



U.P.S.C.

GS MAINS TEST SERIES-2022

FOCUSSED TEST-3 (GS PAPER 2)

SECTIONAL PAPER-3

ADMIN. No. = 8100367

NAME = GHAZALPREET KAUR

MOBILE No. = [REDACTED]

EMAIL = [REDACTED]@gmail.com

Marks	Marks	Marks
1. 3.58	8. 2.5	15. 5.0
2. 3.0	9. 4.0	16. 5.0
3. 3.0	10. 3.0	17. —
4. 3.5	11. 6.0	18. 5.5
5. —	12. 5.0	19. 5.5
6. 3.0	13. 4.0	20. —
7. 4.0	14. 5.5	
	31	Total 72
		31

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
31 JUL 2022
FOR EVALUATION
PRS-121

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
31 JUL 2022
REVIEWED

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

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

Go through all the minor & major comments

Intro : Try to focus on the central theme of the question and avoid deviation from the demand of the question
Ex: Q. No. 2.

Body : You have done well to subdivide the ~~question~~ answers into subparts according to the questions demand, however, try to also improve the articulation of subheading to project clarity and convey intended meaning.
Also avoid writing asymmetrical answers
• i.e., avoid arguing more about issues not meeting the central demand of the question
Ex Q. No. 18 is on the issues with the Act but half of your answer focused on the design of ECC.

Conclusion You may suggest way forward or sum up. Try to take balanced view and reflect problem solving attitude.

U.P.S.C.

एक भाग में सवाल
न हों।
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q1-

Do you think that the Preamble is just a preface to the Indian Constitution and serves no other significant purpose?

A1-

Preamble is the introduction to the Constitution and is called as identity card of the Constitution.

→ to underline the keywords

It is a preface to the Constitution : —

→ Good to write brief Introduction

- i) description of the authority of Constitution i.e. people of India. (we the people)
- ii) describes the nature of Indian polity = sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic.
- iii) ideals to be achieved = justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, unity and Integrity.

i.e. Democracy by the people, for the people, of the people.

Kesharamanda case 1973 describes constitutional importance of the preamble

(Good formation relevant constitutional cases)

→ part of Constitution and can be amended subject to basic structure
↳ not-justiciable

Intro: 0.5

Body: 2.5

conclu: 0.5

total: 3.5

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

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

not give power to any organ of the government.
deleting it would not affect constitutional validity of Constitution.

You may also highlight its amendability by citing the example of 42nd constitutional Amendment

However, even though Preamble is less privileged but

it serves other important purposes

where Socialist & Secular word were added.

1) guides the judiciary in case of constitution is silent over any subject.

2) Motivates people of India about their ideals and duties to be followed.

3) unravels the mind of constitutional makers and motivate government to achieve the ideals.

Good to write in precise points.

you may specify what various issues.

Preamble has lot of significance for removing various issues and guides people and government

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

एक भाग में कुछ
व लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q2 →

The Right to be Forgotten is an integral part of individual autonomy and forms a basic pillar of the right to privacy. Comment.

Ans

Right to be Forgotten flows from the rising digital footprint of people. It allows people right to remove their digital identities and seek changes to it.

Supreme Court in Sabu Mathew George case upheld Right to forgotten to be an important fundamental right under : —

- 1) Article 19(1)(a) = Right to free speech and expression.
- 2) Art 21 = Right to Privacy = after Puttaswamy case which granted fundamental right status to it.
- 3) Art 21A = digital access to education.

to link
with
individual
autonomy and
right to
privacy.

Part of
Right
to
Privacy
judgement
K.S.
Puttaswamy

Intro: 0.5
Body: 2.0
Concl: 0.5
Total: 3.0

U.P.S.C.

Importance:

- put pressure on the government to improve digital infrastructure in India.
- brings laws and policies to protect Right to Privacy of citizens
- promote creativity among people.

Increased surveillance & profiling of individuals = Impact on individual Independence or Autonomy

However, it cannot be an absolute right. Supreme Court in Anuradha Basim case 2020 upheld that under special cases, internet shutdowns can be allowed.

[Proportionality test]

Thus, the right must be given more push by bringing Data Protection legislation and promoting digital literacy to people.

Try to subdivide the answer into two parts
① Individual Autonomy
② Basic pillar of Right to Privacy

Try also to explain how it is linked with right to be forgotten

Need to push forward, you can make that as perfect law in the world. Right to be forgotten.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q3-

Analyze the significance of the office of the speaker in improving the legislative quality of the Parliament.

Ans

Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the head of the Lok Sabha and guides the members of Parliament to legislate in the best interest of the Nation.

try to provide in what way he guides

try to highlight something about legislative quality i.e. what makes legislative quality to improve

Significance of office to improve legislative Quality: —

1) can set the agenda of the house and ensure smooth debates and discussions: —

Speaker has a role to play in that.

i) punish for unruly behaviour of MPs.

ii) gives time slots for members to speak

iii) accept various resolutions.

