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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Ayush Agrawal		
Roll No.	1910091083	Date:	30/8/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

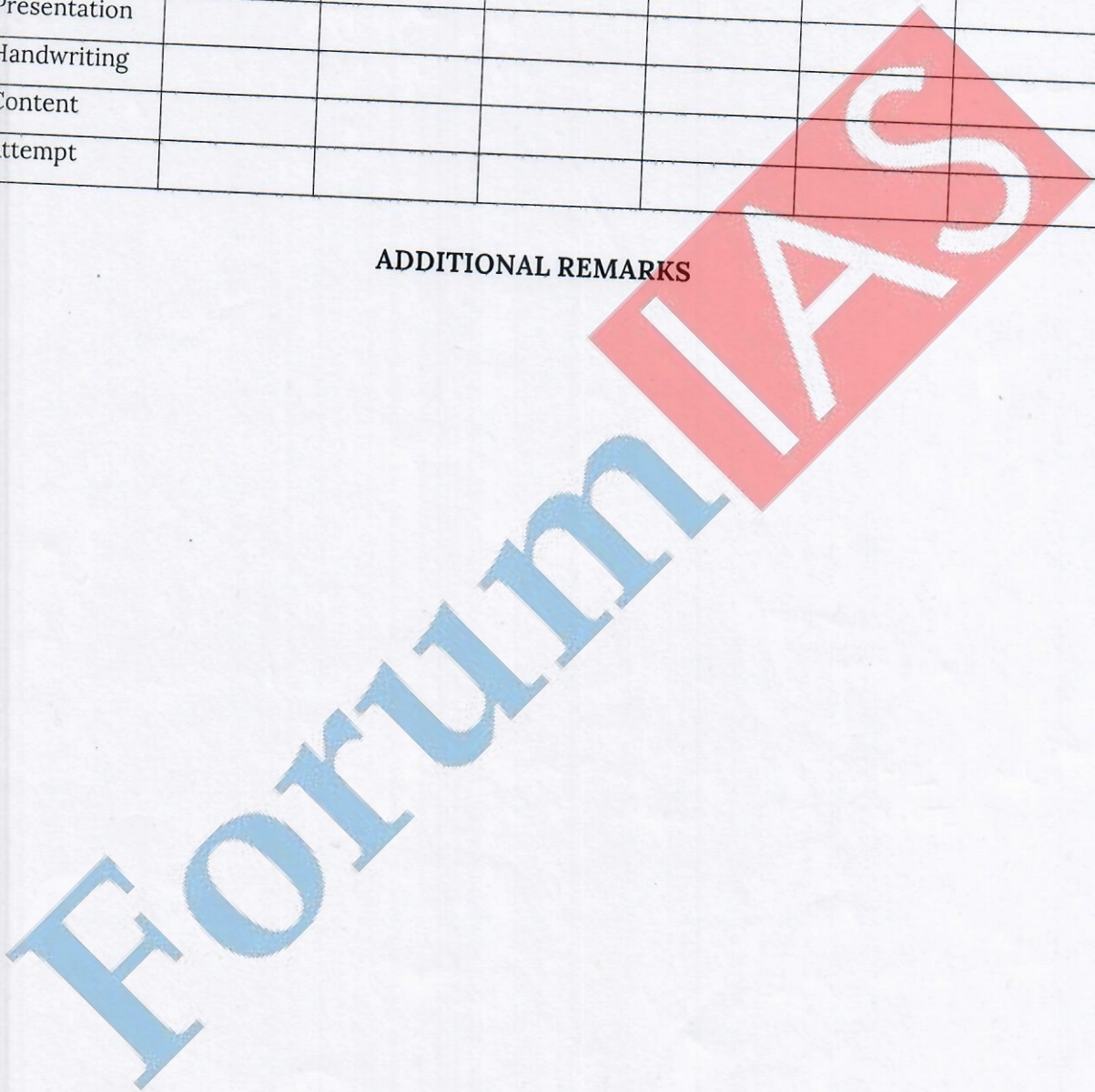
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
5			<b>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</b>	
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time   10:00	End Time   2:00
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: 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.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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)

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, gives all its citizens all the fundamental right to practise, profess and propogate any religion of his/her choice

Doctrine of essentiality

1) In the Shirurmath case supreme court propounded the doctrine of essential, religious practises. According to which Article 25 only extends to the core principle of a religion as decided by the courts.

2) Article 26 give state the power to regulate secular activities of a

religious institution.

Eg: Collecting fees for services to pilgrims.

ERP as restriction

- 1) Courts cannot decide what is an essential practice. It is a personal decision.
- 2) Courts have a legal viewpoint while religion is more philosophical.

Necessity of ERP

- 1) In ~~the~~ Padmanabhaswamy Judgement Supreme Court gave the shebaitship rights to the royal family but directed the government to set up the administrative community.

ERP is essential to uphold fundamental rights like right to equality, as seen in the Sabrima Judgement of Supreme Court.

### 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)

Section 124A of IPC gives government of India the power to punish those who are involved in seditious activity and has a very broad definition of Sedition.

Sedition law against civil liberty

- 1) Due to the broad definition, it can be used for political vendetta.
- 2) Acts against Article 19 that provides freedom of speech to its citizen.
- 3) Dissent and criticism are necessary for democratic reforms.
- 4) Creates fear among media. India ranks 150/190 on world press freedom Index.

