

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Aravindh Kumaran T		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1222911	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	3rd July, 2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

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।

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।

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।

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।

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 : 3:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:58 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*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।

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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' is a

concept evolved from the Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973 on the judgement about the question of parliament power over the amending of constitutional basic features

Importance of Basic structure doctrine :-

1) checking the power of parliament

The doctrine checked the power of parliament to amend certain essential features. Amending of certain basic features will change the essence of constitution as envisioned by constitution makers.

3) Mineer Mills case

In mineer mills case, supreme court upheld Judicial review as a basic structure

doctrine and it cannot be checked.

Need of controlling parliament's power:-

- 1) Majoritarian government in the legislature enjoys the majority to amend any feature in constitution resulting in constitutional crisis and loss of constitutional values.
- 2) In NJAC case, SC invoked article 50 demanding independence of judiciary and it ~~created~~ struck down 99th Amendment.
- 3) Limited nature of government

In India, supremacy of the constitution is paramount importance. And parliament and government are always limited by constitutional ideals.

Parliament can supplement the constitutional ideals but it cannot supplant the constitution, thanks to Basic structure doctrine.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, 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 grassroot 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?

Self help groups are peer-driven, self-controlled group of people of similar socioeconomic background working collectively for dedicated purpose.
Eg:- Jeevika - Bihar.
Kudumba shree - Kerala.

Role of SHG is women-led empowerment:-

- i) Helps to attain economic freedom
- ii) SHG makes availability of collateral-free loans
- iii) women attain economic freedom to mobilise their own resource

a) Social mobilization towards employment of women.

Eg:- SHG in Bihar work towards handicrafts and marketing of village products.

- 3) Awareness of gender rights
- Helpful in tackling domestic violence -
- 4) Build up of social capital and collective consciousness among SHG.
- 5) Helps in training and utilization of resources and planning at localised level

However there are challenges

- 1) Still prevalence of patriarchy
- prevents fullfledged participation of women in SHG
- 2) Poor maintenance of financial records by SHG groups
- 3) Lack of financial accountability affects their credit culture.

Nevertheless, modernisation and digitalisation of SHG will help to attain sustained progress in digital age.

Q.3) The power of pressure groups lies not in their size or elaborate organization, but in their ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change. With help of relevant examples, discuss how informal pressure groups shape public policy. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Pressure groups are 'us' originated
 term deals with groups of people who exert
 pressure on government, police, ruler to attain
 their common objectives.

Eg:- Pressure groups - many variants
 { Business-oriented - CII, FICCI.
 Agrarian groups - AIKS

Ability of Pressure groups > size of the pressure groups

1) Anna Hazare movement

Sometimes pressure groups are
 informal and temporary in nature.

Anna Hazare movement started towards
 need for lokapal and lokayukta in Maharashtra

due to its ability to mobilize the public opinion
 caused drastic changes despite without
organized structure

2) RTI movement

- RTI movement was mainly taken forward by MFRS informal group. due to its sustained effort made famous RTI law all around India in 2005.

Informal groups role in shaping public policy?

- Quick mobilisation of public opinion by emotional appeal
- Use of social media and digital worlds
- Addressing policy advocacy in layman terms
- associated with electioneering and lobbying.

Thus, pressure groups acts as a 'new social forces' keeping government always responsive and accountable.

Feed
(For OFFICER)

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Please put marks in the table.
Here G is for Average marks
TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle that upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual's liberty and dignity. Explain the statement with the help of various judicial pronouncements. (10 marks, 150 words)

'जेल नहीं जमानत' वह प्रमुख सिद्धांत है जो व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के पवित्र विचारों को कायम रखता है। विभिन्न केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Article 91' and 'Article 32' of the

Indian Constitution are part of fundamental rights upholding individual liberty and dignity.

Proof through judicial pronouncements:-

1) Struck down of provisions of 42nd

Amendment

- 42nd Amendment contained curtail of ~~Article 32~~ Habeas corpus by parliament during emergency times.

- Court ~~upheld the~~ struck down the provisions, relying 'Habeas corpus'

is the heart of individual liberty and dignity

2) Prakash Singh case

- Judicial delivred about the violation of judicial human rights at custodial torture

- It upheld right to dignity and human rights at custody

3)

Supreme court. It evolves its judgements protecting individual liberty at all levels. It expanded the scope of fundamental rights to ensure maintenance of sacrosanct of human liberty. Article (32)

mandates supreme court as ultimate defender of ~~xxx~~ people's liberty.

