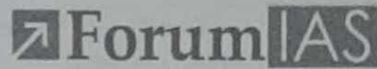


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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #2



## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MANSI		
Roll No.	1910 071 875	Date:	12/07/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
6			<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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<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			<b>Start Time   9:15</b>	<b>End Time   12:15</b>
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	Online <input checked="" 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>	
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>EG:</b>
			<b>Evaluation Date:</b>	

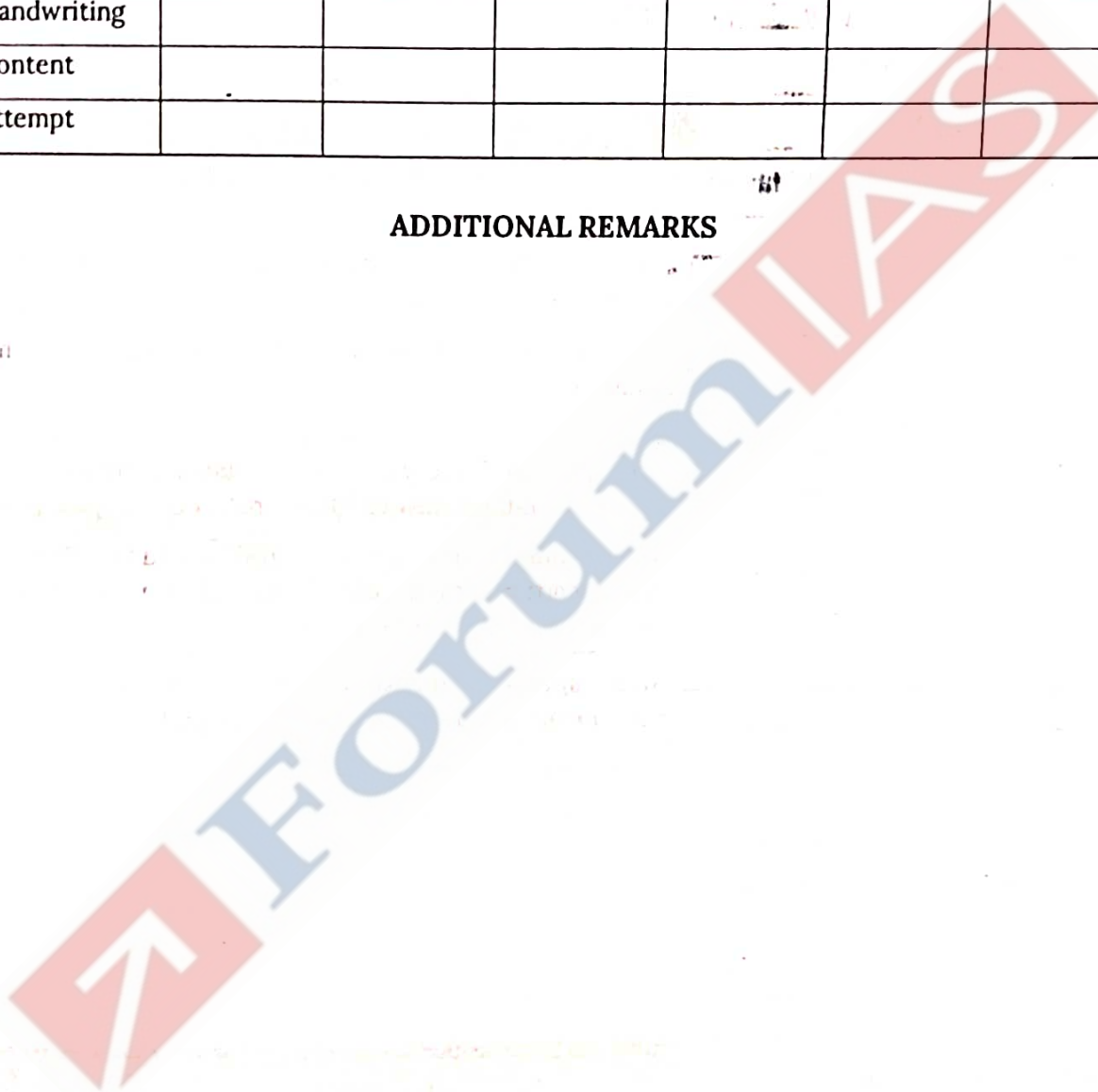
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

011





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)

Doctrine of essentiality is used by courts specifically in cases to see if the religious practice propagated by any religion is essential to the religion as per the original scriptures.

on contrary to that Article 25 of the constitution gives freedom to an individual to practice, propagate any religion. Thus sometimes both the principles run contradictory to each other.

However doctrine of essentiality does not restrict the autonomy.

1) If it is applied in a secular manner to promote and protect the secular nature of institution.

- 2) Certain amount of restrictions are needed to protect the unity of the nation.
- 3) To prevent any form of communalism and promoting fraternity.
- 4) To bridge the gap between the two sections of society, it is needed to come to common grounds.
- 5) Thus giving up certain practices which are not essential and imperative for the religion is promoting fraternal bonds.

However the doctrine of essentiality should be used in such a manner that it does not take away right of an individual given by the constitution in Article [25 to 28].

As, India follows positive model of secularism it is imperative to ~~then~~ promote religions equally.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



(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)

Sedition is a colonial law under IPC  
Section 124 of the sedition means any act,  
 speech or message that incites violence  
 and is threat to national integrity.

