

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 3 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

08/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
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.	
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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   2:55 Pm	End Time   5:55 Pm
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

**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.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**



Q.1) Every person has a fundamental right to entertain such religious practices as approved by his/her conscience. Do you think that 'doctrine of essentiality' restricts this autonomy?  
(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने विवेक द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसी धार्मिक प्रथाओं में सम्मिलित होने का मौलिक अधिकार है। क्या आपको लगता है कि 'अनिवार्यता का सिद्धांत' इस स्वायत्तता को प्रतिबंधित करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian constitution has provided Right to freedom of religion as fundamental right under Article 25-28;

Right to freedom of religion includes: i) Right of conscience, profess, practice and propagate (Art 25).

→ This right has 'is not sacrosanct', it has restriction based on public health morality;

Doctrine of Essential religious practices (ERP) was propounded in Shriyus Math case (1954).

i) Doctrine of ERP promotes autonomy in profession of religion. (eg: carrying

Kripam by sikhs,

ii) ERP promotes & protects the essential feature of religion. (eg): Azaan by Muslims

iii) Restriction on Autonomy:

i) Recent judgement on Hijab case in Kornalata. SC held that Hijab is not an ERP of Islam.

ii) Judgement on Triple Talag case (Shayara Bano case) held that Triple Talag is not an ERP of Muslims

iii) In Sabrimala case SC held that restriction for women in Temple entry is not ERP of Hindu religion;

Doctrine of essentiality is a double edged sword, in <sup>one</sup> face it promotes essentiality and autonomy & in another it restricts wherever practices is not rational and integral

### Feedback

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Q.2) Sedition law, in any form, is a threat to civil liberties and presents an opportunity for its weaponization against dissenters and detractors. Should India do away with the sedition law? Justify your opinion. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजद्रोह कानून, किसी भी रूप में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरा है और असंतुष्टों और विरोधियों के खिलाफ अपने हथियार बनाने का अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। क्या भारत को राजद्रोह कानून को खत्म कर देना चाहिए? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India still has sedition law in the form of section 124A of IPC, which is 152 years old;

In recent times sedition law has been seen as the tool of weaponisation against dissenters; eg: Uttar Pradesh during times of covid.

Sedition law has its advantage & disadvantage in its use:

Advantages:

- i) Stability in Government → It protects government from being scandalised.
- ii) It is threat to anti-national elements.

iii) provide power to punish for contempt of government.

## Disadvantages:

- i) Section 124A has chilling effect on freedom of speech.
- ii) It also prohibits true & factual dissent.
- iii) Chances of misuse and its after effect.
- iv) low conviction rate in sedition case as per NCRB 3% conviction (2019);

In Kedarnath Singh case (1962) SC has held that constitutionality of Section 124A. Recently SC has directed on the abeyance of section 124A. As most of countries have got rid of sedition law. Judiciary also needs to re-calibrated its stand on sedition law.

### Feedback

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Q.3) Discuss the status of death penalty in the country. Can a governor pardon a death penalty? What are various limitations of pardoning power of governor? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में मृत्युदंड की स्थिति की विवेचना कीजिए। क्या राज्यपाल मौत की सजा माफ कर सकता है? राज्यपाल की क्षमादान शक्ति की विभिन्न सीमाएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian constitution has provided pardoning power to president and Governor under Article 72 and Article 161 respectively;

\* Death penalty still persists in our laws. In Bachan Singh case SC held capital punishment as rarest of rare doctrine. Death penalty should be used as last resort. (eg): Kasab's Death Penalty.

\* Governor's pardoning power under Article 161 ~~are~~ include powers to pardon, reprieve, respite, commute sentence.

→ Governor can't pardon death penalty.

→ pardoning a death penalty is only provided to president (Art 72)

## Limitation on pardoning power of Governor

→ ~~Govt~~ Territorial limitation of pardoning power of governor. Ex: only in state laws

→ Governor can't pardon a death penalty

→ Governor can't - pardon a sentence by martial court;

Constitution has provided pardoning power to check on the accountability of judiciary and prevent judiciary from any erroneous act of sentences

### Feedback

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Q.4) The divergence between intent and impact of the tenth schedule necessitates calling into question its relevance in the present times. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

दसवीं अनुसूची के आशय और प्रभाव के बीच का अंतर वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर सवाल खड़ा करता है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti-Defection law, <sup>(ADL)</sup> is included in the 10th schedule of constitution by 52<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment;

