

Start Time : 3:00 PM

end - 6:10

219766_612301_1910181632 (2023-08-18 19:40:52) *to reduce time ?**→ Please suggest**shortening & time saving methods.*

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1 | FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे
Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

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GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Manish Sharma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	18 Aug	

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुरतिका 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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
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*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 इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Basic structure doctrine was propounded by supreme court in Kesavanand Bharti judgement limiting the power of parliament to amend the constitution under Art. 368

Amending Power of Parliament

→ Can amend any provision Under Art 368

* federal provisions - 50% consent of states - simple majority

+
* Any other under 368 - 2/3 of present & voting + absolute majority (50% of total strength)

→ Hence Parliament passed many amendments -

* 24th Amendment - DPSP over FR

↳ Supreme Court can't exercise judicial review

* NJAC amendment - appointing judges under Art 124

Basic structure: Preventing creature → Master

* Kesavanand Bharti vs UOI - overturned judicial review of 24th Amendment

↳ Independent Judiciary, Judicial review
Basic Part

* Raj Narain vs UOI - overturned no electoral challenge to PM, Speaker election

↳ Free & fair Election, Democracy
a basic feature

* Maneka Gandhi Case - Right to life under Art-21, Art 14 basic Part

* Waman Rao case - Amendments Post 1973 subject to basic structure doctrine

* S.R. Bommai Case - Secularism, Federalism
basic part - restricted Art 356 use

* NTAC case - independence of judiciary

* I.R. Coelho case - laws under Art 31B, 31C not immune to judicial review

Hence, CJT Chandrachud has rightly described Basic Structure doctrine as "North Star"

Feedback

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

Q.2) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroots level? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are group of 5-20 people of similar social & economic background who have come together to :-

- * solve common problems as a unit
- * raise group savings
- * transparent, collateral free/low credit to members
- * improve business & scale

SHGs & Women led Development

- Agri Women SHGs led to better cropping, tech adoption, raw materials ⇒ more income
- Helped access to govt schemes through bank linkages - NABAR SHG bank prog.
- Increased savings through awareness, enforcement - 46 crore Jan Dhan a/c
- Skill development in poultry, sewing, vocational training

Increased participation in Gram Sabha, Manchayats - pressure group.

Issues/shortcomings

- * Mainly limited to agriculture
- * Poor credit due to low knowhow, bank service deficiency
- * Lack of capacity building & knowhow - new tech,
- * Domination of male members indirectly - husband/relatives of women in decisions
- * Lack of scale, heavy dependence on govt support-

Govt Measures

- Prayadarshini scheme under DDU-NRLM
- State initiatives - Jeevika didi in Bihar, Kudumbshree
- Aajeevika scheme

Hence, the aim should be to increase women SHGs from 80 lakh to 2 crore for achieving SDGs by 2030.

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

Q.3) The power of pressure groups lies not in their size or elaborate organization, but in their ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change. With help of relevant examples, discuss how informal pressure groups shape public policy. (10 marks, 150 words)

दबाव समूहों की शक्ति उनके आकार या विस्तृत संगठन में नहीं, बल्कि जनता की राय जुटाने और स्थायी परिवर्तन लाने की उनकी क्षमता में निहित है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए कि अनौपचारिक दबाव समूह सार्वजनिक नीति को कैसे आकार देते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pressure group are group of people with similar ideology / thinking coming together to fight for their common issues

e.g - farmer pressure group - BKU
industry " - CII, FICCI

Power of Pressure Groups

→ Ability to mobilize public opinions

* through propaganda, lobbying, protest, social media

e.g - strong farm law opinion by farming group.

→ Create Lasting Change

* Brings reforms, advise and mobilize civil society, public opinions

e.g - LPG reforms had been through huge role by CII, FICCI

Informal Pressure Groups

- They don't have fixed organization and pre defined common agenda
- Generally for sudden issues
- e.g. - Movement post ^{burning} Nirbhaya case

Ways shape public policy

- Using social media - twitter, FB
 - * 201. TCS was delayed post huge campaign in twitter
- Using internet to bring petitions - change.org
 - * if more than 1 lakh signed for petition, need to be discussed in UK parliament
- Mobilize general public, family members
- Feedback on draft law, proposals

Hence, informal groups have been critical in bringing reforms - LGBTQ rights in recent times.

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			

Q.4) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle of the law. It is a sacred idea 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)

"Bail not Jail" refers to the judicial manifestation of the jurisprudence - "Innocent until proven guilty"

* Unless convicted, a person is entitled to bail

* Can't be jailed without court permission - "Habeas Corpus"

Upholds ideas of liberty & dignity

→ Prevents the tarnishing of image in society

* only 30% convicts in all cases ⇒ 70% tarnished image if jailed

→ Helps human dignity and safe living - poor condition of jail

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- Lack of overcrowding of jail - 70% undertrials.
- Person can be questioned without going to jail - 'Disha Ravi Case'
- Need to be violated only on special cases :-
 - law doesn't grant bail - NDPS Act -
 - heinous crime - terrorism
 - threat on destruction of evidence

However, heavily diluted nowadays :-

- * District courts apprehension on giving bail
- * Criticism in social media on bail
- * Poor investigative & infra of police

Hence, Supreme Court has reiterated that Bail not Jail should be the general norm unless exceptional circumstances.

