

217888 612301 1910045980 (2023-08-15 02:31:23)

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	Kaanchi Singhal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910045980	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	14/8/23

*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

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		

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भर।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल
अंक

250

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 :

11:00

2:00

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 प्रसन्न आये क आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: 217888_612301_1910045980 (2023-08-15 02:31:23) Buy 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 a 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/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, 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, 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 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)

The basic structure doctrine originated in the Keshwanand Bharti case as a judicial innovation to balance the amending power of Parliament under Article 368 with the scheme of constitution.

Parliament: a creature of constitution

- Unlike British system, sovereignty lies in people than in Parliament.
- Hence Parliament is a mechanism to enable law making them being the King itself.

Basic Structure prevents Parliament becoming Master

- ① Enables judicial review to strike down laws against scheme.
- ② Prevents colourable legislations against authority of constitution.
- ③ Enables to keep ideals of constitution.

Case laws:

S. R. Bommai v UOI → Federalism & secularism is basic structure

I.R. Coelho case → Judicial review is a basic structure

4th Judges case → Judicial independence is basic structure.

Judiciary has remarked basic structure being 'North Star'; however it can lead to judicial overreach.
Critical to use doctrine to enable constitution remains living document

Feed

(For OFFICE)

*	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is of Average	
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 refer to voluntary associations by members of generally weaker sections that come together for common socio-economic goals.

Origin of SHGs in India started with the efforts of NABARD to Bank linkage with SHGs in 1980s

SHGs have enabled women led development

(I) Social development :

- 1) Building social bonds.
- 2) Enabled trust & understanding
- 3) Cross cutting of social identities of caste etc now together as women

I Economic Development:

- ① Micro - entrepreneurship models (eg: Lijjat Papad)
- ② Local livelihood & culture preserved
- ③ Financial inclusion & savings for women
- ④ More economic opportunity by skill development
- ⑤ Better credit

II Political development

↳ enabled women leadership
(eg: Odisha SHG where women MCA originated)

Read ahead

Challenges of low awareness, lack of democratic processes and not following of 'pancha' (5 values) of SHG.

- Need of handholding of SHGs by civil societies.

Feed

(For OFFICE)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is G	
Average and	
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)

Pressure groups refer to organisation of members where they put pressure or seek demand from ~~on~~ the government on specific issues.

→ The size of group may be 2-3 members to begin to large organisations.

→ Ability to mobilise opinion is the main role; where the cause is put forward in front of public & social awareness is built.

Why size of group does not matter?

1) social media can enable better outreach

2) Public sentiments can spread word

How shape public policy

1) Campaigns & online public opinion

↳ eg: asking people to sign petition for law

2) Lobbying with government machinery

3) Protests and strikes (eg: farmer protests against laws)

4) Direct petitions to government

5) By supporting political groups

Hence pressure groups hold capacity to transform public opinion.

Feet
(For OFF)
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average
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)

Indian constitution

under Article 21, no person
can be deprived of liberty, only
as per procedure established

by law.

In this context A 22

guarantees rights to arrested persons.

Bail is a direct manifestation
of this right (bailable offences)

Idea of liberty & dignity :

- 1) That person until
convicted is only accused
- 2) Basic rights of human
dignity even to
criminals (Sunil Batra
case)

Bail Not Jail :

Issues on judicial

discretion in non-bailable offences arises.

→ Here bail is not a matter of right.

Courts however have framed guidelines on when bail should be denied:

- when risk of leaving country
- when person is harmful to society
- depends on facts & circumstance & nature of crime & accused.

→ However, it is implicit that unless necessary bail should be granted and not denied.

→ This however is not the case applicable to anticipatory bail.

Hence while bail is a right a careful approach of balancing liberty & social interests is needed.