Necessity of Sedition law

1/ Unstable neighbourhood in form of Pakistan & China

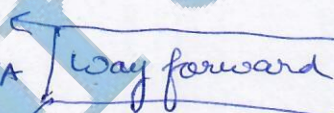
2/ Even the courts have contempt powers

3/ The Kedarnath Singh Judgement of Supreme Court restricted the application of Section 124A to activity that incite violence.

4/ Only around 80-90 cases of sedition are pending  $\Rightarrow$  used sparingly.

a) Establishing Judicial Commission for reviewing Section 124A

b) Restricting application to terrorism



c) Using UAPA instead of Section 124A

d) Making the offence non-cognisable and bailable.

In times of ~~deepening~~ deepening security challenges and proxy wars Section 124A must be carried forward but with restricted applicat

**Feedback**  
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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 of Capital Punishment has been allowed by the Constitution of India and is used sparingly in present times.

- Impinges on right to ~~life~~ life (Article 21)

Issues of Death Penalty

• Retributive not reformative

• Takes a long time for execution  
eg: mirshaya case

Status of Death Penalty:

- 1) As a december 2021 around 480 death row convicts are present in India
- 2) Only 4-5 has executed in last 13 years.
- 3) Law commission of India recommend it restrict it to terrorism

Pardoning Power of Governor.

Under Article-161, Governor can pardon all offences under state laws except Death Penalties and ~~those given~~ given by Court Martials.

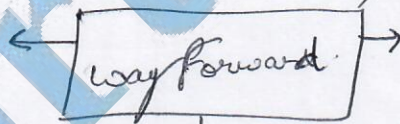
Therefore Governor cannot pardon a death sentence ~~by~~ but can suspend, remit, ~~the~~ commute

the same.

Eg: Tamil Nadu governor forwarding pardon request for Rajiv Gandhi's assassination convict to President.

a) Balancing Mitigatory, aggravatory factors

b) Making high court decision final.



Considering Pre and Post behaviour of convict for deciding punishment as decided by Supreme Court Recently.

Indian Criminal Justice System must become

~~retributive~~ ~~retributive~~ reformative rather the retributive

**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)

52<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act of 1985 added 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule called Anti-defection law to Constitution of India to curb the menace of political defection destabilising government.

Provision of 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule

- 1) Disqualification in case of voluntary giving up of party membership.
- 2) Presiding officer to have the final decision.
- 3) Not applicable in case of mergers of party by 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority.

• Curb legislators freedom

• Allows bulk defection

Issues with 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule

• Irrational distinction b/w nominated & Independent member.

• Reduces quality of debates in parliament

## Need of X<sup>th</sup> Schedule

- 1) To ensure stability of government in multi party system.
- 2) To ensure that laws can easily passed by the legislature

## Recent Misuses

- 1) Resignation of Many MLA's in MP to turn around the government as resignation is not a ground under X<sup>th</sup> schedule.
- 2) Behaviour as outside legislator is not a ground under X<sup>th</sup> schedule.
- 3) Speaker not deciding on the plea for indefinite time.

X<sup>th</sup> schedule does have its applications & similarly the scope is to no-confidence motion and barring the defectors from ensuring by-polls is the way forward

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

India Bureaucracy is the inheritance from our British colonial masters & continues with its baggage. Perpetuation of old order.

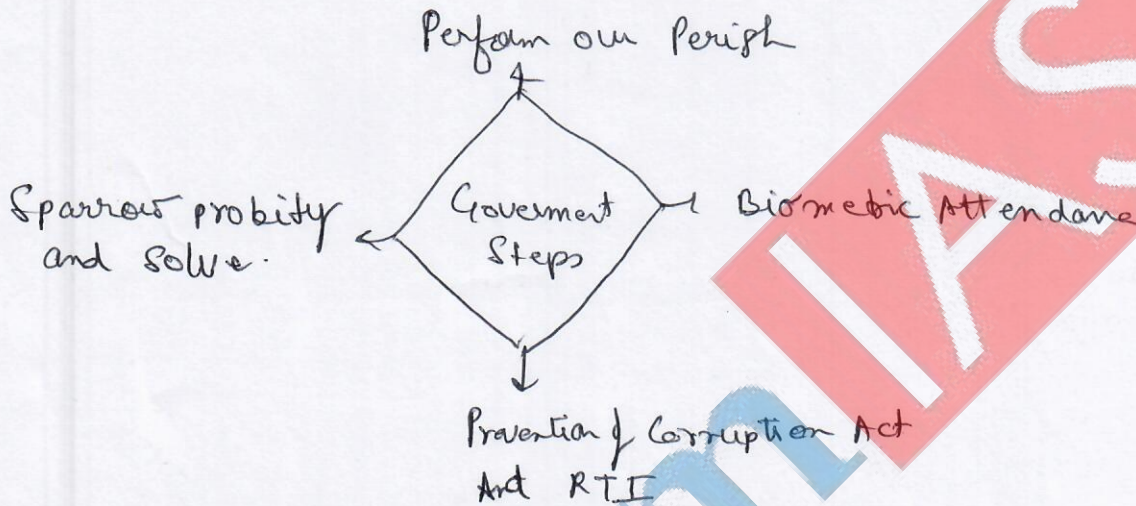
- ① The bureaucracy has a ruling class mindset
- ② It has rigid hierarchy
- ③ It continues with "come late" go early" culture
- ④ Corruption is institutionalized & it has poor accountability & responsiveness

Role in transforming Society:

Modern Society requires the better bureaucracy to be a change maker.