Feedback

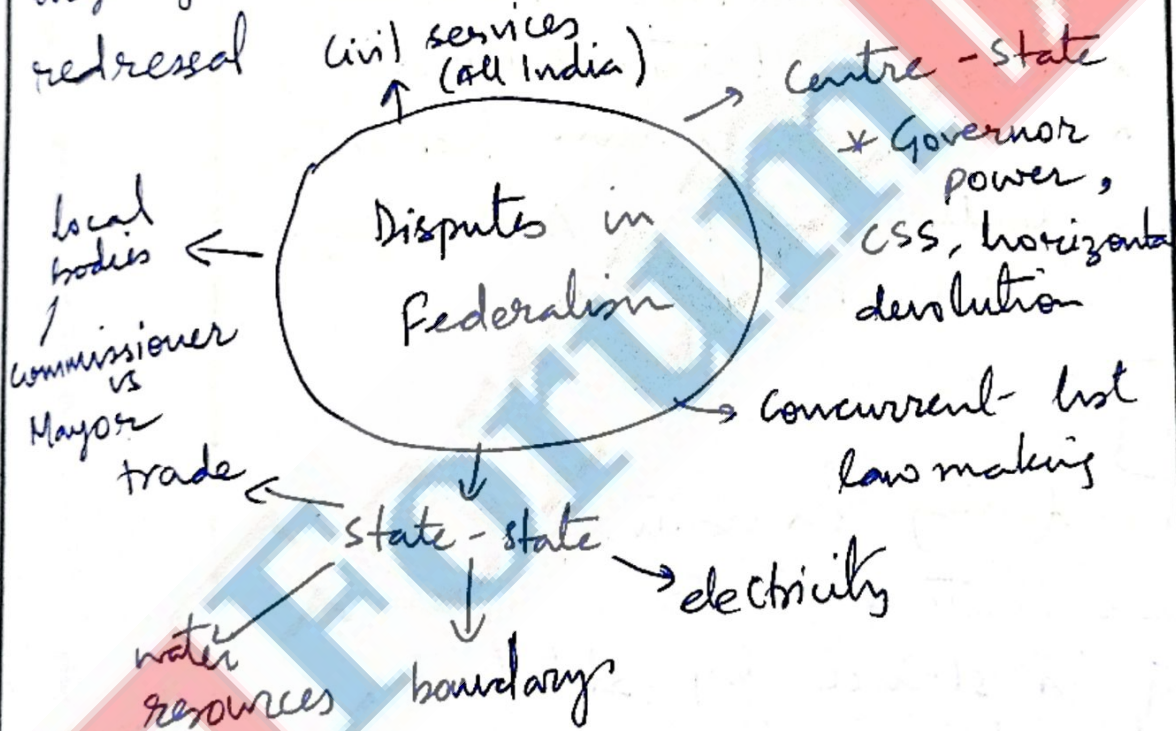
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The recent dispute on water resource division of Kaveri (Tamil Nadu - Karnataka), Godavari & Krishna (Telangana - Andhra) highlight the need for efficient dispute redressal



Inter state Council

- Article 263 - established in 1989
- PM, all CMs, administrators of UTs,
- 9 cabinet ministers including Home Min

Facilitating Resolution

- Complements Article 131 - acts as a mediation channel
- Dialogue continuous even in strife.
- Centre acts as facilitator
- Spirit of One Team - Team India
 - * Standing committee throughout
 - * wider consultation - civil society
 - * political resolution facilitation
- e.g - Centre helping in Assam-Megh. border dispute

Challenges

- recommendatory in nature
 - Irregular meetings
 - rigidity in stance by state/centre
 - ↳ making prestige issue
 - Multiple other bodies - Zonal Council, NDC, NITI Aayog
- Hence, ISC meeting should be 3-4 times a year for timely & peaceful resolution

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q6) 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 दल 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 schedule post 52nd amendment describes the anti-defection law of the country.

- * disqualify if violated whip
- * speaker as tribunal
- * independent disq. on joining a party
- * provision for merger - more than 2/3rd majority

Evil of Political defection → defection in MP, Maharashtra, Arunachal recently

- * Govt changed in multiple steps states in last 5-years - Karnataka, MP,
- * Nominated members joining party
- * New methods of engineering - disqualification petition against speaker (Nobam Rabia)

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Issues in law

- * Speaker ill equipped to act as tribunal - instead EC, President as per 2nd ARC
- * No time line prescribed
- * Discrepancy b/w nominated & independent
- * No exact definition of "voluntary resignation"
- * New methods post Nabam Bhabha judgement
 - ↳ disq. petition against speaker
 - ↳ wholesale party breaking & both claiming as original party.

Corrective Measures

- * Stipulate timeline on decision by speaker
- * take away adjudication power from speaker → EC
- * Remove nominated - independent discrepancy
- * Clearly define "voluntary resignation"

Hence, the recent Maharashtra Judgement of Supreme Court is a welcome step.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

नवतेज सिंह जोहर मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना अभी भी आधा अधूरा काम है, खासकर LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के सामने आने वाले मुद्दों के बारे में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संवेदनशीलता के बिना। समलैंगिक विवाह पर चल रही बहस के आलोक में सविस्तर पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent constitution bench hearing on same sex marriage has raised a debate on its impact on social customs vs individual rights

Decriminalization of Nonsexuality
- Task half done

Challenges

- Administrative
 - non-digible for spousal rights
 - can't buy joint insurance, account
- Social
 - discrimination - family, society
 - Threat of being social outcast
 - mental health impact
 - partners not having inheritance rights since not wife/husband

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- Political
 - poor political representation
 - No party taking up their cause
 - piecemeal benefit - transgender act

However, some changes did occur

- * Repeal of ~~Act~~ section 377 ⇒ no more criminal
- * Increase awareness esp among youth
- * More people coming forward
- * Rising debate in parliament - Pvt member bill on LGBTQ rights

Hence, the need of the hour is for wide spread debate esp in parliament to make society aware of their challenges and improve their well being.

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 refers to contractual/private hiring of civil servants based on work exp, interview rather than normal competitive exam.

e.g - Joint secretary level hiring of 10 secretaries

Relevance in Governance Structure

→ Effective :-

* bring new ideas, processes and learnings ⇒ process reengineering

* e.g - LPG reform by M-paper by Montek Ahluwalia

* More energy and challenges status-quo.

→ Efficient — value system different

since hired from private sector

e.g - focus on timeliness

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meeting, problem solving rather than rigid process following

→ People Oriented

- * problem solving nature
- * since outside system, hence already would have faced hassles ⇒ better public empathy

Issues

- Hired only for 3-5 years ⇒ very low time to create meaningful change
- lack of co-operation from existing civil servants ⇒ unable to do much
- low pay ⇒ low applicants
- reservation policy issues

Suggestion

- Swaminathan & Nataraj Committee
- 2nd ARC - training of all after 15 years in special field

Hence, it is imperative to bring more lateral civil servants for efficient admin.

Feedback

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

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

The recent attendance of Indian PM on Bastille Day Parade as Chief guest highlights the important & special Indo-French relationship.

Indo-French Ties

→ Building blocks

* Common values → democracy, republic, liberty, equality, fraternity, free & fair election

* Strategic autonomy — not taking sides e.g - France not taking side in US-China ties - India no side in US-Russia-EU

— Independent decision making — no

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bloc politics - NAM idea, free & open Indo pacific

→ Stability

- * Indo-pacific common vision
- * French support to India post Galwan, Art 370 abrogation
- * Consistent defence supplier - Mirage, Rafal

→ Growth

- * nuclear energy development - Jaitapur, Uranium tech
- * bilateral trade - fashion, food, textile
- * Solar power & climate change - ISA

→ Security

- sugar policy & French open & free Indo-pacific
- * helped in UNSC against resolution
- * Piracy, Disaster effort coordⁿ

Hence, Indo-French relationship is one of the most trusted and growing foreign relationship of India.

