

Test Code: 11034

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2

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**GENERAL STUDIES**RECEIVED  
25 AUG 2018  
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Name Of Candidate	Nityanand Jha		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	25.08.18.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:		Start Time   1:40 PM	End Time   4:45 PM
		Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms became the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935 and ultimately, the Constitution of India. Substantiate giving suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) was brought in the light of greater demand for inclusion of Indians in the Gov Council. It was ~~is~~ brought in contrast of protest by Home Rule League, Indian National Congress.

The Reforms provided fodder for the Government of India Act 1935 (1919). The major provisions included were:

- 1) Dyarchy: of was introduced in centre.  
- under 1919 Reforms, it was in provinces.
- 2) Federalism was proposed: through the collaboration of British India and Princely States.  
- thought it would never come in existence.
- 3) Division of power: between the

Centre, Provinces, Local level.

4) Reservation policy of 1919 was continued and extended to Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians etc.

~~Ultimately these points~~  
5) Public Service Commission - was introduced in the form of central Public Service Commission.

Ultimately, these features found presence in the Constitution of India with modification. For instance,

- i) Separate electorate was removed.
  - ii) Federalism was retained. But, residuary powers were given to Union.
  - iii) Dyarchy was removed as a concept.
- This led to a unique kind of Federalism in the words of K.C. Wheare.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.2) Our Constitution doesn't acquire its secular character merely from the words in the Preamble, but from a collective reading of many of its provisions. Elucidate. Should India have a non-establishment principle like that of the U.S. Constitution?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Preamble of Indian constitution specifically considers secularism to be an ideal principle for India.

- However, it is not the only source. Other provisions of constitution also provide for the same.

- The meaning of secularism in Indian context is: Equal respect for all religion. State can intervene in non-secular matters of religion.

- Now, other sources apart from Preamble are:

1) Fundamental rights: Art. 14, 15, 16 provides for equality of acti. on the basis of religion.

2) Art 29-30: also provides for protection of religious minorities.

- 3) Art 44: propose Uniform Civil Code.
- 4) Fundamental Duty: to work for the upliftment of all including minorities.
- 5) Education in mother tongue: for religious minorities.

This is different from USA, which has a non-establishment principle. It says State should strictly separate from religion.

- ~~This is~~ But, in India, there are diverse religion with their own principles. This may affect human rights.

For eg. India enacted Hindu Marriage Act. Recently, <sup>instant</sup> Triple Talak is washed unconstitutional. Hence, in India, the present notion of secularism is suitable.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only.)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.3) Competition between states is becoming a powerful dynamic of change and progress, and that dynamic must extend to competition between states and cities, and between cities. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is focussing on competitive federalism. This means that states are focussing on development aspect so as to attract greater investments.

However, this a shift is required in this idea. From states vs states to states and cities and every between cities. This is necessary because =

- 1) Growth of population in cities - leading to hidden, messy urbanisation as argued by World Bank.
- 2) cities are driving of change in the economic sector - they contribute 75% of GDP.
- 3) Unsustainable infrastructure: eg. floods in Chennai, Mumbai

1) Health, Education inequality in cities.

with competition, there would be equitable growth. Apart from this, other consequences are:

- 1) Greater investment - for eg. through Finance Commission to better performance.
- 2) Data-driven policy: Eg. using NITI key health indicators, Cleanliness indicator by Urban development ministry.
- 3) Sustainable growth - as infrastructure development considers migration.

Not only this, the development of rural areas can help in better growth of cities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	





Q.4) How coordinated action between government and judiciary would not only help reduce the pendency of litigation in Indian courts but also facilitate ease of doing business? Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

At present, Government is responsible for 50% of litigation in courts. In this respect, coordination is required between government and judiciary in the following ways:

- 1) Developing Memorandum of Procedure for timely appointment of judges.
- 2) All India Judicial Services: to improve pendency situation in lower courts.
- 3) Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism set up in High Courts for and Supreme Courts for out-of-court settlement.
- 4) Infrastructure: data recording, research staff. These require government support.

5) Speedy trial: requires improving performance of police as well. This requires effort of government. - Also, collaboration between police and prosecutor.

Case of doing business: India's rank is low as it is not good in contract resolution. Hence, coordination is required -

- 1) setting up Commercial Division in High Courts.
- 2) Evening courts - using service of retired judges for commercial cases.

The steps like Lok Adalat, National court of Appeal can further help in resolving litigations.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.5) What are the factors due to which there is a strong demand of judicial accountability and transparency in higher judicial system? How can it be ensured? Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Art. 124 provides for appointment in Judiciary. However, there is no specific mention of accountability on the part of judges in higher judiciary.

The factors due to which there is demand for accountability includes:

- 1) Appointment issue: some judges highlighted prevalence of nepotism.
- 2) Delay in cases: due to greater summer vacation.
- 3) Significant number of undertrial: mainly the poor suffers.
- 4) Smooth-process of bail for high profile cases: eg. actor case who was accused of killing blackbuck.
- 5) Alleged corruption cases in court.

