

ForumIAS ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Email Id.			
Mobile No.			
Roll No.	1910045064		
Date:	04/12/20		

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) Electoral fraud and malpractice present threats to a free and fair election process. Do you think that legalization of Model Code of Conduct can be successful in checking these? Argue giving suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Model code of conduct (MCC) is an Indian innovation in the field of democracy, which is a set of guidelines agreed by all parties but non-enforceable in nature

Some MCC guidelines

- No targeting of families of candidate
- no use of state machinery for personal use
- no announcement of new populist government schemes

Legalising MCC

- It will give statutory backing to the provisions of MCC
- Harshness of punishment
- Intervention by courts

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Arguments Against legalising

- Election Commission itself is against it
 - may lead to delays in court verdicts
 - Certainty of punishment will be diluted
 - moral force of MCC will be lost
 - ex: ECI suspending candidates from campaigning
- The need is not to legalise MCC but to have comprehensive reforms like in funding of parties and criminalisation of politics to ensure a free and fair election

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) National Council for Transgender Persons is a much-needed step in order to prevent further marginalization of the Transgender community in India. Critically Analyse.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP) is a central body headed by law minister and created under Transgender Persons Act (2019)

Impact of NCTP

- ① Empowerment of transgenders.
- ② special focus on issues specific to transgenders
- ③ Formulation of a uniform national policy and recommending actions to government on it.
- ④ Participation of transgenders in NCTP will ensure inclusivity
- ⑤ Grievance Redressal ÷ they can report atrocities against them

and also gaps in different legislations

Gaps Remaining

- No reservation is given to them in jobs or education as suggested by SC in Ram Singh Case
- No Right to self determination
 - they need a letter from Psychologist along with their request to DM
 - against what SC held in Nalsa Case
- Low punishment
 - crime against them is punishable with less than 3 year which is not a deterrant enough

Government should bring a holistic policy to ensure that Art. 21 is upheld for LGOTQ Community

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

68331 31034 1910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

Comment.

The dropping of the Question Hour goes against the grain of Democracy.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Question hour is a main tool to hold the executive accountable, it is held in the start of the session at 11:00 AM

Question hour has questions put by legislature and the executive is bound to answer them either orally or written as per the nature of question (starred or unstarred)

Issues with dropping question hour

① Loss of accountability :-

→ Executive will no longer have to answer for their actions

② Loss of Information :-

→ It is also a vital tool to get info from executive

→ this info help public make informed choices

- ③ Loss of trust and credibility of public in functioning of the house
- ④ violation of checks and balances the ~~doctrines~~ doctrine will be made useless
- ⑤ Can lead to tyranny of executive

Though desperate times demand desperate measures (as today's covid-19) but a way around could have been found without dropping question hour.

All the parties in the house need to work collectively on such issues

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Interpretation		Total :	

68331-3103411910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

Parliamentary committees play a key role in preserving the foundational pillars of representativeness, responsiveness, and accountability in a parliamentary democracy. In this light, discuss the issue of marginalization of parliamentary committees in recent times. Suggest reforms to strengthen them.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliamentary Committees (PCs) have been bulwarks in Indian democracy to keep the executive in check as parliament is too bulky a body to do it effectively.

Marginalisation of ~~PCs~~ PCs

- ① Bypassed during legislative process
→ the number of Bills recommended to PCs was less than 10-15% in 16th Lok Sabha
- ② Delayed appointments
→ election or nomination are not done timely
- ③ Lack of logistics
→ PCs do not have any research staff or even funds to do any in depth analysis

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④ Recommendatory :-

- their suggestions are rarely headed by the government
- their reports also lie undiscussed on the table of house

⑤ Too much control of Presiding officers

- like they were not allowed to hold meeting during Covid-19 without permission of speaker

Reforms

- mandatory provision for Bill to be sent to PCF
- Giving enough funds and staff to do research on govt. policies
- decentralisation of powers to the head of committee
- serious debate on their recommendation even if we not make them binding.

