



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

1910091838

Date:

17/7/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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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.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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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)

Article 25, 26 of The constitution gives an individual / group 'freedom of religion'.

However, due to rising constitutional interpretations based on 'Doctrine of essentiality' (Shirur Math case 1954) has caused the latest conflict.

① Hijab row / Karnataka High court judgement that 'wearing of hijab' not essential part of religion.

② earlier, SC held as mosque is ~~not~~ azan not essential part of religion.

③ similarly, in Young Lawyers case (2019)

(Shri. Subramanian judgement), SC held 'entry of temple to women'.

Doctrine of essentiality restricts autonomy

- ① sets in dangerous precedent of Supreme court determining what is essential in religion opposed to article 26.
- ② susceptible to the subjectivity & interpretation of the individual judge.
- ③ Indian customs/traditions are oral in nature & lack the 'scriptural evidence' to prove 'essential religious practices'.

However, some laws need to be rejected that deteriorates 'Individual dignity' to the religion's morality.

Ex: subarnal temple entry
untouchability, triple taluk.

Thus constitutional morality should prevail over religious morality.

Feedback

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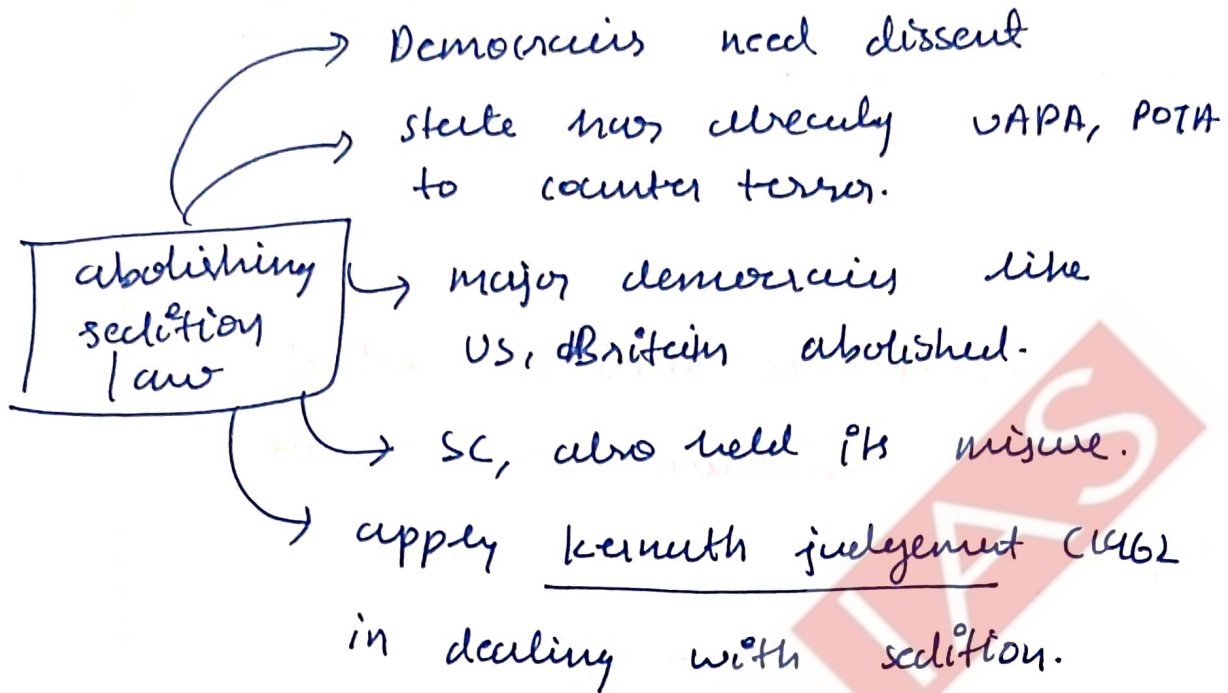
2) Sedition law, in any form, is a threat to civil liberties and presents an opportunity for its weaponization against dissenters and detractors. Should India do away with the sedition law? Justify your opinion. (10 marks, 150 words)

जद्रोह कानून, किसी भी रूप में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरा है और असंतुष्टों और विरोधियों के खिलाफ अपने श्रेयार 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)

The IPC-124 enables state to restrict the freedom of individual based on the sedition law.

Misuse of sedition law

- ① gross misuse as flagged by Supreme court, to halt filing of cases (2022).
- ② curbing the dissent Ex: Siddiqi Keppan Journalist.
- ③ weaponising against the political opponents Ex: SNO incident & terming anti-national.
- ④ lower conviction rate flagged by NCRB Ex: only 7% conviction rate.
- ⑤ local police arbitrariness Ex: 13,000 cases filed in last 7 yrs



However, complete abolishing sedition law is not a solution for misuse.

