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RN 13 SEP 2015

SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 703)

Name of Candidate	RAVI ANAND		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13976
Center	ORN	Date	13.09.2015

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5	6	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	12.5	5.5	2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3	12.5	4.5	3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5	5.5	4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	12.5	3.5	5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6	12.5	6	6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5	4.5	7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
8	12.5	4.5	
9	12.5	3	
10	12.5	5.5	
11	12.5	5	
12	12.5	5	
13	12.5	4.5	
14	12.5	5.5	
15	12.5	5	
16	12.5	4	
17	12.5	4.5	
18	12.5	0	
19	12.5	0	
20	12.5	4.5	
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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Anand

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. Dear Ravi,
2. very good attempt of
3. answers with a good
4. approach, content and a
5. beautiful structure. Try to
6. mention more examples
7. and recent initiatives to
8. substantiate your
9. arguments.

6. Keep up the
good work

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. There has been a great deal of soul-searching in India over the fact that none of its universities make it to the top 200 of the World University Rankings. What can be the reason behind such performance by Indian universities on the global level? Is it justified to evaluate Indian universities on the basis of parameters involved in such rankings? What changes are required to improve their performance in the context of global rankings?
- इस तथ्य पर भारत में गम्भीर मंथन किया जा रहा है कि भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में से कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय, विश्व विश्वविद्यालय रैंकिंग के शीर्ष 200 विश्वविद्यालयों में शामिल नहीं है। वैश्विक स्तर पर भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के इस तरह के प्रदर्शन के पीछे क्या कारण हो सकते हैं? क्या इस तरह की रैंकिंग में शामिल मापदंडों के आधार पर भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों का मूल्यांकन करना उचित होगा? वैश्विक रैंकिंग के संदर्भ में भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रदर्शन में सुधार लाने के लिए किन परिवर्तनों की जरूरत है?

6 The recently released world university ranking by prominent bodies like QS rankings have highlighted the dismal and poor standings of Indian universities.

On the global level, there can be numerous reasons behind such performance by Indian universities. Some of these are:

- (i) methodology of calculating ranking scores and the societal context in which Indian universities function are not in sync.

Enumerate
briefly the
parameters
employed
by
World
University
Ranking

eg. Ranking highlight world class infrastructure as a major share (say 10-15% weight) where Indian universities might lack.

(ii) Poor inter-university collaboration

(iii) Poor inter-disciplinary research work.

(iv) Emphasis more on applied aspects rather than fundamental ^{pure} sciences.

(v) Poor industry-academia partnerships

(vi) Lack of funding for research works, construction of laboratories, infrastructure etc.

Though certain parameters used in these rankings are just, others might not be so in the Indian context. The higher ranked countries are mostly from capitalist developed

Lecture in recruitment and Indian Universities are younger in provenance

economies which India is not so.

There are certain changes that are the need of the hour not just for the rankings but the education system as a whole:

- (i) More funding for independent research work
- (ii) Industry-academia relationship should be promoted through training modules, internships etc.
- (iii) A consortium of like universities should be created so that inter-university collaboration can take place
- (iv) Inter-disciplinary research should be emphasized to produce practical solutions to real problems.
- (v) Foreign professors should be invited for distinguished lectures and Indian students must be sent abroad.

Also mention:
Increasing corporate fundings end
attracting international students

2. While difference in opinions exist between the State agencies and the Voluntary Organizations, the State recognizes the need to preserve, protect and nurture an enabling environment for the development of the Voluntary sector. Explain in context of the National Policy on the Voluntary sector.
हालांकि राज्य की एजेंसियों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के बीच मतभिन्नता है, फिर भी राज्य स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए परिरक्षण, संरक्षण और एक अनुकूल वातावरण की आवश्यकता को मानता है। स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्र पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।

The state agencies and the voluntary organisations (VOs) must work together for the growth and development of the country. While the state agencies have limited manpower and time, the VOs are the main ~~and~~ channels through which the goals of social justice can be ~~not~~ realised. The National Policy on the Voluntary sector (2007) recognises this need.

The VOs serve the following needs of the development process :

- i) They act as the main channel of communication between the local (often illiterate) people and the administration

Explain
difference
in
methods
between
VOs and
state
agencies

5½

(ii) They mobilize support for government policies and projects and make the locals a participant in the development process.

(iii) They help in financial inclusion and grass-root empowerment of the marginalised especially women.

(iv) They act as a check against the arbitrary and unpopular measures of the executive.

(v) They help in the proper functioning of the administration by preventing clashes through removing misconceptions.

However, there are certain challenges too before the state with respect to the growing number of

P.T.O.

Also mention
principles
of
shared
responsibility,
mutual
trust
and
respect

Voluntary organisations, which currently number more than 25 lakh (i.e. one VO per 500 population). Some of these concerns are:

- (i) Lack of transparency and accountability
- (ii) Huge financial fund flow which may be illegitimate
- (iii) Barrier to national projects which hamper development
- (iv) Terrorist financing which poses national security challenges.

It is high time to give shape and effect to the National Policy on VOs to bring out the synergies of working together of the state agencies and the VOs.

You may also give examples of anti-kudakul term protest by PMANE

3. "Healthcare is a right, not a privilege". Should the right to healthcare be made a fundamental right in India? How far can the private sector help in achieving this aim?

