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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1397)

Name of Candidate	Nidhi Goyal	Registration Number	733764
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	22/12/19
Center	Online		

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 पुस्तिका 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 (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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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.

All the Best

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.

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

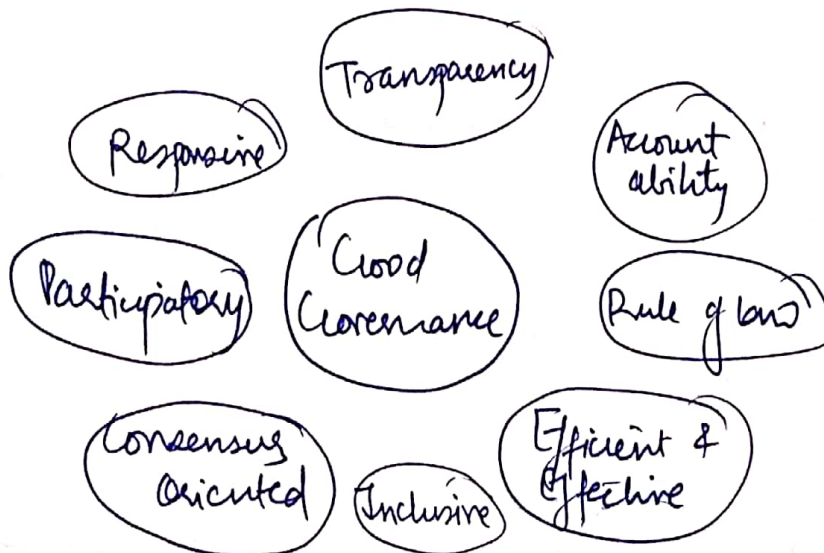
Ans.

~~Good Governance is the type~~
Governance is the way authority is exercised & decisions are made.

Good Governance is the governance which has positive attributes attached to it

- Ensures well being of all

According to UNDP, characteristics of Good Governance are:-



1) Participatory

- Participation of all the stakeholders in decision making process
- Freedom to organise & express their views

2) Consensus Oriented

- Try to mediate the opinions of different sections of society
- Ensure more effective implementation of decision
- Eg. Concept of Gram Sabha.

3) Transparent

- Disseminate full information to citizen
- Empower the citizens & enhances their confidence in governance
- Eg. Right to Information Act

4) Accountable

- Answerable for one's action, decisions, inaction
- Redressal of citizen's grievances
- Uphold the principle of 'Government for the people, by the people, for the people'

5) Rule of law

- Ensure law & order in the society
- Equitable access to justice to all & ensures well being of all
- Protect human rights.

6) Efficient & Effective

- Effectively manage all physical & human resources & deliver results
- Ensure cost effectiveness
- Sustainable development to protect environment

7) Responsive

- Timely redressal of citizen's grievances
- Timely delivery of service to citizens
- Be responsive to their opinions

8) Inclusive →

- Ensures that all stakeholders & sections feel that they have stake in society
- Will ensure social harmony & national development.

various initiatives by government - RTI, Citizen Charter, Scrutiny Model to ensure good governance.

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

Ans. Public healthcare system ensures well being of all citizens of country.
It involves private & government sector playing its parts.

Issues

(i) low expenditure - Government spend less than 1% of GDP on health which is inadequate to meet health needs of rising population

(ii) Lack of human resources

- lack of doctors & specialists. In India, ratio of doctor to population is around 1:11000 compared to WHO mandated 1:10000

- lack of paramedics such as physiotherapist, lab technicians.

(iii) Lack of Infrastructure

- Inadequate availability of hospital beds
- lack of state of the art technology oriented machines

(iv) Regional disparities

- Wide disparity between rural & urban areas
- More than 70% of doctors cater to urban population which is 20% of total population
- Disparity between poor & developed states like Kerala & Bihar

Kerala → Doctor to Population ratio 1:2800 (approx.)

Bihar → Doctor to population ratio 1:13000 (approx.)

