

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

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ROHIT KUMAR.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	29/07/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:25 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:25 AM
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, प्लोचार्ट, 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.

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 ^{was} propounded in Keshavananda Bharati case (1973) which aims to protect the core tenets from amenability

Basic structure has prevented Parliament from becoming master of constitution

- 1) Limited the powers of Parliament is based on separation of power
eg - Cooperatives Act struck down as cooperatives fall in state list
- 2) Ensured judicial independence and prevented encroachment by executive. eg - 4th judges case (NJAC case).
- 3) Balance of powers based on effective checks and balances has prevented state arbitrariness

eg - IR Coelho case - says no blanket
immunity on laws from judicial
review

4) Ensured supremacy of constitution
as against parliamentary sovereignty
eg - Minerva Mills case. ~~says~~ invalidates
42nd CAA which gave vast powers
under Article 368

5) Protection of fundamental rights
against state laws

However, despite the "limitedness"
created under Basic structure,
Parliament has sufficient powers
due to —

↳ Supreme Court has main-
tained restraint in cases
like Abhinav Patel case.

Basic structure doctrine has
ensured that the powers of
Parliament is limited by judicial
review, fundamental rights, etc.

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.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)

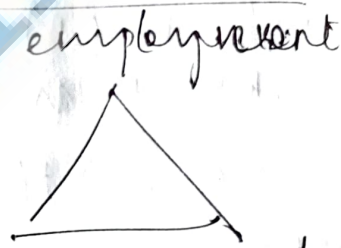
आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SHG refers to peer controlled, self governed group of people with common socio-economic background.

SHG has enabled women led development

(i) ECONOMIC

(i) Provided employment, entrepreneurship and credit supply at grassroots.
eg - Kudumbashree in Kerala



(ii) Brought financial enterpris discipline and reduced NPA's to < 1%.

(iii) Currently, 90% of SHGs are women led which shows how they have empowered women

SOCIO-CULTURAL

- (i) SHGs have led to women participation in politics - eg - Pramila Busei, Lok Sabha MP, leader of SHG.
- (ii) Social auditing of projects and programmes has brought efficiency and efficiency in welfare schemes affecting women.
- (iii) Act as Pressure group for women's cause. eg - SEWA. Commit to Change.
- (iv) Women emancipation through social empowerment. eg - SAYAPY. works on women violence cases.

However, SHGs face several issues

- ↳ lack of viable business
- ↳ limited outreach
- ↳ skewed distribution

NITI Aayog and Planning Commission recommendations on improving bank linkages, accreditation and financial support will lead to better functioning.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 group of people with shared vision or common interest aimed to participate in political domain by influencing public opinion.

~~Power~~ Informal groups shape public opinion through following tools -

- (i) Lobbying with civil servants, bureaucrats. e.g. Walmart lobbying to allow multi-retail liberalisation.
- (ii) Electioneering to place conducive candidates in public office.
- (iii) Propagandising helps to change public opinion through tools like
 - (i) Filing RTIs to create awareness. e.g. Parivartan NGO.

(ii) Using role of digital media and press. eg - ADR publishes criminal record of candidates to push for reforms

(iii) Protests and bandhs organised at regional and national level. eg - All India Kisan Sabha against farm laws

(iv) Unconstitutional methods like bribery, creating law and order issues. eg - PFPR, UFA, etc.

Way forward

(i) Formulation of Disclosure of Lobbying Activities Act

(ii) Registration and accreditation and creating channels for better engagement with government.

Pressure groups help to fill the political vacuum and have brought the common man who wishes to change govt. policies

Feedback

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*	(C)	(A)	(P)
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Article 22 provides the fundamental rights in case of arrest and detention. Recently, President Murmu highlighted the rising cases of undertrials in jails.

"Bail and not jail" as the cardinal principle of individual's liberty and dignity.

(i) High pendency of cases (3.8 crore cases as per NTDG) calls for bail as the norm.

(ii) Conviction rates are abysmally low requiring bail as the default option.
eg - In POSCO, 90% cases are acquitted.

(iii) Provides for reformatory justice system.



(iv). High numbers of SCs and STs in undertrials → need to promote social justice and right to dignity

(v) Poor conditions of prisons calls for jail only in "most needed" conditions

Challenges faced

- lack of clear standardised policy of granting bail
- poor awareness of bailable and non-bailable offences

↓
poors cannot afford bond cost

Way forward

- (i) Clarity on bail norms
- (ii) Creating awareness through advertisement

SC judgement in several cases have highlighted the abysmal state of undertrial. This calls for a comprehensive reform

Feedback

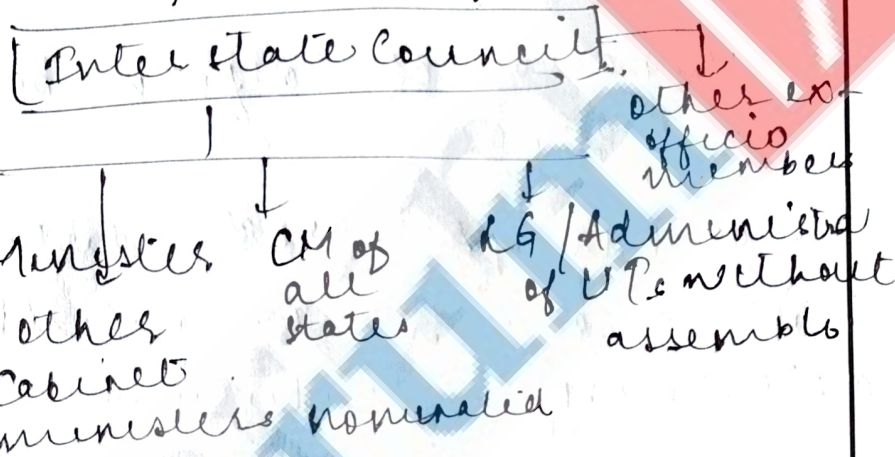
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Interstate Council; recommended by Jankaria Committee and established under Article 263 promotes cooperative federalism



