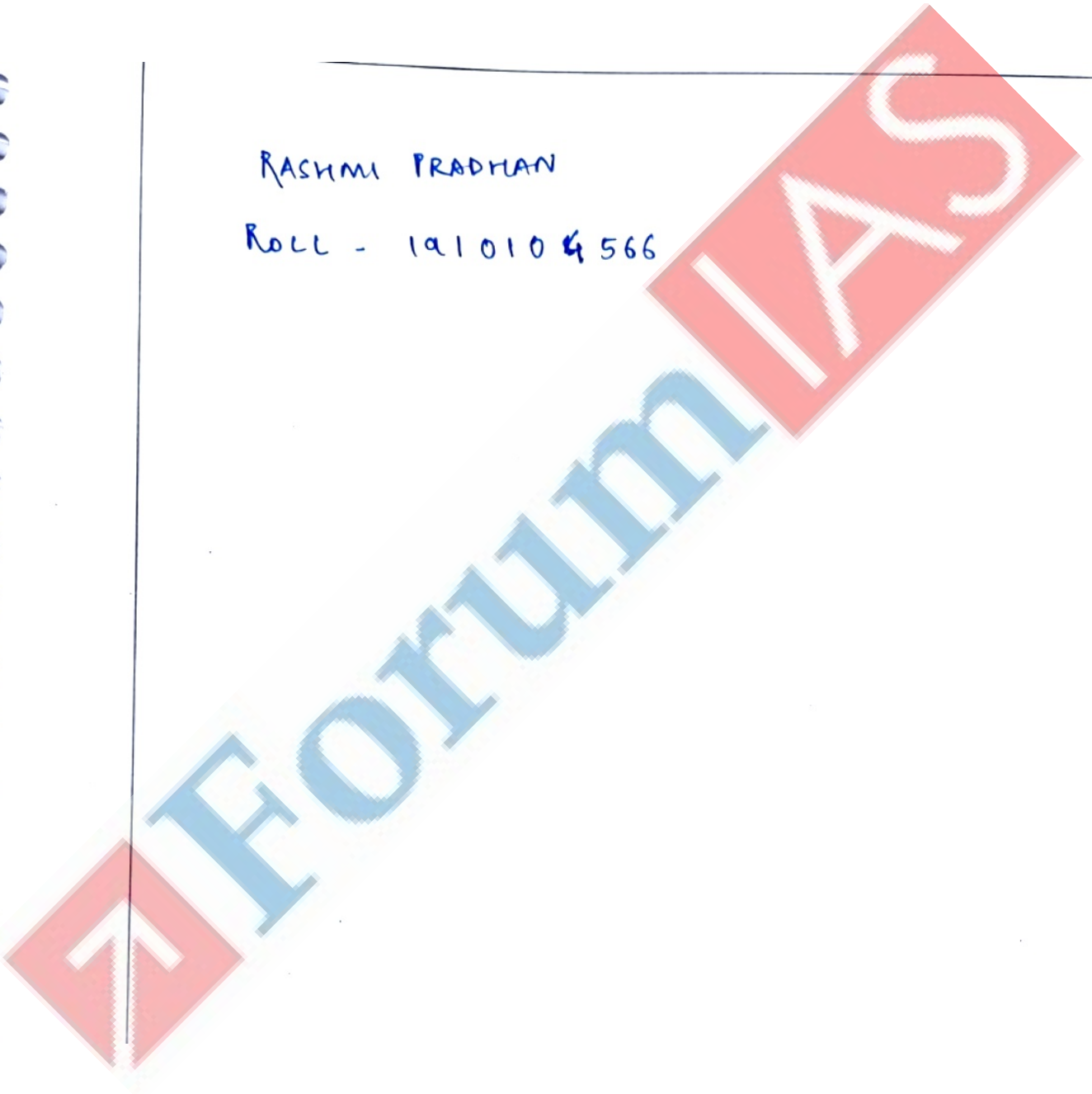


RASHMI PRADHAN

Roll - 1910104566



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1.

Basic structure is an judicial innovation which holds certain principles of the constitution - federalism, rule of law, secularism, etc as sacrosanct. The amending powers (Art 368) of the Parliament are limited by basic structure doctrine.

⇒ Basic structure preventing Parliament from becoming master of constitution.

1) Kesavananda Bharti case

↳ created basic structure doctrine and limited power of parliament to amend the constitution
↳ held judicial review to be part of basic structure

2) Minerva Mills case

↳ help harmonization of Art 31 and fundamental rights required and parliament can only make laws which don't violate B.S.

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ii) S.R. Bommai judgement
 ↳ held secularism and federalism as basic structure and executive (President, governor's) satisfaction for declaring emergency is subject to judicial review

iii) U.N Rao judgement
 ↳ held free and fair elections are basic structure of constitution and Parliament's ~~power~~ ^{power} cannot be misused to subvert elections

limitations → judicial innovation
 ↳ completely depend on judiciary's which violate separation of power
 ↳ judicial overreach
 Ambiguous.

Despite limitations basic structure doctrine has preserved the fabric of constitutional democracy.

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2.

SHG are formal and informal organisations of individuals belonging to similar socio economic background who pool their resources for ^{common} economic and social benefits.

Eg: Kudumbashree.

SHG enabling women led development at grassroot level.

y Economic: economic empowerment of women at rural areas through taking up production activities → greater self in family
 ↳ reduction in poverty

Eg: SEWA - employment generation (Tirrat pampad)

→ financial inclusion :- Bank Sahhi enabling financial literacy
 - Shri bank linkage program for collateral free loans.

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Social → help in combatting social evils
 Eg: Azadi Mahila Sangalhat in Thar khand against Alcoholism

→ Increase access of policies to rural areas.
 ↳ Kudumbashree operating in remote areas of Kerala.

→ Improve outcome of policies at grassroot level
 ↳ Mission Shakti - women engaged in toilet building under SBM.