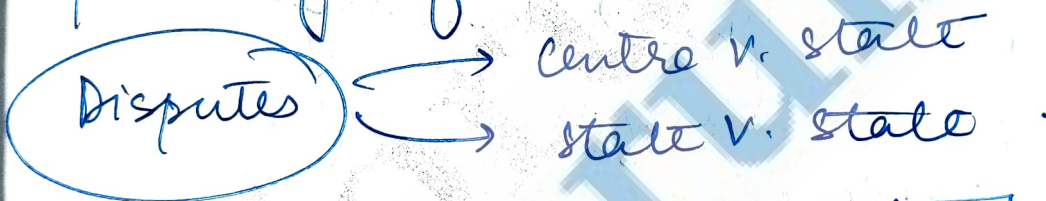
Feed	
(For OFFICE)	
#	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Grade Average and	
TOTAL	
MARKS	

Q.5) Dispute redressal is the most important component of cooperative federalism. How does the Interstate Council facilitate the resolution of disputes related to states in India, and what are the challenges associated with this process? (10 marks, 150 words)

विवाद समाधान सहकारी संघवाद का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। अंतरराज्यीय परिषद भारत में राज्यों से संबंधित विवादों के समाधान को कैसे सुविधाजनक बनाती है और इस प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

with division of powers in a federal setup, issues of overlap and overreach of power is bound to arise.

However, constitution itself provides for an interstate council acknowledging possibility of such disputes.



How inter-state council helps?

- ① provides common platform
- ② consensus building on diverse issues.
- ③ Acceptance & understanding of diverse regions.

- ④ Prevents regional perspective of issues
- ⑤ Centre can get state opinion on laws.
- ⑥ Centre can persuade states for policies & laws.
- ⑦ states can learn from best practices :

Challenges :

- ① No frequent meetings
 - ② Non-enforcement of decisions.
 - ③ Regional attitudes dominate in discussions
 - ④ Failure in past to build major opinions
- However BRIT and efforts during covid were greatly strengthened by this mechanism. Need is to make it stronger (NCRWC)

Feedb

(For OFFICERS)

#	④
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Go Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1985 introduced the 17th schedule to prevent the issue of MPs & MLAs defecting to other political parties.

Issues & Failures :

- ① No time limit on speaker to decide on matter.
- ② Lack of expertise of speaker in field.
- ③ Pre-mature resignation by members.
- ④ Issues in conducting floor tests post defection & resignation by Governor.

- ② Prevents internal party democracy & voice to members.

Corrective measures :

- ① Fixing time limit for speaker to decide.
- ② Regulation of route of resignations by MPs & MLAs.
- ③ Empowering speaker to take measures for preventing resignation.
- ④ Mandatory floor test before dismissal by Governor.

Hence corrective measures are critical.

Feed
(For OFFICE)

#	②
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Overall Average and	
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)

The watershed of Navtej Singh Jauhar in realising social justice & equality for LGBTQIA+ community can only be successful with consolidation by legislative & executive measures.

Need of sensitisation:

- ① To enable acceptance in society.
- ② Enable cause taken up as a legislative measure.
- ③ Enable inclusion of issue in election matters.

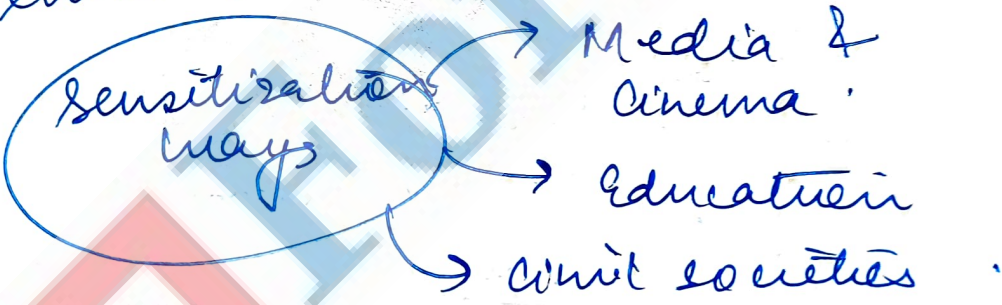
Debate on Same Sex Marriage

↳ Issue on whether marriage as institution can change.

- For
- 1) Justice & equity
 - 2) enables rights, access & dignity
 - 3) Indian history has evidences.

- Against
- 1) changes traditional notion of marriage & family.
 - 2) considered as a 'western concept'.

Hence the debate of change & Justice (v. Traditions and social morality) is evident in itself.



Transformative constitutionalism by judiciary cannot be successful in case of social change without society being ready for change. Hence sensitization is necessary.

Feed
(For OFFICER)

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

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)

Civil services has been referred to facing issues of traditional concepts of delays, lack of expertise and lack of citizen centricity.

In this context Lateral entry is the enabling of experts in fields in bureaucracy at senior levels.

Relevance of lateral entry :-

① Effective :-

↳ expertise of entrants
↳ ~~non~~ senior level experience.

