

Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAIBHAV KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099481	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	02/09/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 210

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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	2:00 pm		5:00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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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.

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.



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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 was formulated by the judiciary post the Keshavananda Bharti Case. It states the government action (legislative, go. executive) cannot violate the basic structure of constitution.

Basic constitution has stopped parliament from legislative action as:

① Parliamentary law for ensuring transparency in judicial announcements was struck down in NJAC Case, 2014.

② Minerva Mills Case → It established that legislature cannot make laws violating fundamental rights except for Art 39(b), 39(c)

③ Check on arbitrariness by Speaker in deciding Detection cases under Kilboto Halhan Case

- ④ Executive use of ordinance was criticized as re-promulgation of ordinance is against separation of powers.
↳ DC wadhwa & RC Cooper Case.

However, the basic structure has also meant certain issues with constitutional framework

① Violation of separation of powers and Judicial overreach (eg) imposition of ban on liquor sale in 500 m radius from National Highway.

② No constitutional basis or constituent assembly origin of doctrine.

③ Lack of any codification of what comes under basic structure.

Basic structure doctrine has ensured that the political structure is transparent & legislative doesn't misuse amending powers.

Feedback

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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)

SHGs are peer-controlled, informal groups formed for achievement of a common goal.

SHGs have enabled women led development at grassroots level as

- ① Women empowerment is as 90%. SHGs are exclusively women owned [NABARD]
- ② It has ensured formalization of economy as SHGs with women members are 8% more likely to formal loans [NABARD]
- ③ Connected with digital markets via Mahila-eHaat portals
- ④ Ensured access to better training facilities under NRLM-Rural.

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⑤ Better nutritional status of children with members in SHGs [NABARD]

Still issues persist in working of SHGs today

- ① Most work in low skill level opportunities like weaving, handicraft etc.
- ② Lack of financial audits → SHGs used as means for corruption.
- ③ Access to formal credit is still low as high NPAs → Microfinance institutions have 12% NPA [Sa-Dhan].
- ④ Poor skill development opportunities available as NRLM-Rural doesn't ensure newer skills.

Schemes like Stand-Up India are step in right direction to ensure that more women can avail better opportunities in rural India.

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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 refers to non-state organisations formed with objective to protect and further their own interests.

Informal pressure groups shape public policy in following ways:

- ① SEWA has worked to ensure wage rights of informal workers & provided microfinance opportunities.
- ② Vidhi Centre for legal policy worked with 15th Finance Commission to bring up challenges with the cess being charged.
- ③ FICCI ensured that Internet Freedom in India is maintained.

④ CIC works to indus ensure that industrial and export policies are

favorable.

⑤ Kisan Sabhas ensured Farm laws taken back

Pressure groups also bring up some challenges in the working of public policy

① IB report citing 2% loss to Indian GDP due to environmental pressure groups.

② Challenge with financial accountability
eg Only 10% NGOs submit yearly audit reports [MHA].

③ Public policy groups engaging in national security challenge.
eg Mercy cops in Kashmir

Pressure groups ensure that government policy doesn't violate people's rights.

Need of the day is their transparency to ensure their societal standing.

Feedback

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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)

'Bail Not Jail' is the principle based on the idea the laws should ensure enough legal recourse to protect dignity and liberty.

Various judicial pronouncement have upheld this

- ① Hussanaira Khatoon case, the 1st PIL in India for the release of undertrials.
- ② Recent conviction of Rahul Gandhi in the defamation case → SC removed his conviction.
- ③ Perivalan case (2021): SC ~~was~~ used powers under complete justice to release prisoners.

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Bail goes against A21 (Right to speedy trial).

High no. of undertrials ~ 77% (NCRB)

Bail not ~~why~~ Jail should be followed as

Clogging of prison system in India (occupancy at 118% → NCRB)

Bail protects a person's rights to equality.

Multiple laws and no single law for bail

Issues with 'Bail' ~~with~~ instead of Jail

Burden of proof above reasonable doubt
↓
Goes against speedy trial provisions.

