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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	Rishabh Bhatt	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099502	Date/दिनांक	15/08/2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE -1900		

\*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 / अनूदेश
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।
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Total/कुल अंक	250		3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :		Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
		4:00 PM	7:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :		Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
		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 आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपको कॉपी में पसंद आयी के 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 :

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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

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### 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)

Doctrine of basic structure is propounded by Supreme Court in Keshwanand Bharti case which limits the power of parliament to alter core tenets of constitution.

Doctrine of basic structure role in preventing parliament from becoming master of constitution →

1) To nullify 25th amendment provisions of restricting judicial review (Keshwanand Bharti case)

2) To nullify provisions of making DPSPs

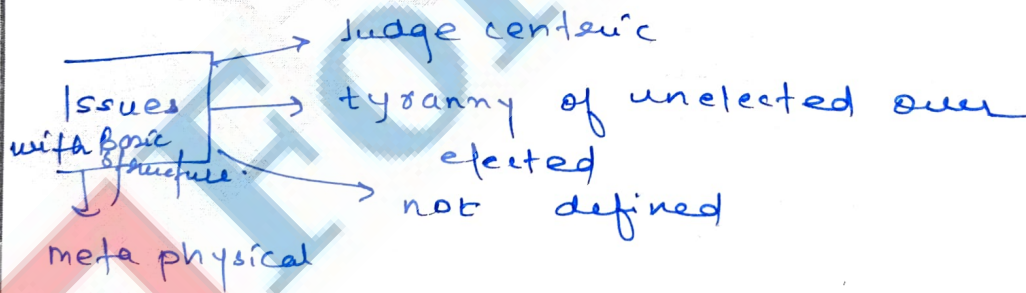
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supreme to fundamental rights (Minesha Mills case)

3) 39th Amendment provisions in Article 329A (PM, President) declaring elections out of judicial review (Indira Gandhi vs Rajnandan case)

4) Declaring federalism and secularism as part of basic structure in S.R. Bommai case.

5) Rejecting 99th Constitutional Amendment as ultra vires against independence of judiciary in 4th Judges case.



It is said by political scholars that basic structure doctrine has protected the spirit of constitution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

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 are self managed peer controlled groups established with objectives of social and economic empowerment.

Role of self help groups in women led development

- 1) Increased participation of women in development (4.5 crore women are part of 40 lakh SHGs)
- 2) Women led developmental policies for panchayats with help of SHGs (Kudumbashree in Kerala).
- 3) Economic sales participation eg → Jeevika SHG in Bihar, Wjjat

4) Papad.

4) Social empowerment.

5) financial inclusion of women through

SHG-Bank linkage program of NABARD

Overdraft facility for women in SHG in

PM Jan Dhan Yojana.

Challenges to achieve women led development by SHGs.

1) Decreased labour force participation rate of women (33.2% PLFS)

2) Patriarchy

3) Lack of skills and capacity building.

4) Lack of control over their income

5) Lack of ownership. (Only 13% landowners are female - economic census)

Sarasa Patel said that empowerment of women led to empowerment of society hence SHGs role should be made more effective to empower women.

Feedback (For OFFICER)

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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 advocacy groups which lobby government to influence policies in their interest.

ways in which pressure groups shape public policy

- 1) Mobilisation of public opinion.  
eg → India against corruption for Lokpal bills.
- 2) Awareness and accountability.  
eg → Panipatan for RTI.
- 3) Bridge between government and members they present  
eg → FIICI, CII representing corporates.

4) Organising social movements against policies. eg → Bhartiya Kisan Union against farm bills.

5) Conduit for aspirations of the citizens. eg → Gujarat, Jat sabhas for reservation.

Issues faced by pressure groups

- 1) Lack of internal democracy.
- 2) Decreasing social capital.
- 3) Considered junior to political parties.

for a vibrant democracy, role of civil societies like pressure groups is very relevant.

Feedback  
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Q.4) "Bail not a privilege but a right which 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)

Bail is provision in Section 41, 41a of CrPc which talks of releasing a person from police custody till charges are proved.

Bail's significance in upholding the liberty and dignity

1) Right to freedom like right to move anywhere, settle and reside anywhere in Article 19.

2) Bail before being convicted is against justice and

3) Supreme court in Anant Kumar

case said to prioritise bail over jail.

4) In case related to prevention of money laundering act as well

as in Satender Kumar anfil case

the s.c. have asserted mandatory compliance of section 42 and 42A

5) Rising number of undertrials (UTs) is also

Reasons for dilution of 'bail over jail'

1) Pendency of cases, (4.3 crore cases in lower courts)

2) Provisions in acts like PMLA, POCSO where there is 'onus on accused.'

