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Test Code: 31086

FIAS - 2020 - GS Paper 2

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Email Id.

Roll No.

B/0077035

Mobile No.

Date:

28/12/2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
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### INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if 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.

*Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.*

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Total Marks:

Remarks:

Start Time | 09:00am

End Time | 12:00 PM

Mode Of Examination :

Online  Offline

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

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New Delhi- 110005 | Ph: 011-49878625/ 9821711605 | Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy



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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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Q.1) 'Without an independent judiciary, the constitution is little more than a statement of empty promises.' Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Judiciary is the pillar of our democracy alongwith legislative and executive. The

doctrine of separation of powers as given by

Montesquieu and Locke provides for judicial independence.

Importance of independent judiciary

① It safeguards the Basic structure of the constitution as given by judiciary during Kesavananda Bharti judgment (1973)

② It saves civil liberties (Article 32, 226) from executive encroachment

Eg: Emergency (1975-77) under Article 352 took away many rights.

③ It puts a check on executive excesses or legislature's overreach.

Eg: Judicial review through PIL etc



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- ⊕ It makes space for Judicial Innovation to address at times of legislative vacuum  
 eg: Mob lynching related guidelines  
 eg: Ushakha guidelines.

Some issues with this

- may lead to Judicial overreach
- Judicial activism - Sabarimala case where judiciary decides "essential religious practices"
- Judiciary making laws (Article 141)

A balance

- ① To promote harmony of "junctions" among judiciary, executive and legislature.
- ② Test of proportionality to intervene.

Further judiciary should restrict usage of the breach of privileges and contempt of court, 1971 and should come under RTI

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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Q.2) Critically analyse the various issues involved in the functioning of the Lokpal.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Lokpal and Lokayukta Act was drafted in 2013 as Corruption Ombudsman in the country against such crimes of executives. It was formed last year (2019) with full-fledged institutional setup.

### Issues in functioning of Lokpal

- ① The enforcement powers are dependent upon CBI and CVC.
- ② Executives' dominance in its functioning.
- ③ The security of tenure and financial independence is not secured.
- ④ IPM is not under the ambit at parity with others with high safeguards.
- ⑤ Secretive functioning and inaccessibility for citizen grievances.
- ⑥ Delays in appointment, vacancies etc



## Importance of the Lokpal

- ① Prevents corruption among central executives.
- ② Deterrent effect is produced.
- ③ Final decision body on corruption related issues.
- ④ Fair appointment procedure through Search-cum-selection committee.

way forward

- Ambiguities should be removed
- mandate should be clear
- overlaps should be straightened
- Constitutional status should be given.

India's poor ranking -  $\frac{80}{180}$  in (PI of TI) delineates need of Lokpal to get society rid of scourge of corruption.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) The All-India Judicial Service is an idea whose time has come. Analyse. What are the challenges in its implementation? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

All India Judicial service becomes relevant when <sup>(AJS)</sup> more than 3 crore cases are pending at all levels of judiciary (Economic Survey: 2019-20).

AJS

- Central recruitment through UPSC for AJS like AJS
- Uniform recruitment policy and service guidelines. (at district level)

### Need for AJS

- ① Currently subordinate courts have 25% of vacancies and 86% of all pending cases.
- ② Poor verdict quality leading to appeals at HC and SC (PRS-India)
- ③ Huge delay in cases (some are more than half a century delayed)
- ④ Denial Article 39 A " free access to justice



and legal aid.

## Challenges in implementation

- ① Consensus between Judiciary and Executive is difficult to reach.  
 eg: 99th amendment bill of NJAC (2017) was quashed by judiciary citing it violates Judicial independence.
- ② Organizational structure and conflict with existing system needs to be sorted out.
- ③ Financial allocation when judiciary receives hardly 0.05% of total budgetary outlay.

Government should work in collaboration with Law Commission recommendation and evolve AJS with multistakeholder consultation to ensure justice. Merits, "Justice delayed will be justice denied".

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.4) Though "cooperative federalism" is increasingly emphasized in recent times, it is very much inherent in the design of the constitution. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian federalism is Quasi-federalism or bargaining federalism due to asymmetric power distribution between 2 tiers of the government i.e. union and states.

Recent emphasis on cooperative federalism

→ NITI Aayog was formed to ensure cooperative and competitive federalism

→ Interstate Council (Article 263)

→ GST Council (Article 279A)

Inherent in the design of the constitution

① Article 262 provides for dispute redressal in interstate rivers

eg: Caunery dispute between Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

② Schedule 7 - union, state and concurrent lists.



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- ③ Schedule 6 mentions separate structures for state eg: Governor, Midhansabha
- ④ Rigid constitution and written constitution  
eg: Emergency constitution amendment on federal matters requires consent of half of the states.
- ⑤ Independent judiciary, supremacy of constitution.

Some criticisms

- merger of office of Governor
- President's rule (Article 356)  
eg: J&K
- All India Services: under control of union.

Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission have highlighted that our federalism is based upon our ground realities and evolutionary journey. Hence, Alexandrowicz calls it federalism sui generis

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.5) "India must put the civil society at the centre of its Covid-19 control strategy". In light of the statement how far do you agree that that Civil society is missing in the action of COVID-19 control strategy?  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Covid-19 requires not just resources of public machinery but also community through civil societies, for participative strategy, vulnerability mapping and decentralized response mechanism.

