

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

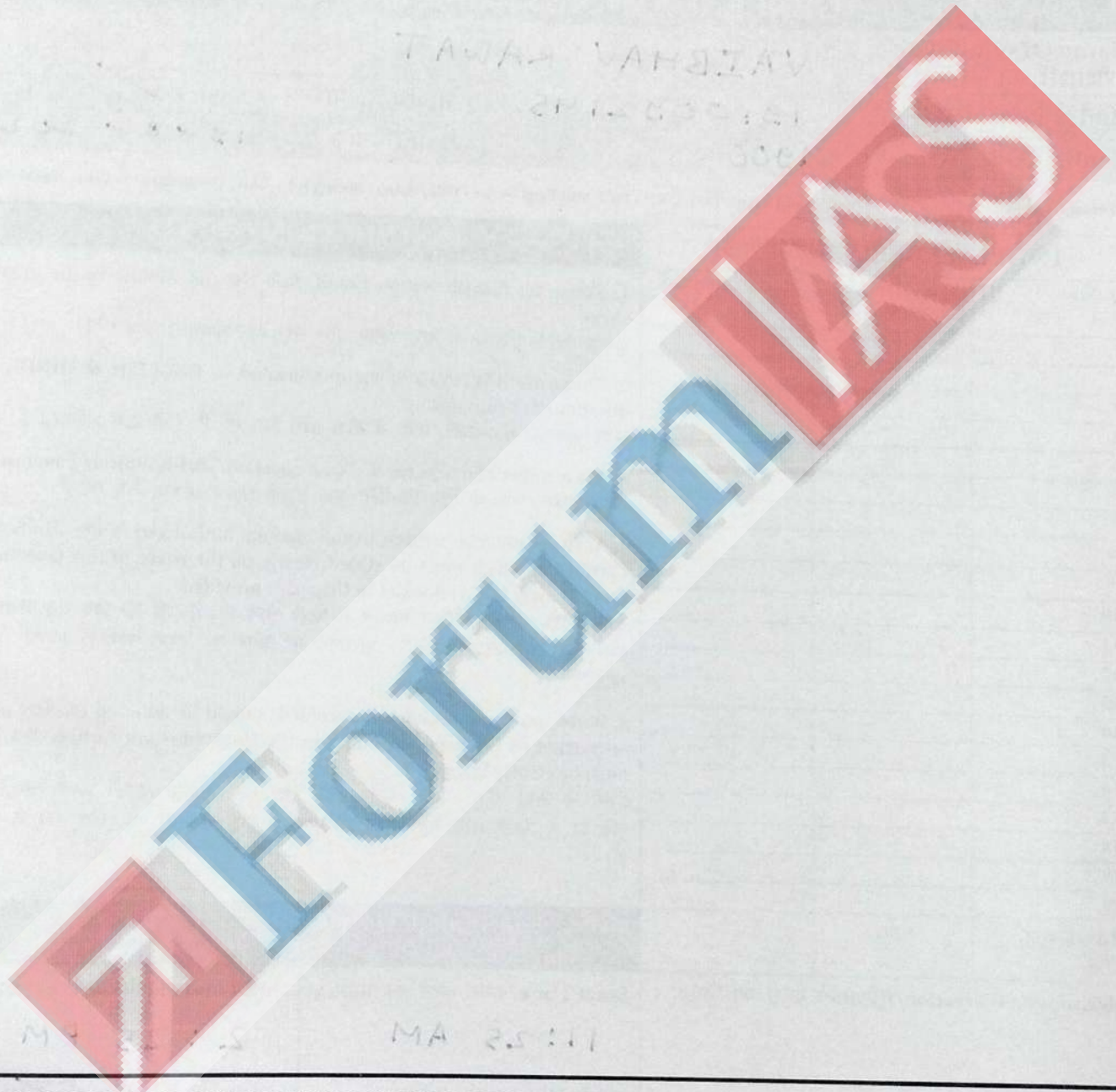
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAIBHAV RAWAT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092145	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	19-8-2023

*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 प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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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 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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 केंस कानूनों की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court / SC has evolved the Basic structure doctrine in Karavanda Bharati case of 1973. It says that Parliament can amend the Constitution but not basic structure. It prevented parliament to become master of Constitution: -

- 1) Addition of more & more things into basic structure eg Minerva mill case → Balance b/w fundamental right & DPSP.
- 2) Golak Nath case: - SC taking away power of parliament to amend fundamental rights.
- 3) Minerva mill case: - SC said that 42nd constitutional amendment is not valid ~~as~~ as it takes away judicial review which is part of basic structure.

