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**AIR - 854**  
**(CSE 2022)**

**GENERAL STUDIES**

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## INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
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1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Virendra Kr. Das

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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81.5

# REMARKS

7

## Section - A

Q1. With respect to the challenges faced by higher education system in India, critically examine the draft higher education commission of India bill, 2018. (10 Marks)

Higher education in India facing numerous problem, India enrollment ratio in higher education is just 26%, low research work, poor infrastructure, IIT Bombay from India got 170 rank<sup>in</sup> QS ranking & it was highest for Indian institute.

Government introduce Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) bill 2018 to replace University Grant Commission with HECI.

Provision of the bill

→ HECI will replace UGC.

→ HECI will only have regulatory power

→ It will have more members than UGC

But still the problem is not covered in holistic manner, some of these problem are

→ Plagiarism in Indian university, it is not cleared, that how HECI will remove it.

→ HECI will have regulatory power, but without financial autonomy, it may not be able to maintain its autonomy.

But you need to also discuss the challenges faced by Higher Edu. System.

Good Start

→ The teacher assessment method employed by UGC, impose various restrictions on teachers, to become innovative, however it is not used, where HECI, will be able to improve this issue.

more step needed

→ Higher education financial authority (HEFA) should be merged with HECI, so that it would have financial power

→ Institutions need to be given power & autonomy, regulatory power of HECI, should be restricted to average institutions

→ Implementation of Yash Pal Committee to improve education curriculum.

→ Also discuss needs like

→ End of 'Inspection Reg'

→ Revise Code of Conduct

→ You need to also discuss the demands of the Bill

3

Q2. It has been observed by some that emergence of a distinct "female vote bank" has made political parties and leaders take women related issues seriously. Critically examine in the context of electoral mobilisation in India in the recent times.

(10 Marks)

Female vote bank has emerged in last decade, when mobilisation of women for elections & votes became important agenda for women, which can be seen as

- abolition of triple talaq & its prohibition
- Demand to implement 108<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment bill, the provision 337, reserves to women in parliament & state legislatures

There are various reasons for its emergence

→ After 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment act, mobilisation of women became fast.

→ In education, female student performance well.

→ terminization of agriculture

But still, the patriarchal value impeding the mobilisation of women, which is seen in men law making

→ Maternity bill - allow maternity leave

Remarks

Class sheet

Shorten these points and also discussed about

→ Certain instances like Dewkhibition of Loggani etc.

only to women, it signalled that  
 only women have the responsibility to  
 nurture a child.

→ Even after elected as soorpankh &  
 corporators, it is women's husband who  
 administers on their behalf, it  
 also entered when party leader  
 organises meeting with their husband &  
 not the elected representative.

→ Delay <sup>become</sup> providing 33% reservation in  
parliament & state legislatures.

The solution not always found in law,  
 it the behaviour & value system of  
 people that decide where the society  
 will go. So India need to ~~attack~~  
 alter the value system, ~~with~~ providing  
 stay with removing impediment.

Also discuss  
 Certain limitations to this  
 statement

3

Deficiencies  
Excess of  
Imbalance in  
Persons' intake  
of Energy

Q3. "Malnutrition is a silent assassin, which not only impacts an individual but also the nation". In the context of this statement, discuss the causes and consequences of malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

Malnutrition refers to a situation, where the need of body doesn't fulfill by the diet people are taking. It may occur even in a healthy looking body.

Reason of malnutrition

Also discuss how it affects children and women

→ Poverty, 21% of people in India remain in absolute poverty, thus income is lower than ₹ 32 per day

→ Available resources → people heavily dependent on rice & wheat for their food. Pulses, coarse grains are neglected. Even milk consumption in some state is below than average of 345 gm

→ Awareness - people are not aware about what their diet contain, malnutrition can be occur in healthy body.

→ Segregation of people from the lower strata

Remarks

Also discuss factors like Affordability, Policy Implementation & Socio Cultural Challenges etc

make them vulnerable for eg Tribes,  
 low gender norms, that provide the food  
 which is handed by family members  
 to female members.

