



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2 FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**Forum IAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Rupal Rana		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910104377	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	2 Sept 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

Basic structure doctrine is a judicial innovation propounded by Judiciary in Keshavanand Bharti case, 1973.

Acc to this Doctrine, Parliament can amend any part of constitution without altering its Basic structure for ex - secularism, separation of power, rule of law etc.

Prevented the Parliament from becoming the master of constitution in following ways

① primacy & Adherence to constitutional supremacy -

leg. SC struck down 39th Amendment - part Act → violation of Judicial Review (part of Basic structure)

- 2) S.R. Bommai case, 1994 → ~~secularism~~
as part of Basic structure.
eg SC struck down part of 97th Amendment Act → cooperative part of state list
- 3) Certain clauses of 42nd Amendment Act were declared Null & Void for restricting the Judicial review powers of SC.
- 4) Waman Rao Judgement → Rule of Law as Basic structure
- 5) I.R. Coelho case — speaker's decision brought under Judicial Review

However, in certain cases, Judiciary is criticised as

→ performing the role of "super Legislature"

→ "Tyranny of unelected" & interference in parliamentary domain

Thus, as B.R. Ambedkar said, Need to follow "constitutional morality" &

Judicial Restraint

Feedback

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

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

Recent Budget 2023 highlighted the role of SHGs in inclusive development in Budget] one of the safarishis

Role of SHG in women led development

- ① Easy availability of credit → without any requirement of collateral & complex procedure
eg success story of Lijjat papad SHG.
- ② employment opportunities → making women self-reliant
eg Kudumbashree → taxi service, Hotels etc
- ③ women as Entrepreneurs —
eg Leaf plate cooperative → supplying plates to Tirupati
- ④ Autonomy in Decision making → improvement in social indicators
eg Health, education

However, certain challenges still persists for truly women-led development

- ① Rise in NPAs of MNCs → difficulty in future credit availability
- ② patriarchal structure → hindering women-led initiatives
- ③ Lack of awareness & literacy among women
- ④ Financial irregularities → in account keeping, accessing financial services
- ⑤ Digital Divide —
 Access to internet for freedom report, hardly 22% women use digital devices
 → Lack of accessing technology

Thus, Above challenges need to be addressed to change the paradigm from Development for women to WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT → as highlighted by PM in Independence Day speech.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 voluntary association of people coming together for common goal & having same vision & Needs -

Power of Pressure groups Not in their size or elaborate organisation

→ Role of Chipka Movement
Recent Aarney forest protest,
SC/ST led groups → small in
size but created huge
impact because of their
ability to mobilize public opinion.

Role in shaping public policy

① providing information &
expertise

eg) Before GST implementation,
inputs given by FICCI,
Business organisations

eg impact of tax reforms on small businesses

② holding government accountable

eg Mksa → brought right to information reform

③ policy & Advocacy groups

eg DICCI → led government to procure (25%) from Dalit entrepreneurs

eg Centre for science & environment → led government to establish Kasturbaangan committee on western ghats

④ monitoring & implementation of projects

⑤ Representation of various interests
voice to voiceless → women led pressure groups

However Pressure groups are criticized for elitism, halting developmental projects, personal over public interests eg Kudankulam Nuclear protests.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently Chief Justice of India said that "Bail and Not Jail" should be the Norm of present criminal Justice system.

Art 19 & 21 of Indian constitution gives an individual freedom & Life of Dignity.

Reasons for cardinal principle of BAIL & NOT JAIL

① Rising No. of undertrials

NCRB Report → 77% under-trials out of total persons in jail.

② prison occupancy rate —

> 150% in certain states

③ inhumane conditions & sanitation in prison [Mulla committee Report]

④ Impact on psychological & Mental health of prisoners

⑤ violation of Art 19 & Art 21 of living life with Dignity

SC in Surendra Nath Astil v. CBI case highlighted the principle of Bail not Jail.

— In recent NIA case, SC highlighted the misuse of UAPA to curb individual freedom.

Even in Kedar Nath Judgement, SC said merely expressing dissent should not be the ground of Arrest (Sedition - 124 A).

