

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Madhav Agarnal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101981	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	11th August 2023.

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 आकड़ों 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		
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Basic structure doctrine has prevented the Parliament, a creature of the constitution, from becoming the master of the constitution. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत, संविधान का सृजन, ने संसद को संविधान का स्वामी बनने से रोक दिया है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(BSD)  
Basic structure doctrine has been successful  
in protecting fundamental essence of constitution  
while ensuring brute majority in legislature  
does not turn into tyranny of the same.

Relevant Case Laws :

Ⓐ Evolution : Under the Keshavnanda Bharti  
Case 1973 and backed by series of  
24<sup>th</sup>/25<sup>th</sup> Amendment as well as case laws  
such as Golaknath case: No power to amend  
Constitution with parliament  
while the opposite Shankari Prasad case which  
said Parliament can amend anything.

Ideas : of judicial review, federalism, developed  
in to BSD.

### (B) Application :

- ① Protection of judicial review and making it as omnipresent in MINERVA MILLS CASE
  - ② SR BOMMAI CASE : laid down norms for working of Article 352 (President's rule) and ensures 'federalism' as part of BSD.
  - ③ NJAC Judgement 2016 which turned down the 99th Constitutional Amendment on the grounds of harming judicial independence.
- BSD even though criticized for judicial supremacy and expanding definition, has been a 'NORTH STAR' (CJI D.Y. Chandrachud) ensuring "constitutional supremacy".

#### 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.2) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroot level?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SHGs are informal groups of people having a similar socio-economic background. With more than 60 lac groups their affect has been mixed.

Enabling women led development

- ① Economic empowerment: Through set of small enterprises such as Lijjat Papad (now a big business)
- ② Bringing social change: controlling child marriages in Odisha by partnering with government.
- ③ Environmental Protection: SHGs in Himachal Pradesh developing leaf plates to tackle single use plastic
- ④ Role during COVID: mask making, community

kitchens, accountability of panchayats, financial inclusion (Economic survey)

However, Roadblocks are these:

- ① Limited regional spread of movement
- ② Lion's share taken by powerful members.
- ③ Conflicts with other bodies such as Panchayats
- ④ Marriage, social barriers like caste affect the continuance of groups.

Way ahead: → Target credit deficient areas like UP, MP.

→ Capacity Building of members  
→ Accountability of micro finance institutions (patrons)

SHGs can broadbase our economic and social progress while becoming a

"NATION HELP GROUPS" (as per <sup>Hon.</sup> PM Modi)

**Feedback**

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Here G is Good Average and P		
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 are bodies that aim at organising, promoting and defending their COMMON INTEREST. Their strength depends on their convincing power to bring a change

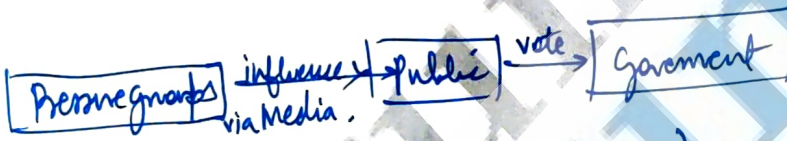


Figure: (Indirect way of influence)

Informal Groups Shaping Public Policy:

- ① NIRBHAYA Movement led to steps for gender justice such as Vishaka Guidelines by Supreme Court
- ② Dairy Farmers bodies influenced foreign

policy (withdrawal from RCEP) and also domestic politics (Nandini Milk Karnataka).

③ Maydoor Sangathan in Rajasthan protested and brought Right to Information Act 2005

④ Withdrawal of 3 farm bills: by the farmer pressure groups (who later got organised).

⑤ India Against Corruption Movement led by Anna Hazare brought 'Janpal & Lokayukta'

Pressure groups have been instrumental in shaping public policy and have taken up issues that affect the people of India in multiple manner.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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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)

Law Commission in its report held that

"Bail must be the norm and not Jail."

The idea is to have a liberal democracy rather than a police state.

Judicial pronouncements:

① Recently 'Supreme Court' urged Government of India to bring a proper law for Bail.

② Emphasised on rights of undertrials by accepting a PIL of a jailed citizen.

③ Been vocal about bail reforms though

institutions ~~such as~~ at National / State  
district level giving free legal aid . .