- ① Implement the social welfare schemes with empathy and compassion for marginalised.

② Building a modern liberal outlook for dealing with social evils like untouchability & sexual violence



way forward

- ① Implementing Second ARC recommendations for frequent training and capacity building
- ② Establishing civil services board for no political interference
- ③ Extending lateral recruitment tests

Indian bureaucracy need to be transformed if it is to transform indian society.  
Mission Karm Yogi is the step in right direction

**Feedback**  
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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 Organization (NGOs) are the organised civil society organizations that are often referred to as a third sector.

### Importance of Collaboration

For effective governance a sustainable relationship b/w NGOs & State is necessary.

- ① Help in educating people at grass root
- ② Help in last mile delivery of welfare schemes. (eg) MNREGA
- ③ It helps mobilize resources for sector where govt. resources are insufficient. eg: health & education.
- ④ They help in monitoring scheme implementation & upholding accountability. (eg) during

Covid-19 relief

Issues in Alliam.

① Trust deficit given only 10% of 3 million registered NGO's file annual income statement

② Hurdles in Infrastructure development : Estimated 2-3% of GDP growth is lost due to environment blockades.

③ NGOs are often ~~politesed~~ politicised.

o NGOs must become more transparent

Remedial Measures

- Implementy national voluntary sector policy 2013

Increasing administrative expenditure limit Under FCRA

Making NGOs larger to extract economy of scale.

In modern times good governance necessarily ~~ret~~ requires the collaboration b/w the state and the third sector.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

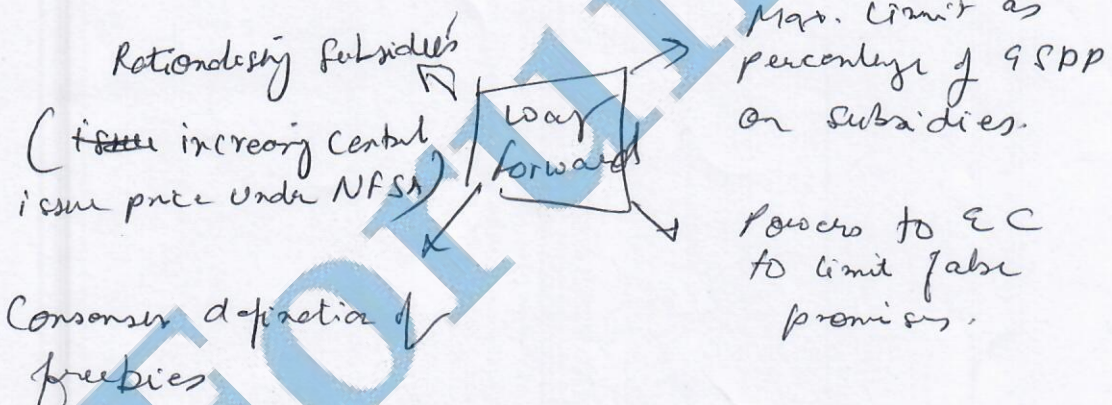
Electoral freebies have been a constant feature of elections in India which threaten fiscal prudence as well as free and fair elections.

Issues with populist subsidies

- ① Free electricity to farmers have been perverse in nature leading to ground water exploitation
- ② Farm <sup>loan</sup> waivers act as moral hazard and reduce loan paybacks
- ③ Free electricity to consumers lead to indebted ~~disc~~ DISCOMS  $\Rightarrow$  Rs 90,000 crore debt
- ④ freebies are estimated to cost 2/15  
⑥ 0.1 - 2.7% GDP
- ⑤ It impact the voters ~~decision~~ decisions and makes it myopic.

Need of Subsidies -

- ① Extreme income inequality require state to be a welfare state eg. Public distribution system & NFSA.
- ② Subsidies are required to induce consumption of desirable goods by poor people.
- ③ Social security net & health insurance are necessary for inclusive development.



Increasing populist tendencies in Indian politics threaten the democratic fabric and must be curbed.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
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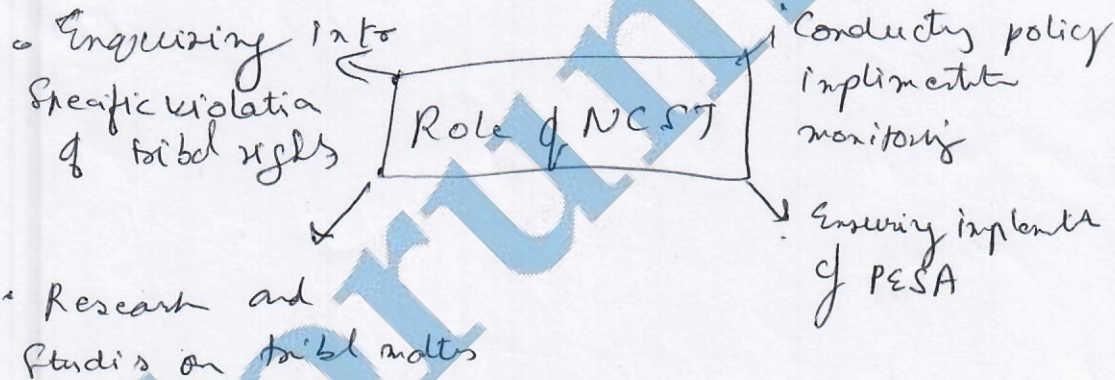


Q.8) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that improve the voice of the tribals. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Article 238 A establishes a national commission for Scheduled Tribes with 5 members. Appointed by central government to look after policy matters regarding STs.



