

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAURABH SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910124130	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	17/08/2023

\*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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10 PM	1 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 :	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.

---

## 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 a judicial innovation muted in Keshwananda Bharti case (1973) has been described as saviour of Indian democratic fabric.

(Evolution of Basic Structure doctrine) :

• AK Gopalan case. Fundamental Rights were considered sacrosanct.

• Shankari Prasad case. Parliament was presumed to have two powers

a) Constituent power b) Legislative power.

• Sajjan Singh Case. Parliament was de facto given unprecedented powers to amend constitution.

- Courts to read the same according to Parliamentary legislation.

Golaknath case turned down earlier verdict by saying (1) Article 368: established procedure to amend rather than powers to amend

(2) Article 13 can't be taken away

24th Constitutional amendment to undo the Golaknath verdict opposing to which matter reached

Keshwanandan Bhasri case in which court gave doctrine of basic structure i.e. certain basic elements which can't be taken away through amendment of federalism.

This idea was further to put to strengthen in Mineswar Mills case of Article 368(4) and 368(5) were held invalid) and SR Bommai judgement strengthening the idea of Constitutional supremacy.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE USE)	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Grade Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Self-Help group refers to an informal grouping of people with collective similar socio-economic background coming together to achieve a common goal and exercising the power of collegiality.

SHG has enabled women led development

- ① Greater access to formal credit as high as 76%, since the risks are collectively shared
- ② Supplementing of income through promotion of small scale manufacturing based on local skills (e.g. handloom - Pashmina).
- ③ Greater bargaining power as an antidote to capitalistic forces in market economy

## Limitations of SHGs!

As highlighted by 11th ARC :

- ① Less value addition as mostly they are involved in primary sector activities
- ② Poor record keeping.

Other challenges :

- ① Patriarchal notions preventing women to come out in public sphere
- ② Marriage led outmigration causing instability of group
- ③ Caste barriers at village level

Way forward {

- Kudumbashree model
- SHG-Bank Linkage program to be strengthened

Robust SHG ecosystem can be a ladder for achieving SDG5 (Gender equality)

### Feedback

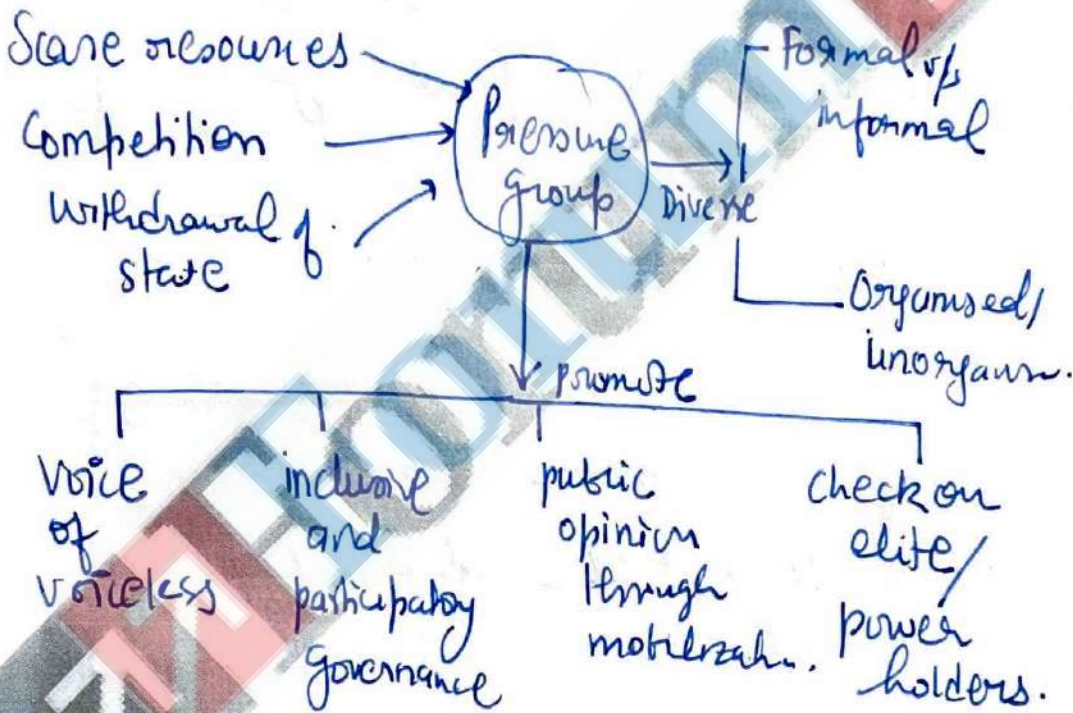
(For OFFICE use)