Effect of Jail  
becoming norm

- Overcrowding of jails
- Harms minority interests (as form major portion of undertrials)
- Appeals increase court burden .
- Generally low conviction rate in laws such as Sedition, UAPA, etc

Way Ahead:- Bring law based on 'UK model'

: Sensitization of police (Rajnath Mishra Committee)

: Reforming the criminal justice system (Malnath Commission) .

Even Honourable President Mukherjee gave a call to reform bail laws and promote reformatory justice .

**Feedback**

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

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)

Modern day federalism can come in both forms - Cooperation and conflicts.

For conflict resolution, Inter State Council is provided by Constitution to facilitate dispute resolution.

Interstate Council & dispute resolution:

① Platform for discussions: of conflicting issues between centre and state or between different states. (eg: <sup>River</sup> Water disputes among states)

② Reduce role of Judiciary under a special law petition route instead promote a democratic solution.

③ Interest of all parties gets expressed

through representation of State Cms., governors of States under Article 356.

Challenges associated:

- ① Non-formation of the Council since 2015-16
- ② The recommendations are not binding on the parties.
- ③ Power hunkle by other bodies like non-constitutional NITI Aayog (Team India Wing).
- ④ Reduced faith of states in such bodies due to past experiences.

Interstate Council was called to be formed by Home Minister last year. It must be established on war footing to usher Cooperative federalism in Amit kaal.

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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)

The Anti-Defection Law was introduced via  
54th Amendment Act 1985 and brought  
Tenth Schedule to tackle Maya Ram Goyka  
Kam's syndrome.

Yet it has failed because:

- ① Use of loopholes: such as resignation  
to reduce strength of house as seen in  
Madhya Pradesh.
- ② Rampant horse trading practice: as  
alleged in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Goa.
- ③ Biased role of Speakers: delays in giving  
judgment of defections (accepted in  
partial manner).

- ④ Reversed accountability claim from the people to the political parties.
- ⑤ Individual conscience of MPs/MsAs hanged due to "party whips" by elites of party.

### Corrective measures:

- ① Need to check wholesale defection and loopholes through new amendments.
- ② NCRWC (2000): recommended permanent disqualification of defectors.
- ③ ARC II<sup>nd</sup> & Dinsh Gosami Committee proposed role by neutral party like President / Governor under decision of ECI.

- ④ Make A whip applied only to non-confidential and key votes.

Defection promote trade in politics and need to nipped off from the bud.

### Feedba

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Q.7) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar case remains a task half done, specially without the socio-political sensitisation about the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community. Elaborate in light of ongoing debates on same sex marriage. (10 marks, 150 words)

नवतेज सिंह 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)

Even into the garb of demand for recognition of same sex marriage, LGBTQIA+ community remain vulnerable to exploitation despite a

judicial pronouncement.

Navtej Singh Jauhar case  
(held by SC)

→ Homosexuality is also the order of nature.

→ Social morality cannot overshadow constitutional morality.

Task half done because:

① Continued discrimination in social sphere:

eg: denial of houses by tenants, lack of acceptance by families.

② Right to marry as per choice (Hadhya Case)

still not honoured which leads to :-

↳ denial of access to services like State protection

↳ access to financial tools available to a couple (eg) Joint Bank Account, nominee, etc

③ Homophobia still continue in the traditional society -

④ Lack of dignity in economic work.

(eg) sex work, badhai by transgenders.

Need of the hour: → Protection of rights of LGBTQIA+ through awareness initiatives

→ Role of NGOs become critical.

→ Need to promote 'self-identification'

→ Promote sex education via NEP 2020.

The recognition of same sex marriage is a sensitive issue which must be preceded by

debate for its full acceptance rather than a top down approach

**Feedback**

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

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

Lateral entry is a mechanism where members from private sector are given direct entry to bureaucracy specially at higher levels.

eg: Joint secretary, assistant secretary.

Relevance of Lateral Entry:

① Effective: through goal oriented approach of the members who can tackle the red tapism.

② Efficient: ensure rational use of available resources through their expertise in the sector.

eg: Montek Ahluwalia as Planning Commission Head

③ People oriented: Private sector has a 'customer first focus' which can be changed.

to "Citizen first" by lateral entrants.