- 4) Waman Rao case : - Basic structure doctrine will apply for laws after April 24 1973.
- 5) N. Nagraj case → Adding principle of equality to Basic structure.
- 6) Bommai case : - Include presidential rule in judicial review.
- 7) Addition of emergency provisions under basic structure.

Although there are issues raised regarding subjectivity of Basic structure & it being a root of judicial activism, Basic structure has serviced its purpose to uphold core value, noble ideals & vision of founding fathers of our Constitution.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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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.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)

SHGs are informal group of people
organise to promote & defend their
improve their living conditions
common interest. It has enabled
women led development i- grassroot
level: —

1) financial inclusion: — opening Jan
Dhan account of female members

2) women led entrepreneurship: — By
providing PSL, SHGs - Bank linkage
programme, Interest subvention scheme etc
eg. Teerika in Bihar

3) Promote local skills of women → eg
Looms group in Ladakh → local handicraft

4) financial literacy: — About savings,
insurance eg. Kudumbashree, Kerala

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

5) Awareness about rights → Education & accessibility of rights to female eg Shramik Bhadan

6) Unconventional jobs & social work
eg Patrakar didis → women as reporters

But despite these, some issues remain

1) Regional variation → > 70% SHGs in South India

2) Reluctance of banks to give loans

3) Rich shareholders try to dominate.

4) Opposition from orthodox elements

Need is to promote such women led SHGs — government can provide support through Mehila Kosh, also promote skill development of women members to convert SHGs to Nation help groups led by women

Feedback

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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 group of people actively organise to promote & defend their common interest. Power mainly depend upon ability to mobilize public opinion & create lasting changes:-

- 1) Empowerment of down trodden eg Sehaj Karamchari Andolan → works for welfare of manual scavenger
- 2) Can gather mass people :- eg Narmada Bachao Andolan → mass rallies
- 3) Long lasting changes eg Evolution of RTI by pressure groups → Ela Bhat
- 4) Sustainable changes :- By generating

trust of common citizens eg Meira
Paibis, Manipur → social welfare.

5) Role in foreign policy - eg Observer
research foundation - small but dynamic force.

Informal pressure groups work to shape public policy according to their benefits:

- Tobacco lobby - to prevent tobacco ban
- Lark groups - Jat Andlans for reservation

Methods used → Electronearing

- Lobbying → especially administrators
- Filing PIL - work eg Naz foundation
- Protest eg farm groups
- funding political parties eg industrialist

Despite their important role, need is to ensure that illogical demand must not suppress intelligent decision making.

Feedback
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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)

India prison are overburdened
with occupancy at $> 120\%$ of capacity.
This is mainly due to very high
number of undertrials who do not get
timely bail.

Judicial pronouncements —

1) Bail as the rule — Recently SC
said government to consider bail as the
rule & jail as exception.

2) SC — asked government form a
separate bail law.

3) Considering individual liberty &
dignity in mind, court has asked
to keep undertrials away from
convicts.

4) Courts has asked government to not delay release once bail is granted

→ use of e-technology to send bail orders to jail for quick release

5) Courts call for ease of access to legal counsellor to prisoners to fasten the bail process

6) Courts also asked for bails if a person has completed $\frac{1}{2}$ of his imprisonment

These are judicial pronouncement - which focuses mainly on ensuring individual liberty & dignity by ensuring quicker ~~best~~ hassle free bails to undertrials.

This will ensure Article 21 of constitution - Rt to live with dignity.