Following actions can be taken

- ① separate Bail Act (Surendra Nath case)
- ② prison reforms → Mulla committee & Krishna Rao committee

This individual liberty & Dignity is the stone qua Nom of functional Democracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Inter-state council (Art 263) is one of the important Mechanism to ensure cooperative federalism in India [Sarkaria & Pruthi Commission]

Inter-state council facilitating the resolution of Disputes

- ① effective coordination through proper dialogue mechanism
- ② Representation of various states — highlighting inclusive Architecture
- ③ faster resolution of disputes rather than following complex Judicial procedure (Art 131) (National Judicial Data Grid - > 4 cr cases pending)
- ④ Give & take Approach rather than zero sum

③ Role of central Government — acting as Mediator & giving of assurances in the process

However, there are certain challenges in the process

- ① establishment of inter state council → Delayed long in utilising the platform
- ② partisan attitude of union Government → in resolution of Disputes
- ③ Irregular meetings & prioritisation of political interests rather than Neutral approach
- ④ Lack of cooperation & Narrow approach

Thus, Above challenges Need to be addressed to make inter-state council as effective mechanism. [2nd ARC, NCRWC recommendations] to make Governance process smoother in "TEAM INDIA" spirit.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

52nd constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 inserted 10th schedule i.e. Anti Defection Law to deal with the crisis of "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics.

Anti-Defection Law has failed to address political defection →

- Recent Maharashtra combination of split of Shiv Sena [formation of Eknath Shinde government]
- similar crisis led by "Traded Houses" in Rajasthan, Goa etc

Issues surrounding Anti-Defection Law

- ① Role of speaker — Delay in Decision making & bipartisan attitude
- ② vagueness & Lack of clarity →

of terms like "voluntary giving" up of membership.

- ③ Differential treatment to Nominated & Independent members
- ④ Non-Interference of Judiciary in the process → Discretion of speaker
- ⑤ existence of various loopholes in complex procedure for punishment

corrective Measures that can be taken

- ① formation of an independent Authority to deal with the cases → rather than speaker
- ② Giving powers to Election Commission (Art 324) to intervene in the process
- ③ Similar steps like propounded in Lily Thomas case → immediate disqualification
- ④ stringent provisions in terms of punishment

All & over the Above, constitutional Morality Needs to be Adhered as

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Supreme court in Navtej Singh Jauhar case decriminalised homosexuality & further section 277 was scrapped in light of promoting Gender Inclusive society.

Recently, issue of same sex marriage revived the debate around rights of LGBTQIA+.

Issues faced by LGBTQIA+

- ① social ostracisation — Discrimination, exclusion, acceptance in society
- ② Lack of representation in Government services and Legislatures — Low political representation
- ③ Low social indicators — ill-troacy & Lack of Basic

health facilities
eg higher degree of reporting of
Not communicable diseases

- ④ Lack of reaping of Benefits of government schemes
→ Low awareness & Digital illiteracy

Though following steps have been taken by Govt to address the issues

- ① Transgender Act, 2019 — proper Definition along with self-certification & Role of District Magistrate
- ② ^{3rd} Gender as an option in latest ongoing census
- ③ National Grid
- ④ Transgender council for recommending future steps

However, More efforts need to be made for greater sub-political sensitisation to make India, a Gender inclusive society (SDG-5)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Sardar Patel recognised civil services / Bureaucracy as "steel frame of the country" for their role for socio-economic development.

In light of Reforms recommended by Hota committee & ARC, Government among various things, introduced Lateral entry in civil services [Entry / Recruitment at secretary level & above]

Relevance of Lateral Entry in civil services

- ① Expertise in Decision making as civil servants are called as "Jack of All trade, Master of None" → Making it effective
- ② specialised sector-specific & Technical requirements → people oriented
- ③ complex Governance process of

21st century → emergence of New
reason

- ④ fast decision making to make some roles, space
the servants & processes
efficient
→ Rather than following complex
hierarchical mechanism

However it is marred with certain challenges

- ① Lack of participatory Approach & ignoring ground realities
- ② Too technical & expertise in Bureaucracy →
Make it "Role oriented"
rather than "Role oriented"
- ③ Resistance from civil servants
- ④ possibility of tensions b/w lateral entrants & existing servants

Thus, Rather than bringing extreme reforms, focus needs to be on Broad & Balanced Approach → performance or perish, 360° Reforms, sensitisation etc.