Dismissing the sedition law:

- 1) sedition is a form of colonial hangover  
 and thus is a discretionary law.
- 2) sedition was used against our freedom  
 fighters including Mahatma Gandhi ji thus giving it  
 a negative outlook.
- 3) As said by CJI - sedition features a chilling  
 effect on our democratic system.
- 4) goes against Article 19 which gives freedom  
 of speech and expression to an individual.

- 5) It also goes against the basic principle of liberty enshrined in the ~~the~~ preamble
- 6) sedition is not present in any other thriving democracies like USA, UK.
- 7) Sedition also abrogates and rests dissent which may provide constructive criticism.

### Keeping the sedition law

- 1) As per Kedar Nath judgement supreme court said that sedition is not unconstitutional, thus restrictions are present.
- 2) Constitution ~~is~~ in itself under Article 19 gives reasonable restrictions.
- 3) It is needed for anti-nationalist elements including terrorism, secessionist activities etc.

Hence, sedition should not be completely banned or eliminated but applied after certain cases in presence of doctrine of proportionality.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 is form of conviction given by ~~supra~~ judiciary for certain heinous crimes where conscience of society is in shock of the

Crime.

Death penalty as viewed by supreme court in Sachin Singh case is should follow doctrine of Rarest of rare where sentence is the rule and death penalty is the exception and not vice versa.

A governor under Article 161 can not pardon a death penalty and is under sole authority of president under Article 72 to pardon any form of death penalty in India.

This power of governor is exercised by consulting council of Ministers and is not a discretionary power.

## limitations of ~~power~~ pardoning power of governor

- 1) Governor can not pardon any death sentence as opposed to the President
- 2) Governor can not pardon any military / court martial orders.
- 3) It is not a discretionary power of Governor and is given with consultation of Council of Ministers.
- 4) It falls under judicial review and is not away from it.
- 5) It is an executive clemency that has to be taken within stipulated time under Article 21.

Pardoning power is essential to provide justice in cases where misinterpretation of laws may have been made.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

10<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution was added by 52<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment, 1985 and also amended under 91<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment 2003.

The schedule provides for anti-defection law in the constitution which prevents any member to leave or change the political party. However there are certain exceptions.

Relevance of 10<sup>th</sup> schedule :

- 1) It is imperative for a stable and responsive government to have people functioning.
- 2) It is needed to protect the will of the people as people ~~off~~ appoint their leaders by keeping in mind the ideology of the party.
- 3) It is needed for an accountable government.
- 4) It protects the government from falling and

thus prevent by elections in the country which is expensive  
 B) It is central to have a well functioning and efficient Government or legislature.

### Precedence of 10<sup>th</sup> schedule:

- 1) Goes against Article 19 of the member of political party. due to fear of whip.
- 2) It does not restrict Bulk's defection as seen by Maharashtra episode 2022
- 3) It does not promote and prevent small parties with few candidates.
- 4) In recent times the cases of defection is on rise with use of muscle and money power
- 5) criminalisation of politics and corruption is a major concern
- 6) Discretion of speaker hence, though anti defection has some irrelevence but it is needed to maintain the democratic framework with some reforms.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

Bureaucracy is an element of permanent executive which implements the various policies of the government. An efficient Bureaucracy is needed for eff good governance.

Bureaucracy in perpetuating the old order

1) Red tapism and delay in the functioning of the governance makes it less efficient.

2) Corruption charges against the bureaucrats seen in the recent news.

3) As PM, Minister there is "Mai-Baaf" attitude of civil servants Not needs to be changed.

4) Political nexus is another negative point with various scams in the news.

5) service to the citizens is not centered in the functioning and are thus not accountable.

Bureaucracy in terms of modern jobs

1) With use in Information and communication technology (ICT) there has been flexible improvement of Bureaucracy.

2) During the time of COVID many civil servants were seen shedding their own personal health for service to nation.

3) Role in social justice with initiatives like Jan Arogya and Surveys being organized.

4) Transparency is increasing in the Bureaucracy.

Thus a 2nd ARC recommended that there is need for reforms in Bureaucracy to make it more Accountable, Transparent and responsive.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Non governmental organisations are private entities that seek to relieve pain and suffering of the poor people as well as welfare of citizens according to similar lines works for DPSP.

Hurdles in development alliance →

- 1) sometimes NGO deliberately delay the process of development.
- 2) this delay as shown by recent report of IB shows loss of 2-3% of GDP.
- 3) FCRA, as recommended had made the functioning of the alliance difficult one.
- 4) Nexus and siphoning of money through NGO creates a nexus between criminals and NGO.

5) ~~NGO schemes~~

Remedial measures for the absence

- 1) It is imperative for both to work in syncronisation
  - 2) NGO promote the idea of volunteership of gandhiji and thus is needed to facilitate door step deliver of various schemes Hot state notes
  - 3) Thus for last mile connectivity a proper coordn ation is needed.
  - 4) Both to can have complementary relationship while working towards a goal.
  - 5) A proper demarkation of line of responsibility is an important step forward.
- NGO and state both ~~are~~ have a dynamic relationship are needed to have social justice as pictured by BR Ambedkar

