

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RIJU SHRIVASTAVA	ENGLISH MEDIUM	
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091998	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	06-09-2023

*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/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6PM	
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 आधार 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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 seek 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.

Q.1) Basic structure doctrine has prevented 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, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत, संविधान का सृजन, ने संसद को संविधान का स्वामी बनने से रोक दिया है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Basic Structure Doctrine has evolved in Keshavnanda Bharti Case in 1976 which says that Parliament cannot amend certain features of constitution, which are its core i.e. basic structure

Prevented Parliament from becoming Master

1) ensures principles of secularism, federalism etc.
 (eg) S.R. Bommai Case

2) checks arbitrary abuse of power by constitutional post.
 (eg) Indira Gandhi - Raj Narain case

3) reminds government of its agenda and welfare state responsibilities

eg - Minerva Mills case,

4) maintains separation of power and systems of check and balance.

eg - Golaknath case, and putting subjects under 9th schedule.

Limitations

1) judicial supremacy as 'basic structure' not defined.

2) checks and balances disturbed as no effective check on judiciary.

eg:- NJAC quashed as against basic structure.

But, on the whole Basic structure is the bedrock of constitutionalism in India - Justice Chandrachud

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroots level?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to 11GSR, Self Help Groups are informal organisation of people who come together to fulfill their collective socio-economic goals.
There are nearly 12 lakh SHGs in India with 90% women members

SHG : CONDUIT OF WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT

① economic development

- ↳ cash in hand.
- ↳ local products manufacturing. (eg)
 - ↳ masks
 - ↳ bangles
- ↳ skill upgradation eg- UTRAS

② social development

- ↳ greater say in households
- ↳ greater respect and power of decision making.

③ psychological development

↳ instills 'sense of confidence and empowerment'

④ political development

↳ raises 'issues' and mobilise others.

eg - SEWA, Disha Papad etc

Best Practice
AASHA SHG for PPE kit development in COVID.

Limitation of SHG

① Funds

↳ account books not maintained
↳ limited capital mobilisation

② Function → 'scaling' not done.

↳ no regular meeting
↳ patriarchy → domination by husband.

③ Functionaries

↳ lack of digital education
↳ unaware about schemes.

"Need is to make Self Help Groups realise its potential to become Nation Help Groups" → Hon'ble P.M.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

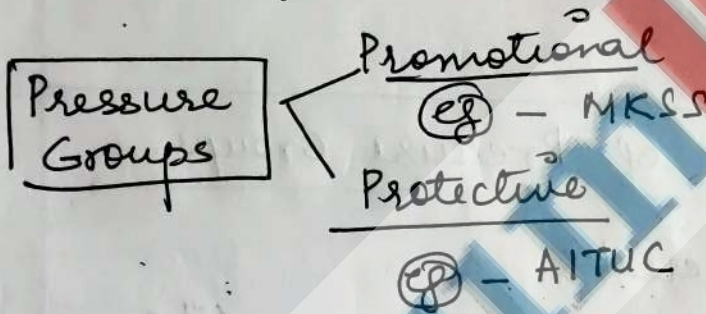
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) The power 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, 150 words)

दबाव समूहों की शक्ति उनके आकार या विस्तृत संगठन में नहीं, बल्कि जनता की राय जुटाने और स्थायी परिवर्तन लाने की उनकी क्षमता में निहित है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए कि अनौपचारिक दबाव समूह सार्वजनिक नीति को कैसे आकार देते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pressure groups are organisational structure which influences power authorities for their interests.



Pressure Groups Shaping Public Policy

- 1) by bringing up relevant concerns and issues.
 - eg - workers issues raised by Trade Union.
- 2) By checking on government

functioning.

eg - During coal gate, common wealth scam.

3) By raising rights of vulnerable section.

eg) Maydoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in RTI case.

Limitation of Pressure Groups.

1) Vested interests.

2) may use unethical means like - backdoor funding, strikes etc.

3) absence of regulation and organisation.

Pressure Groups must be work as 5th pillar of Democracy by giving voice to voiceless in policy making.

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle that upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual's liberty and dignity. Explain the statement with the help of various judicial pronouncements.

(10 marks, 150 words)

'जेल नहीं जमानत' वह प्रमुख सिद्धांत है जो व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के पवित्र विचारों को कायम रखता है। विभिन्न केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian justice system works on Inquisitorial rather than Adversarial system which presumes Innocent until proven guilty. [Baba Ramchand case]

Upholding ideals of liberty & dignity

1) Right to be heard given.

