

# **G|S SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

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**NISHA**

**RANK - 51**

**SOCIETY & GOVERNANCE  
TEST - 7**



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# **BASICS OF SOCIETY & GOVERNANCE**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
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8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
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17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

77

Name NISHA

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Pinky

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

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



THE VENICE

GS Mains Q&A Test Series

GS Mains Q&A First Step

Q1.

Section - A

- Q1. Enumerate the salient features of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission. What are the challenges in implementing this scheme. Suggest measures to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. (10 Marks)

Ayushman Bharat is considered as world's largest Health Insurance Scheme. It will forward the target of universal health coverage and great enabler to achieve sustainable development goals.

Salient features :

- \* It will provide Rs 5 lakh / family / year for in hospitalisation expenses for secondary & tertiary care.
- \* The Beneficiaries will be identified by using Social & Economic Caste & Census - 2011.
- \* Ayushman Bharat Scheme
  - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna - PM-JAY
  - Health and Wellness Centre
- PM-JAY - is the health insurance component of scheme
- Health and Wellness Centre = ensuring the availability (1,50,000 - Health Centres to be opened) of Infrastructure across the country for health care services - maternal deliveries, treatment of diseases of children.
- \* Government hospitals and selected private hospitals are covered
- \* unlike private health insurance, PMJAY does not exclude

Remarks a person on the basis of previous illness.

- \* Pre hospitalisation and Post hospitalisation expenses are included.

- established National Health Agency and state health agencies to monitor the scheme implementation.
- will benefit the vulnerable sections of the society whose one lifetimetime illness cost the entire savings of life.
- unique feature of scheme → National portability of insurance when fully operational.
- no cap on family size and age.
- will provide jobs to professionals and non professionals.
- Multiplier effect - economic, social and political life of the poor and needy.

### Challenges & Way forward

- Health Expenditure → 1.2% → have to be increased to 2.5% by 2022.

As. ratio  
 Making Good use of technology  
 Roadmap for universal health coverage etc  
 PM-JA will need gamut of manpower as facilitators at various levels.  
 The scope of the scheme may be widened to build the confidence in country's primary health care services

Searched of professionals in medical care and lack of infrastructure → build state capacity.  
 Poor implementation may result in corruption and misuse of fund → Real time monitoring at all levels.  
 Money must be spent wisely.

Remarks The challenges must be addressed to build Healthy India.

- Q2.** NITI Aayog in its report on education mentioned about the non-employability of engineering graduates from Indian engineering colleges. In this light analyse the reasons for such state of Indian Higher education system. Discuss the Higher Education Agenda proposed by NITI Aayog to overhaul the higher education system in India. (10 Marks)

The poor learning outcomes and non-employability of the engineering graduates and other graduates in general stems from the structural flaws in the Indian Education system. The reasons can be listed as follows:

- The Right to Education was a watermark in the history of school ~~&~~ Education in India but it has limited itself to 'Right to go to school' and instead of 'Right to learn' as the Aayog Report mentions
- The Pratham reports ~~&~~ - ASER mentions . Class II students ~~are~~ students <sup>Concise notes</sup> points are not able to do least subtraction , condition is worse in public schools ~~as~~ than the Private school, Hence without the strong basic primary education we cannot expect the children to do wonders in higher education
- The Indian Education system has not structurally improved - there is more focus on not learning than ~~of~~ on quality education that can produce effective outcomes

Remarks

- Q3.
- Poor investment in Research and Development
- Only 2.3% of workforce get formal skill training compared to 96% in South Korea, 80% in Japan - who have excellent records in Human development -
- Only 18% of engineering graduates are employable in software services sector and 4% in software engineering startups. Hence the system produces formal degrees and not employable engineers.
- Absence of a <sup>robust</sup> regulatory mechanism - to regulate the higher education system ; & so many private engineering colleges have sprung up in every nook & corner without any i Higher Education Regulating Authority .

NITI Aayog - highlights in its Higher Education Agenda to change the above mentioned scenario .

RTE Act to focus on learning

National Education Policy

National Skill Development Corporation to produce skill trained manpower

UGC Act 1986  
dire need to reform.

National level Employment Promotion Agency  
system of regulation that focuses on information disclosure and governance

Discuss  
Regulatory  
Agenda  
for  
NTI  
Aayog  
Agenda

like  
autonomy  
research  
centres

Reform  
regulatory  
system etc  
Remarks

Q3. What are the salient features of PM Kisan Yojana? Do you agree that this scheme is better compared to KALIA and Rythu Bandhu schemes? Give your opinion with supportive arguments. (10 Marks)

The Union government announced the PM-KISAN farm support scheme to address the farm sector ~~in crisis~~. Salient features of PM-KISAN scheme are as follows:

- \* Estimated to benefit - 12 crore farmers.
- \* Entire cost ~ ₹75000 Crores - to be borne by Centre.
- \* Vulnerable landholding farmers who have land upto 2 hectares are eligible for the scheme.
- \* The marginal farmer family includes the farmer, his wife and minor children who collectively own land upto 2 hectares.
- \* The farmer will receive Rs 6000 annually, in the Rs 2000 installments.
- \* The amount will be credited directly to the beneficiary's bank account.
- \* It is an income support scheme to address the farm crisis to help the ~~who~~ vulnerable farmers.

Good coverage  
of points

Remarks

Not much  
Needed  
Since Not  
Asked in  
Question

Benefits of the scheme :-

- \* Reduce the vulnerability of the poor farmers family and improve the prevalent hunger and provide income support.
- \* Direct credit to the Bank accounts will activate the farmer's accounts and help them in getting farm loans and promote financial inclusion.
- \* The farmer can invest in the agricultural infrastructure.

Comparison with KALIA and Rythu Bandhu

KALIA of Odisha also includes landless labourers in its ambit and there is not cap on the land holding.

Similarly Rythu Bandhu of Telangana included tenant farmers and provides 10,000 Rs cash support to the farmers.

KALIA provides Rs 12,500 annually to the farmers and also provides crop loans. →  
Preferable  
data

PM KISAN, KALIA and Rythu Bandhu all provides cash support to the farmers, however these schemes cannot replace the much needed investment in the Agricultural sector. They are temporary & income support schemes and there should be simultaneous government intervention to address the structural issues in the sector. → Explain

Remarks

to address the structural issues in the Sector

3.5

- Q4. Solely relying on Socio economic caste census for targeting of social welfare schemes may lead to inefficient outcomes. Do you agree? Highlight the challenges and give some solutions to targeting beneficiaries effectively. (10 Marks)

Socio-economic caste census is used for the targeting of social welfare schemes - like Aayushman Bharat and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna to identify beneficiaries.