Political → Political empowerment of women
 ↳ women leaders of SHG becoming Sarpanch, MP, MLA
 Eg: Pranika Bisoyo - MP from Odisha.

However there are limitations like
 ↳ casteism, patriarchy, gender discrimination
 ↳ low awareness, financial and digital literacy among women (29%)

SHGs are the corner stone for achieving gender equality and women empowerment.

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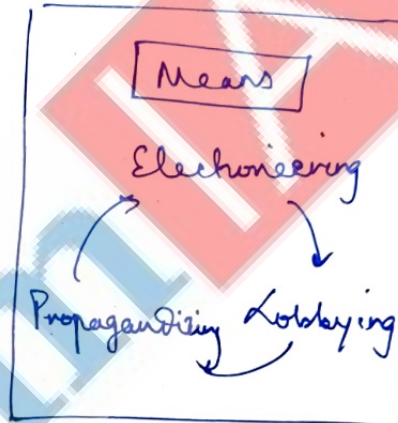
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3.

Pressure groups are formal and informal organisations which operate outside state machinery for specific interests

Informal pressure groups shaping public policy



1) Interest articulation

↳ bring interests of citizens to the notice of the government.

Eg: Farmers protest → loan waiver farmers suicide.

2) Political socialization → help to form public opinion on public policies
→ generate leadership from citizen to engage in politics.

3) Policy formulation

↳ help in research and expert opinion on public policy

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Eg: Digital Services Act
Data protection bill took inputs from corporate sector.
(Nandan Nilekani Committee)

vi) Policy implementation → help in increasing access of policies to different groups of society and far flung areas and ensure equity in developmental process.

vii) Diplomacy: foreign policy shaped by opinions of pressure groups

Eg: Milk cooperatives taken into account for rejecting RCEP.

viii) Policy monitoring & evaluation

limitations

- narrow vested interests of certain groups hamper development. Eg: farm bill protest
- hijacking by rural & social elites.
- may be against national interest - Jaitapur protest.

Pressure groups can bring about strong democracy with Sabha Sakti Sabha Vikas in the Amrit Kaal.

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9.

Constitution provides for individual liberty and dignity under fundamental rights (Art 14-32) and limits state power to ensure constitutionalism

judicial pronouncements

y) Shreya Singhal case → state cannot limit access to internet unduly.

→ held. Sec 66A of IT Act unconstitutional

y) Kedarnath judgement → prevented misuse of sedition law.

→ Executive can only counsel person for sedition when individual incite violence against state.

y) D.K. Basu guidelines

↳ provides procedural safeguards for arrest of individuals

↳ being informed about grounds of arrest, time limit for producing in front of magistrate

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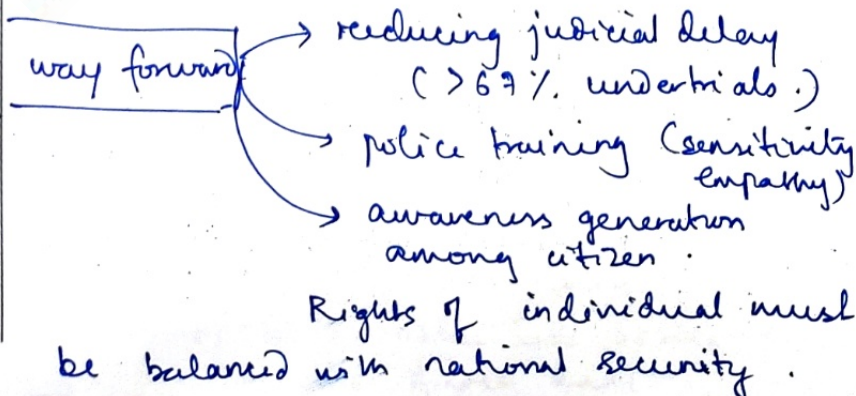
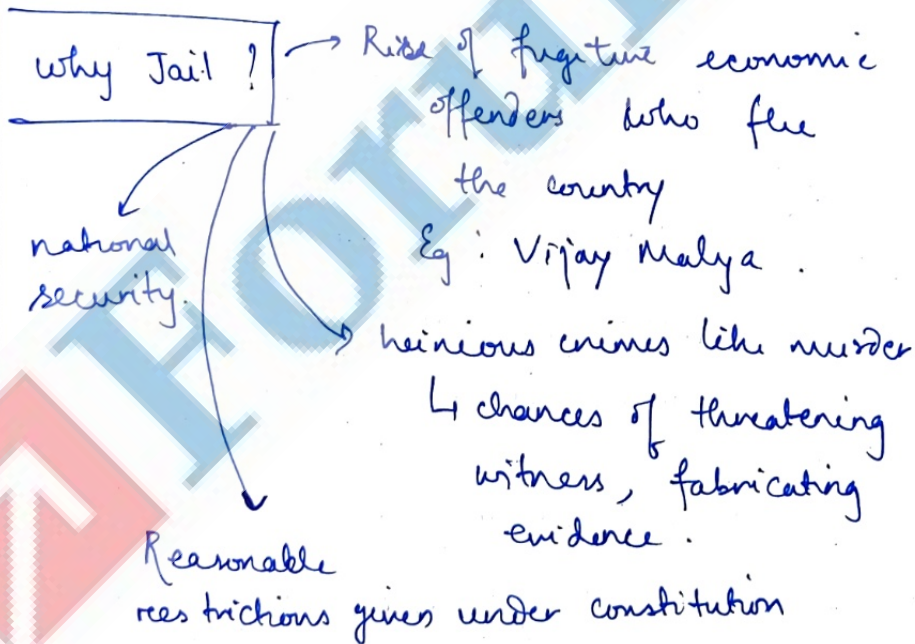
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1) Puttaswamy judgement : upheld privacy to be part of Art 21 and thus dignity of individual.

