

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	SHANK Shivika Hans.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103550	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	31 July, 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 ✓		
2 ✓		
3 ✓		
4 ✓		
5 ✓		
6 ✓		
7 ✓		
8 ✓		
9 ✓		
10 ✓		
11 ✓		
12 ✓		
13 ✓		
14 ✓		
15 ✓		
16 ✓		
17 ✓		
18 ✓		
19 ✓		
20 ✓		

- 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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

8:00 pm

11:00 pm.

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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 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 was propounded by the famous Keshvananda Bharti Case Judgement which focused on certain features which are 'essential' for the constitution.

Parliament as a creature of Constitution

- ▷ Indian polity relies on the principle of 'Constitutional Supremacy'.
- ▷ The ~~is~~ laws made by parliament are subject to limitations of 'law of the land'.
- ▷ Existence of parliament depends on Articles of constitution.

How Basic structure doctrine has prevented Parliament from becoming master of Constitution

Evolution

- 1) Question of Amendability ⇒ Shankari Prasad Case ruled in favour of Parliament to amend any part of constitution

- 2) Agreed upon by Sajjan Singh Case.
- 3) Golaknath judgement reversed Parliament power to amend Fundamental Rights.
- 4) Through 24th & 25th Amendment Acts, Parliament curbed its fundamental right to property and established primacy of Art 39 (b) & 39 (c), over Art 14, 19, 21.
- 5) Keshvananda Bharti Case ⇒ accepted the Parliament's power to amend the constitution but gave the basic structure doctrine.

Basic structure expanded by.

- Minerva Mills Case (Judicial Review part of it)
- IR Coelho Case (regarding 9th schedule)
- SR Bommai Case (federalism as Basic structure)

The innovative doctrine of Basic structure has helped curb excesses of Parliament and is a clear example of 'checks & balances'.

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)

Self Help groups (SHGs) are form of community organisation that ~~is~~ includes a group of people involved in monetary & social dealings. Almost 90% SHGs are led by women.

How SHGs have helped women led development at grassroot level.

1) Poverty Removal : SHGs provide micro-finance options to women, which helps in development of Family. (90% money in hands of women spent on family).

2) Fighting social Evils : (eg) Dowry, sexual Harassment, domestic violence.

3) Women empowerment : through formation of in cottage industries eg Sijjat Papad.

4) Holistic development eg Kudumbshree model, ^{Kerala} as a successful example.

5) Enable participation at politics at \Rightarrow
Panchayat-SHG Link.

☑ SHG women availing reservation
at panchayat level.

Issues with SHG.

- 1) Mobility \Rightarrow many women don't remain
a part because of marriage outside the
village.
- 2) Dual Burden \Rightarrow of household work &
village work.
- 3) Microfinance rates are very high (8% - 10%).
- 4) most income taken away by husbands.
(shows economic dominance of male)
- 5) lack Economies of scale (because
industry at small level.)

many efforts like SHG Bank linkage
programme, RBI loans are a step in
right direction. 'SEWA' acts as a model
of SHGs and should provide direction
in that aspect.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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.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 groups that represent specific / sectional interest. They tend to 'influence' government policy, however they don't aim to capture power.

How informal pressure groups shape Public policy.

1. Ability to mobilise Public opinion.

[eg] In the Anti India Against Corruption movement.

2. Influence Policy making.

[eg] Association of App Based workers lobbied for protection to gig workers.

3. Influence government decisions.

[eg] ~~FTES~~, AITUC lobbying for labour interest

4. Represent sections of society - each trying to be reflected in government

- outlook. [eg] FICCI, ASSOCHAM.
5. Ensure Accountability of Government
[eg] Pratham is ASER report
6. As a link between public and government.
⇒ Also acts as 'safety valve'

Issues with Pressure groups

1. Some are more powerful than others.
[eg] Industrial lobby dominates the environment lobby
2. Silent majority impacted when government comes under the influence of Pressure group.
[eg] SC said that pass retreat farm laws → against silent majority that supports.
3. Anti National Elements
[eg] Fueling protests — Kundankulam, Toolkit controversy during farmer protest.
4. Some pressure groups convert to political parties.

While Pressure groups are an important civil society organisation, the 11 it is imperative that interests of all sections public are reflected in policy making.

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)

'right to bail' is a statutory right granted to in citizens of our country.