However there are certain challenges involved in solely relying on SECC - as -

- ① SECC database is already a years old in an economy that is fast transforming, some people have climbed up the income ladder while others have fallen down.
  - ② SECC type exercises have to be frequently repeated
  - ③ Discrepancies in the set of data - considerable difference - when it comes to identification of the most backward districts when compared to like other sets of data
  - ④ SECC - conducted to replace old BPL data - there may be possibility of over estimation of deprivation - vested interests to overstate deprivation - errors in enumeration - undercounting of poor section - exclusion error.
- In Criteria used by SECC  
for Collecting data  
with XCC  
unit of 50,000 and  
place is excluded  
from list of

Remarks

⑤ SECC remains a targeted approach for welfare

delivery mechanism  
this may create tensions b/w those may be poor & missed &  
the beneficiaries.

~~After  
that you  
need to  
suggest  
change that  
Need to be  
made in SECC  
feel transparent  
Government~~  
scholars pointed out - politicians - use targeted programs  
by converting them into instruments of patronage.

Amartya Sen - pointed out - 'benefits that go only to  
the poor often end being poor benefits'

~~It tends to create segregation among social group~~

~~Some scholars have pointed out universalisation of  
benefits than targeting, but it also has challenges -  
fiscal management, moral hazard (reduction in  
labour supply)~~

~~The data has to be incorporated from other records.~~

~~and must be accompanied by frequent updation.~~

~~Indian Welfare Policy making scheme should be  
more focused towards capacity building along with  
commodity social protection.~~

2.5

Remarks

→ Sustain  
and  
→ How

- Q5. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem. (10 Marks)

- Sustainable Development Goal - 2 aims to end hunger and Malnutrition in India by 2030.
- However the recent reports are alarming. India is ranked 102 out of 117 countries in Global Hunger Index and achieved 30.3 points - under serious category. The index gives weightage = 33% - undernourishment  
 16% - child wasting  
 16% - child stunting  
 33% - child Mortality (0-5 age)
- Further the 'State of World Children Report by UNICEF' mentions 54% Indian children under 5 are either stunted, wasted or overweight.
- IMR in (per 1000 live birth) = 50 - SDG Target = To reduce it to 14
- Factors therefore that contribute to high IMR:
  - poor nutritional health of examples under 5 children
  - lack of primary and secondary health care in rural areas
  - lack of awareness among the mothers about the child health.
  - poverty and poor hygienic conditions
  - income inequality
  - gender social + economic

poor nutritional health of examples under 5 children

Remarks

worsens the situation.

Insted Explain  
IMR  
Briefly

Income  
Gender  
Social  
Economic

Inequality  
Gender  
Social  
Economic

poverty and poor hygienic conditions

worsens the situation.

~~Also discuss its implications from Economic and Social Perspective as well~~

IMR has direct bearing on Maternal health of Indian women. Lack of institutional delivery - puts in risk both the health of mother as well as children.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (death of mothers / 1 Lakh livebirths)  
 ↳ 130 - Target to Reduce it to 70

Poor nutritional health of mother has direct bearing on child's health.

psychological effect on the mothers after the death of infants has long term impact on the mental health of mothers.

### Steps taken by Govt

- POSHAN Abhiyan - for nutritional security and food security.
- Universal & Immunisation of child to reduce disease burden of Indian children.
- Janani Suraksha Yojna - BPL Women - 1000 Rs child delivery at govt hospital.
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna - Rs 6000 to women for first child.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaran - free food, medicine in public hospitals
- MAA - scheme to promote breast feeding.

Remarks Child Health and Maternal health are interlinked and thus have to be addressed simultaneously.

- Q6. Why is it that the societal trends that maintain a violent order against women have remained intact, when there has been a legal expansion of women's rights in India? (10 Marks)

Dr BR Ambedkar had appropriately stated that political democracy will collapse if it is not followed by social and economic democracy.

His assessment of democracy can be applied when we consider the condition of women in India.

Despite the legal expansion of women's rights in India, there has not been any considerable improvement in the societal trends due to many factors:

- (a) Providing rights and legal protection is only the first step and not the end of it. Rather the expansion of freedom begins after it.
- (b) Patriarchal mindset of the society does not change. overnight, the value system has to improve and it has to be done at all levels of society and not just at legal institutional level. For instance, unless and until the value system at the family level does not change the condition of women will not change for better.
- (c) Rights are not ends in themselves and they are means to an end; the end being empowerment of women and legal empowerment is just one dimension of it. Expansion of legal rights of women: 33% Reservation in Panchayati Raj, Right to Education to all, Criminal law

Remarks Amendments - 2013, - created expanded the legal framework of women's rights.

Good  
knowledge  
of answer  
but you need

To  
concentrate  
points

- India is a peculiar case; in rest of the countries constitution followed the revolution but in India the responsibility of revolution is endowed upon the Constitution. In words of Granville Austin, Constitution has been given the Task of modernising India. Constitutional morality has to be cultivated. It has to be the counter hegemony against the violent societal trends that considers women the lessergender.
- Despite giving sec legal rights, the political representation of women in Parliament had not seen any considerable increase. It has by far reached only 13-14%.
- Economic Empowerment of rural women is of fundamental importance where 80% of rural women are dependent on agriculture and they cannot own resources, ~~lack~~ lack land ownership etc.
- The NCRB data shows there has been increase in all crimes against women - Rape cases (14%), Cybercrimes jumped 3,15,215 cases - IPC crime against women. further there has been delay in the justice delivery system and hence people might loose faith from the system.
- By provi empowering women legally we achieved the first step towards empowerment but the process has to be continued. We have no option but to school ourselves in Constitutional Morality. Dr B.R Ambedkar cautioned in anticipation, constitutional morality must replace public morality, it is non-negotiable.

Remarks

- Q7. Feminization of agriculture has led to women empowerment in rural India. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

Feminisation of Agriculture refers to the phenomenon where the percentage of female workforce in Agriculture has increased as compared to the male workforce as the male counterparts are migrating to the urban areas for new job opportunities leaving the fields to the females in the villages.

Also mention  
About  
Agencies,  
distress or  
well

Feminisation of Agriculture has several consequences:

- The traditional role of women within the four walls of household has been drastically changed.
- Economic empowerment of the women.
- Multiplier effect - political awareness and participation in social institutions.
- SHGs - has further strengthened the phenomenon in regions like Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka.
- Women take care of the whole family - her economic empowerment led to better nutritional care for her children.

Remarks

However feminisation of Agriculture has several challenges as well ↗

~~Farm Machines are not oriented according to women's use. Most farm machinery is difficult for women to operate.~~

~~They are not landowners, hence there are several problems when they wish to avail farm loans or fertiliser subsidy. Thus lack bargaining power.~~

When women will begin to own the assets, then only further positive impacts will come.

