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1

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 615)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH JAIN	Registration Number	3167
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	17th July 2015
Center	ORW		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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?

Indian universities have rarely found
a place in top 200 rankings, be
it based on Shanghai rating or Times
methodology of ranking. There are various
reasons behind the low performance
of universities :-

- Autonomy - Indian universities have
often reported the issue of political
interference. The directors of prestigious

Institutes like the I.I.T.s and I.I.M.s have in passed resigned due to this.

• Finance: Internationally renowned universities and like Harwards are self-financed, alumni-financed. That is, they don't depend on government for the same.

• College culture rather than university culture, i.e. focus on selected subjects

• Less - expenditure on research and development (less than 2% of G.D.P.).

Other factors like institutional inertia of university grants commission, no proper

evaluation of methodology/pedagogy etc. have been

cited by Tandon Committee report.

b) However, it will be unfair to rely entirely on international ratings methodology.

The parameters like number of student exchanges can seldom be applied in India, as we ~~are~~ have a huge population to educate (thus, ^{inviting foreign} students is given a less priority). Moreover, most of our universities are new, and in the phase of progress. The top 100 ranking is generally filled by old established universities. Hence, there emerges a need of Indian rating methodology.

c) To improve, global rankings, the problems mentioned in part (a) needs to be resolved. More financial and pedagogic autonomy, increasing expenditure on research (as said in our Science Policy) and regular evaluation as per international demands must be done.

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 has, of late, recognized the importance of voluntary organizations (that largely includes N.G.Os, independent research organization, not-for-profit institutes etc).

eg. the 11th and 12th five year plan

has used the domain expertise of the voluntary sector in formulating targets and policies.

- The National Policy on Voluntary Sector, 2008, further acknowledges their role. for ex., it puts out certain guidelines, for encouraging proper interactions b/w government and non-government bodies it envisages formulation of joint forums for healthy deliberation between the two.

- It is true that states and voluntary organizations often have

a mismatch of opinions. But that
has to be welcomed as:

- In a democracy, diversity of views is a virtue.
- Voluntary organizations, present views of vast number of people. They are more connected to the ground realities.
- Various government schemes have been implemented and formulated through their help. Ex., schemes like ICDS, Mid-day Meal schemes, MNREGA, Taj Mahal programme (to provide drinking water), Swachha

Bharat Abhiyan etc have all used the
NGOs fruitfully.
Further in policy implementation, ex. of
observer research foundation can be
cited.

Thus both an enabling environment and
an over the top (regulation) is required. (Regulation
in context is recent controversies)

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? Comment in the light of debate on the Draft National
Health Policy 2015.

3.50 - 4
"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? राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति
2015 के प्रारूप पर बहस के आलोक में टिप्पणी करें।

Ans) Various social activists, advocates,
upon incorporation of healthcare as
a fundamental right, under Art 21
(Right to life). Perhaps rightly so. Good
health, not is a basic human right,

but also essential for overall growth of the country (e.g., studies show that ~5% of G.D.P. is lost to preventable health diseases). Thus I feel that, health care must be a right.

a) At present, the government public spending on health is 1% of G.D.P., whereas the total health spending is 5% of GDP. (∴ large out of pocket expenditure, being a burden on poor.)

b) Seeing, the pallory government spending one can assess the less government

infrastructure dedicated for health.
Hence private sector role is
essential. Moreover people trust the
private health care more than the
government facilities. Thus, if govern-
ment infrastructure is well placed,
private sector's role is essential.

The private sector can be roped
in to provide primary health care
which is the most crucial. Further,
as suggest by Mihir Shah, managed
care proposition model can be used. That
is the insurance provider and the health

provision must be the same (for obvious reasons). The draft National health policy debates point in the same directions:

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।

There are 2 ways via which the corporate sector contribute 'back' to the society. → i) Taxes and ii) C-S-R or charities.

The corporate social responsibility has

been allowed in various sectors like
rural development, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan,
education, health services etc

- The C.S.R. has yielded some results,
example in Gujarat, but overall,
there is a long way to go.
Moreover, it is a new step and
it would not be right to assess
the effectiveness in such a short
duration (social-investments, often take time).

- However, some companies deliberately
are showing less profit to evade

their responsibility. legal loopholes will be omni-present and thus to improve their effectiveness, new methods can be devised. eg :

- 1) The names of the institutions, following C.S.R. in good faith must be publicized. This will increase their confidence and respect.
- 2) Banks can give soft loans to such companies.
- 3) Concepts, like Maharatna, Navratna can incorporate C.S.R. as one of the principals

on essence, the long term need is to make the companies realize their moral, social obligations, rather than enforcing regulations to do the same

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. 4:06+3
- 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।

Poverty is an abstract concept, with many different dimensions - for practical purposes, government devised the poverty line, so as to target the least deprived. But this is a very

risky bet, as people just above the
poverty lines are susceptible to
poverty shocks, which can pull them
in the B.P.L. category.

