

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.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

86

Name K. Satya Dharama Pratap

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2019

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

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)

Good

Higher education forms important component in education system to evolve student into employable graduate and entry into job market. 25% Gross Enrolment ratio forms one of the lowest in the world. 25%

as well as for R&D

The Challenges of Higher education systems

- Lack of sufficient infrastructure in terms of lab facilities, technology
- Lack of qualified faculty to upgrade with technology
- Bridge between academia and industry is weak
- Inadequate outcomes only output based approach (15% ^{employable} graduates are employable) and 40% graduates are employable
- Over regulation of institutions and under management of institutions

Draft High Education Commission bill 2018, envisage to restructure the higher education system in the country.

Features

- replace UGC Commission with new institution
- Give way grant discretionary power with from UGC and transfer to Human resource ministry.

- Power to enforce its decisions

→ - Recommend closure of institutions

- enhance the participation of private sector
- Increase the participation of foreign universities
- outcome based approach with comprehensive management

However, increasing in allocation of funds is missing. The direction power with HRD ministry leads to politicisation of higher education and may not be independent. Sufficient infrastructure and Quality is not built.

Conclusion can be improved

Thus, it is good move in right direction to make and reorganise the higher education with current needs and should be implemented in right spirit.

4

autonomy of educational institutes may be compromised

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)

"Vote bank" term given by famous sociologist Max Weber

Female Vote bank refers to considers the whole section of women in to one and making sufficient, organized policies for them to gain votes.

33% reservations in local bodies and recent increase of women Legislators to 78 out of 543 members (14%) are some of political steps. Gender budgeting is important economic measurement required for women empowerment.

Impact of female vote bank

- Improved political voice for them to discuss about the issues
 - to improve self confidence, self esteem and break the shackles of patriarchy
 - improved citizenry ^{and representation} to lead 50% of population
 - enhances India's image globally and followed international Conventions.
 - to give importance and better policies for women
 Ex: Pranam Kanyasulkam fielding women, BSP in Orissa
- However, there are some challenges remained for "female vote bank". However sometimes

Limited to few states / areas

Challenges

- resistance from patriarchal mindset communities like Khap Panchayat etc ✓
- Lack of proactiveness among women ✓
- ~~low~~ lower educational and economic levels to raise voices ✓
- discriminating men against women. ✓

Well concluded
Women always been vulnerable to different situations, and female vote bank politics is welcome measure. Empowering them, enhancing with capabilities and simultaneously providing 33% reservation in legislative bodies should be considered.

