

Test Code: 21099

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

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MGPQ18241**ForumIAS**
ACADEMY

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25 AUG 2019

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ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	T. Rahul Kumar Reddy		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910050617
Mobile No.		Date:	25/08/2019

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 2:30PM	End Time 5:30PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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 criminalised homosexuality. It was a colonial law.

Impact of Sec 377

- 1) It had a crippling effect on individual's privacy (fundamental right - Puttaswamy judgement)
- 2) It is violation of dignity as it leads to interference of state
- 3) It violates choice of individual and is based on prejudices.

In Nartej Singh Johar case, Supreme Court struck down section 377 as unconstitutional and violation of Individual's right to privacy.

1) The judgement has transformative character enabling the fulfillment

of constitutional goals of liberty, equality, justice and human dignity.

- 2) The provision was used to harass LGBT community and prevented them from realising their rights under the constitution.
- 3) The judgement is a step towards social justice - recognizing the diversity in nature and ensuring constitutional and legal safeguards.

Apart from the judgement, there is a need to address social prejudices and provide enabling framework (Protection of rights, employment, health) to ensure dignity as envisaged by the Preamble.

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)

Indian Constitution envisages a society based on justice. The preamble of the Constitution, Articles 14, 15, 16 in fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy envisage 'Gender justice' as a constitutional objective.

The government has taken initiatives to ensure Gender justice.

- 1) Constitutional Reservation (33%) in local bodies - 73rd & 74th amendment acts)
- 2) Protection of educational and economic interests - RTE Act, Protection from sexual harassment, etc., SHGs

However recent controversy regarding triple talaq bill (Protection of Rights of Muslim women in marriage Act, 2019) is against gender justice.

Despite of SC declaring triple talag as unconstitutional, there is lack of political consensus on provisions of triple talag. It is criticised for undermining rights of muslim women by subverting the institution of marriage.

Criminalisation of triple talag can lead to harassment and violence against muslim women as reported in recent case in Kerala.

The other issues like 108th constitutional amendment Bill (33% reservation in legislatures) have been affected by pragmatic politics.

All the stakeholders need to show greater commitment to ensure Gender justice as enshrined in the Constitution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



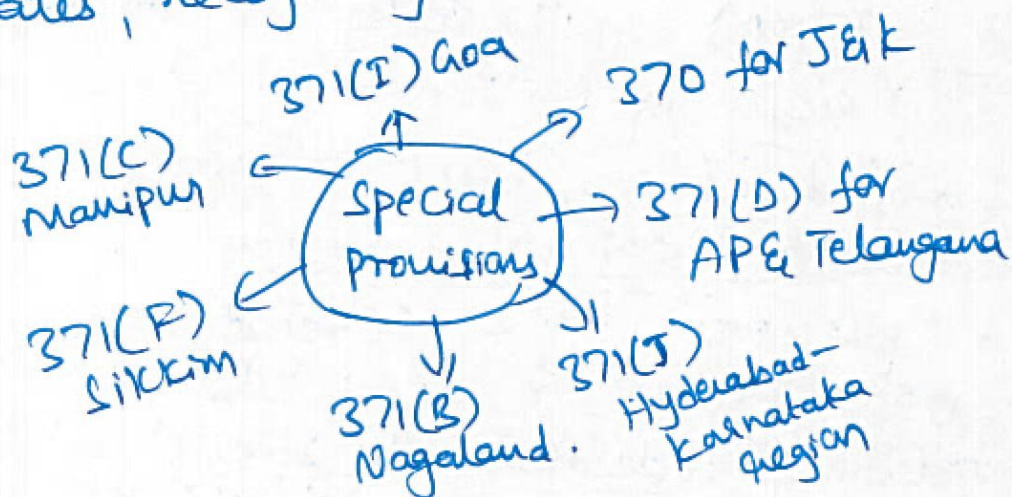
Q.3) Special provisions given to various states and region in our constitution signifies the principle of federalism which is unique to India. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to Aronville Austin, Indian model of federalism is "sui generis" and is a model for cooperative federalism. It reconciles national integrity with diversity.

Constitution provides flexible mould of 'asymmetrical federalism' as against US model of symmetrical federalism.

Special provisions are provided for states, recognising their special needs.



Need for provisions

1) Curben the diversity in northeastern

India, Governors of these states were given special powers (Art 244) to administer tribal areas.

It is supplemented by Sch. V & VI to provide greater autonomy for scheduled and tribal areas to ensure constitutional protection of their customs and traditions.

2) Similarly, states like AP, Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc have special provisions to safeguard educational and employment interests of different regions of the state.

Ex:- 371(D) - mulki rules for telangana region in United AP.

Indian federalism, thus provides considerable regional autonomy and prevents tight federal mould of US. There is a need for cooperative federalism to strengthen federal polity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Articles 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution provides for Reservation (Affirmative action) for socially and educationally backward and other vulnerable sections like SC & STs respectively.

Objective

To ensure social justice as enshrined in the preamble and overcome historical injustices suffered by backward communities.

However it has become mere tool for

Employment generation

1) Recently reservation has been extended to Economically weaker sections which is against the idea of social justice.

2) Reservations are now extended to

promotion

3) many forward castes demanding reservation to get share in public employment.

4) Recently AP reserved 75% of local jobs to local people.
 ○ Extending beyond 50% violating Indira Sawhney Judgement

Power sharing

1) used by political parties for political mileage Ex:- Jat reservation

2) Reservation in local bodies and assemblies (for SC, STs) have not resulted into empowerment.

Reservation, thus has become an political capital to win elections rather than addressing social injustices.

There is a need to debate on the efficacy of reservation and reorient according to changing socio-economic conditions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

In the recent lok Sabha elections, political parties have spent around (₹ 5000 Cr, Association of Democratic Regions) for social media campaign.

Social media, has thus become effective platform.

- 1) It has huge reachability, given penetration of mobile communication and internet (around 500m people)
- 2) platform for political debates and political awareness.
- 3) Cambridge Analytica episode shows that social media is being used to influence voters.

Social media has definitely affected voting behaviour and political preferences especially of young voters in India. with India

witnessing demographic bulge, social media played crucial role in influencing 1st time voters.

Ex:- ~~illustration~~ of political issues like Balakot strikes, Reservation etc were debated.

This has impacted percentage of voter turnout and the preferences.

Many political leaders and parties have come up with social media cells for campaigning.

However the role of caste, money and muscle power, religion can't be undermined altogether in Indian politics.

Recently election Commission has ~~provide~~ provided Code of Ethics for social media platforms to ensure free and fair election.

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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)

Directive Principles of State Policy (Art 43, 47) envisages that state takes measures to ensure healthcare for all.

Supremecourt has broadened the Art 21 to include right to healthcare.

To achieve this constitutional objective government, because of financial and resource constraints have gone for multi-stakeholder approach.

Role of Private Sector

1) Public Private Partnership in health sector
EX:- Rajasthan model.

2) Nearly 80% of health expenditure ~~is~~ and infrastructure is by private sector (CCHS Data)

3) Private sector, with deep pockets

and quality human resources can help to provide secondary and tertiary healthcare.

iv) adopt latest technologies and provide affordable and quality healthcare.

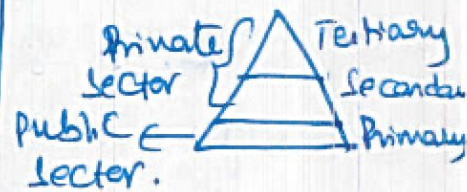


Fig: Structure of healthcare in India

Steps taken by government

1) Strategic purchase of tertiary health care service under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, providing insurance coverage of 5 lakhs.

2) NITI Aayog has come up with PPP model of healthcare in district hospitals

3) NMC Act, 2019

4) enrolling private doctors in Pradhan Mantri Matritva Sahyog Yojana

5) including private sector in community healthcare, under Swachh Bharat Mission

Mutual cooperation with adequate regulation of private sector is required to ensure health care goals.

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)

Around 1.5 lakh people are losing lives every year in road accidents according to NCRB data.

With an objective to reduce road accidents to 50% by 2022 (Brasilia declaration), Motor vehicle amendment act was passed

1) It makes provisions stringent ~~for~~ by increasing fines and punishment. The objective is to ensure individual accountability.

2) It makes parents accountable, if children below 18 years of age causes any accident

3) It makes state governments accountable - to streamline license issuing system, use

technology to prevent corruption.
 It also provides that state governments streamline their road transport authorities, establish road safety authorities.

Police have to create road safety awareness in schools and colleges.
 (Road safety weeks)

4) Contractors responsible for faulty road designs and construction.

5) makes Central Government responsible for centralised data management ensuring safety design of automobiles, constituting road safety fund.

Active participation of private sector and civil society is required to ensure road safety.

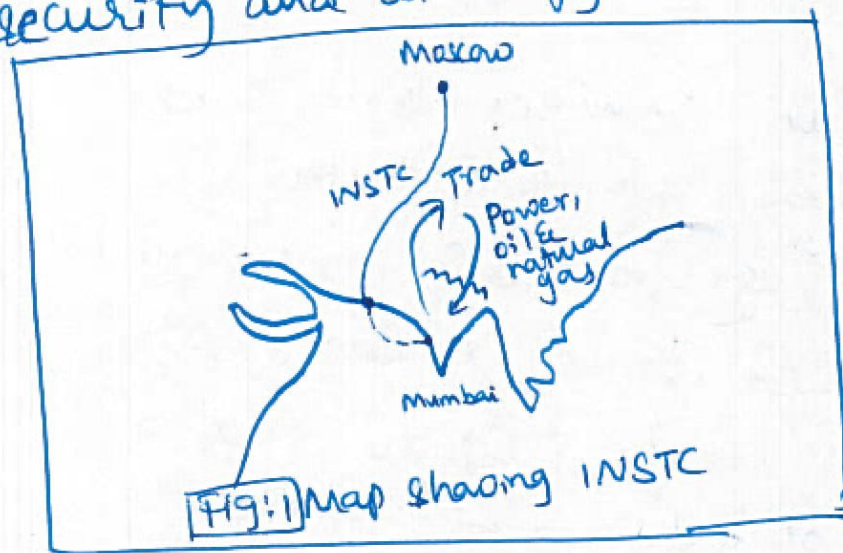
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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, which is in our extended neighbourhood have significant potential to ensure India's energy security and diversify trade



India has Connect Central Asia Policy to strengthen our relations. India has taken initiatives like

- Chabahal port to connect to Central Asia through Afghanistan
- Ashgabat Agreement
- International North South Transport Corridor.

India's engagement with Central Asian countries has increased in the recent times

- a) India's membership in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- b) frequent high level political visits.

Central Asian countries being rich in hydro power potential (Tajikistan), Uranium (Kazakhstan), oil and natural gas need to be engaged at collective level. Given our civilisational links and strong people to people contacts, Central Asia as a region should be explored for Cooperation in Counter terrorism, tourism, trade and defence cooperation.

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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)

India has become member of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in 2017. It is Eurasian ~~political~~ intergovernmental organisation for political, economic and security cooperation.

Despite of SCO membership and associated advantages, it has some challenges for India.

- 1) SCO is dominated by P-5 members China and Russia. Ex:- BRI initiative
- 2) Coa declaration of BRICS shows that Russia, China have different views on defining terrorism.

India's demand for including Jash-e-Mohamad was not accepted. They were concerned with their security interests in Afghanistan and Pakistan. India doesn't want distinction between good and bad terrorism.

3) China's ~~the~~ objective of bringing parity between India and Pakistan.

To make SCO an effective platform

- 1) India should work with Central Asian neighbours which need India's presence to balance China.
 - 2) Increasing economic content of relation so as to increase its role in Central Asia
 - 3) approach of strategic autonomy to engage with west.
 - 4) fasttracking connectivity projects like INSTC, Chabahar port.
 - 5) commitment to multilateralism, rule of law
 - 6) enhancing people to people contacts, private sector engagement.
- Indian diplomacy should display apt to tackle the challenges.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	