



FIAS - MGT 2023 UPPSC PAPER 2 FLT #2

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

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	SHIKHAR NAUTIYAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191005670	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	15 Aug. 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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	9	
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, तालीचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**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.

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## 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)

2023 marks the 50 years of  
Kesavananda Bharti judgement  
where supreme court laid down  
basic structure doctrine

India follows British parli-  
amentary model where  
supremacy of parliament is  
recognised. "British Parliament  
can do anything except make  
man a woman and woman a  
man" - This signified its  
supremacy.

However in Kesavananda Bharti case, supreme court overturned its view of Shankare Prasad Case (where it said that parliament has unfettered right to amend constitution) and gave the judicial review doctrine.

Later in Minerva Mills Case 1980, supreme court termed 'Judicial Review' and 'limited power of parliament to amend the constitution' as basic structure.

Thus rather than supremacy of parliament, 'constitutional supremacy doctrine' was established.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

women in India own 14% of agricultural land, constitute 50% plus of rural agricultural labour highlighting their vulnerable position. Self Help Groups are ~~local~~ local led organisation based on principle of cooperation, self help and democracy to attain common goals.

Roles of SHG's in women led development

① Availing financial credit

(eg) 80% of Mudra loans went to women

② skill development of women

(eg) Stitching to skilling workshops conducted by USHA.

③ Increased women's role in decision making → making them more confident

④ Increased financial literacy among women

Challenges of SHG's in women development

1) Patriarchal notion still prevalent, → dual burden

2) women don't have autonomy to spend money they earn.

Ela Bhatt, founder of SEWA

commented that SHG led women empowerment will play key role in fighting patriarchy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

14

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 the organization of people having common interest aimed to influence decision making of government.

Power of the pressure groups lies not in ~~their~~ size or elaborate organisation but by their ability to mobilise public opinion

eg) FICCI - numerically has lesser number of members, but plays vital role in shaping economic policies

eg) Jat andolan though led by thousands of Jat, failed in securing the demand of reservation.

eg) Loosely organised farmers union often become successful in getting their demands met.

Informal groups change public policy by -

1) Making government aware about wish of people

eg) Traders union on GST application.

2) create a feedback mechanism for government.

eg) Civil society group on impact of sedition (Sec 124-A)

3) make government aware about new policies or product available

eg) Lobbying for defence products.

4) put public pressure on government - eg) Bhattaraj Kisan Union.

Pressure group are important part of a democracy and ensures view of every section is represented

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Number of undertrials in the jail of India are 75%. High nature of enforcement agency.

Reasons for ~~high arrest~~ <sup>low bail</sup>

1) very strict laws passed by legislature for populist purpose

eg provisions of 'non-bailable' inserted in 'Prevention of Atrocity Act'

2) High pendency in court  
⇒ 5 crore case pending

③ Impact on individual liberty & dignity

↓ Jail leads to 'social tagging' of a citizen

- 2) Impacts Right to Livelihood
- 3) Not follows 'principle of natural justice' - accused on given power to represent him/herself
- 4) Impacts self esteem & dignity of family of accused

This led ~~to~~ ex-CJI Ramanna to comment that "Process has become punishment". Supreme court also advised lower court to grant bail liberally.

Launched FASTER for quick dissemination of court order for faster Release

India can follow UK's model where of bail is the norm & to court has to give reasons for denying bail