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)

Recent visit of Indian Prime Minister to France highlight the growing relationship & convergences in India - France Relations

Hallmark of India - France Relations

- ① shared values → of Democracy, Human rights, Liberty & secularism
- ② strategic convergences → in areas of Indo-pacific, China, strategic autonomy in emerging world order
- ③ role of USA → Both close partners of USA

Promise of stability, Growth, security

- ① Increasing Defence ties — Recent Defence purchase of equipments & India become

major buyer of France military systems

② security → engagement to make India-Pacific free & open & secure.

③ Growth → Rising trade relations
 India promising place for "China + 1" Model
 India's market for France products

④ stability → flux in emerging world order
 → de-dollarisation, declining USA Hegemony, China as a threat,
 → France demand of decreasing the role of NATO in Europe
 → Russia-Ukraine crisis

However, still several challenges persists →

both located in different geography

→ Difficult to decouple with China
 [China - France trade much more than India]. Thus to be a

Global power & India

Needs to maintain strategic autonomy with wide engagement.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
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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)

The objective of foreign policy of any country is to secure its National Interest. For this, both Hard power & soft power play an important Role.

Recently, there is emergence of Knowledge Diplomacy as an important attribute of soft power.

- ① Complex Nature of Governance process →
emerging of technologies →
as a major determinant of foreign Relations
- ② New emerging Areas of warfare →
cyber warfare, hybrid & space warfare
→ Greater engagement to deal with these

3) era of industrial Revolution 4.0
 — Role of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Machine Learning,
 → leading to Automation
in industries

4) Greater exchanges & establishment
of campuses in foreign
countries & vice-versa

Thus, given the various domains
of diplomacy → soft power
 is an important mechanism
 to secure our national interest
 & building a global image.

In this context, India's
 greater engagement with USA,
France, other countries of
European Union, Israel is
 a step in right direction.

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.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 of Higher Judiciary is the group of 4 senior most judges of supreme court headed by chief Justice of India for Appointment, transfer, postings of Judges in India.

Emergence of collegium system

① 1st Judges case →
 Supreme court highlighted that "consultation process" by President does not mean "concurrence" of Advise of chief Justice of India.

② 2nd Judges case →
 SC overruled its judgement → to mean consultation

process as complete agreement & concurrence with views of CJ. However CJ should give the Advise after referring to 2 seniormost Judges.

③ 3rd Judges cases —

Arbit of collegium of 2 seniormost Judges was considered to include 4 seniormost Judges.

→ present system of collegium.

Positive implications of collegium system

① Independence of Judiciary

— As Judges will appoint Judges

→ No political interference & political patronage

② Increase in credibility of Judiciary as an institution → enhancing public trust

- 3) effective functioning & proper deliverance & fulfilling of roles & Responsibility
 - effective checks & balances
 - constitutional supremacy
- 4) separation of power → adherence
 - part of Basic structure
- 5) No rewards & prompt punishments
 - in appointments & transfer of Judges

However, The collegium system is criticised for several reasons

- 1) secrecy in the entire procedure
 - leading to Lack of Transparency
- 2) Recent accusations of Nepotism & Nexus - corruption in appointments & transfer
- 3) Lack of Accountability
 - Not under RTI

Thus, for proper functioning of Democracy from Judiciary should adhere to constitutional morality & come under effective checks & Balances

As highlighted in steps for

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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)

Fundamental Duties [Art 51-A] & Directive principles of state policy (DPSPs) [Art 36-51] have been envisaged by constitution makers to ensure responsible citizenry & social-economic Democracy respectively.

Fundamental Duties & DPSPs are Non-enforceable in Nature i.e. No legal Action can be taken in case of violation of the provisions.

