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FIAS MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 - ELT #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	JAHNAVI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077284	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	13/8/23

*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3:15 pm	6:30 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 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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 evolved in (Bs)
Keshavananda Bharti & others vs State of Kerala case, 1973. It is Supreme court (sc) stated that the amending power of ~~const~~ parliament (Ar 378) is upheld but subject of basic structure of constitution.

Bs prevents parliament to be master of constitution -

① Priority can't be changed -

eg - Minerva Mills case, 1980

didn't allow directive principles to bypass fundamental right.

② Secular doctrine interpreted as basic structure, but introduced

only in 42nd amendment, 1978.

③ Judicial supremacy - as judiciary deciding what is BC.

eg - NJAC overturned to protect 'independence of judiciary'.

④ Tyranny of unelected - Arun Jaitley as SC deciding over parliament.

However -

① SC as guardian of constitution cannot work if constitution itself altered.

② Equivalent of basic law of Germany preventing absolute government from changing polity nature.

③ SC puts curb on powers - part of checks & balances. eg - SC's preventing misuse of Ar 356

Thus as Zia Mody in his book '10 ~~years~~ ^{judgements} that shaped India' stated 'Basic structure have protected the constitution and provided a necessary check on government

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

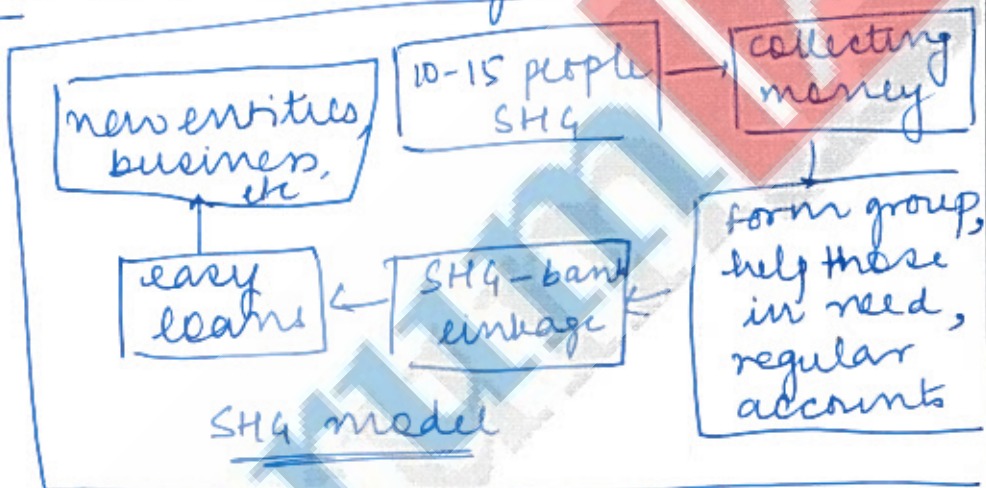
TOTAL MARKS

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)

SHGs are group of 10-15 people from same socio-economic background coming together to resolve their common problems and enabling practices like

thrift.



SHG have enabled women led development

① New business models at grassroots
 Ex - Lizzat papad, Qujrat

② SHG - corporate linkages expanding their reach.

Ex - Taj - Coromandal model in TN where Tata group procuring fishes from SHG farmers.

③ women as leaders - rising to be panchayat leaders, etc!

④ women's social status improving as better networks, can bring money

eg - microfinance to SHG have reached 10 crore households

⑤ Health development - eg - study in HP showed SHG members 20% more likely to have pre-natal checkups

Challenges to SHG

- ① Patrilocal society → non-permanent members.
- ② Bank issues - unwilling to give
- ③ Microfinance institutes - NPA's high
→ high interest rate (150%)
- ④ Low skills & marketing -
Radhakrishna committee report.

Thus the schemes such as DAY-NRLM to mobilise women from every household to SHG useful but need to further skill them and expand their reach through Haat, Ajeevika Mela, etc.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Recently states like HP ~~is~~ reverted to OPS (old pension scheme) under pressure of government employees pressure groups (PG).

PG is not about size or organisation
 ↓
 small groups shape policy. eg - employees in OPS.
 ↓
 organisation lacking use of social media to coordinate.
eg - farmers protest on farmer's bill through groups like SKV.

PG shape public policy by | -

→ ① shaping narrative - Neam Chomsky stated that media helps in manufacturing consent. PG use media to shape ~~public~~ opinion in their narrative. eg - tomato prices high vs farmer's interest

② Advising government on policy.

eg - FICCI on PLI scheme

③ Shaping budget -

eg - FM Nirmala Sitharaman having discussions with industry groups before forming it.