10 schedule (ADL) has been brought with a positive intent:-

Intents :-

i) Stability of government (eg): During 1980s

tendency of Aaya Ram Gaya Ram

ii) Reduce practices of horse trading and political corruption

iii) Maintenance of party discipline.

iv) By 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment (CAA), it also excluded the exemption of split from anti-defection (as recommended by NCRWC)

## Impact:-

- i) It reduced defection from decades of 1970s & 1980s
- ii) It led to party bossism. (eg) whip necessary to follow.
- iii) Loophole in ADL, still leading to defection and instability (eg) Karnataka assembly, Maharashtra legislative assembly.
- iv) Exemption to merger by  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of party members leading to mass defection;

In context of Indian polity, ADL has proved its relevance by increasing stability and reducing defection. It has still its loopholes that needs to be solved to achieve the intent behind 52<sup>nd</sup> CAA

### Feedback

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Q.5) Instead of performing a transformative role, traditional bureaucracy has contributed to perpetuation of old order. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभाने के बजाय, पारंपरिक नौकरशाही ने पुरानी व्यवस्था को कायम रखने में योगदान दिया है। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bureaucracy is an age old system, since the times of Mauvya. Arthashastra talks about bureaucracy & its features;

Indian bureaucracy has played a significant role in shaping the polity and economy of India.

Bureaucracy perpetuation of old order:-

- i) Bureaucracy's repugnancy to The LPG (1991) (Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation) reform
- ii) characteristic of resistance to change
- iii) Inspector license-Raj pre LPG era.
- iv) corruption, misuse of power and redtapism (as per Lokaniti Report CSBS)

## Transformative role :-

- i) strong bureaucrat have impacted socioeconomic development.
- ii) It also impacted on the centre-state relation.
- iii) In recent times, adoption of ICT (Information & communication Tech.) in policy and decision making.
- iv) Evidence based research & decision-making on rise.

Bureaucracy in India has played significant role in developing the social, economic and political character of nation. Post LPG, resistance to change has reduced and transformative role of bureaucracy is increasing.

### Feedback

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Q.6) Sustainable alliance between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the State is critical for social change and development. Highlighting hurdles in this developmental alliance, suggest remedial measures for a more productive partnership. (10 marks, 150 words)

गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और राज्य के बीच टिकाऊ गठबंधन सामाजिक परिवर्तन और विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। इस विकासात्मक गठबंधन में बाधाओं को उजागर करते हुए, अधिक उत्पादक साझेदारी के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to world bank India has 1 NGO per 600 citizens. India has one of the biggest networks of NGOs, which is contributing towards socio-economic growth and social capital, critical role of NGO for social change through sustainable alliance between NGOs & state :-

- i) NGOs work in remotest of areas where Government can't reach.
- ii) NGOs work in sectors where there is vacuum. (eg. Caste discrimination removal)
- iii) NGOs act as vehicle of government of policy and scheme reach.

## Hurdles in developmental Alliance:

- i) Trust deficit between Government & NGOs.
- ii) Inadequate fund to NGOs. (eg: Govt. provide low fund.)
- iii) Recent promulgation of FCRA, Act, has created a wedge. (eg: limit on administrative expense of NGO (20%))
- iv) Lack of accountability mechanism for NGOs. (eg) only 20% NGOs filed return (NIRF),

## Remedial Measures:

- i) NGO Darpan platform needs to be leveraged for better connectivity & network.
- ii) Consultation by Govt. to multiple NGOs before legislative acts for NGOs.
- iii) fund devolution & Human resource support.

NGO is a vehicle of development which can be leveraged by sustainable alliance.

### **Feedback**

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Q.7) Subsidies have morphed into a populist tool to achieve electoral objectives rather than developmental goals. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

विकास के लक्ष्यों के बजाय चुनावी उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब्सिडी एक लोकलुभावन उपकरण में बदल गई है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In post independence era, India was plagued with poverty, illiteracy etc. Subsidies acted as an economic affirmative action to needy for their growth and development;

Recent times subsidies and freebies are indiscriminately used by political parties.

Populist Measures:-

- i) free electricity declaration in Punjab.
- ii) fertiliser subsidies to farmers leading to indiscriminate use.
- iii) loan waivers to farmers
- iv) subsidies on food & cereals (PDS system)

67% of people got this subsidy,

These subsidies ~~are~~ has the impact on socio-economic development.

