

Test Code: 11034

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

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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			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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)

Montford reforms were enacted on the background of growing demand for self-rule, which was a step towards self-determination and complete independence in future.

Features of 1919 Reforms

- 1) Dyarchy : Division of subjects as reserved and transferable at Provinces with latter under control of ministers responsible to legislature
- 2) Bicameralism at Centre with Council of states and federal assembly
- 3) Division of subjects as Federal and Provincial
- 4) Elected majority at legislatures of provinces
- 5) Three members to be Indian in central executive council

Expansion of separate electorates to anglo-Indians, european

A Basis for 1935 Act & Constitution

→ Continuation of Bicameralism at centre and also at some state

→ Division of subjects becomes more institutionalised → Central Council of States

→ Provincial autonomy with control over budget

→ Fillip to local government

A some departures

→ Abolition of separate electorates

→ Partial powers to centre

The philosophy behind 1919 reform was progressive realisation of responsible governance which ultimately lead to independent India.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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 word 'Secular' was introduced in preamble at 42nd constitutional amendment but even before that various provisions of Constitution espoused the principle of secularism

4 Provisions of Constitution

1] Right to equality

Art: 14 → Equal protection of law

Art 15: → No discrimination on grounds of religion

Art 16 → No discrimination in public employment

2] Right regarding freedom of religion

Art 25, 26, 27, 28

- Granting freedom of religion through right to conscience, freedom to profess, practice and propagate religion

- Freedom from religious education at government institutions

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3] Educational and cultural rights
 - Art 29 and 30
 - for linguistic and religious minorities

4] Art 44 of DPSP
 - Uniform civil code as ultimate goal when conditions are not to be imposed initially

5] Art 325, 326 → Right to fight for political office, to be enrolled in electoral rolls without discrimination

6] Art 51 A → Religious harmony & fraternity

* Non-establishment principle

1] Not suitable for diverse culture of India

2] Also India's composite culture is dependent on syncretic mix of various religions

3] Evolution of role of Church and State is different in US (Europe and India)

Indian secularism is unique in sense that rather than complete separation it relies on equal support to all religions

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)

NITI Aayog in its recent vision document has focussed on cooperative and competitive federalism to realise the goals of successful welfare state envisaged in constitution

* Competition between states

1] For economic policies, rules to welcome business → Streamlining land and farm

2] Paradiplomacy: → With states acting as tools to attract foreign investment for their welfare eg. Separate dept in govt of Telangana

3] Social: Models of PDS successful in states like TN, Chhattisgarh, also various health schemes towards delivery of universal health care

* States and cities

- Emergence of strong central local bodies with separate fund raising capacity → Municipal bonds
- formulation of parastatals for urban metropolitan region
eg. Metropolitan authorities
SPV eg. Metro projects

* Cities and cities

- Competition was seen to get funds for smart cities project
- Swachh Survekshan → Conducted by quality council of India
- ~~First~~ Sister cities programme → Collaboration with foreign cities

Increasing cooperation and healthy competition among cities and states will be possible with more centralisation and lead to successful diffusion of innovation and sustainable solutions

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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)

Over 3 Crores of the cases are pending all over India less than 50% of case belonging to government as litigant.

- * Coordinate action
 - National litigation Policy
 - To reduce government litigation
 - Increased strength
 - Filling the existing vacancies and increasing judges in SC and HC
 - Fixed timeline for each case to be disposed and establishment of subject specific divisions in SC and HC
 - eg. Commercial divisions etc
 - Focus on alternate resolution
 - like arbitration, mediation and conciliation
 - Making India hub of arbitration
 - Rationalisation of tribunals with overlapping functions
 - Merging functions

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- Lower judiciary
 - Improving quality of judges and judgment
 - Merit based recruitment
- Repealing onerous law and streamlining policy and regulatory atmosphere
- Review of discretionary and special leave jurisdiction of the higher courts

* Ease of Doing business

- Reduced number of stalled projects
- Reduced cost of project as most are dependent on debt
 - e.g. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
- Increased foreign direct investment, boost to private investment
- Increased competitiveness of Indian firms