**Feedback**

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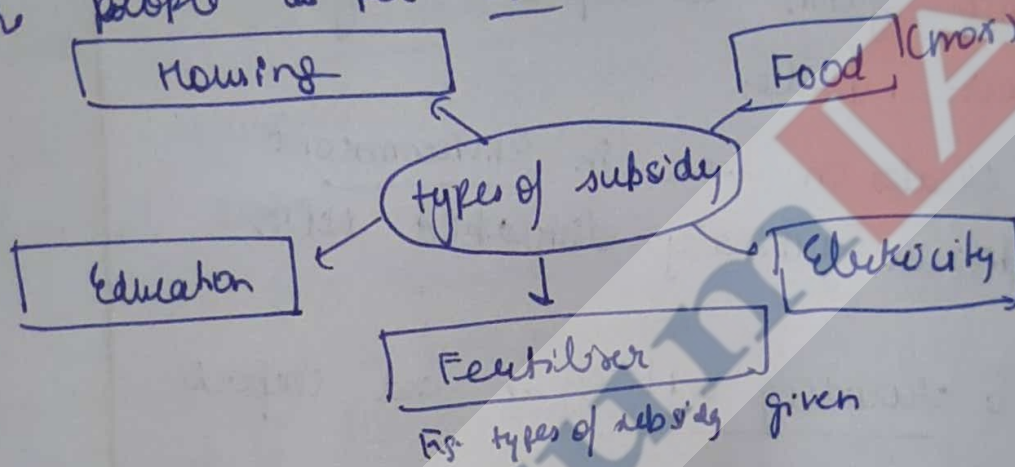
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Q.7) Subsidies have morphed into a populist tool to achieve electoral objectives rather than developmental goals. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

subsidies are given by the state to achieve and promote economical justice and welfare of the people as per DPSP



Subsidies as electoral objective :

1) subsidies are used as political tool by government to be used during election in recent times.

2) ~~but~~ though welfare is the objective in manifest terms but latent meaning is to vote banks.

3) These subsidies sometimes are given at such low concessions that it creates a negative atmosphere for business to grow.

- 1) subsidies increases the fixed deficit of the government.
- 2) It also creates an issue in international spheres specially in WTO
- 3) Giving excessive subsidies channelises the tax payer money from development & infrastructure to giving out subsidies
- 4) It also creates an issue in environment
- ↳ Fertiliser subsidy disturbed NPK ratio
- 5) It creates a crowding out effect and impacts the FPI.

However this being said subsidies are needed for welfare and decreasing inequalities as envisioned in Article 39 of DPSP.

But, the need of the hour is to use them not as vote bank politics but for development in larger sense keeping in mind SDGs.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, was created by 89<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment, 2003 which bifurcated NCST from National Commission of Scheduled Caste.

NCST find mentioned in Art 338B of the Constitution and it ~~is~~ works for development and growth of tribals. However, the task performed by NCST are not effective in delivering justice to the tribals and thus needs support from other mechanisms.

- 1) Multi stakeholder approach with proper involvement of SHCs and NGO
- 2) Following the principle of tribal Panchayat of J. Nehru to promote welfare.
- 3) raising the voice of the tribals to be given a platform.

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1) Leadership should be developed amongst the

tribals,

2) Level of education for ~~the~~ through ekalvyas

model schools

3) People health and sanitation facilities to be provided.

4) Maintaining the autonomy of tribals through both 5th and 6th schedule

5) Giving real functions and powers to gram sabha through extension of services etc

6) Branding or people market for tribals to showcase and market their product.

through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojna, Kansab Kis Kisan Yojna, Mozzil such development of tribals may be achieved through effective

implementation

**Feedback**

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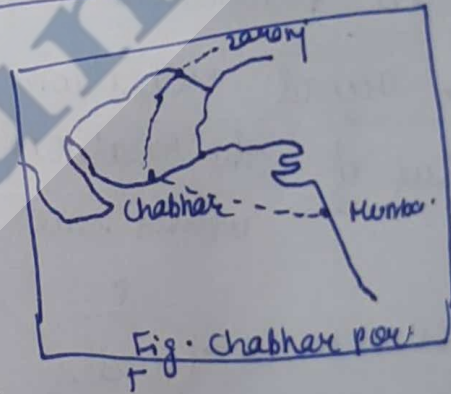
Q.9) India's relation with West Asia has acquired depth and diversity that can navigate geopolitical hurdles. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

West Asia is a geopolitically isolated area and is hub of various resources and cultural diversity. India through look west policy aims at capturing the benefits of the area.

### India's relation with West Asia

1) Strategic to the region is one of the highest in the entire world showing the depth of relation.



2) Projects like Chabahar port on Iran and Zaroon delavom connector.

3) AN international North south corridor is one of the important step toward connecting to the region.

4) India has been major receiver of investment through various wealth fund of the region.

5) The recent comprehensive economic partnership

Agreement with UAE is 0 step forward.

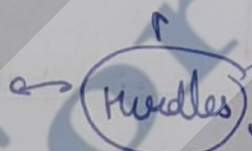
b) Dual 2-0 developed in the region is also a important step.

7) Natural gas and petrol imported ~~or~~ through from the area is also high.

8) Cooperation in various domains including G-20, UN reforms of the countries to India, 1902 (India-Israel, USA-UAE) etc

9) Agricultural technologies of Israel and recent Abraham accord mediation by India show the imp value of the relationship worker issue

terrorism in the region



China's One Belt One Road

Debt trap diplomacy of China

Radicalisation of water

Hence West Asia is important as 'New world order' would emerge comprising of multipolar world.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 प्रतिबिम्ब।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Strategic autonomy of a nation comprises the fact that nation is able to take decisions which are in national interest without any fear. Thus it means keeping national interest and sovereignty of the country at the core.

India's strategic autonomy in Russia-Ukraine crisis

- 1) India abstained from voting in the UNEC resolution against Russia.
- 2) India did not fall into ~~into~~ coercion on the talks about Russia-Ukraine war even during the recent summit of G7.
- 3) India's strategic autonomy was ~~also~~ portrayed through Operation Devi Shree for rescue of civilians.
- 4) The ~~peace~~ peace path provided by the armies of Russia-Ukraine ~~shows~~ for civilian movement.

of Indian student also portrays the autonomy of the Nation.  
It with increasing globalisation of world, India is not taking any side and thus maintaining a neutral stance.

