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Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SALONI CHHABRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	AUG 23, 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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के 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 :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the 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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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

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

(B.1)

Basic structure doctrine is a judicial innovation that was introduced in Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973.

Basic structure ) → Inviolable Basic structure  
 ) → Evolving definition  
 ) → Unwritten and unspecified

Prevents Parliament from becoming  
Master of the Constitution

① Upholds Separation of Power

↳ NJAC Case → Ruled out 99<sup>th</sup> CAA as being violative

② Upholds federal order of the Constitution against Parliamentary sovereignty

↳ (eg) Bommai Case → Federalism is part of Basic Structure

③ Secures minority rights in true spirit

↳ (eg) Tablighi Jamaat Case

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4) Source soul of the Constitution - Article 32 and Article 21

↳ (a) Importance of Judicial Review ↳ Kiloto Hollahan Case

5) Maintain a fine balance between fundamental rights & DPSPs  
↳ (a) Minerva Mills (1980) - Bedrock of Balance

6) Widens the spirit of justice envisaged by Constitution makers  
(a) Maneka Gandhi Case ↳ Due Process of Law

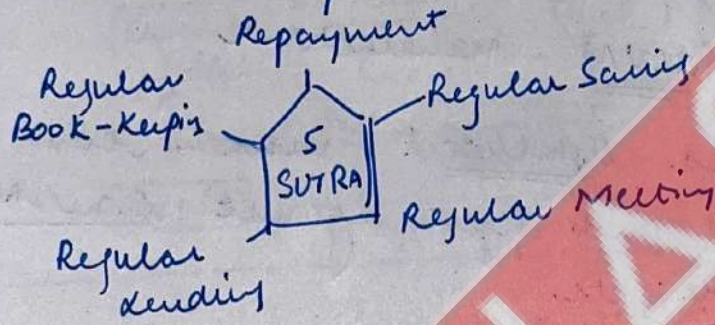
7) Overturned key amendments as being violative of Basic Structure of Citizen rights & Accountability  
↳ (a) Part 3 of 42nd & 39th CAA

→ Judicial Overreach (a) Highway Liquor Ban Case  
HOWEVER → criticised for rewriting Constitution  
→ unchecked legislators

It is a potent tool to safeguard interests of Indian citizens.

Q2

Self Help Groups are organisation where individuals pool resources for socio-economic purposes.



Enabled women at grassroot level

- ① Encouraged habit of savings  
↳ (Ex) Mission Shakti - Odisha
- ② Women leadership is reinforced  
↳ 1.2 cr. SHG with 88% women led (Economic Survey)
- ③ Boost entrepreneurial zeal of women  
↳ (Ex) SEWA's role
- ④ Multi-Coe companies have been created  
↳ (Ex) dijjat Papad

- ⑤ Help women diversify out of agriculture  
↳ (Ex) Sreeja Milk Union
- ⑥ Regular credit giving has encouraged new-age ideas  
↳ (Ex) MAVM - Maharashtra
- ⑦ Promoted listerhood - women can discuss and fight against domestic violence etc.

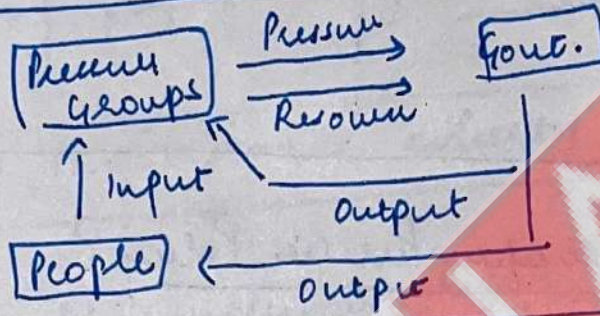
### However

- ① Most SHGs concentrated in South & West India - 70-80%
- ② Difficulty in credit-seeking from bank
- ③ Low technical knowledge
- ④ Difficulty in marketing products

So, we must implement Malimath Committee guidelines on micro-finance and strengthen Bank-SHG linkage to achieve SDG 5.

Q.3

Pressure groups refer to organisations that use pressure tactics to push forward their sectional interests.



Power lies in mobilizing opinion & leading change

Public Opinion

Leading Change

① on Governance Reforms

(E) MKSS for RTI

② on need for Equal of  
Doing Business

(E) FICCI, ASSOCHAM

③ on legislation

(E) BKU on farm laws

④ on Environmental Rights

(E) Narmada Bachao

> Use of RTI by public

> Entrepreneurial zeal

> Debates on penal conditions  
- 10,000/month  
Any income

> Mainstreamed protection & Climate Change

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- ① On women interests
  - ② Majlis Mauz on Talag e Biddat
- > SC abolished Triple Talag Invalid

How they shape Public Policy?