6) Judiciary out of RTI: even though it is in the nature of public body.

7) Contempt vs issue: Eg. Justice Karnan case.

It can be ensured through:

1) Judicial Account Standards and Accountability Bill: can be legislated.

- so that common citizens can redress grievances against judges.

2) Right to Information: Judiciary can be brought under it.

3) National Judicial Commission: proposed by 2nd ARC to involve Executive, Legislature, Judiciary in appointment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

The steps like Memorandum of Procedure, can be initiated and other steps



Q.6) In the Global Hunger Index, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the socio-economic & Politico-Cultural factors that have caused the man-made starvation in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

In the Global Hunger Index, India's rank has declined from 97 to 100. This signifies huge amount of poverty, inequality in India.

Socio-economic factors responsible are:

- 1) Low per capita income: India is in the lower category with ₹ 2.2 lakh as per-capita income.
- 2) Health system: is not very developed to cater to the needs of poor people.
- 3) Education level is very low, especially among women.
- 4) Nutritious food: is not available cheaply.
- 5) Awareness: regarding regarding nutrition is low.

## Political-cultural factors:

### Cultural

1) Girl child are considered burden. Hence, they are not supplied with enough nutrition.

2) Religious factors - fast produces lack of nutrition.

### Political

1) Lack of resources.

2) Misuse of resources.

3) Nutritious food are yet to be included in Food Security Act.

The recent steps such as National Nutrition Strategy (Kuposhan Bharat), Biofortification by FSSAI are steps in right direction to tackle hunger.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.7) Does The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 ensure effective mechanism for empowerment and protection of the intended sections in the society? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

## The Trafficking of Persons

Bill 2018 provides for:

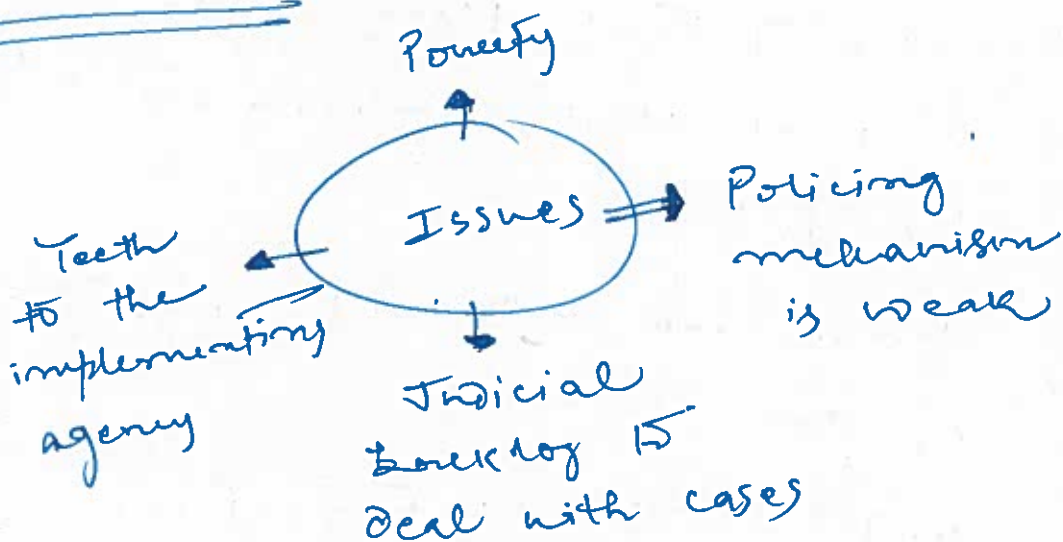
- 1) State level and central level authority to implement the law
- 2) Help of NGOs working in this field!
- 3) Rescue and rehabilitation for them.
- 4) Victim Rehabilitation Fund.

The benefits are:

- 1) Criminal action against the perpetrators.
- 2) State support to civil society members.

- 3) Skill development for the children rescued.
- 4) Fund can help in proper rehabilitation.

Issues:



Nevertheless, the trafficking issue is being dealt firmly. Steps such as the above can help in proper prevention and rescue.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.8) What are the main functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)? Explain how far it has been effective in accomplishing its mandate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

UNESCO is a specialised organ of the United Nations responsible for:

- 1) Promoting equitable education.
- 2) Promoting scientific development among nations through knowledge-sharing and funding.
- 3) Cultural convergence and promotion of diverse culture across region.
- 4) Peace and prosperity among nation through education, scientific and cultural development.

Analysis of its effectiveness:

- 1) Terms of education:
  - helped in enhancing the enrolment rate of children, especially

girl children across the world.  
Limitation: However, still close to half of children remains out of school in African, Asian region.

## Scientific development:

<u>Effective</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
- Technological growth like telemedicine, e-education have been promoted.	- poor nations are not benefitted much because of <u>patent issue.</u>

## Cultural:

<u>Effective</u>	<u>Limitation</u>
- protects world heritage sites.	- Lack of resource to protect sites destroyed due to war.