Resolution of disputes

- (i) Dismisses the disputes between states or states (one or more) and Union
- (ii) offers non-binding advice on such disputes
- (iii) Discusses matter of urgent/public importance
- (iv) Builds consensus through

deliberation and discussions
Challenges associated with ISC

- (i) No statutory backing behind regular meetings. eg - hardly any meeting in last 5 years (raised by PN CM).
- (ii) Non-binding nature of solutions
- (iii) Politicisation of platform based on party lines
- (iv) States have preferred solutions through legal route. eg - Carvery Water Dispute resolution

Way forward

- (i) Mandatory meeting once every few months
- (ii) Granting it Opposition to call for Inter State Council meetings

Sarkaria Committee recommendation to create a permanent body for dispute resolutions needs to be supplemented with political will

Feedback

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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 ^(Xth schedule) ~~case~~ ^{law} was introduced by 52nd CAA during the Rajiv Gandhi regime and aimed to clean the political system.

Failed to address → wholesale horse trading in several states
→ partisanal role of Speaker witnessed.
→ failed to separate dissent from dialogue

Issues surrounding Anti Defection

Law

(i) Partisanal role of Speaker in handling cases as tribunal under Xth schedule eg- Assamchal Pradesh case

(ii) No difference between dissent and dialogue; role of whip has become important

(iii) Merger of 2/3rd legislators as an exemption has created problems
eg - Maharashtra case

(iv) Ambiguity in law - Malim Committee says - need to define 'voluntary giving up membership'

Corrective measures as recommended by various commissions

(i). There should be difference between merger and split (Law Commission)

(ii) Independent Tribunal to act instead of Speaker (Supreme Court)

(iii) Pre-poll alliance to be treated as one party (Malim Committee)

(iv). Statutory backing to time limit in handling cases

Anti Defection case requires to revamp to address the problems of wholesale trading and address the problem of "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

LGBTQ+ population, according to MOSIE; according for $\sim 2\%$ of the accounts total population

Task half down - Supreme Court has initiated the process of reforms through several landmark judgments

Glass half full → Navtej Jauhar case - Section 377 declared unconstitutional on matters of consensual sex

↳ NALSA case recognised transgenders as third rights

However, the task is incomplete without sensitisation of social issues

Issues faced by LGBTQIA in light of same sex marriage

(i) Denial of right to life - right to



choose partner is part of Right to Life (Article 21).

(ii) Denial of civil union rights like basic insurance, health care, spousal benefits, etc.

(iii) Stigmatisation of same sex marriage leads to social ostracisation

(iv) Denial of Right to Equality (Article 14) - Surrogacy law allows only married couples

(v) ~~Our~~ Life is incomplete without institution of marriage

Way forward

(i) Need for a legislation to deal with same sex marriage under SMA (1954).

(ii) Sensitisation through NGOs like NAF foundation

LGBTQ community deserve equal opportunities to life and liberty as they are also creations of God

Feedback

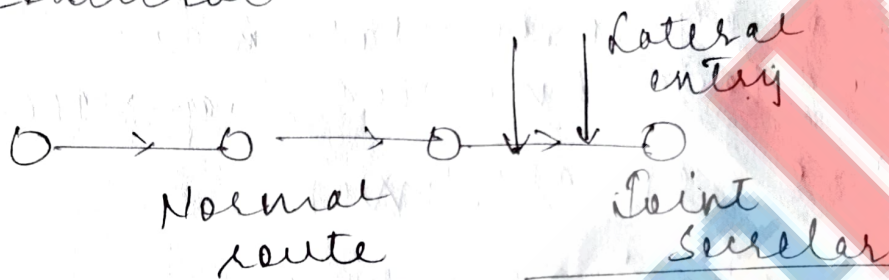
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

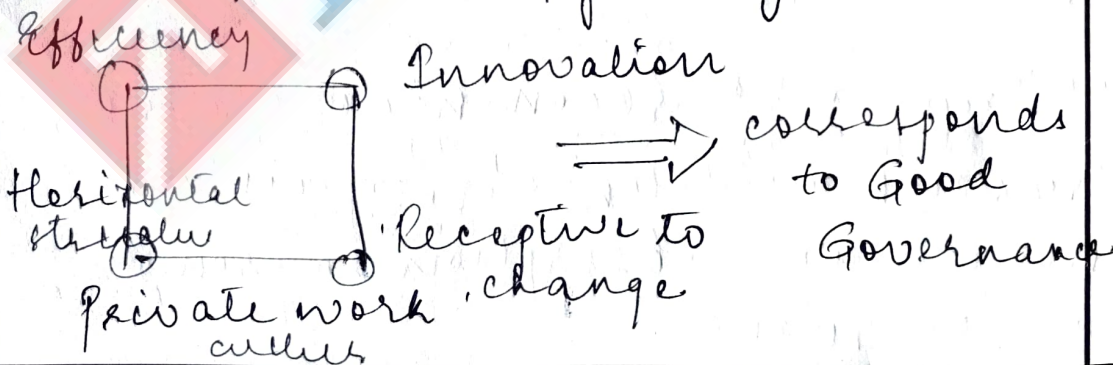
Lateral entry refers to entry of civil servants from alternate route, not through promotion of chief bureaucrats