- ① Encourage increased accountability in legal framework
  - ② Lokayukta after IAC - Anna Hazare
- ② Encourage protective legislation
  - ③ Patidar Samaj concessions after Reservation Bill
- ③ Increased welfarism in government policies
  - ④ ICAR for farm interests

However, they're criticised for being non-representative and rallying narrow caste interests



Qn 4

"Bail not Jail" emphasizes on the importance of Judicial wisdom in sentencing people to jail terms.

Upholds Individual liberty

- ① Article 21 includes Right to Individual Liberty  
↳ cited in Kharak Singh case
- ② Jail should only be given when the accused is a threat to evidence or has a threat of fleeing while under trial  
↳ Prakash Singh case
- ③ Inmates have right to legal representation to reinforce his right  
↳ Role of NALSA  
↳ 39A in 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

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④ To widen the ambit of this principle, inmate letters will be accepted in Hussainee Khetoon case

↳ Principles of PIL - dilutes lous Standil concept.

→ Jails are overburdened ~ 150% Capacity  
HOWEVER → 67% of inmates are undertrial  
→ over-Representation of Dalits, STs and Muslims due to lack of Representation

### Way forward

Sensitise  
Lower  
Courts

Reduce  
56%  
Pendency

Fast Track  
Appellate  
Courts  
for Bail

Increase  
Judge  
Strength  
(5000  
Vacancies)

To reinforce the principle, SC must  
walk the talk

Q.11

Article 263 of the Constitution envisions an Inter State Council for cooperative federalism.

Role of Inter-State Council in Dispute Redressal

- ① Encourages dialogue between states on Border issues
    - ④ Karnataka - Maharashtra - Belgaum
    - Assam - Meghalaya
  - ② Encourages discussions between Union & States (Vertical Dialogue)
    - ↳ Cooperative & fiscal Federalism
    - ④ GST Roadblocks
  - ③ Can serve as a platform for country-wide issue redressal
    - ↳ ④ Water Issues → Inter State Water Disputes can be discussed
    - ↳ ④ Ken-Betwa
- DISPUTES
- Cauvery
  - Narmada
  - Mahadayi
  - Yamuna

- ④ Platform for voicing dissent for legislative encroachments
  - ↳ (eg) farm laws

## However, Challenges Remain

- ① No Regular meetings being held
- ② Perceptions & Power differential between "Opposition-Ruled States" and Union
- ③ Multiple fora of discussions → No sanctity to ISC
  - ↳ Zonal Councils
  - ↳ NITI Team India
  - ↳ High Powered Meetings
- ④ Only recommendations can be given → Not enforceable

As recommended by Sarkaria Commission, greater devolution and decentralisation is the key to unlocking federal tensions

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Qn 6

52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 1985 introduced X<sup>th</sup> Schedule, thereby paving way for an Anti-Defection Law in the backdrop of "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" Politics.

Failed to resolve the Evil - (Issues)

- ① Partisan Role of Speaker
  - ↳ (Eg) SC criticized Maharashtra Speaker's role
- ② Only bans retail defection, wholesale defection allowed
  - ↳ (Eg) 2/3 Merges Rule
- ③ Disqualified members can re-contest elections
- ④ Distinguishes between Nominated & Independent Candidates
  - ↳ (Eg) Nominated Candidates can join a party in 6 months

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⑤ No time limit for speaker to decide on the issue

### Corrective steps

- ① Disqualification by President on ECI's advice
- ② Merger Provision should be omitted
- ③ Disqualified members shouldn't be allowed to contest for 6 years  
↳ like RPA, 1951 provisions
- ④ Parties indulging in exchange & money should be deregistered or disqualified  
↳ strict account auditing under section 29C of RPA, 1951

while attempts were made to strengthen ADL through 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment Act, but reforms were unsatisfactory.

Q.7

In Nandji Singh Tanwar case, Supreme Court declared Section 377 to be against the spirit of Constitutional morality.

Need for sensitisation → Talk Half Done

① LGBTQIA+ individuals face discrimination in schools, professional lines etc.

② Marriage Rights have not been given to them → considered as unnatural and Anti-Social

③ Massive Poverty and Exclusion, especially within the Inter-Sex Hijra community

↳ Low Education → Low Employment  
↳ Begging / Prostitution

④ Still a subject of jokes

↳ ④ Gay portrayal in movies like Dostana

## Debate around Same - sex Marriage

(A) Denied Marriage rights on grounds of

- Indigenous traditions
- Marriage is a social institution of individuals can't. change it
- Will destabilize the society by affecting procreation
- Issues of adoption by gay parents

(B) However,

- natural step after decriminalisation of homosexuality
- need to be provided spousal rights
- Hadiya Case - Choice of a partner is an individual's choice V/A 21

Thus, various legal & institutional measures are still needed for true integration in society.



Qns

Lateral Entry refers to entry of individuals into governance related jobs usually, at higher levels of Bureaucracy.