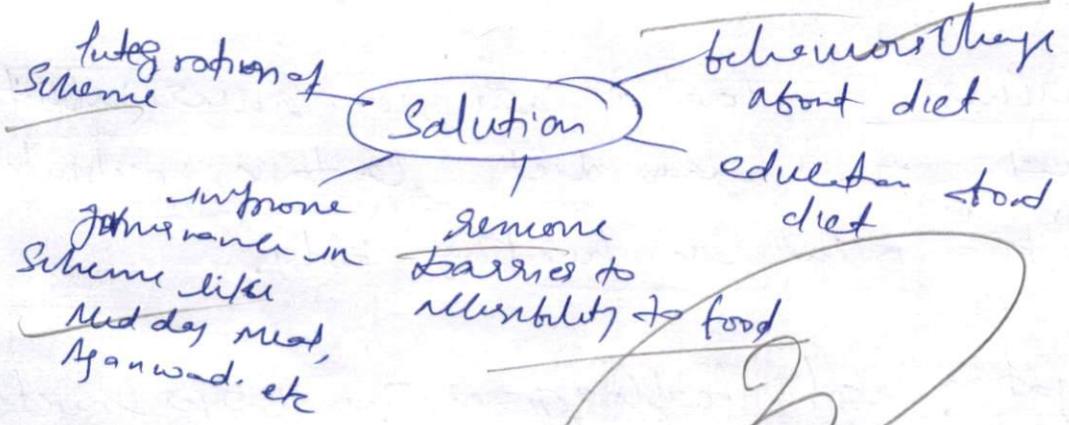
Consequences

→ Cognitive development of children become  
 stagnant & they are not able to perform  
 good in other activity, that hinders  
 their body development too.

→ Migration - poor people mostly  
 moved from society, for eg Tribes  
 rag pickers, rickshaw puller etc.

→ Vulnerable to disease - weak body  
 become more vulnerable

Also  
 key to  
 eradicate  
 Consequences  
 from  
 both  
 Individual  
 and  
 Nation  
 level



Q4. "India's urban periphery and suburbia have developed as problem for sustainable urban development". Examine. (10 Marks)

rising urban population in India is still not caught in Census or other data. According to Census 2011, 37% of India population lives in urban. But World Bank report shows that it is about 55%.

It poses problem for sustainable development

→ Hidden Urbanisation, seen in many cities like Kolkata, since government do not consider or announce them as urban facilities, don't reach this

→ Sprawl - It leads to longshan & increased burden on available resources,

→ Pollution - rising longshan in cities leads to more pollution, according to WHO report 15 cities in India are among world's most polluted cities.

Remarks

Also discuss problems like Industrial development in urban periphery leads to & shortage of water, illegal colonies etc

Also discuss About Peri-urban & Suburbia and Economic Activities carried by them

Crime - since declining job is coupled with rising ambition of youth leading them to blame delinquency.

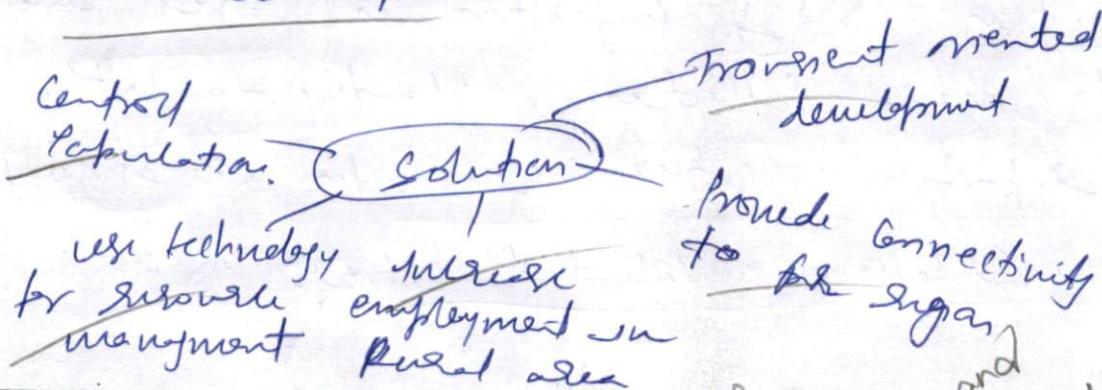
It also lead to trafficking of women & children for sexual sex work or begging

Racket of kidney, blood, eyes or body <sup>parts</sup> becoming norm

→ Depleting resources - due to uneven growth of population, the resources become management become weaker, it lead to depletion of resources according to world bank 23 states of India will have no water by 2030 & no ground water by 2030.

Job

All this lead to impede sustainable urban development.



**Remarks**

Also Discuss  
the steps needed  
to mitigate challenges  
posed by Suburbia and  
urban periphery

Discuss About  
HDI and Literacy  
Rate and Also  
Received  
Statistical  
data for  
efficiency

Q5. "Despite poverty and underdevelopment, literacy and human development index of north eastern Indian states are above than national average." Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Human development index of north eastern region of India is higher than 0.647 of whole nation. Despite having a lot of dependent on agriculture, Tripura achieved 90% of its population educated.

Assam Pradesh has also achieved more than 90% of its population educated, despite its discontinuous disse unconnectivity. It is believed of special attention was given at the time of independence.