~~They need handholding support from the government~~

- ~~- Investment in Agricultural Infrastructure~~
- ~~- ensuring backward & forward linkages etc.~~

~~According to Oxfam India, women are responsible for 60-80% of food production & 90% of dairy production.~~

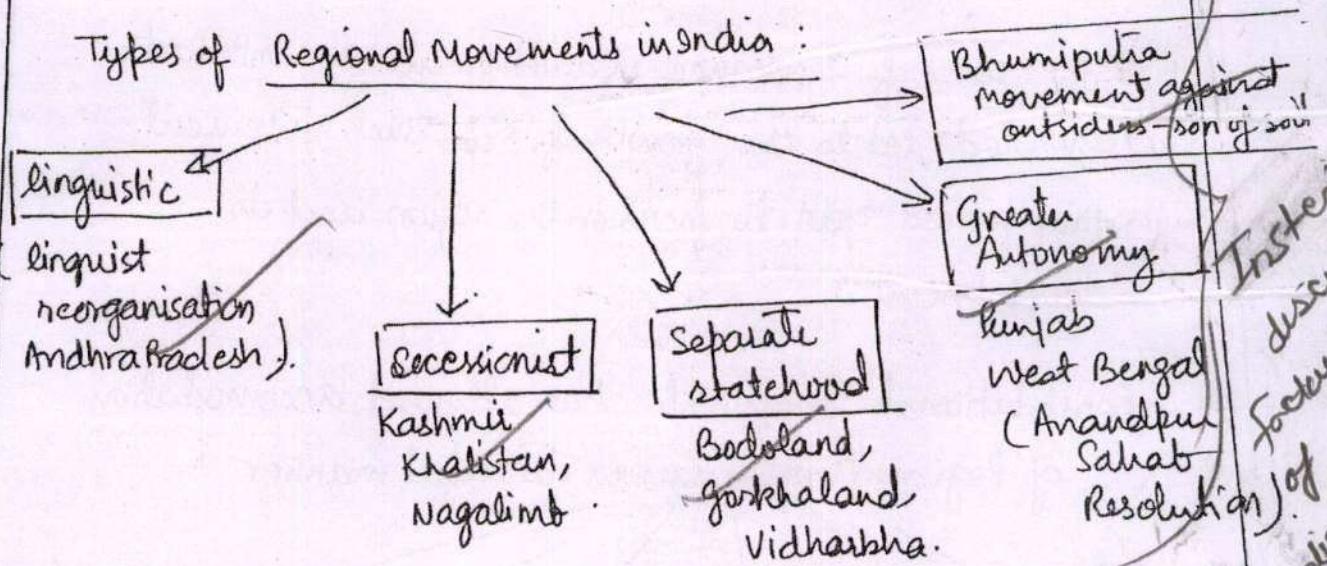
~~TRAINING: self help groups, cooperative based dairy activities. These can be further explored through farmer producer organisations.~~

Remarks

- Q8. Regionalism in India is not only rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions but also fuelled by a sense of regional deprivations. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Regionalism is a political ideology for mobilisation of people. According to Paul Brass - Regionalism is a long term trend of Indian political system whereas Nationalism is occasional phenomenon. Similarly Yogendra Yadav opines 'In India we have states/nations rather than nation states.'

### Types of Regional Movements in India:



Regionalism is natural in a country like India due to its size and diversity.

But often regionalism is fueled due to uneven developments in the new states and then the deprived regions demand for separate statehood to own greater resources and autonomy. Eg. Regional movements in Vidarbha, North East, Telangana.

### Remarks

Briefly explain regional deprivation first

The separate state of Telangana has been formed due to its growing sense of regional deprivation.

Constitution provides to deal with regionalism through Federalism. Sarkaria Commission mentions the best way to deal with regionalism is through democratic decentralisation.

→ & the sense of ignorance in development in North East region had led to the growth of such movement that forced govt to focus on the region and its development.

Constitutional framework has allowed accommodation of Regional aspirations in peaceful manner.

Schedule 5 states  
Special powers  
to Governor &  
President

Schedule 6  
States  
Assam  
Meghalaya  
Tripura  
Mizoram

other special  
provisions  
Panchayati  
Raj Institutions.

→ Hence the ~~govt~~ central government must cater to the regions that are deprived in development through the constitutional methods and democratic decentralisation

Remarks

- Q9. It is often said that there is a close inter-relationship between poverty, hunger and food insecurity. Analyze the statement. (10 Marks)

Poverty has yielded unforgiving products of human deprivation says Dr. Amartya Sen.

- Poverty is not merely absence of income or economic resources but it is absence of capabilities to achieve certain functioning - Eg- Person fasting on his own choice - not poor  
Person forced to remain hungry - poor as in the latter case - it is coerced choice.
- A poor deprived person does not own the resources to meet his daily requirements - food, clothing, shelter. Further an unhealthy person is not able to perform to his fullest potential and therefore a vicious cycle creeps in.
- There are other heterogeneities that deprive the person further - floods, droughts etc - affects the poor the most and hence making them more vulnerable.
- The recent global hunger index ranks India 102/117 countries where . This clearly establishes the link between poverty and hunger as 22 % of India's population cannot sustainably afford two times meal and live below poverty line.

Remarks

Hunger Related  
And Food Insecurity  
And Growth of Cutbacks  
And Worsening of our  
Society etc

Revised  
Example

Food security - means availability of affordable food with nutritional value to the population.

Absence of nutritional food to the poor & make them prone to more diseases and thus expensive treatment reinforces the poverty.

### Government's Initiatives

→ National Food Security Act - 2013 - to ensure food availability to all person.

→ Public Distribution System - subsidised food at the local PDS centres to the needy population.

→ Poshan Abhiyan - to ensure nutritional food to the children

Mid Day Meal scheme in the schools.

A country that aspires to be a \$ 5 Trillion Economy cannot afford to have so many people who sleep in hunger. Proper implementation of the schemes is

necessary to ~~ensure~~ achieve sustainable development goal

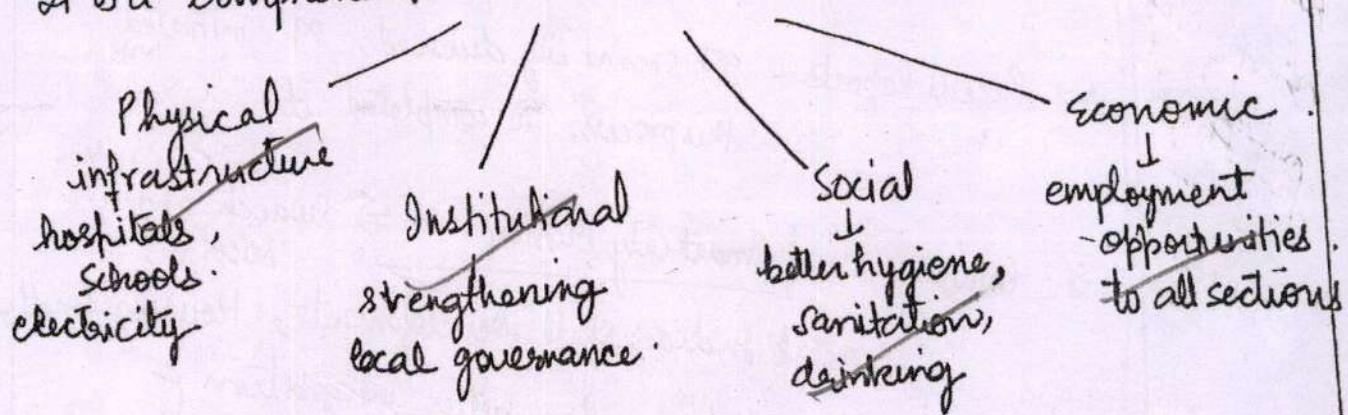
1 and 2 that aspires to end poverty, hunger and malnutrition

