

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 - ILE #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	DIPTI MONALI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091418	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	4/08/23

*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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			12:30 PM	3:45 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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 came in being by Keshwa-nanda Bhanoti case 1973 whereby certain basic features of constitution could not be amended by Parliament for they are essential to the Constitution.

It has preserved constitution by limiting the Parliament's role in following ways:-

1. Against Autocratic Tendencies - eg Minerva Mills case held few changes by 42nd Amendment Act as ultra vires, striking judicial review as basic feature of constitution.
2. Protection from Majoritarianism - eg SR Bommai case held secularism to be basic feature.
3. Ensures Constitutional functioning - eg DC Wadhwa case mentioned re-promulgation of ordinances as 'fraud on constitution', violating

federalism as the basic features of constitution.

4. Checks and Balances - eg Keshwananda Bharti case held separation of power as basic features

eg Chandrakumar case criticism upheld appellate authority of High Court even in appeals from tribunals.

However, Basic structure doctrine itself is criticised because:-

1. It is pure judicial innovation, against separation of power.
2. It is used by judiciary to uphold its unchecked independence. eg striking down of NJAC
3. It leads to judicial overreach.

Basic structure doctrine has been successful in upholding the constitutional democracy in country, though its concerns must be addressed.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 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? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self - Help Groups (SHGs) are the voluntary groups of people with some interest. SHGs have been instrumental in Women development at grassroot level, with 1/3rd SHGs women led.

SHG's role in Women led development :-

1. Mass Outreach - Targetting of women groups at grassroot level. eg. SEWA
2. Demand Articulation - eg. Millet sisters Network training women farmers in millet production.
3. Capacity Building - training women in education, digital technology, etc.
4. Effective Collaboration - SHGs collaborating with government bodies, and NGOs
5. Financial Empowerment - eg. SHG - Bank linkage program.
6. Leadership Role - Empower of women to team -

Working and Leadership roles.

Limitation of SHGs

1. Lack of financial credit - delays the functioning of SHGs; absence of collateral hinders credit access.
2. Lack of awareness - low literacy among women leads to low uptake of benefits of SHGs.
3. Dual Burden - Women faced with household work with outside work such as collecting drinking water and feminization of agriculture.

The limitations of SHGs must be addressed by digital intervention and awareness to ensure women development.

Feedback

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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 are the voluntary organisations of people representing interest of certain section, and influencing policy-making through litigation, lobbying, etc to mobilize public opinion.

Power of pressure groups to mobilize public opinion creating lasting change :-

1. Stakeholder consultation - eg Food Farmer Unions protest leading to Repeal of farm laws.
2. Demand Articulation - eg Confederation of Transport Workers of Online Platforms led to social security benefits to gig workers.
3. Policy Design - eg Confederation of All India Trade Unions influences e-commerce policy.
4. Interest of Different sections are addressed - eg AITUC

Hind Mazdoor Sangathan influenced codification of labour laws.

5. Landmark changes - MKSS led to RTI legislation.

However, pressure groups also exercise undue influence such as :-

1. Silent Majority - SC highlighted the silent majority voicelessness while hearing farm laws.
2. Pressure groups often are of conservative and protectionist tendencies.
3. The collaboration of pressure groups and political parties often have undue influence on policy making.

Thus, pressure groups indeed play major role in influencing public policy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

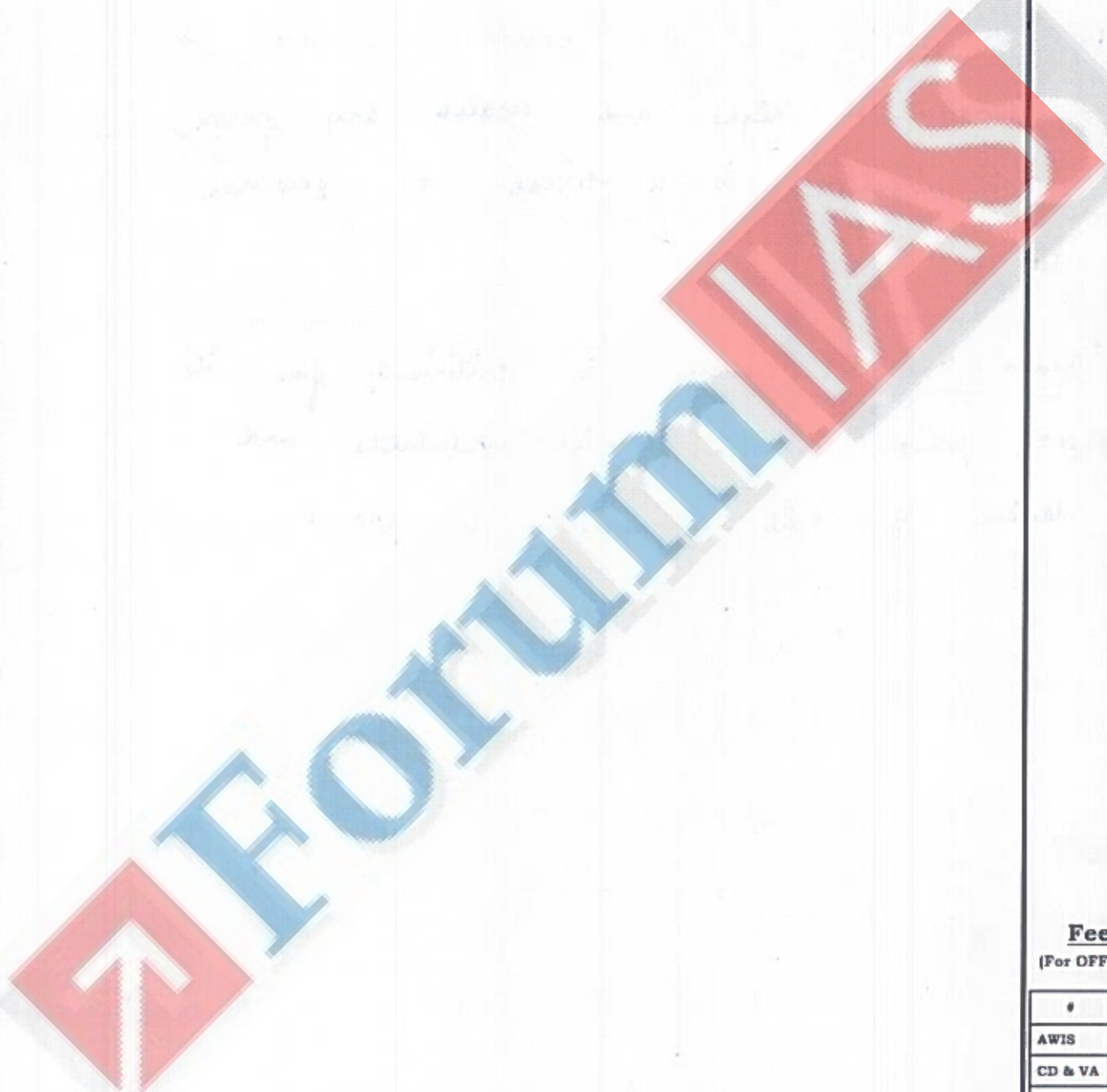
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Personal liberty is the individual's right to no fundamental right and ~~usage~~ any form of victimization is a threat to personal liberty.