② Efficient :-

↳ corporate value of efficiency.
↳ connect & network of market

↳ Understanding of linkage of all stakeholders

③ People orientation

↳ due to inclusion at policy level.

↳ enable outcome & evidence based action.

Challenges & issues.

- ① Lack of field experience & ground work
- ② May lack empathy and ethical values for weaker sections
- ③ May continue profit motive based values.
- ④ Expertise may not lead to necessarily better outcomes.

Hence while lateral service can help it cannot be a panacea. "Narsen Kaamayogi" helps bring reforms envisioned for bureaucracy.

Fee
(For OFF)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average
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)

Recent progress in India-France ties is significant for India charting its path in post pandemic reformed global order.

Common Democratic Values:

- Common part of liberty, equality, fraternity cause
- democracy as common polity.

Strategic autonomy -

- both envision non-alliance in cold war between USA & China.

Flux & uncertainty:

- USA v. China geopolitics.
- Russia's growing might

— global issues of terrorism, defence, climate change, energy transition

Stability, growth, security :

India - France can build ties on these because:

① India's defence relation with France

↳ more purchases

↳ can diversify India's supplies from Russia that is dealing with war.

② Economic growth:

— transfer of technology

— investments in India by France

— energy transition

③ Stability:

— France critical in Indo-Pacific (Canton Island)

— strengthen India - EU bond

Hence France can be of great help.

Feed

(For OFFIC

#

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

Please put

marks in the

table.

Here G is G

Average

TOTAL

MARKS

Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "Knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Knowledge diplomacy refers to increasing influence by spreading innovations based on traditional knowledge & new discoveries.

Attribute of soft power

↳ soft power enables increasing global power without use of war.

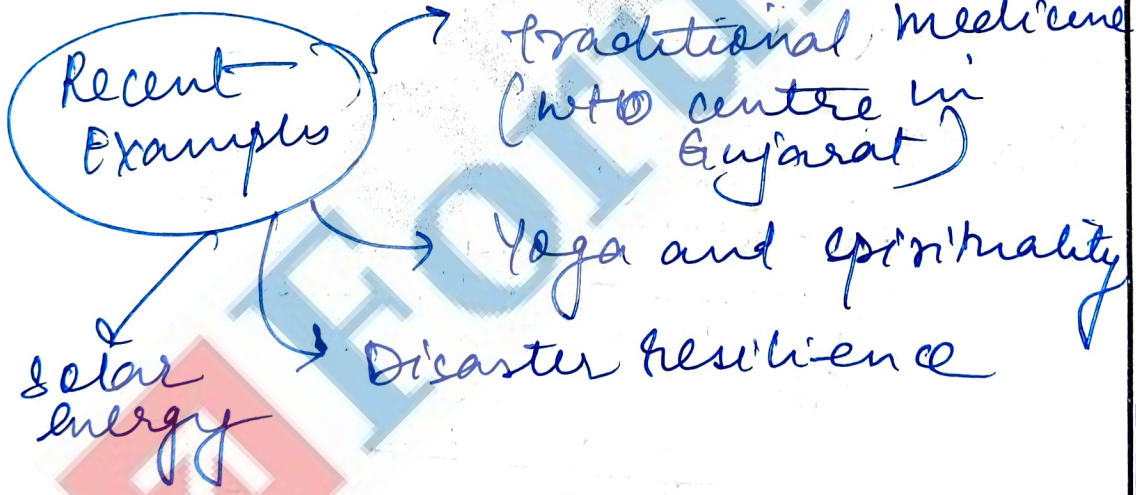
↳ knowledge diplomacy is important.

Further objectives of foreign policy

① India's role as solution provider in crisis.

(Don't write in this area)

- ② Increases respect & reverence by other countries
↳ enables a better voice for issues.
- ③ Nations in need turn to India
↳ helps India increase strength & power.
- ④ ~~has~~ Enables investment because India comes out as innovator



Hence India has correctly used its knowledge diplomacy to create its voice in a new world of crisis challenges.

Fee
(For OFF)
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please P
marks
table.
Here O
Average
TOTAL
MARIS
al
to

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 judicial appointments form a critical component of judicial independence.

The Indian constitution under A-124 (1) provides that judges of the SC & HC shall be appointed by the President in "consultation" with the judges of the SC.

However issues have arisen as to interpretation of word ~~consultation~~ concurrence.

