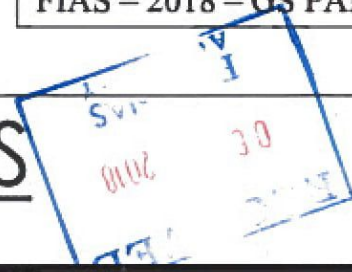


Test Code: 11034

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2



# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

M. Naveen Reddy.

Email Id.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date:

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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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time</b>   12:05	<b>End Time</b>
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b>	<b>Online</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Offline</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

<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						
Content						
Attempt						

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)

Ans

Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms resulted into Government of India Act, 1919:

Basic intent of Reforms: providing

self-governance to Indians on lines of Canada and Australia.

provisions: 1) <sup>Partial</sup> Responsible governance at

provincial level with introduction of diarchy

in 1919 Act. This was later converted into

federalism in the 1935 Act and later

incorporated in Indian constitution.

This is basis for India's Quasi-federalism.

2) Representation of <sup>provinces</sup> states in the union/

centre legislative assembly. This later



became Rajyasabha in Independent India.

3) President control over Governor and the state: -

→ Reservation of bill introduced in the Act 1919 was ultimately resulted into Art 200 of Indian constitution.

4) Establishment of Federal public services has resulted in Union public services and state public services of India.

Thus, self-governance → Federal system → Independence. This is gradual progression albeit very slow.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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





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)

(A)

Preamble have word 'SEULAR' introduced in 1976. But constitutional maker, even before independence envisaged India as 'Secular' state. Their aspiration reflects in many provisions:

Secular they envisaged is "principle distance from Religion" and no bias toward any one Religion:

Art 25 → freedom of religious conscience to every citizen. but for purpose of public safety / social progress as said by Ratilal case (SC),

Art 25(2) allows State intervention.

AA(15) → No discrimination on religion basis.

Similar is case with Art 14, Art 16.

## Protection of Socio-cultural Rights

⊕ Art 30, Art 26, gives minorities to protect their rights and establish and govern

⊕ institutions for their welfare.

⊕ Thus, it is secular by original Constitution itself.

Non-establishment → "complete separation of

Religion from State:

No → (i) Active engagement lead religious sanction evils can be removed.

Yes → (i) Religion is being used majoritarianism.

Thus, on balance principle engagement as given by Supreme Court's Essential Religious practice doctrine should be followed

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)

Ans

Competitive federalism = state pro-actively provide best services possible to the citizens so as to attract

- 1) capital for investment
- 2) Retain human resources

For instance, competition between southern states to improve Ease of doing business. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh out compete each other to provide citizen services, industrial clearances. This ensured high industrialisation of the region.

Competition between states - cities - Sub Federalism :-

(1) government in cities should be take part in their city's economic growth.

2) competition for Tax efficiency - public service provision.

For instance, Mumbai compete with other parastatal bodies to provide affordable electricity and land use conditions.



To work this competition, cities should be given more Taxation powers, functional role and other parameters. Union Finance Commission by devolving more funds envisaged this competition.

Competition between cities :- 1) cities are growth engines of economy 2) providing quality services improve the economic prospects. For instance, many industries shifted from Ahmedabad to surat, from mumbai to pune, to take advantage of good services.

~~But~~ This competition depends upon the Urban governance reforms like (1) Real power to mayor (2) strategic planning and town planning activities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans

Pendency of litigation in India is one of reason for poor ease of doing business index.

In order to reduce, 2.7 crore pending cases coordinated actions are necessary.

Government should empower judiciary:

(1) Bring changes the laws like Indian Evidence Act.

(2) Promote Alternative dispute Resolution systems like Arbitration.

(3) Government should change land record digitisation - because land record civil cases of land are most intractated and suffers from lack of records.

(4) Police reforms - investigate techniques

(5) Judicial reforms → Nation mission on judicial reforms to improve the infrastructure.



and man power at courts. (especially lower courts)

(5) government through its litigation policy should become responsible litigant because in 40% of cases pending before Indian judiciary, ~~for~~ government is a party.

