

GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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REMARKS -

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 1031

7

Need to explain this part also

Section - A

Q1. "There can be no modern India without an improved police force". In this context discuss the problems associated with the present policing system. How Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme will strengthen police infrastructure?

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

The recent custodial deaths in Jamil Nadeem and extra judicial killing of a gangster in UP has raised many issues associated with the present policing system.

Problems with policing system

- (i) growing nexus with politicians along with criminalization of politics as stated in Vohra committee report.
- (ii) Lack of accountability of state police
- (iii) Lack of personnel and resources like weapons vehicles etc as pointed in the CAG report.
- (iv) Lack of transparency in appointments and transfer of higher officials.

Explain

Add more aspects

eg - many police-ents and transfer of higher officials

Nice

The implementation of Supreme court
x recommendation in Prakash Singh
Case can solve many of such issues
state police

Role of Modernization of force

Briefly
introduce
MPF

① Use of ICT could result in better
coordination between state forces.

Add
reduce
efficiency
state
over
power
hand
over
cases.

eg: Criminal & crime tracking record
network system (CCTNS)

② Repository of digital finger prints
by results in faster resolution of
cases.

③ Use of modern weapons & faster
automobiles, communication devices
would support protection & patrol

④ Better relations with public through
use of live case tracking & social
media

3.5

Remarks

Get
conclusion
part
required

Q2. "A strong correlation exists between e-governance and good governance" Analyse. Mention the good governance initiatives launched under Digital India Programme. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Good governance, according to World Bank is related to attributes such as - transparency, accountability, participation, responsiveness, rule of law, efficiency, effectiveness, equitability, inclusivity etc.

good
start

E-governance refers to the use of ICT by the govt to transform its interaction, transactions with citizens, business and other departments.

nice

→ All the attributes related to good governance can be achieved through

the intensive use of ICT. Thus the given statement is true.

→ Adequately discuss the correlation between the govt + of people's participation etc.

Remarks

- ①
- ②

Good gov. Initiatives under Digital India

- Nice
- (i) E-Panchayat : tracking of progress of panchayat projects by gram sabha.
 - (ii) PRAGATI portal : Real time tracking of development & grievance redressal by PMO : Increasing efficiency.
 - (iii) E-Biz, SPICE+ : faster clearances for setting up enterprises
 - (iv) UMANG APP : Unified junction to avail multiple government services.
 - (v) Use of GIS, digitization of land records
Eg: Svaritva scheme.
 - (vi) E-Passport, visa - Online delivery, verification
 - (vii) State state initiatives like FRIENDS (Kerala), E-Seva (AP) etc.

These are just few of the initiatives for G.G through ICT.

Remarks

3.5

Q3. "Informed legislation will help in realizing the stated objects of various laws and this requires a detailed impact assessment of legislation". In light of this statement, analyse the need for "Legislative impact assessment". (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Legislative Impact assessment (LIA) is the pre legislative analysis of the effect of a legislation in social, economic constitutional spheres.

Process

- Analysis of the constitutional validity of the law, possible use of art 143 (Advisory jurisdiction of SC)
- Discussions with representatives from various ministries to curb overlap of jurisdiction. *live example*
- Analysis of prior conflicting legislations
- Predicting impact of various parts of the society with focus on vulnerable sections. *good*

∴ This leads to Informed legislation

Remarks

Need for LIA

- i) Faster implementation due to lower judicial stagnation
- ii) Effective implementation, coordination of multiple ministries, low redundancy, overlap.
- iii) Targeted impact due to social impact assessment.
- iv) Use of prior legislations to supplement new laws.
- v) Availability of indicators to assess the outcomes of a law.

Thus LIA can lead to effective legal consequences.

Parliamentary committees should play an active role towards LIA.

Remarks

define custodial violence & torture.
first source date

Q1. "Custodial violence and torture continue to be rampant in the country. It represents the worst form of excesses by public servants entrusted with the duty of law enforcement".
In this context critically examine the need for anti-torture legislation in India.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

The custodial death of father. Son duo in TN resulted in debates on custodial violence.

