

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 3 4

**ForumIAS**

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate **PRIYA RAJJI**

Roll No. **1910092943**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<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 &amp; 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> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		

<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>	<b>For Student Only</b>	
	Start Time   <b>3:00pm</b>	End Time   <b>6:05pm</b>
<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:

**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						
Content						
Attempt						

**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 gives its citizen Freedom of Religion (25-28) Articles

Doctrine of essentiality restricts autonomy of religious practices:

1. Court must not interfere in religious practices as it does not have the right competence to do so.
2. Court should not impose morality on religion.
3. Rights must be guided by its own inherent restrictions → like public order, morality etc.
4. Every practice is essential for a worshipper and none is essential for an atheist.

Doctrine of essentiality → not restricts autonomy but is necessary:

1. Sabarimala judgement (2018) → where denying entry to women of certain age group was declared illegal.
2. Triple Talag case (2017) ⇒ ensuring equality of women in a marriage
3. Recent Karnataka high court in hyab judgement ⇒ School is within its right to prescribe uniform.

Thus "doctrine of essentiality" which started from

SHIRUR MUTT CASE helps in upholding the

CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY and leading to social reform and transformation.

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)

Section 124A of IPC deals with Sedition. It is a colonial era law which deals with creating disaffection towards government.

It was used to curb freedom struggle and was imposed on Gandhiji and Tilak. Thus there is case for doing away with the law:

1. curbs dissent

CHADRAKHUD ⇒ "dissent is the safety value of democracy"

2. may lead to SELF CENSORSHIP

3. lead to harassment in the hands of authority.

4. Very strict law → non bailable  
→ cognisable

5. can have CHILLING EFFECT on freedom of speech (Article 19).

But there is need of law like sedition:

1. presence of left wing extremism
2. Freedom of speech under Article 19(1) has certain restrictions under Article 19(2).
3. Can lead to incitement to violence.
4. Our history of terrorism, extremism and involvement of neighbours in it.
5. Can lead to violent overthrow of legitimate govt.

Thus removal of entire law might not be the way forward:

↳ we need to re-examine the law in given context.

↳ apply KEDARNATH JUDGEMENT ⇒ sedition only when there is incitement to violence.

↳ Mere sloganeering must not be sedition.

↳ replacing sedition provision & incorporating in other law.

Recently supreme court has put a stay on the section 124A, this would give legislature much needed time to deliberate and debate the topic and bring necessary changes.

Feed:  
 (For OFFICIAL)

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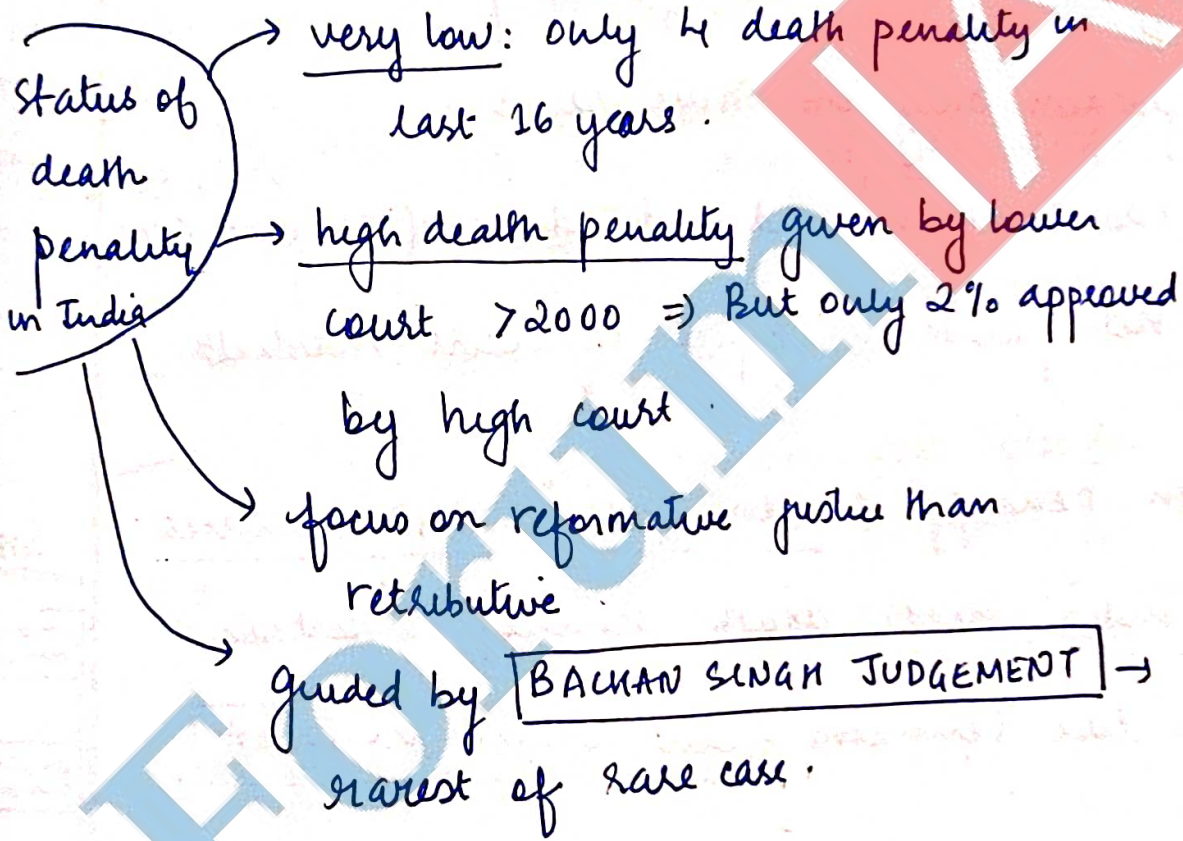
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Q.3) Discuss the status of death penalty in the country. Can a governor pardon a death penalty? What are various limitations of pardoning power of governor? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 is given in extreme crimes like Terrorism, rape under POCSO, murder etc.



Pardon power of governor: (Article 161)

↳ does not have power to pardon death penalty.

- ↳ It can commute or reprieve death penalty
- ↳ ONLY president has the power to pardon death penalty (Article 72)

### Limitations on pardoning power of governor:

- ↳ cannot pardon death penalty
- ↳ pardon only on state laws
- ↳ has to act in aid and advice of CM and COM
- ↳ no power in respect of court marshals.

Death penalty is removed in 143 countries.

But India needs death penalty in certain

Cases like Terrorism - law commission report

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

10th schedule was introduced through 52nd constitutional amendment act to deal with political instability

Intent of 10th Schedule

- to deal with issue of 'AAYA RAM GAYA RAM'
- ensure political stability
- people's trust → people vote both for candidate as well as party.
- to curb horse trading in politics.

Impact of 10th schedule:

positive

↳ curbing political instability.

↳ role of whip in maintaining members discipline in house

↳ ensured transparency in government.

### Negative impacts

↳ Role of speaker under question → it's impartiality

∴ KIKOTO KOLONANO → speaker decision under judicial review.

↳ curbing freedom of conscience and innovation of individual members.

↳ mass defects ⇒ 2/3 rd members

Recent Maharashtra Shiv Sena case.

↳ undefined 'VOLUNTARY RESIGNATION'

↳ Excessive use of whip.