Remarks

Q10. Smart City mission is motivated by a desire to offer sustainability in terms of economic activities and employment opportunities to a wide section of city residents, regardless of their level of education, skills, or income levels. Discuss Smart City Provisions and analyze if these can be a game changer in otherwise slum infested urban sprawls. (10 Marks)

Cities are engines of growth and need a holistic development plans. 31% of India's population lives in urban areas and this is to grow further as per UN Report on Population, however 2/3rd of Indian cities have unplanned slum settlement where millions of people live in unhygienic conditions. Hence the government must ensure sustainable urban development strategy.

SMART CITY MISSION : flagship scheme of government of India under which 100 cities will be selected with objective of transforming them to SMART city. It is a comprehensive scheme which has several dimensions



Remarks

Then you  
need to  
briefly discuss  
about Slum  
grated urban  
solutions, Reasons  
for such  
solutions and  
how Smart  
city mission  
will be a  
game changer  
for them  
Solutions

- \* Strategic components of SMART City Mission
  - City Improvement (Retrofitting).
  - City Renewal (Redevelopment)
  - city extension (greenfield development) - cater to increasing urbanisation.
  - Pan-city initiative
- \* Application of Smart Solutions - use of technology, information, data to improve infrastructure & services.
 

Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment, enhance incomes of all - especially poor & disadvantaged - leading to inclusive cities.
- \* Recent Reports - 97 smart city declared, 89 initiated this process, 70 completed it.
- \* Convergence of Smart City Mission with ⇒ Swachh Bharat Mission, Digital India, Skill Development, Housing for all, PMAY - Urban for better integration & coordination.
- \* Decadal growth rate of slums in India is 30% thus Smart City Mission like schemes have to be expanded further.

Remarks

3

Section - B

- Q11. What do you understand by e-Governance. Explain how e-governance can enhance the quality of service delivery in public challenges. What are the challenges India is facing in adopting e-governance in its Administration. (15 Marks)

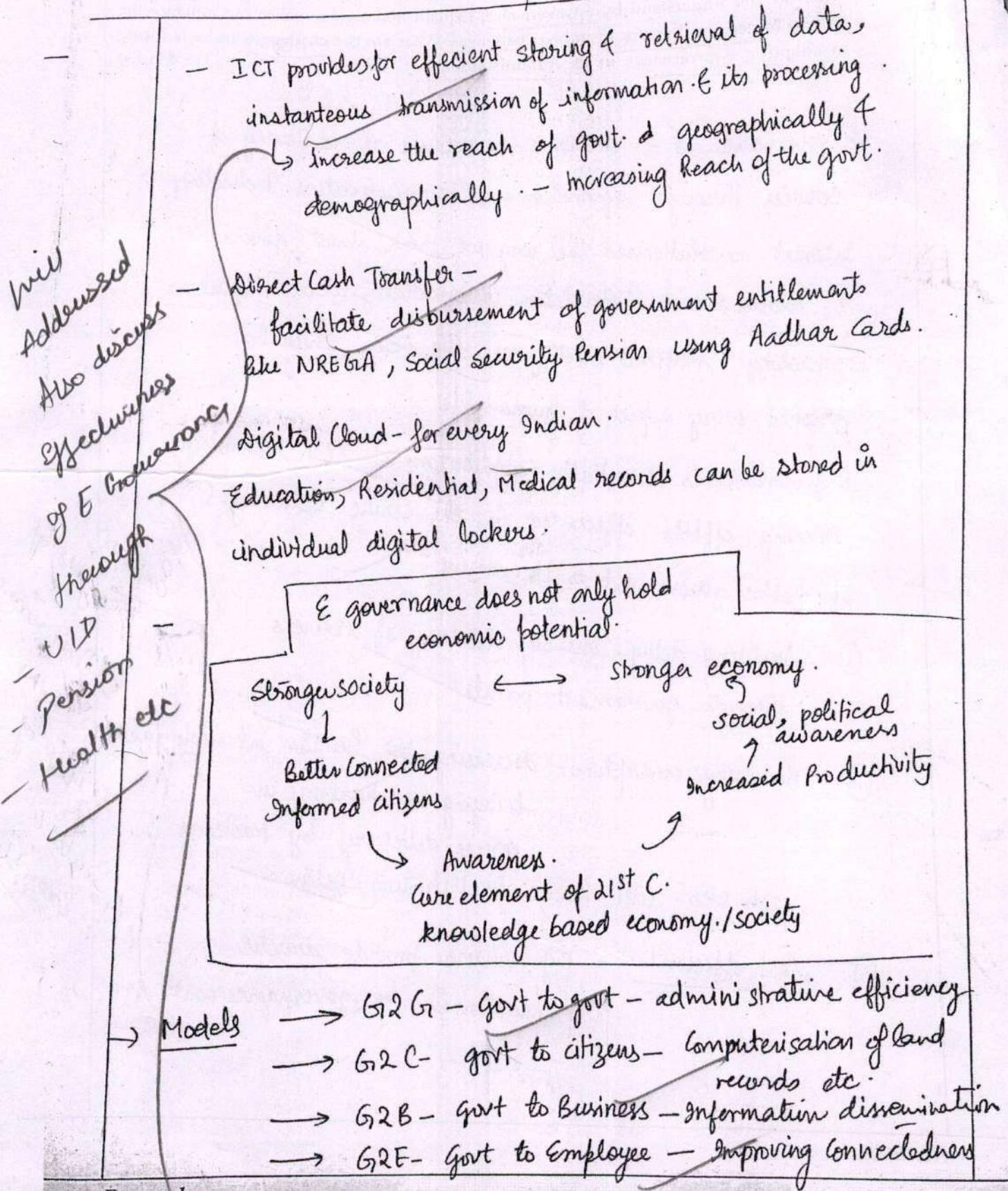
E-governance is - electronic-Governance is delivery of services through information and communication technology. Internet revolutionised the way we think about governance. The fourth industrial Revolution is essentially about digital technology, Artificial intelligence, Big Data which has touched every aspect of human life.

