

GST8-13

VAJIRAM & RAVI**MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (Oct 2021)****GENERAL STUDIES****Test - 8 (GS Paper II)****Full Paper - 2**

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 4700147

NAME:

SAKSHAM GOEL

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	4.5 /10	Q15	6.5 /15
Q2	3 /10	Q9	3.5 /10	Q16	5.5 /15
Q3	3 /10	Q10	4 /10	Q17	6.5 /15
Q4	3.5 /10	Q11	5 /15	Q18	6 /15
Q5	3.5 /10	Q12	6 /15	Q19	5.5 /15
Q6	3 /10	Q13	6.5 /15	Q20	5.5 /15
Q7	4 /10	Q14	5 /15	Total	94

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.

PPR-152

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
01 JAN 2022
FOR EVALUATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LI
02 JAN 2022
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

1. Your conceptual clarity is good, Your presentation is commendable.
2. You have attempted all the questions. It's very good to fetch more marks.
3. You have written the introduction and conclusion of all the questions. This will be very helpful in getting good marks.
4. Stick to the demand of the question e.g; Question - 2

Best of luck

Please go through all the marks & comments
 All the Best
 Do well
 😊

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

1. Do you believe that as of late, giving citizenship in India is moving from Jus Soli to Jus Sanguine? Examine the statement with respect to Citizenship Amendment Act 2019? (6)

Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

aimed to ~~get~~ secure citizenship process in a fast track fashion for the religious minorities in neighbouring states with a state religion viz. Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh to give refuge from religious persecution.

Jus Soli i.e. birthright based citizenship as the basis applies to the people born in India. In effect residence is primary.

Jus Sanguine i.e. descent is based on identity and lineage.

Citizenship Amendment act can be said to be a move towards jus sanguine as:-

①
Introduction is precise & good

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

You should
Mention
Some concrete
points -
Violation of
the concept
of equality
& secularism

- ① Identity - religious - is the basis of fast tracking of process ✓
- ② Asperities around the idea of "Hindu" being primarily identity of nation has been cast ✓
- ③ Context of North-East and immigrations is also relevant ✓
- ④ Idea of extra-religious persecutions is beyond the preview. ✓

However, ~~given~~ jus soli remains primary criteria as:-

- ① The Act is limited till a sunset clause which is lapsed ✓
- ② It is for a very specific ~~the~~ number of people and that too only fast tracking. ✓

2.5

India
believes
in
Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam

Citizenship is the right of every Indian and an entitlement irrespective of caste, class, creed, sex or religion.

0.5

Marks - 4

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

2. "In India regulatory standard and compliance is not the problem rather effective enforcement and timeliness is critically examine (10)

Whereas India moved from the licence permit quota raj, the legacy lingers on.

Examples of regulatory Burdens

1. ~~Dr~~ Arvind Subramanian argued "stigmatised capitalism", resistance to exit from market and over-regulation as key issues in ease of doing Business.

2. The Economic survey 2021 argues that over-regulation ~~and~~ leads to discretion and scope of corruption. Anyway, due to the "unknown-unknown issue" ideal regulation is not possible.

Effect of Advantages of effective enforcement and timeliness

1. Better, real-time service delivery

(0.5)

Introduction
is too short

You have written the Question with very peripheral approach

Stick to the demand of the Question

2. Outcome based approach
3. Flexibility in implementation according to local ground situation
4. Lesser discretion with the authorities and thus, reduced rent-seeking.
5. From rules-based to roles-based approach

Steps taken for the same

1. PRAGATI for effective monitoring
2. Gati Shakti for effective coordination
3. Simplification and Ease of Doing Business
4. Greater private participation. — (1.5)

Regulation must be minimal to be effective and thus ensure timely delivery of products of good governance — Minimum government maximum governance. (1)

Stick to the demand of the Question

Conclusion is precise & good

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3. Discuss the significance of audio or video recording of court proceedings towards enhancing transparency in judiciary (10)

The Gujarat High Court recently began live streaming of its proceedings.

Merits

1. Greater understanding of the judicial process.
2. ~~It~~ In spirit of judiciary based on open hearing.
3. In line with CJI and other offices coming under RTI - justify this point
4. Free and effective popular access to proceedings of important constitutional cases
5. Educative value for law students
6. Hold the judiciary to account and bring greater transparency
7. ~~It~~ Also, critically important as COVID-led digitisation of

0.5
Recently SC has released the draft Model Rule

Mention some concrete points -
↑ Accountability
openness
Communication
Public Interest
& Trust
etc -

Courts

Potential Concerns

① Justice Breyer of US argues that 90% of the proceedings is in the papers. Thus, it would be incomplete and even misleading.

② Justice Katzi argues that this might lead to pressures of popular mood on the judges.

Suggestions

① Bring High Court records under RTI

② Robust IT support to prevent system hacks and issues of privacy

Overall, the recording of court proceedings and streaming democratically the institution and must be pro-actively pursued by all levels of judiciary

Marks - 3

Stick to the demand of the Question

1.5

① - Conclusion is present & good

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

4. The MPLADS scheme goes against the spirit of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Examine (10)

MPLADS scheme introduced in 1993 essentially decentralises developmental works to local Parliament representatives.

