



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1818)

|                   |                  |                     |          |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | PATEL MITULKUMAR |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH          | Registration Number | 1010083  |
| Center            | DELHI            | Date                | 11/07/22 |

| 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।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
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. Explain the meaning of regionalism and highlight the various forms that it can take, with suitable examples from India.

भारत के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ क्षेत्रवाद का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए साथ ही उन विभिन्न रूपों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसके द्वारा अपनाए जा सकते हैं।

Regionalism is risen aspirations of <sup>people</sup> region of region so that they show inclined alligience towards region than that towards nation or unital perspectives.

Regionalism tries to narrow perspective of people towards regional interest, in worst case, while it may bring problems faced by people in positive sense.

Various forms of regionalism

A Positive form

→ People tries to demand more favourable treatment of region if it has been historically ignored in matters of development

e.g. Demand for separate Telangana

→ Demand to aspire for diversity  
e.g. formation of various states  
 in north-eastern region to  
 include linguistic and ethnic  
diversity. (manipur, meghalaya, etc)

### B Negative form of regionalism

① Separatist regionalism based on  
 narrow interests

e.g. • Demand for separate state  
 based on religion ( punjab just  
 after independence.)

• Demand for separate Bodoland

② Secessionist regionalism

e.g. • demand for greater Nagaland  
 by NSCN-IM faction.

• demand for Azad Kashmir

• demand for separate Pakistan

While positive regionalism may bring positive effects such as inclusive development, cultivation of diversity and democracy.

Negative regionalism give rise to disunity and parochialism within people.

2. E-governance is a very vital element in improving public service delivery in India. Discuss with examples.

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण में सुधार के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस एक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

According to <sup>UNDP</sup> E-governance is inclusion of Information and Technology tools in the working of governance.

According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC, E-governance is SMART (Simple, minimum, Accountable, Responsive, transparent) governance.

E-governance : vital in public service delivery

- ① Broaden the base of service

e.g. Common Service Centre for Aadhar issuing, voter ID, etc, provides for last mile reach.

- ② Inclusive in nature

e.g. online services include all the people from far-off regions.

- ③ Participatory in nature

e.g. 'Mygov.in' proved to be effective feedback mechanism for policy

input.

④ Time-saving and cost-effective

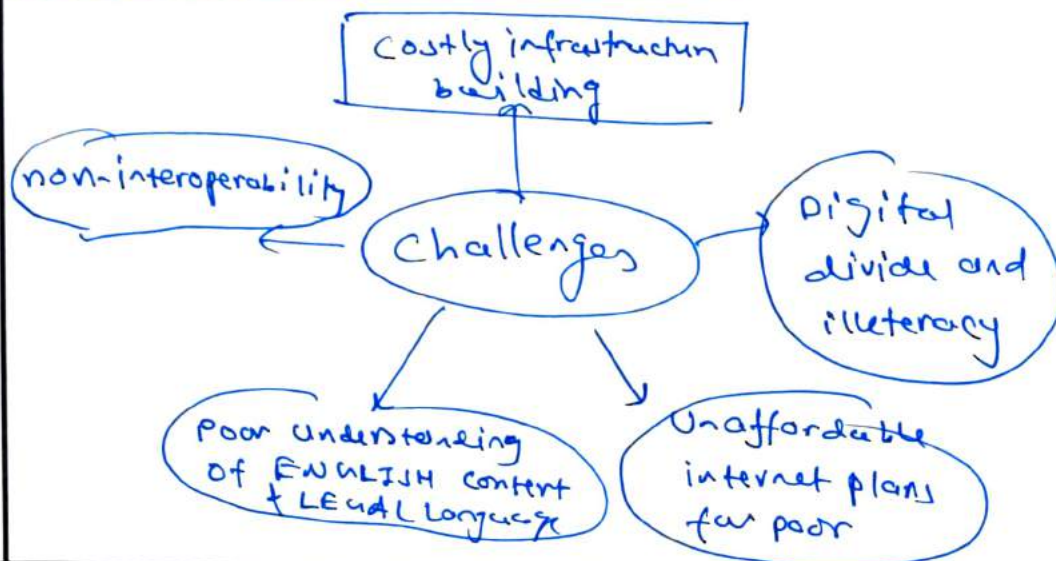
as it has made access to services at the moment and location-free based.

e.g. Reduced transit time and cost to access service.

⑤ Propagates transparency and accountability in governance mechanism.

e.g. online bill payment  
 ↳ reduced corruption & bribery.

↳ RTI filing online



Way Ahead

⇒ 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC has recommended for;

↳ change in process to increase  
e-governance. ~~more~~

↳ Capacity building by Public-  
private-partnership.

→ Digital literacy initiatives.

→ Promoting Digital India mission  
to each mile.

3. Explain why child labour continues to persist in India, despite stringent measures taken by the government for its eradication.

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत में सरकार द्वारा बाल श्रम के उन्मूलन के लिए किए गए कठोर उपायों के बावजूद, यह अभी भी क्यों जारी है।

According to ILO, child labour is labour performed by children which ruin their childhood, inhibit child's growth.

Despite government has made child Labour prohibition Act, 2016, it still persist in India.

### Reasons for continuance of child labour

#### ① Social factors

- poverty and economic inequality making the poor to continue it
- Notion of 'more children, more working hands' while planning family leads to unsustainable family size, compelling its continuance.
- educating children is perceived as economic burden.

② Economic factors

- ↳ cheap labour (eg. glass & bangles industry) due to no-bargaining powers of children.

