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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1397)

Name of Candidate	UTKARSH UJJWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	389463
Center	HOME	Date	16.07.2021

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुरितका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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 (क्यूरीए) पुरितका 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 पुरितका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What do you understand by good governance? Explain with special focus on characteristics of good governance identified by UNDP.

मुशासन से आप क्या समझते हैं? UNDP द्वारा अभिनिर्धारित मुशासन की विशेषताओं पर विशेष ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Governance, as defined by 2nd ARC is the set of processes, institutions and rules through which citizens

- hold government accountable
- raise their collective concerns
- mediate their differences

Good governance is the form of governance that ensures a) adherence to ethical principles and b) proactive service delivery and c) citizen centricity at its core

UNDP identified several characteristics

- EQUITABLE & INCLUSIVE : non-discrimination to weaker sections; ensuring fruits of development are enjoyed by all
eg: → Art 39 (no concentration of wealth)

→ Social security schemes (MUNEEGA
(Atal Pension Yojana) for inclusivity.

(ii) RESPONSIVE : proactive governance
addressal and actions on citizens
concerns

g- encouraging FPOs, pressure groups
- Online portals like MyGov

(iii) PARTICIPATORY : allows all sections
to participate in decentralised manner
g- Panchayati raj, social audit

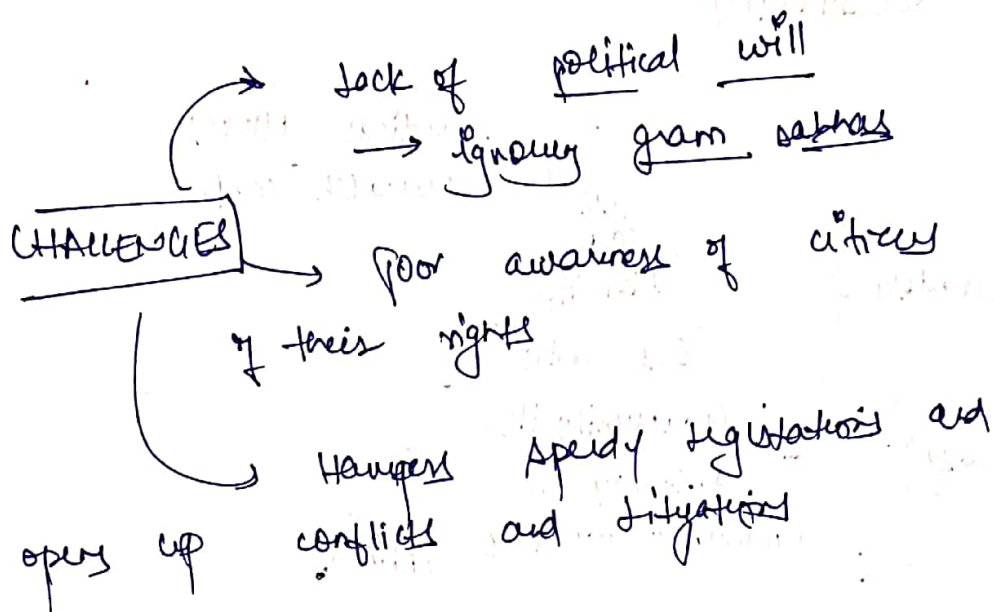
(iv) CONSENSUS ORIENTED : to prevent
autocracy, rule for the majority and
skewed policy making

g- Robust civil society (NGOs)
- Govt putting draft bills for consultation

(v) BOTTOM UP : empowering the stakeholders
on lowest run

⑥ CITIZEN CENTRIC : keeping public welfare as the end and rules as means to achieve that

⑦ ACCESSIBILITY : to common man



Despite the challenges, good governance is essential to ensure that ultimate welfare of all sections can be ensured

Steps like e-Governance, bringing transparency (RTI, social audit) etc are positive steps.

2. Mention the issues with the public healthcare system in India. How can these issues be addressed?

भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली के समक्ष विद्यमान समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन समस्याओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

Public healthcare system in India is multi-tiered aiming to ensure last mile accessibility

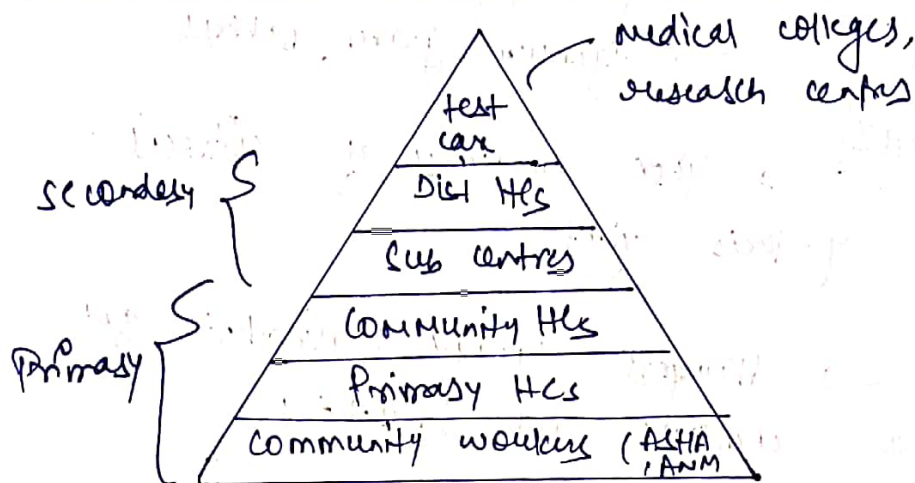


FIG : Public healthcare

ISSUES

→ focus on curative rather than preventive care

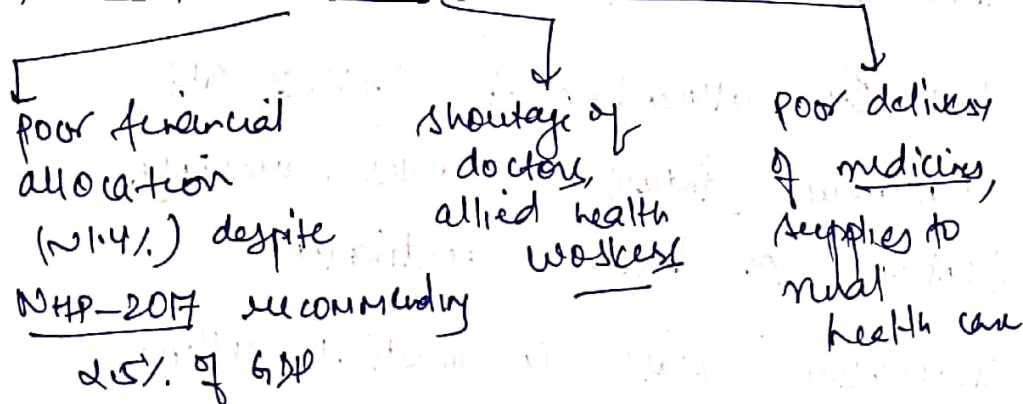
↓
increases burden on tertiary/secondary care

infra
roads

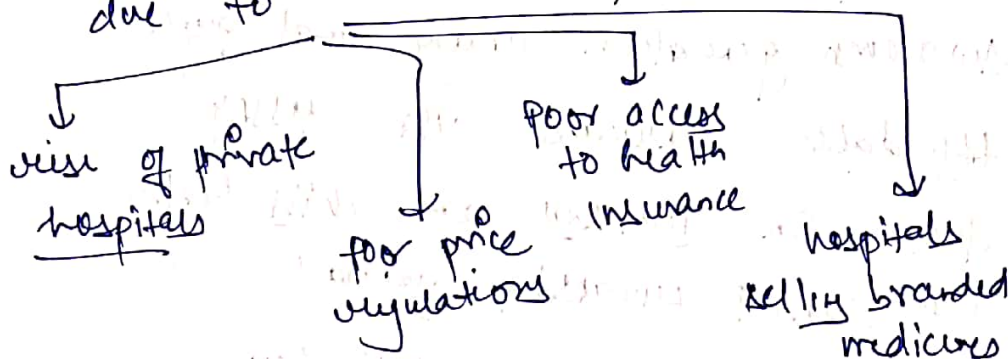


1% (Preventive)

II) Infrastructural



III) High out-of-pocket expenditure (~68%) due to



III) SOCIAL ISSUES

- lack of trust on modern medicines
(~53% allopathic doctors are quacks-w/o.)
- poor accessibility for women, elderly
- lack of access in rural areas

IV) poor awareness of sanitation, healthy
diet.