(v) High out of pocket expenditure

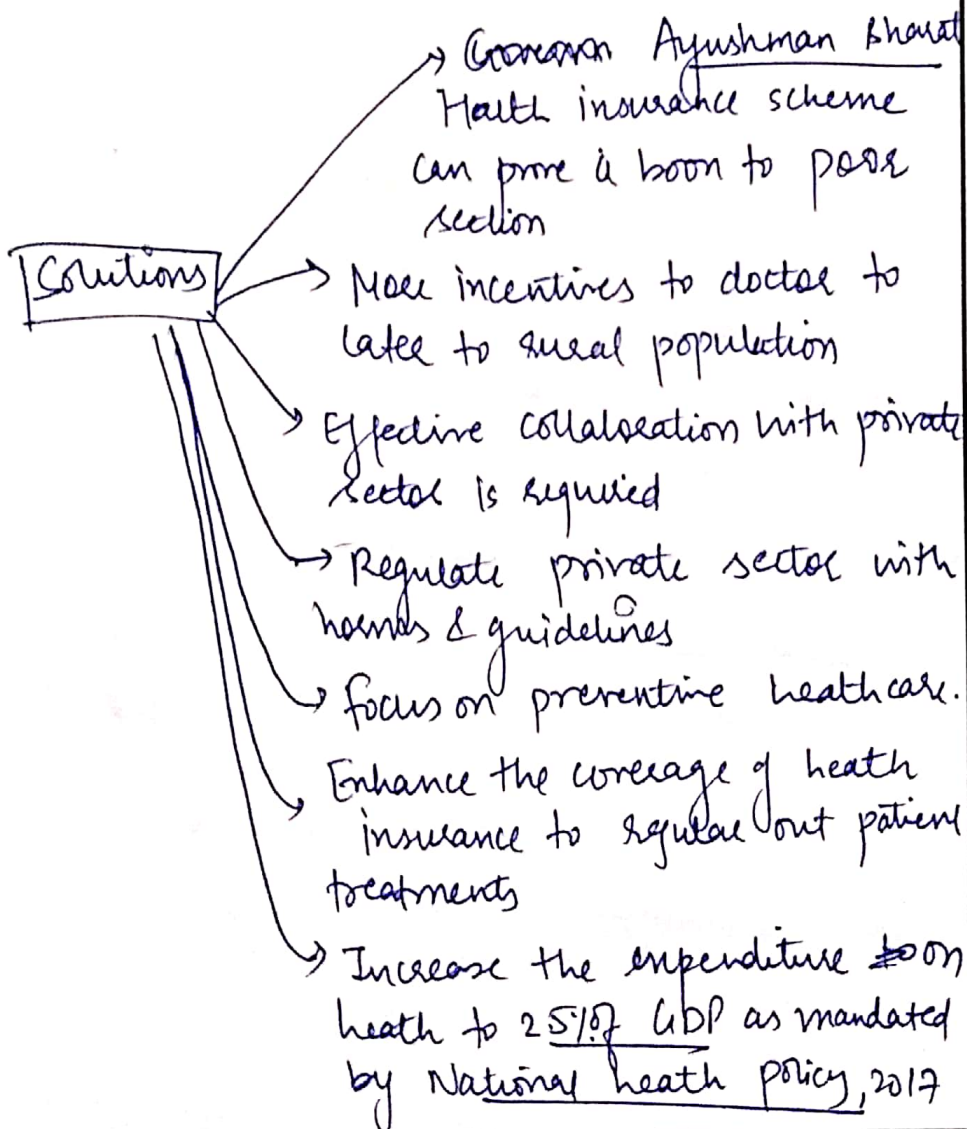
- over 70% of the expenditure on health is out of pocket
- Unproportionate burden on poor people
- Pushes people into further impoverishment.

(vi) Expensive Private healthcare

- In Rural area around 70% & in urban area around 80% people rely on private healthcare
- High cost of treatment & surgical procedures
- lack of transparency regarding costs.

(vii) low insurance coverage

- More than 80% of the population is not covered under any health insurance
- Most of the commercial health insurance cover only catastrophic expenditure, not out patient & prescription expenses



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।

Ans.

Regionalism is a kind of sub-nationalism when a person has strong connect & emotion for one region rather than nation as a whole.

Different forms in India

Linguistic

- After independence, popular demand from ~~states~~ people for ~~dis~~ reorganisation of state on linguistic basis
- State Reorganisation Commission recommended for reorganisation on linguistic basis
- Andhra Pradesh become the first linguistic state.

Tribal

- In many regions, tribal people have demanded for a separate state
- Eg. Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh were separated from Bihar & Madhya Pradesh respectively due to tribal movements
- It is to ensure preservation of tribal identity and culture.

Q.2

Backward Region Development

- Sometimes, one region develops than other
- People from backward region demand a separate statehood to ensure equitable development
- Eg. Demands of Telangana region to separate ~~for~~ from Andhra state for equitable development. leading to its bifurcation

Ethnicity

- People of different ethnicities demand protection of their identity & culture from the intrusion by outsiders
- Eg. Demand for a separate Urapland protests in Assam in 1980s to protect their ethnic identity from Bangla speaking people.

Insurgency

Negative

- Undermines the national unity
- Cause administrative inconvenience
- Sometimes, have turned violent like insurgency in North-East
- financially unable to provide statehood to every region

Positive

- Protects the identity & culture of tribal people
- Strengthens the national unity by reconciling different interests
- Ensures equitable development of all regions

It is necessary to ~~offer~~ analyse each demand on case by case basis & every demand has to be seen in larger picture of national unity & diversity.

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?

Ans:

- Urbanisation is a phenomenon of going urban
- More people moving to cities from rural areas
 - Majority of people have non-agricultural occupation like factory worker, construction worker, trade etc.
 - According to census 2011, around 31.2% population live in urban areas

Problems

(i) High Land Prices

- Urban areas see high land prices due to rising demand
- It force people who can't afford expensive houses to shift to sub-urbs or slums

(ii) Water Supply & Sewage treatment

- No city has round the clock water supply
- Some cities like Chennai facing scarcity of water
- Sewage treatment plants are inoperative in several places & discharging effluents in rivers

q.4

(iii) Sanitation

- Most of the metropolitan areas don't have adequate drainage network
- Eg. Mumbai see urban flooding during monsoon season
- It creates breeding ground for diseases like malaria

(iv) Urban transport & traffic

- Urban cities ~~has~~ don't have mass transport system and last mile connectivity
- Huge growth in private vehicles causing congestion on roads
- People need to invest time & cost in commuting long distances.

(v) Slums

- Unaffordable cities have forced poor people to move to slum areas
- They are overcrowded places with no sanitation, hygiene, water supply.
- Breeding grounds for diseases

(vi) Pollution

- Large number of industries in urban areas releasing CO_2 & other greenhouse gases

- Huge number of vehicles - sources of particulate matter & air pollution
- Untreated sewage & industrial effluent discharge causing river pollution.

Steps by Government

1) Smart Cities Mission

- Aims to convert 100 cities into smart cities
- Will be the ~~po~~ centre of economic growth & will change the way of living of people.
- Will be technology enabled

2) AMRUT Mission

- Aims to provide hard infrastructure for
- Target of connecting 500 cities
 - Water
 - Sewage
 - Public transport

3) New Metro Policy

- Provide Metro Rails in high population density cities
- Provide easy commuting to people.