"स्वास्थ्य देखभाल एक अधिकार है, न कि विशेषाधिकार।" क्या स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के अधिकार को भारत में एक मूल अधिकार बनाया जाना चाहिए? इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में निजी क्षेत्र कहां तक सहायता कर सकता है?

Article 21 of the constitution provides right to life with dignity wherein healthcare has been included as a means to realise the same. However, in the present time, it seems that health-care is not a right but a privilege, enjoyed by only certain classes of people.

It thus calls for a debate to make healthcare a fundamental right. The arguments for are:

(i) It would enhance the gene pool to its full realisation by enabling more healthy citizens work towards development and growth.

(ii) It would reduce the growing

Provides about court ruling and Article 25 UDHR and Millenium Development goals

U¹/₂

inequality wherein only certain classes of people with money and sources can get medical facilities

(iii) It would enlarge the health care extent and would provide better quality of life to the poor.

(iv) It would reduce the growing poverty by ensuring savings

(v) It would contribute towards realising the goal of social justice

The arguments against are

(i) The government has lack of manpower ^{add} resources

(ii) Lack of infrastructure.

(iii) Making it FR would burden the judiciary even more.

(iv) There would be huge financial burden which would burden already burdened government.

Also
mention
Examples
like
Brazil
and
Thailand

The private sector has emerged as one of the major ~~the~~ players in the tertiary healthcare facility. It can play even more role in delivering healthcare facilities to the hitherto deprived categories. It can train government medical staff in appropriate skills and knowledge which can then go in rural areas.

It can develop modern e-medical facilities whereby services can be provided by leveraging ICT platform of Digital India.

The private sector can turn the dream of ~~into~~ realising a healthy India true in the truest sense.

Mention
the role of
private
sector

- ① Developing new drugs
- ② Cashless services

4. Charities and CSR are methodologies through which the rich and the big corporates "give back" to the society, rising above their sole profit motive. In this context, critically analyse the effectiveness of the CSR measures in India.

दान-पुण्य और सीएसआर वे तरीके हैं जिनके जरिए धनाढ्य और बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स अपने एकमात्र लाभ के उद्देश्य से ऊपर उठ समाज को "वापस लौटाते" हैं। इस संदर्भ में भारत में सीएसआर के उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

CSR i.e. Corporate Social Responsibility mandates of companies under the Companies Act (1956) to spend the average of profits of last three years towards non-profit activities. Charities also ^{act as} giving back to the society.

The effectiveness of CSR measure include:

- (i) Holistic development of the society from where the industry takes so much — resources, manpower.
- (ii) Inequality can be prevented and the sense of exploitation by the surrounding communities can be eliminated.

Explain
briefly
few
examples
and
few
major
initiatives
taken
under
CSR

(iii) By pursuing CSR and charities, the rich and big classes of people would in turn create a generation of people which would be absorbed by them through recruitments, markets etc.

(iv) The existing social and re-distributive activities of the government would get a boost.

However, recently there have been few instances where the corporates misuse the CSR funds in disguise by creating assets for their own benefits. These have led to:

(i) Social Tensions: People on knowing about the ulterior motives of the big and rich in disguise of CSR measures have protested, which creates social tensions.

Explain
reasons.
Why.
Provisions
in the
Companies
Act,
2013
are
deficient

- (ii) Malpractices in ~~maintaining~~ maintaining the book of accounts to show less CSR funds availability.
- (iii) Creating shell companies and institutions in the name of societal development which in turn benefit the corporate.
- (iv) The green-cost which the companies impose on the community at large are not met by the beneficiaries ^{through CSR funds}. This causes out-of-pocket expenditure of the people to meet high prices of goods.

Thus, there is a need to check the appropriate CSR activities of the corporates and ensure that the spirit of "giving back" is retained.

Mention
way forward
and
what
measures
needed
for a
better

5. Policies should work not only towards reducing the number of people below the poverty line but also ensuring that people do not suffer from multiple deprivations. Critically examine the above statement in the light of methodology adopted to measure poverty in independent India.
- नीतियों को न केवल गरीबी रेखा से नीचे लोगों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में भी कार्य करना चाहिए कि लोग कई प्रकार की अपवंचनाओं से ग्रस्त न रहें। स्वतंत्र भारत में गरीबी को मापने के लिए अपनाई गई पद्धति के आलोक में उपर्युक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

Currently, the people of the country face the biggest societal issue of poverty. However this poverty is not just in terms of non-availability of ^{specified} calories but multi-dimensional which incorporate - healthcare, education, leisure, micronutrients in diet etc.

In the past, the poverty was measured using just one factor - specific amount of calories: 2400 cal/day in rural areas and 2100 cal/day in urban areas. Lakdawala Committee

Introduce
about
Rangereyam
Report end
(MPI)

is an example.

However, in recent times many committees like Suresh Tendulkar Committee and Rangarajan Committee have incorporate multi-dimensional approach to calculate the appropriate poverty line in rural and urban areas. They have included protein-intake as per Medical Council of India norms, expenditure required for education, clothing and shelter. Thus, these committees have understood the multi-dimensional aspects in dealing with poverty. Hopefully, the government would frame

Mentor
various
approaches
of
Aleg
and
mention
uni-dimensional
approach
is
not
fruitful

appropriate policies to deal with the same. The emergence of NITI Aayog - as a policy think-tank focussing on ~~bottom-up~~ approach is a good sign.