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE

- i) Increasingly allocation to 25% of GDP
- ii) Enhancing Industry - doctor - research linkage for better coordination
- iii) Increasing seats in medical colleges
- iv) Accreditation of private health care and monitoring
- v) Awareness generation among rural people
- vi) Affordable insurance via PMJAY
- vii) Focus on maternal and child health (PM Janani Suraksha Yojana)
- viii) Filling vacancies in PHCs/CHCs and empowering ASHA workers (better salary, infra)

Thus, the challenges need to be addressed to fulfil SDG 3 (Quality and Affordable Healthcare)

3. Explaining the concept of regionalism, elaborate on the different forms that regionalism has taken in India.

क्षेत्रवाद की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत में क्षेत्रवाद द्वारा ग्रहण किए गए विभिन्न रूपों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Regionalism is the strong allegiance to one's region of origin. It occurs when one's regional interests overpower the national interests leading to

- Rise in local - centric demands
- or, ii) Inefficiency policy making
- or, iii) Social disharmony ; violent clashes etc

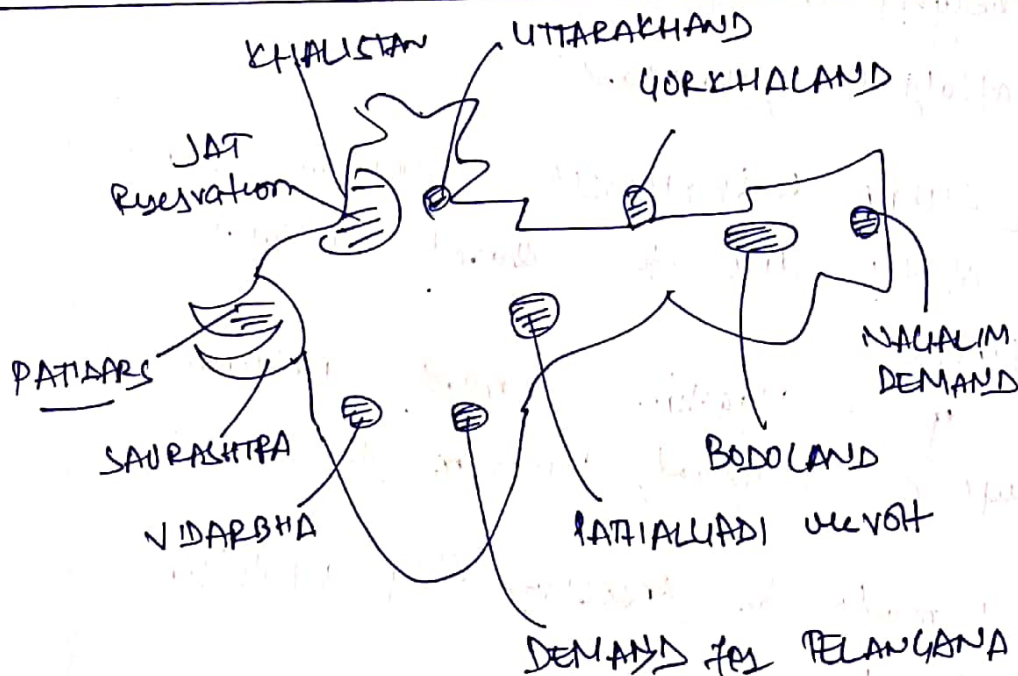


FIG: REGIONAL DEMANDS IN PAST

DIFFERENT FORMS

① HEALTHY / COMPETITIVE REGIONALISM

→ competing for 1) better socio-economic indicators
 2) Max finance commission grants
 3) better foreign investments

② Sub REGIONALISM - within a state

due to environmental backwardness
 (droughts in Nidamshah) ; uneven development
 (Pothalgadi, Jharkhand)

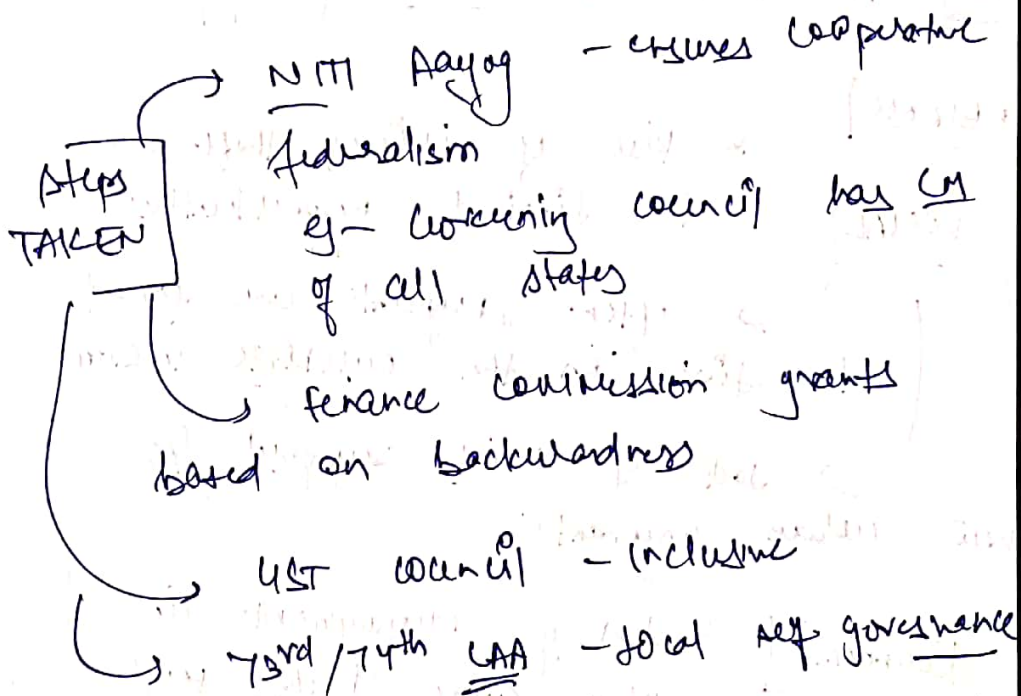
③ SUPRA REGIONALISM - spanning across states due to shared cultural affinities

y - Nagalim demand contiguous parts of Nagaland, Mizoram etc

④ Demands for secession - y Khalistan movement

↳ often fuelled by external elements

- ① Disputes over
- River water sharing (Karnataka & Tamil Nadu over Cauvery)
 - Jayram (Belgaovi) between Maharashtra and Karnataka



They, regionalism has potential to ensure inclusive development if not misused for vested interests. Healthy regional demands must be respected.

4. Highlight the major problems related to urbanization in India. What steps have been taken by the government in recent times to address these?

भारत में शहरीकरण से जुड़ी प्रमुख समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए हाल ही के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

UN population prospects report 2020 noted that India's urban population is set to add ~450mn residents by 2030 taking the share to ~50% of population

PROBLEMS

- ① **SOCIAL**
- Rise of crimes, theft due to limited opportunities
 - often, migrants are forced to live on the outskirts in slums
 - lack of social support for new urban migrants
- ② **Economic**
- lack of employment in urban areas pushes people in informal sector which has
 - violation of labour rights
 - poorly regulated working environment
 - lack of disposable income
 - High OOPE in urban hospitals

(ii) HEALTH] → unsanitary living conditions
→ water borne diseases
(Cholera etc)
→ exposure to rising pollution,
global warming

(iv) ENVIRONMENTAL] → Rise in GHG emissions
leading to urban heat
islands
→ increasing concentration and loss of
green cover makes cities prone to URBAN
floods (leakage)

↳ Dumping of waste in water bodies
(e.g. - solid, e-waste, biomedical waste)

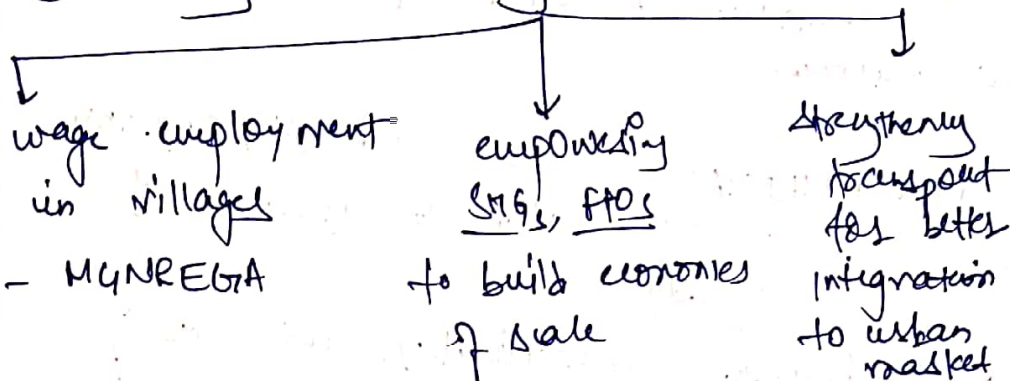
(v) Rise of UNPLANNED sprawl on
outskirts of cities leads to poor
transportation mobility

STEPS TAKEN

- (i) PM Awas Yojana (Urban) for affordable housing
- (ii) AMRUT mission
- (iii) Smart city mission - to leverage

technology and modern infrastructure to
set up modern cities

(iv) Slowing down migration from villages



(v) RURBAN MISSION - to construct
infra at perimeters of cities

(vi) National database for Unorganized
workers ; one nation one ration card
; SVANITVA scheme (workers)

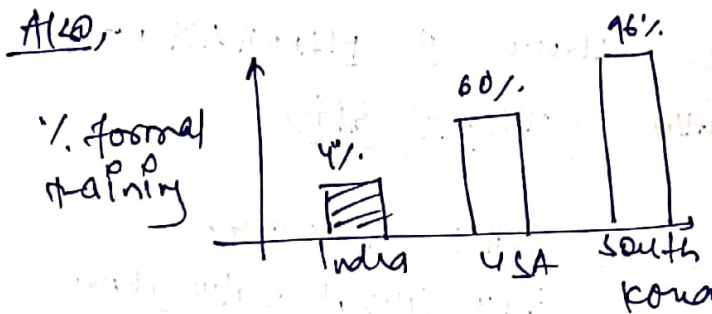
↓
for URBAN MIGRANTS

Thus, urbanization is an inevitable
quality need is to build better
facilities to increase quality of living

5. Explaining the importance of skill development for India, highlight the challenges related to it. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?