### Recent initiatives:

- 1) Integrated case management information system (ICMIS)
  - 2) National judicial data grid - for effective judicial resource allocation
  - 3) enactment like Arbitration Council Act, Commercial Courts Act than envisages mandatory litigation.
- Thus, 'justice delayed is justice denied' should be motto of government - judiciary coordination.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

(A)

Higher judicial system, inspite of its high stature, seems to be corroding from inside. The factors/indicators of such corrosion:

- 1) Non-transparent self-appointment of judges after 3<sup>rd</sup> Judgement on Supreme Court Appointment (Art 124A)
- 2) Allegations of corruption
- 3) Misbehaviour of many judges and only accountability mechanism is impeachment.  
Impeachment is near impossible because of procedure (Art 124). Eg: Justice Karnan Saga
- 4) Allegations of mishandling of sensitive cases.

(5) No Right to information Act applicability

§) This reason why judicial accountability is necessary

How can be it ensured??

(1) Supreme court framed Rules 'in the form of "Reiteration of values in Supreme Court". These values must be enforced through internal mechanisms.

(2) Memorandum of procedure for appointment must be completed so as to ensure transparency.

Justice should be like "Ceaser's wife". They should behave as an epitome of integrity. Then only public trust in the institution consented.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

(A)

India's rank in Global Hunger Index is very poor despite of surplus food grains and export of agricultural commodities

According to NFHS-4,

Under nutrition - 22%

Under weight - 35%

stunting - 38%

The reasons for such condition are

(1) socio-economic:

(i) Poverty - 22% population live below  $\text{₹ } 35/\text{day}$ .

(2) caste + social discrimination → No access to public provisions like safe drinking water

(3) women: 1) anaemia affect children physical development

2) child marriages



(A) lack of sanitation and drinking water

Polito-cultural factors:

(1) Communal riots → poor services

(2) ghettoisation and slumisation in Urban areas

(3) lack of balanced diet - non-vegetarianism is prohibited in many religions.

(4) lack of immunisation due to religious consideration Eg: Muslims.

way forward: To meet India's sustainable development, integrated scheme of POSHAN Abhiyan is envisaged to reduce stunting, under nutrition by 2025.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

(A)

Trafficking of person Act 2018:

envisages

(1) Rescue-rehabilitation of women, children trafficking.

(2) Inter-state coordination and severe punishment.

Empowerment & protection of the women :-

(i) Yes → (1) provide rehabilitation and skill through a dedicated fund.

(2) enables reconstruction of lives.

(3) programmes like Ujjawala and Nari shakti can empower women.

(4) stringent punishment ensure future

trafficking.

No → 1) Poverty is basis of women vulnerability. This is not addressed holistically.

2) Informal economy and child labour is reason for child trafficking in India. This problem has to be addressed.

3) Issue of cross-border trafficking needs better coordination with other countries. This mechanism is not laid down.

Thus, on balance, the bill address a few aspects of the problem. India need holistic approach of law & order and socio-economic development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

(A)

'UNESCO' - an organ of UN

has following roles:

(1) Protection of culture - both and natural land scape. Eg: UNESCO heritage sites.

(2) Improve the education and literacy levels in developing countries.  
Eg: Gender atlas preparation in India.  
to recognise potential drop of girl child.

(3) Promote science and scientific collaboration as well as technology transfers.

## Effectiveness:

x **High effective** → 1) catalysed the education movement in the developing world through its reports.

(2) Helped protection of monuments

x **Not very effective** :- 1) Allegation of targeting Israel and protecting palestines. Eg: USA withdrawal.

2) Scientific collaborations are very effective.

Thus, on balance, UNESCO works on its mandate. But more funds and more pro-active engagement is essential.

### Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

A

India, France both wanted strategic autonomy in foreign policy:

Traditional partners:

- 1) France is country supported India's nuclear ambitions.
- 2) strong defence relationship, defence procurement (Rafale, mig aircraft, DCNS submarines)
- 3) Indian ocean Role - joint access to each other ports.
- 4) It recognised India's membership in UNSC (council).



changing context:

- USA protection
- Britain exit from EU.
- ~~France~~ → climate change.

Both France, India came together to ensure their strategic interests are not threatened.

(1) Agreed to International Solar alliance.