	①	②	③
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please print 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 group refers to organized group of individuals putting pressure on political system to advance their sectional interest or gain some benefits.



Even small pressure group which may lack effective organisation can influence changes for which they are called "anonymous empire" (eg) Dairy sector in India lobbyist against RCEP.

How informal pressure group shape policy??

① Act on their sheer number to promote their cause

eg) Farmer unions against protested against farm laws leading to its repeal.

② align to a political party ideology and often take shape of a political party eg) Akali Dal.

③ Provides diverse viewpoints for making policies more robust

eg) ASSOCHAM, FICCI influencing industrial commercial policy.

Thus pressure group act as a check on political office holders even in non-election times.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		



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)

Article 22 and Article 21 promote the idea of civil liberty in a democracy.

Bail not Jail (validity arguments for)

- ① Presumption of guilt goes against principles of natural justice
- ② Due process of law should be followed in every scenario
- ③ Overcrowding of prisons with greater proportion of undertrial prisoners
- ④ Colonial era interpretation of law must be replaced by liberal interpretation.

⑤ Even laws of preventive detention have inherent limitation and protective measure

↳ Medical Board after 3 months

⑥ Individual liberty has been a hard fought idea by our freedom fighters

⑦ Human development and livelihood opportunities get denied by prolonged time spent in jails

⑧ Often time spent in jail in undertrial exceeds the time of punishment for crime due to overburdened judiciary (pendency of 4 crore crs)

Thus bail and not jail should become norm along with other criminal justice reforms as suggested by Malimath Committee

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

	③	④
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

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 को 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)

Interstate Council finds its backing in Article 263 of Indian Constitution and forms an important centre-stage for promoting cooperative federalism.

Interstate Council promoting dispute resolution

↳ Chaired by Prime Minister and Council has Chief Minister of state

↳ Platform for dialogue and consultation

↳ Border dispute between states

↳ Provides forum for center to bridge trust deficit and ensure collaborative governance.

## Challenges associated thereof

- ↳ Irregular meetings in absence of any legal mandate for minimum no. of working days
- ↳ Absence of full time secretariat to monitor implementation / followup of decision
- ↳ Opposition-ruled states after disinterested (promoting unitary federalism)

Interstate State Council thus need to be strengthened and revamped as suggested by Punchi Commission.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the table. Here G is Good, Average and P is		
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)

Anti-defection law was brought by 85<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment which added X<sup>th</sup> schedule to the constitution.

It was intended to check:

- Culture of horse trading
- money and muscle power
- instability due to ill motivated defections @ government

However it has failed to address these evils satisfactorily because of:

① Alleged partiality of speaker

- speaker not being non-partisan in deciding cases related to disqualification (eg) Pochet veto: -
- Not deciding on matters has been seen in Karnataka and Maharashtra state assembly.

- ② Exception for merger ~~promotes~~ promotes mass defection specially in the case of small parties having less legislatures.
  - ↳ present case of NCP
- ③ Nominated members are exempted from party membership.
- ④ forced expulsion from party not covered.
  - ↳ What constitute 'voluntarily giving up of membership' needs further elaboration.