भारत के लिए कौशल विकास का महत्व स्पष्ट करने हुए, इसमें संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

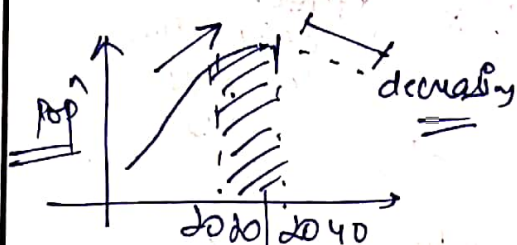
As per India Skills report 2020, only 47% of India's graduates are employable.



Skill development refers to building capacity of individual by empowering them with relevant skills to increase his employability.

IMPORTANCE IN INDIA

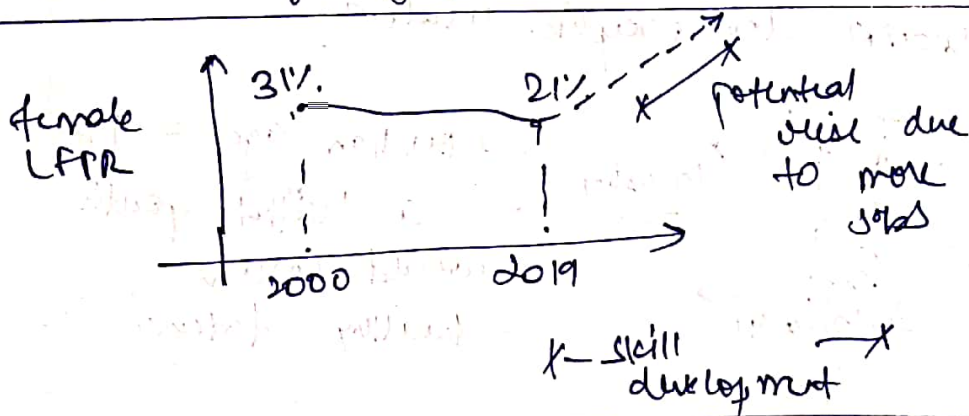
- ① Narrow demographic window

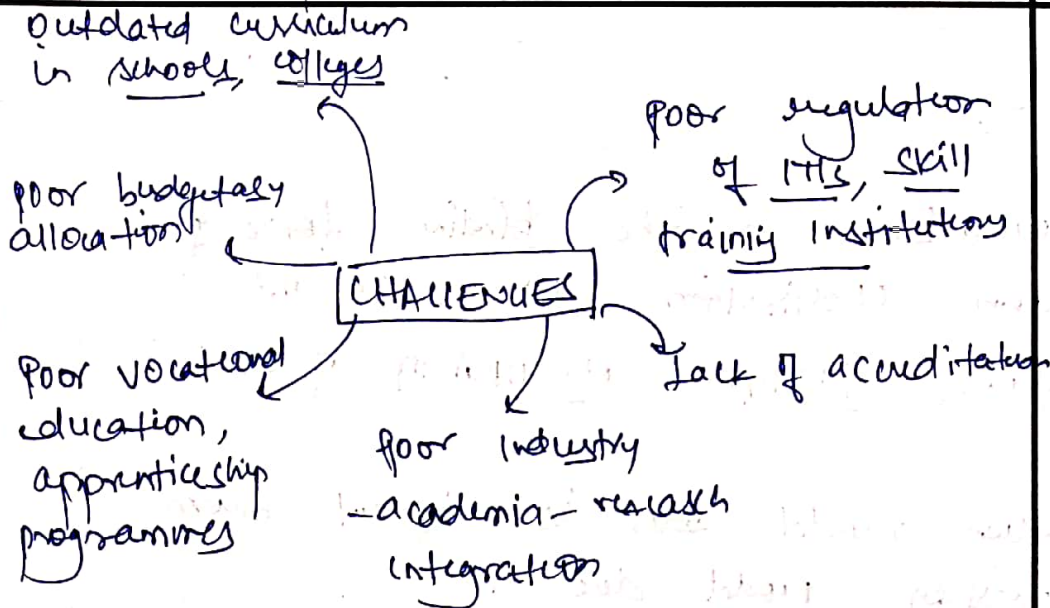


→ Median age = 29 yrs
→ a skilled youth would ensure healthy future

Window of population rise

- (i) Rising unemployment (esp. post COVID)
→ highest in 4 decades @ 6.1% (2019)
- (ii) to align population with rising technologies (AI, Blockchain, Big data)
- (iii) to enhance share of MANUFACTURING sector (currently ~14% of GDP)
- (iv) skilled workforce → better integration into global value chains
 ↑ ↓
 hastens innovation, R&D in India ← allows technology transfers
- (v) to empower women whose informalization has led to wage inequality and violation of rights





STEPS TAKEN

- ① Skill INDIA mission, PM Kaural Vikas
Yojana → to empower youth
- ② focus on

Skill (new entrants)

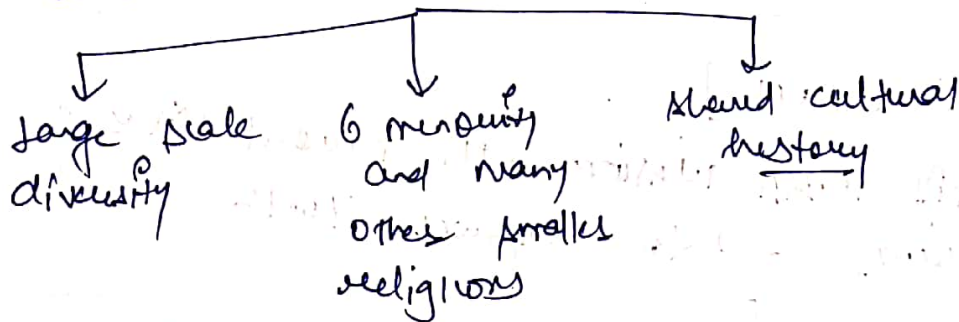
Reskill
Upskill
 (existing workforce)
- ③ Recognition of PRDR LEARNING to empower
local workers (y - agricultural)
- ④ National Education Policy 2020 - focus
on increasing employability of youth.
- ⑤ Skill training in SHGs via Civil Society

6. Bring out the differences between the western concept of secularism and Indian secularism.

धर्मनिरपेक्षता की पश्चिमी अवधारणा और भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Secularism is the guiding force of Indian Constitution (AA 25-28) and ensures RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY of state.

Indian model ~~is~~ is different from western model due to



WESTERN
concept

→ complete separation of state from religious affairs

eg- laicite (France)

→ Ban on professing, practicing and propagating religion in PUBLIC

INDIAN
concept

PRINCIPLES DISTANCE

→ State intervenes if needed

→ AA 25 allows citizens

→ States role is of
non interference

→ may lead to
domination of majority
religion leading to
subjugation of MINORITY

→ has often led to
extremist violences

→ discourages people
of different faiths to
share views

State is an impartial
referee

→ State provides protection
to minority religions
(Art 29-30) and
National Commission
on Minorities

has ensured religious
harmony and co-
existence

encourages celebration
of all faiths
eg- National holidays
for Holi, Eid, Buddha
Purnima

POSITIVES

→ avoids communal
politics

politics often take form
of communal instigation
leading to riots

Western secularism is more suited to WEST because they are predominantly "one religion" countries.

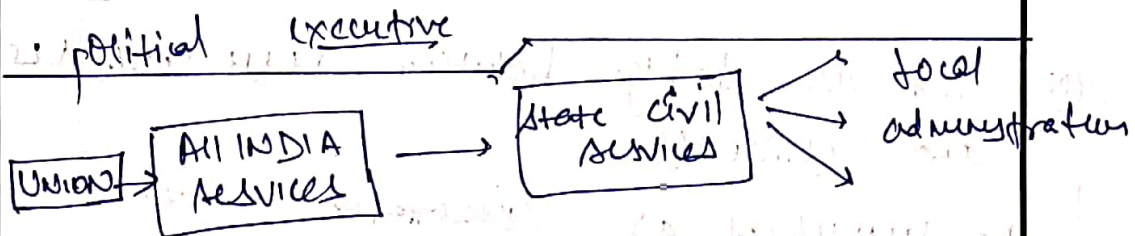
In a diverse country like India, our model of MELTING POT and "collective integration" has ensured that no communal issues persist for long unlike our neighbours.

7. Analyse the role of civil services in a democracy like India.

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में सिविल सेवाओं की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil services are the bureaucratic extension of permanent executive and are often referred to as STEE FRAME of administrative machinery.

They are constitutionally protected (A. 311) and are permanent unlike political executive.



ROLE IN INDIA

① ensure CONTINUITY in administration and prevent administrative vacuum

↳ Important as today, coalition governments have high chances to fall due to changing party allegiance.