## Role of lateral entry

### (A) Effectiveness

① Being in sector specific knowledge  
 ② Water - engineering expert → Secy. at Jal Shakti

② Harmonious integration of Public - Private work cultures

### (B) Efficient

① Outcome-oriented approach of Private sector

② Increase competition within the services

③ Better human-resource management and use

## © People-oriented

① Various regions can be represented  
by lateral entrants for holistic  
idea on policy  
↳ N-E experts for MONER

② Can hire people from CSO and  
NGOs for welfare oriented jobs

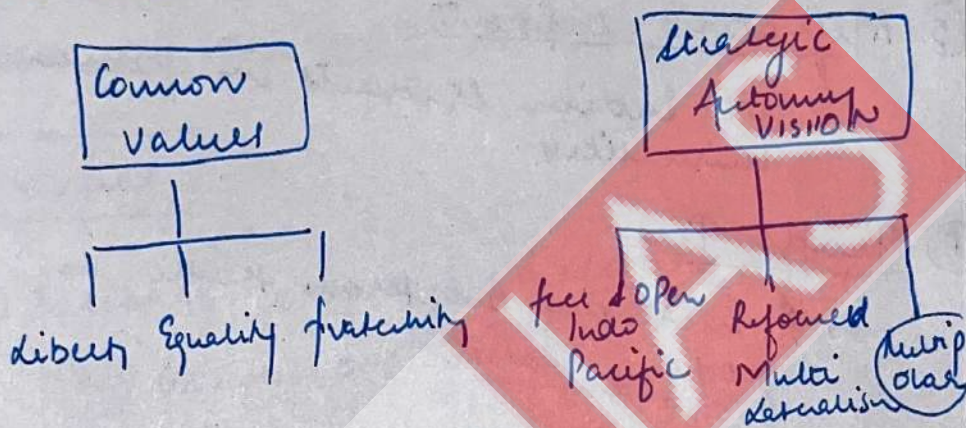
However, concerns remain

- (i) dark field experience
- (ii) No Reservation in lateral entrants
- (iii) short time period → low motivation
- (iv) Demotivate career civil servants
- (v) Can serve private interests or company's interests

All civil servants must be trained  
to be empathetic and people-oriented  
to become Real Karmayogi.

Q9

The recent visit of PM Modi to France has reinforced the deep ties that the two nations share.



Bilateral Ties Ensure Stability, Growth, Security

- ① Commitment to a reformed multilateral system  
↳ UNSC Reforms → support India
- ② Shared vision of a secure world  
↳ FATF Collaboration  
↳ No Money for Terror
- ③ Support for India's Nuclear Growth  
↳ Civil Nuclear Deal

# U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No)

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## ④ Strategic autonomy & security

↳ Rafale Deal

↳ Tech Transfer for Scorpene Submarines

## ⑤ Migration support

↳ 50K Indian students in french universities

## ⑥ Trade Ties

↳ \$ Increasing bilateral trade in goods & services

## ⑦ Cultural Ties

↳ Promotion of Alliance française institutes in India

↳ Repatriating scen art

Issues

China's influence in french Policy

limited trade integrations

Increasing radicalism in france

limited People-to-people contacts

Indo-french ties hold increasing relevance in establishing a G-3ero world with multiple poles.

10

Knowledge Diplomacy involves sharing of both indigenous & contemporary research findings to advance diplomatic interests.

## Potential

- ① Increase collective research operations  
 ↳ (eg) COVISHIELD < Oxford set SII
- ② Potential to increase P-2-P contacts with Research Universities  
 ↳ (eg) Indo-US Research fund
- ③ Increase cooperation on crucial space missions  
 ↳ (eg) Artemis Accord
- ④ Enhance soft power of the country  
 ↳ (eg) Yoga diplomacy  
 AYUSH system of medicine

- ⑤ Help procure critical minerals in  
return for sharing TKDL or other  
indigenous knowledge  
↳ (ii) Lithium, Cobalt etc.

## ISSUES

- ① MISUSE of India's traditional  
knowledge by filing IPRs
- ② low R & D Intensity of our economy  
↳ 0.65  
↳ USA - 2.5 / South Korea - 4.5
- ③ limited investment potential of  
the government in R & D institutions
- ④ Western countries are concerned  
about India's weak IPR laws &  
Emergency Provision

Through knowledge diplomacy, India  
can become a "VISHWAMITRA"

Q. 11

Collegium System means that a collegium / group of judges appoint new judges. It is a Judicial Innovation

## Evolving of Collegium System

### ① First Judge Case,

↳ SC opined that consultation doesn't mean concurrence while appointing judge by President

### ② Second Judge Case, 1993

↳ first time that collegium evolved

↳ SC opined that consultation = concurrence

↳ Collegium established

SC Judge Appointment → CJI +  
2 Senior Most Judges

### ③ Third Judge Case, 1998

↳ scope of collegium expanded to include 4 Judges for SC appointment and 2 Judges for HC appointment