## Corrective measures

- ① Cases of disqualification be transferred to
  - Independent Tribunal (indirectly supreme court)
  - Election Commission (as guided by Goswami Committee)

② Doing away with exception of merger

③ "Once a Speaker, always a Speaker" model as present in UK.

Defection is an unhealthy trend in democratic polity which needs urgent course correction.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

S	Q
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & P	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.  
Here Q is Overall Average and P is Total Marks

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)

Annulment of Article 377 has been regarded as positive step for establishing a just fair society. However, it needs to be built upon by promoting attitudinal change and sensitization.

Issues of LGBTQIA+ remain as follows:

- ① Self Determination right not available  
(As per Transgender Protection Act 2019 it placed under District Magistrate)
- ② Lack of representation in public sphere leading to stereotyping
- ③ Marginalisation from larger society due to denial of education and employment opportunities.

## Debate regarding Same-sex Marriage

### Arguments in Favour

- In spirit of Article 14 (right to equality)
- LGBTQIA+ community has right to live dignified life which includes right to establish a family

### Arguments Against

- May hurt the sentiments of traditional section who see it against culture & deem it as unnatural
- Impact on socialisation of child in homosexual family

Sensitization for the issue

regarding third gender and bringing a societal consensus regarding same sex marriage is the way forward to achieve SDG 9 (Reduce inequalities)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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



Q.1) 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 has been idea supported by "Strategy for New India @ 75"

It involves outping in expertise from private sector at the level of Director, Joint Secretary etc.

## Benefits (Potential)

- ① Increasing specialisation of bureaucracy which faces 21st century world of AI, IoT
- ② Promoting spirit of competition among career bureaucrats (⇒ Performance Oriented)
- ③ Exchange of best practices and greater involvement of private sector in nation's growth)

## Challenges

- ① Lack of service motive among the hired lateralists who may see it as a short term stint.
- ② Absence of on ground experience of lateral hires unlike career bureaucrats may lead to unpragmatic policies.
- ③ Conflict of interest: maintaining security and national (security) interest, preventing leakage of information remains a challenge.
- ④ Private sector professionals may see it as a means to enhance their resume.

## Way Forward

Domain specialisation after 13 years as suggested by Feather Committee (IndARC)

Phased and calibrated entry of lateral hires through robust entry test

Civil services which is steel frame must adapt to changing needs.

### Feedback (For OFFICERS)

S. No.	Q. No.	Grade
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the table.		
Here G is Grand Average and P is Percentage		
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)

India and France recently celebrated 50 years of diplomatic ties marking a new era in relationship.

Importance of France for India

① Technology transfer be it in domain of military or clean energy  
 ↳ RAFAEL deal

② Greater cooperation in European Union  
 France has remained natural partner and can play a key role in FTA negotiations of India.

③ Historical linkages: Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity in Indian वंशधर्म

## Importance of India for France.

① Free-Open-Rule Bound Induve  
Indo Pacific : which is becoming  
 theatre for geopolitics in backdrop  
 of China's adventurism.

↳ AUKUS has impacted French  
 deal in nuclear power submarine

② Emerging market of India provided  
 investment opportunities for France  
 as growth in West is reaching stagnation

③ Partner in fight against terrorism,  
radicalism as France faces internal  
 strife.

Thus, India can leverage its strong ties  
 with France for promoting ~~its~~ <sup>our</sup> agenda  
 of permanent seat in UNSC.

Feedba  
 (For OFFICE)

	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here Q is Good Average and P	
TOTAL	
MARKS	

Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "Knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Knowledge diplomacy has emerged new domain/dimension of foreign policy in backdrop of growing knowledge economy across the world. Its importance is as follows:

① Technological advancement

through greater thrust on research and development can help a country achieve greater stature

↳ Japan, South Korea, USA

② Developmental Assistance beyond

monetary dimension gets promoted

↳ SAARC satellite launched by ISRO

③ Cross cultural exchanges gets promoted

↳ Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

is being used for generating new medicines.