↳ voting along party lines

way forward → use of voting along party lines only when no confidence motion or important bills

↳ establish tribunal to decide defection case - Supreme court

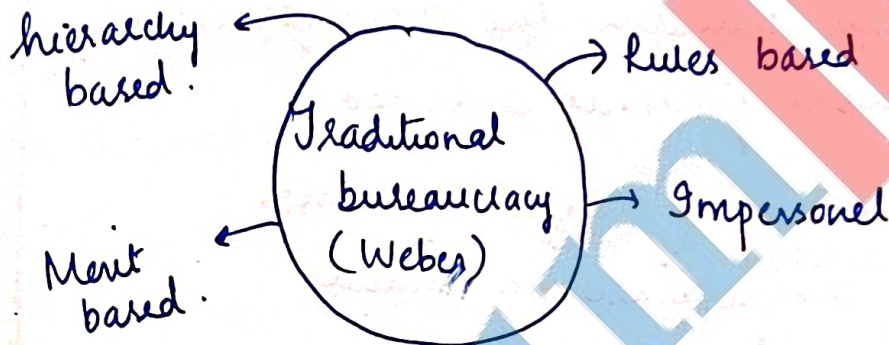
↳ LCI ⇒ president and Governor must together decide defection cases.

In present context it is important to balance the intent of dealing with 'political defection' along with 'freedom of conscience' of members to improve quality of debate and law.

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।  
दिखानी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bureaucracy was retained in post Independent India on the efforts of Sardar Patel, so as to help in nation rebuilding process.



Bureaucracy - contributed to perpetuation of old order:

1. Due to low will to perform
  - ↳ due to political interference, lack of reward system, only 10% civil servants accused of corruption punished.
2. Due to their low ability to perform
  - ↳ present selection mechanism has created a LEMON MARKET where the right people exist the market.

↳ lack of mid career level training, low emphasis on aptitude.

3. lack of morals

↳ Mai Baap culture, elitism in services

These led to perpetuation of old order where bureaucracy was unreachable and committed to political class (pliable officers).

But despite such criticism the transformative role of bureaucracy cannot be denied:

1. implementation of welfare schemes.

(eg): compassionate Kothikode.

2. Treating citizens with compassion

(eg): Armstrong Palmer ⇒ miracle man.

3. A bridge between government and citizens.

4. Ensuring efficient administration with emphasis on public service.

way forward

→ **KOTA committee**: aptitude test in selection

→ **2nd ARC**: post only in 12 domain

↳ reward honest officers.

Adhering to "Sheelam Param Bhusanam" will help ensure the strength of steel frame remain intact

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)

NGO's are organisation that are not funded by government. Currently there are 30 lakh NGOs in India

Alliance between NGO & state for social change

Education: PRATHAM NGO's ⇒ ASER report ⇒ helps state analyse outcome

food security ⇒ AKSHAY PATRA participating in MDM implementation

vulnerable ⇒ Deen dayal rehabilitation implemented through NGO's.

environmental  
eg: greenpeace

NGO's also act as social change agent.

eg ⇒ India without corruption

Hurdles in development alliance:

1. Restrictive FCRA rules, 2021

↳ account only in SBI Delhi branch

↳ reduction in administrative alliance.

↳ also harassment based on "political nature" work clause.

2. NGO's engaged in terrorism  
eg: Islamic research foundation
3. Money laundering  $\Rightarrow$  only 10% file income tax returns
4. participating in foreign motivated protest  
(eg)  $\Rightarrow$  Kundakulam  $\Rightarrow$  loss of 2-3% of GDP.
5. Allegations of sexual harassment  
(eg)  $\Rightarrow$  Muzzaferpur shelter home case.

### Remedial measure for productive partnership:

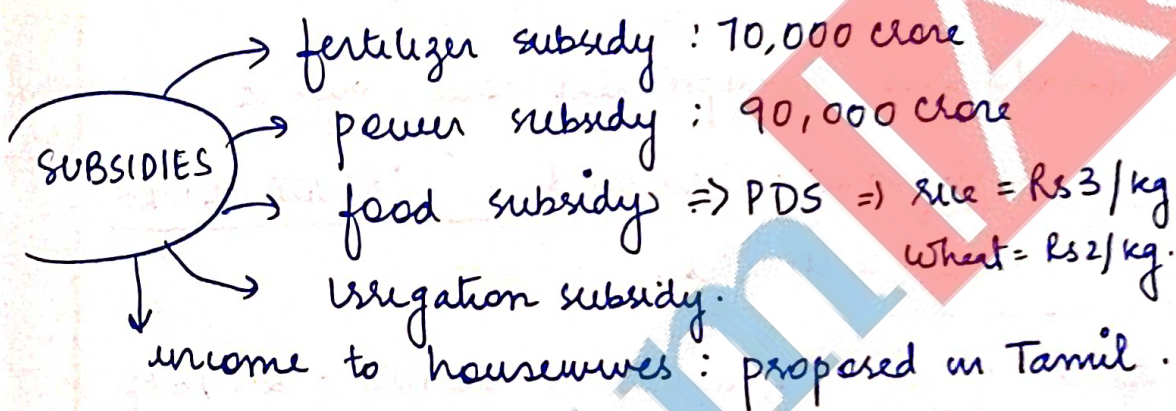
1. Reduce harassment under FCRA.
2. Remove double contact  $\rightarrow$  Ministry of Finance  
 $\rightarrow$  Home Ministry.
3. Social Audit of NGO's account (2nd ARC)
4. help them raise fund through social stock exchange (2nd ARC)
5. More involvement of NGO in schemes.

COVID - pandemic has showed that NGO's play a great role in time of crisis. Thus it is important to improve their partnership with government - like empowered group of NGOs formed by NITI Aayog.

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

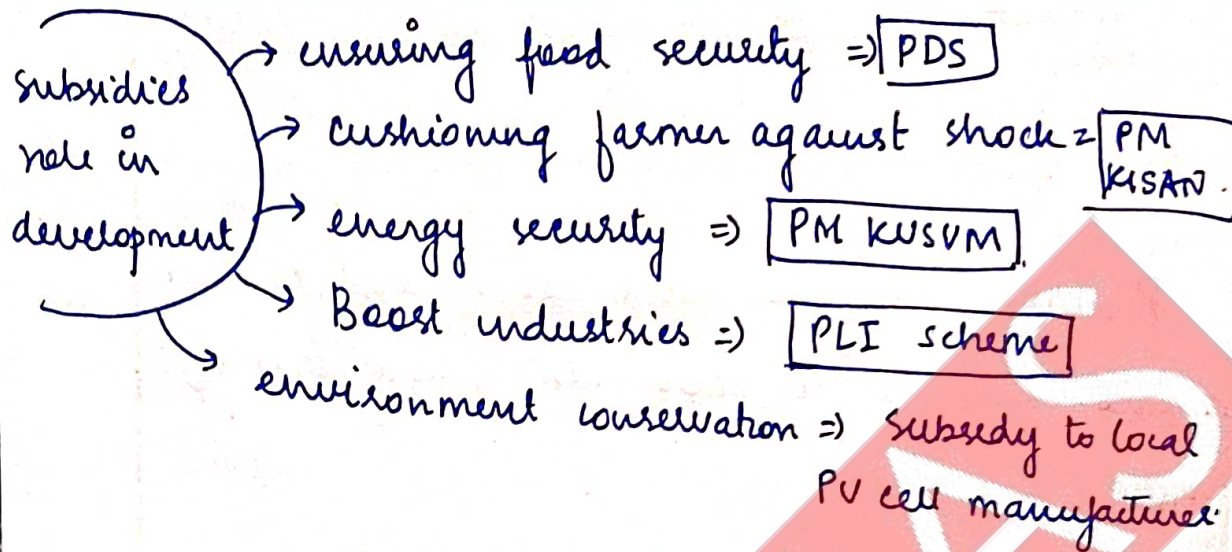
विकास के लक्ष्यों के बजाय चुनावी उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब्सिडी एक लोकलुभावन उपकरण में बदल गई है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Supreme Court has directed central government and ECI to look into rising issue of FREEBIES.