3) bond amount prevents poor to avail bail.

President Droupadi Murmu too talked of 'bail over jail' principle in ~~see~~ and said to implement it.

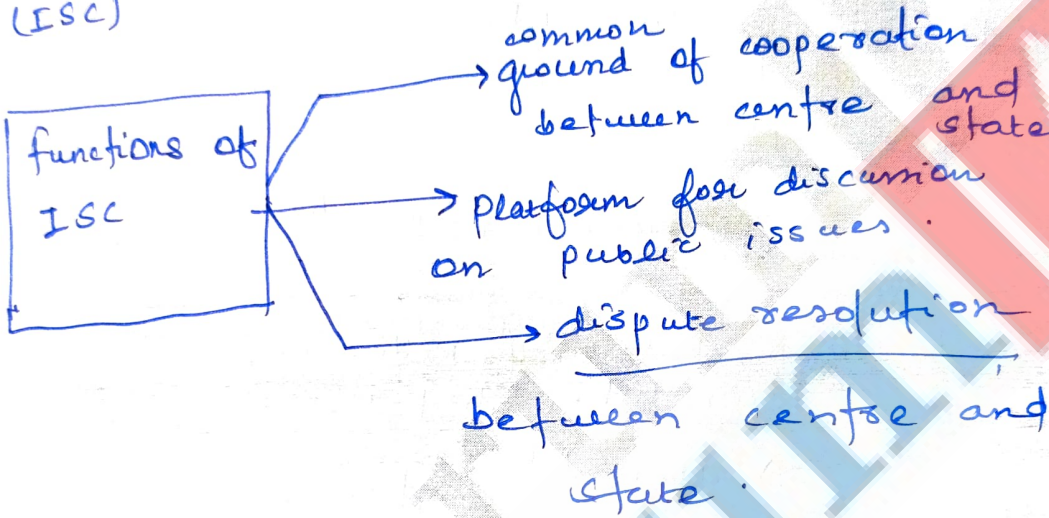
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Q.5) Dispute redressal is the most important component of cooperative federalism. How does the Interstate Council facilitate the resolution of disputes related to states in India, and what are the challenges associated with this process? (10 marks,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

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

Article 263 of constitution provides  
constitution of inter state council  
(ISC)



Role of ISCs in facilitating resolution of disputes.

- 1) Constitutional body hence have legal backing.
- 2) specific function of dispute resolution is provided in provision

itself unlike NITI, Planning commissions

3) Equal power status of centre and states unlike bodies like GST council where weightage is more to centre.

4) Also a body to address state-state disputes

Challenges:

- No regular meetings (last meeting in 2010)
- mechanism of mediation, conciliation. not proved effective
- alternate methods preferred like original jurisdiction and tribunals (Art. 131, Article 262)

Way forward

Punechi commission recommended for conducting regular meetings of ISCs for effective functioning.

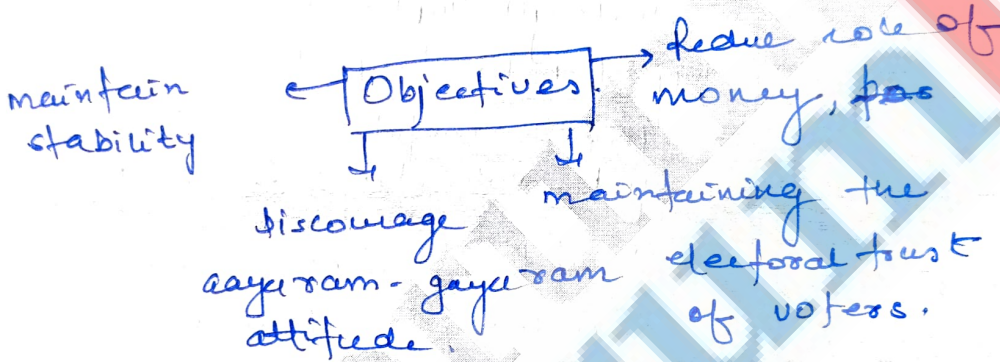
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Q.6) Anti-defection law has failed to address and resolve the evil of political defection satisfactorily. Discuss various issues surrounding the Anti-defection law and recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून राजनीतिक दल-बदल की बुराई को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने और हल करने में विफल रहा है। दल-बदल विरोधी कानून से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

52nd constitutional Amendment introduced anti defection law to reduce defections.

