

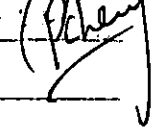
GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 20 questions. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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III

1. Invigilator Signature _____ 

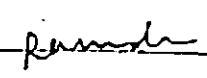
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 19/8/19

Signature 

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

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Section - A

- Q1. Devotion cannot be subjected to discrimination. Banning entry of women into religious places is a violation of various fundamental rights. Discuss in the light of recent Supreme Court judgement on Sabrimala temple issue. (10 Marks)

Constitution provides for India being a secular state & various rights like right to freedom of religion in Articles 25-28.

Devotion cannot be subjected to discrimination ::

- * Banning entry of women was discriminatory & violated right to Equality (Article 14 & 15)
- * Menstrual taboo also violates right against untouchability (Article 17)
- * Supreme Court in earlier judgements

4

Good
Argument
as
evidence

Remarks

allowed entry of women into
Haji Ali Dargah, Shani Shingnapur, etc.

* Banning women entry did not hold
test of "essential religious practices"
doctrine.

However the more had socio-political
repercussions as well

Also add some
Constitutional
protections
for
religions.
Article-26(b)
provides
to every denomination
to manage their
affairs in
matter of
religion.

* rights of Deity violated, as deity
is a "Brahmachari"
Religious feelings must lead to
violence.

Men entry is banned in Ahmedabad
temple (Female Sabarimala), thus
different institutions have different
rules.

Mensuration is celebrated in Kamakya
temple, hence it is not taboo.

Thus, such decisions must be taken
after valuing people's religious sentiments.

Remarks

2) further SC in
Rite Prasad
Case (2015)
upheld
the
same etc.

Q2. Moral policing and vigilantism inherently have element of coercion, and hence, they curb individual liberty. What measures have been taken to curb vigilantism in India? (10 Marks)

There have been increasing instances of vigilantism, where groups take law into their own hands.

Moral policing & vigilantism curb individual liberty

- * Judge, jury & executioner: They go against principle of separation of power. (Article 50)
- * Mobocracy is against Rule of Law (A.V. Dicey).
- * Right to Food violated Eg. Beef issue
- * Communalism goes against secular credentials. Eg. Amarnath / Dalit lynching.
- * Coercion & mob mentality promoted

Remarks

Measures to curb vigilantism

Good Observations

* Supreme Court guidelines in Tehseen Poonawalla case direct.

- Setting up special task force
- Nodal officers of SP rank.
- Victim Compensation.

Good conceptual clarity

* States like Manipur have enacted Anti lynching law & Madhya Pradesh enacted Anti Vigilantism law.

Keep it up

4 1/2

* Khary Panchayats banned & protection to couples.
Mohalla Peace Committees conduct confidence building programmes
 * Section 153A of CrPc IPC is used against offenders.

Thus "spirit of common brotherhood" must be upheld (Article 51A)

Remarks

Q3. Legal vacuum created after Supreme Court judgement in Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India coupled with increasing role of social media has necessitated for a comprehensive law to deal with hate speech. Examine in context of the recommendations of T.K. Viswanathan committee. (10 Marks)

Briefly introduce hate speech and its severity by some recent events

Shreya Singhal case was a monumental judgement where freedom of speech was upheld by reading down section 66A of IT Act.

Need for a comprehensive law to deal with Hate speech.

good explanation #

* Polarisation of society increasing
Eg. Mob lynching cases (Tharkhad)

Social Media is used by vested interests to spread Hate Speech, Fake News, etc.

* Echo Chambers create own narrative in post-truth era where people

Remarks

believe emotions more than facts.

- Against Section 153A of ~~CrP~~ IPC (spreading enmity among groups).
- Politicisation of Hate Speech is against Model Code of Conduct & Representation of People's Act.

4 1/2

Viswanathan Committee recommended

Creation of Cyber Crime coordinators at State & district level

Review of IT Act to regulate social media.

Responsibility of social media to regulate & moderate content.

- Amend laws in CrP & IPC to tackle hate speech.

Good points

thus these must be implemented to uphold tolerant & secular fabric of India.

Remarks

Q4. Do you think setting up of Kartarpur corridor can lead to aggrandisement of Pro Khalistan activists? What measures can be taken to curtail such movements?

(10 Marks)

Kartarpur corridor is a corridor between India & Pakistan to facilitate access to Baba Nanak Sahib for Sikhs.

Aggrandisement of Pro Khalistan Activists :-

Khalistan is a movement of separate Sikh nation, which goes against unity & integrity of India.

Supporters will gain access to Sikhs across both sides of Punjab (India & Pakistan side)

It leads to unified Punjab which might lead to demands for unified Khalistan.

Moreover, Pakistan has included some pro Khalistani as its Kartarpur committee to escalate the situation

Remarks

Pakistan has constantly supported the Khalistan movement

Measures to curtail such movements

* No tolerance policy & no negotiation with terrorists.

International support is needed, especially from Canada, which

has sizeable Sikh diaspora openly demanding Khalistan.