Subsidies as a populist tool to achieve electoral objective:

1. Granting of free 200/300 unit power - eg in Delhi and Punjab election  $\rightarrow$  woo middle class.
2. Promise of salary to housewives  
(eg: Recently in Gujrat election)
3. Gulati points  $\rightarrow$  CEREAL tyranny due to very low price of rice and wheat under PDS.
4. Subsidies used to hide poor performance in social indicators.



Thus subsidy has developmental roles, but it hampers development when used as "REVDI CULTURE" to just please electorate.

↳ leads to fiscal imbalance ⇒ subsidy = 2.5% of GDP.

↳ distortion of food pattern ⇒ MSP on rice and wheat.

↳ Reduces expenditure on investment ⇒ evident from declining capital formation in agri.

↳ low spending on social sector ⇒ only 6% of GDP (Brazil = 15% of GDP).

As economist like NK Singh has rightly pointed that this freebie culture is a PASSPORT TO FISCAL DISASTER & there is nothing called free lunch (as taxpayer have to pay for it)



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)

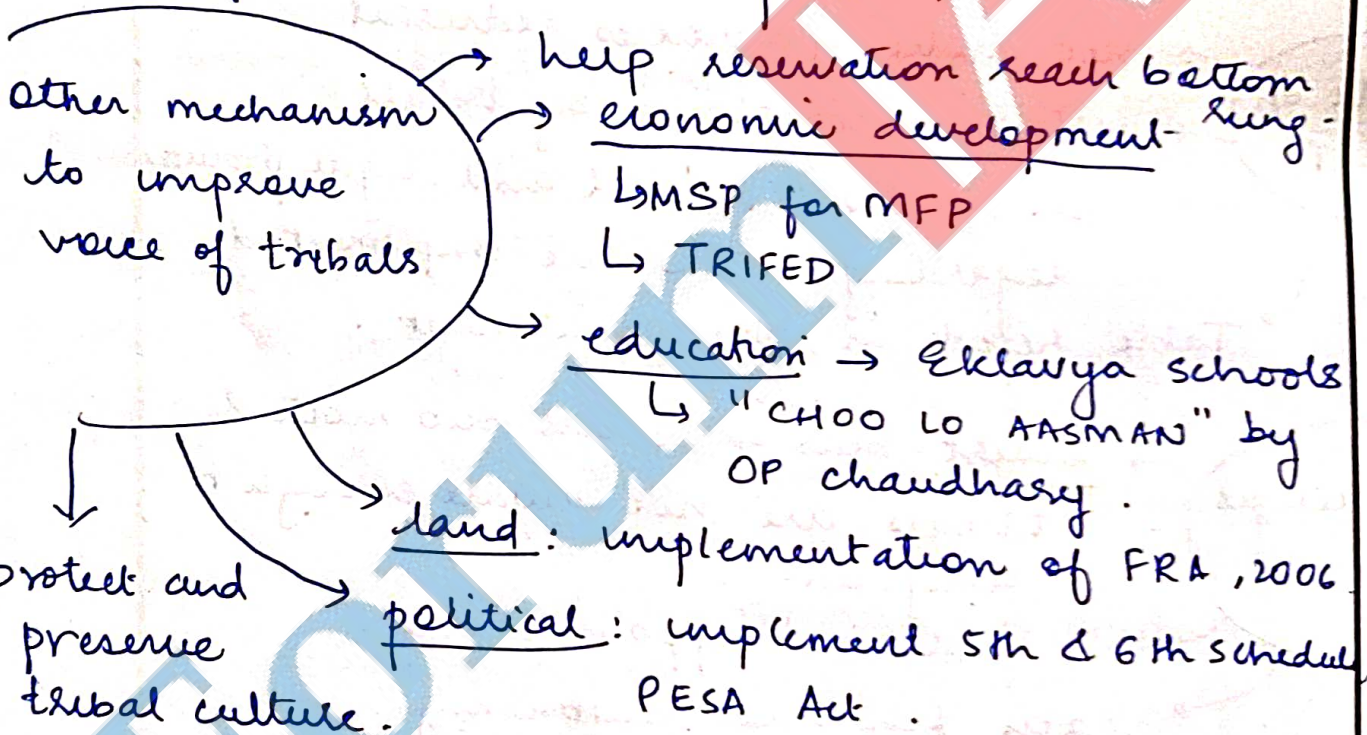
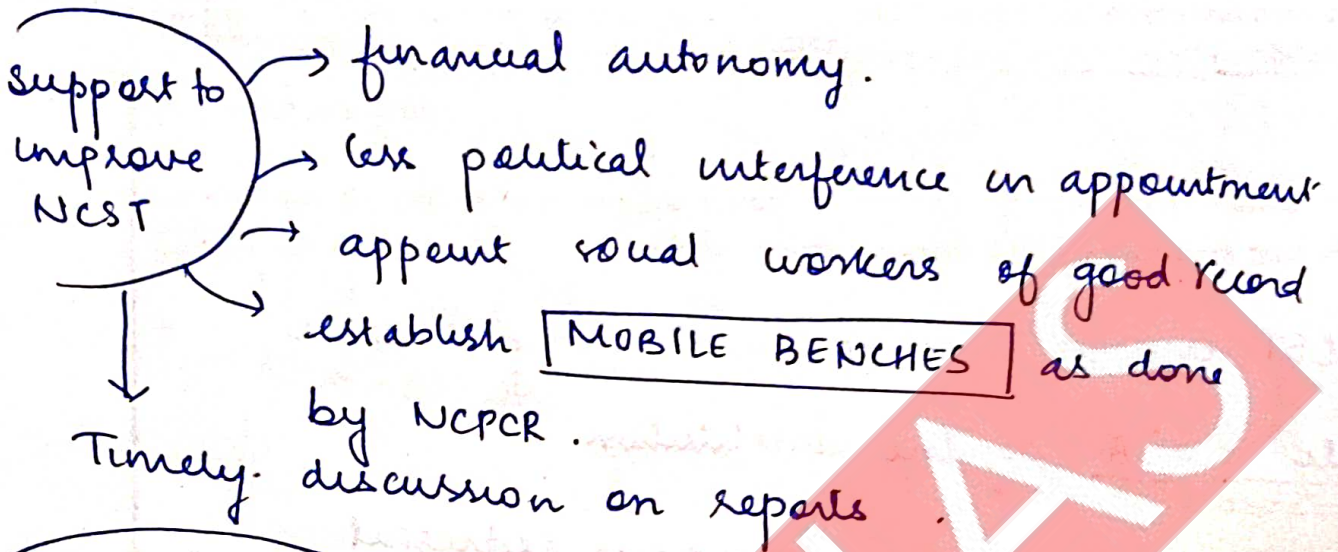
NCST is a constitutional body under Article 338A of the constitution

Role of NCST

- suo motu grievances redressal
- listen to complains by tribals
- see if constitutional and legal provisions regarding tribals are implemented.
- Table report in the parliament.