- ④ Bring fresh blood and competition for the archaic bureaucratic setup
- ⑤ Manage complex governance of 21st century
- ⑥ IJ 4.0, Geopolitics, etc

Roadblocks: → Resistance from the system

→ Troubles of the administration are entrenched = few lateral entrants did not join or later resigned.

→ Profit motive of private sector

→ Can usher a 'conflict of interest' due to past engagements.

Lateral Entrants is a work in progress that needs a detailed study and analysis by DoPT or NITI Aayog to make it effective.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

India - France are celebrating their anniversary of 'STRATEGIC Partnership' in current year.

Relationship based on Commonality → of democratic values like free speech, federalism.  
Strategic autonomy: no expectation partnership, free from pressure.

Promise of stability, growth and security:

① Support for India's UNSC membership

Vocally

② Trusted Friend:

→ supported Article 370 revocation

→ Respected India's Nuclear power status after the US sanctions.

③ Security: upheld via different exercises

and data sharing in maritime domain awareness centre (IJC-IOR).

④ Broad based partnership:

- ↳ Space: launching of satellites via Ariane 5.
- ↳ Urbanisation: development of Podubany smart city.
- ↳ Environment: established Global institutions like "International Solar Alliance".

⑤ Marked by political visits at highest levels:  
 eg: Recent visit of Indian PM (received highest honour).

⑥ Respected India's stand at Russia-Ukraine war

due to strategic autonomy.

Both powers can work together to create a multipolar world and guide the emerging world order.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Soft power is the ability to pursue one's national interest through attraction rather than coercion.

In this regard "Knowledge diplomacy"

has come to fore for foreign policy.

Furthering foreign policy objectives:

① Boost to education sector: and bilateral ties.

(eg:) 2 IITs in VAE in 2023.

② Prevent drain of forex due to high

imports of education

(eg:) Duke University (Ambalico) at IFSC  
in Gandhinagar.

③ Protection of Interest of students as

major component of diaspora.

(eg:) Faster VISA processing in India-AUS

FTA deal

④ Prevent Brain Drain by utilizing

the talent abroad (eg:) VAJRA scheme of collaboration with scientists.

⑤ Promote India's tech prowess: (eg:) Sundar

Pichai at Google, Satya Nadella at Microsoft.

⑥ Education Services network abroad:

(eg:) e-PAN Asia Network by India for e-education digitally.

"Knowledge diplomacy" can usher a revolution and become a force to reckon for "India's TECHADE"

### Feedback

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Q.11) Referring to the case laws through which the collegium system in India evolved, critically assess its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन केस कानूनों का उल्लेख करते हुए जिनके माध्यम से भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली विकसित हुई, इसकी कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Collegium system is used for appointment and transfer of judges in India. It has undermined judicial independence while also creating challenges like opacity over the course of its operations.

Evolution:

Via the Three Judges cases during the 1970s and 1980s.

① 1st Judges case: said the President is not bound by the concurrence of judiciary in suggestion.

② 2nd Judges case: Established the collegium consists of CJI and two senior judges, made the opinion of collegium

bound to President under Article 124 -

- ③ 3rd Judges case: Expanded the collegium to current form: CJI + 4 senior judges; President can refer back opinion for reconsideration.

Positive functioning of Collegium:

- ① Judicial independence: by ensuring role of executive is minimised.
- ② Predictability: as senior most member becomes the CJI unlike adhoc mechanism during 1970s.
- ③ Thorough discussion: among the judges to ensure merit.
- ④ Separation of power along with a Check & Balance powered via reconsideration being allowed.



Issues in functioning:

- ① Opacity as discussions not subject to RTI  
Ad- 2005
- ② Underrepresentation of minorities like SC/ST  
Women in judiciary
- ③ "Judges appoint Judges" lead to favoritism  
and biased appointment allegations.
- ④ Unable to fill huge vacancies in high  
courts.
- ⑤ Become a front of dispute among the  
3 organs - (eg. NJAC tuned down by Supreme  
Court.

The need of hour is broad based Judicial  
Council through debate & dialogue among the  
organs. Collegium reforms is only a means  
to a larger end of "Speedy Justice" and  
"non-partisanship" in judiciary.

