


INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

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 

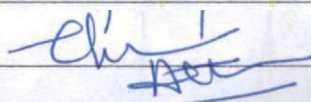
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name CHANDRIMA ATTRI

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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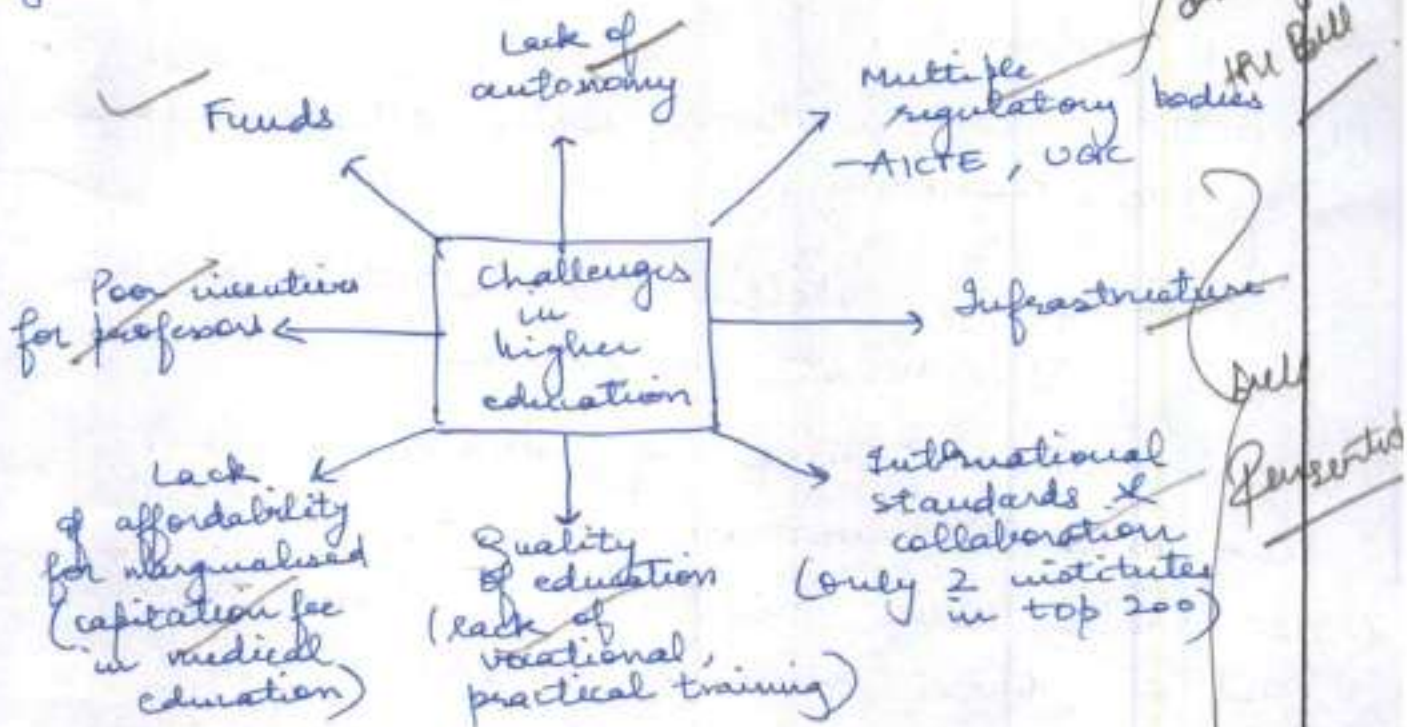
REMARKS

3

Section - A

Q1. With respect to the challenges faced by higher education system in India, critically examine the draft higher education commission of India bill, 2018. (10 Marks)

Education is one of the most fundamental building block of human development. Though India has made great strides in primary and secondary education, owing to increase in gross enrollment ratio and right to education act, 2009, our higher education has remained neglected.



To address these challenges, government is taking a lot of steps including Institutes of Eminence tag, HECI (higher education commission of India) bill, 2018, NIRF (National institutional ranking framework) etc.

Remarks

The draft HECI bill, 2018 provides for a single, unified commission solely focused on higher education thus addressing the regulatory overlap currently in place. This would lead to →

- (1) Uniform standards across streams
- (2) Better oversight and monitoring
- (3) integrated policy making instead of silos approach.
- (4) Better coordination with other sectors of the economy.

Also add
About HECI. Mark
the End
of Inspection
Sector

To fully utilise the potential of this body, it must be ensured —

- (1) It is representative of diverse sections, and includes woman member as well.
- (2) It must have independence from government and its own source of funds.
- (3) It must be bipartisan and impartial
- (4) It should keep common man at the centre in its policies.

4

Thus, if above points are considered, it could act as a gamechanger for higher education sector.

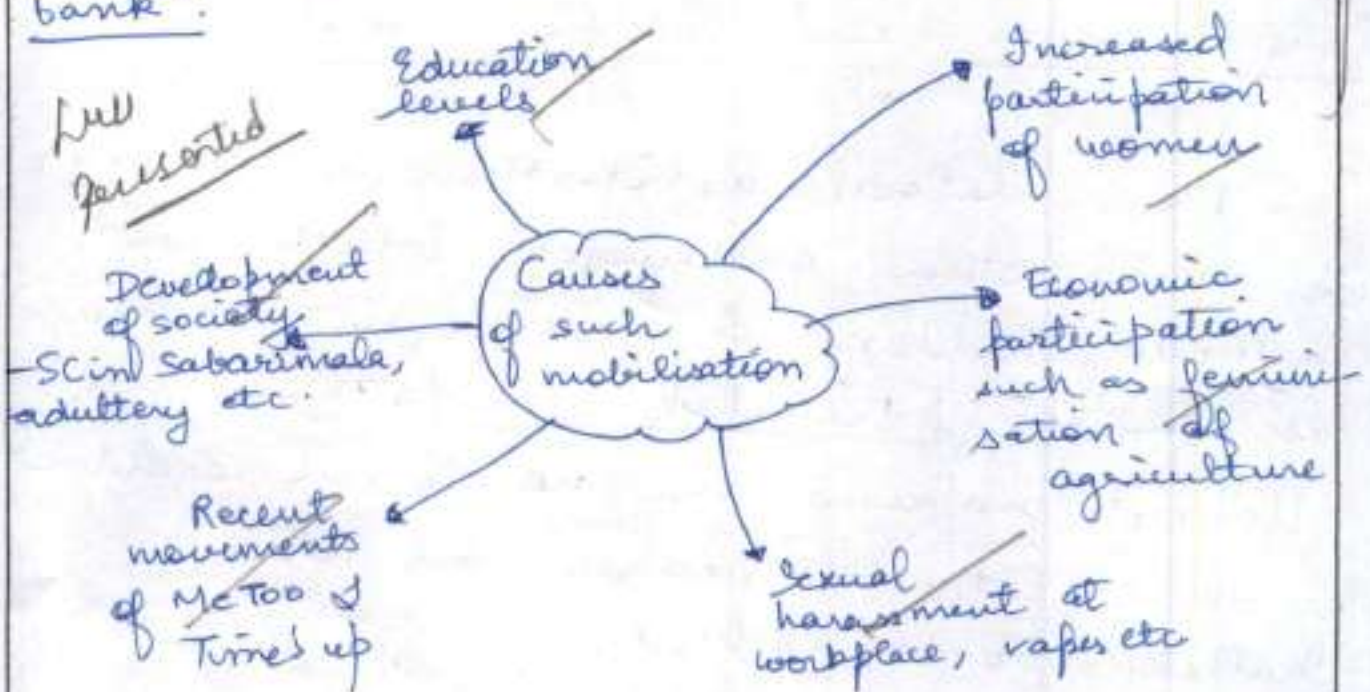
Remarks

- Also discuss the Demerits of the Bill.