Poor judicial infrastructure.
↳ cannot quickly grant bail.

'Bail not Jail' has recently been reaccounted when SC has asked government to look into formulating a single Bail law.

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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)

Interstate Council is provided under Article 263 of the constitution to bring the centre and states together.

It acts as a body for dialogue between states and center over issues.

Interstate Council solves disputed related to states as

→ Democratic means to solve dispute

→ Better ^{monitoring} ~~monitoring~~ of challenges.

→ Builds on idea of federalism & cooperative federal functioning

Challenges with Interstate council are →

- ① Lack of regular meetings → ADR reports 10 meetings in last 10 years.
- ② Non-binding decision making.
- ③ Presence of alternative bodies like GST Council to solve specific disputes.
- ④ Poor cooperative federalism between states eg West Bengal withdrawal from ~~its~~ PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

Niti Aayog aims to ensure cooperative federalism. Combining Niti with interstate council can bring more legitimacy to functioning of the council.

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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 was passed via 52nd constitutional amendment to solve issue of constant defections in Indian politics.

Issues surrounding Anti-Defection law

- ① Partisan role played by speaker in deciding cases
- ② No time frame to decide on issue.
- ③ Horse-trading & rise of resort politics today
- ④ Pre-vote elections coalitions being broken → Going against people exercised right to vote.

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Corrective measures to Anti-Defection law are:

→ 170th Law Commission:

Pre-party coalition must be considered one party.

→ Supreme Court has recommended that an independent tribunal be appointed.

→ NCFWC recommend 3 month time frame for defection cases.

Anti-Defection law was innovative in its formation but requires amendment for effective execution.

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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 जौहर 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)

The Navtej Singh Jauhar judgement
decriminalized same-sex relations
in the Naz Foundation case in 2018.

It was a task half done as →

- ① Lack of political will on issue
- ② No mass level sensitisation campaign.
- ③ Non-accepting attitudes
by traditional leaders
- ④ Schools lack sex education
to properly discuss issue

Present same-sex marriage debate is manifestation of same as:

- ① People thinking same-sex marriage will erode Indian culture.
- ② Some news channel propagating it as cue of 'Woke ideas/politics' by western nations.
- ③ sensitisation of people is still lacking on traditionally accepting notions of Krishna being both male & feminine isn't accepted for same-sex.

Same-sex marriage would require change in the cultural configuration to ensure proper integration with society.

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Q.8) Asses 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 has been the introduction of people outside the administrative structure to join civil services at joint-secretary level.

Lateral entry will help governance in making it

→ Effective

① Specialization introduced.

② More targetted decision & policy making.