(2) Investment in each other country

Thus, India-France are considered natural partner for search for strategic autonomy in the region.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

(A)

Non-Transparent political systems

Involves

1) ~~Est~~ Political funding

2) Mobilisation of masses - caste, religion

religion

3) Political lobbying - crony capitalism

4) Nexus-between politicians - criminals

- bureaucracy.

The above political issues affects the

free flow of information and thus

obfuscate the decision making process of citizens.

(1) crony capitalism - capture most of

social welfare funds through non-

payment of Taxes

(2) Caste, Religious mobilisation - marginalises other communities eg: communal riots - Muslims become more marginalised.

(4) dynastic politics - led to issue of representativeness. This reduces the incentive to function at the constituency level.

(5) This also affects the parliament functioning, thus, socio-economic conditions of the country.

As political parties are line quanon for democratic functioning, decriminalisation and transparent funding is essential for 21st century corrupt free governance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





**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)

Ans

First the Past the Post in India introduced in the colonial period with limited franchise in the Government of India Act, 1935. Later Parliamentary system of government also adopted in Independent India.

The Representation of people Act, 1951 provide basis for FPTP: where <sup>elector with</sup> majority vote (highest) is represent the constituency.

Run its course:

(1) Representativeness of FPTP is very poor. Many times, 33% voting share formation of majority government.

(2) Factionalisation of India Polity: appeals to caste, Religion, language and ethnicity for votes. because one community support f is

Sufficient. It violate Representation  
People's corrupt practices.

(3) Use of money and muscle power: to  
Indi intimidate voters.

(4) Populism in the Government policy:-

Stigmatised capitalism, dole outs without real  
economic efficiency is concern.

But this system worked well  
due to 1) Simple to administer and

2) socio-economic conditions of  
people like poverty, illiteracy

3) other systems are unfamiliar.

4) gives stability to government

B As the conditions of Indian Political  
system and polity changed, people demand more  
representation through elections: Reforms suggested

are is Proportional representation:-

1) more representative of various sections of

the country.

PR = Representation of members according to votes polled in the election.

2) Reduces the majoritarianism

These systems are adopted partially in mature democracies like Germany, Italy and France in partial manner.

India needs to introduce this system of Proportional representation and FPTP.

50% seats allocated based upon FPTP

+  
50% seats based upon P.R system to

balance. This requires amendment to R.P. Act, 1951

more importantly, functioning Parliament require ethical candidates who respect constitutional morality. "With Great power comes, great Responsibility"

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

Ans

Good governance always promoted by involving citizen and society in every step of governing process. Social audit is involvement citizens to assess the programme or government institutions efficacy and effectiveness on the society / community.

It was first introduced in a major way through MANREG Act, 2005.

Social audit institutions = people (beneficiaries of programme)

+

NGO's

+

audit experts (helping auditing)

\* Potential for accountability and public service delivery

(i) It creates transparency and public involvement in the programme implementation process.

According to National public policy institute, a lot of programmes are ineffectively implemented because, low <sup>active</sup> public involvement and demand services. social audit mechanism helps in solving the problem.

(2) It gives proper feedback to public officials in the implementation of programme or services. and timely release of funds.

(3) Check the corruption and nepotism.

(4) Provide accurate data for policy making. and

Recognising potential number of state government like meghalaya introduced acts for mandating the social audit.

But they there are several

Challenges to it:

- 1) lack of grievance redressal system at the offices to address the social audit findings
- 2) Untimely • transfer of officials reduces the accountability.
- 3) Lack of technical skill and fudging of accounts.

In order to solve the problem the Supreme court ordered union government to frame Rules and Comptroller auditor general issued guidelines to implement social ~~and~~ audit.

