## ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

## Name Of Candidate



Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE |  |  | INSTRUCTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | 1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. |  |
| 4 |  |  | 3. All questions are compulsory. |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  | 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  | 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  | on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  | Booklet in the space provided. |  |
| 14 |  |  | 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  | adhered to. |  |
| 17 |  |  | 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | Marks: |  |  |  |
| Remarks: |  |  | Start Time\| 9:00 AM | End Timel 12.00 PM . |
|  |  |  | Mode Of Examination : | Online $\square$ Offline $\square$ |
|  |  |  | ECN CODE: | Evaluation Date: |


| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very P00r |
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| Language |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presentation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Handwriting |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Content |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attempt |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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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)
Section 377 of IPC Criminalises
unnatural intercourse. Supreme Court
recently decriminalised section 377 in so fax as it is concerned with consensual homosexuality among adults.

It is a vision of equality

1) Decriminalises historically persecuted LGBTa community.
2) Wives true meaning to Right to Equality. and one mar one law.
3) Mary people who wexe previously unable to express themselves axe now Free to do so.


Transformitive nature of constitution

1) Spirit of constitution as a"living document"
2) Elaborates Right to life and

Right to privacy in line with Puttuswany case on Axt.2.

Along with other x
Significant judgements like on Triple Tala and sabarimala case, judiciary establishes itself as first line of defence for civil rights
 cximinal cases registexed against
them (ADR report)
2) Incxacsed wimability of cximinal candidatess in elertions
3) Womar members seen as proxies of husbands.
4) Only $14 \%$ of cursent Lok Sabha has Call us: 011-49878625,9821711605 Visit us : www.forumias.com Blog : blog.forumias.com
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1) In zo19, number of women voters exceeded mex
2) Expulsion of accused in Rather. case Prom party.
3) Section 8 of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 prohibits convicts from cases with more than 2 years of punishment from, participating in election.
4) Vishakha guidelines, Mate snity benefit act, etc all aim for gender justice

Society cannot develop ip half the population suffers. Hence there is a need to empower women Feedback (For OFFICE use only 1

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Special provisions under constitution

1) Schedule 5 gives certain autonomy to Tribal Development Councils.
2) Schedule cs Establishes Autonomous District Councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
3) Articles 321A, 321B, etc give special provisions to states of Nagaland, Mizoram, ate.
4) Regions like Hyderabad Karnataka, Vidhaxbha also have special status
5) Untill recently, special Category states had higher financial devolution.
6) Unior Tersitasies have some functions devolved gi Dethi
All these axe in line with Pedexal chaxamtex.

But some issues with Pedexalism yemair

Imposition of A.xt. 356


Pactisan nature of Goverros

Lowes rypecolda in National Medical Comrissionsete

In light of the se
issues, Puxcthi and Sarkaxia Commissions have ze commended cextain me aswies to further empower States.

Ferdback [For OF +1CP, use only 1


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But true social justice remains elusive

1) Cone ring of reservations by only a

Few yroups/caster
2) Low representation of women gi only $14 \%$ in current loll sable
3) Sachax committer has pointed out that Muslims despite forming. $17 \%$ of population form only $1.5 \%$ of buxeanc racy.

For true empowerment
of weaker sections, more than reservation, early education, skill development and social mobility must be encouraged.

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3) Increased lead among social media activists, celebrities urging voting.

Political preferences

1) All major parties have social media cells
2) More thar $50 \%$ of population is under 35 years. and they use social media .

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3) Use of bots to manipulate elections eg: Alleged interference in USA by Russia
4) Trolling and targeting users based. on interests.

For this reason, Election Commission of India suggested inclusion of electronic media under $x$ section 126 of RPA, 1951 So as to regulate it duxing elections

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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)

India spends only $4.5 \%$ of its GDP on health with a target of increasing it to $2.5 \%$ by $2=25$
Due to low public expenditure compared to countries like Thailand ( $4 \%$ ), privatesector plays an signitiamet role.

Role of private sectors

1) Majority of tertiary healthcare is through private sector.
$\Rightarrow$ Last mile delivery by private practitians
2) Private pexsons maintain Jan Anshadhi kendras fox genexic medicines.
3) Research for newer drugs $\stackrel{\text { gi Rotovac. }}{\Rightarrow}$

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Govt. steps to encourage pret. sector

1) Ayushman Bharat includes privates sector for insurance based treatment
2) New Intellectual Property Rights Policy encourages private research.
3) Increasing private proustionexs through New Medical Commission Bill
4) 15,000 extra seats created by government to incxase medical education.