④ Promotes a nation's human development goal

↳ ITEC, India giving scholarship to African students

⑤ Promotes collective fight against common challenges of 21st century

↳ GAVI 'vaccine alliance

↳ Early warning system of India used for cyclone's mitigation measures in neighbouring country.

Thus in today's age where 'data is new oil', knowledge & diplomacy can unfold multifaceted benefits.

### 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.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)

Appointments to judiciary have recently come to arena of debate among constitutional and legal experts who are questioning the relevance of collegium system where de facto judges appoint judges.

Evolution of Collegium System: 4 Judges case

- ① SP Gupta case : Primacy of executive in judicial appointments i.e. power or role of President was upheld.  
= Council of ministers
- ② SCORA Supreme Court Advocate on Record: Judiciary coined the term "collegium"
- ③ III<sup>rd</sup> Judges case (On presidential reference under Article 141): Definition of collegium was established as follows

a) Chief Justice + 3 senior most judges  
for appointment of High Court judges

b) Chief Justice (of India) + 5 senior most judges  
for appointment of Supreme Court judges  
and transfer of High Court judges.

④ NJAC <sup>case (2014)</sup> National Judiciary Appointment Commission under 99th constitutional amendment Act was struck down on the grounds of being unconstitutional and violating basic structure doctrine.

Arguments against Collegium system.

① Allegations of nepotism/favouritism  
↳ an advocate of merely 45 years age was appointed as judge in Madhya Pradesh High Court.



## ② Culture of secrecy

L the minutes of meeting of collegium aren't put to public form

## ③ Amounting to Judicial activism/Supremacy

L as against the ideals of constitutional supremacy.

## ④ Judicial Innovation : 'Collegium' doesn't find mention in original constitution

## ⑤ Conflict of Interest in NJAC case as judiciary itself was a party.

Arguments in favour

① Promotes ideals of Article 51

② Judicial independence

③ Judges are more suited to evaluate merit

Way forward

① Spelling out of objective criteria

② All India Judiciary Service

Nonpartisan and impartial judiciary is essential for healthy democracy.

### 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.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 (FD) and directive principle of state policies (DPSP) find place in Part IVA and Part IV of Indian constitution.

Unlike Fundamental rights, they lack justiciability. Despite this they are guide to policy makers :

① Give the vision of Constitution makers for making an ideal society

↳ Uphold to the inspired PRR (Panchayat Raj) through 73rd Constitution amendment to give shape to Gandhian ideals of Gram Swaraj.

- ② Promote inclusivity :
  - ↳ Article 45
  - ↳ Equal pay for equal work
- ③ Provides broad framework for guiding policy
  - ↳ Article 44, Uniform Civil Code is being advocated today on grounds that it finds mention in DPSP.
- ④ Reminds citizen of the balance between rights and duties
  - ↳ providing children with required equal educational opportunities
- ⑤ At times acquire primacy over fundamental rights.
  - ↳ Article 39(b), 39(c) have primacy over Article 14, Article 19
- ⑥ Provides space for accommodating new demands as per changing needs
  - ↳ Forest conservation added in Article 48(A), cooperatives in Article 43(B)

⑦ It may have not been included at enforceable status at time of independence due to absence of requisite resources.

↳ However resource base of a country expands, they reflect (like India) what constitute the top most priority

⑧ They envision the idea of social-economic democracy without which political democracy has no use as per Dr. Ambedkar.

⑨ Acts as informal/moral obligation of state

⑩ Give a roadmap for just, fair and equitable society.

Thus, despite their non-enforceable status, both DPSP and FP have important role to play

#	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is the Average and %	
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)

Constitution has refrained from prescribing timeframes and has left to healthy convention

⊕ No timeline for Presidents ascent

⊕ No timeline / fixed calendar for Parliament.

Healthy convention reflects trust in Indian democratic ideals rather than imposition of detailed regulations.



