

Dear Aspirants,

We are all engaged in some or the other activity. When there is no passion attached to the activity, we call it a 'job'. When an activity has passion behind it, it becomes 'joy'.

We have been doing one thing with great passion and dedication for the last 5 years. Yes! We love to guide civil servant aspirants. We have dedicated ourselves into creating an ecosystem that gives even a person sitting in the remotest corner to crack the prestigious civil services examination with Rank-1. In this process, we have developed, designed and dedicated a series of initiatives for civil services preparation.

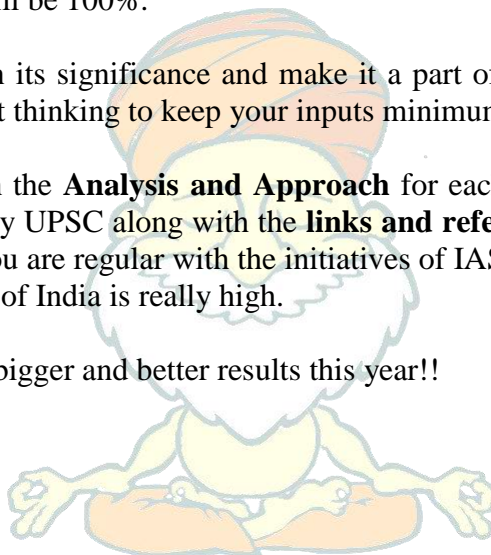
The quality of these initiatives have been proven time and again. It has become norm to have high hit ratios in Prelims and Mains from the initiatives of IASbaba, namely **Integrated Learning Programme (ILP)** and **Think Learn and Perform (TLP)**.

This article is not to boast about the HIT RATE of our initiatives in any case. It would be an injustice to say that these many questions, directly or indirectly came from our initiatives using key words of the UPSC questions. In that way if we frame questions over the year on all keywords in UPSC syllabus our hit ratio will be 100%.

Rather than numbers focus on its significance and make it a part of your preparation. You should work on smart study and smart thinking to keep your inputs minimum and maximize the output.

Below we have come up with the **Analysis and Approach** for each question of **General Studies (GS) Paper** that were asked by UPSC along with the **links and references of IASbaba questions/articles**. Needless to say- if you are regular with the initiatives of IASbaba, your chances of clearing the most coveted examination of India is really high.

We at IASbaba are expecting bigger and better results this year!!



OVERVIEW of GENERAL STUDIES (GS) PAPER 2:

This year's question paper of GS-2 was one of the most analytical and lengthiest paper created by UPSC in the last few years. The questions were found to be on a tougher side. It was a mixture of Fundamental and Applied part.

To score high in this paper, one needs to be well aware of several important articles of Indian constitution along with current affairs, because most of the questions appearing in the GS-2 paper has direct link with recent happenings. Also one needs to include recent commissions, reports, and its recommendations in the answers.

Let us take the example in International Relation part, USA's official pull out of UNESCO happened in December 2018, China's increasing assertion in South china sea and USA's Pacific doctrine has India and Japan playing a key role. So they were asked in 9th and 10th question.

Also this time the paper was such that one needs to devote at least 30-40 seconds per question to read and understand what is the basic demand and which part needs to be addressed. For instance, "From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain." Here while reading on the first instance, there are chances of misunderstanding and explaining the distribution of legislative powers but the actual demand of the question is about the "Principle of Federal Supremacy"

The difficulty level of questions can be broken up into 3 scales i.e. Easy, Moderate and Difficult. The Difficult questions occupied the highest portion in the paper with 8 questions (4, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17, 19, & 20), the second is occupied by the moderate level with 7 questions (1, 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, & 18), the easy level occupied the last with 5 questions (3, 5, 11, 12, & 14).

There were 4 questions on International relations and 16 questions on Indian polity.

Q1. Do you think the Constitution of India does not accept the principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balances'? Explain. (10 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a direct question on Indian government system. Here you need to write about how Indian constitution even though talks about separation of power, has nowhere explicitly mentioned about it but rather has created a system of checks and balances to make sure no organ of state becomes very powerful and all 3 organ overlap/co-ordinate with each other for effective and efficient governance.