Need for anti-torture legislations

(i) Against Natural rights - violating right to life and dignity.

(ii) Violation of multiple fundamental rights eg: Art 21 - Right to life & liberty, Art 20, 22.

(iii) Goes against multiple International Covenants. eg: Int. covenants for civil & political rights.

(iv) ∴ Torture - projects India as an authoritarian, violent state.
- Andhra India hasn't signed the Anti-Torture treaty internationally.

Nice

Remarks

(v) : Excessive powers to public servants without accountability results in loss of democratic values.

Possible drawbacks of such legislation :

May impact national security as the interrogation of alien spies and infiltrators would be ineffective.

The negatives of lack of Anti-torture law far outweighs the single positive.

(3)

Remarks

Q5. A robust and transparent voluntary sector is imperative for achieving sustained efforts towards social justice and human development. Examine the statement in the light of the government's decision to include government funded NGOs within the ambit of RTI. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The inclusion of significantly funded NGOs in section 2(c) of RTI act (2005) results in greater transparency in the accounts and functioning of

good start

Need for a transparent voluntary sector:

- Better coordination between NGOs, reduced overlap in functioning
- Guiding of NGOs to supplement the govt. by directing them to far reaching areas.
- Analysing the use of foreign funds by NGOs, finding the source, preventing use in Anti National activities.
- Increasing Acceptance & Trust on NGO, greater participation.

Also discuss the importance of voluntary sector.

Nice

Remarks:

→ possible relaxation of govt regulations for efficiently functioning NGOs.

→ Increase in transparency results in wider reach of the work of NGOs w.r.t. social justice, grassroots development.

Nice

You need to mainly analyse content of inclusion of govt funded NGOs under

the recent govt. rule along with Vijay Kumar committee recommendations could create robust & transparent NGO with efficient functioning.

(3)

Remarks

Q6. How far do you agree with the view that transparency, accountability in the working of every public authority and the citizens' right to secure access to information is being crippled by the latest RTI amendment ACT 2019? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Briefly
let's see
the
RTI
2003

The recent amendment to RTI resulted in decrease of the independence of central & state Information Commissions

The amendment.

Nice

- i) The secured five year term is replaced by the 'pleasure of govt' i.e. the term would be determined by the central govt.
- ii) The salary, terms of condition of office to be decided by the govt. (Earlier - similar to Election Commission)
- iii) Role of central govt in appointing state information commission - affecting federalism.

Remarks

Crippling of RTI

Misc

- Control over commissioners would result in poor disclosure of information.
- Possibility of PIO officials to act under fear.

Defence by the gont

→ The terms of office wouldn't be changed during the tenure of the commissioners.

Work discussed

no change in appointment process which involves the leader of opposition.

4.5

You need to analyse positive & negative impact

Considering the above factors, the RTI would be negatively affected but not eliminated / crippled.

Remarks

Q7. While self-help groups are seen as vital to successful anti-poverty policies, they have failed to develop the collective bargaining power of women and serve its stated functions. Critically analyse. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Self help groups (SHG) - are groups of individuals (mainly females) belonging to uniform socio-economic strata who come together for improvement in socio-econ. position.

SHGs & poverty alleviation:

- i) Development of saving habits.
- ii) Intra group micro-credits for investment & emergencies.
- iii) Improvement in bargaining power in po markets due to information flow and cooperation.
- iv) Access to formal financial services - use of group savings as collateral.
- v) Improvement in social awareness on education, health sanitation etc.

Remarks

Issues with ideal functioning of SHG's

- i) Presence of proxies within SHG's serving the interest of 'upper sections'
- ii) High involvement in primary activities - lower profits, growth.
- iii) No avenues for skill development for secondary, tertiary activities
- iv) No contact with key resource persons, NGO in backward villages

Thus the success of SHG's depends on training of members along with rationalization of membership.

3.5

main focus on why SHG's failed to develop collective bargaining of women

Remarks

Q8. Describe the key changes introduced in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. Do you think that it will succeed in meeting its objectives?