④ NJAC → fourth Judges Case, 2015

- NJAC declared ultra-vires
- Collegium re-imposed

## Functioning - POSITIVES

① Ensure strict separation of Powers  
(Article 50) by reducing govt.'s  
role

② Reduce the scope of judiciary  
being influenced

↳ (eg) like in ADM Jabalpur Case

③ Judges know the track-record &  
other judges better → "Better Judges"

④ In-Built Safeguards

↳ No appointment even if 2 Judges  
give adverse opinion

## ISSUES

① Against the spirit of the  
Constitution → Judicial Innovation



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- ② Patronism and Uncle Toms Syndrome
- ③ Executive - Judicial Ties  
↳ delayed appointments
- ④ High vacancies  
↳ 30% in HC, 5000+ in Subordinate Courts
- ⑤ Increased scope of nepotism

## Way forward

- ① Consider Memorandum of Procedure, 2016
- ② Judicial-Executive discussions on reformation
- ③ Transparency in collegium proceedings  
↳ Reasons for Rejection / Consideration
- ④ A Reformed collegium with executive, academic and legislative representation

Judiciary should uphold the principles of transparency for Jana Hita (welfare of people).

12

Part IV and IV-A of the Constitution relate to fundamental duties and DPSPs, respectively. Both are non-judicial in nature.

## Fundamental Duties

- ↳ Instituted based on Swaran Singh Committee Recommendations
- ↳ 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA

## Role in Socio-Political Reforms NORMS

- ① Institutionalize spirit of responsible citizenship
  - ↳ ② Honouring National struggle
- ② Build norms of environmentalism
  - ↳ ② Protection of environment is a fundamental duty
- ③ Helps establish social equality
  - ↳ ② FD - Give up practices derogatory to women

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④ Helps encourage scientific thinking and rationalism  
↳ ④ DPSP - Build scientific temperament

⑤ Becomes the philosophy of various laws & codes

↳ ④ flag code of India  
Right to Education

DPSPs → Impact on Socio-Political Norms

① North. Star of legislations

↳ ④ Maternity Benefit Act → comes from Article 42

② Incentives welfareism (Article 38)

↳ ④ MGNREGA, PDS

③ Encourages upliftment of the marginalised

↳ ④ Article 46 → inspired Reservations

④ Spirit of Reforms with time

↳ ④ Article 44 - UCL

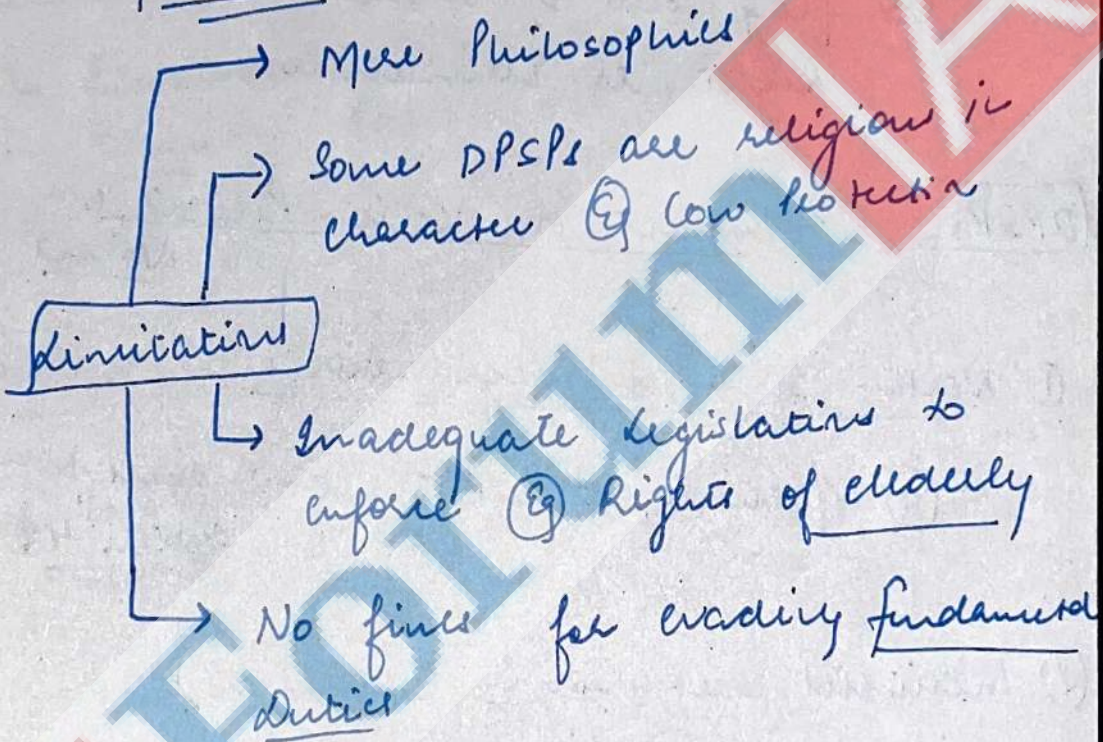
# U.P.S.C.

