

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham Singh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910098244	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	08/09/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:00	10:15
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, आवेकी प्रिजेशन, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रयोग, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का प्रयोग, अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आवेकी कॉपी में सबसे आवेकी के अंश 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 was evolved in Keshavnand Bharati Case 1973, which says: the basic nature of Indian Constitution cannot be changed.

Role Basic structure in preserving Constitution from parliament changes

① Keshavnand Bharati Case upheld parliament 25th amendment, but struck down non-judicial review of provisions → judicial review a basic structure

② National judicial appoint act (NJAC) 2015
↳ struck down as going against Independence of judiciary → which is basic structure

③ 91st amendment → to bring
cooperatives under Block down as
 going against federal principle
 ∴ it need approval of $\frac{1}{2}$ of state.

④ S.R. Bommai case → Established
Basic Structure of Federalism,
Secularism

⑤ Meraka Gandhi case → Leads
Due process of law instead of
process established by law

⑥ Kilhoto Mollohan judgement →
judicial review basic structure

thus over time Basic structure
 has helped maintain the fundamental
nature of constitution. The living
tree doctrine has helped it
 evolve over time.

Feedback
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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.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 are grouping of person with similar background, peer-controlled and common objective to perform.

SHG role in women led grassroots development

① Economic independence at village level

(ex) Kudumbshree SHG in Kerala partnership with Amazon - "Amazon Saheli"

② Agent of social change
(ex) Chetna Rani Mahila in Rajasthan

③ Rising role in face of crisis & disasters

(ex) Kudumbshree make 10 lakh mark in COVID

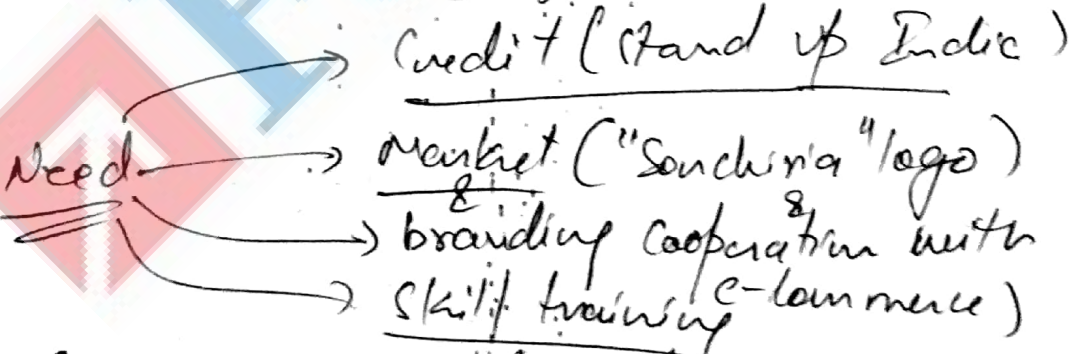
④ Raising awareness at grassroots level

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(Q) Allahabad - Jeevika dieli's role in seed concentration

Gaps in SHG role in women led development at grassroot

- 1- Adhoc working → lack skilled workers
- 2- Credit issue → limited work to small ones - lack economy of scale
- 3- Patriarchy → lack autonomy to spend
- 4- Peas Research - 89% do not get to decide how to use what they can
- 4 - lack of market access
- 5- Politicisation for votes



SHG as is way to improve women position socially & economically for Janki Utkar

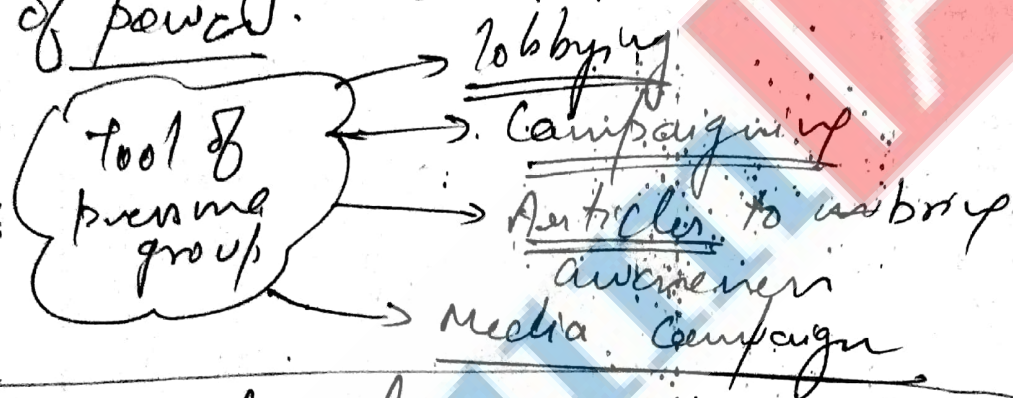
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 group is organisation of people that aim to influence policy making without formal exercise of power.



