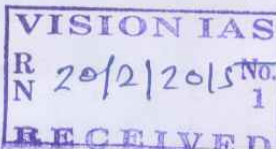


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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 615)

Name of Candidate	SARMEET KAUR BROCA	Registration Number	4268
		Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	20/2/2015

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।

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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.

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?

Recently, there has been a massin debate across various sectors over Indian Universities not making the top 200 in global University Rankings. This can be accounted for by several reasons.

Firstly, the availability of quality infrastructure across Indian universities is generally low and even in premier institutes the infrastructure is on lower side as per standards worldwide.

Secondly, the quantum of scientific and socio-economic knowledge generated in terms of research work is abysmally low.

Thirdly, foreign and worldly renowned faculties are rarely invited for teaching sessions and interactions.

Besides these, other reasons such as the one-sided nature of universities catering only to science or humanities exclusively denies them the benefits of being a wide-multi-sectoral educational institutions. The number of foreign students also figures amongst reasons -

It has been contended that ranking

Indian universities on such parameters is basically incorrect. While the contention is true on grounds of wide nature (multiple subjects) and perhaps foreign students and faculty, grounds such as infrastructure and research are indeed vital.

Indian universities need to progressively ~~be~~ use greater resources towards infrastructure generation and academic interactions and summits.

Research work and experimentation has to be accorded adequate

importance. Finally, creating an India specific index with factors relevant to Indian scenario could also bring about the Indian perception internationally.

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 का मानता है। स्वयंसेवी क्षेत्र पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।

Voluntary Sector organisations represent a vital pre-condition for participative democracy. They seek to bring out the interests of diverse quarters and ~~seek~~ demand development for the

marginalised.

Many times a difference in opinion does exist between the government and voluntary organisations. However, the very policy of the nation on voluntary sector ~~and~~ envisages a duty upon the state to preserve, protect and nurture these organisations.

This is absolutely necessary to ensure a vibrant functional democracy. Giving a voice to dissent and ensuring representation is the key in a democratic system.

The voluntary organisations often represent the most-marginalised sections of society. They bring out concerns over environmental issues and sustainable nature of development. Further, they go a long way to insure that public authorities are accountable to citizens.

Hence, in view of the dynamic role performed by voluntary sector it becomes ~~a~~ necessary for the state to create an enabling environment for them.

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.

"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 कहाँ तक सहायता कर सकता है? राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति 2015 के प्रारूप पर बहस के आलोक में टिप्पणी करें।

Health is as vital as nutrition towards wholistic development of an individual. In this context, it is absolutely important on the part of the state to ensure access to healthcare to all.

Universal healthcare and health

as a fundamental right are ideas greatly associated with vibrant democracies. In the Indian context, healthcare to ~~the~~ a basic minimum level should certainly be made a fundamental right for citizens.

This issue has recently received national attention in the light of the Draft National Health Policy 2015. The policy along with the National Health Assurance Mission moot the idea of provision of health-care which is easily accessible and has a high quality associated with it.

The ideas of provision of over 300 essential medicines, free

diagnostic facilities and certain degree of tertiary care are surely benevolent. Doretailing the policy with the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to cover the expenses of healthcare would certainly go a long way to providing health-care to the poor and cutting out-of-pocket expenditure on health.

The policy entails a dominant role for public sector at primary and secondary levels and participation of private sector at tertiary level in the form of PPPs. Further, the private sector can also be involved as insurers for RSBY.

scheme to cover for healthcare expenses.

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।

Corporate Social Responsibilities were given statutory backing with the Companies Act 2013. CSR entails a way of the private sector to give back to the society ensuring holistic development.

~~However, the effectiveness of~~
Certainly, CSR initiatives
have been quite successful
and have augmented the funds
for development at the local
level. They have ensured at
times that the local people
and city reap the benefits of
the industrial and commercial
activities carried out in their
locality.

However, the effectiveness of
CSR initiatives in delivering
local development is an issue.

Several times the initiatives
have little to resonate with

the needs of the local people. The funds are merely transferred to charities and trusts that work in a non-transparent manner generating public mistrust. Besides some CSR measures have also been known to cater to the commercial interests rather than public interests or carried out just for namesake with no benevolent intentions of service.

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 का 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 लाभ कई प्रकार की अपवंचनाओं से ग्रस्त न रहें। स्वतंत्र भारत में गरीबी को मापने के लिए अपनाई गई पद्धति के आलाप में उपर्युक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

The methodology adopted to measure poverty in independent India involves poverty line estimation. Poverty lines have generally been calculated in absolute terms with a basket

of essential commodities connected to calorie requirements, and basic necessities.