These are plagued with issues :-

- i) Inclusion and exclusion error → leading to marginalisation
- ii) Indiscriminate use of fertilisers → impact on soil fertility (violation of SDG14)
- iii) Indiscriminate use of electricity in irrigation (leading to water scarcity),

Subsidies is a necessary evil for India due to prevalence of poverty. It needs to be utilised judiciously for maximum growth and development.

### Feedback

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Q.8) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that improve the voice of the tribals. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) सबसे प्रभावी हो सकता है जब इसके कार्यों को अन्य तंत्रों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से समर्थित किया जाता है जो आदिवासियों की आवाज को उठाते हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NCST is a constitutional body which was created by 89th constitutional amendment under Article 338-A;

NCST was bifurcated from NESC to take care of interests of tribals separately. In recent years India has witnessed the inactivity of NCST. → It has not submitted its report since 2018.

\* Effectiveness of NCST by other mechanism:

i) proper implementation of forest rights Act, 2006. It has not been implemented in true sense across India.

ii) Collaboration with education ministry for growth of literacy in tribals. → currently

literacy at < 60%.

iii) Collaboration with health ministry for healthy development of tribals.

(eg): High incidence of MPR, AMR

iv) Regular consultation by Government to NEST for any policy of tribals;

NEST has proved its relevance in last two decades by empowering tribals and uplifting their living standards. Its collaboration is need of hour with other departments for tribal development & upliftment

### Feedback

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Q.9) India's relation with West Asia has acquired depth and diversity that can navigate geopolitical hurdles. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों ने गहराई और विविधता हासिल कर ली है जो भू-राजनीतिक बाधाओं को दूर कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has a cultural and trade relation with west-Asia since Indus Valley civilisation. In recent years relation has grown strategically;

India's relation with west Asia has grown. Instances are as follows:

- i) 1202 (India, Israel, USA, UAE) as West Asian Quad grouping emerged as strategic partners.
- ii) Indian-Iran relationship on rise.  
(eg): Zaranj-Zahedan railway, Chabahar port
- iii) Strength of Indian diaspora in west-Asia has strong hold. eg: Md. Yusuf Ali
- iv) India and Saudi has cordial relation of trust. (eg) Various technology partnership

v) complementarities of trade, technology, capital, labour is a boost in India-west Asia relationship

\* Navigation of geopolitical hurdles :-

- i) India-Saudi relation, Saudi can act as mediator between Ind-Pak relation
- ii) West Asian Quad can act a boost to economy, trade. It can also act as a barrier to dominance of China.
- iii) Ind-Iran relation can impact energy security and connectivity to C-Asia.

India's growing strategic partnership in W-Asia is boost to India's global significance and can act as a navigator of hurdles

**Feedback**  
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Q.10) India's response to Ukraine crisis is an expression of strategic autonomy and not a reflection of strategic compulsions. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

यूक्रेन संकट पर भारत की प्रतिक्रिया सामरिक स्वायत्तता की अभिव्यक्ति है न कि सामरिक बाध्यताओं का प्रतिबिंब।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently India has utilized its strategic autonomy and abstained from voting against Russia in Ukraine case,

India abstained from voting is an expression of strategic autonomy in foreign policy. Reasons :-

- i) Russia being an old defence partner of India. 60% of defence procurement from Russia.
- ii) ~~At~~ Russia as reliable partner since independence.
- iii) Russia supports India's claim to perma. seat at UNSC.

Not reflection of strategic compulsions:

- i) In recent times, increasing partnership of India with USA & Europe. But India abstained
- ii) India worked on its national interest rather strategic compulsion of its partners, strategic autonomy is of utmost necessity in foreign policy. In recent years India has moved from Non-alignment to multi-alignment foreign policy with loss of its strategic autonomy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.11) Discuss the role of the judiciary in electoral reforms citing suitable cases. How far do you agree that judiciary induced reforms violate the principle of separation of power?