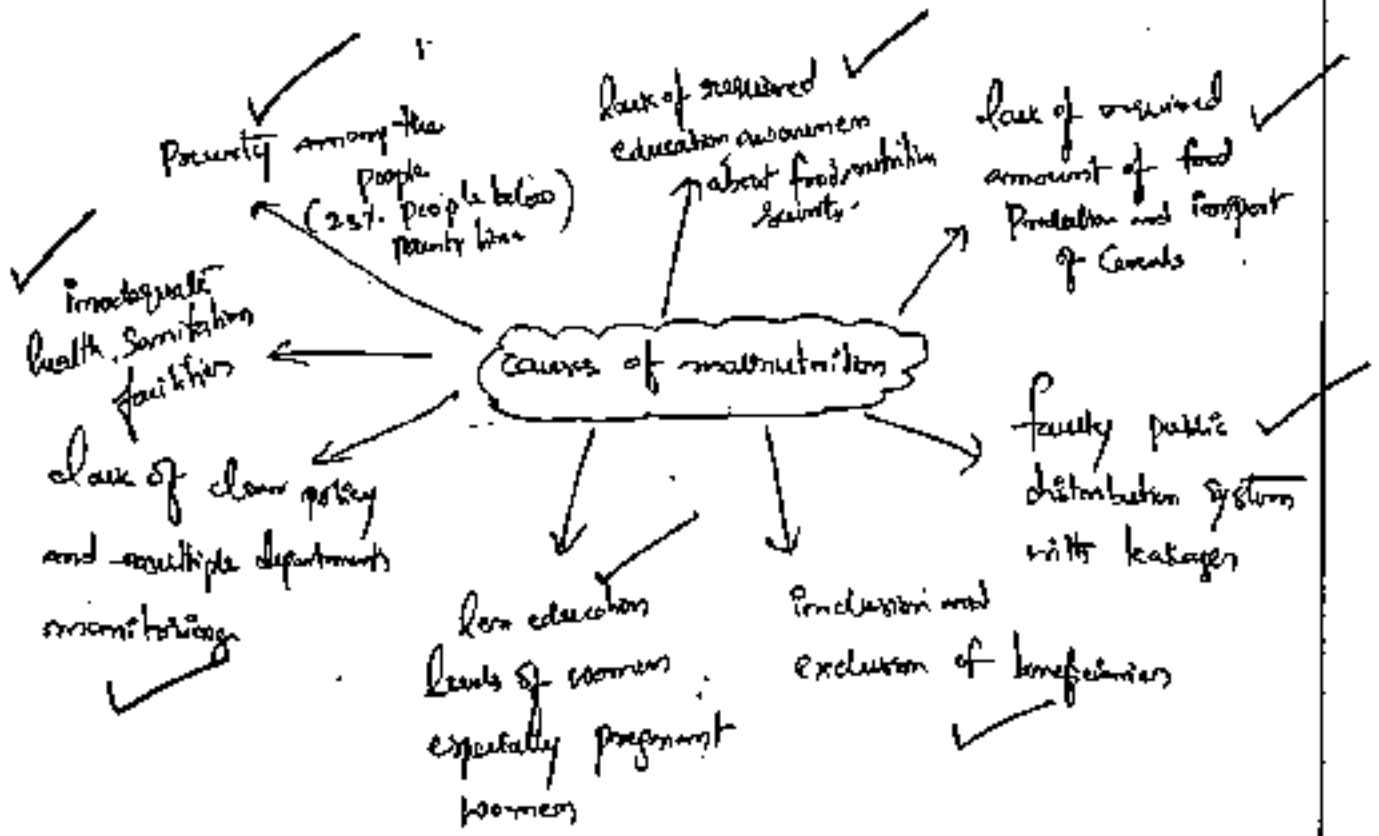
A

Sometimes religious, caste identity overpower the identity of womanhood

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)

Malnutrition is both under nutrition and over nutrition of an individual. Lack and excess of required nutrients comes under malnutrition. India is home to 50 million and 150 million under weight, 50% of stunted, wasting children in world.

Good intro



Consequences

- Reduced body growth including physical, physiological and mental growth

Elaborate the consequences at national and individual level

- Vulnerable to diseases like non communicable diseases
- Perpetuation of poverty and lack of purchasing power perpetuates
- Less economic growth due to malnutrition (9 to 10% less productivity in malnourished childhood)
- increase ~~expenditure~~ public health care is must due to out of pocket expenditure.

Decent conclusion

Recent National Nutrition Mission, with food fortification and Ayushman Bharat are steps in right direction to achieve required Sustainable development goal 3 (Good health & well being).

How malnutrition impacts nation could also be mentioned

4

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

Devel
Inter
in
context

Nearly 30% of population live in urban areas and rapid suburbanisation leading to growth of urban cities and sub urban areas in the country. By 2025 nearly 40% population live in urban areas according to NITI Aayog.

Urbanisation leading to unplanned urbanisation leading to following problems:

- Growth of slum areas in cities like Dharavi in Mumbai
- Lack of sufficient health, education facilities for migrants, workers, labourers
- Transport facilities are limited and causing pollution
- Solid liquid waste management facilities are not developed
- Improved deforestation and increased crime among people.

You are not addressing demand of Suburbia explain how suburbia have developed as problem for sustainable urban development.

Sustainable measures

- arrest the migration to urban areas through reducing urbanisation among the rural areas
- (CA: Doubling farmers income)

Good point

- planned and sustainable, inclusion cities with best practices. ✓
(Ex: Smart Cities) ✓
- better solid, (liquid waste management practices to improve sanitation) ✓
- improved rainwater harvesting techniques to increase ground water level. ✓
- improved transport and recycling technology to control crime. ✓

Decent conclusion with goals.

Smart cities should be developed along with Smart Villages to meet required sustainable CSOG II (sustainable cities).

22

Could have also mentioned the services that suburbs provide to the urban centers

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 Indian States forms ^{Important} in national development and integration. ^{Intro} ^{needs} ^{improvement}

Challenges with North Eastern India

- geographical distance from mainstream society
 - lack of sufficient transport and communication facilities
 - low economic development due to dependence on primary activities like agriculture
 - many ethnic communities and intra-ethnic rivalry (Ex: Nagas - Kuki conflict)
 - presence of cultural, social evils like lack of women legislations and representation in governments
- Explain briefly*

Advancements of NE India

- education levels are above national average literacy levels due to presence of missionary schools etc
- Health levels are exemplary due to better health facilities
- They are well educated and English proficiency levels are good needed for service sectors

- High employability and better health make them important human resources

Recent Government initiatives like Improving Infrastructure with ODAN, Railway Connectivity, NE India BPO Promotion Scheme and encouraging private sector's participation in this region are much needed.

— Comprehensive approach is needed to integrate them within Stream India and reducing the stereotyping them and increase job opportunities in this region.

Conclusion can be improved

→ - availability of primary schools

— More empowered women in tribal societies

3 1/2

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)

Women form 50% of population and inclusion of women in different roles promotes diversity, enhances productivity.

Women are already working in Army in various roles and recent induction of women in IAF for combat roles is welcome step. It is further enhanced if they are added in military roles also.