**Feedback**

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

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

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental duties are covered under Part IV (Article 36-51) and Part IV A (Article 5A) of the Indian Constitution.

Unlike fundamental rights that are non-enforceable, thus <sup>making</sup> their impact a mixed bag.

Impact in socio-political norms:-

(A) Directive principle of state policies:

Visible positive impact:

(1) Article 40: Calls for grassroot democracy brought via 73<sup>rd</sup> / 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

(2) Article 50: Separation of powers through check & balances by three organs.

③ Worker benefits: worker participation in management via labour codes, minimum wage under code of wages.

④ Inclusive Growth: by reforms such as progressive taxation, land reforms to check concentration of wealth.

⑤ Other: steps for health, environment also taken.

Scope for Improvement

- Inequality on size (Orphan Report)
- Grassroot-democracy becoming dependent and "agents" of government
- Work towards living wage, universal health coverage.

③ Fundamental Duties:

Write impact positive:

① Respect for flag, anthem, constitution via National Honours Act.

② Spirit of inquiry under STA (ch) inherited

through education

③ Right to education (Article 21A) promoted & led to near 100% enrollment due to duty under STA (ch).

Scope for improvement

- Overcome colonial mindset and remember ideals of freedom struggle
- New duties: cleanliness, pay taxes.
- Reduce issues of women (social, political, economic) to bring women led empowerment & dignity.

DPSR and to have to widely promoted to create an awareness among citizens.

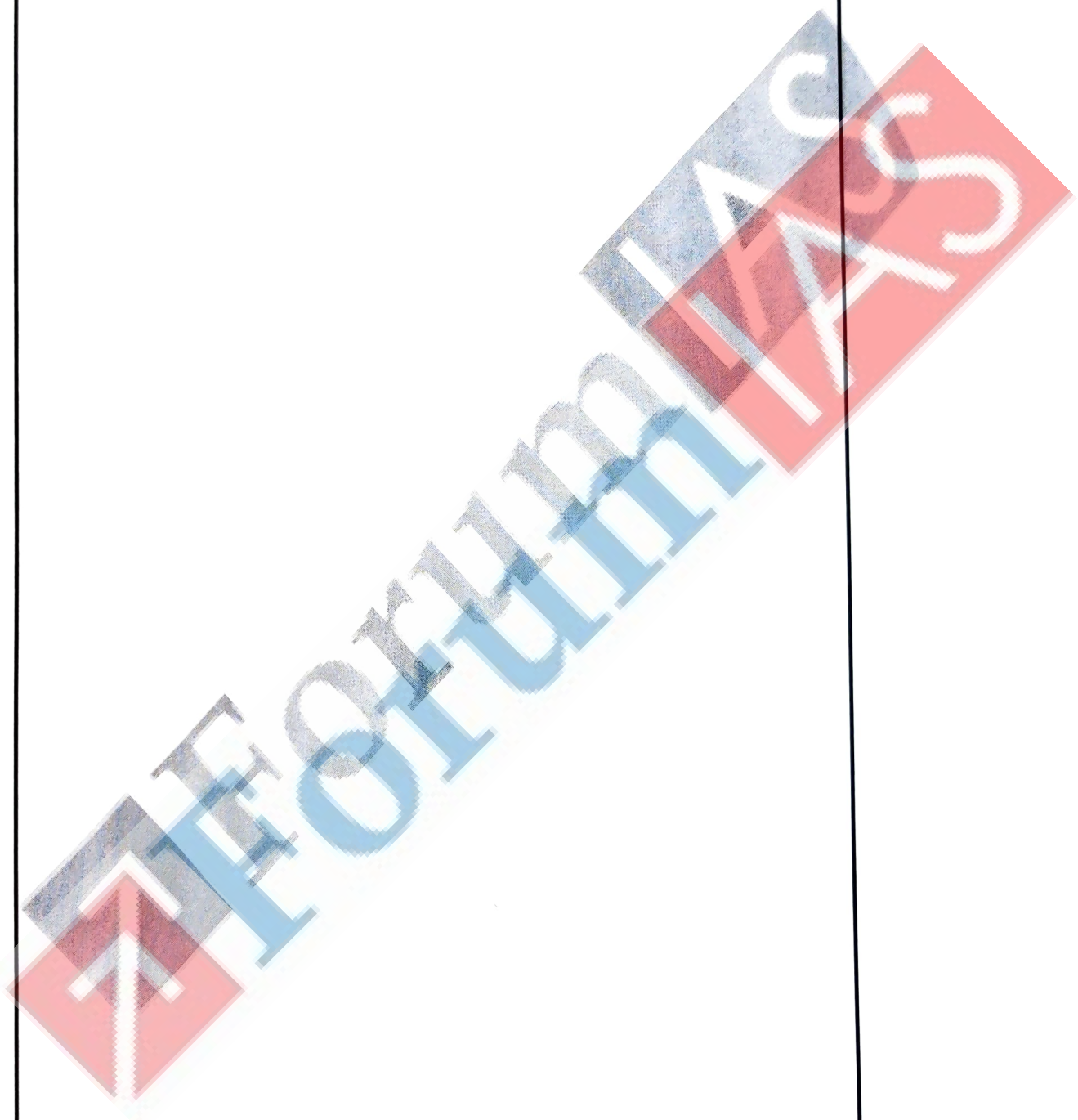
Only then India could march faster towards its goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