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 करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Ans:

India is +

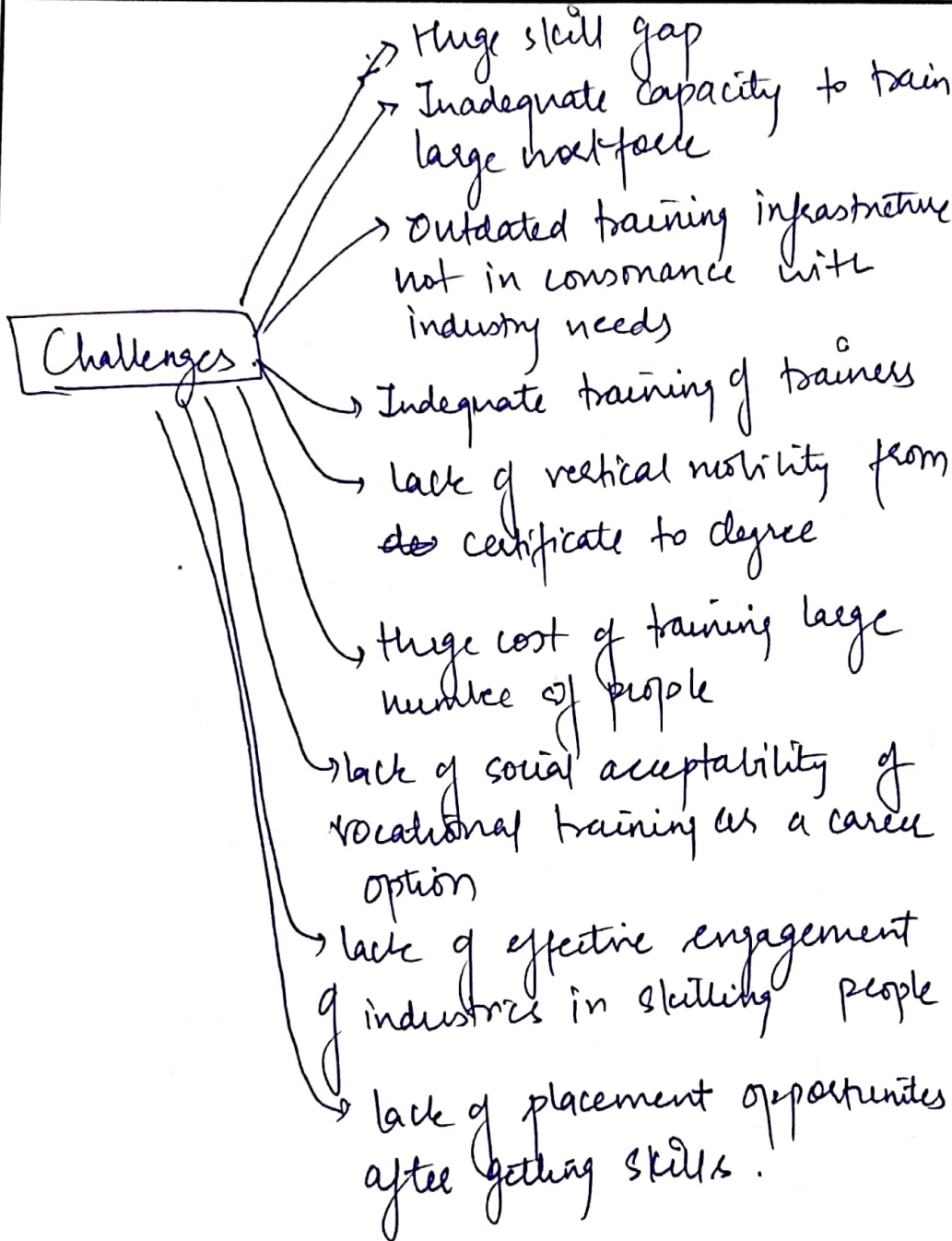
Skill development is

Skill development is the process of building up skills, knowledge, competency & awareness among the people of country.

Importance

- To utilize the demographic dividend of country
- Make India a skill capital of the world
- Make India a hub for skilled workforce
- Provide skilled workforce to the countries having ageing population like US, Japan
- Provide employment to the young graduates by equipping them with right skills
- Contribute to the economic growth of the Country.
- Will be instrumental in achieving the target of 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024
- Prevent the demographic dividend to become demographic disaster.

Q.5



Steps by Government

- 1) National Skill Development Mission
- Aims to skill 10 million youth by 2020
 - To impart them industry relevant skills & make them employable.

2) Sector Skill Councils

- Industry led & Industry owned bodies
- Design curriculum as per industry need & impart training

3) National Skill Development fund

- funding from both government & non-government actors for skill development

4) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
Swarnajayanti Yojana

- Promote rural youth with skills to make them employable
- Provide loans to youth to start their own ventures

Skill development is the need of the hour to prevent our demographic ~~dis~~ dividend to become demographic disaster. further steps

like:-

- online courses in skill development
- Engagement of Private Sector in skill development
- National Institute of Vocational Training & Education

can be taken.

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।

Ans:

Secularism is the opposite of communalism which means no preference to any one particular religion.