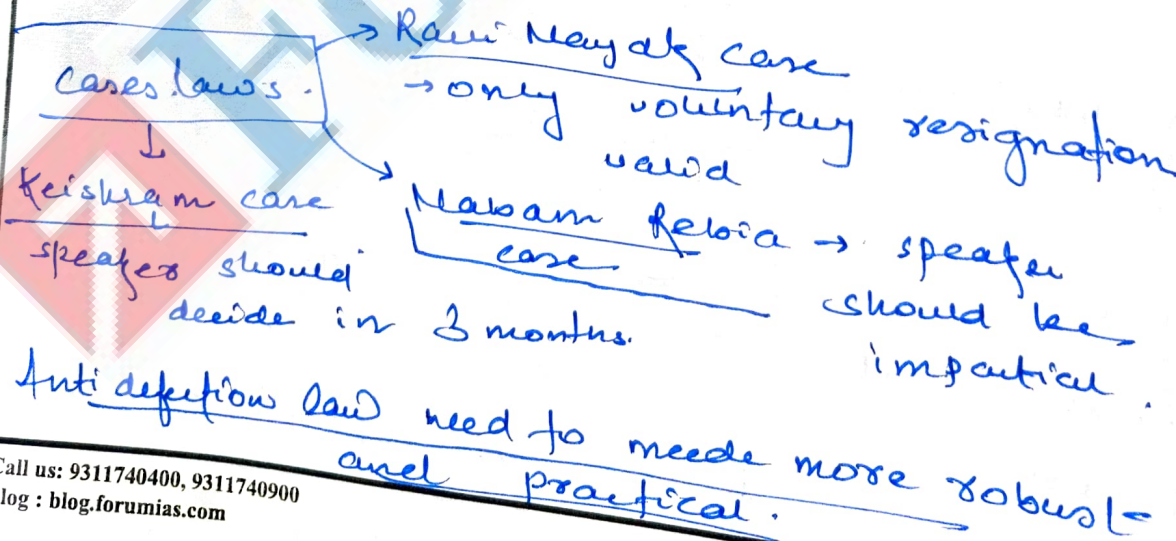
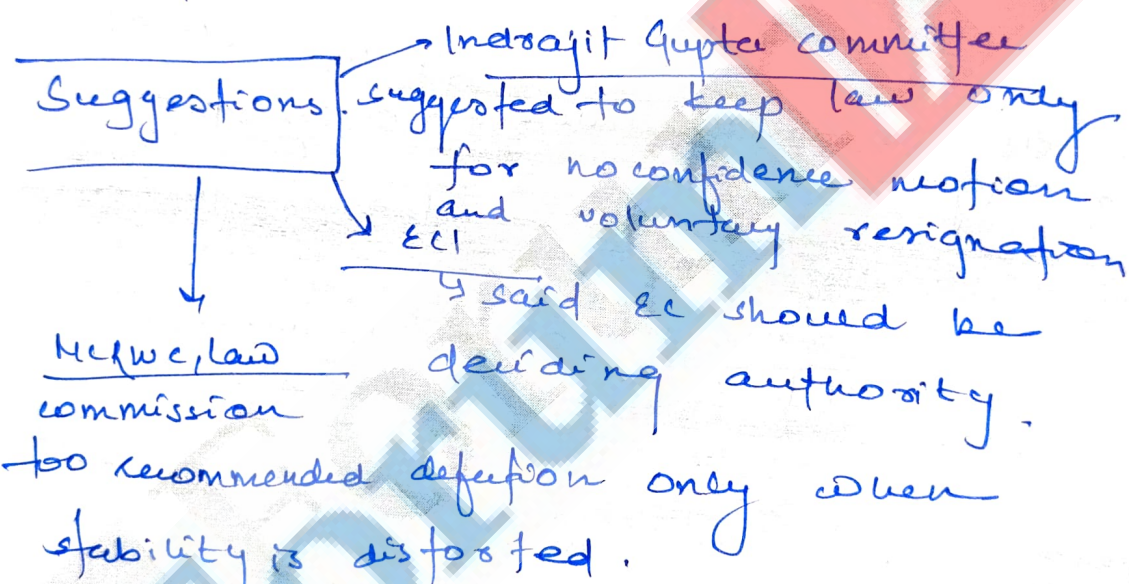


Issues in anti defection law

- 1) wholesale defections are allowed instead of retail defections.  
eg. provision of  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members of leave party or merge in another party
- 2) against freedom of speech of

Legislators.

- 2) Legislators reduced to head counts
- 1) Impartial functioning of speaker. eg, Uttarakhand case
- 3) Lack of legal skills. eg, Shivraj Patil said speaker is not competent for role. Maharashtra case
- 6) Problem of sayaram gayeram still not solved.



**Feedb**  
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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 सविस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In Supreme Court is recently hearing on petitions requesting legality of same sex marriages took place.

Issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community

Social

- 1) Social ostracisation.
- 2) Alienated from mainstream.
- 3) Stigmatisation and hence discrimination.

