

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

### **TEST COPY**

### **VYOM BINDAL**

### **RANK - 141**

**INDIAN SOCIETY &  
GOVERNANCE  
TEST - 7**



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# INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	3	
2.	3	
3.	4	
4.	3.5	
5.	2.5	
6.	3.5	
7.	3	
8.	3.5	
9.	2.5	
10.	1	
11.	4.5	
12.	6.5	
13.	4.5	
14.	4	
15.	5	
16.	6.5	
17.	6	
18.	5.5	
19.	4	
20.	4	

Total: 80

Name VYOM BINDAL

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 'VYOM'

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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

# REMARKS

1

100%

**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 sector in India achieved gross enrolment ratio of 26%, but as per India Skill Report, 2018, ~~only~~ 45% of graduates are employable no Indian university comes in top 100 across the world.

### Draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill

→ Briefly discuss challenges in higher education.  
Positive aspects:

1) Unified regulation: It will merge the existing multiplicity of regulators like UGC, IIMC, AICTE into a single regulator, brings uniformity.

2) Representation of states: Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will ~~not~~ have states representatives in its governing board

3) No grants function: HECI will not provide grants, hence will not micro-manage the

HECI will specify standard for grant of authorisation

Remarks

institutions, giving them autonomy

govt  
good  
pow'r  
govt. (How)

④) Linkage with industry: It will invite inputs from industry to impart demand specific curriculum.

### Areas of concerns

⑤) Centralisation of power: HECI will lead to centralisation of regulation in hands of central govt. (How) ③

②) Neglects sector specific requirements: Different education sectors have different regulatory requirements e.g. medical, engineering

③) Appointed Board of HECI: Board of HECI will be appointed, hence marginalisation of independent experts.

④) Possibility of privatization of higher education: By doing away with grants power, HECI may promote privatization in education, leading to inequitable access.

Hence there is need for greater deliberation on HECI Bill.

**Remarks** way forward? Balance between autonomy, authority to executive & responsibility of education institutions to enhance efficiency & effectiveness.

- 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 electoral participation had witnessed a consistent rise, leading to mainstreaming of gender issues in Political discourse.

Positive implications:

1) Women reservation in PRIs: There is one third reservation for women in PRIs

2) Women centric welfare schemes: Schemes like Nijgwala, Beti Bachao Beti Dahaо highlight growing importance to gender issues.

3) Women wing of Political parties: Most of Political parties have women wing catering to political mobilisation of women.

Good point

Relate these points to electoral mobilisation

Remarks

## Shortcomings:

1) Low representation in Lok Sabha: Lower House has just about 14% of women MPs.

2) Crimes against Women: They continue to be high, India has 40000 rape cases per year, 21 dowry deaths per day.

3) Literacy gap: Female literacy rate is just 59% compared to 73% of national average.

③ 4) Proxy candidates in PRIs: Elected women representatives in PRIs in many cases are merely front face for their husbands.

Hence, a lot needs to be done to mobilise women and achieve women empowerment.