Q2. It has been observed by some that emergence of a distinct "female vote bank" has made political parties and leaders take women related issues seriously. Critically examine in the context of electoral mobilisation in India in the recent times.

(10 Marks)

Electoral mobilisation in India is based on various elements such as caste, religion, region, local grievance, ethnicity etc. Recently, owing to increased consciousness of rights by women and mainstreaming of women's issues, many parties and leaders are catering to this rising "female vote bank".



Thus, the above factors have led to leaders and parties taking up women's issues like never before. This can be seen in the current 17th Lok Sabha also

Remarks

where women's representation has been highest since independence at 17%, with many first time MPs such as Nusrat Jahan and Mini Chakrabarty.

Thus, we can see that India is progressing towards more inclusive, liberal and modern society. India as a society has matured to the extent where women are being seen not just as secondary to man, but also having their own set of problems, issues and specific demands.

Thus, electoral mobilisation is looking for various other challenges which were hitherto hidden or were not taken up due to patriarchal mindsets.

Women's problems are no longer considered as their fate or normal but they are challenges to be tackled.

Also discuss about the limitations

→ We few seats reserved for women in Parliament

Remarks

↳ Lack of attention to women due to lack of women as a consolidated voting block.

4

Q3. "Malnutrition is a silent assassin, which not only impacts an individual but also the nation". In the context of this statement, discuss the causes and consequences of malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

India's population is lagging behind in nutritious diet despite having large production. Most of India's women and girls are anaemic and India also has a large population of stunted and wasted children according to global hunger index report. Cause of malnutrition

CAUSES -

- (1) Poor dietary practices with tilt towards staples such as rice & wheat.
- (2) No diversification of agriculture, pulses & millets ignored. Also
- (3) Poverty, it has even been highlighted that starvation deaths are also occurring in cities such as Delhi. discuss
- (4) Negative mindset towards food fortification or as low market presence.
- (5) Lack of awareness.
- (6) Rising prices of fruits and other nutritious products.

Thus, malnutrition in India is CHRONIC which needs to be tackled immediately.

Remarks

Affordability
Policy Implementation failure
cultural changes

Discuss consequences of ^{both} National and Individual level

CONSEQUENCES

- (1) Infant (35) and maternal mortality (130) high as poor nutrition.
- (2) Low productivity in work
- (3) Unemployment due to diseases
- (4) Vicious cycle of poverty as diseases lead to more out of pocket expenditure.
- (5) Low economic growth of nation as a whole.

Government thus needs to proactively address this 'hidden hunger'. Already, it has come out with various schemes such as POSHAN abhiyan, ICDS, JSSY (Janani Shishu Suraksha), schemes for adolescents health etc. It needs to revamp agriculture sector to address supply gap & also promote food fortification in coordination with FSSAI.

well
concluded

4.5

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

India's urban population is 34% and contributing 64% to the GDP of the country. Thus, as they are engines of prosperity, it is imperative for government to promote sustainable urban development.

India's cities have developed as agglomerations, becoming bigger and bigger everyday. This urban periphery and suburbia have their unique set of challenges.

- 1) Mostly migrants from rural areas, thus grappling with poverty and lack of livelihood.
 - 2) Poor standards of living such as congested slums, poor roads, pollution of sewage etc
 - 3) Some of these areas are neglected by municipal authorities and some do not even figure in the official map of cities.
- Despite these problems, these areas need to be improved for the sake of sustainable development of urban areas.

Remarks

→ Large scale environmental development and to emission of harmful gases. → water shortage & air pollution & noise problem etc.

Also Discuss about

- 1) They pose environmental risks.
- 2) Poor regional development as cities are not in isolation, various linkages with hinterland present. For ex - stubble burning causing pollution in Delhi.
- 3) Ease of living of all citizens
- 4) To prevent crimes and social instability.



Remarks: Recommendations & Activities suggested in these areas should be suggested in better ways

4.5

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

North eastern India differs from mainland India in many aspects such as demography, literacy, human development as well as geography. Thus, it has diverse set of opportunities as well as challenges.

While the government needs to address challenges, it can also learn some lessons from North east and apply in poor performing states such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc.

CHALLENGES

- North East has rising energy, ethnic conflicts, and population pressure on environmentally fragile terrain.

- Lack of connectivity and poor infrastructure.

LESSONS for growth

- Literacy levels are high, in fact, women are at par with men. In some places such as Meghalaya households are headed by females.

Health wise, north east is sustainable as not many outbreaks are heard of. This can be attributed to their sustainable lifestyles.

Remarks

Also Add
 Mother Infants
 factors for
 literacy
 RA state is
 highly followed by
 on Books
 improve

Thus, North east has specific challenges such as floods in Assam, water problems, housing, man-animal conflict, and provision of industries and services.

To address this, many missions such as National Bamboo mission, etc have been launched. Ministry of Dong has been created separately. India is also collaborating with Japan in infrastructure development of region.

On the other hand, we must replicate their education and health models in rest of the states. As North east is our gateway to the east, we must not lose the opportunity to develop it into a gem for the entire country.

→ Also discuss about
Cops' on Policy Implementation
How effective implementation can better
the environment

4.5

Q6. Induction of women in combat roles is necessary for bringing parity with men and factor of equality in Indian society. Discuss the statement in the light of recent announcement by army of inducting women as military police. (10 Marks)

The induction into army and other combat roles is often called the "LAST FRONTIER" for women which requires breaking the "GLASS CEILING" so to speak.

The recent announcement of army inducting women in combat roles in military police is a revolutionary decision as it opens up new vistas for women equality and gender parity.

But there are concerns in some circles with respect to such a decision -

In the army itself, how would the social environment be when men and women be together!

Role of women
In a broader
context

Till what age can they use and many equipments, weapons not made according to their body type.

Whether they can be physically trained so as to endure harsh conditions.

Concerns

Issue of honour as women might be captured by army of enemy.

Good Presentation

Remarks

Also discuss
about Culture of
Thus, as differences

As we can see, the above concerns seem legit. While some are practical concerns, other highlight various stereotypical prejudices towards women.