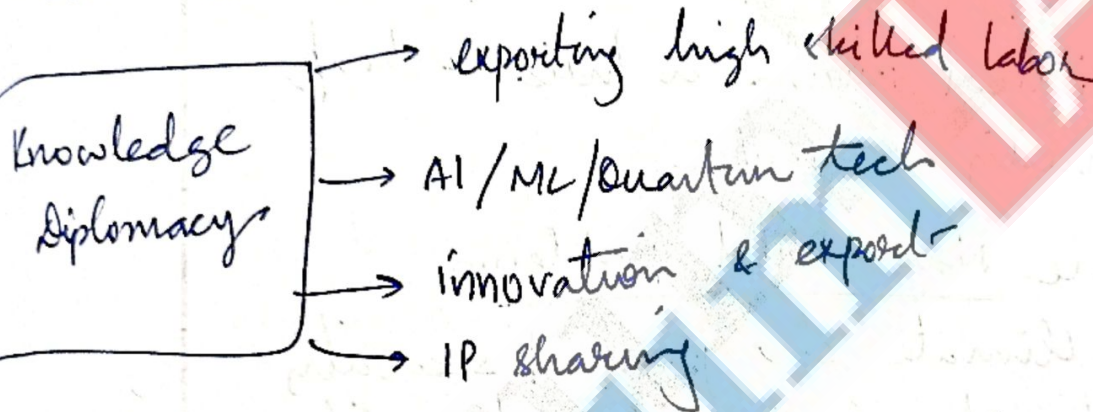
Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 helping other nations through knowledge power & sharing and extending it for own enhancement



Potential of Knowledge Diplomacy

- Attribute of soft power
- * Indian culture being promoted in US, UK by high skilled tech professionals
- * Indian CEOs in major companies - Microsoft, Google ⇒ more prestige.

ForumIAS

- Knowledge persons an imp votebank in US, UK ⇒ pro India policies — Jet engine deal
↳ Modi-Biden Summit
- Enhances medical diplomacy
 - * exporting vaccines — built & mfgs
e.g. - SII, Bharat biotech
 - * Medical tourism to India — cheap, quality & effective
- Tackle New World problems
 - * climate change, food scarcity
 - ⇒ scientists developing good quality seeds
- Improved skill & efficiency ⇒ tech diplomacy : AI hubs of world

Hence, NEP rightly focussed on ↑^{ng} GER to 50% by 2035 for enhancing human & knowledge potential of India.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.1) 1976-612301c 1910131632 (2023-08-18 19:42:52) 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 of appointing judges is a unique feature of India where judges of Supreme Court (5 senior most) appoint judges of SC & all HCs.

Evolution of Judges Appointment & Collegium System

→ Article 124(1) and 213 describe the power to appoint SC & HC judges respectively
* President to appoint after consulting with Chief Justice of India

→ Till 1970s, collaborative system was in place — CJJ recommended → govt Judge appointed ← accepted

→ First Judge Case, 1981 — SC ruled that consultation doesn't mean concurrence of CJJ and hence executive primacy in judges appointment.

- 2nd Judges Case, 1993 - Independence of Judiciary (Basic Structure) & hence CJI + 2 seniors most to have last word.
- 3rd judges case, 1998 - Too much conc. of power in CJI ⇒ collegium of 5 judges + 3 HC judges (for HC appointment) to appoint
* executive can object once but if reiterated → accept
- 4th judges case - NJAC ammendment null & void ⇒ collegium remains

Critical Analysis : Positives

- Independence of judiciary remains in place
- Judges best know lawyer/other judges arguing ⇒ should appoint
- Executive views are taken into account
- No interference from executive as observed post 1st Judges case :- "judges with a philosophy"
- Separation of Power intact - executive the biggest litigant-

Negative

- No other precedent anywhere else in world
- Extra constitutional mechanism
- No objective criteria, transparency
- Uncle judge syndrome widely prevalent
- Wider consultation required — society — legal practitioners
- Independence of judiciary doesn't mean primacy of judges

Hence, while collegium system is the current mechanism, some suggestions :-

- * detailed objective criteria
- * fixed timeline for executive response
- * separate collegium secretariat
- * Wider consultation

This would help improve quality of judges.

Feedback

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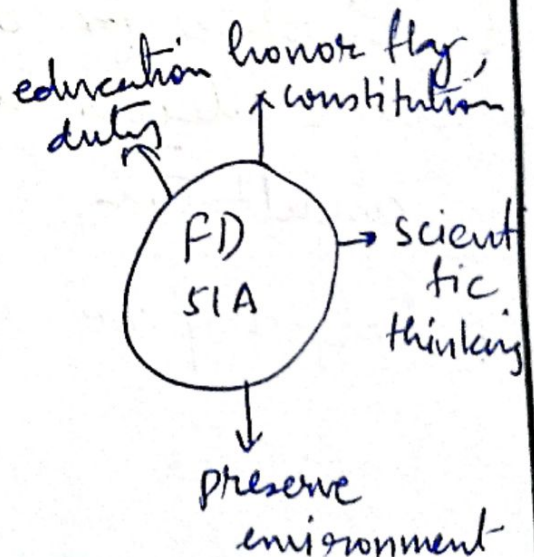
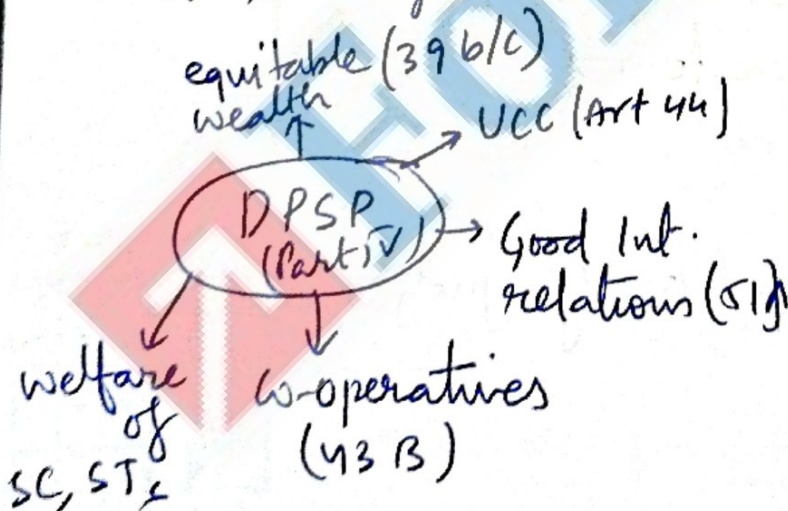
Q.12) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Fundamental duties under Art 51A (Part IV A) and DPSP under Article 38-51 (Part IV) are key features of our constitution.