Implementation of these rules along with citizen charter help reducing the corruption in system.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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





**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)

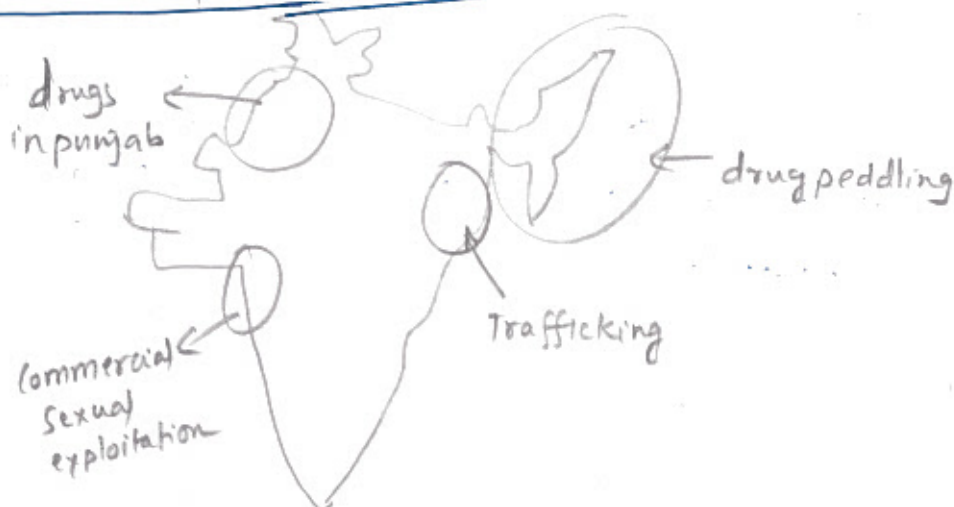
(A)

Nearly 2.5 million HIV/AIDS patients in India. 50 - 60,000 new infections are reported, according to National AIDS control organisation.

Most vulnerable to HIV infections are

- (1) Drug users
- (2) Trafficked women and sex workers
- (3) Transgenders and Homo sexual individuals
- (4) Truck and lorry drivers
- (5) migrants

Geographical distribution of vulnerability.



## main vulnerabilities

- 1) Social conditions: Poverty, illiteracy and lack of awareness about safe sexual conduct. NFH-4 says 40% people unaware of protective measures.
- 2) Institutional factors:
  - (1) low hospitals in remote areas, so the rise of quacks Eg: Uttarpradesh tragedy of infectious syringe - HIV.
  - (2) Non-penetration of government initiatives to vulnerables.
  - (3) Trafficking and commercial sex: with no right to women - driving them to HIV.

Government recognising these problems approached in multifarious ways:

  - 1) National - AIDS control programme:  
Under 'NACO', currently running phase-IV

2) ~~Availing Antiretro~~

for prevention: (1) Targetting vulnerable groups - as mentioned earlier.

(2) Special focus on North East India - Sun Rise programme.

(3) Increase in availability of protective measures and awareness.

Treatment → 1) early diagnosis  
2) Improving accessibility to

HIV Anti-retroviral drugs

Recently, union govt brought HIV Anti-disco-  
-mination bill that provides rights to these individuals

and Transgender Act, as well as Immoral trafficking

Prevention Act to tackle the menace to realise

2030 vision of No New infection (as given under WHO mandate and sustainable development)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

Ans

RTE Act has brought out the concept to "Right to school" as envisaged in Art 21A of constitution

Positives of the Act:

- (1) Increased the physical accessibility to school. GER = 100% in both genders.
- (2) Improve literacy rates in India.
- (3) enhance the teachers availability, especially in poor and tribal blocks of the country
- (4) Reduced the inequality in accessing the quality primary school. by reserving 25% in private school.

But there are several problems in its both implementation and outcomes.

## Implementation issues:

- 1) Poor private school participation.  
Sec (12) of the Act - Reserving 25% to backward and poor is not implemented.
- (2) Teacher to pupil ratio is not enforced.
- (3) Infrastructure like washrooms for girls,  
separate class rooms for each class has not implemented
- (4) Comprehensive & continuous evaluation not done properly.

outcomes: issues :- (1) Quality : According

to ASER, 8<sup>th</sup> class student cannot do 2<sup>nd</sup> class mathematics. This is sheer under utilisation of

human resources.

- (2) ~~the~~ evaluation and Teaching methods are not changed. Still rat. rate of exams continued. Activity oriented learning of Tamil Nadu not at all adopted.

(3) Teacher's poor performance due to low standards and training.

RTE Bill, 2017 corrected these anomalies as recommended by CABE and T.S.R. Subramaniam Committee:

1) Teacher Training: Extended the period of teacher training.