Benefits of civil society at the centre	→ <u>Effective and efficient response</u>
	→ <u>Bottom-up approach</u>
	→ Better <u>surveying</u> and health coverage.
	→ more <u>inclusive</u> .

Civil society is missing in action of covid-19 control strategy

- ① lockdown imposition was not based on consultation.
- ② migrant crisis could have been averted with civil society support
- ③ Epidemic Act, 1897 gives overriding power to state functionaries.



- ④ Community treated as beneficiary not a partner in this crisis.
- ⑤ Serious gaps of collaboration.  
eg: violation of social distancing norms

## Role of civil society

- ① many community groups provided for proactive help in migrant exodus.
- ② Community volunteering for regular RT-PCR testing.
- ③ Funds in PM-CARES for wage.
- ④ Social media influencers using platform to make people aware
- ⑤ Digital education - PM e-VIDYA, VIDYADHAM
- ⑥ Plasma donation - for antibodies

Civil society is the first responder of any crisis as per Sendai framework and hence must always be at the core of any response mechanism

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) What do you think should be role of Civil Service in strengthening of grass root democracy? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Civil service as per Sardar Patel is the Steel frame of our democracy, that implements policies and advises political executive on important measures.

Role of civil service in grassroot level democracy

① Subsidiarity principle should be followed

eg:- District planning committee  
recommendation should be made a priority.

② Addressing infrastructural bottlenecks

eg:- proper implementation of BHARATNET  
(digital connectivity) for e-governance.

eg:- PM-gram sadak yojna.

③ Addressing issue of fund, function, functionary

eg:- bottom up approach of activity mapping  
(Kesala model)



e.g. adequate fund allocation for local level plans.

④ Training and skill building among grass root level leaders.

⑤ Proper functioning of State Election Commission (Article 243 K) and State Finance Commission (Article 243 I)

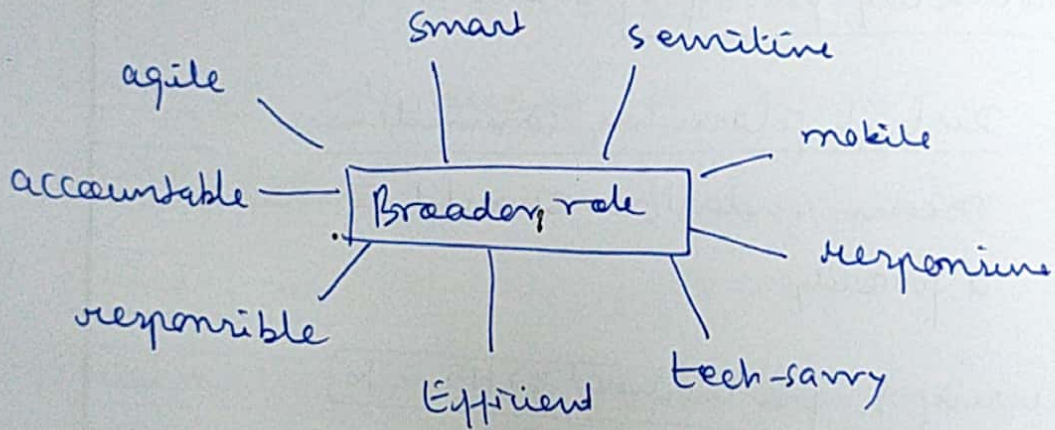


Fig: role of civil service

Civil service, as per Paul H. Appleby have to become pro-people and pro active.

Mission Karmayogi calls for scale based not just rule-based civil services.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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Q.7) Experts argue that changing to a presidential system is one way of ensuring a democracy that works in India. However, India needs a new political culture, not a presidential system. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India ranking in Global democracy index slipped by 10 points to 50 (IEU). This calls for rethinking our parliamentary democracy and prevailing political culture.

### Care for presidential system

- ① more decisive and merit-based system.
- ② strict separation of powers from legislature.
- ③ No populism for maintaining immunity.
- ④ It may reduce criminalization of politics as focus will be on presidential candidate not party to win election.

### Issues with current political culture

- ① Criminalization of politics  
eg:- Bihar elections (2020) saw MLAs with criminal background getting elected (~60% of total) - ADR



- ② Use of money power, muscle power and media power.
- ③ Electoral funding - anonymous, black money, laundered money.
- ④ Paid news, false news, social media campaign
- ⑤ Insensitive voter base
- ⑥ Voting on caste lines, communal lines.

What will be new political culture?

- ① more voter turnout
- ② Informed electorate (digitally literate)
- ③ voter vigilance (C-VIGIL app, SVEEP)
- ④ NOTA, recall can be introduced.
- ⑤ Inner party democracy.