Hence arises the need to target
multiple deprivations rather than
monetary deprivation.

Different committees have worked ^{out} different
^{ways} to calculate poverty. Eg Alagh committee,

Tendulkar committee - The recent

Rangrajan committee further examines

expands the poverty basket by including

food, rental, transport, education and health costs in urban and rural areas to develop a poverty line.

- But in essence, the committees ^{adheres} ~~adhere~~ to the view that multidimensional aspects must be considered. That is why, it says that major government schemes ~~the~~ should be delinked from poverty line figures.

Thus poverty must be seen as poverty of opportunity (as said by Dr. Amartya Sen). The opportunity will include health, education, roads, employment,

justice, law and order, travel, rent etc.

Thus a narrow definition, will not
give fruitful results.

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। 4:15+2

The sixth schedule of the constitution
deals with the tribal areas of
Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur.
Owing to the tribal population,
along with their distinct primitive culture,
the constitution envisages a different

mode of administration.

Hence district and regional councils, have been established in these areas. These councils have powers over allotment of land, education, money-trade etc.

Thus, they are envisaged as the key to administration in these areas.

However, governor also has crucial role to play, though one might refrain to call him 'master key' (signifying, an upper hand ~~than~~ over regional

councils)

- The Governor has been given special powers under Art 371, for administration of these areas.
- He can direct that a particular parliamentary legislation will not apply in these areas, or would apply only with some modifications.
- He, further regularly submits reports about the regional development to the President

Hence, Governor, district and regional council,

all are given due importance in 6th schedule

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. (4:10)
- 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।

Demand driven ^{programmes} implies, that the scheme, will be applied, or the benefactor of the scheme will be the one, who demands it. Programme-driven schemes are the ones, where benefactors are everyone (who are part of the scheme),

whether they demand or don't demand.

Different types of ~~schemes~~ ^{model}, will suit

different ^{schemes} ~~models~~. 1) for ex. employment

generation schemes, like MNREGA has

to be demand driven. employment ^{must} ~~must~~

be given to the ones, who need

it, else it would be a wastage

of resource. Similar would be the

case of Aajeevika, National Urban Livelihood

mission, Gram Swarozgar Yojana. The caution

is, government must ~~for~~ quickly fulfill

the demand, else these schemes stop to

fructify (Ex. in MNREGA ^{number of} people enrolling have decreased)

2) for schemes, providing food, education, health facilities, programme driven approach is necessary. Reason: People seldom know their basic rights and hence won't assertively demand ~~that~~. Ex.

Mid-day Meal scheme, I.C.D.S,

Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shiksha

Suraksha Yojana, Varbhandu Kalyan

Yojana, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog

Yojana ^{The} caution is, government must

not differentiate b/w the benefactors,
else the essence of programme driven
approach is lost.

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

Ans :-

सरकार ने हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन को मंजूरी दी है। वे महत्वपूर्ण लाभ कौन से हैं जो भारत इसके जरिए प्राप्त कर सकता है? इसके कार्यान्वयन में प्रत्याशित चुनौतियों के साथ चर्चा करें।

The National Ayush AYUSH Mission includes
Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy, Yoga,
Homeopathy and Sowa Rizada (Recent addition).

The mission, will include opening up
department in hospitals, universities ded-
icated on these streams

Benefit :

- 1) Development and practise of alternate science of medicine.
- 2) Diverse field, like Unani based on ideas of hippocrates (4 body fluid), Ayurveda (focuses on Vagh, Pitt, kum), Sowa Rizada (being an ancient Tibetan medicine) etc, with enrich Indian medical science.
- 3) Till now, these medicines are used widely, without much scientific research. Thus the mission will give sanctity to the practitioners.
- 4) ~~Some~~ Some of the diseases have no cure in Allopathy, but these sciences have advocated that they can ~~use~~ cure them.
- 5) Non-assessed benefits that will come to

light with time.

Various challenges:

- 1) The sanctity of these medicines or the science behind them must be quickly proved. Else, people won't prefer them, more than, what they do now.
- 2) Dearth of experts in some of these. Ex. in Sowa Rizda.
- 3) Resistance from doctors concerned with allopathy.

Apart from these, there will be minor administrative challenges which can be addressed with time.

