

Test Code: 21099

FIAS – 2019 – GS 2H/6G/10E/12D

ForumIAS  
MGPQ022131**ForumIAS**  
ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	B. V. Manoj Kumar Reddy		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1970031519
Mobile No.		Date:	6/7/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) "The recent judgement of the Supreme Court on Section 377 of IPC presented a new vision of equality that is truer and more faithful to the Constitution's transformative character." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Supreme court held that provision in section 377 criminalising consensual sex among same sex genders is void. It based its judgement on grounds of Art 14, 19 and 21.

- in NALSA judgement, supreme court identified transgender as 3rd gender and hence this discrimination on transgenders is violation of Art 14
- Also, it is nullified based on K.S. Puttaswamy judgement → right to privacy under Art 21
- Court also mentioned duties of progressive realisation of rights in observing, recognising and granting rights to people.
- Court also held that society owes <sup>it</sup> apology for delaying the judgement

This judgement highlights transformative character of constitution where the concept of justice & equality evolves, develops and matures as society matures.

This judgement may have its further effect on marriage, adoption and succession rights of transgenders. Thus helps in realising substantive equality and justice.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.2] "Gender justice, as a value, seems to have become vulnerable to pragmatic politics." In light of the recent controversy, critically evaluate the statement.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gender justice refers to equal treatment of genders and removing any discriminatory practices against any gender.

Recent controversy → A derogatory comment is made by sitting M.P on role of women in politics.

Gender justice became vulnerable

→ Low representation of women

→ 48<sup>th</sup> rank in world parliamentary union rankings, 14% representation in Lok Sabha, less than world average of 22%.

→ feeling that women are not made for politics still exists in parties ⇒ give less number of tickets to them

→ people also feel males may better serve them than females

However, as per international reports, women are less prone to corruption than ~~women~~ men and make more policies towards children than male counterparts.

→ At local level, gender justice in politics is realised by giving representation (33%) - 243 D

→ states like odisha also gave 33% tickets to women contesting candidates in recent elections

**Measures** - need to <sup>enact</sup> implement **108th** constitution amendment bill.

- Empowerment of women in political fields

Democracy won't be true democracy if 50% of people <sup>(women)</sup> won't find representation in parliament

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.3) Special provisions given to various states and region in our constitution signifies the principle of federalism which is unique to India. Discuss.**

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Due to inequalities among states, constitution provides special provisions to various states.

eg. Art 370 → to Kashmir → recently, this status is withdrawn

- Art 371 A → F to different states

- 5th and 6th schedule → to tribal areas

signifies principle of federalism

→ by giving autonomy to states and regions in implementing policies,

→ Devolution of funds for development of tribal areas (Art 275) → empower states to achieve developmental goals without depending on centre as it is constitutionally devolved.

→ special assistance to Andhra Pradesh, protecting culture of north east states → helps in conserving diversity without undergoing uniformity which

generally happens in powerful central.

Indian federalism is termed as federalism -  
genesis (unique) with principles of flexibility and  
rigidity.

Both state and central governments should  
engage in cooperative and organic federalism  
in meeting aspirations of people.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.4)** Reservations has become a mere tool for employment generation and power-sharing rather than a means of social justice as envisaged in the Constitution. Discuss with reference to reservation policy in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Reservations are provided to SCs, STs, OBCs and EBS (economically backward sections) under Art 15(4), 15(b), 16(4) and 16(b), etc.

Rationale → To provide social justice

→ Supreme Court held that it is not seen as inequality rather should be seen as approach to grant substantive equality by recognizing the social situations in which they are born.

→ Reservations provide social mobility and may eventually help in reaching egalitarian society.

However, it is seen as employment generation tool by covering failures of government in not able to generate sufficient private employment. Also, it is seen as covering its failure in not able to provide quality education to people in generating sufficient skill sets to make them enable to get jobs.

Reservations have also become a tool for power sharing by influencing voting behaviour of people by enacting them just before elections. They have also become basis for garnering votes by fielding candidates from respective marginalised group without trying for overall development.

As held by supreme court in Ashok Kumar Tripathi vs UOI, reservations should be such that it should empower people to get jobs but not make them dependent on government jobs.