Fundamental Duties — Reasons for Non-enforceability

- ① In contrast to what recommended by Swaran Singh committee
- ② Except for Japan, No Democratic constitution has 'them'.
- ③ "police state" & "citizens as subjects"

- DPSP → Non-enforceable due to
- ① Limitation of state capacity to implement them
 - ② would have made Government involved in Judicial cases
→ halt in governance process
 - ③ Nature of Indian state & progressive provisions in DPSP
eg Art 44 - uniform civil code

Despite their Non-Enforceability, created huge socio-political impacts (positive)

- ① Making citizens aware of their duties apart from enjoying rights

→ social harmony & social capital
eg cherish Nobel ideals & common brotherhood, tolerance

- ② DPSP → as guiding principles of state
→ ensure stability & continuity in Decision making
Guide as Moral compass → progressive Reforms

→ cooperative societies, free legal Aid (NALSA), widening of ambit of Art 21 [Right to Clean Air, dignified life],

However, still criticised by many experts for being Dead letters (DPSPs) —

- ① No pressure on Government to implement them — Lack of political will
- ② still low economic indicators — India's rank in Global Hunger Index (107), Lack of inclusive & Jobless Growth, Huge Gender pay gap
- ③ social Discrimination still persists — Manual scavenging (99% → STs), untouchability
- ④ communal Disharmony, Riots (eg - Delhi Riots)

Despite the Above criticism, As recognised by SC in Munira Mills case, Indian constitution is founded on the "BEDROCK OF BALANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DPSPs"