2) Other judgements → which suggest bail to be part of fundamental rights and ~~only~~ restrictions only when grave or heinous crime, and chances of fleeing.



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5.

Constitution provides for inter state council under Art 263 to promote ideal of federalism and solve dispute resolution between center and state.

Interstate council facilitating resolution of disputes

i) uphold principle of federal supremacy
↳ PM head of ISC
Thus center can bring about amicable solution between the states.

ii) Resolving boundary disputes
↳ Assam - Meghalaya
↳ Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belgaon region

iii) Fiscal federalism

↳ help to put state's demand for grants and fiscal help in front of the center.

Eg: Special Category State demand by Bihar.

iv) Water disputes can also be resolved.
Eg: Godavari

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v) Help in cooperatuni, collaborative and competitive federalism

- ↳ policy discussion : SDM, Ujjwala. state subjects.
- ↳ coordination for disaster management - COVID - 19
- ↳ engagement of civil societies

Challenges

- ↳ ISC is not yet a permanent body
- ↳ meetings not held regularly
- ↳ delay in appointment and vacancy of staff.
- ↳ Infrastructural bottlenecks.
- ↳ No financial power.
 - ↳ depend on Finance Commission

Principle of harmonious construction and subsidiarity can help bring about healthy states and progressive India at 75 (NITI Aayog)

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(6)

52nd CAA added Sch X to the constitution which deals with Anti-defection to reduce the level of political defection in India

features

- disqualification of MP/MLA
 - ↳ if voluntarily gives up membership
 - ↳ votes contrary to party whip

Advantage

- ↳ stable polity
- ↳ defections prevented
- ↳ uphold democratic mandate - represent the constituency one is elected from.

Challenges

- ↳ Has not curbed defections
- ↳ MPs resign and then join different political party to become ministers

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- ↳ limit freedom of expression of legislators (Art 105) as they have to obey party whip
- ↳ Revision of disqualification by Speaker has no logical basis
 - ↳ partisan decision
 - ↳ lack expertise
 - ↳ keep decision pending
- ↳ Violate separation of power

way forward

- ↳ call of transparency by ministers (2nd ARC)
- ↳ disqualification by independent tribunal and decision taken by President on advice of EC. (Supreme Court)
- ↳ follow SC judgements in Kihoto Holohan & Ravi Nath Case

To curb political defection is the need of the hour for health functioning parliamentary democracy

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(2)

Decriminalization of Section 377 has gave rise to demands of same sex marriage on grounds of Right to privacy to chose one's partner and have a family of one's own

Arguments against same sex marriage

- destabilise institution of marriage and family
- Affect socialisation of children and social roles of mother & father
- Indian society still doesn't accept LGBTQ+ community

Countries where same sex marriage is legal
↳ Taiwan
↳ USA
↳ UK

Require socio-political sensitization

- ↳ social stigma against same sex marriage arise from stigma against LGBTQ+ community

↳ Political will is lacking in creating improvements in condition of transgenders

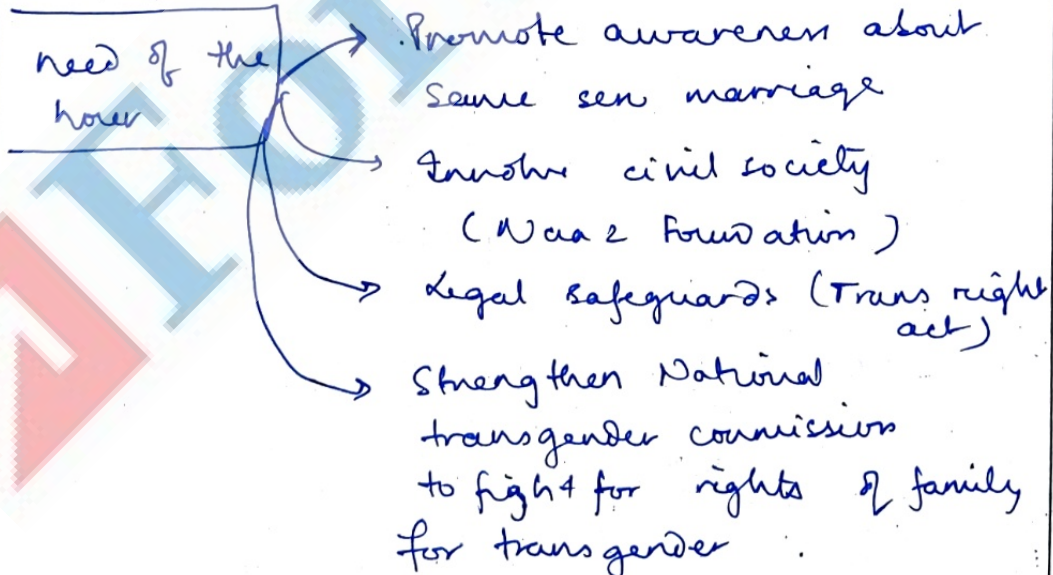
↳ SC judgement - Nayanraj vs UOI

↳ reservation for transgender
still not implemented

↳ Legal safeguards against discrimination & violence not present

↳ Access to education, health care is restricted → low human capital formation among transgenders.

↳ Inheritance rights not given & abandonment by family



There is ~~no~~ ^{no} relation between individual liberty and dignity as given in Art 21 has to be upheld and same sex marriage can be a step in right direction

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(8)

Civil services in governance ensure effective policy implementation and serve as a link between the people and the govt. (Art 312)

Relevance of lateral entry

- ↳ Bring in specialisation
 - ↳ specialist driven governance
 - Eg: Doctor as policy maker in COVID 19 improved effectiveness of policies
- ↳ Improve efficiency of governance.
 - ↳ Reduce red tapism -
- ↳ Inclusion of experts in governance
 - ↳ Improve outcome of governance
- ↳ Improve private sector participation
 - ↳ Eg: POSNA abhiyan designed with help of experts from private sector.