Even though our ease of doing business ranking has improved we are still lagging in parameters like enforcement of contracts, which needs to address priority

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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 unprecedented out of holding press conference by a judge of highest of Supreme Court has brought to the fore the need for reforms in the higher judiciary

* Factors for demand

- 1] Concentration of power → In the hand of Chief Justice of India as he is master of the rooster
- 2] Increased arbitrariness in the formulation of benches and distribution of cases
- 3] SC struck down National Judicial Accountability Commission and continued with collegium system which is opaque and muddled with nepotism
- 4] Pendency of cases → delay in justice delivery, expensive justice with lack of access to poor
- 5] Increased incidents of judicial overreach eg. banning of liquor along national highways

Colonial legacy → Long holidays, Contempt power of judges etc

Measures needed

- Early consensus on memorandum of procedure for appointment of judges
 - Use of Art 142 to be curtailed with respect for separation of power
 - Putting collegium meetings in public domain
 - Codification of powers of CJI with equitable distribution among fellow judges
 - Bringing judiciary under RTI and its strict implementation
 - Use of ICT to effect accountability and transparency
 - Renew of contempt powers
- Indian democracy is vital pillar of reforms for long sustainability of our country and it has to change time with changing time.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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)

Despite reaching the record production of foodgrain in last few agricultural cycles our problem of hunger is far from over as indicated in report released by IAPRI.

* Socio-economic factors

- 1) Leaks in PDS
- Due to corruption, black money
- 2) Lack of income growth
→ with top 1% cornering 58% of total wealth in India
- 3) Jobless growth: Rising unemployment with falling real wages especially in rural areas
- 4) Health issues: Anemia, Parasitic and bacterial infections compound the problem of undernutrition
- 5) Demographics: Rising population with strong North-South divide
- 6) Lack of accountability of state in service delivery.

* Politico-cultural factors

- 1) Poor implementation of National Food Security Act with stagnant budgetary provisions
- 2) Preference for a male child leading to neglect of girls → unwanted girls missing girls
- 3) Lack of political will to bring in agricultural transformation by conducive policy for technology transfer, dryland farming, green technologies
- 4) Religious sanctions against certain types of food eg. beef ban.
- 5) Reliance on subsistence farming, shifting cultivation → leading to land degradation and falling production
 India needs to usher into evergreen revolution to achieve the sustainable development goal of zero hunger.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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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 affiliated organization of UN group working specifically in the field of educational, scientific and cultural development of globe.

A Main function

* Educational

- Promoting universal education with focus on accessibility, affordability of education
- Increasing opportunities especially in poor and underdeveloped countries
- Collaboration of higher educational institutes across of the globe

* Scientific

- Diffusion of scientific innovation to tackle the problems of third world countries like poverty, corruption, poor service delivery

* Cultural

- Protection and preservation of natural and cultural heritage

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- Finding to civil society and about working in the field of heritage conservation
- International convention of tangible and intangible heritage of mankind

Challenges

- 1) Lack of funds → Major issue in performing effective function
- 2) Withdrawal of US - Accusation of anti-Israel bias
- 3) Political arena: hampering its functioning due to becoming stage of international fight
- 4) Multiplicity of functions like cultural, education and scientific leading to neglect of focused and sustained approach eg. Neglect of education

UNESCO should be strengthened with more specific task distribution and performance based approach with strict timeline to achieve measurable outcomes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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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)

The recent summit between the heads of France and India attested to the time-tested relationship between two countries and its future prospects in achieving sustainable growth.

1) Traditional Partners

- 1) Defence: France has been involved in providing defence materiel of Indian armed forces.
- 2) Nuclear Energy: France is a source of civil nuclear technology for energy security.
- 3) France's support during 1998 nuclear explosion and opposing to impose sanctions against India showed its understanding of India's needs.
- 4) The ideas of Equality, Liberty and fraternity emanating from the French revolution are enshrined in the constitution of India.

