

GSSCORE

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VYOM BINDAL

RANK - 141

**GOVERNANCE
TEST - 1**



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GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
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Name YOM BIN DAL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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REMARKS

Section - A

- Q1. Discuss the concept of sponge city? Why Indian cities must become 'sponge cities' to tackle urban flooding? Enumerate the reasons. (10 Marks)

The concept of sponge city refers to the adequate presence of wetlands, marshy areas, ponds in cities which act as natural sponges in event of floods.

Infact one of the major reason for floods of Srinagar and Chennai assuming catastrophic proportions was encroachments on wetlands.

*add season
in greater detail!*

- For preservation of wetlands or natural sponges help in following manner:
- i) It absorbs the excess water of floods, prevents over-flooding of river banks.
- ii) Wetlands recharge the groundwater.

Remarks

- 3) Wetlands reduce the catastrophic flow of water, reducing its destructive potential.
- 4) Wetlands are densely vegetated, lush green ecosystems, which help in reducing pollution, carbon absorption. This reduces climate change to an extent, which is one of the important reason for floods. Hence, there is need to preserve wetlands and proper implementation of National Wetland Conservation Programme.

④
Reactive
steps to be
taken to create
sponge cities!

- Q2. Should Urban India focus on more than toilets to address sanitation woes? Give the arguments in support of the opinion. Suggest measures to make urban India open defecation free. (10 Marks)

Sanitation is one of the biggest problem not only from point of view of cleanliness but also from maintaining proper health of citizens.

Swaach Bharat Abhiyan led to unprecedented growth in number of toilets, which is a welcome improvement, however, there is need to go beyond this:

- 1) Inter-Ministerial Committee estimates that there are still around 53,000 manual scavengers which needs to be addressed at the earliest.
- 2) There is need to ensure proper garbage

collection and cleanliness of streets as necessary complement to building toilets.

- 3) While toilets are built, there is need for proper sewage treatment mechanism as currently urban municipal sewage enhances water pollution.
- 4) The social issue of pollution and purity, association of certain caste with job of cleaning also needs to be broken.
- 5) There is need to bring in the behavioural change among the urban dwellers, impart them with a sense of civic responsibility and sense of aesthetics.

(5)

good measures to be taken to further

SBA have been discussed!

Remarks

- Q3. Do you believe that longer lives have translated into healthier lives in India and the world? Examine. (10 Marks)

Health has two aspects, one is longevity and other is quality of life. mere absence of disease and long life cannot be equated to healthier living.

In India even as we had achieved success in raising the life expectancy, but we continue to underperform on several health parameters:

- 1) In India around 39.3% of under five age children suffer from stunting as per NFHS - IV.
- 2) India has around quarter of total global cases of tuberculosis and with 2.1 million cases of HIV, it is also number one in

Remarks

*nutrition
indicators of
imperceptible
longevity,*

incidence of HIL.

- 3) Disability Adjusted Life years in India continue to remain high, which hampers productivity. ✓
- 4) 53% of Indian women suffers from anaemia which hinders enjoyment of healthy life.
- 5) India has one of the highest rates of mental disorders to the extent of nearly 13%, which continue to live life of neglect. Hence, increase in life years had not fully translated into healthy life in India in a comprehensive manner. ✓

Remarks

2m

Four substantively on
NCDs - and issues
of old-age -

- Q4. Discuss the features of Transgender Bill, 2016. Do you think, it follows the rights-based approach for empowering the third gender? Analyze. (10 Marks)

Transgender community is often neglected and pushed to margins, in order to undo this injustice Transgender Bill, 2016 has been brought with following provisions:

- 1) It recognises transgenders as third gender and guarantee them a dignified life under article 21.
- 2) It ensures a rehabilitative approach for transgenders by emphasising on skilling of the community to enable them to earn decent livelihood.
- 3) It also introduces the accountability of the employees by making it mandatory to provide enabling environment for transgenders and punishment for violation of its provision.
- 4) Bill proposes National Commission for transgenders

Remarks

Goal with this demand also!

What other issues faced by Transgenders?

3

with responsibility to ensure implementation of law, grievance redressal.