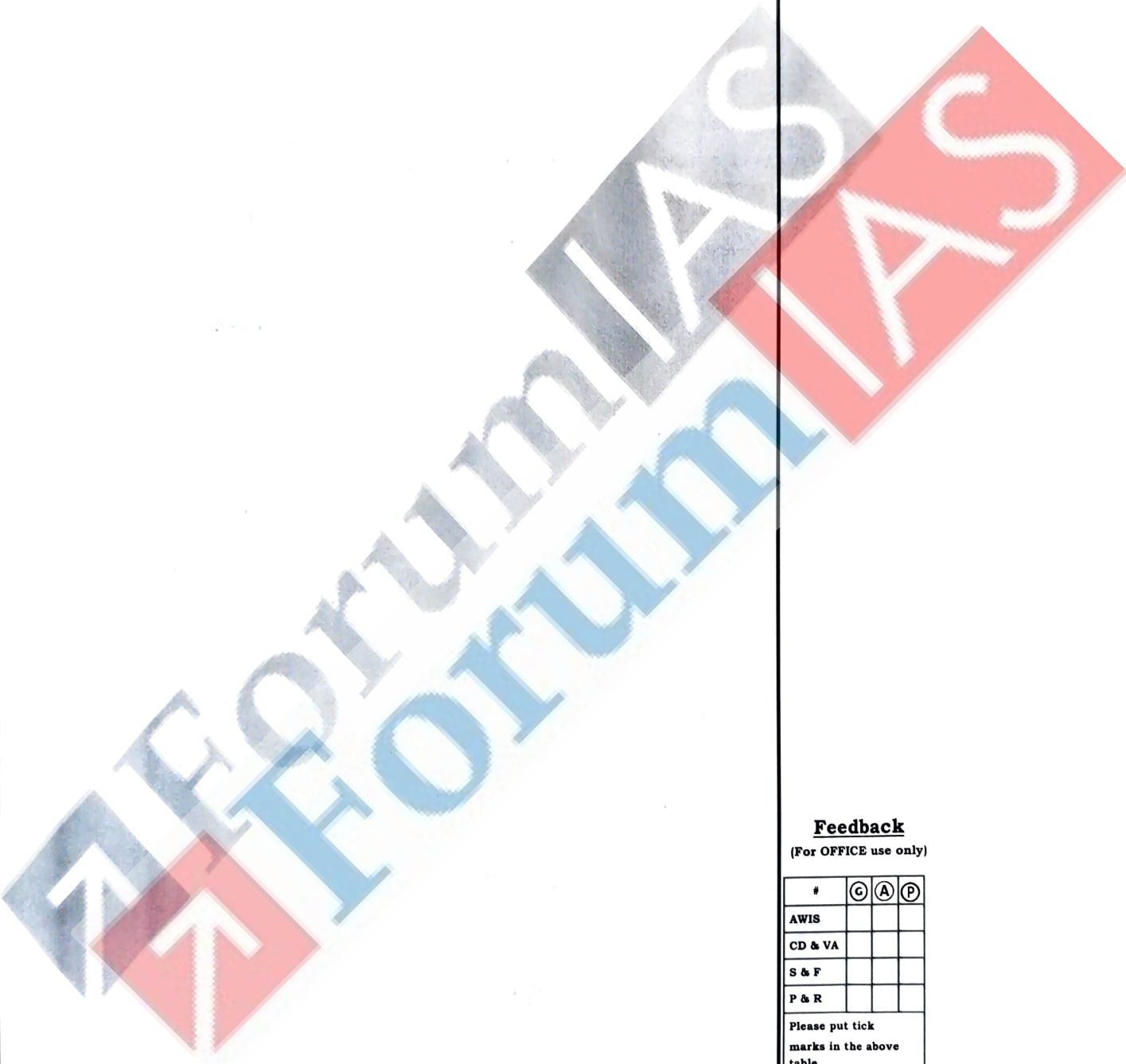
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Q.13) Despite its vital role for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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