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- * Changing global context
 - 1] Climate change: Commitment to Paris Accord in the face of US withdrawal
 - 2] Renewable Energy: Partnership in International Solar Alliance
 - 3] Industrial way forward: To support the growth of Indian economy reaching \$5 trillion more by 2025
 - 4] Science and Technology: Collaboration in ITER, Cadarache, France
 - 5] Logistics exchange agreement: Help India increased its capacity due to French territories of Reunion, Ascension islands
 - 6] France has always supported India's demand for entry into reformed UNSC as permanent members.
- EU is largest trading partner for India and France can act as mediator in ironing out issues like Broad-band Trade and Investment Agreement.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation,	
Content	
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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)

Transparency and Accountability are important virtues of any political system to enhance its acceptance among its citizens and fulfil their socio aspirations while strengthening the own service delivery system.

* Transparency

- To punish anyone involved in corruption, pilferage and diversion of funds meant for public use
- Strengthening provisions of Right to Information
- Enacting citizen's charter with clear cut responsibilities of government authorities and obligations of citizen
- Robust grievance redressal mechanism should be put in place
- Use of ICT based solution to make administration more people friendly

- * Free Flow of Information
- Increasing awareness among the public about their rights available in
- Making information available in local languages
- Empowering citizens and marginalised sections to assert their voice
- Designating NAOs, civil society organisations as coordinators for implementation of particular schemes
- Promoting subventions on media
- Social audit with empowerment of local government eg. Meghalaya social audit act

For democratic institutions to gain public trust the government has to take measures to improve service delivery mechanism and making citizens more empowered.

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)

The First Past the Post system is the legacy of British era and time has come to renew whether it has served its purpose or needs an overhaul

* FPTP

Positives

- Easy to understand
- Familiar to public since elections before independence
- Increased space for candidate empowerment
- keeps divergent tendencies out with less chances of fractional mandate
- stability of government is more
- Easy to conduct by polls when necessitated

* Negatives

- Disproportionate results
eg. 2014 election BJP 20% vote in UP but zero seat in Lok Sabha

- Difficult for minority interest group to find representation
- Condemn for one party hegemony
- Concentration of power at single leader, less chance for political alignments and consensus building exam

★ Proportional Representation

★ * Positives

- More accurate vote to seat conversion ratio
- More diverse representation becomes possible
- Importance of each vote getting reflected in final result

★ Negatives

- More importance to party
- Lack of candidates accountability towards its electors
- Difficult to conduct bypolls
- Difficult to understand for general people
- Coalition governments, instability
- More chances of election related disputes

- ★ Sustainability in India
 - ★ FPTP → Has led to stable polity in 5 time independence
 - 1) People are more acquainted and participation in election process is on the rise
 - 2) Innumerate parties and diverse interests may not find representation in Lok Sabha
 - ★ PR system -
 - > May give more voice to narrow regionalist and parochial power
 - 2) Instability of coalition governments as seen in 1990s, Cash for vote scandals
 - 3) May lead to increased representation of minority and weaker sections
- Conclusion geographical and cultural diversity it is necessary to continue with FPTP system with focus on reform like rationalisation of constituency to reflect changing demographics, increasing number of seats in parliament etc.

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 involves the participation of local community in determining the function and can lead to feedback loop further refining government delivery mechanisms

* Enhanced Accountability

- 1) Local population will be empowered to examine the outcome of programme
- 2) More power to local community, ground level inspection and local inputs at timely intervals
- 3) Rectifying the mistakes at policy formulation levels becomes possible
- 4) ~~the~~ Last mile connectivity gaps can be bridged with involvement beneficiaries in functioning of schemes
- 5) Holding those responsible for corruption, poor work quality, faulty designs becomes more easy.

- g) Increased accountability help in
promoting erosion of trust among local,
- * Public services according to citizens
needs
- Social audit help in better
targeting and identifying beneficiaries
- 2) Avoiding and reducing inclusion and
exclusion errors
- 3) Customisation of programme according
to local conditions and demands
- 4) Pick over regional disparities, socio-
economic inequalities eg. Urban-rural
divide, digital divide, special needs
of hilly, tribal population
- 5) Better utilisation of funds with
increased flexibility to local
government institutions to promote
the spending according to local needs
- 6) Fulfilling the vision of 73rd and
74th constitutional amendments

Challenges

- 1) Lack of uniform standards in delivery of public services to determine the outcome
- 2) Poor designing of social audit programme with lack of measurable parameters
- 3) Most of the organisations, or local communities involved, are without any expertise in the field
- 4) Fear of such audit institution being co-opted by local politicians at the expense of citizens
- 5) Lack of statutory backings with clear defined guidelines for those found guilty.