For subcategorisation has to be implemented in OBCs, SC & STs which helps in targeting the needy people.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.5) Do you agree that exposure to media especially social media has affected voting behaviour and political preferences in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

voting behaviour refers to act of choosing a party or supporting and voting a candidate by people.

media and social media - affected voting behaviour:

- Cambridge Analytica issue suggests that it can influence people's voting behaviour
- Agenda based advertising, paid news have affect on people
- people see news for building opinions but providing - distorted news and facts by media prevents people from taking objective decision
- supporting one's party and simultaneously criticising the other is increasingly seen in today's politics.

However, media alone can't affect voting behaviour in India because

- In rural India, still sufficiently more number of

people : vote based on caste, class, religion. This is true for urban India too. Hence, mere mis-representation of fact may not change their behaviour  
 → Ardent supporters of parties, ideologies won't sway by media

However, with increasing representation of youth, this may increase in future which results in distorted picture of democracy.

Hence as per Unmesh Sinha's recommendations, media has to be brought under 'silence period' provisions. Also, Election Commission's recommendation making paid news an electoral offence has to be implemented.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.6) A special emphasis has been given to the private sector in the major health programs in India. Examine the role of the private sector in achieving the goal of a healthy India. What are the steps taken by the government in this regard?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

with increasing urbanisation and urban change, mere role of public sector is not enough to cater to 12 bn people.

## Role of private sector

→ complements public sector in providing health facilities

→ good infrastructure and good funds with private

→ can attract wide talent pool → increase number of doctors to people which presently at 1600 (with - 1000)

## Government steps

→ National health policy → highlights importance of private sector

→ Nit Aayog → on trying for PPP at district hospitals

→ AHB → bringing private hospitals in catering to poor people

Both public and private sectors should go hand in hand in achieving healthy India and meeting SDG-3.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.7)** The recently amended the Motor Vehicle Act prioritises road safety by fixing accountability for not just an individual driving the vehicle but all the stakeholders involved in road safety. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

MVA is recently amended. ~~by~~ more monetary penalties for violating traffic rules is included. This provides for accountability of individual who is driving without required safety protections, sufficient documents.

However, it also holds all other stakeholders accountable in road safety.

- Municipality is in maintaining of roads
- Road transport organisation → in delaying issuing of licences
- Traffic police → in taking bribes

The way forward lies in proper implementation of rules and development of roads with avoided bribes.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





**Q.8)** India's need for energy security and connectivity to Eurasia, requires India's engagement in the Central Asia region not only at the bilateral level but also at a collective level. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India presently imports 80% of its oil requirement. India is not well connected to Eurasia due to presence of aggressive border to its east and north.

India needs to engage with central Asia at bilateral level

- Kazakhstan → oil reserves
- Uzbekistan → oil and gas

However engaging - at only bilateral level may not result in sufficient gains as India needs to have seamless transport connectivity to Eurasia.

→ ~~the~~ highway ~~provides~~ TAPI pipe line provides energy requirements to India

→ needs to engage at S.C.O (Shanghai Cooperative Organisation) level to have common policy with central Asia (connect central Asia policy)

- Engaging at collective level helps in formulating policies which may be implemented all over central Asia. This helps in uniform trade policy for India

present steps by India to diversify its oil procurement should go in hand with engaging with central Asia.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.9) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation with China and Russia as dominant powers have different views on defining terrorism, views about India - Pakistan bilateral issue and engagement with western countries. In this context, discuss how India can use SCO as an effective platform to address her needs.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- china differs with Russia in terms of defining terrorism as Russian definition may withdraw uighur muslims from it.
- in india-pakistan issue, china wants other side in negotiation but Russia wants it to be settled bilaterally.
- china wants to engage with west for trade but Russia is trying to develop its trade within Asia.

India - how to use SCO

- India should make its voice clear in its definition regarding terrorism by presenting comprehensive convention on international terrorism
- - India has to adhere to shimla accord in resolving india-pakistan issue bilaterally.
- India can use SCO in developing comprehensive

policy with central Asia, thus giving boost to  
 correct central Asia policy.

→ Also, India has to make sure it should not be  
 seen as anti USA while USA presently may  
 think S.V.O. group is.