Good to highlight powers of the speaker showcases them link them with the legislative quality.

2) make Parliamentary Committees more democratic: —

Intro: 0.5
Body: 2.0
conclusion: 0.5
total: 3.0

U.P.S.C.

एक वाक्य में उत्तर
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

~~can~~ can seek reports from various committees.

ii) push more bills into the committees

iii) monitor their performance.

3) Anti-defection : — (a judicial power of speaker)

Speaker is the authority to decide disqualification under Tenth schedule.

i) Timely disqualification decision -

ii) see if genuinely the case is anti-defection or not

4) Minimise the use of voice vote to increase transparency in functioning

5) Prevent misuse of money bill provisions = under Article 110.

Speaker is one who holds decorum of the house. He is given very high position in the order of precedence given in the Constitution. He has important role to uphold representative democracy.

try to substantiate your views with examples.

Money Bill is power of speaker. Speaker has significant implications for legislative quality.

you may sum up your arguments at the end of your answer.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q4

Ordinance making by the executive is violative of the principle of separation of power. Do you agree that constitutional and judicial safeguards have been successful to prevent misuse of such power.

A4

Ordinance making power is the special power of the President to bring ordinance in emergency situation when either house or both the houses are ~~at~~ not assembled.

(Article - 123 of Constitution)

Recent ordinances } → Tribunals Rationalisation Ordinance.

(good to provide example)

Violative of separation of power :-

→ President taking up the roles of legislature is violation of boundary of separation between executive and legislature.

→ Ordinances lacked debates and discussions occurring in the legislatures while laws are made.

you may also introduce what do you understand by separation of powers and what mechanism is provided in the constitution to execute that.

→ relevant to the context

U.P.S.C.

Intro : 0.5
Body : 2.5
concln : 0.5
total : 3.5

However, this is not a separate legislative power of the President. Various constitutional measures and judicial safeguards are preventing its misuse.

- 1) valid only upto 6 weeks of reassemble if not voted in favour.
- 2) give reasons for its emergency adoption.
- 3) cannot be used to amend Constitution.
- 4) has to be voted by both houses of the Parliament with simple majority.
- 5) A.K. Roy case 1982 = ordinance making power is subjected to judicial review.
- 6) D.C. Wadhwa case = cannot be used again and again.

Though safeguards exist, but still there are cases of its overuse. In such a situation, Committee has to be formed by President which has Speaker of Lok Sabha and leader of opposition to use this power.

making power
parliamentary
Scrutiny
ordinance
by passes

maximum
6 months +
6 weeks

RC Cooper (1970)
Case, Krishna Kumar
Singh Case (2017)

Repeated promulgation
of ordinance

How to
prevent
misuse
of
power
by
President
to
appoint
discretionary
power
to
appoint
discretionary
power
to
appoint
discretionary
power

you can provide some more

U.P.S.C.

15/11/20

Don't write anything in the part

Q. 11
10/6

Defiance in the current regulatory system stem from deeper rooted problems in the regulatory structure. In this context, highlight the need of a principle based regulatory system in India.

Regulatory power of the government trace its powers from Article 19(2) which gave lot of restrictions which can be put on the fundamental right of free speech and expression.

Eg of regulators —

- TRAI for telecom
- SEBI for stock market
- PFRDA for pension etc.

reasonable restrictions on carrying out trade or business.

Current regulatory system

- Ineffective to control situations
- not innovative.
- not protecting citizen's interests.

to explain actual situations avoid writing generalised statements.

Deep rooted problems in the regulatory structure:

1) Large number of regulators: —
In the finance sector itself, there are around 4-5 regulators which

try to take balanced view and avoid extreme stands.

Intro : 0.5
 Body : 2.0
 Concln : 0.5
 Total : 3.0

U.P.S.C.

through joint point,
 try to provide examples

- NPCI is regulator of payment instruments like visa & mca to card I + also owner of RuPay.
 → Confid of interest problem

is given inflation has getting approach in India. In 2016, RBI act was also amended to that effect

→ no more also highlight some structural issues

leads to overlapping of jurisdiction and lack of integration.

2) Regulation not at right time :-

- Regulation early in time hinders innovation.

Eg. → crypto ban hinders the development of fintech and blockchain technology.

- late regulation causes harm to economy. Eg. → Monetary Policy Committee focus on only growth brings inflation risk.

3) Lack of skills and expertise :-

experts are not recruited.

4) Lack of use of technology.

In this regard, ARC's recommendation highlight the principles to be followed:

- one regulator for each sector.
- bring self-regulation if sector becomes self-sufficient.
- experts must be inducted.

U.P.S.C.

UPP 2020
(Question No.)