Women must be allowed to participate in national service as -

- 1) Purpose matters more than gender
- 2) Training can solve many initial hurdles
- 3) Weapons, equipments can be modified.
- 4) Army personnel could be trained in harmonious interaction between male and female ~~to combatants~~.
- 5) Instead of all pervasive reforms, gradual reforms could be started so that corrective measures can be taken along the way.

Women must feel that there is no area where they cannot make their mark. This would ensure that they acquire confidence and walk shoulder to shoulder with men.

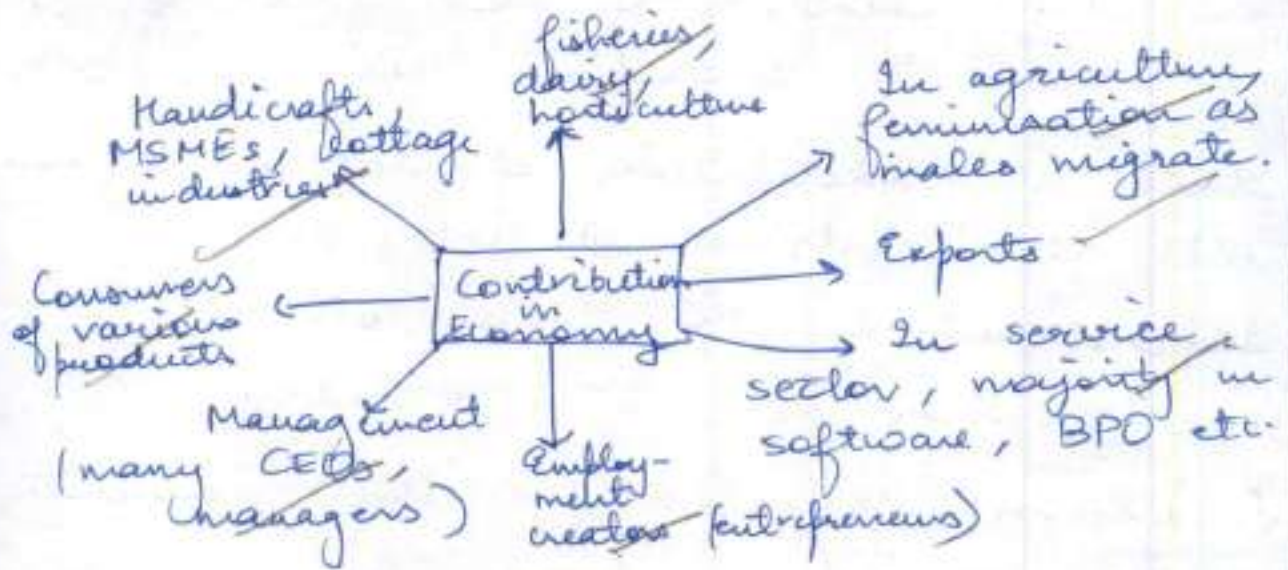
4

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

As they are half of humanity, their role is important for all the sectors of human life. In economy too, they contribute in myriad ways.



Despite their great contribution, many factors are hindering their realisation of potential.

Lack of support from state, family

Not reaching highest echelons of decision making

Also add and discuss

Roadblock

Low female labour participation rate - only 23%.

Sexual harassment at workplace

Full Presented

Remarks → Lack of awareness among women related to their social status etc; women do not cry for freedom

Thus, to, really make their presence visible and enable them to reach their highest potential, we must take following steps →

- (1) Concept of Paternity leave so fathers can also contribute and mothers do not have to sacrifice their career.
- (2) Strict implementation of Sexual harassment at workplace & act, 2013.
- (3) Infrastructure in terms of their safety such as CCTVs etc.
- (4) Awareness generation so that mindsets can be changed.

Thus, a multidimensional, multi-pronged approach is the need of the hour. We need to move from women development to women led development.

Also Discuss About women in the Spirit of Indian Savings

Remarks

4

Q8. In the era of patents, costly medications and reduced state support towards health GDP, analyse the efficacy of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Centres. Also, evaluate the rationale behind the availability of cheaper medicines at these stores.

(10 Marks)

Most of the people in India enter into vicious cycle of poverty due to huge out-of-pocket expenditure on diseases and illnesses.

Good Answer

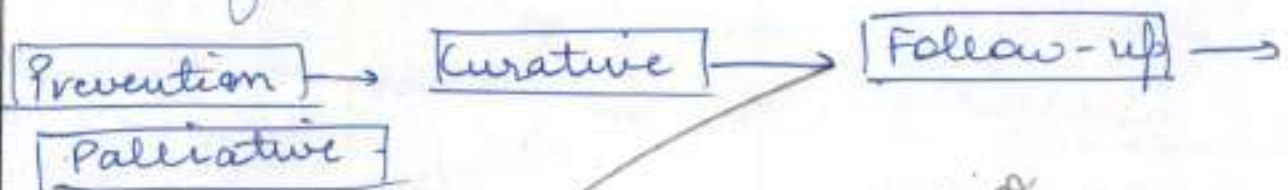
India still spends a meagre 1.5% of its GDP on health. This is exacerbated by high cost of medicines and at many times their unavailability in terms of need. In this context, PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi centres come to the rescue.

- They provide medicines at cheaper cost.
- They mostly procure generic medicines which have same Active pharmaceutical ingredient as branded drug but cheaper.
- They are located in every district to increase accessibility.
- They even have provision of AYUSH drugs which deal with ayurvedic philosophy.

Remarks

Thus, affordability, accessibility and availability are the trine goals behind these centres.

Thus, India is still on the way towards universal healthcare enunciated in national health policy 2017. With Ayushman Bharat, India is sure to bridge the deficit provided it takes a holistic and integrated view of health as -



- Also Discuss about the factors responsible for the scheme not being successful.
- Also discuss the remedial measures for implementation of the scheme.

3.5

→ Present a brief Introduction about
Governance structure.

Q9. Comparative analysis of governance structure requires comprehensive focus on all related value aspects. Analyze relevance of bad governance and multi-dimensional poverty index in this context. (10 Marks)

Good governance should be the primary goal of any government. Good governance encompasses all aspects of human life.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Education | 9) Transparency |
| 2) Health | 10) Accountability |
| 3) Poverty | 11) e-governance for easy interface |
| 4) Employment | 12) feedback mechanism |
| 5) Happiness / satisfaction | 13) RTI |
| 6) Grievance redressal | 14) Citizen's charter. |
| 7) Quality of services | Full |
| 8) Timely delivery | Discussed |

This governance is not just about QUANTITY, it is also about QUALITY. It is taking right decisions at right time keeping 'human' / 'consumer' at the centre i.e. CITIZEN-CENTRIC governance.

In this context, multi-dimensional poverty index can highlight the lacunae in the governance. As it includes housing, health, expected life expectancy, purchasing power, etc.

it can guide us about the level of governance that is needed or how to improve governance. It can also highlight areas where good governance is lacking so that sector specific interventions can be made.