Bail Not Jail as a cardinal principle for individual liberty & dignity.

- 1) Article 21 ⇒ Right to life & liberty is a sacrosanct right to protect individual.
- 2) Article 20 ⇒ prevents double jeopardy, self incrimination.
- 3) Basic principle of Not guilty until proven guilty.
- 4) Huge problem of undertrial in India (80% prisoners are undertrial)
- 5) Justice delayed due to snail pace of judicial machinery.
↳ Undertrial not in jail.
- 6) Denial of basic right to human dignity.

Reasons why

- 7) Bail amount high \Rightarrow poor people unable to afford getting out.
'Making justice available only to economically secure'

How to ensure Bail not just becomes a reality

1) Awareness

eg) through civil society organisa-
regarding rights of undertrial.

2) Police & Prison reforms & Police reforms (Malimath Committee).

3) Bail criteria to those who have committed petty crimes should be easy.

It is important to hold the fundamentals & human right of Bail. The above measures should be implemented at the earliest.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

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

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

Article 263 of the Constitution provides for establishment of Interstate-council. It can be a major conduit to resolve federal tensions.

Dispute Redressal in Cooperative Federalism
important because:

- 1) Rising conflicts b/w states & between Centre & State.
(eg) issues regarding jurisdiction of CBI.
- 2) Reduced power of states
(eg) GST impacted economic independence.
- 3) Inter state conflicts -
(eg) Punjab & Haryana over Chandigarh water sharing disputes.

How interstate council can help in resolution of disputes

1. Representation of both Union & State.
(eg) All CMs present. with Prime Minister

- 2.) Forum for continuous meeting.
- (eg) Regular meetings can be conducted to ensure smooth relations.
- 3.) Better Alternative to other
- (eg) Under Act 131 (original jurisdiction) →
- (sc) already overburdened with cases.
- 4.) ^{can} Act as supplement to other forums like NITI Aayog.

Problems with Inter State Council

- 1) Barely constituted (last in 1990s)
- 2) Has no power to enforce decisions.
- 3) ~~Not~~ Limited extent
- (eg) water disputes handled by different laws under Article 262.

There is a ^{growing} need to revive the Inter state council so that the federal constraints in the Indian polity are ironed out.

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' came into existence under 85th Amendment Act which led to formation of 10th schedule of the constitution.

How Anti-defection law has failed to curb the evil of political defections-

- 1) Defections are still at all time high -
(eg) Recent case of Maharashtra.
- 2) Gives too much power to the Speaker as a judicial authority to decide an issue of defection.
- 3) Does not give room for dissent.

Issues surrounding Anti-Defection Law

- 1) No space for healthy parliamentary discussion.
(eg) use of whip.
- 2) Focus more on collective views.
- 3) Denies right to speech & right to dissent

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	
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to Parliament

Corrective Measures.

- 1) speaker's decision should be scrutinised (Kihoto Hollohon)
- 2) Should be used ^{mostly} in case of when fall of government issue (No confidence motion) & Not for day to day issues.
- 3) ~~Elect~~ Defection issue can be decided by a body including Election Commission of India.

The Parliament is a 'beacon of democracy' and ~~anti~~ 'defection' weakens this aspect. Thus collective measures should be adopted soon.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Navtej Singh Jauhar judgement
dec removed section 377 of IPC leading
to decriminalizing homosexuality:-

Why this remains a task half done.

1) Lack of sensitisation

- ↳ Social level ⇒ discrimination due to gender & aspects (eg) Name calling.
- ↳ Social Exclusion ⇒ From larger participat in society.
- ↳ Access to education, etc
- ↳ Banished from family ⇒ Making them more vulnerable *

2) Political level.

- ↳ Lack of voice: Very few NGOs working in this direction
- ↳ Lack 'participation' in political process.

3) Economic level ⇒ Lack access to jobs.
Sexual Harassment at workplace.

Same sex Marriage - debates associated

A) Why Allow?

1. For Realisation of Fundamental Right to Life (Art 21).
2. Article 14 → Right to Equality.
3. Recognition of Same sex marriage will improve social recognition of such aspects.
4. Already recognised in many countries
(eg) US, UK, etc.
5. Next step towards after decriminalisation.

B) Why not allow?

