

Test Code: 21099

FIAS - 2019 - GS 2II/6G/10E/12D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

ForumIAS
PTSQ004964

Name Of Candidate	Anshika Goyal		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	1910033044
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	7th Sept, 2019

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>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 6:50pm
			End Time 9:00pm.
			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) "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)

Sec 377 of IPC which criminalised homosexuality denied such people of their rights to live a dignified life (Art 21) and also right to equality (Art 14) as provided under constitution.

Recent Judgment

- (1) struck down the criminalisation for two consenting adults.
- (2) Restored Art 21 for them.

New vision of Equality

- (1) Treating homosexual people on par with others. general
- (2) Restoring their bodily integrity and their choice of partner.

Truer & more faithful to transformative character

- Transformation from of
- Rights now include right to such people also.
- expanding the ambit of constitution values or social values.

This recent judgement provides more light and repile to such people. Constitution's transformative character which was visible in

- expansion of right of personal life to include 'right to privacy'
- expansion of women's right to religion (Sabrimala)

is again confirmed by the progressive judgement delivered on sec 377. Society needs to pick up the thread from here to evolve and bring constitutional and social morality together.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 is an important value as envisaged under Indian constitution's right to equality (Art 14) and sustainable development goals of gender parity (SDG 5).

Vulnerable to Pragmatic politics

- 1) Seen as an issue to get attention by political parties and garnering votes
 - frequently used as election campaigning issue
 - election manifestos mention gender justice but rarely adhere to it.
- 2) Usage by leaders to get political leverage
 - being a feminist appeals to women as a group.
- 3) Women in politics misuse gender justice to accomplish illegitimate goals.

(4) Sarpanchats Syndrome in ^{local} panchayats.

Yet, gender justice has played its role in
emancipating women

- reservation to women at panchayat level.
- Protection to women under various acts
 - Sexual harassment
 - Dowry prohibition & Domestic violence.
- Formation of women fronts and pressure groups
- Cooperation of women into SHGs

Political leadership needs to ^{work} ~~play~~ honestly to
 within the concept for betterment of women.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Federalism as a system of governance implies an arrangement of power and responsibilities sharing between the Centre and state levels of govt.

Indian constitution provides a unique federal arrangement by two ways

- (1) It is not completely federal but Quasi-federal.
- (2) There are special provisions with regards to particular states.

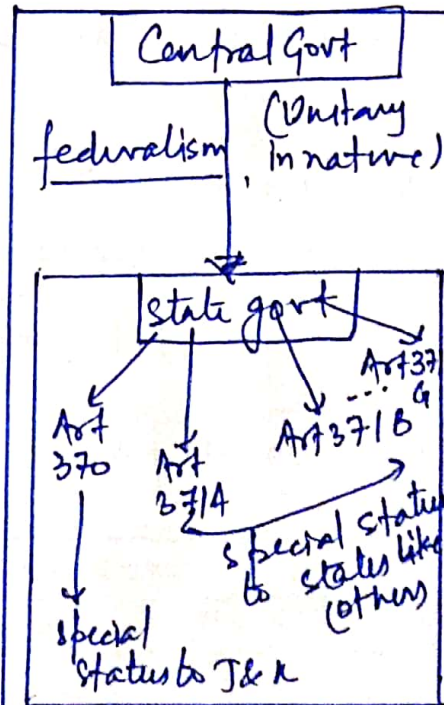
Various special provisions are:

(1) Art 370

- provides special status to Jammu & Kashmir
- Separate constitution.

(2) Art 371A - Art 371G

various provisions keeping



in mind the

→ backwardness profile of specific regions within States
eg. Vidharbha in Maharashtra
↳ Saurashtra in Gujarat.

→ Special vulnerabilities they are prone to
eg. tribal backgrounds.

→ special development boards need to be made.

Uniqueness and Need of such provisions

→ They are important keeping in mind diverse profiles of different states.

→ In line with philosophy of Equal provisions for equal and unequal provisions for unequal.

↳ Such provisions are absent in other federal setups such as Canada. This brings uniqueness.

However, a long term continuation of such provisions infringes on the idea of 'competitive federalism'.

Timely developmental programs and should ensure bringing them on par with other states:

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

With the recent provisions of Reservations to Economically weaker Section (EWS) under 103 Constitutional Amendment, the debate on reservation has again come to light.

Reservation policy of India

Constitution under Art 15 and 16 provides reservation to ⁴ social & economically backward classes ^{eg. OBC}

- weaker sections eg. women
- communities which have undergone historic injustices eg. Dalits & Tribals.

Reservation as a tool for power sharing and Employment generation

- (1) Incessant demands for reservation by Jats
Patidars are an evidence to this.
- (2) Recent case of reservation in local jobs
by Andhra government (75%) quota can be

seen as a way for employment generation.

(2) It is a common phenomenon nowa days for the people to use caste backgrounds to assert reservation.

However, it still acts as an important tool of redistributing the opportunities, and ameliorating the conditions of backward.

(1) Reservation of SC/STs → has led to significant representation
→ in educational institutions like IITs, IIMs
→ in public sector jobs.

(2) Reservation to women in local governance has improved their conditions & led to women employment.

(3) Reservation is an extraordinary measure in view of historic injustices suffered by such communities.

However, with changing times, the criteria of reservation needs to be reconsidered as beyond 'caste' as envisaged by SC in Ram Singh vs Union of India case.