The methodology has been an area of intense debate with several quarters disagreeing on the extent to which the line represents the needs of the poor.

The policies in the Indian context have hence been based on tackling the number of people below the line and uplifting them. They have turned a blind eye on the

multiple deprivations faced by such people. For eg a person with inadequate nutrition does not have the adequate physical development and hence is also deprived of good health.

Hence, a wholistic index for development of an individual and basic requirements for the same is required to ensure healthy and well-off generations.

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 कुजियाँ हैं, तो राज्यपाल मुख्य या मूल कुञ्जी ह॥"
सविधान की छठी अनुसूची के सन्दर्भ में आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

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।

The development paradigm worldwide has shifted from "State led" to "participative" and "inclusive" development. The Indian State has incorporated participative democratic principles in policy implementation but needs to go

further than this by involving people right at the level of policy formulation.

It has been rightly commented that social sector schemes in India need to shift from "supply driven" and programme based approach to "demand driven" models.

Evaluation and introspection of current schemes shows that output has been achieved but outcomes are ~~all~~ elusive. For example, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, with its stress on rural sanitation and construction of toilets may achieve considerable progress but ~~also~~ actual toilet usage remains

low. Another example is that of the Jan Dhan Yojana achieving massive ~~accon~~ banking coverage but no evaluation of actual account usage.

Hence, for achieving the desired outcomes, a ~~sup~~ demand driven and participative approach is the key. Evaluation of schemes and social audits with community perspective and further involvement of local governments in policy formulation are needed. Flexibility needs to be ensured to cater to a local level dynamic situations.

It is only by involving communities that problems can

be addressed, and inclusive
development be achieved.

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.

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 Indian government has acted well in involving traditional medicinal systems into healthcare facilities by the recently announced National AYUSH Mission. The mission has several benefits for India -

1. making use of traditional

knowledge systems to address health issues. It could lead to India developing expertise in this area and being a worldleader in this area.

2. Traditional medicine systems have greater acceptability among people especially tribes.
 3. Lesser side effects are known for these traditional medicines.
 4. Cheaper cost of these medicines.
 5. Yoga is a way of life. It entails building healthier generations. It is more of preventive healthcare.
- Some of the challenges anticipated in implementation are -

1. Lesser ~~and~~ degree of literacy

and standardisation in AYUSH
medicines

2. Research to discover different treatments for non-communicable diseases like cancer & needs to be taken up on a larger scale.
3. Export as pharmaceutical products needs enhanced acceptability among other nations worldwide.
4. ~~Need~~ Lack of medical professionals with expertise in AYUSH systems
5. Lack of educational institutions taking courses in ~~the~~ AYUSH systems.

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.

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।

Eliminating poverty and hunger is one of the 8 Millennium Development Goals. While the latest Global Hunger Index shows considerable

improvement in the Indian scenario, hunger has altogether not been eliminated even at the expiry of 2015 deadline.

Nutrition is a basic need for human development. The nation cannot harness demographic dividend if the citizens are hungry.

The state has acted to ensure food availability via the National Food Security Act and Public Distribution Systems. Nutritional supplements are provided by various schemes.

Yet, the measures have been unsuccessful in providing universal calorie intake and more importantly

at tackling malnutrition.

An institutional structure meant to tackle hunger vis-a-vis a National Authority on Hunger Elimination with adequate financial and administrative powers could certainly help.

While financial powers would enable the body to direct resources ~~at~~ to priority quarters, administrative powers would enable it to hold authorities implementing public distribution systems accountable for leakages and pilferages.

Further, the authority could be given a special mandate to

effective tackle malnutrition in its various forms in a concerted manner. This is absolutely contingent for the nation as malnutrition has reached alarming rates and threatens to hinder healthy development of the future generations.

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 □ लोक में इसकी चर्चा करें। इसके अलावा, उन तरीकों का भी परीक्षण करें जिससे नौकरशाही की लोकतांत्रिक विश्वसनीयता को मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

The Indian Civil Services were conceptualised in the colonial era. After independence, the services reportedly retained a certain degree of colonial mentality and bureaucratic attitude.

The civil servants are meant to serve in a democracy. However, bureaucracy has been seen to exhibit an attitude antagonistic to the basic principles of democracy.

The office-bound, status-
quoist approach, of ^{many} civil servants

after independence has been unpopular in most quarters. Instead of being "servants", many officers have tried to be "masters" - dispensing services as though they were favours to the general public.

Civil servants must appreciate their mandate to serve the sovereign people. The colonial mindset and haughtiness needs to be dropped and people-centric measures be adopted.

