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K. LALITH

RANK - 626

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INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
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1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name K. Lalith

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 02 Sept 2016Signature K. Lalith

REMARKS

Section - A

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

Sponge cities refer to a new mode of urban planning devised in the light of changing climatic conditions and rapidly increasing dense urban areas.

Sponge cities involve creation of water absorbant infrastructure across the city in order to better tackle flooding.

It involves creation of green covers, rooftop gardens, absorbant pathways in place of concretised pathways in the city to soak excess water and water logging during monsoon conditions.

The concept is rapidly gaining in Indian town planning in the wake of Chennai floods 2016-17.

REASONS FOR SPONGE CITIES

- (1) Increasing incidences of urban flooding day by day like frequent water logging problem in Delhi and Mumbai, sponge can help in rain water harvesting and water use efficiency.
- (2) Conditions of Indian cities is severely hazardous hence only

Remarks

patchwork measures have been undertaken for flood management.

- (3) Growing slum dwellings within cities and health problems thereof.

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED.

- (1) Lack of expertise and skills for such projects.
- (2) financial constraints and effect on Municipality fiscal.
- (3) Lack of R and D in this field.
- (4) Lack of materials required.

WAY FORWARD.

It is expected that 50% of Indian population will reside in urban areas by 2030, hence sponge cities is an innovative and sustainable concept, International examples like China & Germany could be the models.

(5)

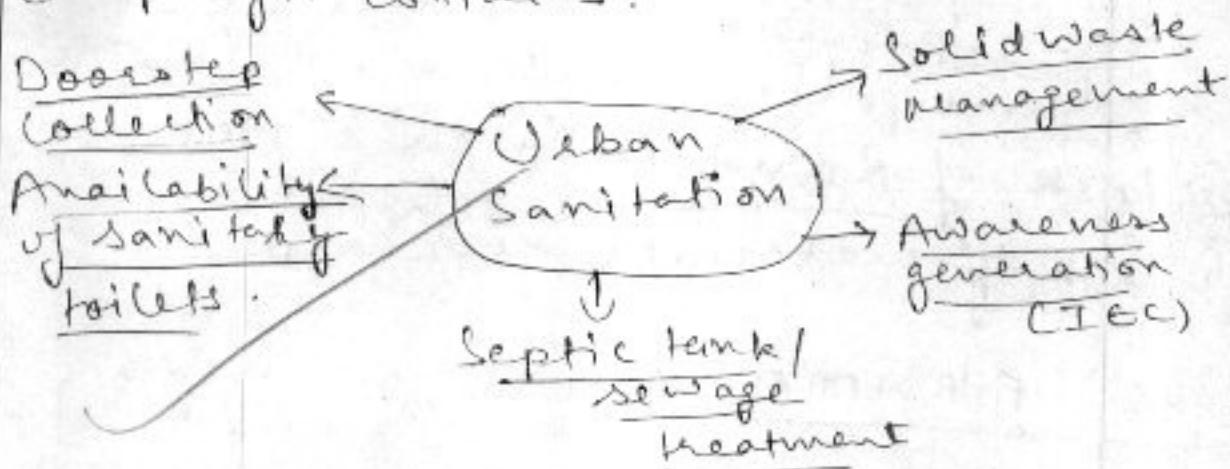
Important aspects have been covered in your answer!

Remarks

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

Sanitation is the pre-requisite for a healthy urban settlement. It involves not only toilet construction but overall sewage management chain.

A Holistic Sanitation campaign contains:-



Toilets are important because:-

- ① Open Defecation (ODF) leads to various pollutions and infections in urban agglomerations.
- ② Women face difficulties in absence of toilets at home.
- ③ Having a good network of toilets makes collection, transportation, dissemination, treatment of sewage

Remarks

fecal wastage for municipalities.

Major Challenges:

- ① Swachh Bharat Mission created 3 crore toilets by 2017 but there is stress on water resources in toilets.
- ② Men in rural areas barely use toilets at home due to social stigma.
- ③ Pit latrines which are not properly lined may lead to ground water pollution.

MEASURES FOR MAKING INDIA ODF

- ① Greater stress on community based participation through SBM.
- ② PPP mode of sanitation infrastructure building in urban areas should be undertaken.
- ③ International examples like Bangladesh & Cambodia (WASH project) may be replicated as the way forward.