Feedback

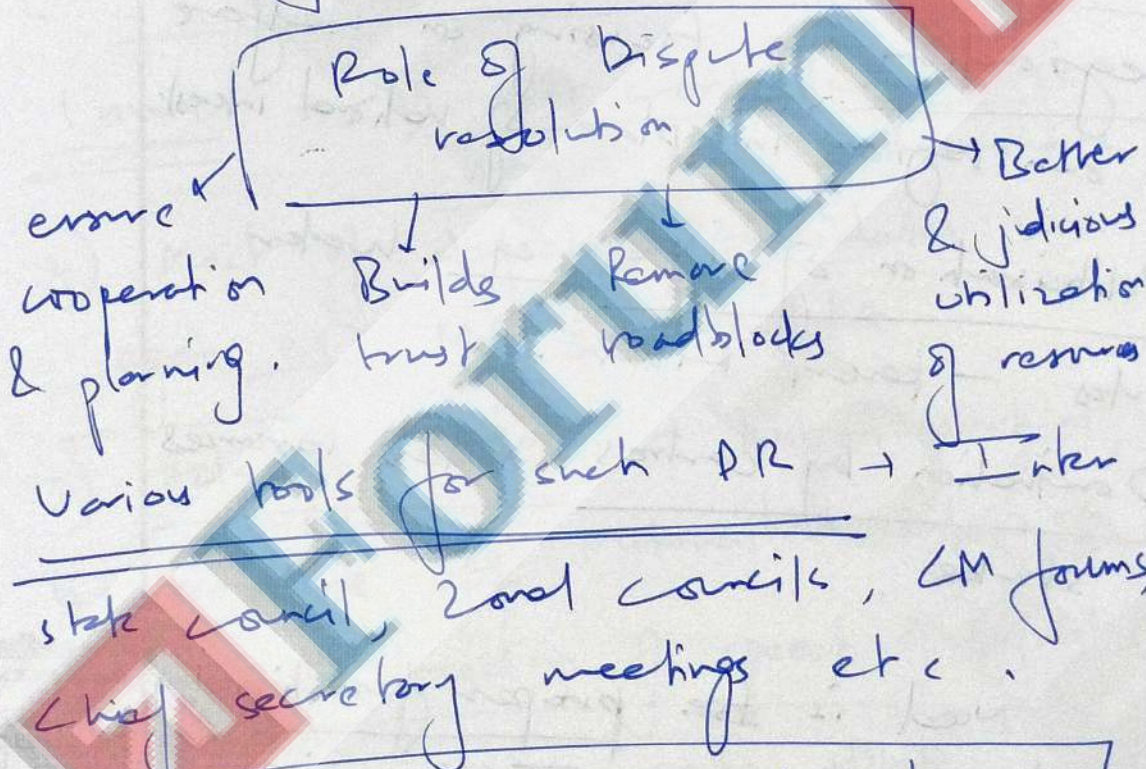
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Cooperative federalism is cooperation & working together of centre & state & various states to achieve common goals.



Interstate Council role (Article 263)

- 1) Involvement of all leaders at one place - PM, CM, Governor → easy

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resolution with discussions & deliberation

2) Ease of raising issues - by states & UT to Centre.

3) Helps in joint planning - eg building power plant across borders of states

Challenges associated

1) Regionalism → focusing on welfare of own region in place of national interest

2) Politicisation of issues eg water disputes - Kaveri River.

3) Dominance by centres → less resources to states

Need is ~~to~~ proper functioning & timely meeting of ISC with specific agenda. Also, year around functioning of secretariat need to be there.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

52nd Constitutional amendment
of 1985 added Part X to Indian
Constitution → Contains Anti defection law
(Article 102 & 191)

- Issues →
- 1) Not controlled house
leading eg. Maharashtra
 - 2) Most of defected candidates win
again eg. MP & Karnataka
 - 3) Role of speaker → Not impartial,
no timeline eg. Maharashtra defection
 - 4) Against freedom of speech of legislators
— remain bound by party dictats
 - 5) Ambiguity → If speaker can take
call if proceedings of removal going
against him.

Corrective measures →

- 1) Karnataka MLA defection case →
SC says that speaker must take decision in specific time
- 2) Dinesh Goswami Committee - By president / Governor on advice of Election Commission.
- 3) SC → Asked for tribunals for decision - consist of SC/HC judges
- 4) Political affiliations must not come in decision making
- 5) Remove ambiguities

In Kihoto Hollohan case 1992

SC brought Anti defection under judicial review. Need is to strengthen the law to ensure firm action & upholding of people's will

Feedback

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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)

Recently, the debates are going on ~~the~~ allowing registration of same sex marriage of LGBTQIA+ under Special marriage act 1954.

The issue arisen because despite of decriminalisation of homosexuality, there is little progress in welfare of LGBTQIA+ community. Need is socio political sensitisation : —

- 1) will reduce discrimination : Sensitisation of masses will reduce stigma.
- 2) lead to involvement of homosexuals in socio-political milieu eg in decision making, scheme implementation

3) Improve political participation → key to every socio economic programs

4) Reservation under OBCs → Increase involvement in education & jobs.

This can be achieved by -

1) GREMS / Gender empowering mass education in schools - awareness about transgenders

2) Social protection schemes → eg Odisha - in NFSA

3) Transgender councils eg Maharashtra

4) Data collection → jobs, education eg in Census 2011.