9. Though the latest Global Hunger Index report of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) shows considerable improvement in India's hunger index and this is a source of encouragement, yet a large number of people in India remain hungry. In this context discuss if there is need for a National Authority on Hunger Elimination with adequate financial and administrative powers in India.

4-39

यद्यपि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति अनुसंधान संस्थान (IFPRI) का नवीनतम वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक प्रतिवेदन भारत के भूख सूचकांक में काफी सुधार दिखाता है और यह उत्साहजनक भी है, फिर भी भारत में जनता की एक बड़ी संख्या अब भी भूखी रहती है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि क्या भारत में भूख उन्मूलन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक शक्तियों से युक्त एक राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता है।

• UNICEF, report in 2011, says that India

has the largest undernourished children in the world.

• ~~There~~ In this light, the Global Hunger

Index (G.H.I.) report gives some optimism by showing considerable improvement in India's hunger index.

- In absolute terms, still large number of hungry people remain in the country. ~~It is~~
- Yes, National Authority on Hunger Elimination is needed.

Reasons:

1) The report praised various government schemes like I.C.D.S. in reducing hunger issues. Many of these schemes have been scrapped ~~after~~ ~~that~~ by the government.

recently. Thus a national body is
is needed now, to see how the
states progress in their path to
reduce food and nutrition issues. (Now,
states, will play a greater role).

- 2) The report talks about micro-nutrition
(Hidden Hunger)
issues. Thus a national - body of
experts can be framed to holistically
look into the issue and advice the
states for the same.

- 3) Various diseases, like Kwashiorkor,
Marasmus (in children) are associated
with hunger and malnutrition. This

must be dealt head-on by a
dedicated body.

- 4) with a major chunk of population,
sleeping hungry, it debunks India's
claim of steadily progressing..

Thus, such a body with adequate
financial and administrative autonomy is
needed.

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-घृणा 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 विश्वसनीयता को मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

Post-Independence, Jawahar Lal Nehru opined that Indian democracy would ~~sink~~, ^{logjam} due to ~~the~~ bureaucratic logjam. On the other hand, Sardar Patel, had faith on it and this was proved in the post-partition years where bureaucracy helped in unifying the nation. Thus a love-hate relation can be visualized since the beginning.

During the time of emergency, some

bureaucrats, worked totally against the democratic principals. Even now, some are criticized for their elitist nature, while some others are respected (Ex. Shreedharan) for their work in society.

B) To strengthen democratic credentials:-

1) As said, by Punchi Commission, bureaucrats must be trained with ground-level realities. Thus, the elitist nature, to some extent must be abolished.

2) The A.R.C. - II recommends establishment of a public administration institution to

train the bureaucrats about the ~~the~~
~~desire~~ correct way of dealing with
people

3) ~~Anonymity~~ Anonymity must be maintained
~~society~~ Public good must prevail
over personal pleasures.

4) Regular meeting with the people
should be encouraged. Ex. ~~the~~
recently Delhi government has encouraged
the civil servants to take out 1 hour
of their day listening to problems of the
people.

5) Promotion on basis of merit and work
rather than years of service.

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.

4.5812

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।

Digital India Programme or e-Kranti has

been the buzz word in recent days.

It will help in increasing transparency,
accountability, effective service delivery,

better grievance redressal and thus,

overall customer satisfaction

Government to citizen model for good

service delivery has found place in several
areas e.g. Railways (e-tickets), ^{farmers} ~~Kans~~ (ex Kisan T.V.),

Passports, BHoomi (Karnataka government's e-

land registration, GYANDOOT (Madhyapradesh)

etc.

b) It can even give impetus to industry and social sector.

1) Large time for clearances, by various agencies can be reduced via a digital ~~it~~ system.

2) Better data management.

3) Industries can, assess the demands more easily, with a digitally connected India.

4) ~~Easier~~ Easier filing of returns.

5) Ease of business. for e.x. Shram Suvidha

Portal.

(Social Sector)

1) The activists, often use social media to

propagate views and garner support. Further, ~~there is~~ it would be easier to collect funds for social welfare.

• Limitations

- 1) Digital literacy is poor
- 2) Connectivity is limited
- 3) Inertia from already functioning government employees.
- 4) Language issue : The digital world seldom communicates in regional languages

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।

Governance is the exercise of power in the management of social and economic resources for development. This exercise of power will be more fruitful by engaging with the ones on whom it is exercised i.e. the citizens.

Different Mechanisms

A) At the legislative stage

1) Draft laws, should be put in public domain, to be debated. This ~~was~~ is now being done for various laws.