E-governance is essentially application of ICT technology to bring efficiency in the service delivery of public government to its citizens.

- ①. Avoiding delay - one step delivery of services through government portals.
- ②. Reducing corruption - decreasing ~~int~~ human interface bringing transparency in service delivery by tracking each step - like Public Distribution System.
- ③. Cost efficient - egovernance provide drastic reduction in ~~to~~ governance cost.

Explains Benefits of E-Governance with the help of suitable Examples

Remarks



- Communicating public policies through online portals has improved the efficiency of the service delivery mechanisms - e.g. providing weather reports to farmers through mobile applications
- Banking - The most revolutionary change brought about by its e-governance is in banking sector which has eased the banking, reducing delay.

Challenges - Digital Divide - there are still millions of people outside the ambit of coverage of internet facilities. Digital illiteracy further deepens the digital divide. Economy poverty → lack of + ICT resources. Initial cost - huge initial cost for infrastructure

Security and Privacy of citizens - effective measures to be taken to protect sensitive personal information. & lack of clear security standards. & protocols can limit the development of projects that contain sensitive information such as income & medical history.

Resistance to change - hesitation in moving from a paper based to a web based system for interacting with govt

Skill training → of government employees and those providing the services.

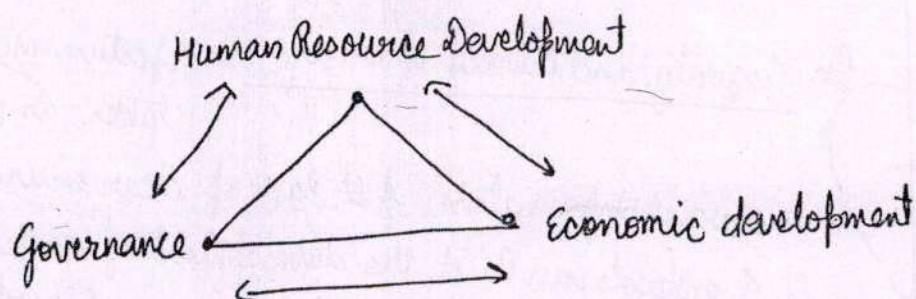
Remarks

like Adoption  
of hybrid Approach to tackle  
problems  
etc

Q12. Discuss the link between human resource development, governance and economic development. (15 Marks)

The success of any government depends Amartya Sen in his capability Approach highlights the significance of developing the capabilities of its citizens. by enhancing their freedom to improve the perform any functioning. This freedom involves not only economic freedom - i.e. availability of income but also social freedom - , political freedom, freedom from environment heterogeneities.

Hence, Human Resource Development, Governance and economic development reinforces each other to develop human capabilities and to increase freedom of people to choose make the choices they desire .



### Human Resource Development & Governance

\* Governance is not one way delivery of services rather it is a 2 way traffic; a participative citizenry is not only aware but also improves the governance mechanism .

Remarks to  
Show You Need to  
Newton how  
Characteristics of  
Good Governance  
like - Transparency  
, accountability  
, etc leads to HRD

- Similarly governance's prime objective is to develop the human resources - through education, health services, social and physical infrastructure - ~~Ayushman Bharat, Skill India~~

### Human Resource development & economic development

→ Economic development is only one component of the Human Resource development but an essential one.

Human Resource development is a comprehensive mechanism to develop the capabilities of human, ~~for~~ education, skill training, ~~for~~ opportunities of employment, participation ~~in~~ socio political affairs, health, etc.

High per capita income - is not a sure shot guarantee of development ~~as it~~ but provides an essential pre-requisite.

### Economic development & Governance

✓ Economic development & Governance link highlights the welfare aspect of any government.

Governance - is essential to check the ~~into~~ inequalities in economic, social and political sphere.

✓ Government also provides for opportunities for economic development besides the private sector.

### Remarks

HRM, HRD, HRIS, Govt. Institutions, O/R, Health, R&P, Training, World Trade, both Economic and HRD, FWD, Mentor, Govt Policies, And Schemes Related to this

Hence together they form the trinity of development and  
one is incomplete without the other  
and together they work to multidimensionally  
empower the citizens.

(4)

Remarks

Q13. What do you understand by demographic dividend? How can India reap its demographic dividend for its development and also examine the challenges involved? (15 Marks)

- ✓ Demographic dividend is the economic growth potential which arises out of a changing population age structure with large population in the working age group (15-65 years) compared to the non-working age groups - below 15 years & above 65 years.
- ✓ Demographic dividend arises out of falling birth rates, low fertility rates and increased longevity.
- ✓ Demographic dividend in India is to be at peak in 2020. Around 64.4% of India's population is in the age group of 15-59 years.
- The population age structure of India provides it huge economic growth potential with a lower dependency ratio. However experts suggest that if this opportunity is not harnessed in its stipulated time it can prove to be a demographic disaster.

It is once in a lifetime opportunity for any country in its development process, further the developed countries like Japan, European countries - are now having more aged population and, a skilled man force not only provides

Remarks

Good health etc

~~immense opportunity for the domestic growth potential  
but also in the globally too~~

→ Steps needed to utilize the potential demographic dividend: →

I) More spending on health & education

India needs to increase its spending - to pursue atleast 2.5% & 6% of GDP respectively in this regard.

(II)

Vocational training to increase skill sets of well

Number of formal jobs to be increased.

especially in labour intensive & export oriented sectors  
Structures → textiles, leather & footwear.

Manufacturing sector has to be provided the boost

Convergence → skill training & employment generation

through Skill India

Make in India

Digital India.

(III). Female education and skill training -

females section of population needs special attention due to illiteracy, lack of skills, labour force

participation rate has to be increased.

You can also mention  
↓

→ Early  
Sourcing (III)  
→ Structural  
Reforms  
→ Promoting  
Growth (IV)  
of SME  
etc.

Remarks

Challenges

→ poor human capital formation

employability of the graduates have to be increased by convergence of educational institutes and the employment sector.

→ low human development index health & Education parameters have to be improved substantially.

→ Jobless growth

47% population still dependent on Agriculture India's high economic growth years have not created enough jobs and India has skipped its ~~mass~~ transition to manufacturing sector and directly skipped to service sector

→ Rapid Industrialisation & urbanisation - higher economic activities.

Demographic dividend can be harnessed to its full potential when each sector of our economy work in tandem to utilize their potential.