* Measures like "EK Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" to strengthen unity in diversity.

* K.P.S. Gill doctrine to deal with extremists.

Thus steps must be taken to curb secessionist demands on religious lines to work towards "Sashakt Bharat".

Remarks

Sonia should make clear to Pak. that no resolution of the committee should control these movements of people etc

3 1/2

Q5. What role does water play in stimulating international conflict? With growing China-Pakistan proximity, why should India work to keep Indus water treaty intact? (10 Marks)

Water nationalism is a dimension where water sharing disputes trigger international conflicts.

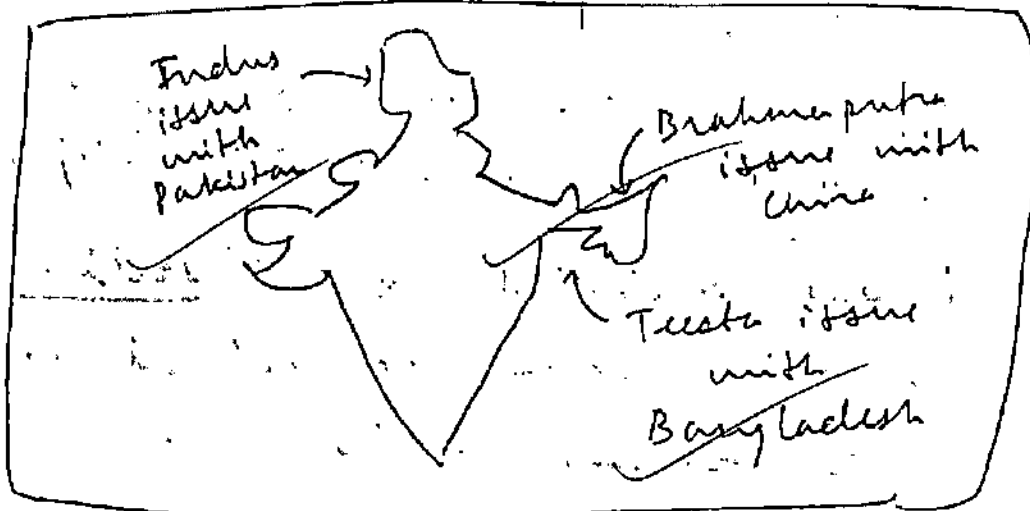


Fig. water conflicts of India.

Role of water in stimulating conflict

Water is essential resource for irrigation, drinking, electricity generation, etc.

Politicisation of issue to appease national vote banks.

In 2017 alone water was a major factor in conflict in at least 10 countries

AS. Remarks
→ weaponisation of water etc

Why should India work to keep Indus water treaty intact

4

Indus Water Treaty

to leverage its position as a responsible upstream riparian when it engages with china over water use

West rivers rights with Pakistan & India has non-consumptive use (Indus, Jehlum, Chenab)

East rivers rights with India (Ravi, Sutlej, Beas)

It was concluded under World Bank auspices & must be upheld as India follows "rule based world order"

IWT has survived 2 full fledged wars of 1965 & 1972

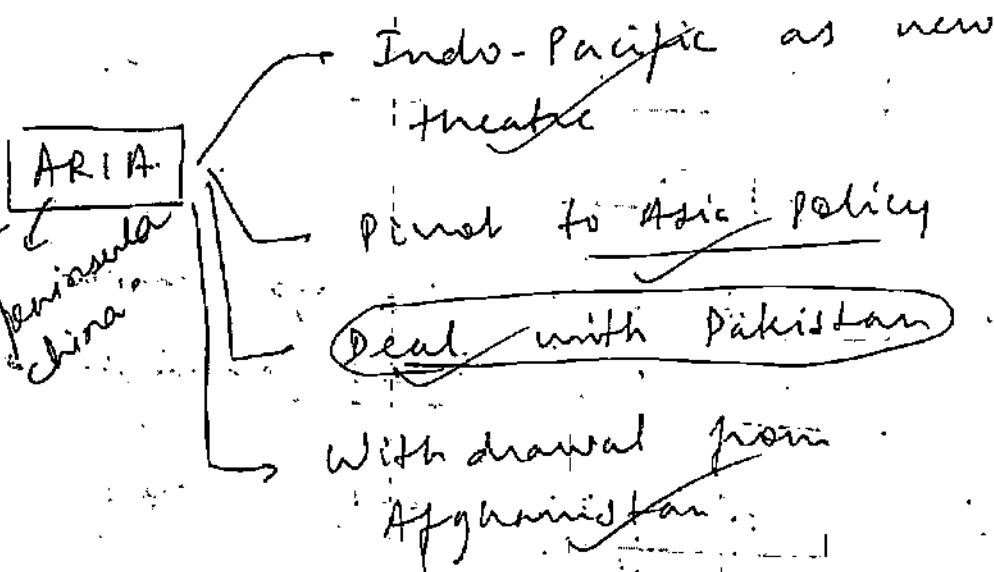
Proximity of Pakistan & China
If India reduces share of Indus to Pakistan, China might do same with Brahmaputra.