MPLADS as against 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

- ① MPLA-MPs are part of the legislative and this executive power of "recommendation" is against principles of separation of power. ✓
- ② The principle of development through locally felt needs is the basis of Local Bodies and thus MPLADS encroaching that turf. ✓
- ③ ~~NER~~ The 2nd ARC and National Commission for Review of Working ✓

0.5

Introduction is short & good
Add one more point.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

of Constitution 2002 recommended
discontinuation of the policy

④ Arguments in favour of the policy

① Supreme Court upheld its constitutional
validity in 2010 ✓

② The principle of separation of power
is not very stringent in Indian
polity.

Way Forward

②
~~As~~ As suggested by Supreme
Court in 2019, the MPLADS scheme
needs to transform itself. Further,
it must address concerns around
nepotism and favouritism. A
synergistic confluence of MPLADS
with the Local Bodies is the
way forward. ①

Marks - 3.5

Add
some
more
concrete
points
reaction of
Durable
Assets
↑ Local
Economy
etc

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17
16
17

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

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

5. The recent pandemic has increased the vulnerability to human trafficking and disrupted the government's anti-traffic efforts. Comment (10)

Trafficking refers the market of humans (modern slavery) for use as sex workers, beggars, etc. Constitution through articles 23 prohibits trafficking. The recent Anti-Trafficking Bill has been supported by Nobel laureate Kailash Satyarthi.

Increase in trafficking during COVID - ~~Causes~~

① Causes

- Increased economic distress and vulnerability
- Increased crime
- Decreased state capacity to vigil on this issue

Consequences

- Increased trafficking
- Increased piracy and other ancillary support systems to trafficking.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

Steps taken in this regard

① Kailash Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan saved 76000 lives from trafficking in 2020

② Anti-Trafficking Bill with wide scope, penalty provisions, rehab mechanisms has been proposed.

Further Steps

① International Coordination

② Strict policy of zero tolerance

③ Comprehensive attack of related industries including hawala, piracy, etc

④ Proper institutional mechanism for rehabilitation of victims

⑤ Involve the NGOs and civil society

Trafficking, the worst form of modern slavery, ^{as an issue} cannot be side tracked due to COVID-19.

0.5

Marked - 3.5

Kailash Satyarthi mainly involved in the Child Labour cases

You should mention Juvenile Justice Act Prevention of Child Labour Act

Census of the missing children
Mention the Justice Verma Committee (2012)

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

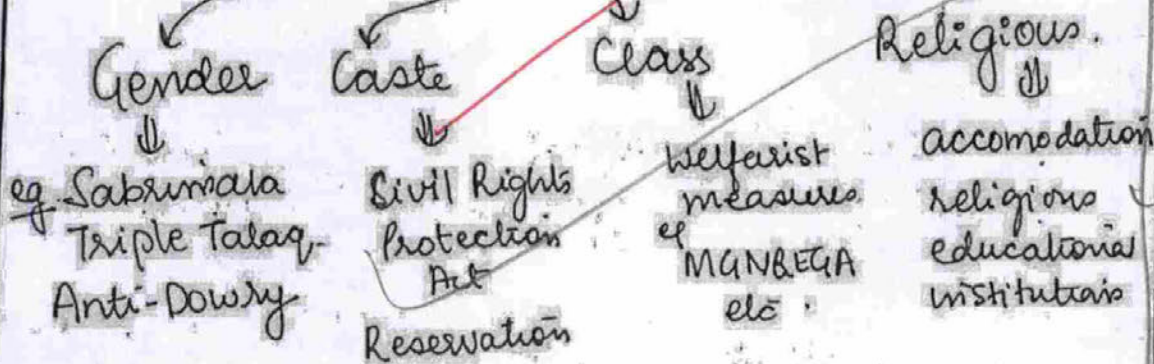
6. Discuss the need and objectives of social legislation?
Highlight the importance of social legislation in eradicating
poverty in India (15)

Social legislations refers to the laws that seek to reform or correct social practices.

