

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VISHWAJEET GUPTA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128864	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	09 JULY 2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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 : 14:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 17:20
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 परसंद 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 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

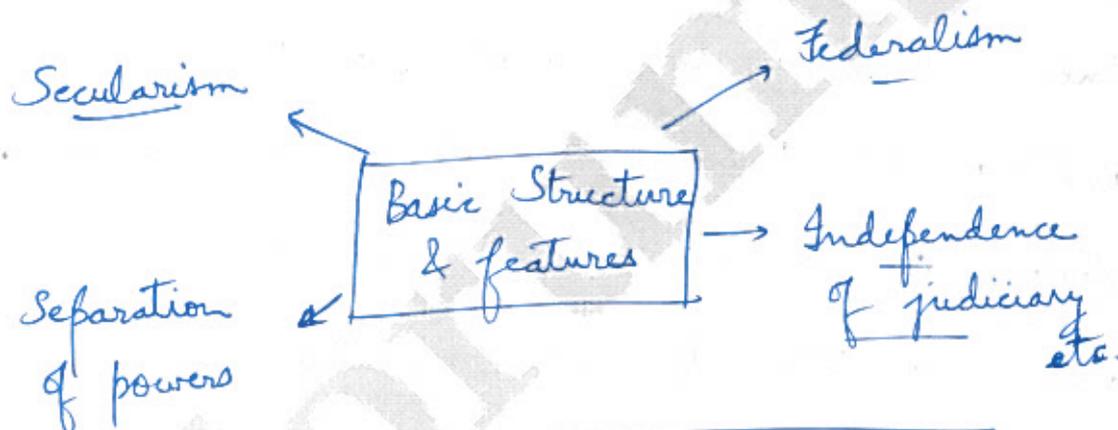
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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)

Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharati Case (1973) propounded the doctrine of 'Basic Structure' to establish a balance between Fundamental rights and Directive principles + implementation.



Basic Structure doctrine curbing powers of Parliament :

- 1) Keshavananda Bharati Case (1973) : Parliament can enact laws to ~~give~~ implement ^{fundamental} directive principles but the rights under ~~article 19, 20, 2~~ 14, 19, 21 should not be abridged.

2) S.R. Bommai Case : Secularism is a basic feature of Constitution.

3) Fourth Judges Case (2015) : SC nullified 99th Constitution Amendment Act (NJAC) as it violated independence of judiciary.

However, Supreme Court has also been criticised for open-ended nature of the doctrine. There are no defined principles thus, expanding the powers of judiciary limitlessly. Judiciary is also criticised from being immune to any similar scrutiny.

Nonetheless, experts on constitutional matters have supported the doctrine as it had time and again rescued the Constitution from legislative excesses. (- Justice F.S. Nariman)

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	
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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)

Self-Help groups have been the driving force of women empowerment - socially, economically & politically - at all levels of society (Mohd. Yunus).

SHGs as enabler of women development:

1. Financial security: Ease of accessing loans and formalisation of expenses.
2. Participation in decision-making: Women led SHGs have shown better results.
3. Continuous social scrutiny: The risk of embezzlement of funds has been significantly reduced due to social audits.
4. Participation in formal economy: Women led SHGs have been producing products according to demands of market.

5. Political participation : Women have been empowered politically as well due to regular involvement in Gram Sabhas etc.

6. Nutritional security: Funds in the hands of women have resulted in better nutritional outcomes for women as well as children.

Some prominent examples include :

Goddra model (textiles),
Bhagya shree, Akshay Patra (food), etc.

However, challenges ensue

- Covid disruptions
- Limited reach (to domestic markets only)
- lack of export avenues
- Regional models have not been replicated country-wide.

SHGs have enabled women led developments at grass root level. A more comprehensive participation of women can increase GDP by \$3 trillion (World Bank report)

Feedback

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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 have played influential role in Indian scenario because of the issues raised & their vast impact. The numbers or permanence of such groups has remained insignificant.

Pressure groups shape public policy :

1) India against Corruption : The mass movement led by Anna Hazare led to introduction of Lokpal Act in the Parliament.

2) Narmada Bachao Andolan : The environmental movement led by Medha Patkar raised issues of displacement of locals.

3) Chipko Andolan - Sunder Lal Bahuguna raised voice of locals in Uttarakhand.

