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FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-13) - GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

POOJA MALANI

Roll No.

1910071662

Date:

13-08-22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Please provide me macro comments based on whole analysis of answers.
Please provide specific reviews about diagrams I have used.

Evaluator's Discretion:

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Start Time | 6:05 PM

End Time | 9:30 PM

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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

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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 Online Centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

ForumIAS

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 Indian constitution provides freedom to practice, propagate and disseminate one's religion. It also includes freedom to practice rituals also.

Doctrine of essentiality was developed by supreme court in Shirur Mutt case. SC holds that certain rituals will be considered essential if they are integral to existence of religion.

Restricts Autonomy - Yes

- ① Judiciary conducts this test which is not available to it by constitution.
- ② Encroaches upon individual's right to freedom of religion (A-25)

Does not restrict autonomy

① A-25 is subject to public order, morality and other provisions in fundamental rights.

② To protect vulnerable section's fundamental rights, SC interference is necessary.

Ex) In Sabarimala case, Supreme Court noted that banning women devotees from entering temple - not an essential religious practice.

Thus, it can be considered as a case of judicial overreach. However, to preserve constitutional morality judiciary should interfere with some self-restraint.

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

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

IPC Section 124 A provides for 'sedition' as an act meant to spread hated against government and attempts to destabilise it violently.

Threat to civil liberties

① Sedition is an cognizable offence so person can be arrested without arrest warrant.

② Restriction on going abroad. (Against A-21)

③ NCRB data shows an increase of 33% in sedition cases (2016-2019). However, conviction rate is only 3.8%.

④ Vulnerable to misuse against genuine dissenter. (Ex) Romile TRP case.

⑤ Against freedom of speech and expression and right to dissent under A-19.

Sedition - done away with

Law commission has called for repeal of Sec-124

- ② Passport of person is taken away.
- ③ Rise in time of trials ⇒ undertrials
- ④ Already overburdened prisons (NCRB - 109%)
- ⑤ No easy bail provisions ⇒ family also suffer.

Should be Retained

- ① Objectives envisaged → preservation of unity, integrity & sovereignty of country.
- ② Immediate action is needed to preserve stability of government.

Middle path : solution was suggested by Supreme court in Kedarnath case that mere dissent is not sedition. To classify any act as sedition ⇒ attempts of hate and to destabilisation must be there.

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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)

Q.3) Death Penalty in India is given under CrPc and IPC for heinous crimes such as gang rape after 2016 Nirbhaya case of Delhi.

Supreme Court in Bachchan Singh case has called for a review of social and economic background of culprit to decide on death penalty.

This is to ensure whether 'culprit' is victim of his/her own childhood or intentionally did something heinous.

Pardoning power of Governor

Article 161 provides power to Governor

to repeire, remit or pardon sentences related to crime against state.

Constitutionally, S/he can't pardon ~~governor~~. But some sections of CrPC death penalty.

allow governor to decide on a question of death penalty.

Limitations on Pardonning Power

- ① Can't repeire, remit or pardon sentence for 'crime against Union'
- ② Can't provide pardon for offences under Martial law.
- ③ Can't remove conviction along with sentence.

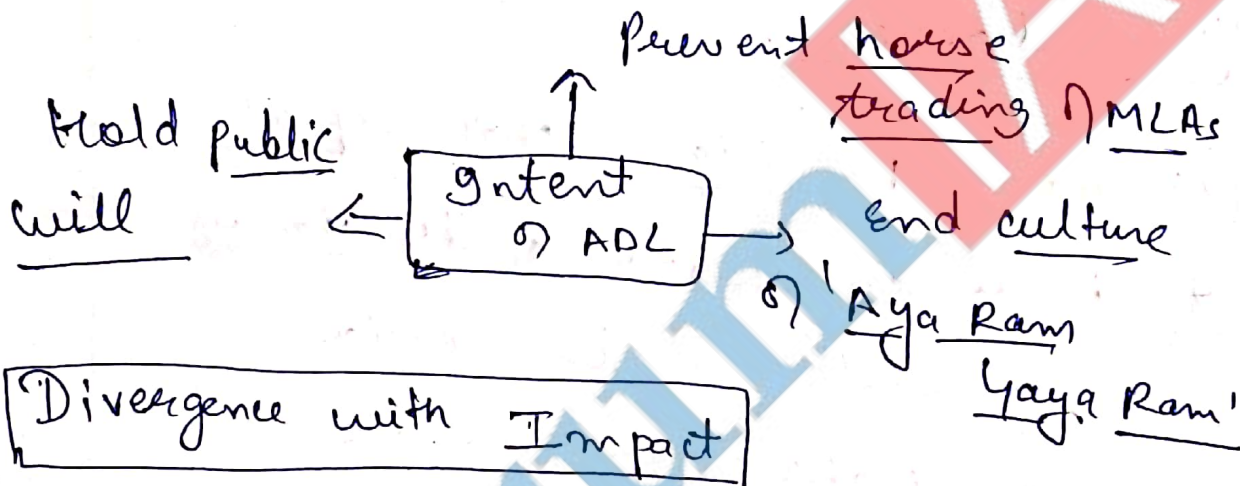
Thus, President has widening powers to pardon under Article-72.

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)

52nd Constitutional amendment act

added tenth schedule of Anti-defection law ^(ADL) in Indian constitution.



① Resulted into restrictions on freedom of speech and expression of ministers and MPs.

② Impartiality of speaker is questioned.