PCF should be seen as strengthening democracy and not stifling it

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) The Indian Constitution does not envisage the President of India to be a power centre, leave alone set himself up as a rival power centre (to the Prime Minister). Yet, there is always considerable wiggle room for a President to have his presence felt. In light of this statement discuss that Indian President is not merely a rubber stamp. Give arguments in support of your answer. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Constituent Assembly of India chose a parliamentary form of govt. over presidential form for more representative nature.

This made president a ceremonial head but within his confines of powers he has enough room (~~with~~ with CAA made advice of com binding on President)

Not a rubber stamp

- ① Power to send back the advice
 → this creates moral pressure on executive
 eg = R. Narayanan sent back the proposal by union to impose presidential rule in UP which was then later dropped by the Com.

② To send back Bills :-

→ this forces legislature to rethink

eg :- APJ Abdul Kalam sent back Bill that was curtailing freedom of citizens & it was later dropped

③ Power to ask PM on the affairs of Com is at his discretion

④ Some other discretionary powers

- when the Com has lost majority in the house
- appointment of PM
- when ~~is~~ more than 6 months have elapsed between two sessions of parliament

Our Constitution has maintained a balance between power of president and to prevent any ~~diff~~ friction.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

68361_131034_1910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

India's healthcare system. Discuss.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Covid-19 is the worst pandemic that the world has witnessed in centuries. It has taken a heavy toll on life and had exposed lacunae in the healthcare system

Fundamental Flaws

→ Rural - urban divide :-

→ 70% of health care in urban areas

→ no facility to diagnose in rural areas

→ Lack of manpower

→ there were not enough doctors to handle the surge of cases

→ Dependence on other

→ we import 70% API from China

— medical devices and diagnostic kits were imported too

→ Lack of technology

— we lack advances in tech to fight such challenges in future too

→ Lack of policy :-

→ no policy to handle such contingencies

→ no coordination between state and center govt.

we need to act quickly on these lacunae and should focus on the concept of one health

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) Media has now reincarnated itself into a 'public court' (Janta Adalat) and has started interfering in to court proceedings. Analyse the statement in the light of frequent instances of media trials.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Media is referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy (Judiciary, legislature & executive) but due to recent erosion of values in media circles many challenges have erupted.

Media as Public Courts

- Bypassing their role of just a medium to pass accurate info, they are also passing judgments
eg: In Sushant Singh Rajput case
- media trials :-
have become a common feature
eg: in Hathras case
- they influence the judgement of judiciary in pending cases

- Decisions opposite to their Propaganda by courts leads to loss of public trust in Courts
- they endanger the Rule of law
eg:- In Hyderabad killing of the accused by police, ~~peop~~ media made them heroes.

Government should come out with policy to thwart such tendencies of media houses or they stand to threaten our democracy

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) The sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution plays a vital role in preserving tribal autonomy. Discuss in the light of recent demands from Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh for inclusion in the schedule.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sixth schedule (Art. 244) aims to create Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in 4 states viz Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram

Preserving tribal autonomy

① ~~They~~ Legislative autonomy:-

→ they can legislate on few subjects like Land, credit etc.

② Executive autonomy:-

→ they can preserve their identities

→ they can also build some schools or roads in their areas

③ Judiciary powers

→ they can adjudicate matters based on their customs and formal courts can't interfere

- ④ Laws by state or center government do not apply to these areas or with modifications as suggested by governor
- ⑤ Funds ⇒ they have some tax powers like land revenue etc Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh being tribal areas have sought such ~~no~~ protection due to recent threats to their culture by in and out migration

However, the role of governor has often been to curb their autonomy.

we need to enhance their financial, legislative powers as suggested by 124th Constitutional amendment Bill

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) "Changing to a presidential system is the best way of ensuring a democracy that works." Critically analyse the statement in the light of issues in the current setup of our parliamentary democracy.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The debates to choose a more suitable model of governance have raged on from the days of Constituent Assembly till today.

Positives of Presidential system

- ① Stability of government
→ 7-8 of our 16 Lok Sabhas have ended prematurely
- ② Policy stability:-
→ India has high policy paralysis due to frequent change of govt.
- ③ Experts in Executives
→ here president appoints field experts to head different departments
- ④ It is said that Indian democracy has matured and can ~~en~~ enforce accountability as seen in anti-incumbency factor.