Further a mix of proportional representation (Germany style) with FPTP can be taken as pilot along with Indrajit  
Cypta committee recommendation of state funding of elections

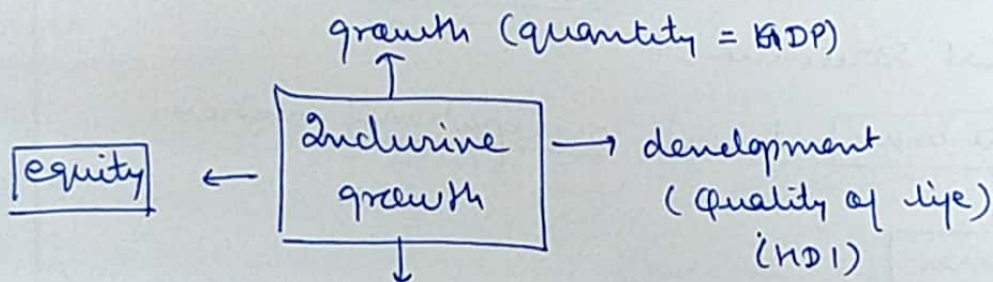
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.8) The 2019 Human Development Report points to the limits of economic growth in ensuring equity. Considering India's growing performance in terms of Human Development, identify the deep-rooted systemic drivers of inequality. Suggest measures to bring inclusive and equal growth benefits to all. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's HDI score has increased from 0.26 to 0.64 with a rank of 102<sup>th</sup> in the countries. However, our HDI decreases by 26% on adjusting for inequality showing lack of inclusive growth.



Intergenerational parity

fr: inclusive growth

Deeprooted systemic driver of inequality

① Poverty - 270mn people in the vicious cycle





② Rampant corruption and leakage

eg: out of every 1 Rupee spent only 50 paise reaches to poor.

③ Design flaws in scheme leading to improper beneficiary targeting.

eg: Boqus ration cards → Exclusion and inclusion error.

④ Rural distress and gender gap due to social structure.

⑤ caste bias in occupational choices.

## Measures

① e-governance - JAM trinity, aadhar seeding of ration cards, farm reforms,

② Jobs and skills upgradation - Ayushman MHA MGNREGA

③ utilization - Saubhagya (LPG cylinder) etc

SDG, FPCs, FPOs, CBOs eg: SEWA will enhance bargaining power, which may lead to Inclusive India

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the loss of livelihood for many Indian migrants working abroad. In light of this, an inclusive migration governance framework is the need of the hour to provide Indian workers with a social safety net during crises.  
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

17.5 millions live abroad, out of which 11 million are blue collar workers mostly in the gulf countries. COVID-19 led to livelihood losses and repatriation.

Merits of Inclusive migration governance  
Need  
framework

- ① Regulating the social security contributions and benefit withdrawal during crisis.  
eg: such an agreement exist between India and Brazil.
- ② Reduce fear of economic deprivation.
- ③ It will impart sense of pride and security.
- ④ It will prevent man-level retrenchment and make it rules-based.
- ⑤ Promote bilateral ties and people-to-people relations.



- Issues with it
- Conservum building will be a challenge
  - Exchange rate fluctuation will alter net benefit value.
  - Different tax regimes.

## Way forward

- ① WTO, ILO etc. should come up with model framework for such situations.
- ② Registration and skill set documentation in home countries should be done.  
eg: Bharati bhandiya kaushal vikas yojna.
- ③ Awareness among migrants about their rights and consular access.

Refugee convention (1951) and Protocol (1967) do not cover this aspect fully, we need a prompt action with suitable legislation forms.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.10) India's response to COVID-19 reflects the power, problems, and potential of federalism in her polity. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

COVID-19 led lockdown disrupted economy, social fabric and has tested political unity in India as 'Health' being state subject under Schedule 7 became National Health Emergency under NDMA, 2005 and Epidemics Act, 1897

India's response

- Ad-hocism - lockdown imposed without state consultation
- Huge economic losses
- migrant crisis
- GDP in deep recession (IMF) scenario.

Power of federalism

- ① Tested with Health emergency related coordination
- ② Union guidelines become all-powerful sublating state.
- ③ lockdown and unlock - by union



## Problems of federalism

- ① Effective response becomes difficult due to federal divergences.
- ② fund devolution - becomes tricky during crisis - asymmetric federalism  
60:10 or 90:10 (Centre:State quota)

## Potential of federalism

- ① To work together to respond.
- ② lockdown imposed immediately.  
eg: resulted in delayed rise of cases, gave time to public health system to build capacity.
- ③ Sharing best lessons  
eg: Kerala model of Nipah control  
eg: Bhilwara model of COVID response

COVID-19 tested federalism, need is to strengthen it with more cooperation and less conflicts.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.11) The Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2020 has placed India 94th position among 107 countries, much behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. Why are we battling hunger despite number of food security schemes and programs? Suggest some policy measures to tackle the problem of hunger in the country.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

GHI confirms the prevailing chronic hunger among 270 million poor (UN) despite India being 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of food with 280 MT production.

Food security schemes and programmes

- National Food security Act, 2013
- Poshan Abhiyan (nutrition)
- ICDS (for lactating mothers and children)
- mid day meal scheme

Why are we battling hunger despite number of food security measures?

- ① Faulty design of schemes
- ② Inadequate supply-demand match by Food corporation of India procurement
- ③ Rampant corruption



eg:- former PM Rajiv Gandhi said, "cut off every rupee spent only 15 paise reaches to poor.

- ④ Huge inclusion and exclusion errors
  - due to  bogus / duplicate PDS ration cards
- ⑤ Unawareness among people about these relief measures.
- ⑥ Delivery failures
  - due to poor beneficiary identification
  - low administrative capacity
- ⑦ Lack of Food fortification
- ⑧ Vicious poverty cycle, indebtedness led destitution.