Criminal Indian justice system is criticised for its poor prison condition, high undertrials and denial of bail, especially to poor.



Feedback
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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 the constitutional body upholding the principle of cooperative federalism by providing a platform for dispute redressal related to states in India.

Resolution of disputes in Interstate Council

1. Federal Nature - There is participation of Chief Ministers and Administrators of all states and regions.
2. Constitutional Status - Upholds the stature of body and its decisions.
3. Platform for raising issue - States get the chance to raise issue with wider consultation.
4. Regional Issues addressed - Collective issues of concerning two or more states such as naxalism, can can be raised.

Challenges associated with the process

1. Non-permanent in Nature - Inter-State Council formed when President finds its need.
2. Complaints by State Chief Ministers of them not getting their due time, alleging discrimination from central government.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 constituted by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 to check the unwarranted change of party by politicians, and to uphold the mandate of people.

It is said to have failed to address the issue of political defection because:-

1. Provision of Mergers - When more than 2/3rd of members defect, it won't be treated as defection.
2. Puppet to Party - Politicians have no authority to exercise their conscience because of party whip.
3. Speaker's partisan role - Final authority of speaker misused by delay in judgement. leg is recent Maharashtra assembly defection.

Corrective Measures to address issue of defection :-

1. As per Dinesh Goswami Committee, the final Authority to decide on defections be given to Election Commission.
2. Law Commission recommends to issue whip only in critical cases such as confidence and no-confidence motions.
3. A cooling-off period for defecting politician can prevent unnecessary defections.

The recommendations of various committees must be incorporated for reformed anti-defection legislation.

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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 जोहर 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)

Supreme Court in Navtej Singh Jauhar case decriminalised homosexuality by holding section 377 of IPC as unconstitutional. However, the task is half done, for same-sex marriage is still not legalised, denying basic rights to LGBTQIA+ community.

Issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community

1. Lack of social acceptance - by family and society.
2. Absence of rights - same-sex marriage not legalised, denying the couples rights such as transfer of property.
3. No child adoption norm - same-sex couples are not allowed to adopt child.
4. Fundamental Right Denied - they can't have a dignified life.

envisaged by A-21 in absence of real Rights to money.

Need for socio-political sensitisation

1. Marriage as an institution - social acceptance to heterogeneous couples needs to be modified.
2. Political will - need to address the legal challenges of property rights, child rights, etc. for LC, BTQ.
3. Sensitisation - among common people and public officials.

Law Commission must be tasked with the challenges with legislating same-sex marriage and associated solutions, along with need to promote awareness among people.

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

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

Lateral Entry is the appointment of experts suitable to the post as Civil servant, with the need to address new challenges requiring domain experts.

Lateral Entry in civil services can transform governance structure by making it :-

a) More effective - domain knowledge results in effective policy making as against generalist approach.

eg. trade policy is globalisation.

b) More efficient - it overcomes bureaucratic lethargy and leads to efficient policy management.

eg. appointment of Nandan Nilekani for rollout of Aadhaar.

c) More people-oriented - overcoming red-tapism and evincing competitiveness and innovation makes the administration more people-oriented.

However lateral entry can pose certain challenges :-

1. Lack of Allegiance - The temporary arrangement may lead to lack of allegiance to reim - building process.
2. Lack of public service spirit - may focus on innovation, profit orientation, competitiveness.
3. Lack of Holistic Knowledge - may affect policy making reg introduction e-vehicles and impact on automobile sector.

As per Niti Aayog's recommendation, lateral entry at Joint Secretary level can be explored. But focus on augmenting the present civil service system such as through Ka Mission Karmayogi must be continued.

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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)

In the era of geopolitical tension and uncertainty such as ongoing Russia - Ukraine conflict, US - China trade war, etc. India - France bilateral ties can be crucial for stability, growth and security.

India - France Bilateral Ties

1. Trade Relations - With France being one of the major trading partners of India
2. Indian Ocean Region - France's presence in IOR, complementing India's vision of SAGAR - 'Security and Growth for All in the Region.'
3. Fight against Terrorism - Both countries strongly condemn terrorism
4. Climate Change - International Solar Alliance (ISA) between India and France

However, challenges in India-France relation can affect the promise of stability, growth and security as :-

1. Global North - South Divide - with France's strong liberal capitalist economy, neglecting needs of Global South.
2. France's limited secularism - it prohibits its higher global stature (eg. ban on burkas in public)

India-France bilateral relations holds promising scope in present era of geopolitical flux.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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' is the use of one's knowledge in various fields and human resources to influence other countries' decision.

