

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	Samixa		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910061848	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	8-8-23

*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
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

1:50 pm 5:00 pm

8:00 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

*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।

Forum Learning Centre: Delhi - 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19 Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Patna - 2nd floor, AG Palace, E Boring Canal Road, Patna, Bihar 800001 | Hyderabad - 1st & 2nd Floor, SM Plaza, RTC X Rd, Indira Park Road, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500020
9311740400, 9311740900 | <https://academy.forumias.com> | admissions@forumias.academy | helpdesk@forumias.academy

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a me call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfi with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

4.5

Q.No.	Answer	Remarks	Score
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			

pen 5
2.10

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.

① India follows the Principle of Checks and Balances so that constitutionalism can be followed. Basic structure doctrine evolved in Keshavananda nanda Bharti case serves this purpose.

It has prevented the Parliament to become the master:-

- (1) establishing rule of law
 (eg) Waman Rao case
- (2) limiting the powers of the Parliament
 SC in the (Menerva Mills case) said that "donee of a power with that power can't become unlimited".
- (3) All under the Scem - 'Judicial review' -
 even CAA are also under it [Keshoto holohan case], [I. R. Coelho case]
- (4) upholding individual Fundamental Rights and balancing with DPSP

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			

[Munira Mills case]

- (5) Value of secularism and Federal setup to avoid centralisation [S.R. Bommai case]
- (6) Supremacy of Constitution ⊕ written mandates needed [upholding 44th CAA]
- (7) Independence of Judiciary to ensure proper justice [NJAC case 2014]
- (8) [L.K. Chandra case] - upholding the importance of HC. and its power 226. etc.
- Basic structure doctrine through a judicial activism but has maintained the constitution intact even after 75 years in spite of different ideologies, parties etc.

②

SHGs (Self Help group) are made of 10+ womens specially in rural areas for financial empowerment.

It has led to women development at grassroot level:-

- (1) alternate source of income
 - eg) Achar-papad business, sweater making.
- (2) made them financially independent
 - eg) availability of bank credits reduce the dependence on the moneylenders & husbands.
- (3) social capital formation.
 - eg) sanitary napkin making.
- (4) awareness about the schemes of government and varied business.
 - eg) Kudumshree - hails top in COVID protection.
- (5) made them politically empowered

(e) 46% of Sarpanch are women.

(6) asset formation

(e) In south India, 70% increase in asset.

(7) acting as active members in calamity
 (e) ^{loc} sanitater made, mask making in covid

But

It is not inclusive as :-
 (1) Regional disparity
 South India > North India
 caste biasness
 women & its participation

less market realisation and supply chain intervention.

nonprofessional conduct
 no book keeping
 no proper meetings

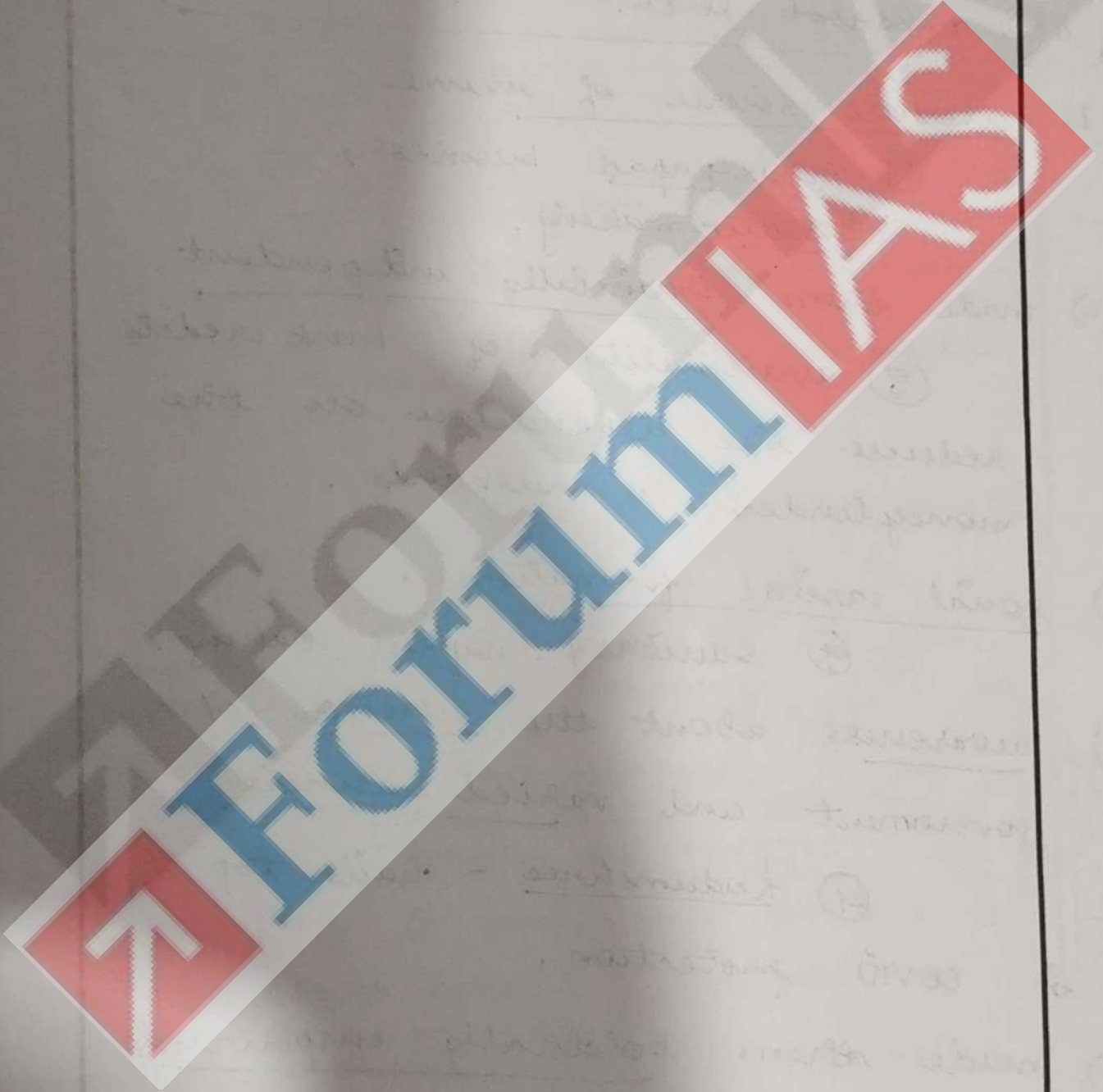
once married then it leaves the group → ↓ leaders