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

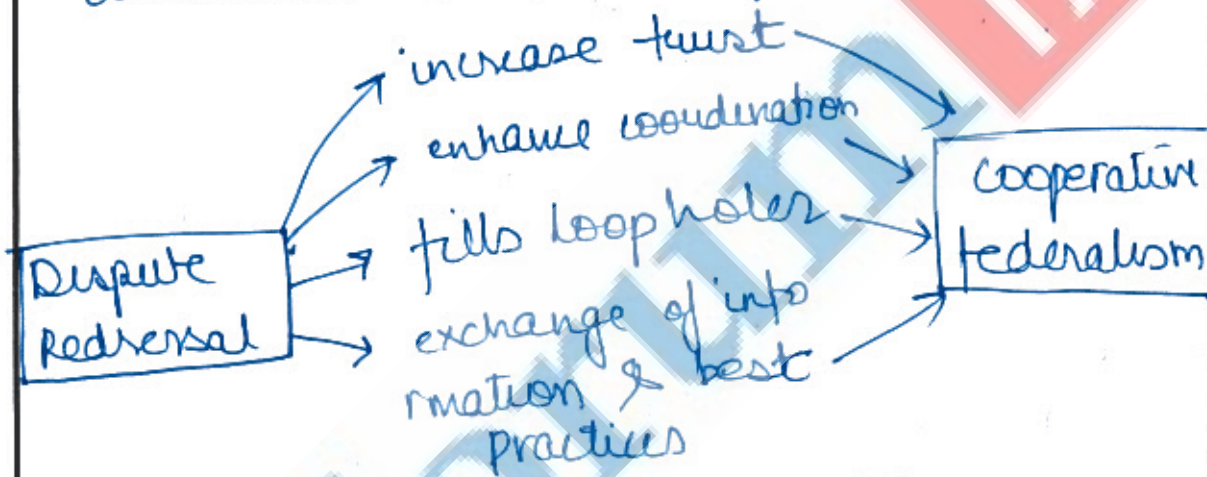


9:31

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)

A 263 of the constitution provides for the establishment of Interstate Council (ISC) for enhanced coordination & dispute resolution.



### Interstate Council's Role

- 1) Provides platform to discuss & discuss
- 2) Discuss issue of common concern  
(eg) distribution of resource.
- 3) Helps remove doubts/

Challenges associated

- 1) Not a constitutional body  
Sarkaria Commission recommended to make it constitution.
- 2) Politicization of council
- 3) Deadlock on important issue  
↳ issue going to courts.

Way forward

- 1) Other methods of dispute redressal can be explored
- (eg) Zonal council in 2022 took up 1000 issues and resolve 93% of them
- 2) Strengthen institutional capability for faster redressal

Cooperative federalism is required for India to ~~become~~ achieve 'vision 2047' of 'shreshtha Bharat'.

**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			



40

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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)

Anti defection law was passed via 52<sup>nd</sup> CAA 1985 to stop the menace of 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram'.

Issue with Anti defection law

1) No time limit on presiding officer to decide case of defection thus promotes further defection

(eg) Ma Karnataka defection issue

2) clause of 2/3<sup>rd</sup> members defecting leads to shift of entire cadre of small party

(eg) 43/44 MLA of Congress shifted to NPP in Nagaland

3) No clarity on successive defection (eg) few MLA leaving over a

a period of time eventually leading to 2/3rd members.

Corrective Measures

- 1) Emphasis on values - Law cannot be effective if values of politician not strengthened.
  - 2) Public pressure on representative  
eg) 2 councillors in Delhi had to rejoin parent party due to public pressure.
  - 3) Giving <sup>decision making</sup> power of defection to president or Judiciary
  - 4) setting time limit to decide on defection
- Supreme court in Kihoto Holloh - an case held that power of presiding officer is subject to judicial review.

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			



47

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

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

Supreme court in Navtes Singh Jauhar decriminalized homosexuality yet task is half done

Reason for task half done

- 1) Cultural stigma attached to homosexuality.
- 2) Law decides → direction where we should go  
 Culture decides → direction we actually take
- 3) Fear among community to disclose their identity.

Impact on society

- lack of acceptance
- social tagging
- often boy cotted from society.

Recently supreme court is hearing case of legalising same sex marriage, and several debates have arisen.

- ① Not allowing - impacts Right of homosexual to choose partner of their choice (A21)
- ② conservatives - impacts sanctity of institution of marriage
- ③ Religious group believe it interfere with their culture
- ④ Issues on adoption of children in future. and choosing Nominee.  
India can take cue from a conservative society - Japan - which has recently legalised same sex marriage

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			





9

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

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

Lateral Entry is the appointment of individuals at rank Joint secretary and above.