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v) Increase competition for bureaucrats to perform better and thus make governance more people centric.

v) Feedback Mechanism strengthened

Issues

- ↳ don't have generalist knowledge to deal with administrative matters
- ↳ may bypass certain rules and regulations to achieve results.
- ↳ may lead to crony capitalism
- ↳ politicians - corporate nexus as section is completely under political discretion

Despite challenges lateral entry can prevent fossilisation in Civil Services.

way forward

- ↳ Karmyogi portal form (iGOT)
- ↳ specialisation
- ↳ 360° review.

(a)

India - France relationship is based on mutual trust, adherence to democratic ethos and need for leadership in climate change.

Importance

- i) Economy → foreign investment & trade - exports of gems & jewellery
FDI in India, supply chain diversification
→ Energy security : Collaboration for green energy.
 - Infrastructure - for decarbonizing transport, smart cities.
 - Defence - Rafale jet
- ii) Geostrategic - engagement with EU and signing of FTA.
 - balance western powers and Russia
- iii) Geopolitical - France supports India's bid for permanent seat at UNSC

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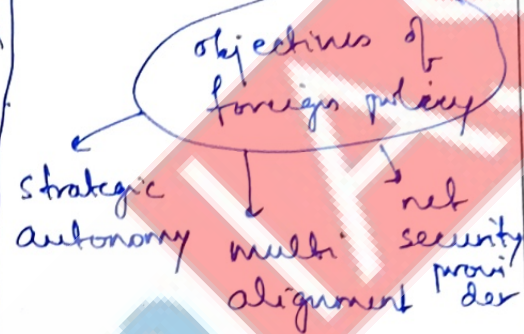
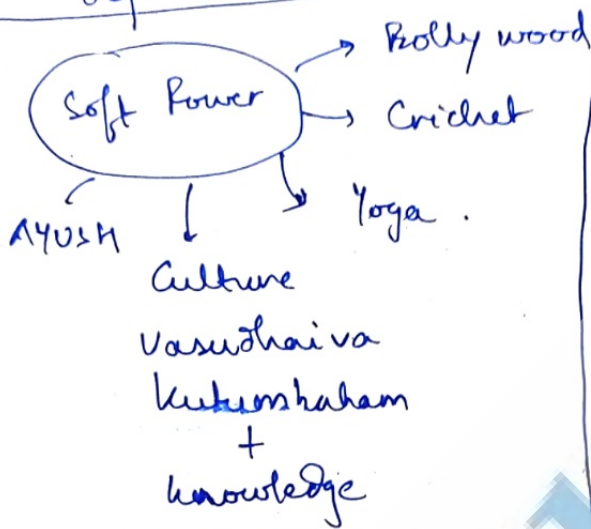
- multi lateral reforms in wto, IMF.
- ↳ People to people contact → Skilling of people and migration of skilled labour to France.
- ↳ Environment → Both fight for climate justice at UNFCCC.
 - Collaboration for environment protection
Eg: LIFE.
 - Collaboration for disaster diplomacy
Eg: ICDRI and
for solar energy - Oswoy, USA.

Limitations {
→ poor release of funds
→ project completion delay.
→ EU - FTA still not signed
→ political crisis in France
(Crises, protests, Islamophobia)

In global scenario of Russia
Ukraine war, inflation, ^{Post} COVID economy
France can be a reliable partner for
India to ensure achieve foreign policy
goals along with democratic ideals

10)

Soft power refers to resources in foreign policy like culture, sports, knowledge, to further global reach of a country and fulfil its foreign policy objectives.



Knowledge diplomacy → refers to evolving of a country as a knowledge economy and creating a diaspora based on education, talent, etc. on global forums.

⇒ Potential to further objectives of foreign policy :

- i) Help in creating economic power.
↳ knowledge economy help to harness demographic dividend.

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↳ Skilling, reskilling upskilling
create human capital
Increase economic security of the country and prevent brain drain

ii) Influence policy in foreign countries
↳ diaspora in US, UAE can help to realise foreign policy goals of India and build bilateral connections

Eg: Integration of payment ecosystems

iii) Representation in multi lateral forums
↳ Indian diaspora in leading positions at WHO, IMF, WB

WHO - chief scientist → Saunhya Swaminathan

IMF - chief economist → Gita Gopalkhan

Help in reforms, prevent domination by world powers, represent India's interest globally.

iv) Spread of Indian civilizational values
↳ Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
↳ Yoga, Ayush

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Ex: CEPA with S. Korea to send Yoga professionals into S. Korea.

- by Educational tourism → Students from Bangladesh, Nepal coming to study in India reinforce Neighborhood first policy
- by Help in multialignment & counter china
 - ↳ Capacity building through ITEC in Africa to counter debt trap diplomacy in China
 - ↳ people to people contact, for good will & soft loans

limitations

- ↳ poor skill set of individuals
- ↳ standardised / strategic depth of promoting knowledge economy absent.
- ↳ Russia - Ukraine war.
- ↳ India promises, China delivers

India is a civilizational country and civilizational ethos of knowledge and fraternity must guide foreign policy.

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11.

Art 138 provides for the appointment of SC judges by the President of India. To ensure independence of judiciary collegium system has evolved for appointment of judges into SC and HC.

1st judges case → Recommendation (advice) of President - binding on CJT for appointment.

2nd judges case → Advice of President not binding and CJT with other judges can decide on appointment process.

3rd Judges case → CJT and 4 judges of SC will decide on appointment of judges to SC and 2 other judges of HC for appointment and transfer of HC judges.