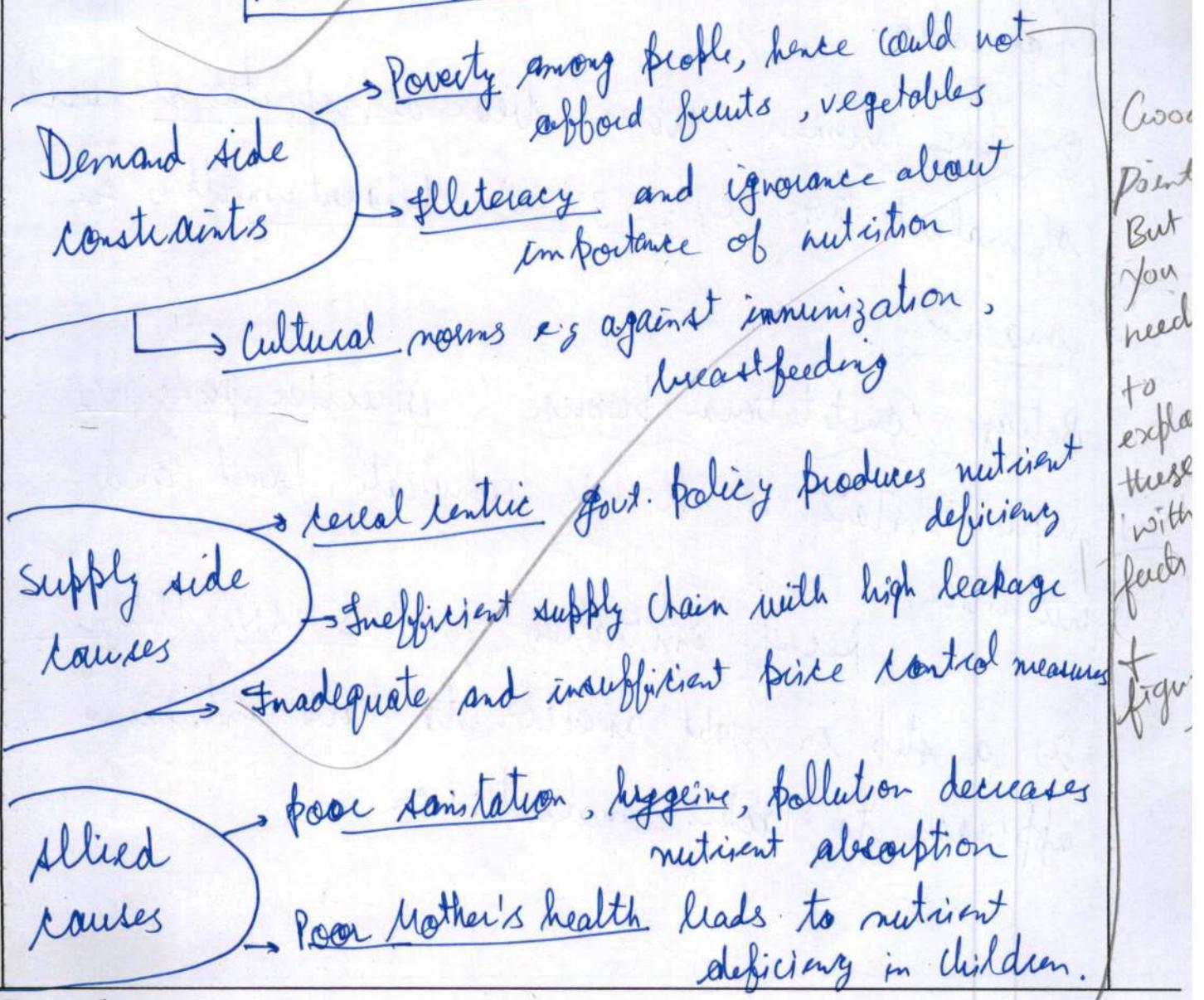
way forward?

Remarks

- 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)

As per NFHS-IV, 38.4% of under five children in India are stunted, India ranks 103/119 in Global Hunger Index. All this points to serious concern of malnutrition in India.

### Causes of malnutrition



Remarks

Good Point  
But you need to explain these with facts + figures

## Consequences of Malnutrition

On the children: Malnutrition inhibits their cognitive development, leads to stunting, wasting.

On the economy: It leads to wastage of demographic dividend, poor human capital formation.

On the women: Women bear disproportionate burden of malnutrition e.g. 53% of pregnant mothers are anaemic.

Betrays constitutional promise: Directive principles requires state to provide adequate food and nutrition.

Recent initiative of POSHAN Abhiyan is a step in right direction to have integrated approach to tackle malnutrition.

→ Good Analysis with good structuring

Remarks

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

As per Census 2011, around 31% of Indians live in urban areas. However as per World Bank's agglomeration Index, around 55% of Indians live in "urban like" conditions. This normally includes urban peri-urbanities, sub-urban areas.

Problems posed to sustainable urban development:

Growth of slums: These urban peri-urbanities usually have poor housing and sanitation facilities, over-congestion.

Policy confusion: since these suburbs are difficult to classify, they are normally excluded from urban planning.

overlapping jurisdictions: These areas are under multiple overlapping jurisdiction of rural and urban bodies, creating hindrance to their development.

Remarks

→ Discuss Industrial zone's issue  
 → Issue of waste disposals & landfills

Bane heaven for criminal entities

good  
points

Unregulated, Congestion provides easy place to hide

Relative deprivation of slum dwellers makes them vulnerable to criminal activities

Constrains inclusive growth: Poverty prevails in sub-urbs and urban peripheries, hence hindrance to inclusive growth.

(32) Government has taken several initiatives such as AMRUT (to provide basic amenities) Rurban Mission

(to develop villages, and control migration).

There is need for better evidence based policy to incurate migration.

in city planning, as well as smart villages along with smart cities.

→ Elaborate measures → Include environmental norms, civil amenities to labourers.

Remarks

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

Despite literacy poverty and underdevelopment, literacy and Human Development Indicators of North-East are better because:

1) Matrilineal Communities: Tribes like Khasi (Meghalaya) are matrilineal, which promotes equitable growth, focus on child nutrition.

2) Role of Christian Missionaries: They have set up schools in many North-Eastern states to impart education.

3) Low Population: It enables wider distribution of benefits.

4) Culture of Honesty: Prevents corruption, leads to efficient resource allocation.