- 1) ~~Will lead to~~ According to judges -
Recent unity shown by polit religion groups denying same sex marriage as it goes against their religion beliefs.
- 2) Backlash from society in general.
- 3) 'marriage' seen conventionally as a heterogamous concept.

Same sex Marriage however is a step in right direction. Moreover constitution morality should rise above societal morality.

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

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

Lateral entry in civil services allows for inclusion of professionals from different fields as a part of the permanent executive.

Problems with current structure of
Civil Services

- 1) Generalist civil servant \Rightarrow very less domain knowledge
- 2) Appointment to specific posts which require knowledge (specific).
- 3) Appointing civil servant as RBI governor.

3) Poor functioning due to issues like :

- ↳ Lack of capacity.
 - ↳ Vacancies (73000 in IAS, IPS, IFS).
- 34) Lack of women bureaucrats
(only 10% women in government service)

How lateral entry can improve the governance structure

1) Efficiency & effectiveness : Allowing people from domain knowledge

eg) Nandan Nilekani panel on digital payments

2) Better Policy Formulation & implementation

3) People oriented : through less 'rule situationalism' and less 'red tape'

4) Filling vacancies → ∴ reducing overload on civil servants in general

5) Brings Dynamism
Issues → lack connect with ground level
 → make policy at a 'top-down' level.

Lateral Entry, however, can bring change make the bureaucracy more change oriented It is a step in right direction.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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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 सू-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 and France relationship

reflect coherence of political values like liberty, autonomy.

How India France ties exude a promise of stability - growth.

1) Rising economic cooperation as India moves from EU focused to country focused policy.

2) scope of Defence ties & military exercises.

(eg) Rafale deal.

3) People to People ties (eg) Huge Indian diaspora in France.

4) Geopolitical need. (eg) AUKUS has distanced Australia from France (as diesel engine submarine deal)

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

cancelled &) has brought India & France closer:

5. Closer meetings at higher levels

(e) pm visits to France.

6. Cooperation at multilateral level

(e) at G20.

Issues with India France ties

1) Lack of closeness as with UK or EU as whole

2) France relations also governed by strategic umbrella of EU.

India & France represent a vision of healthy relationship in future.

minor skirmishes need to be ironed out

Feed (For OFFICE)

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Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Geometric Average and

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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)

'Knowledge Diplomacy' is a rising arena of soft power. Soft power is the ability to get ones will to exercise influence without coercion.

Knowledge Diplomacy as a way to fulfill foreign dip policy.

1) Cooperation in sharing advancement in defense

① BECA, GISMOM signed between India & US.

2) Sharing of R&D

① India & Israel str = 1st Israel
Israel sharing agriculture technology

with India

② Japan sharing technology of Building Bullet train

3) Defense technology transfer @ in India & Russia ties.

4) Knowledge of sharing through backchannel diplomacy.

5) Knowledge sharing ~~through~~ ^{through} of security concerns.

② Terror attack etc.

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

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

Collegium system is a judicial innovation that provides for appointment of judges in supreme court & High Court.

Evolution of collegium system in India

1) Problem → ~~the~~ constitution mentions that the SC judges will be appointed by President in consultation with the Chief Justice.

2) Debate over the word 'consultation'

3) 1st judges case → gave verdict that President has to take advice, however consultation does not mean 'concurrence'.

4) 2nd judges case : Court ruled that consultation means concurrence and President should consult a collegium of 2 SC Just Chief Justice & 2 senior most judges.

5) 3rd Judges Case: Further institutionalised the collegium system.

↳ Supreme Court Judge to be appointed by President on advice of CJI + 4 senior most judges.

↳ High Court Judge = by President on advice of CJI + consult 2 senior most judges.

↳ Transfer of HC Judge = President on advice of CJI + 4 senior most judges & Chief Justice of receiving and sending High Court.

6) Along with this, it was also decided that the appointment of Chief Justice of India will be on the basis of seniority.

How functioning has positively impacted the judicial system:

1) Allows for less government / executive interference.

- 2) ~~more~~ space (eg) As it happened during Indira Gandhi's tenure
- 2) Allows judgements without fear & favour
- 3) make judiciary more independent → strengthening system of separation of powers.