- ① violent call to overthrow state is still a reality Ex: Naxalites
- ② state needs the tools / sedition to protect its existence.

However, their needs to curb the misuse of sedition law & follow the law commission recommendations.

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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)

Death penalty amounts to 'death by hanging', in the case of conviction.

In India Supreme court has evolved 'doctrine of rarest of rare' in (Balram singh case) to apply death penalty.

① cases involving Terrorist attacks.

② heinous crimes Ex:- child rape.

status of death penalty

① According to NCRB report, there is growing convictions of death penalty.

② People from 'marginalised sections' are more convicted.

③ The ability of death penalty as deterrence to crime is lacking

④ There is a need for reformatory justice not retributive justice.

Governor - Death penalty

① According to Indian constitution only, president has power to pardon death penalty.

② Governor under state law can grant pardon in exceptional circumstances.
Ex: TN governor pardoning the Rajeev convicts.

③ Thus as compared to president the pardoning is limited & act in aid & advise of state council (Shamsher Singh case.)

Limitations of pardoning power

① Act on and no discretionary power but act in cabinet advice

② cannot pardon military court conviction.

③ Is subject to judicial review.

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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)

इसकी 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)

The 10th schedule to the Indian constitution was added by PM Nehru's govt in 1951.

The intent of the 10th schedule is

- ① To enable executive to implement land reforms & abolish zamindari (Article 31A)
- ② To protect the laws ~~from~~ from the judicial review.
- ③ To reduce the conflict between executive & judiciary.

However, the impact of 10th schedule has deviated from its original intent

- ④ state - central / state laws are added
- ⑤ 31B enacted to protect the laws

from challenging Ex: Reservation laws.

⑥ caused the constitutional conflict between judiciary & Executive → dysfunctional.

⑦ Blanket protection → diluted the judicial review Ex: Privy councils & SC striking down 31C.

⑧ caused the deletion of the 'Right to property' as fundamental right.

Thus SC in IR Coelho (2007), held that cases after 1973 Kesavananda case in 10th schedule are subject to judicial review.

Thus executives blanket ban on judicial review is challenged. SC held judicial review as Basic structure doctrine.

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)

The Indian Bureaucracy, is the permanent executive. Necessary in implementing the policies.

However, there is widespread discontent. recent, article by Duvvuri Subbarao has highlighted various shortcomings.

- ① Rigidity to rules & reduced scope for transformation. → non responsiveness.
- ② Non-commitment to the service values and moral degradation
↳ Ex: Pooja singhal - IAS corruption (2022)
- ③ Prevalence of babu dome and infallibility
- ④ changing people's perception of bureaucracy as lethargic and

hindered with sectarianism.

⑤ politicization of bureaucracy : political nexus and unbridling need for patron-client relations.

⑥ lack of integrity, empathy in administration
 Ex: DM Rambis slapping during COVID-lockdown.

However, there is need for transformation of Bureaucracy.

① 2nd ARC rec → remove Article 311 the constitutional guarantee.

② Mission Karmayogi - from 'rule based to role based'.

③ lateral entry as recommended by Surendranath Committee → dynamism

④ Santanam committee rec → zero tolerance to corruption.

They put Modi, for transformation of mindset of babus for transforming India.

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 the darpan portal
there are more than 30 lakh NGOs
in India.

The 2nd ARC recommend NGOs as
the equal partners in the development.

- Education : → Teach for India
Pratham organisation.
- poverty alleviation → SEWA
- women empowerment → Akshaya patra.
→ SEWA
→ Mahila mandals.

Hurdles in the developmental alliance

① State's apathy & skepticism.

↳ EX: NSA Doval held civil society as
4th frontier of warfare.

② Non-coordination with NGOs.

- (3) stringent FCRA & FEMA regulations
 ↳ Ex: Blocking of accounts of Amnesty International.
- (4) NGOs playing anti-development agenda
 Ex: Kumbh Mela protest against Nuclear plant.
- (5) NGOs using for financial irregularities
 ↳ Ex: IB report & ED raids in Money laundering.

Remedial measures

- (1) Statutory act for regulating NGOs.
- (2) partnership with credible organisations
 & bridging trust deficit
- (3) proper financial integrity to be enforced on NGOs.
- (4) following 2nd ARC report on NGOs.

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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)

According to economic survey 2021,

The subsidies amount to 7-8% of GDP.

lately, due to Sri Lankan crisis, & growing populism bough subsidies into limelight.

① welfarism vs populism debate;

↳ political parties misuse welfarism for populism

② Electoral gains → Ex: loan waiver, free electricity in punjab.

③ No cap by the election commission on the parties. & no checking about the validity of promises made.

④ farmer subsidies in electricity & cross subsidisation → Discoms bankruptcy.