Relevance in making governance structure effective, efficient and people oriented

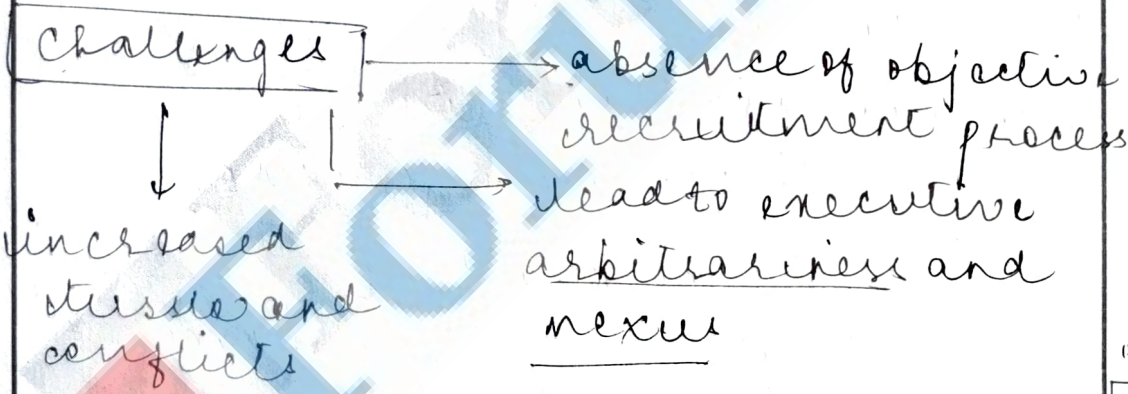
(i) Bring: domain expertise as against generalist nature of IAS.

(ii) Bring private work culture thereby ensuring good governance



- (iii) Breaks hegemony of All India and Central Services - CS Association has protested against lateral entry
- (iv) Brings a sense of healthy competition between generalists and specialists
- (v) Better policy formulation due to ground level knowledge. eg - NPPC CMD made Secretary, Power

However, there exists certain challenges



NIPPI Aayog @ 75 recommend lateral entry with guidelines on appointment, promotion and absorption to promote good governance

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)

India-France recently, celebrated 50 years of diplomatic relations during PM visit to France.

India-France ties exude a promise of stability, growth and security.

(A) Stability and Security

(i) Common vision of Indo-Pacific addresses the problems of China's rising clout.

(ii) Increasing defence ties - Rafale jets, Scorpene class submarines, etc.

(iii) Cooperation in defence exercises like Varuna

(B) Growth

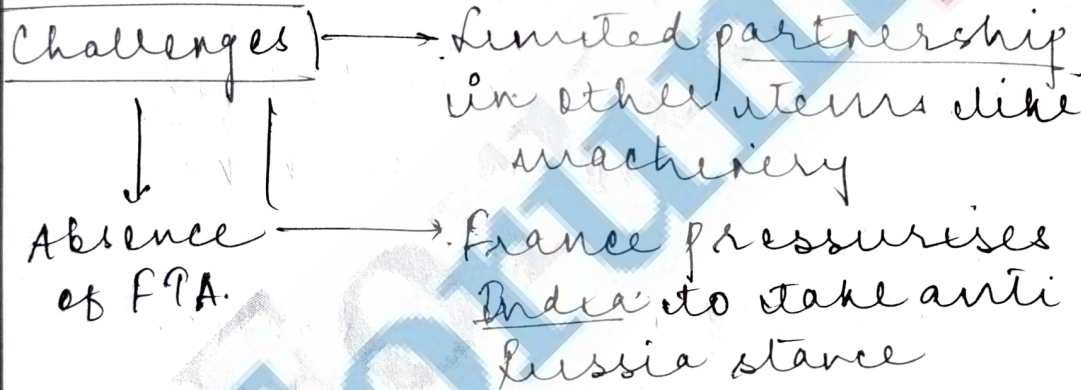
(i). Partnership in science, Tech and development. eg- ITER for

nuclear fusion, Gaganyaan supported by CNES.

(ii) Environment sustainability - Recently inked partnership on plastic pollution; ISA for solar transition

(iii) Growing trade - Bilateral ties close to \$ 10 billion

However there are several challenges



India-France ties needs to focus on building convergence in Indo-Pacific and building resilience to remove systemic vulnerabilities

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 the use of knowledge, ideas, innovation and its diffusion as a tool for soft power.

Knowledge Diplomacy - potential to further various objectives of foreign policy

(i) People to people connect through scholarship and fellowship programmes. eg - RVAD Fellowship

(ii) Promotes goodwill among the locals. eg - Indian institutes train Afghan officials which promote goodwill

(iii) Better understand each other's culture through sharing of professionals. eg - several teachers and students in NPU are of Indian

(Don't Write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

origin

(iv) Soft power gives rise to hard power

example - Startup bridge promote co-development of technology

(India - Italy Defence Startup bridge).

