

Test Code: 11034

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2

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GENERAL STUDIES

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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>   1:30 PM
			<b>End Time</b>   4:30 PM
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b> Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <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						
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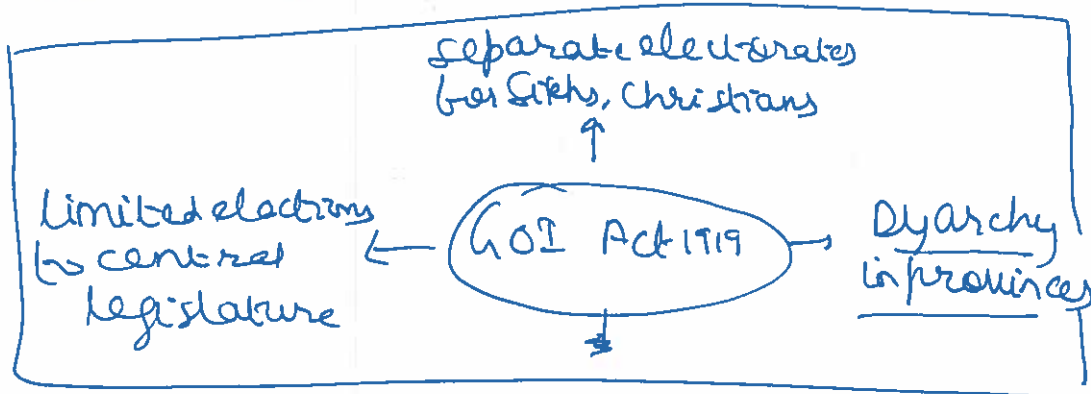
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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)

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act 1919 had the following features.



# GOI Act as the basis for GOI Act 1935

- ① Dyarchy was now introduced at central level
- ② more autonomy was given to provinces
- ③ Idea of more involvement of Indians generated the concept of Federation of Indian states
- ④ Separate electorates continued

## # Impact on Constitution of India

① The trend of increasing Indianization ~~was~~ started by GOI Act 1719 reached its logical end as full sovereignty in the Indian Constitution.

Also the concept of free state autonomy has guided the federal relations

Thus, we can see that the impacts of GOI Act 1919 on GOI Act 1935 and the Indian Constitution are marked & distinct.

### 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)

Though the Preamble declares India as a secular state (42<sup>nd</sup> amendment Act), Indian state's secular credentials are evident ~~is~~ also in the following provisions.

- ① Right to Equality: Art-14
- ② Art 15: no discrimination based on religion
- ③ Art-16: no religious discrimination in public employment
- ④ Art-25-28: Freedom of Religion
- ⑤ Art 29-30: safeguards for minorities
- ⑥ Art 19, 21: also bestow right to dignified life on all citizens
- ⑦ Part IV (DPSP) mandate state to ensure ~~state~~ socio-economic democracy for all people
- ⑧ Part-IV A (FD) stipulates respect for Composite culture of India which inherently means unity in diversity.

Even the SC has recognized the secular character of India by including secularism as a part of basic structure in the SR Bommai case.

US-Non-establishment principle stipulates complete separation of state from religion, but this is not possible in India because:

- (1) Indian secularism is sarvadharm samabhau i.e. principled distance
- (2) SC has stipulated that freedom to manage religious institution does not mean right to mis-manage, and thus state can intervene
- (3) Multiplicity of religions and relative backwardness demand active state intervention.

Thus state has introduced Minority Commission, Minority Education Institute, etc. to safeguard secularism.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

1960s was marked by a confrontation attitude between Central States, which turned into cooperative federalism into 90s (coalition government) and more recently with NITI Aayog & GST Council, where states both collaborate as well as compete

#

# How competition b/n states is bringing in change?

- ① Andhra & Telangana have undertaken great reforms to emerge as leaders in NITI Aayog's EODB index
- ② NITI Aayog has also launched Health Index, Education Index, School Quality Index to incentivize states to improve performance in these fields.
- ③ It upholds subsidiarity principle by making states important in governance



# How competition b/w cities & state can help further?

- (1) It can unleash the true potential of cities by when they discovered their core competence, e.g. Bangalore for IT
- (2) Cities provide a direct avenue to engage citizens allowing utilization of local knowledge & experience
- (3) Smart City initiative, based on a competition between cities has demonstrated the potential for change through competition between cities.