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)

Article 263 of the Indian constitution

deals about the creation of Inter-state Council
by President. Indian constitution makes arrangements

peaceful federal settlement between states and

centre.

Role of IFC in facilitation of dispute redressal :-

1) Coordination between states and centre

- article 263 (i) mandates the duty of

IFC to act as a coordination platform
between centre and states.

2) Quasi-Judicial Power of IFC

- article 263 (iii) deals about inquiry

power in case of dispute between

states (or) between state and centre.

3) To sort out mutual conflict in all matters as referenced by President

But there are few challenges associated with Inter-State Council

Challenges:-

→ Lack of permanent secretariat for Inter-State Council

→ Lack of frequent ISC meetings held

Eg:- only around few times ISC has been reconstituted

→ Inadequate awareness about the inquiry power of ISC.

No, inquiry process and dispute process has been done by ISC despite its mandate.

Sarkaria Commission recommends, ISC constitution to tackle out federal issues.

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

'Anti-defection law' was created using 52nd Amendment by adding Article 102A and 191A of the Indian Constitution.

Despite its enactment, there are continuous episodes of political misdeeds and hazzles in fair interpretation of X schedule.

Issues surrounding Anti-defection law:-

1) Split vs merge issue

i) The act prohibited split in party and it amounts to anti-defection

ii) Whereas merge of party members are exempted from anti-defection

d) No-time frame for speaker

i) lack of time frame allows the

Speaker to sit indefinitely without the decision making

Eg: TN, Karnataka speaker issue regarding disqualification.

3) voluntary resignation by legislators to avoid defection.

Recommendative measures:-

1) Need effective time frame to act by

Speaker to reduce misuse

2) Judicial review of 8th schedule after

Speaker takes decision

3) confusion over merge and split issue

must be sorted out.

law should be amended to attain better clarity.

Anti defection law should live up for the

purpose of maintaining people trust

and stable government.

Q.7) Decriminalization half done, specially community. Elaborate

नवतेज सिंह जोहर माम है. खासकर LGBTQI समलैंगिक विवाह पर च

in SC

histori

why

Feedback (For Office)

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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 सविस्तर पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Section 377 was decriminalised

in SC in N.S. Jauhar case. The IPC section was historical injustice towards LGBTQIA community.

why it is Half-done measure :-

- 1) only the section 377 of IPC was decriminalized but there was no adequate legislation supporting LGBTQIA+ community
- 2) No power over legal marriage and marriage relations.
- 3) question of property and inheritance of same sex individuals are still in content
- 4) question over adoption of child remain.

Need of socio-political sensitisation:-

- sensitisation about the gender relation at school level
- through awareness rallies and campaigns
- Breaking gender stereotypes
- government and civil society must sensitise people about the cross gender values.
- 'same-sex marriages' and their places should be elaborated with clarity.

social acceptance of same-sex marriages are crucial for their sustenance, but state and supreme court should act as fore-runner in protection of rights of sexual minorities

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

शासन संरचना को अधिक प्रभावी, कुशल और जनोन्मुख बनाने में सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Lateral entry in civil services denotes about the inclusion of non governmental and technical officers into government side to enhance better outcomes.

Relevance and its impacts in governance structure

- 1) Effective means - inclusion of technical solutions
 - lateral entry policy allows the entry of technical officers in administrative field.
 - It brings effective model of governance through technical means.

- 2) Efficient means - through collaboration
 - lateral entry officers due to their diverse fields helpful in

greater collaboration to attain efficient
model of governance.

3) People oriented - participatory approach.

- follows participatory approach rather than traditional bureaucratic approach.
- It makes softening of red tapism and hierarchical culture.
- domain expertise are included
- scope of bottom-up approach

However there are certain limitations

1) Limited years of service - around 3 years

2) questions of public accountability
in limited tenure compared to
bureaucracy.

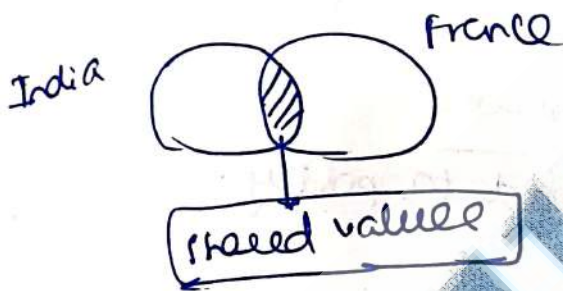
3) feasibility of applications considering
limited public funds.

there should be role-clarity in recruitment
of lateral services and their purposes.