## Policy measures

- ① E-governance interventions

eg:- Aadhaar seeding of PDS cards

eg:- SMS alerts about FCI truck movement and arrival in ration shops



- ② Integrated management of PDS (Im-Pms) and Targeted-PDS (TPDS) should be augmented with SECC-2011 for beneficiary identification
- ③ Roping Gramsabha, NGO, SHAs for vulnerability mapping of hunger prone people. Awareness campaigns.
- ④ CSR efforts need to be channelled for this  
eg :- Akshaypatra for MDM.
- ⑤ Food processing - Sampada Yojna and promoting food fortification.  
eg :- West Bengal in introducing Golden rice with  $\beta$ -keratin
- Minekaranda called "each one a traitor until millions starve in hunger" we have 50% anaemic women and 35% child stunting to fulfill SDG-2 we must act fast.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.12) "Cleansing of politics has been brought about, more by institutions, other than the legislature." Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

ADR has reported, an increase from 33% to 43% in MPs with criminal antecedents in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. It shows growing

## Criminalization of politics

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Issues with politics | → electoral frauds                                |
|                      | → No <u>intra-party</u> democracy                 |
|                      | → <u>voter bribing</u> , <u>intimidation</u>      |
|                      | → use of <u>money power</u> , <u>muscle power</u> |
|                      | → <u>Paid news</u> , <u>Fake news</u> etc         |

## Legislative measures

① Representation of People's Act, 1951

1-1) Section 8 - disqualification from contesting elections if convicted for 2 or more years.

1-2) Section 126 - No exit poll within 48 hours of poll conclusion



- ② model code of conduct
- ③ IPC sections along with Article 324-329 which give extraordinary powers to Election Commission (EC)

### Lacunae of legislative measures

- ① Supreme court mentioned that EC lacked teeth.
- ② Ruling dispensation holds sway during elections over administrative machinery.
- ③ Electoral funding has largely remained anonymous, foreign funding allowed under FCRA Act, 2010
- ④ Social media news manipulation.  
eg: Cambridge analytics's role in psychometric targeting.

### Cleaning of politics by institutions

- ① ECI reforms during TM Sheshan  
- mee, SVEEP, C-VGIL



② 2016 ECI recommendations

- banning false affidavit filing
- Common electoral roll for general and assembly elections.

③ Supreme court

- Lily Thomas case banned convicted politicians to delay arrest by 3 months grant on appeal.
- NOTA judgment, as right to rejection, it will give voter right to reject fielded candidate.
- Lotyprahasi judgment for declaration of and

④ Law commission - 170<sup>th</sup> and 255<sup>th</sup> report have asked for electoral reforms - funding.

Dinesh Goswami committee and

Indrajit Gupta committee recommendations state funding of elections need to be considered

too. PM has given call for one Nation - one election which can be looked into.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.13) The Kesavananda Bharati case laid down important red lines, set the scope and limits to amending the Constitution. Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Kesavananda Bharati case on 1973 was a watershed moment which clarified the dust raised due to emergency time tussle between executive and judiciary.

### Constitutional amendment

- ① Champakam Dorairajan (1950) case - when SC said fundamental rights can be abridged
- ② However, in Golaknath (1967) judgment, it reversed its stand.
- ③ Parliament passed 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> amendments 1971 with insertion of Article 31C to prioritize DPSB Article 39(b) and (c) above Article (14) (19) or
- ④ In Kesavananda Bharati case, SC upheld the power of parliament to amend the Constitution while giving doctrine of basic structure as per which abridgement of fundamental



rights will be ultra-vires on ground of violation of Article 13.

Red lines

scope

and

limits

→ Doctrine of basic structure

→ Harmonious construction between fundamental rights and DPSPs

→ No law could be violative of basic structure

Further in Minerva Mills (1980) and LIC case it reaffirmed these broad contours.

Judicial review was also made applicable to the Schedule 9 laws eg: zamindari abolition etc

Lacunae

① Sometimes this leads to judicial overreach as judiciary expands "due process of law"

eg: - NAT's ban on vehicles older than 10 years to enter into NCT Delhi

② It disturbs the doctrine of separation of power



under Article 50, 121, 122, 211, 212.

- ③ wide interpretation could be misused on collusion between executive and judiciary.

### Benefits

- ① It for the first time resolved the long debate of parliament's constitutional amending powers.
- ② It gives flexibility of amendment while rigidity to maintain basic features of our constitution.
- ③ It upheld due process of law along with procedure established by law.
- ④ Safeguard civil rights, federalism and democratic character.

Our constitution, in the vision for Inclusive India and its amendment enables it to be progressive, living document with Constitutional morality eg. Sabarimala

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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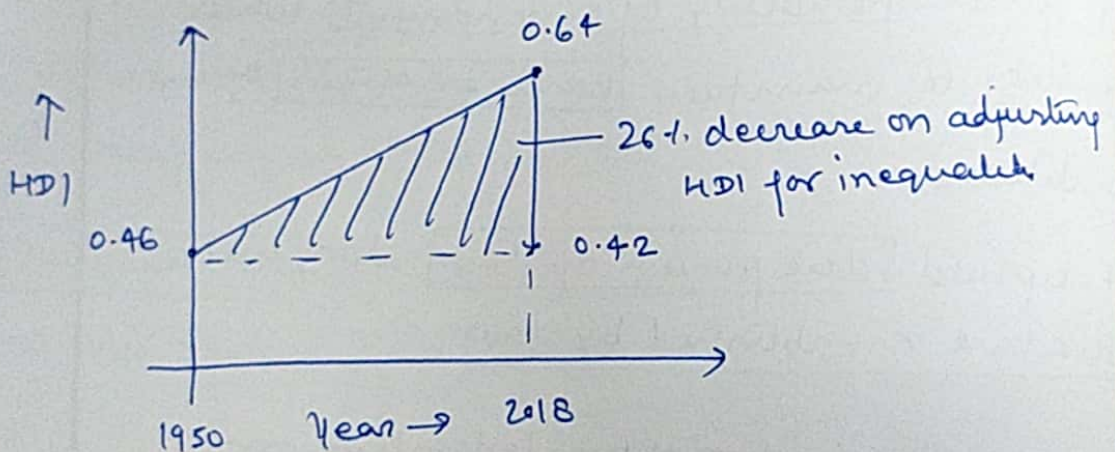