Mention that reviews policies which were based on poverty line have been delinked from poverty line.

6. "If district and regional councils are keys, then Governor is the master key". Critically analyse in the context of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
"अगर जिला और क्षेत्रीय परिषदें कुंजियाँ हैं, तो राज्यपाल मुख्य या मूल कुंजी है।" संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

6
The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India talks about tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. It also encompasses creation of district and regional councils in the development of these areas.

These councils take into account the ground realities—the needs of the people, the cultural aspects and the means—to deal with their problems. They also regulate the sale of land and other minor forest produce in the

Mention about Cultural Identity and Socio-economic development

areas. They are empowered with adjudicating justice in petty cases of disputes in their traditional manner. They thus act as a barrier to save the traditions and cultures of these areas from the outside world. At the same time, they try to ensure development activities in these areas.

However, many of the activities of these councils are in the hands of the Governor of the state. He is empowered by the constitution to direct and regulate the activities of the councils. He can declare which provisions of the national or state Acts apply

Mention
legislative,
executive
and
Judicial
powers
in separate
paragraphs

to these areas in the interest of the people. Thus, the ^{governor} government holds the master key.

It is however the need of the hour that the district and regional councils must ~~also~~ work along with the governor in ensuring the development and well-being of the total people.

Conclude:
by agreeing
to above mentioned
statement

7. The developmental model in India should include rural development schemes that are "demand driven" rather than "programme driven". Examine with respect to the design of various social sector schemes.

भारत के विकास मॉडल में उन ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए जो कार्यक्रम आधारित होने की अपेक्षा मांग आधारित हों। सामाजिक क्षेत्र की विभिन्न योजनाओं की रूपरेखा या संरचना के संदर्भ में परीक्षण करें।

Rural development schemes play an important role in the development of India as a whole since about 67% of the population lives there in rural areas.

The earlier approach of ~~the~~ programme driven schemes had following shortcomings:

- (i) Needs of the local people were not met as directions with respect to ~~the~~ needs came from the top.
- (ii) Citizens were not made stakeholders in the projects which resulted in high maintenance costs.

Bring out
the
context
in which
the question
has been
framed
and try to
compare
and
contrast b/w
demand
driven and
programme
driven
approach

(iii) One-size-fits-all approach is not suitable for a vast and diverse country like India.

(iv) Leakages of funds at various levels

(v) Physical assets were created in a non-sustainable manner. Eg. Toilets without water-facilities.

It is therefore that demand-driven approach are the need of the hour. It ~~has~~ ^{has} various advantages:

(i) It empowers the citizen who can demand what and how the development schemes are to be formulated and implemented.

(ii) It envisages a participatory approach

Try to
incorporate
various
examples
of
JNNURM,
RKVY,
AIBP,
NREDA

where the citizens can give valuable information wr.t site and resources.

(iii) It saves maintenance cost as the rural people see ~~the project~~ as their own and ~~preserve~~ it.

(iv) Mistakes in the implementation are dealt with in a light manner.

(v) Mis-utilization of funds and resources are prevented through social audits

(vi) Needs of different areas are dealt with differently.

eg.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is a demand ~~driven~~ driven rights-based scheme. that ~~has~~ ~~ensure~~ not just

Mention
need for
capacity
building
and
need for
top-down
and bottom
up.
infrastructure

8. What are the key benefits that India can derive from the National AYUSH Mission? Discuss along with challenges that are anticipated in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन से भारत कौन से प्रमुख लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है? इसके कार्यान्वयन से सम्बंधित प्रत्याशित चुनौतियों की चर्चा करें।

National AYUSH Mission have many challenges and benefits.

BENEFITS

- (i) It ~~will~~ will provide additional skilled medical staff which would then cater to the healthcare needs of the growing population.
- (ii) Less scope of side-effects := Since many of the methods are based on ~~no~~ natural process and materials, there can be less side-effects.
- (iii) Already existing raw materials available : India possess number of medicinal herbs and plants which can help in generating new job

Mention
gains of
NAM

Mention
Enhanced
availability
of drugs
and
manpower

opportunities as well.

(iv) AYUSH has been popular among Indian citizens for long.

(v) India can become a 'Giant' in AYUSH-industry which would help in exports as well.

However, there are many challenges as well:

(i) No specified time in cure

(ii) Very few patents

(iii) More emphasis on allopathic treatments and medicines.

(iv) Cost-benefit analysis not done appropriately (AYUSH may be costlier).

(v) Very few AYUSH universities

Also mention
about
competition
and lack
of infrastructure

- and hospitals across the country.
- (vi) Research activities have not been upto the mark in AYUSH.
- (vii) Skilled-workforce availability is a challenge.

It is therefore that the Government of India has laid emphasis on the AYUSH program to deal with the challenges and make AYUSH popular worldwide. The International Yoga Day on 21st June celebrated world over is a positive move.

Discuss through
multiple perspectives of
accessibility,
affordability, awareness,
and quality

9. MGNREGA was launched with the twin objectives of employment generation and poverty alleviation. Even though it has achieved reasonable success w.r.t. the former, it's success has been limited w.r.t. the latter. Examine.