Advantages

- much needed confidence among the women to reduce the gender barriers
- way of fighting wars are changing from traditional to new domains like Cyber, economic etc.
- technology has improved to support the needs of women in combat roles
- Encourages other sectors to include them in roles which close to women

Challenges

- Women are tend to abuse when they are caught by enemies.

Intra can be improved

Explain how this will bring parity with men and equality with women

Stick to the demand of questions

• Women should be psychologically ready and should have family support ✓

• needed infrastructure and facilities should be in place ✓

• diverse culture and respect for women leaders should be inculcated among men and officers. ✓

Thus, it is much required for empowerment of women in world which is rapidly changing. It also increases women participation in force and reflects true spirit of Narishakti.

Good conclusion

6

Examples of women in combat roles in forces of US, Israel etc

Even our historical example of Rani Laxmi Bai could be given

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

(10 Marks)

Women are 50% of population but labour force participation rate is 23% but they contribute nearly 17% to GDP of Country.

Devel. intro

Necessity for increased role of women in economy

- much needed diversity and empowering them ✓
- According to research, India is losing 15% GDP due to less participation of women ✓
- nature of jobs are changing and ability of women to work in service sector ✓
- it leads to equal equality and gender justice. ✓

Challenges

- less education levels among women compared to men ✓
(60% of women are educated compared to 81% of men)
- patriarchal society to limit women in career ✓
- low wages for women jobs like nursing etc ✓
- global gendergap report which ranks India 108 out of 190 ✓
- 2% of women in officer roles and higher roles in the industry ✓

- 80% of agricultural labour are women and only 24% of cultivators are women
- Low participation in manufacturing sector and prone to sexual abuse in workplace (Construction sector)

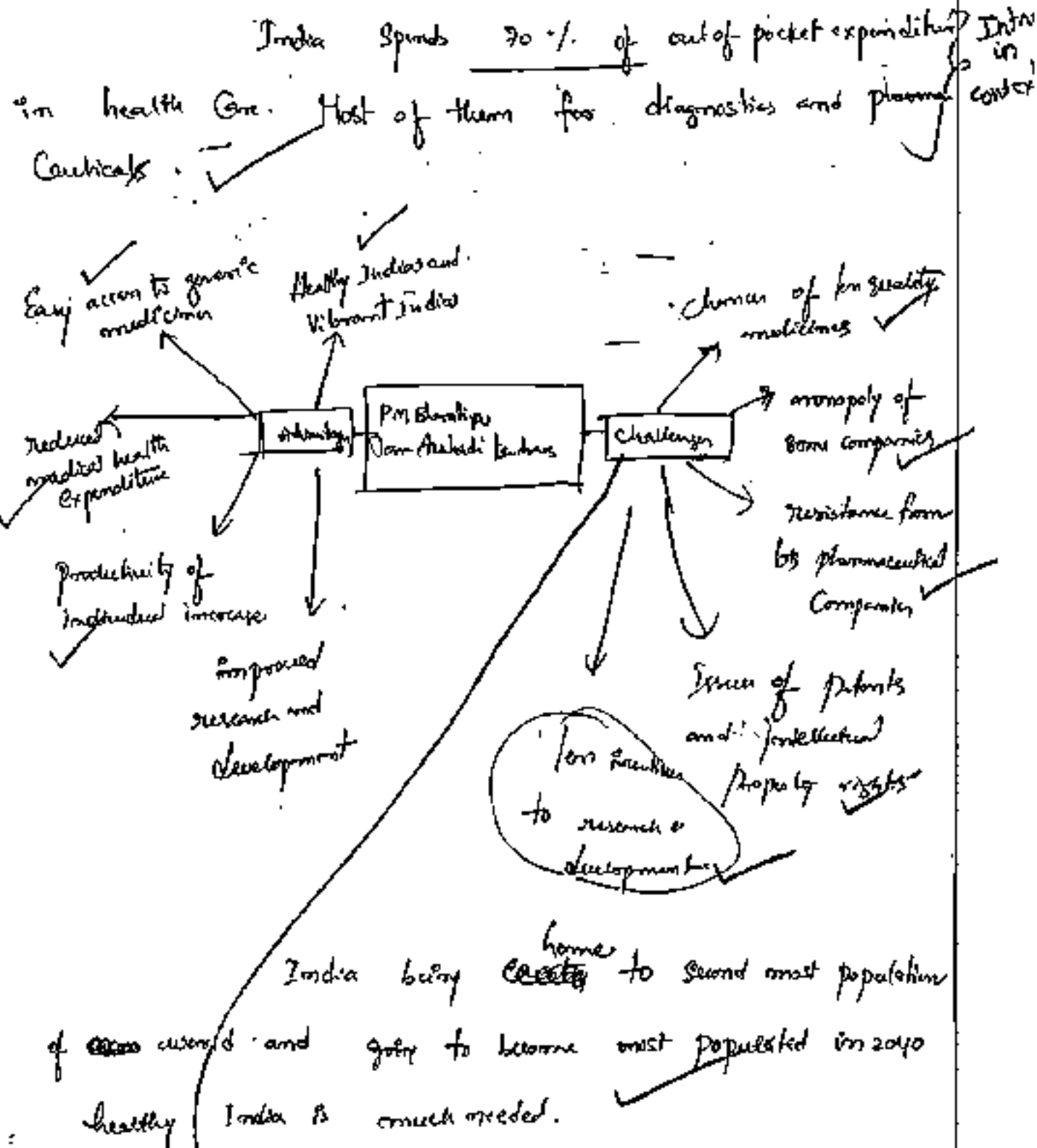
Conclusion could have been better if it highlighted the potential women have to improve our economy