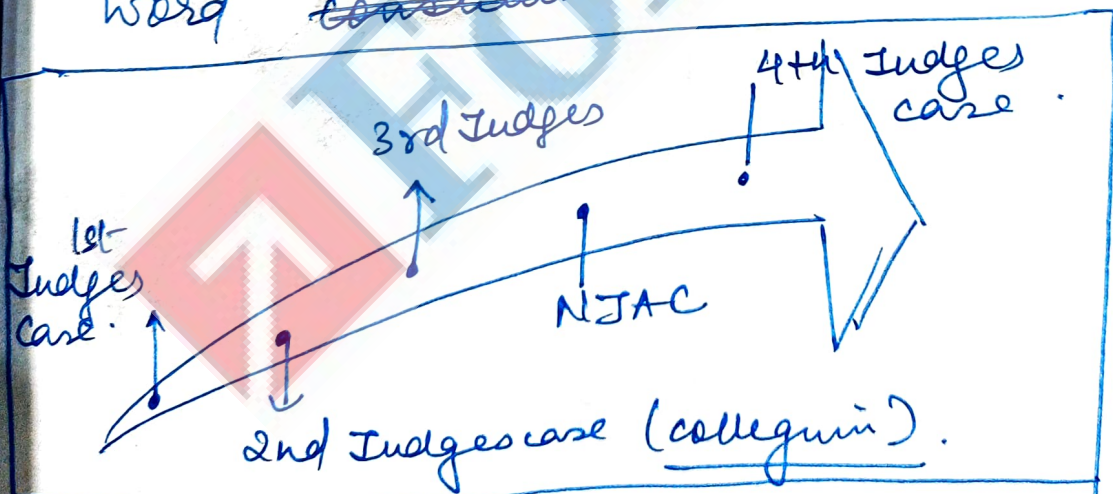
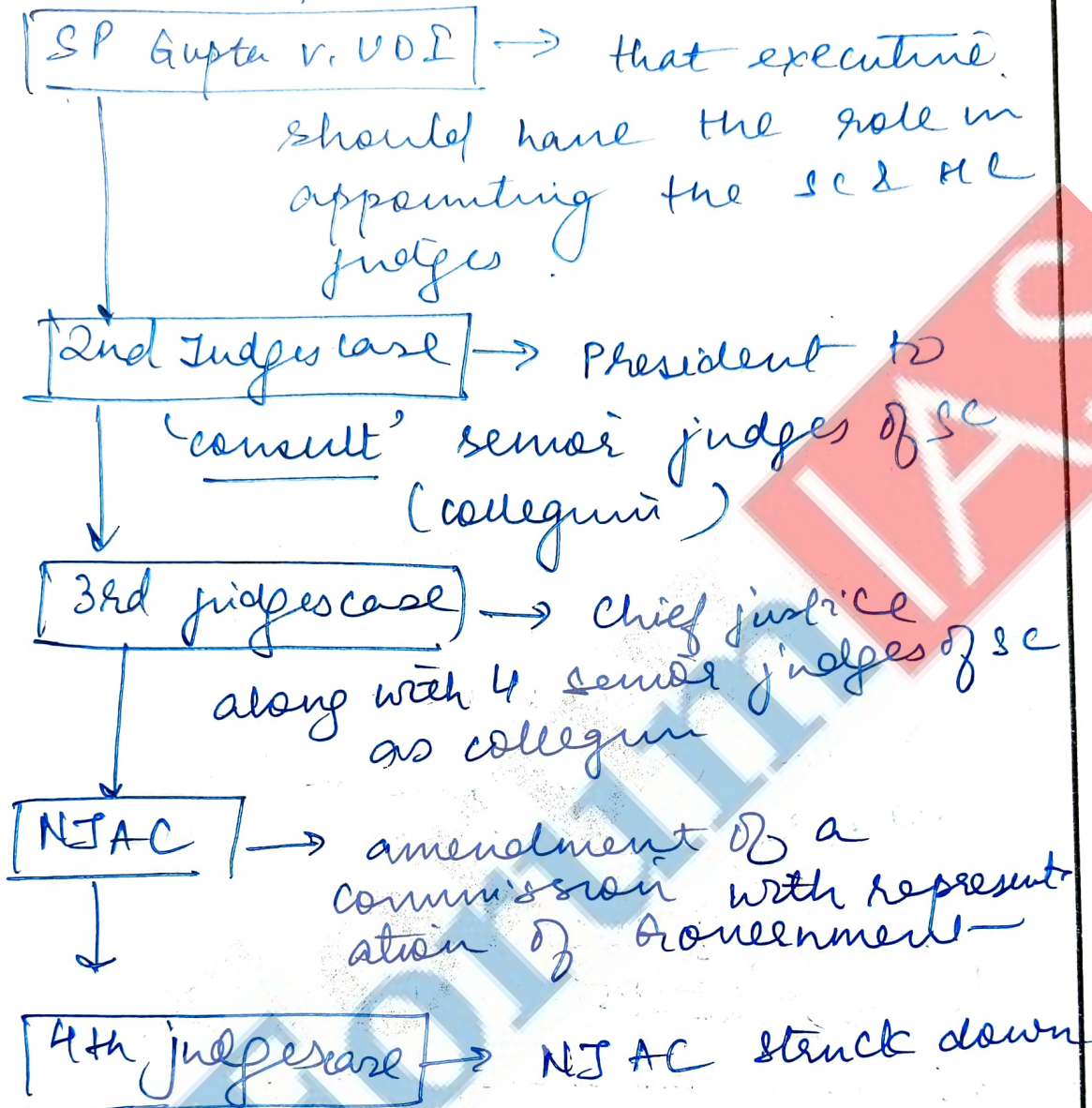