(4)

Remarks

Focus on

- ↳ sewage treatment
- ↳ SWH
- ↳ water availability

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

United Nations has accepted longer life span as one of the greatest achievement of 21st century. HDI also contains longevity as one of the 3 components of measurement.

It is estimated that around 40% of Indian population and overall 90 million in the world would become elderly by 2050.

LONGER LIVES ARE HEALTHIER

- ① Advanced medicine has increased longevity and health of an individual.
- ② Naturally, healthy people live longer therefore long lives means better health parameters.
- ③ Longer life span means greater contribution to GDP & economy, hence increase in per capita income & skill base.

Remarks

CHALLENGES.

- ~~(3) elderly health care issues~~
- ① for developed countries, demographic dividend erosion is becoming an alarming problem for example, Japan'
 - ② fiscal cost on the government for providing support to the elderly is going to be increased like pension benefits, affordable healthcare, assisted living devices, etc.
 - ③ generally women live longer than men and face difficulties such as financial constraints, widowhood, societal abuses etc.

WAY FORWARD.

- ① government schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana is expected to benefit growing elderly population in India.
- ② community participation and creation of care homes for the elderly would go a long way in ensuring civil rights.

Remarks

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

Transgender population is stigmatised and victimised even in 21st century India and they are said to have pathological disorders. India has around 8 million transgender population whose basic rights are at stake.

THE TRANSGENDER BILL 2016

is an initiative to provide dignity to transgenders and undertake welfare measures for their betterment.

FEATURES

- (1) Definition → Transgenders have been defined as non binary (i.e., men & women), though vaguely into categories like queer, trans-men, trans-women etc.
- (2) No discrimination at public space. (Article 15)
- (3) Residence → They have the right move and reside anywhere in

Remarks

the country freely (Article 19)

- (4) No discrimination in public employment (Article 16).
- (5) welfare measures to be taken up such as Issue of Identity certificates for from 1 District authorities. Penal provisions in case of violation ~~between~~ 6 months - 2 years.
- (6) The Bill does not follow the Rights Based Approach.

~~v. good~~

It gives a welfare picture and no obligation on the State. There is no provision for reservation for the transgendered community. Bill mentions special measures by corporates employing more than 100 workers but no penal obligations if contravened. Also, the definition of transgenders is also vague unlike the draft Bill of 2010-16.

WTF for LADS → This bill is in light of NALSA judgement 2014 acknowledging the rights and state obligations towards the transgenders.

Remarks

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

According to Census 2011 there are around 2.5%, differently abled persons in India. However other research takes up this number to around 5%. India has a progressive disability friendly policy because:-

- ① India signed the United Nations Treaty for Rights of Persons with Disability (PWD).
- ② Recently amended the Disability Act 1995 thereby showing greater government sensitivity.
- ③ Various Schemes such as Accessible India campaign, Inclusive India are targeted towards creating disability friendly India through Technology, Infrastructure, mobility.

CHALLENGES INVOLVED IN MAINSTREAMING.

- ① Apprehensions concerning competitiveness and skill set

Remarks

of the differently abled keeps them aloof from economic sphere.

- ① Social Stigma attached with differently abled prohibits them with mixing freely in the society.
- ② Challenges in acquiring private employment due to which financial dependency increases.
- ③ Ground level household assistance by the state becomes difficult due to identification and enumeration challenges of the targetted population.

In a nutshell, government is making serious efforts in mainstreaming differently abled. Participation from WHO's and other civil society organisations for household assistance and greater employment opportunity in tech industry, increasing affordability of assisted tech technologies would make them empowered faster.

Remarks

1

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

~~Telemedicine and Tele education are technology based solutions to provide basic services to the community by government.~~

~~Telemedicine means provision of health services like Diagnosis, Advice of Doctor, monitoring of health parameters remotely using video conferencing, wearable devices in far flung areas where physical infrastructure building is costly.~~

~~Teleeducation refers to all the modes of online course parts, content, videos, helpful in learning and skill individuals without physical infrastructure like schools.~~

ISRO'S CONTRIBUTION TO TELE-MEDICINE -

TELEMEDICINE

- ① ~~ISRO has decided to contribute through systems, software and technology and satellite monitoring of health systems.~~

Remarks

- (2) Annual maintenance system to ensure continuity.
- (3) Currently ISRO has tied up with 400 super specialty hospitals and LSC (Common Service Centre) across the nation.
- (4)

CONTRIBUTION IN TELEFOONCA

- (1) Village resource project (ISRO) TELFOONCA
- (2) ISRO has launched EDUSAT, KALAMSAT to ensure online education.
- (3) Teacher training and research based initiatives to be conducted at UGC level.
- (4) Hands on experience based learning for aspiring aeronautics students.
- (5) New scheme for providing education in 2.5 lakh villages including remote North Eastern states also.