Remarks

Avoid  
scouring  
question

good  
point

2½

make  
these  
points

self  
explanatory  
& relate  
with sole  
in education

*Remarks*

- 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)

Recently India army had decided to induct women in military Police which plays subsidiary Police duties like management of cantonments, act as reserve force during wars.

This is a step in right direction to break the glass ceiling against women participation in combat roles.

### Bringing male-female parity

- 1) It will help in breaking attitudinal bias of seeing women as "weaker sex".
- 2) Fulfilling wishes of women : If women want to express their patriotic feelings they must be given a chance.
- 3) changed nature of warfare : Modern warfare is no longer dependent on mere physical strength,

Remarks

but on modern military doctrines, technical warfare

④ Alignment with global practices : World over  
 armies are inducting women in combat roles  
 eg. USA.

Avoid  
 repeating  
 same  
 things  
 again

Equality for women : This will allow women to express their nationalism and also raise their social prestige and respect as defenders of nation. It will help in breaking patriarchal shackles.

3.5

Matters needed for success : While starting induction is a welcome step, now Army must take measures to create conducive environment for their unhindered participation and gradually induct them in frontline roles

also → very good explanation

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

Women constitute almost half of India's population and play instrumental role in Indian economy. However, their work goes largely unrecognised due to societal norms.

### Direct Role in Indian Economy

1) Agriculture sector: Women constitute more than half of agricultural workforce. Hence their contribution towards food security.

2) Secondary Sector: Women are employed in lower wings of industries like construction, manufacturing.

3) Service sector: They have ample contribution in textile sector

Teaching Profession  
Nurses  
(More than 50% women)

BPO sector and Information Technology.

Remarks

Good Point Explain and analyse these points with facts and figures

4) Quaternary Sector: 11% of Board of Directors in top companies are women [ILO]. Women like Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Abendhati Bhattacharya contributed immensely to economy.

### Indirect Contribution

(3)

Also explain challenges which allows men to focus on work

for women in various sectors

Labour force participation of women is just 26%

over-representation in low paid works

Criticisms

Domestic workers

They are unrecognised backbone of India's middle class prosperity.

Non-counting of domestic women contribution

Double burden of home and office work

→ Discuss ILO's gender pay gap.

There is need to enhance female labour force participation, evolve methodology to include domestic women's contribution in GDP.

Remarks

- 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)

With strengthening of Intellectual Property Rights regime, privatization of healthcare (around 70% of patients are treated as medical facilities) and mere 1.4% of GDP spent by govt. on health, efficacy of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Centres (PMJAC) cannot be over-emphasised.

→ give a brief description of PMJAC, highlighting its roles, government's incentives.

### Efficacy of PMJAC

- 1) Greater availability: PMJAC stores enhances the availability and accessibility of medicines.
- 2) Reduces poverty due to health expenditure: PMJAC stores provide affordable medicines. In India around 53 million people are pushed below poverty line due to health expenditure.
- 3) Reduces out of pocket expenditure: Out of pocket

3½

good point

Remarks

→ discuss the reasons behind its inefficiency.

← Poor supply chain management  
Non procurement of Generic

expenditure accounts for almost 60% of total healthcare cost, PMTAC helps reduce that.

Good points

### Rationale behind cheaper Medicines :

Promotion to generics : These cheaper medicines are usually of generic brands, it helps increase awareness about generics.

guard against catastrophic health expenditure : Availability of cheap medicines guards against steep expenditure on sickness.

Promotes equity in healthcare services : PMTAC helps bridge rich-poor gap in access to medicines.

Therefore, PMTAC is a great step, it should be given adequate funding, wide publicity to make more widespread.

Discuss some measures to remove the bottlenecks for implementation of the scheme

Remarks

- 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)

India ranks 78/175 in corruption perception index and 28.3% of India's population live in Multi-dimensional poverty.

*Explaining MPI & its Implications*

Poor governance structure has major role to play in it.

Corruption: It hinders efficient allocation of benefits under welfare scheme.

Hierarchical administration: It discourages innovative ideas and bottom up communication.

Output rather than outcome: It leads to focus on efficiency rather than effectiveness.

Good points

Remarks

2/2

Excessively rule bound: Due to this moral imperative of governance is lost in procedural fixation.

~~not  
self  
widespread~~ Political interference: This inhibits the autonomous functioning of administration.

Governance reforms are pre-requisite to eliminate poverty and bring inclusive growth.

Illustrate the government's strategy to remove the bottlenecks

Your main focus should be on

→ relevance of band governance and multi poverty index in the context of Question.