Building human capital - learning from global approaches India can ~~not~~ reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

Remarks

5.5

Q14. Saubhagya, while focusing on household electrification targets seems to have ignored the larger objective of providing electricity access at a reasonable cost. In this context, critically assess the implementation of the scheme. What challenges lie ahead in achieving 24x7 electricity in rural areas. Discuss alternatives to achieve the objective. (15 Marks)

In the contemporary times universal electrification is the basic human necessity. Providing universal electrification has multiplier effect on the lives of people - security to women after sunset, education, health etc.

Saubhagya scheme is launched to plug in the gaps in Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojna and Integrated Power Development Scheme which were launched to create the infrastructure - transformers, feeders etc in rural and urban areas respectively.

It aims to provide last mile connectivity and release of electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and urban areas.

With the help of however there are certain challenges -

- 1) India continues to harbour energy poverty 31 million ~~to~~ rural households and 5 million urban household still unconnected to the electricity grid.
- 2) significant portion of connected rural household yet to get adequate quantity and quality of supply.

Remarks

3) Regional imbalances -

UP, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Rajasthan, MP account for 90% of unelectrified household.

4). Sluggish financial structure of state govt - also challenges the implementation.

5)- Most of power distribution companies (DISCOMS) are bankrupt and are unable to purchase power and provide it to consumers.

6). Issue of aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses heightened by rampant problem of power theft.

7). Poor compliance in electricity bill payment.

8) Saubhagya Scheme does not address the lack of finances in providing the electricity connections.

for this, UDAY- Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojna has been launched for operational and financial turn around of Discoms.

Point under challenges are being addressed

Remarks

To achieve the objective of providing electricity to all at reasonable cost -

- ① '4E's in the revised Tariff Policy.

Also mention  
discussions effect  
grapevine  
customer service  
Ease of doing business to attract investments & ensure financial viability

- \* Electricity for all
- \* Efficiency to ensure affordable Tariffs
- \* Environment for a sustainable future
- \* Ease of Doing Business to attract investments & ensure financial viability

- ② GIARV app - Grameen Vidyutikaran

monitor transparency in implementation of the electrification schemes.

- ③ Recently Govt of India announced One Nation One Grid initiative - to bring affordable power to all states.

Remarks

Q15. Highlight the features of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM) Yojana. Elaborate its benefits and how it helps in bringing fiscal prudence. (15 Marks)

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojna (PM-SYM) is a central sector scheme to provide pension to the unorganised sector labourers. A pension of Rs 3000 after the age of 60 yrs will be provided monthly to the beneficiaries thus ensuring social security benefits after their productive age is over.

#### Features :

- 1) PM-SYM administered by Ministry of Labour and Employment and implemented by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and Community Service centre. LIC will be the pension fund manager and provider.
- 2). Labourers whose monthly ~~pension~~ income is less than ₹15,000 are eligible. Those who are enrolling at the age of 29<sup>½</sup> will have to contribute ₹100<sup>2</sup> monthly and those who are enrolling at the age of 18 years - have to contribute ₹ 55.
- 3) They will be entitled to ₹3000 monthly pension after the age of 60 yrs. Labourers from 18 yrs - 60 yrs are eligible to enroll.

Remarks

In Today's  
briefly  
written about  
India's  
current  
Position of  
Social  
Security

- Equal amount of fund will be contributed by government.
- On the death of labourers, the spouse will be entitled to 50% of the monthly pension.
- The scheme is estimated to benefit 10 Crore workers from the informal sector.
- Initial allocation by the government = ₹ 500 Crore.

### Significance of the Scheme

- Approximately 42 Crore workers in India are working in the informal sector.
- 80% of the total workforce is in the informal sector. They lack a stable source of income and are vulnerable in their post-production years.
- The informal sector workers contribute 40% to 50% of the Country's Gross Domestic Product through their sweat & toil.
- The pension fund will help the beneficiaries ensuring treatment in their illness and thus expanding the social security net.

Good  
Conceptual  
Knowledge

Remarks

→ The workers of the sector include - street vendors, rag pickers, porters, beedi workers etc. The nature of their job and the income is not stable. Non-availability of laws to protect their interests reduce their bargaining and are often exploited by employers.

FISCAL → Monetary protection will mitigate the harm which PRUDENCE the workers faced due to demonetisation.

→ This scheme is unique as the contribution is both by the workers and the government. This will also ensure the fiscal prudence of the government). How discuss

The slowdown in economy due to demand constraints will be addressed to some extent as this would ensure more income to be disposed off by the workers in later years

→ The new pension scheme will run alongside the existing Atal Pension Yojna which guarantees returns post-retirement

→ Eventually the Scheme will boost up the economic growth, however the government needs to take other steps alongside this scheme - skilling of

labour force, job security, for more jobs in formal sector. Codification of Labour laws is much required step taken by the government.

Remarks

33

Q16. What can be done to address the pitfalls of Public Distribution System? Discuss.  
(15 Marks)

Public Distribution system is the indirect subsidy provided by the government to the consumers. The effectiveness of the Public distribution system (PDS) determines the success of food security - which has 3 components within it

- ↳ Physical access - availability ensured by MSP policy
- ↳ Economic access - affordability of food grains
- ↳ Social access - providing of food grains without any discrimination

Food  
knowledge  
related  
to PDS  
so  
mention  
About  
RPPS and  
RPDS or  
real

- Economic access component is essential to meet the objectives of food security goals and hence determined the effective functioning of Public Distribution System.
- Post 1997 - there was shift in the policy in PDS where the universal coverage was shifted to Targetted coverage under which there were BPL Households & APL Households with different central issue price to control the rising food prices. subsidy however the targetted coverage policy backfired and food subsidy increased.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojna - expanded the coverage under PDS to ensure access of food grains to the poorest of the poor
- National food Security Act - 2013 was the watermark where the welfare based approach was changed to right based approach

Remarks to ensure food security to everyone.

### Pitfalls in the current PDS =

- Food Subsidy is increasing manifold - 14.5% of GDP, however still a large chunk of population faces hunger and malnutrition
- PDS leakage is the main hurdle to be tackled to, it has been observed most of the PDS leakage - happens at the stage where the grains are transported from the Food Corporation of India to the PDS outlets.
- Blackmarketing of the food grains leading to sixing food prices
- Inclusion Error due to fake ration cards and Exclusion Error due to inadequate access.
- Poor quality grains - sold at FCI and good quality in open markets -
- Pitfalls in the MSP policy - like skewed towards conventional food grains - rice, wheat, open procurement also affect the PDS.

### Reforms to address the challenges in the PDS

- To ensure PDS leakages do not happen, digital tracking (GPS) of the food grains trucks can be done at each stage to ensure door step delivery at PDS ~~outlets~~
- Barcoded Ration Cards ensure fake beneficiary do not take the exclude the targetted beneficiaries.
- Skill training - make people technologically advance to manage.