India holds potential in knowledge diplomacy and can be used for its foreign policy as :-

1. Indian Diaspora - Indians as scientists, researchers etc. in developed nations
2. Satellite Technology - eg. India's Anti-satellite Mission
 eg. India's ISLV launching other nations' satellites
3. Education sector - eg. setting up of IIT in UAE
 eg. UGC draft for entry of foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India.

4. Medical Field - e.g. India's technology transfer of vaccine making in Covid.

eg. Vaccine Matri of India.

Thus, through Knowledge diplomacy, India can achieve the Objective of foreign policy, such as recent technology transfer of VPI to small island nations in Indian Ocean Region.

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)

Judges in India are appointed through collegium system, which evolved through A-124 which deals with appointment of judges in supreme court.

Evolution of Collegium system

A-124 : - President to appoint Judges in Supreme court with CJI's consultation.

- Senior most judge to be appointed CJI by President

1st Judge : Consultation with CJI does not mean concurrence

2nd Judge : Consultation with CJI means concurrence

3rd Judge : President to consult CJI, along with 2 senior most judges, thus forming collegium.

In case of High Court President to consult

CJI with 4 senior most judges of the High Supreme Court.

The Collegium system in India has ensured :-

1. Independence of judiciary - with no upper hand involvement of Executive in appointment.
2. Separation of Powers - with no interference in judicial functioning.
3. Dignity of Judiciary - with fair process of appointment, thus ensuring credibility.

But, collegium system has also led to following issues :-

1. Nepotism - Highlighted by Law Commission Report 2001
- legal dynasties
2. Opacity in Appointment - The rules and criteria of appointment are not made public.

3. No checks and Balances - Judiciary enjoying independence without accountability.

4. Misuse of Power - As done in striking down of NDAC, the 4th Judges case.

The need to ensure transparency in judicial appointments must be met by implementing the Memorandum of Procedure as envisaged by judiciary.

Feedback

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

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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)

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are the guiding light for policy making while Fundamental Duties are the behavioral guides for citizens. They are non-enforceable, both are critical for constitutional democracy.

DPSP and Fundamental Duties play major role in socio-political arena in following ways:-

- Constitutional Machinery : It is upheld by ensuring separation of powers e.g. A-51 separation between Judiciary and Executive
- Welfare Role of State - eg 39 (b) & (c) ensuring equitable distribution of wealth
- Address to Vulnerable sections
 - eg. assistance to old age, disabled in DPSP
 - eg. - respecting women are of fundamental duties.

4. Youth as Demographic Dividend - \Rightarrow State's role to ensure health, well being of youth, employment assistance

\Rightarrow Fundamental duty to have scientific temper

5. Patriotism - \Rightarrow to respect national flag, national anthem, uphold ideals of freedom struggle

6. Decentralisation of Power - \Rightarrow focus on Gram Swaraj in DPSP

7. Rural Economy - \Rightarrow Chardika DPSP to establish college industries in rural areas.

Many DPSPs have been enforced such as Right to Education Act 2002, Environment Protection Act, etc. Fundamental duties too have been enforced such as through flag code, etc.

However, their impact remain limited due to :-

1. Lack of Political Will - Such as limited level of assistance to old age, issues of child labour, etc.
2. Followed only in letter - Legs respecting women as fundamental duty not followed in spirit by common people.
3. Inequality - Wide inequality shows failure of A-39(b) & (c)
4. Social issues like child labour, gender-based violence, class-based exploitation, caste discrimination show failure on part of both government and citizen in following DPSI and fundamental duties respectively

DPSI and fundamental duties must be followed in spirit to ensure nation's progress and people's upliftment.