ISRO & educational institutions may have mutual collaboration and joint research projects like Project Cinar can be taken.

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

Biopharmaceutical refers to various biotechnology solutions, medicines and other materials for treating illnesses produced through extraction from living organisms.

Be elaborate and add examples

APPLICATIONS.

- ① May help in treating severe non-communicable diseases in the field of ONCOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY etc.
- ② It has potential application in gene therapy where genetic engineering takes place.
- ③ Structure of biopharmaceutical cells are made compatible for human use.
- ④ Lesser side-effects on use of Biopharmaceuticals in comparison to synthetic drugs.
- ⑤ Potential application in first aid, control of infection, creation of bio-disposable Bandages etc.

Remarks

National Biopharma Mission has been launched by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology along with furthering India's prospect in creation of low cost biopharmaceutical solutions (World Bank support).

(iv)

Biopharma Mission
getting into
market more
rigorous

Features of the Mission

- ① Industry - academia linkage thereby more emphasis on research.
 - ② Developing low cost vaccines for treating global pandemic diseases such as Malaria, Diphtheria etc.
 - ③ Integrating centres of excellence widespread across country to create centralised pool of knowledge and expertise.
 - ④ To develop 8-10 new solutions by 2020 at economic scale to improve India's medical exports.
- The mission shows a bright picture for the Indian pharma industry to enhance the potential market & low cost solutions.

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

Women empowerment has been the focus of NITI Aayog Action Agenda 2020 which aims to increase Indian GDP by 40 - 60% by increase female workforce participation.

In comparison to 2004 NSSO survey female LFP (Labour Force Participation) Rate has reduced in 2016 by 20%.

CAUSES for low LFPR

- ① Social mores → Responsibility of family by default after marriage.
- ② Patriarchy prohibits men from allowing their women from economic activities.
- ③ Responsibility of children and household chores keeps women engaged within home.
- ④ Rising Income of Men
- ⑤ When overall familial income is

Remarks

high women are not expected to work in Indian Society, women work to complement family income.

- (2) High Net worth families focus more on female higher education hence reduced female employment.
- (3) Gneudel Based Segregation

(1) Usually women are paid usually lower than men in India (Global Gender Gap report, 33% wage differential).

(2) Corporate glass ceiling doesn't allow women to acquire top positions.

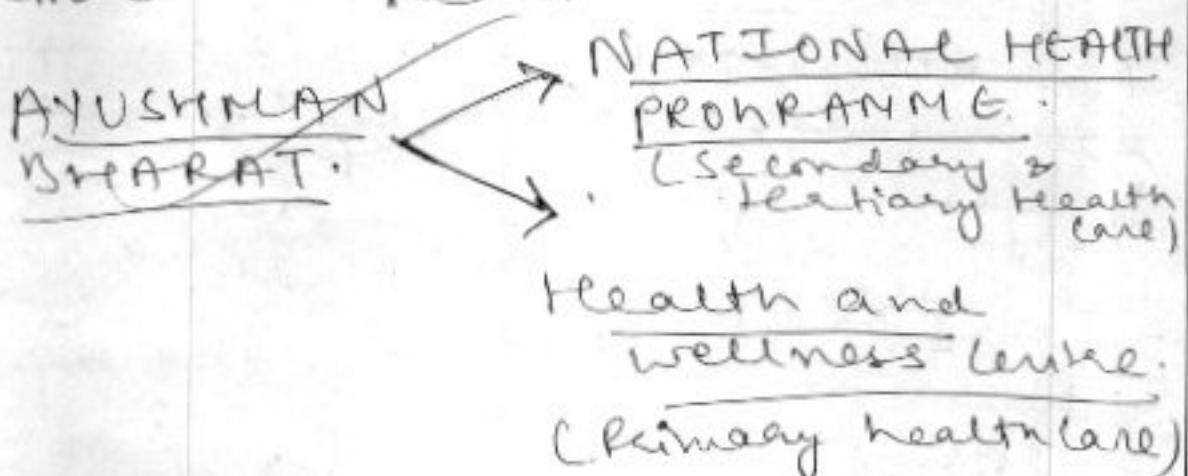
However, the scenario of Indian market is changing thus providing more economic empowerment for women through part-time, work from home etc. Female entrepreneurship is being supported through Stand Up India, empowerment through SHG Bank linkage programme has seen fruitful results especially for rural women.