### Importance of Supporting Measures

- NCST has only recommendatory powers
- It has poor finances and thus needs financial support
- Tribal population is spread across

India and is difficult to manage by a single body

④ It has little or no control over district administration & thus require their support

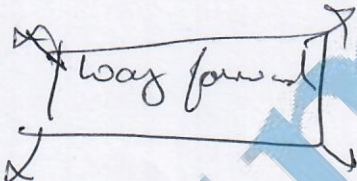
⑤ Judiciary support is needed to ensure fast enquiry & punishment

○ Making NCST independent for finances

○ Giving it powers to impose fines

○ Govt. active support required

○ Ensuring state level commission are setup



NCST has proven to be bulwark of Indian Democracy & needs to be further strength.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 & India have been historical partners with trade links b/w DILMAN Empire & Indian Civilization.

Depth & Diversity of Relation

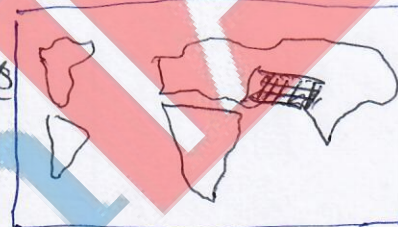
- 1) 19% of India's international trade, 53% of India's oil import & 41% of gas imports are from West Asia.
- 2) UAE & Saudi Arabia have promised investment of 75 billion dollars & 100 billion dollar respectively. Ex Ras Rafiq Refinery.
- 3) 9 million strong India diaspora in West Asia contributes to 40 billion dollar remittances.
- 4) FTA with UAE promises 1.4 million

work visas and 100 billion dollar trade in next 5 years.

Issues In Relation

1) Geopolitically a sensitive area due to Israel, Iran, Emirates conflict.

2) Over dependence of energy imports & blockade at Strait of Hormuz.

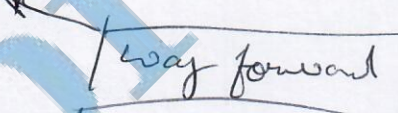


3) Islamic States are member of OIC which is vocal on Kashmir issues.

• Dehypnotizing Relations from religion

Maritime ~~Security~~ Security Co-operation in Western Indian Ocean.

Civil aviation agreements with West Asian Countries like UAE  
Leveraging ABRAHAM Accords and I2U2



India & West Asia need to carry forward from diverse relation by building people to people & cultural ties.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 प्रतिबिंब।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Strategic Autonomy refers to issue based alliances in a multi polar world rather than non-alliant in a ~~non~~-bi-polar world.

Strategic Autonomy during war

- ① Neither Condemning ~~nor~~ Russia's aggression nor supporting the war.
- ② Buying crude oil at deep discounts from Russia going against West DICTATS.
- ③ Setting up VOSTRO accounts for trade settled in INR.
- ④ Humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and continuous abstentions in UN.

However there have been some Strategic compulsion due to war as well

• Over dependance on Russia for defence causing delay in equipment arrival



Over dependance on West Asia raising import for crude oil raising import bills

• Disrupted Supply Chain increasing inflation

Financial dependance on SWIFT <sup>System</sup> for trade

In growing divergence b/w Russia and the west, India's balancing act is becoming difficult. India must relook its stands in light of growing Russia - China axis.

**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 कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि न्यायपालिका से प्रेरित सुधार सत्ता के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judicial Activism and over reach are  
separated by a thin line of distinction which is not always manifestly clear. While the former is needed, latter is uncalled for.

Separation of Power

1) Separation of power refers to the principle where each organ of the state has distinct roles and authorities which do not intersect.

2) Unlike USA where strict separation of power is followed, India follows the path Checks & Balances.

Judiciary Induced Reforms Violate Separation of Power

1) It will invariably result into executives intervention into Judiciary

2) Courts are not experts in field of administration.

3) Can reduce Judiciary's standing among people as its directions might not be implemented.

### Judiciary Intervention Strengthens Separation of Powers

1) Fills the legislative gaps

[Eg] THWANA FASAL case established UAPA offence only if leads to furthering of terrorist activities.

2) Can help ~~take~~ taking unpopular decisions.

### Electoral reforms Introduced by Judiciary

1) The name of the above (NOTA) option in general election was introduced by SC by Supreme Court directions.

2) In CEC v/s JAN Chawkidar case Supreme Court asserted that a person who is in jail or in custody has no



right to vote also has no right to  
contest ~~off~~ elections.

3) In *Jayaprakash Narayan v/s Union of India* Supreme  
Court adjudged that a person disqualified  
for contesting an election is immediately  
disqualified if he is a member of legislature  
also.

4) Recently SC directed all political  
parties to publish the reasons why a  
candidate with criminal antecedence  
was chosen as a candidate on  
official website.

5) Supreme Court also mandated  
filing affidavits of all pending  
criminal cases by a candidate.

Judicial activism has been able to not  
only strengthen electoral process but also  
safeguard the constitution as whole.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 India Constitution describes India as Union of States which means India is a 'holding together' federalism not 'coming together' federalism.

Reasons for Choosing Holding Together Federalism

- 1) India had very large number of princely states (552).
- 2) Fear of foreign control led to a strong centre.
- 3) Presence of huge diversity in languages & culture could have stalled national integration.
- 4) Inheritors of government of India Act 1935
- 5) Unstable borders after partition required defence to be controlled by Centre.