Thus, cooperative federalism model between centre & states should also be followed between states & cities. This would require empowerment of urban local bodies

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)

At present more than 3 crore cases are pending in the judiciary. Economic Survey has highlighted the negative implication on Economic growth as well.

# How coordinated action between government and judiciary can help?

- ① Memorandum of procedure can streamline appointment process
- ② All India Judicial Service can tackle issues of lower judiciary
- ③ LIMBS can aid government in tracking cases it is party to and withdraw ~~similar~~ if needed. Courts ~~can~~ can use LIMBS to club similar cases together.

PTD.

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effect on litigation

- govt is party to 40% cases → this can reduce pendency
- more judges through MOP & AJS can tackle cases faster
- use of technology can accelerate the process

Effect on ECDB

- reduces adjudication time will accelerate project implementation
- reduction in government litigation would make increase investor confidence
- cost over-runs can be reduced.

1) dispute resolution more coordination between government & judiciary

① faster conclusion of MOP projects

② govt following restraint in litigating cases  
 (const. c. y. success rate of 17 dept is only 30%.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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)

The recent press conference by 4 SC judges in January brought the issue of transparency & accountability in judiciary to the ~~case~~ fore

## # factors behind the demand

- ① Opaque procedure of appointment followed by the collegium
- ② RTI not applicable to the Judiciary
- ③ No mechanism to ~~hold~~ criticize as it may invite contempt action
- ④ Dilution of separation of power by repeated use of Art 142, e.g. National Athem case, ban of alcohol on state highway, etc.
- ⑤ No global precedent where judges appoint themselves
- ⑥ Allegations of misuse of powers

by (JI as 'master of the roste')

# How to ensure transparency & acc countability

(1) Adherence to 1996 resolution by SC which stipulated disclosure of property by judges, among other things

(2) Early finalization of MCP

(3) Making RTI applicable

(4) Live telecast of cases of national importance

(5) National Judicial Oversight Committee (NJCOC)

A beginning has been made in this regard. SC has started publishing minutes of the collegium meeting on the website. This needs to be followed up with the above steps.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

India's rank in Global Hunger Index is 117/195, behind even Bhutan, Sri Lanka and China.

## # Reasons for man-made starvation

### \* Socio-economic

- ① Patriarchy: females get less food
- ② Wide income inequality
- ③ Poor agricultural growth, & over dependence on services
- ④ changing social norms, e.g. fast-foods lead to deprivation of nutrients
- ⑤ Paradox of rotting grains in FCI godowns & 1/3 people going to bed hungry

### \* Politico-cultural

- ① Failure of PDS system to prevent leakages & ghost beneficiaries
- ② Ineffective implementation of NFSA

(3) Subsidy restrictions imposed by WTO norms

# Steps needed

- (1) Fortification of food
- (2) Aadhaar in PDS
- (3) Including pulses in Aadhaar PDS for nutritional deficiency
- (4) Economic reforms for increasing incomes & checking inequalities

Government has taken various steps in this regard like Mid day meal, MNRBS, National Nutrition Mission, Mission Antyodaya, ECDB reforms, etc.