(2) do away the No Detention policy :-  
to improve the quality of outcome and pushing onto student alone.

In order to realise demographic dividend, Indian school system should improve and adopt International model like Singapore schooling system for thorough education governance in India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

④

M. Nagaraj case (2006) reiterated

the Indira Jadhav case :

M. Nagaraj case is on Reservation in promotions as envisaged in Art 16 (4) of Indian constitution for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Details of the case are :

① To give promotion 3 condition should be satisfied (1) prove the community is backward through data

(2) prove they are not adequately represented in the public services

(3) prove the Reservation does not compromise administrative efficiency (Art 340) as envisaged in Indian constitution.

## Issues →

1) Scheduled castes and schedule Tribes are historically backward and most marginalised. Going by any human development indicator, it is proved. Thus, proving backwardness again is retrograde step.

(2) According to Government survey, only 3 out of 100 secretaries of government are belong to scheduled caste and ST tribes. In Un Representativeness is clear.

(3) Administrative efficiency :- subjective definition and proving is difficult. According empirical research conducted, Railway belong to Scheduled Caste and Tribe had done

much better than counter parts to  
prove they are not inefficient.

In UP power case, Supreme Court  
Struck down reservation policy in promotion  
based upon Nagaraj case.

Thus, it is high time to  
review the judgement in light of evidence  
and socio-economic backwardness of the community.  
2021 census is envisaged to record caste and  
other socio-economic data.

Even Socio-economic caste census  
is sufficient to prove it. Government must  
release the data to prove it or amending  
the constitution Art 16(A), Art 340, Art 338  
to be done.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





**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)

ms

IPC 497 is about punishment for offence of adultery. It says a man having sex with married women without consent of women's husband is guilty of adultery.

Issues with sections:

- A man only punish for adultery. Women has no right to take legal course of action against husband committing the offence.
- Women are treated as property of men. Gender neutrality in Indian constitution
- Art 14, Art 15 are violated.
- Perpetuate the sexual abuse and forced

## Sex and prostitution.

→ Adultery itself questionable. Free conscience and moral policing clashes with each other in this section.

So, adultery law should go or alter atleast modified to make it gender neutral.

### Is Against struck down of law:

→ (1) Institution of family <sup>would be</sup> ~~is~~ under threat.

(2) Supreme court in Soumitri Chauhan

case - it is a reasonable classification as envisaged in Art 15(3) - children and

women protection.

Thus, Supreme Court is leasid of the matter Staley Joseph case.

Potential solution to problem:

- 1) Struck down.
- 2) modify it according to law commission.

Adultery law is part of larger problems of gender biased laws in India.

Law commission recently envisaged modify all personal laws in light of Supreme Court judgement in Shayara Bano, Gita Harijan

Cases to make more gender neutral.

New women in India require positive laws that provide active support than negative laws that inhibit their growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





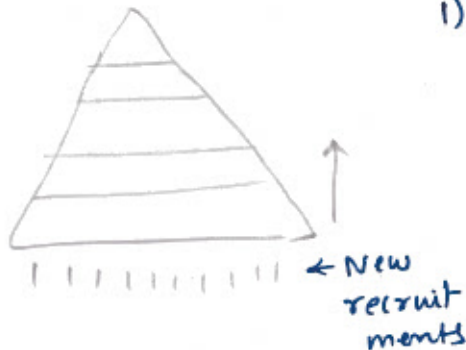
Q.17) The real problems of the civil services are not with the recruitment but with what happens after the officer joins the system. However, recently proposed cadre and service allocation policy for civil servants will affect the recruitment process as well. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

India's civil services exam highly competitive and only finest are made into service. The civil services works on principle of cadre based and service based systems.

1) Cadre based system:



1) Recruitment at bottom of hierarchy and made their way to top by promotions.

2) Certain posts are reserved conventionally for certain services. Eg: Secretaries - IAS. foreign secretaries - IFS.

3) Time bound promotion following weberian bureaucracy.

- 4) state wise distribution of all India services (Art 309) to ensure the uniformity in service
- 5) Non-state cadre policy - to reduce the chances of nepotism and bring cultural synthesis

## Recent changes:

- 1) Zonal wise system: India is divided into 5 zones. and each zone contain certain states.
- 2) DOPT It introduced this system ensure more uniformity in service cadre.