## Issues with holding together system

- 1) Till 1960's both Centre & States were ruled by Congress and thus there were no conflicts
- 2) Centre has overriding power over states in case of concurrent list implying conflict
- 3) Centre can give binding directions to states on matters relating to railways, communication etc
- 4) President's rule under Article 356 has been used over 100 times for political vendetta
- 5) Emergency powers under Article 352 goes against federalism as the system turns unitary

## Recent tension in Centre State relation

- 1) 101<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act introduces GST which curbs state taxation power and has been a constant source of conflicts
- 2) Activist role of governor as an agent

of Centre has been a lack of conflict in a opposition rule state - for ex. Tamil Nadu & West Bengal.

① Ensuring Governor is Apolitical (Purki Commission)

② Mandatory Consultation on Concurrent Matters (Sarkaria)

way forward

③ No misuse of Article 356 and 365

④ Extending GST Compensation to states by Sycan

In a diverse country like India, Union ~~rather~~ rather the federation is more preferred system as has been reaffirmed by SC in SK Bommai Judgment.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation
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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)

73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution amendment act constitutional the  
Panchayati Raj system in India with a 3 tier  
structure and added 11<sup>th</sup> schedule mentioning  
29 subjects.

### Political Decentralisation


- 1) The number of political representatives in the country went up from 5000 to 3 million.
- 2) Gives more access to political representatives
- 3) ~~But~~ PRTs are localised and help in solving local problems.

### Non Devolution of Funds & Functions

- ① PRTs collect only 0.24% of revenues but spend around 4% of total government expenditure

- 2) Being a voluntary class different states have devolved different number of power ~~to~~ under ~~the~~ VI<sup>th</sup> schedule to the PRL<sup>s</sup>.
- 3) The major powers have not be devolved and planning continues to be centralised.
- 4) Only around ~~20~~ 25% of gram panchayats have a permanent office.

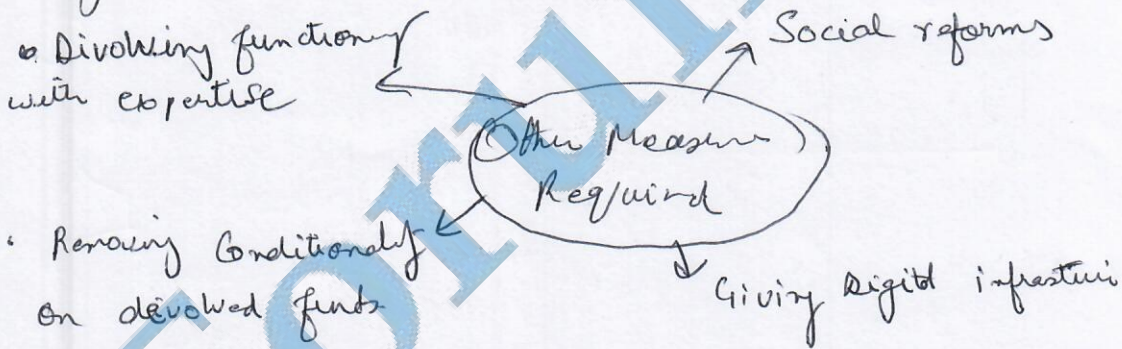
### Other Issues with PRL<sup>s</sup>

- ① PradhanPati play larger role than actual woman pradhan  
 Recently husbands of women Sarpanchis took ~~the~~ ~~the~~ oath in MP.
- ② PRL<sup>s</sup> have inadequate personnel and expertise for scheme implementation
- ③ Most PRL<sup>s</sup> have no or little taxation power
- ④ Traditional and backward view about society

Importance of Funds & Functions

- ① Power of Planning will ensure context specific development
- ② Funds are needed for basic infrastructures like roads, ponds etc
- ③ Taxation power would ensure more public participation and greater ~~acc~~ accountability.

However funds and functions are not enough.



PRI<sup>s</sup> can be made effective bodies of local self governance as desired by Mahatma Gandhi. If the 3F<sup>s</sup> - Funds, Function & Functionaries are ~~are~~ devolved ~~can~~ properly.

**Feedback**

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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)

Marital rape has been defined as forceful sexual relationship ~~by~~ with wife via husband.

It has been exempted from being considered as rape under IPC.

### Issues ~~of~~ Of Marital Rape

- 1) Pre supposed wife to be husband's property
- 2) Violates right to dignified life to women.
- 3) Against article 14 that provides equality before law & equal protection of law.
- 4) Against the modern liberal principal of welfare state ~~and~~ and fundamental duties under article 51A
- 5) It is everyones fundamental duty to renounce practices derogatory to women.



## Why to criminalise

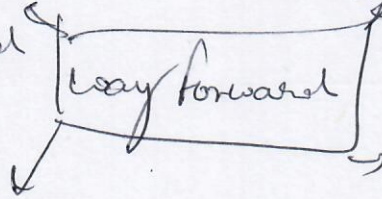
- ① Justice Verma Committee recommend criminalisation of Marital Rape
- ② Supreme Court has ~~removed the~~ already criminalised the marital rape of wife b/w 15-18 years of age.
- ③ Most democratic countries like US & UK has criminalised it.