Positives of Parliamentary form

① Accountability

- Periodically by citizens
- Regularly by legislature

② Representative

+ Com can accommodate people with diverse cultures which is suitable to diversity of India

③ familiarity

→ Indians have been familiar with this system for long

④ It has served the nation well till now.

However financial control of executive is more robust in Presidential form

As law Commission has suggested we should continue with the current system

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

68331_31034_1910045064_2020-12-04 19:27:49

Special Accountability, the need is to strengthen the RTI Act, not dilute or evade it'. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recent amendments to the RTI Act (2015) has given center more power over the tenure and condition of service of the information commission (at state + center level)

Significance of RTI

- ① Empowerment of citizens (Right under Art-19)
- ② Informed choices by the citizens during election and policy matters
- ③ Unearthing of scams
eg: 2G scam, coal scam
- ④ Continuous accountability of bureaucracy
- ⑤ Enhance transparency as SC has held "sunlight is the best disinfectant"
- ⑥ Judicious use of financial resource by civil servants

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⑦ Reduced Corruption

However this has also led to unintended consequences of Risk aversness, financial burden on already overburdened bureaucracy, harassment of civil servants and clash with official secrets of state and privacy of individuals.

But these are little in comparison to the benefits thus govt should strengthen RTI and timely fill the vacant posts

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

683310310341910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

Q310341910045064, an anti-terror legislation intended for exceptional circumstances, is becoming routinized. Comment in the light of amendments and repeated invocations of UAPA in recent times. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

In recent times there have been many instances of misuse of UAPA to serve the narrow interests of those in power.

Recent Amendments

① Listing of Individuals

→ earlier only organization could be listed under this act but now individuals too can be listed.

② Power is given to executive to list individuals and not Judiciary

③ NIA's mandate

- can investigate cases in foreign jurisdictions also
- do not require permission from state government to probe in a state

Misuse of UAPA

① For petty cases:-

- like in recent riots in Delhi, many students of JNU have been booked under it

② stifling free speech:-

- any disagreement with government policy is also charged under UAPA along with section 124A of IPC
eg:- during anti-CAA protests

③ Protection to the executive?

- Charges under UAPA are not required to be substantiated by evidence ~~at~~ while arresting
- hands of courts have been tied to grant bail in cases under UAPA even if no proof is furnished by police

④ It has been blatantly used in cases of cow smuggling thereby targeting minorities, often without any substance

Courts must interfere to curb the blatant misuse of power by the executive while safeguarding the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

68331_31034_1910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

Q.12) Autonomous bodies are a major stakeholder in the government's functioning. However, they face a number of issues which need to be reviewed and dealt with. Identify these issues and suggest suitable measures to streamline these bodies.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Constitution as well as legislatures have created multiple autonomous bodies in India's governance framework like CAG, ECI, RBI, NHRC etc

Issues

① Erosion of autonomy :-

→ Government bringing legislations to amend ~~the~~ RTI Act (2005) to make the CIC vulnerable to government whims

② Financial crunch :-

→ they always have to depend on government for their finances eg :- Expenditure of ECI is not charged on CFI

③ Recommendatory nature:-

→ NHRC, NCBC, NCST, NCSC etc do not have power to execute their orders

④ Lack of manpower:-

→ government not filling vacancies like 7 out of 11 Information Commissioner are vacant

→ CAG has perennially worked with too less staff

→ skilled manpower is another issue

⑤ Restricted Power

→ Election Commission despite constitutional mandate find itself powerless to deregister political parties etc

Measures

→ Statutory safeguards:-

they should have enough powers as well as ~~the~~ power to execute

→ transparent appointment:-

→ Politically biased appointments happen

→ a committee of PM, CJI and leader of opposition can be formed

→ Safeguard in removal:-

↳ like the other two election commissioners can be removed easily by recommendation of CEC

→ Financial autonomy

→ their budgets and salaries to be charged on CFI

→ Timely appointments

→ this function should be enforced by legislation

Strong institutions builds a strong nation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

68331034 1910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

Q13) The rising tensions between the U.S and China indicate the re-emergence of a New Cold War (Cold War 2.0). Do you agree? How is it different from the earlier one? What role should India play in the Cold War 2.0? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

US under Donald Trump has turned more aggressive towards china in its foreign policies hence ~~led~~ leading to speculations of a new cold war

Differences

old cold war	New Cold war
① It was between <u>USA</u> and <u>USSR</u>	① It is mainly between USA and china
② <u>Ideology</u> :- Communist vs Capitalist	② <u>Governance</u> :- Democracy vs Single party authoritarianism
③ <u>Technology Race</u> → <u>space race</u> like landing	③ <u>Technology Race</u> → <u>Race for Artificial Intelligence</u> - etc

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on moon or first one to space

→ Army Race?