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 shares a long vision
of strategic partnership in all fields especially
in defense and aeronautical fields



- 1) Equality
- 2) Liberty
- 3) Fraternity
- 4) Autonomy and ~~the~~ multilateralism
- 5) Respect towards rule of law and world order.

Signs of exude in promise of stability, growth and security

1) Trade between two nations remains a
same

- there was no substantial development

when compared to other nations like US, UK.

2) lack of effective technological transfer

- there was no path-breaking technology deal and defence offer.

3) Differences in their interests

- differences in

a) Russia-Ukraine war

b) open digital and data policy.

Despite there are growing convergences in the field of Defence cooperation through

a) submarine deals and

b) Rafale-aviation deals.

India needs to use its 'knowledge diplomacy'

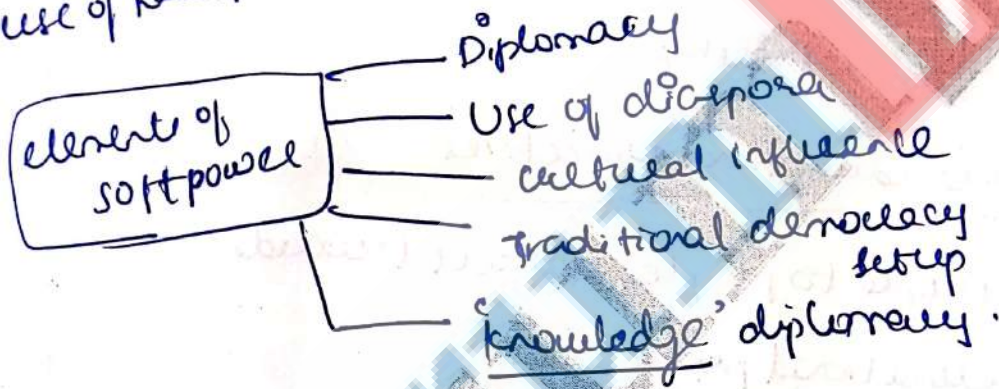
to attain maximum benefits from

France - bilateral ties.

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)

'Soft power' denotes ability of nation to influence other nation's policies through cultural and intellectual means without use of hard power.



Potential of 'knowledge diplomacy' :-

1) Technological objectives :-

i) knowledge diplomacy helps to attain technological objectives.

Eg:- India - Japan civil nuclear agreement.

2) modern industrial policies :-

- i) AI, digitalisation initiatives
- ii) knowledge diplomacy used to attain effective technologies used for Industrial Revolution 4.0

Ex: - India - Australia Critical Minerals Partnership

3) To attain educational objectives

- people to people contacts towards educational programmes.

4) Technology - Transfer deals

- defence fields - Jet engine deals
- aeronautical fields.

5) Objectives in space economy

- India - NASA in NISAR and Artemis accords

Technological variant of foreign policy plays a vital role in modern technological era. It can be attained through 'knowledge diplomacy'

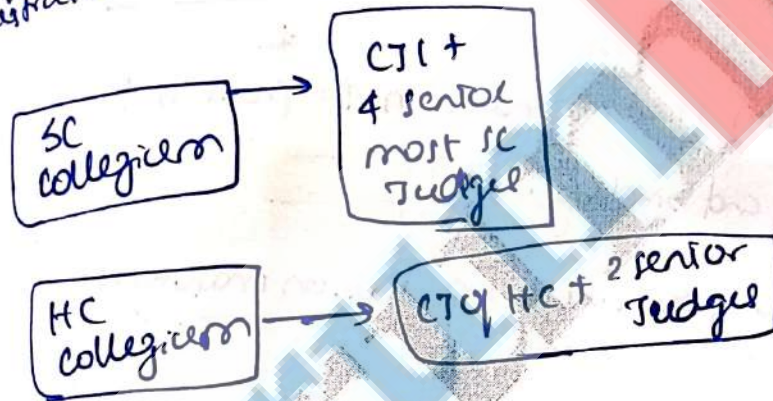
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TOTAL MARKS	

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' is a judiciary evolved term deals with collective decision making of judges in their own judiciary administration matters.