For shifting from representative democracy to participatory democracy the local social audit mechanism is essential to achieve the goal of good governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

The National AIDS Control Organisation has been successful in halting the prevalence of HIV in India but there are areas of concern which need to be addressed to start reverse trend of HIV prevalence

* Vulnerabilities in Different Parts

1) North India: Increasing incidences of drug abuse e.g. Punjab make population more prone to infection

2) North East India: Similar trend of drug smuggling due to complicated border leading to rising HIV prevalence

3) Urban pockets: Due to illegal unregulated red light areas and lack of HIV screening centres for urban poor

4) Migrants: Illegal migrants from Bangladesh, Myanmar further increase the

rate of spread of disease due to lack of screening, poor hygiene conditions etc.

5] Adolescent population: At increased level of risk due to drug abuse, lack of sex education

6] The EAG of states like Bihar, Assam, UP due to less contraception prevalence rate are at higher risks

Government Interventions

1] Establishment of National AIDS Control Organisation: Ongoing body to control, monitor HIV trends in India

2] Anti-Retroviral Therapy Making it available across the public health institutions with goal towards 100% coverage

3] PPTCT: Intervention to prevent parent to child transmission with special attention to pregnant HIV infected females

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	

- 90:90:90
 4) ~~25:25:25~~ Strategy : With 90% of people being aware, on ART treatment and achieving 90% viral suppression
- 5) Cote of Excellence: Promoting R&D in tertiary health centres of the country eg. JJ Hospital Mumbai
- 6) Rent bill regarding HIV patients
 - determining their rights
 - Protection of disclosure without consent
 - Right to privacy
 - Discrimination will be considered offence
 - Fast tracking cases involving HIV patients

Government should be made approach with strengthening capacity of public health centres to provide continuous treatment to HIV patient and strengthening their life expectancy.



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 ~~bill~~ act is ~~to~~ ~~make~~ steps which made compulsory and free education for children from 6 to 14 years of age a constitutional right as per art 21.

✓ Achievements of RTE

- 1) There is increase in the enrolment of students in primary and secondary education
- 2) Improved access to children from poor and rural background
- 3) Accessibility of education to children from remote areas with obligation on state to provide compulsory elementary education
- 4) Bridging the gap between gender disparity, rural-urban divide and regional imbalances in education

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- A Problem
- 1) Implementation → Difficult to bring to book powerful educational patrons not fulfilling the promises of our
 - 2) Not applicable to minority institutions - increased cropping up of minority educational institutions
 - 3) Lack of timely transfer of grant meant for 25% of RTE students leading to shutting down of many genuine schools due to unviability of finances
 - 4) Focus more on structural components like infrastructure, enrolment ratio, compulsory attendance with neglect of performance oriented outcome
 - 5) Lack of focus on vocational education is another lacuna

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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- A Need for the second amended bill
- 1) To integrated measures of performance based audits of schools
 - 2) Measurable learning outcomes to be established
 - 3) Focus on skill development, vocational education
 - 4) Widening the ambit of act to involve minority institutions
 - 5) Dedicated teacher training programmes to enhance the standards of teaching
 - 6) Timely transfer of funds with separate fund established for ATE
 - 7) Database of lagged states with more focused approach

The recent ASER survey points out the need regarding learning outcome which demands shifting of focus from quantity based approach to quality oriented approach.