**Issues** → 1) uncertainty in service or cadre allocation - reducing motivation to join service.

2) service allocation based upon after exam per formance in the LBSANAA and on-job training. This also introduce the subjectivity in the cadre allocation & service allocation.

Thus, cadre allocation may be retained as provided in Beswan Committee but not subjective service allocation policy.

civil servants are known for both integrity and corruption. more effective the recruitment, lower the chances of corruption and effectiveness of the system.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





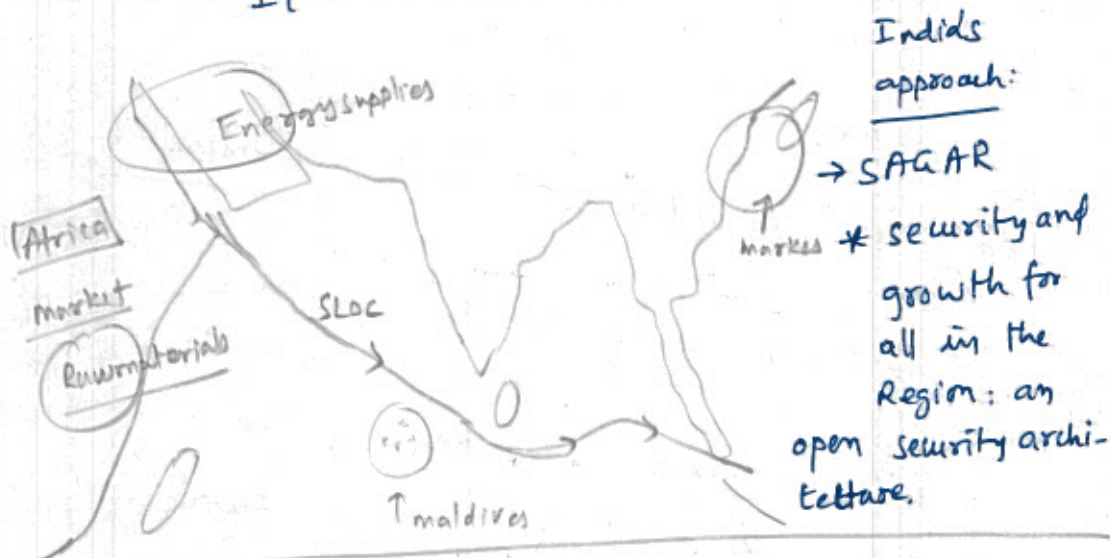
Q.18) Road to development in the 21st century goes through the Indian Ocean but the deteriorating relations of India with Maldives have serious implications to deliberate upon. Discuss. Also, suggest how India's intervention strategy in this light could be modified.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

India's 21st century development is based upon the peaceful neighbourhood including Indian ocean Region.

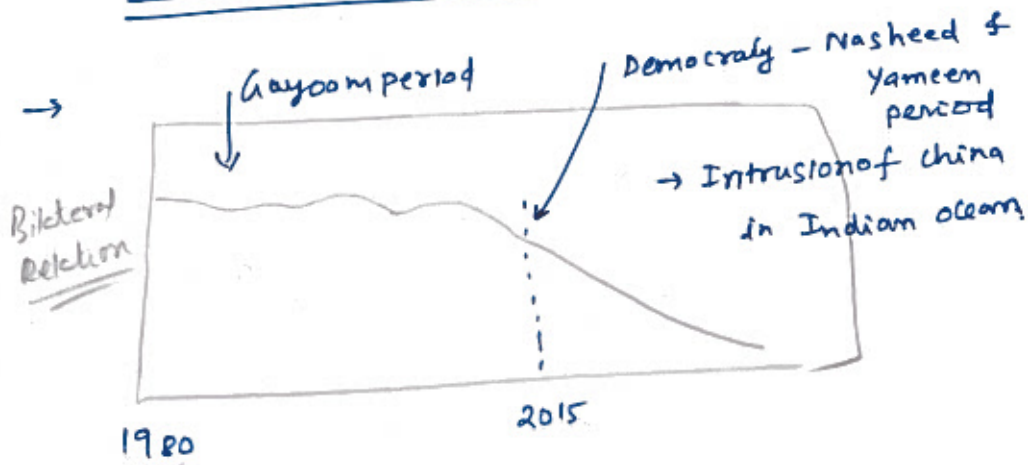
It



Its importance: of Indian ocean

- (1) Blue economy - resources
- (2) Exports and imports - Economic growth
- (3) Strategic Role - Net security provider and Countering china.
- (4) combating non-Traditional Threat like piracy and Terrorism