Western Concept
of Secularism

- Complete Separation between state & church
- No religion as a state religion
- Withdrawal of religion from public life
- Separation of political & religious authority
- Religion is just an voluntary in private life
- No protection provided to any religion

Indian Concept
Secularism

- Not complete separation between government & religion
- Integral part of public life
- Equal respect to all religion provided.
- Equal protection to all religion.
- Special protection
- Have constitutional Articles to uphold freedom of religion from Article 25 to 28

So Indian concept is slightly different from western concept though it is completely secular.

In India, there is no state religion but government has its role in every religion.

- Government try to reform religion to make them equitable, just. Eg. Outlawing of triple Talak, Sabrimata verdict by Supreme court
- Government provide Haj subsidies, subsidies to pilgrims to Himalayan pilgrimage
- Government also has role in administration of temple like Sabrimata, Tirupati.
- Government is ensuring the construction of Ram temple in Ayodhya.

Despite differences, indian concept is fully secular & has protected every religion to uphold national unity.

7. Analyse the role of civil services in a democracy like India.
भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में सिविल सेवाओं की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

8. Examine the impact of globalization on Indian society.

भारतीय समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans:

Globalization is the integration of domestic economy with world economy

- It is the social & economic interdependence between people, firms & ~~diff~~ countries.

- In India, Globalization took a spurt after the LP policy 1991 of government

Impact of Globalization

Agriculture

- Have exposed farmers to the competition from imports.

- have caused impoverishment of farmers by exposing them to vagaries of market

- State have reduced its support to farmers ~~due~~ due to WTO conditionalities.

- Enabled MNCs to enter into contract with farmers for supply of raw material like Potato, flower, figs & grapes ⇒ It has increased dependence on these MNCs

Q3

- MNCs have enter to provide agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers & pesticides
- It is threat to farmers as caused further indebtedness due to high costs.

Industry

- Many MNCs have entered the Indian market.
- Has caused international division of labour by having production in different countries
- Has enabled many Indian firms to go global. Eg. TATA has acquired Jaguar.

- #

Employment

- ~~It~~ Opened up new avenues of employment for middle class youth in sectors like BPO, software & IT industry
- Caused flexibility in production
- Reduced the number of permanent employees & causing more casualisation
- More ~~in~~ livelihood insecurity to people ~~but~~
- Have caused huge growth in salaries of educated urban middle class youth

Culture of Consumption

- Globalization has caused culture of consumption
- People are demanding new things & spending vigorously.
- Huge growth in number of shopping malls, hotels & restaurants
- New Brands are entering Indian markets

Globalization

- Integration of global culture with local culture
- Many MNCs are resorting to it to enhance marketability for their products. Eg. McDonald selling veg burgers
- Have created new culture & -

Media

- Immense impact on media & communication
- Indian films are watched in countries like Indonesia.
- Huge popularity of Hollywood movies in India.

Food

- Have changed the food habits of people.
- More demand for fast foods, high sugar & fatty foods.

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।

Ans.

India is facing huge scarcity of water as seen in cities like Chennai, Shimla.

As per Niti Aayog, cities like New Delhi, Langalore will run out of groundwater by 2020.

To cater to this problem, Government has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan

- focus on strengthening the ~~to~~ water conservation & preservation.
- ~~Let~~ Make water conservation a people's movement
- ~~Mobilize school students~~
- Utilize existing funds & ensure convergence among existing schemes.

Strategies for implementation

- Mobilize people to make it a people's movement
- Build, renovate & revamp water harvesting structures.

9.9

- Mobilize school students to save water.
 - Make them aware about importance of water conservation
 - Government launched a programme where every student will be encouraged to save 1 litre of water every day
- leverage traditional knowledge of people
 - Construct wells, bunds, Johads & other traditional harvesting structures
- Use MNREGA for constructing water harvesting structures
- Ensure Recycling of waste water by building water treatment plants

Water Scarcity is further getting aggravated due to climate change so urgent steps are required to cater to the problem. further steps like

- Cooperation among states
- Basin level management of drainage basins
- Enhancing awareness among people
- Crop diversification from water guzzling crops

Can be taken to address this problem.

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।

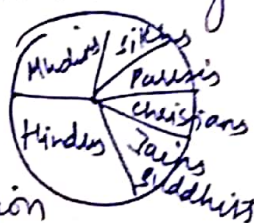
Ans.

Diversity means differences among people, groups, communities. It need not necessarily to be mutually clashing.

various forms of diversity

Religion

- India is a country with diverse religions
- Major religion is Hindu with 80.5% of population
- Muslims are next major religion with around 13.5% of population
- ~~Most~~ ~~Rel~~



Linguistic

- There are around 1632 languages & dialects spoken in ~~the~~ India.
- Two major source — Indo-Aryan languages, Dravidian languages
- Apart for ~~this~~ this, there are various dialects, tribal languages spoken in India.

Q.10

Ethnicity

- People of various ethnicities reside in India
- Various tribal groups reside like Bodos, Santhals, Mundas
- Most of them concentrated in pockets like in Central India, North East India.

Geographic

- India is a land of diverse landforms ranging from plains, mountains, coastal, deserts etc.
- Geographic diversity has its impact on culture markers like occupation, dress, food, way of living.

Unity among Diversity

- India has survived as a union of different diverse groups since long years
- Various factors have contributed to it :-
 - (i) Recognition of diversity by state & giving protection to minorities under Article 29 & 30
 - (ii) Reorganisation of states on linguistic basis have strengthened the unity among people.

(iii) Historical factors like Indian National Movement have contributed to unity as people developed a feeling of national consciousness during that time

(iv) Federal structure of Indian policy which has reconciled regional aspirations with national unity

(v) Single citizenship adopted have strengthened the concept of one nation

~~(vi) India's adoption of Constitution with~~

(vi) No autonomy of states to secede from the Indian Union have prevented divisions.