④ Informal gratification i.e. corruption

eg - alleged use by Uber to shape policies in favour.

⑤ lobbying - eg - Chinese firms in US

⑥ Protests - like 'rasta roko', 'rail roko' - stop movements.

eg - pressure to repeal CAA laws

⑦ using goodwill in public.

eg - IAS association against policies

Though these are democratise public discourse, however government must protect against giving in to narrow interest and ~~to~~ have concept of 'Sabha Bath, Sabka Vikas' at helm

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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)

Recently, president raised the issue of unconvicted prisoners languishing in jail. 69% of occupants are unconvicted (NCRB 2020) ~~data~~ This goes against principle of 'bail not jail'.

Bail needed to uphold individual's liberty

- ① social stigma of being in jail high
↳ not accepted post bail if there for long.
- ② Human rights of prisoners impacted
↳ overcrowded jails (150% occupancy in some jails - NCRB)
- ③ Maintainence of relations impacted
↳ as long time away from people / family.
- ④ livelihood impacted -
↳ lose jobs.

↳ vicious cycle of criminal.



- ⑤ 'innocent until proven guilty' must -
as process itself becomes punishment
- ⑥ reinforces social discrimination
 - ↳ muslims, sc, st more represented in jail
 - ↳ poor don't have money for bail.

way forward -

- ① bail to those who have served 1/3rd their term (LCI)
- ② open jail concept (Nelson Mandela principles)
- ③ separate convicts from under trials
- ④ form new jails → reduce occupancy
These prisoners too must be treated as human with dignity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Inor Jennings stated ~~is~~ that India has cooperative federalism i.e. states coming together to resolve issues.

Article 163 provided

for president to form inter-state council (ISC) to → ① resolve common problems

following Sarkaria commission → ② investigate inter state disputes.

recommendation ISC was created.

ISC help resolve dispute -

① Platform to → come together (all CMs, PM part of it)
 ↓
next dispute

② Regular meeting help form an alliance for opposition CMs to come together.

③ Democracy protected → especially when centre too powerful

④ Not in public view

↳ Party CM's can openly put forth their agenda beyond party lines

However -

① Meetings rare - eg - 17th held recently after 4 years.

② Attendance low

③ Other avenues present

↳ eg - NITI aayog (an ~~inter~~ ^{non-constitutional} body)

④ Show with ~~not~~ no substance.

⑤ Disputes not taken up.

↳ eg - Inter state water dispute not taken up.

Nevertheless as Punchhi commission stated regular meetings, including disputes as mandate & forming common plans can revitalize group.

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)

52nd constitutional amendment act introduced 10th schedule i.e. anti-defection laws in India. However, recent Maharashtra government rejig shows laws not acting satisfactorily.

anti-defection exemptions

- ① speaker/ chairman left party.
- ② party pardoned
- ③ group merger - 2/3rd of party members merge with others.

Other than above if MP/MLA leaves party or acts against party, he/she loses their seat.

Issues in anti-defection -

① group merger clause - misused resulting in mass defections and party grabbing.
eg - many north eastern states parties

aligned with national parties.

- ② Time limit for speaker to decide on defection not there
↳ misuse it to keep issue pending
- ③ Applicability of it arbitrary
↳ 'against' party lines - subjective
- ④ holding no-confidence without ~~formal~~ formal defection → landing government in trouble.

Measures -

- (i) Election commission or SC led body to decide on defection cases (not speaker) (SC judgement)
 - (ii) Time constraints on speaker to decide.
 - (iii) Remove max merger clause.
 - (iv) Limit use on essential issues only → to restore freedom of speech, action for MP/MAs (LCI)
- Thus a stronger anti-defection clause will maintain people's mandate & safeguard democracy