In introduction, define what you mean by separation of power doctrine. Then in main part, explain how Tasks are assigned to the different branches and their institutions in such a way that each of

them can check the exercise of powers by the others. As a result, no one branch or institution can become so powerful as to control the system completely.

Also you can mention the other side by providing examples of Article 50, Articles 121 and 211 and Article 361 to explain how separation of powers are part of constitution.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

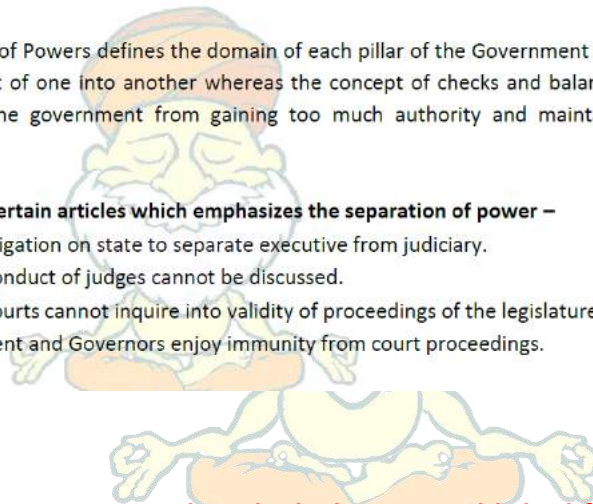
- How far has the doctrine of separation of powers fared in India's political system? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples. (C2C/TLP offline 2019 Test-1)
- Explain the concept of 'doctrine of separation of powers'. Also examine its significance in a parliamentary democracy. (TLP Phase-1 2019)
<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-7-q-1-explain-the-concept-of-doctrine-of-separation-of-powers-also-examine-its-significance-in-a-parliamentary-democracy/>
- Covered in ILP VAN.

Q.8) Explain the concepts of 'separation of powers' and 'checks and balances' in the context of the provisions contained in the Indian Constitution.

The principle of Separation of Powers defines the domain of each pillar of the Government and prevents the encroachment of one into another whereas the concept of checks and balances prevents one section of the government from gaining too much authority and maintains accountability.

The Constitution includes certain articles which emphasizes the separation of power –

- Art 50 – Puts the obligation on state to separate executive from judiciary.
- Art 121 and 211 – Conduct of judges cannot be discussed.
- Art 122 and 212 – Courts cannot inquire into validity of proceedings of the legislature.
- Art 361 – the President and Governors enjoy immunity from court proceedings.



Q2. "The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority." Explain. (10 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is on Central administrative tribunal which was established under Art 323A of Indian constitution. You need to define in a line or two about what is CAT in Introduction along with the Article and when it was established (1985).

Then in Body, explain why it was established and its functions in 1st part, then in 2nd part explain how it has grown as an independent judicial authority over the time.

End by quoting the recent verdict of Delhi HC on CAT and its powers.

Example: You can mention about how CAT rebutted the verdict of Delhi HC on its jurisdiction and asked it to swiftly decide on matters originally pending before the HC. Also, you can mention how CAT had stayed the decision of the government to retire two officers on non-performance issues.

Q3. What are the methods used by the farmer's organizations to influence the policy-makers in India and how effective are these methods? (10 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This question is indirectly asking about the role of pressure groups and in particular farmers related pressure groups and how they influence the policy making in India and how effective are they.

In the introduction, define what are pressure groups and their types. Then in the body part, list the methods used by them to influence policy makers.

Example: farmer's protest march in Maharashtra recently, farmer's destroying their produce over price fall issues across MP etc.

Also mention how effective they are in short and long terms. You can mention about Examples of remunerative prices (MSP) and sugarcane (Fair and remunerative prices). Also you can mention about private bills being pushed in parliament for the same.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **PepsiCo versus potato growing farmers** - <https://iasbaba.com/2019/05/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-11th-may-2019/> (Daily Current Affairs Analysis-11th May 2019)

Q4. From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain. (10 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is analytical questions which ask you to explain how over the years, through judicial interpretation and judgements, the legislative powers have been devolved and federal supremacy has been upheld and Doctrine of Harmonious construction have evolved.