Economic

- 1) Discriminated in both corporate world due to non acceptance.
- 2) Decreased job opportunities caused poverty.

3) No validation of marriages deprives them of benefits to married like & property, inheritance, adoption, surrogacy etc.

### Political:

- 1) Discrimination in appointments.  
eg → Appointment of a judge in Supreme court.
- 2) Quotisation decrease political participation.

### ways to increase socio-political sensitization

- 1) Gender neutral laws like POCSO,
  - 2) Social awareness through NGOs, self help groups. eg → NGO Humsafar Trust by transgenders.
  - 3) Strict laws to prevent discrimination in corporate. (Reserve)
  - 4) Religious organisations help can be taken eg → Transgenders' role in customs.
  - 5) Debunking the myths associated like disorder or mental condition.
  - 6) Increased political awareness.
- Therefore along with legal provisions social acceptance through sensitization is needed too.

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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 centric. (2023-08-17 21:42:43) (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 process of recruiting officers directly from private sector or from civil societies bypassing the formal recruitment process.

### Benefits of lateral entry

- 1) Diverse views in bureaucracy circles.
- 2) Increased participation of stakeholders.
- 3) tool to fill vacancies. e.g. DoPT said that around 1350 posts are vacant in IAs. (also recommended by Berswan committee)
- 4) will address issues from demand side unlike traditional supply side.

5) Generalist nature of bureaucracy  
a hurdle for jobs requiring  
expertise. e.g., Secretary in finance need  
to have <sup>depth</sup> knowledge of economy

### Issues in lateral entry

- 1) Lack of public spirit.
- 2) Lack of bureaucratic attitude
- 3) Non-cooperation from other bureaucrats.
- 4) Can act as way to recruit ~~into~~ people with certain identity and ideology.
- 5) Lack of motivation if recruited for short term.

### Way forward

- Capacity building and training of existing bureaucrats (1st ARC, 2nd ARC)
- Categorisation of particular field after some year of service (Hoté committee)
- Fair effective and neutral lateral entry

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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)

PM Modi recently visited France as chief guest in Bastille day parade reflecting strong ties of India-France.

India and France are two vibrant democracies with civilisational exceptionalism and having strategic autonomy as core in foreign policy

Relevance of India-France bilateral ties

for stability-

- 1) Role in Indo Pacific.
- 2) France's presence in Indian ocean in Reunion islands.
- 3) India is recognised by France as net security provider in region.

4) Balancing china in multilateral forums  
growth

1) After Brexit, France is major market for investment for India.

2) Unexploited potential of trade between two.

3) India - EU Bilateral Trade (BTIA) talks with Plomok India-france trade

4) French investment in defence and emerging technology sectors in India eg. joint production and technology transfer

Security.

1) 36 Rafale jet agreement

2) Joint naval exercise only with French navy for defence

3) Petroling, for maritime awareness (France heading INCOIS for two years)

Besides India-france relations have been equal for climate, disaster resilience, renewable energy (ISA) too.

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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)

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

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

Appointment of judges for Supreme court and high courts is provided in Article 124 and 217 respectively.

In India, currently judges are appointed through collegium system where collegium is body of judges which recommend names to executive.

Evolution of collegium system

1) In first judges case (S.P. Gupta case), Supreme court upheld that consultation in article 124 don't mean concurrence.

2) In second judges case (Advocates on  
welfare association case), Supreme  
court said that consultation  
means concurrence.

3) In third judges case (Presidential  
reference), 1998 Supreme court  
upheld that concurrence of  
chief justice along with four  
other judges is required. It  
also talked of releasing minutes.  
(Primacy to opinion of CJ) abolished,  
instead collegium of five judges  
formed)

4) In fourth judges case (MSA case),  
SC abolished 99th C.A. which  
abolished collegium, considering  
independence of judiciary as  
basic structure.

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## Advantages of collegium system

- 1) Prevents role of executive.
- 2) Representation to diverse backgrounds.
- 3) Prevents committed judiciary.

## Disadvantages of collegium system

- 1) Against 'imperium in imperio'  
Judges appointing judges.
- 1) Promotes judiciary to become
- 2) Bastion of certain families.
- 3) Partiality and procedure is opaque.
- 4) Members of constituent assembly like Ambedkar also against it.

way forward:

There is need of transparent appointment of judges through releasing of minutes of collegium meetings, secretariat for it etc.

### Feedback

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

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

मौलिक कर्तव्यों और राज्य के नीति 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)

Directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties are provided in part IV and part IVA of constitution respectively.