Remarks

(aws + LCA + MIG)  
 - Pucca houses, water, sanitation &

- Q10. In order to reap dividends of PMAY<sup>electricity by 2022</sup>, 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)

To reap dividends of PMY there is  
need for :

write  
broader  
introduction

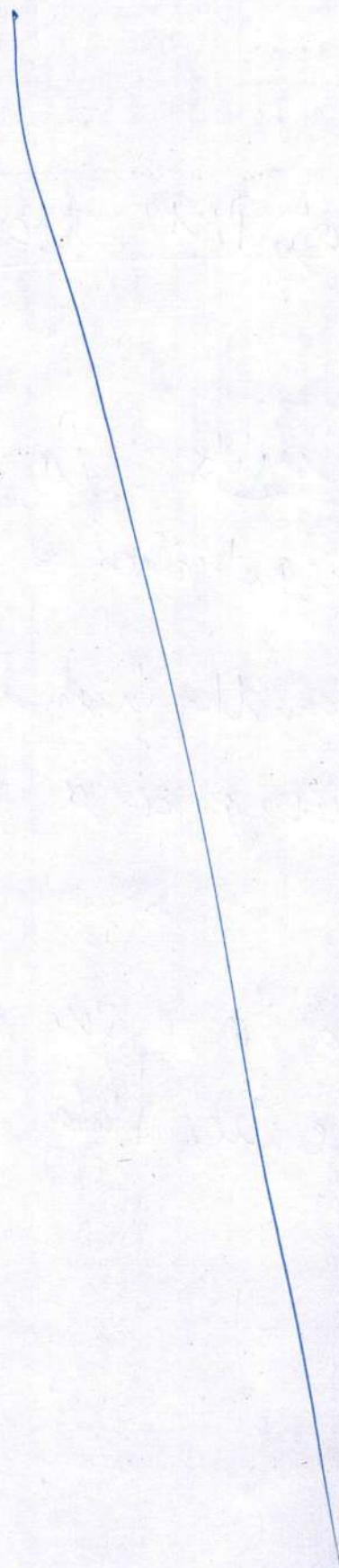
Conclusive ownership rights : to establish identification and registration of beneficiaries.

Rental Housing : given the high rates of migration, rental housing is a necessary requirement.

Good  
explanation

Co-ordination : Need to ensure integration among efforts of centre, states and local bodies.

Remarks



**Remarks**

### 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)

Govt. had set up a target of Doubling Farmer's income by 2022, for which Dalwai Committee was set up. It made wide and impactful recommendations to achieve this target.

#### Reforming the Marketing system

4½

##### Developing New Institutions

- Primary Agriculture Markets (PAMs) at the village level
- Primary processing centres for initial aggregation of PAM's products
- Facilitating land leasing and contract farming
- Setting up Agricultural SEZs.

Remarks

→ Discuss the recommendations under Ashok Dalwai Committee

## Reviving the existing ones

Brief it

- Reforms in APMCs
  - Single point levy
  - Democratic function of APMCs
- Evidence based policy making by demand forecast catering to consumer demands
- Reforms in the agriculture trade policies to boost exports rather than price control
- greater focus on priority subsectors like horticulture, livestock.

### Measures Suggested

### Governance imperative

1) Setting up PRAMs

Need to empower the Gram Sabhas and PRIs

2) Land leasing and contract farming

Regulatory structure to prevent farmers' exploitation.

3) Agriculture SEZ

Creating facilitative conditions for private sector.

### Remarks

These measures are not part of Committee's recommendation.

1) Reforms in APMCs,

Need to persuade the states in reforming their APMC Act on lines of Model APM Act

3) Demand Forecast

It calls for real time data collection and capacity building for Big data Analytics (not very evident)

6) Reforming Agriculture - trade policies

Establishing long term and stable policy for predictable trade policy

7) Focus on priority sectors

Need to raise awareness among farmers as well as provide inputs.

Hence, goal of doubling farmer's income require co-operative federalism and governance reforms towards pro active governance.

Remarks

- 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)

~~India is regarded as world's demographic "sweet spot" with around 65% of its population in the working age group. However, 21<sup>st</sup> century is of Industry 4.0 which focus on automation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), IoT.~~

As per World Bank, automation threatens 69% of India's jobs.

### Hurdles in Employment Generation:

1) skill deficit: Around 90% of India's workforce work in Unorganised sector, hence lacks necessary skill to shift to hyper-specialised jobs of AI, IoT.

2) Outdated education system: India's education system largely promotes rote learning rather than

Remarks

critical thinking, which is a pre-requisite for 21<sup>st</sup> century employment.

3) Disadvantage for women: As per IMF study, only 22% of Indian women are equipped for AI based employment.

4) Absence of Industry-Academia linkage:

curriculum disaligned  
with industry requirements

→ increases instances of educated unemployed.