For this question, you need to define what is doctrine of federal supremacy and Harmonious construction in Introduction. Then in body you need to bring out how Principle of federal supremacy was upheld and how Harmonious construction has emerged.

Example: you need to mention with examples how some state laws were quashed which were ultra vires or against federal laws [Certain reservation bills of state like The Haryana Backward Classes (Reservation in Services and Admission in Educational Institutions) Bill 2016 and the Haryana Backward Classes Commission Bill 2016,]. Then mention the five principles laid down by the supreme court on the rule of Harmonious Construction in the landmark case of CIT v Hindustan Bulk Carriers.

Q5. What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism? (10 Marks)**LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:**

This is a direct question which asks you to compare Indian constitution with French constitution. You are aware that both India and France are constitutional democracy but follow different system of governance especially when it comes to principles of secularism.

France follows strict principle of secularism where has Indian secularism is equal respect to all religions. This question has come due to various protests in France in form of ban on Islamic dress like Burqa, veil, then raise in islamophobia, ban on halal meat, few years back Charlie Hebdo issue etc.

Your answer should contain all these examples and how France can learn from Indian secularism where multi-religions co-exist peacefully and how accommodating our constitution is in form of Fundamental rights 25-28, Education (Gurukul system, Christian convent, Islamic education), Subsidies for Pilgrimages (Haj, Amarnath) etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Do you find any contradictions in the prevalent notion, understanding and practice of secularism in India? Critically comment. (TLP phase-2 2019)

Q6. Despite Consistent experience of high growth, India still goes with the lowest indicators of human development. Examine the issues that make balanced and inclusive development elusive. (10 Marks)**LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:**

This question is asking about India's declining performance of Human development indicators even though we are experience high growth rate. Here, you can come up with facts related to human development indicators in India - India's rank in HDI (130)

In main part of body, you need to identify those factors which are hindrance to human development and how it is impacting the country.

Then in 2nd part of body, you need to explain the issues which make balanced and inclusive development elusive. Then conclude by giving ways to address the issues like for instances, quality education to all, making healthy life a fundamental right, providing opportunity for skill development and employment etc.

Issues: Economic inequality, Poverty, Lack of awareness on government initiatives/schemes/welfare programs, etc. Prevalence of customs and traditions which act as hinders to bring about a change, for instance, women's access to quality education (Patriarchy), access to health-related products, (access to menstrual hygiene related products) etc

Facts that can be used in this answer – MMR 130/1L live births, Life expectancy 68.5, IMR 34/100 live births, 73% of the wealth generated in 2017 went to the richest 1% (Oxfam). 21.9% of the population is living below poverty line (2011-12) as per National poverty estimates.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- How does poverty stifle human development? Can poverty alleviation measures address the problem of stifled human development? Critically examine. (TLP phase-2 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/07/day-30-q-1-how-does-poverty-stifle-human-development-can-poverty-alleviation-measures-address-the-problem-of-stifled-human-development-critically-examine/>

- What is Human Development Index (HDI)? Evaluate India's overall performance with respect to the indicators constitutions the HDI. (TLP Phase-2 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/07/day-30-q-5-what-is-human-development-index-hdi-evaluate-indias-overall-performance-with-respect-to-the-indicators-constitutions-the-hdi/>

Q7. There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items squeezing their food-budget – Elucidate. (10 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Usually poverty and hunger are related concepts. But here, you should substantiate with examples and data's to show how there is growing divergence between the two.

In second part of questions you need to explain with examples about how the government's expenditure of social sector is decreasing and thus leading to poor spending more on non-food essentials like Health, Medicines etc.

For example: Only 3% of GDP is spent on education, 1.4% on Health, and more than 70% health expenditure are out of pocket, 22% of Indians live below poverty line.

Also include some positive, do not keep it too much negative. Mention about improvement India has made in halving poverty, reducing malnutrition, child wasting & Stunting among others.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

ILP MAINS MOCK – Test-7 Synopsis | 2019

19. The ongoing schemes aimed at eliminating extreme hunger need recalibration. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Introduction

Hunger and malnutrition have adverse impacts on human health, and the severity of the problem in India comes through shocking statistics. The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) reports that India has the highest number of hungry (undernourished) people in the world.