Remarks

independent
space &
steps taken
by the government

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

Ayushman Bharat is an ambitious health sector launched initiatives launched as per Budget 2018 containing 2 main components for holistic, affordable health cover.



Objectives

- (1) Affordable, Accessible, Available, health service to more than 10 crore families
- (2) Health cover of 5 lakh E-vis-a-vis ~~30000~~ as per Swasthya Bima Yojna per person.

SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Overall coverage of health

Remarks

needs including Primary, Secondary & Tertiary.

- ② Greater cover for hospitalisation expenses especially in-house care.
- ③ Coverage of BPL segment thus reducing overall expenditure on health.

Shortcomings:

- ~~(R)~~
- ~~adequately focused on health schemes,~~
- ① The out-of-pocket expenditure component would still not reduce, for example, purchase of OTC medicines.
 - ② The outpatient expenditure is left uncovered in the scheme.
 - ③ Already 60% of outpatient care and 70% of in-house care is undertaken by private sector hence the PPP component may not expand much.
- However, it is a cashless scheme and mobility across India is allowed thereby revolutionising health care on a holistic domain, therefore ~~most~~

Remarks

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

Land reforms in India were undertaken in various segments such as tenancy reforms, land consolidation, redistribution, removal of middlemen, systematised land records etc.

Women have been greatly benefitted through economic, political and social empowerment.

IMPORTANCE FOR RURAL WOMEN

- ① Award of land titles brought economic empowerment and financial independence for women. For example, nearly 60% land titles are registered on women's name.
- ② Benefits from agricultural and allied activities on land (Extra Income).
- ③ Social status of women increased due to land ownership, increased affluence in rural areas

Remarks

(4) Overall welfare of the family
 As empowerment of women
 equals empowerment of family.

(5) Political rights of women have
 increased, greater participation
 in panchayat activities.

(6) Increasing number of female
 village headmen. for example,
 Haryana & Punjab.

(7) Reduced exploitation of on farm
 labourer by absentee landlord
 and middlemen.

Nevertheless land-
 reforms initially undertaken
 in 1950's and 60's could not be
 successful due to absentee
 landlordism, non formalisation
 of land titles, hereditary
 passage of land titles to male
 child in Northern and Central
 India.

Government is taking initiatives such as SHG based land
 consolidation, availability of more
 credit facilities for women. collabora-
 tion by NGOs in women empowerment

Remarks

is needed.

Section - B

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

(15 Marks)

Social Role Valorisation is a Scandinavian concept which emerged during 1970-80's which aims to answer why certain social groups are at the lower end of the social pyramid and reasons for their discrimination and impact on their daily life.

The concept underakes to improves various social linkages and roles played by an individual for example, neighbourhood role, community and citizenship role.

AIM → Increase socio-cultural relativism between different walks in the community.

BENEFITS FOR THE DIFFERENT PEOPLE

- ① Social role valorisation improves community status of a differently abled individual.
- ② Tries to overcome Social exclusion and stigma.

Remarks

③ Instill confidence in PWD by taking small steps towards Socialisation and improving multi-lateral relations.

④ Prohibits isolation of such individuals in a specific institutions, separating them from homogenisation of community for the sake of community participation and mainstreaming.

WESTERN INSTITUTION ALIATION

In western countries like USA, Canada, PWD form various institutions and encourage membership of such institutions to join forums and groups.

These institutions remain secluded from the society and interact more within the group only. It leads to little empowerment but social sensitisation regarding disabilities is a key challenge.

Remarks

NEED FOR INDIA TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE MODES

- Indian society is based on community participation and mutual brotherhood.
- Cultural values advocate helping the weaker sections. India should focus on lateral assimilation instead of vertical empowerment which creates a stronger base in the long run.
- Participation from private and public sector enterprises through initiatives like National Blind Help project (Trigrat) etc instill greater confidence in the PWD.
- Role of NGOs like National Association for the Blind, New Delhi etc. is quintessential for generating awareness regarding developments in the field of technology based assistance, education and community participation.
- Overall the Disability empowerment programme of India is holistic & inclusive schemes such as Accessible India.