Government initiatives like Maternity Benefit Scheme, Skill India, Start up India for entrepreneurs, and recent appointment of Nirmala Sitharaman to encourage women in labour force participation are welcomed. It is necessary to attain sustainable development goal 5 (Gender equality) with above measures.

2/2

- increased role of women in agriculture
- role of women in cooperatives eg. Lizzat papad
- role of women in cottage industries
- role of women in service sector
- large number of women in unorganised sector.

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)



Remarks

1. Own. 2. 1000. 3. 1000. 4. 1000. 5. 1000. 6. 1000. 7. 1000. 8. 1000. 9. 1000. 10. 1000.

Disease burden is also high compared to many countries. 20% of population lives under poverty line and every year 5 to 6 millions are moving under poverty line due to health expenditure / don resources for public health care (1.4% GDP on public health) is one of the reasons.

Good conclusion

Here, Ayushman Bharat with emphasis to. Concentration Health & Wellness Centres for Primary Care, Jan Arogya Yojana for Secondary, Tertiary Care is supplemented with Jan Aushadhi Yojana.

A

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)

Governance focus on availability of public resources to individuals in most accessible and effective manner. } Good infra

Good governance, ethical governance are modern concepts to enhance public service delivery to implement Social Contract.

Multi-dimensional poverty is poverty related not only purchasing power but also with lack of education, health facilities, inadequate skills for employment and lack of purchasing power.

Bad governance impact on multi-dimensional poverty

- it perpetuates the poverty with further low education, health levels
- it affects the skill set of individual and employability levels
- it further reduces the dignity of individual and reduces individual voice
- it leads to economically, politically, socially handicapped due to limited resources.

Remarks - Lack of transparency in governance leads to

- Lack of Responsiveness and delays further aggravates the problem of poverty

Measures to Good governance

- Technology should be used to target the beneficiaries
- Empower education, awareness level among people
- reduce discretion among the people and develop the ethical work culture among the public officials
- Transparency, accountability, responsibility should be increased among officials.

e-Governance, RTI, Citizen Charter,

MGNREGA are welcome steps to improve governance and target poverty in holistic manner.

Add more points on relationship between poverty & bad governance

3/2

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)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is aimed at providing affordable housing to all beneficiaries including individuals below poverty line. PMAY - Rural, PMAY - Urban are designed to provide housing for all by 2022.

Intro in context

Challenges among the implementation

- exclusion and inclusion errors for beneficiaries ✓
- Land acquisition among main issues for construction ✓
- Lack of coordination among central and state government officials ✓
- rapid technology changes to challenge the construction phase ✓
- less people participation in the program ✓
- RERA regulations ✓
- less capital and credit by the banks ✓

Ensuring the proper coordination among various

Good
Conclusion

departments, enhanced credit growth, much bureaucratic
skill, incentivising the officers and faster clearance for
land should make the dream of housing for All
(Sab ka Saath Sab ka Vikas).

Suggest some measures to
tackle these challenges

3 1/2

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)

Doubling farmers income is major driver for New India which is poverty free, spirit free, terrorism free, Corrupt free, Castism free and Communalism free India.

Ashok Dalwai Committee recommended following for doubling the farmers income:

- * Improve access to credit among the farmers ✓
 - * Improve technology for irrigation facilities ✓
 - * Improved access to inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc ✓
 - * Increase the output productivity ✓
 - * Enhance post production storage facilities ✓
 - * Increase insurance facilities for bad cropping seasons ✓
 - * Enhance agricultural marketing with apibased products ✓
- CNAM ✓

Remarks

Model 'A' and 'B' series and -

The necessity for income support are :-

- * less support and credit for farmers
(85% small, marginal farmers) ✓
- * prone to drought and less income leading to suicides
- * Climate change is increasing issue of farmers ✓
- * International bodies dictate to reduce subsidies for farmers.