5) Strategic interest of the nation are kept at core of dealing with the issue  
7) India's aid to ~~the~~ Ukraine, also ~~to~~ today the autonomy of the nation.

This strategic autonomy is seen in other examples too & etc.  
i.e. Quad, RCEP, Rafale, S-400 missile

Even during the crisis, maintaining the strategic autonomy showcases the strength of India which believes in war is not good for other of the nations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Judiciary as an organ of the democracy through process like Judicial activism has made sure that the justice is given to people in widest sense of possible.

### Role of judiciary in electoral reform

1) Criminalisation of politics :

1) Lily Thomas case calls for disqualification of member if 2 years fail for 6 years from contesting election

2) Public Interest Foundation case made political parties bound to publish criminal detail of the contesting candidates for the public to see

3) In recent Beajesh Singh case, it made it compulsory to publish the details within 48 hrs.

It subsequently in recent case supreme court made it compulsory for political parties to furnish and give reasons for choosing the person with criminal charges as against the person with clean record.

## 2) Manifesto :

↳ In Association of democratic reformers case, SC gave guidelines for Election Commission to issue manifestos of political parties.

## 3) NOTA :

↳ In People Union for civil liberties case SC is mentioned that Article right to vote also entails right to remain neutral.

## 4) Electoral Bonds -

↳ they are constitutional but should be used in proper way to prevent money laundering.

## 5) Model code of conduct -

↳ to be applicable as soon as the election schedule is announced by Election Commission



Violation of separation of power

- 1) Power to make rules for election fall under the power of legislation
- 2) Representative of People's Act, 1950 and 1951 are the guiding light of elections and these are in domain of legislation.
- 3) It also restrict the power of execution of such ~~and~~ rules which is again in conflict with the separation of power.

Thus there is need to make sure that Judicial activism does not turn into Judicial overreach and.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Article 1 of the constitution mentions India that is Bharat is 'union of states' which shows that India has a unitary tilt and thus even KE wheare mentions India as quasi-federal.

constitution makes preferred 'union of states' over federation of states because:

1) federation India was not result of contract between state and centre as done in USA.

2) India has indestructible union of destructible state whereas according to Article 2 & 3 states can be created by parliament by stat.

3) there were secessionist tendencies at the time of independence thus it was



imperative for a strong centre

- 4) Concept of emergencies like 352, 356 articles make it more unitary than federal.
- 5) there were more ~~but~~ <sup>entries</sup> in the union list as compared to state list in the 7th schedule
- 6) even the residual power <sup>was</sup> with the <sup>central</sup> government thus again <sup>shows</sup> <sup>unitary</sup> bit.
- 7) ~~and~~ they believed in concept of cooperative federalism for which theory ~~state~~ was necessary.

Tension in center state relation :

- 1) The recent tension in center state relation with regards to water dispute, land dispute etc. showcase the origin of problem favored the theory of center
- 2) GST, or 14th amendment with more power to center also is a point of contention.
- 3) Centrally sponsored schemes with major

authority of states for execution with little or no consultation of states also creates dispute.

4) Frequent abrogation of Residential Emergency

is a zone of contention

5) The issue of implementation of International treaties by the center and its direct implication over the state

✶ However there has been recent trend of center-state relation to be more flexible and cooperative with concepts of Asymmetric federalism and cooperative and competitive state federalism

With establishment of Inter state

Council; Inter state Commission; Inter state Commission; Miti Nyaya there has been

growing trend of cooperation and consultation  
↳ Basic feature of our constitution which is federalism (Ek Samaj, Ek Chetna)

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Political decentralization was introduced by the parliament through 73rd and 74th amendments in rural and urban areas respectively.

This decentralisation has provided the functions to the panchayats through Article 243G which gave list of the functions that the panchayat can perform. Even empowerment of women and SC and ST through 243D also made the panchayats more inclusive.

Devolution of funds and functions to panchayat

⇒ ~~alone~~ can transform panchayats.

i) Panchayats in recent times function from acute shortages of funds and functions to perform

- 2) Due to lack of funds, the devolution does not happen in real sense thus creating a burden for the local governments.
- 3) With proper delineation of funds, the panchayats and gram sabhas can look into the proper implementation and execution of the schemes.
- 4) It will empower gram sabhas to take certain critical decisions by itself and not rely on, state government
- 5) Education, health and infrastructure development can be made
- 6) It can lead to sustainable and timely delivery of the projects and social justice
- 7) Being at grassroot panchayats have an important function to provide nurturing to the ~~the~~ upper levels. and for this fund and functionality are important.
- However providing this alone may not be helpful for the empowerment.



Other measures for empowerment

↳ Increasing social audit and thus increasing the accountability of the functionaries.

↳ Empowerment of woman in real terms.

↳ Breaking the Nexus of caste and politics in the

several areas.

↳ Providing a proper framework and functionaries

↳ Providing access to public health centres and education

↳ Promoting sustainable and climate smart

agriculture

Hence functionaries are on important

foundation stone of direct democracy which

needs proper fund, functions and functionaries with accountability.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value 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)

In the recent report of NCRB, showcased that  $\frac{2}{3}$  of women faces domestic violence and that too from her husband, family or majority from know members.

Marital rape is another manifestation of the violence against women which is still permissible in court of law in India.