② Decentralised policy implementation

↳ at the grassroot in coordination with Civil Society

g - MGNREGA, PDS implementation,
Mid day meal, pension schemes

ensure food / wage / social security
for poor

(iii) maintain law and order and ensure
social harmony

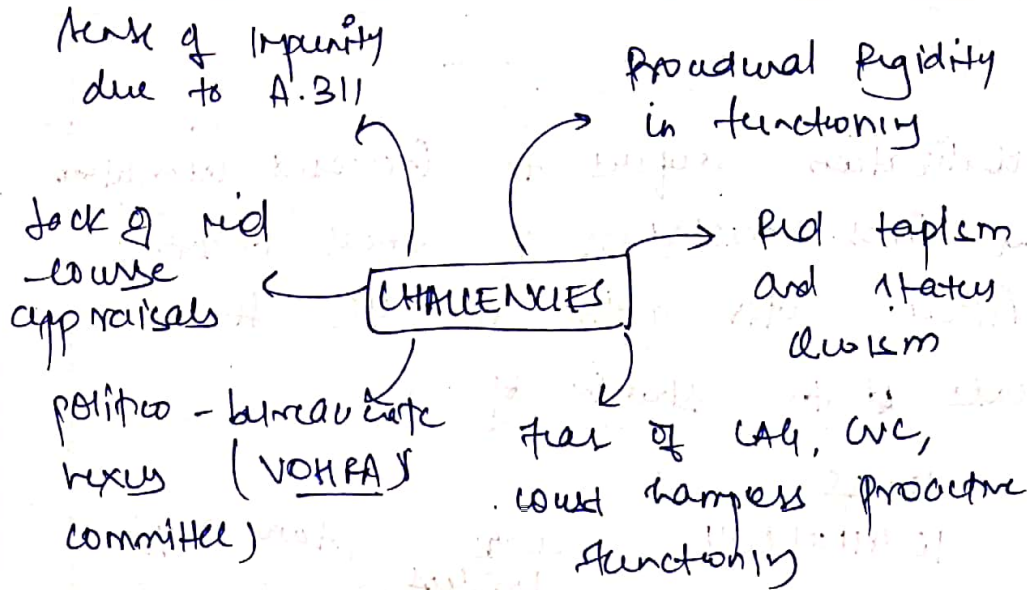
(iv) Act as bridge between REPRESENTATIVES
and CITIZENS

↳ important as representatives have
10 lakh citizens on average under them

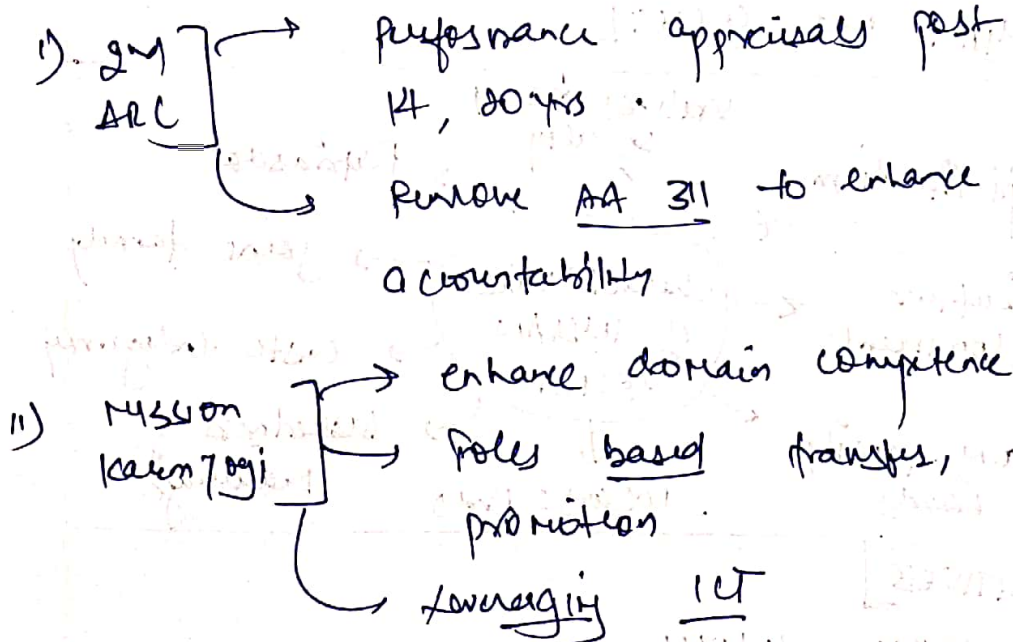
(v) Encourage bottom up accountability
by facilitating RTI, social audit,
citizen watch etc

(vi) help reduce hunger (implementation
of ICAS, MDM etc) ii) Unemployment

iii) School dropout iv) Denial of
justice to poor (for odolate)



ENHANCING THE ROLE

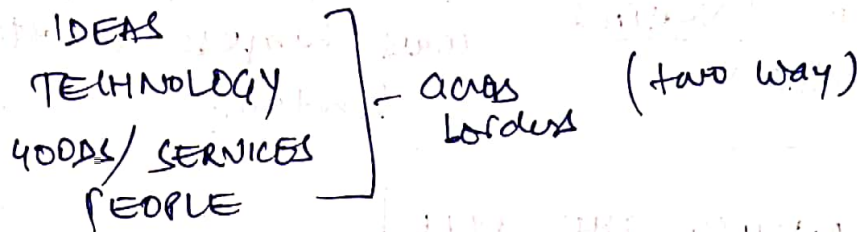


They, civil services in India are necessary to act as vehicles for bringing socio-economic transformation

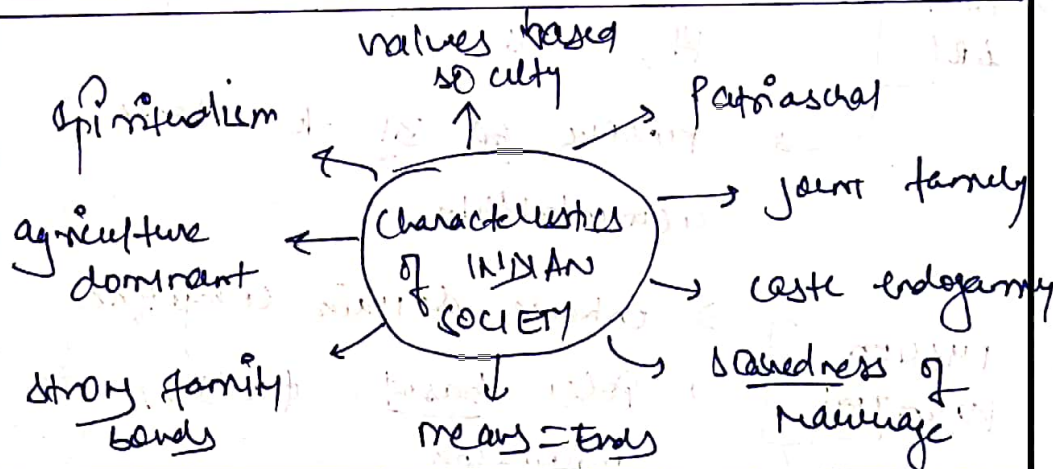
8. Examine the impact of globalization on Indian society.

भारतीय समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to increased integration and interconnectedness of local industries / firms with global markets. It leads to sharing of



IMPACT ON SOCIETY



POSITIVES

① SOCIAL IMPACT

①.1 Empowerment of women due to increased job opportunities, sharing of feminist views and global role models

(1.2) Inclusivity : rising acceptance of homosexuals, differently abled, lower caste

(1.3) Weakening of caste : due to rising urbanisation and top industrial jobs

↳ importance to merit and skills over caste

↳ decline in occupational rigidity leading to rise in social mobility

② ECONOMIC

(2.1) Rise in service sector jobs

(2.2) usage of technologies in agriculture and rising formalisation of workforce via skilling

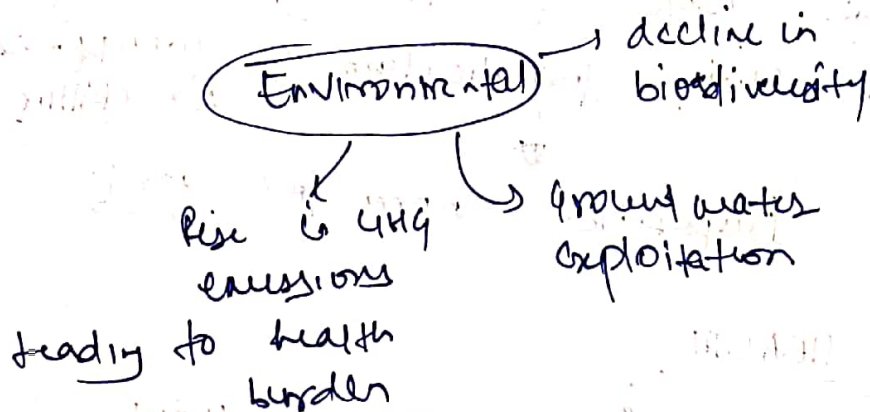
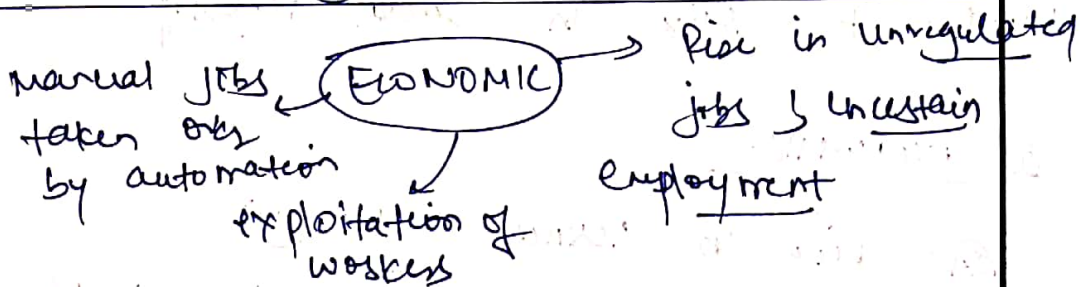
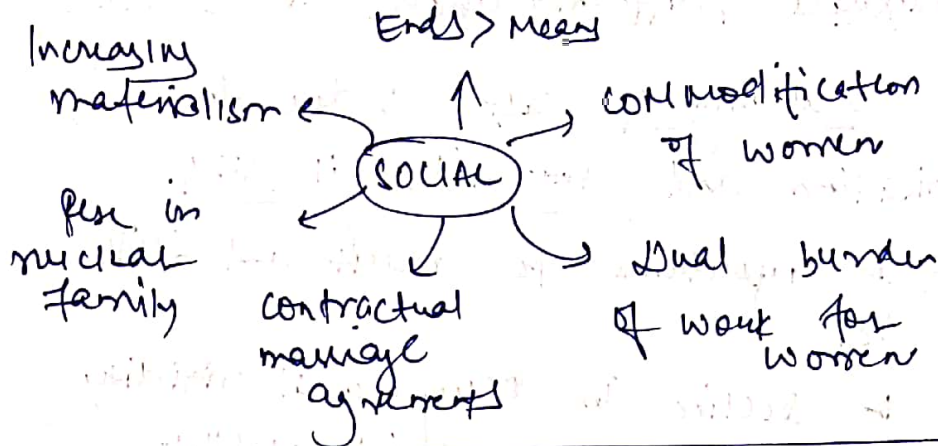
↓
Disposable income for poor