Mizoram - After getting status of state, the state improved its health indicators, most of the population depend on agriculture & they export orange & other product.

Reason

- Local governments, - most of state in north eastern region superior have made

autonomy, they utilize their resources according to need of people.

Low burden of disease - this is low burden of dengue, malaria & other disease that ~~which~~ is due to cold temperature.

Low burden of non communicable disease also became a subson, as people have to ~~be~~ more physically active.

But still states in North east are facing numerous problems.

→ Minimum wage in Nagaland is the least in India

→ Assam has lower per capita milk consumption.

→ Microgram have stunted & under-nourished children more than national average.

India need to focus on north east sign promoting med, fund & connectivity with help in development of north east.

You need discuss persons face better literacy rate and HDI in N.E India like Gender Equality Subsidy Penalties by Gov on books and unjams etc

Remarks

→ Improve your writing

Q6. Induction of women in combat roles is necessary for bringing parity with men and factor of equality in Indian society. Discuss the statement in the light of recent announcement by army of inducting women as military police. (10 Marks)

Indian women are excluded from the combat ~~any~~ role in Indian army. They are inducted for short term services only.

There are various reasons for it

- 1) Patriarchal mindset of family, they don't allow their daughters for any or police services
- 2) Dipin Rawat (the parent of Indian army) held that, since most of army personnel come from villages & their traditional value system not allow women in army

However, recently it was announced that women will be inducted in military role, it ~~has its own~~ may be a game change move for Indian women later as it will:-

- 1) ~~from the~~ break the strict impasse

The discuss  
more points  
to focus of  
Having  
women  
in  
armed  
force

women by society.

- 2) Women's attitude toward this rule & position become changed.
- 3) equality in decision making in army like institution increase respect of women
- 4) femininity & woman character norms, which is built by society, become weak & with time it will be vanished
- 5) Already <sup>India</sup> we have women in Airforce as a pilot.

3.5

However it is not easy to do.

- 1) Women allow to work of military will leave it may cause difficulties to army to include women in large numbers
  - 2) Behaviour change of Army personnel, will be required, which is not easy
  - 3) In case of war women become more vulnerable, then it become more difficult to army to include more women.
- India need to break the ceiling imposed on women & this will be a good step.

Remarks

Also Discuss the Role of Women as best factor and essential sectors of society

Q7. Critically analyse the role of women in the Indian Economy.

(10 Marks)

Women of India play a eminent role in India economy ~~as~~ after globalisation. This is the result of giving autonomy, increased education & literacy, good health practice & other.

Role Importance of women

27% of agriculture land in India now tilled managed by India's women.

Women play a major role in banking sector, most of public bank chairman are women.

96 million women are attached to 7.5 mn SHG Self help group, that have turnover of ₹100,000 lacs, more than many MNC

But it is just tip of iceberg, women potential in India is wide behind the veil of paternalism & value system. for eg

→ Women have to face glass ceiling when working in private sector, they are not able to

Remarks

Also Discuss the Role of Women as the Spirit of Indian Economy

reach more than a stipulated position.

→ Link collusion of some job, lead to secondary status of women in Market economy. They forced to choose careers like keepianst, Doctor Teacher.

→ unpaid work - Things work in house - hold is not considered, work at all.

→ women are just 14% in the participation of India, in many states, the number is very low.

→ This is reduction of women in labour market as mentioned in Economic survey 2017-18.

→ Labour force participation rate is below than men.

→ 36% of manual labours are women

Also discuss the Problems faced by women in Indian Economy

low participation -  
School level  
college industry

Solution

SHG in whole India

behaviour change

More seat to women in education institutions

Q8. In the era of patents, costly medications and reduced state support towards health GDP, analyse the efficacy of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Centres. Also, evaluate the rationale behind the availability of cheaper medicines at these stores.

(10 Marks)

India spend less than 3% of its GDP on health. Act of pocket expenditure in India is 67%, when it come to health.

Rising cost of medicine every aggregate this situation

Government in India started Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Centre, to provide, best quality medicine at a subsidised rate to patient, & also to promote traditional medicine.

Release in Brief About the Scheme

Centre were are open in health care centre & in both village & urban area, so that dependence on urban India & expenditure on medicine too reduce.

Rationale behind the availability

→ 86% in urban & 80% of total expenditure on health comprises just medicine.

Remarks

→ Due to ens growing of patent  
free of drugs not coming down,  
so it is imperative to provide medicine  
at lower cost.

→ It will improve the adoption of  
generic drugs in India.

→ Inscription of doctor generic drug by  
doctor will increase

→ The collusion between doctor & store  
managers will be broken.