Non-enforceable Nature

- Unlike fundamental rights, can't ~~put~~ go to Supreme Court (Art 32) to get an order for enforcement.
- Parliament may not act on these whereas for FR either directly enforced or through laws.



Impact in Socio-Political Norms

- helped establish social and economic democracy
- * social security and good working condition laws such as
 - ↳ Code on wages, social security, occupation hazard
 - ↳ Maternity Benefit,
- * education for all - NEP 5+3+3+4 system, Saksham Anganwadi
- * Separation of Judiciary & executive
- * panchayati raj system
- Upliftment of SCs/STs - ~~no~~ monetary benefit for 8/XII / civil services prep in states, Prevention of Atrocities
- Ministry of co-operatives :- Sahkar se Samridhi, Multi State Co-op societies Act
- Art 39(b), 39(c) taking precedence over Art-14 for equity & wealth distribution

- land reforms initiated for upliftment
- Environment Preservation - Forest Conservation Act (1980), Env't Protⁿ Act (1986), Wildlife Protⁿ (1972)

However, there have been many shortcomings

- * Rising inequality - Oxfam report - top 10% own 73%.
- * huge unemployment - esp youth - 20% as per ILO
- * poor health & education investment - barely 4% of GDP
- * Environmental degradation - soil, water, forest cutting, cities pollution - Delhi
- * Neglect of DPSPs such as preserving monuments, arbitration enhancement

Hence, while DPSPs have been a novel feature, further impetus is needed to become a vishwaguru by 2047

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 विकास के स्वारस कामकाज में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बावजूद, संवैधानिक समय की पाबंदी इसकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitutional Punctuality refers to adhering to timelines as envisaged in constitution for smooth functioning of Polity.

e.g - executive returning collegium recommendation in timely manner.

Role in functioning of body politic

- Better efficiency and timelines of decision making
e.g - Adhering to 180 days IBC limit
⇒ better & faster resolution
- Ensures discipline and accountability in system
- Removes red-tapism - bureaucrats clearing files timely ⇒ less hassle
- better centre-state relations - governor not sitting on bills/cabinet decisions of state & deliberately.

- Fiscal and legal responsibility - strict enforcement of laws - FRBM Act
- Timely rule making - CAA laws not made in 3 years → non implementation



However, many violations of punctuality:-

- * Governor not clearing bill neither sending to President - e.g. NEET bill
Tamil Nadu
- * Executive taking lot of time in replying collegium reco. ⇒ backlog cases (4.5 crore + cases)
- * Poor implementation of laws - repeated violation of 180 day timeline of IBC
- * Poor justice system - 70% undertrials,
- * Lack of professionalism & poor accountability ⇒ corruption

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Suggestions

- Rames Sarkaria and Punchhi comm. recommend regarding Governor - State relations
 - * consult CM before appointment
 - * timeline for bill clearing
 - * regular Inter State Council meeting
- Accountability for administrative delays
 - reasons, penalty
- strict law enforcement
- Reforming laws & process - EODIR

Hence, punctuality is an essential part of constitutionalism and should always be adhered to.

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			

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)

The recent ordinance of National Capital Territory of Delhi 2023 post SC judgement has raised many questions about the need & purpose & misuse of ordinance making powers.

Ordinance making power

- Article 123 & 212 provide power to pass ~~ordide~~ ordinance when's any of the house is not in session
- valid only for 6 months
- Need to be passed as soon as both houses meet else lapses.
- Rules of Procedure require to justify need & urgency in Lok Sabha.
- Enacted by President/Governor.

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Dilutes executive Accountability

- Suddenly passed \Rightarrow no open feedback from general society before introduction
- Poor standing / select committee evaluation
* need to pass within the session
- Often passed during din in parliament
 \Rightarrow no/poor discussion
- ~~Used~~ Actual law often different from ordinance \Rightarrow poor debate due to info lack.
- Need & Urgency often fictitious & non urgent
e.g - Land Acquisition Ordinance 2015.

Overlooks democratic traditions

- Govt often takes a prestige issue of setting ordinance passed \Rightarrow poor debate
- Being used to overturn unfavorable Supreme Court- judgment of constitution benches
e.g - Services Authority issue Delhi judgement

→ Poor regard to Parliamentary tools - committee, civil society

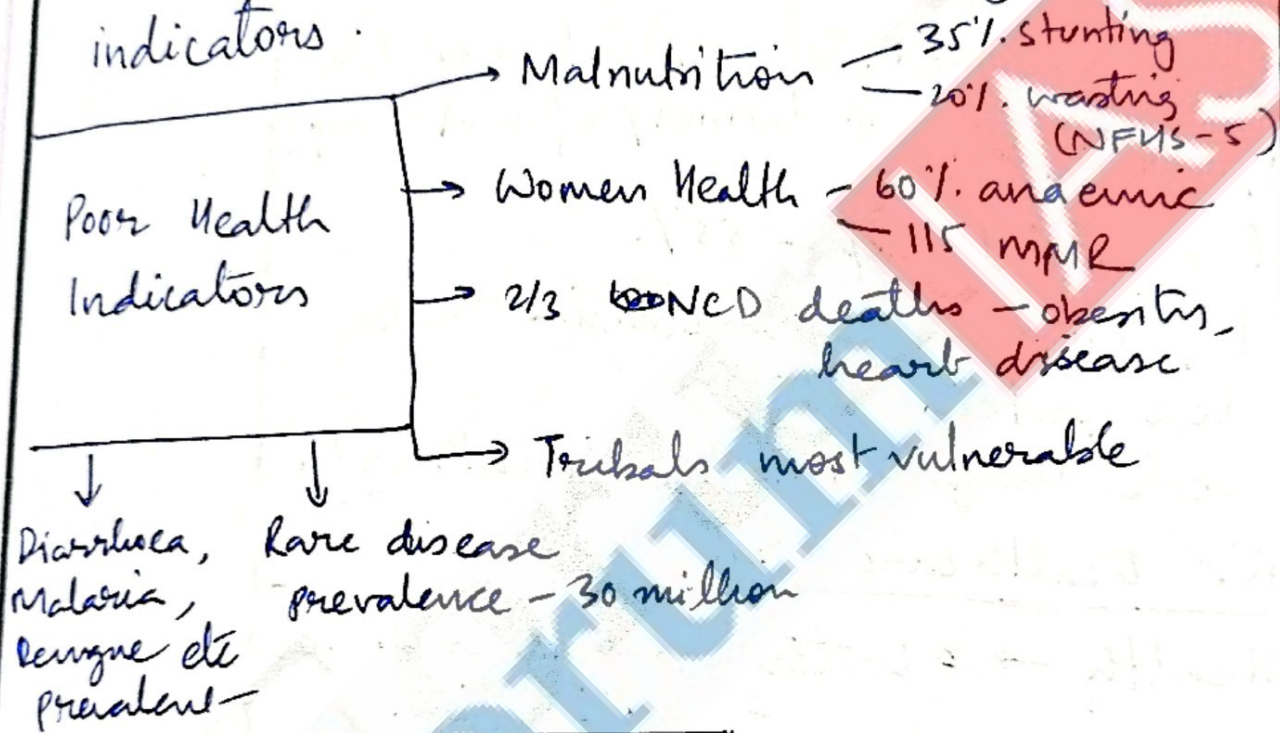
Hence, Supreme Court has said that ordinance power is extreme and can't be misused :-

- * Can't bring same ordinance time & again
- * No colorable legislation
- * Within the authority of bodies

219766 612301 1910131632 (2022 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 recent Right to Health as a guarantee by Rajasthan govt has ignited the debate on its use in improving health indicators.