रोजगार सृजन और गरीबी उन्मूलन, इन दो उद्देश्यों के साथ मनरेगा की शुरुआत की गयी थी। यद्यपि इसने पहले उद्देश्य के संदर्भ में यथोचित सफलता हासिल की है, परंतु दूसरे उद्देश्य के संदर्भ में इसकी सफलता सीमित ही है। परीक्षण करें।

MGNREGA was launched with the employment generation and poverty alleviation as its twin objectives.

However, the program fell short of its second target for various reasons:

- (i) ~~lack~~ Lack of supply of work
- studies have shown that the average man-days of work available across the country is 43 as against the mandatory 100.
- (ii) Leakages in fund disbursement -
Many rural workers were unaware

Mention
various
statistical
references

of actual wages and hence many a times, they were paid less.

(iii) Lack of quality assets construction

— Though people were engaged their skill capacity was not built due to creation of lower quality assets like ponds, wells etc. Thus, they could not switch to other higher-income jobs.

(iv) Lack of healthcare facilities in

rural areas: Though MGNREGA ensured employment, healthcare was not dealt with and many a poor family despite earning were forced ^{back} to poverty due to out of pocket health costs.

(4)

Impact on poverty can
be analysed by man-days
of employment generated,
reach of the programme,
rural wages and creation of
sustainable assets

10. Bureaucracy has a love-hate relationship with democracy. As a servant it is invaluable but as a master it can ruin us. Discuss in light of relationship between democracy and bureaucracy in India since independence. Also, examine the ways in which the democratic credentials of the bureaucracy can be strengthened.

नौकरशाही का लोकतंत्र के साथ प्रेम-वृणा का संबंध है। एक सेवक के रूप में नौकरशाही अमूल्य है, लेकिन एक स्वामी के रूप में यह हमें बर्बाद भी कर सकती है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में लोकतंत्र और नौकरशाही के बीच के सम्बन्धों के आलोक में इसकी चर्चा करें। इसके अलावा, उन तरीकों का भी परीक्षण करें जिससे नौकरशाही की लोकतांत्रिक विश्वमनीयता को मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

Bureaucracy is the defining characteristic of most of the democracies of the present world — both developed and developing.

Bureaucracy builds democracy in the following ways:

- (i) It acts as the main channel of communication between the people and their political masters.
- (ii) It ensures continuity in the development works despite change of political regime.

Tree:
historical
Changes in
nature of
bureaucracy

- (iii) It provides information and data with respect to policy formulation.
- (iv) It supervises, monitors and evaluates the policy implementation.
- (v) It ensures that rule of law is followed
- (vi) It helps in free and fair elections — without which democracy is not possible.
- (vii) It helps avoid biased-policies and ensures that the welfare state is established.

However, due to corruption, lack of transparency and accountability vested interests, the bureaucracy has been seen in poor light. To strengthen

Challenges

① Neutrality

② rigidity

③ over-centrali-
-zation

the democratic credentials of bureau-
cracy following needs to be done:

- (i) Electoral reforms
- (ii) Recruitment reforms in various
bureaucratic posts
- (iii) Citizen Charters enlisting the
services which citizens are entitled
to
- (iv) Appropriate grievance redressal
mechanisms
- (v) Harsh punishment in cases of
corruption
- (vi) Strengthening of tools like RTI etc.
- (vii) Promotion of e-Governance
- (viii) Creation of a civil services board,
fixing of tenure, avoiding oral
orders of higher officials etc.

Mention
about
decentralization
of
authority

11. Digital India programme has the potential to not only transform the citizen service delivery, but also provide the much needed impetus for key social and industrial sectors. Examine.

डिजिटल भारत कार्यक्रम में न केवल नागरिक सेवा-वितरण के रूप को बदलने, बल्कि महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को अतिआवश्यक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने की भी क्षमता है। परीक्षण करें।

5

Digital India programme aims to create a digital infrastructure connecting each and every people. Apart from transforming the citizen service delivery systems, it can provide the much needed impetus for key social and industrial sectors. These can be:

(i) Education: e-courses can provide modern up-to-date education to the children living in poor areas.

(ii) Health: e-medicine can help save cost of transport for the patient

Mention
various
aims and
objectives
of
Digital
India
programme

besides providing quality healthcare

(iii) Empowerment : Various SHGs can be trained in utilisation of micro-credit which will in turn empower them.

(iv) Financial Inclusion : Various products of the newly created small and payment-banks can help in financial literacy and help the poor and rural people to be part of the growth.

(v) e-Administration : Police systems can be integrated with ICT technologies to share various details with respect to criminals etc.

(vi) e-Justice : Various disputes for which the parties have to travel long distances can be dealt with through e-justice mechanisms, where the case can be heard and disposed-off online.

Also mention
about tele-education,
IT/ITES, e-Promoter,
Deity / Power sector,
Banking

12. Citizens' participation in governance embodies a shift in the development paradigm from citizens as passive recipients to active participants in the development process. What are the different mechanisms for citizens' participation in the development process? Illustrate.