The process has been very fruitful in Kerala.

2) Initiation of laws as in other countries like Switzerland can be thought of. (Though, practical feasibility can be debated).

3) Parliamentary communities must stay in touch with the citizens.

B) AT THE EXECUTION STAGE

1) Citizens, can assist in keeping a check on proper implementation. For ex. the non-use of Nirbhaya fund, was aggressively pointed out by the citizens.

2) Community policing is another example, where citizens contribute to governance.

4) FEED BACK STAGE

1) Concept of Mohalla Sabhas, where feedbacks and suggestions from the people are taken.

2) Government Portals like mygov.in are being used to engage citizens.

Thus via these ways citizens can be made active participants.

13. Critically comment on some of the important provisions of the proposed Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2014. Do you think imposing hefty penalties on traffic rule violations can ensure road safety? Discuss.

प्रस्तावित सड़क परिवहन और सुरक्षा विधेयक, 2014 के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि यातायात नियम उल्लंघन पर भारी दंड सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? चर्चा करें।

- The Road transport and safety Bill, 2014 increases the quantum of punishment for violating road safety rules. It has been brought on the backdrop of various studies/reports showing large number of deaths in road accidents. Some of its provisions like uniform licensing have been appreciated.
- Imposing hefty penalty: might not be the correct or ~~the~~ better say the only way

to ensure
for traffic rule adherence. There are various reasons :-

- 1) often, the rules are violated in passion or emergency. Penalty doesn't matter in such cases.
- 2) It is a general feeling that the people can dodge the penalties by bribing the police man.
- 3) often, people are neither aware of the traffic rules, nor about the penalties.

That said, whenever negative externalities are involved, penalties must be heavy. for ex. violation of traffic rule,

by an overspeeding car, can take
the life of an innocent passerby.

This doesn't mean that penalties are
the only solution.

The final aim must be to educate
and aware the people about the
safety norms and rules.

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, is the examining/auditing mechanism, wherein the auditors are various stakeholders, that are the part of the society.

It has various benefits. Firstly, it is more proper to conduct a holistic audit. Holistic in the sense, that various stakeholders participate in it.

Secondly, internal audit is not preferred as it hides various loopholes. External

audit (institutional audit), scrutinizes through the narrow prism of monetary efficiency.

Thus social audit is 'the viable option left. Thirdly, a social audit entails,

within itself public gaze which is very essential to overlook welfare schemes.

Fourthly, its legitimacy, (~~on the basis~~ of its intent) is seldom doubted.

- Social audit has been performed in schemes like MNRGA. Some loopholes are, such audits are seldom conducted regularly.

An institutional auditory mechanism, can be

done regularly, but with social audits,
one needs to regularly select relevant
stakeholders and experts.

Measures

- Institutionalize social audit
- Adequate training for holistic audit
- Mention social audits, as part of the
act, else their legal legitimacy is
questioned.
- Examples worldwide should be studied
and applied in Indian context

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।

The above statement is an example, showing that e-governance is not a panacea for all the administrative problems. ^{Good} Governance is a larger set, which entails exercise of power in transparent way, accountability, effectiveness, quick response, emerging with time and demand (progression), integrity and honesty of the administrators etc.

Of this larger set, e-governance can be seen as a subset that will ensure transparency, better accountability and efficiency.

Thus, there cannot be a black and white differentiations about where the problem lies.

India, at present has both governance and e-governance deficit. For ex. e-auctioning of sale coal is welcomed, but beyond that effective utilization of coal will be via good governance. T.

- Thus the solution lies in rectifying both e-governance deficits and gover
- further, in some areas, like P.D.S., government in intent might be honest, but due to dearth of e-governance, there are leakages st, etc.
- Thus the solution lies in rectifying both the deficits.

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।

• Studies, show that India needs to create 1 million jobs per month, till 2020.

• Further the industrialists have decried the dearth of skilled workers in India (~ 6.7% of workforce is skilled. China - 50%)

• To make India a global manufacturing hub, thus a sustainable skill pool is required.

• STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL CONSTRAINTS

1) Adequate infrastructure to provide skills

is missing. Private sector must be roped in, via schemes like Apprenticeship Kotaham Yojana.

2) Industry - academics linkage is missing. It's not surprising, thus to see companies like Infosys dedicating full 1 year to train the recruits.

3) Traditional skills haven't been utilized.

This can help India in developing its own manufacturing style^{and} at the same time learning various geographical indicators. Nai Manzil scheme is started for the same.

4) Assessment of skills, till date has been according to the number of

people skilled, rather than number of jobs created.