We need to empower National council of transgender to ensure awareness regarding them in socio political sphere.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Asses 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)

Government is promoting lateral entry of civil servants at joint secretary level from pool of senior private professionals. The aim is to make governance more effective, efficient & people oriented.

1) Specific skills: Improve effectiveness & efficiency eg Finance graduates in finance ministry

2) Innovativeness: Private professionals bring innovativeness & newness of private sphere

3) More adaptable to change: Conventional civil servants are regarded as status quoist

4) Reduce red tapism: Processes become

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more agile & result oriented.

s) People skills : Those ^{who} worked at grassroot level at civil services
eg Health care professionals with rural experience in health secretariat.

s) History of bad steps eg U. Kurien's operational flood

- Issues → Opposition by civil service lobby
- Private practitioners may not get attracted as less salary & promotional avenues
 - Process of selection → issue of lack of transparency
 - Specialist → have narrow approach

Need is to not only promote transparency & efficiency in lateral entry, but also focus on other civil service reforms to make our civil services responsive, agile, tech savvy & outcome oriented.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध भू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Current geopolitical flux & uncertainty caused by COVID, Russia-Ukraine war, rising inflation, protectionism, deglobalisation etc increased the significance for India to partner with a like minded ally as France.

India - France ties

1) Geo economic → Bilateral trade rising with rising exports from India.

2) Geo political → high level political visits by PM & President
→ Support in IN forums → UNSC permanent seat, NSG.

3) Geo strategic → India influence in

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

Water in Indian Ocean, partnership in Indo-Pacific

4) Trilateral development cooperation to cooperate in 3rd country ^{development}

5) Military → Exercises as Garuda, Vande, Shakti
→ Rafale jet, submarine technologies

6) Science & tech + Involvement in CERN, space training, International solar alliance

Issues → Impact of 3rd country activities on ties eg AUKUS v/s QUAD

Australia cancelled deal with ~~France~~ France

→ Rising radicalisation in France

Need is to promote not only hard power but also soft ties as people connect, university connect progr - amuse, diaspora diplomacy etc

Feedback

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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)

Soft power refers to the
- tization of goodwill, diaspora, tourism,
cultural & religious connect, sports etc
to further ties. One of its main
attribute is knowledge diplomacy :-

Knowledge
diplomacy

→ Connect b/w univer-
sities

→ Students for education
purpose

→ Collaboration in science,
tech & R&D

Issues related to IPR &
Utilisation of each other
scientific resources

Knowledge diplomacy as a tool
to fulfill foreign policy objectives :-

1) Improve people to people connect:

Ties not based on narrow economic
or political connect, but on connect

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

between people to people - long lasting

2) Promote R & D → Exchange of technologies eg water conservation technologies to India by Israel.

3) Advancement in education standard

eg ~~Ministry~~ UGC norms for foreign university to open campus in India

4) Foreign earnings : - If foreign students come to India.

5) Increase tourism : - To museums, Buddhist circuits, universities etc

6) Promotion of Indian culture abroad eg Yoga, AYUSH.

We need to promote know ledge diplomacy to achieve our goal of deep, long lasting, people to people ties. Along with this, focus should be on using other soft power tools as ping pong diplomacy, sport & religion diplomacy etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Collegium system is the system used for selection of judges of higher judiciary i.e. Supreme Court / SC & High Court/HC. It also take call on transfer of judges between HCs. Collegium system in India has evolved through various case laws:-

1) First judge case :- SC talks about a system of collegium for judges appointment which consist of Chief justice & other judges of SC & HC.

2) Second judge case :- Decision of Collegium is made binding on government.

- Government can send back names for re-consideration, but if sent again by collegium, government has to oblige.

3) Third judge case : - Collegium consists of

SC judge selection	HC judge selection
CJ of SC + 4 senior most judges of SC	CJ of SC + 2 judges of SC + CJ
even if 2 judges give dissenting opinion - not appointed	

4) NJAC case : - SC calls NJAC as unconstitutional and considered it a threat to independence of judiciary.