Challenges in NCST

- elitist-bias → as less suo motu & tribals are not aware enough to complain.
- political appointments.
- lack financial autonomy.
- huge gap between submission of report and its discussion.
- vacancy in seats.
- overlapping functions with NHRC,



Tribal welfare is a role of state under Article 45 of DPSP and is an important responsibility of caring and compassionate state.

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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 ACT WEST policy accompanied by various high level visits has provided the much needed strategic depth to the relation.

Acquired depth and diversity in India's relation with West Asia

1. Strategic depth → bilateral engagement with nation  
↳ also multilateral engagement in form of WEST QUAD or I2U2 summits
2. Economic diversification  
↳ recent trade deal with UAE → complementary economies  
↳ looking at relation beyond oil (energy security)  
(India ⇒ 60% oil import from GCC countries).

### 3. Investment

↳ sovereign wealth funds of S. Arabia  $\Rightarrow$  \$100 billion

↳ India-UAE investment fund of \$ 78 billion created.

### 4. People to people

↳ 8 million diaspora  $\rightarrow$  \$ 87 billion total

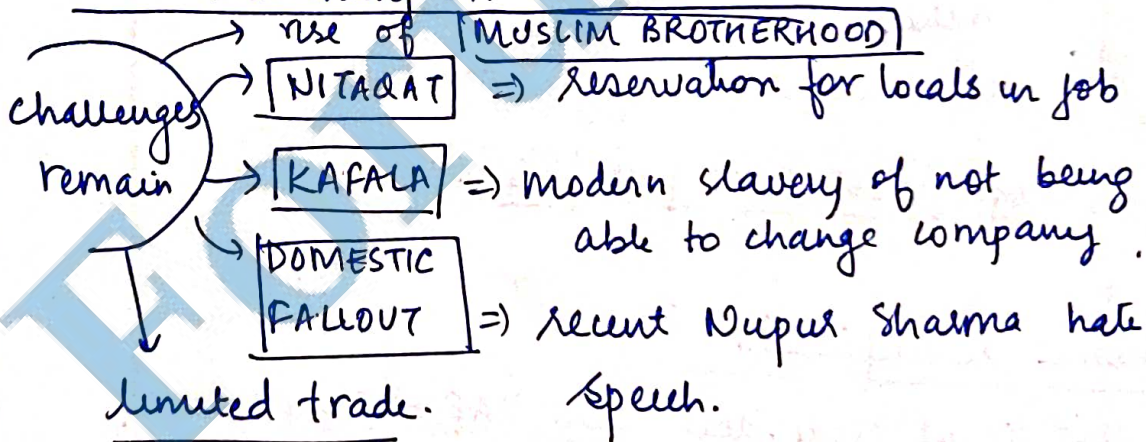
remittances

↳ acts as living bridge.

eg: Lulu group.

5. Sea line of communication - Strait of Hormuz, Bab-al-Mandeb.

6. Not commenting on Kashmir issue



To increase depth, a fresh strategic thinking in New Delhi has helped - i.e. not viewing USA as a problem in West Asia but rather a partner (I2U2) and along with the need to diversify <sup>West Asia's</sup> ~~the~~ economy has led to greater convergence with India

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)

Russia started a special military operation on 24th February, 2022 and is now turning out to be a FROZEN WAR

India's Response to Ukraine crisis

↳ Cessation of violence

↳ following international rules,

↳ Dialogue and Diplomacy.

↳ Territorial integrity must be respected.

↳ Humanitarian assistance to Ukraine

India's response - an expression of strategic autonomy!

1. The war is NATO created, and not by India expansionism.

2. India needs DIPLMATIC BALANCING between USA and Russia

3. Rising cold war → India needs to avoid taking one side

4. Its response is guided by NATIONAL INTEREST

5. This is reflection of CONFIDENT FOREIGN POLICY

- S. Jaishankar

But to some extent - it is also India's strategic  
compulsion.

1. Russia → time tested friendship  
→ defence ties : 46% of defence import of  
India is from Russia (SIPRI)

2. India's concern is China's aggressiveness  
↳ along border : Galwan  
↳ in the Indo-pacific.

For this it needs both USA and Russia.

S. Jaishankar has rightly pointed that "Europe  
believe that Europe's problem is world's problem  
but world's problem is not Europe's problem".  
This means India will take decision based  
on its own national interest rather than others.

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 कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि न्यायपालिका से प्रेरित सुधार सत्ता के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Issues like criminalisation of politics, money and muscle power and electoral funding among others have risen in India - 43% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have criminal cases against them.

Role of Judiciary in electoral reforms:

1. Lily Thomas case: It declared section 8(4) of RPA, 1951 as unconstitutional as it violated the principle of equality among MPs and participating candidate.
2. Raj Narain case: Supreme court declared that VVPAT is indispensable for FREE AND FAIR ELECTION
3. Allahabad High court ⇒ banned caste based rallies during UP election

4. ADR case → candidate must furnish all necessary information during filing of nomination.
5. Tan Chaukidevi case: People under police or judicial custody cannot stand in election.
6. 2019 judgement: Parties must declare why a particular candidate with criminal background was selected instead of other. Unavailability should not be a reason.
7. NOTA option in election
8. Also directed election commission to use its power under Article 324 to control violation of MCC.

These reforms violate the concept of separation of power to some extent:

1. Under Article 327 and Article 328, parliament and state legislatures have been given



- power to make law on elections.
- Judicial review power of supreme court over speaker in case of anti defection.
  - Barring police custody person to not stand in election can lead to wrong allegation.
  - Banning of political rallies is duty of ECI and not court (recent during covid)

Positive role of Judiciary is justified:

- to have free and fair election  $\Rightarrow$  basic structure
- NOTA  $\Rightarrow$  right to vote along with right not to vote (Article 21)
- cleaning the political process when legislative inaction is there.