Inspite of limitations, it has performed well. ~~At~~ The Mc Bride Commission suggested use of media for furthering its goals.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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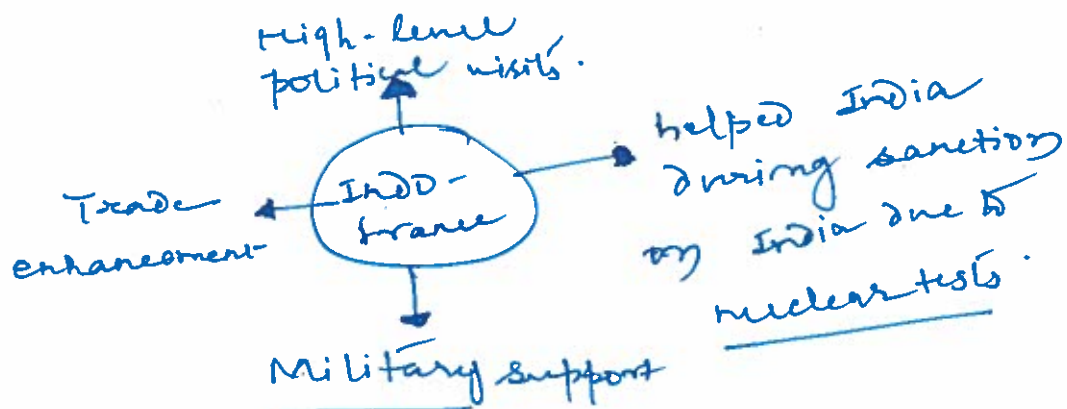


Q.9) Guided by their desire for strategic autonomy, India and France have been traditional partners and have adapted well to the changing global context. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India and France are 'all-weather friend' and a 'natural ally', since India's independence.

Traditional partners:



In the changing geo-political situation, the relations have been modified to cover various dimensions -

- 1) INDO-Pacific region: Both want a free, peaceful, inclusive region, and not dominated by one super nation.
- 2) Indian ocean region - collaboration

by sharing naval bases for stop ship refuelling, military exercises like Varuna.

3) Nuclear development: eg. Arava shared nuclear know-how to develop nuclear plant.

4) Defence Procurement: eg. Rafale deal.

5) UNSC expansion: France supports India's membership due to changing world order.

6) Space: ISRO and France Space Agency collaborate in satellite design.

Apart from this, with Brexit, the France-India relation is taking new height in education, health, trade collaboration.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.10) Capture of social welfare benefits can be obviated only when political systems are transparent and there is a free flow of information. Do you agree? Give reasons using suitable examples.

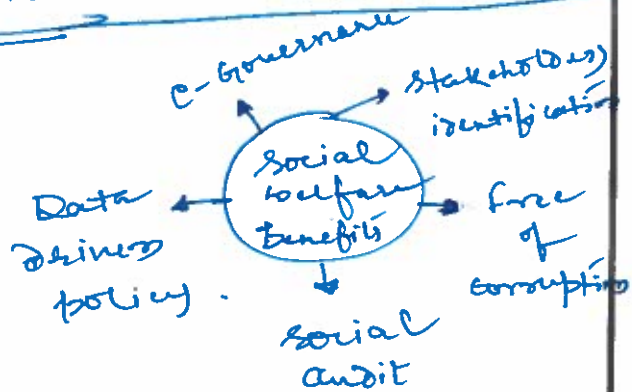
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The slogan of Washington DC newspaper says - 'Democracy dies in darkness'. Thus, for development and delivery of welfare benefits requires complete transparency.

Reasons in support:

1) Identifying stakeholders:

requires information in the form of data - eg. SECC data.



2) Free of corruption: Lack of information regarding fund usage promotes corruption, and affects service delivery.

3) Social audit: eg. MGNREGA in

Karnataka is successful with the help of information regarding beneficiaries, funds, expenditure.

4) Data-driven policy: is possible in case information regarding health, education is available. Eg. NITI  
Aayog Comprehensive Health Indicators

5) e-Governance: will be promoted if political system is transparent. This resulted in improvement of PDS service in Chattisgarh.

Also, steps like Right to Information, Citizens Charter, Grievance Redressal results in transparent system and also improves service delivery.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

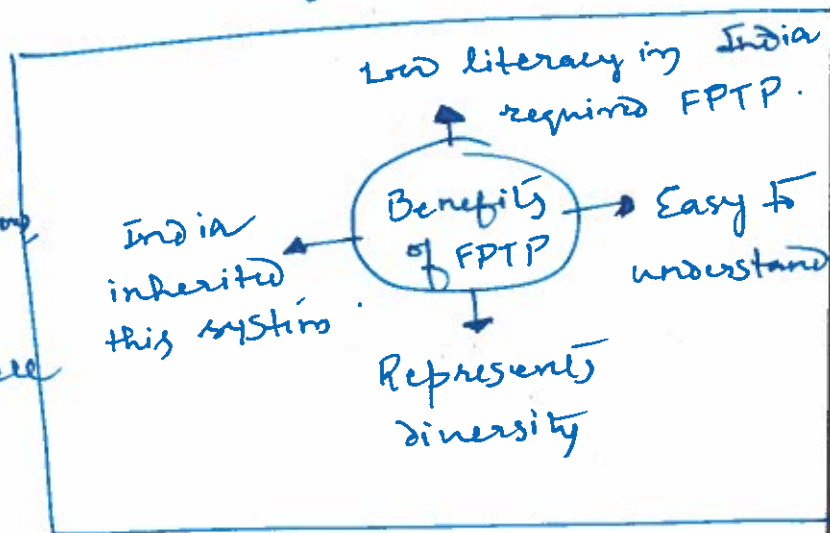
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Q.11) How far do you agree that the FPTP (First Past the Post) system has run its course in India and it is time that the country adopted PR (Proportional Representation) system? Substantiate your answer giving suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