Role of informal groups to shape public policy:

1) Motivate large no. of people to catalyse policy change

Chipko movement, Arundhati movement for environment conservation

2) Have pushed government to bring reforms via agitation
1973 - Anti rape movement by

female pressure groups led to amendment in criminal law.

3) Build consensus among people for change

Ex) Majdoor kisan chakri sangathan for RTI & social audits

4) Fight against corruption
Ex) India against corruption movement leading to Lokpal act

5) Influence people to shape policy preference which catalyses policy action
Ex) Bharat kisan Union against Farm law

Need → to bring transparency in their working
→ democratic internal election
→ bio photo data declaration
→ enablers between people & government

Pressure groups give voice to weak & highlight new issues, need is of enabling their capacity

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.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)

Reformation Criminal System aim
to bring changes in people to
deter crime.

"Bail not Jail"

- 1- Unnecessary jail does little to bring change in system rather cause degradation
- 2- Supreme court 3 principles for bail & prisoners liberty:
 - ↳ prisoners should not become a "non-person"
 - ↳ no need to unnecessary increase punishment
 - ↳ liberty with limits of walls of jail.

③ Bachchan Singh Case

↳ life sentence is reverted
varies Case

④

Issues of
prison

130% occupancy
rate

77% undertrial
prisoners

no separation of
undertrials & hard
core criminals

against
article 19

i.e. Solitary confinement

↳ difficult to maintain health
(ex) COVID & separation issues

Need is to give bail wherever
possible, focus on reforming
people (ex- Norway system) so
as to ensure prison system of
Change not a prison for evil people

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 a share of power & responsibilities between units of federation i.e. Center & Union. Interstate Council created under article 263 facilitates this.

Interstate Council role in dispute resolution

- ① States & Center both are represented to work on common issues
- ② Inter regional disputes can be solved
ex) River water sharing issue like Satluj-Yamuna canal
- ③ Inter state boundary dispute can have discussion
ex) Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belagum region
- ④ Financial issues can be discussed

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(e) Devolution of fund under finance Commission

Associated challenges

- ① Adhoc working - ISC only. court strike two time (1990, 2019)
- ② Dominance of center → in Home ministry. internal committees → ~~all~~ appoint members.
- ③ Lack of experts in the Council.
- ④ Conflict in function with Prime minister's office
- ⑤ Lack of debate, discussion in Parliament. make possibility of cooperation low. (29% Lok Sabha productivity - Budget session 2023)

Need is to follow Sarkaria Committee recommendation and court strike ISC regularly for healthy debate & healthy democracy also cooperation + competition + collaboration

Feedback

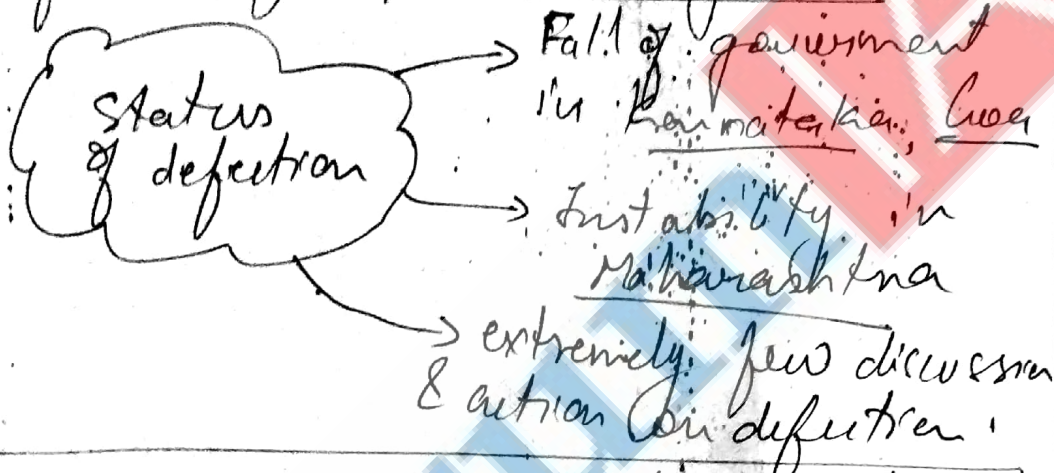
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून राजनीतिक दल-बदल की बुराई को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने और हल करने में विफल रहा है। दल-बदल विरोधी कानून से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर बर्खा कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

Anti defection law, passed by ^(10 अंक, 150 शब्द) amendment 1985, aim to control defection for personal gains



Issues with anti-defection law

- ① lack of timeline → Speaker has no fixed time to take action (article 102(2))
- ② Bias → Speaker belonging to ruling party is alleged to be baised in their favour
- ③ Gov Disqualified members come back by election (ex) Karnataka case

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

- ④ Consultation of Election Commission not incorporated.
- ⑤ lack of accountability to take action
- ⑥ Privileges of Speaker grant immunity

Corrective measures

- ① Timeline to take action
Supreme Court said ~~gover~~ speaker cannot sit indefinitely
- ② Dinesh Goswami committee recommendation to give power to president from governor.
- ③ Check on re-election immediately of disqualified members.
- ④ Recommendation of election Commission to be incorporated.