However, in addition to above steps there is need to:

- 1) Spread mass awareness campaign to remove social stigma attached to the Transgender community.
- 2) Co-operation of state governments is also essential for proper implementation ex. Kerala had reserved jobs for transgenders in Kochi Metro, it had asked local bodies for skilling and placement of transgenders.
- 3) Sensitisation of law enforcement agencies is also needed for protection of rights of transgenders. Protecting the rights of transgenders is necessary to accomplish cherished goal of liberty, equality and Justice for all.

Remarks

- Q5. India has one of the most progressive disability (differently-abled) policy frameworks in the developing world. However, there remain huge challenges in bringing the differently abled population into the mainstream. Discuss. (10 Marks)

With passage of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, India has now one of the most progressive framework among developing countries as:

- It gives 33 reservation to differently abled persons in educational institutions and employment.
 - Enjoins upon the public as well as private sector to enhance accessibility of its institutions to disabled people.
 - It also sought to undo social stigma attached to physical and mental disabilities by minimising their discrimination.
- However, despite good intentions

and policy there remains several challenges:-

- 1) There is lack of implementation for instance even now 20% of elementary schools are not disabled friendly.
- 2) Govt policies also continue to tax import of raw materials required in production of assistive devices like canes, hearing machines.
- 3) Social attitude towards differently abled continues to be dominated by either indifference or pity rather than seeing them as equal citizens and potential contributors to national growth. Since only a combined effort of government and society at large can help disabled people reach their rightful place.

Remarks

(3)

mention relevant statistics and schemes in your answer!

- Q6. What do you understand by tele-medicine and tele-education? Examine how ISRO is helping India with its telemedicine and tele-education technologies. (10 Marks)

Telemedicine: It refers to the use of information and communication technology, internet to make available the high quality tertiary healthcare to the remote and inaccessible places e.g. robotic surgery, electronic consultation, "Save the hearts" initiative of Tamil and Kashmir where social media is leveraged to get expert advice on cases of medical emergencies in rural hospitals.

Tele-education: It refers to the use of satellite technology, internet and information technology to provide high quality education.

Remarks

to inaccessible locations to tide over shortage of faculty, infrastructure constraints e.g. SWAYAM platform of govt., NPTEL lectures to provide classes by IIT professors even in remote locations.

ISRO is helping tele education by providing dedicated satellite like EDUSAT, it is providing dedicated internet connection for tele-medicine.

It also offers these facilities at Concessional rates to ensure wider reach.

- Q7. What do you understand by biopharmaceuticals? Discuss their applications and write a note on recently launched National Biopharma Mission along with its features.

(10 Marks)

Biopharmaceuticals are medicines prepared from natural, biodegradable ingredients which have lesser side effects and their production causes lesser pollution.

Features of Biopharma mission -

Read in
greater
detail and
get to know
technical
aspects of
biopharmace-
-uticals →

- 1) Promoting local development of bio-pharma medicines.
- 2) Gradually reducing import dependence on Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, which are needed as raw material in manufacture of biopharmaceuticals.
- 3) Enhancing the accessibility and affordability of bio-pharmaceuticals by lowering down

Remarks

their cost.

- ④ Promoting research and development in field of biopharmaceuticals.

(3)

lead more about
the union -

Remarks

- Q8. "Social mores, rising incomes of men, and gender-based segregation in the job market may be limiting women's economic empowerment in India". Analyze the statement.
 (10 Marks)

Female labour force participation in India remains ~~a~~ low at 29.5%, much below global average of around 50%. Various reasons for this are

1) Social mores: There is in general social resistance to acceptability of women in workplace as their role is seen as being restricted to domestic sphere as exalted notions of 'family honour', primary image of women as wives, mothers puts implicit obstacles in their labour force participation.

2) Income of men: Due to patriarchal nature of society, it is observed that

Remarks

With rising income of male members, females family members are discouraged from outside work and confined to families. Also, it is assumed that primary responsibility of household work belongs to women.

Segregation in job market: Even if the women reach job market after overcoming these obstacles, they are discriminated and compartmentalised in certain jobs such as teachers, nurses among others. They are continued to be denied leadership roles, what is often referred to as glass ceiling. Once above factors pose hindrance in increasing female participation in workforce, which costs us around 27% of GDP as per IMF.