③ HEALTH

(3.1) growing awareness about

- healthy food
- maternal and child care

↓
Decline in INR, MMR, Total fertility rate.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

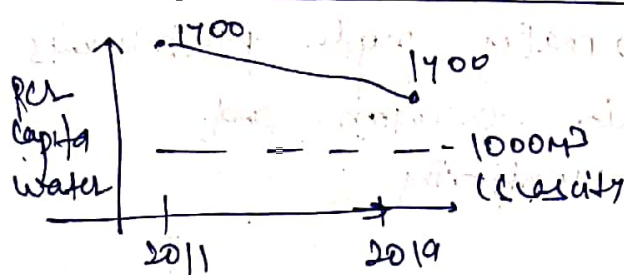
Thus, globalization has proved to be a double edged sword for India. Since it is inevitable, its benefits must be maximised.

9. Mention the major focus areas for the Jal Shakti Abhiyan and highlight the strategies for its implementation.

जल शक्ति अभियान के लिए मुख्य रूप से ध्यान दिए गए क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख कीजिए और इसके कार्यान्वयन हेतु रणनीतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN (JSA) was launched in 2019 to ensure a collaborative and nationwide campaign for water conservation and water security.

Need → NITI Aayog's 'Composite Water Management Index' noted that 600 mn Indians face high risk of water scarcity.



→ 17% of population
→ 6% of fresh water resources

Focus Areas

① Rainwater harvesting

STRATEGIES

- building awareness on ground
- building infrastructure
- community based harvesting

- (ii) Renovation of old water storage tanks/ reservoirs → in 256 water stressed areas
→ converging with MGNREGA for construction
- (iii) watershed management → to increase water capture
→ desilting river basins
- (iv) River water interlinking → from rain stressed to surplus regions
- (v) collaborative management → make people participants in execution and monitoring
- (vi) In long term, ensure water security - piped water supply by 2024 → under Jal Jeevan mission

(VII) Regulatory
ground water
extraction and
Industrial
consumption

→ through audit of
industries

→ Stringent environmental
norms

(VIII) Reducing
regional
disparity

Jal Shakti Abhiyan is indispensable
to ensure sustainable consumption and
intergenerational equity. Other measures
like reduced production of water
sensitive areas and adoption of environmentally
sustainable practices are needed

10. Mentioning the various forms of diversity in India, highlight the factors that facilitate unity amongst such diversity.

भारत में विविधता के विभिन्न रूपों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस प्रकार की विविधता के बीच एकता को सुगम बनाने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is often referred to as a 'melting pot' for people of different affinities who have co-existed for centuries, thus emboldening the unity.

FORMS OF DIVERSITY

- ① RELIGIOUS — 6 minority religions, several other local religions
- ② LINGUISTIC — ~700 languages spoken all over India
— Dravidian, Aryan, Mongoloid etc
- ③ GEOGRAPHICAL — hills, islands, vast gangetic plains, coastal communities.
- ④ CASTE and sub-castes in villages
- ⑤ Social Structure — joint/nuclear families, villages/towns/metro cities
- ⑥ ECONOMIC : from agriculture to primary sector (MSMEs, small industries) to

Service sector jobs

(VII) ETHNIC DIVERSITY → social families
of Indo aryan, Negrito, Brachycephals etc

UNITY AMONG DIVERSITY (sectors)

(i) Constitutional Secularity

- Art 14 - Right to equality
- Art 29, 30 - minority protection
- Art 32 - protection of rights
- single citizenship

(ii) Historical

- shared freedom struggle
- ancient wisdom of VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAM

(iii) Cultural

- shared celebration of festivals
- principled distance of state
in religions
- freedom to profess religion

(iv) Nationalism

- sense of pride in India's rich heritage

- (V) Proactive judiciary
- (VI) Representative democracy with
Universal adult franchise

Challenges such as communalism,
divisive regionalism have posed a
threat to unity from time to time.

State must accommodate and
encourage the diversity to ensure
a unified nation

11. Explain the reasons behind low participation of women in the labour force. How can the situation be improved?

श्रम-बल में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस स्थिति में किम प्रकार सुधार लाया जा सकता है?

As per NSSO (2015-16), female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) has reduced to 20.4% (2016) from 30% (~~2001~~ 2001).

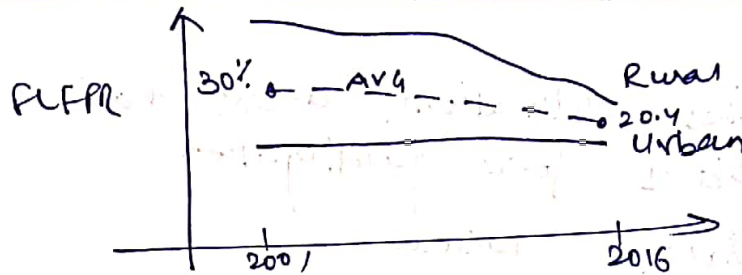


Fig 1. FLFPR in India

As seen in fig, most decline has been in RURAL women due to non remunerative nature of agriculture.

REASONS

1) Demand Side

→ Lack of security, transportation in urban areas

→ Lack of crèches, maternity relief

→ Wage inequality and unregulated working hours

→ unable to join work after
child birth, illness etc

→ poor focus on girl education

ii) Supply side

→ Lack of skill development has
rendered women unable to find
jobs

→ Higher educational access has
delayed labour force participation

→ Patriarchal nature

→ Dual burden of work

→ Informalization of workforce for
women makes them 1st to lose jobs
(eg - COVID)

WAYS TO IMPROVE

- ① local job creation
- in small scale industries
 - after skill development
 - empowering SHGs and women groups

- (ii) better infrastructure } transportation; secure
waste environment
- (iii) policy implementation } protection from sexual
harassment at workplace
creation of internal
complaint committees
allowing women to rejoin
work after child birth
- (iv) enhance opportunities in food-
processing, horticulture, textile sectors
while an semi skilled and labour
intensive
- (v) enhance financial inclusion (PMJDY)

Several steps have already been
implemented to boost entrepreneurship
in women. Awareness must be generated
to break the shackles of patriarchy
and ensure gender equality (SDG 5)

12. Write a brief note on the role of SHGs in rural development in India.

भारत में ग्रामीण विकास में SHGs की भूमिका पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

SHGs are grassroots organisations where members (mostly women)

- (i) voluntarily come together
- (ii) pool their financial resources
- (iii) ensure joint accountability
- (iv) Invest in economies of scale via taking financial credit.

e.g. KUDUMBASHREE (Karnataka) involved in poverty alleviation

- Gulabi Gang - involved in de-addiction

ROLE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) SOCIAL

→ bringing awareness of social

evil → ensuring no discrimination against

women,

→ based on COLLECTIVE WORKING,

∴ boost social capital.