FPTP means the candidate with the highest number of votes is declared as the winner in an election. ~~There are certain~~ It was adopted in India due to following reasons:

Because of these ~~key~~ reasons FPTP has functioned well in India.



However, ~~the~~ over the time, some ~~or~~ scholars have cited its limitations

- 1) Many candidates win with less than 25% votes.
- 2) Many parties win over 25% votes

but do not get a single seat in Parliament. This was witnessed in 2014 elections.

Thus, there is a suggestion that Proportional Representation (PR) system be implemented in India.

### Reasons in favour of PR

- 1) Diverse parties <sup>can</sup> get representation in the Assemblies.
- 2) Give opportunity to minorities as well.
- 3) Discrepancies like the one witnessed in 2014, where even after getting third largest vote share, a party could not secure a seat, can be removed.
- 4) The Members in Houses will



represent exact share of votes they secured.

But, this system in India can create some issues:

- 1) India has many diverse groups like caste, religion, language. With small parties, it will create burden for Election Commission.
- 2) More Parliamentary disruptions due to broad-based coalition.
- 3) Speaker can have difficulty in allocating time to parties.

Thus, the way-out, as some suggest, is Mixed Proportional Representation system. This can ensure stability as well representativeness.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

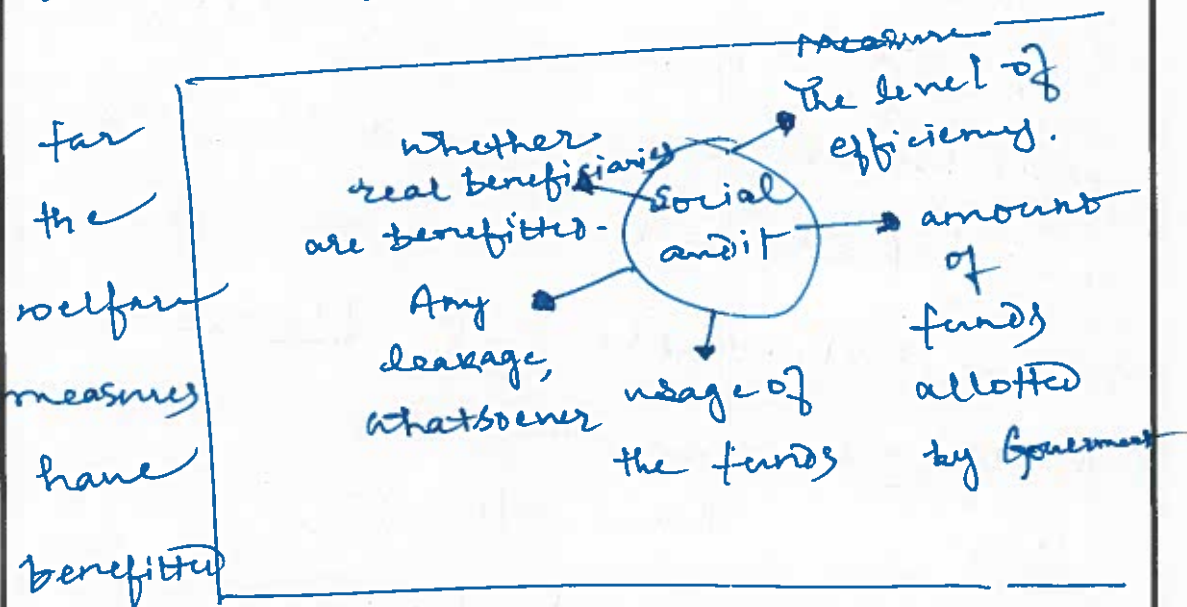
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Question Interpretation	
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Q.12) Social Audit Institutions, have the real potential to enhance accountability and align public services to citizens' needs. Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Social audit means the beneficiaries themselves audit the welfare schemes. The beneficiaries find out how



Enhances accountability: How?

1) Audits the level of funds: proposed by the authority. Eg. MGNREGS allotted 94,000 crores.