Importance of collegium system

- 1) Ensure independence of judiciary
 - ↳ judiciary free from executive influence

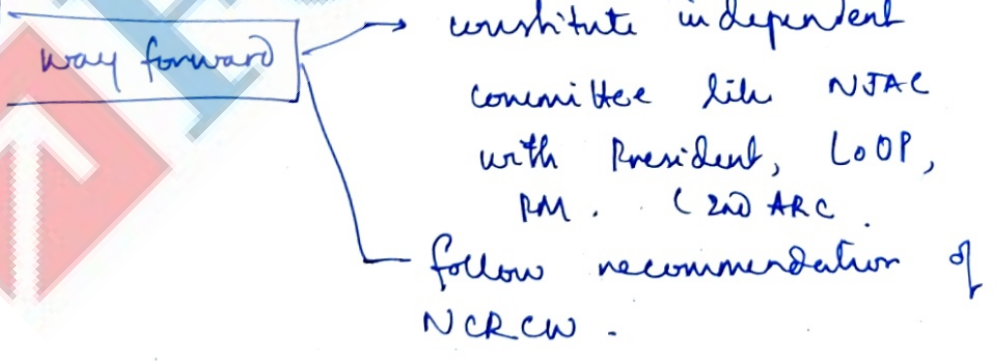
- ii) Ensure separation of powers between Judiciary, executive, legislature.
- iii) Uphold basic structure doctrine
- iv) Better protection of civil liberties as judiciary guardian of constitution
 - ↳ no partisan judgements
- v) No expectation of post retirement benefits from the executive.
- vi) Undue influence of executive in judiciary prevented
 - ↳ Justice Rao promoted as CJT bypassing other judges during emergency era.
- vii) Limit state power - > 90%. RTI cases
Govt is the litigant
SC protect right of individual and hold state accountable.

Limitations

- i) Appointment process is non-transparent
 - ↳ proceedings of collegium not known to Legislature, Executive.

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- v) Closed door affair → appointment of judge's son as judge
- v) Violate principle of checks and balances
 - ↳ judiciary reigns supreme
 - ↳ judicial overreach cannot be prevented
 - ↳ Striking down NJAC amendment as unconstitutional -
- v) May compromise with merit and performance -
- v) Delays in appointment of judges leading to delay in judicial process
 - ↳ 70000 cases pending in SC.



Judiciary is the 3rd pillar of democratic govt and must uphold principles of transparency in its operation -

(12)

Fundamental duties (Art 51A)
and DPSP are the cornerstone to ensure
India to be a welfare state. It balances
social and economic justice, rights of
~~with~~ individuals with community
responsibilities and duties.

Why they are essential despite being non-
enforceable:

↳ ① Fundamental duties

- derived from constitution of USSR
- To ensure respect for nation
- National security and integrity
- Feeling of nationalism (Flag code)
- Unity and fraternity promoted
- uphold dignity of women -
- help in diplomacy and achieving
foreign policy goals.

② DPSP

- Social and economic justice - prevent
concentration of wealth (Art 39)

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- For gender equality - Minimum wages Act
- Equal remuneration Act.
- For effective decentralisation - Art 41
↳ addition of Sch XI, XII to the constitution
- To balance fundamental rights with duties of state → provide direction to state to uphold welfare principles
Art 39(b) & (c) > Art 14, 19.
- Protection of national security, unity integrity of India - prevent regionalism
- Help to bring about environment friendly legislations and engage at global level for environment
↳ life, circular economy
↳ ISA, COP1
- Protection of vulnerable sections
↳ National Social Assistance program
↳ Mid day meal scheme
↳ uniform civil code.

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However limitations in impact

- non - enforceable.
- may hamper individual freedom for community goals.
- may result in erosion of diversity
Eg: UCC.
- overcentralization and encroachment on state subjects
Eg: Farm bills (Agriculture a state subject).
- may not take into account regional needs.
- Top down approach :- participation of stakeholders needed.
 - quality component not enforced : Eg: MDM.

way forward

- NITI Aayog - cooperation federalism
- need for amendment in 7th schedule (2nd ARC)
- bottom up approach with social audit (Meghalaya)

DPSP is the philosophy of the constitution and duties ensure the golden mean of liberty with responsibility

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13.

Constitutional punctuality refers to fulfilment of constitutional ideals through various organs of the govt (Legislature, Judiciary, Executive)

Vital Role

- Individual liberty & civic rights (FR)
 - Right to freedom
 - Right to life & privacy.
 - against exploitation
- federal principles for smooth functioning of centre and state relations - governance
- Secular principles (Sarva Dharma Samelhan)
 - upliftment of vulnerable section (Art 320, 340).
 - for free & fair elections (Art 324)
 - decentralisation to uphold principle of subsidiarity (Art 41)

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Conspicuous in absence

1) Violation of fundamental rights

- ↳ sedition - case registered against entire village during Kudamkulam protest.
- ↳ Section 66A - internet shut downs.
- ↳ Right to privacy of transgenders before decriminalisation of Sec 377.

2) Violence against religious minorities

- ↳ Sikh riots
- ↳ Meerut riots

3) Gender violence & gender discrimination

- ↳ Violence in Manipur → women of Meitei community paraded naked.

4) Judicial delays → justice delayed is justice denied

- ↳ >4cr cases pending in lower judiciary

5) Center state disputes

- ↳ over compensation cells (fiscal federalism)
- ↳ encroachment into state
 - ↳ increasing NIA area in Punjab unilaterally

iv) Disputes between states for border issues, river water sharing not resolved in timely manner.

Eg: Assam - Meghalaya.

v) Accessibility of justice is low.

↳ tribals, SC, ST don't have access to justice against bureaucratic procedures.