Q.14) "Improving governance is key to ensuring equitable growth in developing countries". How far do you think that inequality in India is due to lopsided developmental policies since Independence? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

UN report says, India is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most unequal country in the world with "10% of its population having 77% of total wealth" (Oxfam report)

### Inequality chart since independence



### Lopsided developmental policies

① Unbalanced regional growth

eg :- Kerala has higher HDI and per capita income than Bihar

② Green revolution benefitted only Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu



③ Rural-urban divide

eg:- 70% population in rural area but 75% doctors in urban area

④ Gender divide

eg:- female labour force participation is 27% while male (80%)

eg:- female literacy gap = 17%

⑤ Rich-poor divide

leading to have and havenots

- compromises functional capacity

Issues with developmental policies

① Faulty design and technical glitches.

② Improper beneficiary targeting.

③ Corruption - CPI ranking =  $\frac{80}{180}$  (2020) (TI)

④ Unawareness among people

⑤ Populistic policies leading to fiscal imprudence



## Improving governance for equitable growth

- ① Participative, consensus oriented governance
- ② Transparency and accountability

eg :- Social audit (MGNREGA)

eg : RTI, Integrity Pact.

- ③ Welfare measures through e-governance

JAM trinity, aadhar seeding, eNAM, gyandoot (MP). eg

- ④ Bridging governance deficit by capacity building of civil services

eg : launch of mission karmayogi and iGoT platform

Gandhian dream of 'su-raj' demands Sarvodaya and Atyodaya with social mobility and economic equality too.

• Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) It is being argued that the New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 is high on goals but low on realism. Critically Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Education policies [1968, 1986] were recently upgraded with NEP, 2020 which is poised to change education ecosystem of India.

NEP

goals

(1096)

- 100% literacy in few years
- 50% Higher education enrollment from 26%.
- Early childhood care and education
- School clusters
- Research output to be multiplied for minorities ranking in as world ranking at global level

### NEP's realism deficit

① The expenditure envisaged of GDP expenditure of 6% from 4.4% is not easy to meet especially in wake of COVID public debt = 80%.

② Higher education gap is also regionally imbalanced



eg:- Average university in India = 28 but Karnataka and Bihar have differences.

③ Digital divide will lead to education divide

eg:- 30% household with student can only access internet.

④ Only 10% schools follow RTE, 2009's 25% seat reservation for EWS.

⑤ Inadequate school infrastructure in comparison to demographic dividend of 64% population in working age.

⑥ Research and development receives 0.6% of GDP (Israel = 4%)

⑦ Lackadaisical attitude of public school teachers, rote learning, low parental participation etc.



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2m favours  
of  
NEP  
2020

- Ambitious vision serves as a guidance
- National research foundation established
- ECEE going to start soon
- Education budget has increased

## Suggestive measures

- ① Education on PPP basis like NITI Aayog suggested.
- ② Critical thinking approach eg: Atal Innovation Mission.
- ③ Inviting foreign universities for campus.
- ④ Foreign research collaboration  
eg:- ITER (fusion), LER (particle physics)
- ⑤ Vocational training like German model  
eg:- Institute of skills (Kanpur, Bhopal)

"Education is the best weapon we can use to change the world" - Nelson Mandela.

However, ambitious, it is the way forward for us.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.16) Do you agree that there has been a complete turnaround in India's policy towards its diaspora. Suggest how India can leverage its diaspora to meet its foreign policy objectives. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

LOM has highlighted that India is the largest source of international immigrant. Our diaspora @ 17.5 million strong sends close to \$80 Billion of remittances adding to our GDP.

### Earlier policy

- ① low outreach
- ② more reserved
- ③ Differences between OCI / NRI / PIO
- ④ less demarcation of diasporic capital
- ⑤ Inadequate policy focus.
- ⑥ Constant interlocking and lobbying was missing.

### Current policy

- ① vigorous and extensive outreach  
eg: New India Programme
- ② Region wise approach  
eg: in Middle East diplomacy - "blue colour workers" welfare has prominent place  
eg: Kafala system related issues.



Complete turnaround

- ① Lobbying for Indian cause.  
eg: Satya Nadella - Microsoft CEO for the related policies on software.
- ② Reaching out on controversial bills  
eg: Priti Patel - MP in British Parliament.
- ③ Skilling programmes  
eg: Pravasi Bhartiya Kaushal vikas yojna
- ④ Reward and recognition  
eg: Biennial "Pravasi Bhartiya diwas" commemorating Gandhi's arrival every 9<sup>th</sup> January.
- ⑤ Major Geopolitics  
eg: Hardy Meets event  
eg: Kamala Harris (USA vice President elect) - for Indian cause of GST, trade deal etc.