Government Initiatives

- * PM Kishi Sinchayee Yojana for improved irrigation facilities
- * PM Kisan for Economic Support scheme of ₹6000 for all farmers ✓
(KALIA in orissa, Rythu Bandhu in Telangana)
- * PM Annadata Aayojana to improve MSP for major Cereal Crops ✓
- * Organic farming encouraged to reduce input cost ✓

Remarks

Zero budget Natural Farming

* PM Sampada Yojana for post-harvest agri based products

• Agri Export Policy to drive market for exports.

Decent conclusion but can be improved for
 In right spirit to double the farmers income and
 to realise Jai Jansam & Jai Kisan.
 Hence, all the schemes should be implemented

— Governance imperatives needed to implement the recommendations are not answered.

— Popularising eNAM

— Reforms in infrastructure of mandis

5

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)

Intro
can
context

India is second most populated country and having highest young population and enjoying demographic dividend.

India is mostly dependent on agriculture (sof.) and they are moving towards manufacturing, service sector. Knowledge economy is allowing more people entering in to labour market.

There are new technologies like artificial intelligence, automation, IoT, Big data, Industry 4.0 are disrupting the labour market and causing revolutionary challenges.

These technologies are posing challenge to existing labour force in the form of losing jobs, upskilling the jobs, automation of existence jobs etc.

Good

Challenges for new employment generation :-

- Lack of new jobs generation at the pace of losing traditional jobs ✓
- Lack of required professionals for new skills ✓
(ex: AI professionals are less in India)
- ~~Major~~ Inadequate infrastructure to skill the new force in forms of material, human resources ✓
- Lack of connectivity and bridge between academic and industry ✓
- Concentration of skill set with limited ^{such} educated class and further increasing the inequality rich & poor ✓
- Protectionist policies and tensions among the countries ✓

Government should evolve with robust policies to employ the labour with new technologies. The recent Govt.

initiatives are

- PM Employment Generation Programme

→ upskilling & reskilling of labour

- National Electronics policy, National Software policy.
- NITI Aayog Committee on AI, SG ✓
- Skill India, Digital India. ✓

Need a better conclusion to

to improve the skillset to challenge the situation. Holistic method should be applied.

5 1/2

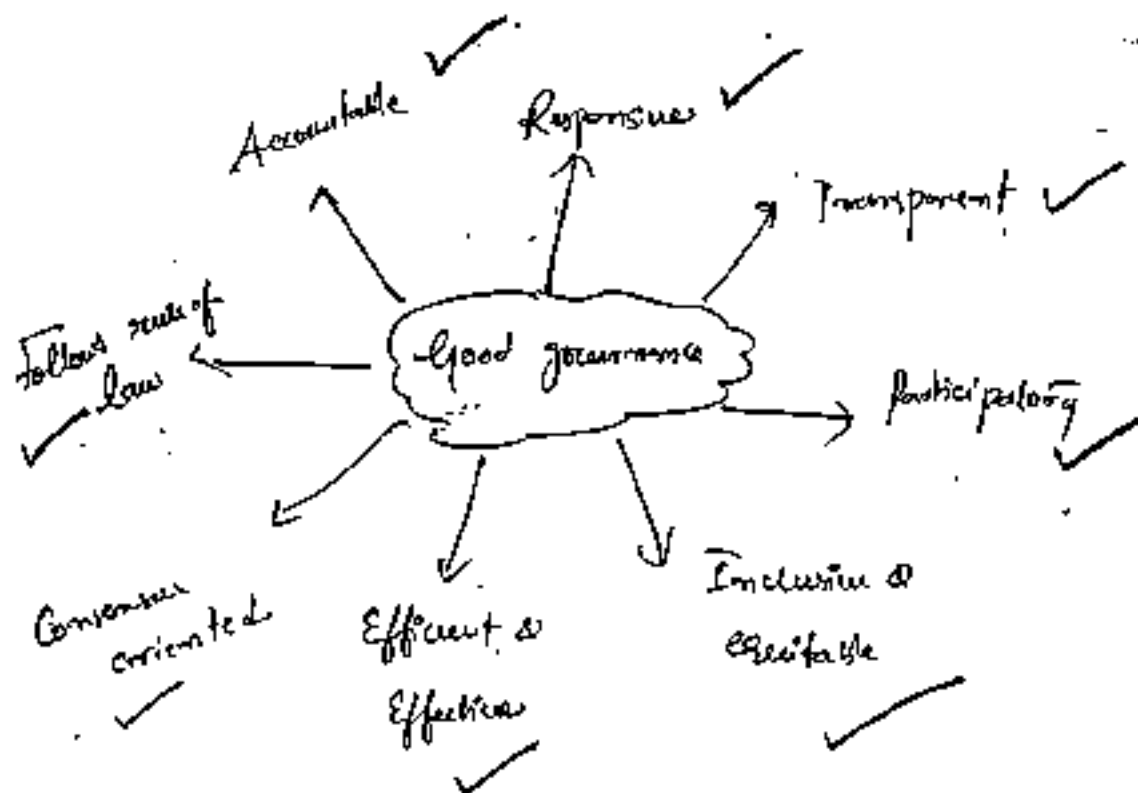
- social safety net for workforces
- Support for microenterprises and self employment

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)

Good
governance

Governance is an instrument or tool which aimed to provide public goods, services to citizen in most efficient, equitable manner. It is multi-pronged strategy to provide well-being of society and make it more inclusive.