2) Individual is given adequate chance to represent oneself

↳ Art 22 - rights under detention

3) Ensuring reformatory justice as 'guilty until innocent proven'

could be difficult for people with little resources.

4) Adequate free legal aid is also provided - Art 39 A.

However, there are certain

Challenges -

1) Overburdening of jail with undertrial ~ 4 lakh in Indian prison.

2) Malimath committee highlights poor living condition in jail in pre detention trial times

(eg) - Tihar jail before reforms by Kiran Bedi.

Therefore as pronounced in Hussainara Khatur case, rights of undertrial have to be ensured.

Feedback
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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) 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, 150 words)

विवाद समाधान सहकारी संघवाद का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। अंतरराज्यीय परिषद भारत में राज्यों से संबंधित विवादों के समाधान को कैसे सुविधाजनक बनाती है और इस प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inter State Council is a constitutional body constituted under Art 263 of constitution to ensure harmonious centre-state relations & state-state relations.

ISC: Facilitating Disputes

1) common platform for states to present their demands.

→ enhancing collaborative } Federalism
 competitive }
 co-operative }

⊖ - Delhi ranking.

2) Suggesting measures and recommendations to balance different interest.

Ⓞ suggestion of special status states, ~~SELTA~~

Challenges

- ① Recommendations not mandatory to enforce.
- ② Erratic and irregular meeting
Ⓞ suspension for 10 years since 2006.
- ③ No accountability mechanism
↳ constitutional punctuality not followed.

Way Ahead → make recommendations and meeting mandatory [2nd ARC]

strengthening code for CMs and governors to regularly attend meeting.

ISC provides the string to necklace of pearls of states

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Anti-defection law has failed to address and resolve the evil of political defection satisfactorily. Discuss various issues surrounding the Anti-defection law and recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून राजनीतिक दल-बदल की बुराई को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने और हल करने में विफल रहा है। दल-बदल विरोधी कानून से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti Defection law ~~is~~ has been introduced through 52nd Amendment Act in 10th Schedule of Indian constitution

Significance

prevent 'political football'

to stop the era of 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'

to check on buying and selling of candidates

anti Issues of Defection law

1) Discretionary Role of Speaker as highlighted in K.M. Singh Vs State of Meghalaya

2) punishes retail defection but promotes wholesale defection (2/3 split)

3) no time limit for speaker to decide on case
eg - Maharashtra, Karnataka

4) Prevents freedom of Expression and intra party democracy

Corrective Measures

① Neutrality of speaker ensured.
↓
Speaker model: UK

③ check on pre poll alliances also

② Kihoto Holkar case
check on wholesale defection also

Therefore, Anti Defection Law is right in spirit but needs little reforms in substance for political progress.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Write any
ca. इस
लेख)

Q.7) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar 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, 150 words)

नवतेज सिंह जीहर मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना अभी भी आधा अधूरा काम है. खासकर LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के सामने आने वाले मुद्दों के बारे में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संवेदनशीलता के बिना। समलैंगिक विवाह पर चल रही बहस के आलोक में सविस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sec 377 of IPC has been struck
down in Navtej Singh Jauhar
Case. which de-criminalised LGBTQ.
However, more needs to be done.

HALF DONE TASK : CALL FOR SAME
SEX MARRIAGE

1) Right to marriage as fundamental
right not recognised for LGBTQ.

2) Right to dignity and life
(Art 21) also not realised as
choosing companion is an essential
element.

3) Many associated social
security benefits

like insurance etc given for married couples and families only.

4) Stigmatisation and stereotypes still exist and further marginalise.

eg - Badhai Do movie describing lavender marriage.

5) Economic opportunities still not in line as reservation cell is unheard eg - only 1 LGBTQ civil servant till now - Aishwarya!

Therefore, the need is of societal attitude to change so that there could be justice

at the end of Rainbow: Legal

and Institutional measures have to accompany.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Assess the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in making the governance structure more effective, efficient, and people oriented. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन संरचना को अधिक प्रभावी, कुशल और जनोन्मुख बनाने में सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lateral entry is the process by which domain experts are given top bureaucratic positions for some years to reap their expertise dividends.

Lateral Entry: Making governance structure more effective, efficient people oriented

1) Bringing in research and domain knowledge for specific and emerging issues.

(eg) - AI.

2) Making 'best of the both worlds' by private-public participation.