Thus, these indicators must be paid attention so that any loopholes in governance structures are adequately addressed.

→ Also discuss About the Government Strategy towards this.

4

Q10. 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)

PM Awas Yojana aims to achieve the goal of providing quality housing facilities to all by 2022. As housing is a basic right of all, the timely completion of the scheme is of utmost importance.

- The scheme has different provisions for SCs/STs / most marginalised / BPL households.
- The scheme offers concessional loans after interest subvention.
- The housing also comes with basic amenities.

However, the governance mechanism intertwined with implementation of any scheme of this size and scale can make or break its achievement of outcomes.

GOVERNANCE Challenges →

- (1) Timely completion - This requires proper monitoring and oversight.
- (2) Quality - This also requires adherence to standards and transparency.

Remarks

- (3) Land clearance - Acquisition of land for housing schemes is often time taking. This needs fast tracking.
- (4) Citizen participation - This would ensure that housing aims at not just infrastructure creation but also human development.

Alongwith this, provision of safe drinking water, gas connections, safety, etc are also key inputs which could ensure successful completion of PMAY.

→ Also discuss About
How India can reap dividends of
PMAY by overcoming these constraints

3.5

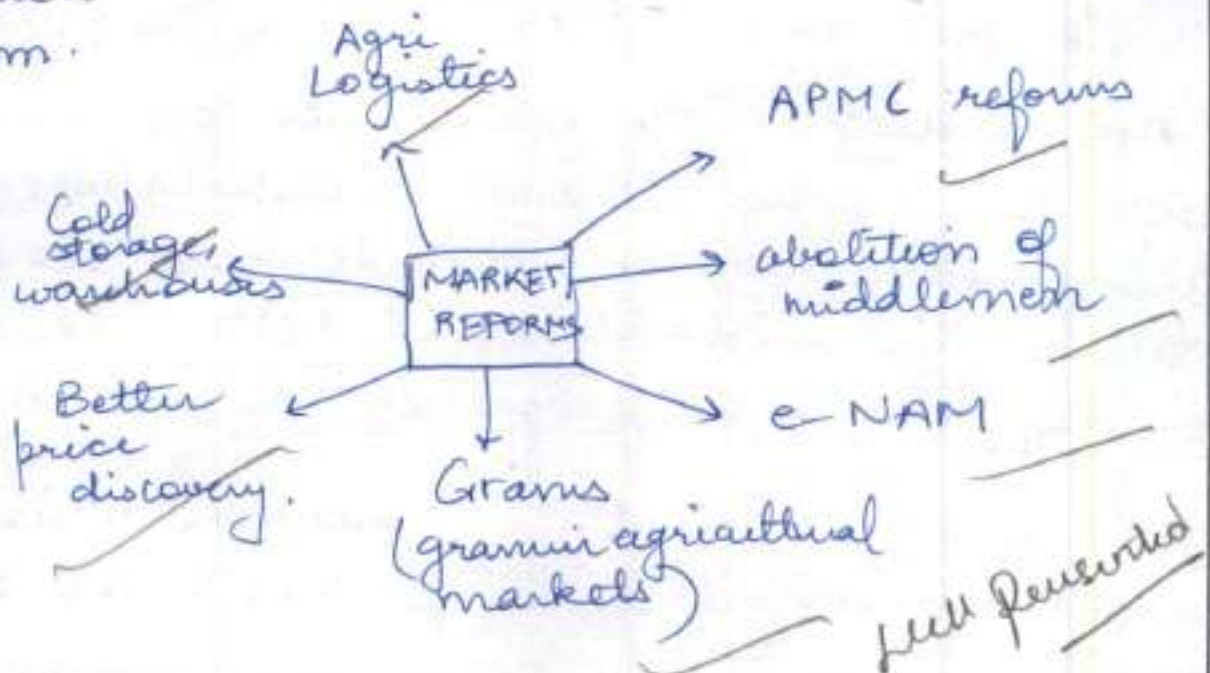
→ Also discuss about the Multi Sectoral Challenge
faced by the farmers.

Section - B

Q11. The latest report by the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI), headed by Ashok Dalwai, recommended a transition from a price-based support policy (MSP) to an income support policy. This requires reforming the marketing system of agricultural produce and developing new institutions and reviving existing ones to facilitate the linking of the farmer to the markets. Evaluate the governance imperatives that these recommendations are sought to bring with it. (15 Marks)

Ashok Dalwai committee on doubling farmers income by 2022 provides many recommendations such as making agriculture an enterprise, fork to farm approach, expanding definition of farmers etc. The most important recommendation has been INTEGRATION with markets.

It would ensure that farmers move away from MSP support and increase their incomes via market linkages which is sustainable in the long term.



Remarks

Alongwith the market reforms, the commission also recommends amendment of Essential Commodities Act. Though market reforms are comprehensive, they have their own set of challenges and governance imperatives -

- ① Digital governance → In case of e-NAM, it is important that web design is comprehensible to farmers and easy to use. For increasing digital literacy, PMGDISHA (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan) is underway.
- ② Mobile app for weather forecasting and other advisories, extension services to farmers ~~also~~ needs better design and implementation. Responsiveness to farmers' grievances becomes the key.
- ③ Agri-logistics - To ensure better connectivity to markets through transportation, government needs to provide cold storage trucks for perishables and better roads, e-way bill, all weather connectivity.
- ④ Warehouses - Recently, warehouse receipts were made eligible to get credit for inputs.

Remarks

- ① Infrastructure of markets - There is also a need for market infrastructure to be robust and accessible to consumers.
- ② Regulation of middlemen and preventing cartelisation of traders -
This requires government oversight and monitoring.

Thus, the above steps would ensure better price discovery given that governance measures are implemented proactively in the interest of farmers.