- ⑤ Effect on states debt : Recent RBI report flagged debt to GDP rising in AP, Chattisgarh, Punjab, West Bengal.
- ⑥ fiscal profligacy & fiscal slippage to Ex: not showing extra budgetary resources.
- ⑦ reduce capex capital expenditure and building human capital.
↳ Ex: cap expenditure at 5 LCR.

remedial measures

- ① political consensus required on the populist measures.
- ② EC can bring in code on the provisions
- ③ cap of welfare scheme in budget
- ④ ways to augment the revenue
- ⑤ PDMA to manage debt of the states

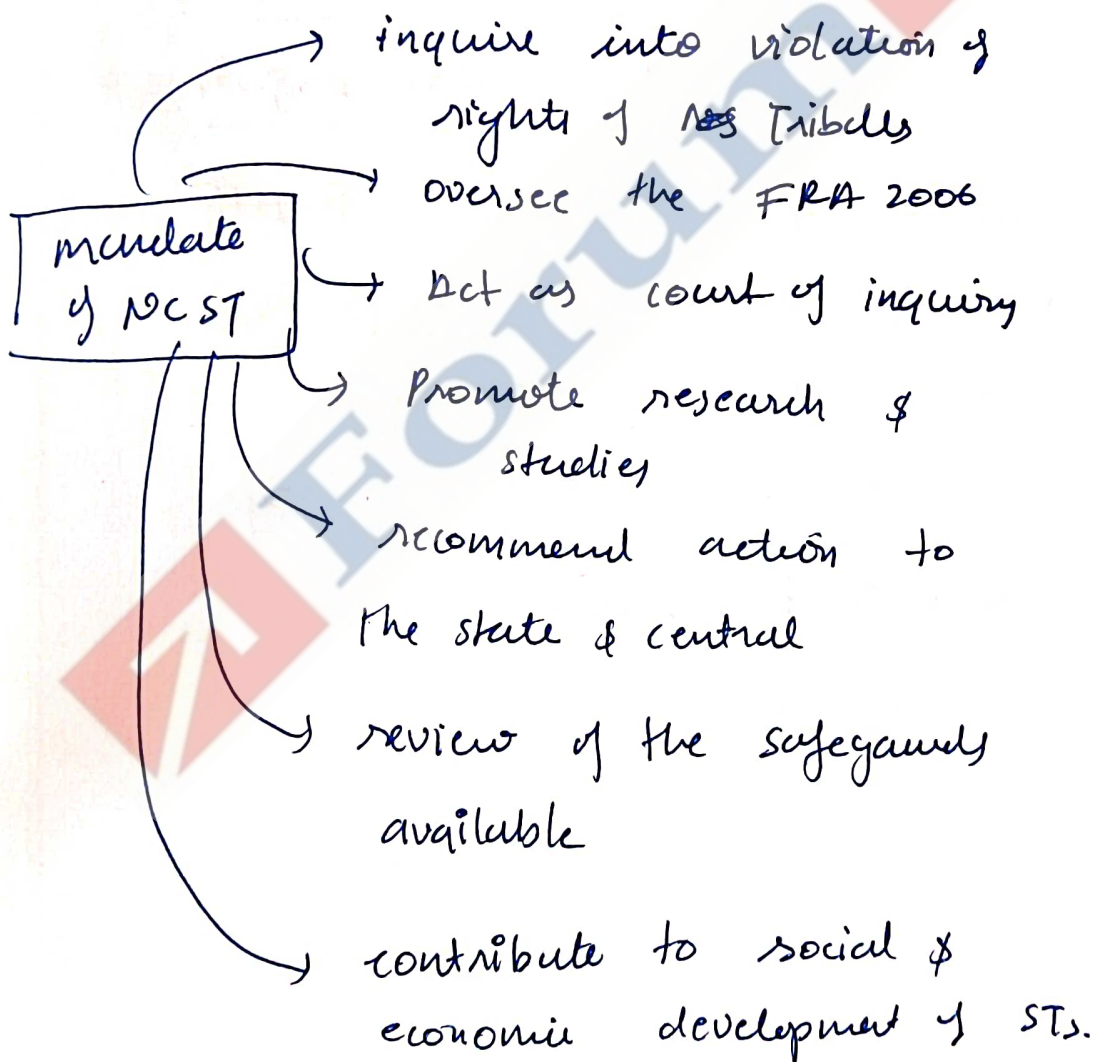
Thus subsidies as the 'double edge sword'. Needs caution.

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 an constitutional body enacted under 83rd CAA. To bring in more social & economic development to STs



Need for other mechanisms

- ① Full coordination with the tribal agencies. Ex: TAC, Autonomous district council
 - ② Tribal cooperative council and development of tribal markets & employment.
 - ③ overseeing rejection of FCRA claims & land alienation & infrastructure projects.
 - ④ contributing to education, health nutrition of tribal people (Article 46)
 - ⑤ mining related exploitation.
- Thus NCSJ needs to enlarge its mandate to protect Tribes.