However there are  
still some  
problems

All the medicine are  
not available

Doctor don't  
prefer only  
generic drug

People are not aware  
about generic drugs they  
consider them below quality  
due to low prices

also  
discuss  
Poor  
Supply  
Chain  
Management  
Lack of  
awareness  
etc

3

break collusion  
between doctor  
chemist  
open  
more store

Solution to  
solve the problem

improve  
availability of  
drugs

generate  
awareness  
impose legal  
responsibility  
on  
doctors to  
prescribe  
generic

- Q9. Comparative analysis of governance structure requires comprehensive focus on all related value aspects. Analyze relevance of bad governance and multi-dimensional poverty index in this context. (10 Marks)

Comparative analysis is a tool utilized by government to monitor the functioning & efficiency of services. It focuses on aspect which are similar in nature & focus a whole range of activities.

Benefit of comparative analysis

- helped to improve efficiency, by adopting good practices & success stories
- Monitor & evaluate the functioning & need of governance structure.
- Bring competition in various sectors of governance
- success <sup>based</sup> utilization of fund
- Bring transparency & accountability by setting a benchmark

Relevance of bad governance

- It provides insight in the missing aspect

of smooth delivery, that it can be removed from other part & structure.

→ It help in find out the ways, through which a structure should not be implemented.

Multi dimensional tourist encompasses aspect of health, tourist, assets & participation.

It help in understanding the role of every part of structure, that hindered the growth.

By working multi dimensional tourist, a nation can develop different strategy for different sector & can connect where the connections need in tourism.

for participation can be handled in different way than asset formation, while health & education can be taken together.

Job

A cohesive structure become effective when its all part work effectively, one part can't improve others, one shoe not fill for all, it required different action for different part.

Remarks

Also discuss  
career  
ment  
strategies  
to  
this

Q10. In order to reap dividends of PMAY, it is essential for the government to recognize India's affordable housing puzzle and the intertwined governance framework challenges which can undermine program's ability to reach the 2022 goal. Discuss. (10 Marks)

In order to provide home to people from economically weaker section (EWS) & low income group (LIG) in urban area & for poor in rural, government introduce Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

It has various aspect like in situ slum rehabilitation, credit linked subsidy scheme, loan, grants etc.

Out there are obstacle to reach the goal <sup>Many of them</sup> ~~some~~ are in governance like

1) Poor implementation of in situ slum development, private sector doesn't find it feasible for them. first of all huge funding is needed & then the land the govt will not benefit them to that extent

2) Poor governance in add addressing land issue,

Remarks

And why PMAY is important?  
 discuss

Also discuss about the important aspect of the scheme

due to non availability of proper data,

→ cumbersome paper work & absence of vernacular form keep people away from scheme

→ Bank attitude toward poor remains same. They don't solve their queries

→ Internet availability is poor in rural area, & form for availing the benefit are required to fill online. This lead people toward late, & they demand a large sum of money.

Then it is imperative to solve the problems

→ offline form must be available.

→ camps can be organised to make people aware.

→ school & colleges student, who can be make participator in helping benefit seekers to fill form.

→ use of vernacular language

→ proper land data by using GIS & MRS

→ provide more benefit to private sector

Also provided by discussing how India can reap dividends of PMAY by these constraints

Remarks

30/11

## Section - B

Q11. The latest report by the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI), headed by Ashok Dalwai, recommended a transition from a price-based support policy (MSP) to an income support policy. This requires reforming the marketing system of agricultural produce and developing new institutions and reviving existing ones to facilitate the linking of the farmer to the markets. Evaluate the governance imperatives that these recommendations are sought to bring with it. (15 Marks)

Ashok Dalwai Committee was formed to suggest measure to double farmer income by 2022. The committee suggested

- Increase contract farming
- Remove barriers for export of food product
- Make agriculture market oriented
- Shift Agric act. & ~~focus~~ linking the farmers to large market.

Government of India introduce e-NAM for connecting farmers to all over India to buy & produce one market.

The committee want to change the governance architecture of India agriculture system it require to change

Also discuss about the Multi Sectoral Challenge faced by the farmers

① APMC Act - Introduce to provide market to farmer, but it brings an iron cage to farmer, no business can buy crop outside it, & APMC are filled by intermediaries, that reduce farmer income.

Ashekh Committee had suggest to merge the APMC & bring market reform. The governance of APMC become useless now, so government introduce e-NAM to provide a big market.

② Export-import - India maintain a large buffer stock, even outside its capabilities. Ashekh dalwadi suggest to remove export barriers, by amending Essential Commodities Act & other.

Government in India banned export of onion, pulses & other because of inflation & rising price.