Thus, the treaty should be upheld.
Way Forward -> data sharing
-> factoring for Climate Change.

Remarks

Q6. What is Asia Reassurance Initiative Act? Also, discuss the highs and lows in Indo-US relations under Trump administration. (10 Marks)

Asia Reassurance Initiative Act
or ARIA is a legislation by USA to promote US-Asia ties.



Disarmament of Korean peninsula
Challenge rise of China

Also write how ARIA will benefit India

Highs of Indo-USA relations

- * Strategic Trade Authorisation (STA status) granted to India.
- * Military deals Eg. Apache & Chinook Helicopters.



Remarks

- * 2+2 talks + success.
- * signing of CISMOM for better military cooperation.

Points of India - USA relations

- * Oil sanctions on Iran hurt energy security of India.
- * CAATSA hurt dealings with Russia Eg. Trident missiles (\$-400)
- * Trade issues like renunciation of WSP status.
- * Data localization & e-commerce issues faced by Amazon, Walmart etc.

Good points

Despite the differences, India-US relations go strong as highlighted by Mike Pompeo visit.

Remarks

Q7. 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)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi
Centres have been promoted for
local entrepreneurs to set up
generic medicines stores.

Take up
some
factual
data to
explain
issue of
out of
pocket
expenditure
also

Efficacy of ~~PM~~ Jan Aushadhi
Centres

Add more
poor chain
supply
management
→ Overdependence
on support
of state
govt

Era of
Patents

IPR issues prevent
duplication of medicine
formulations

Costly R&D by pharma
companies raises prices

Costly
Medications

Monopoly by big
pharma companies.

Profit motive by
companies

Rising cost of labour, R&D

Good
points

Remarks

Suggest some innovative measures

Reduced State Support

→ State expenditure of on health is a meagre 1.15% of GDP.

Rationale behind cheaper medicines at these stores

Good exploration but write in this introduction part

- a To reduce out of pocket expenditure (currently 67%).
- b To prevent poor & vulnerable falling into poverty trap & debt trap.
- c Rising Non-communicable diseases (over 60% of DALY).
- d To support Ayushman Bharat scheme

32

Thus it is a good step towards SDG #3 & Astana Declaration.

Remarks

Q8. 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)

As per Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index released by OPHI & ODH India has 27% of population living in Multi Dimensional Poverty.

Relevance of Bad Governance

- ↳ Lack of delivery of govt. services in rural areas, hilly areas, Aspirational districts, etc.
- ↳ leakages & corruption in govt. schemes Eg. PDS.
- ↳ Exclusion error leaving out vulnerable like SC/ST/PTA minorities etc. Eg. Death in

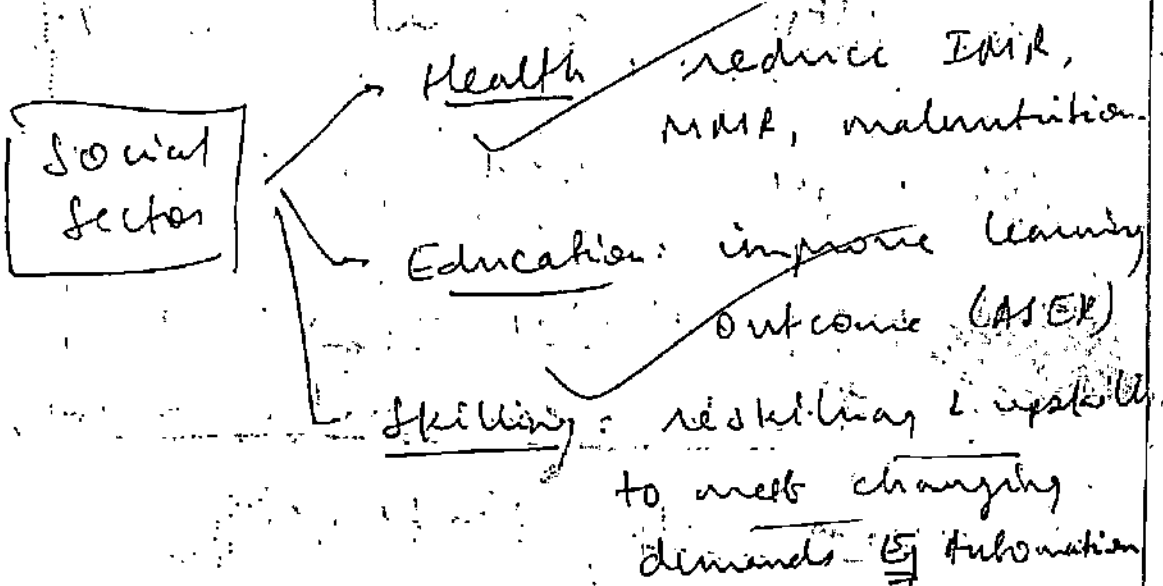
Give a brief & introduction about the meaning and importance of comparative analysis of governance structure

Remarks

Birhor tribe ~~live~~ in Jharkhand (PVTG)
due to lack of Andhra.

