

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (Oct 2021)

GENERAL STUDIES

Free Test - 2 (GS Paper II)

Full Paper - 2

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

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NAME:

Saksham Goel

MOBILE NO.:

[illegible]

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

@

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	4 /10	Q8 3.5	/10	Q15	5.5 /15
Q2	2 /10	Q9 2.5	/10	Q16	7 /15
Q3	3.5 /10	Q10 4.5	/10	Q17	6 /15
Q4	3.5 /10	Q11 4.5	/15	Q18	7 /15
Q5	4 /10	Q12 5.5	/15	Q19	6 /15
Q6	4 /10	Q13 5.5	/15	Q20	7 /15
Q7	2.5 /10	Q14 5	/15	Total	93

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

PKG-106

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

14 DEC 2021

FOR EVALUATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

16 DEC 2021

REVIEWED

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation			✓			
Structure and Presentation			✓			
Conceptual clarity and Content			✓			
Number of Attempted questions	✓					

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

dear saksham

→ you have good conceptual clarity and the points mentioned are according to the demand of the Question.

Introduction :- Relevant in most cases, no need to give background just directly the keyword of the Question.

Body :- write heading and then write relevant points.

→ try to include flow charts, maps, graphs to improve the presentation.

Conclusion :- Relevant, in most cases no need to give suggestions in every Question.

Overall

Good attempt

marks does not matter at this stage

Improve on suggestions being made and keep writing

All the Best.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

1. Discuss the significant challenges to the ideals and aspirations stated in the Preamble that hinder the functioning of liberal democracy. (10)

The Preamble to the Constitution of India sets out the state to be a sovereign socialist, ^{secular} democratic republic aspiring towards justice, equality, freedom and fraternity.

Relevant
explains
content
of the
Question.

CHALLENGES TO THESE IDEALS

① Sovereignty → Globalisation of issues like climate change, social media
→ Big Tech versus Big State
→ ~~Left wing~~ Extremism
→ Terrorism
→ Territorial threat from China

write
how.

② Socialism → neoliberal economics
→ crony capitalism
→ lower tax base, tax erosion,
Base Erosion and profit shifting
→ Corruption and black money

instead
of mentioning
so many
points
write
few points
with the
relevant
explanation
to them

③ Secularism → communalisation of politics
→ mob lynching

④ Democracy → electoral funding issues
→ criminalisation of politics
→ Centralisation tendency
→ Parliament as mere ~~ritual~~ and

⑤ Equality

- caste discrimination, khap panchayat
- inequality of wealth and income
- gender, ethnic and other ascriptional discrimination

⑥ Freedom

- chilling effects of Cinematograph Laws, Sedition Law, Contempt of Court Law, etc
- incapacitating due to undue pressure from "power" centres.

⑦ Justice

- long delays in judicial process
- Judicial corruption (as argued by Vinod Katju)
- Torture, ~~kill~~ custodial killings, etc justified by popular support

India faced, ~~faces~~ ^{will} and continues to face challenges - but the robustness of Indian Constitution is ⁱⁿ its ever enduring of these challenges.

→ Stick to word limit

MARKS	
Introduction -	1
body -	2
conclusion -	1
Presentation -	0
Total -	4

Relevant
write
few points
with
relevant
explanation

can be
improved
Do not
write
deterministic
and
conclusion
must be
pessimistic

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

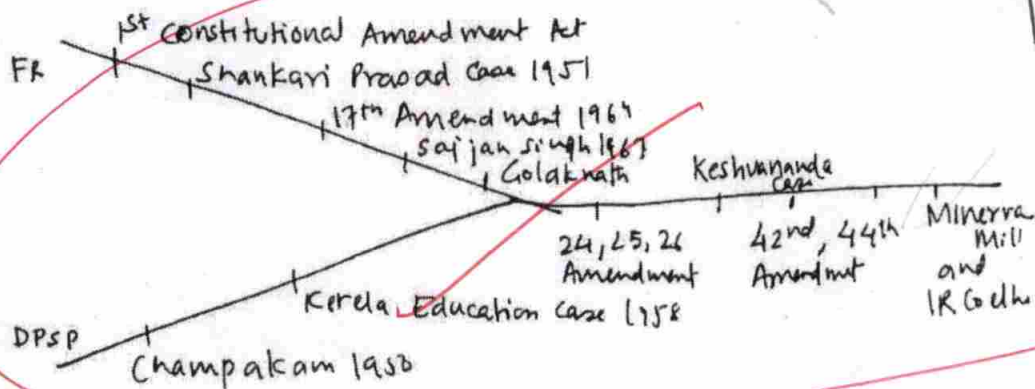
इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

2. Balancing and harmonising Fundamental Rights and Directive-Principles will help reap social order and empower people. Explain (10)

A modern liberal social democracy like India balances individualism with socialism/welfarism through the principle of harmonious construction between the Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

write simple contextual definition.
like
FR's (12-35)
Political
DPSP (36-51)
Social and Economic Rights

TIMELINE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DPSP



Timeline is not related in the question.

Need for Fundamental Rights

- ① For "human flourishing" and "capacity building" in full freedom scenario

Need is not related in the question.

- ② To realise aspirations of the people through maximum room of individual growth

Need for DPSP -

Need is not related to the question

- ① For welfare measures and observing Gandhi's Talisman, Amartya Sen's "last man in the queue" principle and Rawl's justice conception
- ② For greater equality and substantive realisation of the freedoms in Part III

How to balance the two

work with relevant provisions

- ① Principle of harmonious reconstruction
- ② Using Article 1 and 21 to bridge Part III and Part IV
- ③ Doctrine of liberal interpretation.
- ④ Keeping the ultimate aim of social welfare and maximum freedoms in mind.

can be improved in write up context of the balance between FRs and DPSPs

It is by locating individuality in the collective that a nation grows.