Remarks

(32)

Four adequately or step taken

new scheme, statuhi, article of constitution, sc verdicts etc -

- Q9. Ayushman Bharat is a turning point for the health sector. Critically analyze the significance and shortcomings of this initiative by India. (10 Marks)

Ayushman Bharat initiative is world's largest public healthcare scheme, it has two components:

- 1) National Health Protection Mission: for providing a coverage of 5 lakh rupees per person for secondary and tertiary health care.
- 2) Health and Wellness centers for comprehensive primary health care.

Benefits of this scheme:

- 1) Wide coverage: It covers 50 more beneficiaries as identified by Socio-Economic caste census, also limit of 5 lakh is much enhanced from Rs. 30,000 coverage under RSBY.
- 2) The list of diseases covered had also been enhanced to cover cardiovascular diseases, ophthalmology, kidney failure etc.
- 3) It is expected to foster a healthy public-private partnership in addressing healthcare concerns.

Remarks

Concerns :

- 1) Scheme falls short of funding, with Rs. 2000 crore allocated to National Health Protection Mission and 1200 more for 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres.
 - 2) Since around 70% of patients now depend on private healthcare, scheme may lead to unethical practices by private sector like over-prescription, mis-diagnosis in absence of proper regulation.
 - 3) Scheme fails to address the problem of high out of pocket expenditure, which now constitutes around 60% of healthcare cost.
 - 4) State's co-operation is also vital as they have to bear 40% cost, there is issue of conflict with state healthcare schemes.
- Above anomalies need to be removed, in long run public healthcare expenditure and facilities must be strengthened, only then India can achieve SDGs 3 of health and wellness for all.

Remarks

(2)
 Rigorous analysis has been presented -

Q10. Discuss the importance of land reforms for women in India, especially for rural women.
 (10 Marks)

India is primarily a agricultural economy even now in terms of employment generation. Land reforms in general refers to the process of securing land for the landless, security of tenure and occupancy rights for tenants.

Land reforms are important for women because:

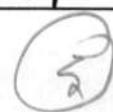
- 1) With advent of globalisation and higher rates of migration from rural to urban areas of male members of family, there has been an advent of "feminization of agriculture", where more than 50% of farm workers are now women.
- 2) Despite this, property ownership by women remains very low, due to entrenched social norms of inheritance in favour of males.

— Remarks

~~Women have ownership rights over less than fifth of land, this leaves them without any power to enhance land productivity and decision making related to farm.~~

- 3) ~~Land reforms will enhance economic empowerment of women by giving them conclusive rights and ownership, and this will also lead to their social empowerment.~~
- 4) ~~In rural India, Land is a source not just of livelihood but also prestige, respect hence land reforms will also lead political empowerment of rural women, giving weight to their voice.~~
- 5) ~~It will also raise the agricultural productivity and help in achieving nutrition security as women tend to be more concerned about these issues. Hence, unfinished task of land reforms must be completed at earliest to usher in women led development.~~

Remarks



Rich content but presentation can be improved -

Section - B

Q11. What is Social Role Valorisation and why is it a very practical strategy to help raise the status of people with disabilities? Also mention the reasons why India should evolve its own alternatives to western institutional models with respect to disabilities?

(15 Marks)

Social Role Valorisation refers to the projection and spread of information about the tremendous capabilities of disabled people e.g. scientist Stephen Hawking, poets like Sudha who made remarkable achievements despite disability.

Read about this concept

It helps in enhancing the acceptability of disabled people and change in perception from them being burden to a source of immense potential.

India needs to evolve its own model with respect to disabilities because:

1) India has different social milieu from

West, here many form of disabilities are attached to social taboos, superstition than mere physical problem.

- 1) India has limitation of resources, medical facilities, financial capacity vis-a-vis Western countries, hence it cannot blindly imitate their model.
- 2) Average annual income in India is just around 86,000 per person, hence in India disabled people requires support of state, public health facilities and not just aids and assistance and be left free to get treatment from private hospitals.
- 3) India also faces serious infrastructure deficit like proper roads, ramps, accessible

Remarks

public transport as compared to West.