Right to Health as FR

→ promises affordable, universal, equitable, accessible and quality health care service to all

* can approach court to get this fulfilled.

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Reasons for Poor Health Indicators

- Poor health spending — (centre + state) — 2.7%.
- Poor human resource — doctors — $\frac{1 \text{ out of } 1468}{1000}$
— nurses — $\frac{1 \text{ out of } 700}{1000}$
- Poor infrastructure — PHCs dilapidated in villages
 → machines not available in district/referral hosp.
 ✓ overcrowding in AIIMS/big hospitals
- High out of pocket exp — 55%.
- Poor food, nutrition & sanitation levels
 - * low protein intake
 - * acute hunger — tribal, Marathiwada areas
- High Pvt healthcare cost

Right to Health → better health conditions & amelioration

- Can access any hospital — public/priv ⇒ better health
- guarantees quality ⇒ better diagnosis, accountability
- enhances consumer experience.
- Forces state/centre to ↑ investment to 4% of GDP

→ More affordable medicines & less out of pocket exp.

However, Right to Health : Not a panacea

* Need 360° holistic approach

- nutrition
- sanitation
- prevention

* Trust on extra legal responsibilities ⇒ system overwhelming

* Lack of resources, funds

* Threat of seed-tapism, license & inspection raj esp by prt sector

* Need to ↑ access and new ways — tele medicine

Hence schemes such as Aayushman Bharat, Jan Aushadhi Kendra, PM Poshan

Aayush Mission, Digital Health mission

along with increase infra are needed

↳ raise health standards.

Feedback

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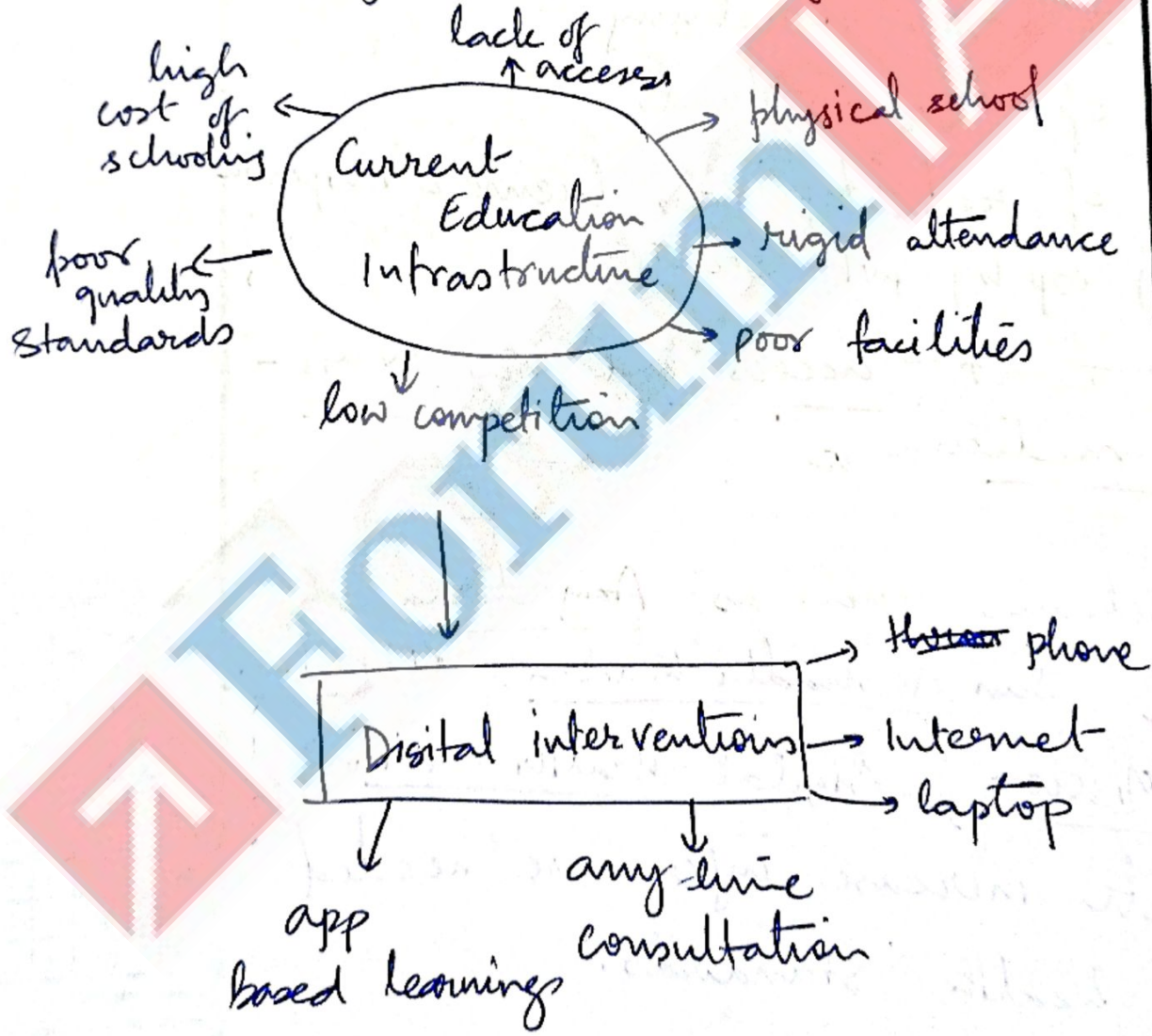
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Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The recent boom of edtechs sector since covid - Byju, Unacademy - has shown the potential of digital intervention in reforming education infra.