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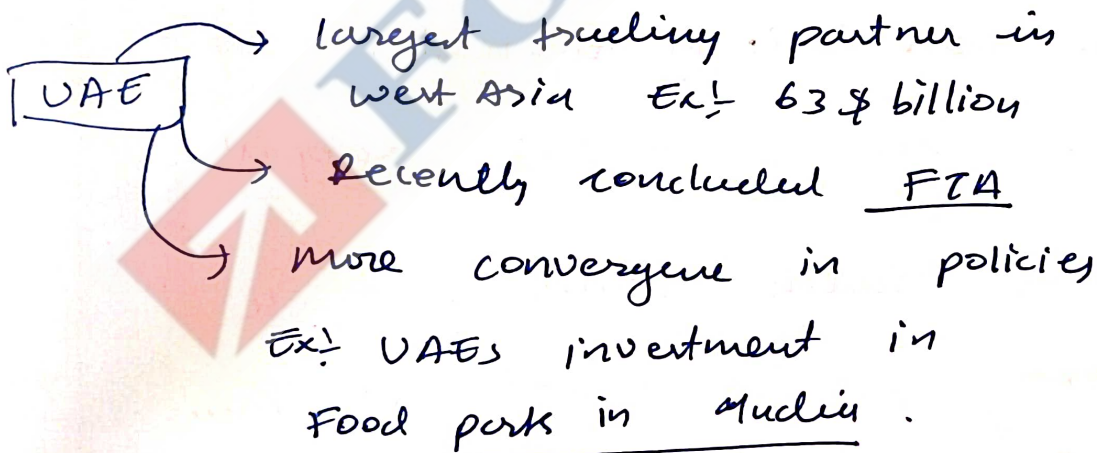
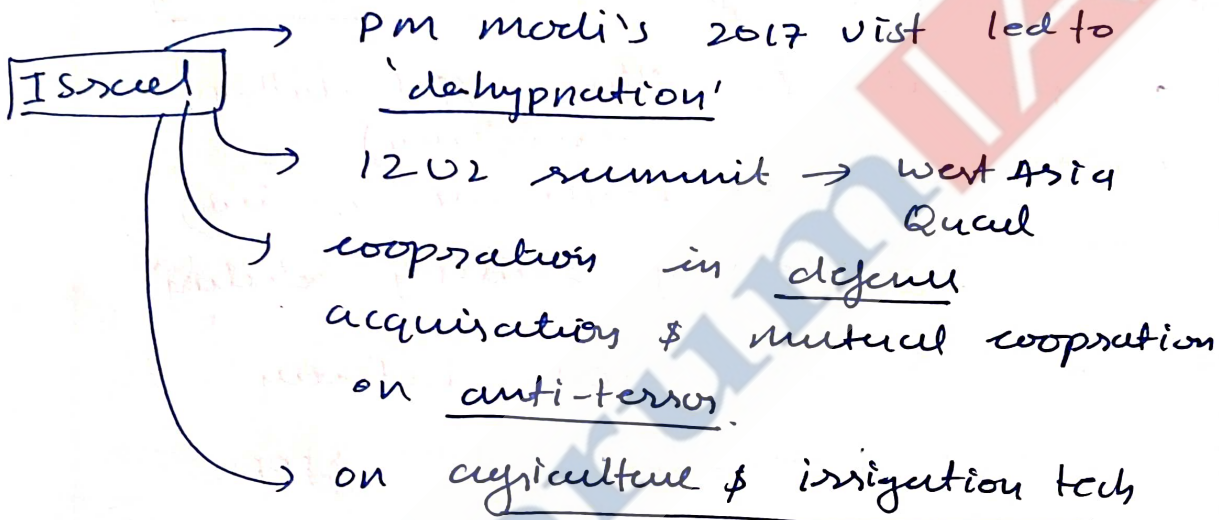
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Q.9) India's relation with West Asia has acquired depth and diversity that can navigate geopolitical hurdles. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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's relations with West Asia is growing at a rapid phase.



Analysis

① with emergence of China-Iran axis and Russia-Saudi. India is strengthening its relations with Israel & UAE.

② West Asia crucial for India's security

- Expatriate (4 million - \$40 billion remittance)
- Energy (oil needs are rising)
- Economy (growing trading relations)

③ The reduction of tensions between Iran & Israel, Iran & USA give scope to India.

④ Further, post-Taliban Afghanistan

rebuilding need west Asia support.

Thus India's changing role in global politics need dynamic role in west Asia.