MARKS

Introduction	- 0.5
Body	- 1
Conclusion	- 0.5
Presentation	- 0

U.P.S.C.

3. Many times imposition of the President's rule in a State is the direct outcome of the feticisation of the post of Governor. Do you agree? (10)

Article 356 deals with the imposition of Emergency in a state or a part thereof on recommendation by Governor, or otherwise.

Relevant
also write
about the
post of the
Governor.

Allegations of ^{mis} use of the Provision

- ① The first use of the Article in 1957 to topple the left government in Kerala has been widely criticised
- ② It is argued that Governors have been reduced to political footballs acting as political agent of the centre
- ③ The report of Governor has been highly correlated with partisan relation
- ④ Supreme Court in 2016 observed that the Governor ought not to indulge in for domestic politics of the state
- ⑤ Recently in Madhya Pradesh and

first use
not
related.

use simple
terms
Agent of
centre.

write the
related
case.

Relevant
covers
example,

Rajasthan, the mis-use of the 21-day
rule, ostensibly as a precursor to a
Article 353 recommendation also came
under criticism

Judgements and Commissions

① Sarkaria Commission

- depoliticise appointments and removal.
- use of Article 353 rarely
- extensive consultation process
- review doctrine of pleasure

② Bommai Judgement — Brought State Emergency under Judicial review

③ Punchchhi Commission — reiterated Sarkaria recommendations — advocates for localised emergencies.

Relevant
covers
recommendations
of various
commissions

Not relevant
conclusion
write
Holistic
conclusion.
based on
mentioned
points

As Sarkaria Commission suggested
"Blood Pressure at Centre and anemia
at periphery, resulting in morbidity"
Should be avoided

MARKS

Introduction —	1
Body —	2
Conclusion —	0.5
Presentation —	0
Total —	3.5

4. Discuss ~~the~~ how the 15th Finance Commission report has the potential to transform the financial governance of India's municipalities? (10)

Article 280 of the Indian Constitution provides for the setting up of Finance Commission for the vertical and horizontal devolution of financial resources

Finance Commission

From Divisible pool

✓ 41%

Grants in aid

- ↳ Sector Specific
- ↳ State Specific
- ↳ Revenue Deficit Grants
- ↳ Local Body Grants

Disaster Management

Local Body Grants

1.5 to 2 Lakhs crores

- around [4.36] lakh crores over a 5 year period

- 60% based on national priorities

40% as untied grants

- Based on the principle of Subsidiarity.

Relevant
explains
about
keyword
of the
introduction

write
major
recommen-
dations
like

→ 2 Conditional grants

→ Approach for transfer of funds

- From 62.5:37.5 in urban to
rural division to 65:35
ratio due to rapid urbanisation

Significance of ~~in~~ financial governance
of India's municipalities

- ① Greater ~~financial~~ autonomy
and ability to generate confidence
- ② principle of subsidiarity and
grassroots democracy
- ③ Incentivise State Finance Commission's
to follow suit
- ④ Recognise urbanisation
- ⑤ Encourage initiatives like Municipal
Bonds

Thus, ~~the~~ Finance Commission's
Report comes as a welcome step
in local governance strengthening
in India

MARKS	
Introduction	- 1
Body	- 1.5
Conclusion	- 0.5
Presentation	- 0.5
Total	- 3.5

Write the
provision of
common
digital
platform
for municipal
accounts

Significance
is not directly
related in
the question
such points
can be
reduced

General
conclusion
write in
context of
FC's role in
promoting
bilateral
federalism

8. Both migration and reverse migration can be attributed to social and economic alienation faced by migrants. Discuss. (6)

The Economic Survey of 2016-17 estimated 90 lakh migrants in India between 2011-2016.

Relevant
explains
content
of the
Question.

Socio-economic cause of migration

- ① Lack of development in certain areas (i.e. skewed spatial development of India) eg Left Wing Extremism hit-areas, also face resource curse and end up migrating to Delhi, Mumbai, etc
- ② Gender discrimination - A majority of migration is that of women (intra-State) - the women are expected to migrate to their husband's cities
- ③ Lack of opportunities in the backward areas of the country.
- ④ One of the branches of 'Sanskritisation of castes' is to voluntarily migrate to in order to migrate from one caste to another.

covers
Issue of
Development

substantiate
with
data.

Relevant
covers
employment
issues

Directly
write
in context
of Gender
discrimination
do not
go in
detail.

Socio-economic causes of reverse migration

① Whereas the rich are leading to "The Great Resign", "work from home", "working from exotic locations", the poor are migrating back.

② The lack of One Nation One Ration Card led to fear of death by hunger.

③ Sociologists and political analysts observe that in face of death, the poor migrated to the only place they can call home.

④ During lockdown jobs in construction, petty services, etc collapsed.

It is high time that an urban equivalent of MGNREGA be contemplated.

MARKS

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 2.5
Conclusion	- 0.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 4

Relevant causes
Reasons
for the
Reverse
Migration

write a
holistic
conclusion
not based
on single
scheme

write the
welfare of
migration to
Economic
development
of the country

6. Do you think that caste census is vital for taking necessary steps to achieve social equity and hence realising social justice? Critically examine

(10)

Caste census has time and again been demanded by various political parties and social groups.