→ Efficient

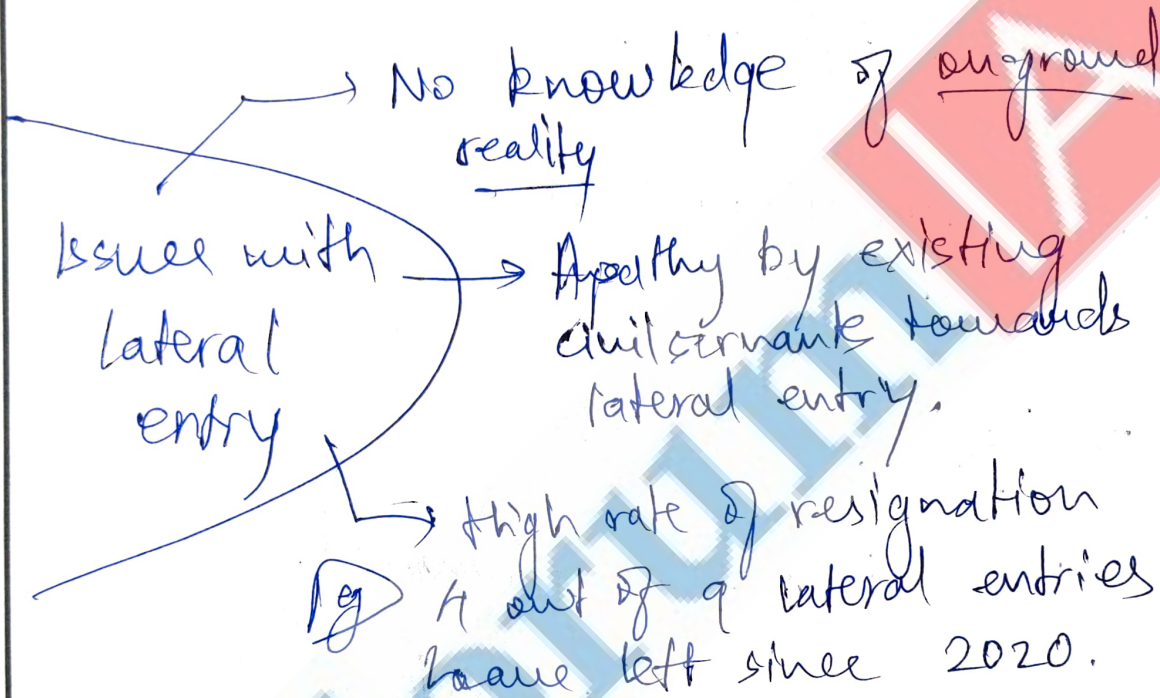
③ Used of modern tools like JTRAS to track & monitor work.

④ Probable use of data-centric governance.

People-centric

⑤ Ensure that enhanced service-delivery happens

⑥ Grievance-redressal mechanisms would be robust



Parameshwaran Iyer as a lateral entry spearheaded Swachh ~~in~~ Bharat Abhiyan showing the revolutionary potential of lateral entry to administrative structure.

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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)

Politically
Ideologically both are
democracies

India-France
have stable,
secure relation

Defense cooperation
eg Ratale being
sold to India

India-France collab
on same side of
climate change

Secularism as core for
both nations as
multicultural

Human - rights
issues

Challenges
in
India - France

→ Brande use of
Western model
of secularism.

→ Challenge in bringing
FDI & indigenization
of defense tech from
France.

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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 as part of India's soft power diplomacy refers to making connections and communicating with nation for strengthening our knowledge systems.

Knowledge diplomacy can further foreign policy as :-

① It can build a diaspora who can act as pressure group
eg 17.9 million Indian diaspora living across world.

② It protects strategic interests of a nation.

eg Knowledge and Technology transfer by US for F4U engines

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③ Can be used to protect economic & local interests.

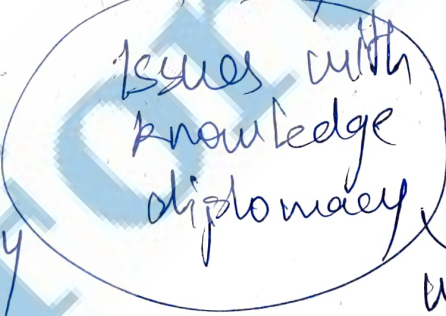
eg NDKL and Druk-ken of Bhutan collaborating to share data of indigenous knowledge.

④ Build people-people contact

eg Nalanda university teaching courses in Buddhism along with Singapore university.

Can be used for ideological warfare

eg Idea of right and left ideology



Brain brain

can ~~lead~~ lead to usurpation to tradition custom.

Knowledge diplomacy is part of rising global method of ensuring Track-II diplomacy.

Feedback

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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 methodology adopted by Indian judiciary in order to select judges to Supreme court & High court under Article 124 of Constitution.

Case laws related to collegium system are

① 1st Judges case, 1982 :

↳ It provided that CJI's decisions in selecting and recommendation is final.

② 2nd Judge case, 1993 :

↳ It began a collegium of CJI and 2 senior most judges in order to select the judges.

③ 3rd Judge case, 1998 : Expanded the collegium to CJI and 4 senior most judges.

④ NJAC Act, 2014 : It tried to expand collegium outside the judiciary by including

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the executive but was stuck down
in 2015.