5 Encouraging democratization

↳ (eg) Article 40 Gandhian Vision → 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> CAA

6 Builds International ethics

↳ Vandheiv Kumbhakaran based on Article 50

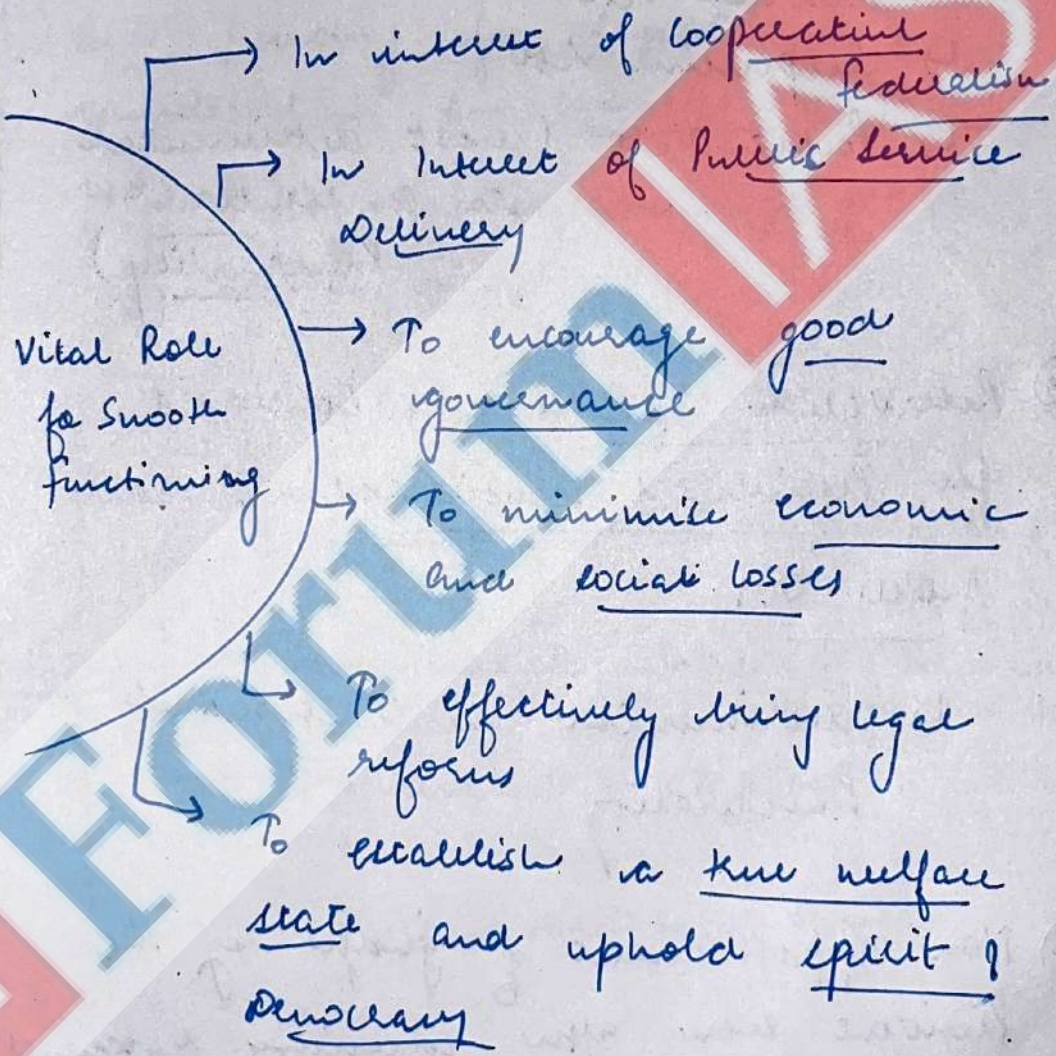


Supreme Court opined that when DPSPs 39(b), 39(c) are in conflict with Article 14, 19, DPSPs take precedence.

This confirms the potency of these non-enforceable tools

Q.13

Constitutional Punctuality refers to timely completion of executive and legislative acts in true spirit of of the Constitution



## Conspicuous by its absence

① Use of Veto Power by Presidents and Governors (more so)

↳ Absolute veto

↳ Suspensive veto

↳ Pocket Veto (most detrimental to constitutional Punctuality)

② Reservation of Bills by Governors for President's consideration under

Article 201

↳ detrimental to constitutional Punctuality

③ Non appointment of judges by the President even after collegium recommend-  
-ation