**Feedback**

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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।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)  
प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Promulgation of Ordinance is the power of executive to bring a law through order of President / Governor when at least one of the house is not in session

Their frequency of usage has increased both in Parliament and State legislature :-

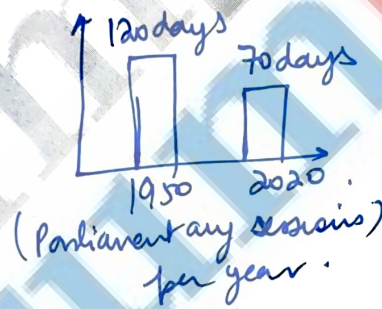
- ① Overtaking judicial <sup>Public</sup> power by bringing an ordinance for Delhi Service Authority to manage transfer of officers
- ② Reforms for Space sector were also brought by an ordinance



③ Several states like MP & UP diluted the labour laws through use of ordinance which harmed rights of labourer.

All these leads to negative outcomes:

① Dilutes accountability of executive: as the ordinance remains undiscussed till the session is called which has itself reduced.



② Democratic traditions overlooked:

②.1 No thorough debate on the effect of the bill.

②.2 Lost opportunity to direct bill to standing committee of houses.

②.3 Against the idea of constitutionalism when repeatedly promulgated.

(2.4) Bypassing scrutiny of legislative and leading to violation of rights of those affected.

Supreme Court Role: held in DC Wadhwa Case

Cooper case that ordinance making power: is subject to judicial review & not be re-framed gain and gain (as seen in Bihar).

The idea must be to use ordinances only in "URGENCY" and disclose the Reason in Preamble of the Bill for a healthy parliamentary practice

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Q.15) The critical reason for poor public health indicators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 15th Finance Commission recommended to incorporate right to health as a fundamental right under Part III of constitution, which has triggered a debate.

Current state of poor health indicators

Children:  
Stunting 35%.  
Wasting 19%.  
(NFHS-5)

Women:  
Anaemia,  
period poverty,  
MMR at 113  
(above 70 target).

Other:  
High out of pocket expenditure  
(60-70%).

Benefits of statutory recognition to right to health:

① Accountability of state would increase: who currently spends only 1.7% (state)

And centre) despite target of 3%.

- ② Judicial remedy for those citizens who could not avail the welfare.
- ③ Force state to invest in health infrastructure in balanced manner (e.g. Rural & Urban bias bridged)
- ④ Greater awareness about right of health can usher socio-economic justice.
- ⑤ Legal premise for "Universal Health Coverage" (SDG 3)
- ⑥ Prevent poverty due to high expenditure & become a tool to realise demographic dividend through focused and targeted approach.
- ⑦ Achievement of DPSP directive under Article 47 = step to promote well being.

However alone will be ineffective: → clog the already burdened judiciary  
 → lack of will and excuses cause a hurdle rather than law.  
 → Deviation of focus of executive from welfare to legality.

Rather measures also needed:-

- ① Provision of preventive health: though lifestyle changes like YOGA, Balanced diet.
- ② Governance reforms: to tackle leakages of funds (eg: lacks of PM-JAY with a same number as per CAG Report).
- ③ Reforming the primary health care: to tackle issues at early stage (Cuban Polyclinic).
- ④ Broadly R&D in medical ~~area~~ field  
 We need to overall understand Gandhian idea that "Health is the Real wealth" to fulfill (Sdg 3).