Structure of collegium

Evolve of collegium:

1) 2nd Judge case - 1990's

- In continuous dispute between judiciary and executive over the appointment of judges, Supreme court created 'collegium concept'

- It evolved in 2nd Judge case

2) Explanation and define of collegium:

i) Supreme court in its third judge case defined what is collegium and its compositional setup.

3) Collegium holds the primacy in judge appointment

i) collegium recommendation to president is final and binding.

ii) It holds primacy in decision making.

Working of collegium:

1) In-house procedure and mechanism of discussion

2) selection of judge to supreme court

3) Deal with promotion, transfer of judge from one HC to another

4) Also deals with procedure for conduct of inquiry in case of complaint

Critical evaluation of collegium:-

1) lack of transparency

- Anonymous nature of selection and promotion
- Opaque model without proper well established procedures

2) Detail data all not shown in public domain

- Reason for rejection of judges and its details are not shown in public domain

3) Violates principles of checks and balances

- Judges appointing themselves are against principle of checks and balances.

4) Question over ~~in house~~ in house procedure.

Collegium system need reforms to showcase light to the public with better judicial accountability.

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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 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 duties (part-IV-A) and
 DRSP (part-IV) are part of the Indian constitution
 with idea of moral document.
 - Both are non-enforceable and non-justiciable
 in nature.

Impact on FD and DRSP in socio-political norms-

1) less political awareness

- lack of non-enforceability makes
 people aware of their fundamental
 duties

eg:- people failed to follow their
 duty of environment safeguarded as
 per article 51A

2) Political escapism

- non-enforceable nature made

political parties escape in delivering people needs.

Eg:- Right to Education - under article 51A cannot be violated whereas

Right to Social Security under article 41 can be disregarded by state.

3) Failure to meet people environmental protection

- article 47A mandates the duty of state to protect environment.

But due to its non-enforceable nature, state gradually violates its environmental directives

4) Question of morality

- Illicit drug consumption, prohibition of drugs are often diluted by state.

5) Dilution of Gandhian principles

- Gandhian ideals are placed in DPSP to create self-sufficient villages

- lack of adequate funds makes pachayats struggling to create more resources.

Positive socio-political norms

1) Right to education made compulsory under 86th Amendment

2) Government moving towards social security schemes.

- PM Pension Yojana

- Atal Pension Yojana

3) Enforcement of certain fundamental duties.

Eg: flag code,
equal pay for women.

Credentially, state must follow the

ideals of the DPSP to make it a 'welfare state'

and incite for citizens to take their
fundamental duties ^{towards} ~~toward~~ their nation.

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

14

Article 123 mandates the power of President to make ordinances to attain legislative purposes through executive action.

Ordinance power of president = legislative competence of parliamentary power

Similarly article 213, empowers the Governor to enact ordinance at state level.

Frequent Reliance on Ordinance :-

1) Ordinance as a temporary solution

Constitution makers envisaged usage of ordinance as a temporary and emergency measure.

But governments allow frequent use of ordinance undermines parliamentary democracy

2) Impact of Ordinances

- i) creates tensions and hurdles in public policy
- ii) creates policy uncertainty
- iii) questions the role of parliamentary and its committees in building legislative provision

Ex:- Supreme court struck down several ordinances related to delays concerning medical bill due to inappropriate legal clarity.

3) Creates burden of government litigation and supreme court's time

- ordinance enactment results in court adjudication due to appeals in supreme court.
- It creates burden due to rapid and quick enactment of law.

4) Objections consensus-building approach of parliamentary democracy.

i) Ordinance violates collective consciousness of legislatures as a whole

ii) Inclusive debates, discussions and deliberations are violated

iii) Adequate ~~not~~ technical and holistic provisions are missed due to ordinance.

Suggestions:-

Supreme Court in D. Chaudhary case ordered frequent misuse of ordinance violates basic essence of constitution and parliamentary democracy.

Consensus-based approach is always sustainable and long-term approach unlike

Ordinance

Considering the non-enforceable nature of the policy, critically examine...

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13

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)

13

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)





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)

Article 21 mandates right to health

as a part of implicit under the broader
ambit of right to life and liberty.

Despite its fundamental recognition,
there are still violations of health as a fundamental
right.