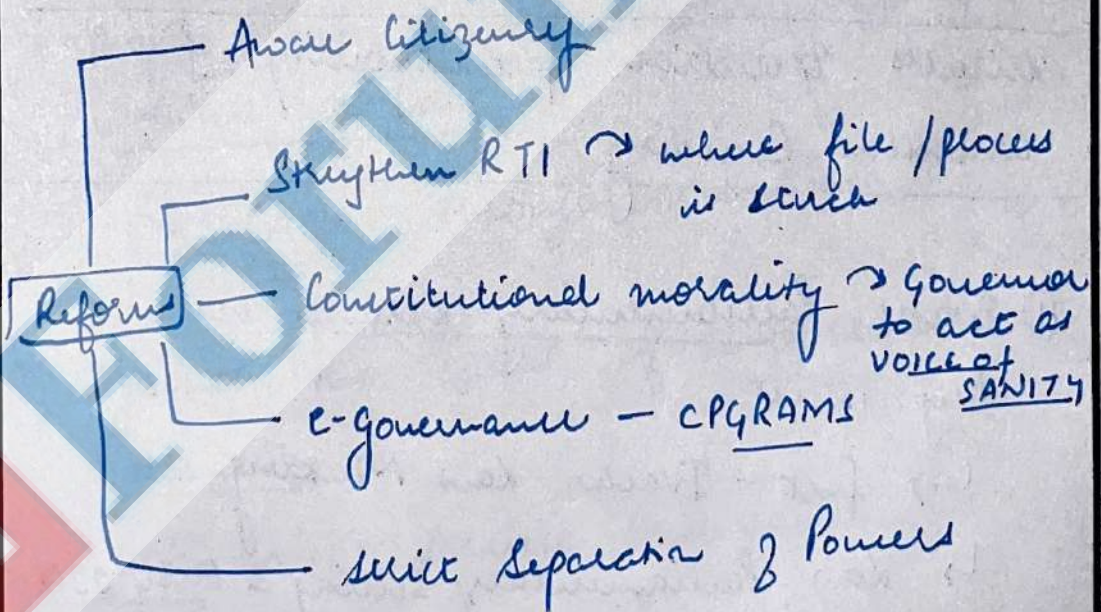
↳ High vacancies

↳ Against constitutional spirit

# U.P.S.C.

④ Non-functuality by excitement in granting permission to private sector  
 ↳ Against spirit of Article 301,  
Article 19

⑤ Bills pending for legislative consideration for months & years  
 ↳ ④ Raising marriageable age for women to 21



Constitutional Functuality must become the hallmark of Pratik Kaul

# U.P.S.C.

Article 193 and Article 213 accord ordinance making power to President and Governor respectively.

- Rules
- only when 1 or both houses are not in session
  - President / Governor satisfied by circumstances
  - valid only for 6 weeks after both the houses are convened

Diminishes Executive Accountability & Consensus Building

① Waste Parliamentary Debate on key issues

↳ fact - Track Law Making

↳ how Parliamentary sitting - only 230 days in last 4 years (17<sup>th</sup> LS)

② lead to paper - democracy as



views of Representatives not taken

(2) farm law Ordinance

(3) Ordinance making dilutes the need/demand for Parliamentary Committees (Consent Making Grounds)

↳ Only 11% Bills Referred in 17<sup>th</sup> LS,  
down from 71% in 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

(4) Low Parliamentary debates keep people from understanding rationale behind a law

↳ (eg) CAQM through ordinance

(5) Against the spirit of co-operative federalism

↳ (eg) Delhi Service Ordinance

(6) dilutes the purpose of tools of executive control

↳ Question Hour

↳ Zero Hour

↳ No confidence

# U.P.S.C.

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(Question No)

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- ⑦ Can lead to estrangement of certain groups from politics
- ⑧ Can give way to "Street Justice"
  - ↳ farm law Agitation

Judicial  
Pronouncements

— RC Cooper Case

↳ President's satisfaction  
subject to judicial  
Review

— DC Wadhwa Case

↳ Re-promulgation of an  
ordinance without attempting  
to enact → fraud on  
the Constitution

While there were Zero Ordinances  
in 2022, after a slow of ordinance  
in 2020-2021, 2022 Seems have  
seen an unfortunate resurgence of  
Ordinance Raj

Q.15

Supreme Court has widened the ambit of Article 21 to include health as a fundamental right.

Poor Health Indicators in India	→ 57% women anaemic
	→ 35% stunting
	→ 19% wasting
	→ 32% underweight

## Go Beyond Recognition of Health as FR

① Inadequate Health Expenditure

↳ 2% of GDP (Mandated 2.5% in NHP)

② Inadequate focus on Primary Healthcare and Preventive Healthcare

↳ low funding to PHCs

③ Situation of state control by central encroachments → Policy Paralysis

↳ ② Ayushman Bharat

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- ④ No focus on nutrition
  - ↳ ④ Salt Water given as Mid Day Meal
  - ↳ low food Processing - 10%
  - ↳ low fortification ④ Vit A Rice
- ⑤ Very few eminent hospitals like AIIMS
- ⑥ Lack of support to Ayush System of knowledge and Tribal medicinal knowledge
- ⑦ Lack of Quality Medical Education
  - ↳ Multiple private institutions with low quality control
- ⑧ low awareness about 'WASH' strategies and open defecation
- ⑨ low effectiveness of Antibiotics due to Anti microbial Resistance
  - ↳ Over-prescription Issue