The key to eradication of hunger will lie in their effective implementation.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

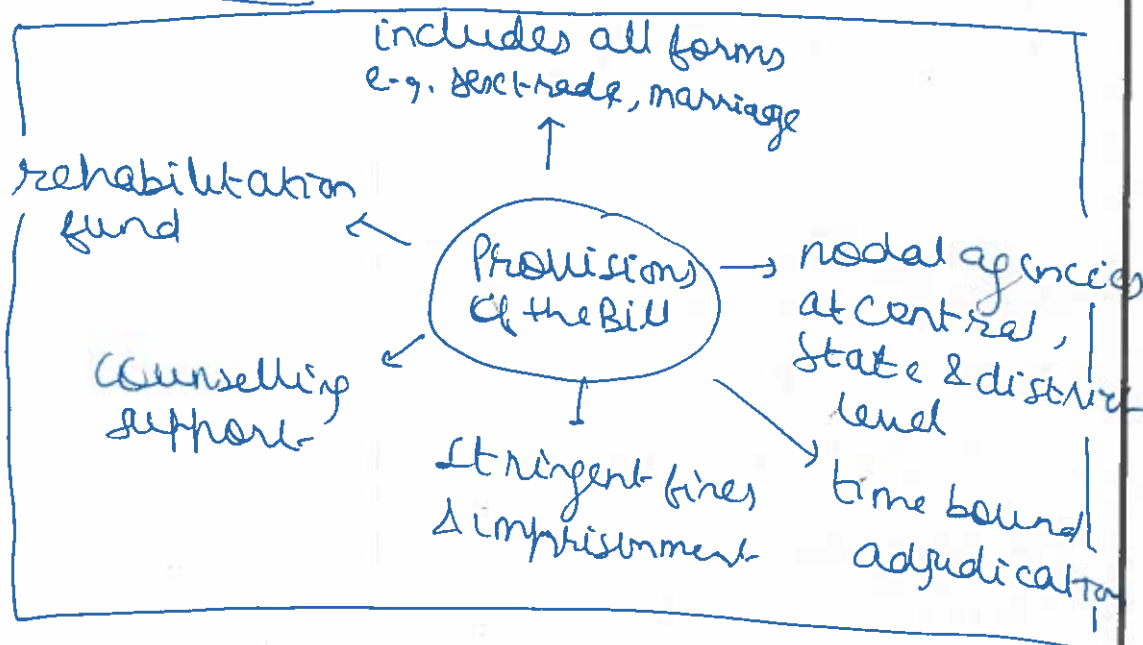
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**Q.7)** Does The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 ensure effective mechanism for empowerment and protection of the intended sections in the society? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Considering the widespread practice of human trafficking, government has introduced Trafficking of Persons Bill 2018

### # Provisions



### \* How it ensures protection & empowerment?

- ① coverage of all forms of trafficking
- ② holistic approach: with rehabilitation and counselling
- ③ deterrence by stringent punishments & time bound adjudication.



## ii Limitations/Concerns

- (1) Judicial delays, despite time bound adjudication in many Acts
- (2) Lack of awareness
- (3) Inadequate funding
- (4) No provision for non-disclosure of victim's identity

In addition to addressing the above limitations and concerns, the government also needs to cooperate with neighbouring countries which like Bangladesh which also have a stake in the process.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a key UN institution operating in the areas of education, sciences & culture.

## # Functions of UNESCO

- ① Preserving the cultural heritage of the world
- ② Promotion of education initiatives, particularly in the LDCs
- ③ Investing in scientific projects worldwide and in projects which aim to build scientific acumen of the students.

## # Accomplishments of UNESCO

- ① Culture: World Heritage site program, Intangible Heritage of Humanity, etc. have been very successful in raising awareness

## Forum

② UNESCO has also accomplished successfully various literacy projects

### # Challenges in front of UNESCO

- ① Funding crunch
- ② Withdrawal of USA
- ③ fear of other countries following USA's suit
- ④ Lacks implementation mechanisms and depends on governments
- ⑤ Sometimes seen as purveyor of western geopolitical agenda.

Though its accomplishments are numerous, the UNESCO remains a body with unrealized potential. its success will <sup>also</sup> depend on how <sup>much</sup> the global community is willing to use its resources.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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 recently signed the logistical exchange agreement for use of each other's military facilities, displaying the depth in relations.

## # Traditional Partnership

After India's foreign policy has always sought strategic autonomy, earlier through NAM, now through multiple alignments. Similarly, France has always tried to come out of the shadow of USA & NATO.