In India disabled people not only face material disadvantage but also face social stigma and marginalisation which needs a dedicated approach.

Hence in light of above factors it is imperative for us to evolve our own model to help raise the status of people with disabilities.

(4)

Various steps have been taken, in form of acts, policies, schemes, treaties etc., include them in your answer!

Remarks

- Q12. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business. (15 Marks)

Labour law reforms are very important component of promoting industrial development. It is often argued that strict labour laws complicate business procedure due to:

- 1) It raises the cost of compliance for the industries, which prevent them from becoming big and achieving economies of scale.
- 2) Presence of more than 44 central and state labour laws creates legal complexities, ambiguity about jurisdiction.
- 3) Requirements of mandatory government permission for retrenchment, compulsory recognition of trade union activities and legal right to strike make labour an unproductive resource on industrialists.

Remarks

However, while it is necessary to reform labour laws certain factors must be kept in mind:

- 1) Most of production units in India (close to 80%) are informal, to which labour laws do not apply in any case.
- 2) With advent of globalisation, there is increase in sub-contracting of works e.g. in Export processing zones where people work in informal conditions.
- 3) India is a welfare state, hence it cannot neglect the right of workers, already glaring inequalities persist where 1% of Indians own 58% of total wealth.
- 4) Even present laws are poorly implemented e.g. UNFam report "Reward work not wealth" estimates that less than 20% of textile workers get statutory minimum wages.
- 5) India is signatory to International Covenant

Remarks

Impose norms &
penalties by
underlining
ES -

on social and economic rights, which also entails protection of worker's rights.

Government steps to ease compliance:

- 1) Consolidation of multiplication of existing laws into four labour codes.
- 2) Introduction of fixed term employment to ease compliance for seasonal labour based industries.
- 3) Shram Suvidha Portal where enterprises can submit online compliance to host of labour laws.
- 4) Industrial labour inspection regime is now made transparent and accountable, inspector will visit factories on basis of random selection by computer, submit report within 72 hours.

~~However, even as we move towards promoting ease of doing business, government should keep in mind the needs to balance interests of workers and employers.~~

Remarks



*context is
regoccur*

- Q13. The State is obliged to protect the residuary rights of prisoners after they surrender their liberty to a legal process. But, lakhs of under-trials languishing in India's overcrowded prisons make it to be a difficult task. In light of this, discuss the reforms?

(15 Marks)

Indian jails are flooded with under-trials to the extent of more than 70%, it is not only a case of justice delayed but also the violation of fundamental right to liberty of those prisoners.

To reduce this problem following steps should be taken:

- 1) State should ensure the availability of adequate legal services, lawyers for under-trials, majority of whom are poor and cannot afford lawyers.
- 2) Reforms in judiciary:
2.a) Present judge to population ratio of around 19 per million should be raised to at least 50 per million, as suggested by Malimath Committee.

Remarks

- 2.b) Need to promote alternate dispute resolution mechanisms like Lok Adalat to reduce the burden of courts and fast-track the disposal of cases.
- 2.c) Increased funding to build judicial capacity, use of technology like e-courts for speedy trials.
- 2.d) Judiciary should also be cautious while admitting PILs which are irrelevant as it leads to enhanced burden.

Reforms in Policing:-

- 1) Police needs to be made more efficient, better investigation be ensured through separation of law and order and investigation functions.
- 2) Charge sheets should be filed in a timely manner so that judicial process can start.
- 3) Reforms in the Trial administration by focusing on rehabilitative and restorative aspect of

Remarks

justice eg. Jihar Tari

Role of government

- 1) Around 3.3 crore cases are pending in Courts, in around 469 cases government is litigant. Government should be more responsible to reduce burden of cases.
- 2) It can explore the option of open prisons, social work in lieu of imprisonment for crimes with punishment upto one years.
- 3) Greater allocation to judiciary, reform of Indian prisons to provide adequate facilities for food, sanitation and requirements of women inmates.
- 4) Constitution of fast track courts and special courts as mandated under various laws for speedy trial. Secure implementation of model prison manuals.