### Relevance of Lateral Entry

- 1) Bring outside expertise  
(eg) Raghuram Rajan as RBI governor
- 2) Bring work culture of private sector
- 3) Fill in vacant posts in the higher administration
- 4) Complete mission mode projects  
(eg) UIDAI headed by Nandan Nilekani

5) Advise government on best practises

(eg) Vday Kotak committed on corporate governance reform

6) Harness new technology

(eg) N. Chandrashekharan (CEO FIC) headed committee on AI

this can lead to effective, efficient & people oriented governance

Key Challenges

1) Conflict of Interest - private person may be close to a company

2) Profit motive of private vs Inclusion aim of government

Government can also explore domain specification of civil servants (Sarkaria Commission) to convert civil servants into experts

(eg) N. Subbasa - Governor RB

**Feedback**

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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)

India France are celebrating 25 years of strategic relationship

-P

Commonality between India & France

- 1) Democratic value
- 2) Strategic autonomy
  - India - between USA & Russia
  - France - between USA & Europe
- 3) Desire for reformed multilateral institution @ France support India at UNSC permanent member

As source of stability & growth & security

- 1) Both are having diplomatic relation with Russia & China
- 2) Both are nuclear power with advance technology
- 3) Can help - mediate Ukraine - Russia war & China - USA 'new cold war'

Steps to be taken

- 1) Greater cooperation in Indo pacific to ensure free & open sea
- 2) Cooperation in UN.
- 3) Talks with Russia & ensure cease fire

Both are also engaged in triangular cooperation & development in Africa

**Feedback**

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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)

Soft power is the use of non coercive methods to achieve national interest.

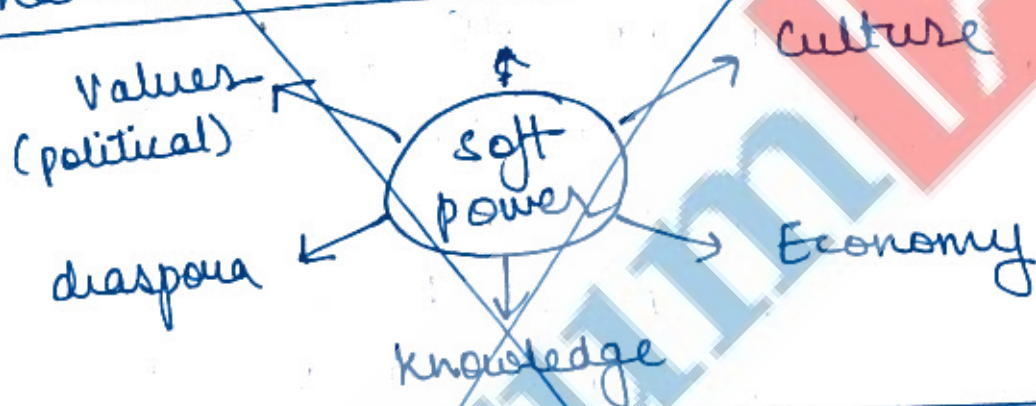


Fig- Components of soft power.

Potential of Knowledge diplomacy

- 1) Project India as Global Capacity Centre eg AI garage of the world.
- 2) Health Tourism - promote health infrastructure of India, based on foreign tourist.

3) Early warning system - provide EWS to Indian Ocean Rim countries ~~which~~ → greater cooperation.

4) Indian Knowledge network - being shared with Bangladesh, → cooperation in research.

5) Co-building NISAR satellite → help achieve 'space power status'

6) Easy visas for African students → boost Indo-Africa ties.

7) Digital public Infra - To promote Indian technology. (being offered in 920)

Knowledge diplomacy is a mean to achieve the status of 'vishwaguru'

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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Q.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 was devised by supreme court in 2nd Judges case to ensure independence of judiciary which is a basic structure.

Constitution of India provides that president would appoint judges of supreme court on advice of judges of supreme court & high court.

During 1970's Executive tried to influence judiciary by appointing judges of their choice thus impairing independence.

of judiciary.

This led to #1 Judges case [S.P Gupta case] where supreme court held that advice of judiciary to executives is not binding.