Fig : Evolution of collegium.

Evolution :



Benefits of collegium : (As in 2nd Judges case)

- ① 'concurrency' of Judiciary is the meaning of "consultation"
- ② Judicial independence

- ③ Judiciary best knows who is suitable
- ④ Bias is possible if Government gets upper hand
- ⑤ conflict of interest
↳ because govt. is largest litigant.

Issues with collegium :

- ① Opaque process of names selected
- ② Issues in standard of procedure
(eg: Recent disclosure by SC of objections of government)
- ③ Possibility of nepotism
- ④ Low representation of weaker sections (women, SC, ST etc)
- ⑤ NO representation of civil society (Justice Chelameshwar dissent in 4th Judges case)

In recent discussion on issue Senior advocate Indira Jaisingh suggested a panel for selection where representation is made.

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.

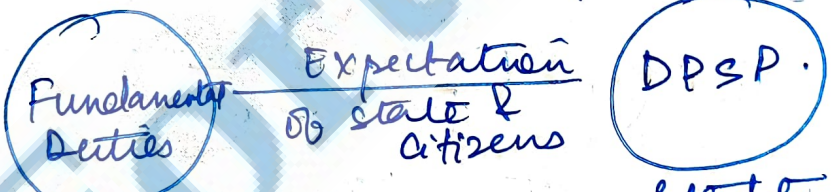
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.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)

The ideals stated in the Preamble of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity mark the main themes of what drafters intended state policies & ~~to~~ citizen duties to entail.

In this context some parts of constitution even though unenforceable elaborate on these ideals as expectations



- citizen expected to follow this
- Article 51A

- state expected to follow
- Article 32-51

Both unenforceable.

Benefits | On socio-political norms

- ① Guidance to state for policy making
(eg: VCC under A-44)
- ② Broad themes with diverse social & economic & political goals.
- ③ Judicial guidance for interpretation of fundamental rights

Minerva Mills
v.
UOI
- ④ Enhanced rights to citizens.
 ↳ eg: RTE, AGIA and DPSP provision.
- ⑤ Ensure justice for weaker sections.
(SC, ST, labour rights, women).
- ⑥ Equitable resource distribution
- ⑦ Inspire citizens for unity in crisis times.

Issues - :

- ① Remain merely as visions.
- ② Broad theme → makes open to variously interpretation.
- ③ Fundamental duties not followed by citizens.
↳ eg: violations of flag code or disrespect to emblem.
- ④ can lead to judicial overreach.

Debates on making DPSP & FDS enforceable have been raised in past. However, economic fund crisis was one of main reason.

Nonetheless judicial & legislative guidance through DPSP & FDS can create a balance and enable check on powers.

Feed
(For OFFICER)

#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in table.	
Here Give Average	
TOTAL MARKS	

Call
Blog

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

For any process driven work, it is critical that time bounds are adhered for effective coordination and prioritisation of all critical issues.

Constitutional punctuality is critical for smooth functioning of business of government and other functions bestowed on the institutions.

However non-adherence has led to issues in functioning.