Feedback

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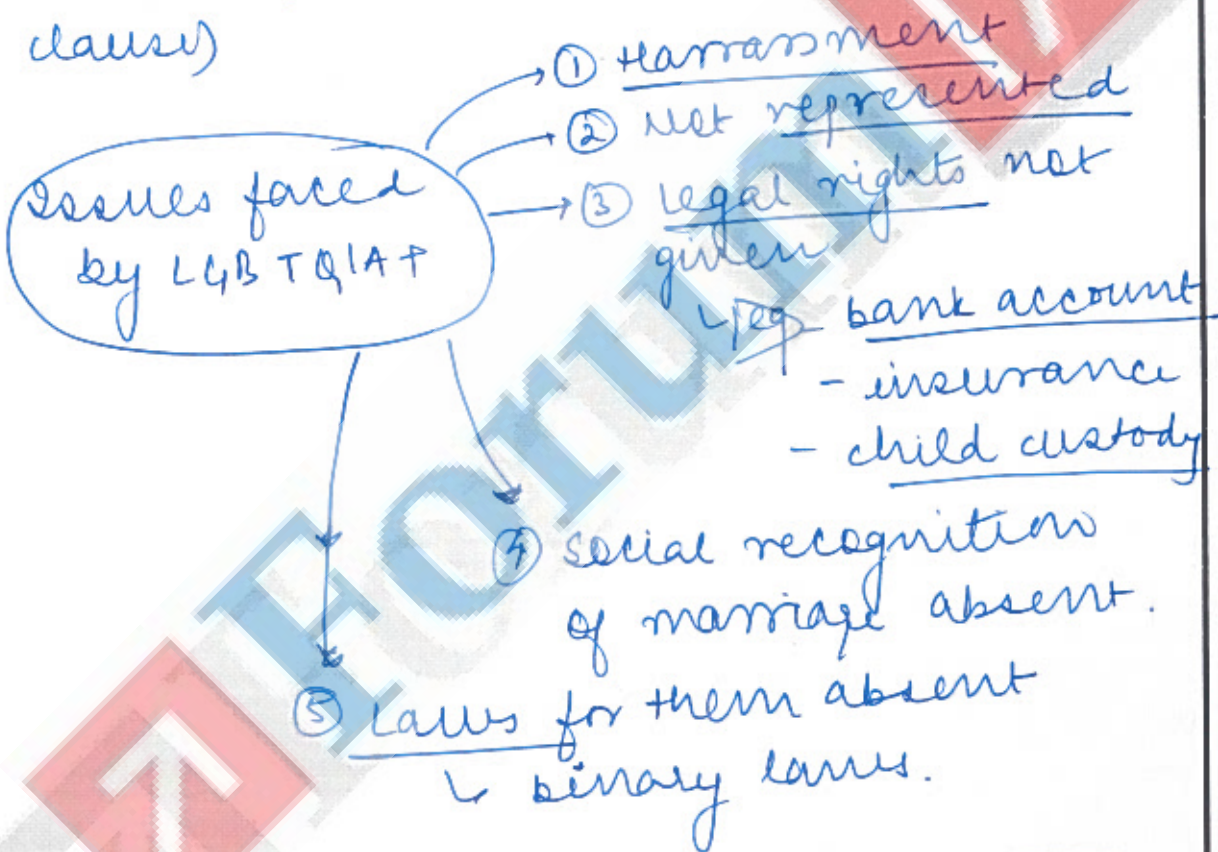
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

sc is recently hearing on legalising same-sex marriages post decriminalization of sec 377 of IPC (homosexuality clause)



socio-political sensitisation essential

① Acceptance ↑ → ~~not~~ + harassment

② no openly LGBTQ+ member in MP/MLA → feels less represented

↳ against democratic principles

Thus decriminalising was just first step.

Way forward -

- ① Recognition in law.
- ② support in education, jobs, etc
- ③ ~~PP~~ - Trans getting reservation in Kerala
- ③ Police sensitisation to prevent harassment.

As Justice Indu Malhotra rightly said -
 "we owe an apology to the members of LGBTQ+ community for the historical injustices done on them".

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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 is allowing direct entry in mid level hierarchy eg- as joint secretary in civil services (cs)

Relevance by making cs more -

① Effective

time

① More technical bureaucrat helps in specialised jobs.
eg- in economic posts, telecom sector.

② Use of latest technology, new skills brought in.

① Others may not accept their authority or create hurdles in espirt d corps

② Jealousy amongst those who enter through regular process.

① Efficient

the

- ① Not part of any unholy-nexus
↳ prevents corruption
- ② Brings in competition in static cs.

-ve

- ① Short term employment → more focus on illegal earnings
- ② ~~No~~ No practical difference seen yet post entry of 19 such officers.

② People orientation

the

- ① Bring outsiders perspective directly at policy making level.

-ve

- ① Unknown to ground realities as the generalist perspective gained by lower postings missing.

Thus the debate on benefits of lateral entry is still ongoing. However given the vacancies, need of specialisation, etc. many committees like Baswan committee, have recommended it.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध भू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India - France ties go back to 1950s as the shared democratic values & convergences of the two are high.