Issues with the Sys tem

- 1. More closed door in Nature.
 - 2. Shows less ~~dominance~~ diversity in appointment. (eg) Very low representation of SC, ST & women judges.
 - 3. Embolden the 'Nepotism' in Judiciary
 - 4. Cannot be questioned
- Attempt to reform by government through NJAC (99th constitutional Amendment)

Was also struck down as calling it unconstitutional. Thus who shall guard the light on the power of judiciary. And the question ~~that~~ who shall guard the guards themselves? remains unresolved.

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			



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

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

The DPSPs (Directive Principles of State Policy) are found in Part IV of constitution & Fundamental duties were added later (42nd Amendment) as part IV-A on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

Reasons for Non enforceability:

DPSP.

- 1) The constitution makers believed that burden of enforcement would weaken the amateur nation.
- 2) Lack of adequate resources to enforce
 ⇒ Almost 100 years of exploitation by British.
- 3) Very important rights already made fundamental (eg in Part IV).

Impact on Sociopolitical Norms.

1) Guidance to law making \Rightarrow (eg) Article 44
(UCC) and recent efforts towards implement.

2) Bringing social change
(eg) Article 39 provides various protection
to children, women.

laws made like RTE, Juvenile Justice Act,
etc.

3) Protection of Environment (eg) Right to Environment
Protection Act brought ~~in consultation with~~
to bring implement Article 46.

4) Fundamental duties making citizens
more active participants in democracy.

(eg) Duty to protect ancient monument;
duty ~~to~~ of parents to educate
children (86th Amendment).

5) Ensure right path of youth \rightarrow (eg)
Not consuming alcohol, drugs enforced
through NDRS Act.

6) Protection of security & integrity of

nation.

(eg) Prevention of Insult to National Honours Act. - enforcing fundamental duty.

7. Ensuring brotherhood. \Rightarrow Fraternity

8. Protecting the vulnerable. (eg) Active participation of workers in industry, state help in case of unemployment (MGNREGA), sickness, old age (Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana)

Problems associated:

1) Lack of effective implementation. (eg) MGNREGA only in Rural.

2) ~~lack of~~ poor spending on social indicators like health, education (2% of GDP) show that DPSPs are still a far end dream.

3) ~~Also~~ lack of citizen awareness regarding duties

DPSPs & Fundamental duties are intrinsic to the Constitution and require better implementation to ~~for~~ further 'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas'

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)

The smooth functioning of any polity requires adherence to 'law of the land' i.e. the constitution. However, lack of constitutional punctuality has weakened its effective functioning.

Lack of Constitutional Punctuality

1) Violation of basic tenets of the constitution
 ⇒ separation of powers

(eg) Interference in Judiciary by executive due to trb unavailability.

2) Parliament

⇒ Decline in quality of functioning.

(eg) According to TMC, recently 21 bills passed in 20 minutes in Parliament

⇒ Biasedness of speaker.

⇒ Passing Bills as Money Bill.

(eg) Aadhaar

⇒ Bills not referred to Parliament any committees for due deliberation.

3) Executive

⇒ Rising instances of 'delegated legislation'.

⇒ ~~Shift~~ Increasing powers of cabinet.

⇒ undermining the spirit of Parliamentary democracy.

⇒ Rising focus on individual leadership.

4) Judiciary

⇒ Activism.

⇒ Stepping in domain of legislature & executive.

(eg) Liquor ban on highways.

5) Insti Independent Bodies. (Questioning independence?)

⇒ Recently supreme court called CBI a "caged parrot"

⇒ Criticisms of ECI in not effectively enforcing ~~the~~ Model Code of Conduct.

⇒ Amendments in RTI Act reducing

(Don't Write anything in this Area / etc. wait for your ID Card)

power of chief information commissioner,
Resolving constitutional functionality issues.

1. Better focus on Article 50 → esp separation of judiciary from executive.
2. Judicial effort
 - ↳ Keshvanand & Bharti case → doctrine of basic structure.
 - ↳ IR Coelho → against blanket proscriptions under 9th schedule.
 - ↳ Kily Thomas case → do not involve criminalisation of politics.
3. Vigilance by civil society
 - ⊙ PUC, ADR involved in better electoral processes.
4. Citizens
 - ⊙ Through peaceful protests → Faem Billo that were passed via ordinance route.

Adherence to basic tenets of the constitution is thus highly essential for a functioning democracy.