Significance of collegium system are →

- ① Maintain separation of powers under Article 50 of constitution.
- ② Ensures meritocracy in working of judiciary.
- ③ Stops authoritarian regimes from exploiting the judiciary for personal gains.
eg Indira Gandhi appointed her favorite as CJI instead of seniormost judge.
- ④ Appointment of seniormost judges → Ensures continuity in system
- ⑤ In line with basic structure doctrine as Judicial Independence is protected.

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Challenges with working of ~~judiciary~~ ^{collegium} are

- ① Checks and balance principle is violated. as judiciary independent
- ② Law Commission, 2009 said collegium is means for corruption and nepotism.
- ③ Undermining the people's representati-
-ves although a democratic polity.
- ④ No reservation in working of collegium system → Violation of Right to Equality

Collegium system must be made more transparent with a codified procedure in order to protect legitimacy of the system.

Feedback
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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)

The Indian constitution provides for
fundamental rights under Article 51A
and Directive principles of State Policy
under Article 39-51.

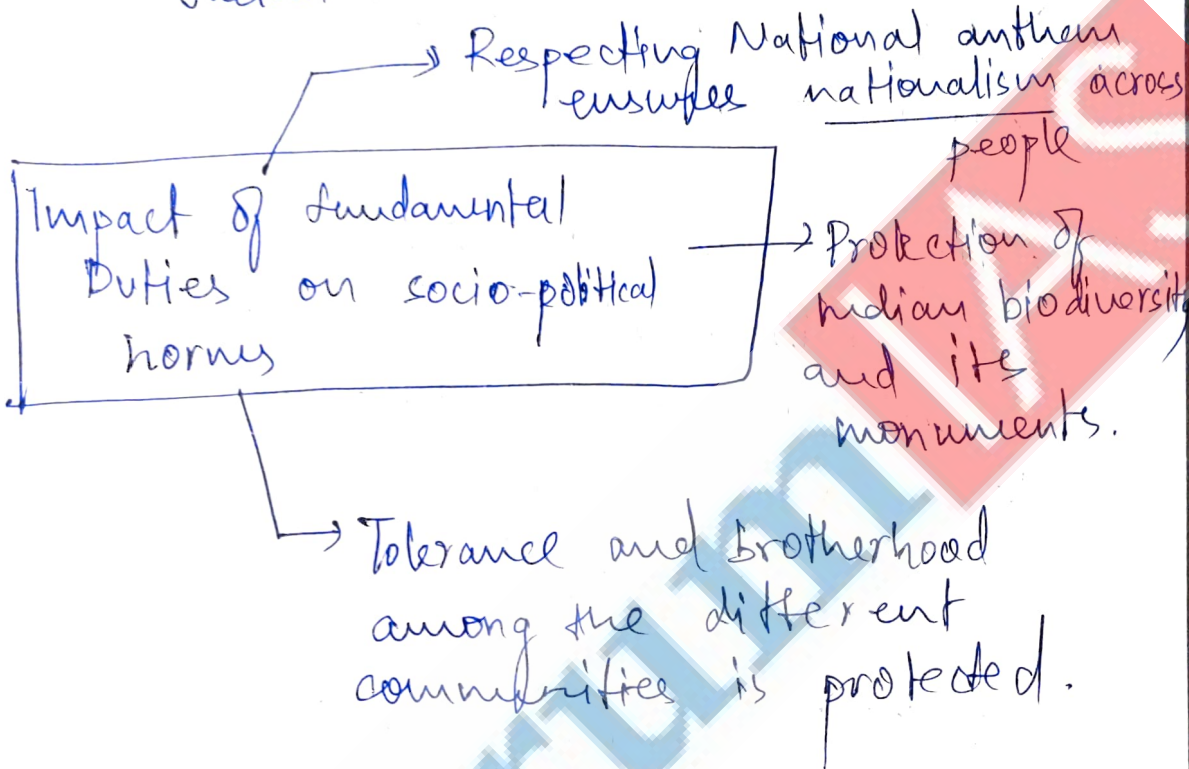
Positive socio-~~economic~~^{political} impacts of
DPSP are

- ① Women empowerment under Article 39(d) of equal wages for women.
- ② Social justice under Article 39(a) as Right to livelihood is protected, & Article 46 for education of weaker sections.
- ③ Protection of worker rights under Article 42 By ensuring just and humane conditions of work.
- ④ Free legal aid under Article 39(f)

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ensuring that welfare state and equal right protected.