The government for buffer stock need to

well  
Discussed

Also discuss

Scheme  
via

FPO

Model

Act

etc

improve, input utilization & stock management  
 can solve this problem.

- ③ MSP reduce income for farmer, because initially the price are low, when crop harvested, but increase later after some time.

Committee suggest market based policy should replace price based government.

- ④ Contract farming in India is not feel success because of small size of field & farming is oriented toward some crop, this is due to MSP.

Committee suggest remove government obstacle like MSP & bring a model law of contract farming.

- ⑤ Committee also suggest to bring a model land leasing law, that can be adopted by states.

The committee ~~also~~ help to find out the poor government structure, that need to be changed.

Remarks

Also Discuss More  
 Government Implications  
 to these Recommendations

Q12. For a country like India, which has surplus labour and a strong affinity for new technologies, employment generation in the 21st century poses a new challenge. What, according to you, can be the hurdle and how can a governance reform improve the situation. (15 Marks)

Also discuss  
 list of Artificial intelligence, big data  
analysis, I4.0, new challenge are emerging

labour market. for a country like  
India, which has labour surplus, the problem  
become exaggerated.

Also life  
excessive with employment  
surplus labour & strong affinity for new technologies  
employment generation faces new challenges

Personal Statistical  
 1) with data

The advent of artificial intelligence  
 & robots, the need of labour is reducing.  
 Since India become part of new technologies  
 & its adoption, India faces loss of  
employment.

2) Skilled that required to operate new  
machines are far evidence, our institutions  
are not capable to produce these  
skill.

Remarks

Q3) Manufacturing industry is missing in India, & most of the <sup>are</sup> jobs created by ~~the~~ services sector, which required more sophisticated skills.

Now, India need to improve its economic structure for ~~itself~~ in all sectors to ~~not~~ handle the situation. Some of the area are

1) Education - Our institutions are not <sup>Good</sup> oriented toward research, & a main <sup>reason</sup> for it is the finance & auto-nomy. <sup>Many</sup>

UGC controlled ~~was~~ all institutions & kill local creativity & innovation of teachers. <sup>Reason</sup>

Various committees are organised but their recommendations are not adopted. <sup>to</sup>

Education at the school level is also lost, there is no accountability of teachers in public school. <sup>Challan - get</sup>

There need a overhaul change in education

Also discuss Adoption of digital technology & India need proper financial activity

1) Governance that allow local innovations & autonomy with transparency & accountability

2) Bureaucratic structure - The corruption problem & kill the entrepreneurs morale, let it takes work, red tapism, then poor service delivery. There is a need to bring more transparency & accountability.

upgrading skill  
 change in behaviour of top to real estate & police is required. In various areas mafia & prevent ideas to mature. The nexus between police & criminal impede people innovation to success

Then Crony Capitalism need to be removed

3) Governance - ease of doing business, remove inequality of income as well as of opportunity.

E-governance can bring transparency & accountability. Infrastructure in rural area need to be developed, so that better service delivery & skill development can happen

Q13. Governance is multi-pronged. It intends to take everyone along to facilitate social inclusion and women empowerment. Discuss essential attributes of governance and analyze their relevance in extracting good out of the normative governance framework. (15 Marks)

Governance is multi pronged approach, it intend to include all stakeholders from of society, market, & civil society.

Good governance is all inclusive it should work for with the idea of inclusiveness i.e. bring every one in its orbit like women, transgender or other marginalized people.

essential attributes of governance are

- 1) Transparent - It should allow every one stakeholder to know about its functioning. Transparency help in generating awareness & reducing corruption.
- 2) Accountability - People who governing should be answerable to them, it make process more participative.

Remarks

- 3) Responsive to those who are subjected to government authority
- 4) Inclusive - All stakeholders should be at foot
- 5) Equitable - Every one has the same access
- 1) Efficient & Effely - It should bring desired output & able to change with time. It is adaptable.

Good governance show the positive side or aspect of governance, it is better than normative governance because

1) normative governance is less flexible & rigid. So it is not well addressed.

2) normative governance kill innovations

3) normative governance bind people & full potential of resource is not utilized.

Attributes of good governance help to overcome the problem of normative governance when essential attributes of governance are applied.

Remarks

Discuss your answer  
 Also by addressing Women Empowerment

2) by equitable governance help to change pattern & to include more people, while normative governance may exclude many needy people

Innovative - Innovate with the requirement of time, help to service providers to make of service delivery efficient & effective, which may not be possible in normative governance.

Normative governance has it over fight of reduce corruption & keep the service provider in control. But India now required mix of both, strictly following the norm & without missing the other side may not be beneficial for India.