Comprehensive focus on all value aspects

* Focus on Social sectors



Good approach suggested

4

* Capability approach of Amartya Sen to be followed to expand people's choices.

Thus govt. must restructure governance to promote inclusive growth
"Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas".

Remarks

R

Q9. In order to reap dividends of PMAY, it is essential for the government to recognize India's affordable housing puzzle and the intertwined governance framework challenges which can undermine program's ability to reach the 2022 goal. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Also explain features/Components of PMAY

PMAY is a scheme to provide affordable "Housing for All" by 2022.

India's affordable housing puzzle

- ↳ limited availability of land while population is booming.
- ↳ This leads to skyrocketing prices of real estate especially in urban areas.
- ↳ Many rural migrants live in urban slums. (17% of cities-slums)
- ↳ Restrictive Floor Space Index prevents vertical expansion.

4

well written

Remarks

Intertwined governance framework challenges

Good explanation of intertwined governance challenges

- * Multiple Parastatals make planning & coordination difficult.
- * No Urban Peri urban continuum
- * Clash between DIC & MPC
- * Lack of IT for AIS based planning & zonation.
- * Registration of property is difficult.
- * High stamp duty charges.
- * Real Estate not under GST.

Thus though steps are taken like REPA, more needs to be done to achieve PMAY targets.
 Way Forward → use vacant land with PSUs.

Remarks

Q10. Critically examine the importance of complementarity between cooperative and competitive federalism in India, to promote economic growth and development. (10 Marks)

Federalism is a part of basic structure of India. India is a "sui generis" & coming together type of federation.

define the keywords
i.e. cooperative & competitive federalism

Importance of complementarity between cooperative & competitive Federalism :-

→ Cooperative Federalism has benefits

of - reducing clashes & disputes
Eg. water sharing.

- Less centre-state friction
Eg. special category status.

→ Competitive Federalism has benefits

of - Competition for better outcomes
Eg. SDG Index, EDS Index.

Remarks

Good argument

You have
 rightly discussed
 the emphasis
 placed on
 cooperative and
 competitive
 federalism
 for securing
 developmental
 objectives

- Competing for investments
 E.g. Vibrant Gujarat Summit
 Sunrise Telangana Summit.

Complementarity would ensure
 growth as well as reduce
 political clashes for smooth
 governance.

and
 challenges
 there is

Challenges to Complementarity

- * Centralising tendency of Union
 through President's Rule, role
 of Governors, etc.
- * Clashes on political lines
 E.g. State - State → Currency issue
 Centre - State → SCS status by AP

Thus mechanisms like NITI Aayog,
GST Council Model, etc must be
 strengthened for Competitive Cooperative
 Federation

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. Despite several landmark changes brought in the framework for centre-state fiscal relations in recent years, the TOR (terms of reference) of the 15th FC have raised concerns among a group of states. Discuss the various concerns related to 15th FC. Do you think giving permanent status to Finance Commission will solve these problems? Analyse. (15 Marks)

Finance Commission is established under Article 280 which acts as "balancing wheel of fiscal federalism"

handicraft. Changes in centre-state fiscal relations

alignment and structure of answers is good

Improved share from 32% to 42%

Coordination improved through NITI Aayog - Team India Wing

Moving from Top Down Approach of Planning Commission to Bottom Up Approach

7 1/2

Remarks

Concerns related to 15th FC

Good explanation of the concerns over changes in TOR

- * Use of 2011 Census data for population: Southern States will be penalised.
- * Check on "Populist Measures" through lower disinflation.
- * Conditions on State borrowing seek to be imposed.
- * Use of TOR to improve central schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission.
- * TOR linked to GST collection & implementation.

Remarks

Will permanent status to FC solve problems

Good balanced argument

Yes

- No politicisation every 5 years.
- Continuous monitoring every year
- Changes over time rather than radical changes

No

- Every year TOR will create problems.
- Time is needed to assess the impact of changing TOR (5 years is adequate)

Thus the TOR does create issues but a healthy debate on such issues is essential in a thriving democracy.

Way Forward - need based approach instead of gap-filling approach.

Remarks

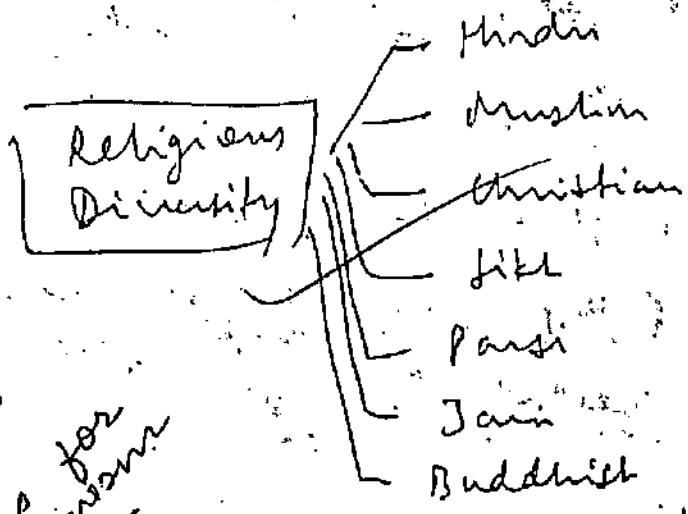
Q12. Secularism is the basic necessity for the democratic life of religiously diverse societies. However, in recent times it has been an issue of debate and political gain rather than a value to be practiced as enshrined in the Constitution. Analyse the statement in context of recent debate on secularism and intolerance. (15 Marks)