## Role of statutory framework

only guiding light

Limited — Can prescribe obligations & enlist rights  
Can create institutions

## Need

- ① Decentralisation of Healthcare
  - ↳ Role of ASHA, Anganwadi workers
  - ↳ Rural & Urban Local Bodies → (e.g.)  
Mohalla Clinics
- ② Increase expenditure to mandated 2.5%
- ③ Disease Specific Action Plans
  - (e.g.) ↳ TB ↳ Sickle Cell
- ④ Promote Generic medicines (e.g. -511)
- ⑤ Increase R & D Investment from current 0.65
- ⑥ Establish institutes of Eminence

The true realisation of our demographic dividend depends on a healthy population.

Q. 16

Education sector reforms are key to  
a Viksit Bharat and various reforms  
have been undertaken to achieve that.

## Digital Interventions

① Digital resource repository  
↳ (a) IGNOU

② Digital schooling & learning  
↳ (a) NIOS

③ Tele-education  
↳ (a) DIKSHA

④ Encouraging MOOCs  
↳ (a) SWAYAM Portal

## POSITIVE STEP

① Can minimise regional variations in  
quality of content

② Address COVID induced learning gap  
in foundational literacy & Numeracy

↳ ASER - 50% Class 5 students can't  
read a Class 2 text

- ③ Provide quality education to poor  
↳ 21.9% poor (Tendulkar Committee)
- ④ Provide skill-based education  
↳ NPTEL
- ⑤ Increase employability through  
certification courses  
↳ only 50% employable

## Limitations

- ① Digital divide  
↳ Rural-Urban (31% Rural Penetration  
70% Urban Penetration)
- ② Gendered World of Internet  
↳ only 35% women have ever used  
the internet (NFHS-5)
- ③ High cost of devices  
↳ 30-40% houses don't have  
smartphone access
- ④ Internet access limited to urban &  
peri-urban areas

5) Limited digital literacy  
↳ Exposed to scams (e) Jantale

6) Internet opens up a variety of  
distracting → short format content  
→ Pornography  
↳ Violent Gaming

7) limited socialisation

Way forward

1) Increase satellite internet services  
↳ NB-10T (BSNL)  
↳ OneWeb (Jio + Bharti)

2) Digital library & Education

3) Uninhibited access to Common  
Services Center

4) Provide learning Tablets through  
PPP model & CSR Projects

True realisation of our potential  
will come through education sector  
reform (Kothari Commission)



Q. 17

Electoral Bonds were introduced by amending RPA, 1951 to encourage electoral funding and to make the process transparent

High on Intent

- ① Intended increased transparency through digital transactions
- ② Eliminated non-<sup>recognised</sup> registered parties by 1% vote clause to be eligible
- ③ Short window of 15 days to redeem → To avoid manoeuvring for other purposes
- ④ Single Nodal Agency to monitor  
↳ SBI
- ⑤ Enable people & corporates to

donate anonymously

↳ Reduce pressure from other parties

⑥ All donations to be publicly declared and submitted for auditing under 99C

Law on Substance

① framework encourages anonymous donation

↳ Law the used for Money laundering / Round Tripping

② 90% ④ funds have gone to ruling party

③ Information Asymmetry

↳ SBI can access all information about the donors → Ruling Party can abuse as SBI is a PSB

④ can become a tool for lobbying

## Reforms

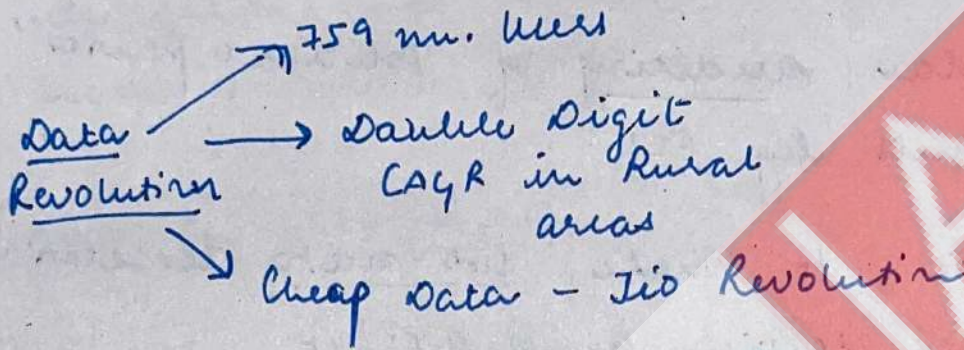
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- ① Eliminate the anonymity feature from the scheme
- ② Regular auditing of political parties' accounts by ECI
- ③ Parties to make sub-moto decisions under section 4 of RTI Act
- ④ Mandate publishing of all donations  
↳ Even those greater than ₹ 20,000
- ⑤ Explore state funding of elections  
(Indrajit Gupta Committee)

Cleansing politics and eliminating  
Politicians without morality will help  
us create Gandhi's Ram Rajya.