→ resist regressive PATRIARCHY

(II) ECONOMIC

- encourage culture of SAVINGS, thus allowing investment on education, health
- increase access to financial credit thus reduce indebtedness
- allow disposable income at hand
- economic empowerment of women

(III) INFRASTRUCTURAL

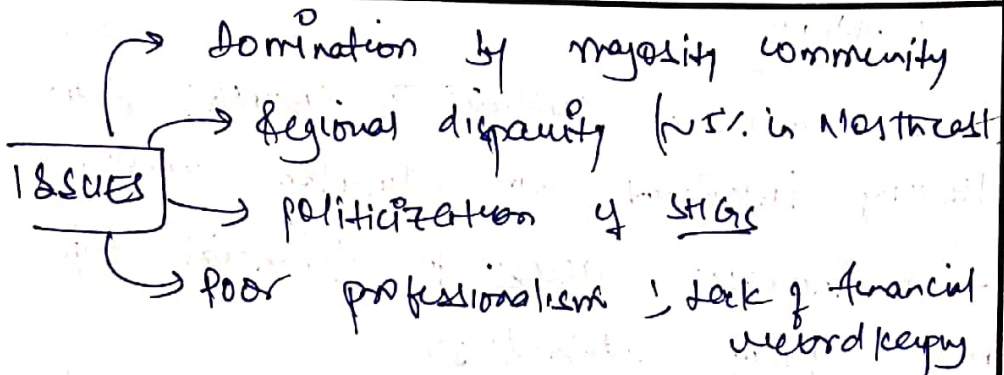
- coordinate with local NGOs to raise grievances
- ensure monitoring of implementation of govt programmes

(IV) POLITICAL

- aware about voting rights
- ~~social~~ social audit, financial accounting

(V) OTHERS

- build forward heritage to small scale industries
- reduce intergenerational poverty



Steps like SHG - bank linkage
programme, PMJDY, thrust on e-Governance
 has ensured empowerment of SHGs.
 Small SHGs must be handheld with
income support and knowledge transfer.

13. Highlighting their significance, discuss the issues with Citizen's Charter in India.

मिटीजन चार्टर के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत में इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Citizen's charter is a document highlighting the commitments made by an organisation towards the public regarding

- i) standards of service delivery
- ii) timelines for service
- iii) Accountability mechanism
- iv) Grievance redressal mechanism

SIGNIFICANCE

▷ Boost both

↓
Demand of better
service delivery through
AWARENES

↓
Supply of
quality services due
to written commitments

ii) Bottom up accountability and participatory
governance

iii) Boost transparency in working and
empowers poor to demand service.

iv) Cuts states governance and anti-tarism through increased accountability.

v) Good governance as enhances

- equitable and accessible services
- ~~the~~ Inclusionity
- citizen centric services

ISSUES

2nd ARE noted following issues

ii STATIC : Charters are often not updated thus making them redundant

iii ONE SIZE FITS ALL APPROACH

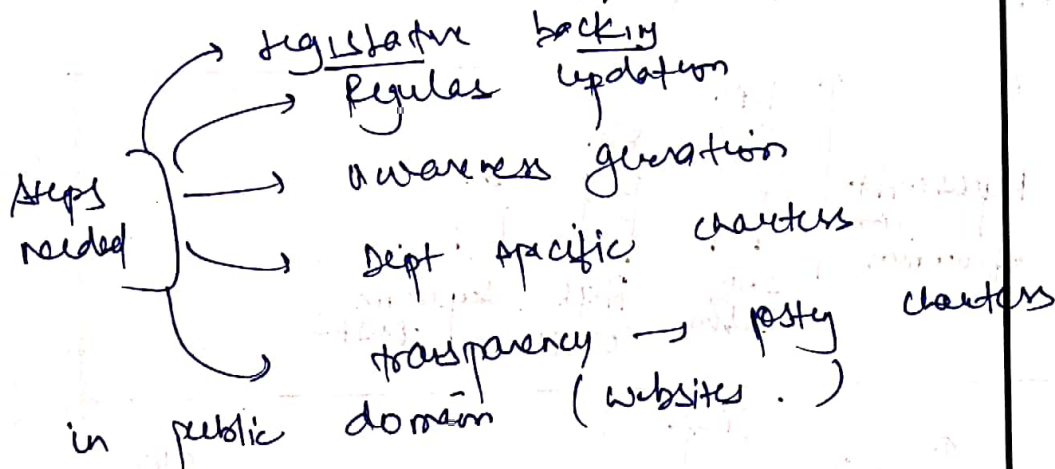
iv POOR CONTENT → often standards promised are unreasonable

v lack of ENFORCEABILITY : poor monitoring decreases its utility

vi AWARENESS GAP - among employees and citizens

2/1/17 Non inclusive as excludes demand
of differently abled, elderly etc

2/1/17 Lack of STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
with end users (Citizens, NGOs)

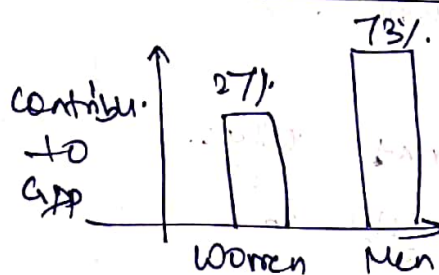
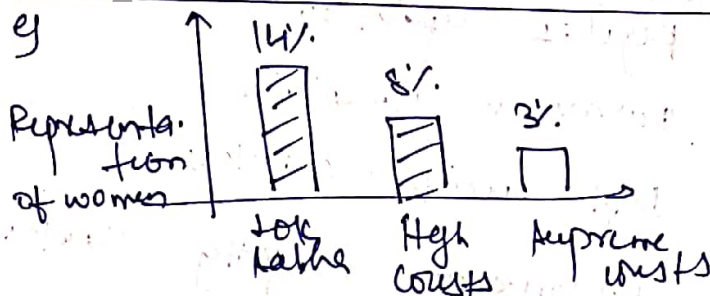


Citizen charters supplement other
sunshine legislations (Y-RTI) in
ensuring good governance and it must
be empowered.

14. Discuss the role of women's organisations in bringing about gender justice in India.

भारत में लैंगिक न्याय की प्राप्ति में महिला संगठनों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite women constituting ~50% of population, several indicators highlight skewness in gender justice



→ sex ratio = $\frac{943}{1000}$

→ unpaid labours = 9 times men

→ feminisation of Informal workforce

ROLE of WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

- ① Political Justice
- passing of women's reservation bill
 - implementation of women's reservation in Panchayats

② Economic Justice

- demanding wage equality
- breaking glass ceiling

→ State can help build economic justice

③ Social Justice

- equality of opportunity in jobs
- removal of regressive provisions
 - g - Piple Talag
 - sabnamda temple entry

→ ensuring gender inclusive policy making

④ Security

- demanding safe and secure
 - public transport
 - work environment

→ ensuring implementation of POSH Act 2013, POCSO Act

→ rehabilitation of sexual assault survivors

Such organisations have been able to increase awareness and bring justice in several areas. Still, more needs to be done to empower such organisations and incorporate their suggestions in policy making.

15. Literacy rates vary considerably across gender, regions and social groups in India. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to improve the situation.

भारत में लिंग, क्षेत्र और सामाजिक समूहों के बीच साक्षरता दर में काफी भिन्नताएँ हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Literacy rate of India (~70%) varies intensely along socio-economic faultlines due to historical, social, administrative reasons

VARIATIONS

① Across Gender :

→ women LR ~63% | Men ~78%

→ GER of both genders is ~100%

at primary level but this does not translate to literacy due to

i) High drop outs of girls

ii) Early marriage

iii) Burden of household work

iv) Lack of toilets etc

② Across Regions

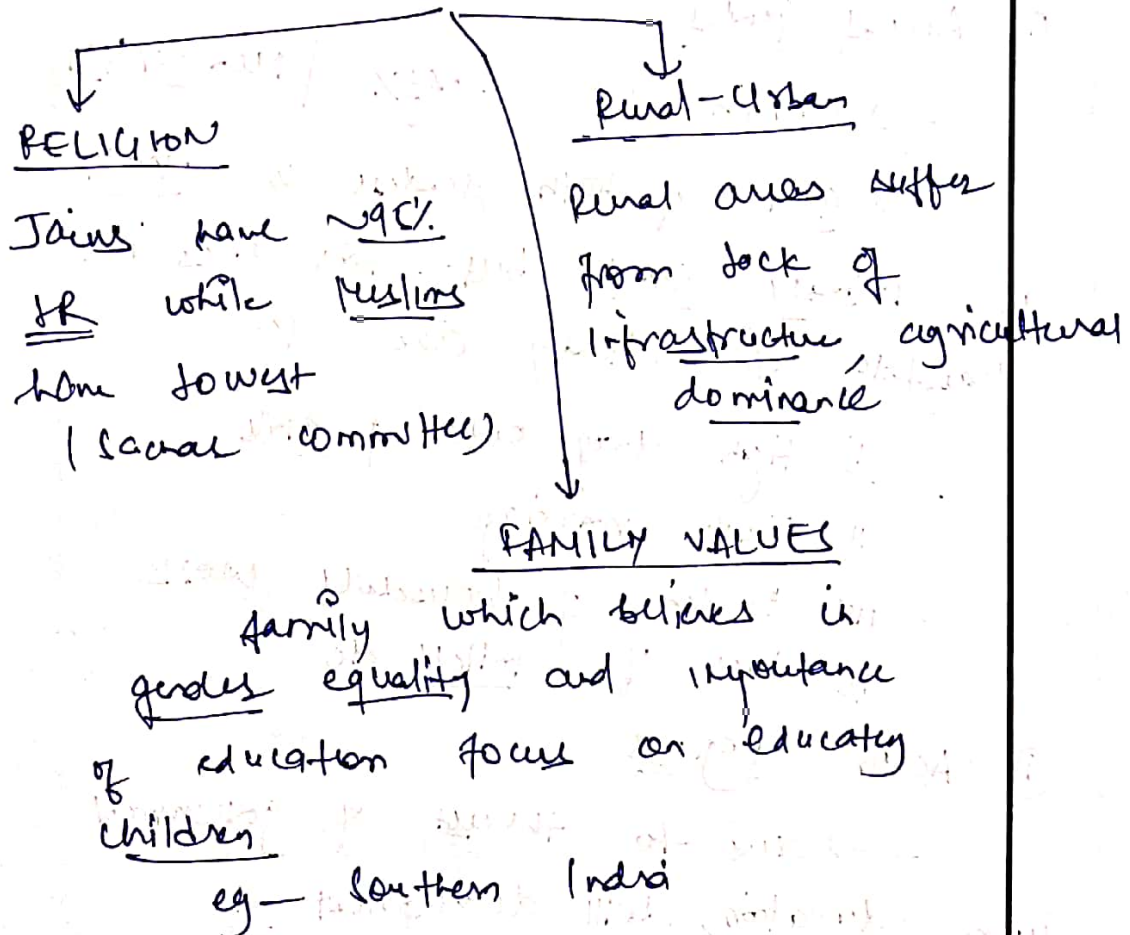
→ due to thrust of government upon education, skill development etc