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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)

India has maintained strategic autonomy in the Ukraine crisis.

Why strategic autonomy

- ① Did not explicitly condemn the Russian invasion. Ex: UNSC resolution & abstention.
- ② called for early resolution of dispute with negotiation.
- ③ Did not heed to the pressure of the US & EU for condemning the violation of human rights & sovereignty.
- ④ Did not take side of Russia-china axis too.
- ⑤ Werten pressure to halt the

import of oil needs from the Russia.

⑥ played the constructive role in the negotiations between putin & Zelensky.

⑦ safeguarding the interests of Nuclears
Ex: operation ganega & evacuation

⑧ Strategic compulsion

① emergence of bloc politics & US-china rivalry

② India left with less options.

- dependency on Russian arms exports
- Russia as long lasting friend.

③ Although Russia violated the territorial sovereignty → India failed to condemn.

Thus India's policy is the reflection of 'strategic autonomy' in a multipolar world.

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)

Vohra committee held that 'electoral reforms' as mother of all reforms. Thus, role of judiciary in bringing electoral reforms is crucial.

Judiciary induced electoral reforms

- ① Growing criminalisation of politics
ex: ADR Report - 42% of MPs have criminal background.
- ② PUCL case 2002 ∴ SC held to declare the criminal and income disclosure of the candidates → Right to know.
- ③ ADR case - 2012 ∴ MP with 2+ yrs of conviction to immediately disqualified.
- ③ SC, repeatedly has cautioned the parties in ensuring
 - regular elections within party
 - & when in intra party democracy.

④ setting up fast track courts (2018 case) in speedy disposal of cases.

⑤ Hindustan case (1996): usage of appeal to religion vs Sec -129 of RPA - appeal on the grounds of religion.

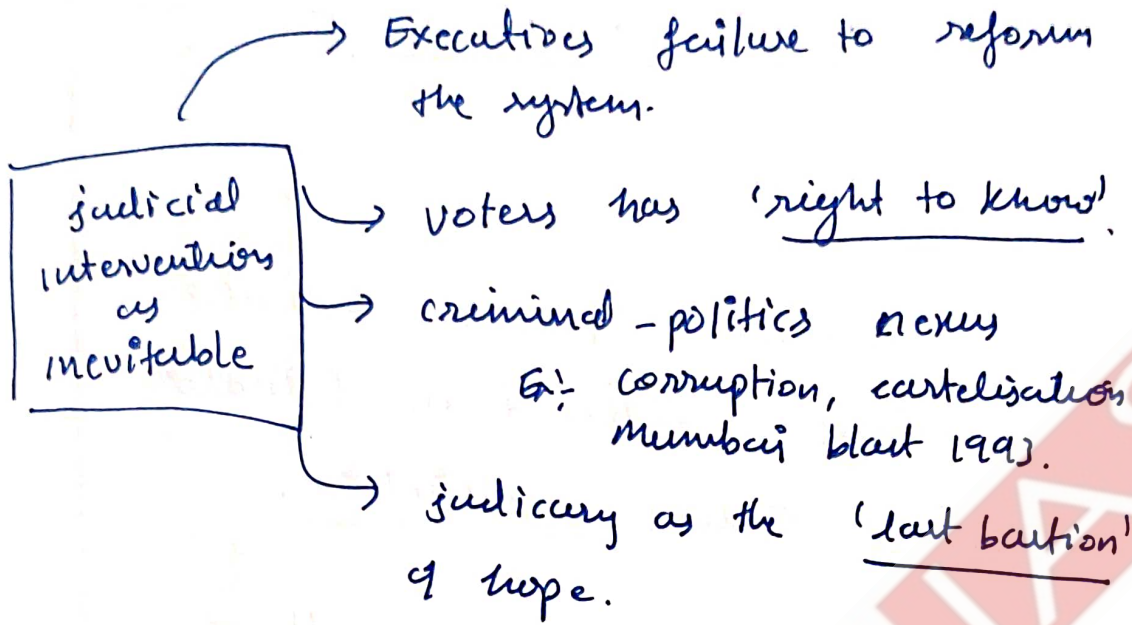
⑥ SC also argued for transparent funding regime. Ex: Electrol bonds case.

violation of principle of separation of power

→ judicial activism leading to judicial overreach.

→ Judiciary has to confine to interpretation of law only.

→ Disrupted the harmony between the executive and judiciary.



Way forward

- Indrajeet gupta. committee & Dinesh goswami committee rec → transparent funding regime
Ex: state funding.
- PM modi, law commission pitched for the 'simultaneous election'.
- usage of technology Ex: E-vigil
- Intra party democracy.

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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)

Ambedkar has described nucleus federation as 'union of states', rather than federation in Article-1 of Indian constitution.