Q. 18

Humans have evolved into Home  
Digital or digital things with  
data and smartphone revolution.



Wide Smartphone Use - 50%+ Population

Necessitated Digital Tools in Welfare Programs

① To reach out to various social groups

↳ (eg) Role of DBT

② To initiate sectoral reforms

↳ (eg) farm sector - m-KISAN for information

③ To increase social awareness

↳ (eg) PIB - fact check against fake

News

# U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ  
च लिखें  
(Don't write anything  
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.) 223436 612301 910087700 (2023-08-24) 01: 2:54

- ④ To increase expanse of education reforms  
↳ (ए) NIOS / DIKSHA / e-Pathshala
- ⑤ for accelerate healthcare  
↳ (ए) ABDM, Telemedicine, Sanjivani
- ⑥ To encourage Ease of doing Business  
↳ (ए) Parivahan Portal
- ⑦ Infrastructure sector reforms  
↳ (ए) Gati-Shakti Portal
- ⑧ Data Governance & Accountability  
↳ (ए) Digi Locker
- ⑨ Criminal Justice System  
↳ (ए) e-Courts, e-filing
- ⑩ Enabling local Bodies  
↳ (ए) e-Panchayat, e-GramSwaraaj
- ⑪ for effective grievance redressal  
↳ (ए) CAGRAMS
- ⑫ To enable financial inclusion  
↳ (ए) Aadhar enabled Payment System (AePS)



Qn 19

920 Presidency by India in 2023  
is centred around achieving the  
goal of Vaardhain Kutumbakam through  
South-South Cooperation

Reflection of Just and Polycentric Vision

- ① focus on Life mission to achieve  
an environmental revolution  
↳ Nudge 1Bn. people
- ② Engagement Groups on encouraging  
Resilient and Inclusive Growth
- ③ Exclusive emphasis on Digital  
Public Infrastructure to create  
an enabling atmosphere for all  
↳ (a) UPI, ONDC, Aadhar, DBT
- ④ Exclusive focus area of women

centered and women led development reflects India's vision.

- ⑤ Balancing food & fuel shortages for the benefit of the marginalised
- ⑥ focus on climate finance and CCUS technology along with encourage Indigenous climate friendly ways  
↳ Reflects vision of a Just world

Voice of the Global South - Reflected in

- ① Bidding for inclusion of African Union in G-20
- ② 9 Invited countries → most from Global South (eg) Bangladesh, Egypt
- ③ focus on Small Islands Developing State



- 225486\_612301\_1910087700\_2023-08-24 01:52:54)
- ④ Pulling for renewed multilateralism with greater representation of Global South
  - ⑤ Pulling \$100 Bn. climate agenda
  - ⑥ Encouraging start-up ecosystems in Global South to collaborate
  - ⑦ Greater trade concessions sought from developing countries for Global South
  - ⑧ focus on activities of Global South
    - ↳ Agriculture - opposing imposition of Korovinia Joint Work on Agriculture

India's presidency of G-20 is crucial to position herself as a leader of the Global South.

Qn 20

Qs - China Cold war is ushering  
in an era of renewed bipolarism  
in the world.



Long shadow on India's interests

① Reduce India's autonomy in  
Indian Ocean Region

L (eg) US — freedom of navigation  
operations

② Difficulty in extending military  
bases

L US-China procuring all bases for  
themselves (eg) Djibouti as Chinese  
Base

③ Affect India's South-South Diplomacy

↳ due to China's Cheque Book Diplomacy  
through OBOR and US counter through  
Blue Dot Network, PAGE, PGII

④ Difficulty in procuring critical minerals

↳ China controls 60-70% Rare Earth  
Minerals supply

↳ US trying to counter through  
control over ABC triangle in Latin  
America & bilateralism

⑤ Influence West Asian Interests of India

↳ US role in Abraham Accords

↳ Chinese role in Kan-Saudi accord

Decreased role of India - @ Chebae  
abandoned

⑥ Chinese ambitions in South-China

Sea through Nine-Dash line and

US FROPS → Minimize India's role.

However, India has manoeuvred well.

① Minilateralism through QUAD, 1202  
give India increased importance  
in Pacific to Atlantic

② India's brokering of FTAs with  
UAE and Australia

③ Role in controlling Supply Chain  
through SCRI ← Australia  
Japan  
India

④ Alliances for Critical Minerals & New  
Technology

↳ LICET with USA

↳ Mineral Security Partnership

↳ KABIL in Latin America

⑤ Own mission like CDRI, ISA, IRIS,  
OSOWOG give India an edge

Thus, India's foreign policy tilt  
towards Pragmatism has helped  
India in this "cold-war era"