Feedback

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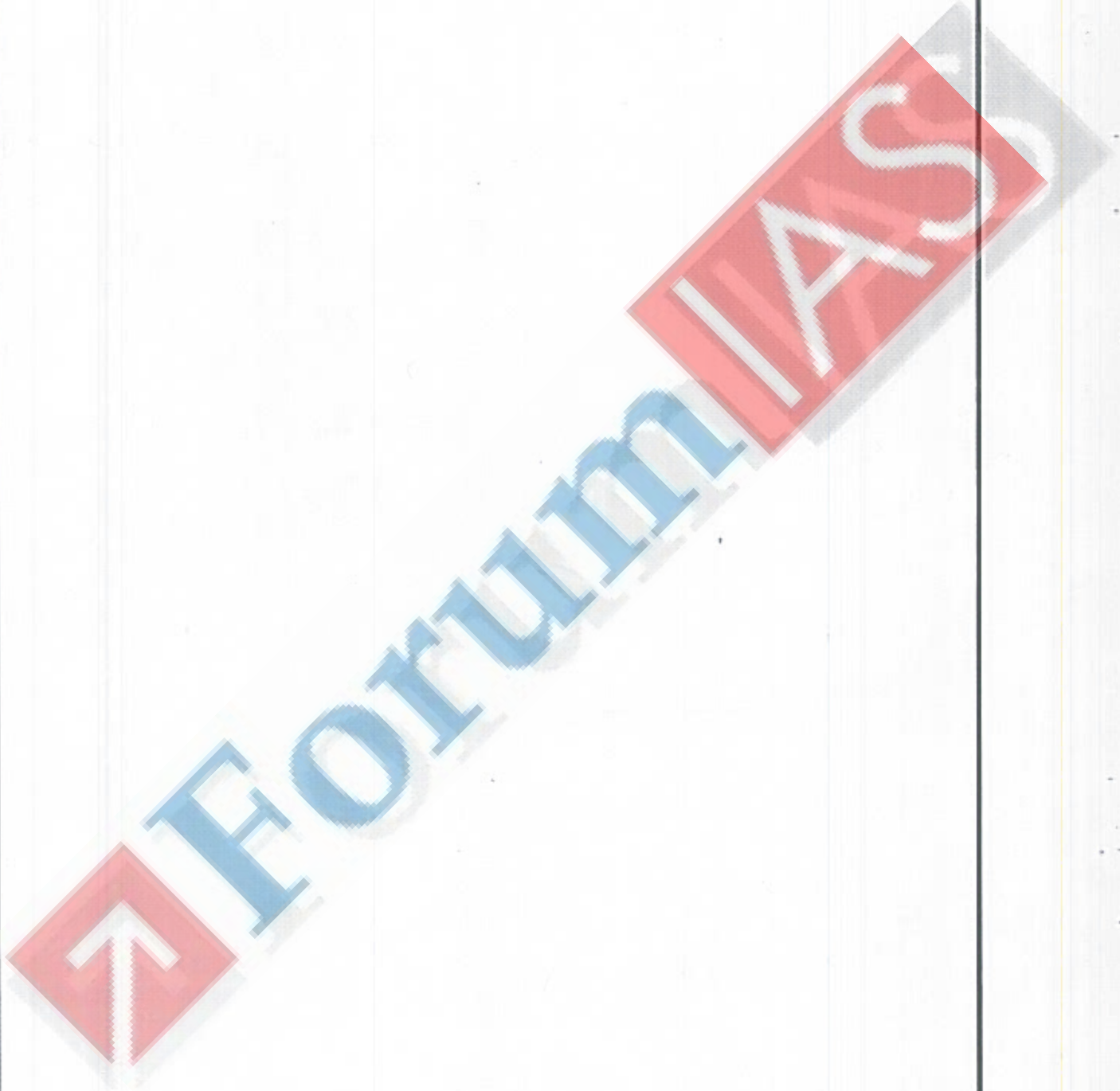
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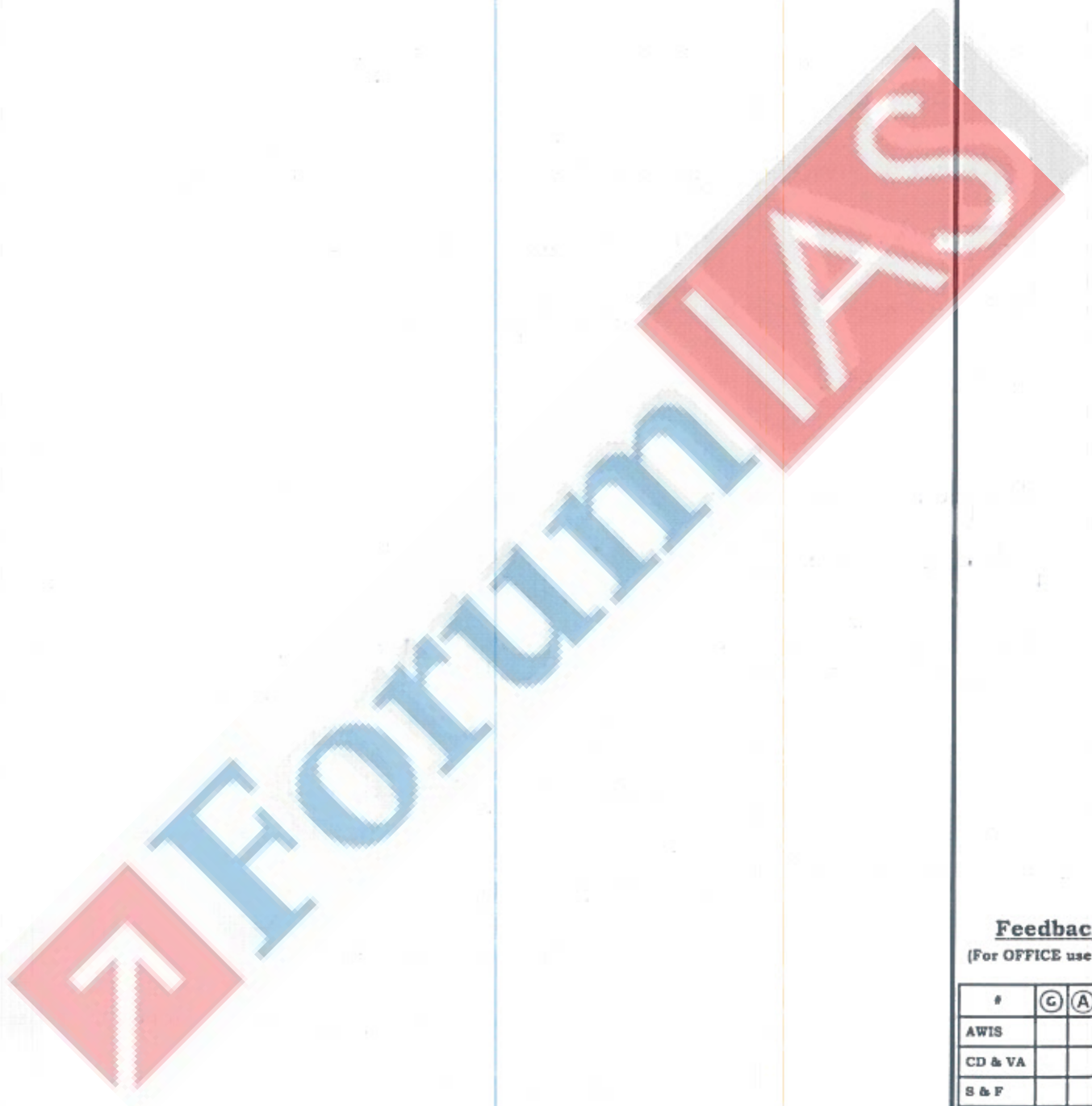
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Q.13) Despite its vital role for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)





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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)

Ordinance making power is derived from A-123 for Union level and A-213 at state level for law making by executive in unforeseen circumstances.