Overall, private sector
plays an indispensible role in the health programmes envisioned under National Health Policy and National Health Mission.

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

Motor Vehicle accidents la ad to deaths of atteas one civilian pox minute in India. of there, $66 \%$ of accidents axe caused to pedestrians.


Indian roads axe used by various stake holders and new amendment Fixes Accountability

1) Fine of E I Lakh Fox poorly built roads on contractors

2) Heavy fines on reckless driving, drunk driving
3) Use of CCTVS \& jo judge cases
4) Punishes traffic police for dereliction of duty.
5) Penalty of $\begin{gathered}\text { P } \\ 5000 \\ \text { Fox lack of }\end{gathered}$ license and fox back of helmet
6) Encourages good samaritans in golden how x

Given high rate of accidents, new amendment is a we cleome step. But its efficacy depends on implementation,

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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)

Eurasia is fast emerging as the new pivot for Indian policy.
It consists of both developed westex Europe and developing central Asia.


1) Majority $(80 \%)$ of Indian exude oil import comes From West Asian nations like UAE.
2) Nuclear energy bersaxves of khazakstay Uzbekistan.
3) New TAPI gas pipeline from Tushmenslan
4) Faxzad.B ail exploration in Iran.
 to central Asia
5) International North South Coxxid or from India to Russia, Baltic passes through Central Asia.

This needs increased engagement

1) Through shanghai Cooperation Organisation Pox multilateral talks.
2) Possible FTA with central Asia.
3) One-on-one-engagement
eg: Talks for Uranium supply From Khazakston-
Giver its significance,
relations with Central Asia can be further expanded through bodies s like G-77.

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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)
India has beer admitted to the SCO in 2017 . It consists of central Asian countries, India, Pakistan, China, and Russia.

Differing views in sci
Terrorism
-China 8-Russio avert completely in accordance with India proposed definition in 1997 at UN.

Irdia-Pakistan

- China has a- stake in China_Pakistay Economic Corridor and is biased.
- Russian wants Pack. cooperation in APhaniss.

Weston countries
-China is wary of trade ways withush
-Russia has sanctions imposed
India warts a balanced ties.

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Q.10) India's role as 'Net Security Provider' in the Indian Ocean region to be effec five requires a productive multilateral forum. Evaluate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)
India according to its SAGARsecurity and Growth for All-strategy has beer aiming to become a Net Security Providax in Indian Ocean Region.

Need for an effective multilateral Forum

1) To include all stake holders.
$\Rightarrow$ To strengthen cooperation.
2) Combined protection From piracy
3) Sharing information

In this context, India has become a member of vaxions organisations

1) Quad with US, Japan, Australia For Indo-pacific Blog: blog.forumias.com

2) Indian Ocean Naval Syuposimen for cooperation among littoral states
3) Exercises like Malabar Fox preparedness of Nary.
4) Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning System for disaster cooperation.

India can Further improve its roll as a security Provides by engagement with East AFrica to counter increased Chinese presence.
Q.11) Governance in India has aligned with the ideologies of 'major political sys
tam. Critically examine in the post-independence era.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)
In post independence exa, India evolved from a single party (Inc) dominated country to a vibrant democracy with various parties and coalitions.

Governance aligned with major political System

- Rise in conditions gi j NbA.
- Large number of regional parties
- 2 dominant rational paxtias gIINC,BJT
- Political head over buxeanexatic structure.
- Active involvement of elected representatives
$\square$
Issues with the system
- Poor local governance ever after $73^{\text {rd }}, 74^{\text {th }}$. Amendments of constitution
- Criminalisation of politics $34.4 \%$ members in Paxliamant have criminal cases
- Corruption, high electoral expenses.

India has come a long way since independence but needs to improve governance further with spirit of of the people, for the people and by the people:"
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| Question Interpretation |  | Total : |  |



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Role played by Nat
i) Concessional boars along with HADAPA
2) Encouraging contract foxining,
3) Information ar whetwenthox fore cast:
4) Organising cooperative grouts

Challenges Faced
Mack of technical skills Eg' operating Miso isxigation.
2) Lack of finances
3) Lack of democratisation eq. Caste based dominator of FPO
4) Lower legal competence to negotiate contracts

Due to dominance of Small and marginal Faxmexs ( $>70 \%$ ) in Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605

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Progressive decisions of Supreme Court

1) Section 377 case decximin vised consensual homosexuality.
)Section 497 made adultery only a civil wrong.
2) Sabaximala case, gave equal rights to women white curbing religions imposition.
3) Triple- Ta lag case also gave Womenmore rights From religious curbs:
4) Struck down Section 66 of IT Act which tried to impose government will.