- ① Indian federation is not a result of any agreement, unlike US constitution.
- ② Indian union is an 'indestructible union of destructible states', thus states do not have territorial sanctity.

further, various factors were also involved in making union.

- ⊙ Historical reasons : legacy of colonial rule, and centralised governments of 1949, 1935,
- ⊙ Partition involved violence and communal

riots, demands from various sections promoted the secessional conflicts.

① Economic development and planning in post-Independence era

Ex: Rise of planning commission as super cabinet.

② The fiscal distribution of the share between center & states → need for balanced development

③ Further to ensure standardised administration led to All India services.

Thus all enforced the need for a strong center. However, this has also resulted in tensions in center-state relations

① party conflicts → center state relations

Ex: TN vs center
WB vs center.

② Financial demands: Ex: southern states

vouch for more finances in accordance to their contributions

Ex: 15th FCC → TOR controversy, GST

rates restructuring

③ Role of governor: Ex: Maharashtra - governor ^{partisan} summons cabinet at 5 AM, similarly states such as Kerala, Rajasthan, Telangana.

④ Role of states in deciding schemes.

Ex: 70% scheme revenue allocations to centrally sponsored

⑤ extension of BSF jurisdiction in Punjab and West Bengal.

⑥ controversy on lockdown management, vaccines & O2 supply during COVID-19.

way forward

→ Sarkaria commission envisaged governors as 'lynchpin of federalism'.

→ vision of cooperative federalism and TEAM INDIA for India at 75 Yrs.

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 constitution has envisaged the 'democratic decentralisation' of politics through the system of panchayats.

However, there is lack of devolution of funds and functions. The reasons could be.

- ① lack of political will in many states resulting in weak panchayats. Ex: Exception being Kerala.
- ② Panchayats lack own revenue generation.
Ex: [ES 2018 shows 90%] of panchayats depends on grants
- ③ States kept functions such as Health, mines irrigation implemented through state apparatus.
- ④ states over took the role of

selection of beneficiaries. Ex: sidelined the
role of gramrathet.

⑤ prevalence of sarpanch pati (proxy
sarpanch) negated the role of women leadership.

⑥ social stigma & casteist bias also
weaken panchayat development Ex: untouchability

Thus there is need for further
devolution of funds & functions.

→ To make panchayats equip with latest
developments

→ More funds → rural development
women empowerment
strengthen infra.

Need for more

⑦ There is a need for capacity building
of local representatives Ex: Rastriya gram
swaraj abhiyan

⑧ Role of conduct of local administration
towards elected representatives

Ex:- Kerala passed code of conduct.

- ① 15th FCC, recommended mandatory constitution of state finance commission.
- ② self generation of revenue through 'professional tax'
- ③ st. Vijay kelkar recommended sharing of GST proceedings with panchayats.
- ④ capacity development of local officials.
- ⑤ usage of technology Ex:- SWAMITVA
- ⑥ zero-tolerance towards 'sarpanch pati'.
- ⑦ convergence of schemes at village level than at BD level → provide more active role to panchayats.
- ⑧ Active mapping of panchayat bodies.
Thus India with 2.5 lakh panchayats need more funds, functions & functionaries.

Feedback

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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)

The consent, is core of human dignity, any form of non-consensual sexual relationship within marriage amounts to 'marital rape'.

However, sec-375 of IPC, not recognise the marital rape as criminal offense. There is a demand for making marital rape a criminal offense.

- ① women's autonomy, agency and dignity should be upheld.
- ② Equality of law Article-14, 15
- ③ upheld the women's rights
- ④ questions patriarchal mindset & misogyny in laws.
- ⑤ NCW report held 70% women victims of domestic violence

Issues in criminalisation)

- ① Evidence gathering - closed room interaction devoid of evidence
- ② SC flagged possible misuse of the provision. Ex: false cases.
- ③ Attorney general held it may lead to question 'marriage as a system' & may damage marriage.
- ④ lower conviction rate amounts to defeat of the intent of law.
- ⑤ All ready various protections exist for women. Ex: PSH-2013 Domestic violence act 2003

Measures to be taken

→ social sensitization through
ICA campaigns.

- stringent implementation of the domestic violence act.
- learning from best practices of US in collecting evidence on marital rape.

Although rape is inhumane crime. Their needs larger societal consensus on the criminalisation of marital rape.

Feedb

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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)

As, data is the new oil and organisations which has access to data can improve significantly as stated by World Economic Forum.

Bottlenecks in public data sharing

- Absence of strong laws Ex: lack of data protection Act (BN striking committee)
- fragmentation of data regime
Ex: Property data spread across revenue, registration & survey departments
- Privacy concerns and possibility of data leakage Ex: alleged leakage of IRCTC details

- Interoperability of data. Ex: Different ministries collect data, ~~that~~ that is difficult to process.
- lack of enthusiasm at the local administration & ill-equipped machinery.
- lack of digital infrastructure in the government offices Ex: prolonged server dysfunction.
- Absence of data data innovation Ex:-
 lack of new tech → cloud computing
 → IoT
 → Industry 4.0.