However pressure groups have been mired in controversies due to :

- 1) Political affiliations - Many informal pressure groups have implicit and explicit linkages to political parties.
- 2) Lack of internal democracy - Issues are raised according to the person at helm.
- 3) Regional spread / Temporal significance - Issues are raised of local concern and of short-term significance, neglecting the need of development in long-term.

The informal pressure groups have played a vital role in socialization of masses, raising significant issues of lasting concern. Therefore, they have acted as a safety-valve for the Indian democracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle that upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual's liberty and dignity. Explain the statement with the help of various judicial pronouncements.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"जेल नहीं जमानत" वह प्रमुख सिद्धांत है जो व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के पवित्र विचारों को कायम रखता है। विभिन्न केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

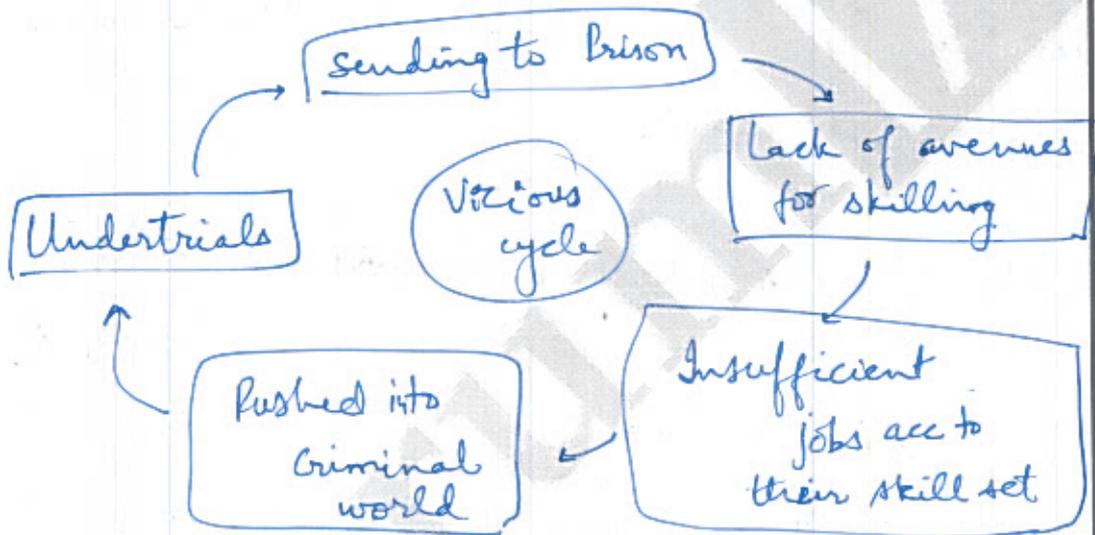
Recently, the apex court of India has instructed lower courts to keep 'bail' as the norm and 'jail' as exception. Thus enforcing the ideas of liberty and dignity once again.

Bail upholds ideas of individual liberty & dignity:

- 1) No empirical evidence that sending accused to jail leads to reformation.
- 2) Social stigma is permanently attached.
- 3) Rehabilitation and reform through socialisation should be preferred.
- 4) Granting bail also unclogs the jail infrastructure.
- 5) Bail ensures that process of trial does not become punishment itself.

As per NCRB data, around 70% of inmates in Indian prisons are undertrial.

Moreover, these inmates belong to the backward classes and castes, perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty.



Reforms are ~~not~~ needed ~~just~~ but prisons are important as well:

- 1) Keep accused of heinous crimes ~~in~~ away.
- 2) Ensure fear/deterrence in minds of criminals
- 3) Keep regular violators out of social settings

Thus, CJI Dipak Mishra & Chandrachud have time & again reinforced principles of liberty & dignity as mentioned in Preamble.

Feedback

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

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

A federal structure is bound to face disputes among states as well as with Union. Separation of powers automatically leads to confrontations. Cooperation among units through adequate means/avenues is necessary for democratic functioning of the country.

Inter-state council under Article 262 provides a platform for dispute redressal:

- 1) States come together to discuss confrontation issues without involving judiciary → saves time
 - ↳ acceptable solutions
 - ↳ solutions driven by people.
- 2) Union government often provides assistance in forms of advice, funds, etc

3) Regional issues can be amicably resolved
 Eg. Boundary disputes b/w Assam & Meghalaya, Maharashtra & Karnataka.