5) Digital divide: This may lead to uneven employment generation, as digital technologies are at core of Industry 4.0

Required governance reforms:

Education system

- Promote Industry-Academia linkage
- Need to boost critical thinking
- Collaboration with foreign universities, faculties

→ greater autonomy to universities & Institutes of Eminence.

Remarks

- 2) Bridging digital divide: Steps like operation Digital Board, Digital Saksharta Abhiyan to ensure Industry 4.0 have equitable benefits.
- 3) Labour law reforms: There is need to reform labour laws to balance → Flexibility for employer security for employee to promote formalisation.
- 4) special focus on women: Need for dedicated programmes to improved digital literacy, IT skills of women employees.
- 5) Better co-ordination: 21<sup>st</sup> century industry will require uniformity and smooth governance for permits, approvals etc. Hence need for greater inter-ministerial and centre-state coordination. India needs to take these governance reforms to ensure that our demographic dividend does not becomes demographic disaster.

6) Remarks

- 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 defined as a way in which state authority is exercised for benefits of the citizens. It is necessary to have good governance in order to fulfil the constitutional promise of justice, liberty, equality.

Good  
Govt

### Attributes of Governance and relevance

Govt  
Attribute

Its Relevance

1) Consensus oriented

It ensures decision is acceptable to all and incorporate all possible viewpoints e.g. GST Act

2) Responsive

Responsiveness ensures governance is pro-active and not just reactive e.g. Swarajam Model

Remarks

nice explanation

1) Accountable

Accountability prevents corruption, disincentives inertia e.g. Social Audit, Citizen's Charter.

4) Participatory

It ensures that governance generates sense of ownership among people e.g. Mypol. in.

Good points,  
it crisp &  
precise  
precise

5) Transparent

It enhances the people's trust in administration e.g. RTI, e-governance.

6) Follows the rule of law

It ensures governance is exercised as per procedure minimizes discretion.

7) Equitable and Inclusive

This ensures benefit reaches to the last mile e.g. Ujjawal Yojana, Awas Yojana, sambhagya Yojana

Remarks Emphasize Governance role in Social Inclusion (Disabled, Transgenders, Women etc)

Briefly discuss normative framework of governance & illustrate relevance of attributes of governance.

- s) Efficient and Extracting good out of normative framework  
 Efficient Governance should not only be economically efficient, but should be able to bring change in mindset ex. Swach Bharat Mission, Beti Bachao Beti Daha.

Above attributes of governance are needed to replace red tapism, bureaucratic apathy and inculcate dedication towards public service in governance. Only then we will be able to achieve dream of New India by 2022.

Well Concluded ←

1½

- 2nd part of Question is not explained
- Explain relevance of attributes of governance in extracting good out of normative framework of government.

Remarks

→ Introduction Should Contain explanation of 'sons of soil movement'

- 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)

Recently proposals had come in states of Telangana, Madhya Pradesh to reserve private sector jobs for local people. On other hand, there were incidents of violence against migrant labourers in Gujarat over an isolate crime event. These tendencies are reflection of several factors as discussed below.

Economic factors: Explain factors taking into account the reasons behind Son of Soil movement and not reason behind uneven economic development: migration  
Due to this there is lack of employment opportunities in home state forcing people to migrate e.g. Bihar's poverty ratio is more than 30% (national average - 21.9% in 2011-12)

Slowdown in economic growth: This leads to scarcity of employment opportunities, as per

Remarks

periodic labour force survey, unemployment is highest in As year leads to competition for jobs.

Capital intensive growth: Manufacturing sector saw capital intensive growth and neglected labour intensive sectors like textile, leather etc.

### Demographic factors:

Differential fertility rates: Eastern and Northern states have higher fertility rates, which leads to labour surplus, this migrates to West and South in search of jobs.

Inadequate human capital development: Absence of skill based and vocational education leads to situation of unemployability, fueling "sons of soil" doctrine to protect economic interests.

### Socio-cultural factors:

Regionalism: growth of charismatic regional tendencies e.g. MNS in Maharashtra, which

Remarks

promotes parochial outlook.

Political Parochialism: Political parties try to not enhance their vote-bank by promising reservations fulfilling the local for locals in job.

deprived caste discriminations: Dalits in backward states are prohibited from picking up employment of their choice, hence need to migrate elsewhere.

Possible consequences

- Rise of divisive tendencies
- Inefficient allocation of resources
- Violation of Fundamental right to freedom of work (article 19).

Way forward:

Short and Medium term: Increasing MGNREGA, employment in states with high unemployment, short-term vocational education.

Long term: Boosting investment, economic growth, skill development, promoted balanced regional growth.