8.5
Socio -
Economic
Condition

Need and objectives of social legislation

① To bring about equality

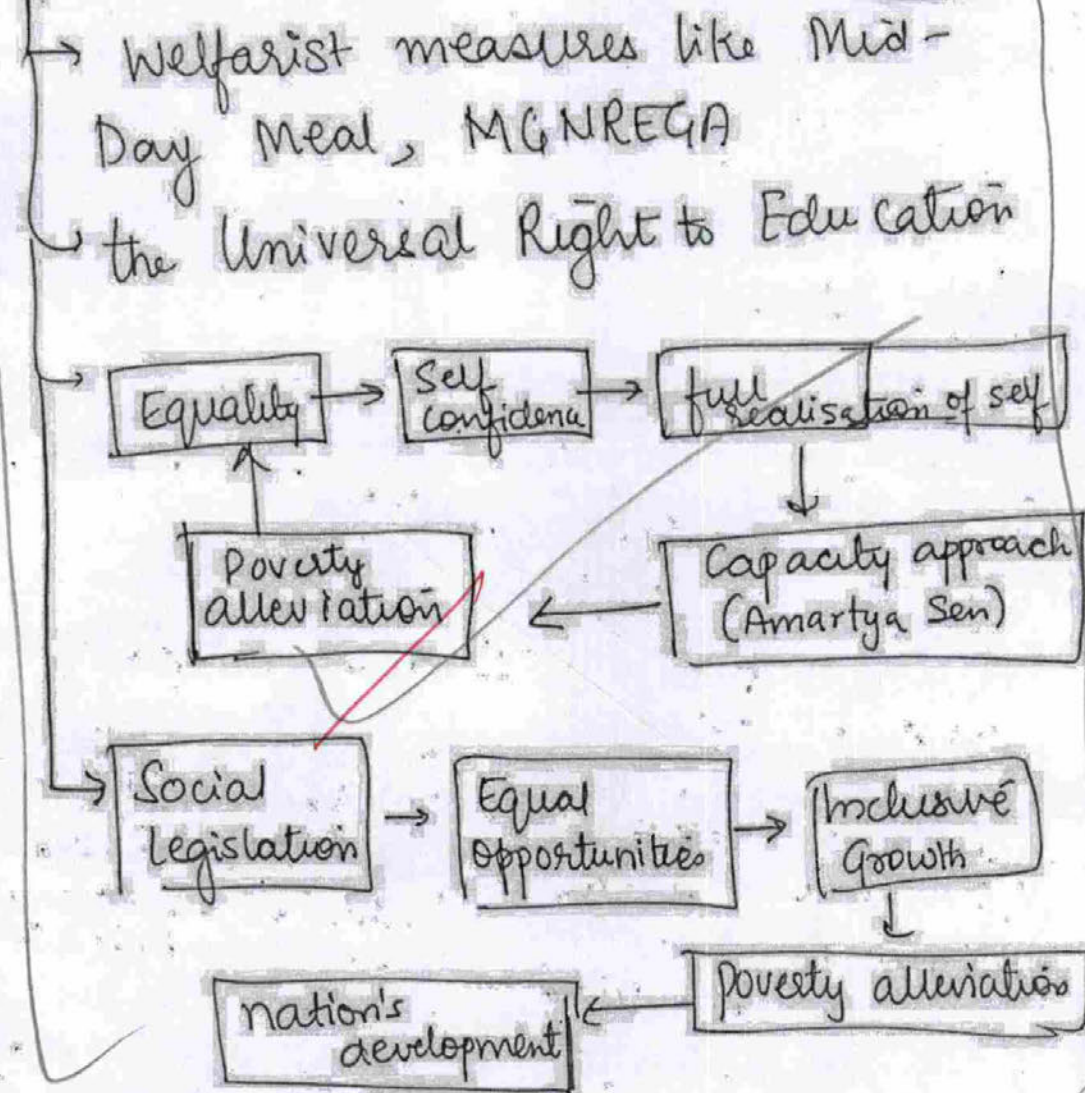


② As ~~is~~ a nation-in-making, the political equality has to evolve into social and economic equality for substantive democracy (Dr. Ambedkar on 25th November 1949).

③ For economic progress i.e. development of each for development of all.

Eliminating inequality, rights of weaker, Abolition of Dowry, Untouchability, Child Marriage, female infanticide etc.

Importance in eradicating poverty



2 —
Mention
some
Govt.
Schemes
↓
IRDP
PMJDY
PM GKY
PM JJBY
NULM
NRLM
etc

Recent Way Forward

Social legislation as a modernising force for realisation of human rights is a tool for empowerment of the last woman in the queue.

0.5
Add
Achieving
the
dream
of
\$5 trillion
economy

Marks - 3

7. Discuss the significance of the pre-legislative consultation policy in a diverse country like India. Also, analyse the pre-legislative policy of 2014 as an instrument to enhance participative democracy. (10)

Pre-legislative consultation refers to the process of taking inputs, creating public discourse and multi-stakeholder involvement before the law-making formal process initiatives.

1 Introduction is precise & good

Significance in a diverse country like India

1. ~~The~~ The various interests, both ^{ascriptive} identity and economic identity based, are considered ✓
2. ~~The~~ Various inputs actually create compromise coalitions to garner larger consensus for greater democratic acceptability.
3. The minority views are also accommodated, thereby making laws nuanced. ✓

Justify this point

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(4) Makes the formal legislative procedure a quicker process with all stakeholders having a view.

Pre-legislative policy 2014 as tool for participatory democracy

1. Robust consultative process with proper institutionalised channels of communication ✓
2. Effective accommodation of diverse legitimate interest in a transparent and accountable fashion. ✓
3. Creation of consensus during the consultation process itself. ✓

Today, looking forward the pre-legislative process must be coupled with an effective select committee stage for the most resilient and nuanced law-making for India.

Conclusion is precise & good.

Marks - 4

(2)

Mention some concrete points.

Feedback for 30 days.