Feedback
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Q.14) Frequent reliance on the ordinance making power by the government, not only dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy, but also overlooks the democratic traditions of building consensus. Discuss with relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति पर बार-बार निर्भरता न केवल संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कार्यकारी जवाबदेही के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि आम सहमति बनाने की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं को भी नजरअंदाज करती है।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinance making power of executive

is a form of lawmaking that bypasses the parliamentary process. (Article 123)

Reasons for inclusion of ordinance route

- 1) For emergent situations when quick decision making is required
- 2) Sometimes parliament can unduly delay the law passing process
- 3) Allows both functioning when Parliament is not in session.

How ordinance route dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability.

- 1) Allows easy passing of bills without consent of parliament.
- 2) Use of ordinance route to pass controversial bills (eg) Farm bills.

- 3) violates separation of powers (executive making laws). (e.g. Bihar excessive expenditure)
- 4) Goes against the principle of checks and balances (Art 74 & 75 \Rightarrow collective responsibility of ~~the~~ Council of Ministers to Lok Sabha)

How it overlooks democratic tradition

- 5) Parliament represents the 'electorate' and has power of law making.
- 6) Executive becomes ~~super~~ dominant.
- 7) Leads to tyranny of majority.
- 8) Excessive use to implement President Rule (e.g. Jammu Kashmir)

Efforts towards resolution

- 1) Constitution has demarcated the maximum time of ordinance (6 months - 6 weeks).
- 2) Various court judgements \Rightarrow AK Roy judgement has said that

Ordinance can be checked on basis of vagueness, etc.

→ DL Wadhwa Case ⇒ excessive re-promulgation of ordinance without change in substance unconstitutional.

→ Krishna Kumar Case ⇒ Smriti Judgments.

Ordinance making power of executive

has been provided for emergency situations

eg) like Bills passed during COVID.

It should not be used as a substitute to parliamentary procedure

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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)

India's public spending on Health is barely ~2% of the GDP. It is reflected in the high out of pocket expenditure (65%) of the Indian population.

Reasons for poor health ^{indicators} infrastructure

- 1) Lack of spending by government. (~2%)
- 2) Health as a state subject ⇒ variable between states.
- 3) Poor condition of Primary Health Centrs.
 - ↳ understaffed
 - ↳ ~~to~~ poor work conditions
 - ↳ ~~is~~ lack of willingness of doctors to work there.
- 4) Content The Dichotomy of Health infrastr.
 - ⇒ Multiplicity hospitals in tier 1 cities which lack of infra at tier 3

cities & villages.

5) Poor Doctor Patient Ratio \Rightarrow overburdened doctors (WHO recommen 1:1456).

6) Lack of Access

\rightarrow 2/3 cities patients have to travel to more urban centre.

7) Quality of Doctors. (Reliance on Quacks).

8) Affordability issue \Rightarrow private sector

cost too high. Most people in India are "one disease away from poverty".

Recognition of Health as Fundamental Right.

How it can solve Healthcare problems.

1) Fundamental Rights increase enforceability

(eg) through Supreme Court intervention.

2) Make citizens more aware about their rights.

3) Make Civ Society more vigilant.

However, statutory framework alone can't ameliorate this situation:

- 1) Health as a structural problem, and more dominant among a vulnerable.
 - (eg) poor, women (high anemia risk), children
- 2) Government efforts need better implementation. (eg) NFSA, Mid-day meals.
- 3) Need of policy evaluation (eg) during COVID extra food given under PMKAY.
- 4) Focus on ^{Preventive} Healthcare ~~infra~~
- 5) Focus on Non communicable disease.
 - (eg) Heart attacks, etc.
- 6) Better convergence of scheme (eg) POSHAN Abhiyan. Mission Shakti is needed.

In order to realise SDG of Good Health & wellbeing; public health indicators need to be focused upon. Recognitions statutory right needs to be supplemented with other reforms