Ties → promise of stability, growth, security

Ⓐ Stability

① support to each other present:

↳ India's nuclear program → only France in west supported.

↳ AUKUS gave jolt to France

↳ news of India negotiating on submarine purchases from France.

Ⓑ Growth

↳ France supporting projects.

↳ Defence support - scorpene ships
Rafale jets.

© Security

↳ France as ^{2nd} india-pacific power - have Marshall islands, etc

↳ Against common threat of China

↳ Plans to provide support to SIDS nations.

Geopolitical turmoil like Ukraine-Russia crisis, deglobalization, ambition of China, cold war 2.0, trade war, chip war, instability regarding Taiwan, South China Sea, failure of institutes like UN, WHO, etc rise of such middle powers that assert independence necessary to provide & maintain multipolar world.

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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 is using
knowledge economy, ~~to further~~ ideas
intelligence to further ~~democracy~~
foreign policy.

① supporting other nations

eg - India giving inputs on
 christmas attacks to Sri Lanka.

② building knowledge economy

eg - India largest supplier
 of technocrats to world.

③ powerful lobby formed

eg - us samosa caucus

④ Alliances formed

eg - 5 eye alliance

③ Cultural influence ↑

↳ Ex - Yoga knowledge → demand for yoga teachers, tourism ↑

④

with

limitations

Hardpower needed

↳ China's chequebook diplomacy

limits on what

power exports can do.

Nevertheless using this diplomacy, India can become global power.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The debate of collegium vs NJAC system raged across in country. The accusation of collegium being just a judicial innovation to increase its independence flouted.

Evolution of collegium system -

① 1st judges case - SC stated that 'concurrance' of CJI not needed in appointment of judges (Ar 148)

② 2nd judges case, 1993 - SC held that 'consultation' with CJI is equal to 'concurrance'. Here CJI is not his individual judgement but opinion of institution. Thus CJI + 2 senior most judges give opinion.

③ 3rd judges case, 1998 - SC held

that collegium ~~is~~ is CJI + 4 judges

Functioning of collegium -

+ves → upheld independence of judiciary

eg - Justice H.R. Khanna superseded for his judgement in Kesavananda Bharati case

collusion between executive-judiciary prevented

↳ proper check & balance system maintained.

eg - recent tussle over Delhi government - civil service power.

-ves → ① unlike judge syndrome (UCI) of judge appointing judge leading to nepotism seen

- ② Lack transparency - no reason for appointment or bypassing given.
- ③ Against constitution - president given power to appoint. Ar 76 states ~~provide~~ provide P & R with council to ~~appoint~~ provide opinion to president.
- ④ Against constituent assembly - debates show they wanted executive control over appointment.
- ⑤ Only country in world where such system exists.
- ⑥ Tussle between executive-judiciary
eg - multiple rejections of some names by executive because of their LGBTQ+ status.
- ⑦ Inability to hold judge accountable - justice dharmakaran still not punished.

Thus to uphold justice, some reforms in collegium system ~~like~~ like realising minutes of discussion, criteria, etc needed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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.12) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

मौलिक कर्तव्यों और राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों की गैर-प्रवर्तनीय प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मानदंडों में उनके प्रभाव की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Part IV - directive principles of state policy (DPSP) and part IV A (fundamental duties - FD) are non-enforceable part of constitution. KM Munshi stated that DPSP are 'wishlist' and 'superfluous'

Impact on socio-political norms -

① DPSP -

① Act as common manifesto of political parties

eg - article 42 of protecting vulnerable sections by all.

② helps guide future policy

eg - Article 44 - uniform civil code when country ready
↳ prepares people for future

policies.

③ helps balance fundamental rights

↳ Ar 31A, 31B, 31C upholds ~~DPSP~~
DPSP above FRs.

↳ land reform laws keeping DPSP -
prevention of concentration of wealth
in mind.

④ FDs

① Reminds people of their duties with
rights.

② some legal backing as well

eg - Insult to national symbols ad-
- Flag code, etc.

③ Evolved with time.

eg - Both CAA, introduced need
to educate child as duty
of guardian.

However -

① focus on FRs often reinforces

differential duties in society.

eg - SC in 1972 upheld women have duty to family & hence cannot have equal rights as men in airlines.

② debats over their present relevance

eg - socialistic principles in neo-liberal economy.

③ Duties ignored

eg - writing on monuments → against preservation of heritage clause.