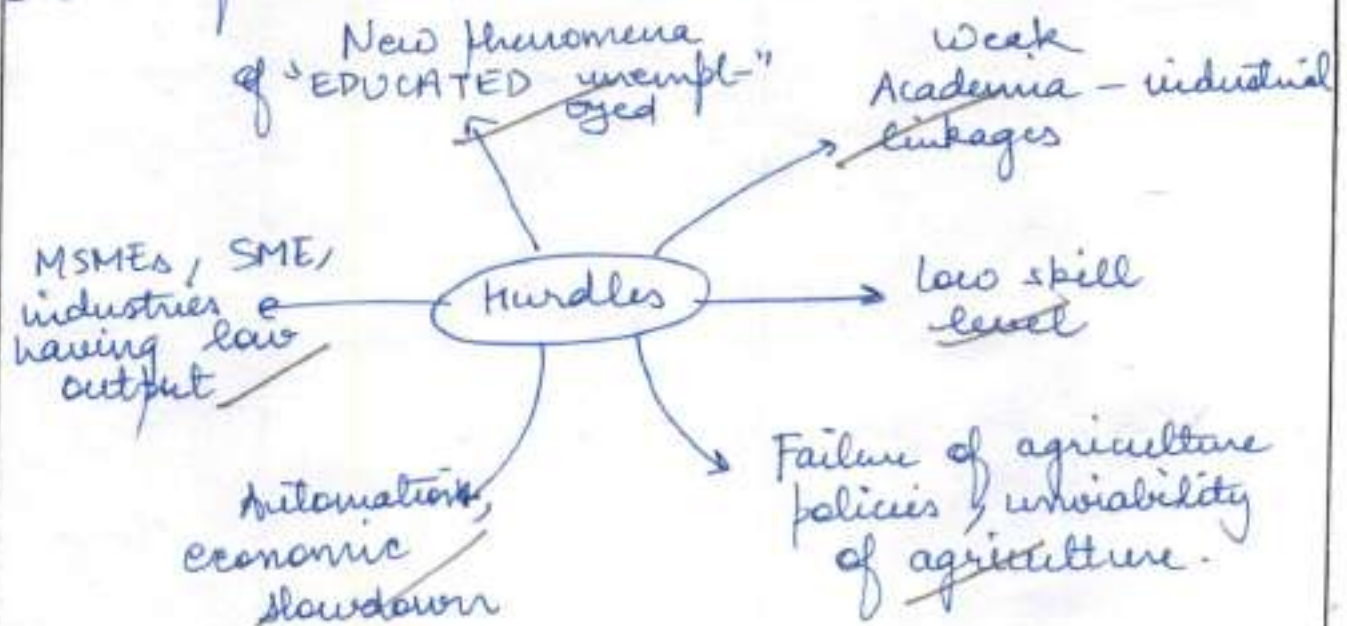
6.5

→ Also Discuss various Governance Imperatives that these recommendations and measures to deal them.

Q12. For a country like India, which has surplus labour and a strong affinity for new technologies, employment generation in the 21st century poses a new challenge. What, according to you, can be the hurdle and how can a governance reform improve the situation. (15 Marks)

India's growth has been described as 'JOBLESS' due to its underperforming manufacturing sector and poor outcomes of agriculture policies. Despite having large supply of labour, there is dearth of opportunities as the skill level is low as per industrial standards.

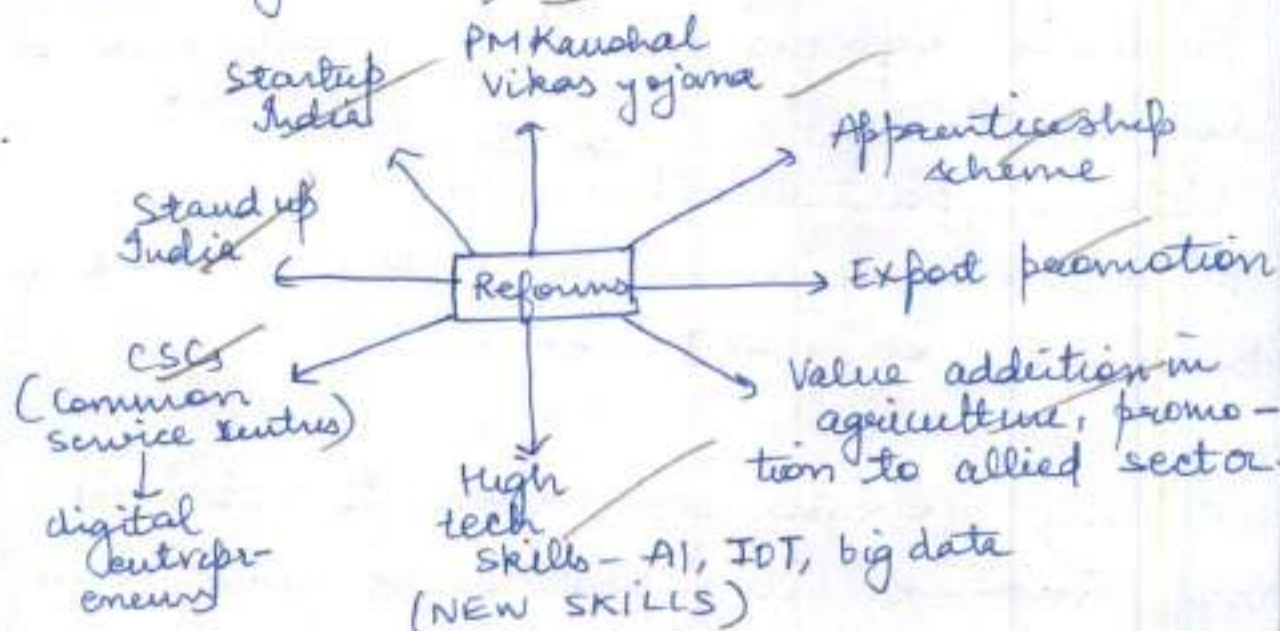
This is in turn aggravated by emergence of disruptive technologies such as AI, automation which are threatening to replace the labour.



Well
Parascribed

Remarks

The fact that the recent, Periodic labour force survey suggests unemployment at 40 year high is a grim reminder of our reality. Hence, we need urgent reforms →



Thus, we need to give more push to innovation and self employment through startups, MSMEs etc which could absorb unemployed population and reduce the burden of dependents.

These policies require governance reform at all levels —

- ① Sector specific intervention instead of one size fits all
- ② Coordination between centre and states — cooperative and competitive federalism

Remarks

Also Discuss

Charter of ...

11 of digital technology, Seamless Connectivity
Must be improved

- ③ Infrastructure generation for connectivity industrial corridors so FDI investment creates jobs
- ④ Monitoring of schemes through e-platforms
- ⑤ Funding reforms — VGF, concessional loans etc
- ⑥ Citizen participation
- ⑦ NITI Aayog's inputs such as national program on AI etc.

Thus, governance needs to step up and improve its processes and structures to ensure timely achievement of outcomes

→ Social Safety Nets and Social benefits should be accessible to individuals etc.

6.5

Q13. Governance is multi-pronged. It intends to take everyone along to facilitate social inclusion and women empowerment. Discuss essential attributes of governance and analyze their relevance in extracting good out of the normative governance framework.

(15 Marks)

Governance is act of decision making which affects the lives of people. It entails distribution of resources in the best possible manner to achieve social and physical development.



Thus, today the focus is not only on general governance but GOOD GOVERNANCE ^{Good} which incorporates INCLUSIVE GROWTH and humane decision making. Thus, it is rightly said that governance is multi-pronged and multifaceted. ^{But discuss benefits the attributes}

Remarks

SOCIAL INCLUSION ✓ WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Governance takes a holistic view & ensures that no man is left behind. It includes provisions for SC / STs / physically disabled / tribals / elderly / women / children . etc .

For example - Government is focusing on standalone schemes for marginalised sections such as Sugamaya Pustakalaya , PESA act , Swadhar greh , widow welfare schemes etc .