Frequent use of Ordinance is against democratic system as :-

1. Bypassing of legislature - eg Ordinance of National Medical Commission without discussion.
2. Parallel legislation - eg Repromulgation of Commission on Air Quality Monitoring (CAQM) for Delhi and adjoining areas.
3. Parliamentary Degeneration - eg. in 1950s, ordinance per year was 7.1, which increased to 20 in 2016.

4. Misuse of Power - Reg DC Wadhwa case termed Responsibility of ordinance as 'freed in constitution'

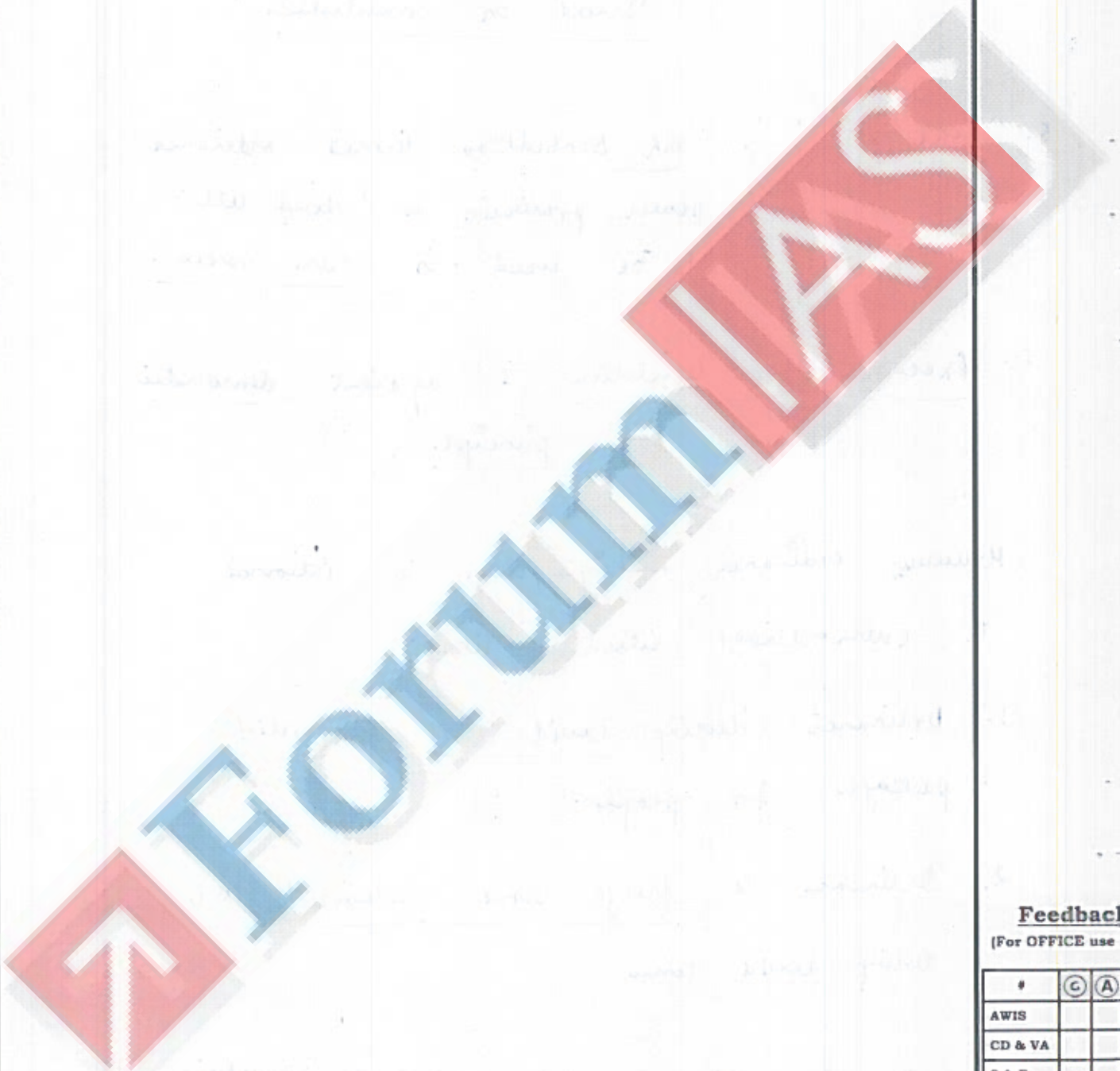
5. 'Dead letter' - BK Ambedkar termed ordinance power provision as 'dead letter' to be used in rare cases.

6. Executive-led-legislature - against democratic principle

However, ordinance making power is rational in extraordinary situations like :-

1. Ordinance during covid-times as relief packages for people.
2. Ordinance to freeze some sections of TSC during covid times

The ordinance-making power is subject to judicial review as mentioned in many cases such as RC Cooper case, and thus must be used in rare cases, to uphold democratic principle.



Feedback

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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)

Recent NFHS 5 data highlights the poor public health indicators in India, with 1/5th children malnourished, and 50% women anaemic in reproductive age.

Reason for poor public health indicators

1. Right to Health - Not yet recognised as fundamental right, despite progressive interpretations of A-21
2. Health Infrastructure - i) Doctor to population ratio - 0.74 : 1000, while WHO recommends - 1:1000.
ii) POO or capacity building of paramedics.
2. Imbalanced focus - i) Urban focused - 68% infrastructure in Urban areas.
ii) Tertiary Treatment - neglecting preventive treatment.