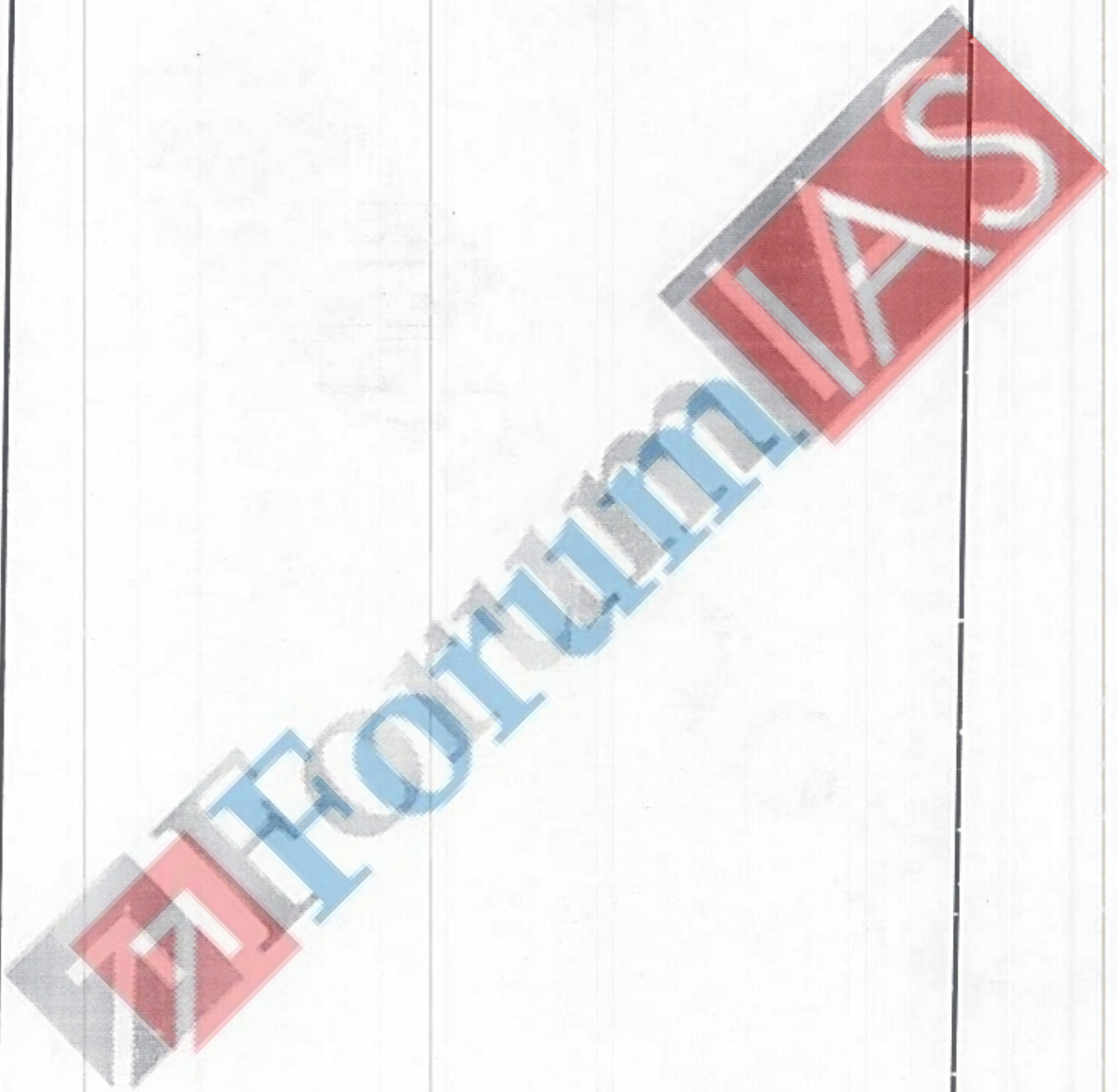
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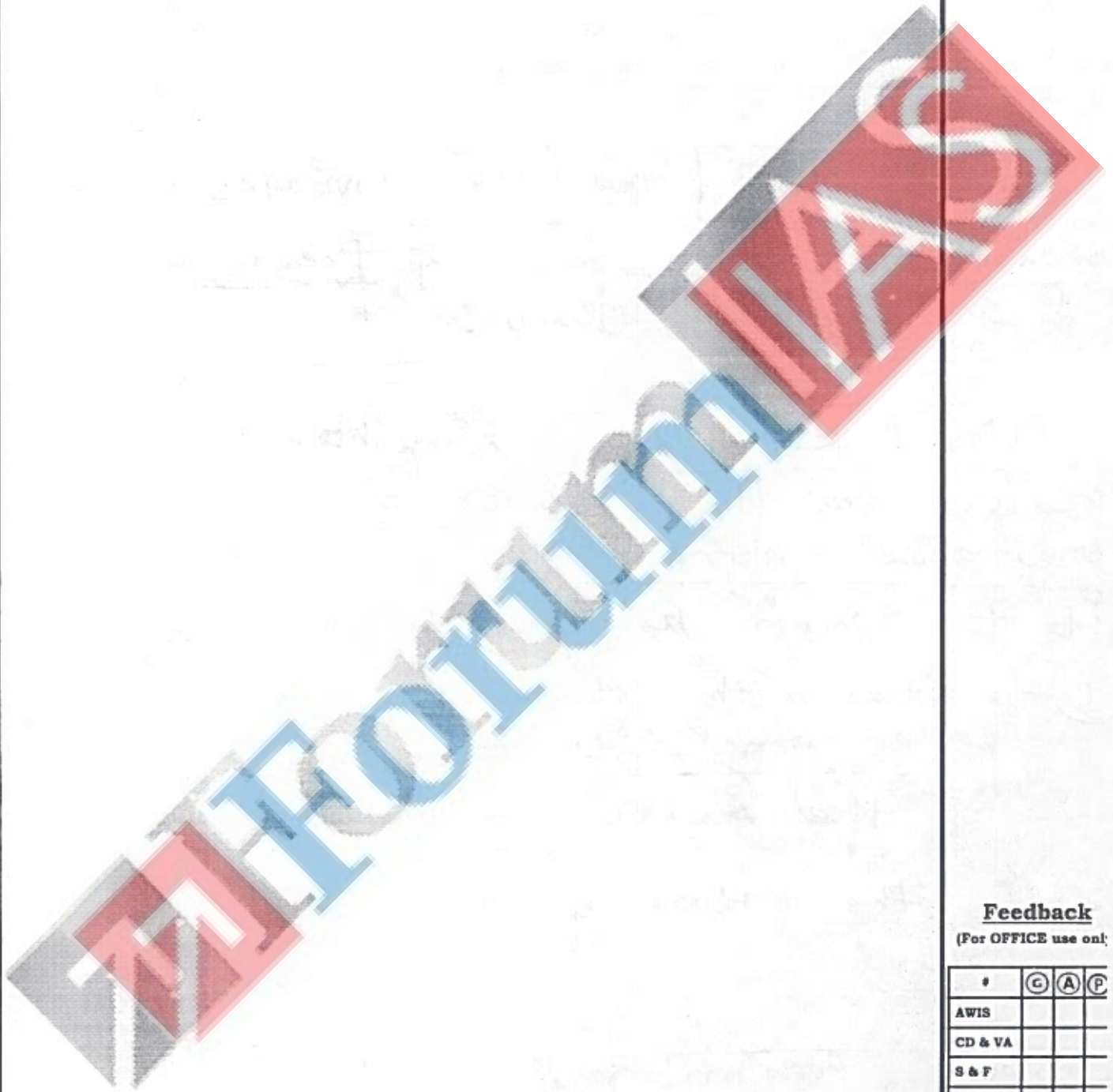
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)