Collegium functioning :

Positives	Issues
1) Ensure judiciary independence	1) <u>No transparency</u> : - Not in public domain
2) Follow a Memo - random of procedure.	2) <u>Allegation of nepotism</u>
3) Government is the biggest litigant →	3) <u>Appeal</u> : - Decided by those who are part of

if have say in selection → Conflict of interest

collegium - Conflict of interest

4) Transferred judge - can challenge the transfer

4) opposition by govt - merit → eg Law minister

5) Delay in appointment by govt eg withholding clearance as no time line

6) huge vacancies, poor representation eg only 13 / 116 judges - female

Need of hour

→ Search cum selection

committee as suggest by law ministry - to suggest names

→ Increasing transparency - meeting in public domain

→ Follow a standard operating procedure

→ Timelines for government to give clearance

Effective way of selection to higher courts is essential for 'justice for all'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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)

Article 51A and Part IV A of Constitution provides for fundamental duty and Part IV provides for DPSP (Article 36 to 51). Unlike fundamental rights (FR), these two are non enforceable in nature, however they can be enforced by formation of laws.

Fundamental duties & DPSP have both positive & negative impact on socio political norms.

— (A) DPSP

POSITIVE IMPACT	NEGATIVE IMPACT
1) <u>Ensure socio-economic justice</u> - FR ensures mainly political justice 2) Act as <u>Instruments</u>	1) <u>Under definitions & meanings of welfare, preventing wealth concentration</u> 2) As <u>no enforcement</u>

of instructions to state → ensure welfare state

3) Ensure welfare of community - It focus on welfare of individuals

4) Act as a base for which performance of a political party can be judged.

so not necessary for state to oblige.

3) Tension between governor & chief minister.

4) Nobel ideas but lack touch of reality
eg No equal pay for man & women in real world

(B) HR

POSITIVE IMPACT

1) Act as a deterrent to hostile elements
eg Against violence

2) Act as reminder to citizens to fulfill duties

3) Act as a beacon for

NEGATIVE IMPACT

1) No clear definition -
eg Scientific temper, humanism

2) Not exhaustive -
eg No right essential voting, family planning

SC to uphold validity
of any law.

4) Ensure respect of
women & harmony in
nation.

5) Ensure benefit of
environment, wildlife
society as a whole

3) Lack of punishment
hinder application

4) Needed in socialist
country like Russia, not
in India.

5) Take whole nobel
ideas & vision without
any clear cut explanation

Fundamental duties & DPSP, along
with fundamental right act as a
conscience of ~~not~~ Constitution. They ensure

Socio economic welfare of citizens & community
as a whole. Need's to enforce them by
forming active laws along with raising
awareness of citizens towards their duties.

Feedback

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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)

Constitutional punctuality refers to as being firm with constitutional values, system and norms, along with timely execution of constitutional works, appointments and values.

This punctuality is essential for the functioning of body politic, for ensuring efficient & effective working of political bodies and for ensuring proper coordination between various organs of government.

Absence of constitutional punctuality :-

- 1) Non appointment of Deputy speaker in Lok Sabha :- Constitution provides for a deputy speaker → not appointed since 3 yr.
- 2) Delay in appointment in various admin

- Executive and judicial post eg Delay in clearance of name sent by collegium on frivolous ground like sexual orientation

3) Not taking action on reports sent by constitutional bodies eg NCC, NCST

4) Frequent transfers & change in terms of governors - impact centre state relation
→ Constitution provides for 5 yr term

5) Bringing civil services in Article 239 AA by ordinance → Constitution provides only for police, public order & land

6) Delays in conduct of elections → eg PRL election delayed ~~at~~ beyond terms of 5 yr

The need is to ensure constitutional punctuality : -

→ Proper timeline : - Prevent any

- delay in necessary action.
- Abiding by principles enshrined in our Constitution
 - Upholding Constitutional morality
 - Vigilance - Not only by court, but by people, civil society etc.
 - Control from top - by PM & CM over functioning of organs
 - Code of Ethics to ensure time bound appointments & actions even if not essential.
 - Parliamentary Commissioner - to oversee activities of elected representatives

Constitutional punctuality will not depend only on laws & judicial pronouncements, but on people who run the Constitution, on will of common man & on ethics & values we have as a society & nation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 123 & 213 provides for the ordinance making power to president and governor respectively. Ordinarily, it was put in constitution to deal with any emergency situation when parliament is not in session.

But of lately, it has become tool to dilute executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy & also to overlook consensus building.

- 1) Ordinance passed without any discussion & deliberations in parliament → No consensus building b/w various parties of DNCT amendment ordinance
- 2) Subvent role of Rajya Sabha — No say

of state representative — love of federalism
 3) for non emergency cases : — with aim
 of hasty and unchecked passage eg
farm bills.