4. Behavioural Measures - Unhygienic condition in urban slums, rural areas, neglect of WASH practice.

5. Intergenerational Poverty - vicious cycle; lack of affordability of food.



Fig. Vicious circle

Need for a statutory framework to address the situation :-

1. Enforceability - leading to active involvement of political groups and bureaucracy.

2. Holistic coverage - addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases under only one framework

3. Better coordination - among various ministries -
 eg. distribution of biofortified foods

Besides statutory framework, there is also need for :-

1. Behavioural measures - to maintain hygiene
 eg. WASH practice.
2. Balanced focus on Primary Healthcare and Rural Health centres
3. Policy making for training of doctors in rural areas
4. Awareness generation: such as Breastfeeding awareness among lactating mothers.

Holistic approach is required to alleviate public health conditions, by targeting poverty and aiming to achieve SDG 1 and SDG 2.

Feedback

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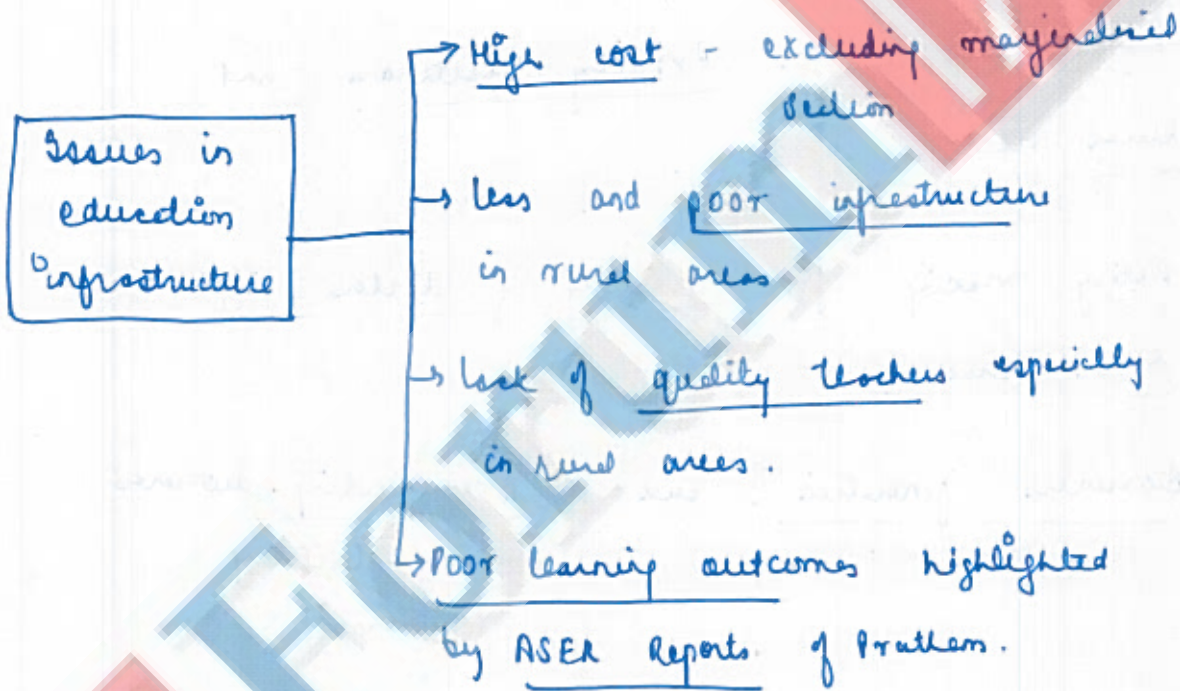
TOTAL MARKS



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

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

Right to Education is a fundamental right under A-21 A, and its affordability and accessibility must be ensured to everyone through robust education infrastructure.



Digital Interventions to reform education infrastructure

1. Affordability - Free education materials online
eg. Swayam Prabha.
2. Accessibility - education availability to rural areas as well through digital

connectivity . eg. to Swayam DTH channel

3. Quality Teachers - eg Diksha Portal - anyone can upload quality teaching material .
4. Work culture - Online attendance of teachers in government schools to ensure their presence .
5. Interactive education - via audio-video mechanism, leading to better learning outcome.
6. Efficiency - eg digital certificates of students stored in cloud.

But, digital interventions has its limitations too :-

1. Digital Divide - As per IMAI data active internet users in Urban areas - 73%, rural areas - 26%.
2. Lack of digital connectivity - Many rural areas and hilly terrain out of digital reach.

3. Poverty induced disability - Lack of affordability for devices such as Mobile phones, laptops.

4. Urban centric- innovation - Private investment often for Urban students and for competitive exams, neglecting primary and basic education of rural area students.

Thus, digital benefits in education field must be democratised by government intervention, by ensuring digital connectivity.