⑤ Article 17 to bring better nutrition facilities.



→ Article 51 for preserving international peace goes against India's interests.
 (eg) India taking non-alignment in Ukraine crisis.

Issues with socio-political ~~work~~ impact of DPSP

→ Grandhian DPSP's promote small scale industries although today higher capital investment is norm (1 lakh Cr investment)

Issues in Impact of Fundamental duties

① Duties like paying taxes and voting aren't included under Article 51(A)

② AJIMS case (2008) verdict that FD's are equally valid on state isn't followed in real world.

↳ Government diversion of forest land for mining in Rajasthan.

FD's and DPSP are the 'conscience of our constitution'. Although not enforceable, they act as guides in government functioning.

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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 पाबंदी इसकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण स्पष्ट बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitutional punctuality refers to the practice of ensuring that important appointments or decisions are taken within time-frame, and not

Importance of constitutional ^{punctuality} ~~policy~~ in government functioning are

- ① Ensures efficiency in government working.
- ② Builds accountability of political functionaries in taking decisions.
- ③ Ensures that inter-body cooperation between bodies is ensured.
- ④ legitimacy of bodies is protected in long run.

Issues of lack of constitutional punctuality are:

- ① Constitutional and legislative bodies without heads
 eg) LIC was headless for 2 months in 2018
- ② Use of pocket veto by Governor to stop federal working system.
 eg) Delhi government accusing LG of late fund release.
- ③ Lack of punctuality means poor overall legislative functioning
 eg) Guillotine motion to pass Bills in 'Budget Session'.
- ④ Impedes working of judiciary
 eg) 336 vacancies in judiciary although 5.1 Cr pending cases.

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Solutions to constitutional punctuality issue:

① NCRWC had recommend 2 provisions

(a) President to decide Bills within fixed time frame of 3 months

(b) Speaker must also decide on Defection cases with 3 months.

② Vinod rai suggested all constitution bodies must have collegium system to fill posts before due date Reg CAG.

③ Functioning of Governor must be to encourage collaboration with state and not to restrict it.

Constitutional punctuality is basis in a democratic polity for ensuring that smooth functioning happens.

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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)

Ordinances are promulgated under Article 123 in a scenario when the Parliament is not in session.

Ordinance dilute executive accountability as

- ① Unbridged powers to make any laws
↳ 637 ordinances in 75 years
- ② As they are directly enforceable, no power to legislative to stop it unless session starts.
- ③ Use of re-promulgation of ordinances to try to overlook legislative functioning.

Ordinances overlook democratic traditions of building consensus as

- ① Used to override federal political structure & judiciary
eg Use of Civil Services Board ordinance to override the Supreme court decision in Delhi Govn. favor.
- ② As ordinances are executive opinion, it goes against rights of legislature who are the elected represent-
-ative.

Steps to ensure ordinance don't undermine democracy

- ① RC Cooper case brought ordinance under judicial review.

② Krishna Kumar judgement brought that re-promulgating ordinances is against constitution.

③ NCRWC and Punchhi Commission had both put forward that ordinances must be used only in extremely necessary circumstances.

Ordinances give power to executive to ensure that unforeseen circumstances are met. Proper accountability through legal framework needs to be established to ensure that system isn't exploited.

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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)

The poor public health infrastructure has been highlighted over the last few years with the Tribal Sub-Plan committee highlighting lack of 22% PHCs in tribal areas.