(v) Promotes a sense of belongingness and togetherness.

(vi) Boost confidence and trust

eg - Confidence Building measures through joint inspection and information sharing

[MOU between India - China on Brahmaputra].

The need is to push for greater collaboration between students, academicians, experts, business, etc. to build Brand India across the world

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

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 derives its legitimacy from Article 124 and 217 which calls for President to consult SC and HC judges for appointments.

Evolution of collegium system

- (i) From independence, to first judges case - appointments made on executive discretion
- (ii) First Judges case - consultation does not mean concurrence
- (iii) Second judges case - consultation of Chief Justice means concurrence recommendation not to be followed on cogent reasons
- (iv) Third judges case - emergence of idea of collegium. President needs to consult CJI and 2 seniormost

Judges of SC

3rd judges case - expansion of
collegium to include 4 judges

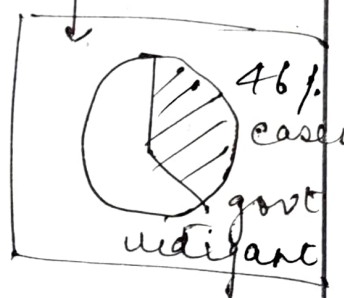
4th judges case - collegium of 4
judges and CJI was ^{introduced} ~~reiterated~~;

NJAC was declared unconstitutional

Critical Analysis of its functioning

Positive aspects

- (i) Brings independence of judiciary
as per CJI Chandrachud.
- (ii) Prevents executive interference
which could impact the appoint-
ments
- (iii) Ensures ~~or~~ supremacy
of constitution



Negative Aspects

- (i) Provides grounds for nepotism,
and biased appointments

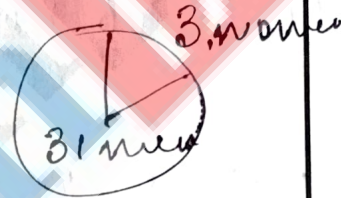
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(ii) Focus on appointments and transfers has led to high pendency of cases (3.8 crores as per National Judicial Data Grid)

(iii) Skewed appointments

→ women constitute 3/34 judges in SC

↓
Priority to Bar appointees vis-a-vis other candidates



(iv) Loss of trust due to double standards - Recent Anoop Baranwal case called for ^{multi members} executive control over appointments; while no such provision in judiciary

Collegium system, as per Harish Salve, needs to be revamped by involving executives through a reformed NJAC Act made in consultation with judiciary.

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			

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 निर्देशक 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 rights was added by 42nd CAA in Article 51A as per Swaran Singh Committee report. DPSP was inspired from Irish Constitution and are added in Article 36 to 51 in Part IV of Constitution.

Impact of Fundamental rights in socio-political norms

- (i) Creates a moral force on citizen to adhere to duties
- (ii) SC in several judgement has said that Fundamental Duties can be considered in protecting a law from Article 14 and 19
- (iii) Creates a balance between rights and duties - inspired

from Russia Constitution

"FLs form the philosophical basis of good governance. Bhagwad Gita calls for balance between rights and duties

Rights of women
against
sexual
harassment
(Right to live
with dignity)

Based on
duty adhere
by all - "not to follow
practices derogatory
to women

Impact of Directive Principles in
socio-political norms.

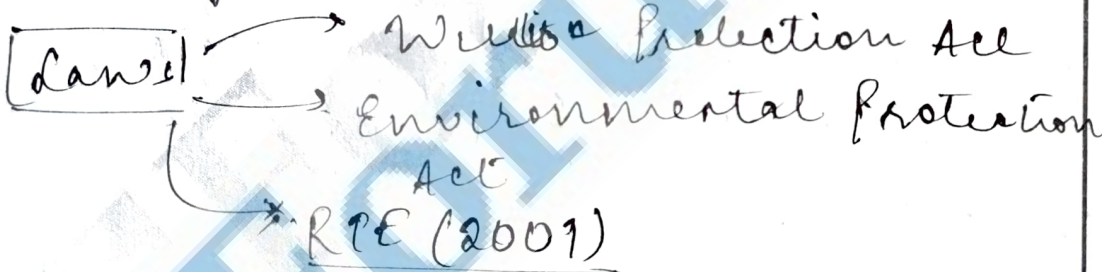
- (i) Creates a moral force for state to follow DPSP in framing laws (Article 37).
- (ii) Public becomes aware about state's obligation - judges policy based on DPSP set benchmark
- (iii) Brings continuity in govt. policy.

(iv) Constitutionality of laws are protected under Article 14 and 19 if they adhere to Article 39 (b) and (c) give effect

(25th CAA)

(v) Creates a sense of vision for future public policy.

Verma Committee observed that several fundamental rights and DPSPs have been given effect through enactment of laws like



Way forward

There is a need to promote DPSPs like equal pay for equal work and through a legislation to meet the aspirations of people

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Constitutional punctuality refers to the timely and time bound decision making by the constitutional bodies

Vital role for smooth functioning

→ reduces bottlenecks.

→ ensures separation of power.

eg - Delays in judicial appointments by executive

↓
ensures supremacy of the people
eg - Bills passed without challenges by unelected

→ ensures trust and maintain dignity of officers. eg - Governor's

obstructionist role in WB Bengal and Tamil Nadu

Remains conspicuous by its absence

(i) obstructionist role played by unelected - eg - sitting on bills (as pocket veto).