5) Some of the other constraints like, not having skills standard for different sectors, not having a body dedicated for the same, archaic employment-exchange firms have been addressed by this government.

6) Apart from these particular issues, the fundamental problem of less education and literacy must be addressed.

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।

- Neonatal implies newly born babies, ~~between~~
(0-27 days) i.e. the babies less than 27 days old.
- India has a very poor record in this regard, with a large number of infant death, being at the neo-natal stage.
- Reasons include - 1) low birth weight
2) ^{congenital} Birth anomalies 2) Congenital anomalies
3) Pre-term birth
4) Asphyxia etc.
- Constraints include less number of institutional

deliveries. The pre-sumption by rural families, that hospitals are not safe for their babies.

STEPS

Various schemes have been started:-

- 1) Janani Suraksha Yojana - It provides financial incentives for the mother to give birth at hospitals. The scheme has been very successful.
- 2) Home based new born care : In this, the Anganwadi workers visit home of the baby, 3 times a week to take care and assure the family.

3) Educating the families regarding appropriate
gap between 2 births

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 हैं। 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।

Four main priorities can be analysed
as follows :-

- 1) Access : Everyone must have access to education. Right to Education is a fundamental right of children (6-14 yrs of age).
- 2) Equity : Equal opportunity to all irrespective of race, caste, creed, sex, religion, class in terms of education.
- 3) Quality : The knowledge imparted must be relevant and enriching.
- 4) Governance : Autonomy for innovation along

with check on misfeance, insincerity and corruption.

- Thus, the above four areas are very crucial for education policy. However, these areas point to input stage of knowledge.

- We further need to incorporate the outcome of knowledge in our education policy.

- The recent ASER report, though appreciate the progress on input stage (access, equity), but it shows a grim picture about the output stage. For ex. a

large number of class I students
were not able to do class II mathematics

Thus improving the outcome must
find greater emphasis

19. Global Hunger Report (2014) pointed out that 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.

ग्लोबल हंगर रिपोर्ट, (2014) ने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया कि 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।

- The Global Hunger Index appreciates the progress on reducing malnutrition along with warning about hidden hunger. Hidden hunger entails, the deficiency of micro-nutrients in the body. Thus these micro nutrients include Zinc, iodine, vitamins etc.

- Suggestions and Government Policies

- i) The mid-day meal scheme, has a nutrition chart, wherein daily nutrition requirements

are mentioned. However political interference has been witness. Eg. The Madhya Pradesh chief minister, not allowing eggs to be served. Such issues must be better left to the experts

2) Further, ~~some schemes~~ to the Food security act, will help in curbing the problem of malnutrition. It has special provisions for lactating and pregnant women. However only 11 states have implemented it, with other showing lack of political will

3) Apart from these, some schemes have indirectly helped with the same. For example,

MNREGA. In many states, studies have shown that 50% of the income is spent on food, addressing the issue.

- 4) One suggestion, as has been mentioned, by activists is creation of a dedicated body of experts with financial and administrative autonomy to tackle the issue head-on.

20. What are the key concerns raised by the recent casualties at sterilization camps in Chhattisgarh? Identify the changes that can be instituted to make the family planning initiatives in India both safe and effective.

छत्तीसगढ़ में नसबंदी शिविरों में हाल ही में हुई दुर्घटनाओं से उठने वाली प्रमुख चिंताएं क्या हैं? उन बदलावों की पहचान करें जिन्हें भारत में परिवार नियोजन की पहल को और सुरक्षित एवं प्रभावी बनाने हेतु संस्थागत रूप दिया जा सकता है।

Recently, ~~around~~ there were many deaths (women) ~~at~~ in Chhattisgarh sterilization camps.

It has raised several concerns :-

- 1) Low Awareness : It is thought that vasectomies will effect male sexual health. Thus seldom are males brought to such camps. Another example is the misnomer that I.U.D. leads to cancer.
- 2) Anganwadi workers, it is reported, didn't counsel the families about other alternatives of sterilization. Thus tubectomy was followed.
- 3) Standard operating Procedure was not followed.

That is larger than the prescribed number of tubectomies were conducted.

- 4) The right to choice, respecting female dignity. are other issues involved.

Changes

- Family planning is very essential in India, though the present methodology is not justified. • The central government has written to the states to give the right to choose, to the people.
- Awareness about the issues mentioned in previous part.
- Anganwadi workers are not paid regular

salaries. Thus they try to fulfill their targets, in any incentive based task given to them. This task led to many deaths. Thus regular salaries should be paid.

Thus these are some of the changes that must be applied.