Judiciary has therefore upheld true spirit of democracy by intervening at times. But more must come from political parties - inner party democracy & decrease money & muscle power.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
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Interpretation

Content

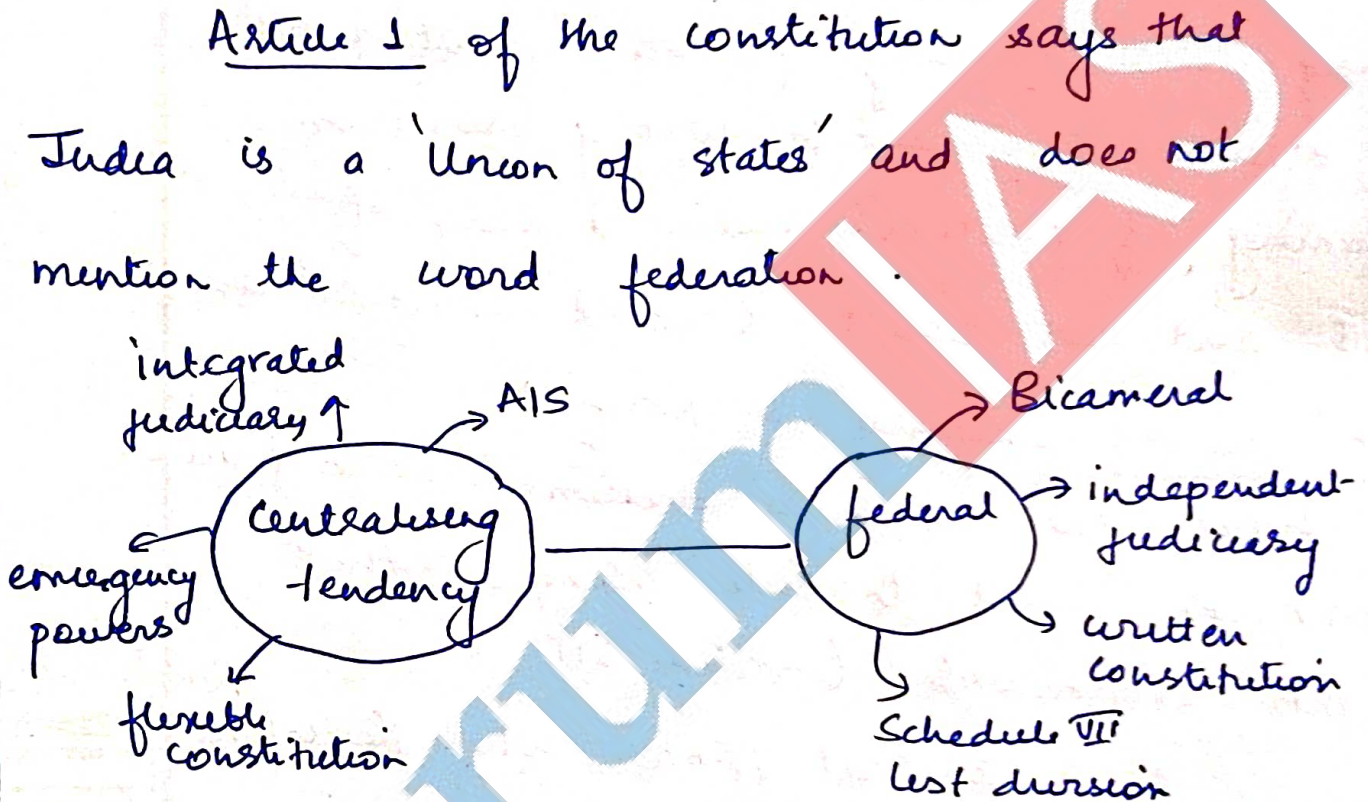
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Q.12) Why did constitution makers prefer 'union of states' over 'federation of states' to describe India? To what extent this preference is responsible for tensions in centre-state relations?

(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)



**QUASI FEDERAL**

Constitution makers preference for 'Union of states'

1. federation not due to agreements between states as in USA.
2. To maintain **UNITY & INTEGRITY** (preamble) of newly independent nation.

3. To help make changes in state boundary easier for post independence reunification.
4. centralising tendency  $\Rightarrow$  helps get central aid for development through finance commission.
5. for better planning and development, developing fraternity among people.

This preference for union over states leads to

tensions:

1. Governor  $\rightarrow$  appointed by centre without CM consultation  
 $\rightarrow$  Acts as an agent of centre.  
 $\rightarrow$  withholds consent  
 (eg) recent NEET BILL in Tamil Nadu.

2. Misuse of Article 356  $\Rightarrow$  President's rule.  
 $\Rightarrow$  implemented 120 times despite Bommai judgement.

3. Vertical financial inequality  $\Rightarrow$  GST compensation cess issue, finance commission appointed by centre.

4. Entering into state list area like agriculture for legislation

(eg)  $\rightarrow$  FARMS LAW, 2020

5. Reserving of bills by Governor even if not needed.

But centre-state tension is also due to other

Reasons

$\hookrightarrow$  not implementing centre's direction under Article 355.

$\hookrightarrow$  lack of devolution to local bodies.

$\hookrightarrow$  Not able to match contribution for central sector schemes.

Thus to resolve the tension one needs active

INTER STATE COUNCIL (PUNJBI), review of veto

power of Governor and reduce misuse of Article 356 according to Bommai judgement.

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)

The 73rd constitutional amendment act led to local representation and devolution of functions.

But 2nd ARC notes that there is only devolution of functions without effective devolutions of funds. This has led to dependence on central funds and state funds.

Devolution of funds and functions can transform panchayats:

- help build local infrastructure and capacities.
- Rural development → water for drinking, irrigation  
→ on school education
- will help build capacity of PRIs like training of representatives.

- can help raise their own cadre of officers.
- help achieve SUBSIDIARITY in true sense.

But devolution of funds is not the only way for effective self governance:

- Also needs taxation powers mentioned in 11th schedule.
- Needs to explore other areas of taxation like Profession tax, registration of vehicles and restaurants.
- it also needs training for its representative especially female to avoid issues like Panchayat Patis.
- Along with devolution of fund, strong transparency and accountability mechanism needs to be ensured.

- issue of functionalities - like independent cadre must be there.

What more can be done?

1. Effective devolution of power  $\Rightarrow$  under 11<sup>th</sup> schedule **2nd ARC**.  
like education  $\rightarrow$  curriculum design by states  
 $\rightarrow$  education by school to local authorities.
2. Devolving municipal police powers as in other countries. **2nd ARC**
3. Develop synergy between central finance commission and state finance commission term  $\rightarrow$  so as to suggest measures to augment fund of local bodies.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj in its report has suggested **KERALA MODEL** of devolving **FUNDS**, **FUNCTION**, **FUNCTIONARIES** **simultaneously** to bring **POSITIVE DISRUPTION** in governance at local level.

**Feedback**

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Addition

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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)

Section 375 deals with rape, but does not include Marital rape. Similarly domestic violence Act, 2005 is silent on the matter.

offence of rape cannot be condoned by marital relationship:

1. KARNATAKA HIGH COURT - A man is a man and rape is a rape whether done by man on woman or husband on wife.
2. It violates Article 21 ⇒ right to live with dignity.
3. Violates BODILY INTEGRITY or RIGHT OVER ONE'S BODY.
4. Violates principle of equality (Article 14)



5. It treats women as subordinate and leads to PATRIARCHAL SUPREMACY.

Issues involved in criminalisation of marital

rape:

1. Might disturb the institution of marriage and thus social harmony & family bond.
2. Lack of evidence to prove such cases.
3. Criticism that state must not interfere in something so personal.
4. Conjugal rights that marriage provides.
5. It can be misused against husband as laws like Domestic violence Act.
6. It is difficult to determine if CONSENT was given or not and thus difficult to prove.

Though there are issues involved, these can be tackled:

1. collecting evidence from community - like neighbours & close relative.
2. Many countries have criminalised marital rape showing it is possible to do so.
3. Marriage as an institution must be based on equality and respect to women.
4. It must have "innocent until proven guilty" as a safeguard as it is difficult to prove.

Constitution is a SOCIAL DOCUMENT which envisages a SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION. The debate on marital rape shows this transformation. It can be criminalised once the issues regarding proof is fixed.