Draft bill should provide

Reason Financial consideration

Explanation of legal terms.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

8. Explain various components of e-Prisons in India? Discuss the significance of e-Prisons to Criminal Justice System.

e-Prisons is a project of Ministry of Home Affairs as part of Prison reforms and digitisation of governance initiatives.

①
Introduction
is precise
& good

Components of e-Prisons

- ① e-Prison Management Information System (MIS) - for day to day functions of the prison.
- ② National Prisons Information Portal
↳ citizen centric data portal.
- ③ Kara Bazaar
↳ shows the prisoners' made products for sale.

Significance of e-Prisons

- ① ~~Digitise~~ e-Prisons project digitises and streamlines the processes.

for greater efficiency

② It increases the transparency and accountability of prisons.

③ Kara Bazaar is a step in the transition of prisons to "correctional centres".

④ Integration with FASTER scheme of judiciary could unburden the prisons.

⑤ It would help criminal justice system to focus on undertrials who occupy more than 67% of prison space in the country.

Thus, e-Prison is a good step in prison reforms which must be coupled with de-crowding.

"Human rights are not left at the gates of prisons" — Supreme Court 2020

2.5

Add
E-Mulakat

Pris
Trial
for
Under trials

Conclusion
is precise
Good

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9. Instability in Myanmar roods progress made by India in the last decade and significantly affects India's strategic interests. Comment (10)

The coup d'état by Tatmadaw (တပ်မတော် in Burmese) in Myanmar in February 2021 has ended the comfortable diplomatic space enjoyed by India.

Possible erosion of progress

- ① Tatmadaw is seen also as uncomfortably close to China as China is comfortable with authoritarian regimes as opposed to India.
- ② Kaladan-Sittoung Project, India-Bangladesh-Myanmar-Thailand Connectivity project, etc are also under question
- ③ Progress made in cooperation over North East insurgency
- ④ Recent denial of Foreign Secretary

2.5

Act East Policy

You should mention importance of Myanmar Strategic Economic & Political

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to meet Aung San Sui Kyi

Possible Threats to Strategic Interests

① North East

- Insurgency
- Connectivity projects
- Rohingya Crisis

② China factor

- Border and Roads Initiative
- String of Pearls
- Authoritarian rule

③ Bilaterally

- Free Movements regime
- Relations with democratic leaders
- Trade and economic relations

④ larger geopolitics

- Gateway to ASEAN
- part of Indian Ocean region
- Pressures of the West

India must be pragmatic and democratic in approaching the Myanmar question

You have not mentioned anywhere
Act East Policy
Neighbourhood first
Indo-Pacific Policies

2.5

Mention the role of UN & ASEAN

0.5

Marks - 3.5

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10. India-Russia Relations lack diversity and strength in changing global geopolitics. Analyse.

India and Russia enjoy a special and privileged partnership going back decades. But this relation's strength is challenged:-

- ① Russia's tilt towards China and Pakistan is a concern.
- ② India is under CAATSA's pressure with respect to S-400 Truiny deal.
- ③ ~~It~~ India's pivot to US and Quad is of concern to Russia.
- ④ India-Russia bilateral trade is barely \$10 Billion.
- ⑤ The soft power of Russia in India is also not at pinnacle.
- ⑥ The International North South Transit Corridor INSTC is in limbo.

0.5

change in a geopolitics.

India's diversified defence procurement
↓
US, France & Israel

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7. People to people contacts also remain a weak link. Justify this point

But, the relationship is still very resilient :-

1. Recent 2+2 dialogue ✓
2. Purchase of S-400 despite CAATSA threat ✓
3. Russian support at UN, etc ✓
4. Cooperation at SCO ✓ 56%
5. Russia still supplies 76% of India's defence imports ✓
6. Cooperation at Kudam Kalam, nuclear submarine leasing, etc. ✓

35

Way Forward

Both countries understand that divergences due to national interests can be reconciled and managed to prevent misunderstandings and thereby keeping growing this most special of bilateral relations.

15
Way forward is precise & good. Please sum up it more concretely.

Marks - 4

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

11. Enumerate the key provisions for states in 6th Schedule and discuss the structural issues, plugging the effective implementation functioning of autonomous districts.

6th Schedule provides for some autonomy to tribal areas.

Key Provisions

1. Autonomous tribal district councils for rule making, safeguarding tribal traditions and maintain rights over land held "since time immemorial"
2. Scope: Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Mizoram.
3. Applicability :- laws autonomously made with gubernatorial sanction.

Key Structural issues in effective functioning

- ① The autonomous districts are grossly underfunded.

0.5

6th
Schedule
Under
article

244

You
should
mention
some
concrete
points
about
the
AOC's
powers

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- ② Exercise of state government and central government through Governor
- ③ Lack of devolution of executive power
- ④ Increase interference by bureaucracy and implementational / turf - grey areas.
- ⑤ Lack of established procedure and protocol in the autonomous districts
- ⑥ ~~Law~~ Interference due to insurgents and extremists. → Just by your point

Most important is unskilled professional also. Functional overlap
3.5

Way Forward and Suggestions

- ① Proper fiscal devolution of resources
- ② Cooperative model of governance
- ③ Delineation of role of bureaucracy
- ④ Proper procedure and role of Gram-Sabhas must be ensured.