शासन में नागरिकों की सहभागिता, विकास प्रक्रिया में नागरिकों का निष्क्रिय प्राप्तकर्ता से सक्रिय भागीदार के रूप परिवर्तन, विकास प्रतिमान में बदलाव का प्रतीक हैं। विकास प्रक्रिया में नागरिकों की भागीदारी के लिए अलग-अलग तंत्र क्या हैं? व्याख्या करें।

Citizen participation in governance have made them active participants in the development process. The different mechanisms for citizen's participation in the development process are:

- (i) Formulation of policy and programme after hearing their views.
- (ii) Available workforce from among them can be tapped.
- (iii) Creating of societies like Resident Welfare Associations etc.

Also
mention
about
citizen
feedbacks,
surveys,
citizen
report card.

- (iv) Passing legislations like the Right to time-bound services bill to give more teeth to citizen's voices.
- (v) ~~setd~~ Social audit of various programs and projects
- (vi) Creation of feedback mechanisms and grievance redressal mechanisms or cells.
- (vii) Participatory budgeting
- (viii) Formulating rights-based schemes to ensure demand-driven objectives are fulfilled.

There are many illustrations of citizen's participatory approach to development. Some of these are:

- (i) Jan Bhagidari of Delhi Government where citizens are made part of day-to-day administration.
- (ii) Shram - Suvidha portal for labourers and workers to get various details related to their work.
- (iii) Citizen - Report Card in Bangalore — This ensured that citizen rate the various services of the government through online platforms, by post etc.

Also mention about
Active Citizen's
participation - Shram
Sehke

13. Financial inclusion has four aspects – bank accounts, access to credit, investment opportunities and insurance services. Does the Jan Dhan Yojana address all these aspects? What are the issues with the design and implementation of this scheme?

वित्तीय समावेशन चार पहलू हैं- बैंक खाते, ऋण तक पहुंच, निवेश के अवसर और बीमा सेवाएं। क्या जन धन योजना इन सभी पहलुओं को संबोधित करता है? इस योजना के प्रारूप (डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन के से सम्बंधित प्रमुख मुद्दे कौन से हैं?

Financial inclusion has been emphasized by the government to bring the hitherto untouched sections of the people into the economic growth of the country.

However, out of the four aspects of financial inclusion, the Jan Dhan Yojana has focussed more on just one – creation of bank accounts. The others aspects are not addressed fully.

The issues with the design of the scheme are:

(i) Opening of no-frills accounts

Mention about
7-5 core
households
+
5000
overdraft
facility

1
1/2

without ensuring the availability of funds in these accounts.

(ii) Creation of bank accounts on a large scale may lead to duplication of accounts

(iii) Workload on already stressed workforce of public sector banks

(iv) The manner in which the inbuilt insurance cover is provided is not clear.

The first and the foremost challenge with respect to the implementation of the scheme is how to activate the accounts. Many of the bank accounts created are with zero balance,

Operational
obstacles
and
keeping
bank
account
holders
engaged

Then there is the scope of not just duplication but accounts posing national security challenges, as many accounts created within such a ~~long~~^{short} time might give an avenue for anti-national agents to ~~the~~ open accounts and fund illegitimate activities.

Mention various
measures wrt.
Challenges

14. "There is an urgent need to institutionalize social audit for major welfare schemes as a large part of the government's budget is spent on them". What are the benefits of social audit? Citing relevant examples, bring out the loopholes in its implementation. Also, suggest some measures for its improvement.

"प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत रूप देने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि सरकार के बजट का एक बड़ा हिस्सा उन पर खर्च किया जाता है।" सामाजिक अंकेक्षण के क्या फायदे हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों का हवाला देते हुए इसके क्रियान्वयन में खामियों को उजागर करें। इसके अलावा, इसमें सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी सुझाएं।

Social audit means enabling citizens to discuss the pros and cons of a planned project with regard to their livelihood and sustainability angles.

The benefits of social auditing are:

- (i) Citizen's participation — If the project is well conceived, the citizen's support would result in its timely completion and further maintenance.
- (ii) Ensuring unhealthy and

Mention about promotion of integrity and sense of community

poorly-planned policies are kept at bay.

(iii) Ensures transparency and accountability on the part of the administration.

(iv) Empowers the citizens in voicing their concerns and makes them a stakeholder in the holistic welfare.

However, many a times social audits are carried out by people with ulterior motives who give ~~false~~ false information to the citizens with respect to a project and thus undermine their interests. There have been instances where bureaucrats have

used force on the voices raised by the civil society with respect to certain environmental projects. The people living near the project sites are not consulted and in case of a disaster, they have to bear the brunt. Ex. - the Bhopal Union Carbide Tragedy.

Some measures that need to be implemented ^{to strengthen social audit} include:

- (i) Involving distinguished personalities and NGOs while social auditing.
- (ii) Disbursal of information regarding the projects to all on the Ministry's website.

Mention about defining timelines and adequate budgetary support

15. "Though e-governance has facilitated the collection of taxes it has not provided any control over how the tax money is utilized". In this context, discuss if the problem in India is not of e-governance deficit but of governance deficit.

"हालांकि ई-शासन ने करों के संग्रहण में सुविधा प्रदान की है, लेकिन कर धन का कैसे उपयोग किया जाए, इस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं प्रदान किया है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि भारत में समस्या ई-शासन के अभाव की नहीं बल्कि शासन के अभाव की है।

Taxes paid by the people and the corporations are the ^{major} sources of finances of the government. The online filing of returns and taxes have significantly enlarged the collection but at the same time, the lack of opportunity to decide the utilisation of the tax proceeds undermines the very essence of participation.