Further, on the International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) Global Hunger Index, India's ranking has slipped in its rankings year by year.

20. Even though entitlement based poverty alleviation measures address the symptoms of deprivation, they fail to create the enabling milieu needed for sustainability. Elucidate.

Introduction

A large number of programs and schemes have been implemented to directly attack poverty through generating work, providing healthcare, education, nutrition and support to backward areas and vulnerable groups. Although the poverty rate has declined, a large proportion of our population still lives in poverty.

Q8. Implementation of Information and Communication technology (ICT) based projects/programmes usually suffers in terms of certain vital factors. Identify these factors and suggest measures for their effective implementation. (10 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a direct question on E-governance. Central government has been emphasizing too much on digital India and question on ICT was on expected line but here there is a twist. They have asked about negative sides on ICT. So you need to identify them, factors involved and suggest measures to address them.

Also include government programs in areas of ICT like Digital India, Bharat Net, NeGP etc.

For example: mention how government has introduced ICT in PDS and issues with that (Aadhar linking, Biometric issue and how a child had to die due to hunger), Mention about issues with E-literacy, lack of access to speed internet, Privacy, Security related issues etc.

Also give some positive aspects of ICT. For instance, how it saved revenue for exchequer by plugging leakages, weeding out ghost beneficiary, targeted delivery of services etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- How is the government leveraging ICT to deliver its services faster and without leakages? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples. (TLP Phase-II 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-46-q-2-how-is-the-government-leveraging-ict-to-deliver-its-services-faster-and-without-leakages-illustrate-with-the-help-of-suitable-examples/>

- What are the impediments of e-governance in India? How can those be addressed? Discuss. (C2C/TLP offline Test-11)

Q9. 'The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment. (10 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Answer in two parts. Role of diplomacy between India and Japan in global partnership and strategic partnership in Asia.

In global partnership: Role of QUAD in countering the aggression of China, Tackle common challenges of terrorism and proliferation, Asia-Africa Growth Corridor or AAGC is an economic cooperation agreement between the governments of India, Japan and multiple African countries

In strategic partnership: nuclear deal, bilateral agreements, investment in north eastern countries, cultural exchange, military 'exercise malabar'

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Indo-Japan relations not only transcend economic boundaries but also entail deep geostrategic convergence. Comment. (C2C/TLP Offline Test-11)
- The quadrilateral posturing by India, the US, Japan and Australia in the Indo-Pacific is critical to counter the aggression of China in the region. Comment. (TLP Phase-II 2019)
- **Covered in IR VAN-ILP**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-48-q-4-the-quadrilateral-posturing-by-india-the-us-japan-and-australia-in-the-indo-pacific-is-critical-to-counter-the-aggression-of-china-in-the-region-comment/>

Q10. 'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'. (10 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is in reference to US pull out from UNESCO due to accusation against the organization for being Anti-Israel. Here you need to explain about UNESCO as a organization in Introduction. Then in body, firstly you need to list out the important functions and roles of UNESCO. Then explain the given quote and link it with issues plaguing the world organization.

Then explain the impact of US pull out and future of the institution in the conclusion.

Anti-Israel bias: UNESCO criticizing Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem, then naming ancient Jewish sites as Palestinian heritage sites and granting full membership to Palestine in 2011 among others.

Example:

- UNESCO is the first U.N. agency that has admitted Palestine as a full member, in 2011. As required by law, the U.S. has stopped funding the UNESCO since then. The U.S. withdrawal took effect on December 31, 2018. With US being the largest donor pulling out, its left wanting for funds. With lack of funds and donor, it is at the risk of being closed down and several initiatives like world heritage sites, Education, Cultural promotion will take a hit.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- [US Exits UNESCO: Can UN Bodies Survive US Apathy?](#)

Q11. On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the representation of people act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

It is direct question. Mention on what grounds people's representative can be disqualified. And mention remedies to protect them from disqualification

Grounds: election offences and corrupt practices in the election, dismissal for corruption or disloyalty, failure to lodge account of election expenses, corrupt and malpractices in any type of media.