Though both provisions are non enforceable in nature they have profound impact in socio political norms -

Impact of DPSPs -

1) Instrument of instructions for states and fundamental for governance is itself provided in provisions (Article 37)

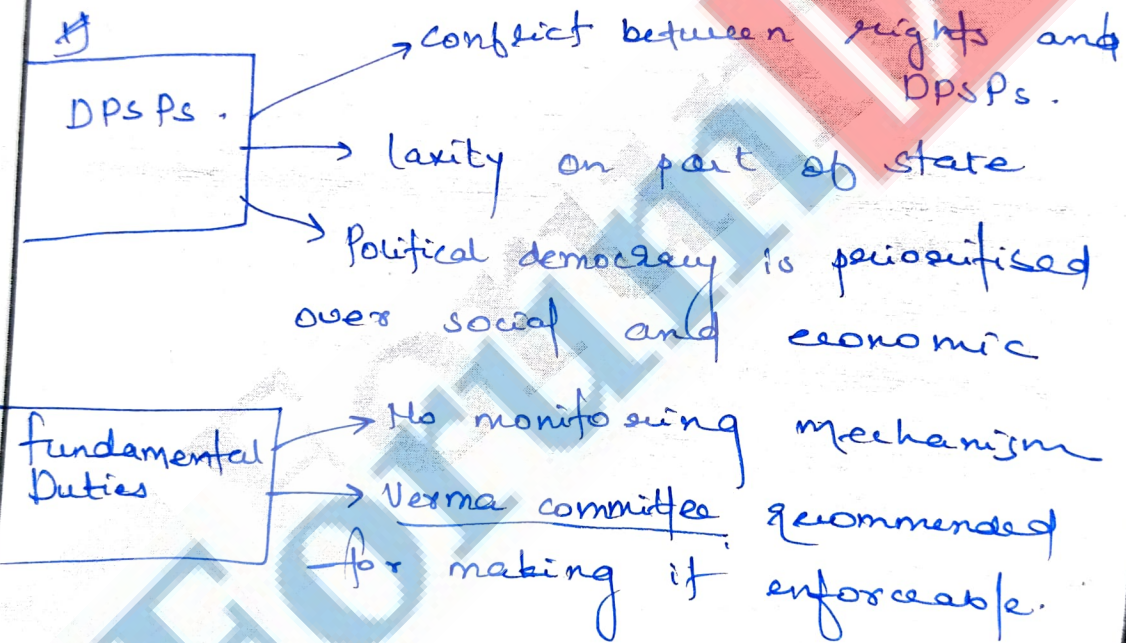
- 2) acted as political compulsions  
as said by Dr. Ambedkar.  
eg → ensuring social economic justice  
as provided in Article 39 (b), 39 (c).
- 3) acted as parameter to assess  
constitutionality of laws by  
supreme court.
- 4) empowerment of vulnerable and  
marginalised eg → NALSA Act (2018),  
RTE education Act (Article 45), prevention  
of atrocities to SCs, STs Act, 1989 (Article 46).
- 5) acted as means to achieve ends of  
fundamental rights  
as said by S.C. in Minerva Mills case.  
eg → right to education.

### Impact of fundamental Duties.

- 1) sense of responsibility towards  
society
- 2) cherishing ideals of freedom struggle

- 3) Increased participation in democratic processes.
- 4) constant reminder of citizens' role.
- 5) tool for leaders to inspire citizens. eg - Panchprana by PM also includes duty.

Issues due to non-enforceable nature



Part IV and Part IVA enforces the duty of state towards citizens as well as duty of citizens towards nations respectively.

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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)

Constitutional punctuality means adhering to norms and principles of the constitution as well as following it in timely manner.

Vital role of constitutional punctuality

1) Timely implementation ensure justice to the aggrieved. eg → Article 22 talks of taking person in custody to magistrate within 24 hours.

2) Ensure smooth functioning of procedures through timely transition. eg → P President elections

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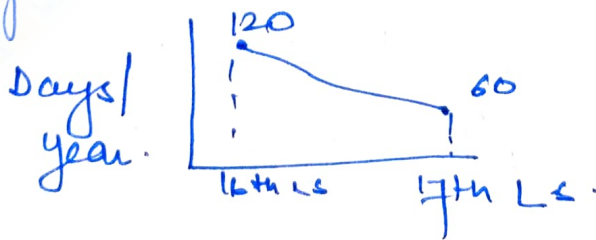
to be conducted within six months of end of term.

2(b) Panchayat election to be conducted within every 5 years (Article 243G)

2(c) Houses of parliament to be summoned before 6 months gap between two sittings. etc.