For women empowerment too, there is startup India , standup India , Nirbhaya fund , One stop centres , helplines , inclusion of gender budgeting in schemes etc .

These governance reforms have gone a long way in betterment of lives of these sections . Governance has been following the spirit of "Maximum governance , minimum government" and now "Sabka Saath , Sabka Vikas , Sabka Vishwas" .

Remarks

GOVERNANCE + TRANSPARENCY + ACCOUNTABILITY
+ EFFICIENCY



GOOD GOVERNANCE + INCLUSIVE
GROWTH +
PARTICIPATION + GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL



ETHICAL GOVERNANCE
(humane governance)

Thus, improved governance can change
the destiny of all sections of society.

→ Also Discuss About
the Challenges of Good Governance that
Human Empowerment.

6

Q14. There have been instances of people advocating that they be given the major, if not the sole right to work in their states or regions. Analyse the economic, demographic and socio-cultural factors which has given rise to these 'sons of the soil' movements. (15 Marks)

Good answer
The rising protectionism and jingoism around the world has created a resentment against the 'OTHER / OUTSIDER' in any region. In India too, we can observe various such "SONS OF SOIL" movements which brand outsiders as reasons for all the local problems.

This phenomena can be analysed by looking at different factors—

→ ECONOMIC → With limited resources, lack of jobs, impending water crisis, congested urbanisation, lack of housing space and other livelihood concerns, natives want sole ownership over their land and accompanying opportunities. Recently, UP and Bihar migrants of gujarat had to return after protests emerged against them stealing the jobs of gujaratis.

Remarks

→ DEMOGRAPHIC - In many places, various ethnic factors also play a role. For example, the current NRC exercise in Assam which would declare illegal Bangladeshis who entered after 23rd March, 1971 as foreigners.

Thus, due to linguistic, ethnic and regional differences, such movements have gained legitimacy.

→ SOCIO-CULTURAL - In many states of India, there is a strong regional sentiment such as in Marathis who consider their land as sacred, only belonging to their communities. In Assam also, Chakmas are ill-treated as they are minorities. Similarly, Bru tribes in Tripura have faced clashes with majority community.

Thus, a mix of factors have created such movements. These movements have also been promoted by regional parties and hence their politicisation has served the vote bank interests of political parties.

- To address such incidents, we need—
- Greater dialogue between communities.
 - More national integration
 - Better development policies so that no migration is needed to look for livelihood options.
 - Strengthening forums such ~~such~~ as Inter-state councils (art. 263) and zonal councils.

Thus, there is a need for more inclusive growth and national integration in the interest of peace and harmony in society.

7

→ Also Discusses About Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty in brief.

Q15. In regard of the definition of the poverty, mention the issues regarding the definition of poverty and explain the different concepts of poverty. What are the issues that arise while using different concepts of poverty? (15 Marks)

Poverty is a debatable concept. While the traditional definition of poverty has been economic, today there is a need for incorporating other dimensions such as nutrition, food security, energy security, health, education etc.

In India, the definition of poverty has been decided according to CONSUMPTION basket which is different for rural and urban areas. From Lakdawala committee to Tendulkar and to latest Rangarajan Committee, we have constantly updated our poverty lines. Yet there are many issues regarding the same →

- ① Income cannot be the only criteria
- ② The consumption basket contains just Calories and not nutrition.
- ③ Poverty line is an artificial construct. There are many who lie just above the poverty line yet they are equally poor and marginalised.

Remarks

- ④ Poverty is a multidimensional concept, hence other indicators are missing.

Other than issues regarding definition, there are different concepts of poverty too →

- ① Multidimensionally poor → Other social indicators are also taken into account.
- ② Hidden poverty → Though many households seem better off than others, yet their internal conditions might be same as those living in poverty.
- ③ Psychological poverty → Poverty can also be poverty of mind which limits the dreams and aspirations of the poor.

road
Thus, poverty debate needs new thinking and should come out of simplified ideas of income or poverty lines.

We must pay heed to Amartya Sen's concept of 'development' as freedom where he suggests that

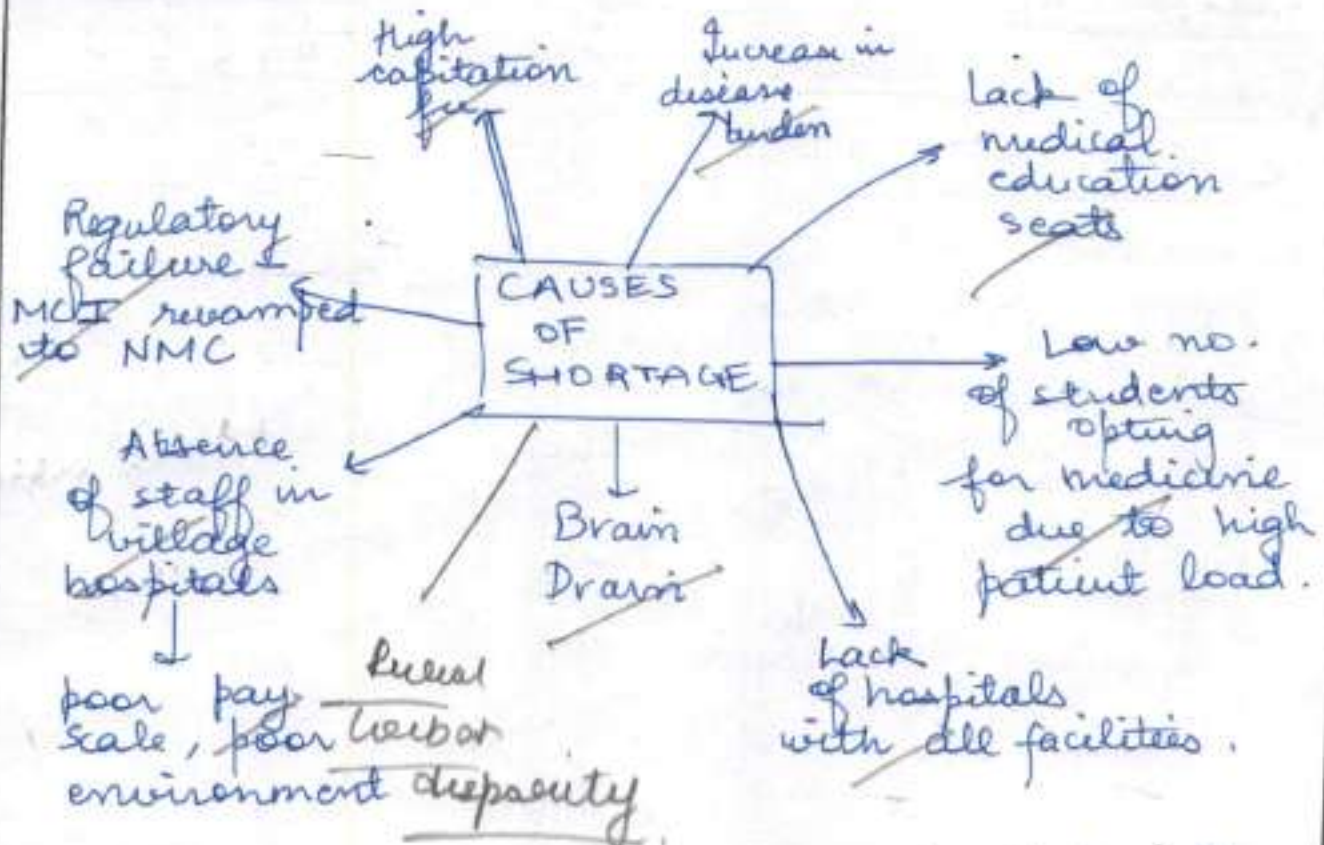
deprivations are lack of capacities.
Thus, he propounds his "CAPABILITY
APPROACH" where focus is not just
on support in form of PDS, income,
healthcare but also better education
levels, nutrition, immunisation, clean
environment etc.