## Instances of collaboration b/w India & France

- ① France supported 1998 nuclear tests
- ② France opposed the global nuclear apartheid erected against India
- ③ India is collaborating on defence projects like Scorpene submarine, Rafale aircraft, etc.

(4) They have jointly launched International Solar Alliance

# Adaptation to changing global context

(1) After the end of cold war, India has actively built relations with France

(2) Now with convergences in interests like freedom of navigation, they have signed logistics agreement.

(3) Climate change has also propelled them to come closer.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that India-France partnership would be crucial for global peace & fight against climate change.

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)

Social welfare benefits do not reach beneficiaries because of

- 1) leakages
- 2) corruption
- 3) lack of awareness.

# How transparency can help?

- ① builds trust
- ② allows citizens to question the processes, e.g. social audit
- ③ allows course correction

# How free flow of information can help?

- ① can convert 'beneficiary approach' to 'rights based approach'
- ② RTI has unearthed various scams, and enabled a new era of transparency.

③ CVC is also launching an integrity index to bank transparency.

Thus, transparency & free flow of information form the core of substantiating social welfare benefits

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	





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)

First-Past the post (FPTP) system of voting is based on a simple majority, in which the candidate securing the highest number of votes (irrespective of share in total votes) is declared as the winner, even when the margin of vote is one vote

Why India adopted FPTP

- simplicity
- illiterate masses
- lack of democratic culture
- diversity & possibility of multiple parties

to avoid hung parliament in an infant democracy.

# Why FPTP has run its course?

- ① It does not reflect the true will of the people
- ② Communal politics & criminalization of politics have emerged because of FPTP.

(3) After 70 years, Indian democracy is sufficiently mature to adopt proportional representation

(4)

#### 11 Merits of Proportional Representation

- (1) It is based on seats allotted in Parliament as a proportion of votes received  
↳ Thus it truly reflects diversity
- (2) It has been successfully implemented in continental Europe, e.g. List system in Germany
- (3) It ensures voice to the marginalized
- (4) makes democracy truly deliberative

Thus, we can see that FPTP has been unable to tackle various problems like communal politics & is not truly representative and PR should be introduced in India, however certain challenges are there

## # Challenges

- ① ~~to~~ vast numbers are still illiterate
- ② India is not Europe, i.e. democratic culture has not become an integral part
- ③ Economic growth requires stable governments while PR always leads to coalition government.
  - ↳ experience with coalition has not been good in India.

However, we cannot deny that our long term target should be PR, but given our existing situation, introduction of PR seems a bit difficult. Communalization & criminalization can be tackled through electoral reforms as well as suggested by Dinesh Goswami committee.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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 refers to a mechanism by which the beneficiaries of a scheme/program are empowered to check the outcomes and question the authorities regarding the scheme/program. MGNREGS and NPSA have provisions of social audits.

It How social audit can enhance accountability and align public services to citizens' needs?

### \* Accountability

(1) when authorities know they will be questioned, they will automatically do their duties honestly

(2) Social audit can complement the institutional audits like that of CAG to provide a strong deterrence for abuse of conduct.

### \* Alignment to citizens needs

- ① Social audit provides a direct avenue to the citizens to present their needs to the officers
- ② This leads to better design & better implementation of the programs
- ③ ~~Officials will~~

### # Limitations of Social audits

- ① Client-Patron relationship in rural areas: which deters the rural folks to question the ones in-charge
- ② Lack of awareness & less efforts for capacity building of the citizens
- ③ High opportunity costs: rural wage labourer find it difficult to attain social audit by sacrificing work
- ④ Lack of follow up action renders the exercise futile.

⑤ Lack of political will: social audit ought to become an issue of popular politics.

However, in spite of the limitations, social audit, as an idea, holds the key to making the governance citizen centric. The fact that this idea is gaining traction is evident in the Meghalaya which became the first state with its to have a comprehensive social audit law. Other states need to follow suit.