4) No presentation in parliament : — Subject
 executive accountability → even if presented
 passed as law without discussion eg Delhi
Service bill package

5) Suppress importance of parliament committees
 → No consensus building among parties, public
eg Jammu & Kashmir reorganisation ordinance

6) Repeated repomulgection : — without any
 intent to pass eg In Bihar — DC Wadhwa
 Case.

7) No explanation for passage : — eg
UP anti religious conversion ordinance

Need of hour - 1) Proper reason for passage in preamble of ordinance eg Central Air Quality monitoring / CAQM ordinance

2) Thorough examination in legislature + Separate parliamentary committee

3) SC in Krishna Kumar case has said that ordinance are same as legislation as they will have continue to have legal impact → treat with caution

4) Legislative impact assessment :- of impact of ordinance

SC in Cooper case has allowed Judicial review of ordinances, also in DC Wadhwa case, it declared repeated

re-promulgation as illegal. Ordinance should act as emergency tool & not tool to circumvent executive accountability, consensus building & participative democracy.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

According to NFHS - 5, around $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of Indian female suffers from anemia, India has stunting rate of 36% and wasting rate of 32%, which are among highest in the world.

To deal with such poor health indicator, states & centre & states like Rajasthan come up with Right to health bill to ensure proper treatment & diagnosis of such public health issues.

Role of statutory framework : —

- 1) care of diagnosis & treatment : — especially to poor people in private hospital.
- 2) Time bound epidemiological surveys : — exact data on such indicators — areas

wise data gathering for specific interventions

3) Reduce out of pocket expenditure : —

People not hesitant to get treatment

4) Increase institutional delivery : — Has

huge impact on public health indicators like
IMR, NMR, Under 5 - Mortality rate,

Maternal mortality rate, Child survival rate

5) Proper Antenatal & Postnatal care : —

Reduce anemia, ensure vaccination

6) Address resource crunch : — eg. Involve

ment of private hospital in Rajasthan —
reduce resource burden on government hospital

But, apart from such statutory
recognition of right to health and considering
right to health as fundamental right, there

are other concerns : —

1) Improving infrastructure : — Poor conditions

- 1) CHC & Sub centres
- 2) Increasing manpower : - Nurses, Doctors, ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi workers + V. less
- 3) Lack of Comprehensive healthcare : - focus more on curative part
- 4) No medical pluralism : - Only Allopathic
- 5) No public health act & institution
- 6) Poor data collection & standard survey : - No time bound

Need is to focus on developing a public health act & institution, gathering robust data, doing epidemiological surveys, digitalisation to integrate information usage in rural areas. Along with this, focus should be on other indicators that impact health as sanitation, nutrition, education etc.

Focus on above mentioned steps will help us achieve SDG 3 - Good health.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

COVID 19 pandemic, along with government steps of Digital India has given impetus to digitalisation of education ecosystem. There is ^{also} a rise in ed-tech companies focusing solely on digital delivery of education. eg Byjus, PW etc.

Digital interventions as positive step :-

- 1) Accessibility :- Improve accessibility to poorly connected & far flung rural areas.
- 2) Affordability :- As reduction in cost required for physical infrastructure.
- 3) Innovation :- Allow learning through innovative techniques eg Animations, Gaming.
- 4) Personalised learning :- Depending upon

skill & understanding of child → by
use of AI, Machine Learning, Generative
AI etc.

5) Reduce load on physical infrastructure :-
Hybrid school - both online & offline

6) Help to teachers & administrators :-
More jobs with rise in ed-tech startup,
ease of teaching

But, despite these benefits, there
are limitations which hinder ~~#~~ complete
digitisation.

1) Poor Lacks Inclusivity :- Only 33%
of mobile users are female, poor
internet & electricity in rural areas.

2) Hidden curriculum :- Physical schools
job is not only education, but development
of overall personality of child.

- 3) Predatory practices : - Allegations or edicts over predatory pricing eg. Byjus
- 4) Issue with teachers : - May not be well worse with digital way
- 5) Procedural issues : - About how to take exams, do practicals.

- Way forward → Focus on hybrid way of learning - both physical & digital
- Increasing internet access : - fibre optic cable, Digital India.
 - Improving digital literacy : - Digital Saksharthe Abhiyan.
 - check of private S-ups over predatory practices.

With education moving from conventional chalk & talk model to digital ways, we need to keep balance between two to ensure judicious & optimum utilisation of digital infrastructure.