According to — World Bank following are the important attributes of good governance:



Relevance of above attributes in Governance:-

Focus on how attribute of governance can bring out good from a standard governance framework

It includes all sections of society like women, weaker sections and promotes trust in the government.

It improves transparency and accountability in governance for better service of public and it also leads to reduction of corruption.

It includes bottom up approach rather than top-down approach and feel need approach with participatory Governance

- It helps the government to adhere with Social Contract to provide required government - services.
- It helps to follow the rule of law and uphold the principles of Constitution like Justice (Social, Political, economic)
- It helps to reduce the tensions among the society and Promote more Inclusion, Sustainable growth.

The Government initiatives like e-governance, Right to Information, Citizen Charter, Whistle Blower Protection bill, Right to Service bill are much needed initiatives to provide good governance to the public.

Good conclusion

5 1/2

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)

Sons of Soil movements are major reflection of regionalism movements in diverse countries like India.

Example: Marathi pride in Maharashtra ✓

Reservation of 55% in jobs in Andhra Pradesh etc. ✓

Regionalism is one of the major impediment

for national integration. It refers to major affinity to region and putting its interests over the national interest.

The love towards particular region, culture is not wrong but ~~putting~~ ^{placing} it above national interest becomes detrimental to national development. ✓

It reflects in following ways.

- demand of jobs for locals in industry ✓
- attack on other State Workers ✓
(Ex: Attack on Tamils in Maharashtra,
Attack on Biharis in Mumbai)
- it increases intolerance and reduces harmony ✓

Remarks

Socio cultural factors for these movements are

- Strong love for particular culture, social norms ✓
- Some times it reflects in strong affinity with language ✓
- feeling one's culture is better than others ✓
- Suspicion of losing their culture at cost of others ✓ very good

Q:

Demographic factors

- Changing the population composition in region ✓
(Ex: Bengalis in Assam, Migrant Workers in Mumbai)
- affecting the political representation with strong vote ✓
- bank hegemony of outsiders over local people ✓

Economic factors

- Loss of local jobs to migrant workers ✓
- Leading to partial organisation of people ✓
- ~~loss~~ increase of poverty in some areas ✓
- Change in traditional jobs ✓
(Ex: Business with migrants in agricultural areas)

Income from agriculture is

Constitution provides freedom of movement, occupation for every citizen. Government should focus

on a balanced regional development to provide job opportunities in local regions to prevent migration.

Government should also promote national integration, instil patriotism, nationalism to prevent violent attacks

on outsiders and to promote harmony among people.

7

Good Answer

Answered every part of the question with relevant points

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)

Good intro
 Poverty is defined as lack of access to basic amenities like education, skill, health which stops the individual to realise individual potential. ✓

According to World Bank, the person earning less than \$1 per day is poor. Government of India also constituted various committees like Lakshminarayanan Committee (Calcutta Institute), Tendulkar Committee, Rangarajan Committee to identify the poverty line. ✓

According to latest Rangarajan Committee, 23% of population is under poverty line.

Issues regarding definition of poverty

- different approaches for calculating poverty like Calcutta Institute, Income approach ✓
- purchasing power of currency or Exchange rate should be considered ✓
- Absolute poverty or relative poverty should be considered ✓

• different levels of poverty for Urban and rural should be considered ✓

• different factors exactly consists the poverty. ✓

The different concept of poverty includes the different types of poverty ~~to~~ it may give rise to. For example economic poverty for lack of low income, lack of health, education is also considered as poverty and

lack of sufficient skills for employment is also considered as poverty. ✓ Good point

Issues while using different concept of poverty

- how many factors to include for poverty ✓
- Variations among different countries in calculation ✓
- rapid change of required levels among the different countries ✓
- different levels for advanced countries and poor countries ✓

Remarks

↳ subjectivity

Poverty should be defined, calculated clearly and necessary action should be taken to achieve SDG 2 (No Poverty in all forms).
 Conditions can be improved

6

Different concepts of poverty

1. Absolute poverty
2. Relative poverty

Elaborate these also.

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)

Good Start

Public health sector is ~~an~~ important component to provide health care among the people. There are 5 million ~~are~~ health care professionals in India and per capita availability of doctor is low compared to other levels.

There is recent proposals to provide bridge course for dentists to provide primary health care to reduce gap in shortfall of doctors in India.