Remedies: exemption from office of profit, opinion of election commission of India

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Recent developments in Karnataka and Goa legislative assemblies prove that the political problem of defection can't be addressed by the legal solution of the anti-defection law. Comment. (TLP Phase-II 2019)
- ILP Polity VAN

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/07/day-26-q-1-recent-developments-in-karnataka-and-go-a-legislative-assemblies-prove-that-the-political-problem-of-defection-cant-be-addressed-by-the-legal-solution-of-the-anti-defection-law-c/>

Q12. "Parliament's power to amend the constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power". In the light of this statement explain whether parliament under article 368 of the constitution can destroy the Basic structure of the constitution by expanding its amending power? (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The answer can begin with the explanation for the need to amend the Constitution – to make it relevant to changing times. It can cite the example of recent GST. Parliament has been vested with amending power so as to make Constitution a living and dynamic document.

The answer can then give historical examples where Parliament using this power has tried to amend Constitution which led to dilution of Fundamental rights of Citizens (25th and 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act) thus threatening the basic principles of Constitutional Democracy. The answer can then explain about SC judgement on Parliament's power to amend constitution in Kesavananda Bharati Case which gave the doctrine of Basic Structure.

The answer can also elaborate on some of these basic structures – Independent Judiciary leading to striking down of NJAC. Therefore, along with strict procedures laid out in Article 368 for amending Constitution, Parliament is restricted its power to amend Constitution so that the soul of Constitution as envisaged by founding father of India remains intact.

Important Judgements that can be used: *Minerva Mill v. Union of India* (1980): the validity of 42nd amendment Act was challenged on the ground that they are destructive of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. The Supreme Court by majority by 4 to 1 majority struck down clauses (4) and (5) of the article 368 inserted by 42nd Amendment, on the ground that these clauses destroyed the essential feature of the basic structure of the constitution.

Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997): The judgment held that every provision of the Constitution was open to amendment provided the basic foundation or structure of the Constitution was not damaged or destroyed.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Does in your opinion the basic structure doctrine undermine parliamentary sovereignty? Critically examine. (TLP Phase-I 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-2-q-1-does-in-your-opinion-the-basic-structure-doctrine-undermine-parliamentary-sovereignty-critically-examine/>

Q13. “The reservation of seats for women in the institution of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian political process”. Comment. (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The answer needs to provide both positive impact as well as negatives of women reservation in India at local governance level. The answer can start by mentioning the significance of local self-government (Democratic decentralisation, transparency & accountability) and the landmark 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts which provided for Constitutional status to these institutions.

The second part of the answer can elaborate on need for reservation of seats for women in these institutions – Women are considered as largest minority, political process was confined largely to voting during elections and that too was dictated by male members of family. Through such affirmative actions, Women are empowered politically so that their concerns are given importance at grass root level. Due to these measures their bargaining power has not only increased in public sphere but also increased in private sphere due to enhanced socio-political awareness among women. This enhanced awareness has led to fighting Patriarchy both at home and at public places.

Other reasons - Khap Panchayats, they play a major role in restricting the empowerment of women and curtail their freedom. The low literacy level of women, lack of social encouragement due to societal norms, etc.

The answer should also elaborate on the phenomena of Pati Sarpanch- where women representatives are proxies and real power is still exercised by their male counterparts. The domination of male members in these local institution coupled with inadequate capabilities of women (administrative and educational) has led to continuance of Patriarchy.

The answer can conclude by citing examples of certain states who have increased the reservation for women up to 50% and rising demand for reservation of seats for women at State and Union legislatures.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP VAN and Mock**

Q14. “The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India.” Discuss (15 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is a direct one which needs to elaborate the role and duties of Attorney-General of India. The answer can start by mentioning about Article 76 of Constitution which has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India.

The answer can elaborate on the appointment and terms of the office of Attorney-General of India and can then expand on the duties performed. Conclude the answer by highlighting the need for such office (Government is the biggest litigant in Indian courts).