Now by balancing diverse goals and ideas,  
 it is a test for Indian diplomacy to show its  
 competence in achieving success.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

Q.10) India's role as 'Net Security Provider' in the Indian Ocean region to be effective requires a productive multilateral forum. Evaluate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India wants to be net security provider in Indian ocean region.

Present steps

- Developing <sup>ment</sup> of projects like Mattala international airport
- Access to Durgam port, Chabahar port

Need of multilateral forum

- helps in developing consensus based solutions by discussing with all relevant stakeholders
- Also increases credibility of India among all ocean states
- counters china's string of policy in Indian ocean

Thus actively engaging in IONA and Indian ocean regional association is need of hour.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.11) Governance in India has aligned with the ideologies of 'major political system'. Critically examine in the post-independence era. (15 Marks, 250 Words)**

Governance refers to use of authority and power in delivery goods and services in effective and efficient manner.

As held by Max Weber, governance must be neutral not aligned with any political ideologies.

However, <sup>in</sup> India; it is seen that ideologies have affect on governance strategies.

→ politicisation of bureaucracy led to displacement of principle of neutrality and made officers to buckle under pressure and <sup>for</sup> political patronage. This leads to discontinuity of major policies after government changes. e.g welfare policies for poverty alleviation.

→ citizenship amendment bill → <sup>empowering</sup> ~~strengthening~~ citizenship status to minorities of North east except Muslims.  
→ recent example of removal of special status to Jammu and Kashmir → the present government has been critical of Art 370 since its <sup>party</sup> formation.

→ RTI → recent changes made in C-IC and IC powers which enacted during 2005.

However this can't be generalised, as there are many policies which are adopted by subsequent governments.

eg \* MGNREGA → is continued by present government

\* Affirmative action → congress government

tried to bring reservation to EWS category but failed, 103rd constitutional amendment now guarantees it.

Thus, as government derives its ideology from party, there may be certain impact on governance or way of achieving development activities.

But at the same time it should be seen that governance is continuous, demand driven and the quality of governance depends on the demand of people.

Hence, way forward lies in empowering people to have common voice in demanding good governance.



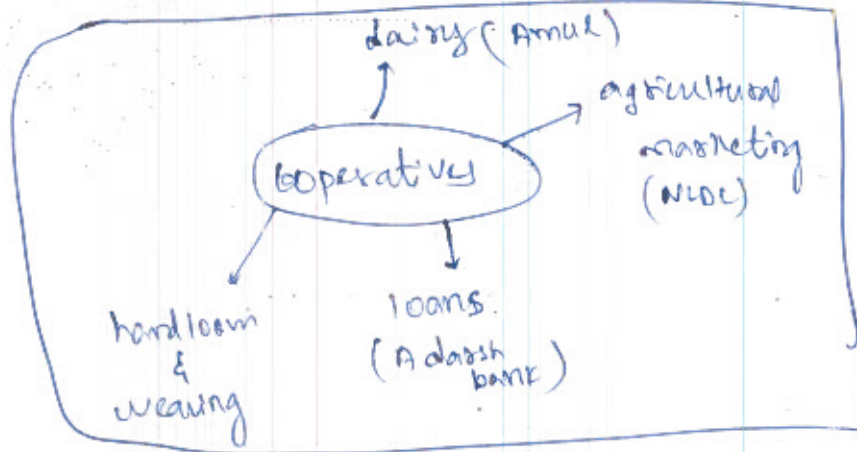
Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



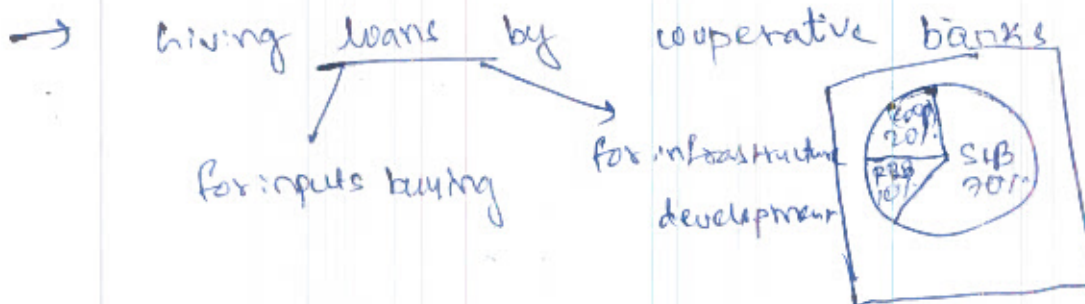
**Q.12)** Cooperatives in India are important as they provide sustainable development to the agriculturists by developing infrastructure and providing support facilities. Discuss the role played by NCDC in promotion of cooperatives. Also, examine the challenges faced by the cooperative sector in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Cooperatives refer to groups of people who have come together for common socio-economic goal.