## Issues with Criminalising Marital Rape

- ① Can be misused by discontented wife's wives, as vendetta against husband
- ② Very difficult to distinguish b/w consensual sex and marital rape.
- ③ Different religions have diffent views about marriage and it can go against personal laws

However the menace of sexual violence has increased and needs to be controlled

1) Using Safeguards under other sexual violence acts



2) Educating husbands that women are not their property

Setting up fast track court for sexual offences

3) Defining Marital rape comprehensively

This exception of Marital Rape goes against the ~~Conscience~~ Conscience of a modern democratic nation and should be done away with

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

Data is the new oil not only for economic growth but also for better governance & socio economic development


### Importance of Data

① Improved decision making

- a) Data analysis makes policy making easier
- b) Real time data helps in monitoring scheme implementation.

② Accelerating socio economic transformation

- a) Better social audits improve accountability
- b) Data on deprivations like multi-dimensional poverty index helps target Marginalised / Marginalised

③ Caste census helps in providing adequate reservation to deprived class in public health & education.  SECC-2011

### 3) Democratizing innovation &

a) Sharing data on IPR helps innovations in other fields

b) Data helps in providing innovative solutions to the masses (eg) ICRS &

Dial 112 of UP government

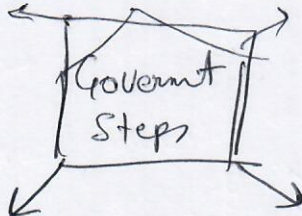
Bottle necks in public sector data

- ① Issue of data privacy & security has no personal data protection law  
(eg) . Recent data leaks of Aadhaar
- ② Lack of data sharing among government departments & diff. levels.
- ③ Data centres are capital intensive and require seamless internet connectivity.
- ④ Government has poor record on public data sharing. (eg) data of 2011 Census not fully published.
- ⑤ Lack of trained personnel

~~Govt~~

• National e-governance mission

• e-courts & e-prison



• NATGRID

MEGHRAJ

Cloud Network

Strategies for Unlocking true Value of data

- ① Creating a single platform for government data from all departments with data analytics tools
- ② Using ICT devices for data collection like ~~as~~ planned for census 2021
- ③ Training all government officers & staff on basic computer skills

Using data for governance and accountability is required for democratising public life. ~~And~~ MITI rajog data governance index is a step in right direction

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए शीर्ष वैश्विक विश्वविद्यालयों की श्रेणी में आना मुश्किल क्यों है? भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को वैश्विक शिक्षा केंद्रों में कैसे बदला जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently launched QS world rankings for higher education institutions reveal that only 2 institutes rank under 100. The rankings show poor performance of HEI<sup>s</sup> in India.

Reasons for Poor Global Rankings.

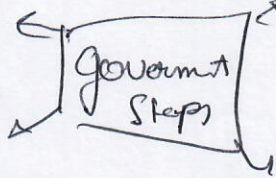
- ① They use parameters like proportion of foreign teachers, which is very low or non-existent in Indian HEI<sup>s</sup>.
- ② The proportion of foreign students is usually low.
- ③ Poor infrastructure facilities especially hospitality.

- ④ Poor people-teacher ratio at 26.
- ⑤ Gross enrollment ratio (GER) in India at higher education level is only 27 compared to 54 of China.
- ⑥ Poor ~~at~~ academia-Industry linkages.
- ⑦ Only 2.5% HEI's offer post doctoral courses.

### Issues In improving higher education

- ① State government HEI's are poorly funded.
- ② Poor and less focus on research activities except in top IIT's and IISc.
- ③ 80% of students are enrolled into only 56 domains leading to non-multi dimensional education.
- ④ Difference b/w skill provided & that required by industry.

↳ N.E.P. 2020 to increase education expenditure to 6% GDP



↳ Higher fees in govt. HEI's

↳ Allowing foreign universities to set up in India & vice-versa

One nation - one subscription for research journals.

Ways to transform into global centres

Indian Ancient University Malanda University gives us the way forward.

- ① Encouraging Indian HEI's to collaborate with foreign universities
- ② Taking in more foreign exchange students from friendly countries
- ③ Using education as a soft power of diplomacy

Improving & investing in hospitality of premium HEI's is the need of the hour for their global integrity.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary groups of people of size 5-20 which promote financial inclusion, women empowerment & rural development.