- 2) Audit usage by the authorities :  
the authorities are held accountable in case of discrepancy.
- 3) SA Appropriations of funds by  
real-beneficiaries: and whether  
any amount is appropriated by  
rich persons.
- 4) Level of efficiency: by looking  
after the outcome of the funds.  
For eg. how many schools have  
been constructed, how many  
nurses have been recruited.
- 5) Sources for Complementary audit  
by CAG: CAG found out  
irregularities in National Rural  
Health Mission (NRHM) implementation

social audit can carry on on this finding. This can enhance accountability and efficiency.

6) Stakeholder's support to administration - as beneficiaries are empowered.

- Because of these benefits, the Meghalaya Government has given

legal status to social audit.

- It takes help of civil society

members, NGOs to make the government accountable to public.

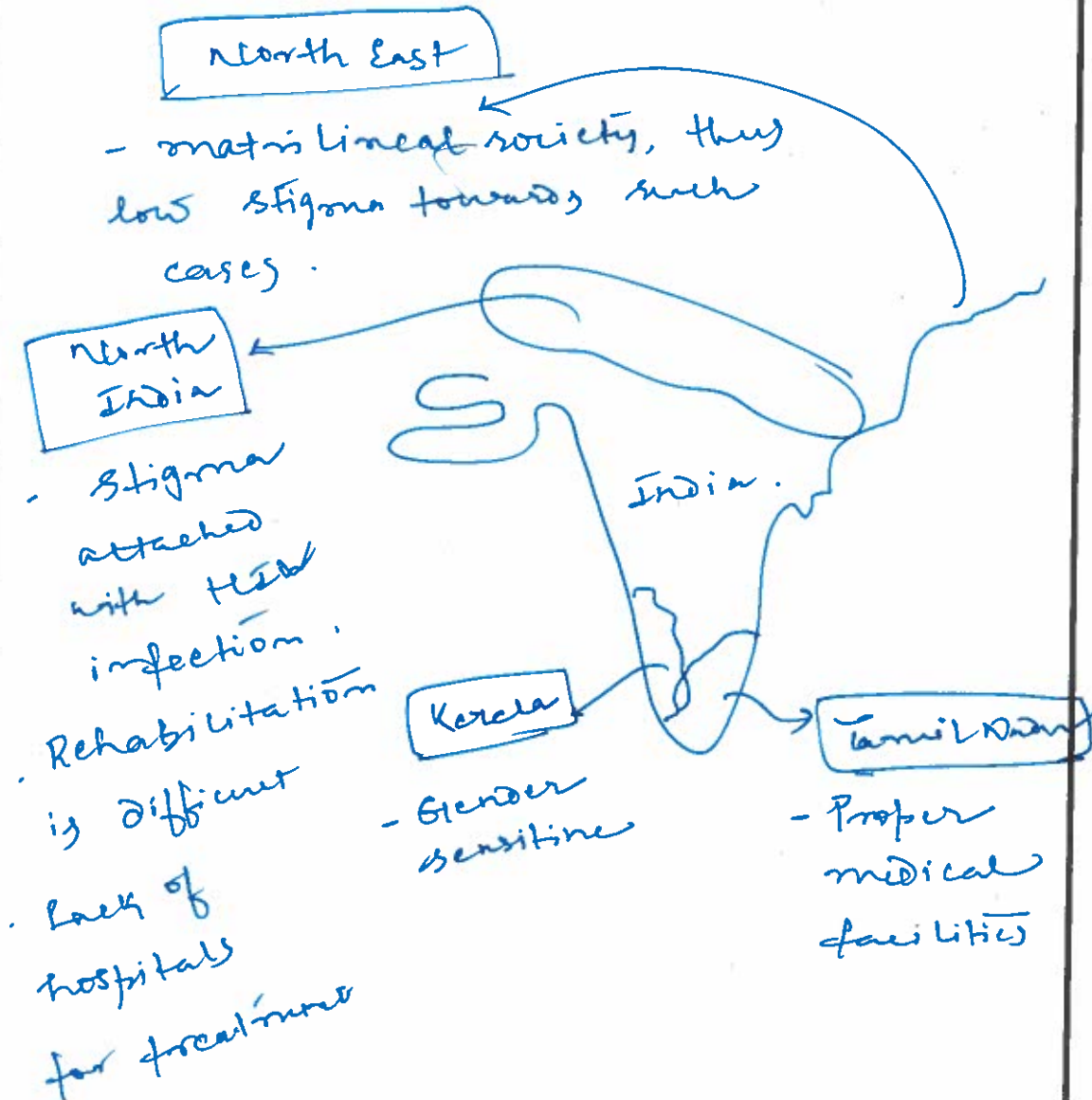
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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.13) How the vulnerabilities that drive the HIV epidemic are different in different parts of our country. Evaluate major interventions of government in light of its target of ending the epidemic by 2030.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)



Depending upon the socio-economic and political status of different region.

the ~~are~~ vulnerabilities are different in different parts of the country.

Government intervention:

1) AIDS (Prevention and Rehabilitation) Bill:

- Reduce stigma.
- Proper medication
- Encourage victims to come forward.
- Societal awareness.

2) Collaboration with WHO: in ending the epidemic by 2030.

3) 90:90:90 strategy: To encourage

and give anti-retroviral therapy for HIV patients.