Remarks

(5m)

You have found ^{problems}
on basic human rights
violations
conditions and living
Tale about the
this

Q14. Is death penalty, a solution for dealing with child sexual abuse cases? Do you agree? Elaborate the issues in tackling this problem effectively alongwith the measures needed further. (15 Marks)

Recently a law has been passed by some states and even Lok Sabha to entail death penalty as punishment for rape of girls below 12 years of age. It is based on following assumptions:

- It will create deterrence effect against such crimes.
 - It will showcase society's and government's seriousness in tackling the issue.
- However, while the intention is laudable, yet death penalty may not be a solution because:

- 1) As per NCRB data of 2016, in almost 90% cases of child sexual abuse, the perpetrator is someone known to the victim, hence death penalty may lead to even higher under-reporting as someone known is involved.

- 2) Real problem lies in absence of implementation of existing laws, which leads to acquittal rates of as high as 70% in POCSO cases. Law Commission in its 261st report also pointed that there is no evidence to establish relation between death penalty and higher deterrence.
- 3) It diverts the attention from restorative and rehabilitative aspect of justice, need to reform the criminal justice system.
- 4) Death penalty is an inhuman and cruel punishment which violates the Fundamental right under article 21.

In order to tackle cases of Child Sexual Abuse following steps are needed:

- 1) Need to follow the provisions of POCSO law regarding child friendly court procedure, counselling facilities for the victim and

Remarks

sensitisation of the Police forces.

- 2) To reduce the pendency of child sexual cases which is as high as 90%, there is need to augment judicial capacity, set up the special courts and prosecutors, which is not being implemented despite law.
- 3) On a societal level, there is need to remove the sense of shame, family honour, while dealing with rape cases, this will encourage higher reporting.
- 4) In the long term, a mass awareness campaign is needed to bring about attitudinal change about gender equality, instil respect for women. To deal effectively with child sexual abuse cases, it is the certainty of punishment which matters more rather than the gravity of the punishment. (72)

Remarks

very matured and balanced analysis has been presented -

- Q15. The National Health Policy 2017 is a huge milestone in the history of health sector in the country and it faces the challenging task of ensuring affordable, comprehensive primary health care to every citizen. Can the engagement with private sector in healthcare services help fill the critical gaps in achieving the goal of Universal Health Care?

(15 Marks)

National Health Policy, 2017 is a step in right direction as it envisages:

- 1) Increasing public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP.
 - 2) Robust focus on strengthening the primary healthcare.
 - 3) It moves away from curative approach to a comprehensive approach of preventive healthcare, wellness.
 - 4) Envisages the partnership with private sector in ensuring health coverage for all.
 - 5) It sets specific time bound and quantitative targets to reduce Infant Mortality rate, Maternal Mortality rate among others.
- However several challenges remain before goal of universal healthcare is realised:

Remarks

- 1) Shortage of doctors: Physician patient ratio in India is dismal 0.76 per 1000, which impacts accessibility to health services.
- 2) Rural-urban divide: There is huge gap in the availability of proper medical facilities in rural areas, although 69% of Indian population lives in rural areas, it is served by only 21% of total doctors.
- 3) Quality of healthcare: Quality of healthcare is poor especially in rural India. As per WHO report "health workforce in India", around one third of those who claimed to be doctors in rural India have studied only upto secondary. There are instances of death due to use of infected Syringes.
- 4) Quality of primary healthcare: Primary healthcare is cornerstone of universal health coverage and

Remarks

first point of contact, yet in 7.64% of PHCs, there is no doctor, 61% of PHCs work with single doctor against prescribed norms of at least two doctors.

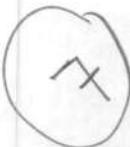
Role of private sector: Currently around 70% of citizens receive their treatment in private healthcare facilities. Given the overburdened and inadequate public health facilities, role of private sector becomes crucial if it can provide:

- High quality secondary and tertiary care.
- Participate in health insurance model like National Health Protection Mission.
- Help address the availability gap in public healthcare facilities.

However, it also suffers from problem of high cost, inequitable access, unethical practices of over-prescription. Hence private sector can only play a supplementary role. The prime responsibility for healthcare lies on government.