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपयुक्त मामलों का हवाला देते हुए चुनाव सुधारों में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि न्यायपालिका से प्रेरित सुधार सत्ता के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per the report of ADR (Association for Democratic Reforms), Indian parliament has 29% MPs having charged with serious crimes,

Indian election system is plagued with several challenges:

- i) Politician - criminal nexus → use of muscle power
- ii) Use of money power to allure votes.  
eg: 100 crore expenditure/constituence (ADR rep)
- iii) Caste-divisive politics. eg: Yadavs of Bihar,
- iv) Politician - Bureaucrat - criminal nexus.  
Parliamentary character of bureaucrat support any political party
- v) Impediment to free & fair election

\* Role of Judiciary in Electoral Reforms:

- i) Judiciary has held that free and fair election is a basic structure of constitution (under Minerva Mills case).
- ii) Section 8(3) of RPA, Act (1951) was declared not null and void in Lily-Thomas case.
- iii) Declaration of criminal charges by candidates to FCI made compulsory.
- iv) If a legislator is convicted to sentence of greater than 2 years. He is disqualified from his seat. (Lily Thomas Case)
- v) In Notra case, SC held that right not to vote to any candidate is also a right.
- vi) In Pucl case, ~~see~~ KLD Nagashree case. SC held various pronouncements for free and fair election:



- \* Judiciary induced reforms is the necessity to uphold the basic structure of constitution -
- Reforms as proposed in Lily Thomas case is necessity to reduce criminalisation of politics.
- Reform proposed in NOTA case, necessary for citizens to increase accountability of parties to find right candidates,

Judiciary has been guaranteed as the protector of constitution. It has powers under Article 142 to induce complete justice and reforms for the greater good of society.

### Feedback

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Q.12) Why did constitution makers prefer 'union of states' over 'federation of states' to describe India? To what extent this preference is responsible for tensions in centre-state relations?

(15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान निर्माताओं ने भारत का वर्णन करने के लिए 'यूनियन ऑफ स्टेट्स' के बजाय 'फेडरेशन ऑफ स्टेट्स' को प्राथमिकता क्यों दी? केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में तनाव के लिए यह वरीयता किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Under Article 1 of constitution, India is expressed as the 'union of states'. India is a union of diverse states with diverse cultures;

Constitution makers describe India as union of states. [Reasons]: -

- i) India was formed by division of its states territory into smaller units
- ii) ~~It did not~~ states did not come together to form a nation
- iii) Union was preferred over federation due to protection of integrity of nation and reduce the separatist tendency in future



iv) India is considered as melting pot model of society. So it is considered as union of diverse state and tradition with maintaining the unity.

v) India followed the Canadian model of Government with single citizenship of Britain,

This preference of union over federation has its impact on centre-state relation.

Features in centre-state relation :-

- i) State has no separate constitution. It is bound by the laws of centre under (Article 256).
- ii) Appointment of governor by centre.
- iii) Executive direction to state by centre are coercive in nature. (Article 256, Art 365)

iv) Power to impose president rule in state under Article 356.

v) Division of subject in 7<sup>th</sup> schedule (Art 246) has unitary bias.

vi) Residuary power to centre (Article 248);

Way forward: -

i) Residuary power under 7<sup>th</sup> schd. should be kept in concurrent list. (Punchhi Comm.)

ii) Governor removal should not be in the sweet will of centre. (B.P. Singhal case)

iii) President rule should be used as last resort (S.R. Bommai case).

iv) Use of Inter-state Council (Art 263) for cooperative federalism;

Cooperative federalism is necessary (as per Punchhi Commission) for the overall growth of nation.

### Feedback

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Q.13) Political decentralization without devolution of funds and functions to panchayats has resulted in representation but not empowerment. Examine whether devolution of funds and functions alone can transform panchayats into effective institutions of self-governance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

पंचायतों को धन और कार्यों के हस्तांतरण के बिना राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिनिधित्व तो हुआ है लेकिन सशक्तिकरण नहीं। जांच करें कि क्या केवल निधियों और कार्यों का हस्तांतरण पंचायतों को स्वशासन के प्रभावी संस्थानों में बदल सकता है।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment has given shape to directive policy stated under Article 40 of part IV of constitution;

73rd CAA has provided for the establishment of 3-Tier Panchayati Raj institution across India.

\* PRI's role in empowerment:

- i) It led to formulation of grass root, participative democracy. (eg): Village empowered
- ii) It increased the representation of SC & ST in PRI and political system. (Article 243D)

It led to empowerment of - SC & ST.