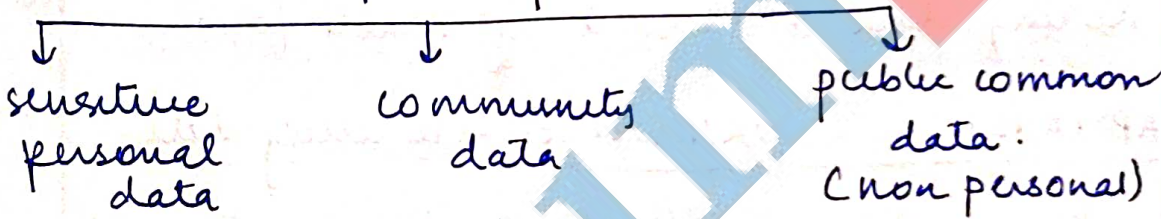
Q.15) Harnessing public sector data is vital for informed decision making, accelerating socio-economic transformation and democratizing innovation in the country. In this context, highlight the various bottlenecks in public data sharing and suggest strategies for unlocking true value of data. (15 marks,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

potential to revolutionise governance, technology and other things around us.

public sector data



help in informed decision making → evidence based decision making  
 (eg): Need for data on migrants  
 → effective decision making  
 → acts as a feedback to decision.

help in socio economic transformation → targeted schemes for vulnerable  
 → better targeted health care  
 eg: Digital health stack  
 → reduce leakages and corruption.

Democratizing  
innovation

→ to use data for health innovation  
(eg) → cowin, aarogya setu ⇒ open platforms  
→ Hackathons (eg) Atal Tinkering labs.  
→ use of data for public welfare.

### Bottlenecks

1. Data storage → huge infra required.
2. Data privacy → Privacy Bill shelved.
3. Indexing data to convert in usable form.
4. CAPITAUST data SURVILLIGENCE - ie using data to show similar results and advertisement everywhere
5. can be used to manipulate democratic process ⇒ eg: Cambridge analytica.
6. Cybersecurity threats.  
(eg) ⇒ ISRO related info leak  
or attack on COVID-vaccine  
manufacture company.

## strategies to unlock true value of data :

1. cryptography : to store data .
2. Enact strong data protection bill .  
(eg): EU's GDPR.
3. Encourage private sector to invest in data storage .  
(eg) ⇒ Data localisation will help domestic entrepreneurs .
4. Data on public platform for scientist to use  
(eg) ⇒ RAISE scheme .
5. WTO : India pushing to remove moratorium on e-transmission .
6. Developing local institute and capability .  
(eg): National AI mission, Quantum mission .

A country as huge as India has lots of data . It's time we respect this data availability and use it to fuel our 4th industrial revolution

**Feedback**  
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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)

Only two Indian universities rank in top 200 of world QS ranking.

Status of higher education

- Gross enrollment ratio only 30%.
- low spending on research
- low female participation in higher research ⇒ only 35%.

Indian universities find it difficult to break into ranks of top global universities : WHY?

1. low spending on education in general  
→ 4% of GDP (Budget)

2. lack of world class research facilities.

3. No clear distinction between research university and educational university.

4. Poor teacher to student ratio.
5. low level of autonomy enjoyed - Ugc guidelines and control over curriculum.
6. low level of student diversification.
7. Brain drain of talented research professors.
8. Poor alumni network.
9. Exhausting examination process.
10. More job oriented.

How to transform into global center of learning?

1. Increase autonomy  
 (eg) → Institute of eminence for few universities.
2. Allow setting foreign campuses of Indian universities.
3. Increase female participation in research  
 (eg) → KIRAN scheme

4. More Indian - foreign collaboration
5. Increase gross enrolment ratio  
(eg) → NEP, 2020 ⇒ targets 50% by 2030,
6. Reverse the brain drain  
(eg) : China attracted its citizen back through better reward mechanism.
7. attract foreign students
8. Make universities multi - diverse disciplinary  
(eg) → as envisioned by NEP.
9. (TSR Subramanian) suggestions  
↳ increase spending to 6% of GDP  
↳ set indian university branch outside  
(eg IIT Delhi in UAE)
10. increase research participation  
eg: PM research fellowship programme

India has rich historical past in education in Nalanda & Vikramshila universities. India must reclaim its lost space in higher education so as to enjoy demographic dividend window.



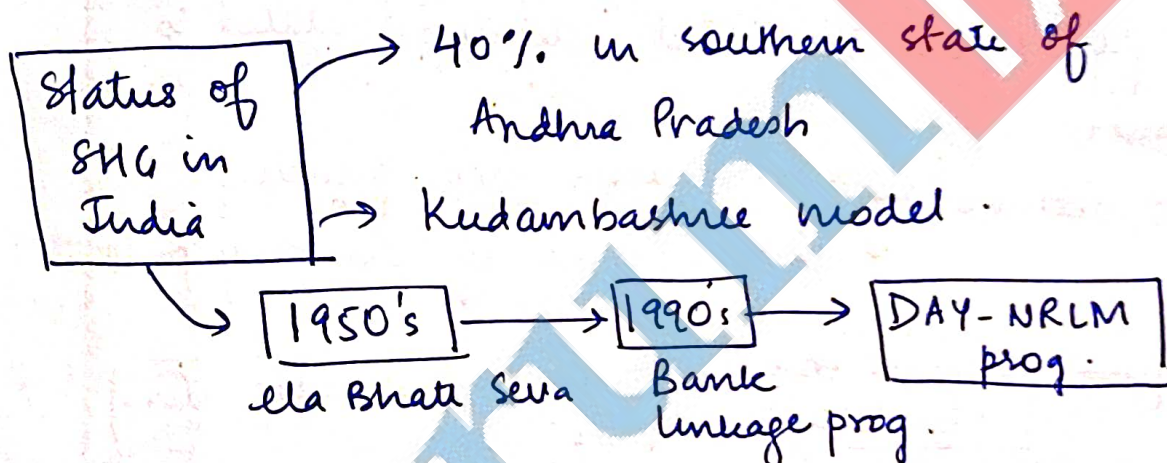
Q.17) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are an effective model of social entrepreneurship for women empowerment and have multiplier effects on developmental processes in rural areas. Elaborate with suitable examples.

(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 is a group of 10-15 women, where women pool their resources and indulge in income generating activities.



SHG as an effective model of social entrepreneurship.