Historical backdrop:- The British conducted caste-based questions in the first three censuses and then discontinued. In 2011, it was decided to conduct a separate caste and Economic Census by Ministry of Rural Development and Urban Affairs. Now, the demand is to integrate SECC in the 2021 Census itself.

mention such instances

Last specific caste census was conducted in the year 1931.

Arguments against Caste Census

① Historian Yogendra Kumar argues that census in India was introduced by the British to divide Indians and box people into identities

write in general term not in relation to any historian.

② Caste has become politicised and the demand by political parties may be motivated by identity politics.

covers role of caste in identity politics

Relevant introduction explains question but lengthy

③ The census separately done will be a more technical and dispassionate exercise

④ Even the last SECC is partly classified

Arguments in favour of Caste Census

① Yogendra Yadav argues that it will further democratise Indian polity

② The Mandal Commission recommendations were based on outdated data. Caste Census will help fine-tune reservation policy

③ Caste Census will help better target policies to the most marginalised sections of the society.

④ It will further social inclusion, social justice and equitable and inclusive development in line with the vision of Dr. Ambedkar.

Caste Census is a sensitive subject and must be done in the most professional fashion.

Introduction - 1
Body - 2.5
Conclusion - 0.5
Presentation - 0

total - 4

relevant
covers
issues
with
caste
census

do not
write
specifically
optional
answers
are not
relevant
in
GS

covers
effect of
reservation

covers
rationalisation
of the
schemes

can be
improved
write in
content of
EPM
of the
caste
discrimination
and
this
safety

7. Elucidate the significant differences between traditional and modern instruments of accountability. Discuss briefly the challenges associated with modern tools of accountability. (10)

Accountability of institutions is the characteristic feature of democracy where the democratic institutions are answerable to the people they are meant to serve.

Relevant
explains
the
keyword
of the
question

Traditional Instruments of accountability

Modern Instruments of Accountability

① Limited to dharmas, protests, marches, ghazoes, etc

① Expanded to Twitter (trending eg ~~the~~ Hong Kong, George Floyd, etc).

② Systems of checks and balances along with media — passive participation of people.

② Due to digital inclusion of people in democratic process — Active citizenship.

③ Lack of logistical facilities.

Logistical Advancements leading to

(a) Live streaming of Parliament, Courts, etc

(b) Right to Information

Not appropriate
points
write in
context of
the

→ Bottom up model

→ Mass support

→ Informal Methods

Relevant
examples

NO appropriate
points
write in context
of the

→ Top down model

→ Organisation support

→ Formal methods
Ex: CAG, Audit.

- ④ Many of excesses went unreported Social media ensures "maximum coverage of maximum issues" at the periphery.

Challenges associated with modern tools of accountability:-

- ① Social Media may be misused to create mis-trust in governance and democracy eg the aftermath of Arab Springs and the January 6 insurrection at the Capitol
- ② "Twitter" does not reflect the mood of the nation - leaders may get mixed signals and even become distant from ground realities
- ③ Digital divide means the marginalised have a lesser vote value in this digital democracy

this can be given as the examples write specific challenges
→ NO media coverage
→ NO technical expertise
→ internalisation etc

MARKS

Introduction -	1
Body -	1
Conclusion -	0.5
Presentation -	0
Total -	2.5

Modern tools of accountability are "tools" & "means" and must only complement the time tested institutional checks and balances.

can be improved while in context of both tradition & modern Accountability

STICK TO WORD LIMIT

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

8. Explain the objectives of new IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021. Also analyse the concern associated with non-compliance of the said Rules (10) →

In light of the 2018 Prajawala case, the Government came up with the new IT Rules 2021 with the objectives to:-

- ① Empower ordinary citizens. with ensuring their safety.
- ② Ensure dignity of women and no negative impact on children
- ③ Clarify responsibilities of Social Media Intermediaries and OTT platforms including due diligence, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Compliance Officers, etc
- ④ Soft-touch approach of regulation with maximum scope for self regulation
- ⑤ Help law enforcement through "first originator" related rule.
- ⑥ Give users opportunity to be heard
- ⑦ Clarify division of responsibilities between ministries.

Start the answer with the need like transparency and Accountability then mention such instance

Relevant covers the objectives

Associated concerns with the rule are:-

- ① Framed in absence of open and public discussion.
- ② Should have been a Parliamentary Act, not delegated legislation
- ③ Concerns of privacy and surveillance -
- ④ Vague threshold of SSMIs → elaborate
- ⑤ Conflict with extra territorial jurisdiction

Way Forward

- ① Pass ~~the~~ a strong Public Data Protection Bill
- ② Have independent authority to review cases of "first originator" demand by investigative agencies
- ③ Multi-stakeholder consultation.

The ~~for~~ Rules come at a time when US, EU and India face a "Big Tech v. Big state" debate and tough decisions need to be taken for overall welfare of the citizens.

MARKS	
Introduction -	0
Body -	2.5
Conclusion -	1
Presentation -	0
Total -	3.5

write other associated concerns like identifying originator of the message

Relevant way forward

U.P.S.C.

9. Notwithstanding China-Bhutan relations, India's emphasis on "Neighbourhood First Policy" has helped maintain healthy ties with Bhutan. (Analyse) (10)

Bhutan is one of the closest neighbours of India with cooperation on multiple fronts - trade, strategic, etc.

"India and Bhutan enjoy a unique and special relationship which has been forged by ties of geography, history and culture" — PM in 2014.

Historical Backdrop

1949: Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Friendship

1958: Nehru visits Bhutan

1968: Diplomatic relations established

2008: Smooth transition to Indo-Bhutan

Friendship Treaty 2007

2017: Doklam Crisis.

Security Cooperation

Since 1962: Indian Military Training Team in Bhutan.

