ out of pocket expenditure.

- Strengthen 1° health institutions.

④ Social spending by Govt to

↓ food budget squeeze.

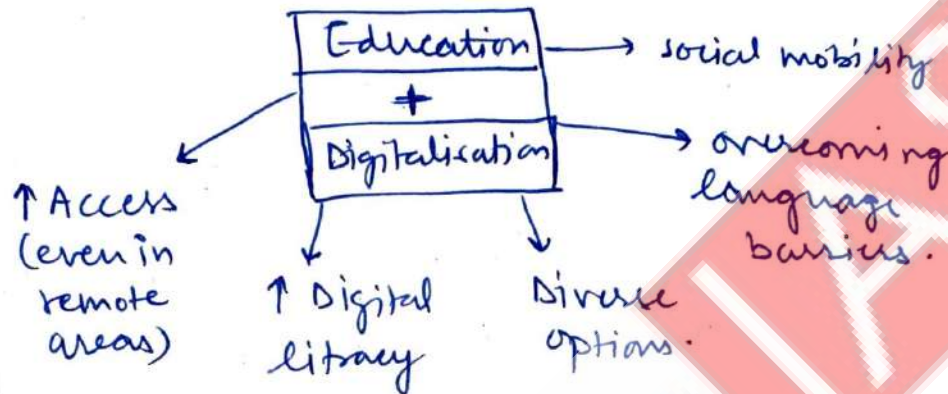
⑤ Education, Awareness + Behaviour change

These community partnership along with statutory framework can help

resolve issue of Asian Enigma
 or Nutri - Puzzle of India

Ans (16)

According to Milton Friedman in Memo to GOI → "Investment in Education can create assets from liabilities"



During COVID period the importance of Digital interventions in education was further consolidated.

It can transform education in following ways -

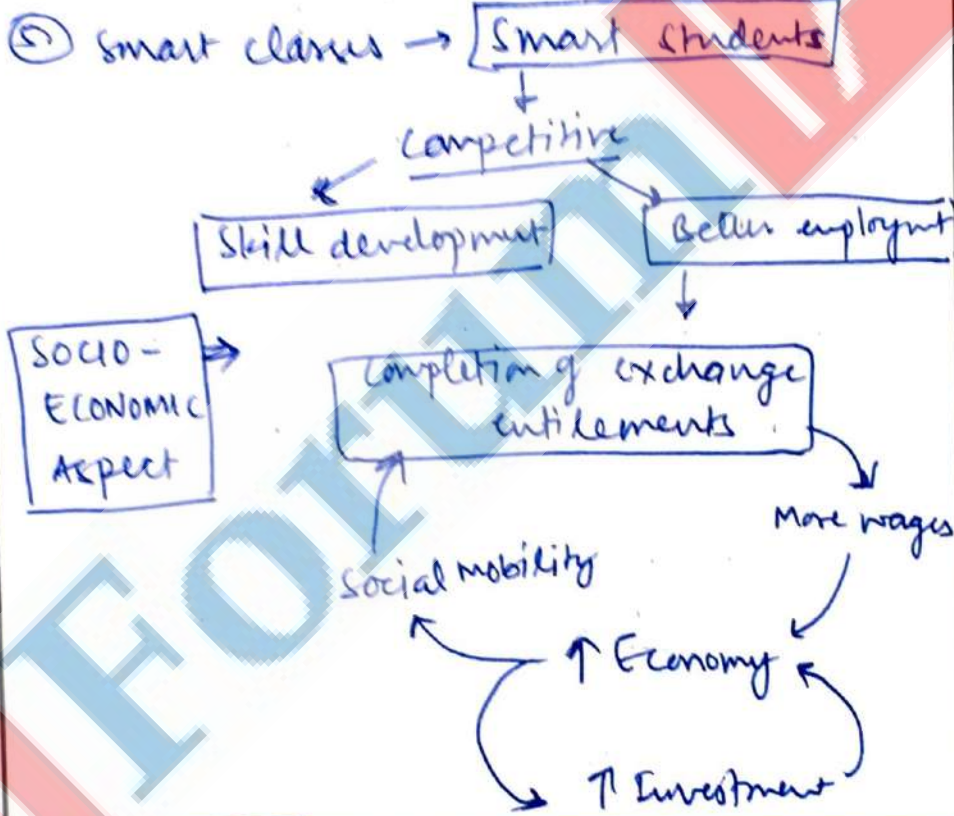
- ① Better understanding by video assisted / pictorial representation.
- ② Vibrant and removes monotony
→ More attentive students.
- ③ Diverse set of choices -
eg- SWAYAM portal → by GOI

Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

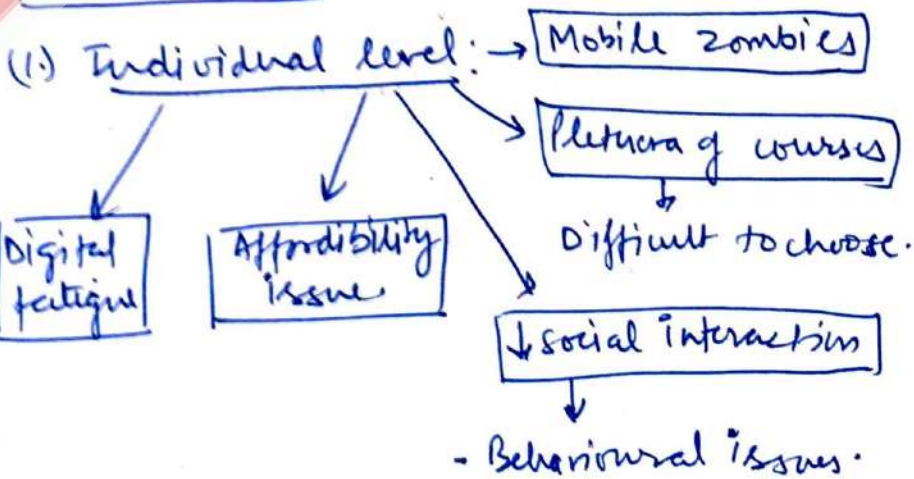
- various MOOC's (online open courses)
 other eg - Edx, udacity, Coursera

④ Use of AI → eg chat GPT

⑤ Intermittent interaction & quizzes
 ↓
 More fruitful outcomes.

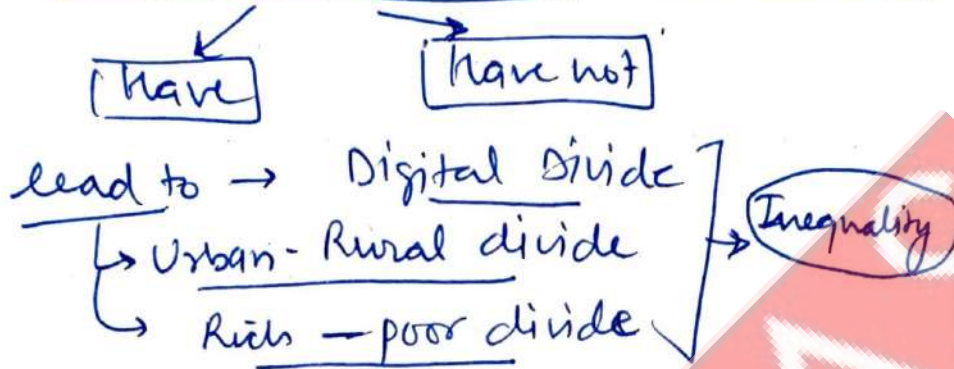


Limitations



UPSC

② "Two Indias" problem Digital poverty



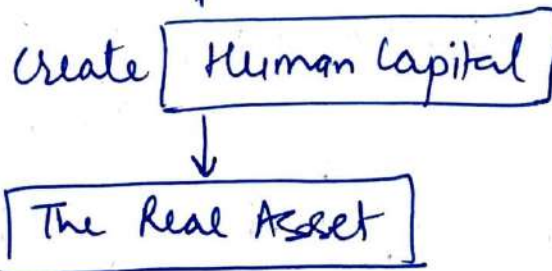
③ Environmental concerns:

- ↓
- ↑ electricity consumption → ↑ fossil fuel use.
- ↑ e-waste generation

While digitalisation in education creates level playing field at global stage, the challenges should not be overlooked.

and

Benefits should outweigh the limitations.



Date:

UPSC

Topic

Question No.

Remarks

Ans-17

Electoral Bonds - In May 2023 it was observed that major contribution to electoral bonds were from five major cities, max from Mumbai.

Electoral Bonds are mechanism of fund raising for the political parties.

Issued by selected govt Banks - SBI

↓
deposited to party's account

↓
encashed by parties.

Intention of electoral Bonds -

① fund raising for the party

↓
for smooth functioning of party

② To decrease black money & corruption funding to parties.

- Transparent funding.

③ Anonymity → preserves the donor from political pressures.

However it has proved low on substance, because—

① Anonymity → ~~Against~~
Against doctrine of transparency.

- Violates 'Right to know' in a democracy

② Crony corruption -

Businessmen + Political party

↓
Collusive corruption.

③ Concentration of funding from just few cities → raises suspicion.

④ Funds deposited in RBI

↓
Ruling party can get details of contributors.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Date:

Question No.

⑤ Miniscule Income Tax returns filing by the political parties.

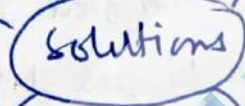
⑥ delay in Audit deponition by political parties to ECI.

eg: >150 days delays by BJP, INC.

Way Ahead -

Timely account audit deponition to ECI

Manire funding should be disclosed



ARC Recomm

- State funding of elections.

Independent body for fund audits via electoral bonds.

The lack of transparency should be minimised to ensure free and fair elections as

well to enhance trust in democracy.

UPSC

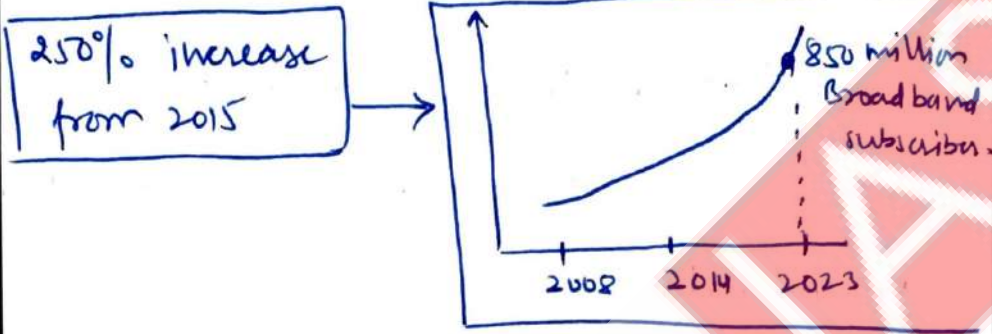
Question No.

Topic

Remarks

Ans- (18)

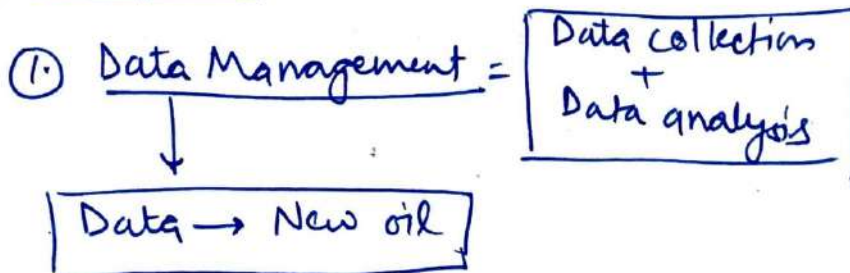
India has world's 2nd highest internet users population.