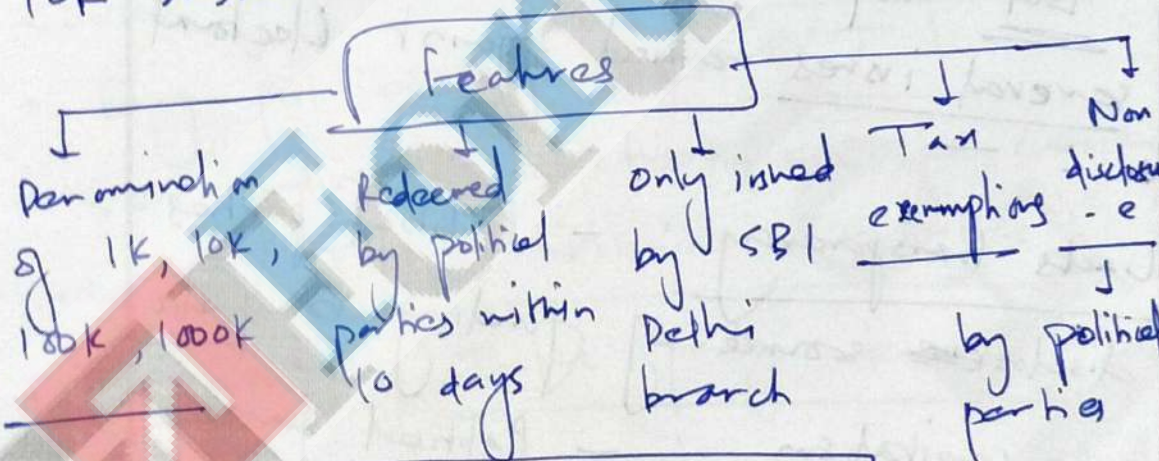
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 came in Union Budget of 2017-18 with aim to cleanse the electoral funding process. These are bought by an individual or corporations to fund any political parties registered under sec 2 of MPA & received > if votes in state legislative assembly & or lok sabha.



Benefits of electoral bonds :-

1) Curb black money :- Clear way of donation by buying bonds from SBI

- 2) Anonymity : - As non disclosure → No harassment by political parties
- 3) Tax exemptions : - To individuals & companies donating to political parties
- 4) Only to registered parties with certain vote share : - Avoid mushrooming of illegal & anonymous political parties.
- 5) Curb on cash based economy

But despite these positives, there are several issues raised against electoral bonds :

- 1) Lacks transparency : - Political parties not disclose source of funding to public
- 2) Crony capitalism : - Political parties may favour corporates who funded them
- 3) Data with government : - As SBI is government bank → may hurt those who funded opposition.

4) No limits on donation : - Earlier there was limit of 7.5% of profit of last 3yr

5) Higher value donations : - > 50% of donations are of > 10 l → Not by normal citizens

6) Against free & fair elections : - As most of the funds to ruling party

Way forward → Proactive disclosure of sources of funding eg Jharkhand Mukti Morcha

→ Bring political parties under RTI
→ State funding of elections or be considered (Injek Grinivas Committee)

→ Strengthening Intra party democracy

Need is to may election funding process clear, transparent & free from any curbs to ensure free & fair elections & vibrant democracy

Feedback

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



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

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has 2nd largest number
of smartphone users in the world (>1.2b)

Along with this, government steps like Digital India and rising digitalisation made

'Data as the new oil'. India, with

population of around 1.4 billion, produce
enormous amount of data that can
be used for welfare programmes :-

→ Use of Digital tools in welfare programmes

1) Improves efficiency : - Widespread
data collection & analysis improves
better targeting & increased efficiency

eg Swachh Bharat Mission, MGNREGA
Aadhar link

2) Accessibility : - Digital tools helps
in delivering welfare schemes to

for hung areas eg Common service centres

3) Cost effectiveness : - As reduce need of physical infrastructure & manpower

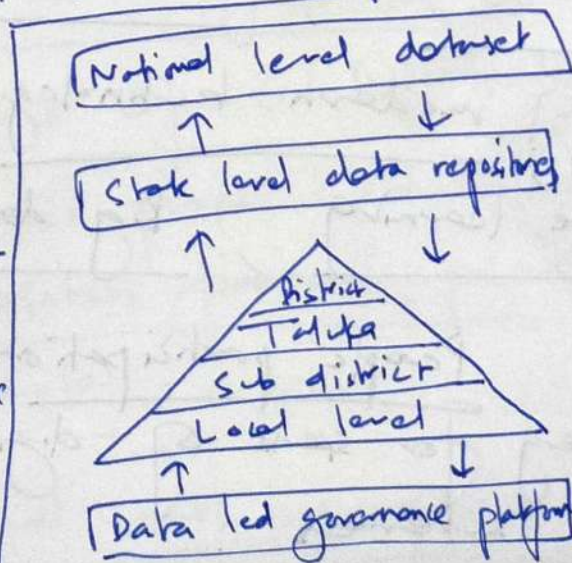
4) Participative governance : - Involvement of people in welfare schemes eg My Schemes