③ Delay in proceedings ⇒ defecting MLAs
continued participation ⇒ defeating its very purpose

(4) Initiates 'wholesale defection' as 'merger'
was an exception under ADL

Present Day Relevance Gone

(1) Ambiguous wording of laws about what
will be considered as a cting contrary to
party's directions.

(2) Misuse of provision that speaker
won't decide on question of defection if
his/her removal is in consideration.

(Ex) Recent Maharashtra assembly case

still relevant in upholding public
will with some safeguards like

(1) Speaker's decision subject to judicial
review - Kihoto Holohan Judgement

(2) Court can issue directions for unnecessary
delays - Kolkata High Court

2nd ARC also supported its continuation
with some reforms.

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

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

Traditional bureaucracy is characterised by red tapism, rule-oriented, lacking innovation and unresponsive to citizen needs.

Perpetuation of old order

① Colonial culture of secrecy → lack of transparency.

② More procedural complexities hinders efficient public service delivery.

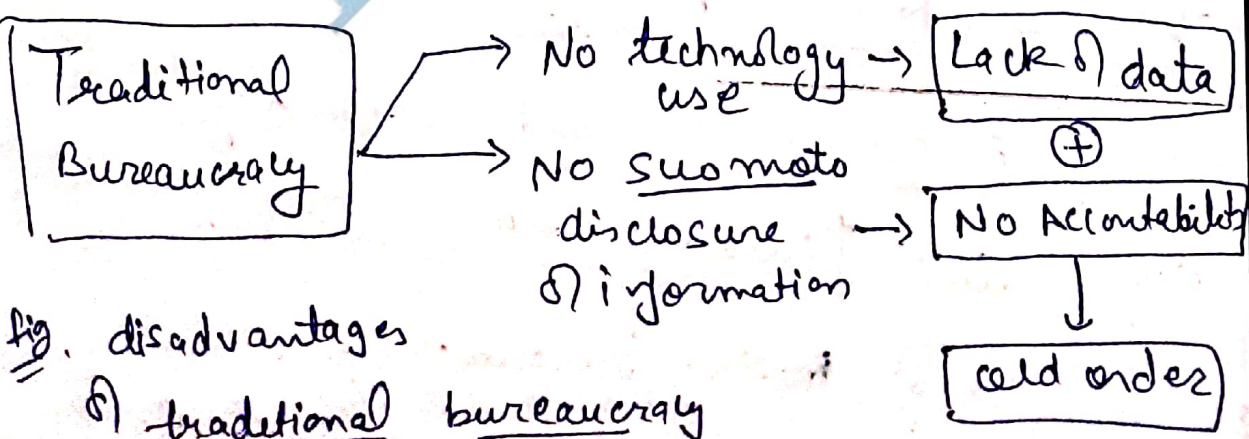


Fig. disadvantages of traditional bureaucracy

Expectation of a transformational role

- ① Compassionate civil servants.
- ② Professional competency ⇒ innovative selections
- ③ Open for public feedback and criticism
- ④ Politically neutral.

This can be achieved by: -

① Civil service reforms in terms of periodic evaluation and mid-career training.
- [2nd ARC]

② Citizen Charter and Grievance redressal mechanism

③ Latent entry of specialists from outside - [NITI Aayog @ 75]

Use of e-governance and launch of initiatives like [SWAMI T-1A] and [e-Kranti] are examples of active bureaucracy.

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)

Ans) World bank defines NGO as informal and non-governmental organisations working for marginalized outside institutional sphere.

Sustainable Alliance with state

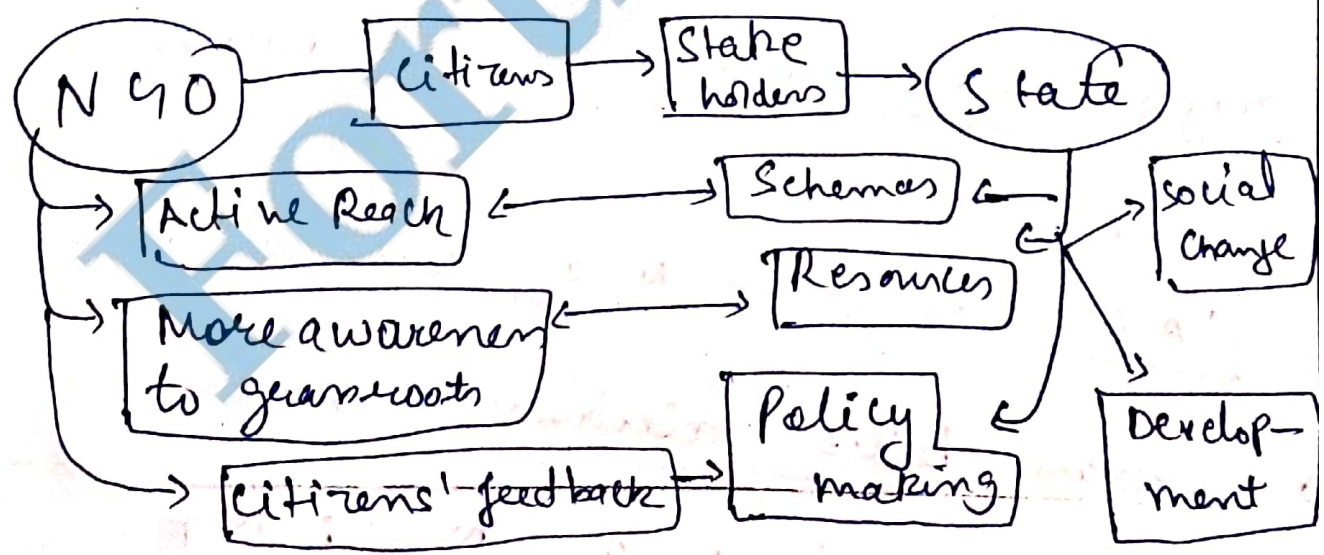


Fig. NGO complementary with state.