Examples: AG acted as legal adviser and lawyer of Government of India: Need to link social media profiles of registered users with their Aadhaar numbers—Attorney General appeared for Tamilnadu Government in SC

The Supreme Court has fixed a deadline for the search committee on Lokpal to recommend a panel of names for appointment of the country's first anti-graft ombudsman.— Attorney General appeared for Centre.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP VAN and Mock**

Q15. Individual parliamentarian's role as the national law maker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question needs to mention the role of MLA's, who play a significant role in law making process of the country. The reason for the decline of quality of debates and consequences of such trend.

Parliament is considered as temple of Democracy where elected representatives arrive at decision regarding governance after debates & deliberations. It is considered as the highest platform for holding the executive accountable for their actions.

The answer can then mention the reasons for its decline – Tyranny of Political Parties through instruments of Whip and Anti-defection law curbing the voice of individual lawmakers, live telecasting of Parliamentary proceeding incentivizing sensationalization of issues often neglecting meaningful discussions, use of obstructionist strategy by opposition to target ruling party, criminalization of Politics, reduction in number of sitting days of legislature and politicization of office of Speaker.

The impact is decline in credibility of the institution and thus its role in holding executive accountable for their policies & actions. This has led to poorly drafted legislations and authoritarian tendencies of executive. The answer can conclude by suggesting reforms to rectify the situation – increase the number of days of Parliamentary sittings, restrict anti-defection law only to no-confidence motions, reforms in Office of Speaker etc. as suggested in ARC 2.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- A similar question was asked in ILP Mock- The centre has a lot of dead weight in terms of ministries that are either nonfunctional or have delicate roles. Do you agree? Substantiate. How can this be addressed? Suggest

Q16. 'In the context of neo-liberal paradigm of developmental planning, multi-level planning is expected to make operations cost-effective and remove many implementation blockages'- Discuss (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Here, you need to explain how in the era of neo-liberal paradigm, multi-level planning has brought in efficiency in governance and made the implementation process smooth.

In introduction mention the change in developmental planning in the context of neo-liberal era. Then in body, explain what is multi-level planning, then explain how multi-level planning is going to make operations cost-effective and remove implementation blockages.

Multi level planning is expected to reduce regional disparities and bring more equity in development, since the chief factor behind persistent regional imbalances has been diagnosed as unstudied application of the macro plan at micro levels without necessary modifications/detailing by the local development planners to address the particular requirements of an area/target group.

Examples: Mention how expertise (subject/sector specific) are involved in planning there by a detailed plan along with identification of bottlenecks in done and solution is given, mention how with involvement of bottom level workers, ground level difficulties/hindrances are taken into account. How there is going to be proper linkages between all stakeholders there by proper flow of command and communication etc.

How in the neo-liberal phase, planning is done giving importance to local cultures and geography. Example – resource based mobilization, job creation as we see in Punjab (wool based), West Bengal and Assam (Tea based).

Q17. The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's development process. (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Initially mention the significance of cooperation in service sectors, which plays an important role in a country's development. Later examine the present scenario of co-operation in India's service sector and conclude with suggestions in overcoming the gap among various sectors.

Example:

Co-operation among Education, skill development, Health sector holds significance in India's context. India has a huge demographic dividend and it has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, employment and good health. So the three sectors need to work in tandem to leverage the benefit of demographic dividend.

Co-operation among tourism, transport, hospitality. All these sectors need to work in co-operation which will not only generate revenue for the government, but also create many employment opportunities to the people.

Q18. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process. Discuss (15 marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The crux of the question is on low effectiveness of the welfare schemes for vulnerable sections because of lack of awareness of the schemes and participation of the vulnerable section in all the 3 stages of policy process- policy formulation, implementation, evaluation.

You can come up with case studies here.