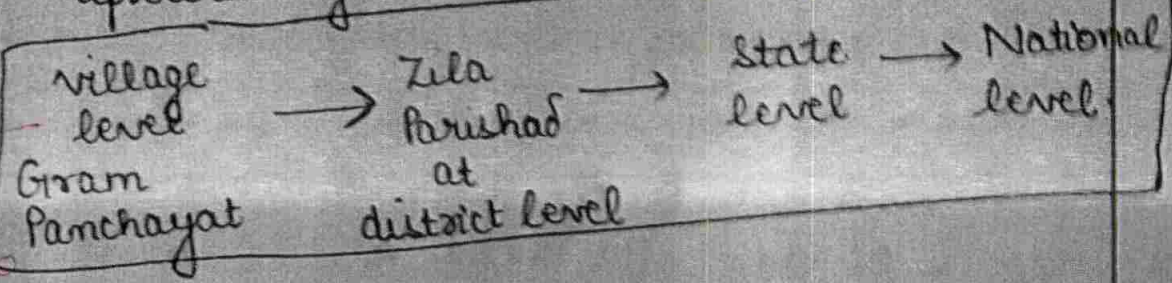
UPP 2020
100 marks
1 hour

Q7 → What do you understand by the principle of subsidiarity? Explain how 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act strives to achieve this principle.

Ans

Principle of subsidiarity is the foundation of local governance. It means activities must be done at the local/grassroot level and if not possible to do, then only relegated upwards. Eg: —

Good to provide brief definition highlighting the core of the issue.



You may also mention some functions that can be effectively managed at each level.

Importance

- brings grassroot level innovation and creativity.
- problems addressed faster and timely.
- upholds accountability.

Good point, you may also elaborate with example.

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act to

achieve the principle :-

↳ Gram Sabhas are mandatory

Intro : 1.0

Body : 2.0

Conclusion : 1.0

Total : 4.0

U.P.S.C.

institutions to be formed in every village ^{11th schedule}.

- Schedule 11 gives lists of subjects to be taken by gram panchayats.
- 3-tier system of local governance.

But the principle is not adopted in true sense:

- Devolution of powers, funds and functions (PFF) does not occur. State governments are reluctant to do so.

→ Gram Sabhas ineffective:

- Division on the basis of castes.
- Meetings not held regularly.

→ Three-tier structure are not linked and work in isolation of each other.

Under these circumstances, Government's Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana is important step for decentralised planning where gram Sabhas make their own plans. It must be supplemented by amendment to Article 243(G) which is to make it mandatory for states to devolve funds, power and functions to villages.

not to elaborate law for 73rd constitutional amendment strives to attain it since it is the main demand of the question.

to make functions of self government.

U.P.S.C.

271 1980
Question No. 1

Page No. of copy
Date
Mark the answer
in the part

Q8 India's engagement with the Taliban may or may not achieve but non-engagement will definitely hurt India's interests. Examine the statement in light of steps taken by the government of India.

Ans:

Afghanistan has recently been through much political storm, ultimately paved the way for Taliban regime gaining boots in the government.

It has been getting support and approval from various countries of the world. Even United Nations recently approved funds disbursement to Taliban for aid of people of Afghanistan.

India's engagement

1) Initially showed reservations for support.

- did not send official to Moscow format.
- raised human rights violations and terrorism by Talibanis.

try also to focus on India's interest as it is the central issue involve India's interest in Afghanistan can be given priority

Intro : 0.5
 Body : 2.5
 conclusion : 0.5
 Total : 3.5

U.P.S.C.

2) But after Taliban came to power, tries to engage with them: —

- National security track on Afghanistan by India in which Central Asian countries, Iran, Pakistan and China were invited -
- Vaccine supply to Afghanistan
- food especially wheat containers
- energetic engagement in human and ~~de~~ aids in earthquake recently.

Engagement at low level better than non-engagement: —

- 1) ^{prevent} ~~put~~ Pakistan and China to take over security control in Afghanistan
- 2) protection of all the investments India did in Afghanistan ⇒ (\$ 2 billion dollars)
- 3) protection from terrorism = non-engagement leads to terrorist attacks
- 4) to remain in line with major countries.

India's balanced approach is justified and support the times current geopolitical times.

you can clearly lay down in the beginning what Pakistan interests of India are involved in Afghanistan.

- (i) Access to central Asia
- (ii) Growing Pakistan influence
- (iii) counter terrorism and drug smuggling etc.

- then you can step by step argue the various measures taken were helpful or not.

you may provide way forward as well.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q9-

"Indian diaspora is the true and permanent ambassadors of the country." In this context, bring out the significance of Indian diaspora with suitable examples.

Ans

Indians have huge presence in almost all parts of the world.

Indian diaspora are the repositories of India's ~~own~~ culture, society etc.

They are true and permanent ambassadors.