**Feedback**

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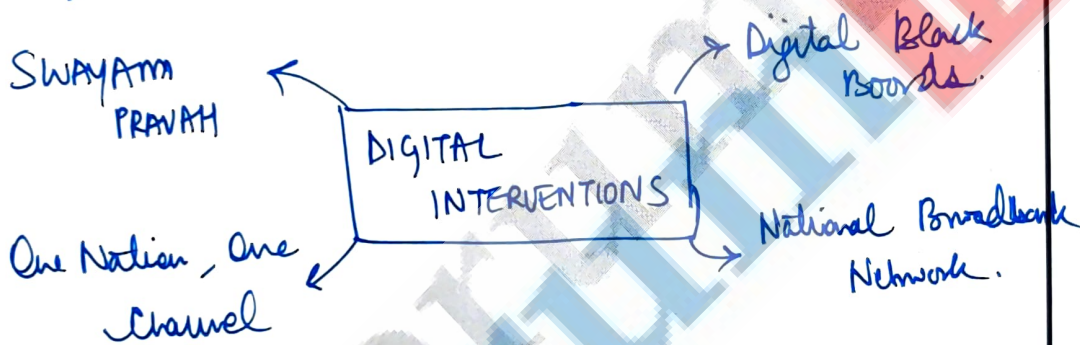
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Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

With advent of Information Technology, e-governance, AI, etc the education sector is being digitalised for multiple purposes, yet it remains a 'double edged sword'.



Progressive steps:

① For students:-

①.1 Wider reach to greater number of students through electronic education

①.2 Affordable and accessibility improves in difficult terrain environments.

1.3 Customized and self paced learning  
specially for differently abled students.

2 For schools / colleges :-

2.1 Allow them to undertake teacher training

2.2 Access to wider faculty choices.

eg: foreign guest lectures

2.3 Immersive and audio-visual learning  
tools used eg: models of earth's interior  
via a movie.

3 For Government :

3.1 Skilled and empowered workforce.

3.2 Utilization of demographic dividend.

LIMITATIONS:

A Infrastructure challenges:

1 Digital marginalisation of weaker section  
due to poor access eg: girls in families  
may not get access.

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

② Ministry of Education held only 22% schools (government) had internet access.

③ Poor teacher adaptability: need training, new material for digital learning.

④ Learning outcomes:

① Difficult to get practical hands on training.

② Attitudinal resistance to digital learning

③ Lethargy and lack of discipline - sleeping in class, cheating in exam.

Way forward:-

→ Access to devices via district level digital libraries

→ Training to teachers (DIKSHA Portal)

The shift to a "phygital" (physical + digital)

model can enable "INCLUSIVE GROWTH".

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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 are bearer instruments issued for political funding by banks. They were brought to reform opaque political funding, yet have had only limited impact on ground.

Reform High on intent:

- ① Digital trail of donations can be maintained for the donations.
- ② Prevent victimization of the donor by other political parties.
- ③ Reduce role of cash based donations in funding.
- ④ Reducing role of dummy firm through KYC

(Know your customer) based donations.

(5) Limited dates for donations = 10-15 days every quarter and before elections.

(6) Reduce muscle power and immobilisation of politics through Transparency by election body. (ECI).

Yet proved low on substance:

(1) Data sharing issues :- between the State Bank of India and ECI.

(2) Harmed the 'right to know' of citizens to check money capitalism.

(3) Limits on corporate donations removed completely

(4) Relaxed reporting norms: for the political

parties to report donations

⑤ Majority donations covered by ruling party

⑥ Denial of Electoral Bonds to party with less than 1% votes shares

Making Electoral Bonds better

- Regular reporting of donations to ECI by SBI as directed by Supreme Court
- Check funding from dummy and shell companies
- Exposed penalties for non-reporting of donations by parties

Electoral Bonds can usher a clean and transparent funding of elections with few legislative or judicial interventions.

**Feedback**

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

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

With the cheapest internet prices in the world along with deepening of smartphone usage, digital tools in welfare have become an imperative rather than a Plan B.

Profound impact → Affordable net prices = eg: Jio, Airtel  
→ Smartphone usage: more than 700 million smartphone users.