India has been very successful in upholding its tag of 'Unity in Diversity'.

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

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

Ans.

Labour force Participation of women in India is at meagre 27% despite they being 49% of population.

Reasons for low participation

(i) Back Patriarchal mindset

- Stigma attached to women working outside
- Subordination of women & attaching them to only household work.

(ii) Women safety

- Recent incidents like Rape, sexual harassment at workplace prevent women to work outside.

(iii) Education

- Many girls have enrolled in secondary & higher education which have reduced their participation in labour force

(iv) Rising Incomes

- Rising Incomes of family have enabled women to not work outside & fulfil their

household responsibilities

(v) Motherhood

- Responsibility of motherhood & pregnancy breaks prevents mother to rejoin the work.

(vi) Male bias

- ~~Inequality in~~
- Unequal wages to women as compared to men for similar work
- Industrial work & its machines are not designed for women.

Remedial Measures

- Skill development of women to make them employable
- Legislative measures like Maternity Benefit Act, Equal Remuneration Act
- Incentives to women in Public transport. Eg. Delhi Government's recent move for free travel for women
- Changing mindset of families
- Inculcating values of gender equality in school curriculum
- Ensure safety for women in public spaces

- Measures like She Bon to file complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace
- opening of creches near workplaces

As per a Report, India can add \$ 700 Bn in its economy by ensuring full participation of women in workforce. It can't afford to lose its productive resource.

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।

Ans:

SHGs (Self help Groups) are the association of people. Three major functions :-

- Collective saving
- Undertaking income generating economic activity
- Conduit for formal banking credit

Government & NGOs have played a phenomenal role in building up SHGs in rural India.

Role of SHG in rural development

- (i) SHGs like SEWA have helped in organising women workers & enabled them to collectively save & undertake economic activities
- (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission have its foundation in SHG. It has enabled women to organise themselves.
- (iii) Enabled women to take productive ventures like Papad - Achar Making & enhance their income.

(iv) Ajman Express Yojana of Government to provide connectivity to rural backward areas with major services like health care & education have contributed to rural development

(v) farmers have organised themselves in SHGs to undertake collective purchasing of inputs & collective bargaining with the buyer

(vi)

1397

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Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मार्ज में
कूट ना लिखें)

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

सिटीजन चार्टर के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत में इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों पर चर्चा की जाए।

Ans.

Citizen Charter is a document recognising the service delivery commitment of public authority. They lay down standard, quality & timing of service delivery.

Significance

- Ensure accountability of the public authority towards citizen for service delivery
- Provide standards of service to help compare it with actual service delivery
- Provide a Grievance redressal mechanism for in case of non delivery
- Fosters discipline among the public officers for timely delivery of service
- Enhances the confidence of citizens in the public authority
- Help in ensuring timely & quality delivery of service to citizen.
- Ensure cost effectiveness by timely delivery.
- Uphold the principle of Good Governance.

9.13

Issues

- No legal backing to citizen charter, depend entirely on public authority to follow or not
- lack of consultation with NGOs & civil society while framing it
- lack of regular review & updation
- lack of firmness among public officials to follow it.
- Resistance to change among officials who so altogether resist charters.
- one size fits all doesn't help all the stakeholders

Solutions

- customize it to different stakeholders
- Consult with civil society organizations
- Regular review & updation
- Give legal backing to it
- Internal control restructuring to ensure effective implementation
- Imbibe it in the work culture of public organizations.

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।

Ans

Women's Organisation are the organisation where women come together to address the issues hampering the equality & justice for women.

Since pre-independence times, women's organisations have taken up various issues to ensure gender justice.

Various women's organisations

- Ladies Social Conference
- Bhartiya Mahila Samaj
- National Conference for women
- Ladies Society
- SEWA
- Kudumshree

Role in Gender Justice

- Taken up issues like education for women which has helped in securing their right for education
- Have caused empowerment of women by enhancing their confidence.
- fighting for issues like Dowry violence, Domestic violence, Sexual harassment,

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they are ensuring their effective participation in public life.

- Have taken up issue of Inheritance of property by women
- Issues like Sati, Child Marriage taken up by them led to passing up of Acts like Child Marriage (Prohibition Act) 1986
- Organise women into SHGs to ensure their economic independence.
- Have give a platform to women to discuss their problems.
- Have ~~bring~~ sensitised the public & especially men by putting these issues in public domain.
- Provide legal aid, counselling, shelter to women in destitute conditions.

These Women's organisation have played an important role in empowering women & bringing women's issues in public domain

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।

Ans.

According to Census 2011, Literacy rate is 74%.

Men → 80%.

Women → 65.2%.

In India, literacy rates have improved since Independence but even now, vary considerably across gender, religion & social groups.

Gender

- female literacy rate in India is 65.2% as compared to 80% for men.

• Reasons

- Patriarchal mindset of society
- Household responsibility
- Lack of women safety
- Schools at far off distances with no separate toilets

- This gender disparity in literacy have further aggravated the gender inequality.

Regions

- Bihar has a literacy rate of around 48%.
- Kerala has around 100% literacy rate

- wide regional disparity causes development disparities among regions.
- Bihar continues to be a poor state due to low literacy level while Kerala has high human development indicators.
- Have other peripheral problems like high population in Bihar.

Social Groups

- Literacy varies across social groups
- Marginalised sections like SC, STs have low level of literacy
- Discrimination in access to schools, inadequate incentives to send children to schools, household responsibilities prevent them from going to schools
- It has accentuated their inequality & social exclusion.