Reasons for lack of public health infrastructure are:

- ① Economic constraints as only 1.3-1.6% of GDP spent on health.
- ② No presence of PPP model in building health infra.
- ③ Concentration of 68% health infra in urban areas with 35% of population (World Bank)

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④ Most doctors work in urban areas
↳ Only 10% in rural areas →
so 22% PHCs lacking.

⑤ Issue of missing middle in India →
Most don't have capability to invest
in health → Only 3.8% health
insurance penetration [ES 20-21]

Right to health as statutory right →
can help in situation as

① Increase government spending
as now part of rights-based
approach.

② Will make sure doctors and
related staff are available in
rural areas.

③ Scheme like Ayushman Bharat →
More successful as local level/
health infra available.

④ Reduced regional disparity as health and wellness centres everywhere.

Issues with ensuring Right to health are:

- ① High fiscal deficit of government
↳ ensuring health right is hard.
- ② Regional disparity in availability of doctors
 → Kerala = 1: 6538 doctor ratio
 → Jharkhand = 1: 68,318 ratio
- ③ ~~the~~ compulsory free treatment, would go against Right to freedom of occupation of doctors
 Leg. Protests in Rajasthan by doctors.

Right to health can be one means to ensure health access. However government also build adequate infra. via PPP to ensure health.

Feedback

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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)

Education Infrastructure in India although present but lacks till now in many basic facilities. DISE report in 2016 citing only 79% schools have washrooms.

Digital interventions to reform educational infrastructure is progressive as

- ① It is cheaper to implement considering India spends around 3.6% of GDP on education.
- ② Issue of lack of teaching staff - (out of 19% vacancies 60% in rural areas → UNESCO) can be solved to an extent.
- ③ Access to better teacher training through e-DIKSHA portal.

④ Use of e-Vidya portal to give students access to better learning material.

⑤ National Digital Educational Framework ^{Architectural} shows planned & coordinated approach → limits FDI in Ed-Tech sector.

Limitations with digital interventions are

- ① Digital divide in nation → Only 55% have internet access.
- ② Cyber crimes → 53% of Indian children have faced cyber bullying (Microsoft)
- ③ Points over challenge of ounground education → as digital is no substitute
- ④ ed-Tech sector in India is mostly limited to competitive exams
eg Byjus, unacademy etc.

⑤ Rural India still lacks internet connectivity

⑥ Poor skills in digital learning in India } BCG report says only 19.1% can transfer computer files
→ Amalgamating digital and on-school education.

Steps to build digital interventions

→ Building necessary digital infrastructure via BharatNet Scheme

→ PPP in government schools to give access to newer technology.

Digital educational interventions are the future @ and hence way for achieving SDG-4 of Quality Education.

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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 were introduced in 2016 to ensure transparency in electoral funding. They can only be introduced given in denominations of 1000, 1 lakh, 10 lakhs, 1 Cr.

Electoral bonds were high on intent

- ① They brought a more streamlined funding system → Only SP/ can issue electoral bonds.
- ② Electoral bonds helped reduce corrupt-
ion as Cash cannot be used to fund parties.
- ③ Privacy of donators is protected
- ④ Electoral bonds above ₹20000 → Parties need to give details of total funding.

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Electoral bonds were low on substance
as

- ① Electoral funding limit on 7.5% for corporates was removed → 426 Cr funding by corporates in 2019 (ADR)
- ② The privacy given to donors meant crony-capitalism on rise.
- ③ Political parties not giving details under RTI Act.
- ④ Since SBI is government body, the government can get details of all people funding elections.
- ⑤ Rise of money power and criminalization in Indian politics
↳ 43% LS Members have criminal cases.

Steps to solve electoral bond funding

- ① Funding limit on corporates should be imposed.
- ② Election audits must release total election funding in detail.
- ③ Transparency in system & protecting privacy of donators from government.

Electoral bonds though a novel method require general changes in order to ensure that they are in line with transparent ideals of democracy.

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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)

Digitisation has been seen all across the nation in last few decades with today more than 90% Indians having a smartphone.