Remarks

keep
of
and
content interesting,
and avoid stuff,



- Q16. Discuss the Vision, Goals, objectives and provisions of National Strategic Plan for Malaria Elimination. What are the rising challenges in this regard? Give your Suggestions. (15 Marks)

National Strategic Plan for Malaria elimination envisages elimination of malaria by 2022.

There are following challenges to eliminate malaria:

- 1) Malaria elimination requires robust primary healthcare set up, but in India PHCs are not having adequate staff, 187 of them did not have pharmacists.
- 2) Control of malaria needs mass awareness, generation, effective control on spread of infection like fogging and regular cleaning of public and private spaces, which is not there, despite Swach Bharat Mission.

Remarks

- 3) There is severe shortage of specialist doctors
 e.g. Community Health care centres have
 shortage of specialists as high as 81%
- 4) Lack of proper regulation of private hospitals,
 given the fact that they are now healthcare
 providers for around 70% of people.
 The sad example of a child being
 denied treatment by private hospitals of Delhi,
 eventually leading to his death is testimony
 to this fact.

In order achieve the goal
 of malaria elimination following steps
must be taken:

- 1) Equal emphasis on preventive measures like
 regular cleaning of streets especially in
 rainy season, timely infection control
 measures.

- 2) Sensitization of the people to prevent

Remarks

standing water, ensure cleanliness.

- ii) Private hospitals should be made to comply with requirements of treating economically poor patients.
- iv) Strengthening the public healthcare facilities and keeping a contingency plan ready in case of malaria outbreak in epidemic proportions.
- v) In long term, efforts should be made to develop immunisation solution to malaria and other vector born diseases.

An integrated and co-operative approach of government, citizens and civil society is necessary to achieve the goal of elimination of malaria.

Remarks

(4)

Specifically talk about
vision goals, objective
and provisions.

- Q17. Economic agency is one of the most enabling elements to release women from oppression, violence and powerlessness. Elaborate the statement and how far India has been successful in empowering women. Critically examine. (15 Marks)

Economic agency refers to women possessing economic independence to take financial decisions. It not only leads to their economic empowerment but also overall empowerment as:

- 1) Economically well off women can set in initiation the legal process to protect her rights and complaint against violence.
- 2) When women becomes contributor to family income, her respect in family increases and she also shares power in decision making.
- 3) As example of urban India shows, economic empowerment also leads to increased awareness of rights, women were active participants in movements like Nirbhaya movement, which demanded justice for women.
- 4) Financially independent women is no longer

Remarks

dependent on her male relatives, hence she can seek separation more easily in case of violence, oppression.

Success of India in women empowerment

Although, India had made noticeable achievements such as near universal enrolment of girls in elementary education, reducing MMR from 167 to 130, yet goal of gender equality remains distant because:

- 1) Economically, women labour force participation is meager 28.5%, lower even than Bangladesh. Sexual harassment of women at workplace law is not properly implemented.
- 2) Political sphere: Indian Parliament has just 12% of women Parliamentarians, even in local bodies where there are minimum one-third women representatives, power continues to be exercised by male proxies, this leads to

Remarks

Suppression of voice of women.

- 3) **Social sphere**: Women continue to face violence, rape, dowry related deaths and even female foeticide. Economic Survey estimates around 63 million girls in India are unwanted. Child sex ratio at birth has actually dropped.

- 4) **Health parameters**: Health indicators of women are also poor, 53% of them are anaemic. Maternal Mortality Ratio is also high at around 130.

- 5) Apart from that problem of early marriages, social constraint, unequal status in families continues to put obstacle to women empowerment.

Hence, above analysis points to that fact that women in India continues to be on margins despite so much progress. It must be remembered that women empowerment is crucial not just for women, as B.R. Ambedkar said "I measure progress of society by progress of its women".

Remarks

(6)

- Has the state and civil society taken some initiative in this regard? Include them in your answer!

Q18. Conventional wisdom suggests that industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. Do you think this applies to India as well? Evaluate the concept of hidden urbanization in this context? (15 Marks)

World over industrialisation had led to urbanisation due to growth of commerce, working class, breaking up of feudalism and cities being engine of free market competition which is difficult in socially backward rural areas.