Poor Health Indicators in India:-

As per NFHS-5 survey, around

50% of women are under anemia

35% of children are malnourished.

India with highest TB burden
cases in the India.

Recent study, indicates average Indian
spends around 60% of health from the
out-of-pocket expenditure.

Critical reasons for poor health indicators:

1) Poor public expenditure towards Health expenditure

Eg: 8-5% recommended by Health policy
vs actual 1.2% of GDP

2) Inadequate PHC centres

3) Shortage of medical resources

- WHO recommended doctor: population ratio is 1:1000 vs
India - 1:1600

4) Low insurance penetration in India

5) Lack of dedicated cell and policy towards Non-communicable diseases (NCD)

Eg: NCD contributes around 60% of total diseases

6) Medical outreach towards remote areas are limited.

Statutory framework (or) any other method :-

- Despite statutory acts and constitutional provisions India has poor health indicators.

Beyond political framework, the following demands should be met

1) Political will towards healthcare

2) Public-private partnership to deal with tertiary sector hospitals and to treat rare diseases

3) Behavioural and lifestyle changes

- to address non-communicable diseases

4) Expansion of immunisation program to universal

Best practices like Kerala - palliative care,

Odisha model of training midwives to deal with human resource shortages can be addressed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 in India attained the unprecedented level of digitalisation during pandemic times.

Digital Education caused quite significant changes in learning and its related outcomes.

Reforming educational infrastructure through digital interventions

1) Smart classrooms

- Creation of smart classrooms enable the children to use digital and online modes.

2) Operation Digital board

- Operation Digital board replacing

Blackboard will led to

entrance of better outcomes.

3) Technology-driven pedagogy :-

- Use of online data sources for children
- digital maps
- Info-graphics based knowledge sharing.

4) Greater scope in higher education

- i) Helps to progressive model of researches at college level.
- ii) Better compliance of journal standards can be done due to digital interventions.

However, there are some limitations

i) Digital divide

- i) Greater amount of digital divide between rural and urban areas.
- ii) Digital divide also between men and women in access to resources.

2) lack of real-time education pedagogy

i) Digital model will dilute the essence of real-time educational pedagogy.

3) question of privacy and data theft

i) possibility of educational data being misused,

ii) safety of critical digital data.

4) Informational asymmetry and lack of

digital awareness at all levels of India.

Nevertheless, digital interventions with optimum outreach in a holistic manner

will address all limitations in a gradual manner to attain SDG target # 4 by 2030.

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Feedback (For OFFICE)

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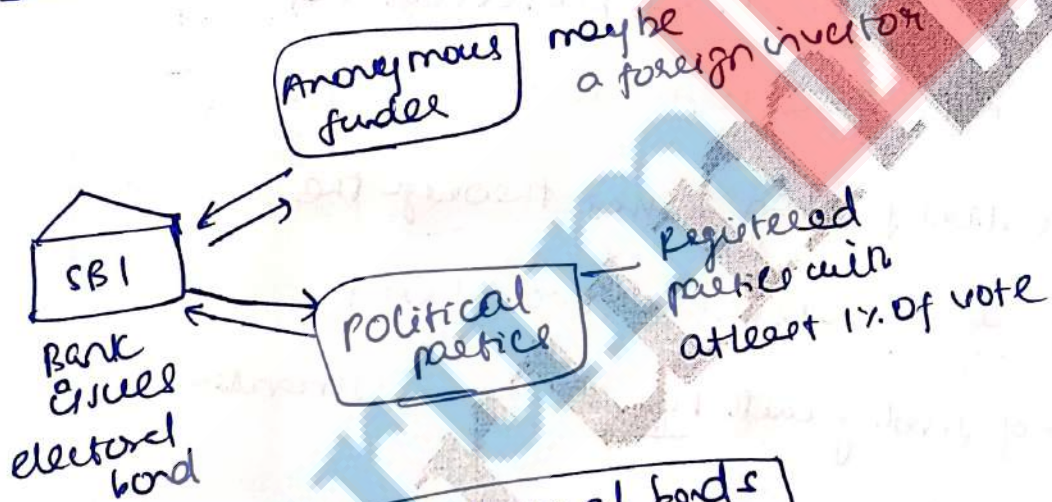
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Q.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 as a separate scheme in 2016 to sort out the anonymity in electoral funding



working of electoral bonds

Process of Electoral Bonds:-

- 1) only issued by SBI Bank
- sole SBI Bank is authorized to issue electoral bond
- 2) from thousand to lakh denominations
- starting from 2000 electoral

boards can be issued.