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

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

Article 123 and Article 213 give ordinance making powers to President and Governor when the legislature (at least one house) is not in session.

Indiscriminate use of ordinance making powers has attracted criticism on following lines:

① Breaches doctrine of separation of power  
↳ Its the idea of "collective responsibility" enshrined in Article 75(3)

② Promotes executive primacy  
↳ Bypasses legislative mechanisms like Parliamentary committees

- ③ In Krishnakumar judgement Court held that repromulgation of ordinance without application of mind is a fraud on constitution
- ④ Deliberate adjournment of houses for promulgation of ordinance murders the democratic ethos.
- ⑤ In recent times crucial ordinances such as Farm Bills, GNCTD Amendment Bill were brought in ordinance form
- ⑥ The philosophy of debate dissent which forms the heart of democracy is subdued
- ⑦ Dr. Ambedkar had described it as 'last resort' / 'dead letter'
- ⑧ Role of opposition and individual MPs gets compromised.

## Arguments in favour

① Exigencies happen at times when legislature might not be functioning

↳ eg COVID-19: Use of Disaster Management (ordinance)

② Effective check of "6 weeks"

## Way forward

① Formulation of critical policies by roping in larger public opinion

↳ eg National Education Policy was put before public domain draft form

② Non-encroachment in domains of state bolstering idea of cooperative federalism

Dr. Radhakrishnan had described Pashchima as 'deliberative' rather than more legislative 'body'. In this regard the exercise of minimal ordinance making powers should be minimized

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P	
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)

Poor health indicators are of one of the prime reason behind declining human indices of India. Out of pocket health expenditure stands at 63% in India (as per Economic Survey 2011)

Critical Reasons for poor public health infra

① Demand - Supply mismatch

↳ Doctors : patient = 1:1450 (in India) as again WHO recommended 1:1000

② Primary Health Infrastructure unable to cater to ~~bas~~ basic treatment requirements leading to pressure on tertiary care.

③ Medical education reform is the need of hour (crackdown of allegation of corruption in Medical Council of India)

↳ Only 30% medical graduates join government hospitals

④ Neglect of traditional medicines  
↳ AYUSH mission is an unproductive step

⑤ Nutritional deficiency

- Anaemia = 57% of women (in age 15-50)
- Stunting = 35%      - Wasting = 19%
- ↳ in every 3 child in India malnourished

Statutory framework : A Panacea ??

↳ Need { For stricter enforcement against laxity of doctors  
Promoting uniformity against (Health being state subject)

What it can solve ??

↳ Push greater social sector spending

↳ Current spending in health stands at 1.6% as against WHO (of GDP) recommended 5%

↳ Crystallize the demand for health insurance products

↳ Current insurance penetration < 1%

What extra needs to be done ??

↳ Capacity Building : from level of primary healthcare to super speciality

↳ Better implementation of existing schemes

↳ PM-JAY (Jan Arogya Yojna)

PM - Rashtriya Swasthya Nidhi

Universal health coverage is essential for fulfilling sustainable development goal target no. 3.

### 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.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)

There exists about 4500+ Ed-tech startups in India today which is estimated to go up with <sup>growth</sup> rate 72% by 2025.

## Need for digital intervention in education

### ① Democratization of education

↳ beyond geographical and linguistic barriers → SWAYAM portal

### ② Personalised education based on individual strength and weakness of student by deploying A.I.

### ③ Fun-based learning can be enabled through interactive classroom

↳ eg Smart-class

- ④ Hybrid mode of learning pushed by COVID has positives like: child can learn at own pace  
 ↳ Watching video again for better learning
- ⑤ Preparing students for 21st century skill sets which is beyond the reach of chalk-based classrooms.
- ⑥ Upskilling and vocational training can be promoted ↳ Coursera.

## Limitations

- ① Existing digital divide  
 ↳ Affordability and accessibility of such education is a big question mark today
- ② Scope of Right to Education Act need to be expanded.