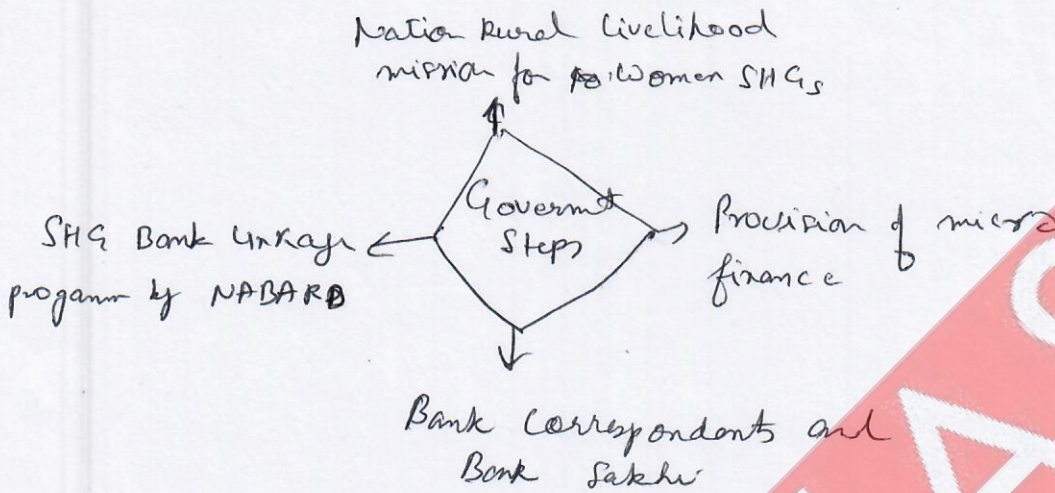
Importance of SHGs

- ① It has provided financial inclusion to 95 million using 7.5 million SHGs under SHGs bank linkage program.
- ② Rural women control 17 billion dollar turnover using their SHGs.
- ③ They are mostly headed by women which increases their social standing.
- ④ SHGs prove to be provider of emergency

Credit by providing thrift among its members.

### Issues in SHGs

- ① Marriage related migration of ~~young~~ women lead to instability
  - ② 46% of SHG member borrow outside the group
  - ③ women are often discouraged by their male counterparts
  - ④ They are concentrated in fourth India and not evenly distributed across India.
  - ⑤ Poor market access due to remote location
  - ⑥ SHG in Mandla doubles income using JICA machines for bio-degradable cutlery
  - ⑦ KUDUMDSHREE in Kerala
- Recent Successes
- ↓
- ⑧ Massive contribution to food processing sector



Way forward :

- ① Making technology accessible to SHGs
- ② Providing large p. market through e-commerce
- ③ Diversifying fields from existing agricultural field
- ④ Channelise CSR to SHGs

Democratizing SHGs and reducing political interference is the ~~key~~ key to making SHGs instrument of women empowerment & rural development

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

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

India is a welfare state and providing welfare schemes is the imperative of the state under director principle enshrined in part IV of Indian Constitution.

Issues faced by welfare scheme

- ① Low awareness among beneficiaries
- ② Tedious document procedure
- ③ Too many exclusionary criteria
- ④ Poor designing as per local context
- ⑤ Inadequate funding & upgradation

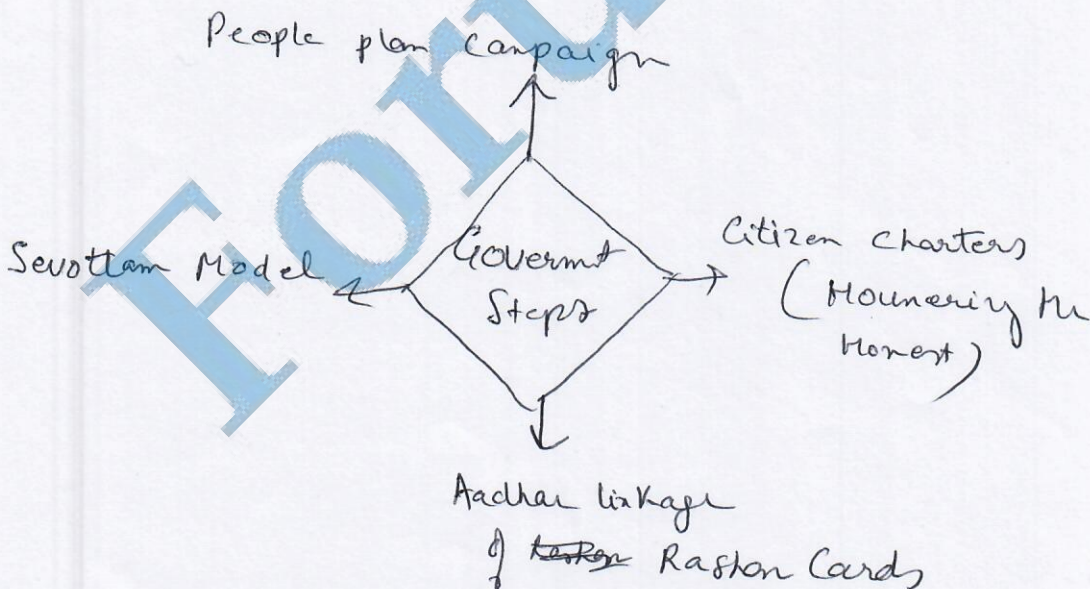
Need of participation.

- ① Participation of beneficiaries can ensure proper scheme design.  
eg: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- ② It increases responsiveness of the executive wing.

③ Controls corruption through RTI (Right to information)

Importance of working within structure of Accountability

- ① Ensures economic efficiency.  
 ↳ direct benefit transfer like PM KISAN
- ② Reduce possibility of diversion of funds to other needs.
- ③ Social audits increase accountability  
 ↳ Mandatory social audits under MNRCA



Steps needed for participation & Accountability

- ① Ensuring actionable accountability on Social audit reports
- ② Making social audit report more accessible to citizen
- ③ Use digital platforms for considering people preferences to make scheme more acceptable
- ④ Creating easier forms & streamlined digital process for beneficiaries.  
 (eg) Ayushman Bharat Website

Jan Bhagidasi is an important tenet of making welfare schemes successful on the lines of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan & Jan Tejan Mission.