- iii) Reservation of women in PRI not less than  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd (Article 243D). (eg): 46% of PRI

sarpanch and chairman are women  
→ led to women empowerment

iv) Role of Gramsabha in social audit  
and beneficiary identification, has  
empowered members of Gram Sabha

[PRI's limitation to empowerment] :-

- i) Inadequate ~~is~~ devolution fund, function  
and functionaries (2nd ARC).
- ii) Inadequate resource & fund with respon-  
sibility,
- iii) women empowerment is limited by  
concept of panch pati and male domination.
- iv) Low infrastructural development in PRI.  
⊙: only 25% of PRI has computer facility
- v) Capacity building and low awareness  
of responsibility to members of PRI.



Apart from devolution of fund and functions (under 11th schedule). Several measures are required:

- i) Devolution of adequate functionaries.
- ii) nearby 30% of PFI has no secretary
- iii) Capacity building among the members of PFI.
- iv) Adequate training to PFI members and their responsibility facilitation;

PFI is a boost to participative democracy. It needs to be strengthened for further development. Mani Shankar Aiyar committee recommendations need to be incorporated for true empowerment of Gram Sabha & PFI.

### Feedback

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Addition

Total



Q.14) The offence of rape cannot be condoned by marital relationship between victim and culprit. In light of this statement, discuss the issues involved in criminalization of marital rape.

(15 marks, 250 words)

बलात्कार के अपराध को पीड़िता और अपराधी के बीच वैवाहिक संबंधों द्वारा माफ नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के अपराधीकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rape is one of the worst crime of human race in a civilised society. India has witnessed different forms of rape;

Rape can't be condoned by marital relationship. Reasons :-

- i) Bodily autonomy of women needs to be respected.
- ii) Right to choice and live with dignity is a fundamental right (Article 21).
- iii) Marital rape is indicative of commo-  
defication of wife to his husband



## Issues involved in criminalisation of marital rape:

- i) Indian society is strongly dependent on institution of marriage. Marriage is one of the most respected bond
- ii) Formulation of law has impediments in identification of rape.
- iii) Impediments in implementation of law. (eg) proof of rape.
- iv) Misuse of law in vengeance can be observed.
- v) Definition of consent in a marriage is difficult to differentiate.
- vi) It will reduce the importance of marriage.

vii) Increase the divorce in society and harm the social capital and societal stability;

Justice Verma Committee

has recommended the criminalisation of marital rape. Marital rape laws has several impediments in its formulation and implementation

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.15) Harnessing public sector data is vital for informed decision making, accelerating socio-economic transformation and democratizing innovation in the country. In this context, highlight the various bottlenecks in public data sharing and suggest strategies for unlocking true value of data. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के डेटा का उपयोग सूचित निर्णय लेने, सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन में तेजी लाने और देश में नवाचार को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक डेटा साझाकरण में विभिन्न बाधाओं को उजागर करें और डेटा के वास्तविक मूल्य को अनलॉक करने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Data is the new gold of present times. Several countries and companies are leveraging data for increasing decision-making efficiency and realisation of goals;

Public sector data has a vital role in governance.

- i) It can be leveraged to understand the problems of the citizens.
- ii) It can be used for informed decision making will lead to good governance.
- iii) Evidence and data based policy formulation can lead to socio-economic

development and transformation.

v) Access of data can increase the scope of research and innovation;

Public data sharing has its advantages on one side but it has bottlenecks on another.

i) Public data sharing has privacy concerns.  
(ex) Cambridge analytica

ii) It has concerns on misuse for political benefits. (ex) Data of Adhaar-ration linkage.

iii) Private companies can leverage this data for their profit motives.

iv) Sharing of health data can create social disequilibrium. (ex) Data of Aids, Covid on Arogya Setu.



vi) ~~Public share~~ public data sharing can lead to access divide among the stakeholders. (e.g): Dominant can access only

Strategy to unlock true value

i) Privacy concerns needs to given first priority. (B.N. Srikrishna Committee)

ii) Equitable sharing of data among stakeholders

iii) Non-personal data can be leveraged first. (Kris-Gopalakrishnan committee)

Data is the new gold. Proper law needs to be implemented first for protection of interest of citizens then it can be leveraged across sectors.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Why do Indian universities find it difficult to break into the ranks of top global universities? How can Indian institutions of higher education be transformed into global centres of learning?