Indians have the second largest diaspora in the world after China.

Significance : —

1) promoting culture of India and build India's global image of soft power : —

i) Indian festivals like Diwali celebrated in U.S. President's house.

ii) Hindi adopted as state language by many countries. Eg) UAE.

iii) religious pluralism → Buddhist heritage convention by India in SCO

rather than
referring the
less of
emancipate
from the
question,
explain how
they are
permanent
Ambassadors

official
language
offer
Arabic
English

Intro: 0.5
Body: 3.0
Conclus: 0.5
Total: 4.0

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
थ मिलें
[Don't write anything
in this part]

2) boosting Tourism ⇒ Religious Tourism, Medical tourism, Spiritual Tourism etc. brings foreign currencies inflow.

3) Remittances = According to UNDESA's International Migration Stock ⇒ India is the largest receiver of remittances, which boosted growth and development.

4) Push for investment ⇒

rich NRIs bring huge investments in many social sectors - lobbying in their own countries in favour of India's policies → recent CAATSA waiver by U.S.A. (Good point)

5) Global standing for India ⇒

huge technical force of doctors, engineers etc. boost India's global stature.

Eg: → Rishi Sunak in U.K. as politician
→ Satya Nadela. (etc)

power of any nation is the huge growth and development in the today's globalised and interlinked world.

Focus on Diaspora is India's influence.

you may also use the example of the Nuclear Deal.

Good points

you may provide some suggestions that how India should attract them effectively

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
7/10
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q.10 Comment upon the evolving nature of India-UAE relations with suitable examples.

Ans

India-UAE relations reached all time high and both nations support each other at various international levels.

try to specify with example and not just make generalised claims

Evolving nature of relation —

From independence till 2014: —

- restricted relation in terms of oil trade mostly.
- India tried to maintain balance between Israel and Arabic world.
- Not much energetic involvement shown.

→ Due to Palestine since Arab were more sensitive back then

Since 2014 ⇒ India adopted the policy of confident pragmatism where equal focus and engagement with both Israel and Arabic Nations.

→ Also global order undergo great changes.

try to specify what change

You are arguing

Intro : 0.5
Body : 2.0
conclusion : 0.5
Total : 3.0

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

एन सी ई आर
ए सिरीज
(Don't write anything
in this part)

1) Cultural relations : —

- UAE gave 2nd language status to Hindi
- Hindi movies in UAE.
- Indian Pavilion showcasing India's cultures at Abu Dhabi.

2) Political relations : — all time high

- Prince of UAE addressed Indian PM as his big brother.
- Highest civilian ~~old~~ Award to Indian PM.

3) Economic → Trade in oil, renewables, agriculture etc.

Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement 2021 between India and UAE. *Partnership*

4) Military → various military exercises like Desert Eagle etc. done. India seen as security provider to the region.

5) Strategic → I2U2 summit recently (like a Quad of West Asia)

Concerns regarding Chinese rising footprint is still there. But overall India's relation reached new peak.

Focus not much on symbolic gestures but on substantive achievements.

You may also highlight its benefits.

→ India Israel UAE USA

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

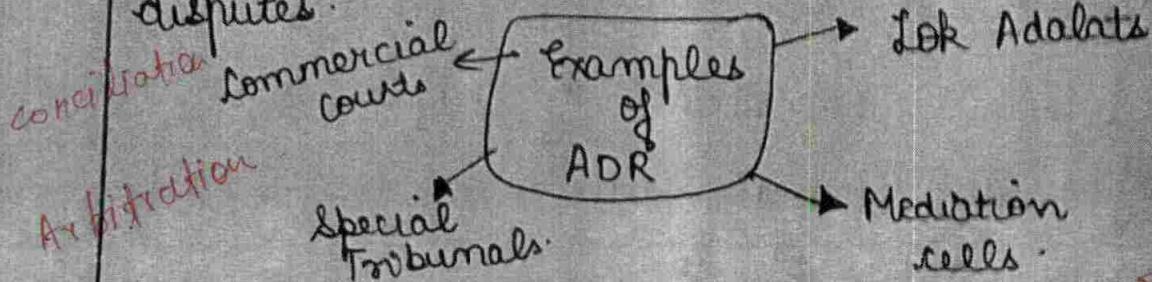
प्रश्न संख्या
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q11 →

Alternate Dispute Resolutions (ADR) mechanisms have the potential to change the judicial landscape, however, their outcomes are very limited in scope. Do you agree? Substantiate the answer.

Ans

Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms are the new judicial tools to decrease burden on Indian courts for the adjudication of the disputes.



cost effective

Potential to change judicial landscapes

1) Decrease pendency of cases:

As per National Judicial grid, there are approximately 3 crore cases pending in various courts in India. ADR can help to take some of these cases.