**Feedback**

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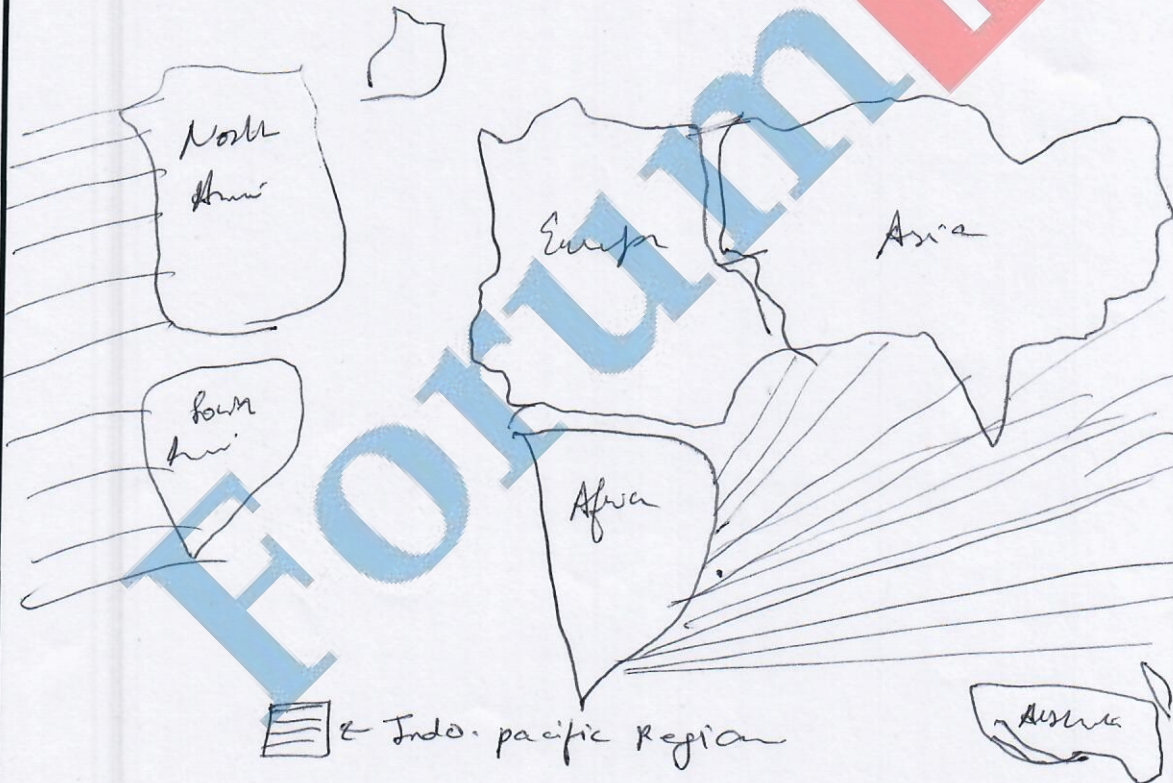
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



**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 is the Geo-political construct which extends from east coast of Africa to the west-pacific ocean surrounded by Asian littoral nations.



Indo Pacific contributes to 60% of global GDP and 40% of global exports

## Indo-Pacific economic Framework for Prosperity

- ① USA led Initiative for financing infrastructure in Indo-Pacific region
- ② Complements groupings like QUAD and AUKUS

## Significance of IP EF

- ① India can get considerable funding for infrastructure development
- ② Counter China's belt and Road initiative
- ③ Transparent funding and preventing debt trap
- ④ Strengthening QUAD control on Maritime Choke points like Malacca Strait.

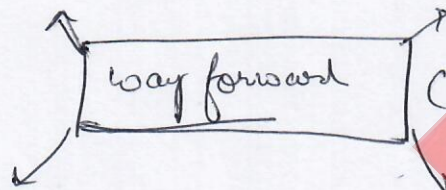
## ISSUES with IP EF

- ① No commitment on the amount of funds
- ② India has low financial ability to contribute



- ③ Slow implementation compared to China.
- ④ Members have divergent interest -

Expanding Membership to ASEAN Countries



Collaborate with SCRI (Supply Chain Resilience Initiative)

Aligning with India's Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiative

Ensuring it does not become military in nature

IPEF should be constructively used by India for promoting its manufacturing sector and complementing vaccine initiative of QUAD.

**Feedback**

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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)

~~BR~~ BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA, SOUTH AFRICA (BRICS)

is a global grouping of emerging market economies. which aim to reform the multilateral ~~for~~ global order.

Potential of BRICS.

- ① Contributes to  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  of global GDP
- ② It has two permanent UNSC members
- ③ Provides trans-continental connectivity.
- ④ 34% of India's Imports are from BRICS
- ⑤ Aims at representing developing countries interest at the UN.

It has several achievements to its name.

### Achievements

- ① New development Bank (NDB)  
Established via FORTLEZA declaration  
as an alternative to world bank with  
equal equity partnership.
- ② Contingency Reserve arrangement to help  
members' tread balance of payment issue.
- ③ Payment system to bypass dollar dependence

### Issues with BRICS

- ① Members are divided Ideologically.
- ② Intra-grouping trade is low
- ③ Growing China-Russia Axis can  
push India to take sides.
- ④ It is like two carnivores and three  
herbivores (desiring UNSC members) invited to meal  
with no option in the menu.

- Using BRICS for issues like Climate Change
  - Better people to people Cultural ties
- Collaboration in multi lateral forums like UN
- Pushing for reforms in UN to remove western dominance
- Loay forward

The 14<sup>th</sup> BRICS summit held virtually did not see any substantial progress. However the members have done well to stick to areas of collaboration and not Ideological division.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total