⑥ On matters of divergences

eg: revocation of Article 370 in J&K  
did not involve major criticisms due  
to excellent diplomatic capital

⑦ NEST - SG and AI as well as  
Indo-Pacific - QUAD dynamics while  
managing China demands haemmering  
diapara.

They are the ambassadors of  
Indian culture. USA has 1% of Indian  
population among its total amounting to  
4-5 Million people. It serves as vibrant  
link of cultural exchange, remittances,  
Softpower diplomacy and global ascendance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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Q.17) The consolidation of the Quad reflects the political will in Delhi to break free from old shibboleths and respond to security imperatives. It opens a new phase in which India, for the first time, can help shape global institutions. Examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently all 4 members of QUAD namely India, USA, Japan and Australia participated in Malabar exercise as a global economic and strategic initiative, to manage the Chinese hegemony and reaffirm Indo-Pacific vision.

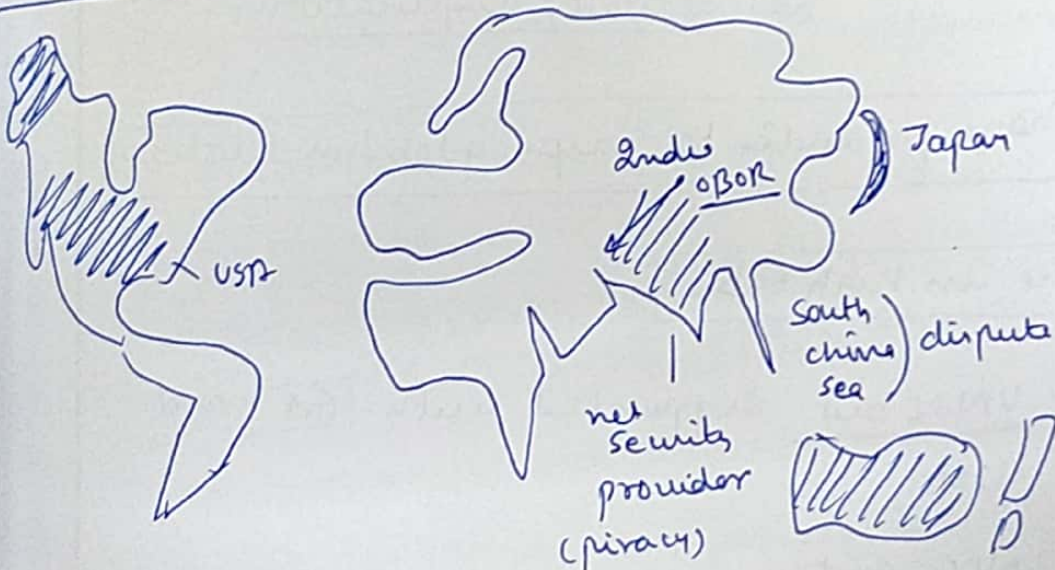


Fig: QUAD geopolitics

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Breaking free from old shibboleths | → <u>Non alignment movement</u> during <u>Cold war</u> |
|                                    | → <u>No military exercises</u>                         |
|                                    | → <u>Against capitalistic hegemony</u>                 |



Responding  
to  
Security  
imperatives

- China - Diklam standstill and ongoing Galwan valley issues
- Pakistan-china CPEC - encirclement of India eg: Guwadar port
- \$400 Billion 25 years Iran-china strategic partnership

eg:- Taliban ~~exit~~ talks and USA led troops exit from Afghanistan has security implications

New phase for India to shape global institution

① Voice in high table

eg:- UNSC bid supported with G4 and USA

eg:- NSG entry

② NORMS of India's vision for reforms in WHO, WTO, IMF, UNSC

③ more representation to Africa

④ Counter-terrorism



eg: India advanced CCIT comprehensive convention on international terrorism in 1999 (yet to be accepted).

- ⑤ Kashmir Question in Indian interest
- ⑥ India's vision of FOIP - free, open, inclusive Indo-Pacific.
- ⑦ Sovereignty and territorial integrity with more voting right as natural leader in South-block eg: South-South cooperation.
- ⑧ Mobilising global finances  
 eg: climate change - Article 6 of Paris deal  
 eg: ISA (Solar Alliance), CDRI (Disaster Resilient Infrastructure)

India has SAGAR approach i.e. security and growth of all in the region as its approach which can build a world with peace, fairness and justice.