3) circulated within 15 working days by the political parties.

4) Annexure The details of the funders are protected.

- Political funders who are buying electoral bonds are protected and not revealed to public.

The political funding process through the banking channel makes it a formalised nature of funding with high intent to streamline electoral funding.

But, there are sharp limitations on electoral bonds making it a new substance

1) only SBI Bank criteria

- This allows the misuse by ruling party to know the details of the funders towards the

Opposition parties -

2) Anonymity still remains - Promotes nexus b/w business and politics

- Not reveal of political funders
maintains anonymous nature despite formalized model of transaction

3) Not available to all parties

- only parties with at least 1% vote base in last election.

There should be reform around electoral

law scheme to make it more transparent

and inclusion to address all parties

guidelines to make stable functioning of

electoral democracy.

Feedback

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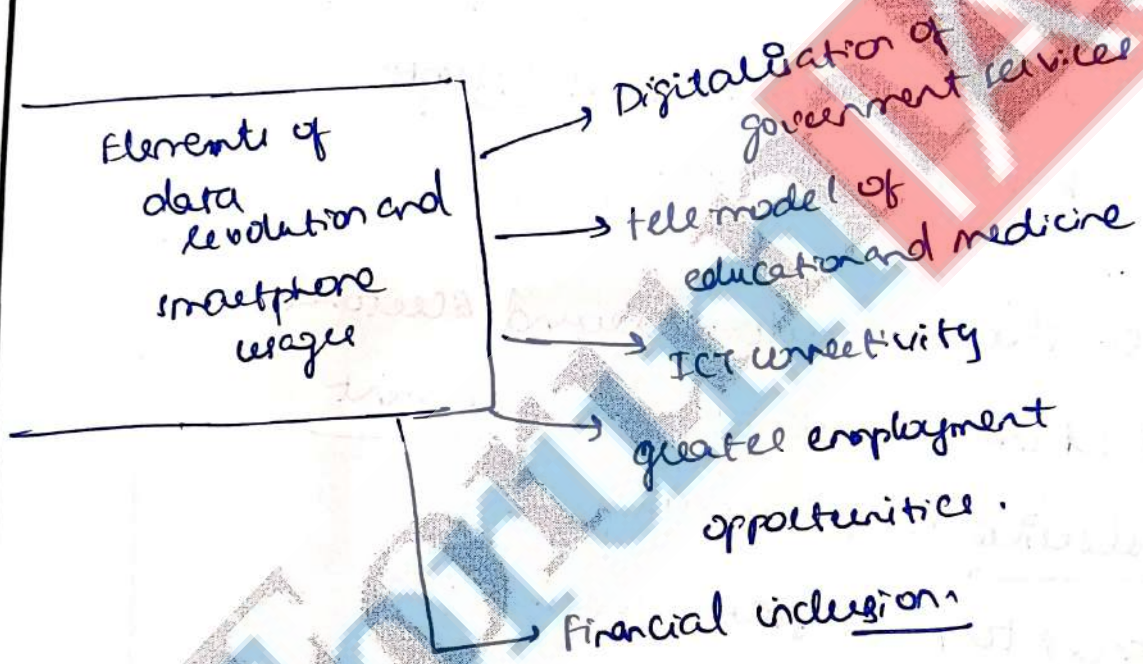
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Q.18) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Data revolution indicates enormous use, access and process of digital data by all people, agencies and organized institutions.



Necessity of use of digital tools

1) POS machines in PDS machines

- with attainment of **JAM** trinity, government allowed to

introduce pos machines at PDS

2) DigiLocker - to store essential documents.

- gov introduces digilocker tool to safeguard essential data

3) COWIN platform - health welfare platform

- Use of 'Aarogya setu' app
- COWIN platform to attain COVID vaccination.

4) DBS - benefit programme

- digital and financial inclusion enables government to deliver DBS.
- A widening of intermediaries and leakages.

5) e-kirān and e-seva centres

- use of computer - service centres for government services
- e-kirān kendras for farm inputs.

6) UPI, Aadhaar based enabled payment system helps in quick transaction.