But de spite the se progressive judgenses fears of dictatorship of Judie lay remain due to cases likes
1)Compulsoxy rendition of National Anthem in theatres.
2) fear of loss of religious autonomy gi Sabarimalo case.
3) Regulation of BCCI-a private body
4) Preventing sade of liquor 500 m from highways which falls under executive domain.
5) Cancellation of coal block licences despite lack of evidence of wrong doing.

Thes in the waye ${ }^{+}$
Sp-cial bovex wdex Axt-13, Axtich the judicieng must ersurec that activism doonut head to ovexased

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$\qquad$
Anti defection law prevents members of legislature belonging to one party from moving to another party.
Provisions

1) Introduced under $52^{\text {nd }}$ Amendment as $10^{\text {th }}$ schedule
2) Party can issue whip requiring members to vote in a certain manner.
3) If member changes party ido goings whip, the is liable to disqualification.
4) If $2 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ members shift-paxty, it is regarded as a merger and int disqualified.

Antidetertion hus inxues puxpere

1) Pxerents hoxae tonding
$\Rightarrow$ Disqualiliess members who charge paxties aftex election.
2) will peseret membexs from viobling voter trust as vote is iox both member and paity.
3) Promotes morality

It Fails in its perpose
DEven $z_{3}^{\text {rd }}$ majority is insufficient eg: Inc mexgex in TRS in Telangane
$\Rightarrow$ Partisar nature of speaker
3) Menbexs resigning to topple gout. ?t: Karnataka
4) Violation of Axticle 105 which gives membexs fresedom to convery opinion.


Q.15) Discuss the challenges faced by Central information Commission in ample tenting the Right to Information $\operatorname{Act}$ (RTI Act). Critically dialyse the provisions al ter in RTI Amendment Act 2019. Also, suggespertiey meastresto strengthen the flow of information to the public.

RTI Act has beer lauded by supsemencourt as the most important legislation since 1950.

Challenges of CTC

1) Low manpower

Eg. 5 out of 11 seats in cIs were empty in 2018 .
2) Presence of buxeanerats as CTC
3) Lack of independent secsatasiat
4) Vague wording of exemptions Of' "National Interest"

RTI Amend meat Act, zo19
i) Salaries of Information (commissioners (IC) of states and Centre to be determined by central gout.
2) Tenux of IC. determined by cextont

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Ennetits of amendmand
Dremoves amparity of statutory ICA with constitutiona, body lite Election Commission.
$\Rightarrow$ Gives govt. moxa control overs sha.h a powestul body.

Issus s

1) Fo-dexal prineiple violated with centre deciding semaneration of Stab- ICA
2) Hurts indepandens. of ICe who axa-quasijuaticial

Policy mea swres For improve-mant

1) Strictly defina confines of the Right to Information.
2) Reqular appointmants to vacansics
3) Intexnal escajation similax to

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ombudsmar if infoxmation is denjed.
4) Incxeasing accoss to RTI witincose of Pollical Partics,


In this contexct, adoption of Public Information Discloswe Bill car improve automatic information dissemiltation.

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

Nor Communicable Disease, (N TCD) axe those diseases which are not trarsuitter Prom one person to other os through vectors.
Ti. Caress, Parkinson's disease, ct.
These can be caused by genetic conditions, nutritional imbalance, pollution, radiation, etc.

Social determinants of NCDS

1) Poor nutrition.
2) Hidden hurgex due to dependence on cabrific diet
3) Urbanisation effect.
A. Air pollution now causes $34 \%$ of heart diseases

Economic determinants

1) Poverty induced use of solid fuels eg. Use of cow dung stoves.
2) High cost of nutrition like Rruits,milk.
3) Lower diagnosis due to lack of hospitals and labs
eq. Hunt's disease in early stage is preventable.

Measures taken

1) Promoting awareness eg. Mental health, suicides
2) PAHAL Scheme for $P G$ stoves
3) Kheda Jo India, Fit India to promote exercise
4) Adoption of BS- \#T, electric vehicles to deduce pollution.
5) Aim to increase public health expenditure to $2.5 \%$ by 2025 .

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Q. 17 Unhealthy competition between self-help group SHG) and Panchayat Raj in sututions RRI reduces the effectiveness of both piscuss. How can creating a syns Eev. between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district becelp
Both PRIs and SHGs axe seer as instrwmertal to realising Mahatma Gandhi's dxaam of Gramsiazion to ensure good goverxance.