Some issues can be seen in all spheres.

One of the main issue is in functioning of parliament where delays in bills passing or lesser time devoted to issues that are critical along with other issues has led to reduced functioning of the parliament.

Second area of this nature has been in judicial appointments, where recently it was pointed that there has been delay in approval of names of collegium.

However, within the judiciary itself this delay is most manifest when litigations go on for huge years going through hierarchies and increased

number of under-trials. This not only depletes public trust in judiciary but further increases load.

Another manifest area is in governance area where delay in release of funds, delay in registration of beneficiaries and actual implementation have created issues.

Light ahead :

1) Citizenry empowerment to check on delays by demands of other measure of internal checks and regular performance monitoring of institutions. And ARC has pointed to the relevance of constitutional sanctity in strengthening institutions.

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.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 123²²¹³ of Indian Constitution provide ordinance making power to President & Governor respectively.

Objective of ordinance

↳ to provide power to executive for laws when legislature is dissolved

↳ this was for urgent needs only.

↳ issue is of frequent use.

Dilutes executive accountability

↳ Executive is accountable to the parliament by explaining its policies are as per laws.

issues —

- 1) Possibility of arbitrary law making by executive.
- 2) No check on power possible. — since ordinance has same effect as law for some time.
- 3) ~~law~~ Reduces the importance of parliament.

Overlooks consensus building

Parliamentary democracy is based on representation to people through MPs & MLAs.

- 1) enables reflection of diverse interests of diverse Indian society.
- 2) Ensures provisions for weaker sections & minority.

- 3) Enables dialogue and understanding on different perspective
- 4) Helps arrive at common policies.

All these may be overlooked in ordinance. where government can enable law without neutral objective.

Read ahead :

— The intention of drafters was to let ordinance be a last resort and as an exception to separation of powers.

— Judiciary in various cases has pointed to issue of re-promulgation (DC Wadhwa case) & its invalidity.

— Hence checks on ordinance are necessary.

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 मौखिक 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)

NFHS - 5 recently indicated that while there is progress in indicators of stunting, wasting and VMR, yet the progress has been slow.

In this context recent demand to promote right to health as fundamental right under A 21 demands evaluation of its utility.

Reasons beyond Right to Health:

① Lack of health infrastructure
 ↳ issues with primary health centres & reliance on tertiary care in district hospitals.

② High costs of private sector
 ↳ 60% of ~~POP's~~ health.

Out of pocket expenditure
to on health.

- ③ Low doctor, population ratio.
- ④ issues with ASHA & anganwadi workers.
↳ eg: recent issue of hike in fees & recognition as employees.
- ⑤ Governance issues in health schemes.
↳ eg: recent scam in Aayushman Bharat in Delhi by doctors.

Statutory framework can help, Yes

- ① Lay accountability on the ~~to~~ health hierarchy.
- ② Provide transparency to functioning.
- ③ Grievance redressal by courts and executive.

- ① Regulation of private sector fees
- ② Enable check by parliament

No, statutory framework can't help.

- ① Focus has to be on implementing policies.
- ② May not resolve infrastructure gaps.
- ③ Governance issues want be addressed

Way forward

- ① Increase budget expense by centre (current < 2% GDP)
- ② Community health system strengthened (eg: Mohalla clinics Delhi)
- ③ Telemedicine (eg: case study of Erode, TN)

While statute can fix accountability systemic issues need to be addressed also.

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.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)

The critical need of any social infrastructure is access, affordability & availability.

Digital technology has helped in the 3A's however it has challenges.

Progressive step :

① Access increased for infrastructure

i) → remote areas without brick - mortar based school infrastructure.

ii) → COVID pandemic helped in running of schools & colleges.

② Self paced learning

↳ eg: SWAYAM, MOOCs

→ can help in adult education

③ Linguistic barriers addressed
↳ access of knowledge across India & world.

— Various initiatives by Government to translate online digital media in languages.

④ Education without social barriers
↳ benefit to women, disabled, SC, ST.

⑤ Better quality (eg: videos to explain etc)

Limitations :

① Affordability of digital infrastructure

② Lack of digital literacy
↳ can prevent access to remote areas.

- ③ Lack of student - teacher connect.
- ④ Impact on actual learning outcomes.
↳ issues of lower attention of child and checks.
- ⑤ issues in assessment conduct.
- ⑥ Increased screen time and other psychological impacts.