However, in case of India it is only partially true. Although India's urban population now constitutes around 31% of its population, but it is far below when seen from perspectives of its industrial growth.

This is due to following reasons:-

1) Growth of peripheral towns and semi-urban areas in the vicinity of urban areas.

Remarks

- 2) Sometimes state governments are reluctant to notify area as urban due to local people's resistance as it will entail additional taxes on them.
- 3) Despite agriculture contributing to less than 13% of GDP, it continues to employ around 48% of workforce, since agriculture is primarily land based, large chunk of population resides in rural areas for sake of livelihood.
- 4) India's fast industrialisation has been unfortunately accompanied with "jobless growth", it has not been able to create enough jobs to facilitate rural-urban migration on the scale expected.
- 5) Quality of life in urban areas, high cost

Remarks -

of living, pollution also dissuades people from relocating to towns even if they have livelihood there.

Hidden urbanisation refers to the idea of rural or urban areas having urban like features but which fall short of exact ~~rural~~ definition of urban areas. These areas are often located on peripheries of big cities and provide essential services in term of labour, essential services like housemaids, Washerman etc.

There is need to improve the standard of civil amenities in these hidden urban areas which will decongest big cities and will also boost economic development.

(5k)

Four in greater detail

Remarks

on implications of
hidden urbanization and
steps being taken
by the government -

Q19. Land reforms in India have neither been beneficial in increasing the production of farms nor in setting up new industrial units. Comment. Also, evaluate the need for repealing the existing land ceiling laws. (15 Marks)

Land reforms were initiated to enhance the farm productivity, farmer's rights protection, and in the post liberalisation era, their ambit also included promotion of industrialisation.

However, they have not been able to achieve desired results because:

1) They suffered from the lack of proper implementation. Landowners divided their land among family owners to escape ceiling laws, threatened peasants from registering themselves.

2) Consolidation of land holdings did not succeed as peasants were not ready to part with their land. They feared that they may

Remarks

get infertile land or even no land in return.

- 3) Land reforms failed to address the problems of tenant farmers, farm labourers and share croppers.
- 4) Due to entrenched caste, communal and gender biases at level of Panchayats, lower bureaucracy, fruits of even limited land reforms did not reach these sections. But since majority of farmers are women, and land reforms failed to give them the control of land, productivity of farms could not increase.

Evaluation of ceiling laws:

- These laws are now proving an obstacle to industrial growth because:
- Large industrial units require large land, but

Remarks

- ceiling laws prevent their acquisition.
- In the age when government is seen to promote contract farming, land ceiling laws had lost their relevance
- Land ceiling laws are difficult to implement, prone to frequent violations and at the time when India is pushing towards high industrial growth, land dependency is on decline.

Hence land ceiling laws and infact land reforms in totality needs a thorough review so that they cater to the problems of present time.



Q20. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

(15 Marks)

Central Information Commission had ruled that judiciary comes under the ambit of RTI, yet appeal against this order is pending.

Arguments advanced in favour of bringing judiciary in RTI :

- Judiciary is public authority as defined in section 2 of the RTI Act.
- It will bring in the transparency, accountability in the process and functioning of judiciary.
- Present rules of judiciary to give information are not effective as there is no time limit, giving information is discretionary. Hence bringing it in ambit of RTI will lead to

Remarks

- solution of this problem
- It will enhance the people's trust and credibility in the judiciary, more so in the present context where judiciary had become active participant in process of even governance
- However, some scholars caution against bringing judiciary into RTI on following grounds:
 - It may hamper the independence of judiciary by constant public intrusion into its activities.
 - Courts regularly deals with cases of national security, cases involving rapes, matrimonial disputes. Application of RTI has possibility of threatening national security, violating right to privacy of individuals.

Remarks

- Courts will come under constant public gaze which may also affect its objectivity and impartiality.
- If deliberations of collegium are made public under RTI, it may adversely impact the reputation, career prospects of those names which are rejected.

given the imperative of transparency, perhaps time has come to bring judiciary under ambit of RTI, however, caution must be taken to provide enough safeguards so that independent functioning of judiciary is not hampered.

(ru)

good

Remarks