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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। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 123 and 213 envisages ordinance making powers of Governor respectively.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar highlighted the reasons for the inclusion of ordinance making power & envisaged it to remain as "Dead Letter"

- ① to deal with extraordinary & emergency situations in the absence of parliament
- ② in the nature of temporary laws

However, frequent reliance dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability

- ① Means to sideline legislative scrutiny of legislation
- ② tyranny of executive
— leading to violation of separation of power
- ③ Law making → role of parliament
→ effective checks & balances
→ Accountability through Parliamentary committees (PRSCs)

Overlooks Democratic tradition of Building consensus

- ① Lack of participative approach
— constructive criticism
→ reflects views of minority
— No. in government

- ② Declining Role of parliament
→ Hardly 21% productivity in Monsoon session (Lok Sabha)
— Avg of 15 minutes debate allowed
→ even this is missed in case of ordinance

Supreme court through various cases highlighted this

① R.C. Cooper vs Union of India — brought President satisfaction of existence of Necessary conditions under Judicial Review
↳ Mala fide vs Bonafide distinction

② D.C. Wadhwa vs State of Bihar → Ordinance making power Not to be used as parallel legislative power.

③ Krishna Kumar Singh case — to be used only in exceptional circumstances

Thus, for wider public acceptance of Laws & Greater credibility Ordinance making power should be used only in emergency & Role of Parliament as Temple of Democracy should be Adhered to [Nehru]

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Supreme court recognised right to Health under Art 21 for ensuring dignified way of living.
 India's current expenditure on Health is hardly 2% whereas various committees recommended it to increase to 6%.

Poor public Health indicators

① Primary Healthcare → Lack of Hospitals, Beds, Doctors

India = 1 : 1000

WHO Recommended — [1 : 400]

→ Lack of primary Health care centres

- High out of pocket expenditure
[Economic survey - 65%]
- ② Lack of infrastructure in secondary & tertiary hospitals

Reasons for poor public health

- ① Lack of investment by Government
- ② poor implementation of public health schemes
Lack of targeted approach, inclusion - exclusion errors
- ③ Accessibility & Affordability issue

Recognition as fundamental right - Not enough to ameliorate the conditions

- ① only procedural measure - Not substantive
- ② poor socio-economic status of people → impact
Global Hunger Index → India's Rank (107)

→ starving (35%), 1 in every 3rd child is malnourished

eg Recently Jharkhand → 4th death due to lack of food

③ Low institutional deliveries → high maternal mortality rate (57)

④ Digital Divide — potential of National Digital Health mission still not realised

steps that need to be taken

① capacity building of people → by providing them proper food
[focus on preventive health care rather than curative]

② increase in investment → infrastructure building

③ Use of ICT in Healthcare — eg Telemedicine

Above steps need to be taken to realise the goal of SDG-2 of zero hunger & SDG-3 of greater health & well-being

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

To realise the vision of Art-DIA of Right to Education, Government is taking various steps. ~~Government~~ Government expenditure on education is 2.9%.

Present status of Education Infrastructure

- ① Lack of Accessibility & Affordability → Inadequate school infrastructure
- ② Teacher availability → Huge vacancies
- ③ post covid, increase in education through digital means

Acc to ASER Report, During covid, 23% of children had access to digital devices to get education.

77% students could not get effective education → Huge Digital Divide.

Education Infrastructure through Digital Intervention → progressive step.

- ① Government initiatives — like SWAYAM, DIKSHA → wider reach → resolves the issue of Affordability → 24x7 availability of DTH channels dedicated to education
- ② Investment in infrastructure development — by Greater connectivity through free-wifi, laying down of optical fibre cables
- ③ effective in dealing with Covid like crisis

However, such initiatives have their limitations as well —

- ① Lack of Digital literacy in using the devices →
- ② Rural—urban Divide → Better facilities in urban areas
- ③ Availability of these platforms in English Language → Lack of Availability in vernacular Languages
- ④ complexity in using these initiatives

Thus, Balanced approach needs to be followed → investment in physical infrastructure, Teacher recruitment along with Digital intervention & Digital Literacy —

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

Money & Muscle power still plays a significant role in Indian elections hindering the free & fair Nature of the process.