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			

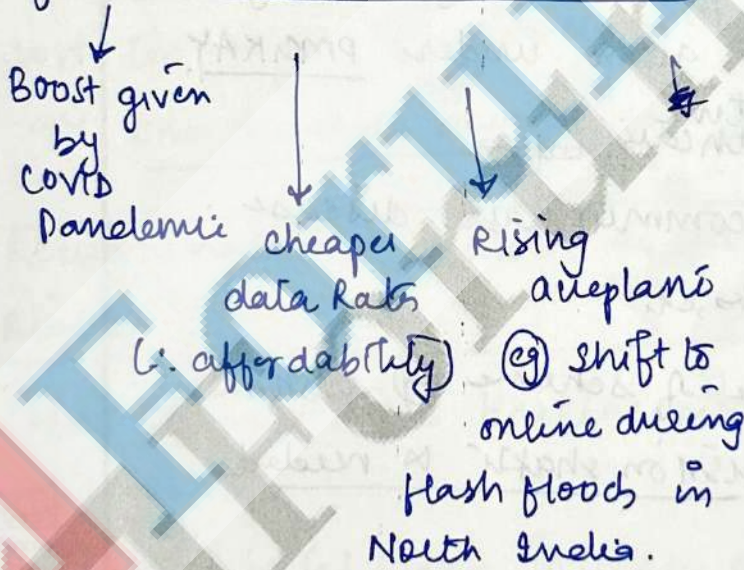


Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Right to Education is a fundamental right under Article 21A of the constitution. However the realisation of this right is not seen ~~at~~ and the poor education indicators tell this.

Risk of Digital Infrastructure



How education infrastructure can be reformed through digital interventions

A) Improve Access.

1. Mobile phones & internet access have

led to more children participating.

2. ~~Recent~~ launching of apps like Google Meet, Zoom have enabled class like discussions like raising hands, etc.

3. ~~It~~ ~~afforded~~ Equity.

3. Have led to inclusion of all groups.

(eg) ~~to~~ girls, etc. poor.

4. Enhanced teach learning experience

(eg) through interactive videos.

5. Better learning outcomes through digital tracking of progress.

Limitations Associated

1) Huge digital divide in India.

(20% rural people have access to internet).

2) Will increase disparity between schools.

(eg) private schools having money to implement digital initiatives.

3) Online Education impacts learning levels.

(eg) during covid education learning poverty increased

4) Discrimination.

(eg) During COVID mobile phones give to education for boys while girls burdened with housework

5) ~~Cont to~~ Privacy concerns. → violates of Ks Puttaswamy judgement.

6) Burden on parents can increase.

→ Digital infrastructure is not a panacea to problem of education sector. It can only supplement the traditional learnings.

Q.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावी बॉन्ड को एक ऐसे सुधार के रूप में लाया गया था, जिसका इरादा उच्च था, लेकिन यह कमतर साबित हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral Bonds were introduced in 2017 to clean up the electoral process from Black Money and other illegal forms of funding.

Features of Electoral Bonds.

- Are in denominations of ₹1000, 10,000...
- A window open quarterly to deposit.
- Sender not attracts interest on the ~~den~~ money
- Not entitled to ~~any~~ money return on principle amount
- Depositing of bond with SBI.
- Payee's name mentioned in the Bond.

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Here G is G Average
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How electoral bonds formulated
as high on intent:

- 1) Intention to clean the electoral process.
- 2) Parties with specific vote share only entitled to donation from electoral bonds.
- 3) Reduce the influence of money & muscle power in politics.
- 4) Reduced instance of black money as electoral bonds are cashless.
- 5) ~~Pro~~ Reduced fraudulent donation as donor's Name mentioned.

How it has proved to be low on substance

- 1) Provides undue advantage to ruling party ~~as it has~~ as bonds information with SBI which is a public sector bank.

- 2) All parties not are entitled to donations.
- 3) can increase influence of private corporations.
- (eg) Limit of 7.5% removed for corporate donations

4) Anonymity not there as donor's name mention.

5) Reduced transparency of the electoral process

6) Major donations seem to be going to ruling party

→ Focus on transparency in donation.

How to reform?

→ other routes of donation can be opened

The system of Electoral Bonds has reduced black money in electoral funding. However more reforms are required.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

The rising access to internet has ~~lead~~ led to more acceptance of digital tools in welfare programmes. India has almost 500 million active internet users.

Rising smartphone usage & impact of data revolution ⇒ use of Digital tools

- 1) Shift to digital. exacerbated by COVID.
- 2) Rising platform economy surging on internet.
 - (eg) uber, tomato gig economy.
- 3) Growing smartphone users
- 4) Companies going digital (4) work from home.

Benefits/Need of Digital tools in Welfare program

- 1) Because of hans paerney in process.

1) DBT has led to elimination of middle men.

2) 3 AM Timely improving access to government schemes

3) Digitalisation improving service delivery.