2) Timely disposal and faster justice:

E.g. → Lok Adalats try to resolve cases faster within 2-3 months. This gives timely justice to victims.

Protects Fundamental Rights and Article 14 and 21.
Article 39-A

Lok Adalats clear more than 50 lakh cases every year.

U.P.S.C.

3) Promote Ease of Doing Business :

Resolution of cases is one of ~~t~~ and enforcement of contracts is one of the reasons for low EDB rank in India, even ~~the~~ than expected.

India's New Delhi International Arbitration Centre bill has not yet passed.

4) Increases confidence of people on judiciary = with timely resolution of cases, status of judiciary increase.

5) Allow higher judiciary to focus on Constitutional Problems -

6) Affordable Justice = ~~Is~~ No fee charged by Lok Adalats.

poor can access justice because litigation in higher courts is very costly. But the use of ADR cannot be universalised. It has certain limitations which hinders their use in large scale: _____

Arbitration and conciliation Act

Negotiations etc can be encouraged through Lok Adalats. can avoid many emphasis on legal technicalities

Good point, substantive with example

Intro : 10

Body : 4.5

Conclusion : 0.5

Total : 6.0

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

- 1) Not suitable for every case -
for cases like sexual violence, abuses, murder etc., courts to decide the case.
- 2) Decrease and question the Constitutional Court's judicial powers - ADR is not constitutional in nature, where courts have constitutional mandate to uphold justice.
- 3) Right to privacy ⇒ protection of interest of privacy of accused and victim is the foremost concern.
- 4) People's unacceptability is low - even after cases are resolved, still appeals done in the courts leading to increase in pendency.

Lack of Awareness

Mediation and Negotiation leaves

control of the outcome with the parties which is both its strength as well as weakness.

you may even provide a suggestion to improve its working

Thus ADR mechanisms are need of an hour but must be used only for specific cases especially commercial cases and consumer cases. For rest, judiciary's infrastructure and vacancies must be addressed to resolve cases timely.

U.P.S.C.

079 11971
(Question No.)

100
100
100

Q 12

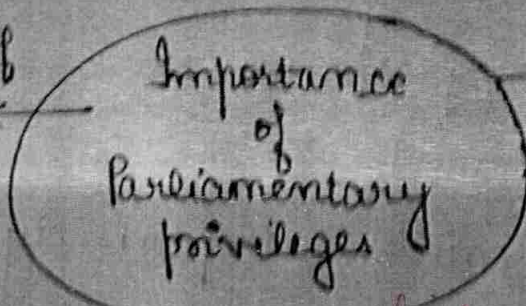
There seems to be no end to the debate surrounding the nature and extent of Parliamentary privileges. In this regard, assess the need for their codification. Also, highlight the judicial pronouncements in the direction of bringing clarity to Parliamentary privileges.

Ans

Parliamentary privileges are the immunities (both individual and collective) given to the members of Parliament to perform their Parliamentary duties and responsibilities without any fear and favour. (Article 102).

try to underline keywords

freedom of speech of MPs upheld.



→ important in Parliamentary form of government

Article 105

Article 102 says that ^{102 is regarding disqualification of member} originally only two privileges given i.e.

- MPs to have freedom to speak in Parliament.
- Parliament can decide allow or forbid anyone.

Rest taken from House of people and Upper house of U.K. Thus there is no codification done yet.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

एक पान में सुदृ
य लिखें
Don't write anything
in this part

Issues due to non-codification :-

- 1) No fine balance between citizen's fundamental right to speech and expression and Parliamentary privileges. *good point, you may provide some example to sustain it.*
- 2) Constructive criticism of Parliament and MPs disallowed. *(How? try to elaborate)*
- 3) Overuse of sedition (Section 124A of IPC) on presentation of even true reports of Parliament. *(substantiate with example)*
- 4) Criminals as law makers with no accountability. *(you may mention some specific issues with representation of peoples Act)*
- 5) Parliamentary reports not made public. *they are made public.*

Need for Parliamentary privileges :-

- 1) protect Right to free speech of citizens
- 2) uphold the principle of Parliamentary form of government representative democracy where representatives have to be accountable.
- 3) ~~even~~ India does not have

conflict with
Article 19(1)
freedom of speech and expression.

Intro: 1.0
Books: 3.5
conclusions: 0.5
Total: 5.0

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

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

Parliamentary sovereignty like U.K.

you
an highlight
some examples
of its misuse
to
substantiate
your
views.

therefore copying U.K's model of Parliamentary privileges is not good for India's Model of Supremacy of Constitution.

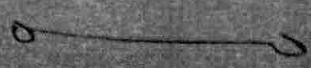
4) SC & Supreme Court^(SC) in many judgements upheld the need for codification of Parliamentary privileges. Eg: —

M.S.M. Sharma case ⇒ SC upheld that

Why it is
needed?
↓
no body
should be allowed
to be judge
in his own case
↳ Legislature
acts as the
sole judge
to decide
privileges
case.
to
what
⇒ it impinges on
constitutionalism.

today's MPs are not freedom fighters like the ones during early years of independence who were acting fully in Nation's interest. Therefore need for Parliamentary privileges to be codified to avoid their misuse by the legislators.