Way forward?

- It is necessary to harness potential of digital education while keeping learning experience actually to enable better outcomes.
- systemic issues of quality of teachers, assessment also need to be addressed.

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 initiated by government as a instrument to fund ~~elections~~ political parties while maintaining anonymity of donor.

Features

- no disclosure of name of donor
- no cap on donation
- fixed amount instrument bonds

through SBI

High on intent

- ① Prevent donor from fear & disclosures of support to a party.
- ② Promotes clean source of funds.

- ③ Help in preventing criminalisation of politics.
- ④ Liberty to donor for choice of party to donate
- ⑤ Prevents cash based transaction
- ⑥ Curb on money laundering activities

Challenges :

- ① Conflict of interest between donor and party still possible.
- ② Removal of donation caps.
- ③ Non-disclosure by companies under Companies Act (amended with the scheme)

④ Black money can still be placed by multiple layers & money laundering.

⑤ Anonymity can harm public interest.
 ↳ prevent accountability of corporates to people.

Light ahead.

— Challenges in electoral bonds can be addressed by adequate measures in preventing black money sources.

— while the intent is good & it has helped in controlling issues in funding, a comprehensive review is necessary.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

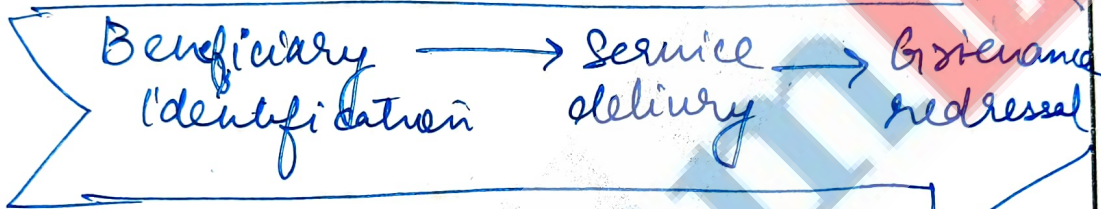
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

Infrastructure needed for welfare programs should be able to meet the objectives of beneficiary identification to redressal.



The process of welfare program

In all 3 phases —

- data is critical
- coordination of stages
- connect with beneficiary

Two revolutions

Data as the 'new oil'

Smartphone usage — reports suggest increase in pandemic

Impact of
data revolution

- priority on evidence based policy
- outcomes are monitored
- progress can be analysed qualitatively & quantitatively

Smartphone usage

- enable check on government
- enable better access & better guidance

Digital tools as necessity in
welfare program① For Government:

- 1) Enable coordination of infrastructure links
- 2) Monitoring of resource persons (eg: Poshan Abhiyan)
- 3) Correct targeting
- 4) Faster service delivery

- 5) Tracks that grievance redressed
- 6) performance tracking of departments.
↳ enables specific interventions.

ii) For citizens & civil societies :

- 1) Enables accountability.
- 2) ensures transparency
- 3) Enables awareness of programs.
- 4) Easy filing of complaints.

Hence the entire chain of service delivery & grievance can be made efficient & outcome oriented by digital tools.

However, digital literacy and social awareness of rights is critical in parallel.

Q.19) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India's quest for a more just and polycentric world order where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate.
(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India in its G20 presidency took the position of being the "Voice of the Global South".

Just & Polycentric world

- ① Rights to all countries irrespective of past global power.
- ② Smaller countries & vulnerable populations need focus.
- ③ Preventing power centres even at regional level.
- ④ Prevent hegemonic tendency of global policies.
- ⑤ Ensure democratisation of global institutions.

Voice of global south is mainstreamed.