They operate on principles of equality, equity and efficiency.

In agriculture



→ FPOs (Farmer producing organisations) → increases bargaining power of farmers

→ Recently, Yuva scheme is launched for

youth involvement in agricultural cooperative sector :

## Role of NDC

- promotes formation of cooperatives in agriculture by facilitating FPOs, mobilising farmers
- Dissemination of information, required knowledge to cooperatives
- plays important role in agricultural marketing
- regulation of cooperatives by forming rules and monitoring

## Challenges

- politicisation: political leaders as heads of cooperatives
- red tapism: bureaucratic rules restricting development of cooperatives
- professionalism: Lack of skills in personnel management, effective leadership

- Rich farmers are taking advantage at cost of poor farmers
- Removal of members for non participation in cooperatives
- Dependent on government for funds

As envisaged in art 43, cooperatives help in decentralisation and offer autonomy in working. These can be encouraged by skilling the persons, depoliticising and following principle of equality.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.13)** The doctrine of Constitutional morality has resulted in various progressive decisions by the Supreme Court but it has the potential to result in Judicial overreach. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Constitutional morality refers to following of constitutionally prescribed principles in delivering substantive justice to people.

Supreme Court has used it in various decisions.

\* Section 377 → involvement in consensual sex is decriminalised highlighting doctrine of progressive realisation of rights.

\* Triple Talak judgement (Shayara Bano vs UOI) :-

→ Talak e biddat (repeating talak thrice at once)

don't amount to divorce. Supreme Court based its judgement on grounds that it is arbitrary and violation of Art 14, 21.

\* Sabarimala entry: banning women from entering is a discriminatory practice, it is not essential practice of religion. (religious vs constitutional morality)

\* Every adult has right to choose his/her partner and marriage is not void on the basis of different religion (Hadiya case).

However, above judgements are sometimes criticised as judicial overreach. It refers to judiciary stepping out of its jurisdiction, entering domain of legislature and executive. It results in imbalance in effective checks and balances and disrupts separation of powers.

→ For eg religious determinations told that it is not upon supreme court to decide on essential principles of religion

→ nullifying Triple Talaaq is opposed on basis of Art 26.

Need balance between religious independence and constitutional morality :-

under Art 25, government can

regulate secular practices of religion.  
 → Religion cannot hide its discriminatory practices behind Art 26.

At the same time, there is need for judicial restraint within Supreme Court and has to give space for legislature and executive + art.

As held by Economic Survey 2017-18, need for horizontal cooperative federalism among legislature, executive and judiciary.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.14) Does the anti-defection law serve any purpose? Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

5<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment created schedule 10. It provides for anti-defection provisions

→ Disqualifying the representatives if independent member joins any party, nominated member joins party after 6 months of entering house, any member votes against or not vote or renounce membership of party.

→ presiding officer (speaker or vice chairman) will decide

→ supreme court in K.ihot Hollahan case held it is subject to judicial review.

Purpose

→ To curb unethical defectors

→ provide stability in government

→ control corruption, horse trading



- Success → many representatives have been disqualified after its enactment
- number of defections and dissolution of governments due to defections reduced when compared to period of pre-art defection law.
- Made government focus on governance and representatives accountable to people.