Only such new definition of poverty
could address multitude of barriers that
poor people face in their everyday lives.

6.5

Q16. Leveraging dentists to provide primary health care reduces the gaps of current shortfall of doctors in India. Do you agree? Why is India facing the situation of doctor's shortage? Elaborate on the measures needed to alleviate such situation. (15 Marks)

India's current doctor patient ratio is approx $1:1300$ while the WHO recommended is $1:1000$.



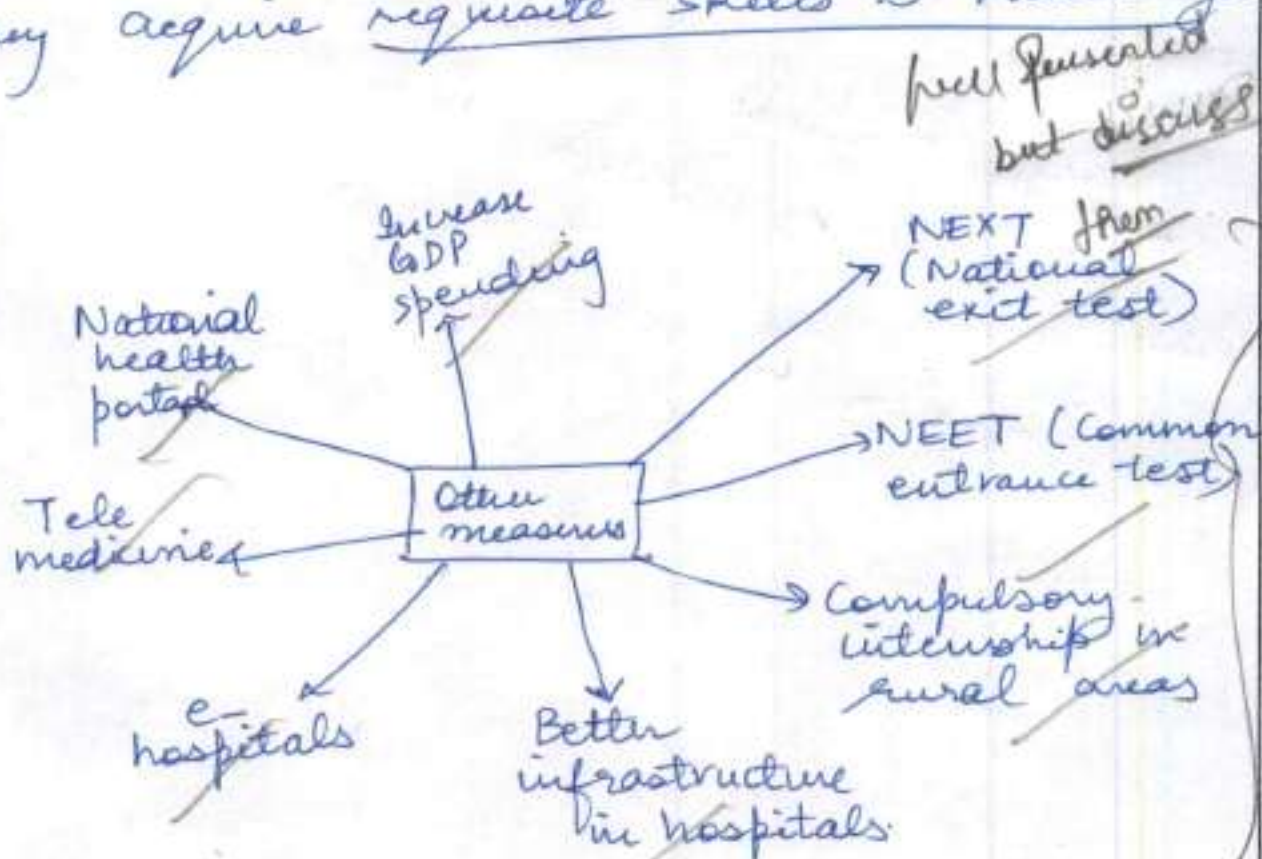
Thus, the government brought in National Medical Commission bill to revamp the education system.

→ It allows ayurvedic practitioners, nurses, auxiliary nurse midwives etc. to practice primary and community health care after some training course.

Remarks

→ This is being done to address the shortage of doctors. The same argument can also be made in case of dentists. After short course, they can provide primary health care.

But such provision is being opposed as it might dilute the standards of care & put health at risk. Though a valid point yet the need is so much that they must be allowed after ensuring that they acquire requisite skills & knowledge.



Apart from the above measures, there is a need for increased DOCTOR-PATIENT

Trust as trust is the basis of any relationship. The recent Kolkata incident depicts erosion in trust and hence government needs to pay attention to health sector as an urgent priority.

