

Test Code: 21065



FIAS – 2019 – GS 2C/R

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Bishakha Jain		
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Mobile No.		Date:	26/2/2019

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>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input 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) Appropriate local community level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A KPMG Report on healthcare 2018, has said that 80% of doctors in India serve 20% of population in urban areas. This highlights the inadequate access to healthcare in our country.

NEED FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY LEVEL HEALTH CARE INTERVENTION :

- 1] Increase accessibility to healthcare
Ex: ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives) undertake >80% deliveries in rural India
- 2] Better counselling & guidance
Ex: ASHA (local health activists) are first point of contact in health related problems
- 3] Awareness about local problems
Ex: local paramedics trained in Kerala to develop expertise in local health issues

- 4] Health Financing will be easier with community involvement and social audits of Primary health care centres
- 5] Integrated healthcare based on AYUSH will enable people to leverage benefit of alternate systems of medicine.
- 6] Health Personnel shortage can be overcome by involving community

Ex: WHO standard 1 doctor/1000
In India we have 1 doctor/1650, bias is in favour of urban areas

Way forward:

A comprehensive Healthcare Policy, focussing on intervention at local level to prevent escalation in problems and care

Ex: National Health Policy 2017

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) 'Family disruption and domestic violence are increasing in recent times'. Discuss the statement in light of globalisation and its impact on social values.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

NCRB reported that in 2014, 21 suicidal deaths happened every day, and 7641 in the year. Cases reported under DV Domestic Violence Act 2006 has also surged.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON THE DISTURBING
TREND:

1] Family Disruption:

1) Move away from value of Joint Family
Ex: Census 2011 reported that 70% households in India are nuclear

2) Breakdown in age grade hierarchy
Ex: Young generation with greater exposure do not follow elders without questioning

3) Economic Empowerment of Women

Ex: Urban areas are witnessing surge in dual income families
Rural areas - inheritance rights of women is recognised.

B] Domestic Violence:

1) Choice + Voice For Women

Ex: # MeToo Movement, social media platforms

2) Economic independence & self esteem of women has increase demand for divorce and separation.

On the other hand, Globalization has made erstwhile dominating men and atriarchal families more conscious about protecting their old position, explaining the rising spate of Domestic Violence case; partially due to more reporting in recent times.

On Social Values, Globalisation has resulted in

move from —	→ Individualism
Family Values	→ Raising voice for women
Submission	→ Equality of genders
Patriarchy	

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.3) It is often said that 'people do not cast their vote but vote their caste'. Analyse this statement in the light of rise of identity-politics in India

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Kaka Kalelkar has rightly defined casteism as a blind, overriding loyalty to one's caste, that ignores healthy social standards of equity, justice and fairness.

Thus caste loyalty often transcends into politics as illustrated below:

1) Hegemonic Politics of Power, to dominate other caste groups

Ex: RJD and JDU in Bihar, are caste based political parties

2) Struggle for economic benefits

Ex: Reservation has got reduced to a political tool to appease to different caste groups (Patidars, Jats, Gujjars etc)

3) Caste Identity has become desitualized and politicized

Ex: People protesting for getting OBC (Other Backward Caste) status

- 4) Fear of Domination and Exclusion in various caste groups
- 5) De secularization of caste system to kinship based network, struggling to gain power
- 6) Caste Panchayats are wielding enormous powers against constitutionally constituted Panchayats

Ex: Khop Panchayat is Western UP and Eastern Haryana

- 7) Caste groups are looking to gain dominance based on —:
 - Numerical strength
 - Educational Status
 - Economic Status
 - Political power

— M. Srinivas

This explains why in India, people vote their cast.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.4) "NGOs function as the conscience of the nation in the field of human rights" Examine the role of NGOs in protecting Human Rights in India with suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

NGOs are association of people organized at local, state, national and international level, who come together to achieve any social, economic, political objective.

Civil and Political Rights based NGOs are working hard in protecting people's human rights:

A] POSITIVE Role:

- 1) Right to Information is a result of NGO Mks (Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan) efforts
- 2) Right to make informed decision during election through declaration of income and other details of candidates
— People's Union for Civil Liberties
- 3) Right to marry by choice
— NGO Shakti Vahini filed petition against Khap Panchayat power.

4] NGO Independent Thought protected rights of minor girls (15-18 yrs) who are married and forced for sex SC & criminalized sex with minor bride (~~amst~~ under Sec 375 of IPC)

B] NEGATIVE - ROLE:

1) Hampering development under the pretext of human rights
Ex: 'Azad kashmir' doganering by Annexity Intention in Bangalore.

2) Hindering progress under the garb of health environment - a result of foreign intervention
Ex: Greenpeace protesting against deauty safe Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

While positive role played by NGOs should be encouraged, negative role needs to be checked.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
Total	



Q.5) Is the government's decision to consider juveniles, above 16 years of age, as adults for heinous crimes justifiable? Give your opinion

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Juvenile Justice Act 2015, has provided for separate treatment of children aged 16 years and above for heinous crimes like -:

- Trial in adult court if approved by Juvenile Justice Board.
- Punishment at par with adults in case of heinous crimes.

Arguments Against The Change

1] Juvenile delinquency is a result of governance lapse

Ex: Not providing care, protection in childhood.

2] UNICEF has asked all countries to treat children < 18 yrs of age equally

3] Goes against Article 14, equality before law.

4] Pays more attention to physical state than Mental State of a child.

ARGUMENTS JUSTIFYING THE CHANGE

- 1) Heinous crimes have long term repercussion in life of a victim
Ex: Nishchaya died due to iron rod inserted by a juvenile
- 2) Remand houses are not proportionate to the gravity of crime.
- 3) No deterrence effect and setting a right precedent
- 4) Already practised in countries like USA, UK, France
- 5) NCRS data 2013, claimed that 61% of seps in that year were committed by Juveniles against minor victims.

Way forward:

The change is a step in right direction or should be supplemented with Reformative and Rehabilitation centers to bring out a per better person of them delinquents.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.6) Process of urbanisation have played a significant role in reinforcing the role of manual scavengers in urban areas. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Despite a law against Manual Scavenging, the practice continues - with >60% of them employed by state itself like Railways.

Urbanisation has reinforced the role of manual scavengers because -:

- 1) Unplanned urban areas has resulted in only 33% coverage by sewer systems.
- 2) Tuo pit system has necessitated the need of manual scavengers.
- 3) Inadequate protective gears puts them into risk of life.

Ex: 2500 Municipal workers lost life in Delhi in last 10 years

4) Disproportionate burden on existing toilet infrastructure in cities.

5) Reinforcement of caste system based on 'Purity and Pollution' theory.

Ex: Most Manual Scavengers belong to SCs

Following steps should be taken to concent the problem:

- 1) Improve sanitation and sewerage connectivity
- 2) Use suction machines instead of manual scavenging to clean the pit
- 3) Provide protective gears to municipal workers
- 4) State should set an example by disengaging all manual scavengers — even then on contractual basis
- 5) Mission Suabhim mean is a step in right direction.

Way forward:

Implementation of New Urban Agenda 2030 in letter and spirit to create inclusive and planned cities for everyone

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
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Q.7) "Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing. Explain by giving reasons.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per World Poverty Clock 2018, India is below only 5% of population is poverty line - \$1.9/day. However, Multi dimensional poverty Index (MPI) by UNDP highlights that 27% of population in India are deprived.

Reasons behind continued existence of poverty:

- 1) Ineffective implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes (PAPD)
- 2) Leverages for the system (Corruption)
Ex: PDS leakage is Chhattisgarh was 51% in 2014
- 3) No outcome based approach
Ex: MUNREHA failed to create long term assets in rural areas
- 4) Programmes are not data driven
ex: Maandhan Yojane covers the same populace as Atal Pension Yojane

5] Lack of coordination between Ministries and department

Ex: Garwa Siksha Abhiyan is under MHRD and PNs are under Min of health & family welfare

6] Inadequate focus on Population dynamics

Ex: As per UNFPA, India will become most populous country 2024.

7] Technology has not been harnessed upto its potential

Ex: PM Fasal Bima Yojana could not prove successful in protecting farmers

8] Disasters and calamities has not been prevented

Ex: Floods in Kerala and droughts everywhere.

Way Forward:

Integrated Policy focusing on Multi dimensional aspect of poverty, being data driven and outcome oriented

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.8) "Efforts to combat violence against women have undergone extensive changes over the years. In light of the statement discuss the role played by SHGs in combating the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Violence against women (VAW) has been termed as a National Problem of India by UNICEF. Efforts towards combating VAW has changed in following ways. —

1) More reporting under Domestic Violence Act 2006

2) Recourse to Social Media of Sexual and Physical Abuse

Ex: #MeToo Movement

3) Candle March and Protest against heinous acts

Ex: Aftermath of Kathua rape and murder case (2018)

4) Using extreme tactics of embarrassing perpetrator

Ex: 'Rape Us Too' Campaign in Manipur

5) Technology based help avenues.

Ex: Himmat App of Delhi Court

6) Collective efforts by women as a group

Ex: NCO Independent Thought
NCO Shakti Vahini against
honour killing

Role of SMCs:

- 1) Support and confidence to fight to victim
- 2) Pressurizing the system to act against accused
- 3) Victim protection
- 4) Economic empowerment to separate 's' can of domestic violence
- 5) Using to survivors to restart new life.

Way forward:

collective effort should be encouraged

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.9) For all our unity in diversity claims, India has not been able to accept people with disabilities. Critically examine

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per Census 2011, People with disabilities comprise 2.36% of our population but their socio economic status remains dismal as highlighted below:

A] Education:

Only 54% of out of school children are disabled.

Unavailability of special school or all inclusive schools

B] Health:

Only 50% of disabled children live for 4 decades and.

Rate of depression is high amongst disabled.

C] Economic Opportunities

lag behind in getting jobs and education in higher educational institutions

B] SOCIAL INDICATORS

More than 50% of those disabled are women.

Visual impairment constitutes largest share of disability.

Recent Initiatives by Govt

1) Suganya Bharati Abhiyan to enhance mobility of disabled by using ICT, friendly transportation system and built infrastructure

2) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, which has enhanced reservation to 4% from 3% in govt. jobs and educational institutions. Increased the coverage of disabilities for eligibility.

Way Forward:

Inclusive development, catering to needs of disabled

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	