Remarks

Select & pro disable with sets

⑥ generally

Food about self later by

government

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

Labour laws form a huge bulk of industrial legislations in India. The subject is a part of concurrent list hence both centre and state make many laws on various aspects.

IMPEDIMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ~~① Cascading labour laws such as from both centre and state both on the same subject matter. Such as minimum wages Act.~~
- ~~② Overlapping government schemes providing differential benefits across the country causing labour distress and difficulty.~~
- ~~③ Govt Enforcement mechanism of labour laws is weak and muddled in development. Corruption thereby exploiting industrialists in the form of extremists unionism.~~

Remarks

1

- (A) Multiplicity of laws has imposed burden on labour codes and alternate adjudicatory mechanisms thereby slowing down the process of dispute resolution,
- (B) Increased compliance cost by the industrialists thereby reducing competitiveness of labour as a factor of production.
- (C) Maintaining multiple registers and database eats up precious time on the shop floor thereby impacting production overall.

On the other hand, consolidation of labour laws, repealing various other legislations is in the scheme of government programmes.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS FOR EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (EDB)

- (D) Codification of labour laws into 4 labour codes including WORKS, SOCIAL PROTECTION, SAFETY ON SHOPFLOOR, WELFARE.

Remarks

- (2) Start up India (Stand up India has given a waiver of 5 years from labour offices inspections for new startups by allowing self declaration.
- (3) "Shramya Suvidha Portal" to make compliance of labour laws simple and online.
- (4) Issuance of LIN (Labour Identification Number) for benefits of both Industry & Labour for complying with Social protection laws.
- (5) Randomised system of labour inspection to get rid of inspection raj which was a plaguing bane for Indian industry.

WAY FORWARD

India's rank in EDB for 2017-18 from 130 to 100 (Top 100 nation's list) which further encouraged government to consolidate labour laws. Various state governments have brought their programmes in line with central government's above.

Remarks

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

(15 Marks)

The problem of overall justice delivery mechanism of India is due to pending in judiciary and exponential increase in undeterred cases. As per research around 70% of Indian prisoners are undeterred.

PROBLEMS FACED BY UNDERTRIALS

- ① Problem of sanitation, food and health, shortage of infrastructure.
- ② Female undeterred do not get separate space hence their sanitary requirements pose difficulty for prison authority.
- ③ Increasing hostile environment converting inmates into Drug Addicts into violent persons etc.

PRISON REFORMS

- ① Increase infrastructure in terms of jails, shelter homes, rehabilitation centers etc.

Remarks

Litigation centres etc.

- ② Increase the speed of judicial mechanism by fast track courts, Morning-Evening Courts (Recommended by 14th Finance Commission).
- ③ Provision of CCTV cameras for common areas of the prison to monitor and maintain peace.
- ④ Improve facilities for female inmates especially the ones with infants should be given opportunity of interaction.
- ⑤ Law commission recommended that convicts for less than 7 years should be facilitated easy bail after half imprisonment period and simultaneously for convicts for more than 7 years getting a bail on humanitarian grounds getting a bail is essential.

Remarks

⑥ The bail provisions need to be simplified by ~~re~~ doing away with the requirement of huge bail bond or securities which poor people can't afford, thus protecting their basic rights.

⑦ NHRCL should be given greater power to monitor and take suo motu cognizance of under-trials.

⑧ Supreme Court mandated a District Committee to look after the welfare of under-trials under the DM, District judge and SP of the District.

⑨ Provision of free legal aid under Article 32A for inmates and under-trials.

In a nutshell not only prison reforms but police reforms as suggested by Supreme Court and Malimath Committee are to ensure better justice and protection of under-trial's rights is the way forward.

5x

Focus has shifted
on undertrial

Talk also abt

issues of
minor regis

and living
conditions.

Remarks

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

"It is not the severity of the law, but the certainty of the law which controls crime". Child sexual abuse has become ~~an~~ a blot on developing and progressive Indian Society in the 21st century. As per NCRB Data around 60 lakh children are victimised by such abuse every year.