Advantages of Dentist in Primary Health Care

- much required improvement in doctor to patient ratio ✓
- accessibility and availability of primary health care ✓
- it reduces the burden with decreased secondary, tertiary health care expenditure ✓
- providing health services to public and have production, positive effect economically.

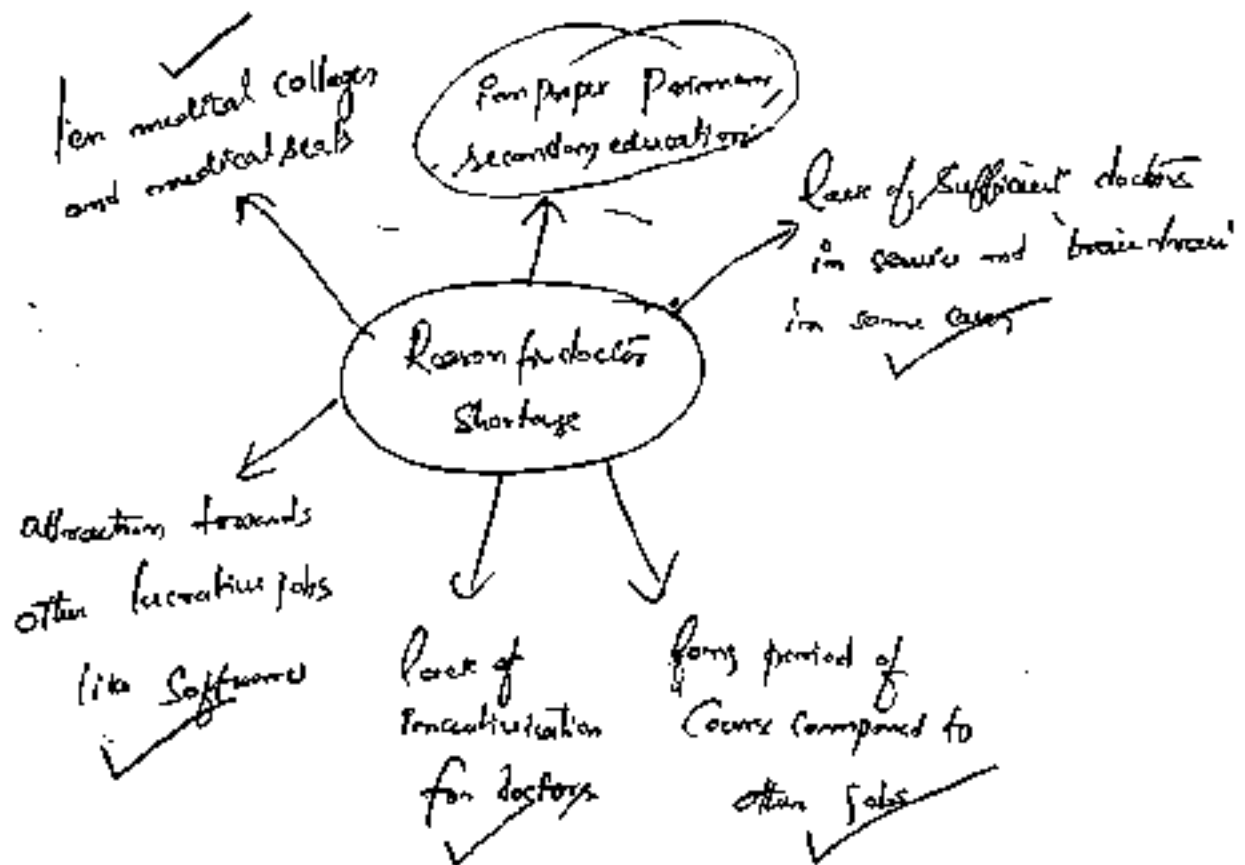
Remarks

✓

Challenges

- opposition from registered allopathic doctors ✓
- lack of sufficient knowledge for dentists ✓
- districulurising the allopathic doctors ✓

Hence, It should be implemented on case basis where it is required like footing of doctors in Chattisgarh to provide health services. ✓ One size fits all approach should be avoided.



Measures to improve situation

- opening of more medical colleges and medical seats
(e.g.: recent addition of AIIMS in many states)
- incentivising the doctors to work in rural areas
- modify the syllabus, curriculum with time.

Hence, Public health is paramount importance

to overall development of individual. can improve on conclusion

6½

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 Defecation Free status. Assess the operational efficacy of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in this regard. (15 Marks)

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is flagship program with following aims :-
- to make country free from open defecation ^{by activities}
 - to construct more toilets
 - behaviour change - to stop open defecations
 - sustaining the use of constructed toilets
 - solid, liquid waste management of waste
 - improved sanitation
- } Good Intro

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also aimed at making ~~the~~ cleaning as mass movement

According to recent survey, 97% of house holds is having toilets and 93.5% of households using toilet repeatedly. The open defecations reduced drastically in last five years.