SHG is important to ensure SDG 5 (gender equality) it ensures women's participation for 'Jan Andolan'.

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			



(Don't write anything in this area / पर कुछ न लिखें)

'Bail not Jail' - Bail ensures.

justice rendered in dignified way as it do not interrupt the livelihood, reputation of the accused & also not interrupt the justice to victims.

Reasons for ~~no~~ Bail

- type of crime - nonbailable (eg. Rape)
- poor criminal Justice system (Investigation & Order are not separated)
- political interference, power displays
- Police need more time to investigate

Why Bail not Jail should be principle?
 How it upholds the liberty & dignity?

1. If no Bail given then:-
- (i) it harms the reputation of person in the society

[Subhaswami case - Right to reputation is under Article 21]

(ii) impedes the livelihoods - Rush to poverty

(iii) Stigma attach to family

(iv) Also undertrials are about 118%
(↓ the right to quality life - Mandla Gandhi case)

(ep) Recent ISRO scientist was jailed even when not ~~as~~ considered this led to state giving him 50 lakh recompensation but his wage was forfeited.

Hence 'Bail' in almost cases should be the criteria. IndARC

also says to separate investigation and order in police & reform the

criminal justice system

Feed
(For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average a Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

5

Interstate Council (ISC) was made following the SAKARIA COMMISSION recommendations. - leading to Article 263.

Role of ISC

1. discuss common interest topics between centre & state.
2. conflict resolution between Centre - State & amongst states

It is hallmark of cooperative federalism.

It has in the past, facilitated resolution like :-

1. platform for GSTN reforms
2. biases for interstate river dispute like Kaveri issue.
3. state representation in the national politics.

4. Facilitating the implementation of topics of concurrent list (eg) Health - PMJAY and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Sanitation.

5. Catering peace specially in the Border disputes

(eg) NEC - Nagalim issue

(eg) Belguam issue and Vishakhapatnam region.

But,

it has

challenges :-

1. meeting held only 12 times since its inception.

2. advisory nature of recommendation.

3. political biasness - (eg) WB clashes with PMJAY and its advice not

4. Centre ever taken care of Central sponsor scheme

Issue like representation in Finance Council not solved yet.

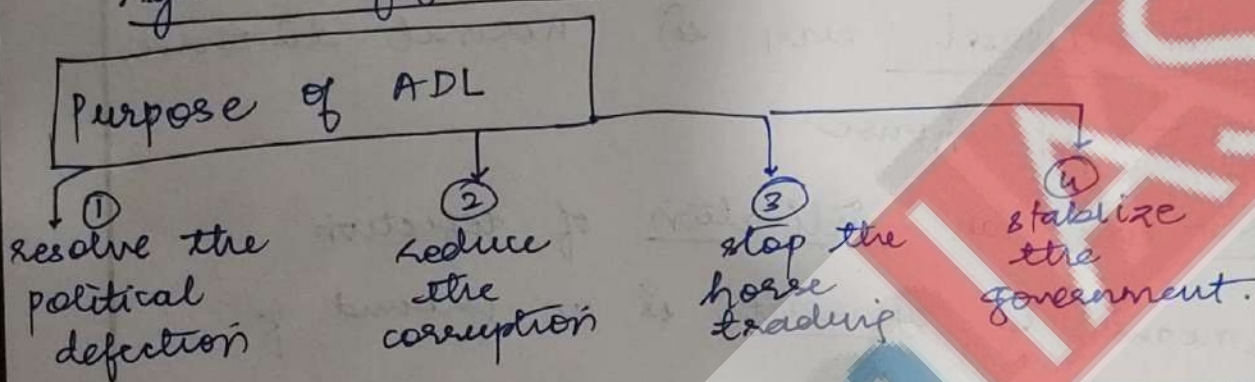
Interstate coordination is important for the 'developed 2047 vision' in this globalised world (eg) Team India.

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			

⑥ Anti defection law [ADL] was added by 52nd CAA and 10th schedule to constitution to avoid issue of 'Aya ram gaya ram'.