Absence of constitutional purity

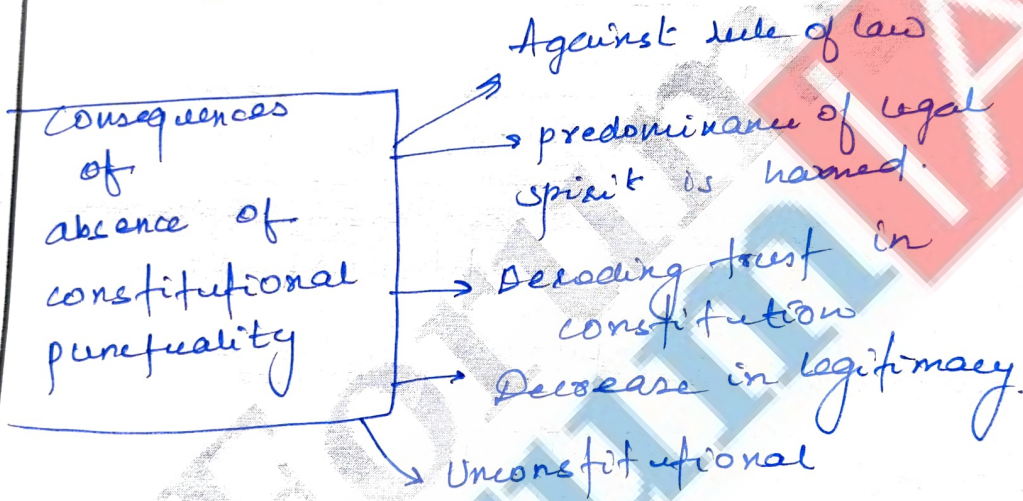
- 1) No regular elections in Panchayats.
- 2) No ~~regular~~ elections in <sup>UTs</sup> states like Jammu and Kashmir.
- 3) Decreased sittings and time for discussions in parliament.
  - sittings decreased.



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4) No timely decisions by speaker in Anti-defection case. (Keisham Meghachandra case - SC ordered to give decision in 3 months)

5) No decisions by Governor or President on signing of bills, mercy petitions etc.



Way forward

- fixed calendar for house sessions like in Germany, Australia
- fast track courts
- citizen charters
- Awareness and accountability.

Feedback

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

Ordinance making power is legislative power provided to President as well as governor in Article 123 and Article 173 respectively.

Ordinance making power dilutes executive accountability in following ways.

- 1) bypasses the legislature for law formulation which is body to ensure accountability of executive.
- 2) creates political pressure on opposition to not oppose certain bills. eg → Jammu and Kashmir reorganisation bill.

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3) ~~disrespect~~ attempt on part of executive to pass laws by ordinance which was only an emergency measure.

4) Passing of ordinance without changing its content eg → D.C. Wadhwa case

Ordinance making also overlooking democratic traditions of building consensus.

1) Passing of ordinance prevents process of draft introduction of bill, public remarks and suggestions.

eg → farm bills.

2) Law formulation is a ~~con~~ process premised on healthy debates, discussions while ordinance prevents

such debates eg → GNCTD (Amendment) Act.

3) It also reflects poor functioning of parliament and assemblies.



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4) Committees to assess the laws are also bypassed for atleast six months before its introduction

Way forward

↳ Supreme court in Cooper case

said that ordinance making power is supplementary to law making in legislature but not a substitute for it.

Therefore ordinance making power should be exercised by executive only in exceptional cases and not as a routine exercise.

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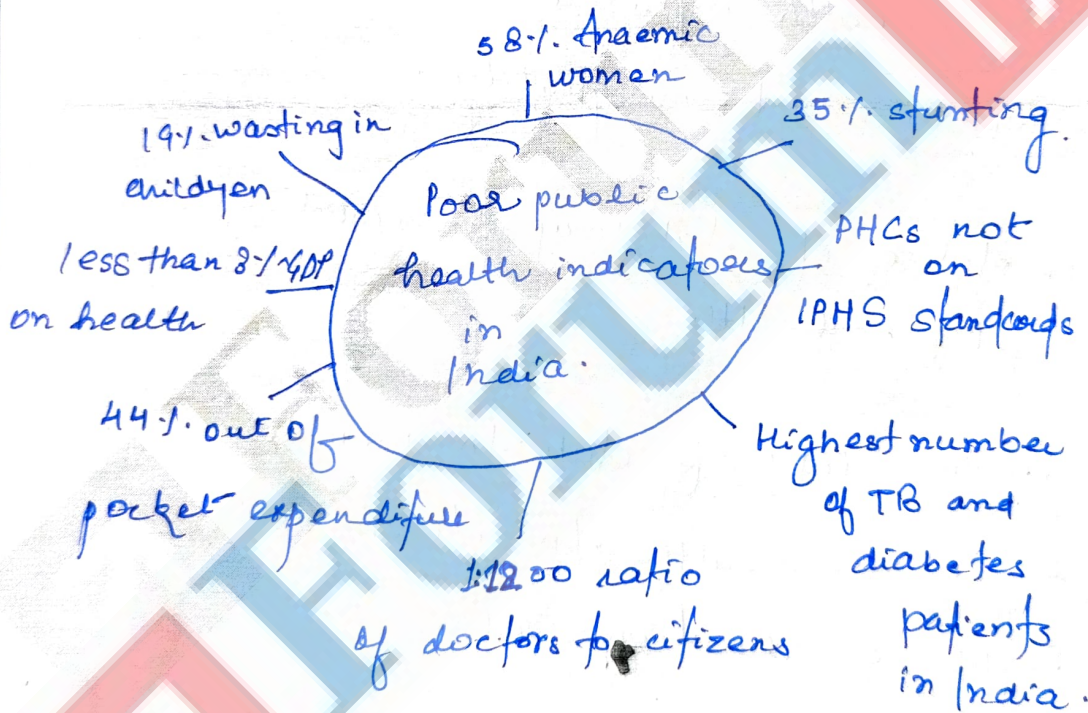
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Q.15) The critical reason for poor public health indicators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation?