Since 1961: India's BRO project Pentah.

↓
write legibly.

General Introduction
write about
Neighbourhood
Policy first

Diplomatic
statements
can be
avoided.

Historical
ties are
not
related
in the
Question

In map
locate
Bhutan
and all
strategic
locations
like
Doklam
etc

“India and Bhutan should hold immediately consultations under Article 2 of 2007 Treaty on steps to handle an aggressive China”
— V P Haran (fmr Amb. to Bhutan)

Development India Bridges ₹4500 cr for Bhutan's 5 year plan.

Trade : Bhutan has banned trade with China since 1960.

Cooperation in Energy in hydropower

Cultural cooperation over Buddhism.

eg 2010: Nehru Wangchuk Cultural Centre in Thimphu.

But Bhutanese concerns over “Sikkimisation of Bhutan” and China factor must also be within sensitive considerations of Delhi.

Further, de-hyphenation of Bhutan and China is also important.

MARKS

Introduction	— 0.5
Body	— 1
Conclusion	— 1
Presentation	— 0
Total	— 2.5

Do not mention diplomatic statements

Referent covers development trade & cultural relations

Referent (sums up the answer)

(10)

From being indentured labourers to holding positions of influence and power presently, the Indian Diaspora has ~~been~~ playing a crucial role in the development of the Caribbean Islands. Elaborate

(10)

empire The British Raj was a global empire based on colonisation.

don't make spelling mistakes
Slavery, forced labour and economic exploitation.

It is manifest in the forced / indentured labour which out-migrated

from (a) Africa; (b) Indian Subcontinent to (a) Caribbean Island, (b) Maldive, (c) South East Asia and so on.



SCHEMATIC MAP - NOT TO SCALE

No. Heading

As ~~slavery~~ colonialism withered away, and slavery ended by struggle, these indentured labourers became part of mainstream.

A significant proportion of the Caribbean Island population today

Lengthy Introduction

Directly write about content of the Ques

After abolition of slavery in

1833.

migration started etc

Directly write condition of the

Indian diaspora in the Caribbean Islands

is of Indian descent and ~~man~~ hold positions like Finance Minister, Minister of Culture, etc.

It is also evident by the number of temples in the region and a resurgence of tourism to India from the region.

The Ministry of External Affairs has recently ramped up its outreach programs in the region.

Despite these ~~progresses~~, the Indian-Caribbeans also face racist slur like "Coolie", etc - which needs to be addressed.

Diaspora around the world is India's strength and boost India's soft power.

MARKS

Introduction -	1
Body -	3
Conclusion -	0.5
Presentation -	0
Total -	4.5

write few examples like Kamla Prasad Bissessar, 1st female PM of Trinidad & Tobago

write in context of the contribution to maintain India's dominance, etc

11

What do you mean by "Doctrine of Essentiality" and "Doctrine of Principled Distance"? Explain how the Supreme Court has helped in guarding the value of secularism in India with suitable examples (15)

① The Indian model of secularism varies significantly from the Western/French model in that it does not separate the church and political - rather complements the two for equitable treatment of communities.

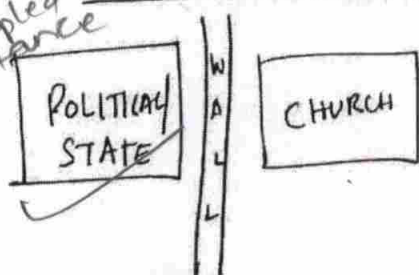
(covers about Indian secularism)

~~No heading~~ Principle of Principled Distance is used by Rajeev Bhargava to describe the Indian model of secularism, i.e. instead of a clinical separation, an interaction between religion and state based on principle of non-interference, balanced out by spirit of social reform.

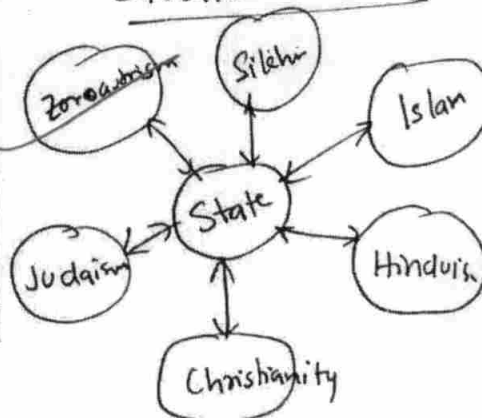
the Question asks what do you Mean so do not mention such Historical Academics etc

Give examples of the principled distance

WESTERN MODEL



INDIAN MODEL



Relevant flow chart

This ensures that the cultural and religious identity of Indians is protected, safeguarded and promoted.

This is then reflected in the Fundamental Right to protect and promote religious, right to religious educational institutions for minorities, Cultural and educational rights etc as embodied in Part II of the Constitution.

Doctrine of Essentiality came up in India in the context of

- (a) Hindu Code Bills
- (b) Shah Bano Case
- (c) Sabarniala Case
- (d) Triple Talaq Case

The Doctrine states that if a tenet or practice of a religious group is not-essential to its core,

write about
Doctrine
& principles
distance

this
Examples
can be
covered
under
the
doctrine
& principles
distance

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
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न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

and contravenes the fundamental rights in the Constitution, then such practice can be severed from the larger ~~for~~ body of practices.

eg the Triple Talag, was invalidated, women allowed in Sabarimala, Shah Bano given right to maintenance, Civil Rights Act upheld and women rights upheld in the Hindu Code Bills.