Eg: FRA implementation

way forward

Reforms in criminal justice system

(Malimath, Ribeiro committee recommendations)

Prakash Singh Judgement follow SC direction

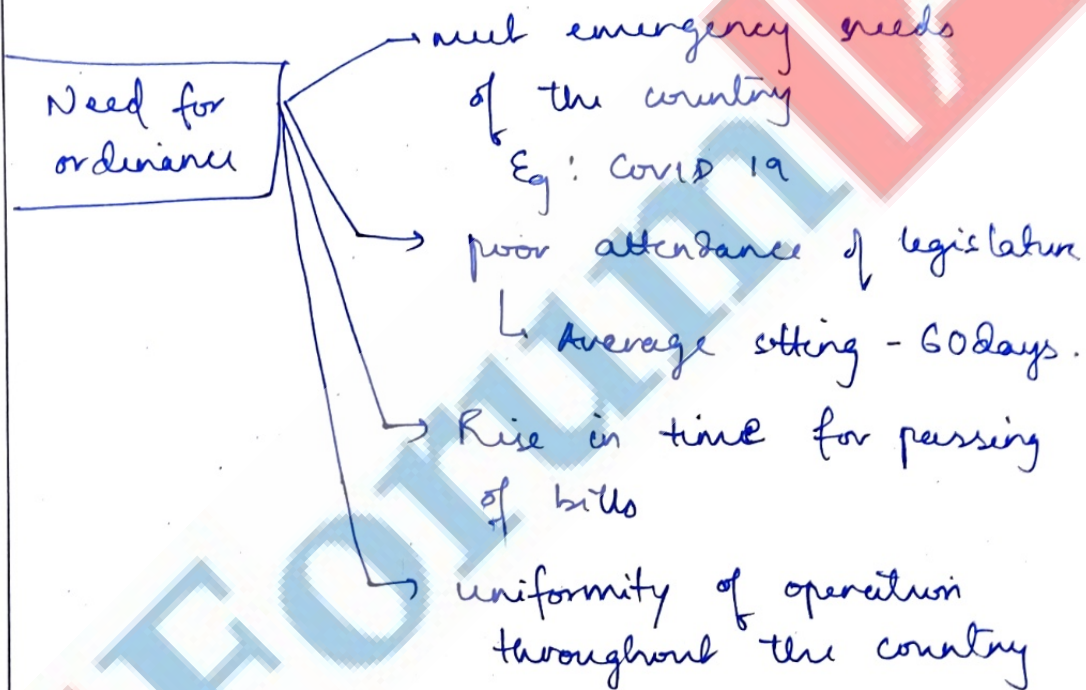
permanent ISC (2nd ARC)

Cooperative federalism (NITI Aayog)

Constitutional punctuality is the protector of democracy and must be ensured for a healthy functioning body polity.

14.

Art 123 gives power of promulgation of ordinance to President of India when the legislature is in recess. to meet certain emergency situations



However frequent promulgation of ordinance creates problem through violation of checks and balances between legislature and executive (SC judgement → Cooper Case)

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⇒ Ordinance deluting executive accountability

- y No discussion on law passed.
 - L discussion after the law is in force
- y Legislature surpassed
 - L cannot ensure financial accountability of the policy
- uy Frequent promulgation → give unlimited power to executive.
 - Bring about authoritarianism.
 - Eg: 144 ordinances promulgated by Bihar governor.
- uy Satisfaction of President cannot be questioned by legislature.
 - Eg: Farm Bills amendment through ordinance.
- y Encroachment into state subjects without any accountability.

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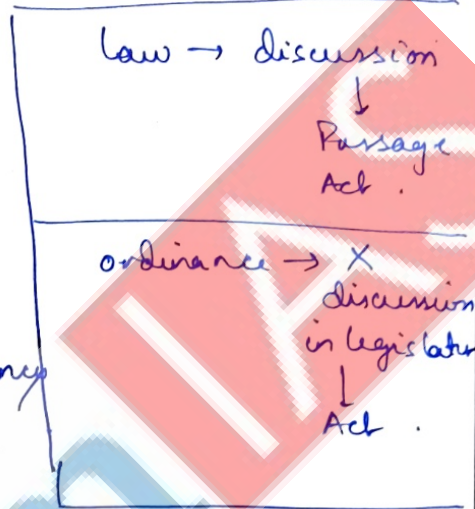
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⇒ Overlook democratic traditions

- y Consensus of states not taken into account.
Eg: Electricity bill as ordinance



- y Provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy code amended without expert recommendation, referral to parliamentary committee, public consensus

y Hamper Cooperative federalism.

y Democratic mandate violated
↳ mandate with legislature to make laws as they are representatives of people.

Way forward

- Increase sittings of Parliament (120 days - 2nd ARC)
- follow directions of SC in Cooper case, DC Washim case.

Appropriate checks and balances are required for a health functioning democracy

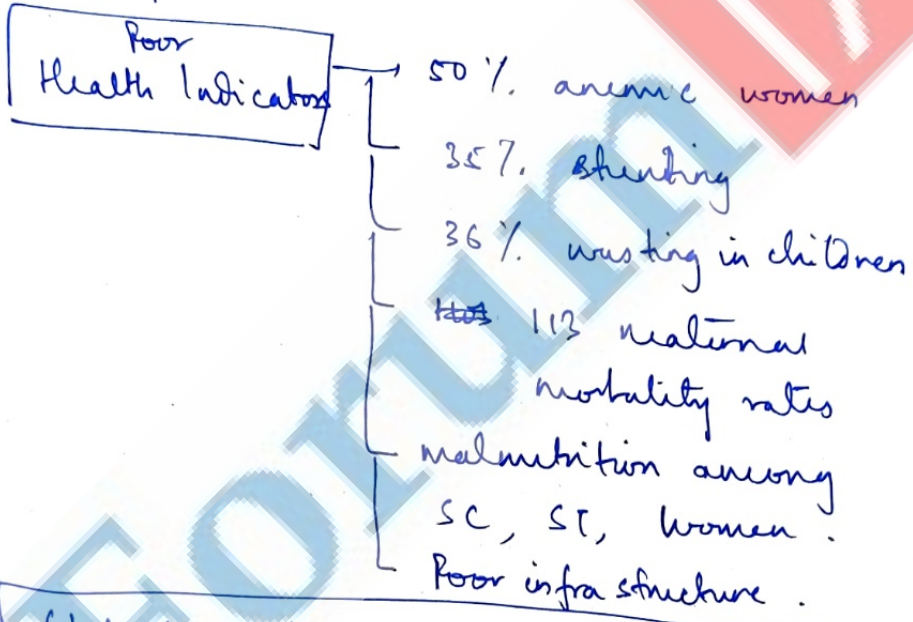
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15.