Codification of Parliamentary privileges is the need of hour to uphold Supremacy of Constitution and make Parliament and its members more responsible and accountable.



U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न संख्या
या संकेत
सर्वत्र उचित स्थानों पर
लिखें

Q13 Highlight the need for the creation of an independent umbrella authority for central investigation agencies. Do you think it will solve the concerns associated with status of 'caged parrot' of CBI?

Ans

There are large number of investigation agencies in India - CBI, ED, NIA, State Police etc. Central Investigative agencies are often blamed to act in the interest of ruling party in power and control opposition parties.

→ you can also speak about problem of coordination

CBI as caged parrot:

- CBI acts on the advise of Centre or from state's demand for criminal investigation.
- Not a statutory or constitutional body.
- Members and chairman chosen by Centre.

→ mode of appointment impinges the independence of CBI

~~CBI~~ (CSPE Act as amended by Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013) → CBI director appointment in the recommendation

Need for creation of Independent of a Committee Umbrella Authority for Central Investigation agencies:

→ Large mass of agencies for investigation = CBI, ED, NIA etc

→ MA + CJI + Leader of opposition

U.P.S.C.

have overlapping powers and jurisdictions creating confusion among them.

→ lack of data sharing among them and their own staff = data sharing

between agencies is very low.

Even NATGRID performing law.

→ Allegations of misuse.

Investigation agencies are not independent at present: — especially near election

→ members & chairman appointed by Centre government.

→ removal with at will.

→ reports submitted to centre.

→ many lack statutory backing.

Importance of Independent umbrella organisation

→ confidence of opposition parties in it

→ unbiased investigation

→ Improve criminal investigation system.

good to provide example

need reference from CVC

Vineet Narain case

Intro : 0.5
Body : 3.0
Concln : 0.5
Total : 4.0

Avoid questions
is subheadings

U.P.S.C.

What kind of structure to be adopted

selection of members and chairman by committee consisting of members from oppo like leader of opposition of both houses, Chief Justice of India, speaker and chairman of houses ; PM

fixed tenure
removal by simple majority of Parliament

Already a similar mechanism is in place for appointment of CBI director.

Independent authority can be formed but there are concern:

- 1) Special agencies for specific purposes needed like NIA for terrorism
- 2) Different training practices and tools in each agencies.

Domain expertise

Having very specialised agencies like NIA, ED etc, others can be merged into one. But this can be done with proper debates in Parliament

you may mention what other agency you are talking about?

U.P.S.C.

Q14 -

The recent Russia-Ukraine war has deepened the Sino-Russian engagement. Analyze its geopolitical implications for India.

Ans -

Russia and Ukraine war created many geopolitical tensions worldwide. Many strategic new relations are coming up and older ones are getting altered.

Russia - Sino engagement

- 1) Reaching new heights after both signed treaty with each other without any limits to increase relations.
- 2) Power of Siberia pipeline.
- 3) Rising military exports of Russia to China.
- 4) Military drills in Pacific.

Why engagement

- Common adversary \Rightarrow America
- huge potential in relation \Rightarrow win-win situation
 - Russia is military power
 - China is economic power.

to be specific
what older ones are altered
try to impact class
you may also highlight the cause for eg. common adversary USA - as

sanction imposed on Russia forcing it to move closer to China to save its economy

the Russia - USA interest and Ukraine war and China due to Taiwan, Hong Kong & South China sea issue

U.P.S.C.

एक पक्ष में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Russia would be able to develop its Eastern most less developed areas and China can seek military and technology support

Implications for India:-

1) Tensions in India-Russia relations:-

→ Russia our traditional ally.

→ Rising risk of China-Pakistan-Russia triangle cooperation. (Good point)

↳ military

2) Military power/strength in danger

India's 70% of inventory of or spare parts are of Russia. ^{too dependent on Russian origin}

Risk of losing military strength. ^{defence equipment}

3) Difficult to maintain balance between Western powers and Russia.

India needs West for technology and Russia for military. With Rising China's footprint, difficult to maintain balance.

→ example like CATS can be mentioned

~~India~~ Intro : 0.5
 Body : 4.5
 Conclur : 0.5
 total : 5.5

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
 (Question No.)

Issue of UNSC seat

Russia is not against us

avoid taking too pessimistic view, try to have balanced approach

You may also mention issues of concern for Russia about China eg: Growing Chinese influence in central Asia and Russia's Far East.

permanent

4) Lack of International support from Russia - Russia supports India at UN forums and resolutions as it is member of China-P5.