Feedback

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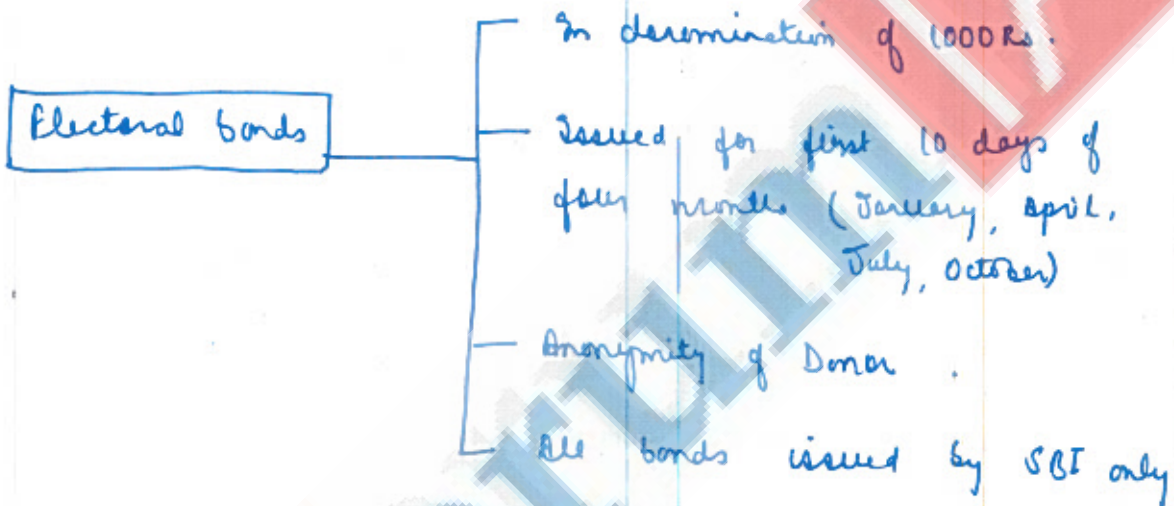
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Q.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 bond was introduced in 2018 to check the black money in electoral funding, and thereby reducing money power in elections.



Intent of Electoral Bond:-

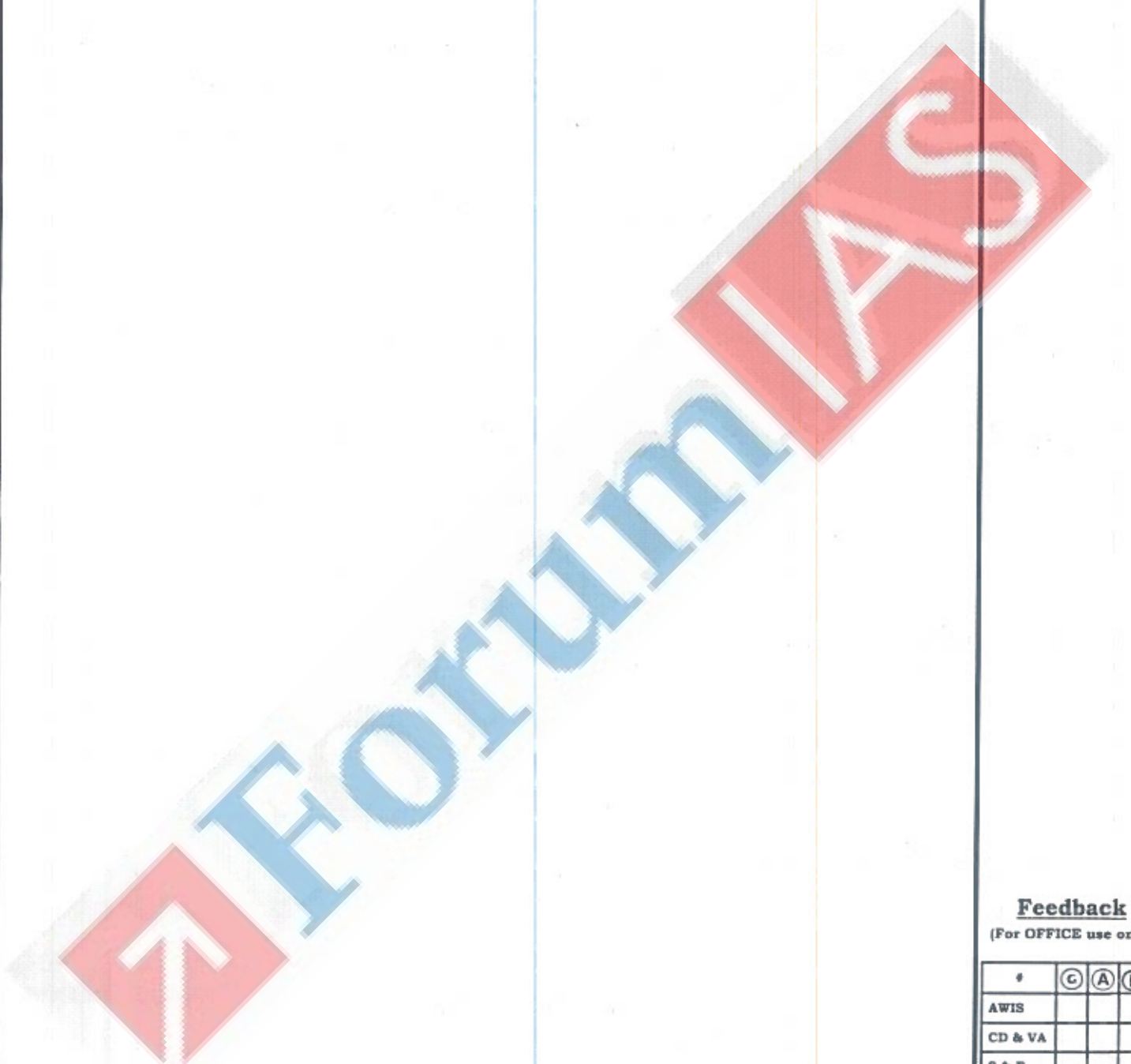
- Check Black Money - electoral funding provides conduit for black money and money laundering.
- Check Crony Capitalism - by keeping check on donations from big corporates.

3. Record Keeping - Funding to be recorded in state controlled SBI.

But it proved to be law in substance because:-

1. Anonymity - Anonymity of donors made the funding process opaque.
2. State control - via SBI, state can know the donation funds.
3. Biased towards incumbent government - 80% of electoral funding for incumbent government.

Thus, electoral funding with its own limitations should be reformed to achieve its intent. State funding of election as proposed by Indrajit Cupte Committee should also be explored.