- Reduce by 90% by 2022.

Way forward: —

1) using-mass media to create awareness that it is a normal phenomena caused due to virus.

2) Proper health facilities at primary level.

These steps can encourage one to come forward and make the country free from epidemic.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.14) While there is much to applaud in the RTE Act, problems in its implementation and outcomes are deep-seated and numerous. Comment. Also, analyse the need of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill 2017.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Right to Education, Act 2009 was enacted to provide free-education to students upto class 8. It has seen its success in -

- 1) close to universal enrolment in primary education.
- 2) Gender-parity in enrolment.
- 3) Because of this, reduction in child labour cases and juvenile delinquency.

However, it suffers from following problems in its implementation:

- 1) Poor teacher - children ratio in schools.
- 2) Absenteeism of teachers.
- 3) Quality of teachers - who are to



not fulfil the educational requirements

4) contract teachers: mainly in Bihar.

5) Infrastructure: eg. IT service, as proposed is lacking.

6) mid-day meal: Quality of food is questionable.

- Also, teachers cook meal, thereby wasting productive hours.

Consequently, the outcome is not so encouraging:

ASER Report finds close to 20% class 5 children are able to read class 3 books



In Bihar, a report says student comes only for mid-day meal. Then, the student leave the class.

out-of-school children just after primary education

- The no-detention Policy is also

responsible for poor outcome.

In this respect, the recent RTE (Amendment) Bill 2017 aims at:

1) Teachers are given <sup>fixed</sup> time ~~up to~~ <sup>to</sup> gain the B-Ed degree or required qualification.

This can help in enhancing the outcome of education due to good quality. Along with time, few measures can be taken:-

- 1) Biometric system for teachers.
  - 2) Toilets for girls
  - 3) Basic resources - eg. cycle in Bihar to girls.
- These steps can enhance efficiency and enrolment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.15) Unless the Supreme Court's judgment in the M Nagaraj case (2006) is either modified or overturned, there won't be clarity on the issue of reservation in promotions. Elucidate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Supreme Court in the M Nagaraj case held that reservation in promotions is ~~untenable~~ be given only when the state collects data regarding:

1) Deficiency of representation of backward castes in services.

2) Efficiency is not compromised.

However, no government has collected the required data as highlighted in the judgment.

Present situation: Be In the

present time, the ~~govt~~ government has been pushing for reservation in promotion as per Article 16 of

the Indian constitution.

- The ~~the~~ case is currently pending  
in the Supreme Court.

Clarity needed on Nagaraj case:

Reasons:

- 1) Some state governments support  
provides for reservation in  
promotion.
- 2) The idea of efficiency is  
not clear.
- 3) Data collection is also  
marred by state's reluctance  
as it can generate caste consciousness.
- 4) Union government argue  
that the representation of

Backward class is an issue in the upper layer of bureaucracy.

Solution?

1) Supreme Court argues that there can be 'creamy layer' concept in reservation. This is not agreed by Union Government

2) Hence, it is necessary to collect data to support Government stand of providing reservation in promotion in consonance with efficiency.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.16) Section 497 of IPC will have to be struck down to uphold human life and dignity. Do you agree? Critically examine the issue of adultery law in India while suggesting potential solutions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Section 497 of IPC says that if a wife is found to be involved in any ~~sorts~~ physical relation with the husband of another woman, the husband of the <sup>women</sup> wife can be convicted of having committed the crime of adultery.

• The issue is that this section is not gender neutral.

Need to be struck down - YES

For

- i) violates women's right over herself.
- ii) only the husband is found guilty.

Against

- i) It is against the moral of penning Indian society.

- 3) Violates freedom of selection of partner.
- 4) Art. 14 provides for equality on the basis of sex. The section violates this Article.

- i) Breach of trust can lead to family breakdown.
- ii) can cause ~~any~~ psychological stress for members, may lead to crime.

It is because of these issues, the adultery law has been enacted in India.

- 1) It ~~provides~~ provides for the ~~mechanism~~ mechanism of complaint.
- 2) Prescribes fine and jail term for the convict.

However, the adultery law in India do not cover these aspects.

- 1) What if the husband do not agree

- for divorce.
- 2) What if the woman is facing marital rape and wants to move away with another person.
  - 3) Marriage might not be sacred in the modern age.

## Potential solutions:

- 1) Make the law gender neutral, if it cannot be removed.
- 2) Harassment redressal for women facing violence in ~~the~~ marriage.