eg: DR ~ 95% in Kerala
~ 60% in Bihar

→ Lack of infrastructure, connectivity
etc also leads to low LR

eg - North East India
- tribal regions

(iii) Across social groups



MEASURES NEEDED

- ① Infrastructural Revamp → enhance allocation to education to ~6% of GDP
 → better rural facilities
 provision of building, sanitation, toilets etc
- ② fill vacancies in primary/secondary education
- ③ Focus on area specific interventions
 e.g. Ekalaya model schools in tribal areas
- ④ coordinate with local NGOs to ensure educational last mile delivery
- ⑤ Prevent drop out → regular mid-day meals; sensitisation of parents etc

We must ensure equitable education and strive to move from SDG 2 to MDG 4 [Quality education]

16. Highlight the issues that the voluntary sector in India faces. How can these issues be addressed?

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन समस्याओं को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है?

Voluntary sector refers to the CIVIL SOCIETY including NGOs, pressure groups, trade unions, farmers organisation

IMPORTANCE → 3rd pillar of governance
along with State and private sector
→ allow policy implementation
→ provide inputs in policy formulation

ISSUES

I Increasing compliance burden : to submit audit reports, account details etc. This makes smaller NGOs unable to do constructive work

II Poor financial autonomy : Dependence on voluntary grants, charities etc

- iii) Lack of enforceability of their conscience / demands
- iv) Choking of foreign funding through FERA Act
- v) politicisation of many NGOs diverts their work from public welfare
- vi) Many NGOs face conflict of interest and are forced to follow the lines of their funding body
 e.g. Greenpeace protesting against Kudankulam - ~~plant~~ plant
- vii) Lack of TRUST in people
 → misinformation, rumours of religious conversion
- viii) Lack of integration and decentralisation of many voluntary groups functioning
- ix) Poor intra-group democracy leading to favours in appointments, financial misappropriation etc.

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE

① REGULATION

→ Mandatory record of funding
and expenditures to weed out non-
serious NGOs

② Easing funding & sources of NGOs Involved in constructive work

eg: PRATHAM in education

③ Mandatory transparency in operations to build public trust

④ Coordination with them to ensure implementation of policies

FERA (amt) act 2000 is a proactive
step to remove spurious NGOs.
But, it must be ensured that
excessive interference in their functioning
is not present in name of regulation

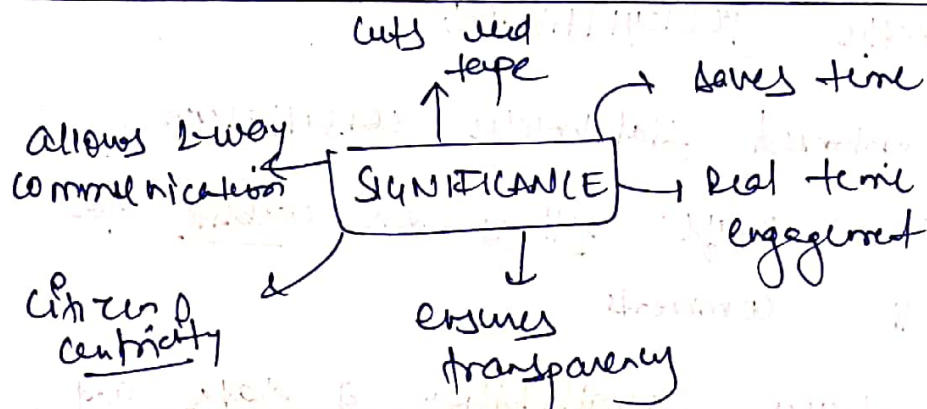
17. Analyse the potential of e-governance in India.

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

e-Governance is the incorporation of ICT to deliver government services, to engage constructively with citizens and ensure proactive governance.

y - MyGov portal

- Bhoomi Bashi : land Digitisation



POTENTIAL IN INDIA

① Service delivery : to prevent corruption, misappropriation of funds, denial of service

y - PDS and to end computerisation

(ii) TRANSPARENCY in government functioning through increased information sharing; listing standards of service delivery etc.

e.g. - RTI act, mandatory policies to submit criminal antecedents + putting in public domain

(iii) Better POLICYMAKING

→ enhanced stakeholder consultation

e.g. ⇒ Draft policies on website for public comments

→ better availability of data and grassroots problems to government

e.g. ⇒ "UNICEF + " for educational data

(iv) empowers civil society to engage with government and citizens

(v) BETTER MONITORING of policies

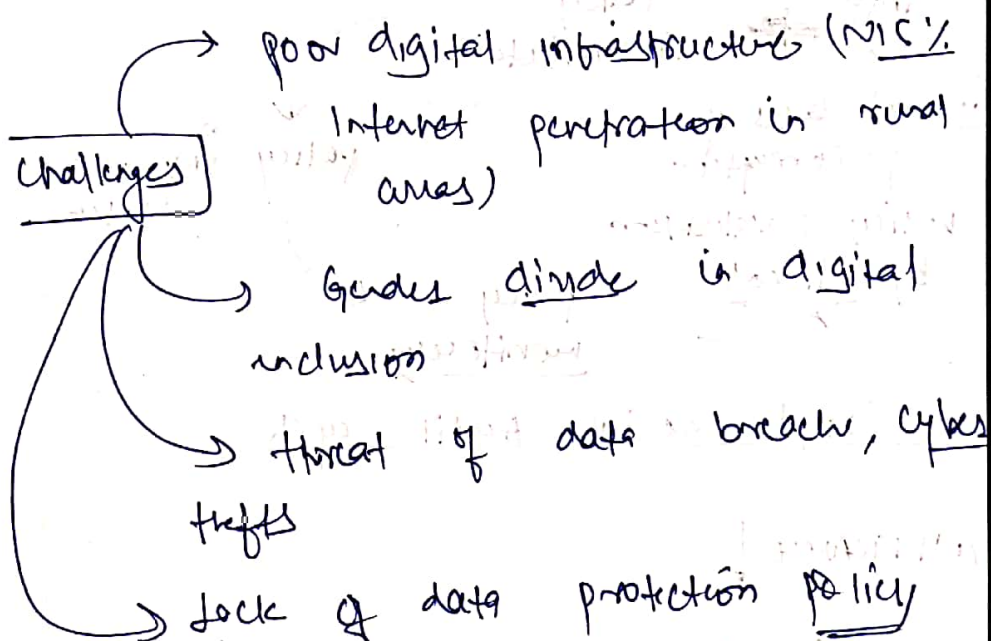
e.g. - SBM dashboard, Aspirational India portal

- National ~~tasks~~ Infrastructure
online Monitoring portal

(vi) empower agriculture

→ Removal of intermediaries and
better market access

eg - e-NAM, e-commerce



2nd AEC noted that e-Governance has potential to leverage technology to overcome gaps in financial allocations, and infrastructure. Hence, it must be strengthened:

18. What is social audit? Give an account of its significance and limitations in India.

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण क्या है? भारत में इसके महत्व और सीमाओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

social audit is a decentralised policy monitoring mechanism where the ultimate beneficiaries (citizens) are involved in scrutinising the outcome of policies.