↳ for Women empowerment

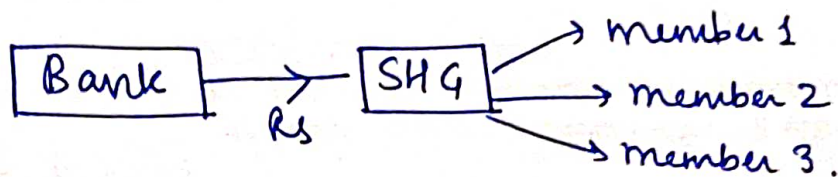
1. Mobilise huge savings

Total savings is ₹15000 crore

2. help in income generation

(eg): JEEVIKA of Bihar

3. help in financial inclusion



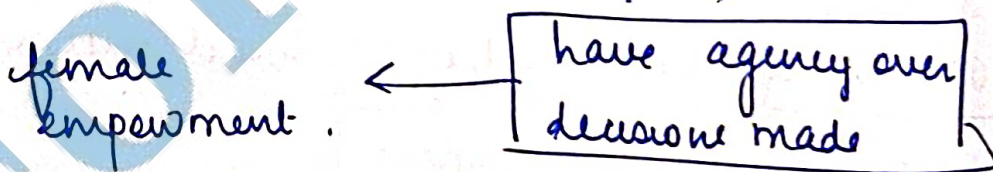
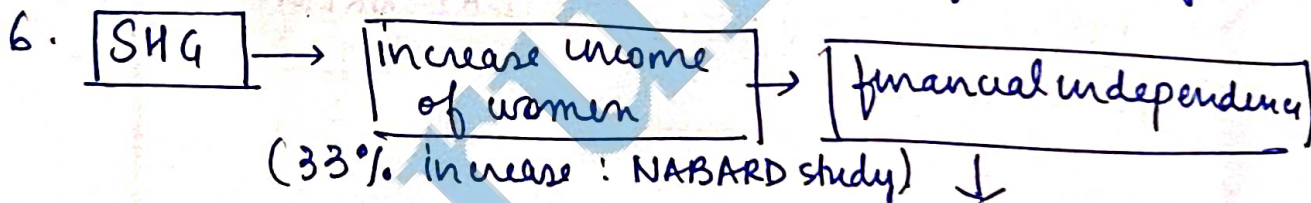
Bank SHG linkage programme.

4. Mobilise women => develop social capital

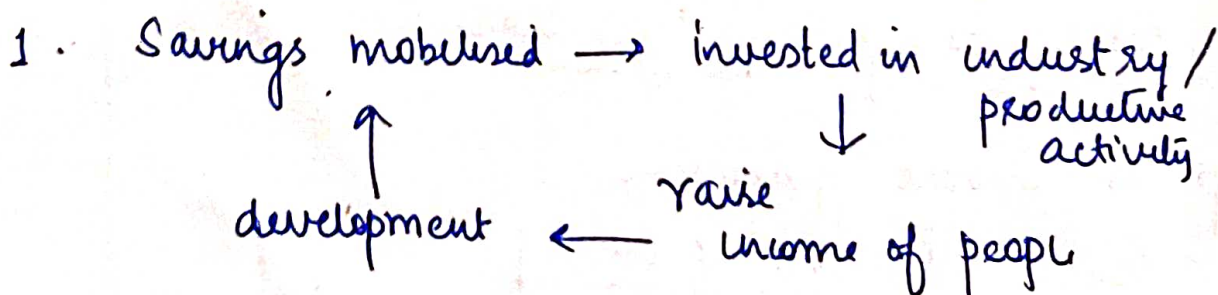
eg: 50% Kerala households are part of SHG.

5. also participate in social activities related to women.

eg: Jeevika → in liquor shop picketing  
 ↓  
 manufacture of sanitary pads



↳ SHG as multiplier effect on rural development:



2. increased confidence of woman → greater workforce participation.
3. high income → more spending on health } improve capabilities  
 → more on education }  
 So help reduce poverty and inequality.
4. Help break caste barriers in development process.
5. Better resource mobilisation for developmental works.

Way forward →

- reduce political subsidisation to maintain independence
- also spread to ~~the~~ urban areas
- fix maximum interest charged by MFI's is 24% (Malegam committee).
- more income generating activity should be encouraged rather than savings.

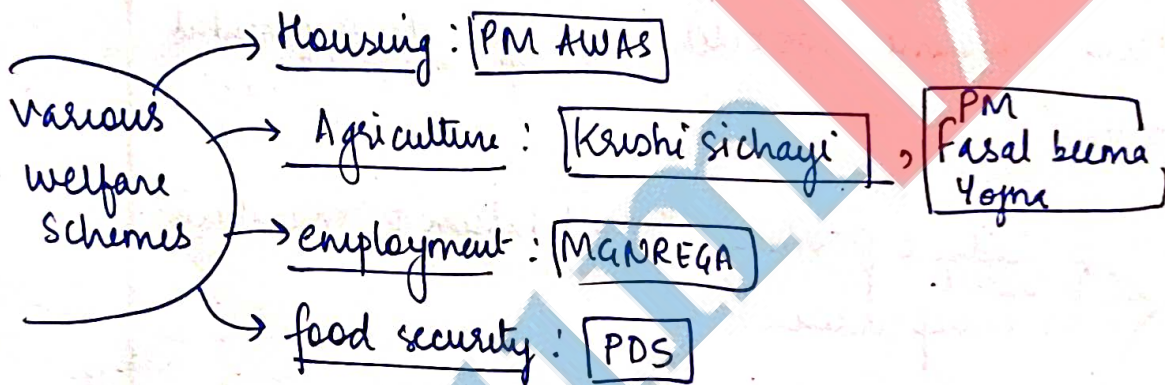
SHG model has been appreciated globally and Kudambshree like SHG are not only income generating but also acted as social capital during Kerala flood relief.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
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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)

Indian constitution envisages India as a **WELFARE STATE** through its **DPSP**. DPSP is implemented through various welfare schemes.



Success of welfare scheme depends on participation

1. it reduces distance between people and government. (eg) CUAIL app

2. Helps reduce corruption

(eg) In **[Jan Sunwai]** in Rajasthan 100 crore MGNREGA fund misappropriation was identified.

Don't Write anything in this

3. helps give feedback about the scheme  
eg: MyGov.in, Twitter sanwad.

4. leads to early resolution of grievances  
eg: CPGRAMS portal.

5. It makes citizen a STAKEHOLDER in the governance.

6. citizen contribute in terms of resources and social capital

eg: People helping in Chennai beach cleaning

Success of welfare scheme - depends on accountability

1. it ensures better service delivery.

2. fixes responsibility on administration to deliver.

3. it is ensured through both internal and external accountability

↳ internal: code of ethics, conscience

↳ external: laws, rules, HC's → CBI, CVC, Courts.

4. Accountability reduces leakages

(eg) MGNREGA leakages reduced.

5. Use of technology also leads to accountability

(eg) → use of smart cards in PDS in case of Odisha.

But success of welfare schemes depends on

others factors as well:

↳ equity in service

↳ service as right : right to service act.

↳ efficiency and effectiveness.

↳ consensus building.

Welfare schemes becomes important in a country like India where there are 370 million MPI poor. These are helpful tool towards our march to SDG goals - especially SDI and SDG-2.