DEATH PENALTY AS A SOLUTION

• REASONS FOR

- ① It will act as highest deterrent for any perpetrator.
- ② It shows government's sincerity of tackling with this menace at the earliest effectively.
- ③ Sexual crimes against children under certain age will raise social cognisance thus leading to awareness.

• REASONS AGAINST

- ① Capital punishment world over has not been a sufficient deter-

Remarks

- rent to stop any kind of crime.
- ② There is greater risk that perpetrator may kill the victim to avoid any evidence which will be a greater menace.
- ③ Supreme Court suggested Capital punishment only for the ~~rest~~ of rare case which have a relative dimension hence subjectivity helps in.
- ④ Various state governments have formulated different laws which come in conflict with ~~Centre's obligation at UN's~~.
- ⑤ Perpetrators of such crimes are usually mentally sick and require clinical rehabilitation rather than Capital punishment.

ISSUES ASSOCIATED

- Here it involves International pressure for avoiding Capital punishment for example, European countries.
- Moral issues as a crime perpetrated in haste due to mental sickness would be understood

Remarks

as voluntarily done if capital punishment is given.

- Number of such crimes are huge and awarding capital punishment is not feasible.
- Usually such perpetrators are family members hence matter do not come out & receive public life easily.
- Beane children who complain to the authorities are ignored sometimes.

Relevant Measures:

- States like Rajasthan & M.P have brought in capital punishment for abuse of children below 12 to provide deterrence.
- Proper implementation of POCSO Act and strengthening POCSO E-Box portal.
- Increasing awareness about good touch/bad touch through educational institute and IEC campaign.

WHAT FORWARD is greater stakeholder sensitization & awareness among children coupled with robust law enforcement will be true actual deterrent.

Remarks

X
Balanced analysis has been presented

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

(15 Marks)

National Health Policy 2017 has an ambitious target to increase the health expenditure to 2.5% from mere 1.20% of the GDP by successively.

OBJECTIVES / FEATURES

- ① Providing Affordable, Accessible and timely available healthcare services to general public across the domain.
- ② Providing comprehensive health coverage in primary, secondary and tertiary sector in an integrated way.
- ③ focus on prevention health care than curative.
- ④ Sustainable wellness through adoption of AyUSH and promotion of generic medicine (PM Bhartiya Janawasayi Parivojna)

BENEFITS

- ① Affordable health care promising

Remarks

on the weaker section.

- (2) Reduce disease burden both in non communicable & ~~non~~ communicable diseases.
- (3) Specific programmes / targets for control of HIV & AIDS (90:90:90), Mental Health Act etc have been conceived.

#Role of private sector

(1) Challenges.

- (A) Already 60% of outpatient is being undertaken by private sector hence more proliferation is difficult.
- (B) The PPP mode of healthcare is similar to ~~co-participated~~ ~~co~~ empaneled hospitals which remain unsuccessful.
- (C) The cost of health care per capita would increase due to private participation.

(2) Opportunities.

- 'a') Private sector would ensure quality of health care and basic amenities and becomes

Remarks

a way to achieve universal health coverage.

- b) The health insurance premium charged by private sector is relatively higher yet the ~~State~~ of NHP 2017 is expected to cut down per capita cost.
- c) Better infrastructure through state of the art technology.

WAY FORWARD

The critical gap in public health services could be successfully bridged by PPP both in terms of finance and expertise. The last mile connectivity of healthcare benefits could be better ensured through C4P mode including ~~common~~ community, Common Service centre at village level, the Kaka LALSAY scheme for improvement of labour room quality and increasing fiscal spending from 2.5 to 3.5. To reach world standards is the way forward.

Remarks

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

Malaria is a pandemic problem in South East Asia. Around 91% total malaria victims of the South East Asia live in India.

Government has envisaged NSPM (National Strategic plan for Malaria Elimination) 2016-30 which envisages reduction of incidence of Malaria to 0 by 2030. It is in 4 stages:-

- ~~① Group A consist 26 with all districts where Malaria incidence need to be reduced on priority basis by 2017.~~
- ~~② Reduce malaria incidence upto 11000 by 2024.~~
- ~~③ Reduce lateral spread of the disease and indigenous incidence to less than 10% by 2027.~~
- ~~④ And finally, reduce the incidence of Malaria to completely to 0 by 2030.~~

Remarks

CHALLENGES .