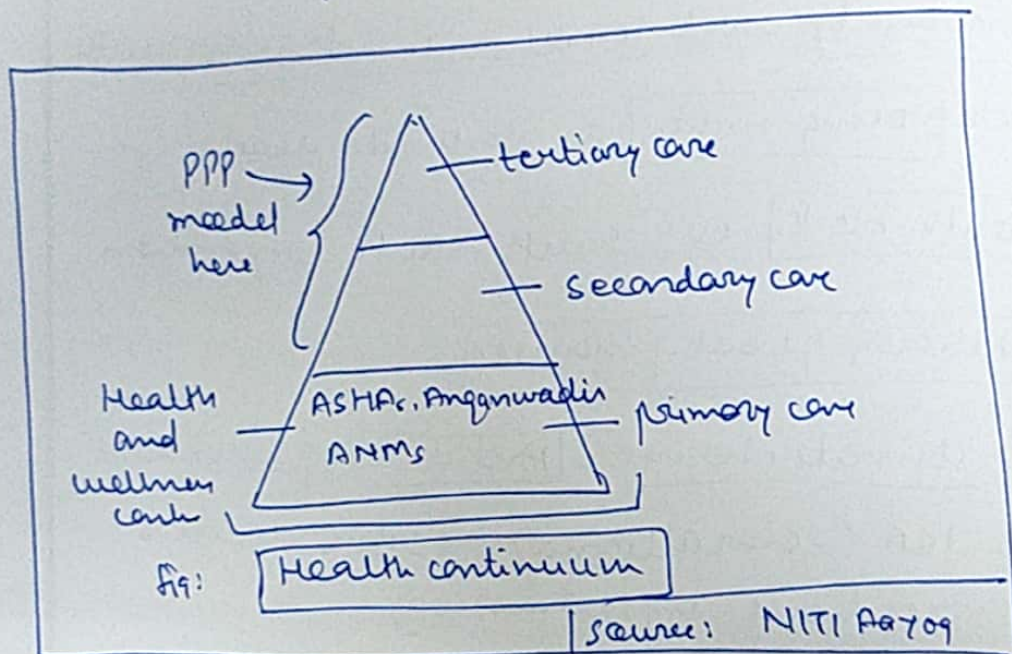
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) The vision of 'Healthy India' can be realized through comprehensive primary healthcare, universal health coverage and Public-Private-Partnership. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India spends 1.3% of its GDP on health against the 2.5% target by National Health Policy - 2017. It leads to 67% i.e. world's highest out of pocket expenditures.



### vision of healthy India

#### ① Comprehensive primary healthcare

- ① currently 5% of funds are allocated, which needs to be increased to 6%
- ② paramedicals, ambulances and doctor shortage should be address



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③ At core Subcentre, CHC, PHC, DH which should be linked with private institution in PPP mode

④ Rural-urban divide

70% population in rural area but 75% doctor and advanced technology in urban area need to be addressed.

Solution

- Telemedicine, Tele-consultation
- preventive, palliative, curative
- National Digital Health Mission.

eg:- mohalla clinics (Delhi)

(2) Universal health coverage

① As per SDG 3 health and wellbeing of all is the goal.

② Health insurance of 50 crore population of economically weaker section in Ayushman Bharat.

③ 1.5 lakh PHCs to be converted into Health and wellness centre



## Solution

- Medical governance streamlining
- National Medical Council - Act passed
- Medical professionals

eg: NEET and NEXT exam

eg: AYUSH - Allopathetic bridge courses

## (3) Public-Private partnership

① NITI Aayog has suggested linking up district hospital with private medical college in PPP mode.

② secondary (tertiary (trauma services) with PPP fold and primary healthcare with government

③ Tourt based / Insurance based financing mode

## Solution

formulating PPP law for this and dedicated tribunal for dispute.

Hippocratic oath and Article 39, 41, 46

demand fulfillment of Alma Alta (1978)

vision of leaving no one behind

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.19) Elucidate the importance of transparency in government and mention the tools available for upholding transparency. Also, discuss the factors responsible for India's poor performance in Transparency International's Global Corruption Index.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India was ranked 20<sup>th</sup> among 180 countries in TI's global corruption index. It is said, in India, corruption doesn't have wheels but wings eg: Black money.  
eg: Benami transactions.

### Importance of transparency in government

- ① It enables democratisation of information
- ② Information raises public scrutiny of governmental expenditure and enhances probity of public officials.
- ③ Leads to participative and citizen centric governance through accountability
- ④ It removes information hierarchies and bridges governance deficit

eg:- Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan  
Jan sunwai led to RTI, 2005



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Tools available for transparency

- RTI Act, 2005
- Citizen charter, Social audit
- CVC, CBI, CAG audits
- PAI, Estimates committees
- e-governance

e.g. Public finance management system

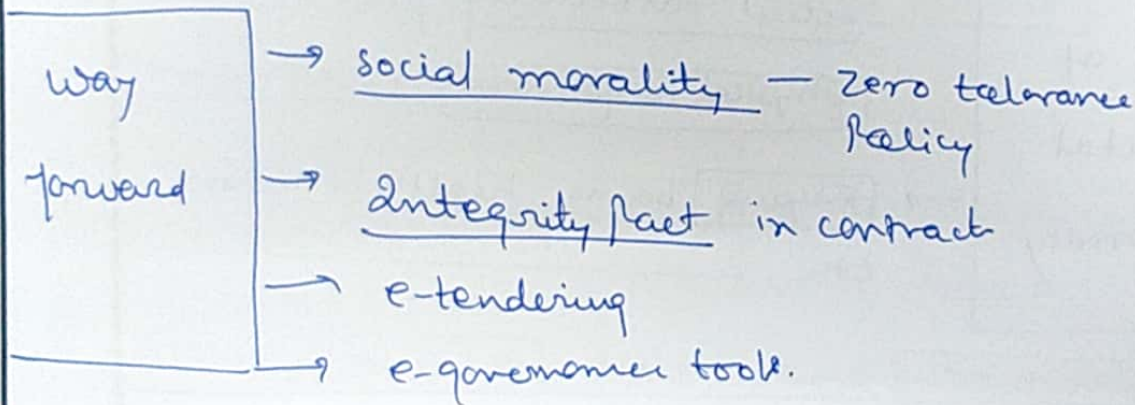
e.g. e-court, eNAM, GeM

## Factors for India's poor performance

- ① Sanskritisation of corruption - Subhash Bary
- ② Colonial hangover of asymmetric power structure. 30% people in unorganised sector leads to power misuse.
- ③ Sociocultural acceptance of corruption & greases the wheel of administrative machinery.
- ④ Democratic needs during independence of Licence Raj overregulation, secrecy - also responsible