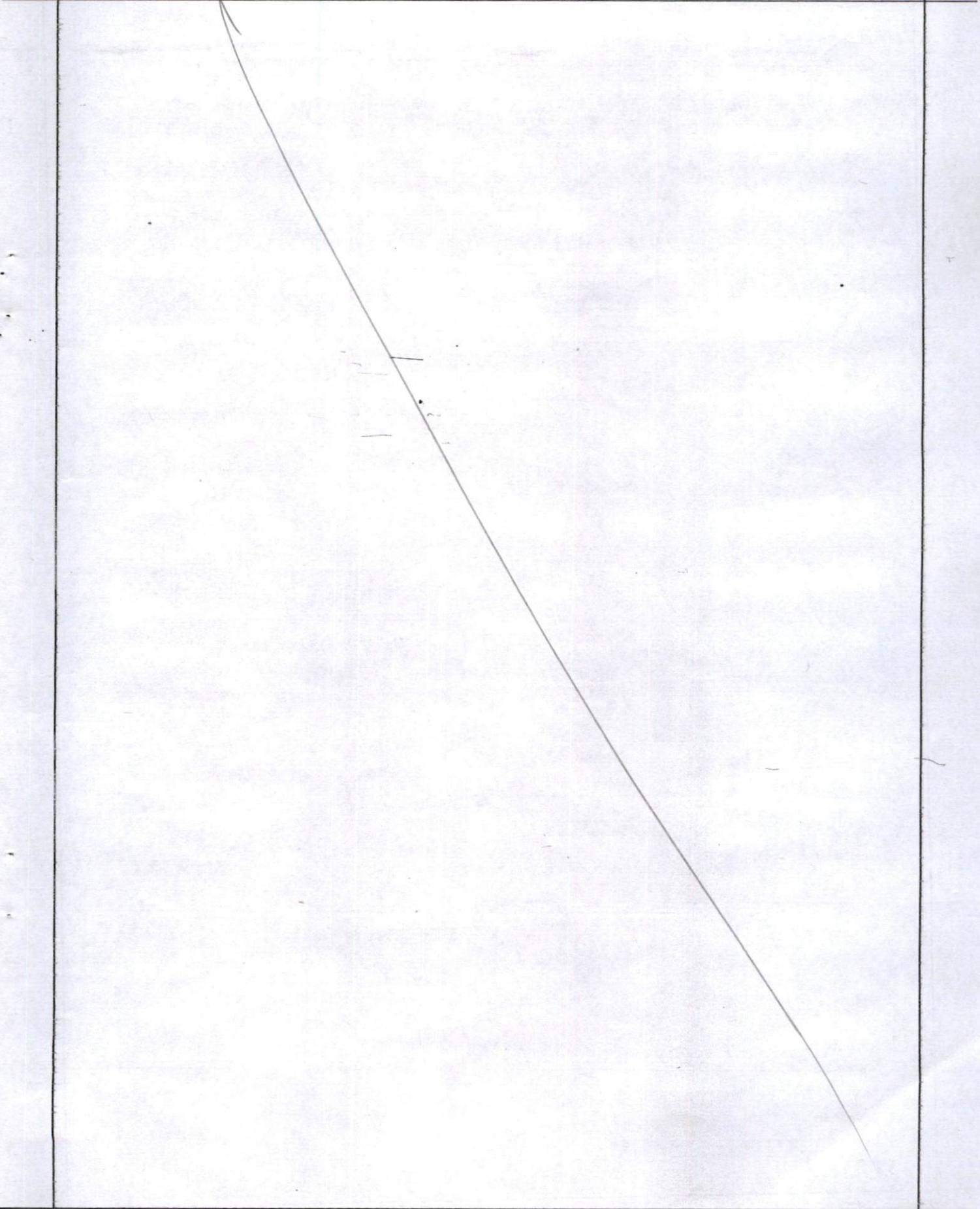
3) Also discuss  
 Challenges to Good Governance  
 Next Women Empowerment

6

Q14. There have been instances of people advocating that they be given the major, if not the sole right to work in their states or regions. Analyse the economic, demographic and socio-cultural factors which has given rise to these 'sons of the soil' movements.

(15 Marks)

Remarks



*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Q15. In regard of the definition of the poverty, mention the issues regarding the definition of poverty and explain the different concepts of poverty. What are the issues that arise while using different concepts of poverty? (15 Marks)

Poverty is the inability to meet basic need of body, housing & participation in daily activity. Poverty is multi-dimensional, it can't be understood with a narrow oversight.

Poverty can be two type, absolute & relative, in India most of the program of poverty alleviation focused more on absolute poverty.