There has been numerous avenues which have been opened in the recent past to leverage the Information and Communication

Discuss
successes
and
limitations
of
e-governance

5

Technology platform to facilitate services like education, health, policing, registration of birth/death etc. but the poor show by the government officials in taking up and disposing the needs of the citizens is a case to ponder about.

This has been due to:

- (i) Lack of staff
- (ii) Lack of skill and training in handling online ^{or ICT} applications and services
- (iii) Lack of resources — power, setups etc.
- (iv) No obligation on the part of the official to deliver service in a time-bound manner.
- (v) Delay due to absence of single

Mention
problem
of
Digital Divide

Mention
about
NOFN
CSC

window clearance facilities. etc.

For example:

The lack of staff in RTI application

i.e. Information Commissioners have

led to the ~~disbursal~~ of a simple

RTI information ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ 6-10 months.

When an information is required

urgently, giving it in 10 months

makes no sense.

Therefore, the problems is

not with e-Governance but the

government to deal with service

delivery. Following can be done:

- (i) More recruitment of technical staff.
- (ii) Time-bound service delivery
- (iii) Provision of training and skill development.

Explain
impotence
of
good
governance
to
solve these
problems

16. The dream of making India a global manufacturing hub in a highly competitive world economy cannot be realized in the absence of a sustainable skill pool. Examine the structural and functional constraints w.r.t. skill development programme in India.

एक उच्च प्रतिस्पर्धी विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत को एक वैश्विक विनिर्माण हब बनाने का सपना एक संधारणीय कौशल पूल के अभाव में पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। भारत में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक बाधाओं का परीक्षण करें।

Skilling is the need of the hour to ~~not~~ realise the demographic dividend.

The structural constraints with respect to skill development in India are:

- (i) Lack of higher education literacy
- (ii) Lack of proper nutritional and healthy workforce
- (iii) Lack of penetration of Information and Communication Technology in rural areas where maximum workforce reside.

Mention
significance
of
skill
development

+ poverty
and
existing
institutional
structure

- (ix) Share of 50% of agricultural labour in the total workforce.
- (v) Neglect of women — in education as well as in job prospects.
- (vi) Top-down approach where the centre will formulate targets and states will have to achieve them

The functional constraints are:

- (i) Infrastructure needs to be built for training centres with is a huge task.
- (ii) Trainers would have to be brought in to ensure quality training.
- (iii) Standards of education needs to be improved. Merely rote learning

Skill mismatch
and
infrastructure
is
govt.
owned

will not do. Cognitive skills needs to be developed.

(iv) Traditional crafts and skills needs to be ~~streamli~~ streamlined with the modern approaches.

Suggest
means in
brief -
Skills ministry,
revision in
National
Skill development
policy

17. Hitherto, healthcare policy in India has turned a blind eye towards neo-natals. In light of the above statement, examine the constraints faced and the steps taken to tackle the problem of neo-natal mortality in India.

अब तक, नवजातों के प्रति भारतीय स्वास्थ्य नीति की आंखें बंद थीं। उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में भारत में नवजात मृत्यु की समस्या से निपटने में आने वाली बाधाओं और इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण करें।

Although child mortality is a cause of concern in India, it is the neo-natal mortality (i.e. death within 28 days of birth) that forms the most number of child deaths.

The constraints faced

are:

- (i) Societal norms of marrying girls at a very young age
- (ii) Successive pregnancies in a very short time.
- (iii) Lack of iron causing anaemia in about 45% reproductive-age women.

Mention about MDG-4 and India's New born Action plan

41/42

(iv) Discrimination on ground of gender where boys are fed nutritional foods and girls are given not-so nutritional food.

(v) Lack of pre-birth medical healthcare

(vi) Post-birth care neglected.

Mention Short
birth intervals
and
Infections

Various steps have been taken to deal with the problems of ~~neonatal~~ neo-natal mortality. Some of these are:

(i) Incentives given to institution-
alised delivery with mandatory
registration.

(ii) Disbursement of folic acid tablets
to pregnant women

(iii) Mother and child-tracking system after birth where the health parameters of both mother and child are taken care of.

(iv) Awareness about nutritional deficiency in girls and threats of child marriages (which is

illegal now).