Define the term Secularism

Secularism is part of basic structure doctrine as highlighted in Sominai case

Secularism is the basic necessity

Religious diversity of India need to co-habit peacefully



Give explanation of constitutional provisions for Secularism

Article 51A call for spirit of "common brotherhood"

Remarks

- No discrimination based on religion & Equality before law (Article 14, 15, 16)
- Freedom to practice, profess & propagate one's religion (Article 25-28)
- Supreme Court upheld it in Shadiya case.

Issue of debate & political gain

- Rising intolerance & mob violence
Eg. lynching of Tarun Aisari in Jharkhand.
- Fear psychosis created by vested interests, eg. clerics
- Vote Bank politics & appeasement of certain groups for political gain.

Good points

emarks

Add more debate in context of role of government

of-
rather than strict
separation of religion from
Indian model goes for
principled distance
→ use of Lion Capital
as state symbol
has religious linkages
etc

sublimation of minorities
Eg Beef issue, ghos Wapasi, etc.

Trust deficit among groups
leading to violence
Eg Muzaffarnagar, Kandhamal riots.

Way Forward

1. Support composite culture
Eg Ganga Jamuni Tehzeeb

2. Model Peace Committees as
in Bhiwandi, Thane

3. Strict Anti Lynching Law
Eg. Drampin.

Thus we must uphold ethos
of "Jama Dhami Sambhar"

62

Remarks

Q13. Will forming of an NRC based on Assam model for checking illegal migration from Bangladesh help? How can it affect India's relationship with Bangladesh?

(15 Marks)

NRC issue in Assam is based on Assam Accord of 1985 to declare all those who came after 1971 as illegal immigrants.

Will forming of an NRC based on Assam Model help: No

- * Exclusion errors: 40 lakh excluded from Assam NRC.
- * Communal colours: The issue took a Hindu vs Muslim tone as most Bangladeshi immigrants were Muslim.
- * Promotes regionalism: as in Assam, local Assamese opposed Bengali, Bihari, etc.

Remarks

You may also add challenges posed by Citizenship Bill, 2016

Your approach here to take both aspects is appreciable. Keep it up

- * Foreigner Tribunals suffer from lapses in rule of law.
- * Deplorable condition in detention centres. (against UNHRC charter)
- * No treaty with Bangladesh on repatriation of migrants.

Will forming an NRC in Assam Model help: Yes

Good points

- * National security upheld as many could be terrorists.
- * Act is deterrent for future illegal immigrants.
- * limited resources of govt. to be used for citizens only.
- * changing demographics change

Remarks

political power as many migrants get right to vote (Voter ID Cards)

Effect on India-Bangladesh relationship

relevant points highlighted

- * Bangladesh still hasn't commented on accepting back the migrants
- * Strain of India-Bangladesh relationship.
- * Against "Neighbourhood First" policy.
- * It will affect other bilateral matters. (spillover effect)
Eg. Tista issue

7

Thus before taking such step, consultation with Bangladesh is essential as it will create humanitarian crisis of stateless people.

Remarks

Q14. The resurfacing of ISIS and its head with the Sri Lankan attack has created greater security concerns now. How far do you agree that the organization has started training its recruits in the east? What preventive measures should India take? (15 Marks)

With the capturing of Baghouse in Syria, ISIS lost its last territory ~~lost~~ in Syria. but it

is soon getting decentralised

Eg Sri Lanka church bombings claimed by ISIS.

Greater security concerns

* Radicalisation of Indian youth will create issues.

* Use of social media for recruitment & indoctrination.

* Communal situation is already volatile in India.

* Sri Lanka is right in neighbourhood

Remarks

Good
structured
answer

Organisation has started training recruits in east

* With fall of Syria, it is looking for new territory for its khalifa.

* ISIS has announced a Wilayat in India.

Use of internet & social media

has made training & indoctrination possible remotely.

* home waf attacks are also on the rise.

* Support from various state & non-state actors Eg Pakistan

Thus it is not hard to believe that ISIS operations have extended to the east either directly or indirectly.
(contd.)

Remarks

Preventive measures to be taken by India

- * Strengthening & capacity building of institutions like RAW, IB, NIA etc.
- * Forming elite force on lines of Black Cat Commandos (NSG)
- * Monitoring of social media by Int-In.
- * Strengthening of laws like IT Act, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, etc.

This India must be well prepared for the threat.