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

The recent amendment to POCSO act has made it more severe.

Describe
POCSO
act
first

Key Provisions / Changes :

- i) Broadening of scope :
Inclusion of boys as victims
- ii) Raising the minimum penalty to 10 years of prison.
- iii) Addition of new conditions under aggravated sexual assault.
Eg: Assault of children affected by natural calamities
- iv) Addition to offences of child pornography. Eg: use of substances to for rapid growth.

Please elaborate adequately

??

Remarks

→ These changes have resulted in increasing the awareness of the act and may result in reduction of crimes.

→ Care should be taken to avoid the misuse of provisions by parents / guardians in case of consensual intercourse.

Need to analyse this part better

2.5

Remarks

Q9. Critically analyse the relationship between poverty and gender in India. Suggest measures to solve the issue of 'feminisation of poverty'. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The COVID-19 pandemic has ~~broght~~ shed light on the relationship between gender & poverty.

First explain poverty + gender in India

Feminization of Poverty :

- i) India was placed in 112th position in gender disparity index with 152nd place in economic disparity.
- ii) Lower literacy when compared to men due to social factors, patriarchy.
- iii) ~80% of female workforce in unorganized sector - lower qualifications.
- iv) Lower land holdings - traditional rules of successions.
- v) Burden of household responsibilities.

Nice
Good writing

Remarks

ALSO talk about the relationship between poverty & gender

vi) Health issues due to poor nutrition, low access to healthcare, reproductive care.

Measures

i) credit for generating employment

Eg: Stand up India, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

ii) Convergent schemes for education

Eg: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

iii) Improving access to healthcare,

eg: PM - Matru Vandana Yojana

iv) Safety and protection at work-

place Eg: Vishakha guidelines

v) Enforcement of Hindu Succession Act,

UCC for claims over resources.

The rapid development of India is impossible when women are suppressed.

Remarks

(3)

Q10. Discuss the need for a Citizen Charter. Highlight its challenges in implementation and remedial steps. Discuss how the Sevottam Model will strengthen delivery of public service. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Citizen's charter is a basic good text for guarantee provided to the citizens about timebound, quality services.

Need for citizen's charter:

- Improvement in quality, efficiency and effectiveness of services.
- Increase in Transparency & accountability.
- Improvement in public participation and trust in govt. agencies.
- Improvement in work culture.

Challenges in Implementation

- Lack of stakeholder consultation } explain
- Permanent charter with no change over long time.

Remarks

→ Add lack of awareness
→ lack of staff
→ lack of resources etc.

→ Internal resistance to change.

Remedial steps (2nd ARC)

→ Dynamic charter and use of public, NOO consultation.

Need

→ Inclusion of grievance redressal mechanism.

→ Internal capacity development before implementation of charter.

→ Unique Charter for each dept.

Devottam Model & service delivery

Need to discuss this part elaborately

→ Relevant modules =
 - citizens charter
 - Capacity dev.
 - Dynamic grievance redressal

→ stringent evaluation and certification (BIS 15700:2005)

→ Use of the model in performance monitoring of govt depts resulting in strengthening of service delivery