Digital Education : Progressive step

- Anytime & universal accessibility
- Interactive & play based learning
- low cost of education
- At ease & per convenience learnings
- low fees and no break due to unexpected closures — covid, flood, cyclone
- Continuous feedback from teacher
- Enhanced competition & more choices to parents/teachers.

Limitations

- Digital divide — 90% teledensity — 60% rural
 - * only 43% with laptop
 - * girls most disadvantage — only 5%
- lack of attention & poor learning levels
- poor social & communication skills
- lack of discipline

- Unaffordable exp for low income groups
- Poor internet connection - tribal, jungles, hills
- Lack of physical development
- Device addiction & impact on eyesight

Hence, while digital education was a necessity during covid, it should be a complement not a substitute to physical education

Govt schemes

- SWAYAM, NISHTUA (teach. training), Dargham (for Mental health), Vidyanam

Hence, we need to ↑ spending to 6% of GDP to make India \$10 trillion eco. by 2035.

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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 is a money instrument used to make donation to registered political parties

- * issued by SBI only in denominations - multiple of 10000
- * need KYC of donator
- * No info of political parties to donate
- * Issued 4 times a year - valid only for 15 days - if lapsed returned to PM relief fund
- Finance act 2017 introduced.

Reform high on intent

- brought to reduce cash donation & black money to parties
- KYC provisions of donor ⇒ transparent income
- Parties need to file info in IT returns of how much received

→ Made corporate donations transparent

high intent yet low substance

→ Increased corporate influence

* 7.5% limit of profit removed

* political-business nexus ⇒ crony-capitalism

→ high unequal distribution — mainly towards ruling parties of centre, state

* 95% donation to one party

→ No data sharing with EC by parties

⇒ threat of electoral malpractice

→ SBI a govt entity ⇒ possibility of party at centre to know info of donors

→ Continued expansion of political parties income

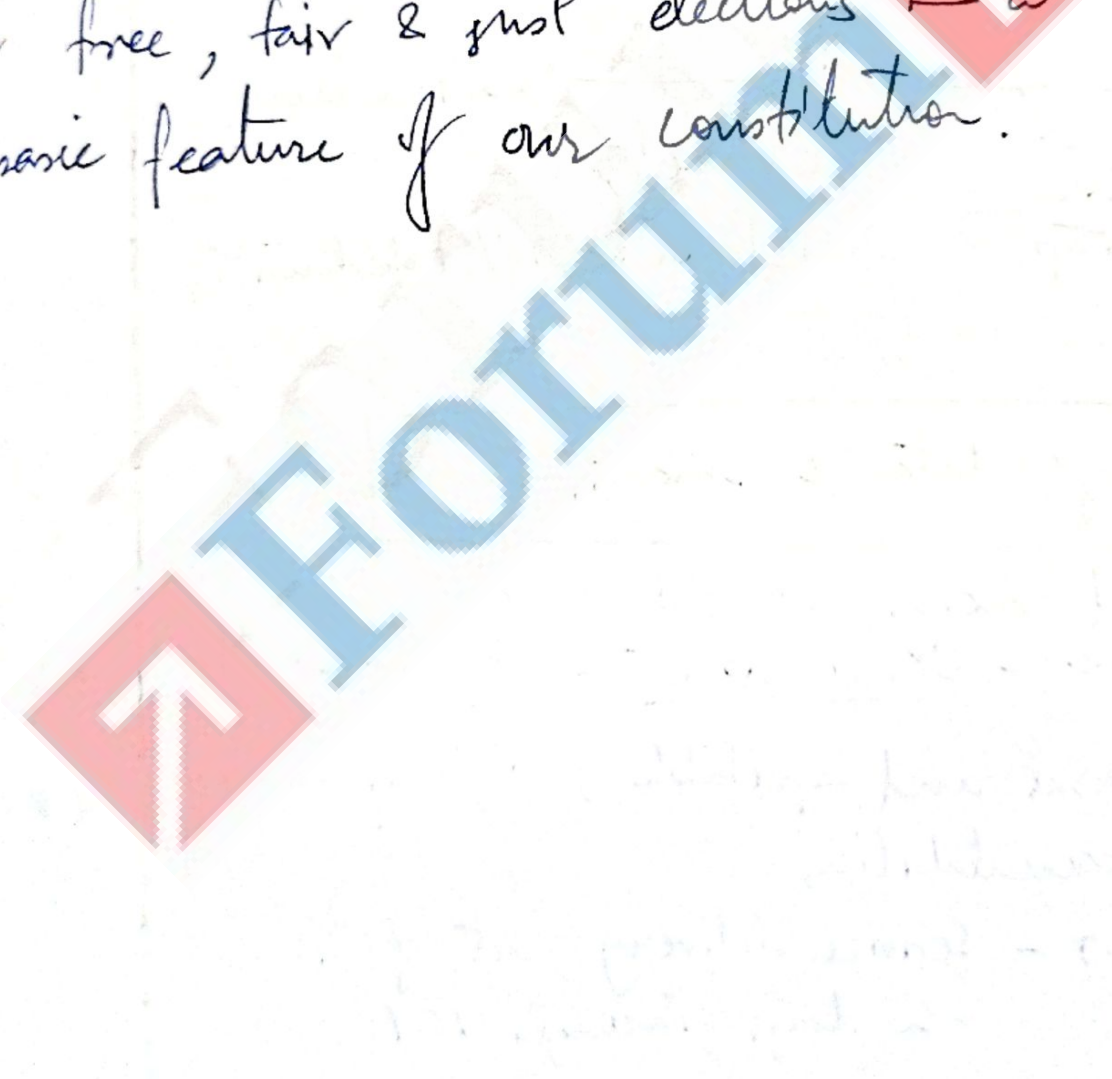
hence, EC and many others have opposed electoral bond schemes in Supreme Court

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Suggestions

- share data of donors with EC
- reinstate 7.5 % profit limit on corporates
- Prohibit all cash transaction acceptance - use UPI/DBT
* no 2000 limit

Hence, transparent funding is essential for free, fair & just elections - a basic feature of our constitution.