Stable parliamentary government is necessary to achieve Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas for developed India @ 2047. Dinesh Goswami committee recommendations can be followed.

Feedback

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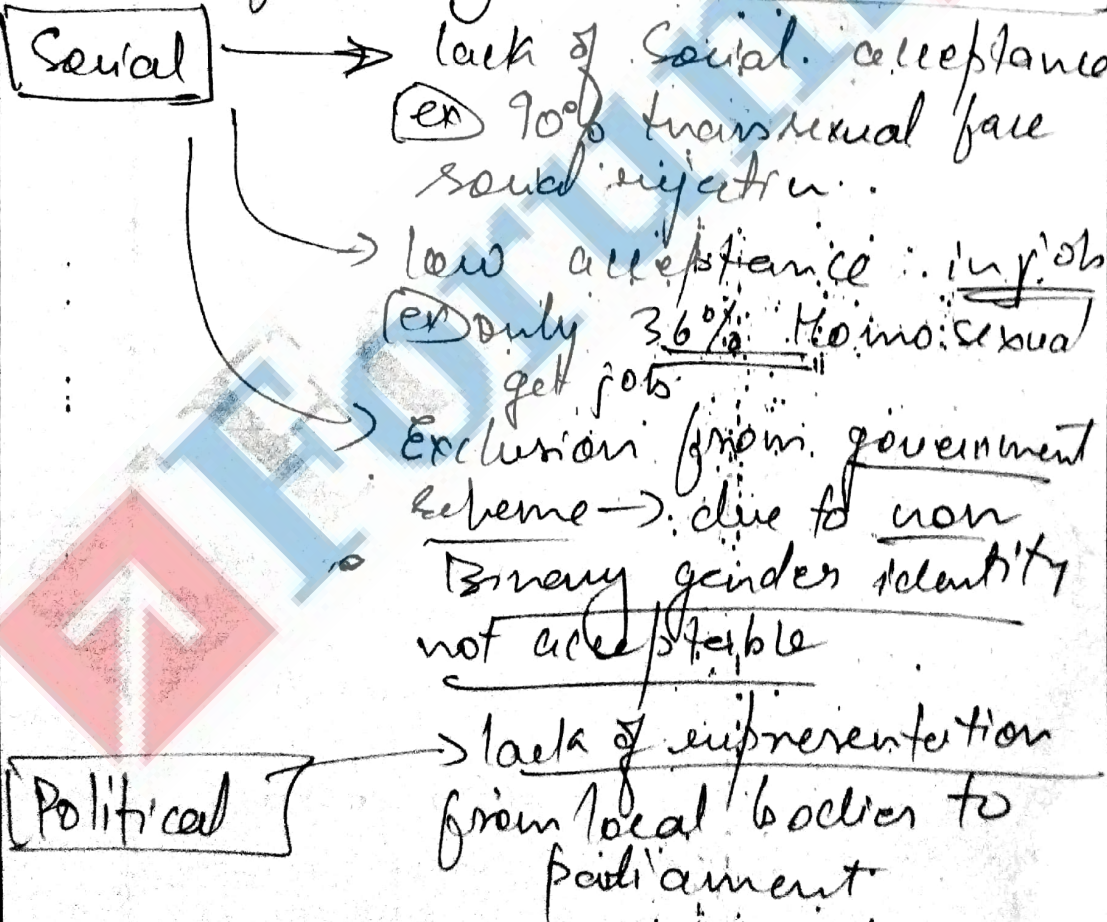
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Janhar 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)

Decriminalisation of homosexuality under Navtej Singh Janhar case was landmark event for rights of homosexual people, however lot needs to be done.

Issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community



→ Poor adherence to Supreme Court judgement
 → Self identification need DM approval under Transgender rights

Issue of same sex marriage

- laws of marriage do not have provision for such case so
- Minds set → No way to define Inheritance, divorce, maintenance in such case.
- Such marriage face issue of social acceptance

awareness building
 Need → Involve NGOs for value change

Preference to Constitutional morality over general morality

"Sabka Saath" needs "Sabka Biswas"
 in each other, which need sensitization of all Stakeholder for UBTAAT right

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 लैटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

lateral entry refers to entry of person from outside the service cadre for specific role.