3) No fixed tenure so ongoing accountability and performance pressure

4) More in touch with ground realities of subject matter.

Challenges as pointed by Critics

1) Career Diplomats have pointed out that experience holds more value than knowledge in implementation.

2) Not in line with organisational hierarchy and creating resentment among regular recruits.

Therefore, Lateral Entry has been accompanied with Mission Karmayogi to strengthen steel frame of India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Built upon common democratic 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, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध भू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the celebration of 25 years of diplomatic relationship, Indo-France synergy holds a lot of to offer.

Indo-France ties : Hope in uncertainty

1) Rise of multilateralism.

↳ from bipolar to multipolar world.

↳ countering Russia-US-China simultaneously.

2) Defence partnership

↳ Rafale deal

↳ VARUNA, GARUD etc. defence exercise

3) Recognition of Civil Nuclear Deal.

↳ energy security.

4) Environmental concerns

↳ founding fathers of ISA, CDRI.

5) Knowledge Economy and Blue Economy promotion

Challenges to Indo France ties

↓
Russia - Ukraine crisis and India's strategic silence.

↓
China's hegemonic tendencies

↓
THE CHINA FACTOR.

↓
Non inclusion of France in i2U2 and its resentment.

India should leverage the diplomatic capital of time tested relationship with France and become Vishwaguru through democratic dividend.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "Knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Knowledge Diplomacy refers to use of Education, research, innovation and technology for furthering objectives of national foreign policy

Knowledge Diplomacy : Objectives of foreign policy

① Economic security

- ↳ investment in research for more creation of jobs. (eg) G20 3m⁺ jobs.
- ↳ raising tourism (eg) - Medical tourism of India.

② Environmental (Eco friendly) Energy Security

- ↳ boost to domestic production.
- ↳ Green Energy (eg) - ISA.

③ Enhancing Cultural Connect

- ↳ P2P ties (eg) - sister state Kyoto - Varanasi.
- ↳ Track 1.5 and Track 2 diplomacy along with Track 1

(eg) - Raisina Dialogue.

④ Promoting soft power and strengthening hard power.

(eg) - defence research capabilities to be strengthened

↳ support from Israel.

(eg) - Promotion of Yoga in world.

⑤ Educational Diplomacy providing platform (eg) - Foreign universities to open in India.

Knowledge Diplomacy has potential to harness the potential of Comprehensive National Power for India

Feedback
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	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Referring to the case laws through which the collegium system in India evolved, critically assess its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन केस कानूनों का उल्लेख करते हुए जिनके माध्यम से भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली विकसित हुई, इसकी कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Collegium system refers to the structure and organisation of appointment and transfer of judges in higher judiciary (SC, HC) in India.

CASE LAWS OF EVOLUTION

1st judges case

↳ Only CJI to be consulted
↳ Recommendation of CJI not so mandatory.

2nd Judges case

↳ CJI along with 2 other judges to be consulted

Consultation does not mean concurrence.

3rd Judges case

CJI along with 4 other judges to be consulted

4th Judges case

appointment of NJAC (quashed down by 99th Amendment Act)

Significance of its functioning

- 1) maintains judicial independence without interference of other two organs.
- 2) merit system promoted without government interference.
- 3) conflict of interest avoided

as through executive / government involvement i.e. in NJAC
 eg - state is the biggest litigant in ~ 70% cases.

Loopholes in functioning

- 1) opacity in recruitment
 ↳ favouritism may prevail.
- 2) Arbitrary transfer and decision
 eg - Transfer of CJ of Tamil Nadu HC to Manipur and her resignation
- 3) Uncle Judge syndrome and nepotism.

Therefore transparency and open system of recruitment through All India judicial service (Art 312)

can ensure justice quotient
 - Justice Venkataswaliah

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

मौलिक कर्तव्यों और राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों की गैर-प्रवर्तनीय प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मानदंडों में उनके प्रभाव की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fundamental Duties (Art 51A)
and DPSP (Art 36-51) are the non enforceable quintessential bedrock of Indian constitution.



Impact in socio-political norms

1) guidelines for state to make policy. - DPSP

eg - Art 37: welfare state - vulnerable section to be catered to

2) guidelines for citizens to conduct themselves

eg - national consciousness & symbols to be respected - National Anthem case

3) economic justice

- living wage. (Art 42)

- working condition to be favourable (Art 39)
↳ maternity benefit.

4) liberal principles.

↳ of preserving culture, heritage (eg) (Art 49) & conserving environment (Art 48)

5) Preamble values of equality, fraternity.