But, it has failed to address the purpose, as cited by:-

1. As per Lokniti survey, 43% of MP's went to ruling party.
2. corruption in politics still present
 - ① Maharashtra election 2022.
 - ② Karnataka - MLA got party at the resort
3. defection depend on the wish of the speaker

Issues surrounding ADL: →

1. discretion of speaker to admit the resolution
2. no time limit to the speaker
3. whip issued even in normal discourse, debate of house
4. SC - even an indication of defection (means if apparent) is a ground of defection.
5. Role of judiciary is passive.
6. defected MP's, MLA's - in new election can enter the house again.

Corrective measures needed.

1. SC - Krishna Singh case - speaker time to be fixed.
2. collegium based ADL decision
3. no whip during normal debate (IInd ARC).

ADL ensures political stability and people's trust in their representatives

•
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in the table.
Here G is G Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

7

SC in Naveet Singh Johar case decriminalised the same sex marriage which is a progressive legislation.

The debate over it :-

Part A :- it is right.

1. provide equal rights to homosexuals which constitute Right to life (A21)
2. equal health benefits - ↓ in HIV, AIDS cases.
3. role to become parents and choose their partners.
4. the role of marriage is not only limited to opposite gender sexual orientation.
5. important for the social-political rights of the offspring (documentation).
6. provides representation of such couples in the society - Rentals, house property

Feed
(For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in this table.
Here G is Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Part B:- It is wrong

1. against the religious tenets.
2. moral hazard in society, specially opposed by conservative class.
3. Identification issues
4. degrade the role of marriage as an institution
5. reputation of family & honour.

>> Hence, it is needed to sensitize the people to ensure that this decriminalization is workable. For this:-

1. political will
2. awareness generation among the youths, children
3. hospital for the same sex couple with professionals,
4. representation in high schools jobs is needed.

#	(
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is G Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

8

The idea of lateral entry (LE) was envisions by New Strategy for India @ 75 document. Presently 92 lateral entrants are enrolled at middle & high levels of administration.

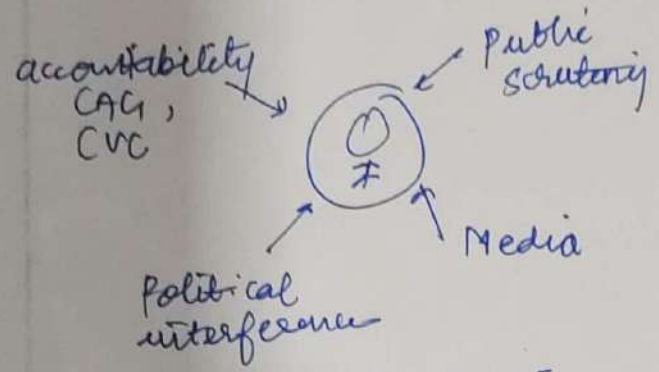
Relevance of LE

1. infuse competition in the public service - policy making,
 - new techniques of implementation
 - efficiency infusion (NPM)
2. people oriented customised service and policy charters (citizen charters)
3. ↓ the complacency in the services 'Chalta hai attitude' by Fear of not promoted due to lateral entrants.
4. More FDI in india sighting the expertise, communication of experts.

Feed	
(For OFFICE)	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put t marks in th table.	
Here G is G Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

But, there are challenges like :-

1. environment in public office



2. tenure is 3 years - 5y, hence LE is not accountable for his decisions impartially
 millions [IndARC says Accountability ≠ Authority]

3. profit oriented policy not welfare led.

4. demotivated and points that generalist are complacent which is not the case

(E) Rameshwaram Iyer, Shruti Sabarwal IAS

Lateral entry enforces fresh idea in the institution. In past

Montek Ahluwalia, Maamohan Singh etc. have significant contribution.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and F Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

9

Recently ~~PM~~ Our honorable PM said 'India - France' are 'Natural partners'.

France has played significant role in uncertainty like :-

1. France did not criticise India when it did not vote in UNSC for Ukraine - Russia war.
2. Security → France & India made the ISA (International solar alliance).
 - it did not said anything to India when (Quad +) was talked and USA made AUKUS.
3. Stability → It had sent continuous consignment of Rafale, and 6 scorpene class submarine even during

bitterness in the global defence trade

4. Growth.

→ when the EU had turned India's request down, France allowed for scholarship exchange and even facilitating trade.

→ it had supported India in the IOR and also in its bid for the Vanilla country during time of instability in the region.

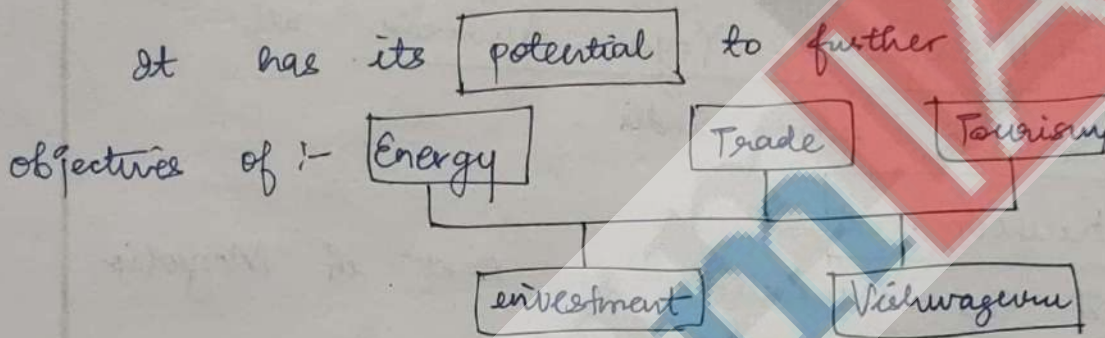
India - France relation need to sign a FTA agreement & exchange at more sectoral levels. France had stood its promise of being a natural partner.