Thus, 6th Schedule as a tool of accommodative policy must be made effectual by addressing the structural issues for inclusive growth

Amending 6th Schedule
①
Please & good

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

Cancelled Cancelled Cancelled

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

12

For the success and survival of democracy, an efficient opposition is quintessential. Elaborate (15)

In a democracy, opposition represents the alternative view of the people. ✓

0.5

Role of opposition ✓

- ① Hold the government to account with respect to:-
 - 1-1 Policy formulation ✓
 - 1-2 Implementation ✓
 - 1-3 Issues of corruption ✓
- ② Formulate alternate opinion
- ③ Present shadow government to the people ✓
- ④ ~~Question~~ Participate in consensus building and independent and credible appointments to CBI, CAG, CVC, etc. ✓

Weaker opposition can turn democracy to the Dictatorship
- Karen Armstrong

Methods of effective opposition

1. Parliamentary methods:-

- 1-1. Questioning
- 1-2. Deliberations
- 1-3. Censure Motions

2. "On the streets"

- 2-1. Protests, dharnas, etc
- 2-2. Combining causes with civil society

3. Other Methods

- 3-1. Enlisting ~~judicial~~ ^{certain} interventions
- 3-2. Creating opinion against ~~governmental~~ policies.

Potential threats to effective opposition

1. From within the opposition

1-1. ~~Undemocratic internal party~~
Operation

1-2. Fragmentation of opposition

1-3. Nepotism and elitism in opposition

1-4. Poor communication and lack of mass connect

You
have
mentioned
good
points.
You
should
mention
the
leader
of
opposition

2. From government (authoritarian or anti-democratic)

2-1 Censoring, jailing opponents
(eg Russia's Navelny by Putin,
Belarus, etc)

2-2 Control the media (eg China)

2-3 One party control (eg China)

2-4 Coup d'état (eg Myanmar)

2-5 Elected autocracy (eg Phillipines)

Ensuring effective opposition

1. Robust civil society ✓
2. Resilient democratic institutions ✓
3. Popular democratic support ✓
4. International support for human rights ✓
5. Independent judiciary ✓
6. Responsible opposition ✓

The only difference between authoritarian and democratic regimes is the existence of effective opposition (Amartya Sen)

Marks - 6

4.5

Conclusion is good & precise ✓

4

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

17) What do you understand by Doctrine of Severability ¹ ²
the Supreme Court struck down the 97th Constitutional Amendment ³
and how it impacts the federal structure of India?

Doctrine of Severability refers to the judicial principle of review whereby the portion of a law which is declared ultra vires (in content or procedure) is severed from the body of law, provided the said law stands valid forthwith ✓

eg the 97th Constitutional Amendment's provisions affecting the State Cooperatives was "severed" by the Supreme Court. ✓

Case Study: 97th Constitutional Amendment Act (97 CAA)

97th CAA related to the regulation of cooperatives — state — as well as multi-state. ✓

Since the state cooperatives are in the state list, according to Article 368, the ratification of at least half the state assemblies was required. ✓

①
Precise
&
good

Given this procedural incompleteness of mere Parliamentary sanction, the Supreme Court severed the applicability of Part IX-B to the multi-state cooperatives.

Impact of ~~the~~ the decision of Supreme Court on federal structure.

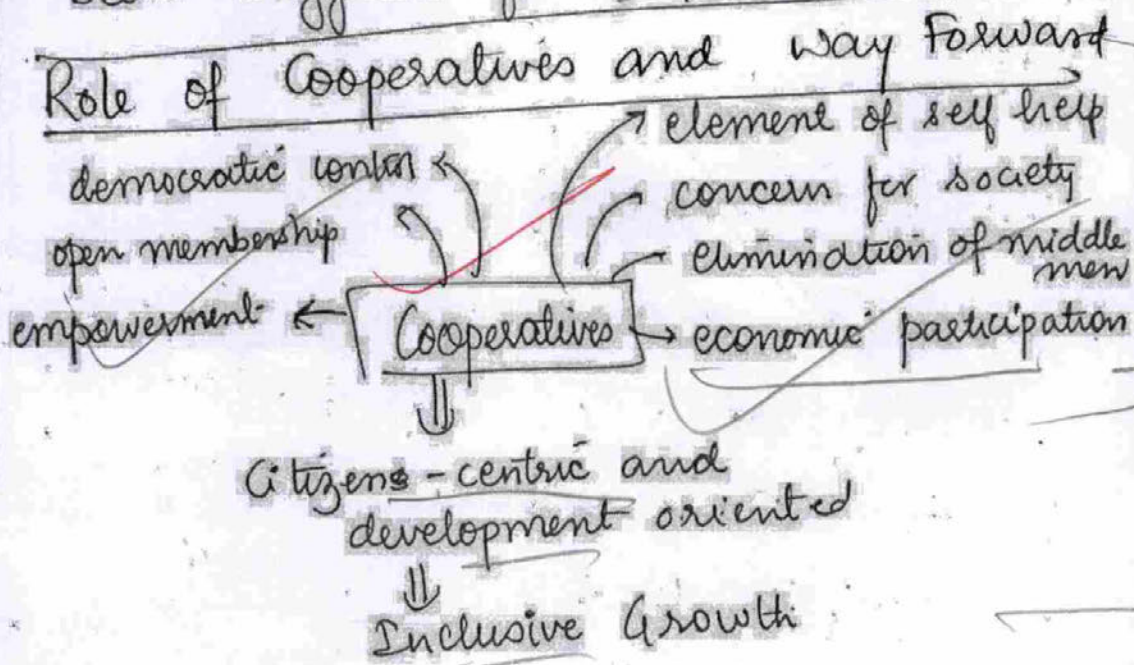
- ① The dual regulation of the cooperatives stands tilted in favour of states.
- ② Ministry of Cooperatives' mandate to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country is seen as truncated.
- ③ Concerns of political interference in democratic control of cooperatives has been emphasised.