## India - Maldives Relations & Its Impact:



→ Indo-Maldives relations plunged due to

(1) Maldives political instability and subversion of constitution

(2) Intrusion of China: (1) Building projects that could land Maldives in Debt trap.

(2) Political support at international arena.

(3) Supporting / intrusion into domestic politics.

This hampered India's power projection in Indian Ocean because

(1) Maldives is part of Belt and Road Initiative

but not India.

(2) China building ports in maldives and srilanka. near to India's energy supply lines.

(3) maldives growing Islamic radicalism.

### India's approach:

- (1) wait and see until september <sup>2018</sup> elections are over.
- (2) ensure that India's strategic interests are not threatened by maldives-china relations.
- (3) Having more economic bonds on the lines of F.T.A between china - maldives.
- (4) External player involvement Eg: USA, France
- (5) Building counter ports Eg: in Srilanka's TrinComalee Reunion islands.

~~and~~ This way India's strategic interest are ensured through SAGAR - sustainable security and growth for All.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





**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)

India diaspora is 2 crore strong. India diaspora to Africa is strongly located in the East Africa, Reunion and mauritius islands.

Historically → 1) British colonial era migrations into Reunion and mauritius

2) Post-independent migration for economic opportunities, in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Rwanda. Mining,

Agriculture, Trade are main economic opportunities.

Contributions of diaspora: :-

1) In mauritius, 30% - 40% of population

are Indian diaspora. As Hindi is one of official language of the country. World Hindi conference is located in mauritius.

2) President, and other elected representative ~~are~~ are from Indian community.

3) In Uganda, Indian community of 1 lakh contribute 30-40% of GDP through

Trade, industries and mining. Dictator Abidiri had strained relations with Indian diaspora. But <sup>since</sup> 1980s, India Community is one of the vibrant.

4) In recent period, many private companies engaged in the economic investment of \$ 15 billion.

1) Zambia - Copper mines.

- 2) Coal and gold in the South Africa.
- 3) Timber exploitation in the Congo
- 4) ONGC - vrdeh community in the South Sudan and oil refineries.
- 5) India community play active role in the Zimbabwe.

Present Govt. leveraging India diaspora to improve India - Africa economic and social bonds. This is fillip given the Mahatma Gandhi played active role in South Africa India diaspora community and coloured people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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





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)

An

Para diplomacy = engaging the states in the diplomacy especially cross-border issues as well economic issues.

Need for para diplomacy:

1) Cross border resources of vast geographical regions:

(a) Fisheries of Munnar - Sri Lanka - Tamil Nadu.

(b) Teesta water issue - West Bengal.

2) Economic interest: Post-1991 economic development, requires foreign investment

(a) Andhra Pradesh - Singapore - Amaravati city

(b) Hyderabad / Bangalore I.T. industry -

Silicon valley.

~~Para dipto~~

(C) RCEP - Regional Comprehensive agreement and Kerala concerns of plantation crops like coffee.

(3) Cross-border security:

(a) Trafficking & drugs fuled by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh

(b) Tripura's insurgency solved through its engagement with Bangladesh.

~~Issues~~ Thus, it strengthen the federal structure through taking the states concerns in foreign policy making.

Issues → ① lack of support system to engage with foreign countries at the disposal of state.

② Concerns of security : Jammu & Kashmir - Pakistan separatist issue.

Similarly, Naga groups and greater Nagalim demand.

③ Foreign policy is subject of List-I in the schedule - 7.

④ ~~At~~ unilateral imposition of international agreement on subject in state list (list-II)

Es: Disability Right convention

Thus, ministry of external affair should involve mechanism to take their concern on board.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



## Mentor Feedback Questions

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

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....

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