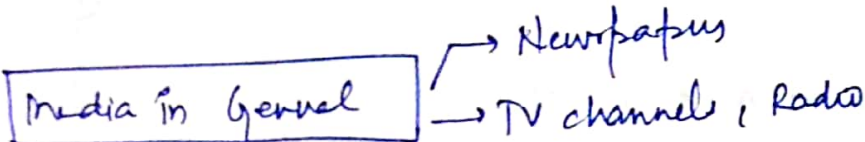
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

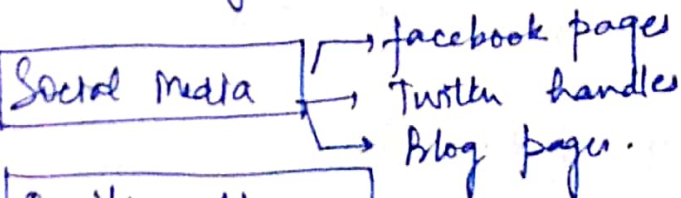
Social media along with other mediums of communication have played an important role in evolution of voting preferences and political understanding of the masses.



(1) Newspapers' editorial sections provide a critical analysis of performance of programmes of the government, thus shaping voter's perceptions.

(2) TV channels

↳ on a negative side, in a rush to earn huge TRPs displays partisan politics which negatively inform the voter.



Positive effect

(1) Information availability to the voter

(2) Awareness with the prevailing sentiment about the different political parties.

Negative effect

(1) fake news and modulation of images by social media departments of different political parties → misguide the voter.

(2) Given rise to Personality cults.

(3) Have fueled the not so important issues of such as caste, religion (Babri Masjid issue).

(4) Corporate media house and politician nexus →

(5) Role of media has been seen negatively in US presidential elections also (where private data of facebook user was used)

Thus, as recommended by press council of India and Election commission, social media should be dealt with provisions in ROPA, 1957.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Art 47 of Indian constitution mandates the state to raise level of nutrition of its people and promote health.

Role of private sector → Benefits

(1) Quality and Efficiency.

→ given the poor conditions of public hospitals at primary level, private sector can provide quality service.

(2) Accessibility

→ more number of doctors per patient (presently 1:1600)

(3) sharing the burden of private sector

→ public sector expenditure is 1.02% of GDP which is not sufficient for a healthy India

(4) specific utilities and services

→ only private sector sometimes can fulfill high cost healthcare utilities
eg. MRI machines, CT scan.

Role of Private Sector → Concerns

- (1) private sector governed by profit motive.
- (2) Cases of excessive fee e.g. Fortis in Gurgaon charged 15 lakh.
- (3) poor enforcement of Clinical Establishment Act

Steps Taken by the Government

- (1) National health protection scheme → for insurance Tertiary care at empanelled hospitals (private).
→ while private hospitals will provide treatment, government will insure the treatment (Rs 5 lakh per family).
- (2) Deputation of private hospital doctors to public hospitals.
- (3) Training by private hospital doctors.
- (4) Empanelment for tele-medicine services

Public & Private sector cooperation is imperative to achieve "health for all" by 2030

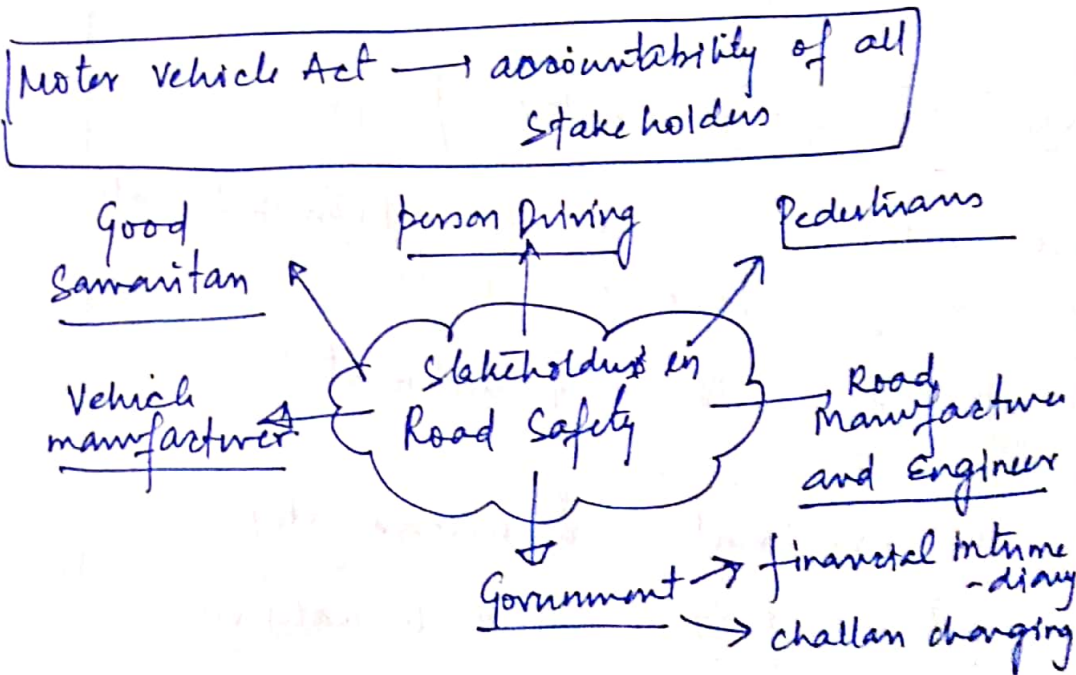
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Road Accidents cause 3% loss of GDP within India. In India, there is 1 road accident happening every 3 minutes which is a serious contribution to Art 21 (Right to safe & dignified life) of the Constitution



How accountability is fixed

(1) Liability of faulty road engineering & manufacturing for road manufacture

(2) Driving Penalties→ Right to recall if ^{frequent} accidents

→ offences and punishments for traffic rules violations.