(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)

Mahatma Gandhi said that health is ultimate treasure and not rag of silver and gold.



### Reasons for poor public health indicators

- 1) Less expenditure on health. (Less than 3% of GDP)
- 2) Privatisation and commercialization (79% of hospitals are private)
- 3) Lack of regulation of health services.
- 4) Imbalanced expenditure on rural-urban health infrastructure.
- 5) Poverty and inequality.

### Importance of statutory framework for right to health.

- 1) Legalise duty of state to provide right to health to citizens like right to education etc.
- 2) It provide defined and structured functions of every tier of government.

3) focused way of improving health indicators. eg → Rajasthan brought bill implementing right to health.

4) In line with Article 47.

5) expenditure on health will increase.

Challenges.

1) Mere presence of statutory framework will not ensure reformed system.

eg → Right to education still has not achieved universal secondary education.

2) lack of funds.

3) lack of skilled manpower.

4) lack of research and development.

NITI Aayog as well as finance

commission recommended to increase

expenditure on health to 2.5% of GDP.

**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.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)

Digital intervention in education is considered as one of major tool to achieve accessibility and affordability in education.

Benefits of digital intervention in education

- 1) Improved learning.
- 2) Improved access to remote areas where physical infrastructure is absent.
- 3) Accessing of quality faculties through initiatives like NPTEL, Swayam.
- 4) Act as tool for better analysis of performance of students.

- 5) It's Economical and hence affordable to poor class.
- 6) Better understanding of topics through personal memory using videos and presentations.
- 7) Digital libraries act as source to access quality content 24\*7.  
eg → e-books by NCERT

### Limitations of digital intervention in education

- 1) Detrimental to health <sup>eg →</sup> of eyes as, continued ~~well~~ as sitting posture, effect on brain etc.
- 2) Can give rise to educational slipes.
- 3) Decrease in value of physical and traditional methods of teaching.
- 4) Lack of practical and application

based teaching.

- 5) limited digital penetration.
- 6) Technological problems can affect studies. e.g. Internet shutdowns.
- 7) Lack of teacher student interaction.
- 8) Lack of peer environment of physical class.
- 9) Privacy issues
- 10) Social media addiction

Government initiatives.

- 1) SWAYAM
- 2) NPTEL
- 3) SWAYAM PRABHA for satellite classes.
- 4) DIKSHA and NISHTHA for teacher training.
- 5) Guidelines by Ministry of education on screen timings. etc.

National Education Policy too focuses on digital ways of providing education.

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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 bond was introduced as a tool of political funding in Budget, 2017.

Electoral bond provisions.

designated banks of RBI can issue bonds.

bonds value from ₹1000 to ₹1 crore

only on certain dates before elections. In January, April, July, October

Provisions that reflect high on intent

- 1) Provides anonymity to donors.
- 2) Prevents donations in cash hence black money.
- 3) Structural way of funding for political parties which are



Integral part of representative democracy.

4) Tays to achieve transparency through channelising donations via formal route of banking.

Provisions that reflect law on substance

1) ~~to~~ Anonymity can promote funding by bodies or individuals involved in money laundering, tax evasion.

2) Accountability of parties to citizens decreases.

3) Finance bill, 2017 amendments to remove limitations on corporate financing and foreign funding too can ~~to~~ promote crony capitalism.

4) Elections based on money power (2019 Lok Sabha elections → highest

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expenditure on word).