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)

At present, there are 21 L Persons living with HIV (PLHIV) in India.

## # Variation of vulnerabilities driving HIV epidemic

① Truck drivers form one of the most vulnerable groups

↳ Since drivers from Punjab and Tamil Nadu are more, they are more vulnerable.

② Areas with thriving sex-trade and drug trafficking are more vulnerable: e.g. Red light area in Mumbai, Kolkata, G B Road in Delhi

③ Tribals and illiterate people in rural areas also form a vulnerable group because they are not aware about condom & also have social taboos.



(4) Recently in UP, a case surfaced where a quack had administered medicine to 100s of people from the same syringe leading to spread of HIV

(5) Healthcare infrastructure is not adequate particularly in rural areas to deal with the epidemic

(6) social stratification adds fuel to the insult to injury.

### # Government Interventions

(1) Adoption of 90:90:90 strategy

(2) Provision of free Anti-Retroviral therapy in National Health Policy 2017.

(3) Signatory to SDG

(4) Aggressive awareness campaigns

(5) Free delivery of contraceptives by ASHA workers

The key to the achievement of the target of elimination of HIV epidemic by 2030 will lie in how much Societal support and political will these initiatives are able to garner.

**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)

RTE Act 2009 was enacted to give shape to the directive related to universal education which was recognised as a fundamental right by the SC.

# Positives of the RTE Act

- (1) Universal education for the age group  $\leq 14$  years
- (2) Special provision of reservation of 25% seats in private schools for children from Economically weaker sections (EWS)
- (3) Provision for Parents' Committee to ensure accountability
- (4) Provision to provide a school to a child within 3km of his/her residence
- (5) Compulsory teacher-training programme

And standardization of syllabus

# Problems in implementation & outcomes

- ① Lack of infrastructure, particularly in remote areas
- ② & problems of teacher absenteeism and diversion of teachers for non-teaching tasks like election duty
- ③ An audit revealed 18 states in 2016 had allotted not even a single seat to children from BWS in private school.
- ④ ASER reports repeatedly highlight the failure of RTE in improving learning outcomes, e.g. every second child of grade 5 unable to read text of grade 2.
- ⑤ <sup>education</sup> Being a state subject, there is at times lack of coordination and confusion gets generated

# Need of RTE (Second Amendment) Bill (2012)

(1) It is needed to address the above highlighted challenges

(2) It will enable the transformation of 'more input based' approach to 'outcome focussed approach'

(3) will address the instances of violation or provision by private schools like no seats for girls, capitation fees, etc.

RTE has been a revolutionary legislation. It is high time that it be amended to address the challenges that have arisen during its implementation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

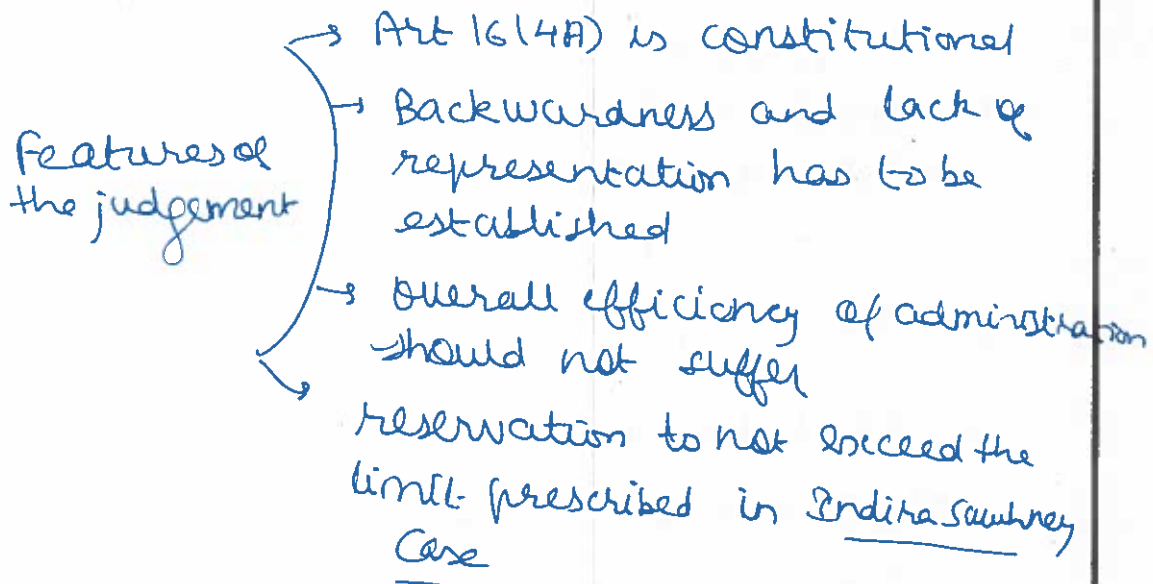
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**Q.15)** Unless the Supreme Court's judgment in the M Nagaraj case (2006) is either modified or overturned, there won't be clarity on the issue of reservation in promotions. Elucidate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