Recently Rajasthan government has passed Right to health bill recognising health as a fundamental right and state being responsible for ensuring adequate health care to citizens.



Statutory framework can ameliorate the situation

- i) Provides a rights based approach to health and a move towards universal health care (SDG - 3.8)
 - ↳ address needs of vulnerable groups - (equity + equality)

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- v) Demand driven governance where citizens are active participants in providing health care facilities
- iv) Standardization of health infrastructure
 - ↳ 80% of hospitals in tier 1, tier 2 cities → Increase access.
 - ↳ Focus on primary health care centers
 - ↳ Standardization in training of health providers - Anganwadi workers
ASHA workers
 - ↳ uniform standards for govt and private health centers
- v) Address information asymmetry in health sector
 - ↳ information about doctors
hospitals available to citizens
- v) Help in evaluation and monitoring through developing an institutional framework
- v) Fund allocation and increase in % of GDP to health sector

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Limitations

- i) fiscal burden on state for providing health care.
- ii) Quality of care may be compromised
- iii) Doctors not wanting to serve in backward areas.
- iv) Issues of equity
 - ↳ Son preference leads to less resources for women.
 - ↳ 40% SC, ST children stunted.
 - ↳ Rural areas don't have enough tertiary care hospitals
- v) Lack of focus on preventive health and more focus on curative health

best practices

- Mohalla clinics
 - ↳ Delhi
- Mobilvans
 - ↳ Brazil

way forward

- ↳ increase public spending to 2.5% of GDP (Srinath Reddy Committee)
- ↳ community health care (Kerala)

India must uphold Alma Ata declaration and SDG 3.8 for human capital formation and reaping demographic dividend.

16.

Recently, National education Policy has shifted focus of education towards digital education through Digital open Universities, SWAYAM to increase access and equity in education.

Digital intervention in education
- A progressive step.

- i) **Access** →
- Increase reach of quality education to rural areas
Eg: SWAYAM, PM - eVIDYA.
 - Create personalized and customized education plan depending upon mental capabilities of students
 - Easy entry and exit options through National Credit frame work enable life long learning
 - Access to women who cannot travel for higher education
 - Access to tribal areas which are geographically isolated

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→ Improve learning outcomes through access to local language content

a) Equity

help to dilute Caste barrier in education

vocational education can help in shifting of manual scavengers for alternate career options.

help to give standardized education across religion:

Eg: Certificate of Madras not recognised in most cases for employment.

b) Excellence

help to innovate pedagogy of education

improve excellence of teachers through training

Eg: PM-DISHA.

Digital infrastructure in schools.

c) Economic - Improve employability through skilling (15% Skilled)

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Limitations

i) Digital divide → 67% internet penetration in urban areas
33% in rural areas

→ only 29% women are internet users.

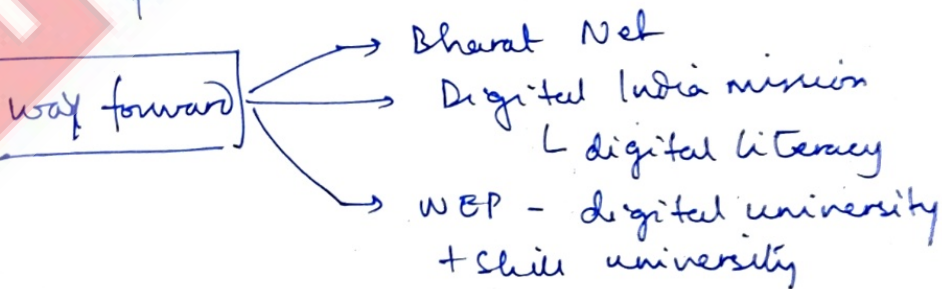
→ widen divide between rich & poor who have unequal access to resources

ii) Lack of digital infrastructure - high speed internet, fibre optics.

iii) Issues of cyber security and data theft.

iv) Quality of education may be compromised → no hands on training
↳ development of social bond affected

v) Acceptability of digital certificates questionable



India must improve digital education access to become \$1 trillion digital democracy by 2030.

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(17)

Electoral bonds are financial instruments which help citizen in contributing money to political parties.

Importance of electoral bonds

- y Curb black money and funding of elections through this money.
- y Curb counterfeit currency which is a national & economic security risk.
- uy Anonymity of electoral bonds helps in free & fair democracy as names of corporation & citizen not revealed
 - ↳ prevent harassment by political parties.
 - ↳ prevent partisan decision making once in power.

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v) Legal channel for corporates to participate in election funding

w) Increase equity - electoral bonds
Can start from Rs 1000

L Increase participation in election process by common

v) Reduce ^{citizens} criminalization

Limitations

1) APR - 9.7%, electoral bond is of denomination 10 lakh to 1 crore.

L show common citizens not participating
mostly corporate funding

v) Anonymity encourage shell companies to contribute to election funding

w) No limit on corporate funding

L lead to corporate - politician nexus. (Vohra Committee)

v) FERA amendment for electoral bonds
might create space for foreign

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attempts to influence Indian elections

Majority of electoral bonds goes for ruling party

↳ Create inequality in election funding process - smaller parties have no means of campaigning

way forward

→ create regulatory checks -

→ state funding of election (Indrajit Gupta Committee)

→ amendment to laws to ensure transparency (RTI)

Free and fair election is sine - qua non for healthy functioning democracy.

(2)

India has second largest base of internet users. and smartphone users. Use of ICT tools for welfare programs has become imperative in the age of e-governance.