④ violence over implementation - VCC opposed by certain groups.

Way forward -

These clauses are like 'post dated cheques'. These have been drawn when feasible like panchayat (1991) trade union support, maternity benefit, etc. Thus their relevance in shaping future policy remains.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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)

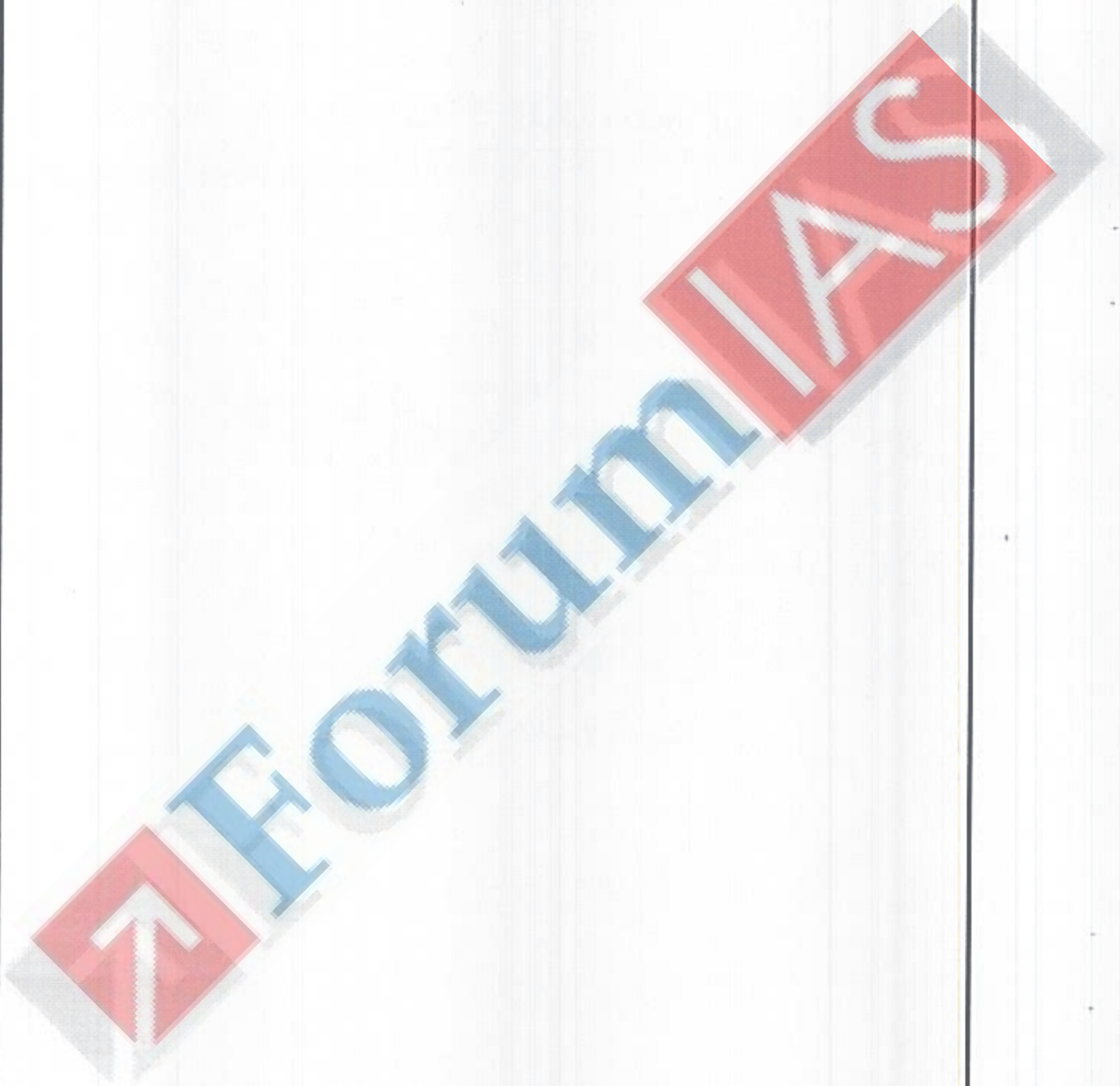
constitutional punctuality conspicuous
by its absence