Feedb

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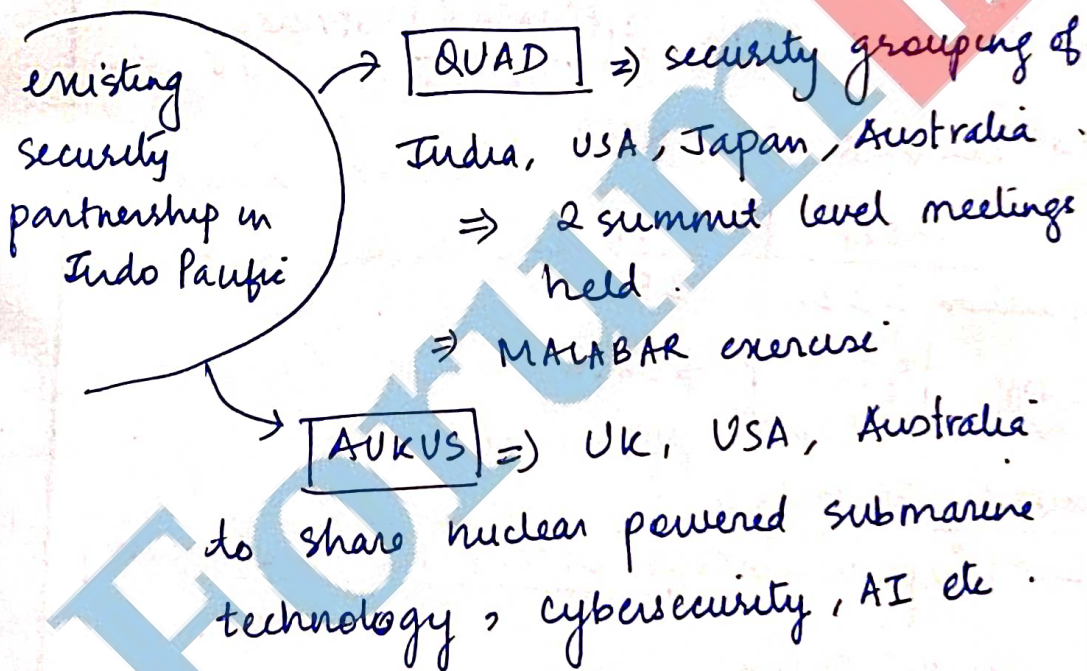
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Q.19) USA-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for prosperity (IPEF) is an economic initiative to complement its existing security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. Analyze the significance of and challenges to IPEF in the present scenario. (15 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 is USA led economic initiative which incorporates 14 other countries - India, Japan, Australia, ASEAN <sup>minus</sup> Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar.



Thus IPEF is an economic initiative to complement these already existing security partnership to deal with GEOECONOMICS of the region.

## Significance of IPEF

### 1. Strategic

↳ to counter aggressive China - counter BRI

↳ counter to **WEAPONIZATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN**

(eg) → chip shortage during pandemic which affected many industries.

### 2. Economic → to balance **GEOECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM**

↳ in line with **CHINA+1** strategy.

↳ counter to RCEP

	RCEP	IPEF
population	2.2 bn	2.5 bn
GDP	\$24tn	\$36tn.

### 3. Security

↳ help in **ACTIVE DECOUPLING OF ECONOMY** with China.

↳ All QUAD members have high trade with China.

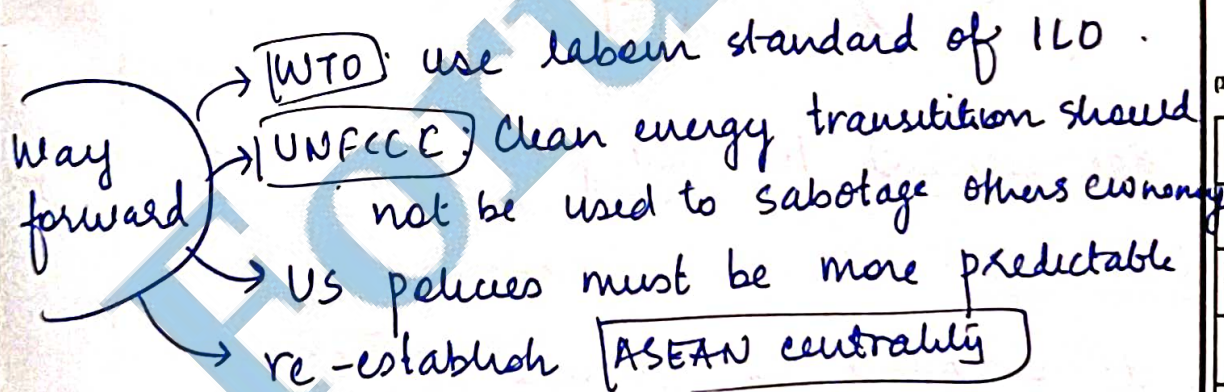
↳ peace, security and rule based Indo Pacific.



others → counter to **BEIJING CONSENSUS**, this is based on **CORNWALL CONSENSUS**.

Challenges to IPEF:

- Not all ASEAN members are part - Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar.
- Difficult to counter China → as supply chain is highly concentrated there.
- earlier initiatives like build back better world, Blue dot etc have been non-starters.
- high labour standards, high environmental standard - counterproductive for developing country.



IPEF is not just not just about trade - it is **FAIR and PRINCIPLED** trade, **de-carbonisation** of economy and **global tax evasion** issues and anti corruption.

**Feedback**

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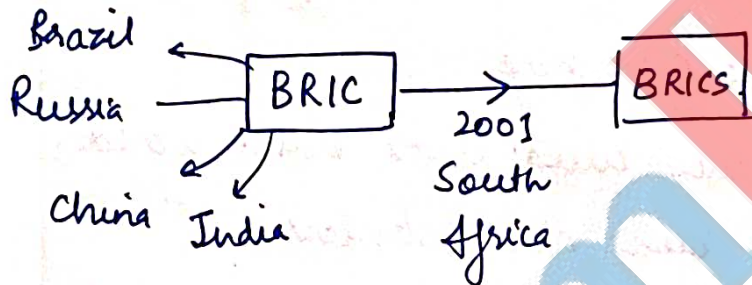
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Q.20) BRICS has a potential to lead the path towards reformed multilateralism (but) suffer from numerous internal contradictions. Discuss in light of recently concluded 14th BRICS summit.

(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 है। हाल ही में संपन्न 14वें ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'BRICS' as the acronym suggest is grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.



principles of BRICS → Sovereignty  
Equity (unlike PS concept).

BRICS has potential to lead path of reformed multilateralism:

1. As it is based on principle of EQUITY and not sabotaged by any PS members.
2. It has respect for sovereignty of nation..

3. strategic  $\Rightarrow$  presence of Russia, China and India  $\Rightarrow$  can help resolve Ukraine crisis  
 $\rightarrow$  help deal with Afghanistan issue.

4. Represent  $\rightarrow$  40% population  
 $\rightarrow$  25% of GDP.  
 $\rightarrow$  16% of world's trade.

5. New Development Bank invests in projects of global south.  
 eg: \$ 30 billion investment in 20 projects in India.

6. Agreement on dealing with terrorism.

7. Technology  $\Rightarrow$  in form of defence tech from Russia.

8. ~~Connectivity among~~

Numerous internal contradictions

1. ideological difference between nations.

2. Bilateral issues between India and

China  $\Rightarrow$  GAIWAN CLASHES

3. Presence of NO LIMIT FRIENDSHIP between Russia and China has little room for India
4. Terrorism : China continuously blocked Masood Azhar in UNSC, and technical hold on Makhi
5. Trade : <sup>India's</sup> Trade is \$118 billion but mostly between India and China is \$100 billion
6. Lack of convergence on issues
7. India's growing closeness with the west.
8. Poor connectivity between the nation.

Way forward

- Iran and Argentina willing to join INSTC + Chabahar port.  
can be allowed
- can lead to better connectivity
- Resolve boundary disputes between India and China.

BRICS is viewed as an anti west or anti-Europe grouping. BRICS must shed this allegation and work in coordination to avoid being a mere acronym with no role in present world order.