- ① Enumeration of Malaria incidence is still not properly done thus better survey is required.
- ② Gap in awareness programme unlike Pulse Polio, Aids awareness programme .
- ③ Lack of social attitude of District healthworkers towards Malaria as a pandemic disease.
- ④ Despite being a notifiable disease Various private clinics do not report such cases to government authorities thereby creating gaps in the programme.
- ⑤ Lack of adequate number of doctors, medicines & overall expenditure per capita especially in rural areas of north-east and east India.

Remarks

SUGGESTIONS OR WAY AHEAD-

- (1) The strategy should be integrated with ANSHAN BREATH programme to cover exhaustively.
- (2) Awareness campaign through ASHA workers in the rural areas USHA workers in Urban areas.
- (3) Government measures towards fumigation to control larvae at water stagnant places especially in unsanitary dwelling.
- (4) International examples like Sri Lanka in eradication of malaria should be replicated.

(4)

Prepare factual aspects
of vision, goals, objectives,
provisions & national
strategic plan for malaria
elimination,

Remarks

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

Economic agency provides economic empowerment to women which is the base of political, political and social empowerment.

Economic or financial freedom helps them to take individualistic decisions hence decide for a better future. Status of women is undermined due to their dependence on male members which would reduce through economic agency.

Increased female workforce participation has expected to double India's GDP (IMF briefing).

Various Measures undertaken

A.) ECONOMIC MEASURES.

- 1.) Stand up India encouraging entrepreneurship among women especially rural women.

Remarks

2.) SHG - Bank linkage programme
 It's expected to empower and provide greater status in rural society.

B) POLITICAL MEASURES

- 1) Land reforms envisages issuing of land titles to women of the house.
- 2) 73rd (74th constitutional Amendment Act giving way to 1/3rd participation of women in local self governance.
- 3) proposed Bill to increase female participation in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 (Lok Sabha constitutional amendment Bills 106, 110, 112).

C) GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

- ① LPG connections for Ujjwala yojana in the name of women members.
- ② Under housing for All, houses being allotted in the name of

Remarks

female members mainly
or jointly.

However weaknesses
of practical application of these
schemes is a roadblock.

[WAY FORWARD]

- ① Better liberalisation of institutional credit.
- ② Better targeting of government schemes like SABLA.
- ③ financial component under NFSA.¹
- ④ Initiatives for PwM (Pregnant women Lactating Mothers) and better implementation of the same offers a brighter picture.

(5) with more about
economic empowerment
and other aspects
of subordination of
women.

Remarks

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

Urbanisation has become a new norm in fast developing economies and coupled with industrialisation they act as growth engines in India.

Relation between Urbanisation and Industrialisation.

- ~~- (1) Industrial areas provides jobs therefore people come and settle thereby forming urban areas.
 - (2) Industries are located near the natural resource endowments which are also the causal factors of urbanisation.
 - (3) Urban areas provide greater amenities like credit, allied services, transportation etc. which is beneficial for industries.~~

Remarks

(4) Industries get skilled (educated) labour from urban areas; hence are always co-located for example, western India a textile industry.

Industrial urban linkage in India.

- Such location is not symmetrical in India. Industries are usually set up in ~~outskirts~~ out skirts of urban areas or rural areas to cut costs.
- Industrial areas in India are usually polluted hence urban agglomerations are developed at a distance.
- Balanced regional growth is a key feature of such a linkage in India for example steel plants in remote location for example, Jamshedpur and Bokaro.

Remarks

The concept of hidden urbanisation is mammoth in India. Officially around 31% of India is urbanised but around 55% of Indian population lives with urban amenities like health, transport, education etc. Such gap is known as hidden urbanisation especially prevalent in North India i.e., Punjab & Haryana due to rich agricultural bonanza in villages.