Criminalisation of marital rape : Issues

- ↳ Marital ~~rape~~ rape is claimed to be indoors and thus there is little or no evidence of the rape
- ↳ False accusations and false claims will increase as seen in domestic violence act
- ↳ Marital rape is also a subjective term and thus no proper definition involved.



↳ It is considered as a form of love so it difficult to establish line between consensual and non consensual.

↳ criminalising ~~rape~~ marital rape may incite violence in the community

↳ It may lead to breakdown of traditional family structures and thus creating social disorder

However criminalisation of rape is important for providing voice to women. Arguments

in favour of marital rape

- 1) ~~It~~ goes against Article 21 and like of with dignity of women.

- 2) Always patriarchal set of mind of the people which needs to be broken down.

- 3) It is ~~to~~ criminalised in many democracies around the world.

- 4) Article 19 and freedom to expression is protected ~~if~~ as women will have freedom to express. ~~the~~

- Way forward → consultation with various stakeholders
- Dignity of women to be protected
  - frivolous complaint to be dealt strictly
  - A proper definition of marital rape
  - consideration to cases with little or no evidences / witnesses
  - broader definition of harassment in general.

Thus, violence against women in any form should be condemned and made sure that dignity and liberty of women is protected.

**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)

In recent times data is seen as a new form of currency which is needed for development and growth and thus imperative for any policy making.

~~Bottlenecks~~ Bottlenecks of Public data sharing

- 1) Issue of privacy under Article 21 of the constitution and Proportionate judgement of the supreme court in procur of the same.
- 2) Data is a sensitive information and thus needed a proper strategy and framework to be dealt with.

3) Data if in wrong hand may lead to promotion of radicalisation and terrorism.

4) Not merely having the data but analysing the data and making sure its credibility is another big problem.

5) Data's consent from the individual and the low awareness about it is also another issue.

7) ~~to~~ ~~to~~ storing the data also requires certain new security features which are full proof to hijacking and

hacking

8) Public data sharing needs to be a democratic process and not just for elites.

9) Digital divide both gender and urban to urban wise creates problem.

Strategies for unlocking the value of public data

1) Having trained staff and system with proper infrastructure which can handle such loads of data.



- 2) Having a proper policy framework that will ensure transparency with the user.
- 3) Consent of the user with proper warning and risk to be available to the user.
- 4) Having a security framework for full utilisation of the data.
- 5) Using AI, and block chain technology to analyse and strategise accordingly.

Nowadays, data is new power which is essential for a policy and implementation. It is imperative to make full utilization for to achieve \$5 trillion economy.

**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)

Indian universities are an important centre of innovation and research and development in the area which is essential for growth and just transformation of education system.

lacunae of Indian universities:

- 1) high vacancy and thus low availability of teachers and skilled staff
- 2) lack of infrastructure in the colleges and universities
- 3) lack of innovation and its universities are turning into cradle of not learning.
- 4) less emphasis on skill development which is important for job create
- 5) less emphasis on entrepreneurship and thus mere reproduction of the



old value system

- 6) Degradation of the value system of education in recent times with colleges being seen as for fun and just collecting degree.
- 7) Lack of employability of the students leading to unemployed educated youth.
- 8) Lack of ~~practical~~ practical and hands on experience of the experiments and field.

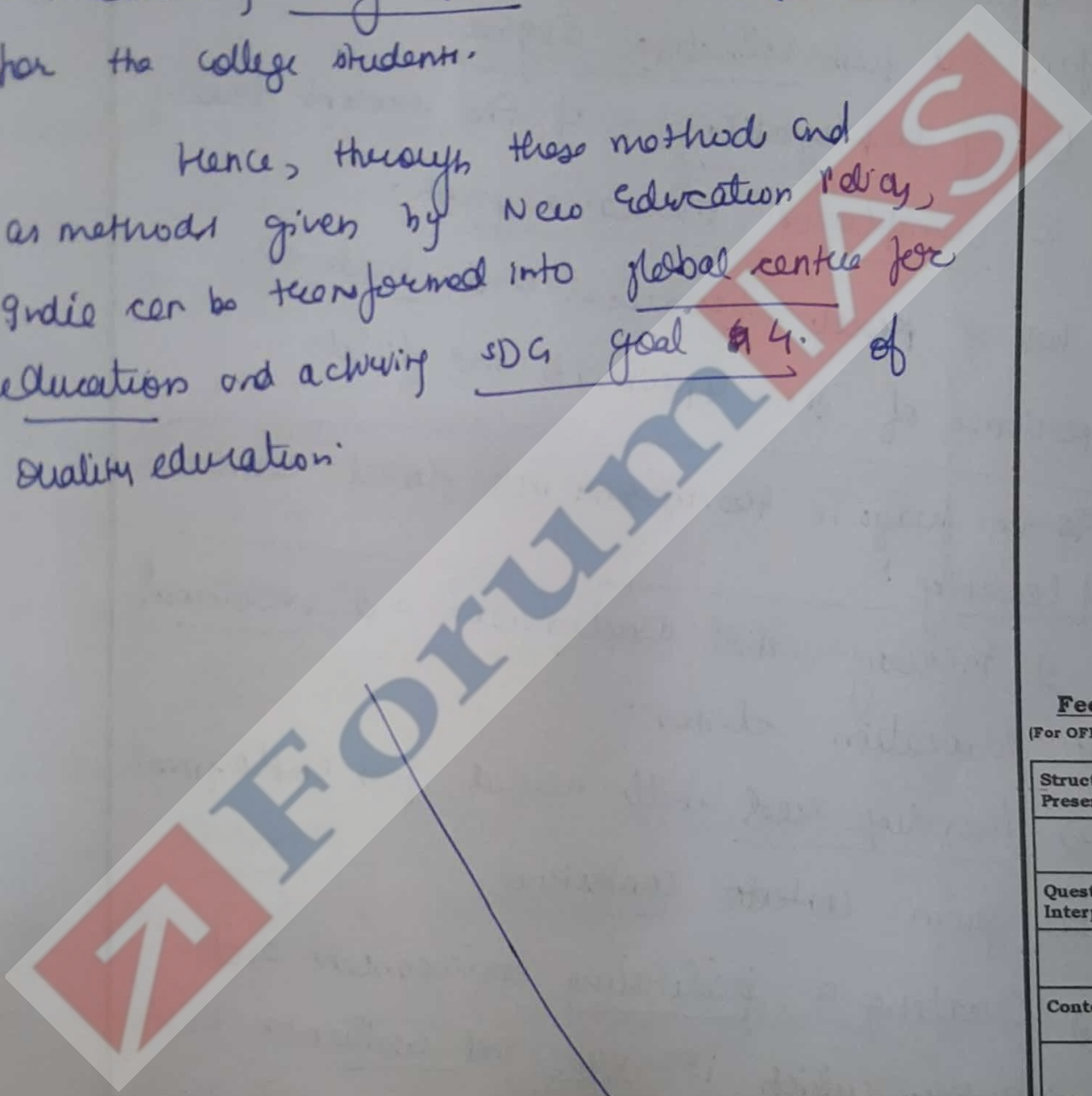
~~To be~~ ways to transform into global centres of learning:

- 1) Increasing skill development and vocational education classes.
- 2) Leveling need skill needed for employment away from context contextual
- 3) Creating a facilitating environment and infrastructure which is safe and resilient.
- 4) Attracting the Indian diapora to study in India.

1) creating a conducive environment for innovation and creation.

2) Facilitating easy patents and copyrights for the college students.

Hence, through these methods and as methods given by New Education Policy, India can be transformed into global centres for education and achieving SDG goal 4 of Quality Education.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q17) 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)

SHGs are peer controlled and self forming groups of the civil society with proper structure and similar economic background of the people involved.

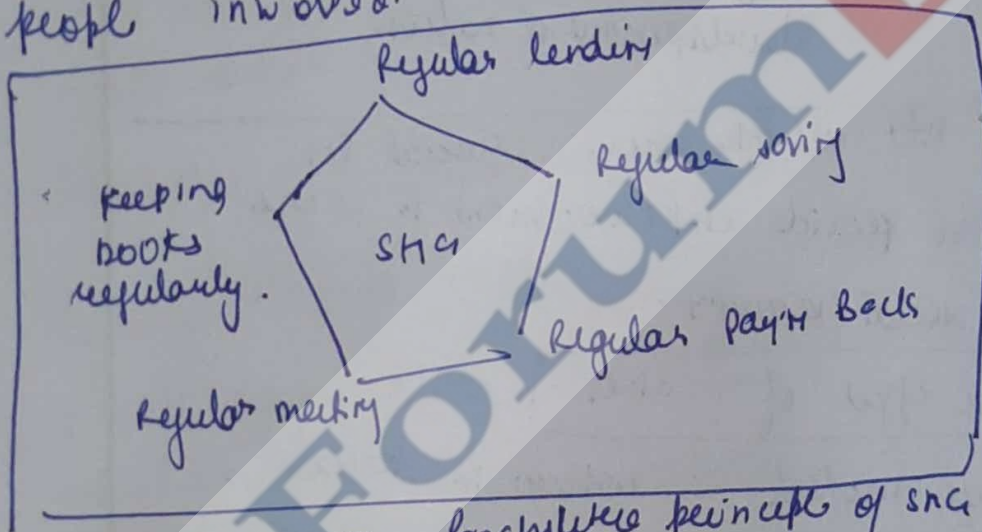
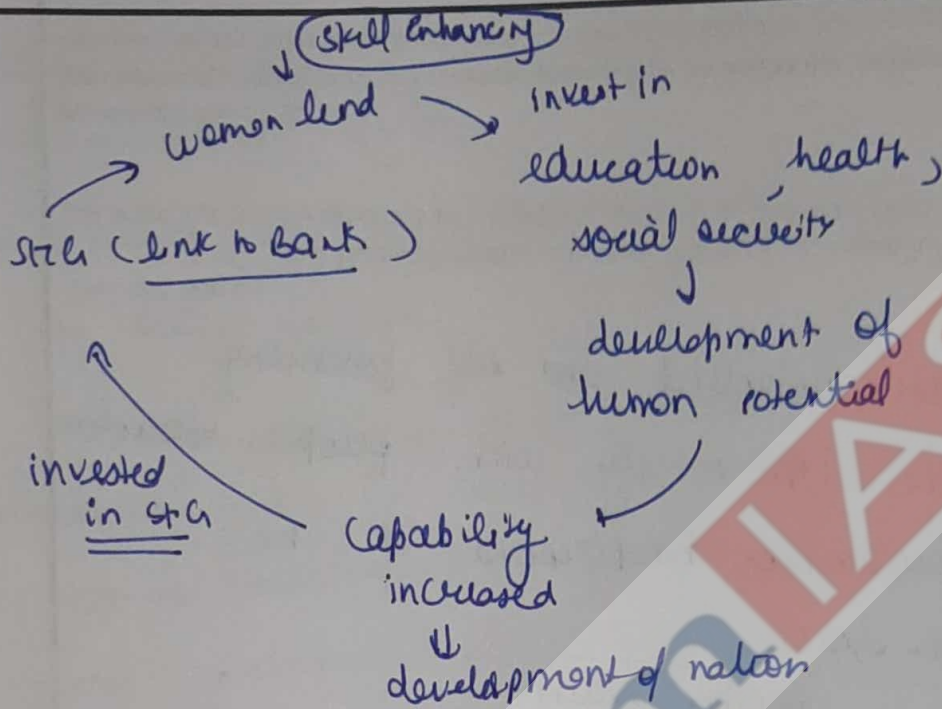


Fig. Ponchaletto principle of SHG

SHGs are imperative in today's world to reach to women and have multiplier effect on the development of women and their families



SHGs are all the more crucial on several areas to provide empowerment to women and social security.