→ Art 51A.

Limitation of the impact

1) not enforceable so actionable outcomes difficult to assess.

2) consensus development is missing (eg) - Art 44 of Uniform Civil Code.

3) Implementation bottlenecks in implementation of living wage (eg) (Universal Basic Income as recommended by Economic Survey).

4) might not keep in line with modern times (eg) - absolute ban on alcohol (Art 48)

Therefore, "duties and DPSP have to work as constitutional lampost in policy formulation and execution" - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Despite its vital role for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

राजनीतिक निकाय के सुचारु कामकाज में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बावजूद, संवैधानिक समय की पावटी इसकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण स्पष्ट बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The term 'Constitutional Punctuality' refers to time bound functioning of constitutional structures and positions.

VITAL ROLE IN SMOOTH FUNCTIONING OF BODY POLITIC

1. ensure timely policy formulation

eg:- governor timely referring bill for President's approval.

2. ensure timely policy implementation

eg:- veto of President if fixed with time limit.

3 ensure timely decision making and justice.

(eg) in case of speaker in defection cases.

CHALLENGES : CONSPICUOUS BY ITS ABSENCE

1) No time limit or frequency in which constitutional bodies to conduct meetings.

(eg) Parliamentary committees.
Inter state, zonal councils.

2) Arbitrary use of power, Partisan approach

(eg) speaker in defection cases in Maharashtra, Karnataka etc.

3) Delay in passing of bills and welfare reforms.

⊙ unnecessary sitting on bills by President and Governor (eg PEPSCO bill) - Giani Rail Singh

WAY AHEAD

A ϕ **TIMED** approach is required.

⊙ Time between meetings and decision to be taken to be fixed.

⊙ Inter institutional check & balance (eg - tribunal for defection)

⊙ Multi member bodies to ensure faster work completion (eg - ECI).

⊙ Ensure reward and punishment for time bound decisions

⊙ Defection cases to be tried in 6 months (M.C. Singh vs State of Meghalaya)

⊙ Hence, constitutional alarm is also required to prevent long delays. (2nd ARC)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Frequent reliance on the 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, 250 words)

सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति पर बार-बार निर्भरता न केवल संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कार्यकारी जवाबदेही के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि आम सहमति बनाने की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं को भी नजरअंदाज करती है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinance making power is the legislative power of the executive mentioned under Art 123 and 213 of the constitution.

Basic Accountability Diluted

1) By passing of legislature.

↳ Legislature represents 'will of people' and is 'responsible to people'

2) May pass ordinances continuously without putting it up for scrutiny. @-NCTA Act Delhi.

71 Write only
Area - 20
7 लिखें)

3) Frequent passing of ordinance
erodes law making power of
legislature. Power of executive > Right of
Legislature

eg) Mining Act in Madhya Pradesh.

Overlooks Democratic Consensus
Building

1) does not undergo parliamentary
debates or expertise of parliamentary
committees.

eg) - Aadhar Act in beginning.

2) Views of opposition parties
sidelined → may promote
majoritarianism.

eg) - CVC, CBI Act.

3) Abuse of power by the Executive in changing institutional structures without consensus.

A check on ordinances: Way Ahead

1) Upper limit on no. of times an ordinance could be passed.

2) Restrict use in exigencies only and a written explanation of reason and nature of exigency.

As Sarkaria commission recommended ordinance making power should be sparingly used in rare case - exception not a norm

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) The critical reason 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, 250 words)

भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Right to healthy and decent living condition comes under Right to life (Art 21). According to DPSP Art 47, a welfare state should also ensure healthy living conditions for its citizen.

REASON FOR POOR PUBLIC HEALTH INDICATORS

- 1) low public expenditure on health
↳ only 2.1% of GDP.
- 2) high out of pocket expenses (70%) due to missing middle

in insurance coverage (NFHS 5)

(3) poor infrastructure

human

doctors:
patient
ratio.

physical

hospital beds
5 patients / bed.

IMR	32/1000
MMR	93/100000
stunting	35.5%
Anaemia	67% child
Life Expectancy	74
Health indicators - NFHS 5	

(4) less focus on
AYUSH

Need for STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

1) ensure effective service delivery
⊗ success of AYUSHMAN BHARAT

2) will make feedback and
citizen grievance redressal
easier.

⊗ Health Tribunal.

3) for guidelines for implementation

eg - Right to Health Act.