- (Ex) 'Helpage India' for elderly
- 'Childline foundation' for children

Hurdles in alliance

- ① Suspicion regarding NGOs about funds and foreign involvement.
- ② IB allegations about Greenpeace NGO.
- ③ Lack of auditing and income tax reporting by NGOs.
- ④ Delay in renewal of licenses.

Remedial Measures

- ① Mandatory disclosure of funds ^{for} by NGOs.
- ② Single-window clearance for license renewal.
- ③ CAY can cover NGOs under its audit.

To ensure better alliance between government and NGO, NITI Nagog has come with Portal Darpan as an interface.

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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)

Recently our honourable Prime Minister has raised concerns over 'Rendi Culture'. He use referred 'freebies' or 'subsidies' to gain political support as rendis.

Subsidies - Populist tool

- ① Fiscal pressure on public exchequer
- ② Hampers other sectors of economy.
- ③ Announced just to satisfy audience just before elections.
- ④ In long term unsustainable.

(Ex) - Farm loan waivers
- waiving off electricity bills

Subsidies - Developmental goals

① Housing subsidies under PM Awas Yojana

⇓
Sustainable Asset creation.

② Tax incentives to set up industry

in backward region ⇒ Arresting regional disparity

③ LPG subsidy under PM Ujjwala Yojana

⇓
Curb Indoor pollution ⇒ Human Development

However, some subsidies like fertilizer and water need to be rethink

given their environmental impact

↳ NITI Aayog@75

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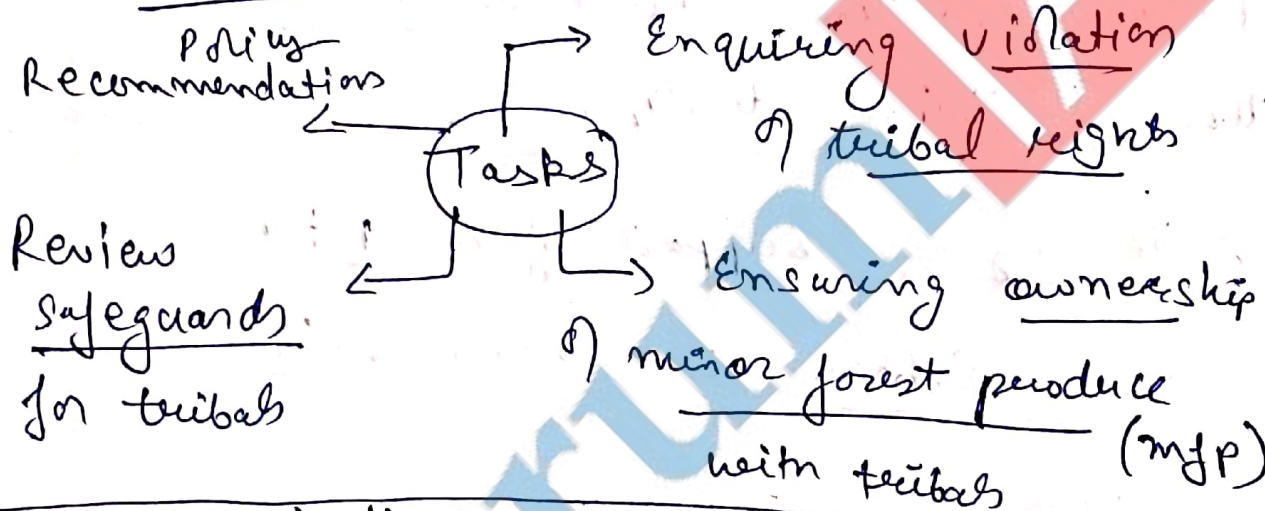
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Q.8) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that improve the voice of the tribals. Discuss.

(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 - 338 establishes a commission for scheduled tribes which is quasi judicial in nature.



Factors limiting effectiveness

- (1) Lack of adequate funds.
- (2) No regular appointment.
- (3) Lack of inter-agency coordination.

Support by other mechanisms

- (1) Powers of civil court should be strengthened by some penal powers.

- ② This will allow it to take effective ago actions for tribals.
 - ③ Laws like Forest Rights Act, 2006 should be implemented according to NCST's recommendation.
 - ④ Recommendations should be binding on matters of tribal development.
 - ⑤ Inter-agency support from NHRC and Gram Sabhas to ensure tribal governance.
 - ⑥ Review of PESA act by NCST.
- Thus, coordination with others ensure effective functioning of NCST and help it to become voice of tribals.

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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)

Q.9) India shares relation with West Asia since ancient civilization of Indus valley and Mesopotamia. Evidences suggest trade with Meluh (Oman) in Harappa.



Fig. West Asia and India

Depth & Diversity in Relations

① Economic relations → India imports 60% Crude oil from West Asia.