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए शीर्ष वैश्विक विश्वविद्यालयों की श्रेणी में आना मुश्किल क्यों है? भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को वैश्विक शिक्षा केंद्रों में कैसे बदला जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently in QS world ranking, only two Indian universities were in top 200 list i.e. IISc Bangalore and IIT Bombay. In research field IIT Guwahati entered into top 50 list at 27<sup>th</sup> position;

Several reasons are there for the difficulty to break into top global universities, are as follows:-

- i) Indian university infrastructure vs global university infrastructure.
- ii) Fee Professor student ratio is low in India
- iii) Metrics and indicators used by QS



is not conducive to Indian universities

iv) No. of students in Indian universities are lower.

v) Professional competence of students of Indian universities are lower eg: only

40% graduates are employable

vi) Indian universities has less no. of streams than foreign universities.

Steps for transformation:-

i) focus on practical and skill part of study. can increase skill sets

ii) Improvement in infrastructure, development of labs

iii) Adequate funding needs to be provided for research and development

iv) Increase the number of streams & inter disciplinary courses (NEP 2020)

v) Improve the professor student ratio.

Indian universities can rise as Indian centre of higher education. With proper infrastructure development and adequate resources it can be transformed into global centre of excellence.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.17) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are an effective model of social entrepreneurship for women empowerment and have multiplier effects on developmental processes in rural areas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए सामाजिक उद्यमिता का एक प्रभावी मॉडल हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास प्रक्रियाओं पर कई गुना प्रभाव डालते हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तृत व्याख्या करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SHG (Self-help Group) are the groups of individuals which works towards their collective upliftment (philosophy of one for each and each for all);

India has leveraged the capacity of SHGs and mobilised 67 million women in 6 million SHGs (World Bank).

→ Impact of SHG on women :-

- i) In India SHG has mobilised 67 million women into economic activities
- ii) Empowerment of women in decision-making.

- iii) Women taking different forms of economic activity in SNG. eg Lizsat Papad
- iv) Impacted social entrepreneurship of women. eg: SEWA.

### Impact on Rural Development:

- i) Increased participation of women in economic activity
- ii) Reduced dependence of women on men
- iii) Higher family earning → better living standard
- iv) Increased ease of living due to higher earning.
- v) South Indian villages are more developed due to growth of SNGs in rural areas



## Steps by Government:

- i) National Voluntary sector policy (2011) is a boost to SHG.
- ii) SHG-NABARD linkage has improved the credit availability of SHG.
- iii) NRLM (National Rural Development Mission) has mobilised women in SHGs;

SHG is a vehicle of women empowerment and rural development. S.K. Kalia committee recommendation needs to be implemented to improve the utilization of SHG in rural development.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.18) Success of welfare schemes depends on whether they are built on principles of participation and work within structures of accountability. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि क्या वे भागीदारी के सिद्धांतों पर बनी हैं और जवाबदेही के ढांचे के भीतर काम करती हैं। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India was plagued with poverty & illiteracy during the post independence times. Welfare schemes is the necessity of a country like India for all round socio-economic development of society;

India has spent a huge input in welfare scheme which has very low output in the long run;

Success of welfare schemes:-

It depends on principle of participation and work.

i) MGNREGA is a social security scheme.

It is based on principle of participation and work. It has impacted the rural



development and poverty

ii) participation of stakeholder is nece-  
sary in designing welfare schemes  
according to their needs.

iii) welfare scheme can't be freebies  
without work, it creates moral and  
social hazard. (eg) gives rise to alcohol-  
-ism in rural areas.

iii) Participation of stakeholder and  
bottom-up approach is necessary in  
for feedback mechanism.

iv) Social audit is also an example  
of participation which leads to  
accountability. (eg) social audit by  
Gram Sabha.

\* Accountability Structure:

- i) Accountability mechanism is necessary in implementation of scheme.
- ii) All stakeholders should be made accountable through rules & regulations.  
It reduces corruption and misuse of fund
- iii) RTI (right to information) is a boost to accountability mechanism;

Welfare scheme is the necessity of Indian society for socio-economic development. It should be participatory, bottom-up with accountability mechanism for success of scheme in the long run.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