Remarks

Pitfalls  
under PDS  
Reforms

→ PDS and Market Support Prices Policy are interlinked  
 the pitfalls of MSP - can be addressed - MSP for pulses  
 to ensure nutritional level in the children, women etc,  
 MSP for pulses, oilseeds etc must be announced and thus  
 both the systems have to be integrated to minimise  
 the future challenges to food security.

→ The pilot projects in Orissa, Chattisgarh proves PDS works more efficiently when PDS is managed by community members ; civil society groups.

The success of PDS in Tamil Nadu is also an ideal system to be followed by other states. Hence decentralisation in the management and functioning will solve the problem to a great extent.

~~But your main focus should be measures~~ → Direct Benefit Transfer: but gradual rolling out of indirect subsidy. DBT will reduce leakages, delays - subsidies will be directly transferred to the beneficiary's bank account & linked to Aadhar Card. However since food security is a crucial goal, it has to be done in phased manner. Pilot Projects can aid the process.

→ Ensuring quality of food grains through inspection.

→ Providing and ensuring the digital infrastructure - biometric authentication etc - to enable the real time monitoring.

~~Food Security is crucial in achieving the Sustainable Goals and hence PDS which is centre enabler must be reformed without any delay.~~

Remarks

~~reformed without any delay.~~

- Q17. Inequality of opportunity is detrimental to growth and well-being and requires paying attention to distributional effects of policies on different social groups. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Distributional aspects of Public policies are crucial to be assessed so that target groups receive the benefits of the policy as it may happen that <sup>some</sup> ~~all~~ social groups ~~are~~ get excluded from being beneficiaries.

This may lead to inequality of opportunity and hence result into development of few.

The vulnerable social groups of the society often are excluded from the benefits of public policies like - Tribal groups,

differently abled sections of the society, Transgenders,

Dalits, women.

Prejudices and stereotypes and exclusionary approach is detrimental to the inclusive growth which lead to development of few over the disempowerment of these social groups.

→ The reach of government in the Naxal-affected areas affect the growth and development of the sections of people living there. Inadequate educational institutes, health centres aggravates the situation.

Good  
points  
Covered

Remarks

- Relate your point to distributional effects of policies on different Social Groups*
- Poor communication of public policies often lead to unawareness about the developmental policies which were primarily drafted for them.
  - Developing public trust and faith in the government is crucial to enhance the effectiveness of the governance schemes.
  - Handholding support is required for by the govt to the vulnerable sections of the population who have to had always felt cut out of the main stream section of the society. government must reach to them if they are not coming to it.
  - feedback mechanism should also be placed in assessing the success of the delivery of public policies.
  - Social and Physical infrastructure - Investments is required in developing the social and physical infrastructure in the regions of uneven development

*Remarks*

Inclusion of all social groups is crucial to achieve development for all then only we can be sure of SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAS.

↳ Inequality of opportunity may lead to

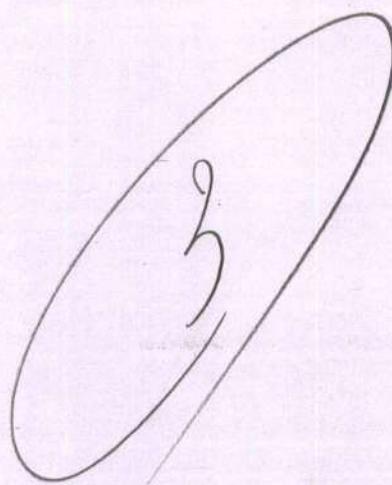
↳ uneven development

↳ ~~too~~ unrest among the excluded sections

↳ unsustainable growth rates

↳ social and economic disempowerment

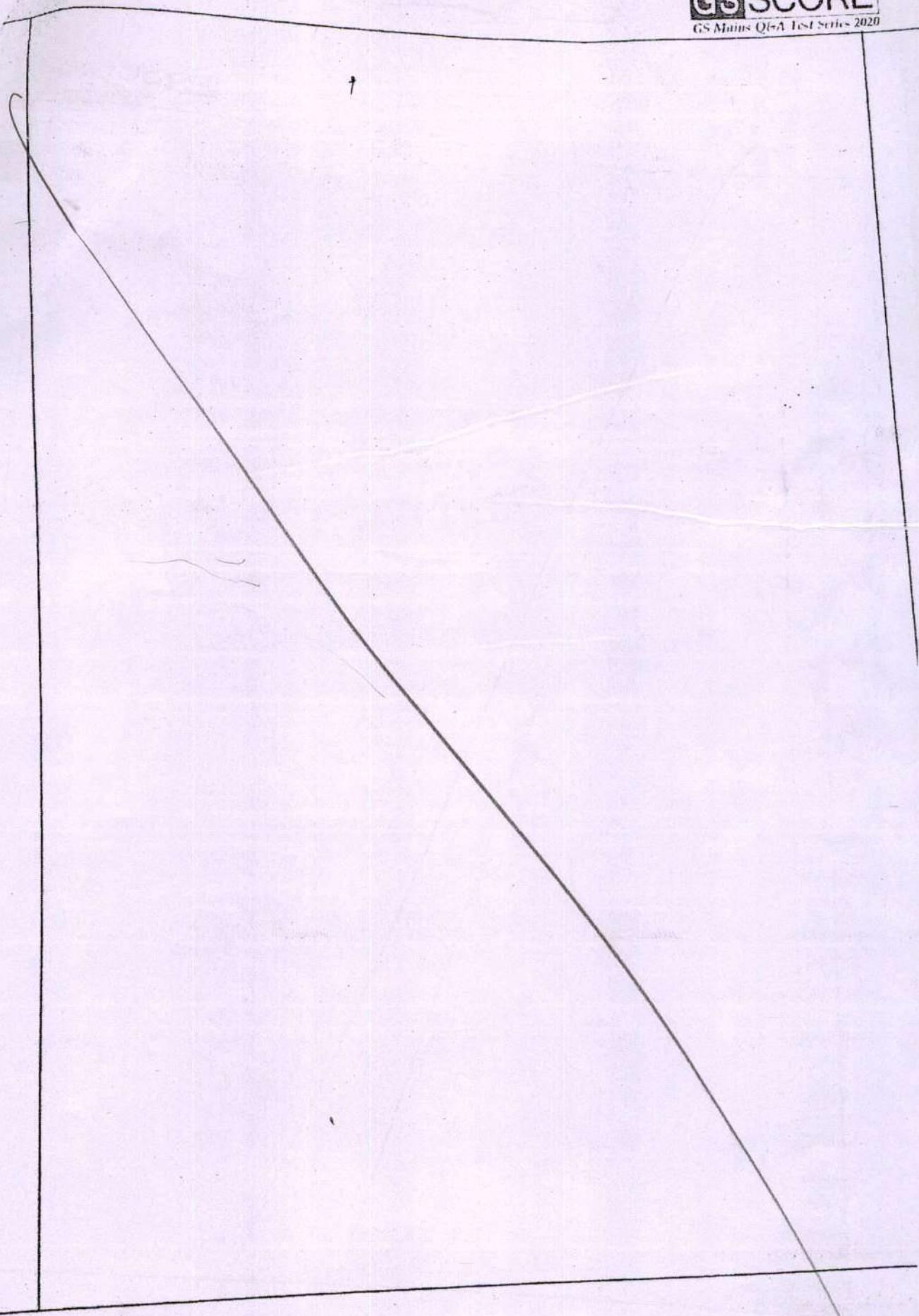
Impacts  
points



Remarks

- Q18. A central tenet of tranquility in social base is the acceptable level of Citizenship rights which include civil, political and social rights. Is the citizenship clause a major factor in social upheaval in Kashmir? Examine. (15 Marks)