Relevance of lateral entry

Effectiveness → Bring expertise in challenging fields
ex) Industry expert to lead Quantum technology mission
→ Promote competition in service personnel

Efficient → Performance motive to retain service.
→ Public service delivery improve
→ Motivate Co service leader to build specific domain capability.

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

People oriented → based on principle of "people first"
→ Break the silos of bureaucracy for efficient service delivery

Demotivate honest working public (class promoter of opportunity)
Issues with lateral entry → lateral experts lack knowledge of nuances of public dealing
Instances of favoritism, nepotism possible (ex: Handling angry masses, Grievance redressal etc.)
Disenchanted youth to dedicate life for civil service

Need is to follow 2nd ARC recommendation - lateral entry to be on contract basis, not to be inculcated into service & build domain capacity in public service

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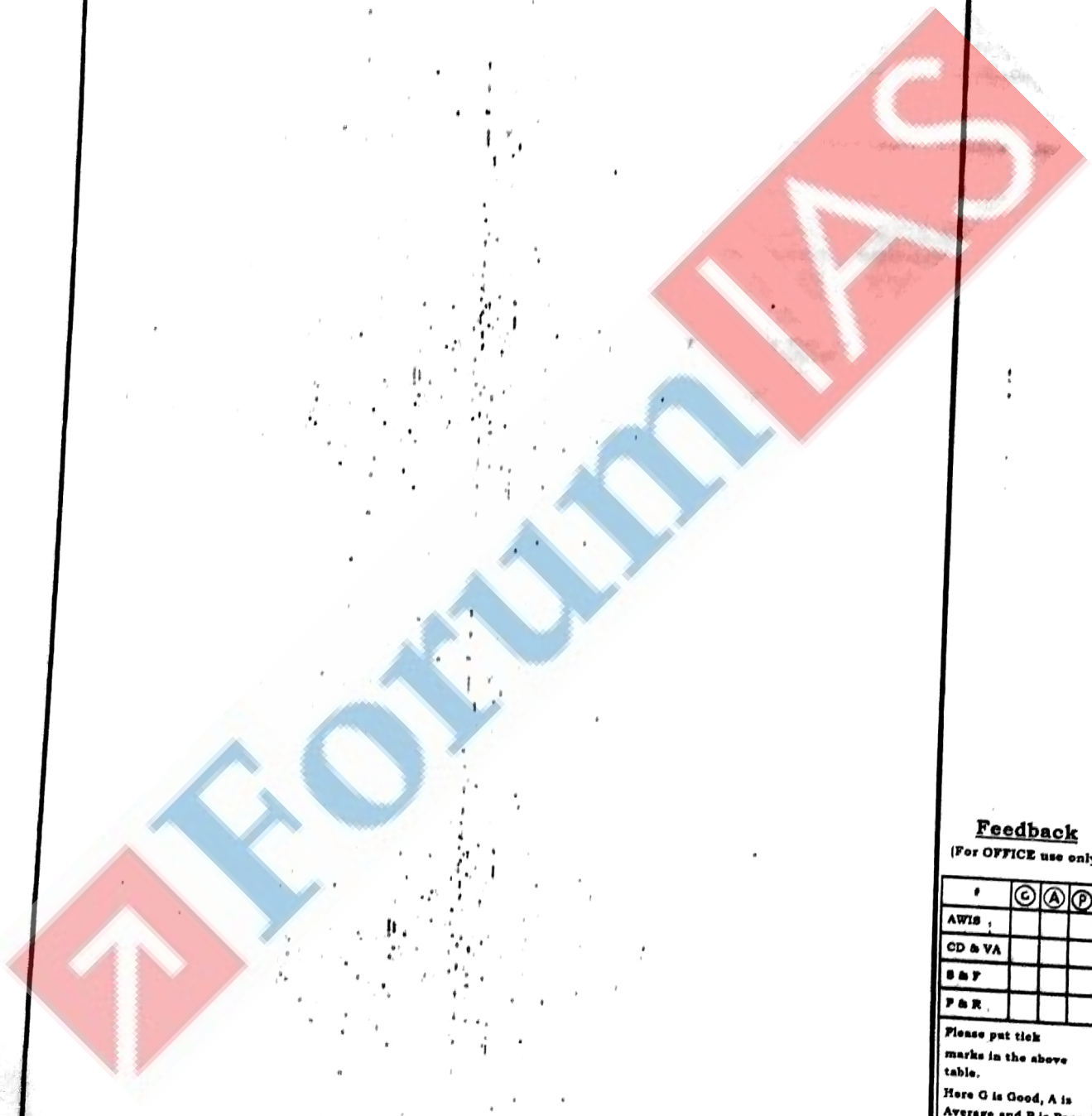
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political 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 नू-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)

(Don't Write
in this Area)



Feedback

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