Wrhealthy competition

1) SHGs axe now mpowexed for social andit whick traditionally belonged to PRIs.
2) Use of SHGs in Swasch Bhaxat erexoaches PRI domail.
3) SHG axe becoming democratio altexratives to PKIs whichare dominated by polities.
4) Both ovexhap in distributive justice Functions Rations Rrom PDS.

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both SHEs and. PREs have the same aims of local empowerment and development Thus a synergy is nee dod

1) Make SHEs, FRIs complanantary
2) SHEs cary economic decentralisation PREs ", Political
3) Use oP SHGN to provide man power which is currently lacking in PREs.
4) SHE can also provide flexible technical expertise without constraints like reservation.
5)PRIs can provide SHEs with necessary Financial grants for its-duties
5) $S H G=$ can mobilise private investment eg from CSR funds, NGOs.


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)

The Fifth and Sixth Sche dulas provide For certain autonomy to scheduled and Tribal areas respectively.

Powers to lower levels
Fifth Schedule
i) Protects Scheduled Tribes outsides North East India.
2) Establishes Tribal Advisory Councils (TAC)
3) TABs are "consulted" while legistating in issues dealing with Tribal interests
ch schedule
4) Applicable to Assam, Meghalayon, Tripura, Mizoram

2) Establishes Regional and Autonomous District Councils (ADC.)
3) $A D C$ have powers with respect to
i) Executive powers like land jerome
ii) Judicial powers like family issues
iii) legislative powers in cases of minor forest produce.

Modes challexaes
Fifth schedule

1) Lack of any executive, judicial of legislative powers of TADs
2) Membership definition of TAGs is unclear and varied.
3) Gove nor relegated. to report making.
$6^{\text {th }}$ schedule
i) Lack of representation of women, youth in $A D C$.
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\end{array}\right.
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Q.19) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (IRCEI) becoming " reality will help in furthering the aims and objectives of India's own rel East Policy (Ant) Xe. Also, enumerate the Whatenges that had hindered the formation of RCLEP
(15 Marks, 2.50 Words)
RCEP is a Free Trade Agreement between the 10 ASEAN Countries and its 6 FTA partnexs-India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.

It comprises of approximately half the world population and $35 \%$ of GDP (PPP).


1) Move trade with both ASEAN and. other 5 countries
2) Inclusion of service sector
3) Includes people movement and business Visas.
$\qquad$
4) Projects India as a Future manufacturing hub eg: Mobiles
5) Makes yaw material trade simpler f. Timber
6) Synergy with connectivity eg. IMT high way, Asian highway.

Challenges

1) Austria, Newzealand have huge diary export industry which threatens Indian subsistance economy.
2) South Korea isn't willing to open $\xrightarrow[\text { Service }]{ }$ industry
3) Cheap agriantural imports from Vietnam, Thailand may Flood India
4) Cheap manntartuxing goods from china can destroy local industry.

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

Ital Bihari Vappayee and Sushma Swaraj we se both stalwart leaders who revolutionised India's Foreign policy approach.
Contribution of vajpayee

1) Crucial in negotiations of first climate change protocol in 1997.
2) Projection of India as a nuclear power after Pokheran test.
3) Lowering tensions with Pakistan g. Bus diplomacy.
4) Projection of India as a responsible nation
eg. No First Use Poling.
5) Containment of Khazgil was



6) Inperveneat in people valations fou Use of twittor ko zeierame.
7) Pyomotion of expationatip with west

Asia
spi Spocot at Ongaisation of Ishuric
Cuntries after Balaket attack
3) Irvxasesed military coperation

FichMCASA agkeement with USA S-400 misilo practaie Prour Rewiaf
4) Dehyphatation of rebations with Iroosl, Polartine.

Changing dimensions of Indian Foreign policy
II Idai: a aily polich was dominated by Non Aligneat
mass $=$
2) Latex, coeperation with US3B incereosed dusing 1971 was and for military puzchases
3) with Fall of USSR and bocoming a muchax powex, coperation with USA has increased.
4) In the scowsent multipolan wosld, India has bere purswing multialigromet हैं QUAD, SCO
5) Divessification of rabations with Think West, Act East poliaies
6) Assextive nature in climate and WTO negotiations ef: venguay round,

India's Foxaign policy has beer built by many great leadexs from Nehrue to Sushme Suaxay and is still evoluing.