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' means

use of IT, Traditional values, medicine, STEM etc in furthering the national interest.



It can be done by :-

1. Pharmaceuticals - India is leading as 3rd most leader.

eg about 93% of the vaccines in Bhutan went from India (Vaccine matter) (↓ Chinese influence)

2. Space - the knowledge acquired by the R&D, capacity can be used to build ties eg FIPIC country

3. IT professionals are needed in the Japan due to ageing, in West Asia to diversify economy

4. Traditional medicines - forest resource & about 8% of tribal groups people
 (e) Bioresources, Yoga, Ayurveda all sourced from India.

5. Religion text
 (e) the translation of text in Mongolia led to nuclear energy exchanges, similar by the Buddhist exchange in Kazakhstan.

6. Consultancy - in various fields of technology, Business etc. important for ASEAN country, LDC's etc.

7. defence knowledge - related to the security - (e) Brahmos to Vietnam, bringing ONGC vidhesh for exploration in return.

Q.11) Referring to the case assess its functioning.
 उन केस कानूनों का उल्लेख करके आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए

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.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)

Appointment to Judiciary is done under Article 124 of constitution by the President. There were 4 judges case due to the different interpretation of the Article.

Case-1 (SP Gupta case)

Concurrent \neq consultation of the CJ. That is it is not binding on the President.

Case 2 (Bar association case)

Concurrence = consultation of the collegium. That is CJ + 3 members. suggest names which are binding on the President.

Case 3 (President review - 143 Article)

Collegium expanded that is appointment need CJI + 4 members of (Senior judge) and its advice binding.

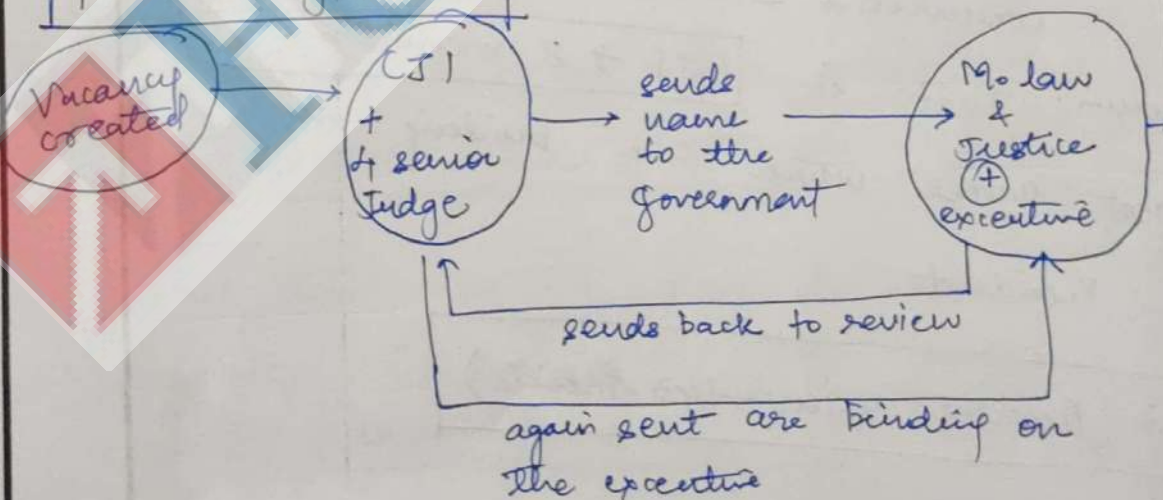
Government came up with NJAC.

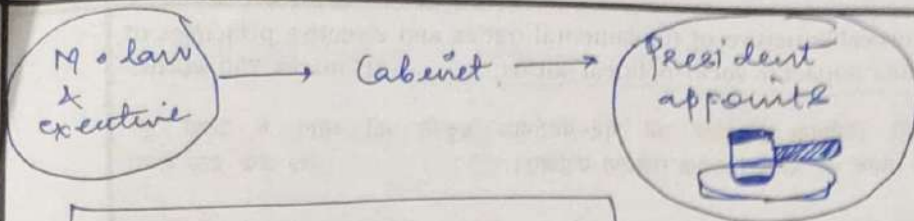
NJAC : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ members of the Judiciary} \\ + \\ 3 \text{ members} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Law minister} \\ \text{2 eminent appointed by executive} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Case 4th - Judicial review.

NJAC struck down - 99th CAA. on grounds of violation of Independence of Judiciary (Basic structure doctrine)

Present system.





Functioning of collegium.

- It ensures proper → 1. appointment based on experience & expertise of Judicial member
2. no political interference

But

1. opaqueness - not under RTI as to why only those names.
2. Judicial control / overarching - Unde Sans Syndrome
3. Credibility of appointment → P. Devakur etc → deepak Mishra CJ accused in different case.

→ Hence, Judiciary need to be appointed in a reformed manner. SC gave a way that Attorney General suggest name from the Bar council ⊕ Collegium system.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

	(C)	(A)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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

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

Fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV A of Constitution delineates a role of enlightened citizen. DPSP in Part IV guides the state in making the policy & govern the state (Article 37).

feature :- non-enforceable But their impact on socio-political norms is immense.

1. Political - acts as lighthouse for the executive irrespective of its ideology (as said by Pt. Nehru).

- provides a cushion to the state to do welfare with its pace - availability of finance etc.