In 2nd and 3rd Judges case supreme court held that -

- 1) Advice of judiciary is binding
- 2) CJI has to refer to ~~Top~~ senior most 2 judges while appointing
- 3) Established collegium system for appointment and transfer.

Merits of collegium system

- ① makes judiciary immune from outside influence.
- ② Reduces political influence and leverage.



- ③ Raises trust of citizens on judiciary as they are not politically aligned.
- ④ Reduces conflict of interest - an Law Commission reports - Government is the biggest litigant (46% cases)

## Issues with collegium

1) Opaque & non accountable  
Justice HC Judge called it 'arbitrary system'

2) Dominance of 350 families → 'Uncle syndrome'

3) Low representation of women & other section only 4 out of 34 supreme court judges are women  
SC Judge Huma Kohli - called legal profession 'old boys club'

Supreme court can make public written record for choice of candidate and review create objective selection criteria to increase transparency.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			

10:08

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)

BR Ambedkar commented that a <sup>directive principle of state</sup> policy (DPSP) may not be enforceable in the court of law, but are enforceable in the court of people and no power however lofty can choose to ignore them.

Features of fundamental duties & directive principle of state policy (DPSP)

1) Lays out duties for state  
 (eg) To prevent concentration of wealth [A 39(c)]

2) Duties for citizen  
 (eg) To abjure violence & protect public property

Impact on socio-political norms

- 1) According to Sardar Swaran Singh fundamental duties will make citizens aware that rights and duties go hand in hand.
- 2) Act as guide to citizens on behaviour - but they should showcase
  - (eg) Respect national anthem & flag
  - [A 51-(a)]
- 3) Ensures continuity in policy of the government, even when party changes as DPSP guides the policy. (eg) [A 39(c)] calls for welfare state
- 4) Guides our foreign policy
  - (eg) [A 51] - Directs Indian state to ensure peaceful & harmonious foreign relation.
- 5) Directs social schemes of government
  - (eg) [A 46] - calls for prevention

of exploitation of vulnerable section.

However DPSP and fundamental duty are criticized as 'superfluous' as

- 1) Non enforceable
- 2) Vague terms (eg) cherish ideals of freedom struggle
- 3) Create idea of paternalistic state rejecting ~~aware~~ consciousness of citizens to fulfil duties.

However DPSP and fundamental are important as it along with preamble highlights values ~~India~~ and Ideals of Indian state and vision of our forefathers.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



20

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<sup>(C.P)</sup> is the ability of the constitutional bodies to fulfill their mandate in allotted time.

### Vital Role of Constitutional Punctuality

- 1) Increases reliance and trust of the citizen  
(eg) Justice delayed is Justice denied
- 2) Promotes ease of doing business - through faster clearance.
- 3) Ensures accountability.
- 4) Leads to consistency in application of law.
- 5) Creates incentive for timely work by other bodies.

## Reasons for Absence of C.P

- 1) Ambiguous laws - leads to dispute (eg) official secrets Act promotes secrecy, while RTI Act denounces it
- 2) Low infrastructural capacity -  
 (eg) India has very <sup>low</sup> judges per million
- 3) Complex standard of procedures & compliance → Rule by law ✓  
 Rule of law ✗

## Impacts of absence of C.P

- 1) leads to overrun in project cost
- 2) delay of justice
- 3) criminalization of politics  
 (eg) 43% MP are have criminal charges
- 4) High undertrials in jail  
 upto 75%.

Way forward

- 1) Enhancing capacity of infrastructure & workforce
- 2) Skilling & training of civil servant  
 (e.g.) Mission Karanyogi
- 3) setting up deadlines & creating incentive for prompt work
- 4) Establishing fast track court as recommended by 14th Finance Commission

Constitutional Punctuality is need of the hour for India to reach its target of 'Vision 2047' on time.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



10.20

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)

A 123 and A 213 provide for the power of a president and governor to issue ordinance respectively.