Thus, time and again Supreme Court has interpreted religious texts and walked the tight rope of Indian model of secularism of balancing individual secular rights with the communitarian identity of various groups.

quite
also
about
secularism

Relevant
sums
up
all
dimensions
like
doctrine of
essentiality,
principled
distance
to
secularism.

Answer focuses on the doctrine of essentiality, covers other dimensions like, principled distance
So idea of secularism and the recent examples

MARKS

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 2
Conclusion	- 1.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 4.5

12. Establishing the National Tribunal Commission could entail a radical restructuring of the present tribunals' system. Discuss the statement in the backdrop of the recent issues facing the functioning of Tribunals in India. (15)

write
tribunals
constitutional
provisions
10a
Art 323A
323B
etc

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies guided by the principles of natural justice and bestowed with the powers of a civil court.

Need for Tribunals

Relevant
issues
Need
for restructuring
of the
tribunals

- (1) Huge pendency of cases, especially in lower courts.
- (2) Need for specialisation of knowledge base for adjudication eg. ITAT with accountants.
- (3) Speedy trial with lesser judicial complexity (as basis is natural justice).

Concerns regarding Tribunals

Concerns
and
Need
can
be
clubbed.

- (1) Violate the principle of separation of power

- (2) Not enough staff appointments
- (3) Lack of independence
- (4) Many vacancies

Relevant
covers
concerns

Recent context.

- (1) Tribunal reforms Ordinance 2021 -
rationalisation of tribunals and
consequent transfer of functions to
respective High Courts
- (2) Abolition of PCLAT (Film Certification
Appellate Tribunal).

Relevant
covers
recent
content

Demands regarding National Tribunal Commission Restructuring with NTC Heading can be improved.

- (1) The first demand was made
in L. Chandra Kumar vs Union
of India 1997 case for an NTC

covers recent
example
like
Rajew
matthew
vs
South
Indian
Bank 2017

- (2) The arguments made for NTC are:-

(a) Independent and credible appoint-
-ments

(b) Address the problem of high
number of vacancies

covers as a
Recruitment
Body.

Also cover
Tribunals
Independence
Administrative
oversight
etc.

(c) Rationalising the structure of tribunals in India.

(d) More autonomy from the executive and greater possibility of legislative scrutiny.

(3) Counter argument against NTC:

(a) It will only multiply the work and complicate the process leading to further delays

(b) The present system of appointments involves the most credible officers in the country

mention now

Way Forward

National Tribunal Commission with Constitutional Status would be the ideal complement to the 42nd Amendment Act's provisions regarding functioning of tribunals.

Credible

MARKS

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 3
Conclusion	- 1.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 5.5

relevant
bring
up
the
answer

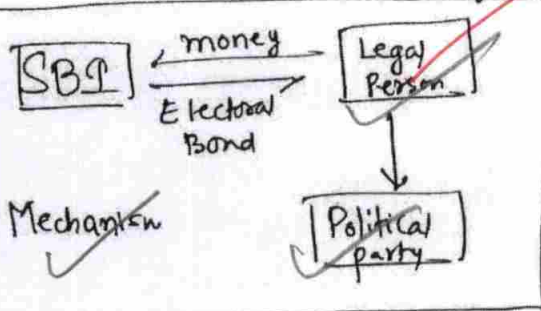
U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

- 13 Do you think the electoral bond scheme disrupts the basic principles of India's democracy by infringing upon the citizen's "right to know"? What significant changes should be made to reform electoral finance in India (5)

The Finance Bill 2017 introduced electoral bonds as "interest free bearer instruments" available for purchase from SBI within a designated window.



The Electoral Bond scheme is still subjudice with a

stay granted. The issues associated are: primarily concerned with transparency.

- ① The anonymity by design idea of electoral bond infringes on the citizen's right to know:-

(a) who is donating? ~~can~~ this information is crucial to understand and if the parties get money from ethically compromised persons and companies and thereby.

Relevant explains
context of
the Question

Explanation
for Heading
can be
avoided.

Relevant covers
who is
donating.

potentially create ~~conflict~~ of interest

(b) How much is being donated? -

Since the cap of 75% is no longer applicable, theoretically a company can donate all of its profits - creating the possibility of shell companies donating

Relevant
covers
the issue
of donation

(2) Since the electoral bonds are bought from S.B.I. branch, and KYC details are sought - concerns over the access of government to these records is also raised.

Relevant
covers the
issue of
banking

(3) It has been observed that more than 85% of total electoral bond money goes to the ruling party

Relevant
covers
the
issue
of monopoly
of the ruling
party

(4) This bias is also in practice seen against unrecognised ^{and} state parties compared to national parties

U.P.S.C.

What can be done - Electoral Reforms

(1) Consider state funding of elections for equal right to participation in elections

mention in context of the Indrajit committee recommendations

(2) Shift the operationalisation burden of the scheme from SBI to Election Commission

(3) Revisit Goswami Committee (1996), Vohra Committee (1993), Gupta Committee on State funding (1998), Law Commission Report (1999) and 2nd ARC for larger Electoral reforms.

mention few recommendations of such committees

In the words of Gopal Krishna Gandhi - India is known for Gandhi, Taj and elections - and Key to elections is transpa⁶⁶ rules, election commission and transparency"
(S.Y. Qureshi)

write Holistic conclusion not based on single statement.

MARKS

Introduction	- 1.5
Body	- 3
Conclusion	- 1.0
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 5.5

14

Though all pressure groups employ similar techniques to incorporate their interests in state policies, a few are more successful than others. What are the various factors that result in the success of the pressure groups?

Pressure groups or interest groups are aggregations of persons for a certain cause — environmental, human rights, women rights — to be effectively represented in policy making in a liberal democracy.