(2) RTE 2009 - for education

(2) NSOAP, Free legal aid Article 39A.

- (d) minimum wages act - Article 39(e)
- (e) Promotion of 73rd/74th CAA - Article 40.
- (f) Prohibition of cruelty to animals, wildlife (Article 48) Act
- (g) Reservation - Article 46.
- (h) Maternity Benefit act - Article 41.

Hence all the legislation mentioned above were taken by different governments to ensure adherence to DPSP.

2. social - fraternity & dignity principle of Fundamental duty.

- observing the noble leaders (eg. Celebration of 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi)

- scientific temper observation

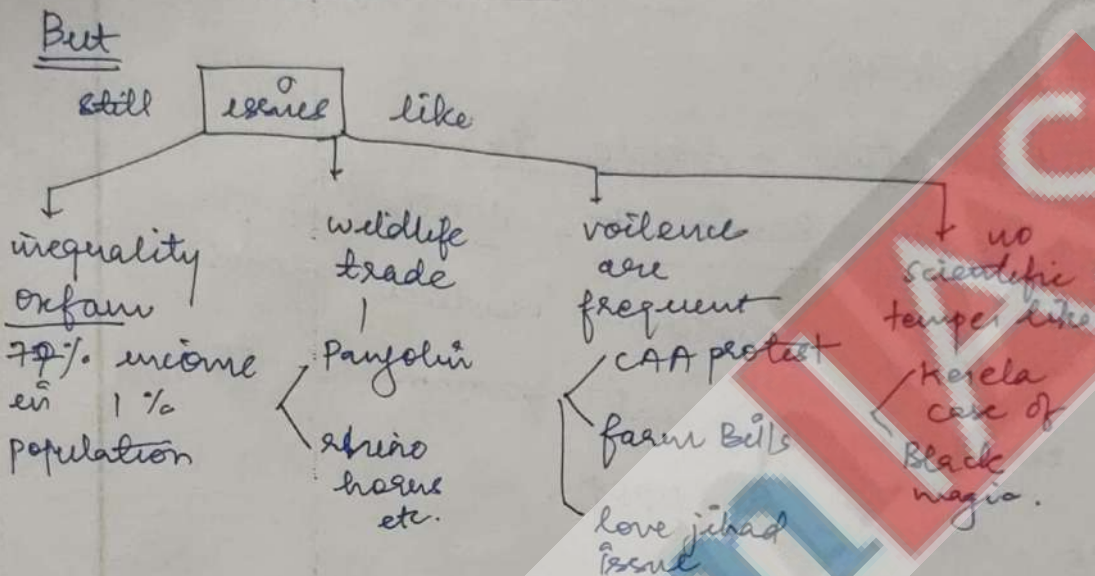
(eg) space sector, ISRO etc.

- no harm to public property

(eg) highlighted during the

Udaipur violence, any mob lynching event

- protection of wildlife & nature
- (e) NAO like chipko movement etc.
- Narmada Bachao andolan etc.



are seen as :-

1. non-enforceable
2. vague in nature - cherish global ideals - VD Sarabkar v/s Gandhi debate
3. not exhaustive list - Right ^{duty} to vote not added.

* SC in AIIMS case said FD should be enforceable.

In recent meeting, Plenarable PM also said - One should realise that duty and Rights goes hand in hand. This ensure social (+) political development

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	
-------------	--

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

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)

Pandit Nehru said that India's Constitution is ORGANIC document. It reflects the aspiration of the people which changes from time to time.

The constitutional punctuality is needed for smooth Body Politics as:-

1. ensure convergence of Political goals and the constitutional ideals
2. upholding the constitution as per the 'We the people' that is Rule of law than 'Rule by law'

⊕ Basic structure doctrine in Kesavananda Bharti case.

3. for ensuring smooth administrative conduct.

⊕ Vishaka guidelines → POSH act.

But it has remained absent of

1. lack of Political will to bring timely interventions.

(e) Still the Reservation of women's Bill is not passed (Thiruvananthapuram resolution / declaration)

2. the social security Bill is passed after years of its need.

3. Data Protection Bill remains pending even after 4 years of consultation, despite of acknowledgment that Right to Privacy is FR (Puttaswamy case)

4. Even after regular intervention Judicial accountability Bill is not passed and still it works in opaqueness

(e) Judge asking to tie sakhi, or denial of punishment in POSCO

case.

5. IndARC - recommended the removal of Article 311 which gives overlapping powers to the administration, but it is still intact.

6. the codification of privilege of the MCA/MP is not yet encapsulated.

This all leads to :-

1. criminalization of politics
2. corruption in the system.
3. centralised mandate.
4. Democracy for few.
5. breakdown of constitution
virtually - no rule of law.