Necessitated use of digital tools:

- ① For wider reach: easily deliver ration through e-POS in PDS system.
- ② For lesser leakage: enabled by direct benefit transfer to the beneficiaries.  
(eg: PM KISAN Yojana)

③ Tailored and customized solutions:

eg: One National One Class program on  
Television.

④ To reduce ghost beneficiaries:

eg: Aadhar linkage reduced 2 crore ghost beneficiaries  
from ration card.

⑤ Greater transparency and accountability  
by developing audit trail.

⑥ Targetting Neglected Vulnerable sections:

eg: Helpline → for elderly: EUDERUNE.  
→ for mental health:

⑦ Reduces cost per transaction in ensuring  
welfare through financial inclusion.

eg: 500 transferred to SHGs in Garib  
Kalyan Yojana.

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

Yet it creates challenges

- Digital divide: 30% women access to Internet (NFHS-5)
- Regional divide: Teledensity of Urban (166%) , Rural (~40%)
- Inter-operability issues, ~~repair costs~~
- High cost of initial setup, ~~repair costs~~
- e-waste concerns.

The shift to digital has to be made inclusive first. Schemes such as PM WANI, PMGDISHA, etc must be taken on war footing, as India shines when all shine together".

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

The Presidency of G20 (inter-governmental body) has been a tool for India to pursue its aim of "third world solidarity" and upholding voice of global south.

India's quest in the past

- Non-Aligned Movement
- Reforms in environment movement for common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

Voice of global south mainstreamed through G20:

- Establishment of Voice of Global <sup>South</sup> Summit before the G20 to set a broadbased agenda and ensure [unity of voice] and [unity of purpose].

- ② Call to include African Union as a member of G20 to ensure fair representation of African continent in global discussions (currently only South Africa as member).
- ③ "Reformed multilateralism" is a call of India at G20 so that it reflects today's world rather than that of the 1950. (eg: UNSC membership to be increased)
- ④ Climate finance: debate has been heavily discussed at G20, an issue that affects the small island nations of Pacific and Indian Oceans the most.
- ⑤ Digital Public Infrastructure: showing of best practices like UPI, Aadhar for financial inclusion and - e-governance.



⑥ Tackle Inflation through discussion of broken supply chain initiatives, promotion of millet (MAHARISHI initiative), etc.

⑦ Culture: the working group meeting of culture has theme "Re-address" the cultural wealth (often affected ~~by~~ due to colonial loot).  
 (eg) US returned 100+ antiques to India.

⑧ WTO reforms: to restore judicial process and promote rules based order.

Today the "world wants to listen to India and want to be seen with India". G20

thus becomes a window of opportunity with a "Trika" of developing nations to foster a multipolar world and protection of the voice of global south.

**Feedback**

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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)

Experts have regarded the tussle between USA and China as the era of Cold War 2.0, similar to pre-1991 US v/s USSR. These turmoil can have repercussions for India in multiple forms and regions.

Casting a shadow on India's Strategic Interest:

- ① Tariff war: can lead to uncertainty in global exports/imports reducing our trade balance and leading deficit.
- ② Pacific ocean is seen as Indo-Pacific theatre — can lead to militarisation of QUAD due to conflicts. This hinders India's ret security provider ambitions.

③ Supply chain shocks: can affect post  
pandemic recovery (eg: shortage of  
Silicon chips in automobile)

④ Formation of new blocks in the region:

(eg: AUKUS joined by USA to share  
military technology (Anglo-Australian partnership))

: Global Security Partnership by China to  
counter QUAD.

⑤ Weaponisation of technology: through the  
ongoing tariff war between them.

⑥ Destabilise the maritime route:

(eg: Taiwan China faceoff in South  
China can hamper trade movement)

⑦ Ignite regional conflicts like in West Asia:

Where China brokered Iran-Saudi deal  
and India is into US led I2U2  
partnership. (major diaspora, oil security).

⑧ Chinese Aggression on border: in Tawang,

Ladakh post India-US excuse.

New opportunities: such as defense partnerships

with USA, Artemis Accords, China + 1

Opportunity must be tapped by India.

The fight of power among the  
two blocks has to be managed via the

"STRATEGIC AUTONOMY" and using issue

based partnerships for a heteropolar world.

**Feedback**

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