We also need to implement National health policy 2017 in letter & spirit

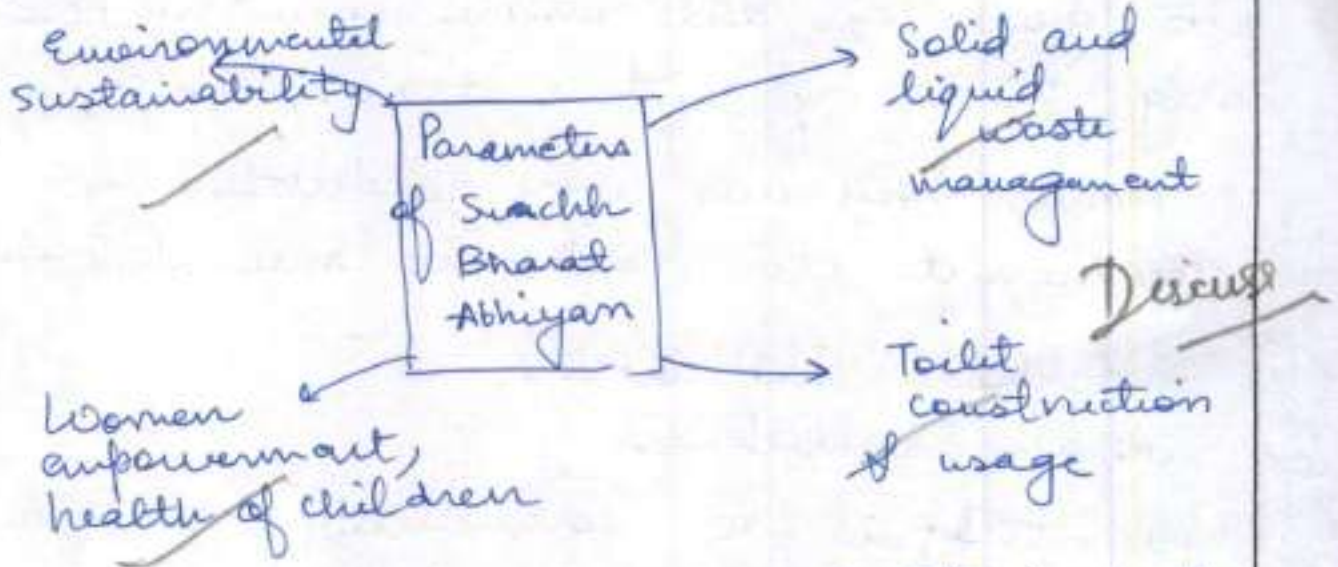
Also discuss

- Empowering Experienced doctors and Nurses for taking additional responsibilities
- 3 Year Diploma Course in Rural Medical Care
- Perinatal etc.

6

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 enunciated a behavioural change revolution towards cleanliness and not merely granting ODF status.



Thus, not just toilet construction, but other important facets of SBM are —

- ① Monitoring and promoting usage (ODF+)
- ② Safe disposal of waste
- ③ Twin pit technology, also provides manure
- ④ Solid waste component in ODF++
- ⑤ Water availability in toilets

Thus, ODF status would not stay for long until and unless behaviour is changed for the longer term adeptability.

Until now, SBM has been operationally successful and is on time to reach its goal of ~~all~~ entire country becoming ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Many programs were undertaken by government to make it successful—

- ① Swachhta Pathwada
- ② Swachh Survekshan
- ③ Geo-tagging of community toilets in cities on google maps.
- ④ Swachhta volunteers and entrepreneurs.
- ⑤ Participation of children
- ⑥ Role models inducted such as celebrities, sports icons etc.

Thus, government now needs to ensure sustainability of the program by expanding the ambit of Swachhta.

such as solid waste which has been incorporated in ODF ++ tag.

Hence, monitoring and follow-up is the need of the hour.

→ Also Discuss causal factors for low efficacy of SBT & measures to overcome behaviour, gender structure
hmt. SBA

6

4 Discuss about the role and mandate of police system

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)

Police reforms are a long pending demand in the Indian system along with prison reforms and criminal justice system reforms of the country

PROBLEMS →

- 1) Elitist, disconnect with the society
- 2) Corruption
- 3) Fake encounters
- 4) Poor investigation machinery
- 5) Custodial torture.
- 6) Infrastructure of police stations
- 7) ~~Modernisation~~ ^{Obsolete} of weapons
- 8) Ethical training
- 9) Standard operation procedures lacking in response plans thus leading to inadequate responses to terrorism, riots etc.

Various committees such as 1991 committee and even 2nd ARC have put

forward certain recommendations —

- ① Separate law and order function from investigation function.
- ② e-network for integration of police stations on the lines of CCTNS (Crime & criminal tracking system)
- ③ Community Policing to bridge trust deficit.
- ④ specialised departments for women safety, child safety.
- ⑤ Modernisation of weapons, training modules, preparedness plans, SOPs
- ⑥ Commensurate reforms in criminal justice system as recommended by Malimath Committee and prison reforms. Good points

Police is the basic framework of society which maintains order and ensures peace and harmony.

Thus, it is imperative that we take up holistic measures and target funds, functions and functionaries of the police organisation in India.

There is also a need for impartiality, adherence to quality and integrity along with autonomy.

6

→ Also Discuss causal factors behind Non Coercive Public Relations.

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)

The cleanliness of Ganga remains a top priority for the Indian government as it is the lifeline on which millions of people especially farmers are dependent.

Various measures taken for cleanliness :-

- National mission for clean Ganga
- Namami Gange program
- Ganga Grams
- Sewage treatment plants
- National, State and district level plans
- Ganga volunteers on the ground

Coordination sheet
Also provided person for this State of

Recently, a Ganga river rafting expedition was undertaken to create awareness about Ganga rejuvenation.

Various factors have led to poor achievement of targets -

- ① Silo-approach to purification

- ② Polluters have been able to escape penalties in collusion with politicians
- ③ Ganga cleanlines has been high on rhetoric and less commitment is visible on the ground.
- ④ Problems in identification of source of pollution as these are multiple such as agricultural run-off, human waste, sewerage, industrial effluents.
- ⑤ major cities such as Kanpur (tanneries), Patna, Varanasi (cremation grounds) have not taken responsibility.

Namami Gange mission was started to address these gaps but even in the implementation of this program, there have been loopholes —

- ① Extremely slow construction of sewage treatment plants.
- ② Many STPs remain non-functional.
- ③ Ganga water basin authorities face personnel vacancies and lack of

Remarks

Also discuss
Main Polluters of Namami Ganga
Programme

coordination.

④ Poor coordination among basin states.

Misgovernance has also been responsible as despite huge allocations, results have not been materialised on the ground. Thus, the government needs to act with greater commitment and show political will to ensure swachh and aural dharat of ganga.

The platform of NITI aayog can be utilised for integrated approach.

→ Discuss main factors related to Mis Governance

6

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)

Government is focusing on agricultural market reforms so that farmers are able to get commensurate prices for their products. This is in sync with government's target of doubling farmers income by 2022.

eNAM -

- 1) Online platform where farmers can directly sell their produce without carrying it to any physical market.
- 2) Elimination of middlemen
- 3) Buyers can compare prices on a pan-India level.
- 4) Better price discovery.

Challenges -

- 1) Complex design of website
- 2) Digital illiteracy
- 3) Non-functional bank accounts
- 4) Fake / bogus accounts

Decision
Being

Remarks

Also Discuss
How E-Nam and
Gram and Pradhan and

Thus, e-governance ^{GRAM} needs to be strengthened first before going forward with such a reform. ^{Sustainable} ^{Agri. development}

GRAM -

- 1) Gramin agricultural market similar to haats which are near the farmers.
- 2) Local produce will get priority
- 3) Consumers can get cheap prices as transportation costs negligible.

Challenges

- 1) Infrastructure
 - 2) Lack of diversification
 - 3) Non-competitive environment
 - 4) No regulatory oversight
- Disease ^{in the} ^{Progress under E-Nam}

5

Thus, we have to overcome these challenges by building the capacities of our farmers. We must accept Ashok Dalwai Committee recommendations on doubling income in this regard.

Remarks