Need for ordinance making power

- 1) Meet contingency situation  
(eg) war, pandemic
- 2) Ensure continuity in law making process even when house is not in session

Impact of ordinance on executive accountability and tradition of building consensus are -

- a) Executive can avoid discussion



on a bill in legislature

(eg) Bihar assembly kept 11 ordinance alive for 10 years.

b) Impact separation of power

As law making power is vested in legislature.

c) Bypass legislature - as acts done under ordinance are valid even ~~the~~ after ordinance is withdrawn

1950's

7 ordinance per year

→ 2020's

19 ordinance per year

Figure - Increase use of ordinance

d) Impacts consensus building thus impacts implementation

- eg) 3 farm laws were first introduced via ordinance, thus bypassing consensus building phase
- c) Reduces executive accountability as - Law passed via ordinance doesn't go through scrutiny of Parliamentary committee

Due to increased use of ordinance, Supreme Court in DC Wadhwa case commented that repeated use of ordinance without attempt to pass it in legislature amounts to fraud on the constitution.

This can be regulated by

- ① Effective public check
- ② Government not passing ordinance on the topic again if rejected once

Ordinance making power is an exceptional

**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			



10:34

- \* 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)

Health is not mere absence of disease, but includes wellness and ability to reach ones full potential

### Health Indicator

- |                            |  |              |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1) Children stunted        | 35%                                    | } NFHS<br>-5 |
| 2) Anaemic women           | 55%                                    |              |
| 3) Public expenditure mere |  |              |
|                            | <u>1.2% of GDP</u> against <u>2.5%</u> |              |

projected by National health policy 2017

Reason for poor public health Indicator goes beyond recognition of Right to health as fundamental

right as -

① There is lack of awareness among masses.

eg reliance on quacks for treatment

② Absence of focus on promotive health eg Eat Right campaign

③ Poor dietary diversity  
↳ 18% wasting

④ Skewed funding pattern only less than 50% fund spent on primary level, as against 2/3rd mandated by (NHP 2017)

⑤ Uncritical use of Antibiotics

↳ Antibiotic Resistance

India being called AMR capital of world -WHO

These challenges remain, even when Right to health is recognised and free treatment upto 5 lac

Per year per family is being provided under Ayushman Bharat

Need for statutory framework

- 1) Create uniformity + standardise system  
 → better quality service
- 2) Create Nodal points - which can be made responsible for good outcomes  
 (eg) UK National Health Service has dedicated practitioners for each area.
- 3) Ensure better cooperation and capacity upgradation.

However statutory framework is not alone as

- ① Good behaviour needs to be promoted  
 ↳ promote ~~life~~ <sup>Yoga</sup> & Traditional medicine
- ② Ensure nutrient rich diet (eg) Poshan Vahika
- ③ Increased use of Technology (eg) AABHA card launched by NHA

Together this will help achieve SDG-3

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

of Healthy and Nutritious



10:49

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)

India has 15.6 lac schools with 26 crore school students which will become our 'demographic dividend'. This highlights the need to reform education infrastructure

Need for Reforming education infrastructure

4) India skills report - says 46% of engineering graduate are non employable

-> poor higher quality of education

2) Difference in Quality

NIR Ranking - 70% of High Quality paper from just 100 top universi-ty

- 3) Lack of staff  
40% of Kendriya vidyalaya had no principle.
- 4) Absence of vocational education  
NEP - aims to vocationalise education.
- 5) Need to make children future ready (eg) school children in Taiwan are prepared to work in semiconductor industry.

### Limitations of Digital Intervention

- 1) Digital Divide - only 36% of children in class 1-3 have access to computer
- 2) frequent electricity cuts & 44% schools have no electricity
- 3) Budget mismatch - high capital need, whereas centre + state spend only 3.1% of GDP as mandated against

6% by National Education policy -  
 4) Lack of Industry - Academia connect → Absence of Job necessary content via digital media.

However in 2020-30 is India's 'Techade' and government has taken many ~~steps~~ steps

① Increasing availability of content  
 (eg) e-vidya for schools & SWAYAM for Higher education

② Use of Technology to increase quality  
 (eg) Bihar uses 'Sukshakosh app' to monitor teacher attendance

By using this technology we can convert



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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			





11:02

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 launched in 2018 to weed out use of cash and black money to fund elections.