Measures to improve

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with its goal of universal education & having schools in every 1km of habitation.

- Scholarships to be provided to students belonging to SC/ST community
- Eklaya Residential schools for OBC students
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya for hostel cum school for girls
- Udaan scheme where free courses to girls for entrance exam preparation
- Awareness need to be generated regarding importance of education
- Enhance the expenditure on education to 6% of GDP

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?

Ans

Voluntary sectors are the groups of people who come together to influence & press their demand on government

- Non-Governmental sector
- Organised entity
- Influence public opinion
- Press their demand on government

Issues

- Lack of funding support by government
- Lack of effective organised entities
- High handedness of government in some issues.
- Lack of transparency & accountability in their functioning
- Lack of public confidence in their functioning
- Uttermost motives & vested interests of some organisations
- Mishandling of public funds & corruption
- Some organisations doing acts against national interest

Redressal

- Enhance their accountability
- formulate rules & norms for their functioning
- Ensure external audit of their accounts
- Regulate their foreign funding sources
- Collaborate with voluntary sector in solving public issues to enhance their credibility

Voluntary sector has played an important role in solving various public issues in Education, Health.

Government should collaborate with them.

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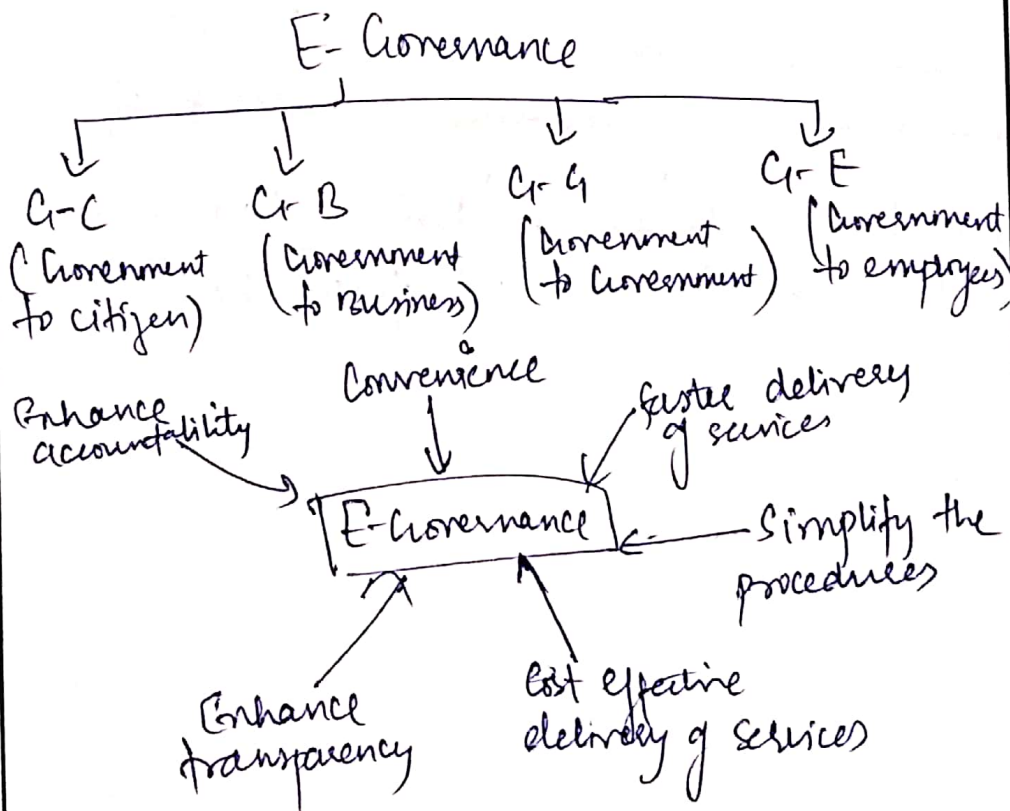
17. Analyse the potential of e-governance in India.

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.

E-Governance is the use of Information & Communication tools by government in its dealing with citizen

Business
Employees.



Potential for E-Governance in India

- Digital India Mission launched by Government for digital literacy will increase the relevance of e-governance

- Expanding mobile penetration & cheap internet service will further strengthen it.
- Government's program of connecting 1.5 lakh Gram Panchayats with optic fibre Internet connectivity.
- E-government in panchayat offices will enhance its reach.
- ~~Common~~ Common Service Centres will ensure accessibility to e-governance to rural people.
- Prime Minister's thrust on 'Minimum Government & Maximum Governance' will further boost it.