Nuclear technology like Atomic bombs and then hydrogen bombs

Ballistic missiles race leading to intercontinental ballistic missiles

④ Creation of blocs :-

First world vs Second world (Communists)

⑤ Proxy wars :-
→ In vietnam, south Korea or Afghanistan

→ 5G technology (like banning of Huawei)

→ Gene editing technology (He Jiankui created two gene edited girls)

④ China is trying by its Belt and Road Initiative to attract nations

⑤ Proxy wars
→ In Syria, Africa ~~and~~

India's Role

① Strategic Autonomy :-
do not join any alliance and maintain balance between two sides

② Multi realignment :-
→ joining SCO, RIC as well as Quad grouping

③ Mediator :-
→ try to reconcile the difference between these two so as to prevent brinkmanship

④ Reforms in UN :-
→ to make it more powerful to maintain peace.

India should quietly focus on its growth and should not be drawn into this speculated new Cold war

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) "The corruption begins not after coming to power but before it." Elucidate in the light of opacity in electoral funding. Suggest practical steps to deal with the issue.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Electoral bond scheme launched by government in 2018 has reignited the issue of political funding opacity in India

Issues in electoral funding

- ① Foreign funding :-
→ though banned under FCRA it still continues
- ② By corporates and MNCs
→ in expectance of favour from the government later
→ electoral bond has facilitated this as there is no cap on companies now to donate to political parties

② Electoral Bonds

- no disclosure of information on donor is needed
- Even PSU can donate under its garb.

④ 60% of political funds comes from unknown sources (ADR)

⑤ Cash deposits for less than ₹2000 ~~do~~ do not require disclosure of details

⑥ Black money :-
A great number of shell companies are set up to channelise black money

Thus these @ funds create an obligation on the government to reciprocate hence causes Corruption

Steps

① Election Commission's Power:-

- enhance them to keep watch on funding
- Power to deregister parties engaged in corruption
- to demand detailed account of funds received

② Electoral bonds:-

- more transparency in their issue
- they should be reported to ECI
- Strengthening FCRA ACT to plug gaps for foreign funding

Along with reforms in political funding there should be focus of fast track courts, political parties under RTI and on decriminalisation of politics

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) With US announcing its plans to leave Afghanistan, the politics in the region has becomes unstable with the involvement of the various super powers in the region. In this context, should India align with other actors or tread its path of strategic autonomy. Give arguments to support your answer. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

After a historic agreement between US and Taliban in 2019, US has promised to pull back all its troops from Afghanistan

Consequences of pull back

① Political instability :-

- rift between Taliban and Afghan government
- there is no conclusive agreement between the two yet

② terrorism :-

- Afghanistan could turn into a safe haven for terrorists
- Taliban could itself launch attacks against other nations

⑧ India's Interests :-

- Pakistan has better leverage over taliban
- attacks in J&K could rise
- Economic interest of India could be hampered like ~~the~~ salma dam, Zaranj highway project
- Connectivity to central Asia through Afghanistan could be lost
- India has not officially held any talks with taliban
- minerals in Afghan like Fossil fuels etc

Way Forward for India :-

- ① open a dialog with taliban :-
as it is inevitable that taliban will come to power

- ② stand firm on its stand of Afghan led, owned and controlled resolution than interference by others
- ③ Partenering with others
 → with us or Russia to ensure that taliban do not launch attack against India
 → Interests of India in Afghanistan are preserved
- ④ Good will :-
 with its humanitarian assistance India should continue this to enjoy good will of Afghan people.