Need for e-governance

- y Data driven governance
 - ↳ health data during COVID 19 help to identify COVID hotspots distribution of oxygen tanks.
- y Improve outcomes of schemes
 - ↳ e-FMS in MGNREGS improved beneficiary inclusion and reduced exclusion error
 - ↳ JAM trinity (Jan Dhan - Aadhaar - mobile) has helped in financial inclusion

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iii) Increase geographical access of welfare schemes.

↳ Rural areas better served

Eg: Ujjwala Yojana.

Give it up campaign

for LPG subsidy.

Can help to improve connectivity in North East.

Eg: PM - Meline - awareness generation through digital media.

iv) Improve access for vulnerable groups.

↳ Eg: BBWP for women.

PM Matru Vandana Yojana

↳ Direct benefit transfer.

Eg: Digital education - SWAYAM.

Eg: E Courts - access to legal services.

National health mission

↳ digital ID + health stack.

v) Effective decentralization and bottom up approach.

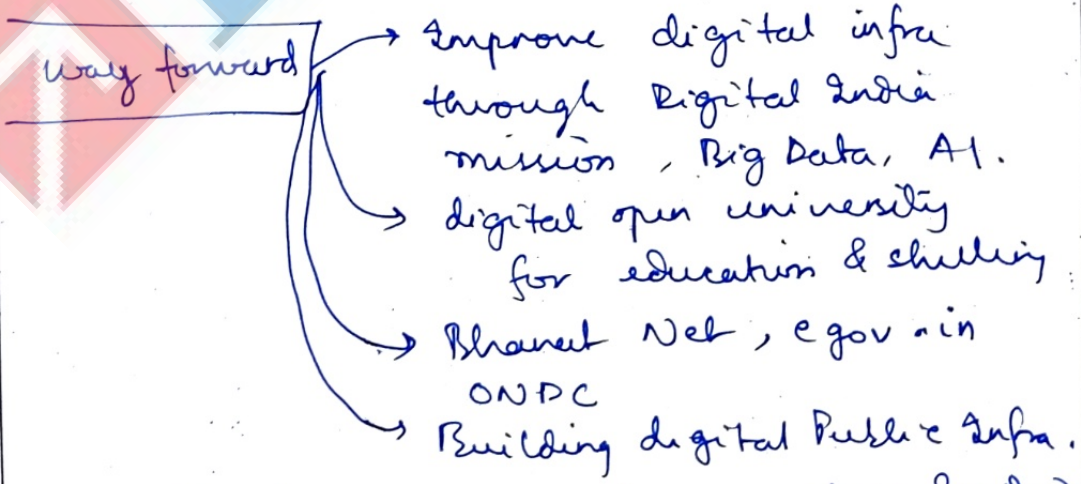
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SWAMITVA for land reforms at panchayati raj levels.

SHGs and APOs using portals for selling their products

However Limitations like:

- digital divide between rural & urban areas (33% internet penetration in rural areas)
- uncoordinated nature of data
↳ data spread across diff platforms and ministries
- Lack of digital infrastructure and skilled manpower in government
- Lack of digital literacy (27% digitally literate)



To harness our demographic dividend and uphold welfare principles digital economy is need of the hour

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→ need for multi alignment

↳ provide space for engagement
between Russia - Ukraine
to solve the war through
deliberations

engagement between west Asia
and central asia

(UAE, Saudi Arabia
Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia)

→ Prevent hegemony of western powers.

(USA, EU) but also collaborate

with them for climate change (green

climate fund, green economy,

decarbonization), science, defence.

→ Leadership for environment

↳ Life mission, circular economy

(International solar alliance)

(ii) Voice of global south

→ Economic needs of global south

kept in prominence - BRICS

IBSA.

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- Reforms in multi lateral organisations like UNSC, WTO to represent global south (Brazil, Latin America, India, Africa)
- Cooperation at government to government level and govt to corporate level among countries of global south.
- Eg: - Asia Africa growth Corridor
- Capacity building and training of African nationals.
- Contribution to NAF.
- Integrate culture, connectivity, cooperation and humanitarian assistance in South. Eg - Operation Varaha.
- Mausam project.
- South Asia Satellite & universality
- Thus increase bargaining power of global south.

(20)

Cold war between USA and China with tariff wars and sanction on Chinese companies have created global implications and affect India's aspiration in Indopacific & transatlantic in positive as well as negative ways.

Positive Impacts for India

y Cold war between USA - China

↳ slow down in China - opportunity for India to emerge as a manufacturing giant

y Potential for semi conductor manufacturing

as companies are looking to diversify supply chain

w) slowdown in economic growth

↳ Inward focus of China

↳ lack of focus on BRI and CPEC and border skirmishes

This will pressure India's sovereignty

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- v) opportunity for multi alignment with USA, Russia, west Asia
- v) Increased role in Indo Pacific and Indian ocean region for net security provider.

Eg. SLINGA

QUAD

Malabar exercise

Achieve goal of free and open Indo Pacific and expansion to transatlantic

- v) Engagement with European Union (transatlantic partnership) as they look to diversify markets for FDI, FDI.
- EU - 2nd largest FDI inflow into India.

Negative impacts

- y) Import reliance on china
- ↳ 70% solar panels from china

↳ 70% API for pharmaceuticals imported from china.

Sanctions on china have negative impact on domestic industry.

(Inverted duty structure)

↳ Increase competition for MSMEs by global players - might destroy homegrown small companies

↳ Energy security → semiconductor require rare metals - imported from china

(for lithium ion battery solar panels)

↳ Militarisation of Indo Pacific & AUKUS, QUAD.

and proliferation of nuclear power.

way forward

→ need to balance China & USA for economic growth

→ Free open in china rule based Indopacific

Thus India's backyard and extended neighborhood require stability and there is potential for growth in this global scenario.