It can be said that electoral bonds suffer from some lacunae to achieve its objectives as pointed by -

- 1) ECI too was against electoral bonds.
- 2) RBI then governor was not on same view of government.

Way forward:

- 1) State funding (Indrajit Gupta and Dinesh goswami committee)
- 2) Political parties to be brought under RTI.
- 3) Empowering ECI (2nd ARC, NCRWC)

Electoral funding should be transparent for ensuring free and fair elections as well as neutral governance.

**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.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)

Digital revolution has acted as one of solutions to achieve targets of good governance.

Signs of data revolution and widespread smartphone usage -

- 1) Increased digital penetration
- 2) One of the cheapest data rates.
- 3) Highest per capita data consumption in India.
- 4) 2nd number in production of mobiles.

Advantages of use of digital tools in welfare programmes.

- 1) Ensure prevention of inclusion and exclusion errors.

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family ~~beneficiaries~~ <sup>many fake</sup>  
beneficiaries -

- 2) Promote effective implementation of schemes. eg → Direct Benefit Transfer has ensured transparent way of fund transfers.
- 3) ensured accountability of government  
eg → PRAGATI, Jansoochama portal,  
My Gov, e-Sewa
- 4) ensured participation of citizens.  
eg → Swacchata Apps for cleanliness in cities, e-Audits.
- 5) Ease of data collection and analysis of beneficiaries eg → eg → CowIN App.
- 6) Innovative schemes for ensuring welfare. eg → ABHA cards for Ayushman Bharat Digital Misions, e-Rupi

5) timely delivery of services.  
eg → passport ~~me~~ by MEA, ~~line~~  
common service centres for  
easy of applying for documents.

Challenges posed by digital tools  
for welfare programmes.

- 1) Lack of digital literacy.
- 2) Data breach causing privacy issues  
eg → leaking of Aadhar data.
- 3) Technical glitches, eg → Server problems  
in DBT.
- 4) Lack of data protection bill.
- 5) Exclusion on basis of lack of  
requirements, eg → Bank-Aadhar  
linkages etc.

Therefore there is need of inclusive  
digital public infrastructure along  
with data protection norms.

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 marginalized. Elucidate.

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 marks, 250 words)

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian foreign policy is aligned towards a multipolar world order along with just representation of global south in multilateral forums.

India's quest for polycentric world order through presidency of G20.

- 1) Not taking view of particular bloc either it be west or China-Russia bloc.
- 2) Promoting multipolar world order through inviting members outside G20 like Egypt, Bangladesh etc.
- 3) Logo itself talking of 'one world one earth, one future' and petals of

- lotus representing continents.
- 4) Inclusive role and strengthening of multilateral forums as one of the motives for G20.
  - 5) India itself projecting itself as a pole through presidency of G20.

Ensuring voice of global south in multipolar world order by

- 1) Introducing provision for citizenship of African Union in G20.
- 2) ~~time~~ food supply, supply chains, debt restructuring as major topics of G20 which are issues of global south.
- 3) Preventing politicisation of G20 platform through sidelining geopolitised

stresses caused due to Russia-Ukraine

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4) Inclusion to countries of global south.

5) Trika of Indonesia, India, Brazil itself represent 3 strong propounders of interest of global south.

6) Other issues like digital public infrastructure, Youth-20, Business-20 etc. for benefits of countries of global south.

PM Modi said that presidency of G20 is opportunity for India to guide the global south through experiences of its developmental journey.

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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)

With decline of Russia's status and rise of China's hegemony, rift between US-China has increased which is termed cold war 2.0 or new cold war.

This emerging scenario also will have repercussions on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic.

Shadow on strategic interest

- ) tough to balance countries of one block from another block.
- eg → India-Russia relations (Russia for China) and India-Japan relations (Japan for USA)

2) skirmishes in Indo Pacific region  
not investment of India.

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3) decreased coherence in countries of region representing global south which is a platform where India aspires leadership.

eg → Island nations in ~~the~~ Pacific, Latin American countries.

4) Rising tariffs, trade blockages due to trade wars will hurt Indian prospects in trade.

↳ rising assertiveness of China and intense efforts to gain support of countries in Pacific,

Africa - eg. China's investment in Latin American countries.

Benefits for India

- 1) Opportunity to leverage the situation when China is busy in competing with US. eg → when Chinese exports to US became costly, India emerged as an option
- 2) Offshoring of US companies from China to India.
- 3) India emerging as major swing state and net security provider.
- 4) India's humanitarian assistance based on <sup>mutual</sup> partnership instead of debts. eg → CAPRI, IRIS, ITEC, initiatives of India.

New cold war will require a balanced approach in foreign policy through strategic autonomy and multi alignment

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**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.