Amended Article 19(1) & inserted Article 43-B

Boost the Federal Structure

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- ④ The lack of public confidence after recent crisis ~~has~~ is also noted in context of principle of subsidiarity.
- ⑤ The need for larger consensus and a GST-council-like body has also been suggested for cooperative federalism.



Thus, the centre and states must come together in spirit of cooperative federalism into a federal institutional set up to coordinate a policy, synergise efforts and pool resources for furtherance of the cooperative movement in India.

Marks - 6.5

4.5

1.5

Conclusion
is precise
& good

14. Why is Election Commission termed as the watchdog of democracy? What institutional reforms in the EC can make it an effective institution to strengthen democracy in India. (15)

0.5

Mention
the
article
324-329

Election Commission of India is one of the most credible institutions in the democratic functioning of Indian elections.

Role of Election Commission

- ① According to former CEC, S.Y. Qureshi, an independent ECI, proper rules and election petition are the prerequisite to free and fair elections.
- ② The pro-active role of T.N. Seshan and J. Lyndoh is also well-documented.
- ③ The largest democratic exercise in a poor country with minimal

Infrastructure, in a transparent and credible way with use of technology like e-Ballots.

Institutional reforms in Election Commission

- ① The Budget of ECI should be "charged" rather than voted upon.
- ② The removal procedure of Election Commissioners must be same as Chief Election Commissioners.
- ③ The ECI must have the power to de-register political parties based on objective criterion.
- ④ The ECI must have prosecutory powers with respect to holding star campaigners to account.
- ⑤ The understaffing of ECI must also be squarely addressed.

You should also mention the Challenges faced by CE = Enforcement power with MCC

⑥ ECI must be given the power to advise President and Governor in cases of anti defection law (Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendation)

⑦ Pre-electoral election petition jurisdiction can be extended to Election Commission

3.5

⑧ The institutional mechanism to ensure and verify the details in affidavits of candidates is also required.

It is only through a powerful, independent and credible Election Commission that the democratic process of India will sustain, prosper and empower her citizens.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

15. The extension Act 1996 is a paradigm-shifting legn concerning tribal empowerment and governance, but forest bureaucracy and its minimal interpretation of the law has dented its objective even after 25 years.

Comment

The PESA Act of 1996 sought to extend local self-governance institutions to tribal areas of the country.

PESA 1996 as empowering tribal local self governance

Empowering Gram Sabha to:-

1. Control application of certain policies, programmes and laws in tribal areas.
2. Protect the local traditions and customs, in view of the laws.
3. Control local minor minerals, resources, land, etc.
4. Approve of plans, welfare measures, etc.

73rd
Constitution
Amendment
Part-IX

5. Involve tribal community members in decision making process by reservation in Panchayats and Chairperson posts for STs.

Thus, a model of participatory democracy was adopted. But there are certain concerns -

Dented the objectives - Causes

1. Minimal interpretation of the Act and conferred powers on Gram Sabha by the state
2. Lack of operationalising rules and laws at state level ✓
3. Excessive interference by forest bureaucracy with respect to:-
 - 3.1 Applying programmes without proper approval ✓
 - 3.2 Use of resources without Gram Sabha's due process

You
have
mentioned
crises
points

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

4. ~~3-3~~ Land mafia, timber mafia and other criminal elements entering the said regions ✓
5. Non-application in strategic sectors with respect to EIA, etc ✓

Way Forward

1. Sensitisation of forest bureaucracy
2. Empowering provisions and explanations in the Act
3. State legislations for effectual delegation
4. Proper devolution of funds
5. Awareness regarding powers of the Gram Sabha.

Thus, PESA was a step in the right direction for culture-sensitive and custom-accomodative policy making ~~with~~ in a participatory democracy, which needs to be strengthened and implemented in its true spirit.

Mention
Some
More
Points
Gram
Sabha
meeting
irregular

- Fund
- Function
- Function

4.5

①
Concise
&
good

Marks-6.6

16. Good governance requires institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts. Enumerate the reforms undertaken by government in this direction.