(3) Reductions

→ Right to safe passage

(4) Good Samaritan→ Right to protectionHowever [challenges associated] are:

1) Implementation on ground (corruption of officials and bureaucratic inertia).

2) More focus on penalties & punishments.

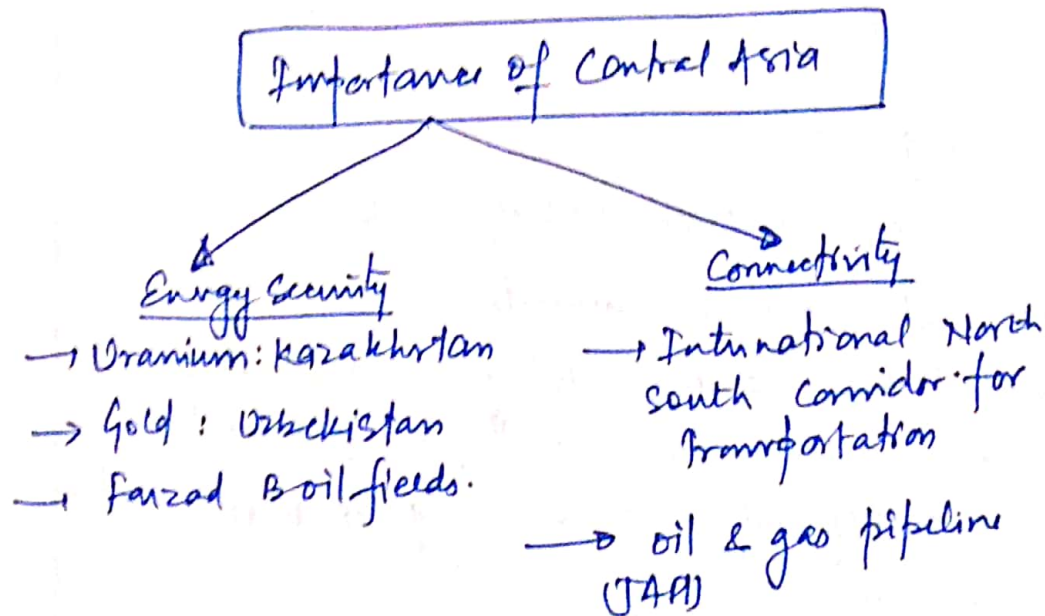
Thus, the amendment is a welcome step. Strict enforcement will lead to achievement of the desired goal of Safety to Individual

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Central Asia policy 2012 reflects Indian approach towards Central Asia in line of its strategic and economic needs.



↳ **Why Engagement at collective level is important**

(1) Central Asia is entrenched with various external powers, unilateral measures may invite criticisms and sanctions

① Need to engage with Russia (Russia's backyard)

② Need to engage with China (Huge trade)

particular C Asia (\$54 bn, while we are at \$2 bn)

- (2) Measures to leverage are present such as Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO) which provide a collective sitting
- (3) Collective engagement is in line with India's evolutionary approach of multi-alignment

Measures in place

- (1) Connect Central Asia policy 2012
- (2) Diplomatic visits & Summits
- (3) Central Asia - India dialogue → first took place recently in Samarkand and Uzbekistan
↳ Regional coordination group was setup.

Way forward

- leveraging SCO will help.
- also BRICS can provide an intimate setting to discuss with China & Russia → two important players of the region.
- Increasing bilateral trade potential.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation provides India an opportunity to engage with Russia, China and Central Asian countries, together along with Pakistan.

Differing Views

(1) Terrorism

- India's emphasis on Comprehensive Counter-Terrorism strategy.
- Resistance from China on a comprehensive definition and action on Pakistan.

(2) India - Pakistan bilateral issues

- Pakistan being a permanent member has China as an ally (CPEC cooperation of China-Pak).
- Russia's increasing cooperation with Pak is a cause of concern.
- CPEC infringes on Indian territorial sovereignty.

(3) Engagement with Western countries

→ China's trade war with USA

→ Russia's historical rivalry against USA

These need to be managed as US is increasingly becoming India's economic & defence partner

Indian Needs

(1) Sanctions ← Pressure on Pakistan to curb Terrorism

(2) Multi-alignment with
China ← Russia
West
eg. USA

(3) Leveraging energy & connectivity needs. → Central Asia for

(4) Counter Pakistan's anti-Indian moves.

Measures to leverage

(1) India needs to engage multilaterally with all countries within SCO.

(2) To counter terrorism, using RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist structures) & coordination with Russia.

(3) Engage with Central Asian countries.