Hence, it is important to remain in sync with the need of the hour and amend the public document.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.14) Frequent reliance on the ordinance making power by the government, not only dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy, but also overlooks the democratic traditions of building consensus. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति पर बार-बार निर्भरता न केवल संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कार्यकारी जवाबदेही के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि आम सहमति बनाने की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं को भी नजरअंदाज करती है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

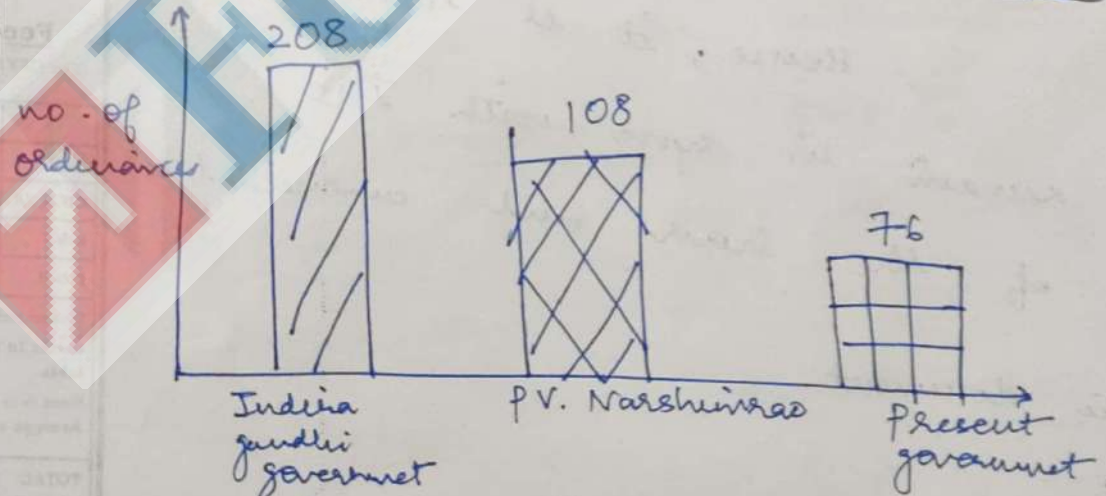
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinance making power is given under Article 123 to President & Article 213 to Governor.

Purpose of Ordinance power.

- ① ensure day-2-day governance when the recess is occurring.
- ② check emergency times
- ③ making laws when one of the house is not in session.

But in Past it is misused



SOURCE - PRS.

Frequent reliance have following issues -

1. dilutes the executive accountability as the law is not debated discussed at least for 6 month + 6 weeks.

(e) ED and CBI increase in tenure by ordinance even when only 15 days left for house session.

2. overlooks the democratic tradition of consensus building as there is no consultation in RS, LS etc.

(e) when government lacks majority in RS it resort to ordinance.

3. reduce democratic conduct by re-promulgation

(e) Bihar - 256 times re-promulgated

(DC wadhwa case)

4. it reduces the legislative control on the legislation (subverts)

(e) Farm Bills protest,

(e) G NCT Delhi Bill which enabled centralisation & ↓ federalism

5. sets precedence of no constitutional morality.

6. democracy of few - whereas "B.R. Ambedkar clearly said democracy means equal rule of minority also"

This is frequently used because:-

1. lack of powerful opposition
2. majority party rule
3. reduction of constitutional morality
4. criminalisation of politics

"Justice Chandrachud" said that repromulgation of ordinance or its misuse is a serious fraud on the constitution

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	(C)	(A)
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)

Recent Right to Health Bill of Rajasthan has fueled the debate for its national amplification. It is debated that giving it statutory status will ensure 'Universal Health SDG 3.8'

Poor Health indicators like :-

1. NHFS - 4/5 says that anemic women are increasing (50% → 52%)
2. childrens - wasting (17%)
- stunting (34%)
- malnourished (67%)
3. Non-communicable diseases spread - it is 7th top reason of death.
4. poor IMR (38), MMR ratio.

All these data shows

serious challenges in Health sector,

If we provide statutory status then:-

1. ensure right to get healthcare - will ↓ the disease burden as people will avail services
2. prevention > cure
3. increase institutional care
4. ↓ the gaps as good facility accessed by people.
5. ↓ in the out of pocket expenditure (presently 48%).

But it cannot still ensure Good Health as the reasons of poor Health are different:-

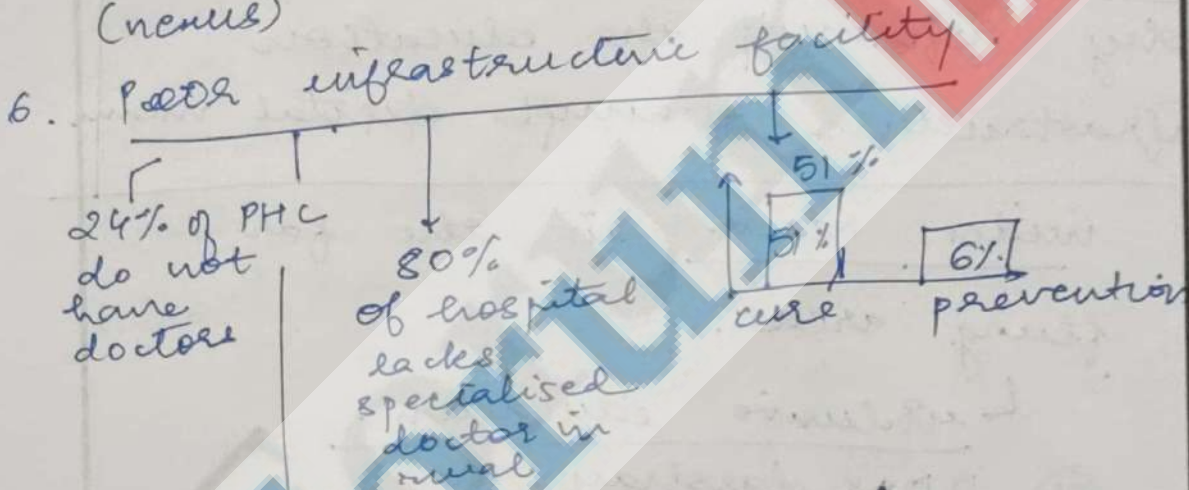
1. Poor expenditure - about 2.1% where NHP 2017 laid around 2.5% WHO said around 5%.
2. Political will is missing - as this shows result in long term and for winning election short term.

decision taken.