Good Governance
↓
Transparency
Accountability
More open
Qualitative
Dimensions

"The path towards a \$5 Trillion economy has to be embedded with reforms"

- Amitabh Kant

(15) (0.5)

Following administrative reforms have been undertaken by the government :-

① ~~From~~ The policy focus has shifted from output based to outcome oriented.
↳ In this direction, outcome-based Budgets have also been presented along with Annual Financial Statement

② Breaking Silos

The government has formed various GoS (Groups of Secretaries) with GoSSs

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(Question No.)

(Group of Joint Secretaries) for inter-ministerial coordination

- ③ Fast tracking of projects through use of technology ✓
- ④ PRAGATI - for pro-active and regular monitoring of schemes by highest offices in the government
- ⑤ Use of ~~technology~~, Artificial Intelligence and blockchain to streamline and fasten governance
- ⑥ GATI-Shakti Plan to coordinate and streamline the working of 16 ministries in infrastructure development ✓
- ⑦ Increasing lateral entries in Joint Secretary and Director level posts. ✓

You should mention some more points systematically

Under the heads of

- Transparent
- citizen participation
- ↓
- Social Audit
- Effectiveness
- Accountability → DIST
- E-Kranti
- NIT?
- ↓
- DMEQ

8. Increasing & privatisation for focus on core governance issues
(minimum government maximum governance)

9. Mission Karmayogi for post-recruitment value addition to human resource management of bureaucracy in line with FRACs for efficient administration

10. NITI-Aayog has proposed a revolving door policy where civil servants could serve in corporate sector and renew their knowledge base.

Administrative reforms are a continuous process at the convergence of efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and technological upgradation.

Conclusion is
Precise
good

Marks-5.5

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(Question No.)

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

17 Recently the govt extended reservation to the EWS section through 103rd Amendment. In this context, examine the role of reservation as a measure towards social justice (15)

Affirmative action for social justice in India took the form of reservations in 3 generations :-

- 1950s → Scheduled Castes and Tribes
- 1990s → Other Backward Classes
- 2019 → Economically Weaker Sections

1
Mention the Articles 15 & 16 Amendment

Arguments in favour of reservations

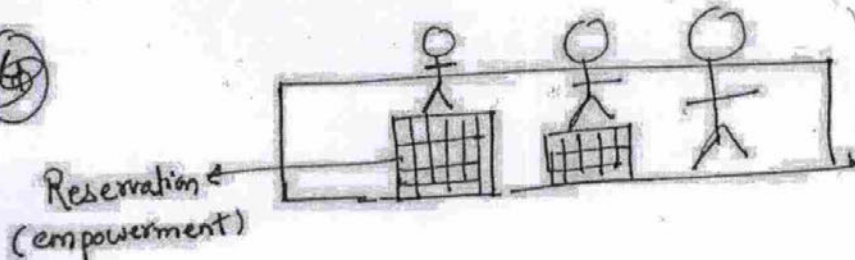
① Inequality of opportunity in education, resources and others ^{sought} to be corrected ✓

② Compensation for historical wrongs ✓

③ Empowerment to break the glass ceiling of economic and social shackles. ✓

Justify this point
↓
It's not cast based reservation

④



Equal opportunities

④ As a welfarist tool to ensure political democracy results in economic and social equity
(Dr. Ambedkar) ✓

⑤ Inclusive growth and development of all. ✓

Arguments against EWS

① Pratap Shamu Mehta argues that reservation policy is too weak to bear the burden of EWS. ✓

② The criteria of economic conditions is based on weak documentation system, argues Yogendra Yadav.

③ Whereas SC, ST, OBC are social justice oriented empowerment based on historical injustice, EWS is incomparable.

You have mentioned good points to elaborate your answer

Way Forward

1. Couple reservation policy on school-level empowerment, scholarship programme ✓
2. The idea of "catching up" classes for SC, ST, OBC, EWS students in universities ✓
3. Contemplate idea of creamy layer / Sub-categorisation of reservations ✓
4. Awareness campaigns, role-model based psychological empowerment and social movements for overall alleviation. ✓

Reservation is a time tested tool for affirmative action in India for social equity and empowerment which is further strengthened by EWS. Moving forward, fine-tuning of policy is needed for true empowerment of the deserving.

4.5

①
Way forward
&
Conclusion
is
precise
&
good

Marks - 6.5

18. Discuss the major causes for the growing drug menace in India. How can the amendment in the existing NDPS Act can help address these issues effectively? (15)

Drug abuse refers to the misuse of certain chemicals to create pleasurable impact on the brain, often leading to addiction. (0.5)

Major Causes of drugs menace

① Geographical - Supply Side



Golden Crescent
and
Golden Triangle (0.5)

② Demand Side

2.1 Relating to mental health issues

2.2 Unemployment and poverty

2.3 Studies connect drug menace to childhood trauma

2.4 Prosperity without job in states like Punjab

3. Consequence with other illegal issues like trafficking, smuggling, piracy, etc.
4. Dependence of Taliban on drug money

Institutional Structure in India

1. NDPS Act ✓
2. Article 47 to discourage consumption of alcohol and drugs ✓
3. B. Nasha Mukti Abhiyan ✓
4. National Drug Demand Reduction Plan
5. Signatory to 3 UN Conventions: like Single Convention against Drug Trafficking, etc ✓

~~6. Part~~

Suggestions and amendments to NDPS Act

- ① Proper statutory widening of scope to search and seize, investigate and charge sheet

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(Question No.)