Various committees like Lokeshwale Committee, tendulkar Committee, & Rajbargan Committee focused more on absolute poverty.

Some Activist demanding that the inclusion of relative poverty too in government plan,

In India various approach are utilized

Remarks

to identify the poor. Calorie based approach was suggested earlier, 2000 calorie committee also suggest Calorie based approach, where 2400 calorie in rural area & 2100 calorie in urban area are considered ~~about~~ <sup>the</sup> poverty line.

The tendulkar committee suggest the income of family as a whole, must be considered ~~as~~ <sup>for measuring</sup> the poverty line.

Then Rajkrishnan committee suggest, per person income & mark ₹ 32 per day per person as the poverty line.

Niti Aayog also take use Rajkrishnan committee

However relative poverty is not given importance by their committee. Various issue arises while using using different concept of poverty like

Remarks

Discusses

Establishing a  
 idea of absolute poverty becomes difficult when it comes to idea of culture etc

Inclusion - ~~at~~ many people become included either due to absence of record or they are just above the poverty line.

Regional variations become excluded when considering poverty. Like North east is different from Delhi & coastal area has different food style. It may be possible that people in North east consuming more nutritious food but low in quality when compared to rest of India.

No consensus & it leads to delay in operationalizing scheme. Good Points

Poverty measurement should be decentralized, as there are various differences & diversity & across the state, minimum wage is different in different states & factors of production are too different. So regional poverty line with data must be created.

55

Q16. Leveraging dentists to provide primary health care reduces the gaps of current shortfall of doctors in India. Do you agree? Why is India facing the situation of doctor's shortage? Elaborate on the measures needed to alleviate such situation. (15 Marks)

India facing huge shortage of doctor, according to WHO, there should 1 doctor for every 1000 people, but in India the fact is 2 for 1000 in Delhi.

57% of India ~~allopathic~~ doctors are not having any degree. The rural-urban divide is another problem & then regional uneven divide is also present like in North east & East when compared South India.

Leveraging dentist to provide primary health care may on India the gaps of current shortfall of doctor in India blame

- The meritum of the dentist education is short some on undergraduate level

Remarks

so people can show their trust

2) Most of Dentist are not able to utilize their full potential, if allowing them to provide primary health care they can utilize their full potential

3) # Reduce congestion in hospital & pressure from secondary & tertiary tertiary tertiary sector.

4) India is facing huge shortage of doctor because

1) Very low seat in medical college for a large country. There are just 59,000 seat, that filled every year but population rising much faster.

2) Brain drain - doctor prefer to serve outside India, due to better facilities & amenities

3) Absence of private sector, private sector can't make open medical college for profit purpose.

4) Measure needed to be taken for improving etc

Also  
doctors  
like  
MCI  
regulation

Spoken  
Spoken  
disparity  
etc

Also discuss the credit as experienced take additional by career from private medical colleges to take additional diploma

- 1) stop the brain drain, by salary, more facilities & more amenities
- 2) Increase the number of seats in medical colleges
- 3) reverse brain drain & try to gain brain from outside world.
- 4) Remove barriers in private sector
- 5) utilize tele-medicine to deliver health to unconnected area.

Government bring National medical bill that try to regulate medical education more efficiently, it will also help to bring private sector in medical field, that will help in reducing of brain drain, because then doctor can better in India.

Rural-urban divide need to be diminished & allied health care bill need to push, that reduce the disparities.

Remarks

605

Q17. The issues related to behaviour, adaptability, infrastructure (water, toilet technology), and solid and liquid waste management have been held responsible for reversing the tag of Open Defection Free status. Assess the operational efficacy of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in this regard. (15 Marks)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched to eliminate open defecation, bring behavioural change, improve solid waste management & to create a Clean India by 2019.

Government of India provided, fund for creating toilet, create waste management infrastructure, & raising awareness,

Community toilet were developed, Swachh Bharat Mission organised to rise competition among states.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan includes, school, hospital, public & all aspect of life

But issues related to behavioural change, adaptability, infrastructure & solid waste management now remaining trend this is flawed.

Also discuss the role of JEC in SBA

Remarks

→ Toilet are constructed & people start using them, but the issue remains, of utilised value, ~~also~~ people are not ready to clean the tank & renders the toilet more not useful.

→ Infrastructure required regular funding for its maintenance, but government providing one time grant for building toilet, so when the ~~inf~~ structure before defunct it can't be used

→ Availability of water is especially in rural area, renders toilet defunct.

→ funding is not appropriate for building infrastructure for solid waste manage-  
ment.

→ Delay in project increasing the cost.

The efficiency of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have in lime light, blame it is not able to changing requirement.