Remarks

3.5

Section - B

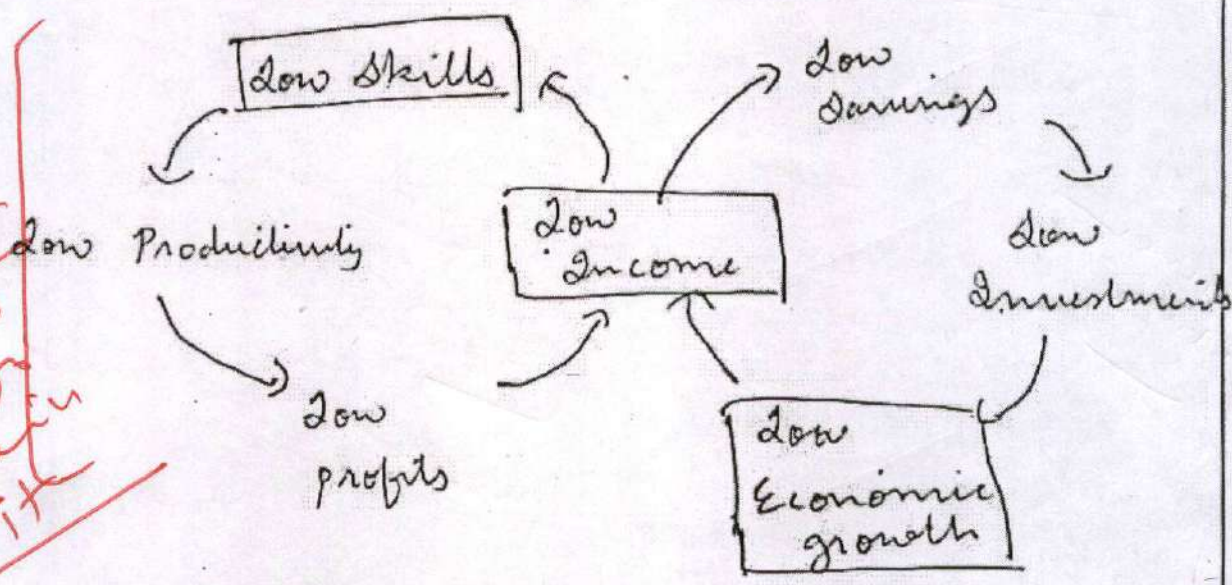
Q11. Despite the huge prospects of demographic dividend in India pertaining to its high population, it still lags behind in terms of productivity due to lack of skills which has a substantial impact on the economy of the nation. Elaborate on how skill development initiatives of India could help in this regard. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Briefly define the

Human development and economic growth are closely interlinked.

Impact of lack of skills on economy:

Nice flow chart also try to explain it



Impact of skill dev Initiatives

The national education policy 2020 has increased the focus on vocational training & skill dev.

Nice

Remarks

- i) Training of Individuals according to the needs of industry and market.
- ii) Improvement in employability
- iii) Sending of Indian youths to developed nations with negative pop. growth eg: Japan. Hence need for internationally valid training
- iv) Growth in innovation culture in India leading to greater investment, employment & productivity.
- v) Formalization of workforce through certification for prior learning
- vi) Greater role of India in global manufacturing & supply chains.

link your points to kind of skill development programme

Also talk about associate way

Remarks

2 way forward

Thus Initiatives like Kaushal
Vikas yojana, Kaushalya yojana,
Skills Prog Prime and institutions
like National Skill dev.
institutes are vital for utilization
of demographic dividend and
rapid economic development

4.5

Remarks

Q12. While India has made significant strides in achieving food security since independence, nutrition security still remains a distant dream. Discuss in the light of Poshan Abhiyan bringing nutritional security. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

good stuff Food security refers to the physical and economic access to adequate food at any time for everyone

→ This primarily focuses on calorific requirements.

→ Thus food security was achieved post green revolution in 1960's, 70's

Mice Nutritional security refers to the access to balanced diet involving all the macro, micro nutrients necessary for optimum growth & development of human body & intellect

Remarks

→ India is placed in 92nd position in global hunger Index (severe category) due to prevalence of stunting, wasting, infant & mortality.

→ This is primarily due to 'hidden hunger'.

Poshan AB Abhiyan

→ Implemented by Ministry of women

& child dev.

→ The main aims include reduction of stunting & wasting among children along with reduction in anaemia among women.

→ Distribution of Supplements for micronutrients - eg: iron & folic acid.

Remarks

Good

Good

→ Increasing awareness and education on proper breast feeding practices.

good → Provision of balanced diet in mid day meal scheme.

→ Rationalization of PDS for diversification of nutrients

Significant steps are required for nutritional security.

write current state of India

way forward → Highest prevalence of child stunting (34%) and wasting (20%).

also → 14% of population undernourished (⇒ low food security)

→ 51% of women in reproductive age - anaemic.