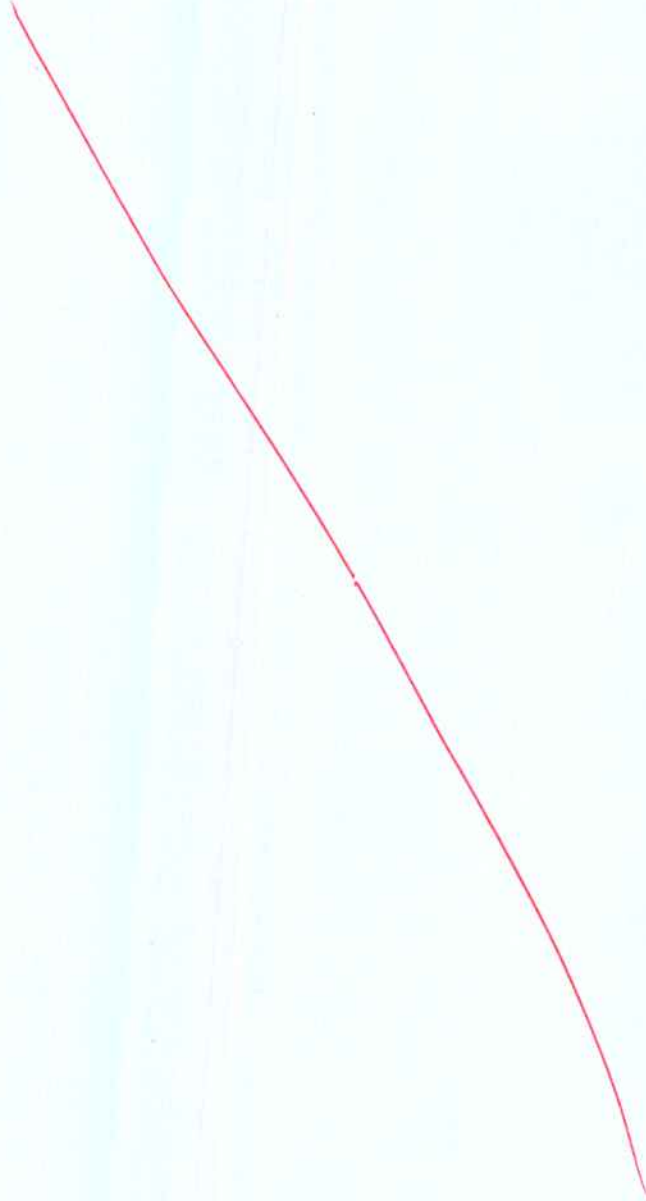
There are needs still unaddressed where boys and girls are discriminated on the basis of gender and women are treated inferior to men especially in rural areas. This attitude needs to change. Parity of women will not just address neo-natal mortality but other social issues as well.

Mention
RMNCH+A
MISSION
Indroo Housh

18. The four main priorities for education policy have been Access, Equity, Quality and Governance. New education policies should continue to prioritise these four areas, however, there must be greater emphasis on improving learning outcomes at all levels. Discuss.

शिक्षा नीति के लिए, चार मुख्य प्राथमिकताएं-पहुंच, समता, गुणवत्ता और शासन रही है। नई शिक्षा नीतियों को भी इन चार क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देना जारी रखना चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही, सभी स्तरों पर सीखने के परिणामों या आउटकम में सुधार पर अधिक बल होना चाहिए। चर्चा करें।