(4) Engage diplomatically with Pak within SCO setting

SCO should be leveraged effectively.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Indian ocean related strategy as promulgated by Prime minister is SAGAR → Security & growth for all in the region

Net security provider → security of SLOC
 → against piracy
 → against disaster
 → Disaster preparedness
 eg. RIMES.

Need of multilateral forum

- (1) Ensure coordination
- (2) Formal mechanisms will be ensured.
- (3) Negotiations to push for developmental agenda
- (4) Institutionalisation will pace up the initiatives.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711695
Blog : blog.forumias.com

Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : student@forumias.academy

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)

Indian polity has seen a continuous evolution of political system, this guiding ideologies and the governance that is driven by such ideologies

Post Independence

Political system

- ① Single party system → stability of governance
- Ideology of the then party "Congress" → to focus on Industrialisation, Agricultural self-sufficiency and development in science & Technology
- National five year plans were started.
- Green revolution was taken up at priority.
- Institutions like ILTS, IIMs and Research was a priority
eg: Bhabha atomic Research Centre

②. Political parties based on Caste ideologies

eg. Bahujan Samajwadi Party → Thus

action was driven by the idea of upliftment of low caste people

→ Introduction of SC/STs prevention of Atrocities Act

→ Mandal commission → reservation for other backward classes -

→ measures for protection of vulnerable groups such as women, Tribals, etc were taken

(3) further acceptance of liberalisation, Globalisation and privatisation. (driven by the need of the time and popular political sentiments) (1990s)

However, ideologies have not been the only factor. other factors have been

(1) The circumstances prevailing eg. LPG reforms.

(2) The major voice of large public eg.

g. Demand for action against Sexual harassment, forest conservation, Clean air pollution for environment.

(3) Constitutional guidelines and mandates -
Thurs. Such eg. Art 47 → health of people
Art 39 → free legal aid
(Came NLSA in 1986)

(4) Stability of political system → Coalition govt
→ Single majority party

Such factors have determined Course of
action of Indian governance

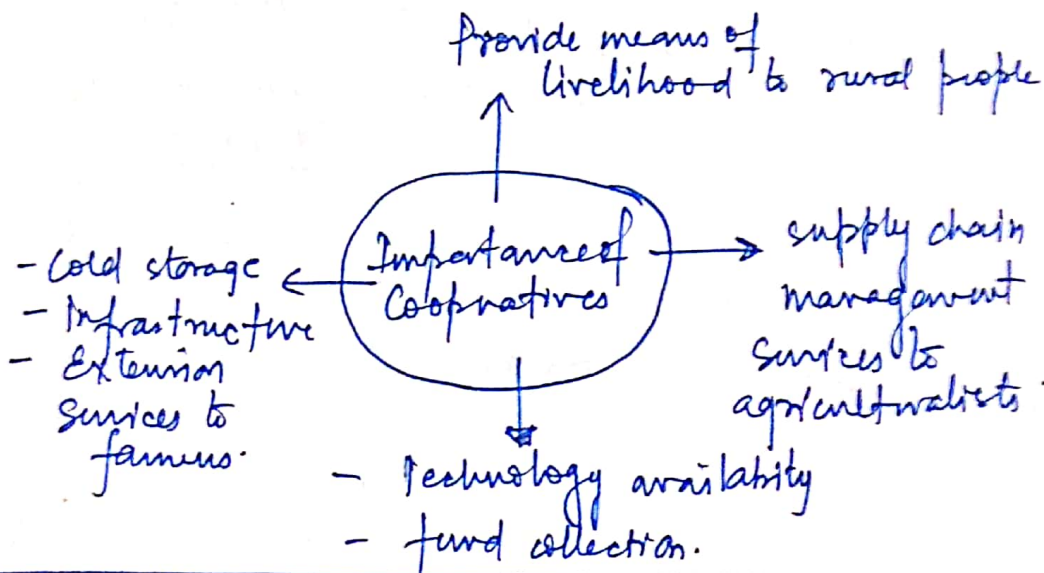
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

~~As~~ Indian Constitution under Directive principles of state policy mandates promotion of cooperatives at village and urban level.



Cooperatives are a group of people who come together by pooling in their money for taking up economic ventures eg. Amul is a dairy cooperative

Role played by NCDC (National Cooperatives Development Corporation) :

Positive

(1) Institutional architecture

→ To Regulate and monitor the cooperatives architecture within India.

(2) Financial Availability

→ To provide with surplus funds in times of scarcity on its own or by connecting with banks.

(3) Linkage with market players

→ To provide cooperatives with buyers & suppliers of raw material.

(4) Training and expertise

→ Training cooperatives to deal with contemporary demands.

Challenges to NCDC's role(1) Coverage of cooperatives

→ only few cooperatives can seek support from NCDC (especially urban centred).

(2) Lack of continuity

→ Some cooperatives lose connection, get closed without NCDC's acknowledgement.

(3) NCDC → institutional governance is poor

Challenges faced by cooperative Sector !

- (1) Loss of membership
 → many very few people are joining cooperatives.
- (2) Lack of funds & outreach
- (3) Loss of market share as tough competition provided by other retail players (who have technical know-how & expertise)
- (4) Outpaced with technology.
- (5) Corruption has crept in within cooperative as an Institution.