→ 68% of infant, under 5 mortality due to malnutrition

Remarks

(6)

Q13. What necessitated the introduction of one nation- one ration card scheme in India? Elucidate its benefits and challenges that lie ahead in its implementation.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

The recent initiative of one nation one ration card ONOR has been introduced for withering food security

good stuff

try to discuss both part separately

Necessity and Benefits of ONOR

- i) Access to low cost food for poor migrant labourers through PDS.
- ii) growing high undernutrition & hunger in India compared to the world.
- iii) Increase in freedom to migrate for increased economic opportunities.
- iv) Reduction in financial pressure over the migrants (50-60% food expenditure)

Nice

Remarks

v) Modernization of PDS - introduction of ePos, smart cards.

Use of data analytics for understanding momentum patterns

vi) Plugging the leakages in subsidy transfer and diversion of food to open markets

vii) Improvement in unity & Integrity of India.

Challenges in Implementation

i) Delay in computerization of fair price shops in rural areas

ii) Imbalance in demands: fair price shops in some regions would be in higher no. than others

Remarks

iii) Variation & in demands :

The cyclical / seasonal migration could result in such variations resulting in availability pressures.

iv) Need for greater cooperation between state governments to manage logistics.

v) greater chances of fraud and acquisition of multiple ration cards.

Thus ONDR is a major step in mitigating the health & economic status of vulnerable sections of society.

Rapid steps are required to address the challenges associated.

5.5

Remarks

good

Overall good answer. Start about demand. Also better address present requirement.

try to explain this part also

Q14. It is said that the education system forms the building block of a developed nation. In this context, discuss how New Education Policy 2020 could help in overhauling the education system of India for a better future. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The new Education policy 2020 was drafted by the Kasturba Committee after wide consultations to complement & support the rapid growth of India.

Provisions of NEP 2020
ensuring better future

- i) focus on early childhood care & literacy → laying strong foundation for future educational outcome
- ii) focus on critical thinking and core syllabus - development of rational citizens govt
- iii) focus on vocational training - growth - skilled individuals.

Remarks

iv) Improvement in educational quality, infrastructure through school complexes.

v) New agency for developing standards of educational outcomes - PARAKH

→ higher quality of students.

vi) focus on Adult education & literacy.

vii) Development of multifaceted qualities in students - removal of strict divisions between science, humanities, co-curricular activities etc.

Higher Education:

i) Reorganization of Edu. Institutions
Eg: Research, teaching colleges etc.

- focus on innovation resulting in rapid dev.

ii) flexible courses, multiple entry & exit criteria with certification.

Remarks

Nice

good
value
study

resulting in higher enrollment & capacity dev. according to individual interests.

iii) Greater access to higher learning through est. of dist. level multi-disciplinary institutions.

Nice

iv) Greater autonomy & internationalization of institutions resulting in scientific collaboration and greater exposure.

v) Est. of single body (HECI) for guiding the direction of higher education to ensure brighter future.

Better conclusion part required

NEP 2020 is a proper step to reflect the needs and demands of 21st century India. ✓

5.0

Remarks

Q15# Media has a seminal role in the democratization and good governance processes. Elaborate. Also, highlight the new IT Rules 2021 for digital media platforms enacted by the government. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Media refers to any channel for the flow of information to individuals or masses.

good
Start

Role of media in democratization

→ Radio, television - help in info flow to illiterate population in native languages.

Nice

→ Reduction in cost of electronics, internet resulting in ease of information flow, awareness of rights, welfare provisions etc.

Role of media in good governance:

i) Bringing the government & civil society closer.

How?

Remarks

ii) Amplification of as needs and demands of the people. ✓

iii) Exposure of exploitation and backwardness of people in remote areas, Advocacy. ✓

iii) Platform for discussion of govt. policies, Political mobilization ✓

iv) Exposing the loopholes in service delivery, corruption within government ✓

v) Ensuring rule of law, covering judicial proceedings. etc.. ✓

Thus media ensures - transparency, accountability, responsiveness, participation of public, rule of law etc - Resulting in good governance.

→ Media often termed as fourth pillar of democracy.