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)

For a civil servant to provide optimal people centric services helps her to under continuous training with periodic evaluation of performance

* Problems after joining

- Service allocation not suitable according to the aptitude or wishes of aspirant
- Mismatch between the academic credentials and service allotted
- Lack of interest in training or high failure rate of trainee officer as seen in case of IPS officer
- Simultaneous preparation of exams to change services according to preference hampering the performance in present services

* Proposed policy changes demand that service allocation will be based on combined performance in scores in exam and foundation course

* Positives

- It will help in achieving better match reality between aspirant and service
- Merits often are not sole determinant of aptitude and ground level practical work needs to be considered
- Orientation in trainings will make candidates better informed of demands of services and mould their choices
- Special consideration to skills and academic expertise can be given
- Training can be used to gauge aspects like emotional intelligence, social awareness etc.
- It will also enhance the total outcome of services as people genuinely interested in particular service will get chance to enter it
- Help improved performance of services suffering due to lack of dedicated candidates eg. Indian foreign services

* Negatives

- This is a change of government, interference in recruitment process
- Experts fear it may initiate the politicisation of civil services
- Diminishing the autonomy of constitutional body like UPSC
- Increased importances to subjective criteria with more of bureaucratic discretion and arbitrariness in allocation process
- Increased time of exam with aspirants not see of their services after long time after selection

Any change in recruitment process has to be effected taking into consideration the view of all stakeholders and ultimate autonomy should be vested in independent body like UPSC

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)

The rising emphasis on 'Indo-Pacific' as seen in US National Defence strategy attests to increasing role of India in the region

± Development through Indian Ocean

→ 50% of trade by volume and 68% by value; of India goes through Indian Ocean

→ India has important position with overlooking important sea lanes of communication

→ Malacca dilemma: Enumerating vulnerability of China in the region

→ India's quest for becoming a security provider

→ Increased manoeuvre of Indian naval fleet in Indian Ocean region

→ Increased importance of Indian Ocean Rim Association to generalised collaborative development of littoral countries

* Deteriorating Relations with Myanmar Maldives

- Rise of authoritarian regime under
Abdul Gayoom
- Rising influence of China on
in rushed passage of FTA in
maldivian majlis
- Maldives acceptance of BRI and
returning of Indian helicopter men
- Brutal treatment of pro-democratic
associations and leaders like Mohamed
Nasheed
- Also Maldives is not hesitant to
play China card to force India
- Relations further soured after Maldives
did not participate in Naval Symposium

* Implications

- Rising influence of China in
Indian Ocean → string of pearls
encircling India
- China usurping India's traditional
hinterland with great security challenge
to naval supremacy of India

- * Intervention strategy
 - India should be more sensitive to demands of South Asian neighbours
 - More focused neighbourhood policy rather than getting controlled in world level conflicts
eg. Neighbourhood first
 - Countering Chinese influence by focusing on heavy implementation of projects, collaboration with Japan → Asia-Africa Growth Corridor
 - Mediating political solution in Maldives through dialogue between political parties rather than wielding military might
- India might need to re-invent 'Cyril Doctrine' to win back its neighbours before they drift firmly under Chinese grip and attain its supremacy in Indian Ocean region

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)

India-Africa relations go back to the days of colonialism when India extended unqualified support to Africa which still continues in the form of soft loan, line of credit.

Role of Indian Diaspora

- 1) Historical: Many of the India diaspora reached there as indentured labourers and became part of African society.
- 2) Economic: Many have small business to large industries; also there is significant presence of professional class like lawyers, Doctors, bankers etc.
- 3) Cultural: The diaspora has still maintained their cultural root while accommodating according to their new country's culture.
- 4) Political: Many Indians are politically empowered and holding high offices
eg. Maumhus

5) Softly: Expenditure of Indians in health and education sectors can help improve social indicators in Africa

6) Technology: Indian expenditure in ICT will help access Innovation solutions to Africa's problem of poverty, hunger, disease.