→ Source of Remittances for India (\$80 Billion even in Pandemic)

② Strategic Connectivity in terms of

development of Chabahar Port and

Zaranj Dalaram Highway

③ Multilateral cooperation in terms of G20 (Saudi Arabia is a member)

Geopolitical Hurdles

- ① Dominance of China rising (Iran-Port)
- ② Shia - Sunni conflicts
- ③ Israel - Palestine Issues.

Solutions

① I2U2 - India - Israel - USA - UAE
 can also referred as West Asian Quad
 a achieve twin objectives of

Countering China's influence

Normalising relations of Israel with Arabs

further, bilateral negotiations and Track II
 diplomacy help in relieving regional
conflicts.

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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)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent Russia - Ukraine war has once again disturbed world order and has shaped dynamic realities.

India's Response as strategic autonomy

⇒ Pressure from US on India to vote against Russia in UNSC

⇒ India considers Russia as trustworthy due to Treaty of Peace & Friendship, 1970

⇒ India abstained from voting.

⇒ Also India is purchasing discounted fuel from Russia despite sanctions.

⇒ Rupee - Ruble Agreement in wake

of Russia's expulsion from SWIFT.

As India's foreign policy guided by Multilateralism with strategic autonomy for long time, it has maintained relationship with Russia-India-China (RIC) and Quad at same time.

As strategic compulsion

- ① India has to act as a balancer amid growing Russia-China nexus.
- ② US kept India away from AUKUS.
- ③ Need for diversified bilateral relationships is must.

Further, role of national interests is also increasing in India's foreign policy. As external affairs minister S Jaishankar observed foreign policy should also bring peace at home.

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)

Electoral reforms refer to reformation of process of selecting candidates, technique of campaigning and conduct of elections.

Role of Judiciary in electoral reforms

- (1) Supreme court in Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Case struck down section-8(4) of Representation of People's Act, 1951 (RPA, 1951) as unvalid.
- (2) Sec-8 differentiates between candidates to be elected and already elected as MCA or MPs. It provides elected ones three months to file appeal against High Court.
- (3) Thus, reducing influence of muscle power in elections.

- (4) SC, in Feb 2020 directives, directs political parties to reveal details related to criminal record of candidates.
- (5) They also need to explain reasons why person with clean record is not chosen.
- (6) Recently, CJI NV Ramanna also denounced freebies culture and asked election commission to take action against it.
- (7) SC also upholds choice of NOTA for voters.

Reforms by Judiciary - Violation of Separation of (SOP) Power

- ① Electoral reforms - domain of legislature
- ② Demanding accountability from executive is in parliament's competence.
- ③ It can be considered as a case of Judicial overreach.

Not violation of SOP

- ① Silence of legislature and executive over use of muscle and money powers.
- ② Judiciary needed to fill vacuum created due to policy paralysis -
- ③ Free and fair elections - part of basic structure of constitution as held by SC in

Raj Wazir Case

- ④ supreme court as guardian of constitution and basic structure.

Therefore, to ensure spirit of democracy and smooth conduction of elections, electoral reforms are required - by legislature, executive & judiciary.

Feedback

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Q.12) Why did constitution makers prefer 'union of states'^① over 'federation of states' to describe India? To what extent this preference is responsible for tensions in centre-state relations?^②

(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)

Ans 12

Article 1 of Indian constitution describes India as 'Bharat', union of states and not federation of states.

Preference of union over federation

- ① Indian federation is not a result of agreement among states with centre.
- ② states are not free to secede from Indian union.
- ③ Territorial integrity of states is not guaranteed by constitution.
- ④ 'Indestructible union of destructible states' describes nature of Indian union.

Preference leading to tensions ⇒ Centre-state relations are strained due to over centralisation of powers such as:-

- ① A-2 and 3 of Indian constitution empowers parliament to make internal or external adjustments to states without consulting state legislature.
- ② A-4 ⇒ Those changes won't be considered as constitutional amendment bills.
- ③ Unilateral implementation of international agreements by centre. (A-253)
- ④ Teesta river sharing with Bangladesh.
- ④ Unilateral change of names of districts.

Preference does not lead to tensions

- ① To create 'sense of oneness' and patriotism ⇒ 'union' should be preferred.
- ② To curb ethnic unrests and secessionist

demands \Rightarrow need for a strong political authority at centre.

(S) Required autonomy is provided by constitution to ensure self rule.

(Ex) Autonomous district council (ADC) under 6th schedule for tribals.

Thus, to overcome tensions in centre-state relations, cooperation is necessary. This can be ensured by consultation with state government while making changes in name or boundaries and while implementing international agreements recommended by Punchhi Commission.

As NITI Aayog considers states as drivers of economic growth, cooperation with them is necessary.

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 can transform panchayats into effective institutions of self-governance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

पंचायतों को धन और कार्यों के हस्तांतरण के बिना राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिनिधित्व तो हुआ है लेकिन सशक्तिकरण नहीं। जांच करें कि क्या केवल निधियों और कार्यों का हस्तांतरण पंचायतों को स्वशासन के प्रभावी संस्थानों में बदल सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts have resulted in political decentralisation and constitutionalised panchayati raj institutions (P.R.I). This is to ensure representation of citizens in local self government (LSG).

Representation but not Empowerment

④ Lack of funds due to

No fiscal devolution by states regularly

Tied nature of funds due to centrally sponsored schemes

② Rejection of Gram Panchayat budgets by Panchayat at higher levels.

③ Encroachment over subjects of 11th and 12th schedule by states to ensure uniformity.