- (ii) Delay in regular working. eg - PIOs not providing sufficient information in timely manner.
- (iii) Partisanal role of Governor -
eg - NEET bill delayed by PN Governor (Article 200).
- (iv) Hegemonistic tendencies of executives in appointments, promotions. eg - SC recommendations were not adhered to in timely manner.
- (v) Constitutional ambiguity resulting in non-binding nature.
eg - No statutory backing to placing CAG report in Parliament.

Reasons behind "unpunctual" behaviour

absence of time frame in working

→ ambiguity in Rules of Procedure

→ provision of pocket veto is larger in India (10 days in US).

Way Forward

- (i) clarity in Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
eg - clear timeline for Anti Defection cases.
- (ii) Penalty for violation of deadlines.
eg - 45 day norm in RPI is violated by penalty rate is low. (2.2% by CIC)
- (iii) Mandatory ^{statutory} backing of report placement in time bound manner
- (iv) Multi-stakeholder consultation in framing laws. eg - NTAC was passed without consultation with judiciary

"Justice delayed is justice denied"

The need is ~~to~~ for judicial intervention to make constitutional punctuality as part of basic structure doctrine

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			

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 powers are provided in Article 123 and 213 in Part V of the Constitution.

Ordinance making powers dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability.

(i). Re-promulgation without changing the text or getting the Bill passed has questioned accountability.

eg- Security Law (Amendment) Ordinance passed again.

256 ordinance passed by Bihar government

1967

1981

highlighted in DC Wadhwa case

(ii) Infringes into legislature's power against separation of powers
(propounded in Keshavananda Bharati case).

(iii) Tendency to prop prerogative one or both Houses to pass an Ordinance

Overlooks democratic tradition of building consensus

Ordinance making power bypasses the consensus building process enshrined in the legislative process

Consensus building through

- First reading, second and third reading
- voting by clause
- referral to parliamentary committees (27% cases referred)
- inviting proposal from civil society, business, etc.

eg - Data Protection Bill was framed after several rounds of consultation with startups

(ii) Other challenges → remains in force till 6 weeks after reassembly
 ↓
 ¶ → Parliamentary control is limited over already passed ordinances

However ordinances becomes unimportant because it serves the following purpose —

- (i) fills vacuum during recess
- (ii) provides relief to public in emergency eg - IBC relaxation
- (iii) Important to address urgent issues eg - Tribunal Ordinance

Ordinance making power should be an exception and subjected to judicial review (RC Cooper case) to ensure good governance

Feedback

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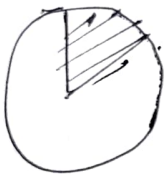
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

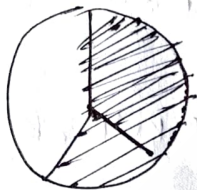
भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Global Hunger Index, India scored was ranked 101/116, showing the abysmal state of nutrition in India

Poor public indicators in India



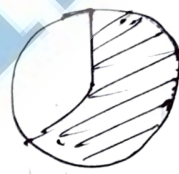
14%
under-nourishment



35%
stunting
FAO reports



17%
wasting



54%
anaemia
in
women

Despite recognition of right to health as fundamental right in Subhash Chandra case, the situation remains poor.

Reason.

(i) Poor budgetary allocation to

health. eg. $\approx 1.5\%$ of GDP. as against 2.5% recommended by XX Finance Commission

(ii) Poor infrastructural base and lack of Disease Surveillance system

(iii) Poor participation of private sector

(iv) High out of pocket expenditure due to poor insurance penetration eg. USD 73 - insurance penetration in India

Can a statutory framework alone solve the problem

Statutory framework is necessary but not enough to solve the health crisis

Importance of statutory framework

universal healthcare as sign

→ delimit the budgetary contribution to required 2.5%

→ fix role of state govt. and private sector in addressing

↓
 the problems of missing middle
 statutory backing
 to AIS of medical officers
 (under Article 312)

However, there is a need for
more

(i) Greater public private engagement
 through PPP model

(as per
 XVth PC).



(ii) Expansion
 of PHCs, CHCs
 by public
 sector.
 network to rural areas

(iii) Digitalisation initiatives
 like - sanjeevani, Arogya Setu, etc.

(iv) Behavioral change in WASH
 strategies through Swachh
 Bharat Mission

There is a need to promote nutritional
 sensitive and nutrition specific
 intervention to solve the problem
 of hidden hunger

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			

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)

"Saa vidyaye vimuktaye"

True education is what liberates us.

This quote highlights the importance of reforming the education infrastructure in India.