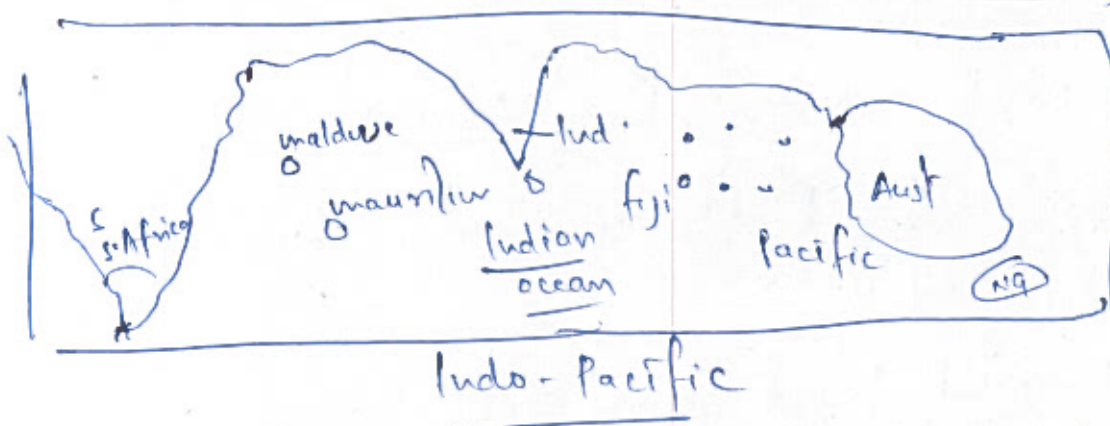


**Q.19)** USA-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for prosperity (IPEF) is an economic initiative to complement its existing security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. Analyze the significance of and challenges to IPEF in the present scenario. (15 marks, 250 words)

समृद्धि के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नेतृत्व वाला इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क (IPEF) इंडो-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में अपनी मौजूदा सुरक्षा साझेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए एक आर्थिक पहल है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में IPEF के महत्व और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic framework) is a grouping of like <sup>14</sup> minded countries. It contributes to 40% of GDP of the globe and 30% of population;

IPEF is a economic framework for growth of region by leveraging trade, technology, connectivity, security;



What \* Significance of Indo-Pacific E. F.

i) It will address the weaponisation

- d) Trade, finance, supply chain
- ii) It will boost the trade paradigm in the regions
- iii) It will increase the technology cooperation among countries
- iv) Grouping will act as counter to China's dominance in Indo-pacific by String of Pearl diplomacy.
- v) It will provide supply chain resilience and reduce dependence on China
- vi) It will improve the regional connectivity and people to people connect
- vii) It will lead to a rule based regional order for growth of the all stakeholders of the regions.



Challenges to IPEF:

- i) Participatory countries have a huge dependence on China.
- ii) Internal conflict between countries.
- iii) India's policy of non-alignment may be counter-productive.
- iv) Currently lack of vision and future initiatives of involvement;

India being the member of IPEF can leverage the grouping for its export and economic growth.

It is right opportunity to leverage dominant like USA and collaborate with convergent. (M&A S. Jaishankar).

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) BRICS has a potential to lead the path towards reformed multilateralism but suffer from numerous internal contradictions. Discuss in light of recently concluded 14th BRICS summit.

(15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स में बहुपक्षवाद समर्थित सुधार की दिशा में मार्ग का नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता है लेकिन कई आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों से ग्रस्त हैं। हाल ही में संपन्न 14वें ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently Iran has inquired about the entry into BRICS. BRICS is a regional organisation of developing countries which comprise of 40% of world population and 30% of GDP;

BRICS has potential to lead path towards reformed multilateralism.

- i) Internal cohesion among majority of members. ex: Ind, S.Africa, Russia.
- ii) Democratic decision making structure of BRICS.
- iii) Consensus ~~has~~ a rule based organisation



v) Humanitarian inclination of BRICS.  
ex- During Covid helped nations.

vi) focus on equitable growth and deve-  
lopment of members without giving  
special focus to powerful like China.

vii) New Development Bank provides  
easy credit for countries without bias

\* Internal contradictions of BRICS :

i) Indian-China conflict is growing  
and creating wedge, eg: Galwan valley clash

ii) Russia's invasion on Ukraine has  
created a negative attitude towards Russia

iii) Impact of covid has led to severe  
repercussions on member countries.  
leading to protectionism.

Recently concluded 14th BRICS summit is the light of hope and an example for other groupings for rule based decision making. Internal contradictions needs to be eradicated for democratic and successful functioning of BRICS

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



## 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.

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