Multiplex effect of SHGs

1) Kudamshree model - which in Kerala, women SHGs were able to eradicate poverty from the region and development of various indicators.

2) Mobile Aarthik vikas sangathan of Maharastra which promoted skill assistance and enhancement of skill and thus increasing



the ~~for~~ entrepreneurship capabilities of women.

3) MURDA - Mysore Rehabilitation and development Association which leads to increasing rehabilitation of women in distressed condition

4) ~~that~~ REWA - Rela Bhav is one of the projects of successful SHG where SHG also ~~for~~ promoted Internationally even in their home.

5) Promoting education and health and sanitary education through various SHG funded by private organisations like Tejaswani and Shakti Amma.

Hence SHG as part of civil society organisation is an important pillar for growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and hunger.

**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)

welfare of the people and specially of vulnerable section of society is an important way of growth and development of nation and is also enshrined in Article 38 of the Constitution.

For this there are various schemes introduced by the government to make and uplift the vulnerable sections. However there are failures and success are based on participation and Accountability principles.

1) Schemes like MGNREGA which gives statutory representation & at least 100 days of work per annum is successful because it has an accountability feature.

2) Social audits for work accountable of the schemes is important as said by 12th ARE



1) Having a proper grievance redressal mechanism to ensure the justice is done in amicable manner

2) to have a proper citizen charter and participation of people to decrease the

corruption. s) Having various audit in the scheme with proper report published annually on the

website

b) participation of people ensures low level of corruption and less political

nexus

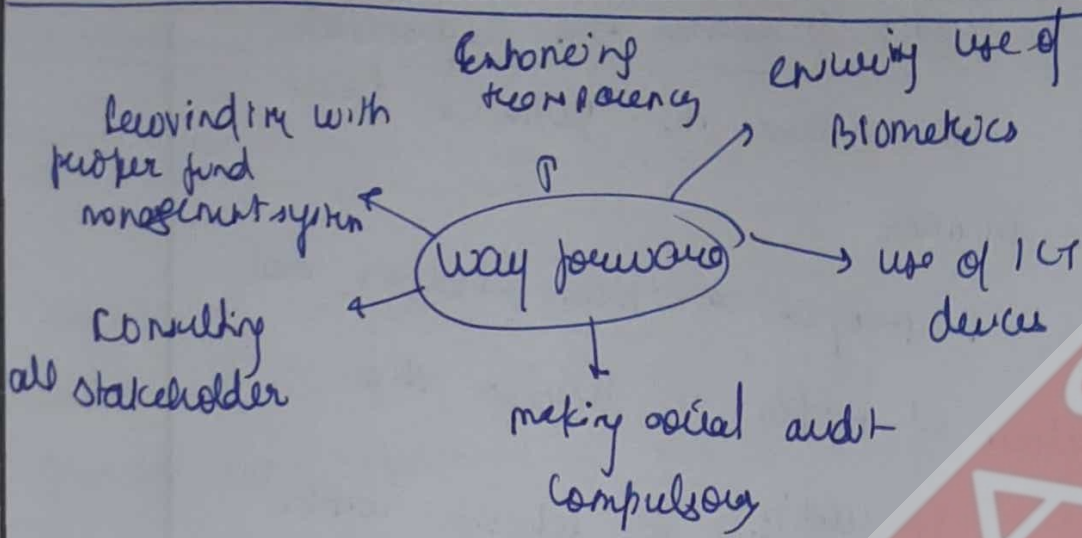
3) It also ensures that all debit deliverables of scheme is achieved and sustained.

2) Makes the people more aware about the

schemes

9) Decreases the bureaucratic red tapism and apathy.

10) Increases the effectiveness of the scheme



Hence, ~~the~~ mere making of welfare schemes won't help but to make sure they are able to reach to the ~~person~~ most needy person as per gandhi's idea of welfare state

**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)

Indo Pacific Economic framework was recently launched by US comprising 15 nations of Indo pacific with 40% of total global GDP.