4) Inter State Council is also an avenue for river disputes.

Eg., Cauvery water dispute, Satluj-Yamuna link canal.

However, there are Challenges associated with the process:

- i- Deadlock is more often reached.
- ii- Political considerations weigh heavy.
- iii- Issues are raised according to demands of electoral politics.
- iv- Irregular meetings is another problem.

Therefore, Inter State council provides an avenue for cooperative federalism.

It can be successfully leveraged to ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

(Participation by all, Prosperity for all)

Feedback

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

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

Anti-defection law enacted by 52nd Amendment Act and amended by 91st Amendment Act (2003) has failed to curb defections ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ Parliament and state legislatures. Recent examples of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh highlight it.

Issues associated with Anti-defection law:

- 1) Curb retail defection but allow wholesale defection.
↳ More than $\frac{2}{3}$ legislators, if defect, is considered merger.
- 2) Anti defection law has become anti-dissent law.
↳ Legislators have to conform to Party's stand (whip) or face defection.

- 3) There is no prescribed time limit for speaker to decide on the case.
- 4) The role of speaker has also been questioned for favouring the majority party.
- 5) Any legislator once disqualified can contest the next election.
 - ↳ Mass defections nearing the end of term of Assembly.

Some corrective measures can be:

- i- A dedicated tribunal to deal with issues of defection.
- ii- Strict time frame to give a verdict.
- iii- Once disqualified for defection, legislators should be barred from contesting elections for a time period.

Thus, anti-defection law has been a significant step to ~~ensure~~ restrict money power in politics, a few modifications can make the process impeccable.

Feedback

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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)

Supremment Court decriminalised Art 377 (homosexuality), thus breaking from the colonial past and adopting a futuristic vision for the country. The real issue however is the acceptance in society of third gender.

Various issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community:

- 1) Legal recognition but not social.
- 2) Acceptance by family and society is low.
- 3) Restricted avenues for employment.
- 4) Concerns were raised about the law passed by Parliament over self-declaration of identity.
- 5) Political representation is minimal.
- 6) Pressure groups are not raising issues of the community.

Same-sex marriage has brought out the resistance from conservative echelons of society.

FOR

- ⇒ Recognition to such unions would reduce their exploitation.
- ⇒ Society will evolve their understanding of the issue.
- ⇒ A laws in other countries eg., USA, European countries

AGAINST

- ⇒ Against the social fabric and morally unacceptable.
- ⇒ First social acceptance, then legal recognition.
- ⇒ The society is at different levels of understanding from them.

Recent affidavit and arguments of Solicitor General raised the issue and concerns associated. Hence, the novel step of SC remains a half done; further steps are required to ensure a life of dignity to the community.
(Art 21)

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

Lateral entry in civil services is a novel step by the government to ensure expertise, domain-specific knowledge and adaptive use of technology in the governance structure.

Benefits of lateral entry:

- 1) Moving past the generalist tendencies.
- 2) Bringing in area experts.
- 3) Domain-specific experts offer better insights.
- 4) Efficiency → Skilled & innovative ideas will be incorporated
- 5) Effective → To provide issue-specific plans & remedies
- 6) People-oriented → Ground level problems will be addressed.

Issues with lateral entry :

- i- Experts of specific field fail to consider other aspects associated.
- ii- Lack of awareness of social setting and demand of time.
- iii- Promotional avenues of existing civil servants are compromised.
- iv- Domain experts consider it a temporary stint while civil servants pursue it as a career ambition.

Hence, lateral entry is highly relevant in contemporary context to provide Max "Minimum government, Maximum governance" as suggested by PM. Intricacies of the scheme need to be worked upon, however.

Feedback

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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)

Indo-France relations are based on a shared understanding of democratic ideals and aim of strategic autonomy in changing geo-political flux.

The relations are based on fundamentals values of

- trade
- defence partnership
- services export
- supply chains
- respect for democratic ideals, etc.

The relationship of head of the states further bolster the relationship by providing a personal touch.