Way forward:

- ① Need to sufficiently address tech integration & training of cooperatives.
- ② Digitisation and online management of registration of cooperatives.
- ③ Bringing a comprehensive policy on promotion of cooperatives

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 over-reach. Examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Supreme court empowered by constitutional provisions such as Art 142 (action to take to complete justice), art 32 (writ jurisdiction) and art 136 (special leave petition) has taken up various progressive decisions.

Progressive Decisions Made by Supreme Court

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Sec 377 struck down in <u>Nartej Singh Johar case</u> | → restored " <u>right to equality</u> " and " <u>right to a dignified life</u> " to <u>transgender homosexual people</u> |
| 2) Struck down <u>sec 498A of IPC</u> (<u>Joseph Shine case</u>) | → upheld that " <u>legal subjugation of one sex by the other is unconstitutional</u> " |
| 3) <u>Banning of triple Taka</u> (<u>Shayra Bano case</u>) | → <u>Right to life and Right to freedom</u> of <u>muslim women</u> was restored |

ForumIAS

(4) Sabimela verdict
(Indian Young Lawyers Association case).

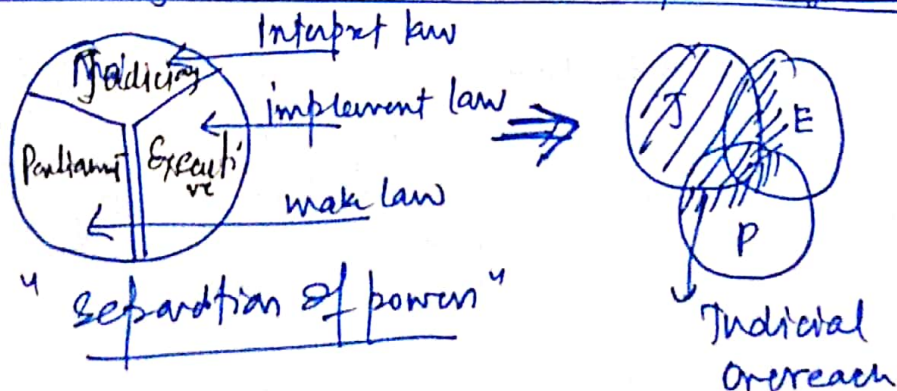
→ upheld that
- "Devotion can't be subject to gender discrimination"
- Right to religion to women.

(5) Hadiya case
restoring Right to religion

→ gave Right to choose partner, have freedom of faith & identity

These decisions have been made by SC on the foundation of constitutional morality which can overpower social morality. However, in some cases it has led to judicial overreach or judicial legislation.

thus breaching the principle of "Separation of Powers"



various cases such as

(1) MC Mehta case: where SC banned the usage

of BSIV vehicles from March 2020 tantamounts to Judicial overreach.

- (3) Subhash with care → amendments suggested to se/STs provision of Association Act.
- (29) Also, the banning of liquor within 500m of National highways was a case of Judicial overreach.

Thus, while judiciary has been the forbearer of constitutional principles and has filled up the 'executive void' left over by the executive, it needs to strike a fine balance between 'doing complete justice' and maintaining 'separation of power' as envisaged under Art 50.

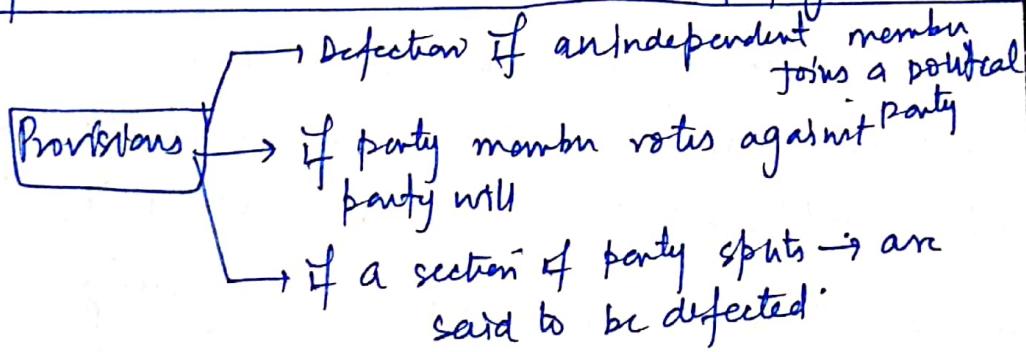
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) Does the anti-defection law serve any purpose? Critically Analyse.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

5th and 6th Constitutional amendment added schedule X to the Indian constitution and added provisions related to anti-defection.

Anti-defection^(AADL) law prevents defection of party members on partisan lines and ensures stability of government.



Anti Defection law - Serves purpose

1) Maintains party stability and stability of government in various circumstances eg -
→ Motion of thanks
→ No-confidence motion.

2) Provides a mechanism to deal with coalition governments as executive cars of horse-trading of MPs, MLAs are observed.

(3) party members who get elected on the manifesto and foundation of parties → owe to them, thus assure loyalty of members.

(4) SC in Kihoto - Hollohan case has upheld Anti-defection law as important mechanism to ensure stability.

However, there are some structural issues associated with the law that prevent its effective functioning

(1) Exception to anti-defection: If 2/3rd members of party merge with any other party.

→ This has been misused recently in

- Karnataka assembly where a section of MLAs have defected together and merged with the ruling party.
- Goa assembly
- Rajya Sabha

(2) Speaker's authority of decision → speaker has shown partisan behaviour at times.