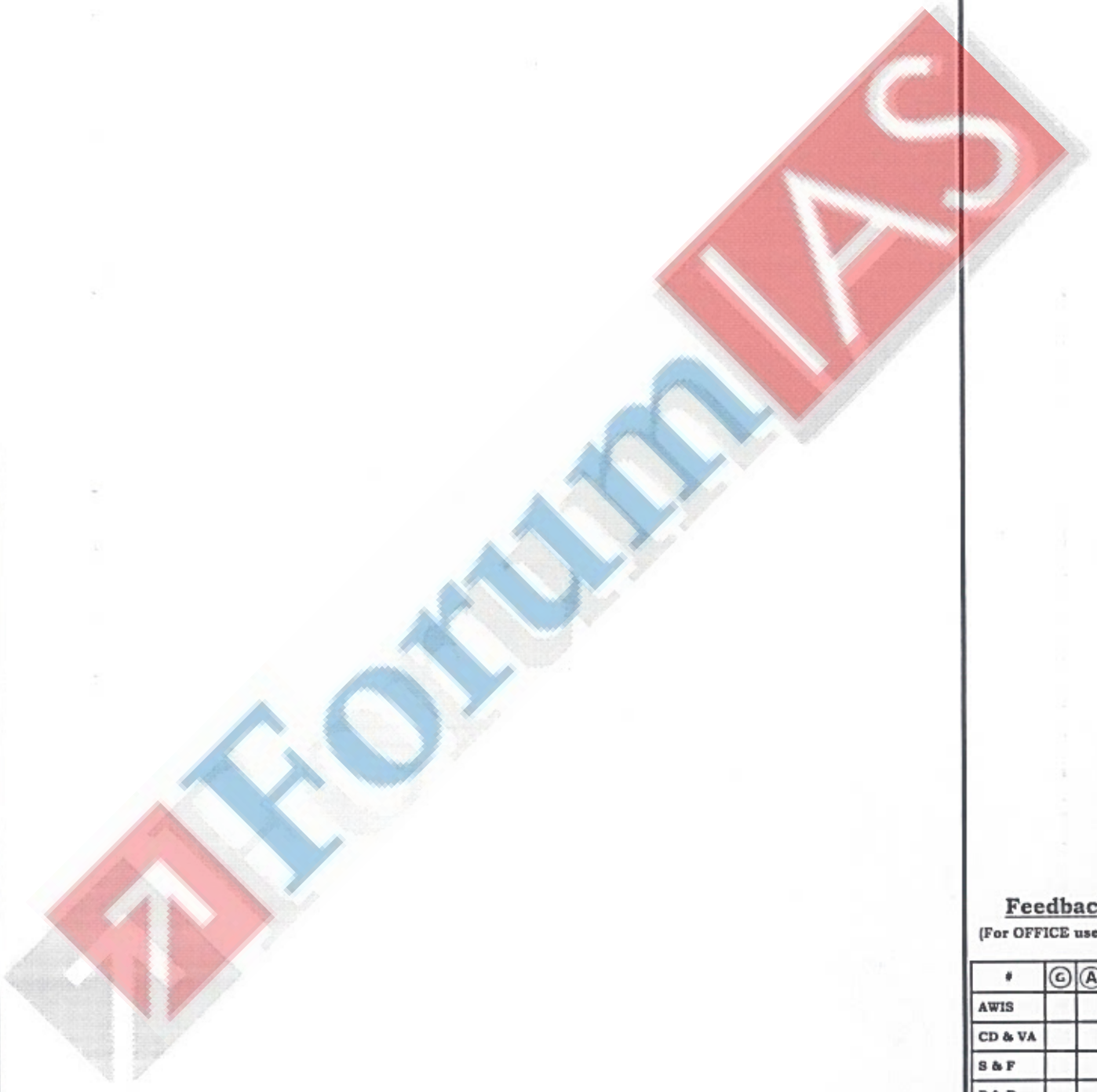
↳ Time wasted

↳ Money wasted - public resources
lost

↳ flexibility to officials given

↳ In line with need to be
public representative first.





Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Article provides ordinance making power to president in order to deal with emergency situations when parliament not in session.

Ordinance dilutes executive accountability

① Article 76 - Government responsible to legislature diluted.

② law making powers to legislature hindered
↳ parallel power sometimes when ordinance passed again without any changes.

eg - Bihar government passed an ordinance 150 times.

③ Debates on issues not held
↳ different perspectives, nuances left

Ordinance against consensus building

① ~~points~~

Parliamentary discussions

① different viewpoints hurt.

eg - beef ban ordinance withdrawn after cultural issues came forward.