- Lack of funds for Urban Local Bodies
- Lack of technical capacity

The challenges in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are:-

- Lack of water in particular regions to clean the toilets
- employment of manual scavenging which is derogatory practice among lower section of society
- Lack of space, land among the some places like slums, crowded place etc
- Lack of incentives for implementation of programs
- Cultural barriers in some sections of society against open defecation.

Way forward

- Twin pit toilet to promote using the toilet and reduce frequent cleaning of pits and to stop manual scavenging
- using technology and robots to avoid manual scavenging

Remarks — Use of mass media to change

→ ~~CS~~ Promoting behavioural change with use of
 Sankhyas, Nios etc ✓

→ improving water facility, Sanitation and
 solid, liquid waste management technique.

Hence, steps should be taken to make Swachh
 as mass movement to realise Swachh Bharat via
Swasthya Bharat from Swachh Bharat.

Decent
 Conclusion

3

Assess efficacy of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 under the following challenges

1. Behaviour
2. Adaptability
3. Infrastructure
4. Solid & liquid waste management

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)

Good intro

Indian police is more considered for law and order during British Colonial rule and moved towards welfare state and upholding the human rights.

The Constitution of India provided fundamental rights to citizens and it is ~~state's~~ ^{state's} duty to promote, enforce and protect these rights.

Indian police has large responsibility to enforce these rights.

Need for Companion Police

- to uphold the rights of people
- to improve trust among the government
- to follow the social contract with government and people.
- to increase peace, harmony in society.
- rule of law should be followed.

Remarks

These were not asked in question

Challenges with suppression police

- Presence of AFSPA Act and Violence in disturbed areas
(Ex: Kanan Poshpora incident, Thangjam Manorama in Manipur)
- Criminalisation of police and politicisation of police
- Extrajudicial killings and Custodial deaths
- horrible incidents of Custodial rape in some cases
- Reduction of faith in police compared to Army
- Excessive use of force due to limited knowledge of some laws and misinterpretation.

Various committees like Malimath Committee,

Supreme Court ruling in Prakash Singh case advocated

Various reforms among the police force.

Mention the recommendations of the committee to improve behaviour of police.

Hence, the reformatory recommendations should be followed to make Indian police ^{force} with human face

- Reduction in stress level among policemen. More recruitment needed
- weekly holiday to spend time with family
- Educate Human Right to policemen and their importance

2/2

Not answered the question

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)

Namami Gange mission is flagship program of Government of India with following aims:

- to reduce the pollution in Ganga river
- multi-state holder - approach in cleaning the river
- Convergence of various schemes
- environment and development go both hand in hand.

Decent
living
in
context

Recent observation of CPCB to find the polluted water is due to following reasons

- increased pollution in the river Ganga
- Lack of sufficient treatment plants along the bank
- Presence of several factories particularly paper, tannery
- presence of many religious place like Kashi (Varanasi), Prayag and spiritual bathings etc
- Lack of awareness among the people.

Initiatives to reduce pollution among Ganga basin are:-

- Establishment of treatment plants to treat water before release in to river.
- Closing of factories not following norms of pollution.
- Establishment electric crematorium in some religious places.
- Involvement of local people in protection (Ganga army).
- Plantation drive along the banks of river.
- Reducing open defecation in villages at the banks of Ganga.

Effect of misgovernance

- Lack of effective implementation of these programs.
- Lack of incentives for officers for implementing.
- Delaying the implementation.
- Slow adoption of measures.

Bureaucratic delay in passing of

1. Need, Anuclip-ronged, holistic approach in
needed to make Ganges a clean holy national river

5 1/2

Need a
better
conclusion

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)

Recent
intro

Agro marketing GRAM and e-NAM are agricultural online markets to provide improved income for the farmers with help of technology.

Advantages of e-NAM, GRAM

- realisation of farmer income and increase in farmer income step towards building farmer's income
- utilisation of technology in agricultural marketing
- Improvement of agri infrastructure
- Better quality and choice for traders and users
- Improved quality of produce due to competition

Challenges in implementation

- not all markets are covered in program
- agricultural marketing is state subject

Remarks

Most states have not amended

→ Lack of technical expertise
of state Agricultural Deptt.

- Lack of sufficient digital infrastructure in many markets
(Ex: lack of electricity, machines, computers)
- Lack of Internet connectivity and infrastructure gap in digital economy
- Lack of digital education among farmers and members of agricultural market.
- Presence of middlemen in current forms also.

way forward

- Improvement of digital infrastructure
(Ex: Bharat net)
- reducing digital gap among farmers and improve digital literacy
(Ex: PM Digital Sakshar Abhiyan)

Conclusion
needs
improvement

Hence, the government should adopt multi pronged
approach to remove the lacunae in (GRAM, e-NAM)
to realise the true benefit of electronic market systems

5 1/2