### Intent of Electoral Bond

- 1) Provide anonymity to donor to prevent harassment.
- 2) Give political parties alternate funding route.
- 3) Reduce use of cash & black money in funding as electoral bond are transferred via bank.

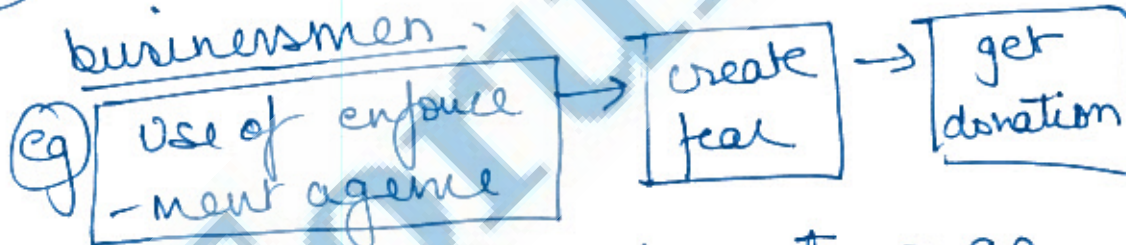
### Impact of Electoral Bond

- 1) Being seen as promoting opaqueness

in funding  
 (eg) exemption was created that any payment via electoral bond above 20 thousand, the party need not disclose the donor.

2) Majority of donation cornered by Ruling party at centre and state.

3) Used as a tool to harass businessmen.



4) Favours registered party - as 1% minimum vote share required to be eligible.

There is an urgent need to reform electoral bond via -

a) Bringing parties under RTI

to avail electoral bond to create transparency.

- b) Parties to disclose names above a threshold amount
- c) correct trend of party in majority getting major funding.

Apart from reforms of electoral bonds, other reforms required are

- ① Exploring idea of partially state funded elections - mooted by Ramesh Goswami committee
- ② limiting total expenditure of political party rather than candidate of A under A 115.

Through these reforms 'mother of ~~best~~ strongest democracy' will also become of the world.

**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			



11:14

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 become country with largest active mobile users at 900 million and most data consumed per capita.

Need for use of digital tools in welfare program

- 1) Faster money disbursement  
(eg) DBT
- 2) Reduce leakage to middlemen  
(eg) JAM trinity
- 3) More responsive administration.  
(eg) realtime lightning warning - Damin App.
- 4) Data can be disseminated faster and in more interactive manner  
(eg) SAFAR app - for air quality monitoring

5) Program monitoring

eg) PRAKATI portal used by prime minister to overview project worth 17 lac crore

6) Better coordination

eg) PM - Saksham Shakti - To form digital backbone & bring coordination among 16 ministries

This led ex - CEA to comment that 'JAM has the potential to wipe every tear from every eye'

However challenges remain

1) Digital divide -

36% of rural household don't have access to internet

2) Leads to Digiwork

As records are kept both in digital and physical form  
↳ Burdening administration

3) Hammer to the Nails approach

\* centralised digital tools not suitable to specific needs

(eg) often fingerprint of farmers/labours don't work due to physical work

↳ PM Kisan App had to launch IRIS based identification.

4) No avenue to include excluded person - as system not reconfigurable at local level

How

The need is to

- a) skill local staff - to adapt systems to local need
- b) involve private sector in tech deployment

c) Keep mechanism to ensure inclusion of vulnerable section.

India needs to leverage its Digital Public Infrastructure to achieve Vision 2047

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



11:20

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)

External Affairs minister S Jaishankar commented that 'putting forward voice of global south is our priority its part of our DNA'.