4) reduce regional disparities
 ↳ eg - between North and south
 - public and private

MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE: AMELIORATE

ONE **HEALTH** approach

Ⓜ Harmonisation of various schemes and laws

ⓔ Effective Health delivery at doorstep

Ⓜ Affordability, Accessibility, Availability to be ensured.

Ⓛ Leveraging medical tourism

Ⓜ Training of AYUSH doctors & courses.

Ⓜ Holistic approach with WASH and POSHAN Ⓜ

This will ensure SDG3,6 to be implemented in letter and spirit.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी सीमाएँ भी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Right to Education under Art 21A
has been granted as Fundamental
Right in Part II of the Constitution.

Digital interventions have
changed the educational
landscape.

PROGRESSIVE STEP :

DIGITAL EDUCATION

1) easy access to resources

↳ eg:- open school.

↓
MOOC courses.

2) high quality information and
learning from experts at a
click.

eg:- SWAYAM Prabha Portal.

3) Doubt clearing and instant feedback through remote learning

eg :- Youtube tutors .

4) international courses through Knowledge Economy eg:- COURSEERA

Limitations of Digital Education

1) Digital divide.

↳ Only 70% have access to internet

2) Gender divide.

↳ Only 50% women have access to smart phone.

↳ further aggravated by class divide

↳ eg:- suicide by LSR student as could not afford smart phone.

3) Urban - rural divide,

↳ Even in urban areas only 50% have access to digital education

4) Digital illiteracy to an extent of 90%.

5) Digital education restricts holistic development as sports, YOGA neglected.

6) Teachers' training not apt to digitally educate. if Teachers don't know how to use smartboard [ASER study]

Therefore RTE has to be translated into Right to Learn for Sikshit and Viksit Bharat

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावी बॉन्ड को एक ऐसे सुधार के रूप में लाया गया था, जिसका इरादा उच्च था, लेकिन यह कमतर साबित हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral bonds are instruments by which citizens or body incorporate in India could donate to national registered political parties through SBI.

↳ denomination of Rs 1000, 10,000, 1 Lakh, 10 lakh...

HIGH ON INTENT

1) Anonymity of the donor maintained.

↳ providing freedom without fear or favour

2) Intent of bringing transparency to election funding mechanism.

3) Check on black money as funding through formal channels and in records.
eg- only through SBI

LOW ON SUBSTANCE

1) regional or state parties cannot be funded -

2) became a source of round tripping of black money.

3) Asymmetrical as regulated through SBI - Government has an upper hand.

According to ADR, nearly 70% of the funding was for the ruling party.

4) Politico-Industrial nexus could develop where favours are returned to funding industrialists.
↳ corrupt nexus.

5) Electoral Bonds could also emerge as safe tax havens for parking money.

Therefore, the need of the hour is to bring transparency in Electoral Bonds and also to consider State funding of Elections according to S.Y. Qureshi [ex CEC]

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Data is the new oil'. With the data revolution changing Bharat to India, smart phone has created a m-governance era.

Necessary use of digital tools in welfare programmes

1) in getting public opinion for POLICY FORMULATION

eg:- mygov portal
NAMO app.

2) in effective public service delivery

eg- online registration of LPG PAHAL

UPI etc for bill payments.

3) for welfare measures in
education, health

☉ - SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA,
Aarogya Setu App.

4) for grievance redressal and
feedback.

☉ - PRACATI, PENCIL

5) for online clearances and
data security.

☉ - digiLocker
☉ - KOYLA app.

Limitations of Data Revolution

1) Digital illiteracy

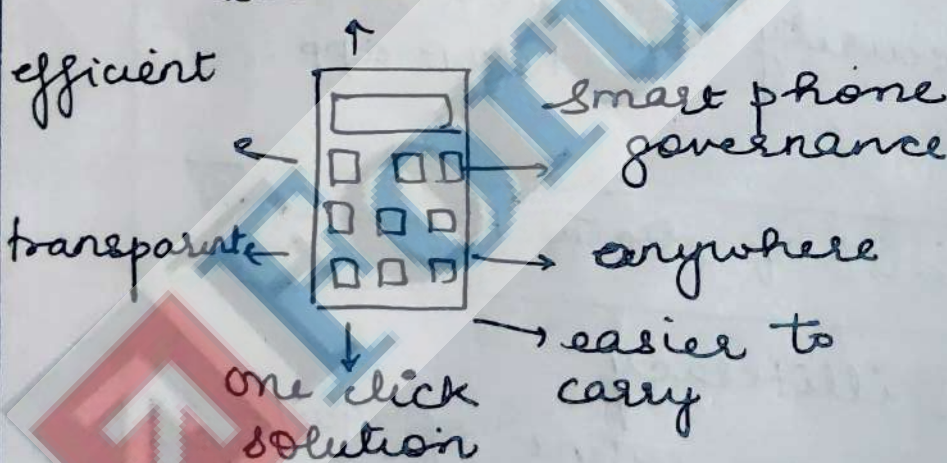
↳ to the extent of 90%.