To Deal with the Above issue, Government brought Electoral Bonds. An Electoral Bond is an instrument for funding of elections → maintaining Anonymity.

- only available in certain Denominations
- a special window of 15 Days is opened
- only in select branch of SBI in Delhi

Electoral Bond : High on Intent

- ① to reduce the role of money powers in elections
 Acc to ADR Report, significant no. of candidates in elections possess huge wealth
- ② to Make the process of funding of elections transparent — through formal channels
- ③ to provide a level playing field to every political party
 → reducing the favourable position of Ruling party
- ④ contributions can only be made in small denominations
- ⑤ for people-oriented policy making →
Decreasing the Role of Business — Government Nexus [Highlighted by VOHRA COMMITTEE Report]

However, it is filled with certain challenges & proved to be of Low substance →

- ① Secrecy in the process → Maintaining Anonymity in the contribution process → under-table favouring policies to specific Businesses
- ② Contributions Mostly to Ruling party → Highlighted by ADR Report
- ③ possibility of Harassment still persists
- ④ possible exploitation of position & Authority by Government

Following steps can be taken

- ① State funding of elections → suggested by Indrajit Gupta committee
- ② Greater role of Election Commission of India
- ③ Reforms as suggested by Dinesh Goswami committee should be followed.

To Make elections free, fair, transparent for true functional Democracy

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)

India has more than 600 million active users of internet which is expected to cross 900 million by 2025.

This highlights the profound impact of Data Revolution & widespread smartphone usage.
 [India is the 2nd largest market of smartphone users after china → Government for Freedom Report]

Benefits → Necessitated the use of Digital tools in welfare programmes

① wider reach → solves the issue of Availability & efficient service delivery → public welfare

② Helps in Reducing Leakages in welfare programmes

eg DBT (acc to Economic survey) → reduced Rs. 1-2 bn in leakages

③ faster service delivery → reducing Bureaucratic Red tapism → Delays & Nexus delivery

④ Right step in progressing towards Universal Basic Income →

eg PM-KISAN, Rythu Bandhu (Odisha) → helps in Agriculture develop-ment & solves Liquidity crisis

→ recent e-RUPI initiative of Government

⑤ Boost to e-governance initiatives

eg Bhoomi project (Karnataka), SWAMITVA scheme of govt, Modernisation of Land Records

However, the use of Digital tools in welfare programmes still suffers from challenges

① Gender Digital Divide

Only 43% women has ever used and access Digitally
[IFF report]

② Lack of infrastructure in rural areas

→ Lack of POS machines in PDS outlets

Issue of Lack of availability of Bank correspondents for financial inclusion

→ Basic & 24x7 electricity supply in government outlets

③ still people don't have Bank Accounts

→ Also issue of fake Accounts

In the era of Digital Revolution, Government should focus on enhancing the Digital literacy along with financial inclusion to realize the potential of digital initiatives

Feedback

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

Acc to former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, India's vision is of Multipolar world & Multipolar Asia where there is more Democratisation & Inclusive Architecture.

Recently, India got Presidency of G-20 which holds relevance to today's geopolitical scenario.

Reflection of India's Quest for more just & polycentric world

- ① India as the voice of Global south —
sewing its rightful place in the unity of Nations
 — Global south (> 60%) of world's population → Demand of More representatives

② India's Demand of reform in multilateral institutions —

eg Reforms in UNSC —
permanent seat to India

eg Reforms in IMF & World Bank —
conscious building approach,
one vote, one value principle,
greater quota to each & every country

③ India as Leader of Global South

India's position in Non-Aligned Movement, G77

→ concerns of Global South in platforms like UNFCCC →
principle of historical responsibility,
Loss & Damage fund,
Greater technology transfer

4) Emerging economies — BRICS → significant contribution in Global GDP, World trade
 → Reforms in WTO → Due to India's efforts, greater recognition of principles of Most favoured Nation, specialised preferences to LDCs.