3. lifestyle issue - sedentary, work from home culture, surplus goods.

4. taxation - GST application made tobacco cheaper - 8% applied where needed was 75% by the WHO.

5. Political mafia & networks running Biddi making, gutka industry. (news)



24% of PHC do not have doctors

80% of hospital lacks specialised doctor in rural

cure

prevention

Bihar has about 7 Beds per 1 lakh and Kerala has 65K doctors and Jharkhand has 6K doctors [doctor : patient - 1456 than 1000] WHO prescribes

To ensure Universal Health there is need of intervention at different models. Like cuba government can provide by Beveridge model.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use.)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A 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)

Post COVID the force for digital education has taken a reality bend. Government came with Edtech policy in 2017-18. for the digitalization.

Why reforming the education infrastructure through digital means.

1. wider reach in the far flung areas.

↳ Inclusive education.

(a) Door darshan TV.

2. ↓ the need of hiring more teachers — as good & experts can record lectures.

(a) NPTEL-SWAYAM portal

by IIT Madras teachers.

3. understanding enhancement by

- 4. video and audio.
affordable and cheaper initiative.
④ DIKSHA portal - volunteers also.
- 5. debtnut - solving queries & providing solution to each user.
④ online assessment that reduce the time of evaluation by teachers.
④ PARAKH - to analyse report.
- 6. teachers training without missing school hours.
④ PARAKH | NISHITHA portal for learning.
- 7. providing education to the school dropouts, or even under privileged.
- 8. enforcing Beti Padhao movement.
- 9. New digital literacy for the adults above (15-35) → demographic window.

10. ensure skilling, upskilling.
 @ Arohi - campaign - micro of + learning in rural area.

But

it has challenges

1. digital divide - in rural area only 56% school student have phones.
2. infrastructure, digital penetration
3. (Bharatnet is not delivered on time)
3. health of children - addition, eyes related issue, obesity, ↓ attention.
4. unemployment of old teachers experience as they are not equipped with such skills.
5. Poor expenditure
6. Edtech Policy of government in 2017 failed.

There must be offline + online blend in education to ensure 'SARV SIKSHA Abhiyan'.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE)	
#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & E	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Then Q is the Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

चुनावी बॉन्ड को एक ऐसे सुधार के रूप में लाया गया था, जिसका इरादा उच्च था, लेकिन यह कमतर साबित हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral Bond were introduced to reduce the corruption in electoral funding and ensure Transparency.

RPA, 1951 - Section 29 says that beyond 2000Rs funding must be reported.

- * Electoral Bond intention was.
1. ensure public scrutiny of the funding in election.
 2. ↓ the criminalization of the politics
 3. ↓ the muscle & money power
 4. make democratic policy by reducing the lobbying / elitic policy setup.

5. ↓ the nexus leading to ↓
in auctioning scams.
(eg. 26, Coalgate)

But,

it has proved low on substance
means the clause of policy was
not just.

1. anonymous funding
2. removing the clause of company
must be 3y old - enabled
shell companies funding &
money laundering
3. removed the clause that
only 7.5% can be given -
leading to increase in
expenditure

(eg)

PRS says

16 th LS	- 30 K crores
17 th LS	- 60 K crores

(expenditure)

4. By data it is found only 47 bonds of 1000 issued. Most are of 1 crore & above showing high handed ~~control~~ nexus
5. SBI (Delhi) and some branches can only allow - leading to centralization & no Free Fair election as ruling party can get names of those funding opposition - leading to harassment.
6. undisclosed incomes reported
7. unregistered companies political party get funded (money laundered, illicit financing) but not contesting election.
8. Hence, electoral Bonds did not provided for pancha to the transparency but it made it opaque.