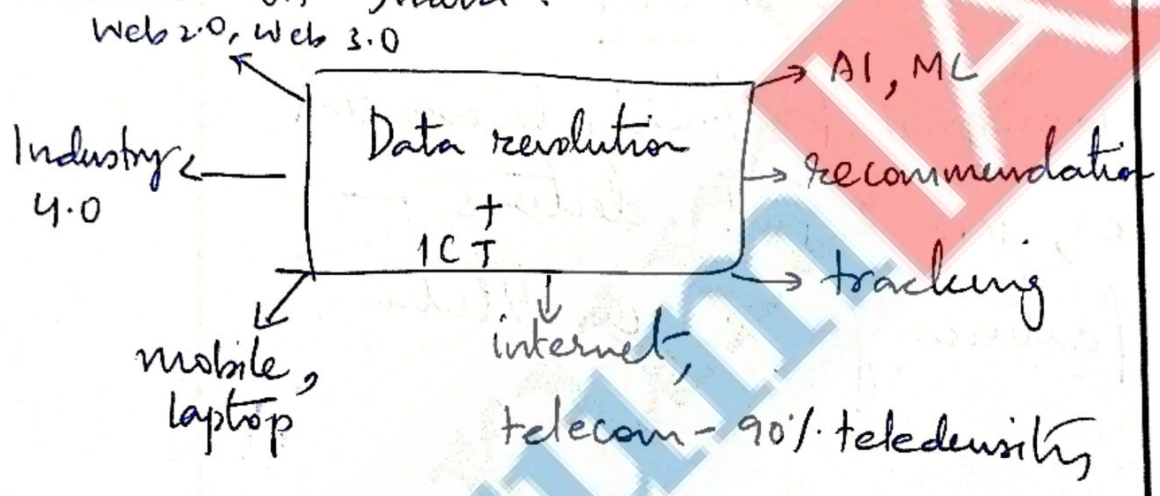
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The recent use of DBT, through JAM trinity, UPI showcase the impact of ICT - data, smartphone in welfare schemes in India.

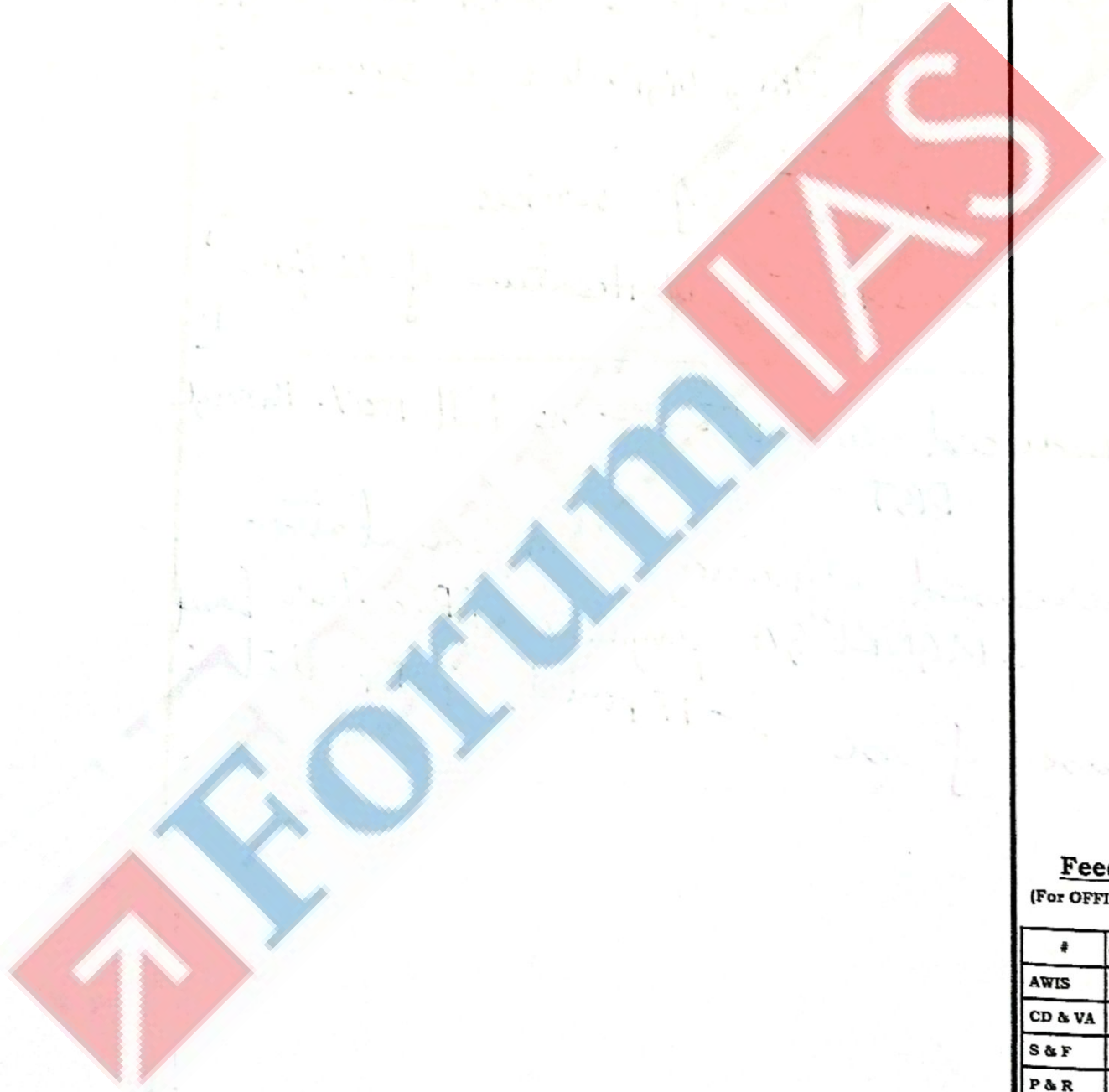


Impact of data & smartphones

- Improved access, ease of usage
e.g - UPI transaction at tea stall
- Universal and equitable, transparency & accountability
e.g - Service delivery act of Bihar - 30 days through ICT

- All sections — disabled, poor, illiterate
through mobile phone — local language
↳ no need ^{apps} to travel
 - security of usage — latest SSL encryption
e.g. — UPI, Digilocker is secure
using SSL
 - Democratization of services
- Hence, necessitated Digitisation of Welfare

- Reduced corruption — ~~no~~ full 100% through
DBT
- Increased efficiency of implementation
— MGNREGS payment ~~is~~ Aadhar based
- Ease of use — IT portal, GST portal



Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

India is the host of G-20 for 2023 with the theme of Vasudev Kutumbakam - "One World, One Planet, One Future"

G-20 presidency : quest for just & polycentricity

→ India has put thrust on :-

- * food security
- * women-led & women centric development
- * climate change ~~to~~ tackling through life

→ quest for justice

- * advocated for reforms in multi lateral institutions - IMF, WB
- * NK Singh Committee
- * "Not era of war" — peaceful resolution — talking & ~~mediation~~
- ↳ disproportionate impact on poor, vulnerable.