Though, the Above reflects India's position in Global south, However it is facing certain challenges —

1) Rise of China → China's chequebook Diplomacy → Making inroads & huge influence in Countries of Global south.

2) India's Reluctance to participate in NAM, G-77 summits

3) It is said that "India promises China delivers"

Thus to secure its hegemonic position in Global south, India needs to engage in Multi-dimensional way with various countries

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recent emerging Relations b/w USA and china have been described by some IR experts as New Cold war.

It is reflected in Trade war b/w USA & china, USA's policy of containment of china through QUAD, AUKUS etc.

It affects India's strategic interests in both positive & Negative ways.

Long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic.

- ① India's trade Relations with china —
Huge interdependence on china

in semiconductors, electronics,
APIs, Bulk drugs

② New cold war makes china more
aggressive in its approach
eg china's increasing grey zone
operations

Cartographic Aggression
on Indian side

③ Obstructs free & fair & open
Indo-Pacific →
impacting India's interests

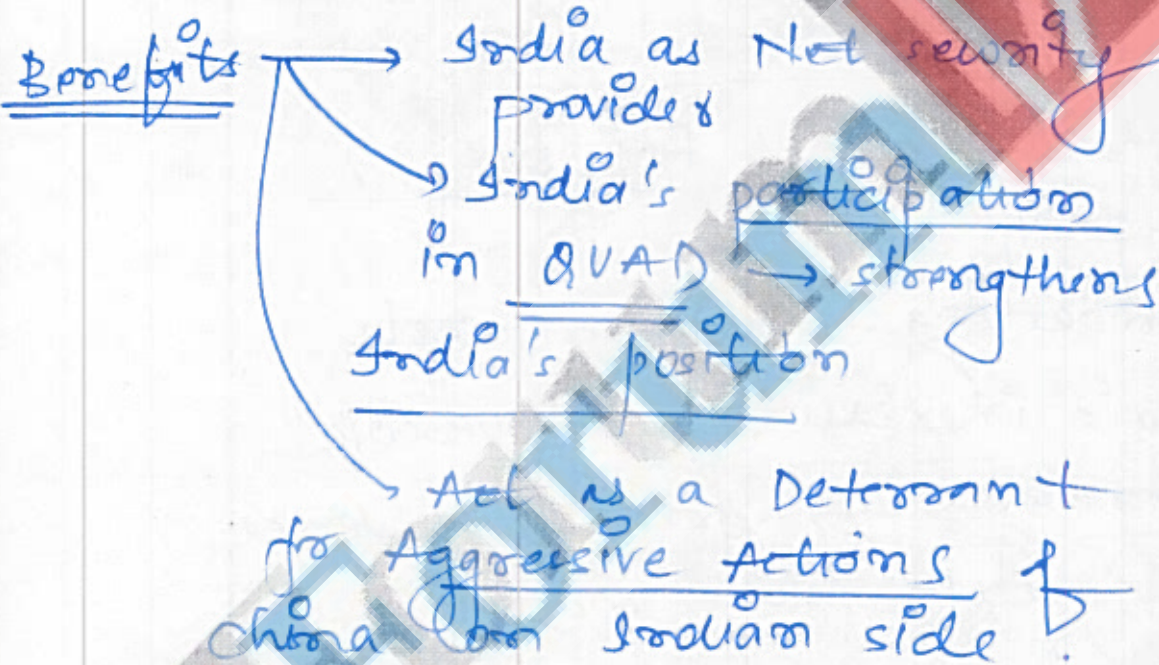
④ China's increasing chequebook
diplomacy → greater influence
in South Asian countries

⑤ China's actions of acquiring
strategic areas & ports →
impacts India's security

eg in Sri Lanka, China's stake
in Awadar port, China's
policy of Maritime silk route

However, New cold war blw USA & china forces USA to engage with other countries in the region to balance & contain India

— One of the reasons for close relations blw USA & India



Thus, to navigate the choppy waters of emerging geo-politics, India's adherence to Non-Alignment as a foreign policy holds significant relevance.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

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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		

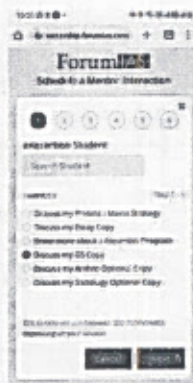
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