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UPSC

(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

- Q. 1. The Supreme Court's ruling on sub-Categorization of SCs and STs ensure fair distribution of reservation benefits but raises concerns over fragmentation within these communities. Critically examine its Constitutional, Social and political implications. (8M)

~~Don'ts
Parrot
writing~~

The recent Supreme Court ruling on sub-Categorization of SCs and STs regarding fair distribution of reservation benefits has conform to the very notion of equality of opportunity as enshrined in the preamble, ~~destroying~~ its objectives.

|| X

Ruling of Supreme Court:

1. The State shall make provisions for sub-Categorisation of SCs & STs, based on proper assessment and Quantifiable data.
2. Creamy-layer States may be provided to affluent class within SCs & STs.
3. SCs are not a homogenous group and equitable affirmative action is needed.

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In recent survey it is being seen that some castes class within SCs are getting benefits again and again even after becoming affluent.

And rest marginalized groups failed to reap the benefits of reservation at higher level.

~~As~~ ~~now~~ This is failing the notion of reservation as a means not ends.

Constitutional implications:

→ Article-14 permits sub-classification as it recognizes SC, ST & OBC as a Backward class.

→ As SCs are not a homogenous group hence fragmentation not a reasonable concession.

Social implications:

→ It will ensure Social justice upto the mostly marginalized groups.

→ A sense of intra-Community fragmentation will ~~not~~ rise which may disturb the civic cohesion at some extent.

~~too long~~

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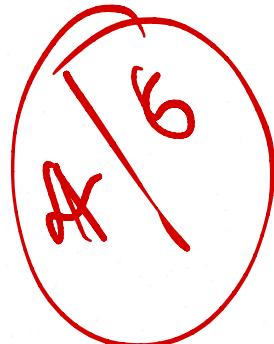
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Political Implications:-

- ↳ It may lead to Identity based politics upto lower strata.
- ↳ Vote-bank politics may cause fragmentation through fake narrations.

Recognizing the persistent inequality within SC/ST & sub-Categorization will ensure the notion of reservation as a means not end to achieve equality and development of Social Capital.

wild timing



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a. 2.

Should a Caste-based Census be mandatory to ensure reservation policies are evidence-based and equitable? Critically analyse its necessity and role (8M) in policy formulation.

Article 15 and 16 is the bedrock of positive affirmations in India. It gives the policy of reservation to the groups that are lagged behind the Socio-economic development indicators.

objectives of reservation policies:-

1. Promoting social justice in the wake of historical injustice being done.
2. Ensure "Equality of opportunity".
3. Promote Upward mobility for lower strata.
4. Eradicate discrimination.
5. Promote inclusive development of Nation.

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Necessity and Role of Caste based Census

- PL
- As reservation is being given on Caste basis so its proper survey & assessment should be done to ensure rationality? It will lead to evidence based equitable distribution of opportunities and resources.
 - It will provide a ~~more~~ Quantifiable rational data to ensure policy formulation.
 - It will identify the most segregated group which needed most attention and care. ??
 - It will necessitate the motion of reservation as means and not ends.
 - It will guide the state machinery for efficient implementation of policies in Constrained resources.
 - It will prioritize the strengths of a society?
 - It will necessitate in the implementation of Inclusive development and Social Capital development of State.
- if only one asker what may answer
- 9.5/8

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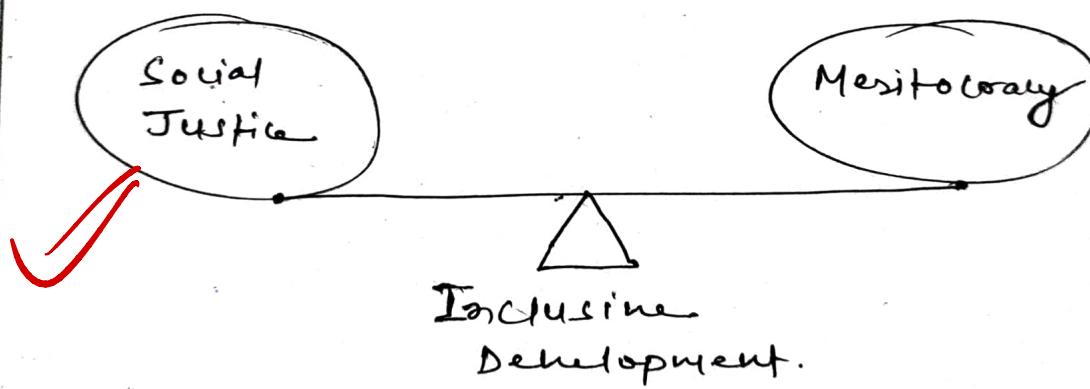
Q.4.

Extending reservation to the private sector is being considered to ensure social justice but it raises concerns about economic growth and meritocracy.

Critically evaluate the feasibility of implementing reservations in private sector employment in India.

(7 M)

The narrative of reservation is to give affirmative action to the sections which have been lagged at various socio-economic development indicators.



Reservation policy was implemented as a temporary means to achieve equality of opportunity. And not to as a end which will lead to creation of persistent inequality.

endure

But to reap the benefits of this policy a domino effect has been evolved.

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This domino effect has ~~been~~ resulted in the debate of extending reservation system to the private sector.

Feasibility of implementation of reservation in private Sector :-

→ Implementation of reservation in PVT sector is unconstitutional.

→ It is showing a wrong manifestation of twin phenomena i.e. Growthless Job and Jobless Growth.



1. good

→ PVT. Sector on the principle of profit led by meritocracy. The policy of reservation may crumble the sustainability of PVT Sector.

→ As PVT. Sector is the growth engine of our Country at a global stage its retardation will push back the very ^{aim} source of Welfare State.

→ It will also a ^{for} unfeasible task ~~to~~ for effectiveness implementation by State machinery recognising its vast nature or dimensions.

good point

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Hence, instead of extending reservations a standard educational reforms as per modern technology of skills will have to promote along with formal jobs to cater the social justice and ~~an~~ inclusive growth.

~~cover both
aspects~~

Q.S.1

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Q.5.

The introduction of EWS reservations has sparked a debate over the future of Caste-based affirmative action in India. Discuss whether economic criteria should replace Caste-based reservations or if a hybrid model is necessary to ensure inclusive development. (7 M)

finely stamp

Article 15 and 16 is the bedrock of positive affirmation in India. In this regard 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act has added EWS to the existing reservation policy in India.

At the time of rolling out of OBC reservations of 27.5% in 1992 there is also a 10% reservation for economically weaker forward class.

But in Indira Sawney Case 1992 the same 10% EWS quota has been repealed due to Validity on the basis of Quantifiable data.

Now in 2009 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act paved the way for 10% EWS quota on economical basis.

Rationale of reservation:

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- ↳ The very rationale of reservations is to provide support to the group which are lagging on the social-economical development factor.
 - ↳ Its objectives is to promote relatively equal society which is good for Social Capital.
 - ↳ To promote redistribution of wealth as enshrined in art-39 of Constitution.
 - ↳ To promote improvement in historical injustices to weaker sections.
- The policy of reservation started from the facts of historical injustice to marginalised sections of society. But after 75 years in this era of globalization this Hybrid Model will best suited as a means to achieve socio-economic equality. Because B.K. Ambedkar says:-

"formal equality is meaningless unless there is socio-economic inequality".

3.5/1