Way Forward → Create body like FBI (Padmanabhaiah Committee)

Remarks

All the aspects of the answer thoroughly covered

Q15. Examine India's stance on the Rohingya crisis. Discuss reasons behind India not signing the 1951 UN Refugee treaty. (15 Marks)

~~India~~
Rohingya have been labelled as "world's most persecuted people".

India has sent back Rohingya to Rakhine state.

India's stance on Rohingya crisis

* India views Rohingya refugees as a "National security threat".

* Thus it has repatriated Rohingyas back to Myanmar.

* India does not want illegal migrants as it leads to smuggling of goods, cattle, drugs, counterfeit money, etc.

* Rohingyas may have terrorist linkages.

Remarks

Give a brief introduction of Rohingya crisis

Good points

Though India has also helped out the Rohingyas :-

Also elaborate the merit and demerits of India's stance

* Construction of Mochila or Disaster proof homes in

Rakhine State, for the Rohingyas.

* Operation Insaniyat to send aid to Bangladesh for welfare of Rohingyas.

Reasons behind not signing 1951 Refugee Treaty.

* It will compromise on National Security & Autonomy.

* Surrounded by threats in neighbourhood by Pakistan, China who might misuse the

Remarks

treaty to send insurgents & terrorists.

Good explanation

↳ limited resources of state to be focussed on population.

India follows its own policy of non-refoulement

eg. Tibetans, Sri Lankan Tamils, Chakmas, Hajongs, etc.

7

Thus, India must uphold its humanitarian values & formalise its refugee policy as per New York Convention.

Remarks

Q16. 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)

Write a para on difference between normative governance framework from good governance

Governance has reiterated its focus on inclusive growth & women empowerment through "Sabka Sath, Sabke Vikas" motto

Essential attributes of governance

Attributes of Governance nicely explained

- * Inclusion of vulnerable groups like SC / ST / OBC / minorities / PVTG / Manual scavengers, etc.
- * Equitable growth of all regions including small, hilly areas, Aspirational Districts, etc.
- * Women empowerment through schemes, gender budgeting.

Remarks

earmarking funds, etc.

- * Delivery of government services
 Eg. Delhi has started home delivery of government services.
- * Participative approach & involving civil societies, NGOs, etc.
 Eg. Mahila Sabha in Delhi.

Relevance in extracting good out of normative governance framework

- * Improved Transparency in dealings
 Eg. RTI
- * Accountability improved towards citizens.
 Eg. Social Audit.
- * Governance Redressal mechanisms to get to root cause.

Remarks

Q2

Eg. CPA PMS, Jan Sunwari

* Inclusive growth of all communities & regions

Eg) Women schemes - NARI Portal, Mahila e-Shakti

Minority schemes - Nai Manzil, Nai Roshni

Responsive to needs of citizen

through feedback mechanism

Eg) MysGov Portal

* Efficiency improved through

plugging leakages, curbing

corruption, etc. Eg) PMS

Thus Indian government is

moving towards "P2G 2" -

Pro-People good governance

Also discuss some challenges to good governance

- eg - growing incidence of violence
- delay in justice
- widespread corruption
- etc

Remarks

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

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship scheme to promote sanitation & end open defecation

Operational Efficiency of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Positives

- 10 crore toilets have been constructed.
- Open defecation free status rose to 98% in 5 years.

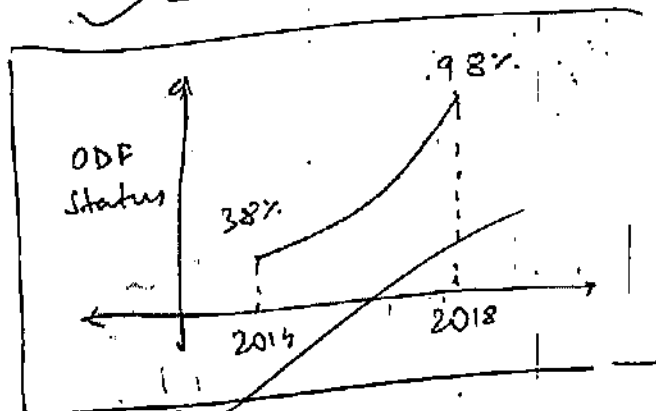


Fig: Performance of SBM.

- Created a Jan Andolan through a community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Drice introduction

Remarks

- o Swachhgratris
- o Swachhta Poots

Issues with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Good explanation of various challenges to SBM

Behaviour

people are not using toilets which are constructed. Using toilets as locker rooms.

Adaptability

people of old habit say they prefer going to field to defecate.

Infrastructure

No water in toilets
No sewage connection
less adoption of technology like Twin-Pit System, Bio-digester, etc.

Remarks

Solid & liquid waste management

No sewage connection

No sewage treatment plants

Use of manual scavengers persists.

Untreated effluent discharge into rivers, lakes, etc.

7

Thus many independent surveys

have pointed out to reversibility of ODF status.

Way Forward

→ Creating behaviour change

↳ Nudge network, documentary.

→ Involving NGOs & behaviour change experts (Nudge theory)

- Moving to ODF+ & ODF++ for complete sanitation value chain.