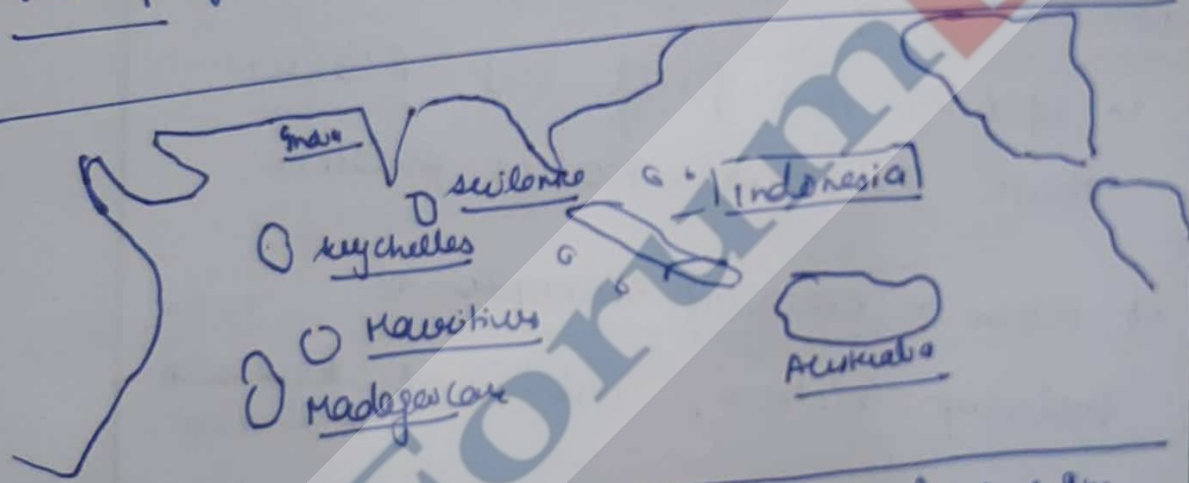


Fig: Indo pacif regn

**Significance of IPEF**

1) Economic  
 ↳ trade and nav in the region as India's 90% of trade in volume is through water which passes through this route

↳ Natural resources of the region or the  
synthesites

↳ Blue economy of the region is the major

attracting point

↳ Free trade agreements with various nations

in the region of the Indo Pacific of India

↳ Greater mobility and cleaner fuels

2) Geostategic

↳ Open to both Pacific and Atlantic

Ocean thus providing strategic interests

↳ Home to emerging economies of  
world including Vietnam, India and ~~Australia~~  
Australia

3) Geopolitical

↳ Counter to RCEP (Regional Comprehensive  
economic Partnership)

↳ Significant signifiant members of G20

↳ countering the China's lead in the

region  
↳ leader of developing nations of  
the region



4) balancing and countering ~~the~~ climate change  
and providing assistance -

Issues in the region:

- ↳ China's strategic presence in the region
- ↳ string of pearls theory of the China
- ↳ Major focus on Pacific than Indo-Pacific
- ↳ terrorism and piracy in the region
- ↳ climate change posing threat
- ↳ dispute with Nations and growing

Radicalisation → - Maoist - 'out India'

- ↳ seen as anti Russia and anti China
- ↳ separateness exists.

hence IPEF though has its own challenges but  
can be useful for India to become a global  
leader of South countries

**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.

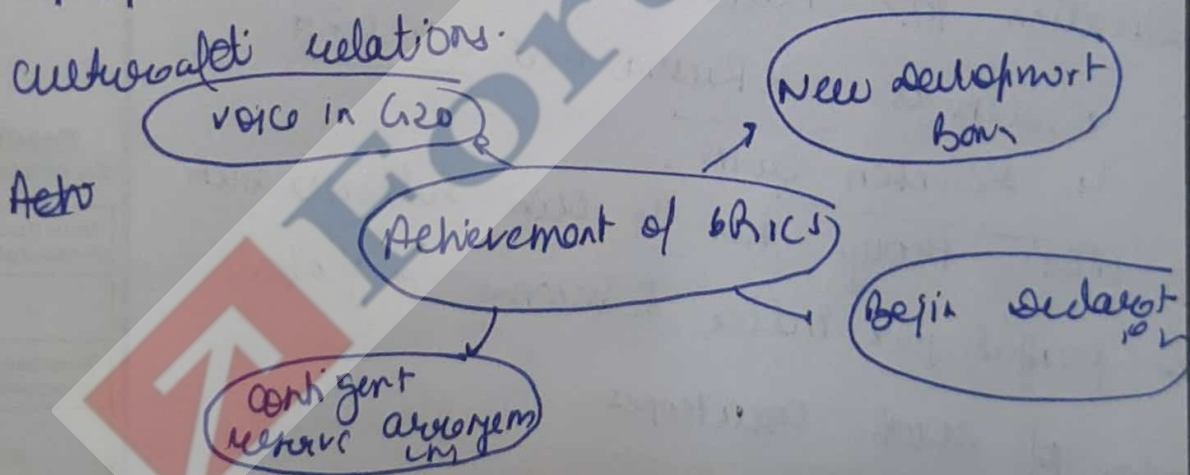
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

BRICS is forum of 5 developing nations of Brazil, Russia, India and China with 42% of population and 24% of global GDP.

BRICS as organization was formed to foster cooperation within like minded people and thus increasing trade and cultural relations.



However these achievements are sidelined with various internal contradictions that becomes hurdle for growth multilateralism in the grouping.



14th BRICS summit was recently held in Beijing China with following major outcomes:

1) Fostering quality relationship

Now this idea though sounds good but with Chinese accession on the border of India becomes difficult to achieve.

2) Beijing declaration

calling for -

- 1) increased multilateralism
- 2) increased cooperation
- 3) peaceful Afghanistan
- 4) BRICS think tanks
- 5) Reforms in conducive economic policies

3) Global South south cooperation fund to be established.

Issues with BRICS

1) Chinese accession on the border of India  
2) China's debt trap diplomacy

3) Russia-Ukraine war with India's strategic autonomy

4) creation of 'New Cold war' with separate power blocks emerging with NATO on one side with USA and Russia China on the other side

5) Rising power and demand of fuel

6) UNSC reforms and no support of China. However this being said the BRICS as forum gives opportunity to countries like Russia and China to fight for common cause as against ~~terrorism~~ corruption and for South South cooperation.

G20 and BRICS is also an important block in this need to increase the cooperation to agriculture, SG and cleaner fuel.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total