Data revolution and smartphone usage has profound impact

- ① Political awareness on news portals on mobile.
- ② Efficiency in accessing any service \rightarrow UPI for transactions
- ③ Easier and quicker, cheaper than traditional systems.
- ④ Data on smartphones make them all in one \rightarrow Driving licence of Digiportal

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Use of digital tools in welfare programmes is necessary as

① They are swifter & ensure wider coverage

eg Government decision to conduct census using smartphones

② Delivery of directed programmes for welfare

eg DBT scheme using Aadhaar.

③ Reduces pilferage & corruption

eg DBT reduced 10% operating cost of MGNREGSA

④ Digital tools ensure inclusivity & reduced disparity

eg One Nation, One Ration Card gives people access to PDS across nation

Challenges with using digital tools

- ① Digital Literacy is low in India → ITU report says only 22% Indians digitally literate
- ② Right to Privacy under Article 21 can be violated
- ③ Digital Data Protection Act exempts government from any liability in case of data leakage

④ Building infrastructure under BharatNet → Awareness programs
Way Forward

Digital tools as part of IR 4.0 are the future. Hence, strengthening digital infrastructure and awareness is need of the time.

Feedback

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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 प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India got the G20 presidency in December 2022 with India holding the same with goal of 'vasudaina kutumbakam' considering G20 accounts for 85% of world GDP

G20 shows Indian quest for just & polycentric world as

① India's focus on issues of global governance & rule-based order req. peaceful resolution of Ukraine crisis.

② India promoting a reformed multilateralism via reformed UN through ideas of NORMS by PM Modi.

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(3) Use of G20 to solve the debt crisis of countries by re-negotiating their debts

(4) India engaging with Russia, China and USA → both bilaterally and through ^{G20} ~~USA~~ shows commitment to multipolar world.

India in G20 is trying to mainstream voice of global south as :-

(1) Global issues of Loss & Damage faced by global south are being brought up

(2) Climate change along with financial crisis.

(3) Regional disparity in G20 membership with Indians advocating for more African members.

However, Indian attempt to build polycentric world and build mainstreaming global south is being muzzled as

- ① Cold-war dynamics between USA and China
- ② Threat to rule-based order as nuclear war fears rising.
- ③ Global South issues sidelined
 ↳ China's non-acceptance to debt re-negotiations.
- ④ Lack of representation for global south in G20

G20 is a great opportunity for India to establish its credentials as a global power but also to champion cause of global south.

Feedback

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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)

229652, 612301, 191099481, (2023-09-02, 19:49:27) से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Thucydides Trap said that with time a new power will rise to replace the existing superpower. The possible manifestation of same between China-USA has brought back cold-war dynamics.

China-USA cold war affects India's strategic interests in Pacific to Atlantic positively as:

① US accepting India as swing state to counter China → India getting access to F4U engine and MQ9B drones.

② India joining QUAD to establish credentials as net security provider in Indian Ocean Region.

- ③ Friend shoring with other European powers like Canada, EU etc.
- ④ Development of Indian industries and Indian exports reaching \$726 billion in 2022.

Cold-War Dynamics also affecting India negatively

- ① increased Chinese aggression & Pakistan-China nexus \Rightarrow threat of two front war
- ② Protectionism rising across world \rightarrow long term prospects of Indian industries affected.
- ③ High economic dependence on China \rightarrow over \$100 billion trade deficit.
- ④ Most Indian neighbors aligned with China through BRI
- ⑤ USA's constant criticism of Indian democracy \rightarrow calling it 'partly free'

Steps to ensure India's interests

- ① De-hyphenating ~~and~~ US-China relations considering economic challenges.
- ② Participating in BRICS, SCO to ensure strategic interests of India.
- ③ Solving border issues with China so that threat of war avoided.
- ④ IPEF by USA ~~to~~ as means for better trade.
- ⑤ QUAD as counter-weight for China in Indo-Pacific.

Indian approach of energetic diplomacy today requires wider engagement with all partners while also ensuring strategic interests.

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