Democratic credentials of bureaucracy can be effectively strengthened in a number of ways -

1. greater transparency at all levels of decision making

2. accepting enhanced accountability over matters under ones jurisdiction
3. evolving a Code of Conduct for Civil Servants and Citizens Charters
4. enabling legislations such as Right to Information Act.
5. effective institutional mechanisms such as social audits.
6. public grievance redressal systems that are easily accessible and credible.

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।

Digital India programme aims at bringing the digital world to all citizens across the country. Accessibility of digital services like internet, digital resources, increased awareness and knowledge of digital systems and complete digitisation of public services are the ideas envisaged.

The programme along with e-governance initiatives go a long way to ensure increased access of services and governance benefits to citizens. This would

go a long ~~with~~ way for effective
efficient and accountable
service delivery to all citizens.

Not only delivery of services,
the programme has potential
to bring about a complete overhaul
and provide enhanced impetus
to social and industrial sectors.

Enhanced access to e-
resources and e-kranti would
enable entrepreneurial spirit to
flourish in the enabling
environment. Access to banking
and credit facilities would provide
the necessary capital. The digital
divide and knowledge gaps

can effectively be bridged to ensure economic well-being via increased economic activity.

The enhanced industrial and commercial activity will enable hitherto neglected sections of population to come up. Thus, the traditionally exploitative social institutions of caste are expected to lose significance in the change scenario. Gender empowerment is also resonant in this scenario.

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 का रूप परिवर्तन, विकास प्रतिमान में बदलाव का प्रतीक हैं। विकास प्रक्रिया में नागरिकों की भागीदारी का लिए अलग-अलग तंत्र क्या हैं? व्याख्या करें।

Participative governance involves citizens as active participants in the development process. The view involves catering to citizens in the manner most efficient and most desirable by them.

Several mechanisms have come into being for citizens participation

1. Decentralized planning

Local bodies and pressure groups to be effectively involved in setting up the plan agenda.
Greater flexibility in financial

resources must be insured and only policy objectives and not programme objectives must be drawn by centre.

2. Social audits

Audits of social sector schemes by citizen's groups and NAO's as a necessity to instill confidence and obtain valuable feedback.

3. Pressure Groups

They must be encouraged as they ensure that wide-interests are addressed and no one is left out.

4. Empowering legislations like Right to Information and

Citizen's Charter.

- The citizens can act to ensure accountability and demand services promised to them.

5. Grievance redressal mechanism
→ ensure confidence of citizens
→ hold official accountable.

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।

In the context of UN driven initiative to ensure road safety and massive public outcry over safety of Indian roads, the Road Safety Bill, 2014 was tabled.

While the bill is certainly a way forward to address issues of safety in road transport, it 'nowhere' is the adequate legislation.

The Bill involves increase in penalties over rule violations as a measure to curb accidents.

Deterrence is not the most effective in safety issues. It would ensure rule bound behaviour in the presence of traffic personnel but not in their absence.

A culture of rule-abiding and safety needs to be inculcated. Drivers need to be made responsible for lives on road - only then can voluntary observance of rules be ~~obs~~ seen.

Besides, various institutional mechanisms such as license needs to be overhauled to

insured qualified and able drivers. Also issues such as overloading by transport companies and bad condition of Indian roads need to be given adequate attention.

A public participation in the process of law formulation to generate viable feedback is needed.

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 has emerged as an effective mechanism towards citizens participation and ensuring accountable service delivery. The audit by citizens groups and voluntary centre along with local level governance entails a number of benefits -

1. it brings about a great degree of accountability on the part of government functionaries
2. instills confidence and faith in people towards democratic

institutions

3. prevents pilferages and leakages.
4. provides valuable feedback and local level experience of development initiatives.
5. enhances people's say in decision-making.

However, a number of loopholes in the implementation of social audit provisions have also been noticed. Social audit has been part of contemporary legislations such as MREAA but has been not very effective on account of lack of awareness, denial of information by authorities, corruption and

collusions between authorities and voluntary sector, lack of reporting mechanisms.

Some measures that can improve the mechanism of social audit are -

- generating increased awareness about social audit and seeking enhanced participation
- bringing in Codes of Conduct to ensure information delivery
- feedback and reporting mechanisms

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 e - शासन के अभाव की नहीं बल्कि शासन के अभाव की है।

E-governance has entailed a new form and new mechanism of interaction between Government and citizens. It has improved interaction, facilitated tax collection and to a certain degree improved service delivery. However, the interactions and its benefits have not been altogether complete.

The e-governance initiatives have failed to involve citizens in feedback and consequent

policy formulation. Rightly the tax collection has become smoother but the utilisation of taxes is neither transparent nor accountable.

The budget of the Government as per constitutional provisions is subject to Parliamentary scrutiny far beyond the understanding of the common taxpayer. If enhanced interaction is desired via e-governance then scrutiny of the common man over spending the public purse or atleast feedback is desirable too.