Usual techniques employed

- ① Creating awareness and education through campaigns, mukhad nataks, commissioning reports, surveys, etc.
- ② Lobbying politicians, bureaucrats, etc.
- ③ Use of social media (the "trend of Twitter trending"), toolkits, etc.
- ④ Funding through multiple sourcing and consequent networking with similar pressure groups.

Point some pressure groups are

Relevant
Explains
definition
or key
word
also
give
examples
like
FICU,
BKU.

Relevant
Covers
technique

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

more successful than others due to: ~~the~~

Factors for success

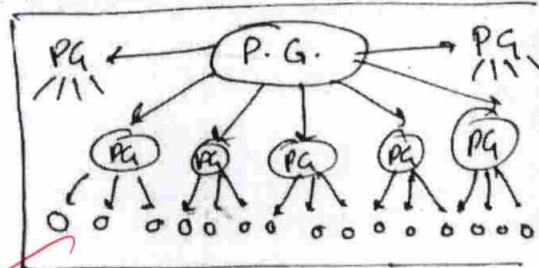
(a) Ability to utilise social media effectively for targetted yet widespread message-delivery and advertising

relevant
covers
factor
of mass
media

(b) Creating a global common-cause, thereby attaining a wider reach, foreign contributions

(c) Engaging local level stakeholders with proper networking with other similar pressure groups for grass root reach

covers
role of
stake-
holders



(d) Cooperating and collaborating with the governments eg P.R.A.T.H.A.M.

Relevant
covers
mobilisation
techniques.

(e) High quality of academic outcome eg J-PAL which is associated with Nobel Laureate Abhijeet Banerjee.

(f) Widening the scope of the group ~~from~~ ^{to}
broader coalitions of issues.
eg Arundhati Roy moved from rehab
issues to environment and then
Caste discrimination.

Finally, the soul of any pressure
group's success (besides all the above
rather tactical factors) is the message
of the group. "India against Corruption"
resonated across in the country
and hence had an impact.

Moving ahead we see the
pressure group space transforming
a more amorphous structure.

Celestine Bohlen (New York Times,
October 2020) noted that instead of
pressure groups-led, the new protests
(Hong Kong, Yellow Vests, George Floyd) are
social media-led and supported by
pressure groups.

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 3
Conclusion	- 1
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 5

Relevant
covers
scope

lengthy
conclusion
can be
reduced
Directly
write
Role of
PG in
resilient
civil
society

U.P.S.C.

(15)

The success of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) hinges on the budgetary allocation and proper planning and execution of the critical aspects of the policy as envisaged. Examine

"Backed by expedition and effective implementation in sync with its spirit, NEP could shape the lives of our future generations"

— Amritabir Kaur.

Advocating forward-thinking and logent reform, NEP 2020 is an amalga-
-mation of needs-based policy, cutting
edge research and best practices
paving the way for New India through
last mile delivery - embodying Antyodaya.

No Heading

By convergence of efforts, erasing
traditional silos in work flows, dismantling
rigid distinctions between curricular,
extra curricular and co-curricular
subjects, NEP seeks to revive the
glory days of Takshashila and Nalanda -
Creating a modern yet rooted system.

1st
write
about
NEP 2020

background
about
Indian
Education
is not
relevant.

NEP marks an overhaul of the governance architecture from one based on overregulation and complex and disparate norms to a simplified and cogent structure for efficient resource of delivery structures, common standards and norms to boost quality of institutes.

Relevant
covers
issue
of
governance

No Heading

Whereas these objectives are laudable and the policy comprehensive, it faces various challenges - primarily two. One, the implementation at the level of states (given education is a concurrent subject and largely implemented by federal units)

Write
about
budget
spending
issue.

Two, the funding of these programmes. The public expenditure on education is below 5% of GDP

Do not
make
conceptual
mistakes
also
write what is the

NEP 2020
budget allocation.

30/01

and the infrastructure is already overburdened wherever it exists.

Human investments in terms of quality of teachers, upgradation costs to technological infrastructure are also high.

Moving ahead, private investments including involvement of global players is a necessary requirement. eg the policy sets out roadmap for bringing in ~~the~~ universities - the likes of Harvard to India. Ed-tech also needs to be promoted.

The next step therefore is to set in place the legislative and administrative apparatus for gradual autonomy, privatisation and globalisation of the education sector for a robust and vibrant education sector.

MARKS

Introduction	- 0.5
Body	- 4
Conclusion	- 1
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 5.5

Education
is in the
content
List
write
planning
or
Execution
so needs
cooperation
with states
No
planning
or
Execution
need to
be written
in this
context

Relevant
sum
up the
answer

16. Despite the stringent provisions, the crime against women is on the rise. What are the major shortcomings of the present laws aimed at fighting crime against women in India? (15)

Relevant
Explains
content
of the
Question.

According to National Crime Record Bureau's "Crime in India 2019" Report - Crimes against women are up 7.3%; primarily due to this cruelty by husbands / relatives.

Factors for rise of crimes against women

factors
are
not
asked
in the
Question
so such
points can be
reduced.
write
major
Laws
like
→ Domestic
Violence Act
→ Dowry
Prohibition
Act
etc

(I) "Shadow Pandemic" in wake of the COVID-induced lockdown i.e. increase in domestic violence

(II) Normalisation of sexual harassment and toxic work culture in a male-dominated office environment

(III) Perpetuation of patriarchal and Victorian myths through archaic laws.