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 one of the biggest hurdle in achieving the objective of inclusive growth, however, there is disagreement regarding the definition and concepts of poverty.

### Different Concepts of poverty :

Absolute poverty : It is characterised by a situation when a person is not able to meet even the basic requirements of life e.g. food, clothing, shelter, the poverty line concept.

Relative poverty : This concept focus on the inequality prevailing in the society, determining income gap between richest and poor.

Multi-dimensional poverty : This believes that poverty not only has economic dimension, but

Remarks

it also includes

- Health outcomes
- Educational attainments
- Standard of living

Theonic poverty: It refers to a situation where some people are perpetually living below the poverty line.

Seasonal poverty: It is a situation when a group of people constantly move in and out of poverty line.

Issues due to different poverty definitions

### 1) Statistical Miscalculation

Committee / Index	Poverty Ratio (2011-12)
Tendulkar Committee	21.9%
Rangrajan Committee	29.5%
Multidimensional poverty	around 35%

2) Problems in targeting: Different definitions makes it difficult to identify the beneficiaries

Remarks

→ Discuss the issue in light of the different types of Poverty

of the various welfare schemes.

3) Estimation of resource requirement: Govt. is  
unable to gauge how much resources are  
required for poverty alleviation.

4) Discretion in welfare schemes: Due to lack  
of uniform identification, there is huge  
inclusion and exclusion errors and discretion  
while giving benefits.

→ Briefly discuss some measures  
to curb the issues. Hence, there is need to  
define a consensual definition of poverty which  
takes into account both monetary as well  
as non-Monetary aspects. Use of SECC based  
deprivation criteria in Ayushman Bharat scheme  
provides a good example.

well concluded.

- 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 has severe shortage of Primary healthcare facilities (PHCs), especially in rural areas which leads to overburdening of tertiary healthcare, higher expenditure. In India gvt. allopathic doctor to patient ratio is 1:11,082 (WHO very recommends 1:1000).

<sup>very good explanation</sup> In this scenario, leveraging dentists to provide primary healthcare is a promising solution as they possess medical qualification, and are certified. With some short training courses they can be prepared to provide primary healthcare.

### Reasons for doctor's shortage

- 1) Low fund allocation: Indian govt. spends only 1.4% of GDP on provision of healthcare services.

Remarks

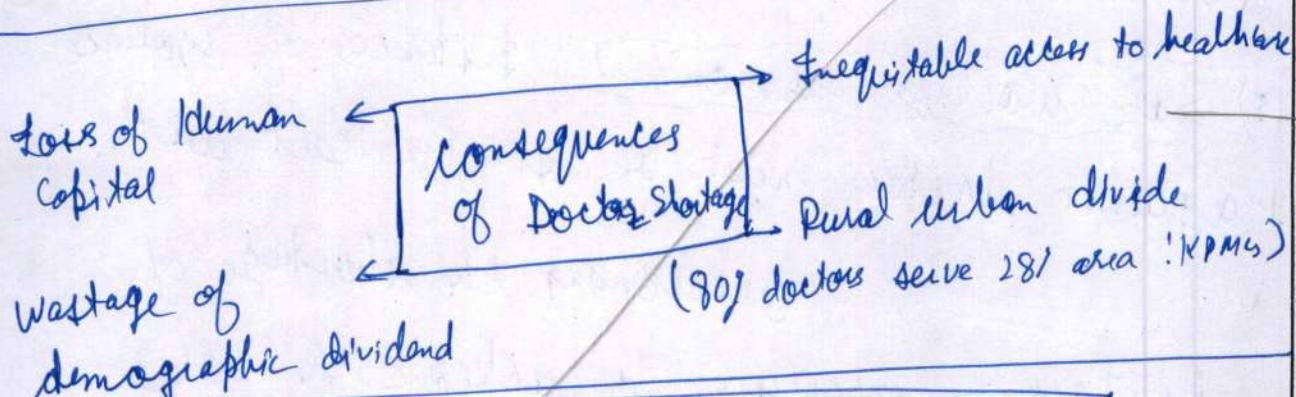
## 2) Private Privatization of Medical education

leads to inaccessibility to medical education, high capitation fees

Doctors coming out of private medical colleges don't want to serve in rural areas.

3) Regulatory bottlenecks: As highlighted by report of Parliamentary Committee, MCI suffers from corruption, poor regulation and oversight.

4) Violence against doctors: Recent incidence of violence against doctors in West Bengal, discourages students to take up medical career.



### Measures Needed

1) Adequate Funding: Govt. should raise expenditure

Remarks

in healthcare to 2-3% of GDP as envisaged in National Health Policy, 2017

1) Regulatory overhaul: Setting up the National Medical Commission (NMC) to bring in better regulation of Medical education.