Digital interventions in reforming the education system:

(i) Democratise the education system to rural masses

Democratizing the system

- SWAYAM PRABHA channels
- e-DISHA initiative
- NPTEL courses
- One Nation - One channel initiative

(ii) Reduces burden on physical infrastructure. eg. ~ 6000 schools

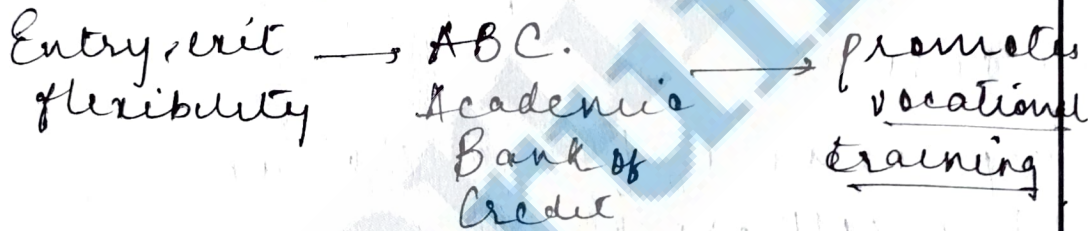
do not have female washrooms

(iii) Solves the problem of teacher absenteeism

eg - NITI Aayog says ~ 20% teachers time is dedicated to admin work

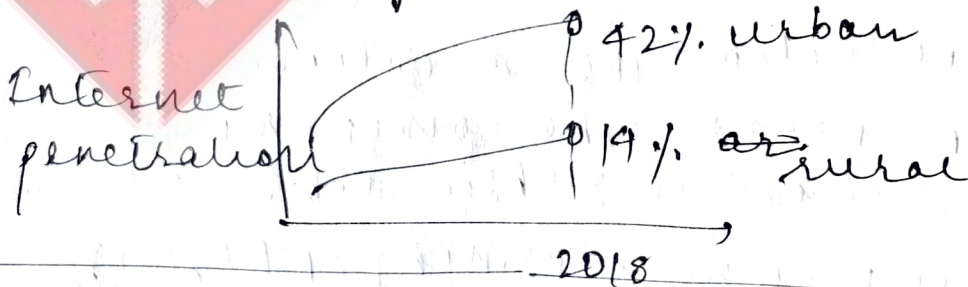
↳ Digital education provides access to experts from IIT and IIMs.

(iv) Digitalisation provides flexible framework for entry-exit policy



However, despite the positives, there exists several limitations in the approach

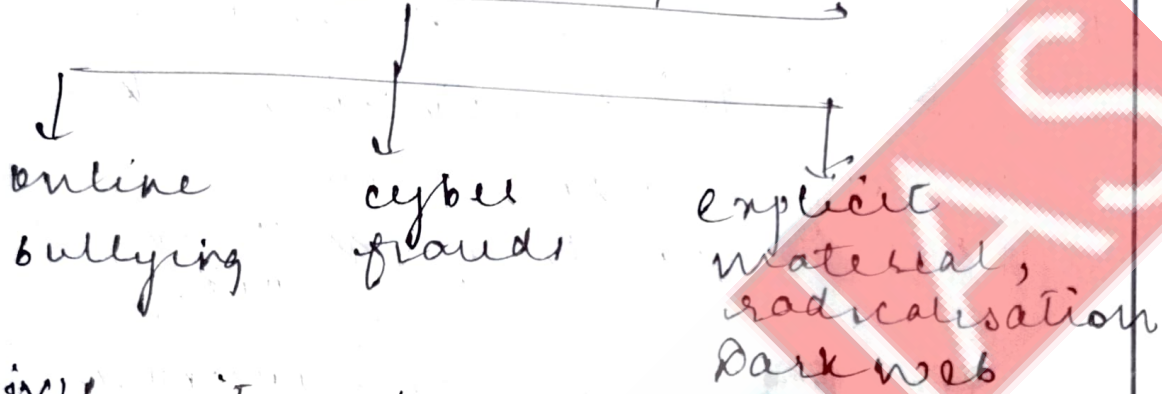
(i) Creates digital divide



(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

(ii) Reduce scope of community learning (wardha scheme)

(iii) Makes children prone



(iv) limits role of parents due to poor digital literacy.

Way forward

- (i) Expansion of Bharat Net and PM-WANI project.
- (ii) Strengthening transliteration mission
- (iii) Teachers' training through NISHPHA to better use digital tool

Digitalisation of education system needs to be complemented with creation of public libraries and community learning (NEP 2020)

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			

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 bond, a prepaid interest free promissory notes used to anonymously donate to political parties.

Features of Electoral Bond

- available on 4 dates in an year
- redeemable within a time limit
- eligible through SBI Accounts only.

only to registered or recognised parties with other constraints

High on Intent

- (i) Protect privacy of donors from social ostracisation
- (ii) Tools like e-KYC and digital route helps to ensure transparency.

(iii) Equal level playing field for all as all recognised parties were eligible

(iv) Banks had access to all details which ensured transparency

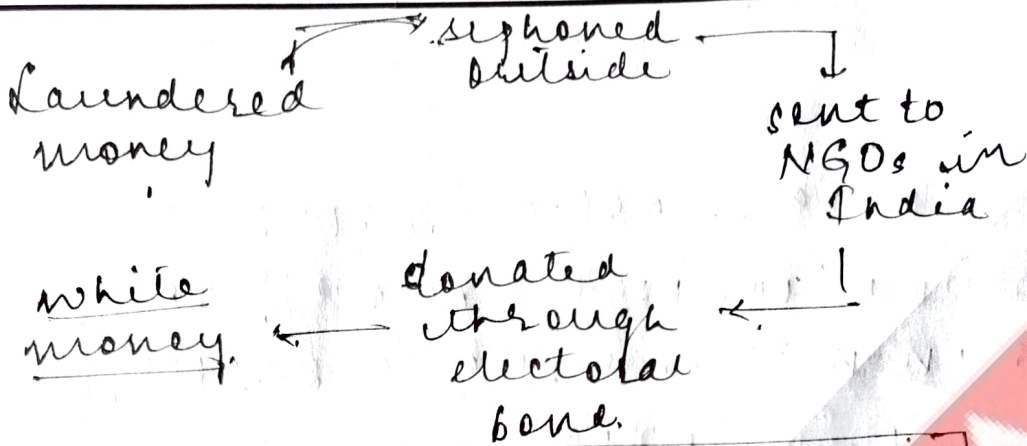
(v) Sought to reduce use of cash and other channels

~~Low~~ However, electoral bonds despite good intent fails to meet the premise on the ground low on substance

(i) Brings opacity in funding as details are not subject to RTI applications

(ii) Promotes corporate-politics nexus through quid pro quo.