SC in M Nagaraj case (2006) had ruled about the constitutionality of the provision in Art 16(4A) about reservations in promotion in government services.



# Why there is lack of clarity?

① Backwardness has no <sup>easy</sup> quantitative criteria, particularly for the officers who have already availed the reservation for entry into service.

(2) No clarity on what is the criteria for efficiency of administration

(3) Opponents of the judgement claim that

- why reservation in promotion when it has already been cancelled once
- it goes against Right to equality Art 14 which is a part of basic structure
- compromising with merit at every stage will lead to poor administration

(4) Also there is a risk of judicialization in case of reservation is well, thereby denying the benefits to the deserved.

Thus, clarity & modification or overturning is needed by the SC to deal with the issue. However, the following principles should be



guide the public discourse, irrespective of the SC judgement:

① Reservation is not an entitlement, but a compensation for historical injustice

② It is politicization of reservation which is harmful, and not the concept of reservation per se.

Also along with the SC, the ~~the~~ long term goal of the government should be to rationalize the reservation policy by limiting the next generation from availing benefits if their parents were the beneficiaries

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)

Section 497 of IPC criminalizes adultery and prescribes punishment for the same.

Features of Section 497

- husband of the woman who indulges in adultery has to complain
- punishment ranging from five to jail term only for the man
- provision for mediation

# How Section 497 violates human dignity!

(1) It is gender biased as only the husband is allowed to complain and hence the wife of the adulterous man.

(2) It denies agency to women over their lives.

(3) Punishment is only for the adulterous man while the woman

is also an equal party to the crime

Thus, Section 497 violates human dignity by ~~de~~ limiting role of woman and restricting punishment to the man, violating Art 14.

### # Issue of adultery law

- ① It presumes guilt of man only
- ② Influenced by Conservative Social morality & not by modern ideas
- ③ Less scope of mediation in actual practice
- ④ Social customs deter registering of cases.

### # Potential Solutions

- ① Being an emotional issue, mediation should be the ~~fi~~ mandatory first step, in order to ~~pro~~ give the relation one more try.

- (2) Making the law gender neutral.
- allowing wife to complain
  - punishment for the woman as well

(3) Encourage victims to come forward (and report cases). This would need:

- sensitization of police
- speedy disposal of cases
- efficient judicial system.