2) Leveraging technology: use of concepts like telemedicine, mobile vans to provide healthcare in remote areas.

3) Incentives for work in remote areas: In form of extra pay, perquisites to promote equitable access e.g. Chhattisgarh.

4) Safe working environment: Instances of violence against doctors must be strictly dealt with.

Overcoming the shortage of doctors is necessary to achieve the SDG3 of health and wellness for all.

well  
concluded

- 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 Swacch Bharat Abhiyan in this regard. (15 Marks)

In year 2014, govt. launched the Swaach Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) in order to achieve open defecation free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019. → Describe SBM-U & SBM-G and relate it with IEC

### [Efficacy of Swaach Bharat Abhiyan]

1) Construction of toilets: Under SBA govt. has been able to construct more than eight crore toilets.

2) Awareness generation: Through intensive Information, Education, Communication (IEC) campaign, there is awareness regarding sanitation.

3) Girls enrolment ratio: Due to construction of separate girls toilet (Swaach Vidyalya), female school enrolment went up.

Remarks

You need to explain efficacy of this Abhiyan

Explain for it in next

Also, explain factor responsible for reverting

the tag ODF Status

1) Competitive sub-federalism: Due to swaach Survekshan Rankings, cities are now competing with each other in cleanliness.

### Instances of operational inefficiency:

However, there is also a trend towards reversal of ODF status due to following reasons:

Behavioural Adamancy: SBA could not fully eliminate behavioural constraints e.g. caste based segregation of toilet cleaning, seeing toilet near kitchen as "impurity".

Adaptability: Toilet design like single pit latrine is unadaptable, as it requires periodic cleansing, which again may lead to manual scavenging.

Remarks

## Infrastructure deficit

- SBA failed to adopt life-cycle based policy approach
- Toilets lack adequate water supply, hence could not be used.
- Faecal Sludge Management capacity is ~~bad~~ much below the requirement
- This leads to discharge of ~~waste~~ raw sewage in water bodies, leading to pollution.

## Suggestive Measures

↓  
 Use of Nudge Economics as suggested by Economic Survey to bring behaviour change e.g. showing flies on faeces contaminating food

↓  
 Use of bio-digester toilets, use of vacuum flushing

↓  
 Promotion of twin pit toilets  
 Very good suggestion

In order to SBA to succeed, there is need for blue sky thinking and take innovative measure to attain ODF by 2019.

Remarks

- 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)

~~India's Police rather than being a source of security, law and order is seen as corrupt entity and as political tool to achieve narrow political ends. This can be seen in high levels of corruption, insensitivity, custodial deaths.~~

~~Colonial legacy continues and Police is seen as ruler's suppressive force rather than a democratic service.~~

Reformatory suggestions of Various Committees  
(Dharan Vira, National Police Commission

1) Improving teeth to tail ratio :

Present Police system is dominated by constabulary (more than 90%) which leads to lack of professionalism amongst Police.

Remarks

→ Discuss & explain behind non cordial relation between public & police

## 2) Political Insulation

Formation of Civil Service Board → Depoliticise transfers, Promotions of Police → Allow autonomous functioning

3) Separation of law and order: To ensure scientific and modern investigation, specialisation within the Police e.g. Punjab separated the investigation from law and order.

4) Greater Women Representation: At present its below 6%, greater women participation will lead to

Increasing sensitivity ↓  
More focus on women related issues

Bring new ideas in Policing

5) Regular training: Regular training, mid-course training to improve the professional skills of cutting edge functionaries

Substantiate by citing recommendations

### Remarks

of various Committee like Core Committee, Prakash Singh VS UOT judgment, Padmanabhaia

6) Leveraging technology : like e-FIR for minor offences, digitisation of records to identify crime patterns.

7) Community Policing : This will entail citizen participation in assisting Police, keep eye on anti-social activities.

For all these reforms to succeed, adequate Political and bureaucratic will is foremost requirement to transform Police from repressive force to People's friend.

5/2

- 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)

→ highlight key points of Namami Gange  
Namami Gange Mission aimed to clean  
Ganga by 2019, but as highlighted by  
CPCB data, progress is less than optimal,  
defying the expectations.