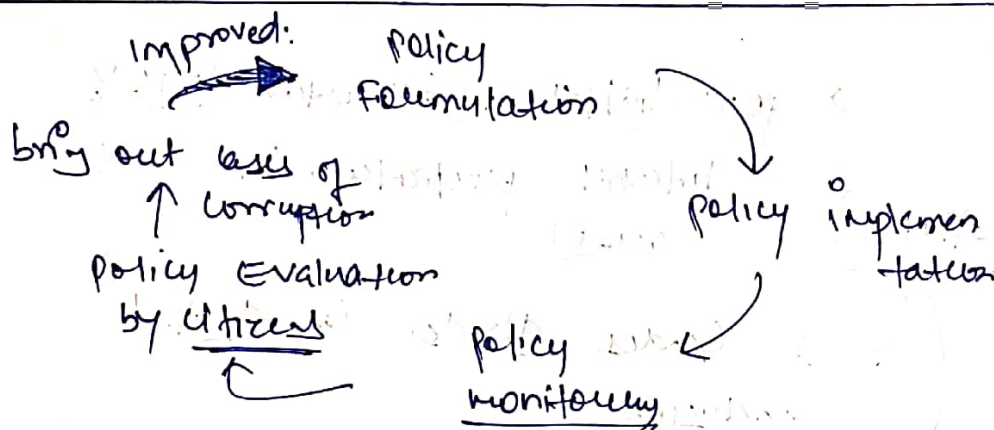


FIG. 1 Social Audit cycle

SIGNIFICANCE

- i) Participatory governance as makes govt. directly accountable
- ii) community ownership of citizens thus building social capital

III) Reduces corruption, fund misappropriation by doing financial propriety audit

IV) ensure better policies suited to local needs

v) Such decentralized monitoring helps government assess the success of their policies

eg ⇒ MGNREGS act does mandates social audit for

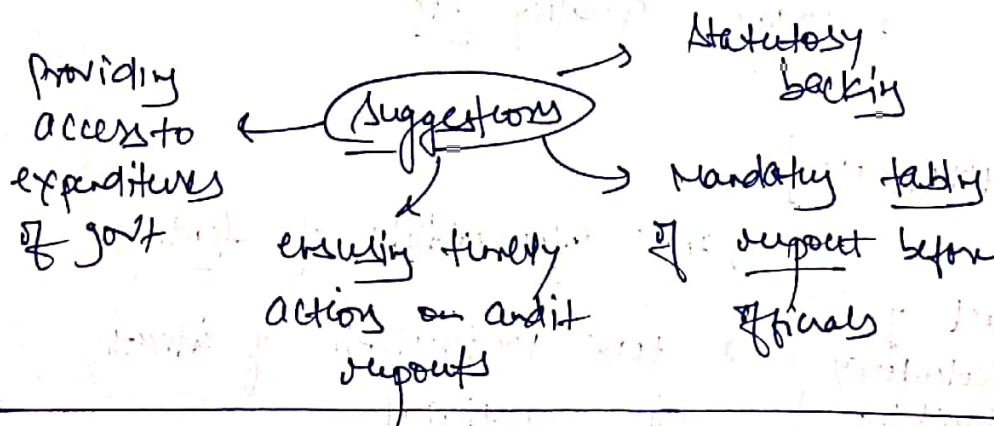
- allocation of work
- wage payment (timely)
- unemployment allowance
- wage equality etc

LIMITATIONS

Jack of statutory backing

- poor enforceability of findings
- poor motivation of citizens to participate

- (ii) Disempowerment of social audit units
by increasing politicisation, poor fund
accessibility and intimidation by local
officials
- (iii) Poor financial viability → citizens
need to spend on their own
- (iv) Bureaucratic APATHY → denial of information
; misleading the citizens; nexus with
politicians
- (v) Non inclusive as poor citizens not
aware → often dominated by wealthy.



social audits can bring grass root
empowerment and greater participation in political
affairs

19. Give an account of the challenges that the government has been facing in eliminating malnutrition in India.

भारत में कुपोषण को समाप्त करने में सरकार द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Malnutrition has remained a grave issue in India as noted by Global Hunger Index 2020 (94th rank). It is noted that various manifestations are still widespread.

g - stunting (32%), wasting, underweight, obesity, hidden hunger.

CHALLENGES

↳ Policy Implementation Issues

→ corruption and apathy in PD

→ underallocation in MGNREGS poses threat to economic viability

→ poor monitoring in

↳ MID DAY MEAL ⇒ low quality food, irregularity

↳ ICDS ⇒ lack of infrastructure, inadequate numbers of ASHA, ANMC

ii) SOCIAL

→ PATRIARCHY ⇒ women eat LAST
and the LEAST, leading to poor
maternal and child health

→ poor awareness of healthy diet
leading to over-reliance on rice-wheat

→ poor accessibility and affordability

iii) Lack of NUTRITIOUS food due to

→ Rice-wheat monoculture

→ Absence of fortified and biofortified
food production

→ Non diversification of PDS basket

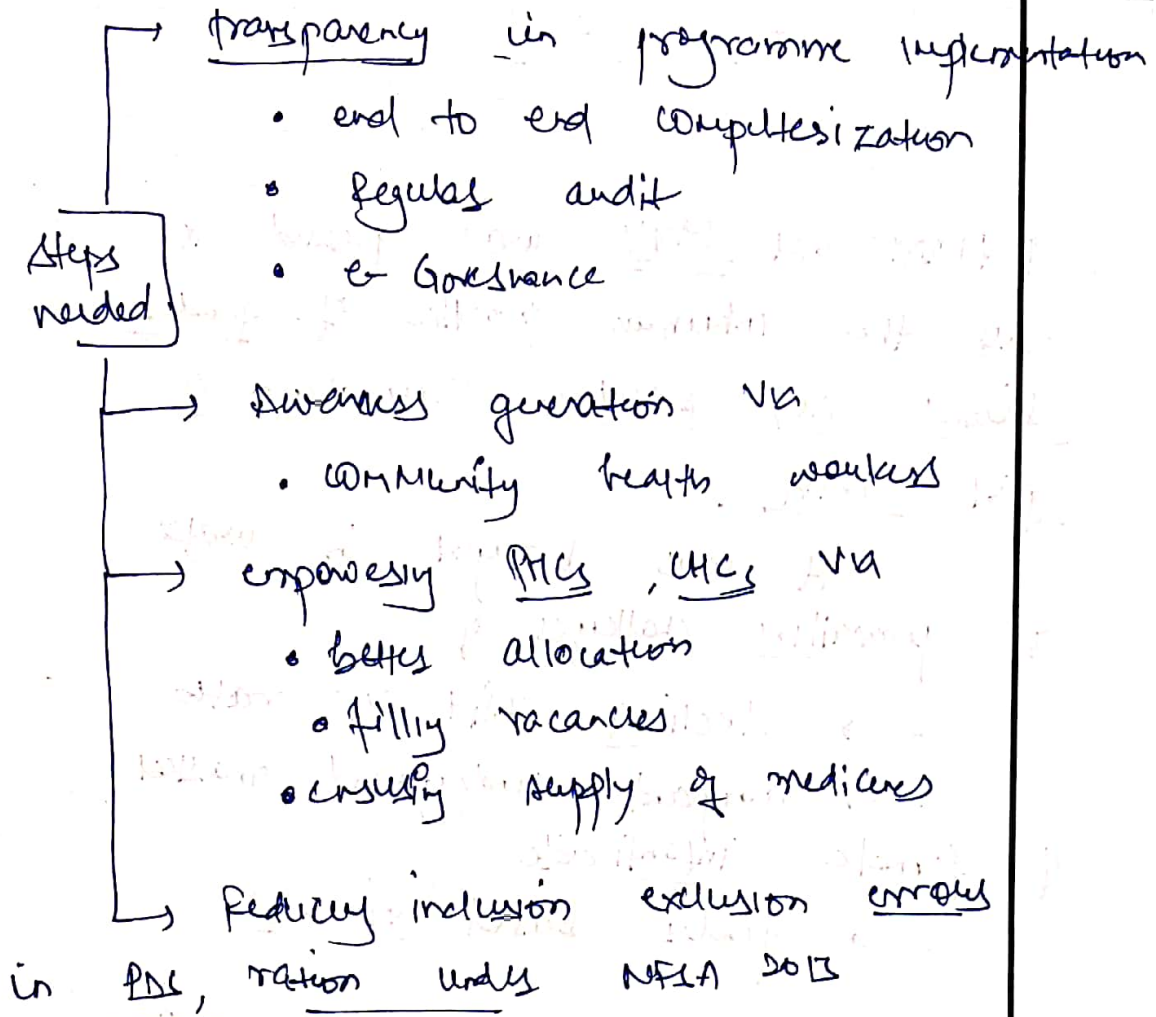
→ excessive MSP for cereals

iv) poor absorption of nutrients

→ Comorbidity, rising NCDs

→ Increase in obesity and junk
food culture

→ Reduced immunity



Steps like Poshan Abhiyan and thrust on food fortification are some positive steps towards reducing malnutrition.

20. Bring out the ² successes and ³ failures of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) PCPNDT Act, 1994.

गर्भधारण-पूर्व और प्रसव-पूर्व निदान तकनीक (लिंग चयन प्रतिषेध) (PCPNDT) अधिनियम, 1994 की सफलताओं और विफलताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

PCPNDT Act 1994 was passed to curb the inhuman practice of gender biased sex selective elimination of girl child.

It was brought in wake of prevailing challenges of
 → declining child sex ratio
 → rampant underground market of female infanticide
 → gender based violence

The act has many successes in its 27 years

SUCCESS

→ Decline in pre-natal sex determination through monitoring, autitization and penishments (cancelling licenses) of hospitals

- i) Enhanced awareness of girl rights leading to better opportunities
eg - education : GER for girl child $\approx 100\%$ in primary
- iii) Has regulated private hospitals through stringent regulations.
- iii) Increase in literacy rate, employment in service sector jobs
- iv) Has complemented other initiatives like i) Gender budgeting ii) NFSA - 2013 (ration card in name of women),
iii) PMJDY (NEO% beneficiaries are women)

FAILURES

- i) WHO notes that India has N270 unn missing girls (maximum) highlighting
- ↳ underground practice still persists
 - ↳ attitudinal change has not been accomplished.

II) has changed form to SON-META
preference (Eco. survey) where girls
are born but are 'UNWANTED', hence
poor opportunities in life

III) Has not solved structural issue
of PATRIARCHAL MINDSET as

gender violence
sexual harassment
wage inequality
denial of voice

→ still persists esp.
in rural areas

They REPORT act has brought
- down the immediate concern but
many challenges still remain in
order to fulfil SDG 5 (Gender equality)