It is high time that sec-477 of IPC be amended / replaced to make it in sync with modern times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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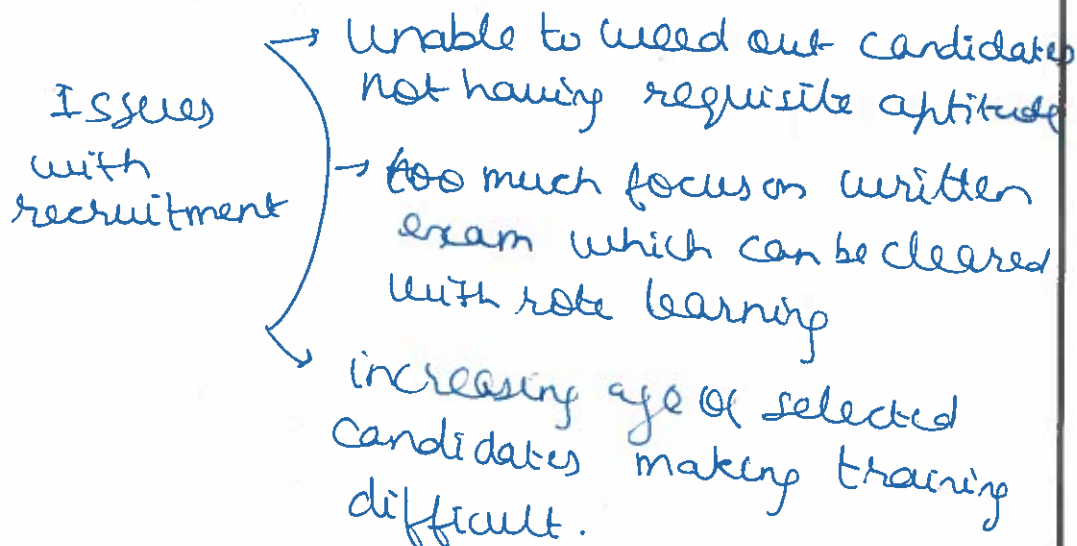


Q.17) The real problems of the civil services are not with the recruitment but with what happens after the officer joins the system. However, recently proposed cadre and service allocation policy for civil servants will affect the recruitment process as well. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Civil services are considered as the steel frame of the governance in India.

Traditionally it has been sighted that recruitment is the cause of many problems.



However, real problem is ~~with~~ related to what happens after joining, as evident in following:

- ① lack of 360° appraisal for all officers
- ② inadequate training programs

(3) Failure of institutional mechanisms to check corruption

(4) Too much reliance on generalists even for specialist tasks like defence, science, etc.

(5) Prominence of IAS, at the expense of other services.

# Recently proposed Cadre & service allocation policies:

(1) Zone based system: it has been implemented

(2) Incorporation of performance in training for service & cadre allocation - under consultation

While zone based system makes the system more equal, the second policy will affect the recruitment in the following ways:

(i) By giving power to the executive, it undermines the role of independent

and expert constitutional body UPSC

- ② It may breed nepotism & corruption because there are less safeguards for independence of training academies
- ③ There will also be variation in evaluation by different academies, leading to difficulties in preparing a common rank list.

Although the policy aims to incentivize ~~off~~ candidates to pursue training more seriously, it seems that it tends to do more harm than good. It should be implemented only with suitable modifications and adequate safeguards.

**Feedback( For OFFICE use only )**

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Question Interpretation	
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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)

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century geo-politics, Indian Ocean is emerging as the 'Centre of gravity' of world politics.

- Importance of Indian Ocean
- half of global container shipment
  - one-third of bulk cargo
  - two-thirds of oil shipments
  - houses emerging powers like India, Africa.
  - littorals constitute 40% of global GDP
  - huge resource base: polymetals, nodules, methane hydrate, etc.
  - part of BRI and Asia Africa-growth corridor.

Thus, it is rightly said that road to development in 21<sup>st</sup> century goes through the Indian Ocean.

## # India-Maldives relations

Traditionally, India has been a key partner of Maldives because of converging interests, geographical proximity and historical linkages.

Reasons  
for deteriorating  
relations

- India's interventionist strategy
- increasing foot-print of China
- authoritarian government of Maldives
- India's neglect.

## \* Implications on Indian Ocean

- ① China's military presence in Maldives endangers a conflict and can disturb freedom of navigation
- ② Rise of Wahabism in Maldives has potential to breed Islamic fundamentalism endangering security of the region
- ③ Rise of Maldives-China-Pakistan axis goes against India's interests

(4) Debt trap due to Chinese ~~for~~ policies may result in a failed state in Maldives disturbing the trans-shipment business role of Maldives in Indian Ocean.