Solution to Afghanistan problem will lead to stability in the south asian and middle east region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) "The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 heralds the beginning of a new era of consumer rights in India that are in sync with new-age consumer expectations." Elucidate while enumerating the provisions of the new Consumer Protection Act. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

with the ever rising population and expanding of economy, and increasing awareness about their rights, people now demand best goods and service experience

Consumer Protection Act (2019) was enacted to fill the gaps in the obsolete consumer protection Act (1986)

Provisions

- ① setup of Consumer Authority at national level to address grievances and regulate the provisions of law
- ② Inclusion of more rights
- ③ Inclusion of e-commerce

Platforms into its ambit

New era for consumers

- ① Fast redressal of ~~rights~~ their grievances in a time bound manner
- ② No discrimination based on physical attributes by any service provider
- ③ Increased penalty will deter and create fear in unscrupulous service providers
- ④ value for money will be ensured
- ⑤ Adulteration will fall leading to health benefits
- ⑥ Action against celebrities endorsing fake products will reduce their command over public

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- ⑦ Eased accessibility to consumer courts
- ⑧ Provisions for awareness generation will lead to more inclusivity

Consumers satisfied only can lead to a booming economy as the recent slump in demand has led to slowdown in economy

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) 31034:0910045064 (2020-12-04 19:27:49)

68331-31034-0910045064 have a long history of providing and enabling access to social services for those in need. However, their repeated and over-regulation is gradually sounding death knell for them. Comment in the light of the recent amendments to the FCRA Act.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

There is one NGO per 600 people in India (NITI Aayog). They engage in multitude of activities like disaster relief (Goonj), education, health etc (Nanhikali) (Udaan)

Issues with NGOs

- ① 2014 IB Report highlighted their ulterior motives to take foreign funding to destabilise the nation's growth
eg:- Protest against Kudankulam Nuclear power plant or Narmada valley project
- ② Only 10% of NGOs report their finances
- ③ money laundering by acting

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

as fronts for organised crimes

- ④ Illicit political funding hence destabilising democracy

Regulation by FCRA (amendment) Act

- ① All foreign funds to be received in SBI branch at New Delhi
- ② Registration of Aadhaar cards of all members of the NGO hence increasing compliance cost
- ③ Reduction on the limit that can be spent on administrative purpose of NGO
- ④ Cancellation of license only after inquiry by government

Way Forward

- balance between national security and working independently of NGOs
- capacity building of NGOs by skilling & training workforce of NGOs
- Easing compliances to avail financial aid from government

NGOs are an integral part of service delivery, even in places where government can not reach hence we need to leverage their logistics to achieve the vision of 'New India'