But with China-Russia angle, difficult to push India's agenda in the world with two P5 members - China and

Russia against us

Though China-Russia relation is reaching new heights but India-Russia relation is not degrading. Russia-India relation during Ukraine

war ^{also} reaching new heights.

- Fertiliser import to India from Russia record high.
- Diversification of crude oil import by India ⇒ largest ever supply of crude oil from Russia.
- India did not say anything against Russia and Russia praised India.
- India buying \$400 from Russia.

Even the US recently allowed waiver of sanction from CAATSA to India revealed India-Russia relation is accepted even by US.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न की संख्या
(Question No.)

Q15. "BIMSTEC lies at the crossroads between SAARC and ASEAN, drawing its energy from the natural convergence of countries around Bay of Bengal." Discuss

Ans.

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of the countries surrounding Bay of Bengal. India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Bhutan & Nepal as members.

you may also highlight some natural convergences

Cross-roads between ASEAN and SAARC

- 1) geographically, includes countries between the two groupings.
SAARC includes all South Asian Countries
ASEAN includes South East Asian Countries
- 2) filled vacuum \Rightarrow SAARC was lying non-functional since 2014 due to India-Pakistan feud whereas ASEAN was more inclined to China.
Thus Bay of Bengal region was left in between.
- 3) Importance of Bay of Bengal for India
 \rightarrow India's own region
 \rightarrow to forbid China to increase its

mention some number of BIMSTEC present in both SAARC & ASEAN

SAARC functions on the basis of consensus \rightarrow spake to an veto. \rightarrow Motor Vehicle Agreement

U.P.S.C.

footprint here.
more connectivity in the region means more trade and investment

Natural convergence of countries

→ BOB has not yet been explored
= may contain huge mineral
wealth and other natural resources

→ Increasing connectivity ⇒ will help to increase Intra-BIMSTEC trade and commerce; decrease cost of goods.

→ Security of the region ⇒ from terrorism and maritime risks.

→ Rising ~~climate~~ water level due to climate change will impact littoral states badly.

→ People to people contacts since ancient times = extended neighbour China's footprint into the region

You may also mention potential of power trade

try to provide example of Kaladon Multi Modal Project

explain how BIMSTEC can help both SAARC & ASEAN

→ Drug trade, human trafficking etc

U.P.S.C.

can be controlled by energetic engagements.

5th BIMSTEC Summit in Sri Lanka led to the adoption of its charter. It has been decided that more such engagements and regular summits must be held.

to write point in alignment with the central demand of the question.

The region has immense potential to grow — largest young population here, developing countries. Therefore BIMSTEC has immense potential to set new world order in the coming times.

India needs to respect values of small BIMSTEC nations to avoid risk of asymmetry in the relation.

India respects values

Intro : 0.5
Body : 4.0
Conclusion : 0.5
Total : 5.0

you can write, India should continue to respect.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q16 -

The Rajya Sabha is not only a house for second thoughts but also a guardian of state's interests. In this context, critically examine if Rajya Sabha has lived upto its expectations.

Ans

Rajya Sabha is the 2nd house of Parliament. It is also the representation of federalism of India. Thus its role is very important.

State's interest protection :-

Rajya Sabha members are indirectly elected from the states by MLAs of legislative assemblies.

It is a continuous house and its members represent interests of their states into the Parliament.

→ forbids hasty legislations by the Lok Sabha which can be populist in nature.

→ revisionary in nature - revision of the bills government seeks to pass.

*you may
highlight
how RS
can be
guardian of
states
interests*

U.P.S.C.

→ have expertise and knowledge as 12 members are nominated by the President.

→ State's issues like inter water issues, unemployment problems in the state, development grants are asked for in the Rajya Sabha.

Ref also to argue with referend to the articles of constitution

Constitution has given few more powers to Lok Sabha which are oftenly used to bypass Rajya Sabha to take up matter.

Limitations on RS with reference to money bill.

1) Money bill ⇒ ~~Matter of~~ Article 110

Recently many non-money matters are also passed as money-bill.

E.g. ⇒ Aadhaar Act passed as money bill.

(Good to substantiate with example)

2) States representation ⇒ No of seats allotted varies according to the

small states have less seats in interest of small states

Intro: 0.5

body: 4.0

conclusion: 0.5

Total: 5.0

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
4/2019
संस्कृत विभाग
10/10/2019

How nominated members support to be continuation of states interest? they are nominated not by states but president.

population
3) Nominated members are not much involved. Their expertise is not taken in various matters in the legislation, thus going against the basic idea for use of nominated members.

Rajya Sabha is the second house and not secondary house. Its role in democracy is vital.

Following suggestions can be adopted:

RS can permit Parliament to pass legislation on states subject under National Interest.

RS nominated members' participation must be improved.

For money bill, judicial review has to be allowed to prevent bypass of Rajya Sabha.