Shared vision of strategic autonomy is visible in :

- reducing dependence on single supply chain
- focus on multilateralism
- common vision of Free, Open & Secure Indo Pacific
- free and secure maritime routes.

Such bilateral ties are reflected in

- military exercises : GARUDA (Air force)
- trade & exports =
- focus on secularism : re-emerging issue of immigrants.
- demand for inclusion of India in NSC.

Thus, in a time of flux and uncertainty, bilateral ties of India and France exuberate a promise of -



while focusing on multilateralism & democracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Knowledge diplomacy refers to exchange of domain-specific knowledge, various research and development (R&D) with partners and allies to earn a goodwill.

Potential to further foreign policy objectives:

- 1) Building deeper trust among allies.
- 2) Extending a helping hand in times of need, earning goodwill.
Eg., Sharing the COWIN portal to some South Asian & South-east Asian countries.
- 3) Developing Track 1.5 & Track 2 diplomacy -
Eg., people to people connect is strengthened.

- 4) Recognition as a benevolent leader :-
 5) Opens further avenues of knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
 Eg., Recent deal of HAL with US govt to share jet-engine technology.

However, certain pitfalls are to be avoided :

- i- Knowledge should be seen as exclusive privilege of few countries.
- ii- The groupings of knowledge club should consider concerns of Global South.
- iii- Universal technologies and developments like Vaccine for COVID 19 should not be used partially.

Therefore, 'Knowledge diplomacy' is a key tool to ensure a greater role for India at global stage. (Vishwasguru)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and F 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 of Supreme Court is a mechanism to transfer, promote and bring in judges to Supreme Court and various High Courts.

Evolution of Collegium system:

o First Judges Case (Advocates on Record Association vs Union of

↳ SC opined that the India 'consultation' with Chief Justice during appointment does not mean 'concurrency'.

o Second Judges Case -

↳ SC opined that the word 'consultation' mean 'concurrency' thereby reducing role of President (executive). Collegium system emerges here.

Third Judges Case - SC opined that ~~concurrent~~ opinion of not just the Chief Justice but of four senior-most judges alongwith.

Thus, the current system of 4+1 Collegium decides on the appointment of Supreme Court judges.

Fourth Judges Case (2015) -

SC nullified the National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC) on grounds ~~or~~ that it interferes with independence of judiciary.

A Special Case → 5+1 Collegium

Herein, another one judge of SC is added to Collegium if rest four judges are to retire within or with duration tenure of current Chief Justice.

Benefits of the Collegium system:

- 1) Timely decisions regarding appointment
- 2) No-interference from executive.
- 3) Immunity from fear or favour of executive.
- 4) Judges are the ~~the~~ best guardian of judicial literacy, thus best suited for selection & appointment.

Concerns of Collegium system:

- i- Numerous vacancies in High Courts & even Supreme Court.
- ii- Lack of accountability of judiciary.
- iii- No concrete grounds for selection or rejection - No transparency.
- iv- Violation of natural justice.

Thus, it has been argued that though collegium system is working well, a renewed emphasis on transparency of the process is required.

Feedback

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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 निदेशक सिद्धांतों की गैर-प्रवर्तनीय प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मानदंडों में उनके प्रभाव की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The non-enforceable nature of directive principles and fundamental duties was explained by constitutional experts as lack of resources of the state and an implicit understanding in the preamble and Constitution itself.

Though non-enforceable, Dr. Ambedkar called them equally important as they are bound by social and political sanctions.

Impact in socio-political norms:

A) DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES -

1) The issue of compulsory education of children (6-14) was raised and subsequently inculcated in Constitution.

- 2) Environmental legislations were made and issues addressed through tribunals such as NGT (National Green Tribunal).
- 3) Economic and Social justice [Art 35(b) & 39(c)]
is emphasised in government's policies time and again.
↳ Land reforms were introduced.
- 4) Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies were constitutionalised through 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts.

[B] FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES -

- 1) Spirit of enquiry and scientific nature is being encouraged through Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL).
- 2) National ideals and monuments are being preserved.
Eg., Murals & paintings in new Parliament.

3) National Symbols and Song are respected and promoted.

↳ SC judgement on playing National ~~Song~~ ^{anthem} in theaters.

↳ Flag code was amended recently to allow display of flag at night as well.

4) Cooperative sector is being promoted through NAFED and Ministry of Cooperation.