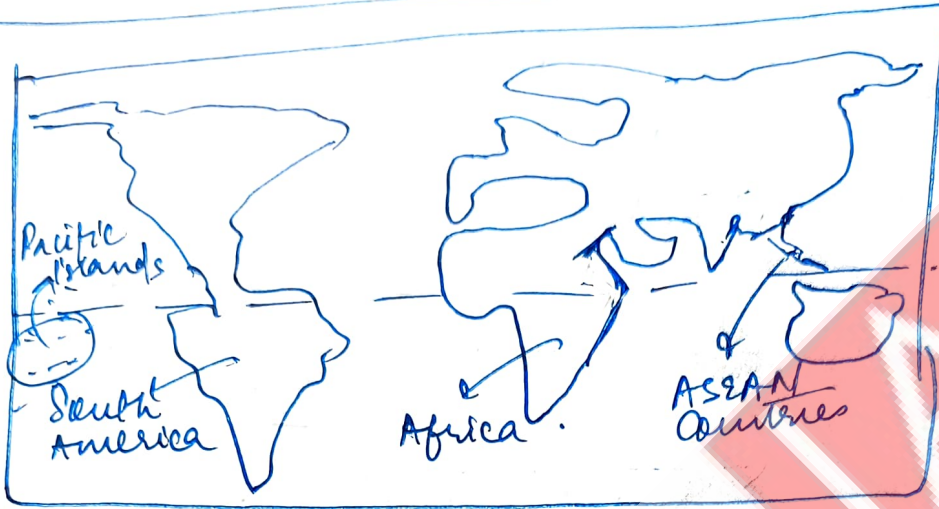


Fig: Global south countries

- ① Past dominance of Northern hemisphere countries.
(US, UK, Europe etc)
- ② Global south comprises Africa & south Africa.
 - ↳ past atrocities of
 - colonialism
 - present war & strife
 - extreme poverty
- ③ Home to critical biodiversity & ecosystems
- ④ Vulnerable to climate change

- ⑤ Low representation in international organisations
↳ no opinion taken on issues globally
- ⑥ Cultural unique and isolation geographically

Presidency of India in G20

- ① Role in uniting countries for cause
- ② Spreading awareness globally of issues
- ③ taking up specific causes (eg. environmental justice)
- ④ Display of unity in diversity of cultures

Hence India has stood in its role of 'Vasudena Kutumbkam' (world is a family) where even the weakest ~~chain~~ link in chain demands voice.

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)

Post pandemic world has increased the antagonism between USA & China leading to a cold war, where India is being persuaded to take sides.

New cold war - USA v. China

- ① Quest for global power centre
- ② Economic power in China through supply chain dominance
- ③ US strategic interest in maintaining its power in growing Asia
- ④ Security interest in Pacific and threat from North Korea, Russia, China.
- ⑤ Increasing soft power of China by diplomacy

India's Strategic Interest in Pacific to Atlantic

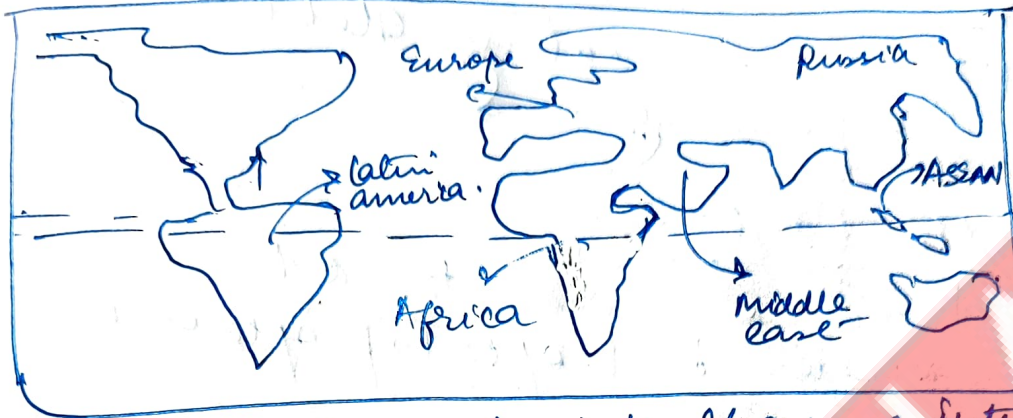


Fig: India's Strategic Interests

① Europe - India :

↳ access to technologies & energy transition

Impact

↳ Europe's traditional inclination to USA.

② Russia :

↳ India's trusted relations and interest in increasing area of engagement

Impact

↳ China & Russia allying & converging interest

③ Africa & Latin America :

— India's interest in building its goodwill, markets & cooperation.

Impact → China creating debt diplomacy.

④ Middle East —

India's access to oil resources & people to people connect

Impact → China's increasing role (eg: mediation recently)

⑤ ASEAN : —

→ India's need to align their interests with own due to Chinese string of Pearls.

Impact: USA influence.

Hence it is clear that India's difficulty in choosing sides may be visible.

Hence the recent diplomacy of multipolar world, global south & reformed world order point to India relying on "reformed. Non-Aligned Value"

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.