(iii) Electoral bonds is not a solution to placement of laundered money



How black turns white

- (iv) Individual candidates are not provided level playing ground.
- (v) Other channels like cash still exist

Way forward

- (i) RTI Applicability to electoral bonds
- (ii) Mandatory publishing of donations received by political parties
- (iii) State funding of elections
(Dinesh Goswami and Indrajit Gupta Committee)

Cleaning the public election system is a sine qua non for free and fair elections

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			

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)

Digital India, started in 2005, has revolutionised the welfare programmes and public service delivery in India

Data revolution in India

Internet penetration one of the largest in the world

fastest growing market for smartphones

one of the highest per capita data consumption

Digital tools in welfare programmes
Policy formulation

Seeking public comments through digital platforms like DMANG

Policy Implementation and feedback

(i) Evaluation of project status
through geospatial technology and
geo-tagging

(ii) Better targeting of beneficiaries
eg- Direct Benefit transfer
and digital tools

(iii) Use of AI tools to facilitate better
efficacy of welfare programmes

Artificial Intelligence
and Digital Solutions → extension services
to farmers like
AI Sensing apps

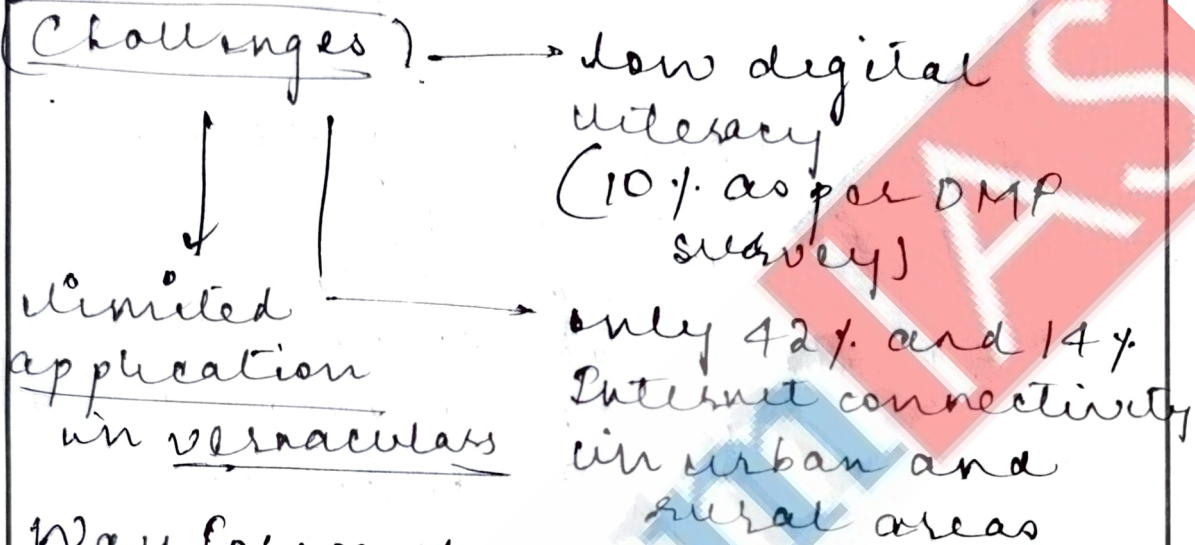
→ identification of
beneficiaries
through database
(Agri stack)

by Microsoft)

(iv) Online grievance redressal
through portals like MSME
Samadhan

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

(V) Social audit reports available in vernaculars through National Transliteration Mission



Way forward

- (i) Promoting digital literacy as part of school curriculum
- (ii) Expansion of Bharat Net and PM-WANI
- (iii) Better capacity building and of staff

Digitalisation of welfare programme will be the panacea to India's rising cost of subsidies

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			

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's presidency of G20 in 2023

is an opportunity to solve several crisis the world is facing today

-Dr. S. Parashanker

India's G20 Presidency

One Earth, One Family

(Vasudev Kutumbakam as motto)