③ Apprehensions of exacerbations of existing inequality  $\hookrightarrow$  :

- Gender divide : only  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of internet users in India are women
- Rural - Urban : Smartphone penetration remains abysmally low in far flung areas.

④ Internet connectivity and other supporting infrastructure isn't equally distributed

⑤ Data privacy issues and concerns of monetizing

- Way Forward
- ① Greater public spending  $\hookrightarrow$  Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
  - ② More government backed initiatives like DIKSHA portal.

Without the judicious and equitable spread of digital education, SDG-4 will remain an elusive goal.

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.

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 marks, 250 words)

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral bond scheme was intended to clean political funding mechanism make it more transparent, however it has some inherent limitations.

What is Electoral bond??

- A non interest bearing anonymous bond availed from SBI
- denominations start by from 1000
- can be donated to party which ~~that~~ satisfies a minimum criteria for performance in last election
- can be encashed by political party within 15 days.

With 90% political funding being done through cash, electoral bond was brought with a noble intention of :

## Intent of Electoral Bonds :

- ① Making donations pass through formal financial channels
- ② Anonymity of donor remains protected thus preventing him from harassment
- ③ Curb blackmoney, money laundering and the underlying parallel economy

## Limitation / Criticism of Electoral Bond

- ① Restricts the voters the "Right to know"
- ② Right to Information not applicable
- ③ Removal of cap of 7.5% on corporate donation has opened pandora's box  
- Crony capitalism will get promoted
- ④ Election Commission wasn't in favour of rolling out electoral bonds



- 5) Supreme Court has quashed it on the grounds of anonymity of donors and undue advantage to party in power
- 6) Foreign donations & its exemption can lead to external meddling of election
- 7) Political parties have refrained from filing election expenditures and voluntary disclosures.

Way Forward

Partial State funding of election idea mooted by Ind ARI, Law Commission

Cap on overall expenditure of political party  
Currently only incidental nominees

Total spending in Lok Sabha 2019 is estimated be around 55000 crore. In this backdrop serious overhaul is required for transparent funding of election.

**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.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)

Jan Dhan Aadhaar Mobile based Direct Benefit Transfer is estimated to save 3 lakh crore till date.

Digital revolution backed by data and smartphone penetration can help in better implementation of welfare programmes in following ways:

① Better targetting of beneficiary

→ Inclusion error amount for 40% leakages as per Economic survey.

② Use of Big Data for Vulnerability Mapping and customised, localised welfare schemes.

- ③ e-Governance : G2C (Government to Citizen) interaction can be strengthened by better service delivery and uptake
- ④ Information Dissemination : and awareness campaigns would become sharper and reach masses.  
 ↳ COVID related guidelines.
- ⑤ Digitization as a panacea to corruption  
 Promotion of transparency thus enhancing accountability ↳ CPGRAMS.  
 ↳ Digitization of land records reduces land disputes.
- ⑥ Elimination of middlemen
- ⑦ Better awareness generation and active citizenry.

## Challenges

- ① Absence of data privacy framework
- ② Digital illiteracy  $\Rightarrow$  frauds
- ③ Promoting exclusion  
 ↳ Aadhaar - Ration card linkage  
 leading to denial of ration.
- ④ Surveillance state might promote

## Way Forward

- National level framework for digitalization & welfare
- Increased cyber security measures
- Hybrid model for ensuring smoother transition.

Digital tools should be used for welfare and development by addressing the above challenges in 'Atadi ke Amrit Kaal'

### Feedback (For OFFICE)

#	(G)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

G20 as a grouping represent 60% of world's population, 75% of world's trade and 85% of global GDP.

Significance of G20 presidency for India

① Voice of Global South

- push for reformed multilateralism
- just and equitable world order has been vouched for

② Digital Public Infrastructure

- emerging as a tool for citizen centric governance and empowerment of masses. (e) UPI DBT
- India offering a leadership position in field of IT, tech, IRG.O.