Moral of a society is relative. Laws reflect the moral. The law can also reflect the changing ~~and~~ need. Hence, something is suitably as per Supreme Court directions is needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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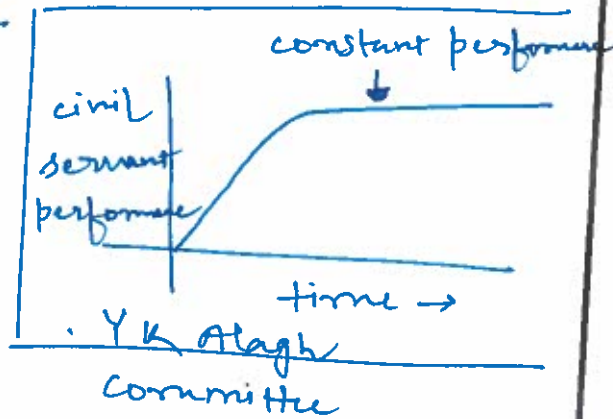




Q.17) The real problems of the civil services are not with the recruitment but with what happens after the officer joins the system. However, recently proposed cadre and service allocation policy for civil servants will affect the recruitment process as well. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The civil services have been institutionalised to provide uniform application of administration.



They are appointed by the UPSC and good function as per the 'pleasure of President' under Article 310.

Recruitment:

- 1) UPSC recruits candidates based on competitive exam.
- 2) candidates have diverse knowledge necessary for administration.

Even though, good quality

Candidates are recruited, as career progresses, some experts argue that quality declines.

This is because -

- 1) Fixed promotions - after a time.
- 2) Lack of mid-service appraisal:  
as 2nd ARC suggest for.
- 3) NO compulsory retirement - only done in very limited number.

Nonetheless, there ~~times~~ are bureaucrats who have excelled in services.  
For eg. Kerala flood - two bureaucrats ~~worked~~ <sup>worked</sup> along with victims.

In the recent time, a new cadre and service policy ~~are~~ have been proposed. This ~~can~~

In this process, the civil servants will be allotted cadre and service based on performance in exams along with training performance. It will affect recruitment process in following way:

## Positive

- 1) Training importance will increase.
- 2) Specialised training for those with set of skills.

## Negative

- 1) Unnecessary burden.
- 2) Decline in importance of UPSC.
- 3) Committed bureaucrats

The proposed reform, even though well-intentioned, can take input from expert, officers, students to make it more relevant and effective.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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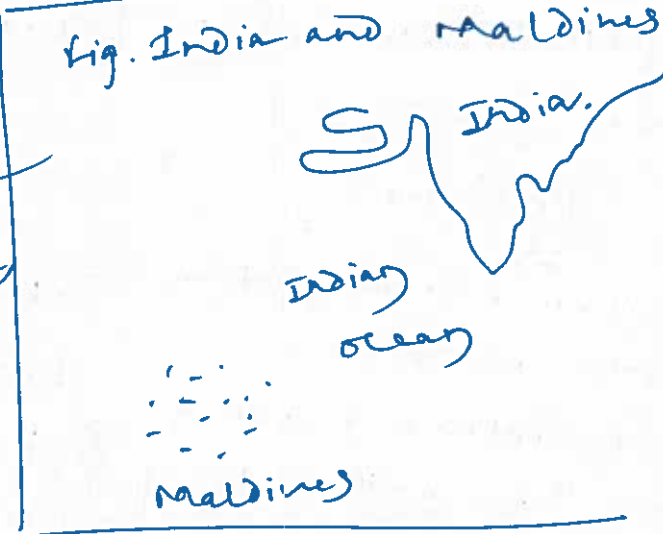


Q.18) Road to development in the 21st century goes through the Indian Ocean but the deteriorating relations of India with Maldives have serious implications to deliberate upon. Discuss. Also, suggest how India's intervention strategy in this light could be modified. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The importance of Indian Ocean in the 21st century is well-recognised.

This is because of its economic, political and strategic advantage.

Fig. India and Maldives.



Other reasons:

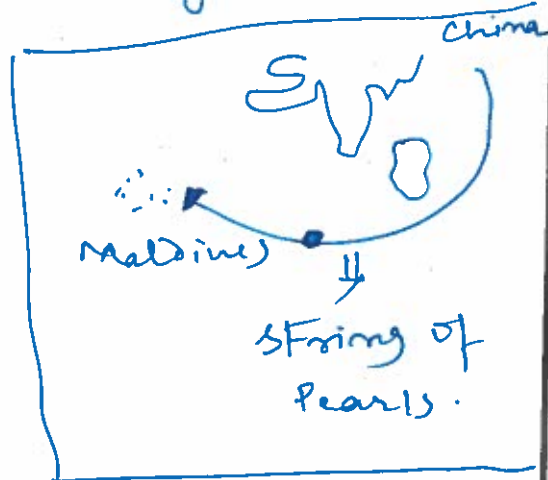
- 1) Growing importance of China.
- 2) Nations like USA, France also taking interest.
- 3) Piracy in affects India's trade.

~~in~~ Because of these reason, the relation with Maldives

is important. The recent issues between India and Maldives can have these implications

1) Chinese influence: may increase in the region.

2) Trade relations: with Maldives can get affected.



3) Exploration: of minerals collectively in their respective EEZ can get affected.

4) Security interests: if Maldives allows its base to other countries.

5) India's Blue-Navy policy: requires support of Maldives.