Thus, it is highly correct to argue that recent times have witnessed implementation of non-enforceable sections.

More to be done

→ Strengthening of local bodies

→ Raising standards of Health and education

→ Separation of powers to be maintained

↓
Empowerment of downtrodden & tribals.

This will help frutify vision of "Amrit Kaal"

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)

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinance making powers of President and Governors are provided to ensure continuity in governance and plug any gaps during legislative inaction.

However, the exceptional power has been over time misused to bypass the legislative route and to press forward agendas/bills without consensus.

Ordinance route diluting ~~democratic~~ executive accountability:

1) The prescribed function of executive is implementation of laws, not formulation.

- 2) The executive escapes accountability by re-promulgating ordinances to avoid legislative scrutiny. Eg., Bihar govt
- 3) A weak government adopts delegated legislation to escape responsibility while feeding powers of executive.
- 4) Executive accountability is further compromised because such ordinances do not go through parliamentary committees where rigorous scrutiny happens.

Some recently promulgated ordinances highlight hasty and undemocratic use of the process -

- ↳ Farms laws ~~to~~
- ↳ National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) Ordinance, etc.

Ordinance route further overlooks the tradition of building consensus :

- i- Opposition parties are not consulted.
- ii- Not even alliance partners are taken into loop.
- iii- Public scrutiny is avoided.
- iv- Expert opinions are sidelined.
- v- A bottom-up approach is replaced with top-down model of governance.

Any law / ordinance imposed through executive excess without consulting legislators and developing a consensus is bound to backfire in a vibrant democratic set-up. Such efforts to bypass legislative traditions should be curtailed and used exceptionally.

Feedback

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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)

According to World Bank reports, there are 1:1445 doctors in India against prescribed 1:1000 (doctor in proportion to population). Such dire situation has deep rooted reasons which go beyond statutory frameworks.

'Right to health' as a fundamental right will surely provide impetus to recognition of the problem and draw attention towards lack of funds, infrastructure and political will to rectify the situation.

However, ameliorating the situation goes beyond statutory laws:

1) Government spending on GDP needs to be increased to 6% of GDP.
↳ Currently, 2.17% of GDP (Economic Survey 2021)

2) Private sector needs to be roped in through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models to bring → expertise
→ management
→ quality
→ technology

Eg., State of Karnataka has done remarkable job in this aspect.

3) Out of pocket expenditure needs to be taken down from current 60%.

4) Incentives need to be provided to doctors and nurses to work in rural areas.

↳ Around 75% of ^{doctors} nurses⁺ are working in urban areas, ~~and~~ servicing 27% of the population.

5) Greater synergy and coherence among various departments and ministries to be encouraged.

6) Timely and efficient subsidies to be disbursed to ~~not~~ bring rural areas in the safety net.

7) Sustainable and adaptable infrastructure needs of unaddressed areas to be serviced through loans from global agencies.

Thus, a statutory framework alongwith groundlevel work will ensure a fit and healthy India, fulfilling SDG-3.

Feedback

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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)

Digital interventions in form of tele-education, smart classrooms, etc have revolutionised education infrastructure in the country still ASER report by Pratham highlight glaring deficiencies in learning outcomes.

Digital initiatives has improved sector:

- 1) Use of smart classrooms aid in practical learning and creative experiences.
- 2) Tele-education initiatives offer best teachers and curriculum across the length and breadth of country.
↳ Eg., Online channels available in the name of Disha on DD.

- 3) Govt initiatives like SWAYAM Prabha, Diksha have helped upskill teachers, parents as well as students.
- 4) Use of 3-D learning models have enhanced thinking abilities and problem solving capabilities of students.
- 5) Vocational courses available further offer employability-friendly lessons.

Limitations with digital initiatives :

- i- Lack of connectivity in rural areas.
- ii- Insufficient ^{time} ~~amount~~ of such programmes aired on television.
- iii- Dependency on single phone for educational as well as other uses.
- iv- Lack of digital infrastructure is also a rural problem.

- v- Availability or limited ability to concentrate on online media for long is also a hurdle.
- vi- Lack of technical education, support staff in schools and colleges further aggravate the problem of inaccessibility.
- vii - Unaffordable digital devices in humble village families ^{is not a} ~~is~~ ^{reality}.