There exists some strategies to improve active public sharing of data.

- Injuring awareness : Ex: Arogya sethu and sharing of medical data.

- UIDAI : with 119 Cr active UIDAI can be basis for the public

policy making.

→ open platforms : Ex: availability of APIs and other features enable for micro innovation and tailor made apps. Ex: DIGI SANDBOX in Digital health mission.

→ B.N. Srikrishna committee rec strong data protection → enable privacy.

→ designing of ethical algorithms to avert discrimination.

→ Bharat net, optic fiber cables to 2-5 lakh panchayats → enable access to the digital technology → inclusive data sharing.

Thus, as data usage is fast growing access to data for governments has become imperative for public policy.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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)

According to TIMES 100 higher education rankings only 2 Indian universities feature in the list.

Why is it difficult to break into

- ① Quality of higher education in India vs abroad.
- ② abysmal research quality
 - ↳ Ex: low patent filing, lack of original research.
- ③ poor faculty to teacher ratio.
 - ↳ Ex: TIMES universities has 1:10 as compared to India 1:20
- ④ lack of foreign students and faculty reduces the diversity of the universities.

- ⑤ lack of critical thinking and scientific publication of journals.
- ⑥ lack of infrastructure and high end research laboratory.
- ⑦ lack of 'academic freedom' and govt interference in university functioning
↳ Ex: SNU episode, HCU.
- ⑧ Inadequate scholarship disbursal and grants to conduct research.
- ⑨ old age pedagogy and assessment that lacks interdisciplinary framework.

However, provided right framework Indian universities could be transformed.

① New Education policy 2020 :

- Academic bank of credits
- Research orientation from UG
- active collaboration with foreign universities.

- National research fund.
- ② encourage 'exchange program & interaction'.
- ③ Boost scholarship - PM-Research fellowship.
- ④ Higher education financing agency to enable infrastructure.
- ⑤ Industry - academia collaboration
(Ex: HCU - CMB - Rodelier laboratory collaboration).
- ⑥ learning from china & QS-IV-league system.
- ⑦ gradual 'plan of action' to enable at least 10 universities into top 100 in next 5 years.

Thus by making the university system efficient India can propell its universities into top 100.

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 है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास प्रक्रियाओं पर कई गुना प्रभाव डालते हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तृत व्याख्या करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Self-Help groups (SHGs), are active bodies of women collaboration platforms, for a specific cause. Ex: micro credit SHGs:

SHGs utility has demonstrated by Mohamed Yunus in Bangladesh grameen bank as effective model of social entrepreneurship.

① Kerala based - Katamashree has mobilised women to take up
 → tailoring
 → transport services
 → aid in COVID-19 management.

② Odisha based Shakti - NRI collaboration with NBOS has started e-commerce.
 • Integrating tribal products
 • remunerative income.

③ Telangana & Andhra has successful

implementation of micro-credit among
'dwaakra samys'.

④ Ministry of Rural development has launched
'project Lakshmi' to make SHGs millioners
in Andhra.

⑤ ~~Bihar's~~ ^{Bihar's} ASVEEKA PROJECT, has
been commended by World Bank for
poverty alleviation.

multiplier effect on development process

① Augment women's dignity and respect
in family & society.

② improving nutritional outcomes

↳ Ex: Project Sampurna in Assam
& ICDS.

③ women volunteers in raising awares

↳ Ex: SHGs in odisha.

④ Ethnography and collection of data &

enrollment → Ex: Kerala kutumbashree

digital enumeration of unemployed & enrolling them for skill training.

⑤ COVID-19 management strategy by Project milisuli.

⑥ Reduction in incidence of domestic violence.

↳ Ex: Haryana SHGs contribution in

- women education & literacy campaigns
- domestic violence
- reducing child marriages.

⑦ Sah Jeevan mission & role of SHGs

⑧ Thus SHGs are the 'frontline warriors'

that enable active community involvement in bringing developmental change.