### Reasons for Ganga Pollution despite programmes

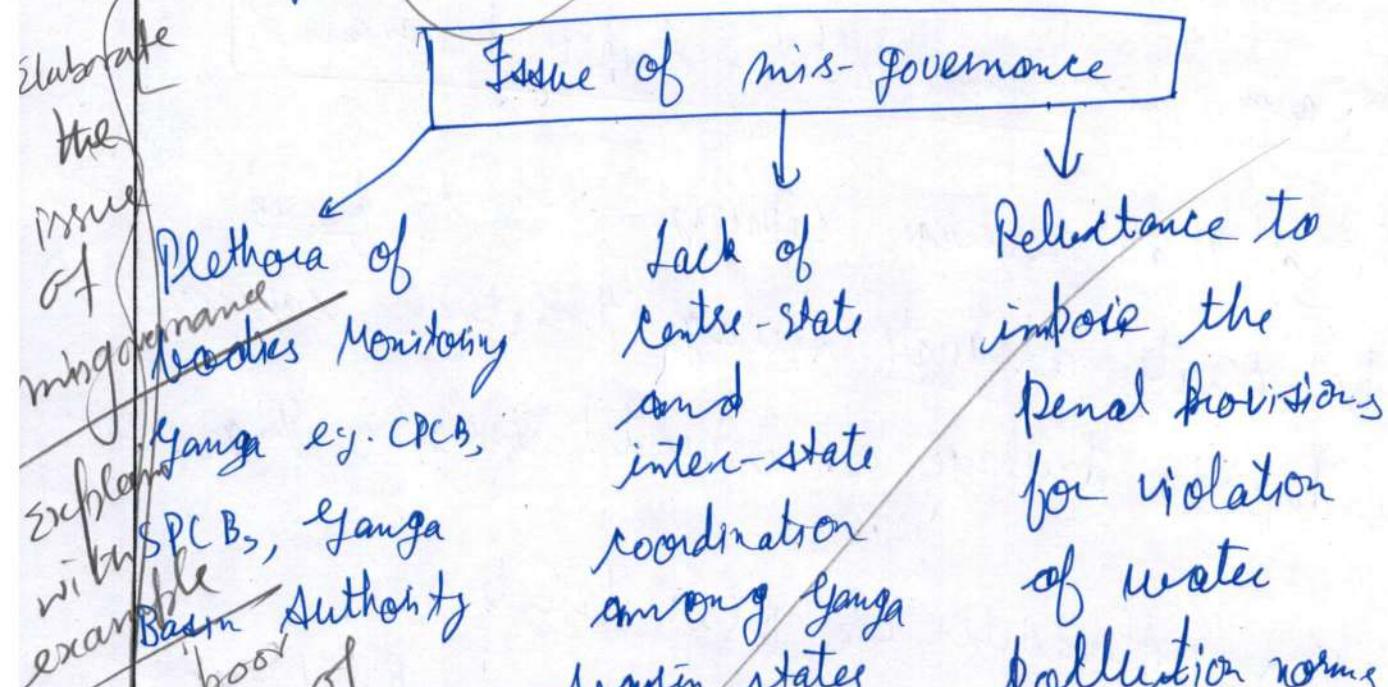
- 1) Inadequate sewage capacity: Govt. failed to create adequate sewage treatment capacity, leading to discharge of untreated sewage in Ganga.
  - 2) Non-implementation of NCT directives: Polluting industries along the banks of river Ganga had not been closed or heavily penalised as per NCT directives.
- This is not directly asked in Question

Remarks

Good analysis  
analytic

3) Illegal Sand Mining : This leads to deepening of banks, reduction in self-cleansing capacity.

a) Behavioural constraints : Several cultural practises like discharge of worship material into Ganga had not changed.



discuss poor implementation of laws + pollution rules basin states  
Ganga is considered as lifeline of India's economy, hence it is imperative for all the stakeholders to come

Remarks → nicely articulated

~~'together in co-operative spirit to ensure  
cleaning of Ganga'.~~

(4)

**Remarks**

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)

~~Good intro~~  
 GRAM refers to Gramin Agriculture Markets which are envisaged as first point of collection of agricultural produce.

e-NAM refers to electronic portal to facilitate pan-India trading of agriculture goods, expand market access for farmers

#### Intended Benefits

They are supposed to consolidate the fragmented agriculture markets into a unified pan-India market for better price realisation by farmers.

discuss  
elaborately  
conceptual  
lacunae  
and  
how it  
will  
impact  
their  
application  
and  
governance

#### Conceptual Lacunae

Digital divide: Internet penetration in rural areas is just around 25%, hence

Remarks

e-NAM is difficult to implement -

1 Logistics issue : Poor rural connectivity, absence of adequate cold storage infrastructure poses difficulties.

Lack of coordination : Since agriculture is a state subject, success of any policy depends on centre-state co-ordination.

Uneconomic land holdings : More than 85% of land holdings in India are less than 2 hectares, which are unable to produce the marketable surplus.

Hence, these factors need to be incorporated for success of agri-market reforms.

#### Remarks

→ Discuss how GRAM & eNAM may help in Inclusive & sustainable agricultural development.

(4)

content is

not sufficient

→ Discuss issues with GRAMS

e-NAM

### *Remarks*