Causes of data Revolution + ↑ smartphone usage

- ① Govt initiatives → Digital India
- ② ↑ Technology → Digital Literacy
- ③ COVID → Promoted use of internet services Ex- UPI.
- ④ Right to Internet → Basic fundamental Right
By Kerala govt → KFOR initiative.
- ⑤ ↑ income → ↑ spending on tech, devices.

Impact of digital tools in welfare programmes -

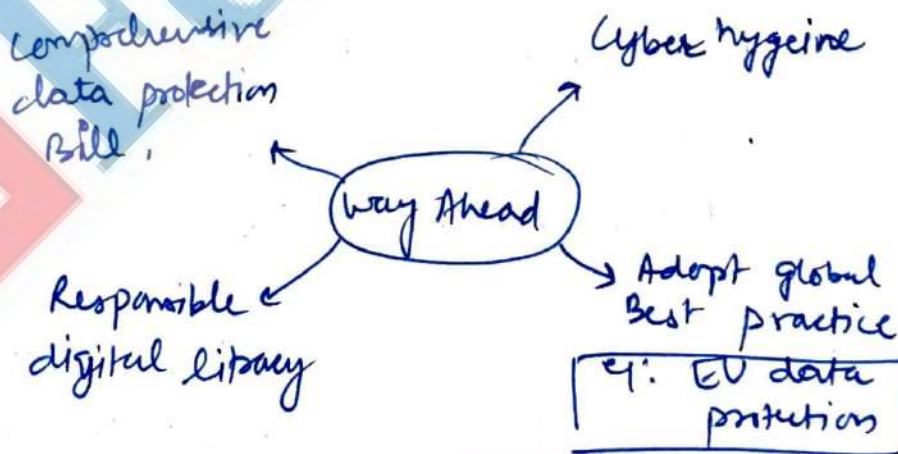
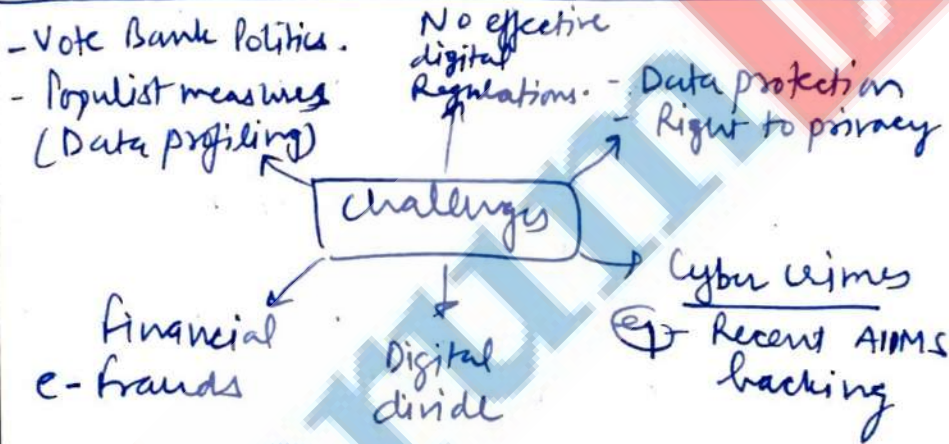
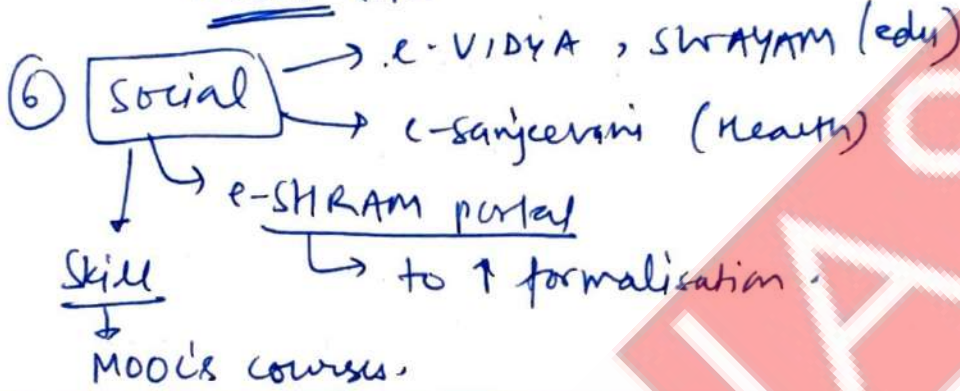


Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	<p>② <u>Identification and targetting of beneficiaries</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Robust Policy Implementation,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Less leakages.</p> <p>ep: Direct Benefit transfers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PM KISAN > Swanidhi etc.</p> <p>③ <u>Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)</u></p> <p>ep: UPI, JAM trinity, Bharatnet, AarogyaSetu, CoWIN etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Financial inclusion</u>, + <u>Black Money</u> - <u>Effective governance</u> - <u>Digital literacy</u> → ↓ Digital divide. <p>④ <u>skills and employment</u> -</p> <p>ep: GIG economy - Zomato, Swiggy etc.</p> <p><u>Entrepreneurship + online shopping</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>ep: Nykaa by Falguni Nayar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONDC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">level playing field for online shopping.</p> <p>⑤ <u>Online social audit</u> - ep: MNREGA</p> <p>ep: Uploading pictures of houses built</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ PMAY to ↓ <u>corruption</u> + ↑ <u>transparency</u></p>	

UPSC

⑤ Grievance redressal -

ex: Effective grievance redressal by MEA site.



Digitized India → ladder to Industrial Revolution 4.0 and \$ 5 trillion economy.

UPSC

Date:

Question No.

Ans-19

India is current President of G20 summit
with a theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

This is an ideal opportunity to
mainstream voice of global south.

India's quest for just and polycentric world

① International organisation reforms advocate-

eg - WTO, UNSC → Global south is
not represented ~~and~~ are non-demo-
cratic organisations.

② Strongly supporting Common But Differential
responsibilities at WTO and in
Paris Agreement.

③ Energy Transition justice + Climate
responsibility

④ - International Solar alliance

- CDRI (one world, one sun,
- IRIS one grid)