② Rushed feeling

gone. eg - farmers bill seen as '1991 moment' (Ashok Gulati) couldn't get public support as no consensus

③ Expert opinion ignored

eg - economic reforms during COVID via ordinances

④ vested interests pushed → unable to highlight. eg - Rajasthan government - civil service amendment

or prevention of corruption

Way forward -

- ① Proper reasoning for ordinance be placed in parliament.
- ② Not allow to repromulgate ordinance
- ③ Moral suasion by president if unnecessarily used
- ④ Media building awareness

Ordinance thus must be used in letter & spirit in way it is expected to be.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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)

Recently, India ~~was~~ ranked _____ in Global Hunger Index drawing ire of government. However, poor health indicators

- stunting - 34.6%
- anemia - 50% women
- overweight - 20%
- wasting - ~30% seen in NFHS 5 as well.

Reason for poor health indicators -

① Malnutrition - Hidden hunger
obesity

Hidden hunger - when micronutrients like Fe, Cu, etc. not in body
due to cereal centric policy of PDS, mid day meal

preference to cereals, as millet seen as poor man's food

obesity - junk food epidemic.

② social issues - women's health here
 when → early pregnancy
 → required nutrients not taken → last to eat leftovers
 → lifecycle issue - support as child not given.

③ WASH issues → poor sanitation
 → lack of toilets
 → washing hand habit not integrated
 → lack of sanitary napkins
 → puts pressure on immune system
 → unable to absorb nutrients.

Right to health can help -

① larger government spending
 → 1.5% recommended by Shree committee

- ② Awareness ↑.
- ③ Primary healthcare, prevention focus

However -

- ① Need larger programmes
 Tip - Swachh Shakti Abhiyan,
Eat Right campaign, etc. to
 resolve systemic, infrastructure
 issues like toilets.
- ② Need awareness
 Tip - need of 'Shree Anna' millet
rebranding - to ↑ micronutrient
uptake.
- ③ Use R&D, technology -
 ↳ Food fortification - like iron in
 rice for PDS, midday meal.
 ↳ Increase taste of millets (Abhijeet
Kanurje in 'poor economics'))

Thus with mixed approach of statutory framework and awareness, R&D, etc. can ensure SDG 2 (two hinges) upheld

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
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)

Recent post-covid society has seen turbulence in edtech sector with leaders like Byju's facing several challenges.

Digital interventions reforming education infrastructure

- ① Quality education access increased
eg - MOCs providing international best teaching free online.
- ② Innovative learning -
eg - maths using video's, & practical examples.
- ③ Child centric learning - ~~using~~ letting child decide pace of learning
eg - rewatch videos.
- ④ Individual support - AI use letting

child specific interventions.

- ⑤ Overall evaluation - AI testing overall grasp of topic.
- ⑥ Global learning - keeping pace with it by integrating internet in learning.

Limitations of change -

① Digital divide

↳ Rich-poor - poor can't afford such courses creating undue pressure.

eg - china swept private tuition to oneperoverthis.

↳ Rural-Urban - access to quality internet, digital devices, etc in rural.

↳ Girl-boy - with limited resources, boys get all support reinforcing patriarchy

② Teacher's support - needed and AI

can't replace it.

- ③ Students attention - lacking in online classes.
- ④ values like discipline, team work, socialisation not possible online
- ⑤ Teacher's training or students ability to use vast online resources still absent.

Way forward -

- ① government steps like DISHA, online portals, etc. be promoted.
- ② Providing tablets not be seen as freebies.
- ③ Proper teacher's training for online teaching.
- ④ Hybrid teaching model going forward.

with these education & skills be imparted to youth enabling utilization of demographic dividend of India.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

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.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 enable donation to political parties ~~to~~ via bonds purchased through pre-designated branches regularly.

Higher intent -

① Transparency
↳ online transactions & trail.

② curb illegal funding & money power in politics.

③ ~~to~~ remove cash transactions of high value

However, low on substance -

① Round tripping possible

↳ Shell companies can be used

Some branches (SBI)

Features

↳ limited period valid (25 days)

Multiple of ₹ 1000

↳ online transaction

↳ same period (quarterly release)

to enable bond purchase.

② Crony capitalism supported -

↳ as limits on donations based on % of profit removed.

③ Biased to ruling party

↳ as government can see the donations from SBI (as owner)

↳ anonymity of bonds held & thus can lead to harassment by government.

④ Smaller denomination donations done as compared to larger ones now.

⑤ Money power still high in elections.
 Top - recent WB panchayat election cases.

Way forward -

It has helped curb corruption to some extent but -

① ECI should have access to ~~the~~ accounts of parties.