- funds are not released for building infrastructure
- delay in providing water
- Segregation of waste by people, is not shown result in north India.
- Landfills are still filled by waste, even after SBA, more landfills are coming
- The job of manual scavengers increased, it is against the ~~stagnant~~ government effort to bring behavioural change.

However Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is adapting in some extent & new guidelines are developed like ODF+ which try to eliminating connecting in public place & ODF++, which try to complete solution to sewage sludge & liquid discharge.

However behavioural change of people should not be reversed, new methods steps to inspire people & are required.

Adoption of Bio toilet & Bio digester can solve the problem of insanitary toilet.

Also discuss about the measures to overcome issues related to behaviour.

Information

Q18. In 2009, 10 years ago, Human Rights watch observed that Indian police have largely failed to evolve from the ruler-supportive repressive forces they were designed to be under Britain's colonial rule. Examine the reformatory recommendations of the committees intended to improve the behaviour of police with people. (15 Marks)

Remarks

*Remarks*

†

*Remarks*

Also discuss main pillars of the programme

Q19. According to a map of Ganga river water quality presented by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in August 2018, only five out of 70-odd monitoring stations had water that was fit for drinking and seven for bathing. Examine what has been missing from several cleanliness drives, including the latest Namami Gange mission. How far and to what extent mis-governance has been responsible for the sorry state of affairs? (15 Marks)

Namami Gange project started by Government of India to clean the river Ganga along all stretches with all its tributary.

However recent survey found the inefficiency of project, there are various missing aspect, that are the reason of this result.

1) Behavioural change - Since Ganga is a holy river, & people perform various ritual there. So heavy chemical are released in the river like lead, but the government don't try to take a change in this aspect.

Also discuss about the various states of Ganga and pollution

2) funding - despite have large fund, in hanya trust, developed for this project, government not releasing the fund at time. This lead to delat delay the project, which youngst give the cost.

The sewage treatment plant are not created at the time due to delay in payment.

3) Transparency & Accountability, There is no one to be held accountable for the slow progress, on the same time data is not provided at time

This reduce people participation & efficiency of project.

4) Mis-governance is the cause for the Sorry state of Affairs, for eg

Also discuss  
 lack of awareness among people  
 lack of financial investment etc

Participative - The schemes doesn't allow NGO & people to work with the government agencies.

Not limits the root cause that is,  
 migration of waste at home, waste  
 sludge management at local level.

people are not aware about the baseline  
 it make them non-responsible for  
this act.

Since India is far forward in the  
 state of development, behaviour  
 change is the key in local issue  
 like cleanliness. People should become  
 aware & not they put rationality  
 above duty & trust to be done by  
 making them participative.

6.5

Q20. Agro Marketing reforms GRAM and eNAM suffer from serious conceptual lacunae that have implications for their application and governance, and, consequently, for inclusive and sustainable agricultural development. Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks)

Government take various reforms in ~~2018~~ last decade to increase farm productivity, increase income of farmers, & bring more efficiency in agriculture practices.

Some of the major reforms included, GRAM & eNAM, but ~~these~~ they try to create a single market across nation, so that farmers can send their crop all across India.

But GRAM & e-NAM are have many lacunae like

e-NAM - create nation market, but it ~~is~~ try to find best price, but best price are not found after harvesting but after some time of it. e-NAM doesn't considered it, & it not try to build chain of dependenty with market

Remarks

→ Also discuss  
 New points  
 to conceptual  
 lateral

GRAMS - They try to convert rural  
 have a 'online market' to sell  
 their product.

Since both these technologies work on  
 internet, they may not be able to  
 provide same result all across  
all over India.

farmers ~~are~~ don't know how to utilize  
of internet market for their business.

The APMC is provide market at the  
 home of people, but with e-NAM,  
 it is not possible,

product in APMC are sold in small  
 quantities, but in e-NAM & GRAMS  
 people demand for large quantities, otherwise  
loss of economies of scale will be

However e-NAM help farmers to find  
 better market all over India, which

How can E Nam and E Nam id producers and Sustainable Agriculture dev  
 seen after its commencement, farmers from  
Uttarpradesh are able to sell their product  
 in overseas market.

It will help in contract farming, since  
 contractor can now enter a contract  
 more easily.

farmers get higher price, than what they  
 get in APMC.

It reduce intermediator & help in better  
price discovery to farmer.

It reduce imbalance in regional market.

Food processing industry can make multiple  
 product, without setting a new  
 infrastructure.

It will help in breaking new old chain  
 & increase job to transporters.

E Nam & Grams should increase their  
capacities & connected with ware houses.

Internet connectivity & training to farmers  
 need to given for better result

Remarks

add why in  
 Dangerous under E Nam  
 So slow