Thus, reformation ^{through} of digital education is a novel step in the right direction but the education sector will need more concerted efforts and timely interventions to realise the Sustainable

Development Goals and vision of
"Shikshit Bharat, Samriddh Bharat" -
 (Educated India, Prosperous India)

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

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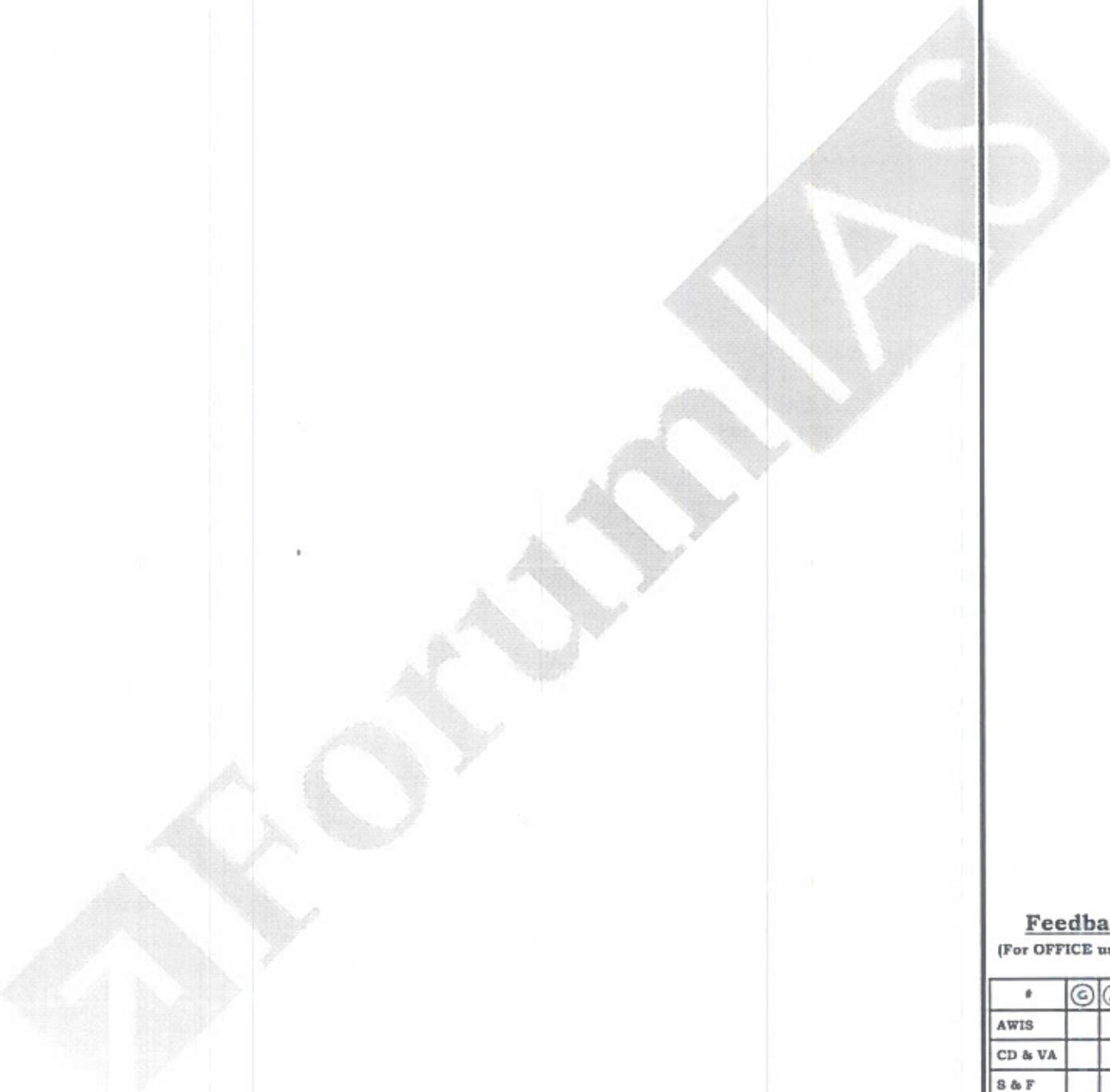
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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



Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India's quest for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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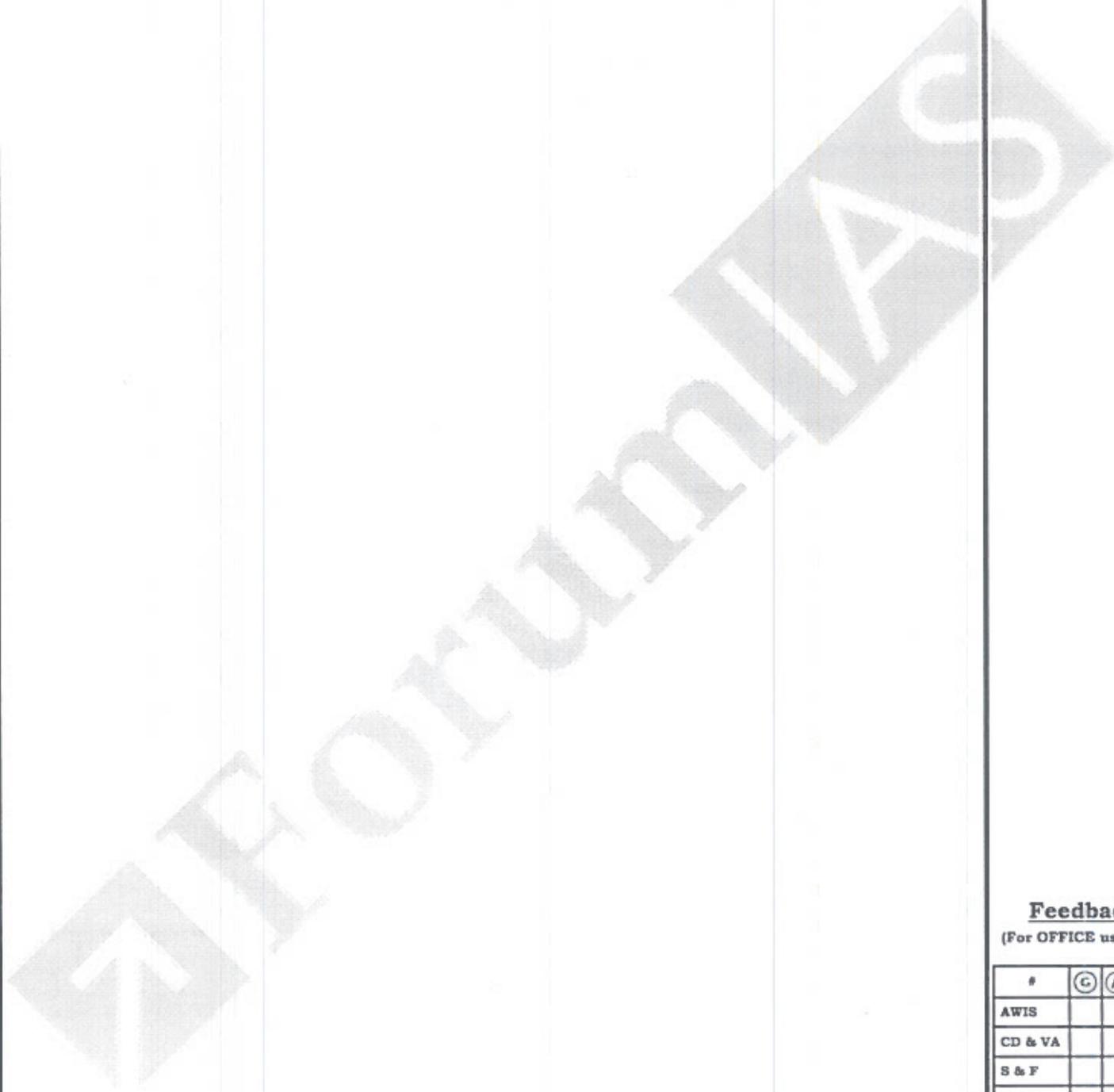
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Q.20) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Feedback -
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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		

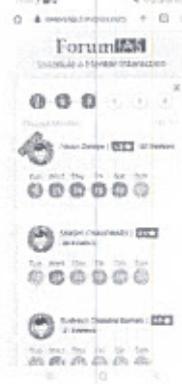
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