Ex Special Purpose vehicle to implement smart

cities' sidelining urban local bodies.

This causes loss of functions.

To reform these, devolution of funds and functions suggested by 2nd ARC :-

- (1) Reduced tied funds and increase untied grants ⇒ ensuring financial autonomy
- (2) More subjects like schools, public health, traffic to be added in 12th schedule.
- (3) Recommendation of state finance commission should be made binding.
- (4) Principle of subsidiarity by state government.
- (E) Devolution of all work where state's presence is not necessary.

However, even after these recommendations, more challenges remain in ensuring effectiveness such as :-

- (1) Lack of infrastructure (20% PRI have computers)
- (2) Top to down model of planning.
- (3) Lack of human resources.

(4) poor service delivery due to less contact with private sector (MPI, 2020)

(5) PRIs suffering in ensuring health and education - [NITI Aayog]

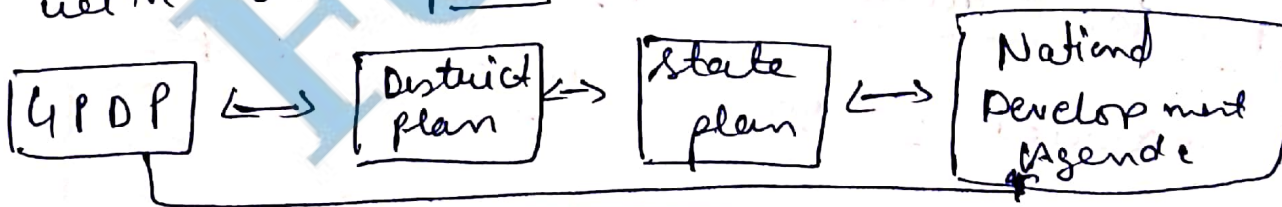
To solve such challenges:-

(1) Capacity building and infrastructure creation through Public private partnership - [2nd ARC]

(2) Separate cadre of officers for LSG as done by [Rajasthan].

(3) Sharing of best practices across districts.

(4) [People's plan campaign] - Gram Panchayat development plan (GPDP) to be in convergence with other plans.



To ensure 'Sabki Jhanna, Sabka Vika'

PRIs should be made effective so that their contribution can make national development

as [Jan Andolan] (People's movement)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Ans 14

[NFHS-5] data suggests that 30% of Indian women of age group (15-49) has experienced sexual abuse by a partner. However, marital rape is not considered as rape under [section - 375].

[Marital rape - can't be condoned by marriage]

- ① Marriage should not be seen as license to sexually exploit someone.
- ② mental trauma and physical stress caused to married woman is similar to rape victim.
- ③ Violation of dignity of an individual.
- ④ [Kerala high court] observed that offence of rape can't be condoned due to marriage.

Impact on Women

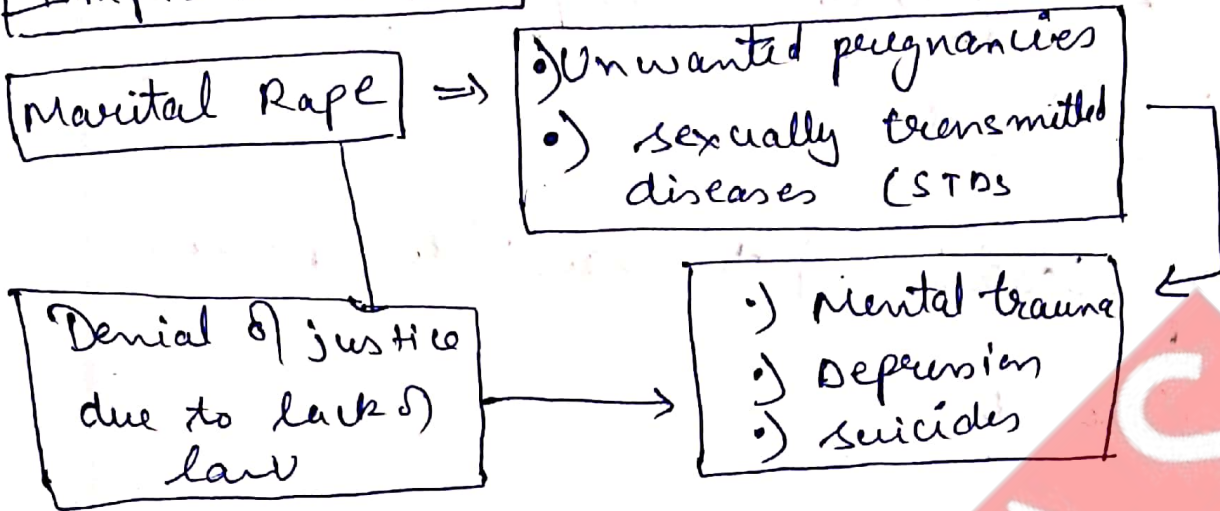


Fig: Double exploitation of women.

Criminalization of Marital Rape - Yes

- ① Lack of bodily autonomy to women => Against A-21 as supreme court in Kuttuswamy judgement holds bodily privacy - important element of individual privacy.
- ② To decrease instances of domestic violence.
- ③ Change 'attitude towards women' as unpaid labourers and 'sex object'.