RS has to take not just protecting states interests, but also national interest. This way to take balanced position.

U.P.S.C.

277 पृष्ठ
(Question No.)

यदि सही है तो
✓ लिखें
अन्यथा सही नहीं
लिखें

Q18 →

How do the provisions of the recently passed Election Laws Amendment Act, 2021 helpful in addressing the issue of duplicate voting? Also, highlight the concerns associated with the act.

A18 →

Recently government has passed Election Laws Amendment Act, 2021.

Provisions :-

- allow linking of Aadhaar card with electoral rolls.
- voluntary linking of Aadhaar with voter ID

for also to highlight problem in existing system

Importance ⇒ helps to address the issue of duplicate voting as proper and true registration for vote is the *sine qua non* for free & fair election.

(underlines for key words)

- 1) at present, multiple enrolments of same person at different locations of the country.
- 2) chances of duplicate voting due to multiple registrations.

for also to explain how linking with Aadhaar can eliminate them

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न का अंक
अथवा
कुल अंक (कुल अंक का प्रतिशत)

Though the move will address the issue of duplicate voting but it raises concerns: —

1) Risk of mass disenfranchisement
= Centre government can disenfranchise individual and community if voting ~~is~~ against or unfavouring the its ideology.

2) Aadhar card is for any resident of India but voter card is for citizens therefore not matching with the idea.

3) Aadhar card is linked to various welfare schemes, therefore government can force community to vote for it, otherwise welfare benefits stopped. (Blackmailing or Coercion can be applied to seek votes)

4) Privacy risk

5) Voting is secret right — it can be leaked and thus infringed.

How to explain how?

you may substantiate with example.

good point

relevant to the context

Intro : 0.5
 Body : 4.5
 Conclusion : 0.5
 Total : 5.5

U.P.S.C.

6) Political intimidation by various Political parties if voting patterns leaked.

→ try to focus on the concerns associated with Act and here suggest some remedies for that as well

Thus the bill has lot of concerns under such circumstances, it is better to improve working of ECI and give it enough powers to avoid misuse.

link it to independence of the Body

→ ECI appointment process needs to be changed ⇒ Leader of opposition, CJI etc must be consulted.

→ Separate independent budget of ECI from consolidated fund of India

Expenditure incurred by ECI is voted by Parliament and not charged on CFI

You can sum up your arguments

It is better that ECI must be made more independent and so that it can handle issues effectively.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

प्रश्न पत्र में कुछ
चिह्न
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q19

"Our Constitution would be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances." Discuss. Highlight the challenges faced by Indian federalism in present times & circumstances.

Ans

India is a quasi-federal state - with both unitary as well as

federal features.

also focus on some challenges and circumstances address the central theme of question

Federal features

- 1) Division of power = 7th schedule.
- 2) Independent Judiciary
- 3) Supremacy of Constitution
- 4) Rigid Constitution = special ~~pro~~ majority to amend Constitution

Unitary features

- 1) Integrated Judiciary
- 2) Flexible Constitution = many provisions amended by simple majority.

provide some examples

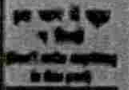
Reason for adoption of this model

- to meet the social needs according to changing times ~~Eg-~~ rights are getting evolved; duties of citizens also increase towards society.
- to promote unity in Integrity.

amendments requiring approval in federal scheme required consent of half of the states by statute

U.P.S.C.

374 1730
(Question No.)



- values and morality keeps evolving.
Eg → Sec 377 IPC scrapped ⇒ LGBTQ+ sexual behaviour is ^{not} criminalised anymore.

→ try to link it with Federal nature

However this model is facing many challenges: —

1) States demanding more autonomy: —
↳ protesting / resolutions against Centre acts
↳ ~~sent~~ financial powers from Centre
↳ many subjects like education shifted from state to concurrent list

2) Development narratives: —

- ↳ One Nation One Tax
- ↳ One Nation One Ration

hinders many state's rights under Constitution

you may mention example of Orissa council where centre has veto because given it had 33% voting power.

3) Governor's role: —

- ↳ Power to ~~do~~ hinder state government
- ↳ Kerala governor did not call House session.

U.P.S.C.

changing boundaries
of states needs
to be simple majority
in parliament

unnecessary recommends for
President's role. rule

4) Taxes power maximum with states

5) Schemes are altered and decided
by centre.

6) Boundaries altered = J&K and Jodhpur
made UTs.

India's federalism

is unique. The problems we face
today does not mean failure of
federalism but it is due to
lack of political maturity of leaders.

The leaders need to act in
responsible manner to act in
the interest of nation.

Financial
or
Fiscal
federalism
Asymmetrical
federalism

to
argue
with
reference
to the constitution
of India.

Intro : 0.5
Body : 4.0
conclusion : 0.5

Total : 5.0