

Test Code: 21099

FIAS - 2019 - GS2H/6G/10E/12D/22C/30B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PRATYUSH PANDEY		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910052521
Mobile No.		Date:	28/08/2019

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 3:00PM	End Time 6:00PM
			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)

Section 377 of IPC discriminated against LGBTQ community on the basis of sexual orientation.

It was struck down by SC in Naveen Singh Johar case

SC Judgment

- ① Right to sexual orientation upheld as part of Article 21, right to life
- ② No minority, however small, can be denied protection of Constitution
- ③ Constitutional morality must take precedence over social morality
- ④ Doctrine of progressive realization of rights - once recognized, rights can never be taken back

Constitutional Transformation

framers of Constitution intended it to be a Living Document

- would continuously adapt as per changing values, to expand rights.

It is not a rigid document

SC verdict - True to Constitution

Assures equality of all sections, as per Article 14

Ensures historical injustice to LGBT community ends

Expands rights of citizens

Transformative Character of Constitution thus demanded that no group was discriminated based on innate characteristics - expanded existing rights to present needs of society.

Thus, now there is a need to adhere to Yogyakarta Principles to ensure full justice enshrined in 'Constitution' is not denied to LGBTIQ

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.

Gender justice refers to equal treatment for members of society, regardless of the gender they identify as. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gender Justice - Controversies

- ① Section 377 - no major party came out to support LGBTQ genders
- ② Women's representation in Parliament only 14% in 16th LS
- Women's Reservation Bill, 2010 still not passed by Lok Sabha
- ③ Triple Talag Act - ~~stigmatizes and~~ penalizes ~~diver~~ triple talag for protecting Muslim women
→ opposed by parties on ground of class legislation², minority freedom of religion
- ④ Sabamala dispute - women's entry into temples was not supported by most parties

Showing gender justice falls victim to political necessity.

Politics ensuring Gender Justice

- ① Several parties provided over 1/3 of tickets to women candidates, without legal necessity to do so
- ② Odisha assembly passed resolution favouring women's bill.
- ③ Kerala Women's wall was seized by CPI for woman empowerment
- ④ Triple Talaq Act was passed, to safeguard Muslim women from unjust divorce.

Thus, even as gender justice is sacrificed for political gain, parties are also working to realize vision of gender equality which is enshrined in SDGs.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

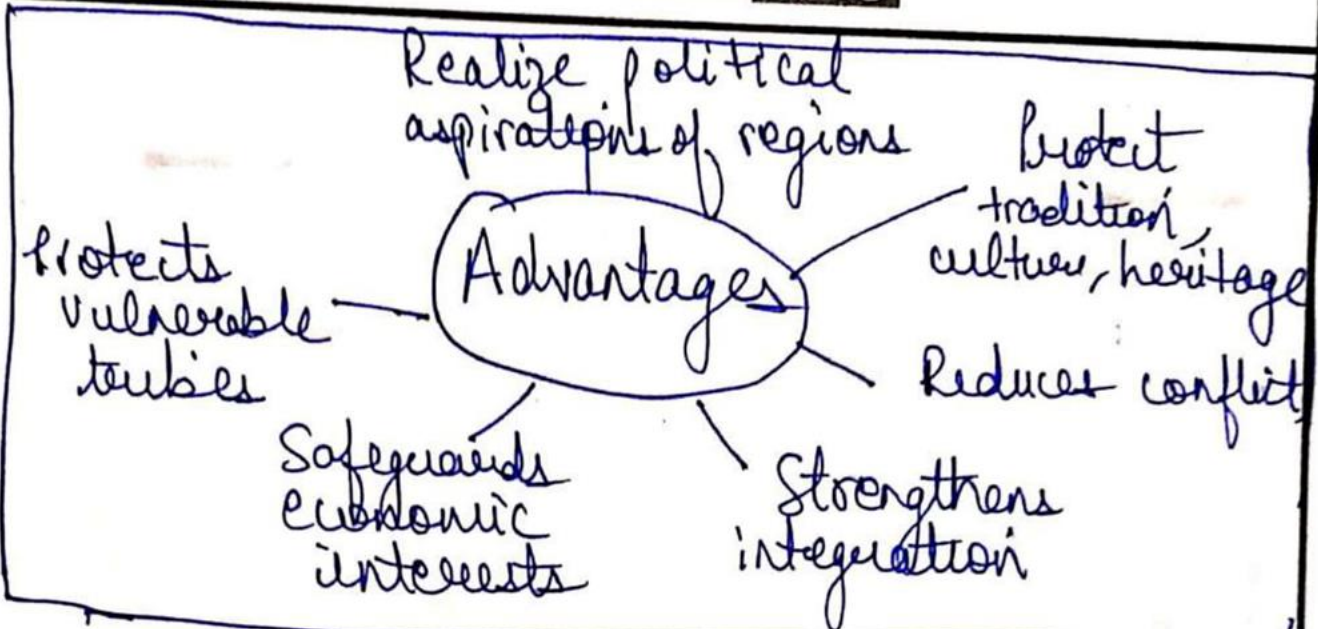
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

Indian Union is based on asymmetric federalism (10 Marks, 150 Words) which gives special powers and functions to different states as per their need.

Special Provisions in Constitution

- ① Article 371 provides for greater level of autonomy to north-eastern states in India.
- ② 5th Schedule for ~~tribe~~ scheduled areas ensures centre has greater responsibility - protects tribals
- ③ 6th Schedule for tribal areas provides more legislative, executive, judicial and financial functions to autonomous councils in northeast
- ④ 'Mulki' rules in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana for local hiring in public sector - allowed under Article 16
- ⑤ Special provisions in Article 371 for Hyderabad, Karnataka regions



Unique to India

Unlike neighbours such as Sri Lanka, Pakistan which rejected ~~con~~ special provisions, and faced civil war.

Thus, special provisions are bedrock of asymmetric federalism, and help to realize specific needs of different groups.

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)

Constitution makers introduced policy of reservation in legislature, education and employment to ensure level playing field to historically discriminated sections.

Reservation - Tool for Employment, Power Sharing

- ① Extension of reservation to OBCs under Mandal Commission - despite situation of OBC being different from SC/ST
- ② Recently 103rd Amendment Act gave 10% reservation to EWS
 - 1. But the EWS are not socially discriminated
 - 2. No study done to determine need for extending reservation
 - 3. Violation of SC judgments in India Sawhney, Nagaraj cases
 - economic criteria cannot be sole basis of reservation
 - reservation only up to 50% seats

Reservation envisaged in constitution

- ① Intended only for minority of seats
- ② Was a tool of Social Justice
 = SC, ST were denied access to opportunity, hence reservation justified
- ③ Was a temporary measure - only till a level playing field ensured.

Current Policy {
 Not minority of seats
~~Not~~ Extended repeatedly
 not phased out
 Economic criteria included.

However, now poor who were not granted benefits can also benefit.

Thus, there is a need to adhere to SC verdicts on reservation in Indira Sawhney, Nagaraj cases. and ensure employment growth as lasting solution to backwardness.

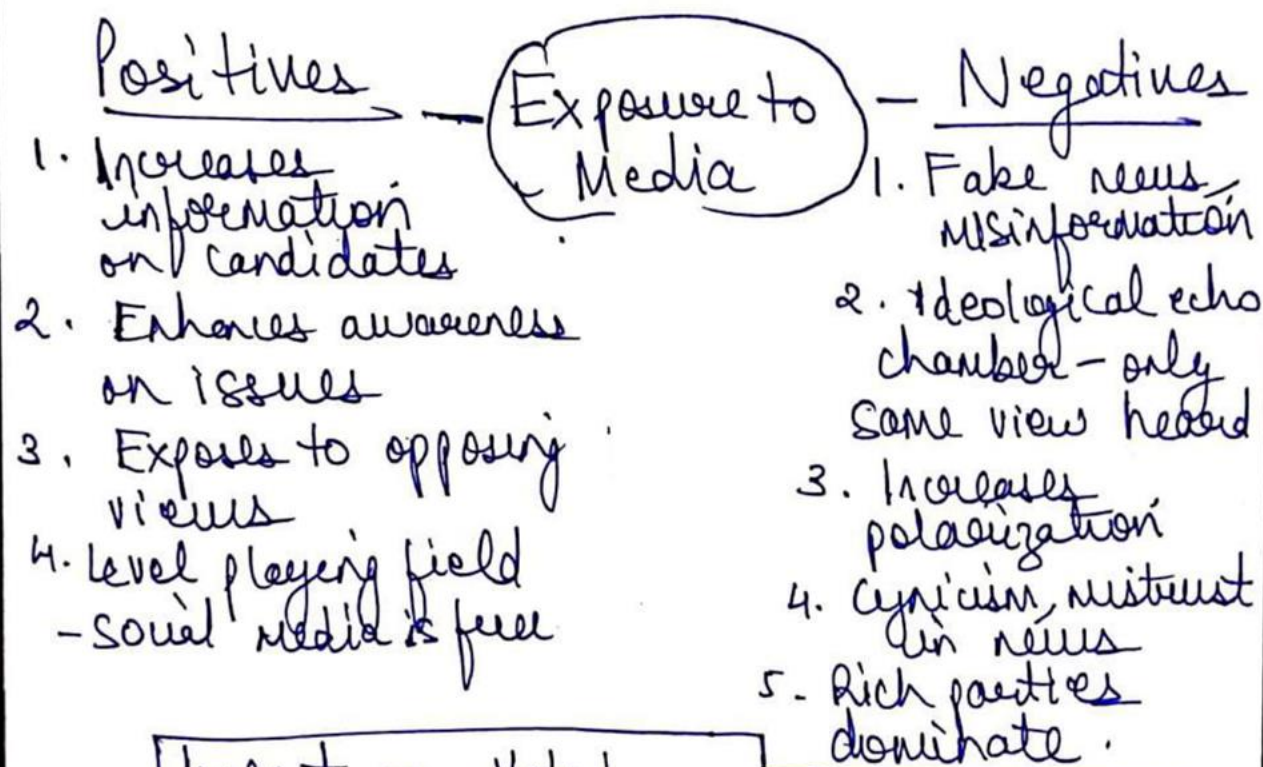
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Structure		Content	
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Q.5) Do you agree that exposure to media especially social media has affected voting behaviour and political preferences in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to International Telecommunication Union, over 80% smartphone users in India derive their news from social media platforms.



Impact on Voting, Political Preferences

- ① Encourages giving priority to national issues over regional issues
- ② Parties with more funds, data have better reach
- ③ Polarizes society - algorithms ensure people exposed to mostly same opinions

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- ④ Dominance of personality cult over more important issues
- ⑤ Fake news, clickbait titles to attract viewers
 - eg Brexit: False claim of \$ 250 million loss to EU encouraged Brexit vote.
- ⑥ Declining attention span as per Lancet
 - reduces scrutiny of info

Thus, it is vital to ensure that media platforms, especially social media are regulated - recent IT intermediaries guidelines are a step in the right direction.

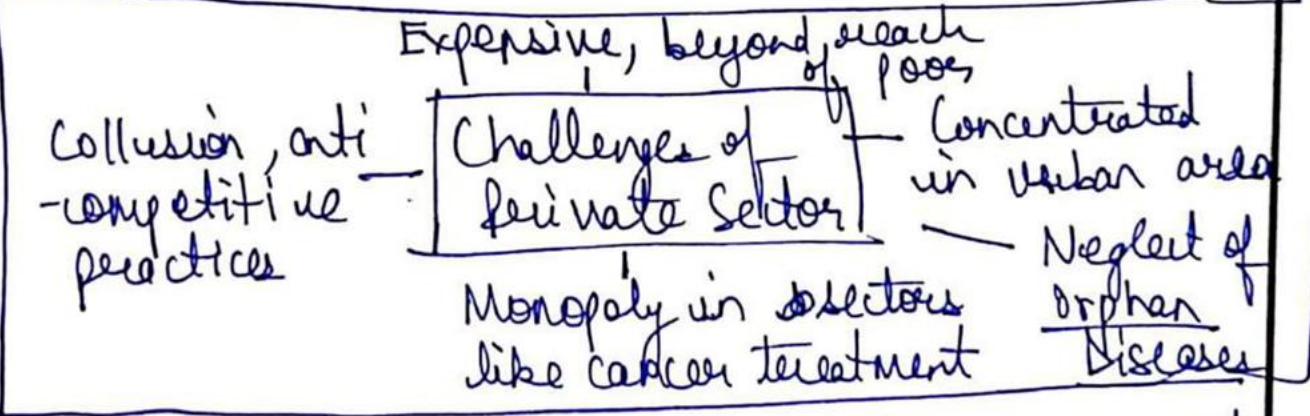
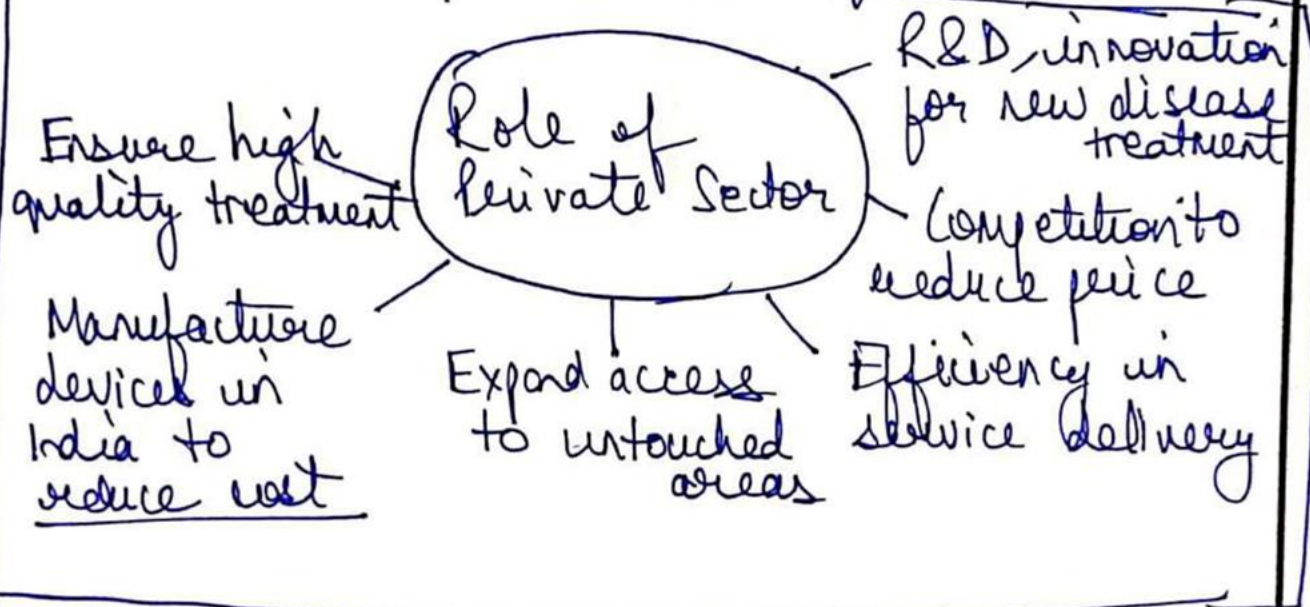
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Structure		Content	
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Q.6) A special emphasis has been given to the private sector in the major health programs in India. Examine the role of the private sector in achieving the goal of a healthy India.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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to WHO, India's health expenditure is only 1.3% GDP, against global average of 3%.
Hence, private sector is encouraged to make up the shortfall.



Participation of private sector encouraged by govt

① Ayushman Bharat - 50% expenditure, treatment by private hospitals

- ① National Medical Services Promotion Council supporting private manufacturers
- ② Jan Aushadhi Kendras encourage private entrepreneurs to open stores
- ③ e-pharmacy guidelines seek to boost digital pharmacy sector
- ④ Clinical Trial Rules to boost R&D

Thus, it is crucial to leverage private sector while also expanding public expenditure to 2-5% GDP as per National Health Policy, to realize goal of Healthy India in Article 47

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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)

According to NCRB, over 1.5 lakh deaths occur annually due to road accidents in India.

To boost safety, Motor Vehicle Act was passed.

Safety for all Stakeholders - MVA

① Drinkers

1. Higher penalty for offences to deter of drink & drive, overspeed

2. Juvenile - guardians/owner of vehicle to be responsible.

② Citizens - Good Samaritan gets protection from legal proceedings
→ encourage taking victim to hospital

③ Hospitals - Mandatory to treat in Golden Hour without payment

④ Government

1. National Road Safety Board for guidelines

2. National Vehicle Database,
National Driver Registration
to ensure implementation of penalty

⑤ Vehicle Manufacturers

1. Mandatory safety devices eg Anti Brake System
2. Liability for violation can be made to recall cars

⑥ Dealers - to be responsible for registration of vehicles

⑦ RTO - Aadhaar linking of driver license by Regional Transport Office

⑧ Insurance, higher compensation for victims

Thus, Motor Vehicle Act addresses all stakeholders to achieve target of Brasilia declaration to reduce vehicle accidents.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

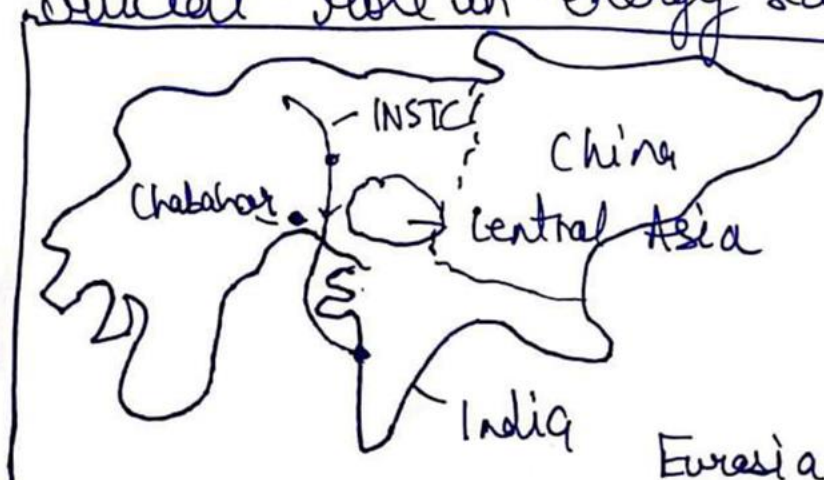
Q.8) India's need for energy security and connectivity to Eurasia, requires India's engagement in the Central Asia region not only at the bilateral level but also at a collective level. Analyse.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to Economic Survey, India's per capita consumption of energy will quadruple by 2050.

Eurasia, with large energy reserves, will play crucial role in energy security.

Engagement
with
Central
Asia



Bilateral Engagement

- ① Energy agreements with countries eg Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan Uranium agreement to meet shortfall
- ② Joint exploration with Iran - Farzad B gasfield
- ③ Connectivity measures
 1. Chabahar in Iran to give access
 2. Farzad B air base in Tajikistan

However, collective engagement provides greater benefits, through multi-stakeholder cooperation

Collective Level

- ① Shanghai Cooperation Organization - India is partnering with Central Asia and Eurasia i.e Russia, China
- ② Connect Central Asia Dialogue for direct India - Central Asia partnership in energy, trade
- ③ International North South Transport Corridor, Ashgabat Agreement to link India to Central Asia, and thus Russia, Europe.
- ④ TAPI pipeline for energy supply

Thus, India is partnering with Central Asia to reach out to Eurasia, and realize its goal of \$5 trillion economy

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.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization ^(10 Marks, 150 Words) ~~was~~ consists of India, Pakistan, Russia, China and Central Asian countries (except Turkmenistan). It is aimed at combating terrorism, separatism, extremism (Dingde Declaration).

Differences in SCO - Hold it Back

- ① Dominance of China and close China-Russia partnership
- China alone is 2/3 GDP of SCO
 - China pushing BRI via SCO

② Terrorism Definition

1. SCO only recognizes separatist movements within states
2. Does not acknowledge state sponsored terrorism conducted by Pakistan

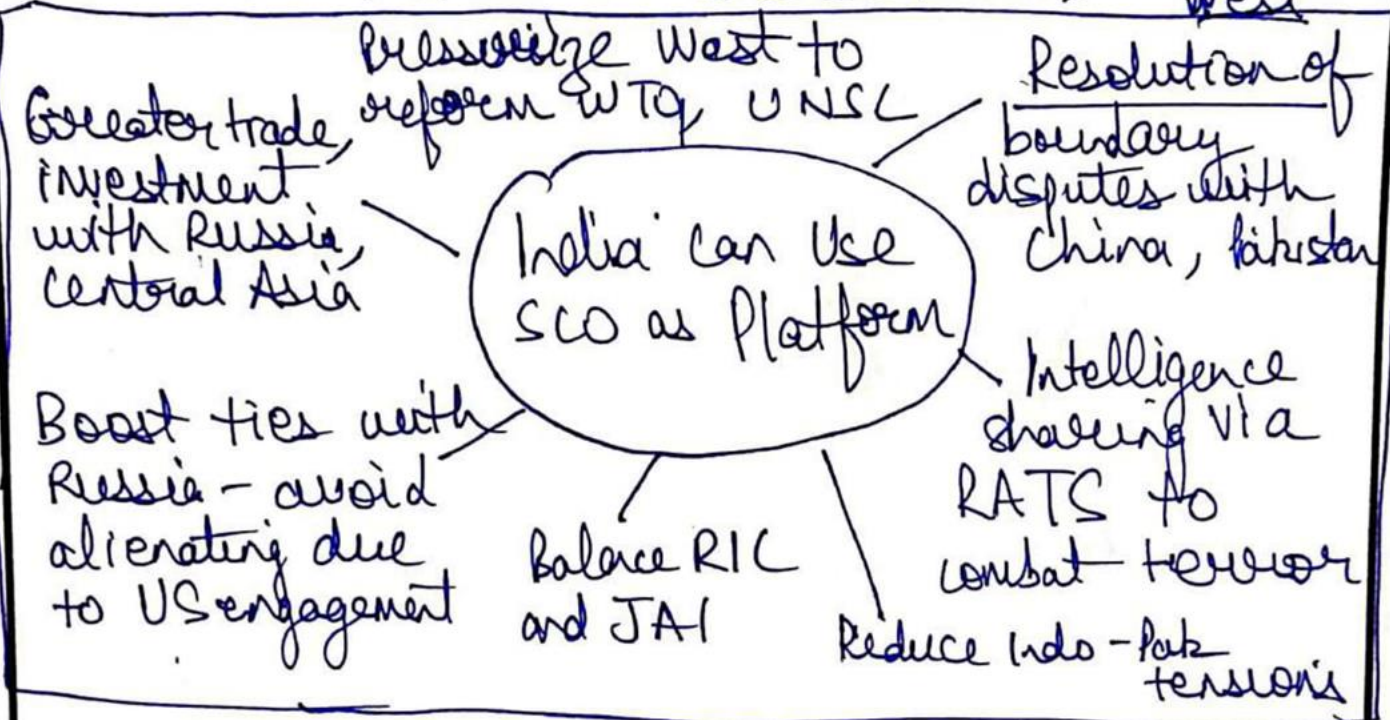
③ India-Pakistan relations

1. SCO, especially China want to mediate and Pakistan supports it
2. India maintains it is only a bilateral dispute - no outside intervention

④ Engagement with West

1. ~~the~~ China, Russia are at loggerheads

- 1. with West - trade war, IP theft, Crimea Sanctions
- 2. They want Iran to join SCO, it is an observer already - will make SCO anti-west
- 3. India has good relations with West ^{but} - no other country in SCO is democracy and hence no shared values, unlike West



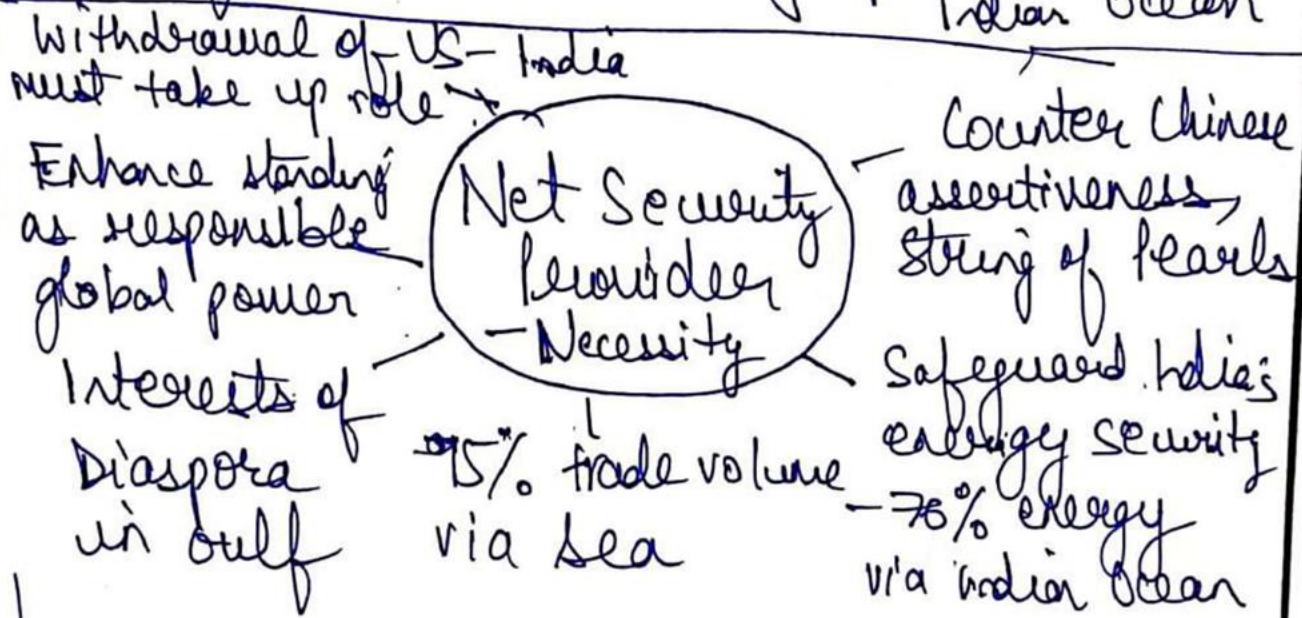
Thus, SCO can serve as platform to meet India's needs through a multi-aligned strategy

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)

Under SABAR - Security and Growth for All in the Region, India envisions itself as net security provider in Indian Ocean



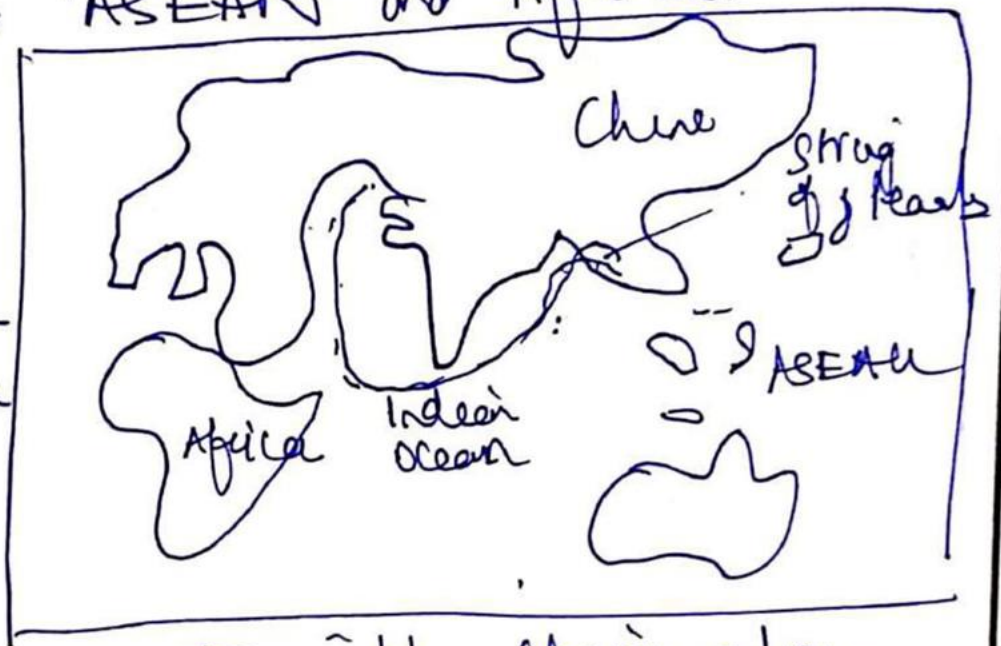
Recently, Indian ships escorted vessels due to tensions in Strait of Hormuz between US - Iran, showing India has capability to do so.

Effective Security - Multilateral Platform

- Cooperation with like minded countries like Japan, South Korea
- Reduce economic burden of providing security
- Avoid conflict, accidents.

2. Vast Indian Ocean cannot be secured by single country
3. Geographic centrality of India enables it to take leadership role
4. Reinforce rules based order
5. Can deepen ties with South East Asia, ASEAN and Africa.

6. Counter influence of China in Indian Ocean - India lacks funds to compete with China alone



Thus, India can utilize IORA to function as security provider

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 the exercise of authority for welfare of citizens.

Major Political System

1. Refers to dominance of a single party or group in politics.
2. Leads to dominance of centre over states in political matters.

Post-Independence Stages

① Major Political System - 1 party rule

1. Dominance of INC in centre, states
2. Reduced conflict between centre & states
3. Stable government at centre.

② Multi-party system - No major political system

1. Multiple regional parties emerged in states
2. Coalition at centre from 1984-2014.
3. Led to increasing conflicts in governance of Presidents' Rule under Article

356 imposed over 100 times

③ Major Political System - Recent Phase

1. Dominance of single party in center, weak opposition
2. Stable governance at center,
3. Conflicts in governance
eg West Bengal withdrew consent to CBI,
Delhi refused to join Aajushman Bharat

Major Political System

1. Visible in legislation in sphere of states
eg. Dam Safety Authority Act,
Motor Vehicle Act,
Code on Wages

These are state subjects.

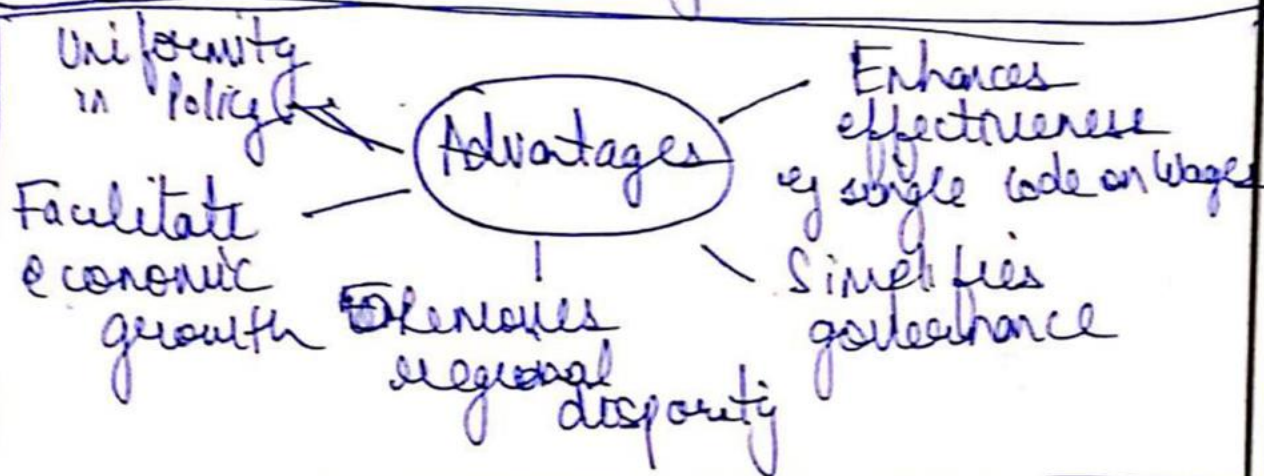
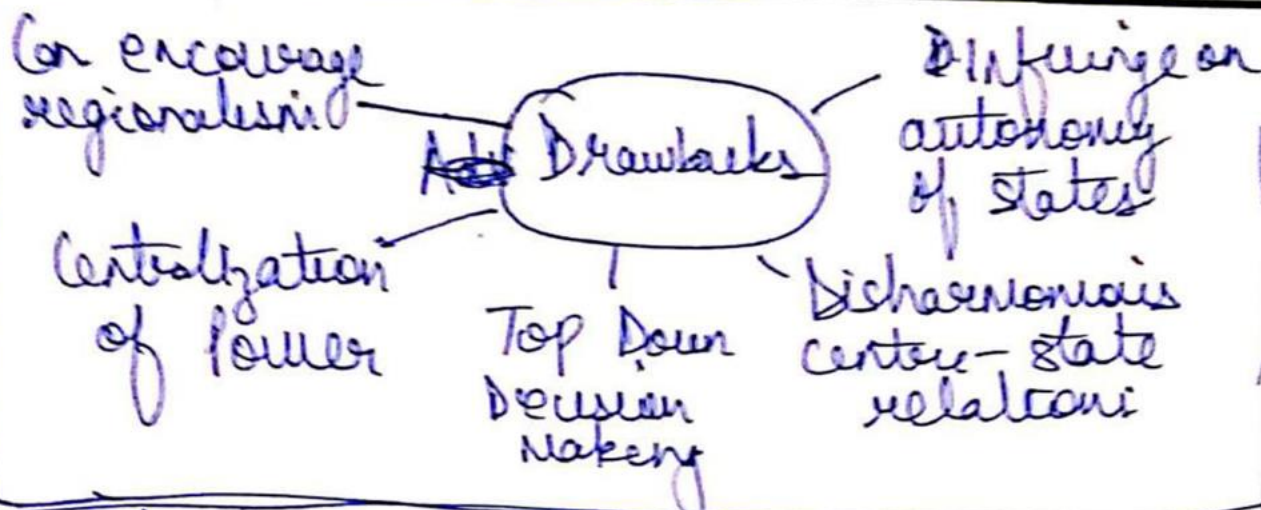
2. Financial dominance

1. Increased use of cesses
2. GST took away power of states in imposing tax
3. 15th Finance Commission TOR: assess performance in flagship schemes

3. ~~*~~ Uniform national policies
eg One Nation, One Ration,
One Nation, One Election

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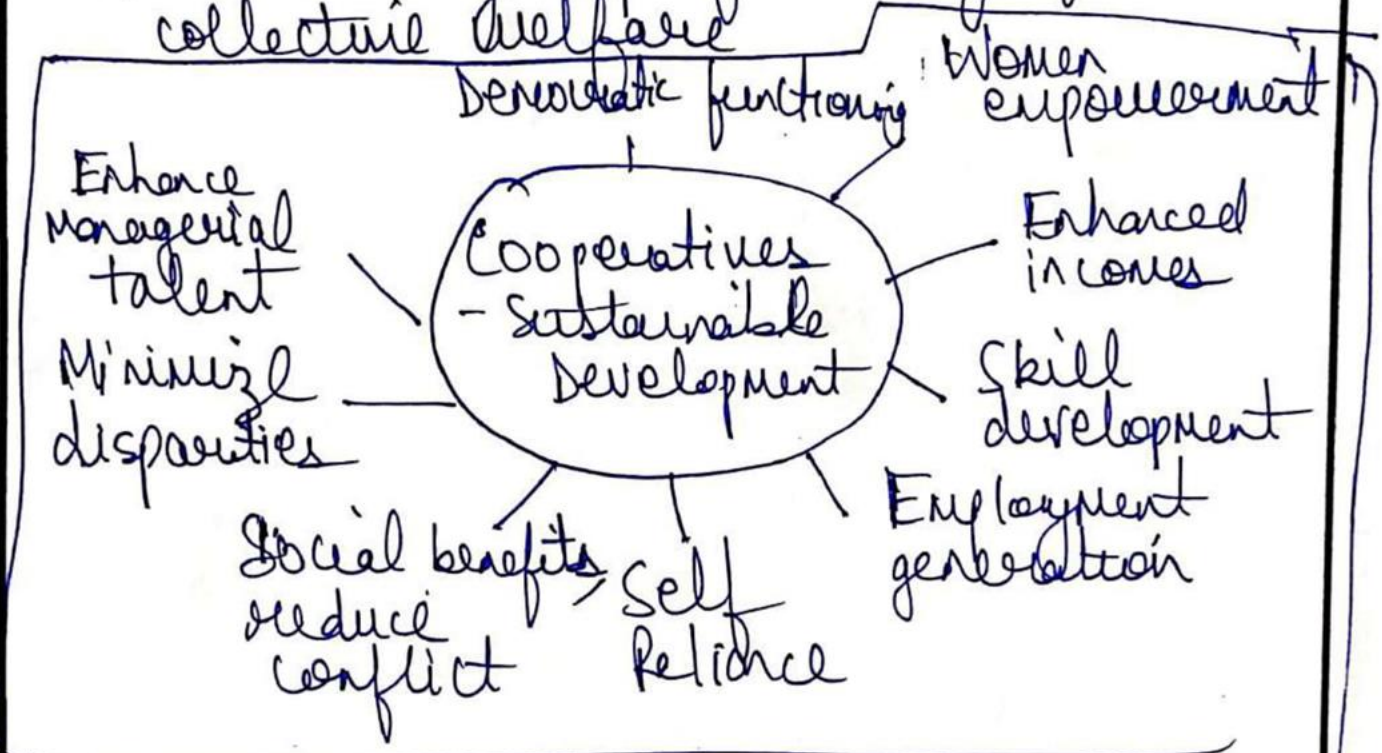
Thus, major political system helps streamline governance, even while allowing states flexibility in their sphere.

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)

Article 19 and Article 43 provide for cooperatives, which are joint collectives of workers to manage operations democratically & professionally for collective welfare



Cooperatives help develop infrastructure for value addition, processing of AMUL - cold chain transport, refrigeration

They also provide support facilities eg Shreeya Mahila milk cooperative - Artificial insemination, breeding market research

National Corporation for Development of Cooperatives

NCDC under Finance Ministry was set up to provide technical & financial assistance to cooperatives.

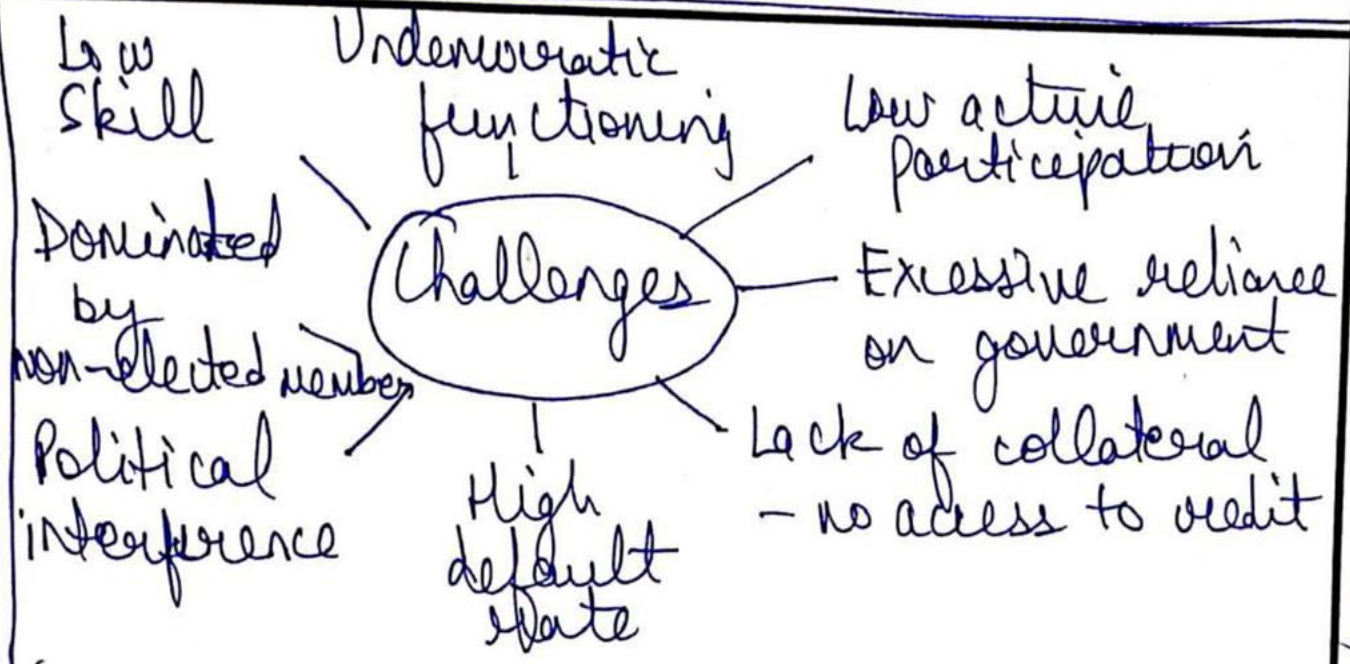
Role played by NCDC

- ① Expansion of financial inclusion
- ② Refinancing banks to encourage lending to cooperatives
- ③ interest subvention, subsidy

Technical Aid

- ① Skill development for workers
- ② Yuva Sahakar to encourage entrepreneurship among youth
→ startup incubation, mentoring
- ③ Digital literacy, financial literacy promotion
- ④ Awareness on govt schemes
- ⑤ Training women, SC/ST for running enterprises

However, cooperative sector, although has over 250 million members, (FAO) faces challenges



Thus, Raghuram Rajan report said to leverage payment banks, micro-finance to enhance access to credit. Further, At and Fourth Industrial Revolution skills must be used to enable cooperatives to expand their potential

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)

Constitutional Morality propounded by Supreme Court holds that constitutional values cannot be sacrificed in the name of social norms or morals.

Constitutional Morality - Progressive Decisions

- ① NALSA case - right to sexual orientation part of Article 19, 21
- ② Puttaswamy case - Right to privacy part of right to life (Art 21) - Invasion on privacy must pass triple test
 - ← legal
 - ← Legitimate
 - ← proportional
- ③ Navtej Singh Johar - Sec 377, discriminating against LGBTQ, fails constitutional morality
- ④ Joseph Shine - Adultery law, Sec 497 IPC treats women as property of man - fails constitutional morality
- ⑤ Shayara Bano - Triple Talag is

Violative of Constitution, denies Muslim women equality

⑥ Young Indian Lawyers Association Case

- Sabarimala temple - women must be allowed entry.

Further, constitutional morality has resulted in expansive interpretation of Constitution - Maneka Gandhi, Kesavananda Bharti expanded features of Constitution to meet new needs

Enhances faith in judiciary

Meets new challenges

Benefits

Ensures equality

Prevents majority rule domination

Judicial overreach

- Encroachment of judiciary in sphere of legislature, executive.

- Violates separation of powers

Constitutional morality may cause it.

Legislative Domain

- witness protection scheme - passed by SC, not Parliament

Overreach

Executive Domain

- NRC directed by SC

Legislative Overreach

2. SC changed adultery law

Executive Overreach

SC directed eviction under FRA, implementation of BS IV norms

Undermines

Violates separation of powers

Court may interfere in work too

Feares

Can reduce faith if SC orders not enforced

SC lacks expertise to legislate, execute

SC may not be able to enforce decision

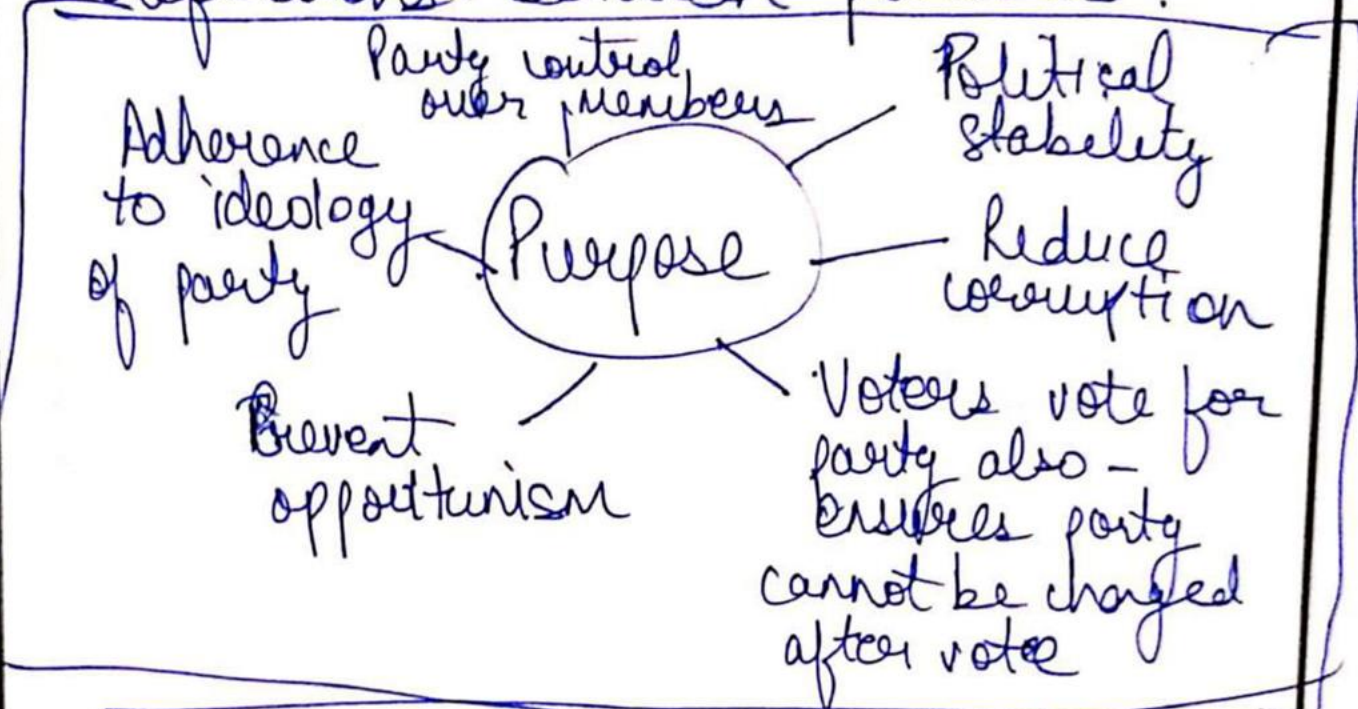
Thus, constitutional morality must not lead to judicial overreach
- courts must ensure legislature executive perform their role rather than performing it themselves

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

Anti defection law was introduced by 52nd Amendment under 10th Schedule (15 Marks, 250 Words)
to curb growing menace of defections between parties.



Anti Defection Law Failures

Recent incidents in Goa, Karnataka show law has failed to curb defection

No purpose served

2nd ARC criticized

1. Irrational distinction b/w elected, nominated members
2. Irrational distinction between

single & group defection

3. Speaker who decides defection is not always impartial

Harmful Nature of AD law

1. Curbs dissent - MPs forced to obey leader
2. Violates separation of power - Executive from majority party now controls MPs in LS
3. Reduces members to Yes men
4. Encourages dynasties, personality cult - people rarely vote for candidates in constituency
5. Violates inner party democracy

However, the menace of Arya Ram Gayer Ram & frequent defection, political instability and corruption has come down - hence, it must be reformed, rather than repealed, to address deficiency

Way Forward - Reforms Needed

2nd ARC

1. Speaker must not decide case of defection - EC should
2. No distinction in nominated & elected members

NCRWC

Anti defection must apply only for major votes on which survival of govt depends - allow voters legitimate dissent

Thus, we can ensure robust democracy, in line with SDG 16.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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 was a landmark act that empowered citizens to access details of public administration records in 30 days.

Access to data
in 30 days
penalty for
non-compliant
officials

RTI

Central, state
information
commissions look
into complaint.
Exemptions - security
foreign relations

CIC: Challenges faced by RTI
Report

1. 85% offices do not voluntarily disclose
2. Low awareness among citizens
3. Lack of training among officers

Data Issues

1. Poor quality, incomplete data
2. No integration of data records across departments
3. Local govt seldom has data
4. Low digitization in most departments

Infrastructure Issues

1. Lack of basic photocopiers in offices
2. Shortage of funding

CIC issues

1. Huge number of vacancies
2. Huge backlog of cases
3. Limited power to enforce by despite warnings, RBI ignored CIC.

RTI Amendment

1. Centre can decide salaries, tenure and ~~condition~~ of CIC, ICs.
2. Centre fixes conditions of service of CIC, ICs.
3. Centre also has these powers for state ICs.

Benefits

Fill vacancies
 Ensure suitable candidates chosen
 Uniform across centre, states
 Further, CIC and EC have differing mandates - hence should not be equated.

Concerns

1. Violates independence of Information Commission - removes fixed condition of service
2. Violates federalism - centre oppo state ICs.

Former CIC Acharya: Will defeat purpose of RTI - will be come like any govt body

Strengthen RTI

2nd ARC

1. 1% funds of schemes to be used for RTI
2. Vernacular language campaigns to raise awareness
3. Scale best practices of Jankari in Bihar - facilitate RTI by phone
4. Simplify RTI procedure
5. Digital mechanism for RTI tracking status
6. Training of officials
7. Subsidiarity - local govt to hold data

Thus, RTI must be strengthened to ensure transparent, accountable governance as per SOG-16

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Structure		Content	
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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)

Non Communicable Diseases are those diseases which cannot be spread from one host (i.e person) to another
eg Diabetes

As per Ministry of Health, NCDs have doubled in India since 1990
— 60% of Disability Adjusted Life Year lost and deaths from NCDs.

Socio-Economic Determinants

① Behavioural

1. Low physical activity.
2. High junk food consumption, unhealthy diet
3. Smoking, drinking & vices

② Structural

1. Lack of recreation facilities in city
2. High stress in jobs, school
— mental health worsens
— no time for physical exercise
3. Easy availability of junk, fast food

- Lack of time for other food
- Healthy food more expensive

84. Exposure of children to junk food near schools.

(3) Disinformation, Marketing by firms

- spread fake information like
- cigarettes are safe
- Hide nutrition info on labels

(4) Poverty

- Junk food more filling, cheaper
- low awareness of risk
- cannot afford treatment

Government Measures

(1) FSSAI measures

1. Eat Right, Healthy India campaign
 - awareness on diet, exercise
 - mandatory labelling requirement
2. Repurpose used cooking oil initiative
 - reduce transfat by reducing hydrogenated refined oil
3. 2% trans fat limit by 2022

(2) Khelo India campaign to encourage playof

(3) Yoga Day to promote yoga

- ④ Ban on electronic nicotine delivery systems in most states
— cause cancer, NCDs
- ⑤ Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for financial assistance
- ⑥ Ayushman Bharat — health insurance
- ⑦ Kerala: Junk food tax being done
- ⑧ 85% image warning on tobacco
- ⑨ Comprehensive health and wellness centers under PMJAY

Thus, India is working to reduce NCDs as per National Health Policy, to achieve goal of health in Article 47

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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)

Panchayati Raj Institutions are the third tier of local govt set up under 73rd Amendment Act.

SHGs are informal associations of persons who seek to improve their socio-economic situation.

Unhealthy competition - PRI & SHG

1. SHGs encroaching into domain of PRI - agriculture, irrigation
→ PRIs feel threatened by loss of authority
2. Lack of funding power for PRI
- but most NGOs focus on SHG, although PRIs also need funds
- States reluctant to devolve funds to PRI, and PRIs reluctant to tax own people
3. Politicization of PRIs, SHGs
- often backed by rival parties

4. Bureaucratic apparatus takes sides
- often favours PRS/SHG over PRI

Encourages NGOs outsiders to interfere

Reduced Effectiveness

Resources spread thinly
Duplication of efforts

Violence, conflict & destruction of assets

Conflict distracts from actual work

Creating Synergy

Greater harmony in villages

Benefits

Social welfare

Economies of Scale, Scope

Leverage complementary strengths

Creation of Synergy - Way Forward

- 1) Clear demarcation of responsibility of PRI in states
- 2) Ensure adequate financial devolution to PRI via Finance Commission - not dependent on outsiders SHGs

2. District administration must work to solve disputes
4. SHGs should be made more accountable to members via social audit

Thus, PRIs & GSMB can work in tandem to improve agriculture and entrepreneurship, industry in villages while ensuring democratic participation of all sections, to achieve the goals of Article 40, 43

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.

Fifth and Sixth Schedules of Constitution (15 Marks, 250 Words) seem to provide greater degree of autonomy to scheduled and tribal areas.

Scheduled 5th Schedule

1. ~~tribal~~ areas - center has greater degree of responsibility
2. Tribal welfare ministry in states.
3. Governor can direct that any act of state legislature/parliament applies with modification.

6th Schedule

1. Tribal areas have some degree of autonomy
 - legislative powers eg marriage, land
 - Judicial powers eg marriage
 - Executive powers eg schools,
 - Financial powers eg taxes
2. Decisions of councils subject to assent of Governor

Lesser
integration
in society
lagging on
income,
IMR

Modern
Challenges

Globalization,
outside
interference
large projects

Vulnerable
to NCDs,

New technologies
gender skills redundant

Erosion of
culture

Challenges to Institutions

1. Erosion of NCOs, parastatal bodies
2. Ideas of gender equality individualism
— loss of authority of institutions
3. ~~As~~ Demographic change by migration
— eg NRC, influx of outsiders who want our laws
4. Interference by state government in tribal matters

Way Forward

- 125th Amendment Bill
1. Expand ~~legis~~ executive financial powers
 2. Introduce grassroots democracy

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this box)

in tribal areas

3. Women empowerment - 1/3 seats for women in tribal areas.

Tribal Panchayat by Nehru must be kept in mind, to develop human capacity to administer through traditional institutions

Further, schemes like SECURE, People's Development Plan should be extended to 5th, 6th Schedule areas.

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 refers to the trade policy for FTA between ASEAN, India, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, South Korea being negotiated.



Act East - seeks to boost India's economic, strategic, people to people ties with ASEAN, SE Asia.

RCEP - furthers Act East

- ① India can write global rules of trade - largest FTA
→ 45% population, 30% of world GDP
- ② Counter China influence in SE Asia

- ③ Integrate India into global value and supply chain
- ④ Attract FDI, technology from ASEAN
- ⑤ Boost exports, Make in India
→ access to large market
- ⑥ Collaborate to strengthen global rules based order
→ realize vision of Indo-Pacific

These are goals of Act East, which RCEP helps.

RCEP challenges

- ① India has trade deficit with 11/15 of RCEP nations
→ RCEP will increase this
- ② Fear of being flooded with Chinese, South Korean goods
- ③ Domestic industries oppose - cannot compete
- ④ RCEP demands strict IP, labor and environment laws beyond WTO
- India unwilling to comply

⑤ Nations not willing to include services, free movement of professionals which India wants
- will impact IT exports

Way Forward

India must encourage Early Movement Package through negotiations to avoid being left out of framing rules of trade and ~~risk~~ ceding space to China
- RCEP can help achieve US to economy

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)

Atal Bihari Vajpayee was external affairs minister in 1977-79 and PM in 1998, 1999-2004.

Sushma Swaraj was EAM in 2014-18.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee

1. Re-vitalized India-China relations in 1979 after 1962 war - first high level visit since 1962
2. As PM, tested nuclear device to make India nuclear capable
3. But also used diplomacy to ensure no major reaction to India's nuclear capability
4. ~~Laid~~ Laid foundation of civil nuclear deal, built partnership with Russia, US
5. Attempt to normalize Indo-Pak relations - Lahore visit & US diplomacy

Sushma ~~Swaraj~~ Swaraj

1. Brought external affairs ministry in touch with common man
 2. Major assistance to Indian diaspora
 3. Relief operations - Yemen, Syria
 4. Strengthened cooperation with SCO, Gulf states
- countered Pakistan at LOC.
- E.d

Changing Foreign Policy

1. From Non alignment to Multi-alignment
→ Issue based partnerships with all, without any closed existing alliance, eg RIC, JAI
2. Expanded global role, and more active
eg International Solar Alliance.

3. Neighbourhood First

- to counter Chinese influence
- realize South Asian integration

4. Act East - build on relations with SE Asia

eg Project Mausam

5. Aggressive counter to Pakistan

- no longer mute silence
- global isolation of Pak

6. Collaboration with nations for fast completion of projects

eg Asia Africa Growth Corridor - Japan

⇒ BIMSTEC prioritized over SAARC due to Pak obstruction

Thus Foreign policy recognizes India's growing stature and acts accordingly.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	