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

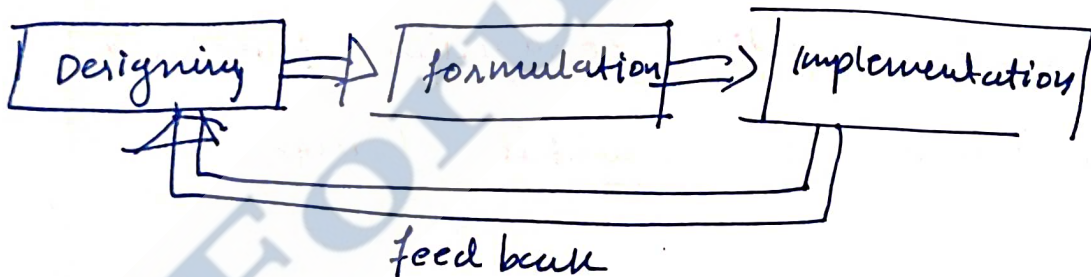
Q.18) Success of welfare schemes depends on whether they are built on principles of participation and work within structures of accountability. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The DPSP of Indian constitution, has envisaged India to be a welfare state. Thus enabling governments to work towards welfarism.

Peoples participation in execution of welfare schemes

① Public policy recommends, people participation



② Example: MGNREGA, has strong people participation and features for social audit thus reducing corruption.

③ enables them sense of 'stakeholders' + 'community involvement'

Ex: Sal jeevan mission

④ make people aware and instil commitment and dedication → easy in persuasion

↳ Ex: Swatch bharet mission

⑤ ensuring transparency and inflow accountability on delay in the

↳ Ex: Benefits under PDS & PM Kisan Kalyan Yojana.

⑥ success of SHGs centric schemes amounts to their active participation.

lack of participation & accountability leads to

① Diversion of ~~the~~ welfare benefits

↳ Ex: Rajeev ganeshi out of 1 rupee sent only 16 paise reaches.

② eliminate bogus/ghost beneficiaries.

↳ Ex: Telangana - panchayats/BDO eliminate 2 million ration cards.

③ Injure patron-client attitude.
 ↳ Ex: perpetuate bureaucratic red tapism
 & lethargy.

④ unbridling corruption and non-responsibility among officials.

Way forward

① JAM trinity, saved 2 Lakh cr of the public money.

② welfare 2-0 needs for focus group targeting.

③ mandatory social audit law by meghalaya govt in all welfare schemes.

④ Right to public service Ex: MO-sarkas initiative of Odisha.

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)

Indo-Pacific Economic framework (IPEF) is a recently launched initiative by US at the Quad summit. For, forging active economic partnerships in Indo-Pacific.

Significance of IPEF

- ① counter china's aggressive attitude
Ex: weaponising supply chains & BRI
- ② Bring back US into Indo Pacific, with loss of TPP agreement.
- ③ making china play by the 'rules of US'. Ex: IPEF is more of standard setting organisation than trade.
- ④ Instill ASEAN centrality in

- Indo-pacific. Ex: Singapore, Vietnam joined.
- (5) Reduces the role for India and burden of risk sharing in Indo-pacific.
- (6) upsurge in (geo-economic) rather than geopolitical.
- (7) Active agent in climate change & SDGs - Ex: partnership with SIDN.
- (8) Bring in necessary Infrastructure finance.

Challenges to IPEF

- (1) Major challenge is from 'rise of china' and it view of QUAD, IPEF as return of 'cold war mentality'.
- (2) no concrete plan of action of IPEF
- (3) Weakening of US commitment to multilateral bodies. Ex: WHO, UNESCO.
- (4) Non-consultation & American unilateralism Ex: The IPEF way

not popularly discussed with 'like-minded' partners such as India

⑤ Duplication of efforts - Ex: G20 already has Blue dot network.

⑥ countering Belt & Road is bringing in local conflicts to the IPEF.

⑦ mobilisation of financial technology & support towards the initiative.

Thus IPEF needs popular support and institutional mechanisms for enabling to work in Indo-pacific framework.

Feedback

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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)

BRICS countries account for 30% of GDP and its fast growing economic clout can overshadow G7.

Potential of BRICS

- ① To enable the 'role of developing over the developed countries'
- ② BRICS declaration for reforming the multilateral system for more democratic representation in
 - ① UNSC - reforms
 - ② IMF - increase the weight of developing countries
 - ③ WB - more consultation on the projects & finances.

③ Recently, 14th BRICS summit enable

formulation of 'reserve currency' to enable
 ease of finances in event of BoP crisis.

(4) Active role for New Development bank
 in disbursement of finances.

(5) representative of the global south.

Internal contradictions

(1) emerging crisis of Russia - China, with
 Ukraine war accelerating the trend.

(2) India - China atagonism and 'strategic
 rivalry'.

(3) China's domination & unilateralism
 Ex: preparing Argentina, Iran to add
 to BRICS without consulting India.

(4) 7000 para communique of 14th BRICS
 highlight the need for global

cooperation & confidence west for
causing insecurity in Russia.

⑤ India distancing itself to the
criticism and maintaining 'strategic
silence'.

⑥ domination of China in the
leadership position of New Development Bank.

Thus BRICS has lot of potential
to enable it to realise. India-China
cooperation becomes imperative.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 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.