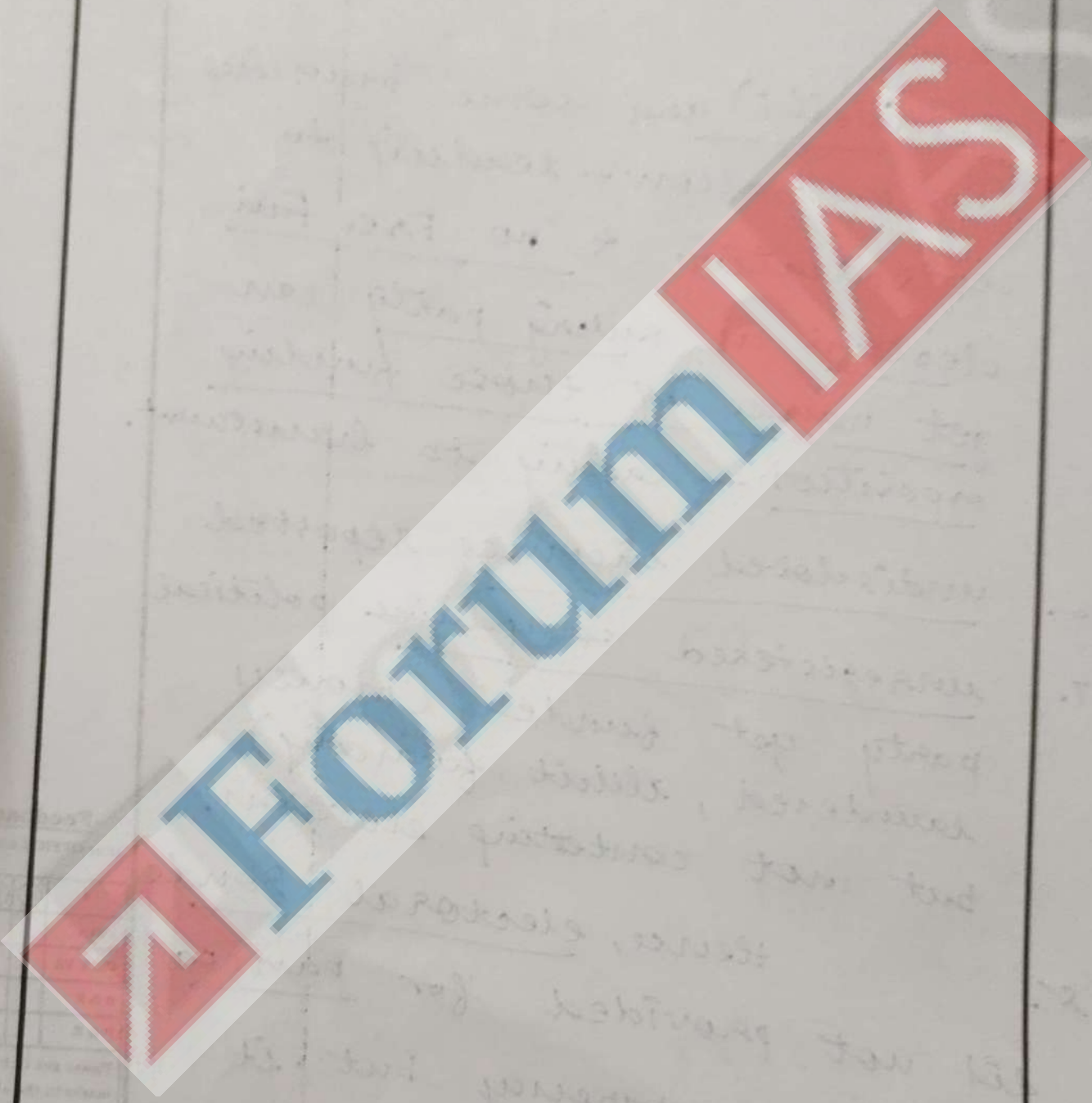
Feedback (For OFFICE use)

	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

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

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

[Faint handwritten text in Hindi, mostly illegible due to the watermark and bleed-through.]



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 बहुकेंद्रीत 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)

India presently presiding the G20 with the agenda of

'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' is showing its capability of aspiring world leader.

It is reflection of India's voice of global south & more polycentric world. This is seen by:-

1. highlighting global south issues

① climate change and the need of the developed country to fund the historical wrongs.

② Piracy, terrorism are the core issues been highlighted.

2. its focus on the free and fair and open Indo Pacific.

- that is countering China's south china sea expedition
 - establishing rule based order
 - ensuring multipolar asia
 - ensuring eyes for unipolarity as china
3. highlights the need of the technology transfer and proper rules for just business principles
- ⊕ it focused on the illegal practice of the MNCs and tax avoidance
4. focus on using soft culture powers
- ⊕ dance, festivals, events of india - Yoga been made popular.
5. Global south strategic disaster management needs.
- ⊕ Indonesia Java island due to sea level rise.
 - ⊕ FIPIC country support.

6. Focus on representation of the global south members in the UNSC, and reforms in the area of WTO and IMF.

(1) African demand of getting represented.

(2) Permanent seats in UNSC - India.

7. Focus on basic necessity like Food, shelter etc.

(1) expanding the NFSA and PDS of India practises.

Our honorable PM said Asia ~~is~~ divided can lead to disaster, but Asia ~~is~~ united can shape the world.

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.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 emerging new cold war between USA and China also called a near convergent war have the capability to change the geopolitical

It may effect the India's strategic interest as:-

1. role of the dominance in the indopacific theatre.

- ① China - complex engagement
 - Solomon engagement
 - base at Djibouti
 - Hambantota port presence

steering of Pearls

USA - engagement with the Diego Garcia

- West QVAD
- QVAD

-AVKVG.

2. de dollarisation v/s Yuan internationalization.
where India is focusing on Asian Union clearance, all the 3 divergent.
3. New NATOization v/s the China - Russia, China - Pakistan closeness.
Xepriy said - it is nonformidable - it is once in century opportunity
whereas India need strategic autonomy
4. Ukraine - Russia war Russia China supports
USA supports Ukraine
Both asking India to clarify its stand.
5. Engagement of China with the ASEAN. and its presence in the UNSC limiting the

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	
-------------	--

india's entry. to represent the like minded country.

6. USA - China trade war - though

India gets opportunity here but there is 2T issue

no treaty between them

no trust between them

no contingent territory.

7. multilateral engagements

- China says QUAD is

Asian NATO.

- USA expects India to remain in group & take decision of Anti-Chinese origin.

where India only in QUAD have contingent Boundary with China - security threats.

- Both equity towards the Australia (AUKUS v/s ASEAN).

Hence, the Emergent diplomacy of India as S. Jaishankar proclaims stands for strategic autonomy, multipolar world