(eg) Dwar Praday Yojana in MP.

4) Digitalisation of land records => better land utilisation

(eg) Bhoomi Project, Karnataka.

SWAMITVA Scheme.

5) Easy & quick grievance redressal.

(eg) BMC's Pothole Challenge in Bangalore (to check potholes on roads)

6) Access to information (eg) RTI.

7) Last mile delivery (Antyodaya).

8) ~~Formalise~~ Formalise economy

(eg) Svanidhi providing loans to street vendors.

Issues Associated

- 1) Digital Divide \Rightarrow 20% Rural India has access to internet.
- 2) Digital illiteracy (eg) using trawls, fishing attacks.
- 3) Problems of Privacy (eg) Recent govt data leak found on telegram.
- 4) ~~Exclusion~~ Exclusion errors (eg) Jharkhand woman Santoshi Kumar died due to lack of ration as her name not found in beneficiary list.
- 5) ~~But~~ While digital evolution has necessitated digitalisation of welfare programmes, there is a need of including more & more poor downhanded in this ambit.

Feedback (For OFFICERS use)

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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, जहाँ वैश्व दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 2023 G20 summit was headed by India. G20 constitutes 77% of the world economy.

~~Q.20~~ How Presidency of G20 reflects

Unheard / muzzled voice of south

1. Main stream international organisations mainly Eurocentric

⊙ UNSC P-5 members, IMF,

World Bank accused of favouring west, G7.

2. Lack of Acceptance of Global South.

⊙ Brazil, South Africa, India.

3. Rising economic indicators of global south.

⊙ India 2nd largest economy in PPP terms

4) ~~Some~~ No representatives of Africa, South Asia in major bodies.

How India's G20 presidency focuses on a just & polycentric world order

1) Acceptance of world order dominated by many poles.

(eg) India denies the bipolar world order with focus on US & Russia/China.

2) Platform for South South Cooperation

(eg) Countries like Saudi Arabia, India, Brazil, part of G20.

3) Significant changing power centres.

(eg) Rising importance of Indo Pacific from an Atlantic westphalian order

4) Demand for discussion on critical issues.

(eg) climate change, Nuclear energy.

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5) Vocal ~~to~~ West criticism @ demand for 'phase down' & not 'phase out' of coal &

6) More focus on Global south & cooperation
@ LiFe, OSOWOH, International solar Alliance, CDR I.

India's G20 presidency is thus a step towards strengthening her position in the global order.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The Global order has shifted since the 1990s with the demise of one pole (~~Russ~~ Soviet Union) and coming of unipolar world (US). This was accompanied by the silent rise of China.

New cold war between USA & China.

- 1) opposing interests. (e.g) China siding Russia while US & NATO with Ukraine.
- 2) Trade Wars - During Trump era ~~large~~ trade war with China impacted global stability.
- 3) Rising hegemony of China (e.g) through OBOR initiative & checkmate bank diplomacy.
- 4) ~~Increasing~~ ^{rising} ~~China's~~ ^{China's} dominance in ~~multilateral~~ ^{multilateral} ~~international~~ ^{international} organisations.

- ④ Alleged Chinese influence in WHO during Pandemic.
- 5) China as the manufacturing powerhouse.
- 6) Retreat of US from global leadership.
- ④ During Trump pact climate deal affected.
- ④ US withdrawal of from Taliban.
- 7) Clashing interests in Indo Pacific.
- ④ ~~the~~ ~~strong~~ Chinese & US (Diego Garcia) bases in Indian Ocean.
- 8) Race to control critical sea lanes of communication.

How this rivalry casts a long shadow on India's strategic interests

1) Indian Ocean as a centre of rivalry ⇒ major powers in India's own backyard.

2) Tough balancing of India - ④
 btw between Russia & China, with Russia being all weather friend and

US as a strategic ally.

3) Formation of new power blocs
eg QUAD, AUKUS.

4) Deepening Russia - China - Pakistan
axis due to rivalry with USA.

5) Impairing India's strategic autonomy
in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Indian Ocean.

6) India surrounded by string of
pearls.

7) Shifting power dynamics - US wanting
a unipolar world, China wanting
China centric bipolarity & India
wanting a multipolar world.

The rising conflict between
US ~~and~~ China has made India's
strategic balancing quite tough.

India should prioritise her 'National
Interests' while dealing with the

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