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

**SCURE**  
Tech Masters QCA Final Semester 2016

Remarks

- Q19. With more and more lives migrating into cities, urbanization is creating significant opportunities for social and economic development. To what extent, India is ready to capitalize on this opportunity? (15 Marks)

UN World Population Report predicts India would have

40% of its population in the urban areas.

- India had a significant history of urbanisation from Indus Valley Civilisation then second urbanisation followed by growth of urban centres. Urban centres provide opportunity for social and economic development. Hence As per the SDGs they are also crucial for meeting the sustainable development goals.

- Urbanisation primarily means moving to cities, away from agriculture, it has other dimensions attached.

- socio cultural: Melting pot of diversity (linguistic ethnic)

- economic: focal point of economic activity

- geopolitical: migration of people.

Now you  
need to  
link  
migration  
to  
urbanization

With rising urban population, there will be need for urban infrastructure; the recent history however has not been favourable when it comes to development of urban infrastructure.

capitalise the opportunity it is crucial -

- everyone gets affordable housing (National Urban Housing Mission)

- water and sanitation facility.

Transport congestion is another emerging problem in the emerging urban centres. IT solutions can be one of the way out providing Public Transport system is crucial.

Social Remarks

Economic etc Related factors

Ideas  
discuss  
about urbanization  
and migration

- Reforms in Urban governance. Providing flesh and blood to the skeleton of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Devolving power to the local government bodies is important. Local problems have local solutions.

Points  
discussed  
are covered  
but you need  
to relate

- lack of financial resources with the municipalities. The story of China in developing its urban and rural centres through empowering the mayors ~~is~~ provides evidence that the urban centres must be financially equipped for them to receive FDI
- Ishar Judge Ahluwalia mentions roadblocks to the efficient urban governance -
  - lack of financial resources
  - lack of political will (heavily biased towards rural areas)
  - a federal system that does not empower the third tier.
  - lack of institutional framework for metropolitan planning
- Poor land titling in the urban areas., Poor citizen participation Red tapism, existence of multiple agencies with overlapping functions - are some other challenges mentioned in the NITI Aayog document India@75
- Similarly Economic Survey 2018 highlighted the low equilibrium trap as a problem of local governments in India
  - low capacity → low income → low savings
  - low income → low savings
  - low capacity → low investments

Remarks

- Climate Change poses new threats to the urban infrastructure. Concretisation in the urban areas increases the average temperatures, inefficient drainage system gets choked during Monsoons. Mumbai - the metropolitan hub has mishaps every monsoon - hence urban infrastructure has to be climate & resilient.

- Rising crime rates in the cities asks for better security infrastructure. Without law and order and ensuring safety to citizen's lives - one cannot expect the urban centre to prosper.

Therefore all the aforementioned challenges have to be addressed if India aspires to reach the 5 Trillion \$ economy as it would be impossible to achieve this goals without developing the local urban centres, history has been a witness, decline of urban centres have led to collapse of many civilisations across the world

<u>Solutions</u>	
Energy Producers:	Internal Revenue generation PPP model
Shifting to cleaner fuels ; Renewable Energy.	competitive sub-federalism SMART CITY MISSION
Affordable housing	law & order to attract FDI
Employment opportunity	

Devised it  
to demand  
of question.  
suggest  
measures  
to make  
to fit  
urbanization  
and  
negotiation  
& fulfilling Coal  
Deepen citizen engagement in cities to drive change, let citizens be the agent of development - through decentralisation

Remarks

3.5

You need to focus on "To what extent India is ready to capitalise on this opportunity"

Q20. According to National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18, over 93% households in villages who have access to toilets are using them and about 77% homes in rural areas have got toilets. Discuss causal factors of unclean hygiene and how far has Swachh Bharat Mission altered the status quo? (15 Marks)

Discuss  
the  
object  
of  
SBM  
well

- India is on a faster pace of achieving Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a clean and hygienic India.
- The Swachh Bharat Mission has laid the foundations for a fast pace of change.
- Unclean hygiene leads to:
  - Unhealthy environment leading to poor health factors among children and spread of diseases.
  - Poor health status of citizens hinders them to work productively and hence reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty.
  - Social disempowerment of women and unsafe environment for girls and women at odd times as they have to defecate in open.
  - Continuation of social stigma and stereotypes - Environmental unsustainability.
  - 'Clean India' dream would not be achieved if clean hygiene at individual level is not adopted.

Remarks

Unhygienic  
environment  
→ Lack of awareness  
→ Lack of infrastructure  
Facilities etc

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in addressing & above-mentioned challenges has brought about a sea change.

- Sanitation in a diverse country like India encompasses a number of factors - relationship with caste, creed, religion and gender.
  - Use of technology - Solid waste management
  - Inhumane practice of manual scavenging can be ended through the potential of SBM.
  - India could avert 3 lakh deaths provided there is 100% implementation of SBM according to WHO Report
  - SBM led to additional health gains -
    - personal hygiene (handwashing behaviour)
    - in consumption of safe drinking water
  - Reductions in diarrhoeal disease.
  - Additional benefits to women which was beautifully highlighted in Bollywood movie - Toilet - Ek Prem Katha.
- Hence SBM has positively impacted a great range of population at individual level and improved the status quo.

Remarks

You Need to  
highlight the  
points of  
NARES  
Survey  
With the  
help of  
suitable  
examples

You  
Need to  
highlight the  
points of  
Ek Prem  
Katha,  
Pratikaran  
or well

While sufficient toilets have been constructed and people have started using them, the issue of maintenance of public toilets needs to be strengthened further to ensure toilets do not fall into disuse.

With the increased focus on 'Swachhta' people's aspirations have gone up: citizens are now demanding higher quality of service and higher levels of swachhta. The gains made till date need to be sustained and carried forward. Our continued efforts in sustained manner would lead to - 'Swachh, Swasth, Samarth & Sashakt New India'

Remarks