Major shortcomings in present laws

- (1) Even today the idea of coverture (i.e. women as property of husband) is embodied in "marital rape" not being recognised as a crime.
- (2) The conjugal rights during divorce proceedings also threaten the safety of women.
- (3) The lack of women police force to deal with women - especially in tribal and backward regions leads to men dealing with cases like rape - often in harsh fashion during the "golden hour".
- (4) The Vishakha guidelines and POSH Act remain largely unknown and unimplemented.
- (5) The Anti-dowry Act lacks investigative methodology i.e. the reporting of incidents is required for actions to be taken.
- (6) The problem of "missing women" is replaced by "unwanted girls".

related
with
shortcoming
of the
law

mention the
issue of
judicial
delay
92.8%
cases
are
pending
(NCRB)

Relevant
context
of the
Heading

comes in
context of
the
child marriage
prohibition
Act

(a) The minimum age for marriage does not apply to all and the differential age for men and women is a result of myth of early maturity of women

(b) Further, the minimum age only applies in context of "request for nullification of marriage"

Suggestions

Relevant
cross
way
be used

- * Criminalise marital rape
- * Awareness regarding women helpline
- * Awareness regarding rights of women
- * Implement Jaya Shetty Panel's recommendations
- * Implement Vishakha guidelines
- * Give Constitutional status to National Commission for Women.

Crime against women is a crime against whole of humanity and not acceptable in any civilised society.

MARKS

Introduction	- 1.5
Body	- 4
Conclusion	- 1.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 7

(14)

Why capacity building of civil servants is sine qua non for functional democracy? Discuss how Mission Karmayogi aspires to fill the void in civil services reform architecture

(15)

Mission Karmayogi is a bureaucratic reform initiative to improve government's human resource management called NPESCB National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building.

can be improved first write about civil servants their functions, roles etc

About the programme

- Post-recruitment training mechanism
- State-of-the-art infrastructure
- Make civil servants creative, constructive, imaginative, innovative, proactive, professional, progressive, energetic, transparent and technology enabled.

General Points

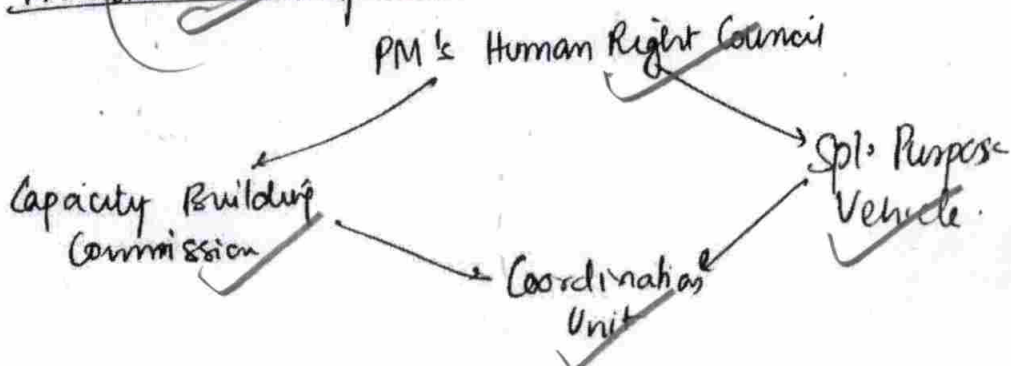
first write about factors importance for the civil service like

(d) Digital Platform:- iGOT-Karmayogi

crisis management

Institutional Framework

Rise of welfare states



Economic planning
Intermediary b/w citizen and government

U.P.S.C.

Filling gaps in civil services architecture

- ① From rules based to roles based.
- ② Emphasise on site-learning, to complement off-site learning.
- ③ Create ecosystem of shared training infrastructure.
- ④ Calibrate civil servants to FRACs (Framework of Roles, Activities and Competencies).
- ⑤ Strengthen behavioural, functional and domain competencies in self-driven and mandated learning paths.
- ⑥ Partner with best content creators.
- ⑦ Undertake data analytics.
- ⑧ Enable ministries to directly invest resources in co-creation.

Relevant covers the aim of Mission Karamyod

Relevant covers Best Practices to be incorporated with

Govt services

and sharing of common learning ecosystems

Challenges in implementation

- ① Another Council leading to only more ~~the~~ bureaucracy
- ② Some suggest lateral entry as an alternative
- ③ This will lead to greater centralisation
- ④ The focus of Mission Karmayogi on "Indian values" has also been seen suspiciously as homogenisation and politicisation of bureaucracy.
- ⑤ More than 60% funds coming from multilateral agencies has also been criticised.

Relevant
core
challenges
to the
effective
implementation

Overall, the Mission is a right step but its implementation is the key to its real utility.

write in
content of
the
good
governance
for
Democracy

MARKS

Introduction	- 0.5
Body	- 5
Conclusion	- 0.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 6

18. The potential for m-governance has been realised during the pandemic period in general and lockdown in particular. What are the significant challenges of m-governance initiatives in India? (15)

m-governance refers to using the reach of mobile phones to deliver products of good governance."

Examples of m-governance during COVID

(I) Aarogya Setu

- (a) user-based identification of potential cases
- (b) edge-computational capabilities for maximising privacy.
- (c) Recognition of high-risk area for effective and quick policy response.

(II) e-Rupi

- (a) Use of mobile (including non-smart phones) for providing policy products

Covers
definition
& keywords
Also give
examples
like
UMANG,
CoWIN
etc.

no need
to give
elaborate
explanation
about
examples

- (b) Prevent leakages, corruption
(c) Prevent money being spent on unintended products

(III) Tele-medicine

- (a) Apps like e-Sanjeevani, e-Aspatal, Mera Hospital, etc — to access tele-medicine, give feedback of medical services

- (b) National Digital Health Mission

- (iv) Saugamya App was launched for citizen response based identification of gaps in differently-abled enabling infrastructure

- (v) Sandesh app developed to provide safe indigenous, end-to-end encrypted messaging facility.