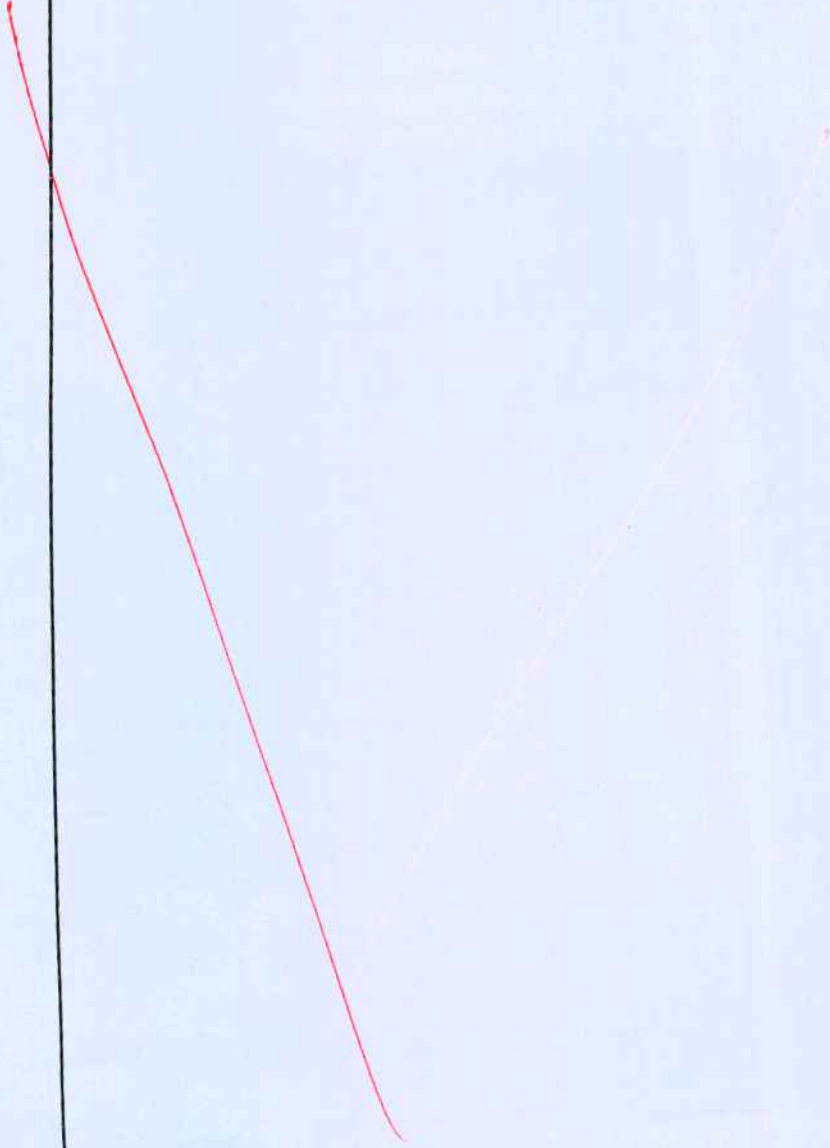




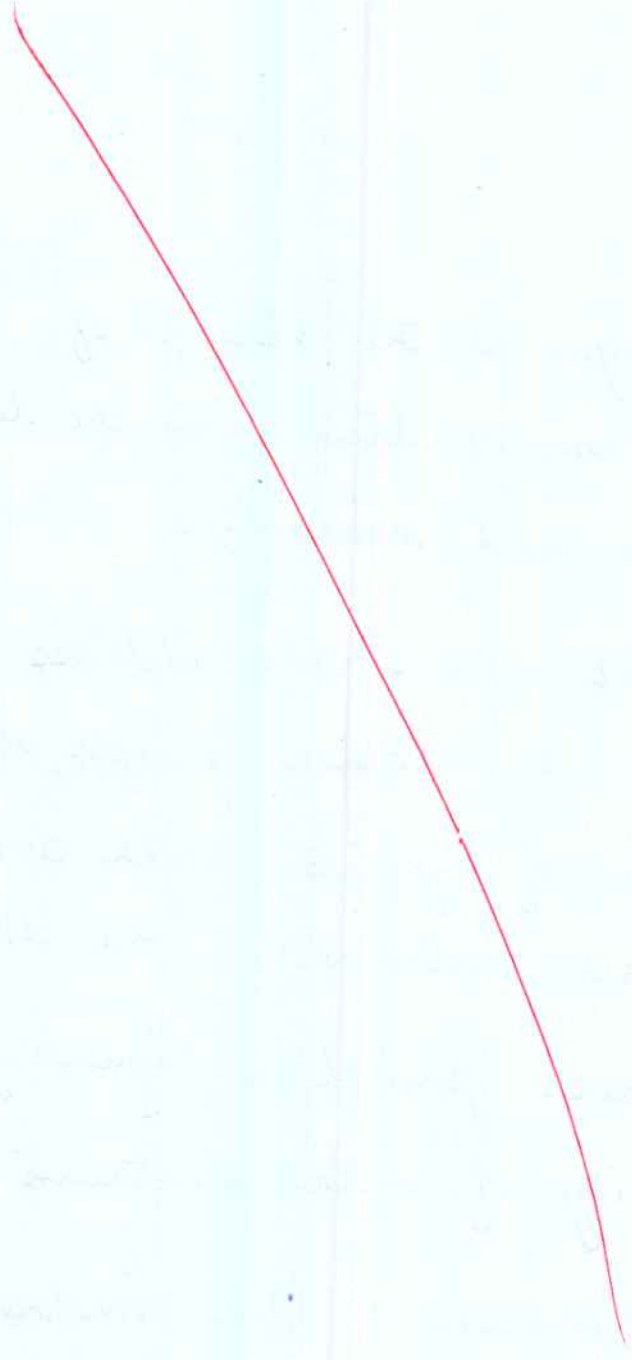


19. In recent times, issues of social security have become relatively important in the wake of increased contractualisation, outsourcing and informalisation of industries. In this context, examine the recent initiatives taken by the government in enhancing social security benefits.

हाल के दिनों में, बढ़ते हुए अनुबंधीकरण, आउटसोर्सिंग और उद्योगों के अनौपचारिकीकरण के मद्देनजर सामाजिक सुरक्षा के मुद्दे अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लाभ को बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की जांच करें।



Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



20. The challenge to problem of malnutrition not only includes 'hunger' (lack of food) but also 'hidden hunger'. Define hidden hunger. Give suggestions to address these challenges along with policy interventions undertaken by the government in this regard.

कुपोषण की समस्या की चुनौती में न केवल 'भूख' (भोजन का अभाव) शामिल है बल्कि 'प्रच्छन्न भूख' भी शामिल है। प्रच्छन्न भूख को परिभाषित करें। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप के साथ ही इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए सुझाव भी दें।

Hidden hunger is the absence of required micronutrients in the diet (Vitamins and minerals).

Some steps which can address challenges of hidden hunger are:

- (i) Inclusion of fruits, milk and other micro-nutrients in the diet.
- (ii) Awareness generation regarding the utility of micro-nutrients
- (iii) Bio-fortification: This involves the cultivation of traditional crops in such a manner as to

Mention
about
NFSA,
ICDS

include micro-nutrients in them
naturally.

(iv) Inclusion of micro-nutrients diet
in the mid-day meal scheme.

(x) Encouraging industry to invest in
cropping techniques like bio-fortification,
Genetically modified crops through
incentives.

Mention about
WIFS,
RBSK.

Some of the policy

interventions include:

(i) Administering mineral-rich and
vitamin tablets to pregnant mothers

(ii) Popularising the 'Zero-hunger
Challenge' - which seeks to
end malnutrition in all forms.

(iii) Encouraging research on developing nutrient-rich variety of crops especially focussing on the 2nd Green Revolution.

(iv) Deliberately withdrawing the PDS subsidization of staple diets which exclude pulses.

Also mention about
National Nutrition
Mission