# How to modify India's intervention strategy?

(1) India should adhere to Gujarat doctrine of non-interference in domestic affairs, ~~as done~~

(2) Operation Cactus was justified because of the invitation by the government & not opposition.

(3) India should use confidence building measures like extra grants in aid, faster completion of projects, etc.

India-Maldives ties are, thus, critical to the centrality of Indian Ocean in geopolitics.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

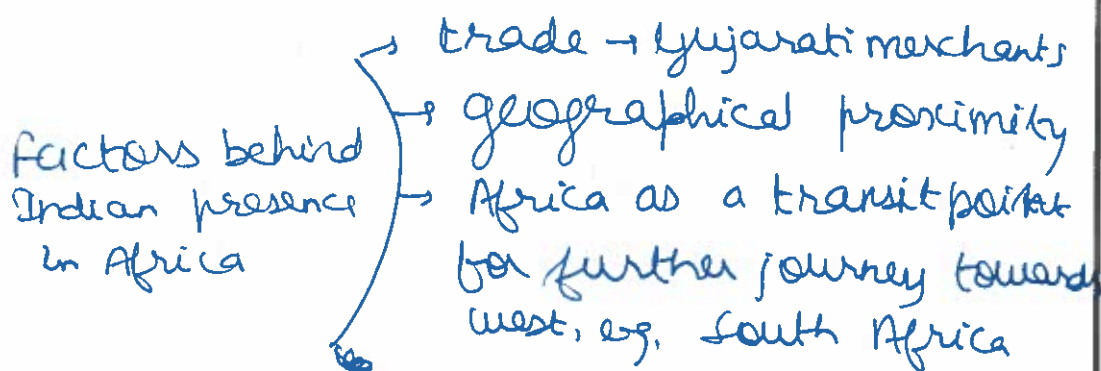
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Q.19) Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in African economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in the African Continent in this context.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

At 20 million, Indian diaspora is the largest in the world, and has a significant presence in Africa



## # Role of Indian diaspora in the African continent

① Gujarati merchant communities are found in abundance on the Eastern coast of countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, etc.

② Gandhiji had played a key role in giving momentum to the nationalist struggle in South Africa

(3) There are many powerful Indian-African business groups e.g. Gupta brothers in South Africa

(4) Cricket teams of many countries like Zimbabwe, South Africa have players of Indian origin

(5) Indian diaspora has played an important role in setting up economic enterprises and giving employment to locals.

3

### # Challenges

(1) Diaspora has not received adequate support from the government of India

(2) Incidents like racist violence in India tarnish the image of even the diaspora.

(3) There is limited people to people contact leading to trust deficit.

The government is now encouraging the diaspora through initiatives like Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, awards, funds, etc. to play a more constructive role in the development of Africa. Programs like Pan-Africa e-network, TEAM-9 have a key role for the diaspora.

**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)

Para-diplomacy refers to sub-units of a nation engaging in foreign relations both independently of the foreign central government and in coordination with the central government.

Paradiplomacy is witnessed in India at both state & city level foreign collaborations.

### # Potential of paradiplomacy

(1) It allows states & cities to showcase their strength, which at times may get missed by the central govt.

(2) It reduces the workload of the central government.

(3) Decentralization of functions strengthens the federal structure as per the subsidiarity principle.



## # Concerns

- ① It can jeopardize Centre's efforts  
e.g. Telstra Issue, Tamil Issue with Sri Lanka
- ② Sometimes the priorities of Centre and states may clash leading to conflicting foreign policy stands
- ③ States are vulnerable more to populist pressures, and thus may lead to compromise with India's long term interests.

Thus, paradiplomacy, though a good concept, has its fair share of criticisms as well. Government is slowly institutionalizing the paradiplomacy by appointing federal officers in each state for better coordination with India's missions abroad. States should

also keep coordination with the centers to reap the maximum benefits out of para-diplomacy.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
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## Test Goal

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

## Outcomes

- .....
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