- ③ Collective fight against 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges such as
- Climate change
  - Terrorism, radicalisation
  - cyber and space warfare

④ Free and Open Indo Pacific

- getting reiterated in global forum for promotion of rule based order (eg) QUAD, AUKUS.

⑤ Diversification of global supply chains

- China + 1 Strategy
- shift of manufacturing industry to new areas / geography
- ↳ India's push for semiconductor manufacturing, PLI schemes.

## 6) Promoting Strategic Autonomy

- in a multipolar world
- non-interference in internal matters
- = use of international dispute resolution mechanisms

## 7) Geoeconomics overpowering geopolitics

- interest based diplomacy getting momentum over ideology based alignment

Global South is set to emerge as a new pole in world order due to its demographic advantage, expansion of markets and growth potential.

In this backdrop, G20 presidency has been an important opportunity for India to emerge as a refined leader and voice of global South.

### 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.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)

USA-China rivalry is pushing world order towards bipolarism as had happened post World War II.

## New Cold War between USA and China

- ① For achieving the global superpower status ∴ China's rise in past couple of decades has threatened USA's supremacy (post 1990)
- ② Geo-economics dominating as Trade sanctions are new weapons of this war.
- ③ China's assertiveness in South China Sea is leading to USA's response in form of ~~an~~ AWD



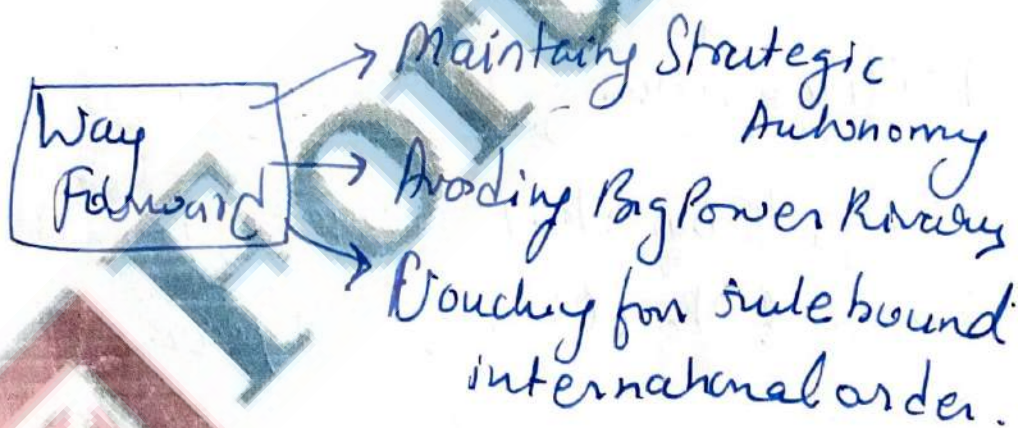
- ④ Russia-China axis : promoting Anti-West rhetoric, thus strengthening the stance of NAD

Impact on India's strategic interest

- ① China's adventurism translating in form of border disputes in Northern and Eastern frontier.
- ② Militarisation of Indian ocean  
 Eg) Hambota Port getting leased to China for 99 years
- ③ China's chequered diplomacy impacting India's interest in Africa, Central Asia.
- ④ One Belt One Road against territorial integrity.

5) Growing Indo-US partnership termed as "A<sub>1</sub>" may lead to deterioration of friendship with Russia and heightened response from China.

6) India can get dragged in rivalry of USA-China having its economic interest.



India should be the voice for multipolarism in this new cold war phase as it was for Non Alignment in cold war phase.

### 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			

### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 ..... Am I able to hit the core demand in most questions
- 2 ..... How is my ability to generate multiple dimensions
- 3 ..... Am I over-elaborating some points
- 4 ..... Is my knowledge sufficient for IR questions
- 5 ..... Am I answering as per the directive word of the question

### Test Goal

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

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### 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.