Role of Government

1) Indian Technical and Education Cooperate
→ To enhance student exchange program, provide sustainable solutions like renewable energy

2) Team-9: Program involving cooperation with select West African countries

3) SITA: Supporting investment in Africa to encourage private Indian investment and providing security

4) Exploring FTA with regional economic associations within Africa e.g. East African economic union

5) Providing favourable tariffs to least developed countries of Africa to encourage their exports

c) Collaboration with Japan → Ana-Africa Growth Corridor

Challenges:

1) Rising influence of China → Investment in natural resource extraction

2) African nation's misgivings regarding neo-colonialism of countries like China

3) Rumors regarding black African with India → Attack of African students, tourists

4) Delay in project completion, lack of funds, procedural delays from India

5) Challenges of climate change, epidemics of infectious diseases within Africa

India should focus on cultivating good relation with Africa and diversify its market to take advantage of growing African economy and future prospects.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Paradiplomacy relates to rising role of sub-national units like provinces to conduct their own foreign relations to enhance their development options

* Strengthening Federal structure

1] Increased avenue of fund raising for state government
eg. Development Impact bond in Rajasthan

2] Increased foreign direct investment in the states: High economic growth and livelihood diversification
eg. Vibrant Gujarat, Magnetic Maharashtra

3] Technology diffusion:
The flow of technology and innovations can reach to other needy states too
eg. Brazil water harvesting, Netherlands waste water management

6) Complementary to central government
Increased negotiating power of
central government with support from states

5) Competitive federalism
Competition between states will
lead to improved service delivery standards
ease of doing business

7) Size of States: Each state of India
has population and economic GDP
comparable to independent countries
eg. If UP population ~ 20 countries

8) Conducting cross border relations
→ Negotiated settlement of Teesta
water sharing pact eg. West Bengal
government should be taken into
consideration

→ North East: Regulation of free
movement regime across Myanmar

→ Increased role of Assam and
Meghalaya governments to tackle
menace of illegal immigrants

→ Increasing capacity of coastal states to tackle coastal security challenges

→ Collaboration of states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab in tackling menace of drug smuggling, fake currency

Challenge

1) Lack of expertise: States do not have dedicated cadre to conduct foreign relations like Indian foreign service

2) One way relation: States only act on request of foreign minister or direction with little scope for active involvement into foreign affairs

3) Conflict between states and centre: Present kind of central government on donations from UAE.

Paradiplomacy is innovative relation to improve the diplomatic left of states like India and states should be consciously encouraged

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)

The recent introduction of Trafficking of Persons bill is a triumph for long hard work of social activists and civil society organisations fighting against the menace of trafficking.

A Provision of the bill

1) Strict action against the culprits with punishment for life imprisonment

2) National Anti-Trafficking Bureau

- comprising police officers

- Investigation of offences with cooperation from states

3) Anti-Trafficking units at state level

- Appointment of nodal officers

- Provision of relief & rehabilitation

4) Continuation of rehabilitation fund

- Used for counselling, shelter and food.

* Shortcomings

- 1] Bill fails to eliminate prostitution
- 2] Possibilities of harassment of victims — loss of liberty of views
- 3] Rehabilitation should be done after taking into consideration sentiments of the victims
- 4] Focusing on attacking root causes e.g. Socio-economic causes is lacking

Human trafficking should be viewed as structural problem with trying to annihilate social & economic construct forcing people into dangerous professions.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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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 criminalising adultery is colonial era legacy which necessitates the requirement of the renewal of the provision in light of 21st century modern progressive India

Section 497 → Human life & Dignity

1) It criminalises the consensual sexual relations between two adults

2) It tries to regulate the life of two adult individuals and is infringing on their privacy

3) May abridge the law can be used by ex-life partners to take revenge on their estranged spouse

4) It is against the individual liberty of individual as guaranteed in the Art 4 of Constitution

- * Adultery law in India → Terms
- Not gender neutral and only man or woman to be prosecuted
 - It furthers the notion of patriarchy by deeming married women as sole property of husband
 - It also infringes on the agency of adult woman and question her autonomy
 - The law is based on sanctity of institution of marriage which has undergone considerable change since its time of enactment of IPC and needs to be looked in terms of women equality and empowerment

- * Need for IPC 497
- It helps protect victimisation of women at the hands of manipulative and sophisticated offenders
 - It takes into consideration the social-cultural milieu of Indian society where marriage is equivalent to social contract.

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A Solution

→ Amending 497 of IPC to determine adultery when it is consensual act between two adults

→ Making law gender neutral with equal rights and obligations on both sexes

→ Striking down sec 497 completely as it is inconsistent with modern values

amended in a way to be traditional values in balance with progressive ethos.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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