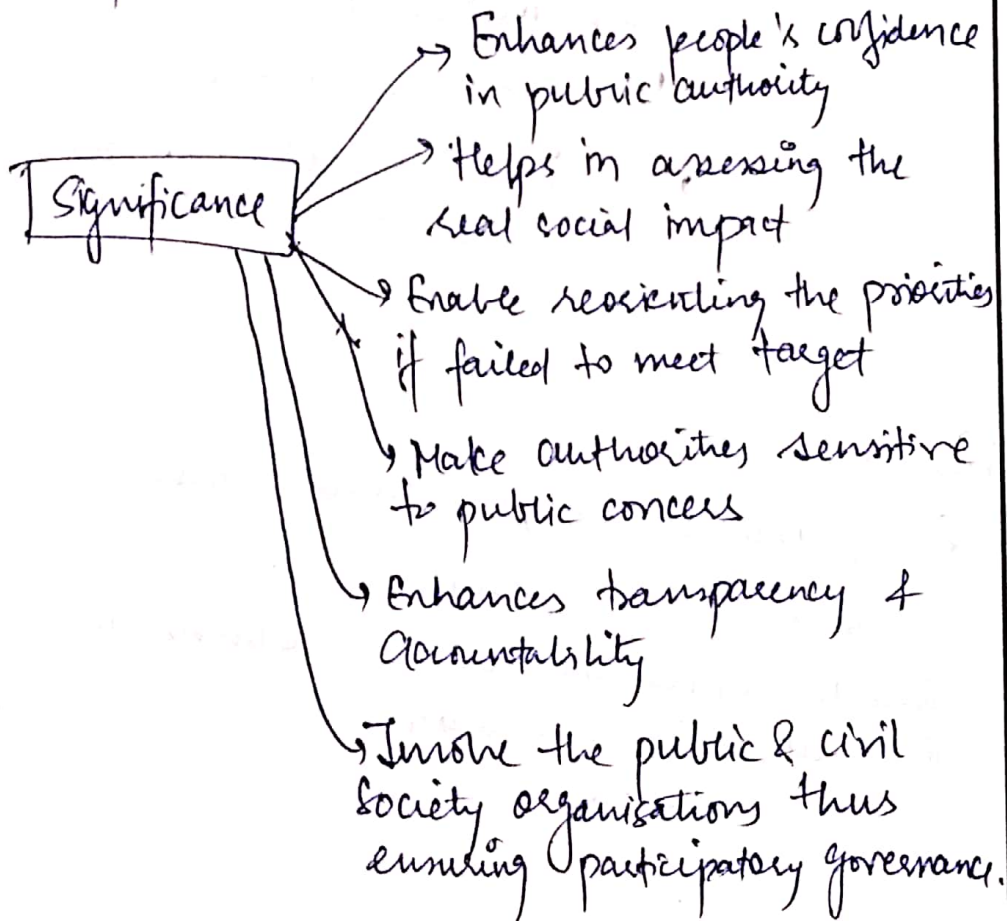
18. What is social audit? Give an account of its significance and limitations in India.

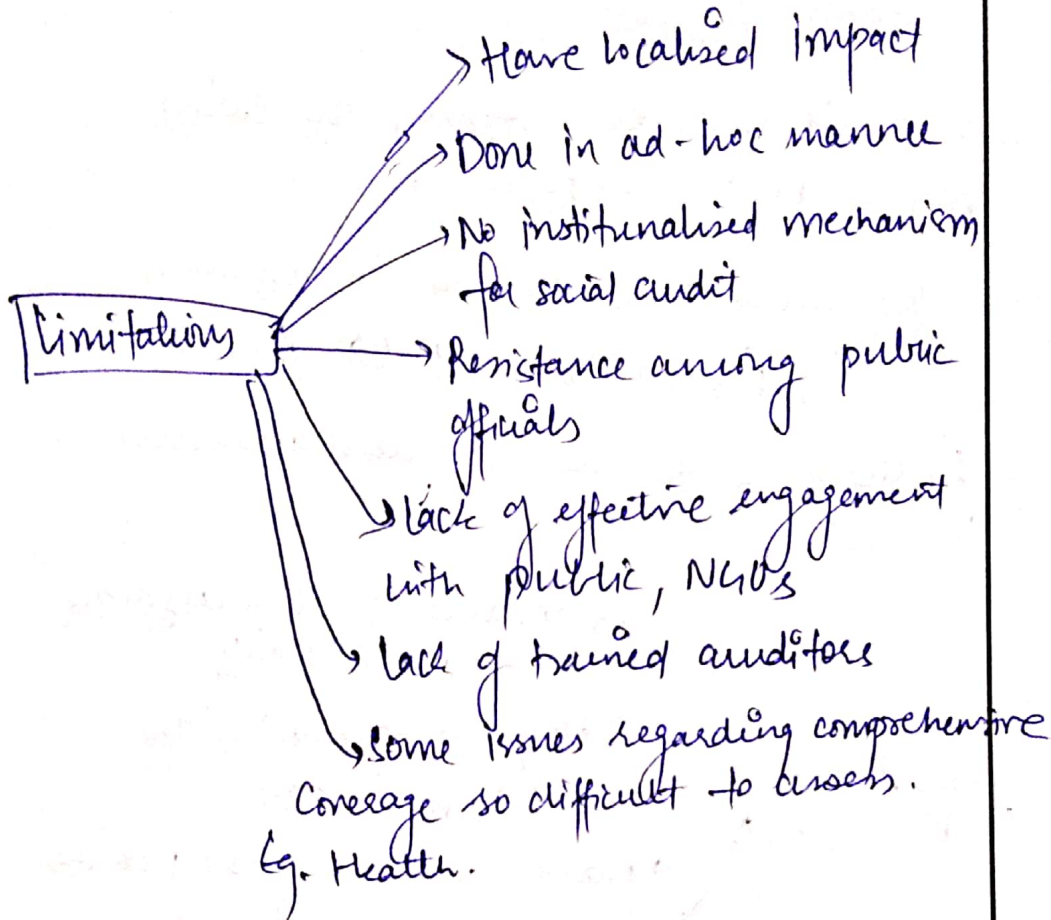
सामाजिक अंकेक्षण क्या है? भारत में इसके महत्व और सीमाओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans

Social audit involves assessing the social impact of public expenditure.

- Public authority disseminate information regarding expenditure on public projects
- Enable people to assess its developmental impacts.





Solutions

- Engage NGOs as external audit agency
- Should be institutionalised
- Done in regular manner so to imbibe in the culture of organisation.