However, there are certain issues in criminalizing it such as: -

⑥

- ① Rise in frivolous complaints like domestic violence.
- ② 'Weaponisation of this law' to pursue self-interests.
- ③ Difficult to differentiate between consensual and non-consensual relationship in a marriage.
- ④ Lack of 'public will' to implement this. (NFHS-5) => 40% women and 30% men consider domestic violence and no forced sex as right of husband)

The 'need of hour' is to criminalise marital rape with certain safeguards. Each law has some frivolous complaints. They should not lead to a legislative vacuum. Also, this will promote a 'sense of equality' in marital relationships.

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Q.15) Harnessing public sector data is vital for informed decision making, accelerating socio-economic transformation and democratizing the governance of 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)

15) In 21st century, 'data' is referred as 'new oil', hence, it should be collected and used efficiently.

Importance of Public Sector Data

① Informed Decision making

⇒ Data about beneficiaries of scheme make 'target population' of scheme clear.

⇒ Thus, ensuring data driven policy making.

② Accelerating Socio-economic transformation

⇒ Data about health condition of persons ⇒ Enable government to come up with better policies.

(Ex) National Digital health mission

③ Democratizing Innovation

⇒ Innovation in terms of tele medicine, e-Lok adalats and e-governance are possible due to effective data storage.

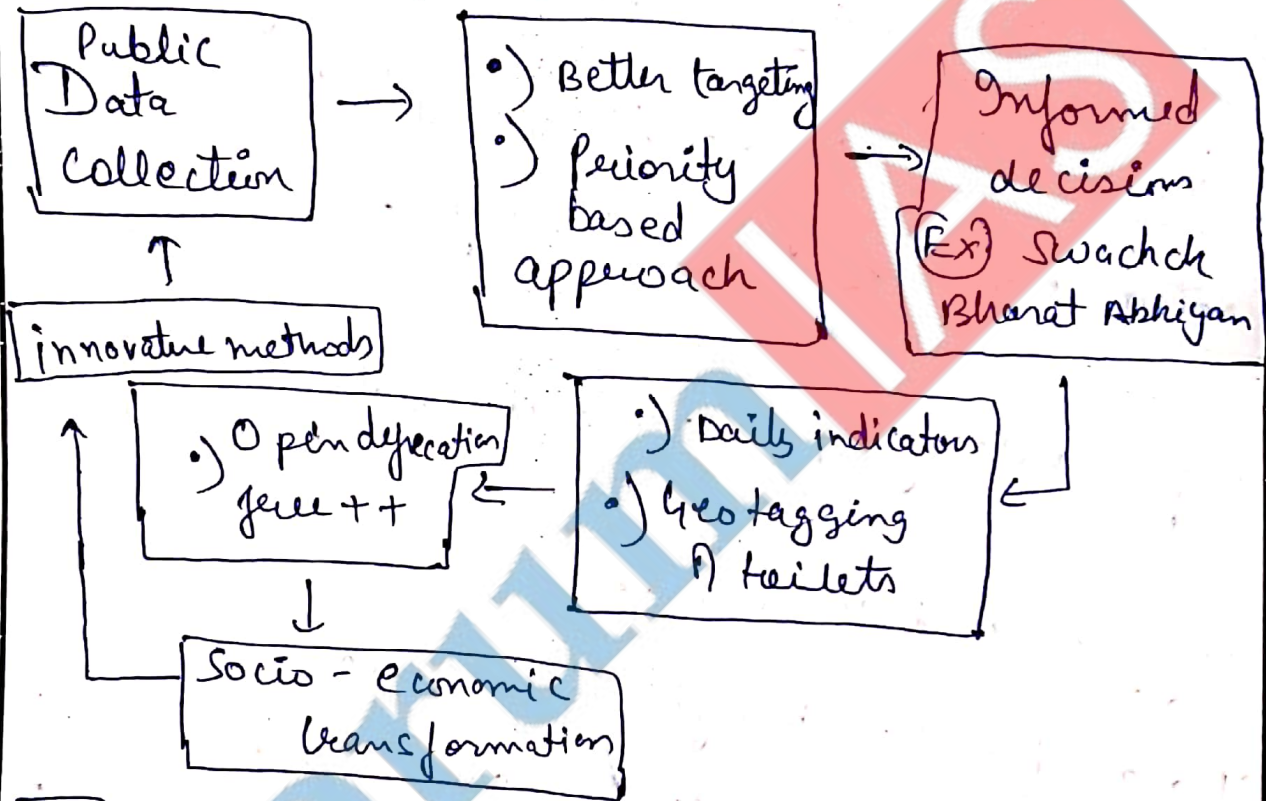


Fig: How Swachh Bharat Abhiyan's success due to effective data collection.

Bottlenecks in Public Data Sharing

- ① lack of 'consolidation of data'
- ② fragmented nature of information.
- ③ lack of technically skilled workforce.

- (4) Lack of inter-agency coordination.
- (5) Infrequent update of records.
- (6) Duplication of work due to no proper delineation of functions.
- (7) Resistance to use new data collection methods.
- (8) Concerns of data privacy.

Reforms suggested to improve

- (1) Proper delineation of function to agencies to avoid duplication.
 - (2) Use of modern auditing tools along with online auditing - 15th Finance Commission
 - (3) Use of Geospatial technology - Eco Survey
 - (4) Frequent update of data by ground workers.
 - (5) Consolidation of data of each department.
 - (6) Hiring technically competent workforce on contracts.
- Also, data security concerns should be solved by asking for consent of data principal.

Feedback
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0.16) 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)

Ans:

There is no Indian university in top 100 universities of QS World University Ranking report. Later places are still acquired by IIT and IIMs only.