② Anonymity hurting ~~thus~~ openness to ECI.

③ Some government funding to political parties with necessary curbs.

④ Make all donations online compulsorily.

with these the sanctity of elections can be ~~to~~ upheld.

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	
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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)

The success of Digital India rides on ^{public} back on several digital & infrastructure initiatives taken by government in welfare programmes

Necessities → Data revolution
 ↳ - cheapest data rates & highest usage in world
 ↳ smartphone usage
 ↳ majority have it now.
 ↳ very cheap versions available

Digital tools → DBT
 ↳ Aadhar
 ↳ UPI
 ↳ e-governance
 ↳ portals - information
 ↳ grievance redressal
 ↳ tendering

Benefits of such tools | Need of such tools -
 ① Awareness of people high due to internet
 ↳ know their rights & demand same

② DBT benefits

- ↳ Removes intermediaries → corruption ↓
- ↳ Agency to people ↑
- ↳ distortions of indirect subsidies ^{eg -}
~~subsidy~~ subsidy gone
LPG

③ Aadhar enabled

- ↳ Removes ghost beneficiaries -
centre has saved 2lk crore in
5 years
- ↳ Helps create digital train
- ↳ convenience - ^{eg -} COWIN app
for vaccination was convenient
compared to many western
models

④ Portals

- ↳ Interface with bureaucrats ↓
↳ - GST.
- ↳ easily get basic support.

However -

① present digital divide - 60%

rural women dont know how to use.

② Aadhar matching problem

↳ - death due to PDS denial to Shankhand tribal woman

③ corruption avenues

↳ Agencies giving Aadhar charging more than subscribed

↳ fake aadhar seen

Way forward -

Digital tools have empowered citizen but along with digital education (DISHA program), training of officials, monitoring, etc other challenges can be tackled as well.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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)

G20 presidency has allowed India to act as voice of global south & amplify their concerns i.e. 'unity of voice leading to unity of strength' (global south conference)

More just world order

① Global south issues highlighted.

↳ 3F issues - food, fuel & fertilizer problems due to Russia-Ukraine conflict seen.

↳ climate change and principle of CBDR - common but differentiated responsibility highlighted.

↳ Issue of coups, interference, etc highlighted

② Solutions to issues focused

↳ Digital public infrastructure (DPI) of India focus.

↳ Tourism touted as necessity

↳ Technology transfer focus

More polycentric world -

① Refusing to get sucked in binaries -

↳ pro Russia - anti Russia

↳ nuanced stand taken - gives space for others to do so.

↳ West vs China

↳ 3rd front where other middle level powers present seen.

② Issues of global supply chain disruption & their diversification takes up.

voice of global south maintained -

↳ Giving platform

↳ highlighting issues & solutions

↳ Emerging as global leader.

However the challenge to get a

New Delhi consensus remains

high.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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.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)

The new cold war is gaining grounds recently, hurting India and other non-aligned powers.

India's strategic interests



- ① open sea line of communication
 - ↳ South China sea issue
 - ↳ Taiwan as new Asia's Ukraine threat.
 - ↳ chips war due to Taiwan threat

- ② Malaccan delimitation of china as counter to Himalayan attack from China.

③ Energy security

↳ as many choke points as Gulf of Aden, etc. seen.

④ Trade security

↳ 90% by volume through sea.

~~cold war was~~

⑤ Indian ocean as India's backyard

↳ SAQAR, Mausam, etc.

↳ String of pearls of China opposed by ~~India~~ necklace of diamonds

Impact of cold war

① China's military strength

↳ more warships in Indian ocean. Peq - visit of Hambantota sea.

② West increasing interest

↳ Indo-Pacific board.

③ Alliances formed -
eg - AUKUS, Quad.

④ Middle east churn

↳ Beijing consensus vs ~~the~~ Abraham accords

Thus several impact seen

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>

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		

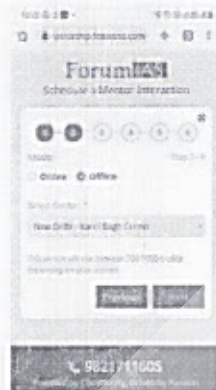
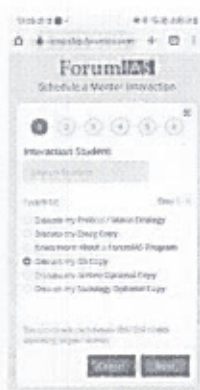
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