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



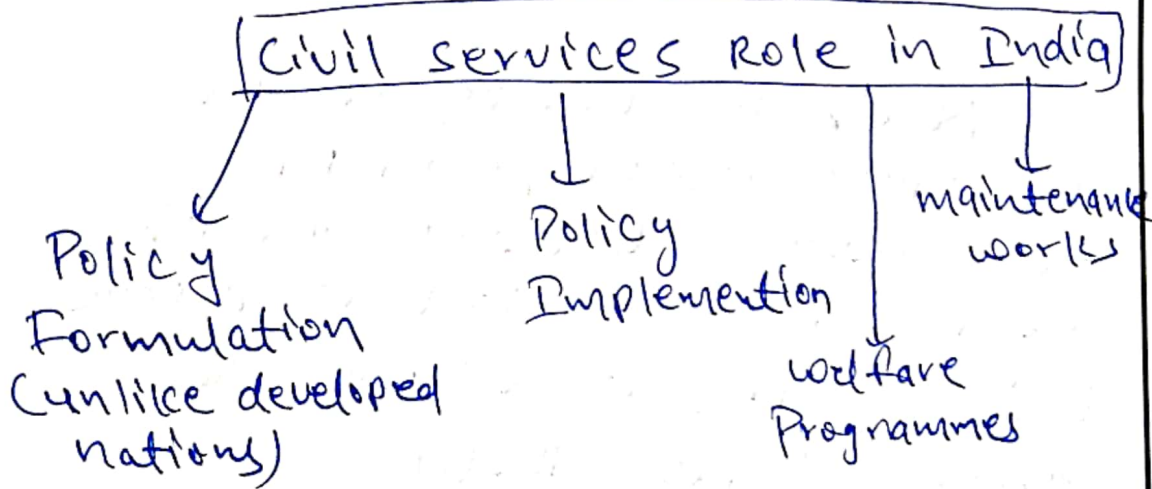
ForumIAS

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Q.18) "Capacity of Civil Services plays a vital role in rendering a wide variety of services, implementing welfare programs and performing core governance functions." In this light, comment on the importance and utility of 'Mission Karmayogi'.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Civil services in India is called 'steel frame of governance' which maintains the continuity in service delivery as the Government changes



Mission Karmayogi is a government scheme launched in 2020 to build capacity of civil servants.

Importance and utility

① Training

- 365 days and each year will be a opportunity to train
- Standardisation of training Curricula for all civil servants like IAS, IPS or IRS
- Courses in mid of their career and analysing performance on it

② Appraisal

- there will be a comprehensive appraisal including feedback from colleagues
- Review after 50-year on the competence of civil servants and voluntary retirements

③ Technology

— leveraging technology to enhance efficiency of civil servants

④ Specialisation :-

— Generalist nature of civil servants will be transformed into experts in a field

Though the mission has well intended objectives their effectiveness lies in the proper implementation of the mission

Along with this, recommendation of 2nd ARC can also be followed to strengthen the steel frame of India's governance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) In the recent years, there is a renewed vigour in the Indo-Japan relationship. This partnership can promote stability and security in the South Asian region. Elucidate. Also discuss some key challenges associated with Indo- Japan relation.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India and Japan have strategic relationship with each other and heads of government too meet each year

Recent times have seen high uncertainty in international arena like Trump's policies or chinese aggression

Impact of Indo-Japan relation

① Economy :-

— Current trade of around \$13-14 bn can be enhanced leading to growth of south asian region

② Security :-

- Quad dialog along with malabar exercises can lead to a open and inclusive indo-pacific
- Regular patrols by both can also curb piracy issue of south asian region

③ Technology

- Japan is a leader in technology which can help south asia
- while labour of south asian nation can help Japan which is ageing

Key Challenges

① Trade :-

- at WHO, Japan's stand is mostly at odds with India
- Japan has too much trade dependence on China
- Data localisation is opposed by India while supported by Japan
- Trade is under potential

② Security

- Japan's Constitution does not allow it to have an army which is bigger
- different understanding of concept of Indo-Pacific

Both countries should come together like ~~the~~ recent initiative of 'Resilient Supply chains' by Japan to create a resilient world

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) "The exemplary friendship between India and Nepal has been recently put to test." Comment while suggesting a roadmap to reinvigorate the bilateral relations.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The recent rift between Nepal and India has again ~~show~~ light on the relations between the two nations

Exemplary Friendship

- ① Nepal shares a border of 1800 km with India
- ② Nepal has a relation of Roti-beti with India
- ③ most of trade of Nepal is with India only (~70%)
- ④ People to people exchange is the strongest
— Inter country marriages

Nepalese can also apply for government jobs in India

⑤ Hydropower :-

like Arun Hydropower project is cooperated by both

⑥ Foreign Aid :-

→ Nepal receives a lot of foreign aid from India in millions

⑦ Transit trade :- Nepal has free transit trade facility through India ports

Recent Issues

① Border disputes :-

Treaty of sagauli (1816) led to issue of kalapani and susta territory

- ② Trust deficit since 2015 ~~2018~~
Madhesi blockade
- ③ Nepal joining Belt and Road Initiative
- ④ ~~•~~ Blaming and counter blaming
by both countries over Covid-19
recently
- ⑤ Nepal issuing ~~•~~ new map without
consulting with India

Solutions

- ① ~~•~~ Diplomacy = both should be open
to talks over boundary disputes
- ② Trust building measures = by India
to allay nepalese fears
- ③ Non-interference ~~on~~ in internal
matters by one another
- ④ India should also review treaty
of friendship

Both nations should act respon-
sibly as millions depend on the
cross country relations and trade

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
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Test Goal

- 1
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

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