However some of its provisions made this act less successful

- Speaker → may not act neutrally and may not have required expertise (2nd APC)
- merger of party: if  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members join other party. This is misused in recent times for UG Odisha assembly, Rajyasebha T.D.P. MPs
- can speaker disqualify MLAs for remainder of term of assembly? → This is raised in recent Karnataka issue.
- representatives who disqualified are further elected in subsequent elections thus

not serving purpose of anti defection :

As suggested by NRCWC, need to transfer these powers to Election Commission and limited use of it on only important decisions rather than every day functions of house make this provision much more effective

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.15)** Discuss the challenges faced by Central Information Commission in implementing the Right to Information Act (RTI Act). Critically analyse the provisions altered in RTI Amendment Act 2019. Also, suggest policy measures to strengthen the flow of information to the public. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

RTI Act provides for office of C.I.C. He is ~~selected~~ <sup>appointed</sup> based on recommendations of group consisting of P.M, leader of opposition of Lok Sabha and union home minister.

Powers of CIC → can impose penalty on non compliance with disclosure rules  
→ powers of civil court

Challenges faced by CIC

- non appointment of public information officers though political parties are declared as public office.
- Supreme court is not under RTI
- Record keeping: no systematic management of records ⇒ poor retrieval of information
- Low skilling of officers in improving efficiency
- frequent recourse to judiciary on decision of C.I.C. delays implementation

→ challenge in changing bureaucratic work culture into public-serving oriented culture

## RTI Amendment Act - 2019

→ Empowers central government to decide on salary, allowances of I.C and I.C and <sup>this</sup> term.

It also applies to state information officers

**Positives** → correct the abnormality in equating statutory and constitutional body (I.C and I.C)

→ Government can better control on officers and thus hold them accountable

**Negatives** → Against spirit of federalism by encroaching on state officers

→ Against spirit of RTI Act in providing independence to office. Officers may now depend on political patronage and obstruct them from working neutrally

→ Debasing the status may result in

not issuing notices to higher level authorities

Measures to strengthen flow of information

- Section 4 of RTI → smoothly disclosure should be implemented
- Digitisation of records → blockchain can be used
- Empowering people to hold officers accountable
- <sup>2nd APC</sup> Commission recommendation by withholding information under Section 8 only when sufficient public interest is present. mere naming of secret doesn't provide insulation from RTI.

Sunlight is best disinfectant. Transparency helps in holding government accountable and improves public service delivery.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.16)** What do you understand by Non-Communicable Diseases? Bring out the socio-economic determinants of Non-Communicable diseases in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

NCDs refer to those diseases that are not transferable to other persons and occur within persons due to change in lifestyles.

eg cardiovascular diseases, cancer, obesity etc

### Social determinants

- poor access to healthy food involving required micronutrients
- Not much physical activity due to desk jobs, use of motorised transport.
- Inheritance → eg Diabetes

### Economic determinants

- Lavish lifestyle and consuming high caloric food with no proportionate physical exercise

### Present status

- Around 60-65% deaths in India are due to NCDs.
- High out of pocket expenditure due to

use of medicines for rest of life

## Government measures

- NPCDCS → focusing on decreasing cardio, -vascular, cancer, stroke
- FSSAI → rules on fortification of food
  - eg vitamin A → milk
  - vitamin D → edible oils
- Eat right moment → on promoting healthy diet
- Nudge policies - encouraging challenges in social media eg recent physical fitness challenge where many popular actors, politicians are participated
- internationalisation - India adopted WHO framework on dealing with NCDs.

with growing urbanisation and increasing per-capita income, this is bound to increase. Hence, government policies

must focus on both protective and preventive  
measures in ensuring healthy life of people

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





**Q.17) Unhealthy competition between self-help group (SHG) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) reduces the effectiveness of both. Discuss. How can creating a synergy between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district level?**  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

- SHGs refer to group of people who come together to achieve their common economic goals.

- PRI gained constitutional recognition through 73rd constitutional amendment.

competition between SHG and PRI

→ Both focus on decentralisation of development activities. eg PRI on MGNREGS works, SHGs on local economic empowerment of people.

Unhealthy competition

→ one institution is encroaching on domain of other making the other redundant. eg SHGs on implementation of poverty alleviation programs (Kudumbashree in Kerala) which is activity of PRI

→ PRIs in providing loans, dictating developmental goals to local SHGs.

Hence need to create synergy between the two. This helps in complementing each others role, addressing local level challenges.