→ focus on more fiscal devolution by developed nations in climate change
* CBDR/RC principle

Polycentric World

→ showcasing soft power of India
* Sherpa, finance & G20 summits all over India

→ Invitation of non-members — Egypt, UAE, Bangladesh, Mauritius
⇒ voice of all

→ Focus on all issues ~~also~~ including Russia - Ukraine war

* including Bali declaration in present documents

* food security concerns for Asia - Africa

Voice of Global South

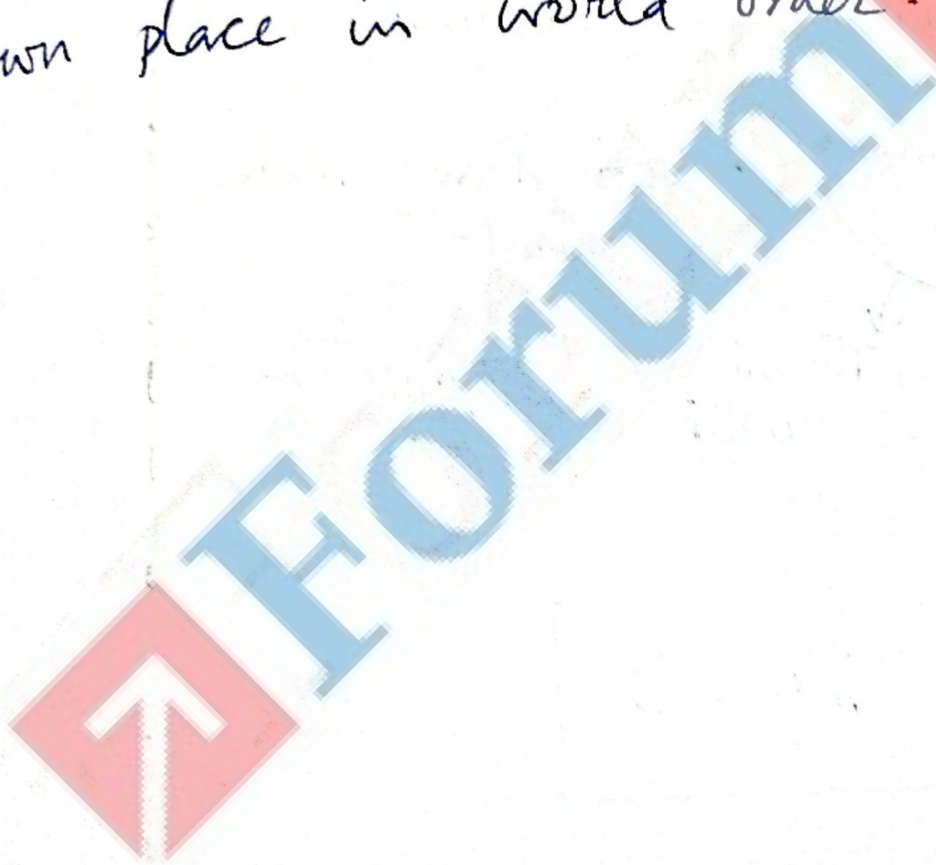
→ Actively pursuing debt moratorium
— Ghana, Pak, SL, Nigeria heavily

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impacted

→ ~~Note~~ less regulation for funding by IMF, WB, Paris group toward LDCs.

Hence, India is successfully showcasing its emerging power to tackle key global challenges and building its own place in world order.



Feedback

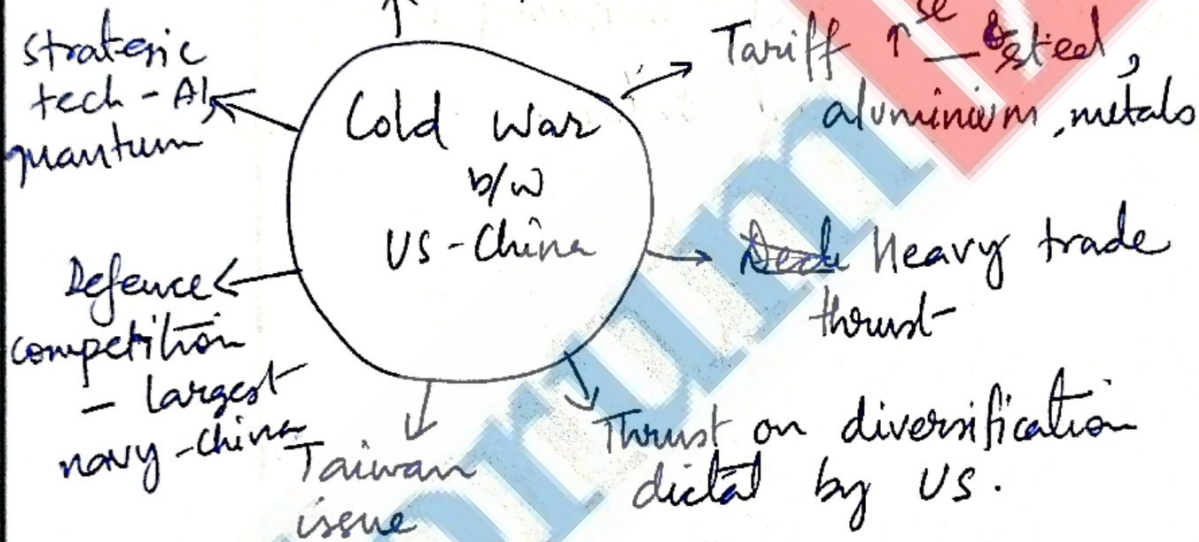
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TOTAL MARKS		

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 recent banning of semiconductor tech transfer from US → China is one of many decisions in recent US-China cold war like rivalry.
space competition



Impact on India's interests

Positives

- * Can take advantage of China + 1
- * ↑^{se} manufacturing - Apple, Foxconn

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- Reduce critical dependence on China
 - * critical raw materials - rare earth, lithium
 - * \$100 bn trade import reduction
- Increase employment & skilling & use of demographic dividend
- Using US closeness for tech, skill & strategic development
 - iCET partnership, IPEF collaboration
 - Jet engine deal, Predator drone
- Strategic Autonomy exercise to increase own influence
 - * Controlling Russia-US-Europe sanctions

Negatives

- Pressure by US/China to take sides
 - * Taiwan, South China Sea Conflict

→ $\frac{1}{2}$ rd trade ~~to~~ through Malacca
strait \Rightarrow threat on trade

→ Increased militarisation of Indo-Pacific

→ Increased threat of China on
Indian borders.

* deviating issues otherwise

e.g - Galwan during covid

→ closing Russia-China axis

Hence, India must :-

* maintain neutrality & not participate
from any side

* Put thrust on manufacturing,
building supply chains and \uparrow trade
(only 2% export share)

Hence, If we play our cards right,
the US-China cold war may be as benefi-
cial to us as it was to China during
US-Russia cold war.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
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- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.