Example:

Case 1: How central government's minimum support price failed marginal farmers-In 2018-19, just 12% of the 33 million farmers who were growing wheat availed of the government's minimum support price (MSP), or the price at which it promises to buy 25 crops from farmers, regardless of their prevailing market price. The rest were sold in mandis, whose access was usually controlled by middlemen and where market prices are often below government MSPs. This is a case of lack of awareness among the farmers and also price is not fixed based on the consultation with the farmers(vulnerable section)

Case 2: The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBPS) is a flagship programme run by the central government to ensure the survival, protection and education of the girl child. The programme has failed in few districts because of lack of policy implementation, diversion of funds and the failure of monitoring mechanisms. This is a case where stakeholders are not involved in policy monitoring process.

This data is for your reference: Haryana has 20 districts that are in the gender critical district list. As per the guidelines, Rs 5 lakh were to be provided to each district for implementing the scheme. The diversion of funds has been noted in various districts of Haryana. For example, in Panipat out of the Rs 5 lakh received by the district, three were spent on the preparation of a 'Theme Gate' at the town's entrance to mark the launching of the scheme. The expenditure has been categorised as 'irregular' and is equivalent to the diversion of funds.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Even though entitlement based poverty alleviation measures address the symptoms of deprivation, they fail to create the enabling milieu needed for sustainability. Elucidate. (TLP plus/OFFLINE Test-7)

Q19. "The long sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order.' Elaborate (15 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is asking you to elaborate on how the role of India has changed, as a leader of the least developed nations to the new role it has acquired being one of the leaders of the new global order. How the modern India prefers to prioritize its own national interests over the collective interests of developing nation.

India, has long been hailed as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised nations (least developed nations) Example: Struggle against imperialism, formation NAM, G77.

However, post economic liberalisation (especially in the 21st century) economic prosperity is seen as the key to a country's attainment of great power status, and has been the driving force in India's current worldview.

Example: India has engaged in economic development in Africa, securing oil fields in Central Asia, being Israel's biggest arms market.

Indian no longer discriminates between Israel, Palestine, US, Russia etc. Economic linkages are being seen as a means to promote 'stability' as in the case of China (being the largest trading partner with India). Or strategic alignment with US for nuclear cooperation.

So now, the modern India prefers to prioritize its own national interests over the collective interests of developing nation.



Q20. What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's national self-esteem and ambitions'. Explain with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is pointing to the friction between US and India, because US is not able to find a place for India in its global strategy/policy. India aspires to be the leader of emerging global order (Ambitions interms of economic, political), but that does not perfectly fit in US's strategy which is leading to friction between India and US.

Example: India wants to be the leader in Service sector, with its abundant educated population (English speaking), but now the same is available from south east Asian countries. And also with the Protectionism measure recently taken by the US, it is not able to satisfy India's ambitions.

India's relationship with Iran (for its Energy security), makes it difficult for US to fit India in its scheme of things, as it has a strained relationship with Iran and issued sanctions recently.

India's Make in India policy (to make India self-sufficient and a global manufacturing hub), giving importance to indigenous goods and services had created issues with US based solar companies which also resulted in trade disputes between India and US.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP VAN and Mock**

ILP MAINS MOCK SYNOPSIS-12 | 2019

19. The current trade tensions can affect the long-term relationship between the US and India. Do you agree? What is your assessment of India's stand on the objections raised by the US?

India- US trade relationship is undergoing its worst phase with US announcing termination of India's designation as beneficiary under generalized system of preferences program.

Trade tensions between India and US is regarding:

- India retaliatory tariff on 29 products including apples, almonds etc. after US revoked preferential privileges.
- US accuses India of having several non-tariff barriers.
- India doesn't agree with the US on the ever greening of patents.

TLP Connect 2020: Prelims + Mains+ Interview Mentorship Based Programme (OFFLINE and ONLINE)

TLP CONNECT- READ ITS DETAILS

<https://youtu.be/57pdBuBEwCw>

WATCH THIS VIDEO- ART OF ANSWER WRITING

Important timelines in the Video:

Initial 10 mins - about IASbaba and Team

13 minutes onwards - Philosophy behind TLP and Details about TLP Connect Mentorship programme

35mins, 30 Sec onwards - Art of Answer Writing

1:14:25 (hr:min:sec) onwards - Live Demo of Answer Writing

1:37:30 onwards - Ethics Strategy

2:19:45 onwards - Right Attitude for UPSC Preparation