- (3) applicability to only pre-poll alliances.
- (4) Distinction between elected nominated members and independent members.
- (5) Time of applicability → used even for normal passage of bills thus infringes right to speech of party members (MPs/MsAs) who have been elected to represent their constituents

Thus, these structural lacunae need to be tackled to effectively use AOC for the purpose it was meant to perform.

Way forward:

- (1) Transferring power of decision to EC or SC.
- (2) Removing the exception related to mergers.
- (3) Applicability can be restricted to only No confidence motion and Motion of Vote of Thanks where party stability or stability of govt is in question.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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, 2005 lays its foundation of Ray Narain Case which laid 'Right to know' as an important part of Right to vote of an individual.

Under RTI act 2005, Central Information Commission (CIC) has been the supreme authority designated for effective implementation of the law.

Challenges faced

(1) Non constitutional

- Enacted under RTI Act 2005.
- Controversies regarding the status of CIC being equal to CEC (Chief Election Commissioner) have put the security of CIC in danger every now & then.

(2) Institutional

- lack of members eg ICs are not sufficient.

ForumIAS

(3) Bureaucratic Inertia & apathy of Information Staff

→ poor quality of data

→ poor implementation of sec 4 of the act which calls for "self-disclosure"

(4) lack of awareness of citizens and filing of unnecessary RTIs.

Amendment to RTI Act, 2019

(1) sec 13 and 16 of the act have been amended.

(2) CIC's appointment will be governed by executive as opposed to earlier by a committee.

(3) The office conditions, salaries of CICs & ICs and state ICs will be governed under the executive direction.

Critical Analysis

Positive

(1) It will now ease the procedures ~~which~~ as now the status of DIC being equivalent

Negative aspects

(1) Dilutes right to know of a person. Against Right to judgement in Raj Narain case

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

- to CEO is no max applicable
- (2) will increase executive influence in otherwise transparent and accountable institution.
- (2) CEO's status being equal to status of a judge was causing procedural hurdle as appeals against CEO go to judges of SC.
- (3) Can be tweaked to arm twisted by party in power (the ruling govt) for its own advantage.

Policy measures to strengthen flow of information

- (1) Independence of CEO within existing provisions need to be ensured
- (2) Training of RTI staff (Public information officers) (PIOs)
 - reports say more than 80% PIOs do not have complete information about RTI act.
- (3) awareness of citizens & penalties for irrelevant RTI filing.

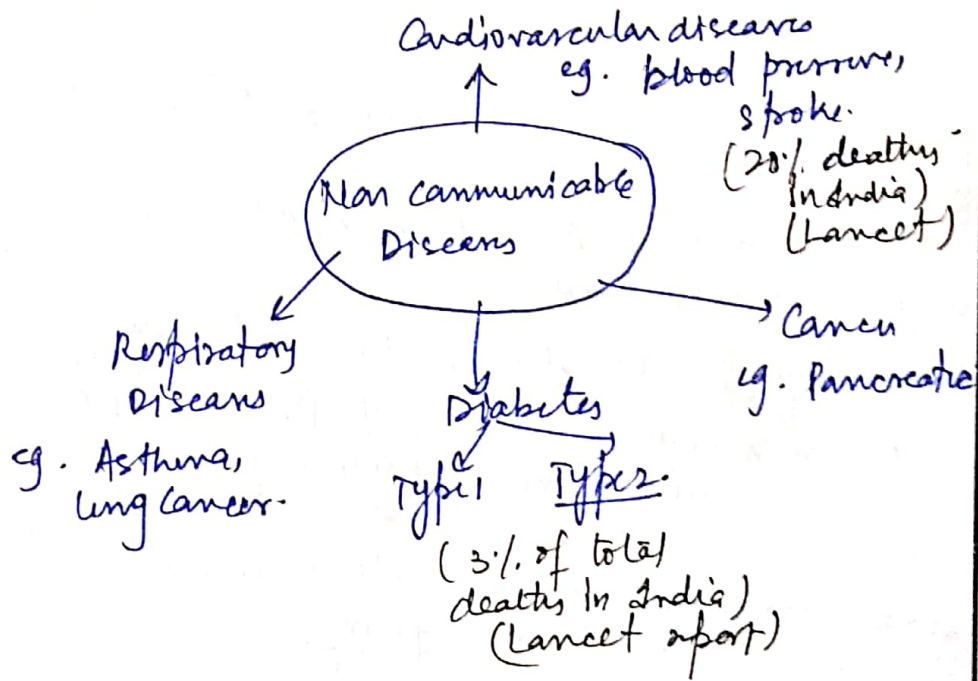
Thus, Right to ~~amendment~~ Information Act needs to be implemented in all its spirit

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)
Non communicable diseases are diseases which are caused by lifestyle rather than prevalent infections. They are non organism communicable as don't spread unlike communicable diseases.



Socio economic Determinants

as lifestyle issues

- lack of preference to physical activities.
- Busy schedules in globalising world.

- (2) food choices → availability of Junk food
eg. MacD's, Pizza etc which cause serious
danger to cholesterol levels of blood &
increases bad cholesterol.
- (3) urbanisation
→ lack of community places to undertake
physical activities.
→ preference to Indoor games eg video games
which don't demand body movements.
- (4) Pollution and poor quality of air
→ huge contribution to respiratory diseases.
- (5) Availability of Drugs, alcohols, Sedative
at a step's distance
→ which has led to increase of consumption
of alcohol & Drugs.