Remarks

Nice ✓

IT rules 2021 for digital Media

- 1) For ma^{formation} of grievance redressal mechanism.
- 2) Self classification of content as unrestricted adult etc.
- 3) Creation of regulatory body consisting of representatives from various OTT platforms
- 4) Rules similar to traditional media (TV, radio.) for broadcasting of news.
- 5) Regulation for the use of user data available with digital media platforms.

The new IT rules for digital media is the first step towards regulation of OTT platforms.

55

Remarks

explain this
part also

Q16. If we don't invest in universal health coverage and a robust public health system, we end up paying a heavy price—thousands of lives lost, and millions of dollars lost in economic productivity. In this context, discuss major healthcare issues India is facing during COVID 19. Suggest measures. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The waves of covid 19 pandemic have left behind a trail of destruction of human lives and economy. Many issues with the Indian health care system were exposed.

Health care issues in India

i) low standards of primary health care. less than 15% of sub centres, primary health centres & CHC qualify under Indian Public health Standard (IPHS)

ii) low no. of medical staff & inadequate infrastructure. Eg: India has 3.4 doctors / 1000 people, 70 beds / 10000 people.
- The corresponding no. for china is 18, 420 respectively

Nice

Remarks

- 28
- iii) Low expenditure by the govt. (~1.5% of GDP), high out of pocket expenditure - severe economic strain on the poor.
- iv) Lack of sufficient coordination between different tiers of health centres.
- v) Concentration of hospitals & medical staffs in urban areas (~75%), higher utilization of private healthcare (50%).
- vi) Lack of tools to predict emerging waves / diseases, predicting future requirements.
- vii) Poor coordination between centre & states in vaccine procurement & administration.
- viii) Improper maintenance of records relating to infections deaths etc.
- ix) Poor adherence to healthcare advisories and corvid appropriate behavior.
- x) Lack of awareness about the nature of virus, fake news.

Remarks

Also discuss the government initiative in this regard during this pandemic -

Measures:

- i) Adopting best practices from other nations. Eg: South Korea, Australia etc.
- ii) Increased global cooperation to predict future Antibiotic resistant med. diseases
- iii) Higher expenditure by the centre (~ 2.5% of GDP), states (8% of SGDP) on health care infrastructure.
- iv) Movement towards Universal health & insurance penetration.
- v) Spreading of knowledge & awareness about diseases & related behavior.
- vi) Decentralization of healthcare, focus on primary health care (preventive, promotive)
- vii) Increase cooperation ~~set~~ between centre, states.

good
observed
star

write
separate
conclusion
part

5

Remarks

firstly need to discuss this part

Q20 "Arguably the biggest question confronting the IAS is its lack of specialization. The IAS was modelled on the colonial era Indian Civil Service as a generalist service to deliver the core functions of the state" In light of this statement, discuss the significance of Lateral entry reforms in higher bureaucracy. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The three year action agenda of Niti aayog 2017 proposed lateral entry of specialists in upper levels of govt dept.

Significance of Lateral Entry:

- i) growing complexity in governance mandates
the presence of specialist knowledge.
- ii) shortage of personnel; recent estimates suggest many vacancies in IAS posts in upper levels.
- iii) change in organizational culture:
Breakdown of routine and bringing in corporate zeal.
- iv) greater knowledge of markets and efficient use of resources.

Nice

Remarks

- v) Greater scope of Innovations in policy formation and implementation
- vi) Hired mainly on contractual basis hence lower expenses for the govt.
- vii) Low chances of politicization / Political menus.
- viii) Man

Issues :

- i) Internal resistance by IAS associations
- ii) No scope of constitutional mandate for affirmative actions.
- iii) Change of market mindset from profit motive to public service for the specialists
- iv) Possible conflict of interest
- v) Absence of birds' eye view i.e. possible implementation issues & the effects, of other departments
- vi) Management of govt. staff

Substantive

Explain

Please elaborate this point

Remarks

(4)

Thus the Idea of lateral entry is a positive step in handling complex governance.

But care should be taken to ensure transparency in recruiting Specialists.