Stigma associated with drug tacking should be reduced

4.5

Mention the role of Rehabilitation centres - lack of rehabilitation centres - & NGOs

Conclusion is precise & good
Mention role of NCB, NCRD

- ② Jurisdiction to enquire beyond Indian territory ✓
- ③ Utilising the services of investigative agencies for proper functioning ✓
- ④ ~~B~~ The NDPSA is understaffed and under-budgeted ✓
- ⑤ Anti-piracy initiatives, coordination with border forces and coast guard ✓

⑥ The drug menace in India is complex as indicated by the UNODC Report on Drug Abuse 2020. To address this issue, the NDPS must be institutionally strengthened and financially empowered. ①

Marks - 6

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19. It is often argued that SAARC did not have a promising childhood but it can expect a better adulthood. In light of this statement, explain the reasons for the failure of SAARC and need for its revival. (15)

SAARC was born out of the realisation of the need to integrate the South Asian region, which is one of the most underdeveloped regions in the world.

Reasons for a not-so-promising childhood and eventual failure

- ① Economic integration of the region is minimal.
- ② The psychological and political wounds of Partition have not yet healed.
- ③ Each country feared the so-called "Big Brother" attitude of India.
- ④ Rivalry of India-Pakistan led to the SAARC being stalled multiple times.

Precise
& good

1
meetings
are not
held

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- ⑤ Lack of coordination led to lack of a Free Trade Agreement which prevented fruits of economic interdependence
- ⑥ Countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka pivoted towards China.
- ⑦ India pivoted towards its Bay of Bengal identity with convergence of BBIN - BIMSTEC and rise of Indo-Pacific geopolitical construct
- ⑧ The SAARC satellite also largely went into limbo due to the disagreements between India and Pakistan
- ⑨ Lack of people to people contact, imaginative policy making, combining efforts for joint front in UN, etc also led to the failure of SAARC

Justify
this point

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Need for revival

1. "You cannot choose ^{change} neighbours"
— A.B. Vajpayee, former PM
2. Need to cooperate on the Afghanistan issue
3. Need to cooperate to counter influence of China, assert India's role in South Asia, re-imagine South Asian region, deepen neighbourly ties and emphasise India's strategic autonomy
4. Economic gains of trade and connectivity must be reaped.

3.5
Mention
Some
More
concrete
points
Collective
identity
Shared
problems
↓
Poverty
terrorism
China's
growing
presence
in South
Asia

Way Forward

Confidence Building Measures
and optimistic and full blooded
imaginative efforts are the way to
go for the revival of the SAARC
initiative.

1
You
should
Mention
the
Role of
SAARC
during
Pandemic
COVID-19

Marks - 5.5

20. "Quad is a decisive step towards the consolidation of a strategic partnership with the US and its Asian allies and in enhancing Delhi's bargaining power vis-à-vis Beijing."

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue between India, US, Japan and Australia began in the wake of the 2006 Tsunami and the concerted HADR efforts but has assumed great significance recently.

- ① Quad seeks to ensure
- 1.1 a free open inclusive and rules based Indo-Pacific
 - 1.2 free sea lanes of communication
 - 1.3 Freedom of Navigation operation

- ② Quad seeks to check Beijing from
- 2.1 Pursuing A2/AD (Anti Access and Area Denial)
 - 2.2 Pursuing militarisation and occupation of South China Sea.

"free, open & prosperous" Indo-Pacific region

①

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Reasons for Delhi to partake in revival
of Quad:-

- ① 2020 skirmishes ~~in~~ at line of Actual control
- ② Need for active economic decoupling from China
- ③ Larger convergence of interest on the China question with US and its Asian allies ✓
- ④ Prevent counter "String of Pearls" with ^{Necklace} String of Diamonds" ✓
- ⑤ Direct international discourse through multilaterals like Quad to counter China's debt trap diplomacy. ✓
- ⑥ Maintain strategic autonomy while engaging with like-minded countries. //

Enhancing
New Delhi's
bargaining
power

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Concerns regarding Quad

- ① Securitisation of and militarisation of Indian Ocean region
- ② Smack of new Cold war between USA and China ✓
- ③ Indian Ocean region is in the backyard of India and China is a bordering country
- ④ Russia is also concerned calling it "Asian NATO"

Way forward

Maintaining strategic autonomy and core national interests, Quad must be utilised as an opportunity to check Beijing's expansionist policies and further Indian interests.

Add some key points

e.g. India's Neutrality gets affected. Autonomy

3.5

It should not be presented as a block against China