## Measures

→ SHGs as checks on PZI

eg vizodhi khetna manch → acting as pressure group in Chhattisgarh village, successful in elimination of alcohol

→ PZI → loans to SHGs, empower women to form into groups. Gram Sabhas can be effectively utilised to mobilise women to form into SHGs.

## This helps in

→ Effective SHGs lead to local <sup>economic</sup> development, women empowerment and increases consumption expenditure

→ caste rigidities can be broken among different social groups. This builds social capital.

→ Realisation of true spirit of 73rd amendment  
by making PFI at true local level governments  
(Art 243 G).

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.18)** The provisions of the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution has given some essential powers to the lower levels of government in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss while examining the modern-day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the fifth and the sixth schedule.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

5<sup>th</sup> schedule focus on administration of tribal areas in states except Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram while 6<sup>th</sup> schedule focus on administration of tribal areas in above 4 states.

powers to local level of government

5<sup>th</sup> schedule

→ Tribes Advisory Committee - consisting <sup>MEMBERS</sup> ~~30~~ scheduled tribal MLAs of state. They recommend government on welfare schemes of STs.

→ Governor after consulting Tribes Advisory Committee can modify acts of parliament, make rules on peace, phty and good governance. This requires <sup>approval</sup> ~~consent~~ of president.

6<sup>th</sup> schedule

→ Autonomous district councils ← 26 - elected  
4 - nominated by governor

→ Panchayat councils in these districts.

- Legislative powers → to make rules on local land use changes, regulating money lending.
- Taxation: Levy taxes on local roads, infrastructure
- Judicial: To try local cases involving village communities

However true use of these powers is not realised due to challenges faced by them

- No proper devolution of powers by state governments to make them work as true local level government
- Financial dependency on state and central grants and less use of taxation powers due to proximity to people
- Not all tribes are represented in autonomous councils and less representation of women
- Less availability of professional expertise
- Ambiguity in discretion powers of governor whether she has to follow order of council of ministers

This results in less utilisation of existing powers, no codification of internal laws

and land reforms are not implemented.

## Measures

In 5th schedule areas → involvement of local people in finalising development projects

→ trying to make them reach levels of 6th schedule.

In 6th schedule → recently, 125th constitutional amendment bill is introduced by providing representation to women, tribal devolution and village level bodies.

Ensuring their success will not only result in inclusive development but also make them less prone to left wing extremism thus increasing national security.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

**Q.19)** Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) becoming a reality will help in furthering the aims and objectives of India's own Act-East Policy. Analyse. Also, enumerate the challenges that had hindered the formation of RCEP.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

RCEP refers to economic partnership between 10 ASEAN states and 6 states that have free trade agreement with ASEAN (China, South Korea, India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan).

RCEP helps India's Act-East policy

- Economic partnership helps in good access to export markets ⇒ more exports in India's ICT, pharma products
- Development of North east as it forms link between India and East Asia
- RCEP has 40% world GDP thus having huge potential in today's protectionist world.
- Good partnership with East Asian countries thus increasing soft power potential of India
- Also helps India to join APEC in future.

However these talks are met with frequent delays in transforming to its true picture

## Challenges in formation

→ Differences in approaches

→ ~~China~~ South Korea, Australia, ASEAN pushing for liberalisation of goods but while India is standing for both goods and services liberalisation

→ India wary of being flooded with Chinese goods. With already \$46bn trade deficit, this may further increase. Thus, not wanted to open its market to China at same levels as for other countries.

→ Australia wants Data exchange policies but India focusing on data localisation

→ Local opposition in India from small and retail traders

→ people movement across borders is still contentious issue in debates.



There, early harvest package is formed to decide and conclude talks by the end of year.

India has to put forth its ideas and has to pitch for implementation of both goods and services liberalisation. Meanwhile, India has to develop its local markets to increase its competence by developing technological penetration and improving quality standards (zero - zero defect zero effect).

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



**Q.20)** Elaborate on the contribution of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Sushma Swaraj towards India's foreign policy. Also, discuss the changing dynamics of India's foreign policy over the years. (15 Marks, 250 Words)



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

## Mentor Feedback Questions

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

## Test Goal

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

## Outcomes

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

## 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.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :  
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