Also give an explanation about the IEC component of SBM

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)

Indian police system is a legacy of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, etc. who intended it to be pro-British forces to suppress the citizens. Thus there is a need for reform from

Police Force



Police Service

Behaviour of police with police needs improvement

* Custodial violence, custodial deaths, fake encounter cases etc.

Remarks

Also quote some reasons behind behaviour of police

- low working hours
- low emphasis on human rights training
- low capacity building etc

- Good points
- a High handedness with the citizenry
 - b unresponsive to needs of citizen
Eg Non action during mob lynching.
 - c Sensitisation of cutting edge functionaries is lacking.
Eg Dealing with women.

Recommendations of Committees

- a Mahindra Committee
 - Protocol for dealing with witness, victims, women, etc.
 - CCTV in police stations.
- b 2nd ARC
 - Integrity tests Eg as in New York Police Department (NYPD)

Remarks

Nice approach
to put
recommendations
of various
Commissions

Also put
some observations
of
Supreme Court

Total Committee

- Mid-career training
- 360° Appraisal from all stakeholders

* Other recommendations

- Improve teeth to tail ratio
- Recruitment of sub Inspector at graduate level.
- Welfare of constabulary (80% of police force)
- Community policing
Eg. "Friends of Police" (TN)

Thus, trust deficit needs to be bridged to make police citizen centric.

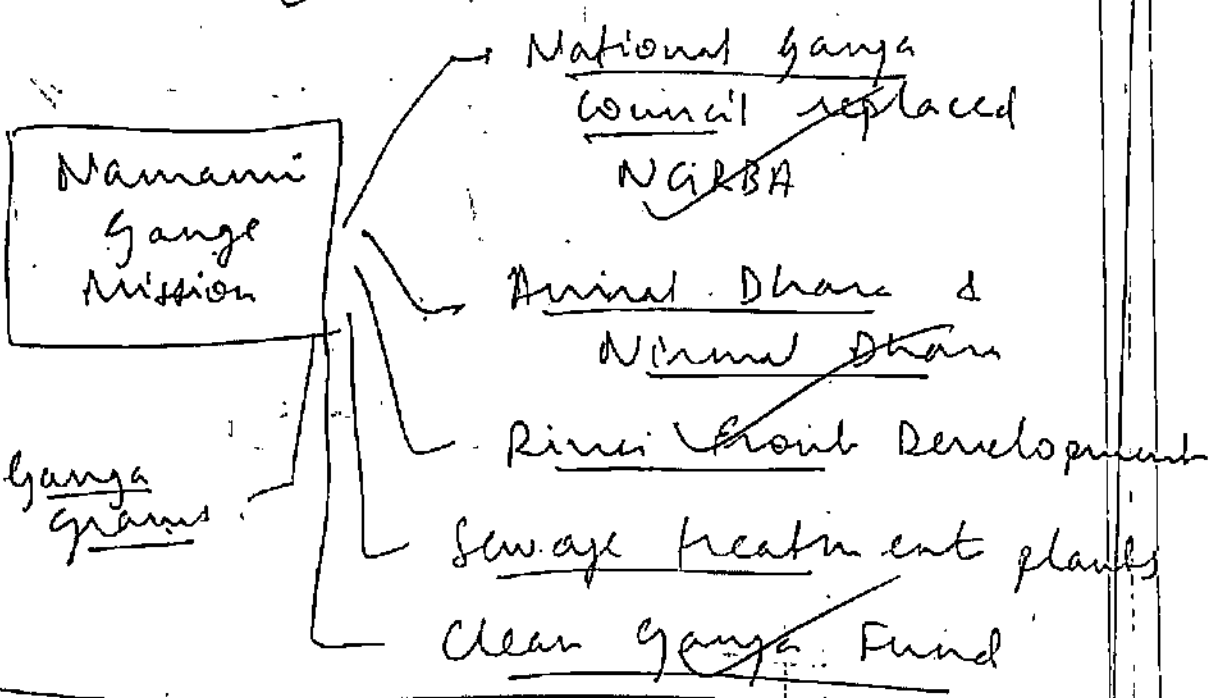
(Eg) "Rakhi with Khaki" initiative by IPS Anif Sheikh

Remarks

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)

Despite measures like Ganga Action Plan, Yamuna Action Plan, Namami Gange, etc. riverine pollution is unabated with high levels of coliform bacteria & high BOD & COD levels.

impressive introduction



Remarks

What has been missing

- * Lack of monitoring & implementation at ground level
- * Lack of funds for sewage treatment plants by municipalities
- * Agricultural discharge unabated
 Eg. Nitrogen pollution
- * Pollution by industries unchecked
 Eg. Tanning
- * Lack of social movement
 Eg. People Hill ~~to~~ cremating dead in Ganga

Role of mis-governance

- * Law regulation by CPCB
- * 4 SPCB to enforce rules.