Reasons for this

- ① Lack of research and development
⇒ less than 1% of total budget.
- ② Education not linked with industry demands
⇒ Need for skilling courses after production.
- ③ Lack of effective teaching by teachers.
- ④ Poor secondary and sec secondary education

⇒ focus on state learning only.

(5) Outdated standards for recognition by UGC.

(6) Less funding by government and low resource generation.

Solutions for improvement

(1) Boosting R&D infrastructure by allocating more funds.

(2) Students should be incentivised to pursue research. strict quality guidelines for paper publication.

(3) 'Curriculum review' to insert AI, robotics in college education

itself ⇒ no need for skilling ⇒ directly employable.

(4) Holistic reform through National Education Policy (NEP, 2020)

5) More attention on secondary education outcomes.

6) Quality checking of institutions by frequent upgradation in standards.

Steps taken

NEP, 2020

- Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)
- Funding with Canara Bank
- Coding from 6th class
- Curriculum Review

Higher Education Institutes

Transforming Path

Global Centre of Learning

Above representation thus shows NEP as an opportunity which should be implemented ~~ser~~ effectively.

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 उत्थानिता 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)

Q.17) Self-Help groups (SHGs) are defined as informal association of people having similar goals and same socio-economic background. It was considered as 'tool for women empowerment' in rural areas under - DAI - National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Effective Model of Social Entrepreneurship

- ① 'Self-employment' gives women a sense of leadership.
- ② Access to formal credit ⇒ diversify economic activities ⇒ work on her talent.
- ③ Active government support to create more women entrepreneurs (Only 14% entrepreneurs are women - 6th economic census)

④ Special Grants under PM-SVAWADHI
and Food processing grants (PM-FME)

⑤ Kudumbashree in Kerala running
Chain of women-led cafes.

Multiplier Effects of SHG

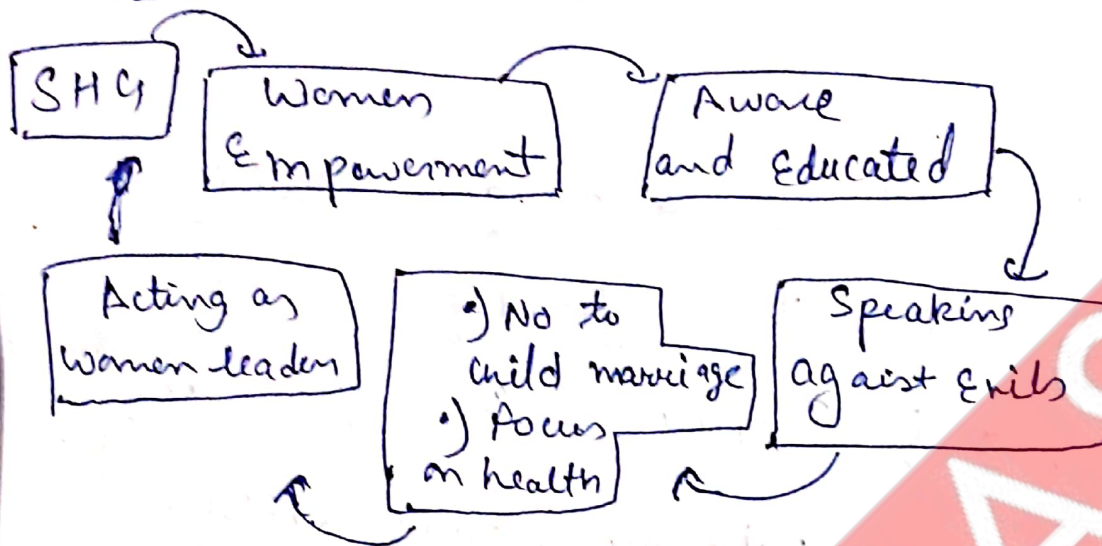
① Financial Inclusion and wage employment
simultaneously.

Ex. Bihar - Jeevika portal for SHG has
job of Bank Sakhi who provides doorstep
banking services.

② World Bank recognised role of SHG
during pandemic in masks distribution
and effective implementation of state's support

Ex. Chhattisgarh's SHG - Farchat helped
district administration in curbing 'hunger'
menace.

③ Ripple Effect of SHG



④ Representation of women in agriculture as women farmers.

Ex) Ambe Mahila Samaj of Gujarat receives support from Kisan Call Center and grants for organic farming.

To proliferate SHGs among undeveloped areas, 2nd ARC has called for government support to extend it to semi urban areas and ensure inclusive growth.

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)

Ans 18 // Participation of citizens and accountability are two elements of good governance as envisaged by UNDP. Good governance also ensures efficient public service delivery of welfare schemes.