- (vi) Various apps by IRCTC, Indian Railways, IOCL, Buses, etc for effective delivery of goods and information during lockdown.

- (vii) PM-Wani to provide wifi sachets.

While the importance & potential like

→ Ease of Access

→ Low cost and efficient ROI

→ contactless transaction

→ 24x7 Access

→ elaborate explanation about examples is not the demand of the Question.

(iii) Challenges to m-governance

(a) Digital divide

- (i) no access to mobiles, internet, etc
- (ii) inability to understand functioning of mobiles eg e-Rupi

(b) Concerns regarding privacy in light of absence of a Personal Data Protection Act eg Aarogya Setu

(c) Instances of "internet ban" also create uncertainties

(d) ~~For~~ Suggestions

m-governance is the way to go for Digital India but the transition has to be smooth, inclusive and transparent with a proper data privacy law in place.

MARKS

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 5
Conclusion	- 1
Presentation	- 7

write with
data

Relevant
corey
challenges

can be
improved
write in
content
of the need
for
National
data
protection
Bill.

19. The new grouping of the US, Israel, India and UAE, also termed the QUAD in West Asia, gives a further push to India's West Asia diplomacy. Discuss (15)

The recent formation of the "new Quad" - US, Israel, India, UAE - is symbolic of the diversification of Indian interests, re-conciliation of ^{old} interests in West Asia and the rise of "Indo-Abrahamic Accords".

Don't write about West Asia diplomacy then mention about West Quad

What the different members bring to the table

- ① US brings political heft, strategic depth, technological know-how, military capabilities and cooperation from the Saudis
- ② UAE brings its capital, strategic geopolitical location and Arab representation
- ③ Israel brings its military capabilities, technological advancements and capital

Write the India's interest in the West Asia Region like

Energy security

Investment

Trade & Commerce etc.

In map locate West Asia Region

- covers
reference
to
Indian
market
- ④ India brings its huge market and manufacturing, along with geopolitical centrality with respect to Indo-Pacific.

Locating 'new Quad' in the context of India's West Asian diplomacy

- ① It is part of India's extended neighbourhood

- Also covers
the threat
from
China
- ② It is a manifestation of India's successful walking on tight rope on Arab-Israel conflict being successful and now paying off

- BRI
→ CPEC
→ Debt
trap
diplomacy
- ③ Given the geo-economic location of Gulf — in sea lanes of communication, energy security, capital investment and larger role in Indo-Pacific, West Asia is a key variable in India's multivectoral strategic autonomy

U.P.S.C.

④ Given the Abraham Accords and normalisation of relations between Israel with UAE and Bahrain, India can get a first-mover advantage in being at the table in the process.

⑤ West Asia (eg Doha, Qatar) has a huge influence in the situation unfolding in Afghanistan. ~~and~~ Indian dialogue with Taliban and future course will be smoothed by involvement of West Asian players (C. Raja Mohan).

⑥ ~~The~~ The objective of climate change, tech-cooperation and maritime security is another complementarity in the multilateral.

Moving ahead, India should assure that other players - Palestine, Iran, etc - in the region remain important partners.

MARKS

Introduction	- 1
Body	- 4
Conclusion	- 1
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 6

Relevant
covers
new QUAD
in content
of the
west
Asian
diplomacy

Relevant
moving
up to
Answer

20. Critically examine India's decision of opting out of the RCEP, despite the push from several nations like Japan and Australia to rethink its decision. (15)

Relevant
explain
content
of the
question

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a ϕ economic partnership for free flow of goods, services and investment among ASEAN, China, Japan, South Korea and Australia.

Arguments for pulling out of RCEP

Relevant
also cover

Party
like
→ most
favoured
Nation
(MFN)
Status
? Must

- ① Concerns regarding Rules of Origin — given Chinese threat to indigenous ~~for~~ manufacturing
- ② Non-acceptance of India's demand of auto-trigger mechanism on import ~~tariffs~~
- ③ Concerns regarding import of agri-products like dairy/multi products from New Zealand impacting

Indian agriculture sector

- ④ India's past experiences with Free Trade agreements has been sub-optimal.
- ⑤ Concern regarding Investor - State Dispute Settlement
- ⑥ Concerns regarding Trade Deficits
- ⑦ The free of "data" impinges on data sovereignty.

Relevant
covers
primer
for
pulling
out.

Arguments for joining RCEP

- ① Global scenario post COVID has changed and RCEP could help kick start Indian economy
- ② Integration of India with the Asian tigers, Japan, Australia, South Korea economically also has strategic angle.

Relevant
also covers
RHS impact
on the
Bilateral
relations
→ supply
chain
Resilient
Initiative
with countries
like
Japan &
Australia

U.P.S.C.

③ It will lead to more globally competitive practices, investment and global confidence.

WAY FORWARD

→ Japan's proposal for SCRI (Supply Chain Resilient Initiative) must move towards its logical end

→ FTA with ASEAN must graduate to CEPA/CECA.

→ India must, in long term, improve domestic capabilities, to enter such partnership with greater bargaining power and confidence.

Geo-economics and geo-politics need to be balanced and optimally maximised.

MARKS.

Introduction	- 1.5
Body	- 4
Conclusion	- 1.5
Presentation	- 0
Total	- 7

Relevant covers support for joining

Relevant covers way forward

also write

need for domestic resilient economy

in context

of the manufacturing,

services,

agriculture

to join

in such

multilateral

organisations

in future.