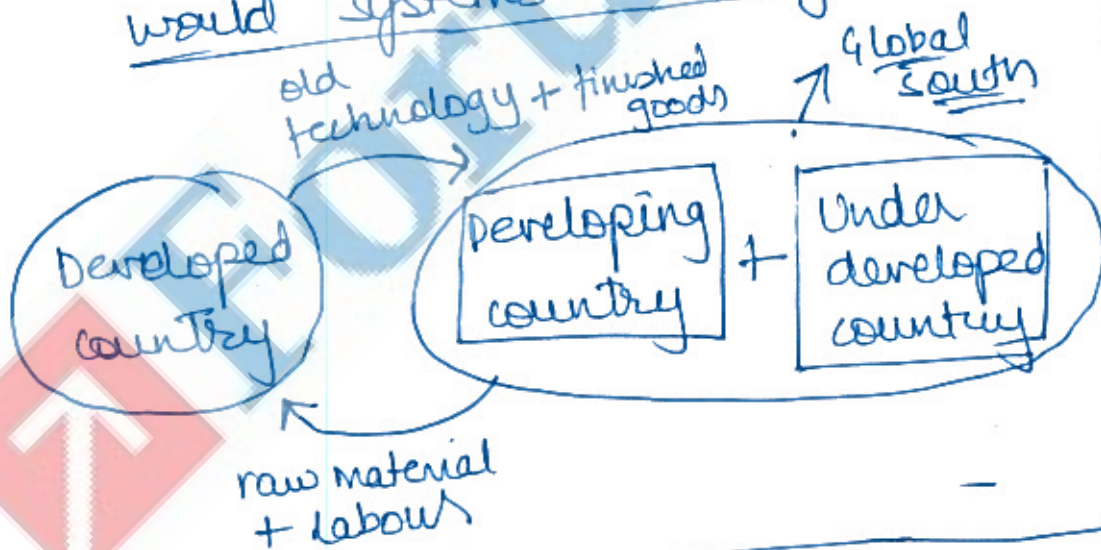
### Significance of India's G20 presidency

- 1) Highlights economic growth of a country belonging to global south
- 2) Affirms India's position as a 'south - western power'
  - ↓ Part of global south
  - ↓ capable of deep cooperation with west
- 3) Highlight that developing global south will play more role in world politics & economy.

Global South

- 1) Refers to developing & underdeveloped countries
- 2) share colonial history
- 3) Rich in natural resources & human resources
- 4) Represent - 85% global population  
40% world's GDP

World systems theory





India organised 'Voice of Global South Summit' to organise voices of global south to be raised in 420 meeting.

However challenges remain as

- 1) Developed country - use IPR regime to deny advance technology
- 2) Delay payments under climate change negotiations  
(eg) 100 bn \$ per year never fulfilled

India needs to use voice of global south to

- push for reforms in IMF and WTO
- settle Agreement on Agriculture at W.T.O
- gain concession in UNFCCC talks  
(eg) L & D fund

India should use this opportunity to ~~bring~~ make voices of south

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			

11:37

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)

New cold war is being referred as economic and political tussle between china for dominance

Reason for new cold war

- 1) Conflict between idea of Democracy vs Authoritarianism
- 2) Beijing Consensus (state led growth) vs New Washington Consensus (security-development hyphenation)
- 3) China's quest for Unipolar Asia & multipolar world  
& US quest for Multipolar Asia & Unipolar world

## Impact on India

### Positive

- ① US following friendshoring & China + 1 strategy  
 ∴ FDI opportunity for India  
 (eg) MICRON opened plant in Gujarat
- ② Access to critical technology  
 (eg) India getting GE-404 jet engine technology.
- ③ Reducing reliance on China via supply chain resilience initiative (eg) Agreement between India - Australia - Japan

### Negative

- ① Presence of foreign power in Indian ocean  
 (eg) AUKUS - being setup by

USA, UK and Australia

- ② Trade war can impact global economy → protectionism  
∴ Impact India's growth story
- ③ Polarisation of India's neighbourhood  
eg China - Pak - Russia Axis.
- ④ Tense relation with our neighbour - China  
Tension at border eg Doklam

India needs to ensure that US China New cold war doesn't impact its strategic autonomy and ensure peace in Himalaya as well as Indo-Pacific as 'only peaceful Asia will ensure century of Asia'

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**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.

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