Dependence of Success on Participation

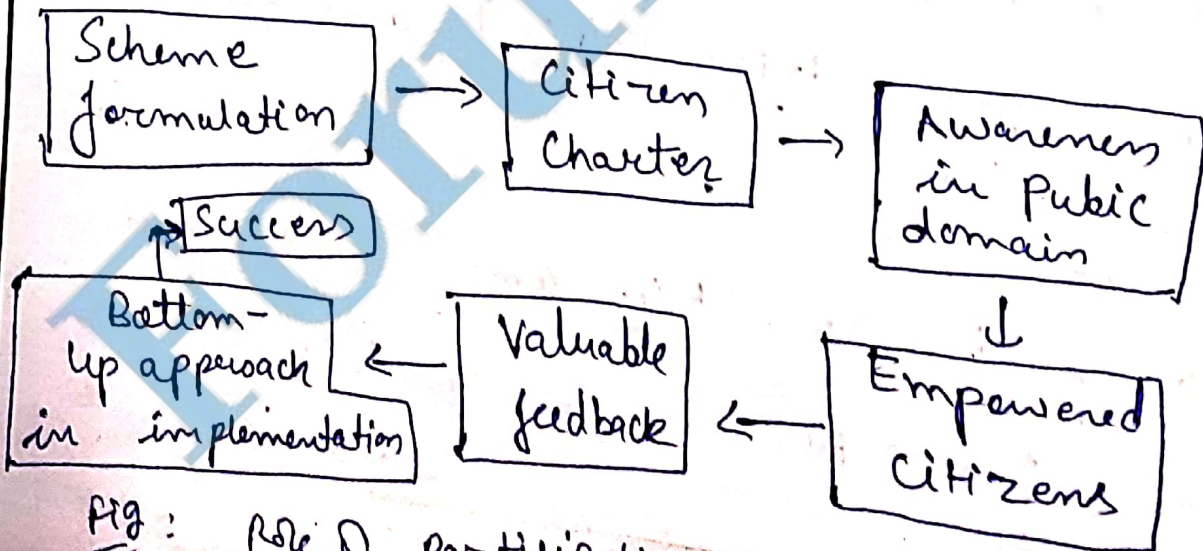


Fig: Role of participation.

① Moving away from 'One size fits all' approach. Citizen centric administration ensuring efficient public service

Success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) attributed to effective awareness and feedback of citizens. (Country's 13 Lakh villages are ODF+)

Dependence on accountability

Social Audit by Public

-) Ensures Accountability
-) Check on corruption
-) Information sharing

Empowerment of marginalized

Transparency and Responsiveness

Fig :- virtuous cycle of social Audit.

- ① It cuts red tapism in bureaucracy.
- ② 'Right to information' of public ensured.
- ③ Upholds principle of good governance.
- ④ Ensure effect efficient use of funds by authorities.

(Ex) MGNREGA IS huge success is attributed

to social audit of funds by Uran Sabha

On the other hand, welfare schemes like Nationalisation of banks and mid-day meal schemes, etc. have limited success due to Top-down model and lack of participation by citizens.

In AMRITKAAL, we are witnessing a change in our approach towards beneficiaries by considering them as active stakeholders.

Thus, ensuring element of Sabka Prayas to achieve goals of 'Sabka Saath', 'Sabka Vikas'.

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 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)

Ans) USA - led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

is part of its 'Pivot to Asia'

programme, to enhance cooperation with

Asian countries. Quad is part of

same programme.

Economic Initiative to complement security partnership

① Quad ⇒ ensuring free, open and rule based Indo-Pacific with participation of Japan, Australia and India

② AUKUS ⇒ initiative to modernize naval submarines through technology transfer to Australia by UK & US.

(3) Sustainable infrastructure in developing nations through IPEF further role of US in countering China.

Significance of IPEF

- (1) Treating 'countries' with generous attitude and considering them as stakeholders rather than recipients.
- (2) Harmonization of 'standards' in terms of quality of infrastructure and sharing of data.
- (3) A good alternative to save countries from China's debt trap under Belt and Road Initiative. (BRI)
- (4) Raising finances through private equity funds.
- (5) Technological empowerment of developing countries.

Challenges

- ① Doesn't ensure 'access to markets'.
- ② No direct incentive in terms of cheap credit.
- ③ No future prospects for a free trade agreement - made clear by USA.
- ④ Absence of 'incentives' won't drive more countries to leave China.
- ⑤ China is offering heavy capital at cheap interest rates.
- ⑥ Conceptually similar to 'Blue Dot network' and 'Build Back better' - which had limited success.

Solutions

- offering some direct incentives.
 - Help in raising finances
 - Technology transfer by developed countries.
- The 'need of hour' is 'free and rule based' Indo Pacific, IPIEF can address this need by doing some modifications.

Feedback

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Q.20) BRICS has a potential to lead the world 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)

Ans 20

BRICS an acronym by Goldman Sachs for Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa representing economies which will be at top in development by 2050.

Reformed multilateralism

- ① Trans continental reach of a grouping without presence of western powers.
- ② Easy access to credit without difficult conditions like IMF.
- (Ex) New Development Bank
- ③ Decisions are taken by consensus rather than weighted votes or veto power.
- (Ex) BRICS Action on Climate Change

concluded in 14th BRICS summit
recently.

Internal Contradictions

- ① Dominance of China and its debt diplomacy.
- ② No issue about 'human rights violation' in China is taken up during 14th summit.
- ③ 'Russia' is not condemned for 'war with Ukraine'.
- ④ Intra-~~reg~~ BRICS trade is less given its access to trans continental markets.
- ⑤ BRICS accounts for 20% of global GDP - majority comes from Russia and China.
- ⑥ No special actions for 'African hunger crisis'.

⑦ Russia & China having interests in Afghanistan considered Taliban as legitimate.

However, above contradictions can be solved by :-

- ① Equal assertion by other countries.
- ② Picking important issues as agendas.
- ③ Developing connectivity projects to boost trade across continents.

Thus, this grouping can be strengthened

by 5 S-approach of our prime minister,

- Sahyog (cooperation), Samvadh (dialogue),
Shanti (peace), Samridhi (prosperity)
 and Samman (equality).

Feedback

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