Measures Taken by government

- (1) National health policy, 2017 → has
Targets to reduce NCDs by 2030.
↓
significantly

(1) FSSAI has introduced various awareness & regulatory programs eg.

→ Eat healthy, Eat right movement

→ Minimising strict levels of trans fat.

→ Preventing use of Repurposed Used Cooking Oil (RUCO).

(2) Tax on alcohols and tobacco to minimise consumption.

Needs if tackled properly will significantly reduce death proportion of India. Thus need to be tackled properly to utilise the rising demographic dividend.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

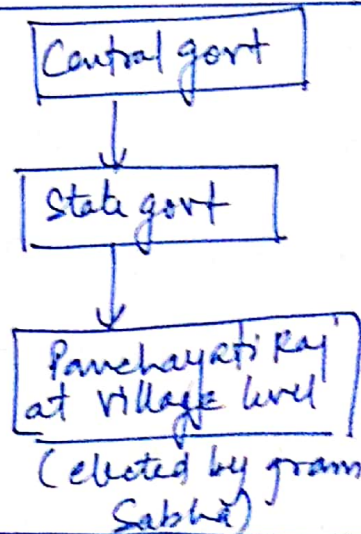
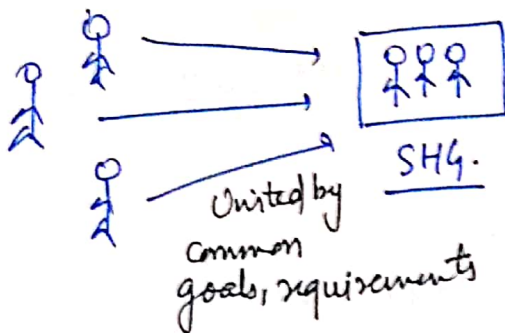
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Self help groups are the group of people who come together to take up economic activities by contributing individually with funds & labour

Panchayati Raj, on the other hand have been constituted under 73rd constitutional amendment to ensure local governance at the third tier.



Unhealthy competition between SHGs & PRIs

→ Clashes of roles & responsibilities

→ PRIs are constitutionally mandated for decision making while SHGs enjoy

Social acceptance and approval.

(2) PRLs are governed by not just economic but socio-political motives

— While SHGs motives are central to Economic activities

(3) PRLs are ^{male} dominated while SHGs are mainly women centric & women membered institutions
— Patriarchal attitudes became a hurdle.

However not always, the relationship between PRLs & SHGs is governed with clashes.

Harmonious functioning

(1) Both ~~work~~ work for village welfare.

(2) Both face similar social - economic challenges in rural landscape.

(3) PRLs have helped SHGs mobilise people while SHGs have contributed to women empowerment within PRLs.

(4) Women led PRLs have a soft attitude towards

SHGsCreating a Synergy

- (1) Appoint mediators from within the panchayat bodies.
- (2) Women leadership within PRIs will lessen the friction.
- (3) Thus both will work together for various developmental challenges
 - Rural upliftment
 - poverty alleviation → Income support through SHGs
 - Women empowerment.

Cooperative and not competitive
existence is an imperative

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Fifth & sixth schedules of the constitution has given essential powers to Tribal Advisory Councils (5th sch) and Autonomous District Councils (6th sch)

5th schedule

- Tribal advisory (TACs) councils in tribal districts
- Power to governor to appoint & establish TACs.

6th schedule

- ⇒ Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) to be established.
- In Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura.
- ~~by governor~~ President has the power to decide such ADCs within districts

Powers given → APCs (6th sch)

- (1) Jurisdiction of local judicial matters
- (2) Decision regarding land & water resources.
- (3) Practices of shifting cultivation.
- (4) Decision regarding developmental schemes & programmes to be taken up.

TACs → have advisory roles to government Institutions

Modern Day challenges

- (1) lack of expertise to deal with contemporary challenges
→ promote primitive culture.
- (2) financial devolution is not apt.
- (3) Women representation is not as desired.
Also skewed representation of other tribes.

This 125th constitutional amendment bill is a welcome step in ameliorating conditions of A.P.C.s which provides

- devolution of funds through state finance commission.
- Increased women representation & tribal representation
- Constitution of village level structures eg. village committees.

This, should be implemented expeditiously.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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.

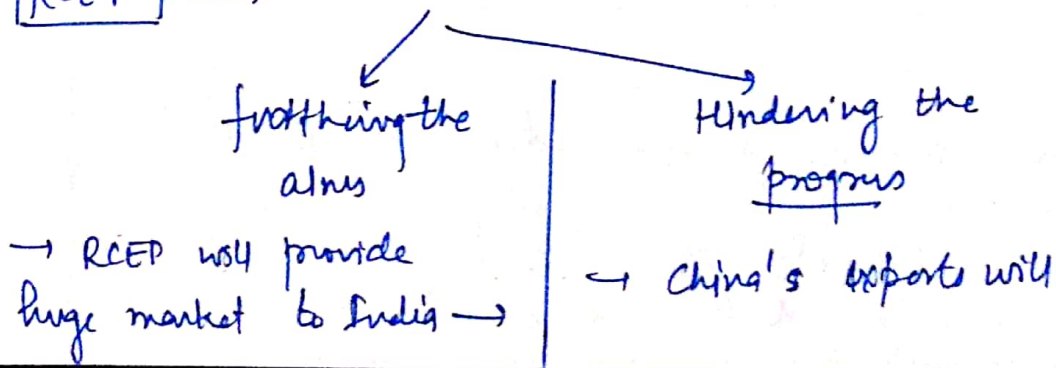
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

RCEP is an economic partnership between ASEAN countries and 6 other regional players including India.

India's own Act east policy **AIMS** →

- Economic Integration with South East Asian countries.
- Strategic advantage & gains against China
- cultural connectivity & Integration

RCEP →



- for its service sector -
eg. Pharma, doctor, health.
(as ASEAN countries are aging).
- will increase economic integration with other regional powers
- will prevent from being isolated in an economic dynamism offered by ASEAN
- flood Indian market (already trade deficit \$60 bn)
- agreements like TRIPS + which force to drop generic medicines, IPR flexibilities will infringe India's domestic economy.

Thus India needs to take a cautious approach

- by not delinking RTA in goods & services
- by ensuring dropping of agreements like TRIPS +

Factors hindering formation of RCEP

- 'asymmetry of countries' - China vs India

→ India has FTAs with individual countries already

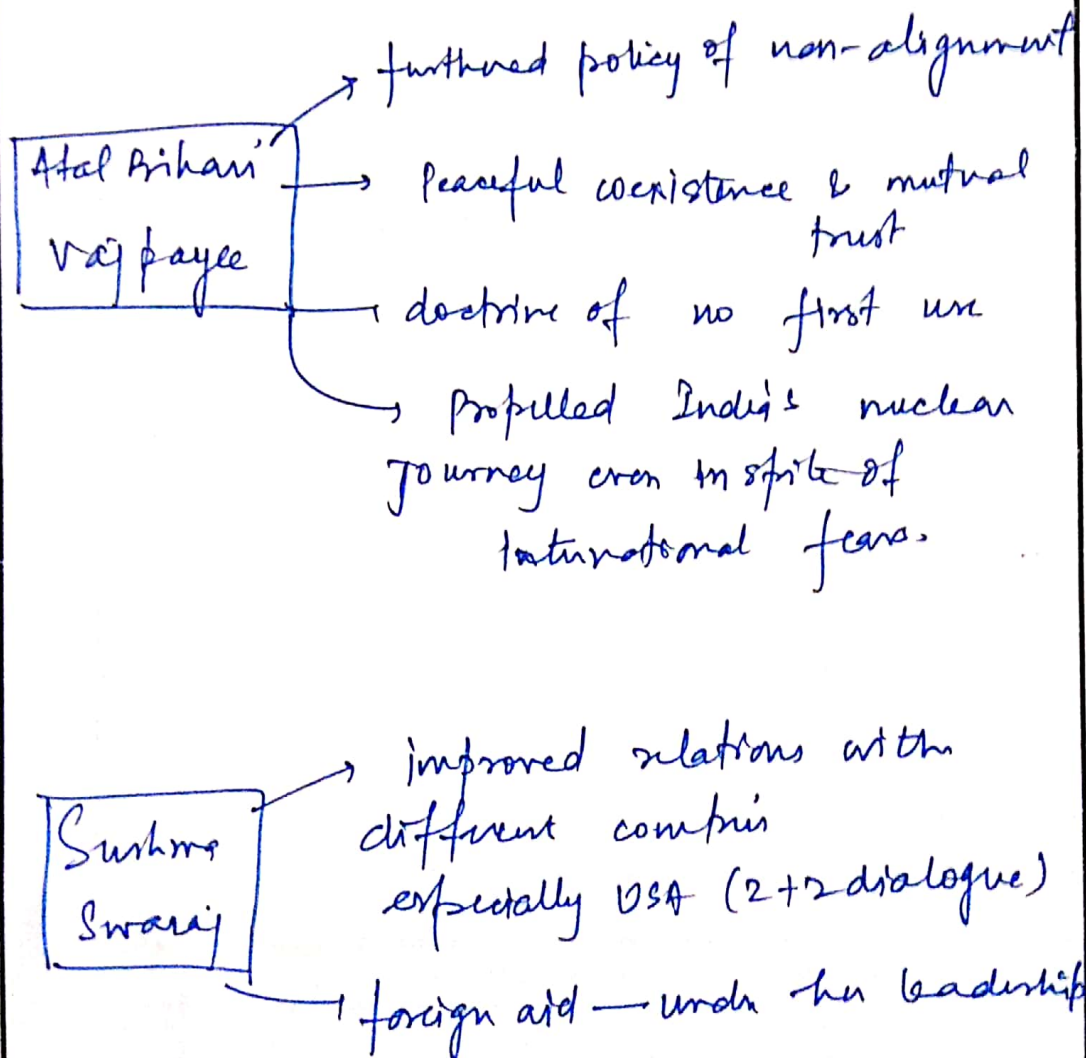
→ apprehensions of SE Asian countries

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Contribution of these two dignitaries is immense



changing dynamics

↳ un alignment to multi alignment

↳ heritatem of past to strategic autonomy
→ Direct palestinian issue dehypnotism.

→ formation of JAI

→ formation of RIC.

↳ changed policy of engagement with DIASPORA

↳ Usage of soft power along with detrence of hard power