Feedback

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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)

With 700 million active users of internet, this data revolution must be used in welfare programmes to achieve its intent.

Use of digital tools in Welfare programmes

1. Supply Chain Management - eg. food supplies in Mid-Day Meal schemes via ICT technology.
2. Quality Service delivery - eg. early warning of weather to coastal communities.
3. Real-time Data - ensure effective governance and course correction.
eg. Child Nutrition Monitor Project.
4. Project Monitoring - eg. geotagging of assets in MGNREGA
5. Accountability - recourse to citizens for grievances

redressal. eg. CRARAs

6. Data Beneficiaries list updation - avoiding inclusion, exclusion errors.

eg. Beneficiaries under PDS.

7. Increased Outreach - eg. One Nation One Ration Card rollout with the help of digital technology

eg. land digitisation

eg. e-Sham portal - for targeting

beneficiaries.

However, relying on data and digital technology has limitations such as:-

1. Digital Connectivity - absence in rural areas and hilly terrains.
2. Digital Divide - with only 26% users in rural areas being active internet users.

3. Cost of transition from

3. Linguistic barriers - Common people facing difficulty in using because no vernacular language usage on internet.

4. Digital illiteracy - Old people facing issue in using Jeevan Pramaan.

Capacity Building measures at institutional level and digital literacy at individual level must be ensured to reap the benefit of digital revolution for success of welfare programmes.

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

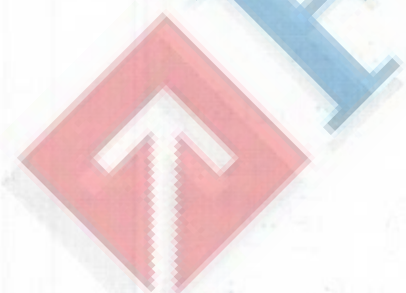
G20 represents 80% of world population and World's GDP, and thus India's presidency of G20 is of seminal value, for its vision of polycentric and just world order.

India mainstreaming the voice of global south in G20 presidency :-

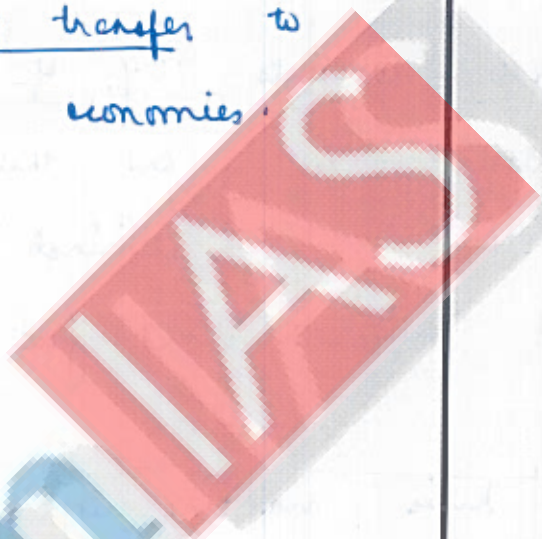
1. Multi-Cultural Reforms - Inadequate representation of global south in UNSC, WTO, etc. voiced by India through its policy of NORMS.
2. Climate Justice - India voicing for climate justice, alongwith actions and groupings IRIS for Small Islands States in Oceania.
3. Trade Reforms - for democratic functioning of

WTO, which is dominated by Global North.

4. Reformed IP Regime - for cost-effective technology and drug transfer to developing economies.



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TOTAL MARKS	
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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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

USA and China's new cold war in the form of trade war has both global impact as well as impact on India's strategic interest.

Cold War Between USA and China

1. Trade war - China's cheap products giving competition of USA's products leading to market capture.
2. Tariff war - imposition of high tariffs on Chinese products in USA.
3. Technological Advancement - China now technologically giving competition to USA.
4. Currency Manipulation - Accusation on China for intentionally depreciating its currency for export competitiveness.
5. Debt trap diplomacy of China - With Belt and Roads Initiative (BRI) of China,

being countered by G7's B3W, i.e.,
Build Back Better World.

Effect on India's strategic interests

1. Supply Chain Disruptions - Major imports coming from China.
2. Indian-Ocean Region - Increased aggression of China.
3. Increased influence of China - of in Latin American countries for Lithium extraction, impacting their relations with India.
4. Over-dependence on USA - to counter the Chinese aggression, in terms of military and trade.

However, the cold war between USA and China also present an opportunity for India.

1. China +1 Strategy - India becoming a better alternative for manufacturing hub at global level.
2. Sustainable development projects - India's investment in

sustainable development projects as opposed to China's debt trap diplomacy.

eg. Chabahar port in Iran.

5. Diversified Trade Relations - India has opportunity to shift focus from USA and diversify trade relations with other countries such as - CEPA with UAE - ongoing FTA negotiations with EU.

The ongoing cold war between US and China presents a challenge to India, but it can be checked into an opportunity for India becoming a major global power.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

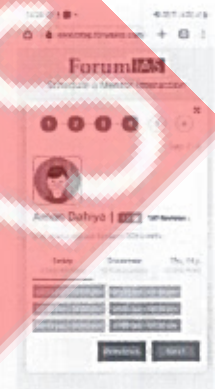
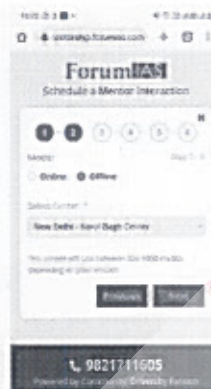
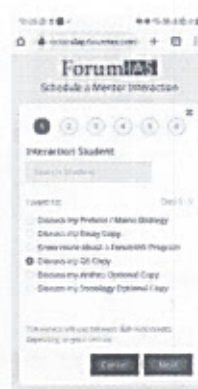
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