The situation of elusive tax expenditure resonates with a

governance deficits altogether.

Certain recent initiatives such as mygov.in and Man Ki Baat have shown potential to actively engage. However, the scope of the exercise needs to be rapidly expanded to give a say to the taxpayer over spending his money.

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 बनाना एक सघारणाय कौशल पूल का अभाव में पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। भारत में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम का सदर्भ में सञ्चनात्मक और कार्यात्मक बाधाओं का परीक्षण करें।

The flagship 'Make in India' programme of the government sets out to make India a manufacturing hub. However, the same cannot be achieved in the absence of adequate skilled workforce.

In this context, skill development programmes in India are faced with a number of structural and functional constraints.

Structural constraints

1. Industrial Training Institutes

→ have low capacity

- only seen as a last resort by youth; do not ensure job fitness
- Blue collar jobs are not given much social recognition or acceptance.

2. Technical institutions

- low capacity; poor quality
- don't make the workforce sufficiently skilled to work in industries.
- ⑧ → IITs — high degree of brain drain.

3. Apprenticeship Schemes

- used to exploit labour.
- limits on apprentices to industries (quotas).

Functional constraints

- mandate of **ITIs** needs to be expanded.
- quotas on apprentices bands industries.

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।

Neo-natal mortality rates ~~goals~~ have been ~~as~~ quite high in India as an emerging economy. Healthcare policies have failed to address adequately the issues of neo-natal mortality.

A number of constraints are faced in issues relating to neo-natal deaths. These are -

1. lack of institutional deliveries
2. malnutrition among young mothers ; multiple pregnancies leading to mother incapable of handling child .

3. low birth weight in neo-natals.
4. lack of accessibility to quality healthcare and referral services especially in far-flung areas.
5. inability to tackle even preventable diseases like dysentery and pneumonia.

A number of interventions have been devised to tackle the issue. These are -

1. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana
2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
3. Universal Immunization Programme

Together these schemes aim to ensure institutional deliveries, tackle malnutrition among mothers, ensure cash payments to mothers to enable a healthy diet and rests, ensure immunisation of mother and child to tackle preventable diseases.

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—हुंच, 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 उटकम में सुधार पर अधिक बल होना चाहिए। चर्चा करें।

The Education Policy in India is built on the 4 pillars of Access, Equity, Quality and Governance.

The policy emphasises access with Right to Free and Compulsory Education being the premise. It also aims to ensure inclusiveness and equality of educational opportunities.

Along with these quality of education given is accorded equal importance. Further governance in

an effective manner of educational institutions both public and private aims at ensuring public interests.

While the current policy has served well to enhance literacy levels, the outcomes of learning have not received adequate attention. This aspect has been repeatedly emphasized by various NAOs especially Annual Study of Education Reports by Pratham.

Education is not just meant to enhance ability to read, write and communicate but involves overall development of

an individual and development of scientific temper in a child. Hence, outcomes of learning and research work at higher education levels needs to be adequately emphasized upon especially in newer policies on education.

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।

Malnutrition has been termed as hidden hunger as it involves not caloric requirements but the absence of essential nutrients in a person's diet leading to several health problems.

The absence of essential nutrients leads to various deficiency diseases, poor physical and mental development and obesity.

Challenges in tackling malnutrition.

1. As the hunger is hidden, the

identification of people suffering from it is difficult

2. Malnutrition in many cases is lifestyle related eg obesity

3. lack of awareness about proper diet.

4. lack of resources to purchase sources of proteins and vitamins in the case of poor.

Government interventions

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme. — along with component for adolescent girls — SABLA.

→ provision of nutritious diet under mid-day meals

→ iron folie acid supplements

to tackle anaemia.

2. Janani Shishu Suraksha

Kanyakram
diet.

→ Supplements to mothers

3. National Food Security Act

→ provision of coarse grains

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, the death of women at sterilisation camps in Chhattisgarh has brought to the fore a number of concerns in the population control policy measures driven by the State. These are —

1. the unhygienic conditions in the institutions used for the programme.
2. absence of choice for the poor women in population control measures
3. large number of sterilisations carried out to get hold of

government promised incentives.

4. lack of healthcare facilities
post operational procedures.

• changes to be instituted to make
family planning initiatives
safe and effective —

→ Ensuring choice and awareness

Women need to be made
aware of choices in family
planning and consensus-driven
approach must be followed.

→ Oversight mechanism over
sterilisation camps

SC guidelines restricting the
number of operations and

quality of healthcare to be
strictly followed

→ Ensuring justice

— justice to the victims to
set an example and ensure
faith