7) Introduction of e-RUPI

i) Form of digital vouchers

ii) dedicated coupon code with welfare purpose.

8) Vidyaarjali portal

i) online educational portal for learning outcomes.

9) e-ranchayat web tool

i) help to deliver welfare to local level.

There are limitations like

- 1) - digital divide
- 2) - Information asymmetry
- 3) - lack of network connectivity
- 4) - digital literacy.
- 5) - Technical error.

Nevertheless, Digital revolution gradually address all this limitation

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, as an emerging super power and celebration of 75th year of independence conducts G20 in 2023

Main objectives towards India's president in G20

- i) Digital payments and promotion
- ii) Inclusive growth
- iii) multilateralism
- iv) women empowerment
- v) special focus on renewable energy
- vi) stabilisation of trade and rule of law.

India's quest towards poly-centric world order

- i) Promotion of multilateralism
- India always uphold the

importance of multilateralism.

ii) Inclusive opportunity to represent all lateral poles in world order.

2) Balancing western and eastern powers:

i) India role in paramount importance in balancing western alliance and Eastern powers like china etc.

3) Russia-Ukraine war and its interests

i) Ongoing war has ~~caused~~ ^{caused} difference in interest between nation.

ii) Need to balance considerations and return towards dialogue and diplomacy from war.

India stands towards peaceful diplomacy and expressed this period is not an era of war

4) India's role in global south Representation.

i) Need of south-south cooperation

India always promoted south-south cooperation for better welfare

ii) Demanded inclusion of African union

in G-20

- African union represents 55 countries

- India pitches for inclusion of

African union or par with European union

iii) Mainstream job - will led to Addressing socio-economic issues in African continent

India, with its 'strategic autonomy'

always follow our nature of foreign policy promoting multilateral world order with inclusive representation at all stages.

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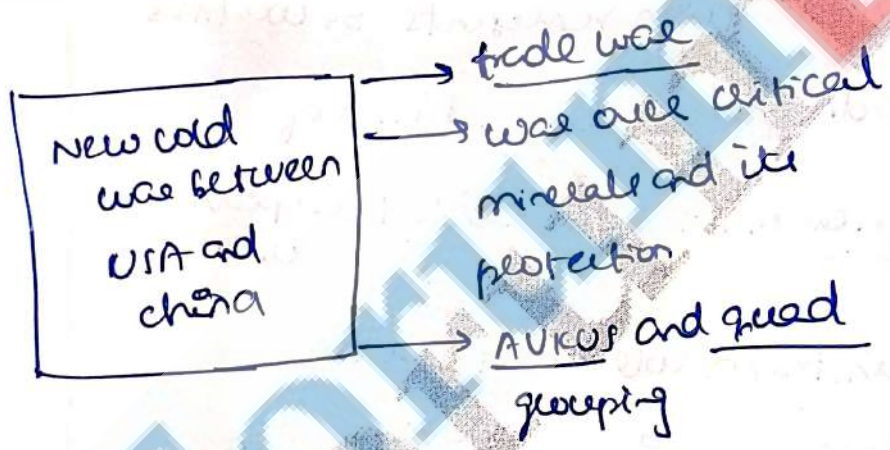
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Q.20) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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।

USA-China conflict started as a trade-war which now gradually expanded its form in Indo-pacific region, where India is a key-stakeholder.



Casting of India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic

1) Neutrality of India is challenged

India always maintains independent and non-alignment stand

between two power blocs.

- due to security considerations, china's aggression it caused India towards Indo-pacific interest

2) India wants peaceful, neutral Indo-pacific with free navigation

i) confrontation led to bloc-based rivalries in Indo-pacific

ii) china sees Quad as an anti-china alliance

iii) Due to cold-war, Indo-pacific region is polarized

3) Arms race and nuclearisation of Indo-pacific waters.

i) AUKUS deal made nuclear submarine to Australia. It caused nuclearisation of Indo-pacific affecting peace in Indian ocean.

ii) Australia with nuclear submarine

threatening India's prominence in south Asia
Asia with naval power.

Interests over Atlantic

- Trade tensions violate the movement of goods and freedom of navigation.
- India's trade with South American Atlantic trade are affected due to trade war between US and China.

India as a balanced power should act in a 'strategically autonomous' manner to protect its strategic interest without involving in direct confrontation.

India should encourage multilateralism and cooperation based forum to soften the new cold-war.

Feed
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