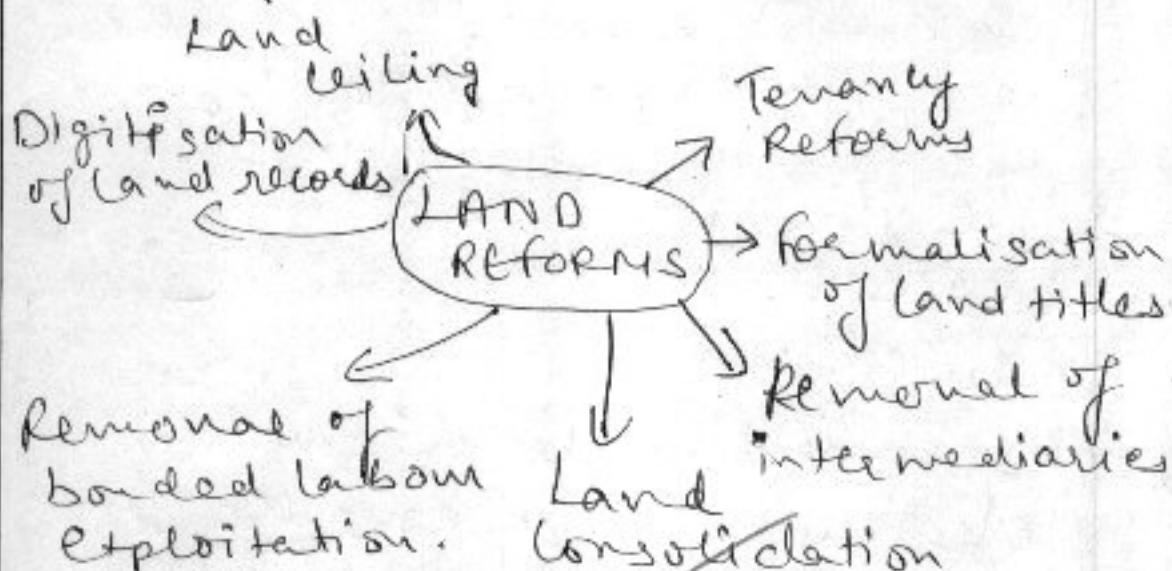


5x
 plots are urbanization
 with Tihar groups.
 lead about various
 schemes launched by
 govt to deal with
 hidden urbanisation

Remarks

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

Land reforms in India were undertaken in India in multiple sub-heads.



However land reforms were not successful in bringing sweeping changes :-

- 1.) Did not help in increase of production of farms.
 - a.) Land parcels were hereditarily transferred to children thereby bifurcating and dis-economising farming.

Remarks

- b) Land consolidation was not successful due to people apprehensions and social impediments.
- c) Redistribution of land led to snatching away of fertile land and awarding less fertile land which further declined the agricultural productivity.
- d) Absentee landlordism led to degradation of huge tracts and exploitation of farm labour.

2) Did not help industries

- ④ • Land consolidation is still done only by government hence increasing administrative hurdles for private sector
- Community resists fence job, industrial progress slowed

Remarks

down the growth process.

- Due to PESA Act 1996, it has become difficult for industrialists to acquire tribal land in scheduled areas, example, POSCO Aluminium factory (~~Orissa~~ Odisha)

Need for Repealment of Land Ceiling Laws

- 1.) Inefficient land use would be stopped.
- 2) Prohibits consolidation of land voluntarily under draconian laws.
- 3) Sub-leasing and determining transfer to title, leasehold would become easier.

WAY FORWARD → NITI AAYOG's Model Land Leasing Policy directing States to uniformity in land reforms as ~~Reform~~ Reforms 2.0. Better use of land, LAND BANK for industries and enhanced tenancy rights.

Remarks

(72)

Both Agri-productivity and Industrial location have been obtained well-

Q20. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI. (15 Marks)

Judiciary's resistance to be within the ambit of RTI is being questioned lately due to episodes like Collegium system of appointment of judges, master of the roster case etc.

Judicial Independence is a part of Basic Structure, however RTI will bring greater transparency and accountability which is beneficial.

PROS.

- (1) Judges conduct would become more accountable and contempt of court provisions would become rational.

Remarks

- (2) Transparency would instill greater confidence in public as the Temple of Justice.
- (3) It would be more in line with provisions of 99th Constitutional amendment Act (NJAC) in the domain of transfers and appointment of judges.

Cons.

- (1) ~~Continuous Scrutiny~~
- (1) Continuous Scrutiny of judges would further slow down judicial process.
- (2) Many judgements are rational but are in public favour ab initio which may bring disfavour towards certain judges.
- (3) Judges voluntarily already file the details of their assets and liabilities every year (as per Supreme Court guidelines).

However, there

Remarks

Should be a balance between dissemination of information like Initiatives like e-courts, Digitisation of supreme court proceedings, National Judicial Grid as well as secrecy and protection of judges to deliver strong and rational judgements.

⑥ you can also suggest
if some selected
areas of judicial
administration can be
brought under the sway
of RTI Act

Remarks