Remarks

- ↓ Municipalities not monitored
- ↓ Poluters pays principal not followed for industries.
- ↓ Regular Data not acquired.
- ↓ Non-point sources need comprehensive strategy
Eg Agricultural ~~off~~ discharge.
- ↓ Collusion of officials with poluters & perpetrator corruption

Thus, riverine pollution needs to be tackled on all fronts starting with governance

(Way forward) - Strict enforcement of CPCB guidelines.
- enforcing body needed.

7/2

very comprehensive explanations
keep it up

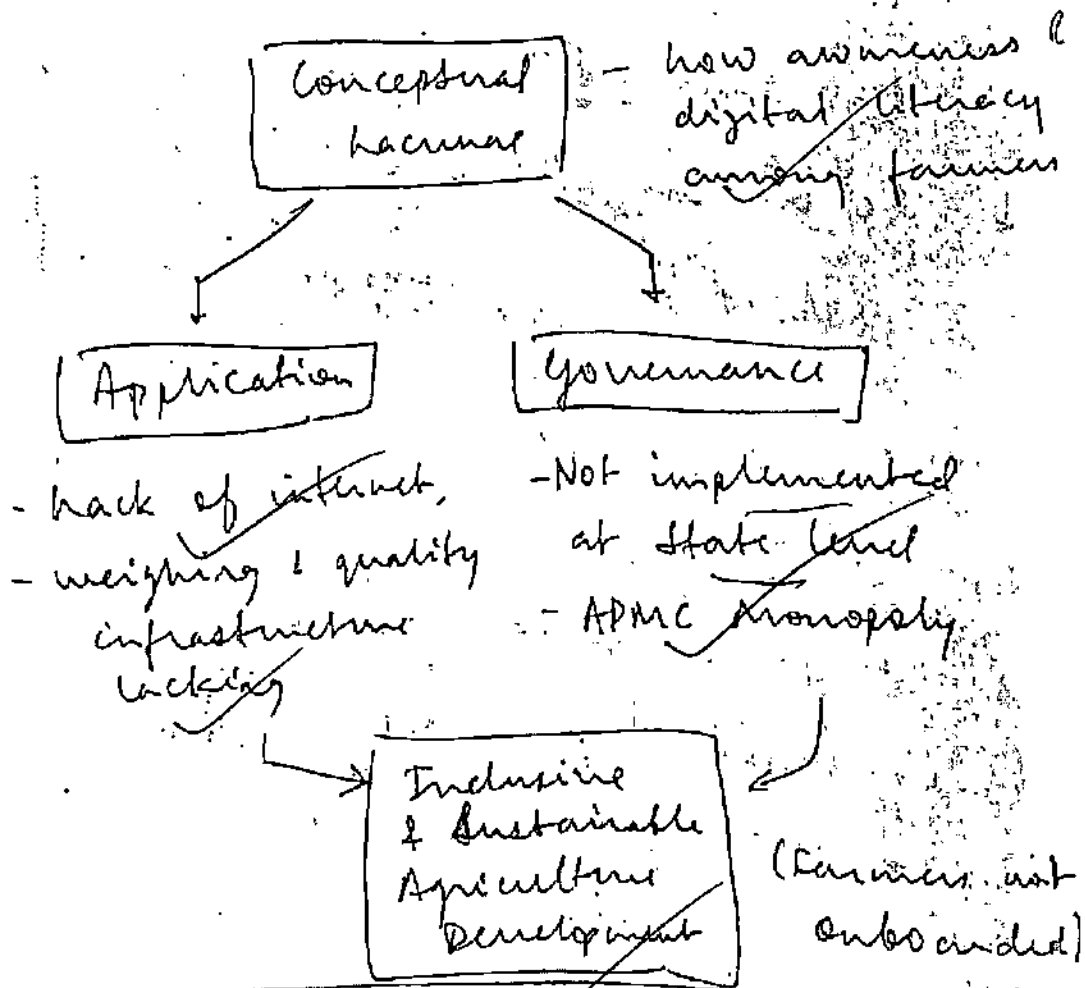
Remarks

Good attempt.

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)

Write a paragraph on GRAM and eNAM explaining its features/elements

GRAM & eNAM are created with the vision of a unified national market for farmers to sell their produce.



Remarks.

haricane in GRAM + e-NAM

very detailed analysis of journal

* Lack of All India Price Recovery due to non-cooperating states.

Most of trade is Intra-state trade.

* APMC faces cartelization issues

Lack of weighing, grading, sorting infrastructure

* Internet: connectivity & digital literacy lacking

* Lack of grievance redressal for buyers & sellers peace of mind.

* Cold storage, road connection lacking leading to 40% wastage (ASSOCHAM)

Remarks

- Though situation is improving

- * APMC to be replaced by APM Act.
- * 1 crore + farmers have joined e-NAM.
- * e-Rakam portal used for digital payments.
- * AGMARKNET for price discovery
- * 22,000 small haats to be converted to e-NAM.

Good points

7

Thus e-NAM & e-NAM have huge potential to Double Farmers Income as per Dalwai Committee.

Way Forward

- Agriculture Marketing to be made concurrent subject

Remarks