5) Citizen report card : - Digital tools seek giving feedback eg Twitter, Seva

6) Financial inclusion : - eg JAM Trinity to open accounts & transfer money

7) Use of Big data : - To look for overall impact & better planning & monitoring

8) Improved satisfaction → lead to improve participation & inclusive growth



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

Issue → Poor digital connectivity

- Low level of digital literacy
- Poor people participation → Top down model
- Privacy concern → leak of data
eg AIIMS hospital
- Cyber attacks
- Removal of name from data list
eg MANREGA - Singhum district

Need is to improve public digital infrastructure as common service centre, Digital literacy, people centric digital solution, techno-cratie governance, use of modern technology as AI, Machine learning, Big data etc.

People participation & satisfaction are key for success of digital tools in welfare schemes.

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

India took the G-20 presidency from Nov. 2022 to Dec 2023. Its main focus during presidency includes maritime security, terrorism, global supply chain, COVID-19 etc. One of the main theme to achieve all the above goals include more just & poly-centric world build with equal participation of global south.

Steps taken for this during G-20 :-

1) Conducting Voice of Global South Summit :- for proper involvement of glo south in global financial, political, political & environmental order.

→ Talks about global south as engine

- 1) World economic growth in 21st century.
- 2) Talks on expanding G20: - Inclusion
of countries from Africa & African Union
(20/ parties)
→ More representative of current world
order.
- 3) Demanding reforms of global institutions
Demanding permanent seat in global
south - UNSC as leader of global south
- 4) Voted against inclusion of permanent
environmental discussion in UNSC →
will reduce say of global south.
- 5) Focus on developing global supply chain
centred around global south of Between
Africa, S. Asia & South East Asia.
- 6) Demanding reforms of financial institutions
as world bank & IMF.
- 7) Focus on common issue of global south

eg Vaccine supply chain, TRIPS, terrorism, voice in global forum, etc

8) Small Island development nations -

eg Involvement of Pacific island states in discussion.

Issues in such transition → Resistance by

global powers eg US & EU in IMF & WB

→ No consensus in transformation eg

China oppose India in UNSC

→ Current institutions & order deeply entrenched in global power dynamics - difficult to change

→ No forum for global south : - No joint voice.

Need is to collaborate with other G20 countries as Saudi Arabia, South Africa etc to increase & raise voice of global south & mainstream such discussions in global forums.

Feedback

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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)

With rise of China economic & military might & USA opposition to such rise leading to a development of Bipolar world — a new cold war in 21st century.

This has impact on global supply chain, global economy, politics, environment etc. It also cast a shadow on India's strategic interest from Pacific to Atlantic :-

1) Reduce centrality of India in Indo Pacific :-

More focus on China & USA → USA countering China

2) Partnerships based on China :- eg

QUAD seen as a tool to limit China in Indopacific.

3) Alignment of other states with either USA or China : - eg South East Asia

→ influenced by China → reduce influence of India.

4) Increase militarisation : - Impact India position in the Area of AUKUS to counter China.

5) Forums centred around USA with aim to counter China eg Indo Pacific economic forum → India may lose strategic leverage in local laws & supply chain

6) China focus on west African countries

- Reduce India's influence in those areas

7) China's base in Indo Pacific Islands

- Reduce leverage to India.

Need of how - Issue based alignment with USA & China eg part of both QUAD & SCO.

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

- Moral policies should serve strategic interest eg India not taking sides in Ukraine - Russia war.
- Minilateralism eg India - Japan - Australia - Supply chain resilience initiative
- Maintain strategic autonomy eg India out of trade pillar of IPEF
- Collaborating with countries eg South East Asia, Pacific Island nation, Atlantic Islands, France etc.
- Use of soft power eg Diaspora, Religion - eg Buddhist circuits.

India must focus on its strategic autonomy, its economic benefit in ensuring sea line of communication & engaging with USA & China in International forums to maintain a balance between two.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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.