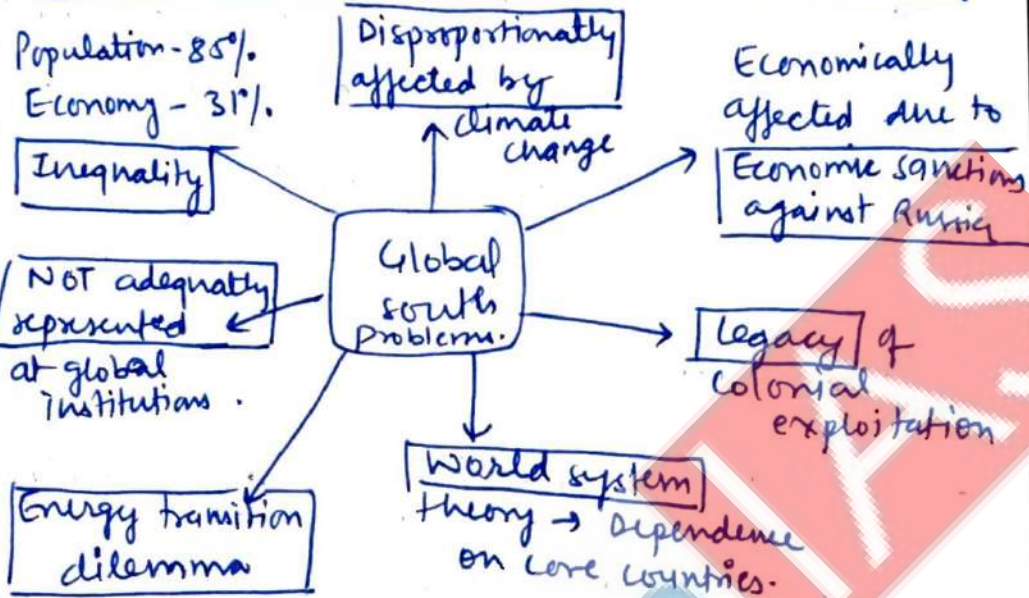
④ Alliances with island countries -

eg: FIPIC summit

⑤ Humanitarian aids - (eg) Turkey

earthquake, Afghanistan → food aid

Why Global South needs Mainstreaming:



Why India is appropriate to become voice of global south →

- ① 3rd world solidarity after decolonisation
- ② India → True south → western power
↓
Acts as a **Bridge** between south + west
- ③ India at sweet spot as a swing state in this evolving world order.
- ④ Emerged from **similar history** of colonisation to world's 5th largest economy leaving behind Britishers.
- ⑤ India → **Reliable partner** for many global south countries.

Date:	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic
Question No.	Remarks	
	<p>Mainstreaming of global south will be done by - <u>4 R's</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Recognise</u> - principle of <u>CBD R</u> (e.g.) - <u>Loss + Damage fund</u> ② <u>Respect</u> - <u>sovereignty</u> of global south countries. ③ <u>Respond</u> - to emerging challenges to global south countries due to <u>disproportionate effect</u> of <u>polycrisis</u> on global south. ④ <u>Reforms</u> - in Multilateral organisation, → More <u>democratic</u> institutions. <p>In this era of polycrisis and global problems, it is necessary to tackle problem globally rather than in silos as these conditions ensure ↓ <u>Either swim or sink Together</u>.</p>	

Ans (20)

The evolving Two blocked world i.e. cold war between USA and china is perfect example of Thucydides trap where an evolving power threatens already established power.

Main reasons for cold war -

1. lack of trust
2. lack of effective treaties between USA and china
3. Trade-security hypernation

Effects on India's strategic Interest

A Positive effects -

1. China + 1 policy - Diversifying the investment from china into other destinations like India. → Friendshoring

2. Evolving relations with USA -

- (e.g.) Technology and defence partnerships. → Reliable partner

Date: Question No.	<h1>UPSC</h1>	Topic Remarks
	<p>③ <u>Decreased dependence on Russia for defence equipments</u> + <u>promoting indigenisation</u> -</p> <p>* <u>Diversification of defence import destination</u>.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Safeguarding national interest.</p> <p>④ <u>Regional organisations</u> and <u>increasing India's significance as swing state</u>.</p> <p>eg: <u>QUAD</u>, <u>BLI</u> <u>Indo-USA</u> relations</p> <p>Concerns for India →</p> <p>① <u>Decollarisation</u> leading to <u>Yuan internationalisation</u>.</p> <p>② <u>Trade weaponisation</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Development-security hyphenation</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Aggressive Infrastructure development by China ↓</p> <p>eg <u>BRI</u>, <u>CPIC</u>, <u>string of pearls</u>.</p> <p>③ Grey zone operations of China in Indo-pacific and south China sea.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Non-military security operations.</p> <p>④ <u>Russia-China</u> → No forbidden areas relationships and contest for</p>	

Greater Eurasia.

⑤ Rising China-Pak collaborations

eg → China-Pak economic corridor
↓
Passing via Pok

eg → can enhance Terrorist activities.

Two front war | conflict issue of India.

⑥ Raising defence presence in Indo-pacific

eg → Militarisatim of A+N Islands
to consolidate Malacca dilemma of China.

To evolve as a global power, As per Prof. Haimon Jakob said -

India needs to balance at 5 levels.