first time as president

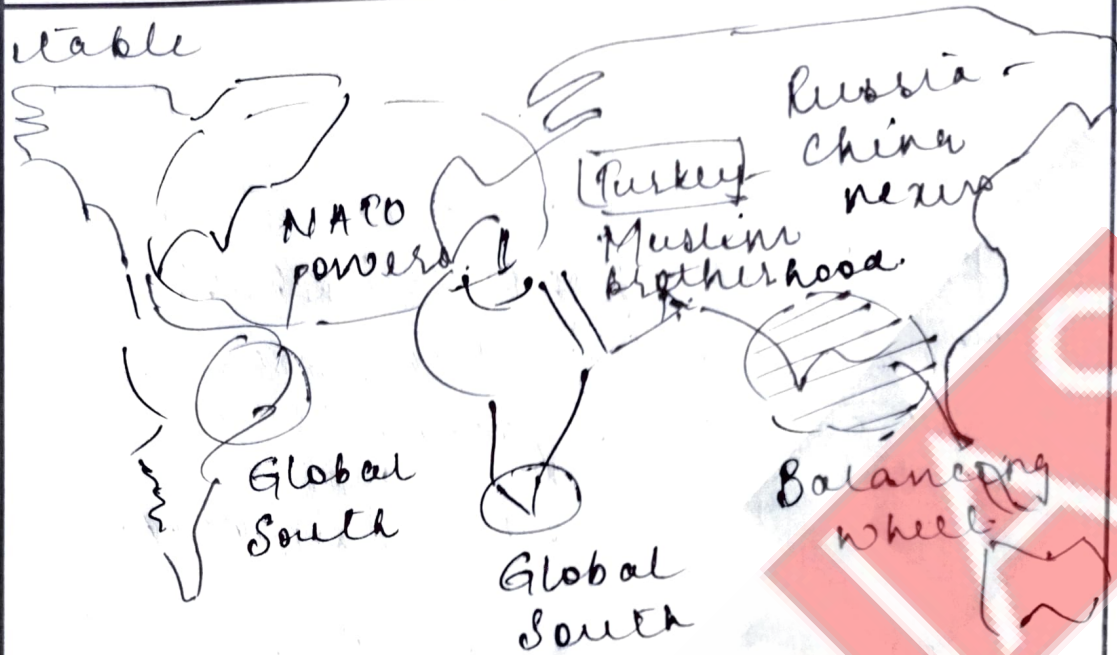
Indonesia and Brazil as trike members

Reflection of India's quest for just and polycentric world

(i) Aim to solve problems like maritime security, money laundering

(ii) Tried to reconcile all the global power on the same

stable



Several global powers
brought to a summit table

(iii) Build consensus on emerging
issues like cyber security, digital
public infrastructure

(iv) Against Western hegemony,
tries to balance West with Russia

Voice of Global South is manifested
called

(v) Consulted 100+ developing nations
to prepare agenda for G20
engagement group,

- (ii) Focus on solving developing nations problem
- transition to clean energy
 - climate change adaptation
 - connectivity in Indo Pacific

Challenges at hand

- (i) Polarisation by China and other obstructionist forces.
eg - Summit in Kashmir not supported by China
- (ii) Balance the agenda - solve emerging crisis or deal with Russia - Ukraine war
- (iii) Lack of consensus - similar to Bali Summit

India needs to use its soft powers and diaspora support to ensure consensus takes place in India's presidency while maintaining strategic autonomy.

Feedback

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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)

US-China cold war has revitalised in the form of chip war in post pandemic recovery phase.

New cold war between US and China will have the effect of casting a shadow

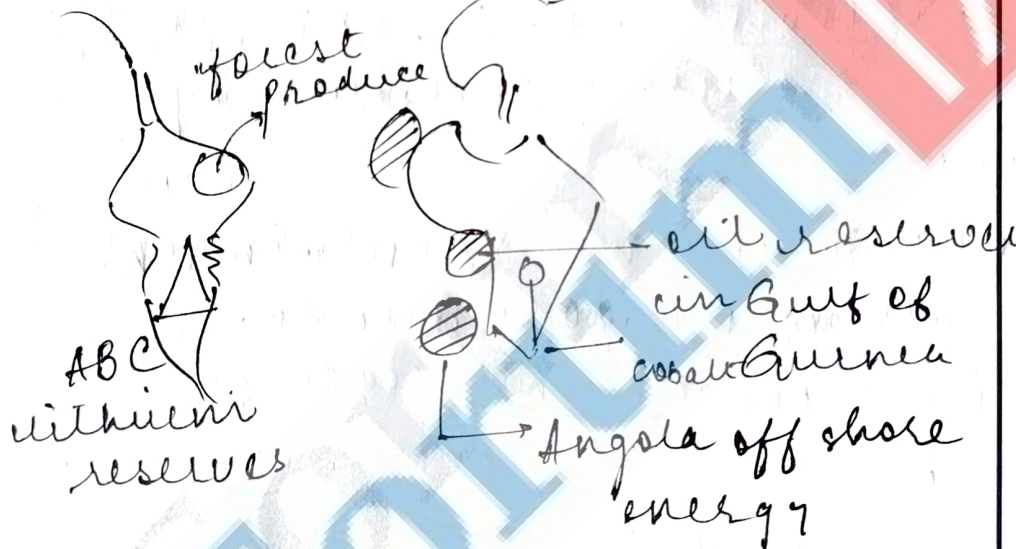
Shifting interests from Pacific to Atlantic

(i) Trade war between US-China will require India to focus attention to its biggest partners like EU and US

(ii) Calls for economic resilience through North-South partnership eg - India-EU renewed talks on BTA

(iii) Security challenges in Atlantic and Atlantic → due to extension of BRI initiative

(iv) War for access to resource of the Atlantic → calls for India's changing focus



However, energy the cold war will have its manifestation in Pacific ocean

- (i) Majority of China's trade occurs through Malacca strait
- (ii) US' communist containment policy will focus on countries