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।

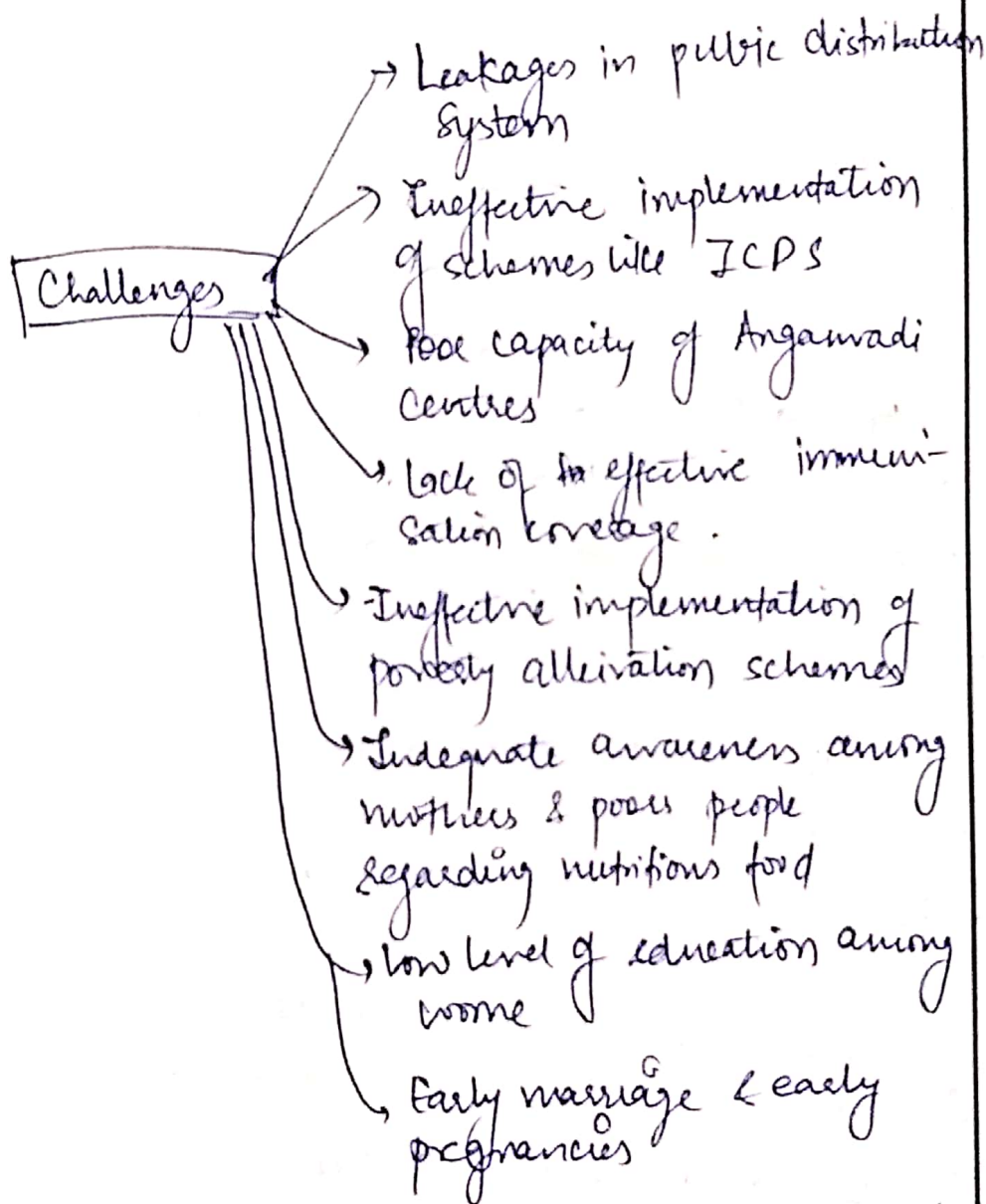
Ans:

Malnutrition is a peculiar problem in India. It is the lack of proteins, nutrients, vitamins among the children & women.

- 50% of women in India are anaemic
- Around 35% children are stunted
- low body weights of infants
- High infant mortality rate

Reasons

- Poverty prevents people from getting access to proper food
- Shift from protein crops like pulses to wheat & rice
- Gender injustice leading to poor nutrition for mother & hence low weight babies.
- failure of public health system



Government has taken various initiatives like

- Integrated child development service
- Provides immunisation coverage, health checkups to children, lactating mothers

- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 - Govt. provided to pregnant women to meet nutrition requirement
- Mid-day Meal scheme to provide nutritious food to school going children
- National Food Security Act to distribute free food grains
- Iron folic Supplementation to women at Anganwadi centres
- Control of diseases like diarrhoea, measles.
- Bio-fortification of foods to provide essential micronutrients.

20. Bring out the successes and 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।

Ans.

Pre-Conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques
(Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 passed
with objective :-

- (i) To check the sex-selective abortion
- (ii) Prevent the misuse of sex-determination techniques
- (iii) Enhance the sex ratio

Success

- (i) Enhance the awareness among people regarding consequences of sex female foeticide
- (ii) Improvement in sex ratio in India
- (iii) Some states like Haryana have improved its sex ratio
- (iv) Make people conscious that they make attract imprisonment if try to determine sex
- (v) Have regulated the hospitals or doctors who were providing the service
- (vi) Many doctors have refrained from doing these sex-selective abortions.

Failures

- Still sex ratio is at low level of 940 females per 1000 male (census 2011)
- Sex-selective abortions have not been eliminated entirely
- Have caused further isolation of these cases from public domain
- Doctors are secretly providing these services for high fees
- failed to address the root cause