The reason for the recent

Deteriorations in relations is related to India's alleged interventions in their internal affairs. It needs modification:

- 1) ~~Follow~~ not play a Big-brother role. Rather,
- 2) following Guidal doctrine: to help neighbours unilaterally
- 3) High-level diplomatic talk.
- 4) Panchsheel Policy: non-interference Policy as far as possible.

Maldives is an important nation. By providing soft soft loans for infra development, diplomacy, India can tide over the situation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

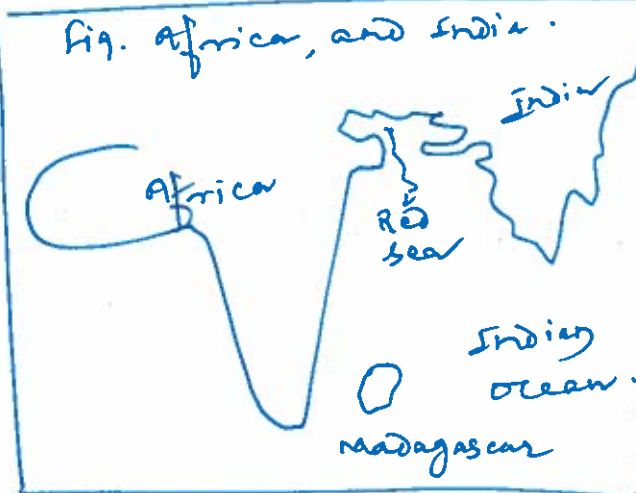
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Q.19) Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in African economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in the African Continent in this context.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Diaspora nears around 20 million across the world. With Africa being considered as 'rising economy' the diaspora strength and number is increasing in the African continent.



## Role in African economy.

- 1) Attract Trade Relation: Indian diaspora is increasingly setting up factories in Kenya, Tanzania.
- 2) Security interest: → Collaborating

with nations to curtail piracy  
eg. Somalia coast.

3) Nuclear-relation: Diaspora  
highlights India's track record.  
This can help in India becoming  
an exception in Africa Nuclear  
Zone Free Treaty.

4) Cultural contact: Festivals

Eg. Nile by Ganga = Egypt  
Ganga by Nile = India

5) This can enhance India's port  
project - eg. Mausam project.

6) Reducing China's influence: by  
investing in Africa by our  
diaspora, using tele-medicine.



## Society of Africa

- 1) India supported their decolonisation  
Indian diaspora can spread the idea.
- 2) People-to-people contact: through exchange of ideas, knowledge.
- 3) University exchange: through diaspora contributions.

All these can help in India-Africa bilateral relations to rise in context of changing world order.

- It provides India leverage to gain control over Indian Ocean as well.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.20) Para diplomacy has the potential to not only strengthen the federal structure of the Indian state but also radically alter the trajectory of Indian foreign policy by helping regional governments to realise their potential in the conduct of cross-border relations. Critically Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Para diplomacy means the state governments are allowed to directly collaborate with foreign governments to fulfil their developmental interests.

Strengthen federal structure:

1) India The union government took along the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh to Japan.

- AP is Japan's helping AP in setting-up Ammanati as capital.

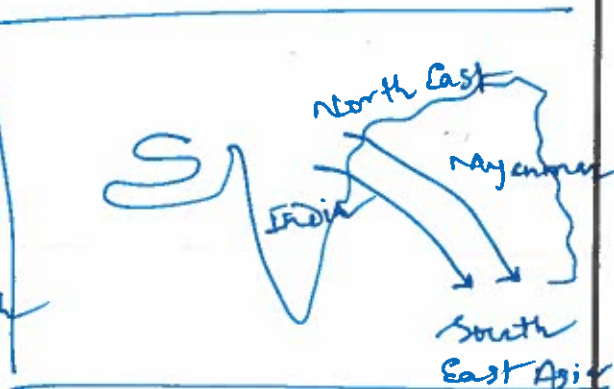
2) Varanasi - Kyoto relations: The UP government is collaborating with Japan.

- 3) Bihar government encouraged Japanese government to send scholars for Nalanda University.
- 4) with Sri Lanka, the Tamil Nadu government can join hands for welfare of Tamils.

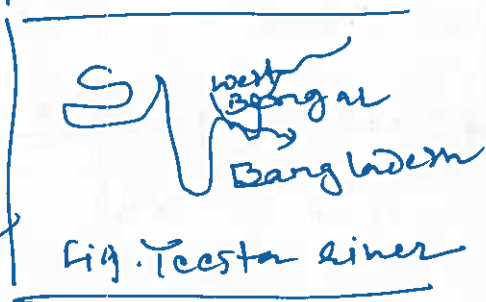
Along with these, it will also alter India's foreign policy while taking regional governments interests in mind →

## 1) India's Act-East Policy:

By taking along N-E states, the Act East Policy can succeed along with development of N-E region.



2) with Bengal, the government can collaborate to resolve the Teesta river issue.



3) Bihar-Nepal flood issue, migration etc can take new shape in Indo-Nepal



Foreign policy by taking along Bihar government.

Thus, in the present situation, the states have become competent to directly deal with foreign government. The union government can modify its foreign policy accordingly.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

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

## Test Goal

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

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