2) Privacy concerns and data
regulation

⊙ - PDPB to be implemented.

3) Financial illiteracy also hampers digitisation of welfare programmes.

4) Resource crunch in terms of
 → physical infra (Smartphone - only 50% have)
 → social capital - DIGITAL SARTHIS lacking.



Therefore need is to move towards Digital governance (Sam Pitroda committee)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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F & R			

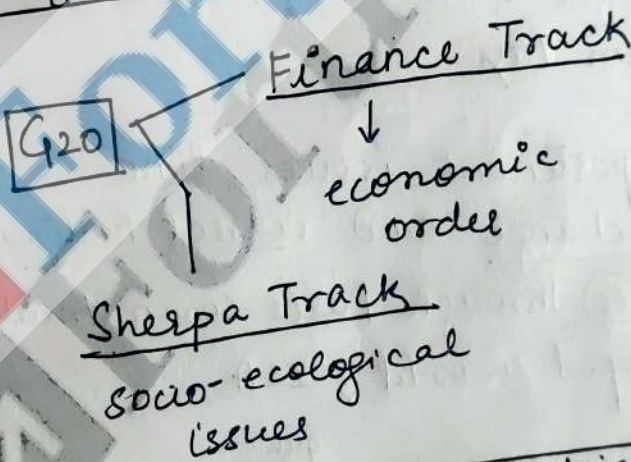
Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India's quest for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिम्ब है, जहाँ विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With the theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, India's presidency of G20 is a win-win situation for becoming voice of global south and choice of the globe as Vishwaguru



INDIA : Quest for polycentric world with voice of Global South

1) Strong swinging power to
balance various interests
(eg) - African interest on developm^{ent}
vs European interest on climate justice.

2) become voice to Echo against
global evils of corruption,
terrorism, money laundering.
(eg) - India's initiative in Finance
Track for FATF and Global
minimum tax

3) Raise pertinent issues like
climate change and correct historical
wrongs - (eg) through Paris commitments
by developed world, ISA.

4) check on China's checkbook
diplomacy through promoting
multilateralism and rule based world
order

Limitations

- 1) Emergence of cold war between china - us, with china not participating
- 2) geopolitical flux with Russia - Ukraine crises and hegemonic strife of china.
- 3) Rise of unilateral and divergence to local issues than global issues.

India could play its strategic cards and balance between North-south and USA-china to emerge as Comprehensive Global Power → Dr. Jaishankar.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.20) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Sahasini Haider
the emerging cold war between
U.S.A and China leaves India
with a global vacuum to capture.

LONG SHADOW ON INDIA'S strategic
interest : Pacific to Atlantic.

ASIA

- ↳ withdrawing of India from RCEP
- ↳ China's influence in BRICS + 6 by bringing Argentina, UAE etc.
- ↳ further domination of China in SCO.

AFRICA

↳ China's debt trap diplomacy restricting economic space for India.

→ USA's new colonialism on
Strategic critical minerals eg - diamond
triangle.

EUROPE

→ With USA on side of NATO,
ideological solidarity between
West Europe and U.S.A.

↳ criticism of India's silence
on Ukraine
crises.

→ Restricted scope for one Europe
strategy rather focus on individual
nation like France - dehyphenation

AMERICAS

→ iCET to be developed.

→ 'Knowledge Economy' potential

→ Defence Divergences to be resolved
eg - Lemorek

At, the same time
opportunity for India is

immense to capitalise on cold
power :-

- 1) through China + 1 strategy
- 2) Building supply chain resilience through SCRI.
- 3) Reach for global markets - use diamond necklace strategy over china's string of pearls
- 4) Efficient mobilisation through minilaterals like AIIB etc.
- 5) Become the voice of South and leader of Asia through strategic silence and IDEAS Initiative.

It is time for India to reap the cold war dividend and become 'Global Superpower'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

S	G	A	P
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

Outcomes

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice..