

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KADAM PRATIKSHA SANJAY

AIR - 560
(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

 **8448496262**  **iascore.in**

(1187)

GS SCORE

MTS-160

INDIAN SOCIETY & GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 200

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		• There are 20 questions.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		• All questions are compulsory.
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
		• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
		• Answers must be written within the space provided.
		• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

82

Name: Pratikscha S. Kadam.

Roll No. 82370

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Kadam

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MTS-1695

Section - A

Q1. Diversification of Indian family type reflects our march toward modernity. Discuss with empirical evidence. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indian family system has undergone tremendous changes in structure & functions with advent of modernity.

Changes in family type

- Advent of nuclear households & its increasing prevalence.

(52% according to 2011 census).

- declining authority of the family head & equal distribution of work among members.

Conclude in short (Mind word limit)

- child centric & women centric families with marriages based upon symmetric co-operation

- declining family size due to economic reasons, mechanisms for birth control, etc.

- New form of family types such as co-habitation without marriage, live-in relationship, same-sex marriages, etc.

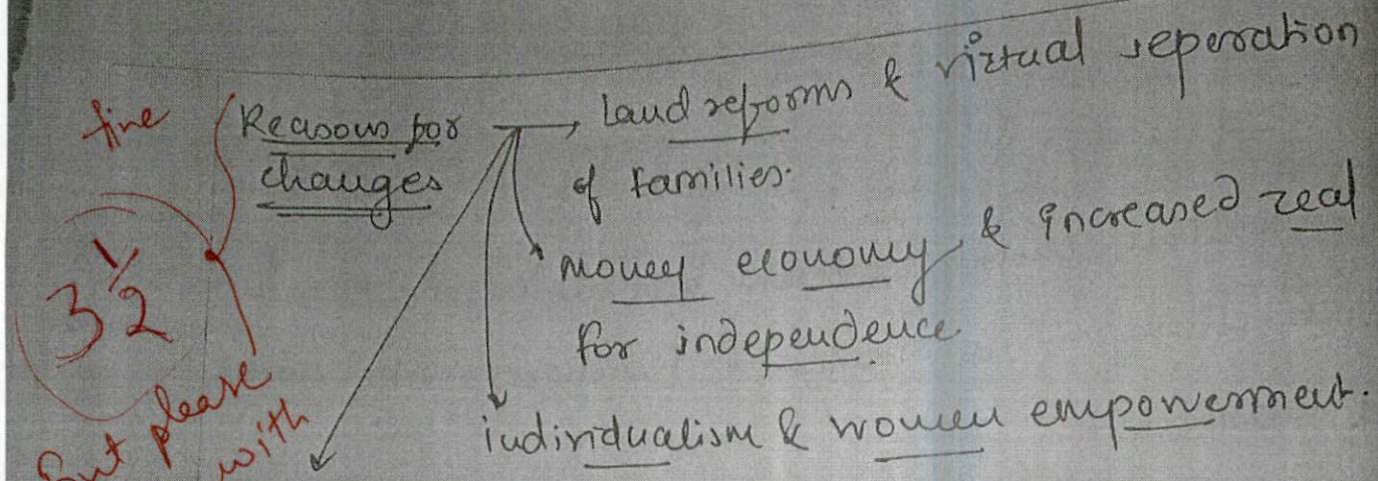
add few more points in introduction - like Patriarchy in society, domestication & changes after industrialisation etc

good - (But use words like "approx.")

good. But

can elaborate this point like single mother child, double income family with no child etc

Remarks



But please relate question with use word "Diversification" in Answer at place of changes

advent of health facilities, bodily autonomy, contraceptives, etc.

However, there has been a pattern of unchanging form in family such as → patriarchy is still prevalent with women participation just 28% in workforce.

- Joint families based upon obligation & occasionally joint families

can use Data of 5th National Health Survey UN-report etc

Unequal distribution of labour within family:
eg unpaid labour males → 1 hr
women → 5 hr

(word limit 99) (not clear)

Conclude the question with relation to the question asked.

- Heteropatriarchy trending on twitter due to traditional burden of roles upon men & women leading to #marriage strike.
Then family is changing & adapting with some constant attributes.



Q2. Globalization unlike modernization has penetrated the lowest strata of Indian society.
(Do you agree?) Substantiate your arguments with relevant examples.
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Globalisation is cultural, political, and economic integration of nations. *{ good definition }*

Here modernization & Globalisation Both are Key point.
Penetration of globalisation is fastened & deepened with its reach to lower strata of society. *Can write few points about Modernisation??*

following ways :-

- Internet penetration & globalisation has lead to new forms of global businesses.

do not divert your answer from
eg katkari tribes selling Giloy through internet worldwide.

- Women empowerment through globalisation with increasing knowledge about rights & opportunities. *Question been asked → Modernisation Vs Globalisation?? (compare them) with lowest state. (compare)?*

eg Facebooks GoAL program among women.

- tribal art forms such as Warli paintings, Madhubai etc are sold world wide.

- change in the dressing patterns even in rural areas eg Jeans, etc in rural areas.

points are good for Globalisation

Remarks

Content is Rich.

Good

But write it in brief.

- change in food habits of people with pizzas & burger household name even among lower strata.

- Music such as hip-hop, Jazz, Rapping, etc are practiced even among the slum residents.

However there has been selective globalisation.

With unequal patterns of globalisation due to following reasons → traditionalising forces such as caste system &

weakening boundaries.

→ patriarchy is still prevalent acting barrier in women's integration among global economy & culture.

- Lack of awareness about different opportunities among tribals & lower strata people.

- Lack of adequate opportunities to participate in globalisation process.

Thus, globalisation though reaches lower strata has still been a selective process of modernisation & integration.

Not proper conclusion
You can relate it in better way

3

Q3. Uniqueness of Indian Islam lies in the syncretic cultural traditions of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indian Islam has been influenced

by many indigenous as well as foreign

factor.

Uniqueness of Indian Islam

↓
Sufi tradition & mixing of Hindu, Buddhist & Jain beliefs

↓
Local shrines & religious places, Dargahs, etc.

↓
change & progressive laws leading to modern egalitarian religion.

eg ban on triple talac

↓
- prevalence of pir-munidi tradition & tolerance for diversity unlike Islam in middle East that is based upon unidirectional religion.

↓
- Empowerment of women through constitutional rights to education, movement, liberty etc. eg women not allowed to travel in

can write few points

for origin of

Islam in India, how Islam of India is

[Kerala - cheraman mosque etc. Unique (Short)]

prevalence of caste system

Such as Ajlafs, Ashrafs due to contact with Hinduism.

Sheikh, Tulaba, Khan etc.

declining trend of polygamy among Indian Muslims.

Try to do not mention

Contradictory Statement.

Relate &

be clear on

Your points

in current

Context

Remarks

good

write about how
it is syncretic.....

Gaudi Arabia alone outside country.

Similarities with Islam from middle east can
be observed through following ways:-

- High level of allegiance to Mecca, Medina, etc

- Organisations & gatherings that penetrate
Islam from outside world.

eg Tablighi Jamaat, etc.

- still women empowerment is hindered and
personal laws among muslims are largely
based upon older laws.

- practice of qabla, etc among muslims.

- Increased radicalisation & religious extremism
with muslims uniting due to penetration
of internet.

eg support to France's boycott in UAE
by Indian muslims.

Thus Islam in India is Indianised
version with many global elements making
it unique.

Remarks

good but not
complete !!
conclusion

write about
food, Architecture
& Brotherhood
about India
of the
source & how
it is
mixture
"or
Syncretic"

do not
cross - Word
limit.
(150 words)

Q4. Do you agree that Westernization has impacted the Indian value system adversely?
 (10 Marks) (150 Words)
 Elaborate your answer with illustrations.

Westernisation is process of penetration of western value system among the non-western countries.

- Introduce ^{the non-western} British Impact, Indian value too; & give a little give hint but not in directly say yes (or) no.

Positive effect

Negative effect of Westernisation → Advent of individualism & declining trend of family values.

Family System

is affected
 eg nuclear households

Ancient value system such as

Varnadharma
Kartum bulkaem

no longer appeals people.

Rootlessness among youth due to

rejection of uniqueness of Indian culture.

good
 "Atithi Devo Bhava"

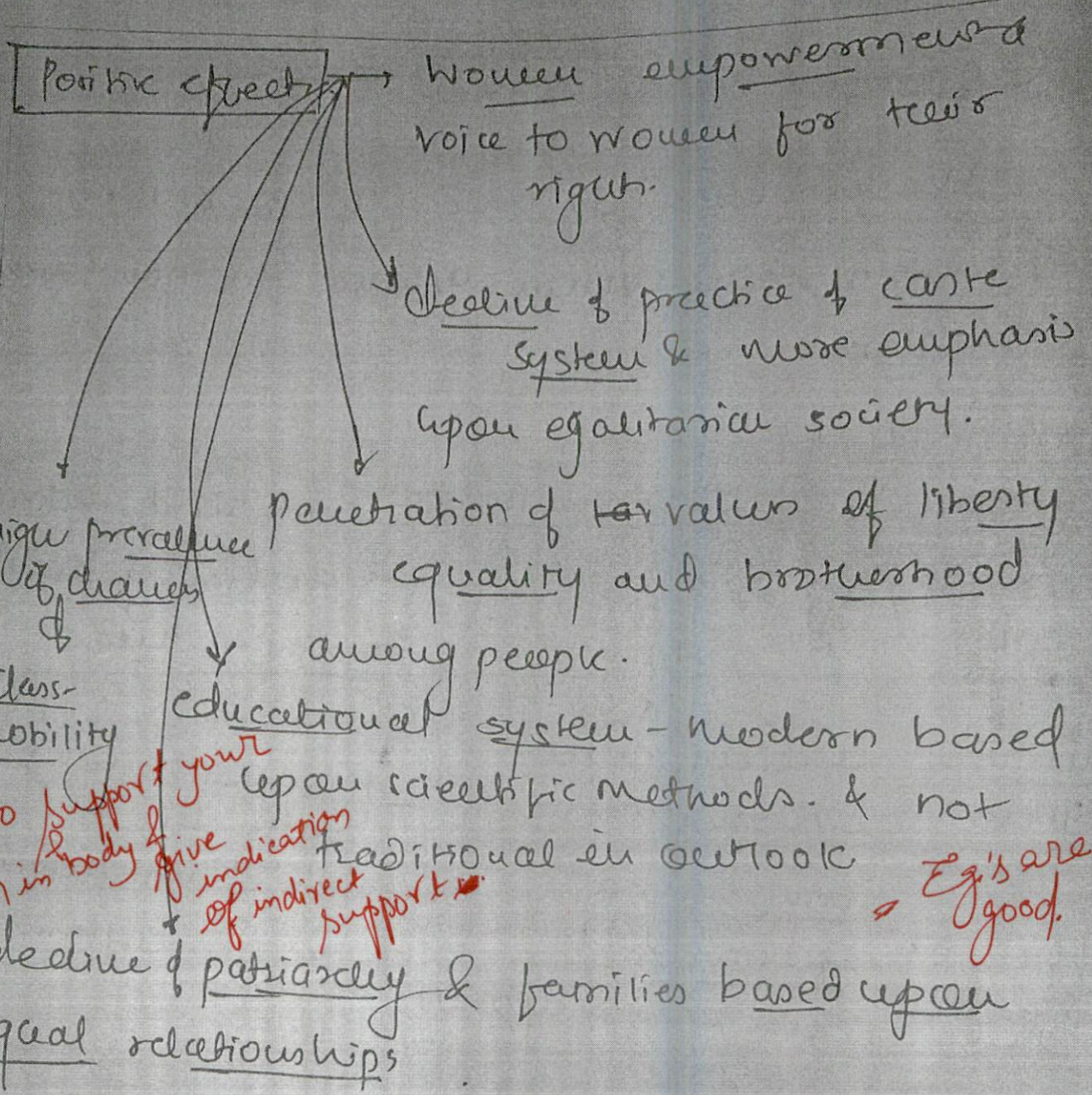
can write →

Consumerism, Education system, Dressing, Bollywood impact etc

→ children are largely driven by materialistic values causing high prevalence of mental health issues

eg 1/7 Indians has mental health with children of highly modernised state overrepresented.

Remarks



Try to support your answer in body & give indication of indirect support.

Eg's are good.

write & conclude with how we can revise it.

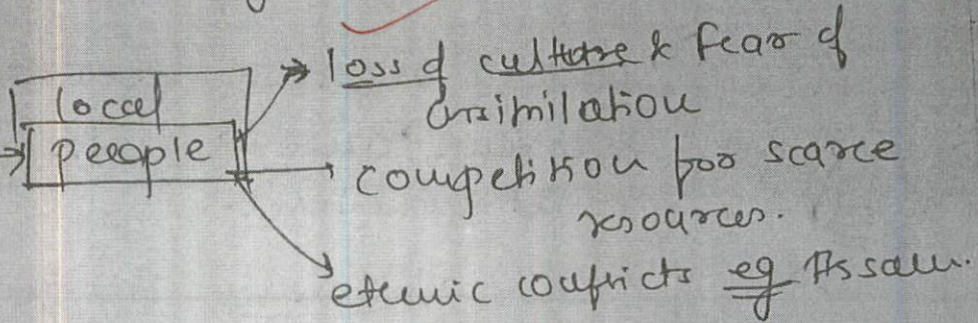
Thus, Westernisation has affected Indian value system both in good & bad ways.
with penetration of some new & unique values.

4

Q5. India lacks a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for refugees which in turn impact the quality of governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the issues associated with refugees in India. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Refugees form a major part of problems in many Indian states thus creating multi-layered challenges for government.

Define Refugee too.



Effect of Refugees.

Role of Government

management of refugee influx

prevention of violence

provision of basic necessities for refugees.

Identity politics among refugees.

Environment

Increased strain on limited resources

degradation of environment due to high population

Why this crisis occurred?

Be careful in sub-headings although points are good

Remarks

India didn't signed UN Refugee convention 1951.

Focus on why India doesn't

Have such policies? (better policies)

Conclude problems in short

write about eg many refugees without Ration card left out during pandemic. In Assam they protest. Policy of "G.O.I" has taken for this.

1/2
3/4

India doesn't have a comprehensive refugee policy neither is it signatory to Refugee Agreement thus has created multiple

- problems
 - Lack of central framework of refugees
 - Lack of resources & management experience among local & authorities at local level
 - Lack of proper guidelines for dealing with refugee rehabilitation, repatriation etc.
 - Lack of resources & accountability mechanism to ensure proper treatment leading to illegal settlements, lack of opportunities

- writing of yr will be better for Agreement

can relate [foreigners Act 1946 etc]

(word limit)

Way forward

centralised legislation for proper management.

few more points

International co-operation eg Myanmar, Bangladesh for prevention of refugee influx.

Q6. Discuss what role Civil Society has to play in strengthening the institutions of democracy. Examine the challenges faced by Civil Society in realizing its full potential. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Civil society works individual participation based upon voluntary organisation for non-profit based & non-government based activities.
 [can write it better as non-profit based & non-government based activities. Relate with few eg's -> NGOs, Labour unions, charitable Trust etc]

→ Articulation of views of common people

→ promote political participation through various forums.

→ management of scarce resources

Role in strengthening democracy

→ promoting rights of minorities
 eg Narmada Bachao for tribals.

→ promoting accountability by the government
 eg Jan Lokpal Andolan; RTI, etc.

→ promoting environmental rights.
 eg Vaishali Abhiyan.
mon-related

management of disasters

& providing facilities of social goods - eg community kitchens in Punjab.

Remarks: Above points are not fully related, although approach is good.

- Only write about democracy & civil society

- Just put here the role in democracy strengthening.

Challenges → Lack of internal democracy among c.s. organisations.
 → formation on basis of caste, class, religion having divisive tendency

→ funding & lack of resources making functioning difficult.

→ government regulation such as FEAR Act, etc making difficult for receiving & utilising funds.

→ Lack of awareness among people.

→ Use of C.S. organisations for antirational activities eg 5th generational warfare upon C.S.

Lack of accountability, Only 10% of C.S. filed income accounts.

Way forward → Making working accountable, promoting internal democracy.
 → Easy access to funding & diminishing excessive regulation.

Try to write in word limit.

write Measures taken for revival of civil societies.

do not try to give unnecessary points but try to put your view in short & in simple way.

good (approx.)

Word limit 99 crossed 2w

only ?? Add few more points in short

Q7. The cities of the future will thrive on "e-ways". The digital aspect of urban development is indispensable to modern urban development. In this light, examine how the national urban digital mission will contribute to creating cities of the future.
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Urbanisation in India is peaked with 35% of population living in urban areas. *Urban planning & Urban digital mission*
Relate with data of Census 2011 or some other standards. *Relate & define*
Digital aspect of urbanisation → provision of public services through digital methods

Relate govt. schemes like MCHUP & Merit. *Relate govt. schemes like MCHUP & Merit.*
Smart cities mission with increased focus upon creation of inter-city data management. *good*
ensuring accountability of public officials *digitally & with more efficiency.*

Increased focus upon planned urbanisation through digital models, etc.
eg Energy model with USAID being designed.

→ Increased focus upon safety through CCTV's, digital monitoring of traffics, etc.
→ Fast delivery of services through digital media.

Remarks

Write in short, do not expand it enough.

Still with what is been asked in question.

good

Contribution of National Urban Digital Mission

Mission *"to create cities of the future"*

- effective monitoring of various developmental activities.
- Accountability through portals of digital data of Municipal Councils.
- Citizen-centric services upon needs based approach.

→ preparing AI based models of urban development for prevention of slums, over-crowding, etc.

→ Better management of disasters through IoTs, sensors, etc.

further approach & suggest

Hyderabad Declaration of National E-governance calls for citizen centric approach to the service delivery. NUOM will ensure the goal is achieved in effective manner.

3/2

Q8. It has been generally argued that smaller administrative units make the government more accessible to ordinary people. Do you agree? Discuss in the light of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

→ The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 aims to amalgamate the 3 division municipal areas into single municipal authority.

can relate by adding
Delhi's MCD is 2nd largest civic body in world.

very good pt. but also do answer the clue "smaller administrative unit" (in brief introd.)

(Benefits

of smaller Administrative unit.

proper management with centralised control.

Duplication of resources can be prevented

Administration expenses can be curtailed & minimized.

Minimum government with maximum governance can be brought into focus.

& Better service delivery.

Better management of the resources &

centralised approach with better financial mobilisation.

why
need for unification & new bill.

Challenges

write challenges only...
write few political & social causes & challenges.

one size fits all approach with neglect to area-based approach

centralisation of administration causes less accountability from management.??

making administration less readable & approachable by the people

focus is directed to more reserved - generating areas with lopsided development.

239 AA
Need of efficiency??
Poor service delivery??

unequal distribution of resources among different areas leading to unequal growth.

Way Forward

Making administration accountable & e-governance

increasing financial resource mobilisation

Citizen charter & civil society participation by conducting social audit.

Limit your words??

3 marks

Q9. "The empowerment of women is the sine qua non for creating an inclusive and egalitarian society". Critically evaluate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Women empowerment refers to financial and social independence to women. *also write about current status of women in society & nation.*

Egalitarian society?

Women empowerment for inclusive & egalitarian society. *- what you are pointing for ??*

ensuring high expenditure on health of children & family.

new outlook to policy making
eg MP's who are women can have good approach to women issues

Innovation based upon new ideas *(write full statement)*

Resource management in efficient way

reduce sonaric paternalism in various fields

- Plz write in a proper line & sequence so that examiner can approach easily

child care & infant mortality can be minimized.

eg judges asked man to marry rape victim

Increased economic participation can also promote economic growth

eg 27% increase in GDP is predicted by IMF. *→ Role of women ??*

Remarks

Challenges

→ Higher pay gap (34% NITI Aayog)

→ Lack of economic participation (28% only).

→ Lack of access to health facilities & education facilities (70% 14% literacy gap)

→ Low level of representation in STEM fields. eg 13% in R & D only.

→ Lack of awareness about rights & opportunities due to low integration & patriarchal attitude.

→ unpaid labour & feminization of poverty,

→ Lack of land rights (only 12% women have land rights)

Way forward

→ creating awareness & promoting participation through programmes such as GERB-power, Vigyan etc.

→ Use of internet for increased participation eg GoA by Facebook.

→ SHGs & NGOs can be used for empowerment.

Remarks

write in brief

Aspects in Agriculture, Political & Skills role of women.

Govt. schemes!!

3 1/2

Q10. The fast rate of urbanization is leading to fundamental changes in land use patterns in India. Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Urbanisation is on rise in India write

35% of the population living in urban areas.

from where "Date" is taken??

- Relate the land use pattern in brief

changing land use patterns

diversion of agricultural land to industrial.

good!

- UN Reports, NITI, MoHUA reports etc.

increased sub-urban areas causing destruction of forests in the region.

same

Increased population causing expansion of cities into nearby rural areas.

destruction of wetlands, encroaching in forest lands for development of buildings, roads etc.

Same eg. hasey colony forest in Mumbai.

do not try to repeat the points.

- write Impact??

clearing of mountains, forests, grazing lands & river catchment areas for mining industries, residential areas, etc.

Challenges
due to land use
pattern change

Increased overcrowding
of urban areas.

Risk of disasters, has
increased.

phenomena such as urban
floods, urban heat islands etc.

Increased threat of pandemics due
to overcrowding.

problem
of food
security

due to agri-land division

Write about
Measures been taken however it can be observed that
only 10% of land in India is non-agricultural

Role of
Authorities.
R&D is

use with 24% under forests. Thus having
scope for better planning of land use by

following
ways

planned urbanisation &
provision for urban forestry
eg Smriti van, pune, Nagar van
Scheme.

Retrofitting
existing cities

slum development. eg AM Awas Yojana.

eg APARUT mission,
smart cities mission.

Rebel housing

Relate with question
asked only
only write the fundamental
changes & cause &
makeovers.

Remarks

3

Section - B

Q11. Critically examine the impact of anti-conversion laws on the social fabric of the country. Also, discuss the key provisions of the Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill, 2021. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

What is law about ??

eg??
-UP, Uttarakhand etc

Anti-conversion laws have been passed by many states in India in order to prevent forced conversions based upon marriage.

Impact of ACL → - first approach the impact.

Provisions of Karnataka Protection of Right to Freedom of Religion Bill, 2021 →

- prevents forceful conversion based upon marriage through stringent enforcement of laws.

- provision for arrest and monetary fine for forceful conversion.
penalisation. (3-5 yrs & upto 250000) & (3-10 yrs & upto 50k) → set 57 conversion

good points - Annulment of forceful conversion & marriages with intent of religious conversion.

- voluntary & non-forceful conversion of religion is exempted from the punishment of law.

Impact of ACL :-

Benefits

- protection of Right to Religion (Article 25) of the person being forced to convert.
- protection of libe & liberty of the person.
- prevent demographic changes brought about externally.
- Ensure social harmony & mutual trust based environment.
- Increased tolerance by respecting diverse religious practices by people.

* Challenges

- Infinges upon Right to marry person of choice (Article 21) of
- Lack of proper definition of forced conversion thus making it open for exploitation.
- Harassment by parents & encouraging

Remarks

patriarchy, thus infringing upon right to life.

- Right to privacy of people is affected due to the provision.

- promotion of mob lynching, vigilantism & increased intolerance.

- ~~Can~~ can give rise to mutual-hatred based upon religious intolerance and give rise to stereo-

typing eg 'Love Jihad', crimes such as honour killing etc.

Way forward

Loopholes in the laws should be removed.

Clear definition of the terms & ensuring proper implementation without misuse.

Conclude the state should not be used as tool of harm of minorities.

Religious freedom & freedom to marry must be equally respected.

6

Q12 Covid-19 crisis has exposed the migrant workers as the underbelly of Indian society. Analyse the reasons behind distress migration and its impact on rural social structure. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

first give proper intro of Covid migrant workers.
lock down??

Migrant population forms 38% of the total population in India. Data?? (Reference)

Distress
caused due to
Covid-19 crisis -

- Reverse migration

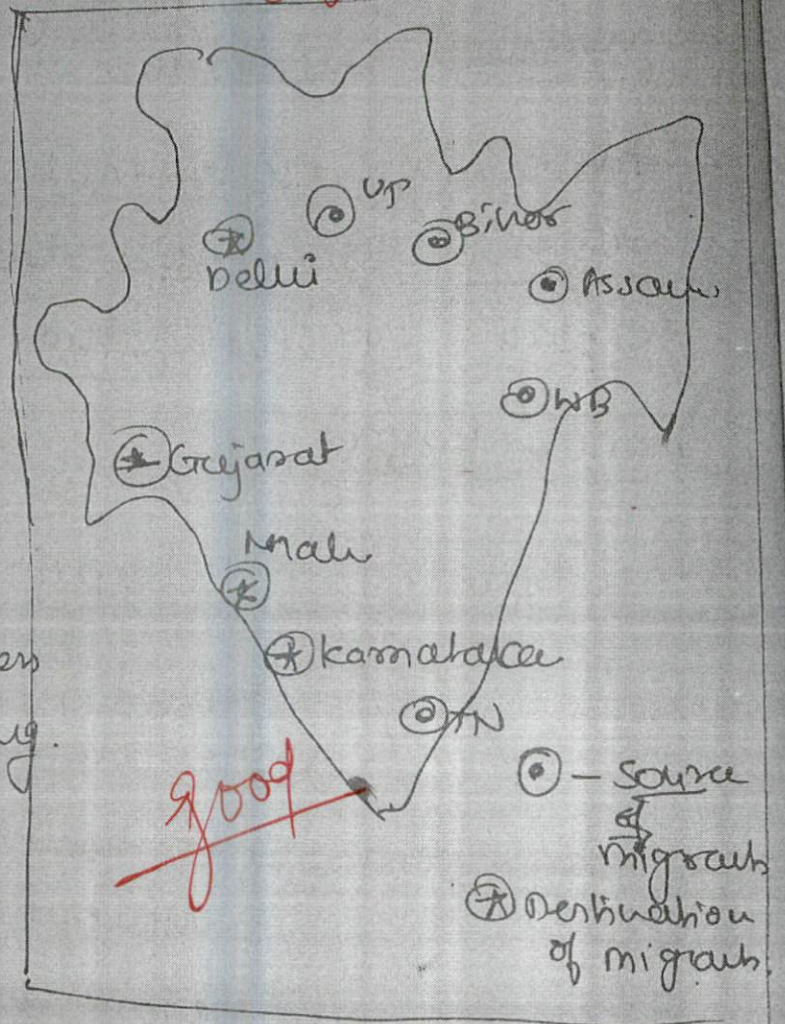
due to lack of facilities in urban areas.

- Lack of travelling facilities then workers travelling by walking.

- Lack of portable services such as ration services for interstate migrants.

Conclude
in brief

- Loss of job opportunities & over crowding of agricultural land.



= Lack of facilities such as health, sanitation.

data source? eg 47% migrants in urban areas out of which 23% live in slums.

- lack of awareness about schemes of government & lack of social security in migrant states.

Measures taken by government → Shramik trains for

passengers travelling home.

→ Habitation facilities by government

→ Monetary facilities to workers.

eg UP govt gave money to migrants

→ MGNREGA wage rise for better financial resources.

Health, Quarantine centres

→ ASEEM portal for skill mapping.

→ Pan Rojgar Yojana in districts of UP & Bihar *not asked in quest, so do not write in detail*

for that are largest sources of migrants.

→ One Nation One Ration card for accessibility

good point of Food grains - anywhere.

Challenges → Lack of migrant workers data on centralised basis.

→ Lack of implementation of one Nation one card by all states.

→ Lack of implementation of interstate migration Act leading to exploitation & low wages.

→ Lack of awareness, bank accounts & low digital penetration leading to exclusion: (irrelevant)

Focus only on Impact & Cause

No need of these points.

Way forward → prevent migration through measures such as increased employment opportunities in the cities & states.

→ Schemes such as one district one product for district level development.

do not get sticky with only 1 scheme

→ Inclusion of local level government PRIs, Civil society, etc for management of migrant labour.

Write letters clearly

→ Minimum wages, Universal basic income & labour database as suggested by NITI Aayog.

AV/2

Q13. The growing religious revivalism is not only tearing our social fabric but also a threat to India's unity and integrity. Do you agree? Substantiate your arguments with suitable examples.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

→ "Re-awakening" of faith----

Religious revivalism refers to rise of

religious values & increased in following

religious values in "day to day" life of people

Revivalism is not generally harmful; it is used for self politics - is harmful.

- not clear with definit.

- Explain properly Revivalism

Reasons for rise of Religious revivalism

increased modernisation & peoples

aspirations for personal spiritual experience.

increased penetration of

religion with digitization

of e-darshana, etc.

Rationalism Technology involvement

new forms of religious experiences, increased

in religious institutions, attendance of

easy people in religious institution, the mobilisation

of people through mass media & wide range of appeal

- Identity politics & vested interests erecting religious revival.

good pt.

Remarks

Impact on unity & integrity of Revivalism.

→ Increased radicalisation of youth.

→ Increased intolerance

→ increased instances of mob-lynching, cow vigilanteism, etc.

→ increased social evils such as honour killing, caste based differences, social inequalities, etc. superstitions, etc.

→ increased communal violence

eg violence on Humayun Jayanti in Delhi.

→ Increased threat of terrorism with other increasing forms of inequalities & intolerance.

→ increased in polarisation & penetration of religious values in secular institutions.

eg Hijab row in Karnataka.

→ increased

do not write controversial statement

Pros & Cons of Revivalism (separately)

(Good)

separatist movement in Kashmir
Lynching got increased
Peace & Harmony destroyed

Try to limit your answer in word limit

Remarks

Measures to be taken ~~for~~ → creating tolerance & social awareness about secular fabric.

→ checking social media reach by controlling fake news.

→ stricter laws against mob lynching

eg Rajiv Gandhi govt laws on mob lynching.

→ promoting religious tolerance through good schools, civil societies, etc. pts.

→ Increasing employment opportunities, skill development, reducing inequalities.

→ Secular committee report on laws for equality & opportunities, etc.

Thus, ~~set~~ it is challenge to modern Indian state to balance between religious revivalism & secular social fabric that need a multi-level approach.

6 1/2

Q14. Discuss the significance and limitations of the exercise of Sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes. Also, provide an overview of the constitutional and legal dimensions related to the OBC sub-categorization. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

- specify central list of OBC & write about it in few more points

There has been an increasing demand for OBC subcategorisation after committee under Justice Rohini constituted for the overview of issue. *good relation of topic.*

Significance of OBC sub categorisation

can write about Indira Sawhney Case.

increased focus upon the lower strata among OBC.

Needs based approach for services & reservation.

Most of the benefits are topped by upper classes among OBCs. *Almost same*

Increased focus upon hitherto neglected classes thus redressing inequalities & equal distribution of resources can be ensured.

Proper benefit utilisation & resource mobilisation for those who need the most thus ensuring equitable growth.

can give example of Jats in UP, compare it in western UP, Haryana & Rajasthan central list

Need for subcategorisation??

Limitations

many sub-categories and lack of central level data of the OBC categories.

Peristance within the OBC category against sub-categories about if it creates divides.

Write clearly the alphabet

conclude in short

Central SCs & STS central level list are not maintained for OBCs & differ from state to state.

Give examples.

Neglect of the lower strata due to sub-categorisation instead, focus upon empowerment & inclusiveness.

can create exclusion due to different

- You are deviating

As definition problems state wise, total population of OBC $\rightarrow 52\%$ & they relate

from question been asked.

Constitutional & legal

discussions. for OBC sub-categorisation

- Article 340 provides for constitution of committee for overview of the condition of OBCs by the president.

Rohini committee in detail.

Write about Justice

Remarks

2nd 3rd Amend. Bill, 2017
(102nd Amend.)
Article 15
has been added
(338B)

National Backward classes commission
has the mandate to provide for increased
welfare & opportunities.

Article 16 provides for creation of laws for
benefitting backward classes in employment
opportunities & reservation.

Try to
specify
the exact
Article

Judra shawney case (sc) provides for separation
of creamy layer among obc.

Way forward → sub categorisation at state
level based upon income,
employment & educational
backwardness.

conclude your
answer.

→ increased employment & skill development
opportunities

(word
limit??)

Social security & facilities such as education,
health, etc for overall development.

Awareness of schemes such as scholarships
based for Economically Backward classes, etc.

5/2
2

Q15. Civil Services in India need a systemic overhaul to stay relevant and effective to cater to the challenges of 21st century governance. Capacity building commission as part of Mission Karmayogi is just one step in this direction. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Civil service is the executive branch of the government.

→ give Introduction first.

efficient use of resources.

policy formulation & implementation

(Civil service relevance & Mission Karmayogi)

last mile connect to government

Functions of Civil Services (C.S.)

timely delivery of public services.

stability of government policies.

unstable

promotion of democracy through equal treatment.

Disaster management.

Challenges to 21st Century governance

Increased awareness among people thus increased demand for quality services.

→ stay connect to what is been demand of question (strictly)

→ e-governance & increased connect with government.

Salient features of National Programme for Civil Service Capacity?

- new forms of inequality & challenges based upon new technology, corruption, etc.
- Increased population & increased load of administration with multifaceted challenges & conflicts at multiple level.

Objective

Relevance of Mission
Karmayogi

→ shift from rule based to role based administration

- increased efficiency through domain based knowledge - Minimum Government, Maximum Governance.
- increased expertise through online training iGOT platforms.
Ethical value building??
- skill upgradation during service period
- evaluation based upon performance & skill basis thus increasing efficiency of organisation.
for better communication between stakeholders & department

However there are numerous other challenges:-

- capacity building, pedagogy & Methodology??

- capacity building
commission for
effective
governance
??

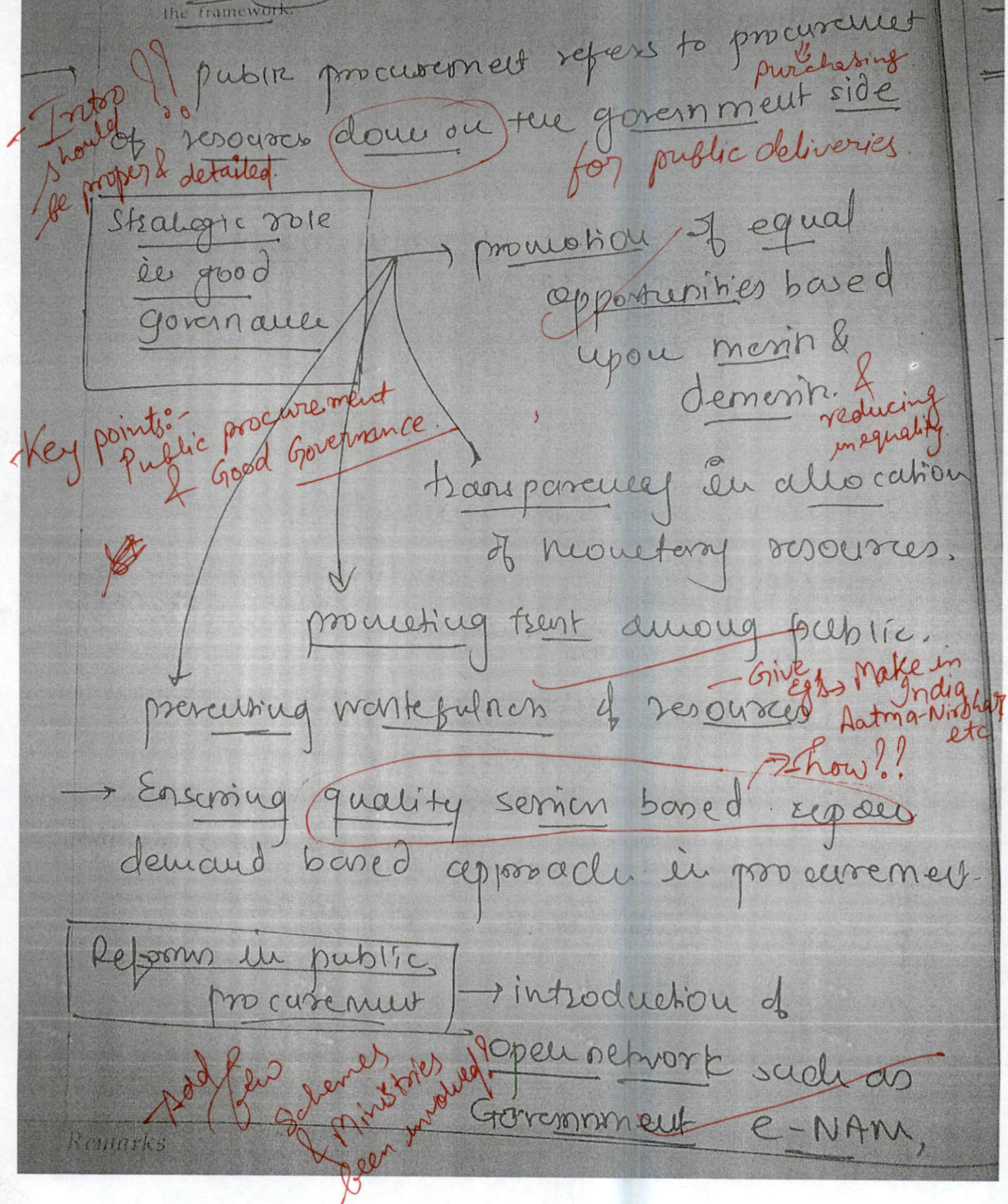
22

Controlling transfers on a political basis.
(eg Punjab Govt. model).

- Filling vacancies, changing the examination pattern (Shenli Tharoor Committee - recommendations)

5

Q16. The public procurement framework in India plays a strategic role in establishing good governance. Analyze the statement while highlighting the recent reforms proposed in the framework. (15 Marks) (250 Words)



- GEM for increased transparency
- Swiss based model for contractors
- transparency through digitisation & open procurement process.
- minimum resources based approach to Quality of service approach.
- equal opportunities provided to the medium & small scale industries with 25% procurement limit from them. (atleast ??)

Good pt.

Good

Challenges → Lack of transparency at higher level.

- discretion based approach thus causing connected - procurement, private interest, etc.
- Lack of adequate resources causing declining quality of services.
- Lack of transparency upon selection &

~~please read~~
~~question~~ again; stick with
demand of question (in word limit)

bidding process.

Measures to
be taken
for??

→ create online database
of public procurement
policy.

Reason for selection of the
contractor above others must
be displayed.

do not
involve duplicacy
in points.

social auditing practices &
increasing powers to CAG for
auditing mechanism.

public

Enterprises & their procurement should
be submitted to scrutiny.

few more recent
reforms.
like Quality-
cum-cost-based
selection,
few Govt
schemes
etc.

Good points
- Increased parliamentary committee
participation.

- Integration of markets & equal opportu-
nities through digital markets, awareness
making, supply chains.

Conclusion
??

5

Q17. The time is ripe to rethink our strategies to overcome challenges and focus on creating a road safety revolution in the country. Justify the statement and also discuss the significant measures taken by the government to improve road safety and ameliorate the impact of road accidents. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

→ According to World Bank report India has 1% of vehicles of world but 11.7% of accidents. Thus creating scenario of para-doxes.

can give more points.

- Data of Ministry of Transport & Highways; NCRB data.

Challenges in road safety in India

→ old vehicles & sub-standard vehicles with lack of safety measures.

→ corruption in lower traffic levels leading to erosion of safety measures.

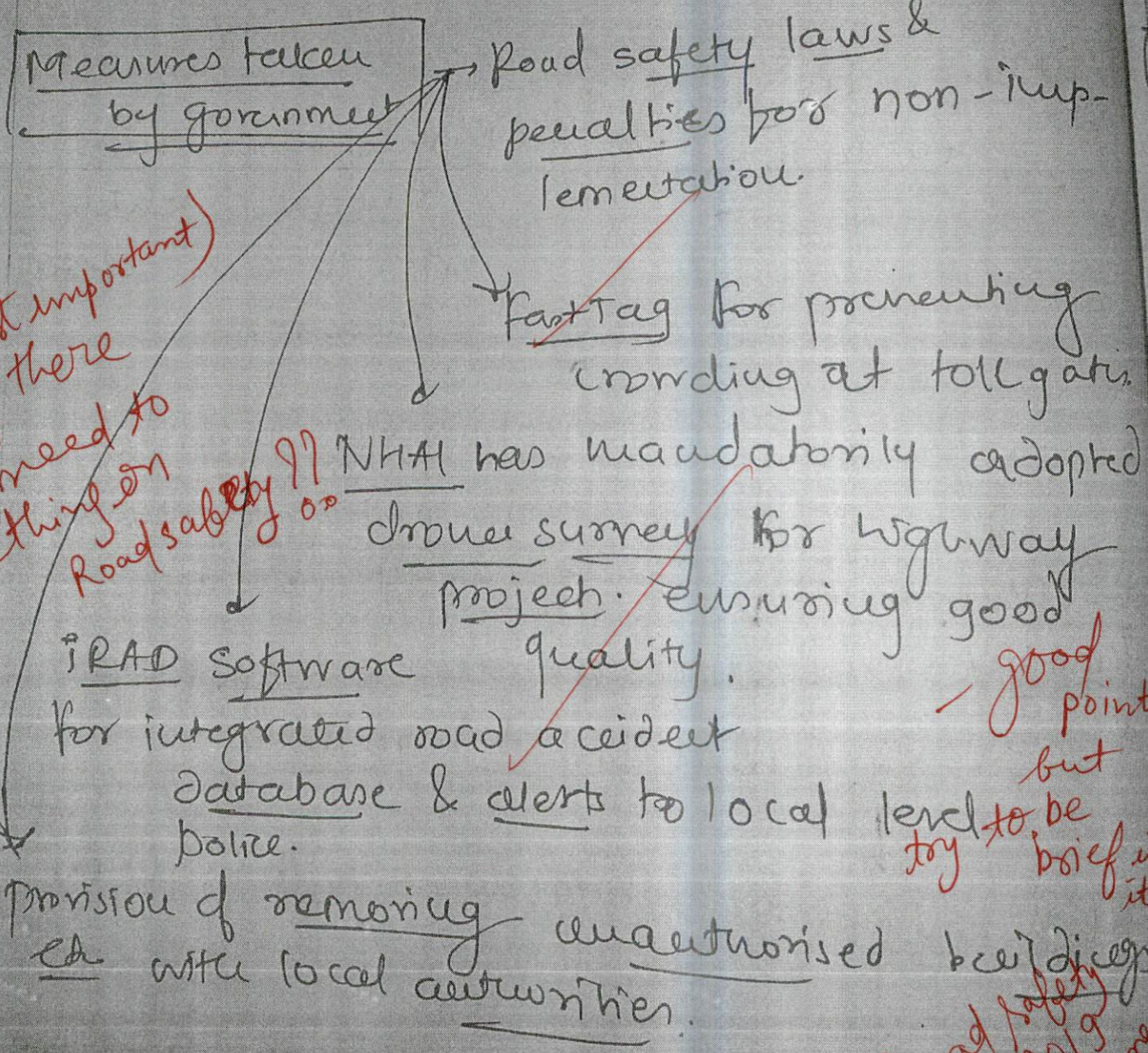
sub-standard quality of roads

→ Lack of awareness among people about laws & regulations.

→ Lack of indications, boards, sign boards, etc. on roads.

→ overcrowding & encroachment on highways.

- make it precise
- very high penalties which are often not deformative but retributive. *give specific & give example*
 - unauthorised buildings, flakes, etc. causing accidents.
 - Lack of traffic management with understaffed areas.



Most important why there is need to Rethink on Road safety ??

good points but try to be brief in it.
- Road Safety Act, 2019 (Amendment)

- Rewarding accident victims helping through cash prizes eg Good Samaritan program, golden hour program. *good can give reference to state schemes*

- Recalling of older vehicles & increasing taxes by state government on passing of vehicles older than 20 years. *be specific on type of vehicle & scrap policy.*

Go with question's demand.

(why to rethink)

Way forward

penalties should be reformative to increase safety measure compliance.

increased awareness through about safety measures through street plays, Advertisements etc.

cleaning unauthorised constructions.

indicative boards upon highways. *over speeding laws??*

proper repair mechanisms for highways, good quality assurance through online contract allocation. *Use of AI, Drone, camera etc.*

- digital traffic control measures such as e-challan, etc.

- After 'way forward' try to conclude it.

Remarks

42

Q18. Social accountability mechanisms can contribute to improved governance, accelerated development, and create effectiveness through better service delivery and empowerment. Justify the statement with the appropriate examples, and describe the significance of the mechanisms. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

→ Social accountability refers to accountability enforced through non-government agencies or public at large.

Intro should be proper which can reflect the question.

Social Accountability law in Rajasthan (Recent news)

→ Increased participation of people in governance.

→ prevent loss of resources, corruption, etc.

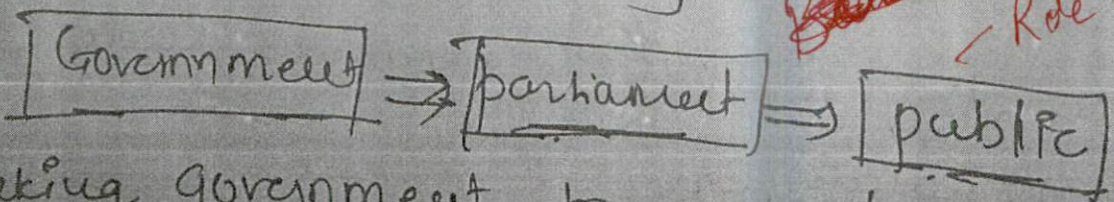
→ ensure timely delivery of services.

→ ensure quality services in time bound manner

→ Increased knowledge among people about government & governance

Benefits of Social Accountability

chain of accountability :-



Making government processes transparent

Remarks

~~Role of Bureaucracy~~ Role of Bureaucracy ??

— can write major principles of Social Accountability.

CS SCORE

eg → TPDS services have provision of social audits through gri & grievance redressal mechanism for timely delivery of services.

→ MGNREGA has social audit mechanism for quality & efficient service delivery.

→ Mid Day Meal scheme has provisions for social audits of kitchen, quality & hygiene of food delivery in schools by women committees, NGOs, SHGs.

— write mechanism of it.
(Social Accountability)

Measures to be taken → creating awareness among people.

→ Citizen's charter & enforcing mechanisms.

→ Digital audit schemes, voluntary disclosure of information should be encouraged.

eg "Jansoochana portal Rajasthan" (Good).

— Effective grievance redressal mechanism with compensation on non-compliance.

Remarks

Give more & more examples of social Accountability.

- serottam model for service delivery can be adapted
- public report card of Bangalore can be adapted for effective social audit mechanism.

→ ensuring participation of NGO's, Civil society in creating awareness & enforcing standards & quality services.

Tools of Social Accountability (Transparency, Accountability, Community participation) platforms such as CPGRAMS for grievance redressal, PRAAGATI, etc should be made widely available.

Conclude it

5½

Q19. "Caste specification" during the Census exercise and its analysis thereafter can give great insights to fine-tune the development agenda for the future. In this regard, analyse the challenges opportunities as well as threats which it may pose.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Caste specification during caste based exercise has been demanded for effective policy formulation & implementation

Current mechanism → caste based data collected through census only SCs & STs data is deployed.

OBCs & data is maintained for state specific castes & differs from state to state.

Challenges in Collecting caste specific data

lack of centralised data upon number of caste. *can give examples of how it can be seen in exploitation-be seen in society!!* (Jats & Gurjars & Jatsav's vote politics in western UP)

Exclusion if used for Differing definitions nomenclature problems.

Can lead to Multiplication of caste based upon local nomenclatures. *eg Meena/Meena caste in Rajasthan*

Remarks

Opportunities → proper knowledge about population dynamics.
(or) Advantages

→ can help in target based approach & effective policy formulation.

- economic, employment, health & education levels of different castes can be measured thus providing effective mechanism for area based & demand based approach.

- can give representation & identity to the underrepresented castes; thus promoting inclusion

Threats → can create multiple divides upon already divided society.

disadvantages
demand for reservation & inter-caste conflicts can increase.

superficial data may be created as people use may lie or change caste (good)

can Remove inequality

can write saying of thinkers!!

(Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia, M. N. Srinivas etc)

names during census.
- Infringe upon right to privacy of people.
Way forward) → caste data should be collected
upon objective methods.

→ should be used for internal consumption
& not for public display.

→ maintaining central database for
number of castes by integrating state
level lists.

- appointing population officers at district
levels to consolidate nomenclature based
data.

Thus, caste census should be
used as tool of effective policy implementation
with adaption of proper counting methodol-
ogies.

5½

Q20. In spite of multiple legal deterrents, human trafficking continues at an unabated rate in India. Discuss how, if enacted, draft "The trafficking in persons (prevention, care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021", may still fall short to check the menace. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

→ good but give detailed Introduction.
Article 23 of constitution of India prohibits

legislation associated with forced labour & human trafficking.

Reasons for human trafficking

→ organ trade

→ prostitution as "47% victims are women".

Lack of Mechanisms

such as vigilant police, etc. forced labour & bonded labour.

Effects of human trafficking

→ poverty & unethical means for employment

→ Lack of opportunities for education & health facilities.

Menace of child labour, illegal flesh trade, organ trade, loss of life and illegal prostitution cases.

Measures taken
by government through trafficking in
person (prevention, care & Rehabilitation) Bill,
2021

- Existing
Anti-Trafficking
laws??
U/A → 23 & 24.

→ provision for punishment & strict
measures for people involved
in trafficking.

→ District level units for Rehabilitation
of victims.

→ provision for education to children
who are victims.

→ provision of health & housing facilities for the
victims.

→ schemes for skilling & reskilling such as
PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Jan Shiksha
Samithi, etc.

- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000?

[Shortfalls]

(Drawbacks)

→ No provision for monitoring
effectiveness implementation
& district level units are defunct.

→ No provision for prevention of sexual &
physical exploitation of victims of
trafficking post rehabilitation.

Key highlights of Trafficking Bill, 2021. ??

Drawbacks of Bill. so that still it will fall short ??

GS SCORE
MTS-1696

- lack of long term measures for ensuring equal educational opportunities, reuniting with families, etc.

Measures to be taken

→ cross-country collaboration & co-operation for monitoring trafficking - use AI & cameras

- Involving Ngos, civil society, etc for identification & rehabilitation of victims.
- provision for education & skill development.

- international collaboration

eg "Blue Heart campaign" (good)

- Creating effective district level mechanism for victim rehabilitation.

Conclusion!!

4/2