- ① Weberian bureaucracy - arrogant, red tapism.
- ② Nexus between bureaucracy - politician and businessman - Vohra Committee
- ③ Unawareness among masses about the grievance redressal
- ④ Lackadaisical implementation of law  
eg: Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988



"Corruption is paid by the poor" - Pope Francis. It is manifestation of lapse of morality and needs to be dealt with strict tone as per UN convention against corruption

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



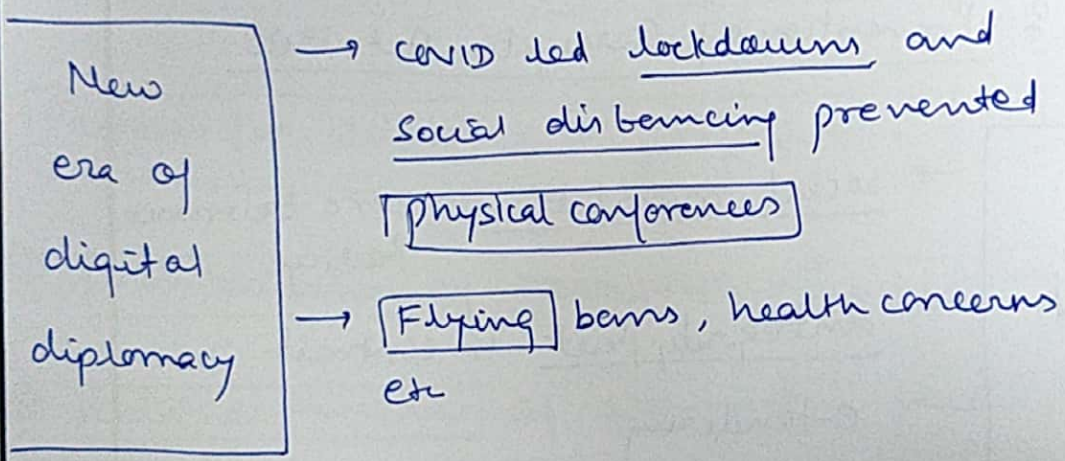


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Q.20) Covid-19 has triggered a new era of digital diplomacy the world over. In this context, critically analyze prospects of e-diplomacy to pursue foreign policies.  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Digital diplomacy is carrying out the traditional diplomatic activities of deliberation, summits, conventions over digital medium.

eg: recent RCEP meet, PM's speech on G20 forum etc.



## Prospect of e-diplomacy in pursuing foreign policy

- ① Provide state of the art digital conferences
- ② Seamless connectivity and promotes digital revolution at the dawn of IR-4.0 world of IoT, 5G, ML, AI etc



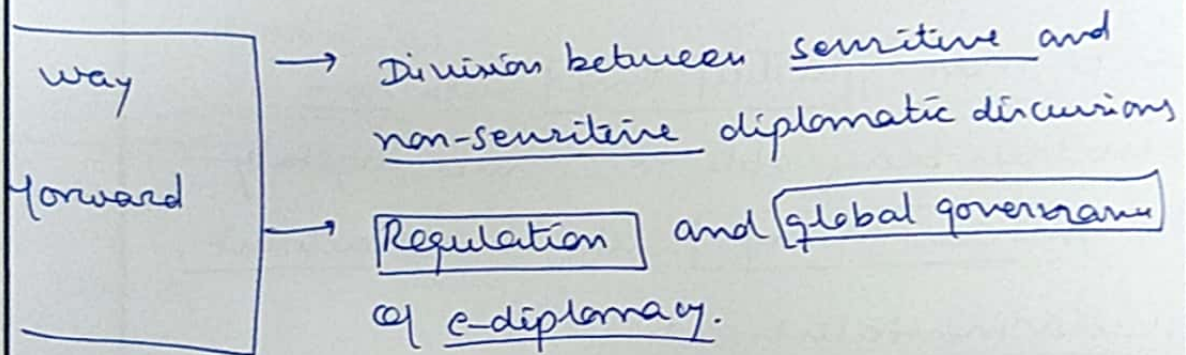
- ③ Prevents international travel of delegates that saves precious time and public money
- ④ Safeguard climate by reducing pollution due to air travel
- eg : It was highlighted during COP-25 - Blue COP in Madrid.
- ⑤ Can be more participative with host countries being able to connect digitally the interest groups like social activists, environmentalists etc.

### Challenges of e-diplomacy

- ① Formal track 1.0 dialogue and ultra-sensitive deliberations could be prone to cyber threat
- ② It can never fully replace the physical face to face diplomacy.
- ③ Sensitive discussions and plans could be hacked into and be put in media glare



- ① It lacks the strength and repertoire building in face to face interaction.
- ② Digital connectivity is not always seamless.
- ③ Corporate theft of diplomatically sensitive data by internet service providers.



Recently concluded bilateral dialogue between India and Australia opened way for e-diplomacy. With the MEP's NEST "New and emerging strategic technologies" division needs to be synced for gaining a comparative advantage in changing world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



## Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....  
 2 .....  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....

### Test Goal

1 .....   
 .....  
 2 .....   
 .....  
 3 .....   
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### Outcomes

1 .....  
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 .....

### Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.