③ Behavioral factors

- ↳ girl child labour @ domestic work (due to rise of New middle class in India).
- ↳ erasing silver line between vocational occupation and child labour.

④ Legal factors

- ↳ not including child labour at self-employed firms under the law.
- ↳ Lax implementation of law.

Way Ahead

- ① Providing scholarships to children to remove perceived burden on

fees.

- ⑥ stingent application of law in  
child labour attractive industries
- ⑦ Promotion of platform such as  
PENCIL.
- ⑧ Sensitizing police forces and establish-  
ment of special cell to implement  
law.
- ⑨ Thrust to Vocational education  
and, <sup>making</sup> classroom inclusive.

menace of child labour needs  
to be eradicated through multipronged  
and participative approach.

4. It is argued that the role of women in family often remains unrecognised. In this context, do you think wages for housework is an idea whose time has come?

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि परिवार में महिलाओं की भूमिका को प्रायः मान्यता नहीं मिलती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि गृहकार्य के लिए वेतन के विचार को अपनाने का समय आ गया है?

Owing to low workforce participation, women are generally engaged in domestic house-work.  
Due to it their work remains unrecognised.

### Role of women in family : unrecognised

- ① Domestic work not being paid, thus felt usual.
- ② Patriarchy ⇒ low participation of women in decision making
- ③ Stigmatisation of domestic work (seen to be woman's work) and it too being her duty.

### Wages for domestic work

#### positives

- ① Fair economic remuneration for her work.

- ⑥ making role of women recognised
- ⑦ making a woman independent and earning. (economic independence)
- ⑧ compel a male member to share domestic works with woman.

### Negatives

- ① question of how to pay woman for domestic work in con of poverty.
- ② Idea may neglect sensitivity in family relationships.
- ③ may increase domestic violence in case of wage-related issues.

Despite idea empower a women, but negatives may seem to increase problems faced by women.

To make her role recognised there are other areas which needs to be encouraged such as her education, her involvement in

Self-Help group, eradication of patriarchal  
narrowness, etc.

5. Highlight the role of the Right To Information (RTI) Act, 2005 in ensuring transparency and good governance in India.

भारत में पारदर्शिता और सुशासन सुनिश्चित करने में सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम, 2005 की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Right To Information (RTI) Act, 2005 is a step taken in a direction to empowering citizen about government decision making and processes.

According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC, RTI is key to good governance and transparency.

### Role of RTI in ensuring transparency

- ① Increased access to information  
⇒ empower citizen to analyse process
- ② check corruption and maladministration
- ③ RTI ⇒ thrust to access of information ⇒ thrust to Right to speech and expression ⇒ more demand for transparency.

### Role of RTI in ensuring Good Governance

- a) RTI making governance accountable by means of transparency

- ⑥ RTI making functioning of government participatory.
- ⑦ Access to information ensures efficiency and effectiveness of government.  
eg. exposing 2G scam.
- ⑧ making scrutiny of policy and giving recommendation to enhance service delivery.
- ⑨ It gives impetus to political rights and aspirations of people  
(eg. Art 19(1)(a)), as said by Supreme court in Rajnarain Can.
- ⑩ Enhance Consensus building within public on certain public issues  
(eg. farm bills & protests)

Right to Information is a renaissance in the sphere of governance.  
It's role can be further enhanced by implementing it while mixing

it with E-governance.

6. Explain the reasons behind growing mental health issues faced in India. State the policy measures taken in this regard as well.

भारत में बढ़ती मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संबंध में अपनाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mental health is persistent problem in India, especially during COVID-19 lockdowns.

### Reasons behind mental health issue

#### ① change in lifestyle

- ↳ increased work hours
- ↳ unbalanced leisure-work time.
- ↳ sedentary lifestyle.

#### ② Neglect of mental health issue in Public as well as private health care.

#### ③ stigmatizing mental health issues

#### ④ Domestic violence, cyber bullying, defamation and cyber blackmailing

#### ⑤ Increased pressure on children to study in the face of competition.

- ⑥ Unawareness of the issues among masses especially poor and other vulnerable section.
- ⑦ Lack of public health in the domain of mental health issues.

### Policy measures

- ① Access to doctors / psychiatrists through helpline.
- ② online public <sup>mental</sup> health service delivery through e-Sanjivane.
- ③ Increased emphasis on Yoga (e.g. International Yoga day & related campaigns)
- ④ Khelo India to increase participation of children sports.
- ⑤ Public research (NEEMHAN)  
Mental health remains largely ignored issue. There is need for robust tackling framework (legal and policy domain)



7. Enumerate the measures taken for population control in India. Also, discuss whether there is a need for a new Population Policy in India.

भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के लिए किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में एक नई जनसंख्या नीति की आवश्यकता है।

India is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest population country in the world, and due to overtake China by 2038. In this backdrop population control is utmost important.

### Measures for population control in India

- ① India has one of the oldest family planning framework
- ② Increased access to contraceptives and diversified choices.
- ③ male sterilisation campaign
- ④ Legal measures:
  - ↳ debarring candidates with more than two children from local body elections in certain states (e.g., GJ)
- ⑤ Increased public awareness through Asha workers.

Whether there is a need for population control policy

For arguments

- ① Rising population while decreasing employment rate giving rise to poverty, inequality, etc.
- ② Certain states above replacement fertility level (e.g., UP, Bihar, Meghalaya)
- ③ for long-term population measure framework.

Against Arguments

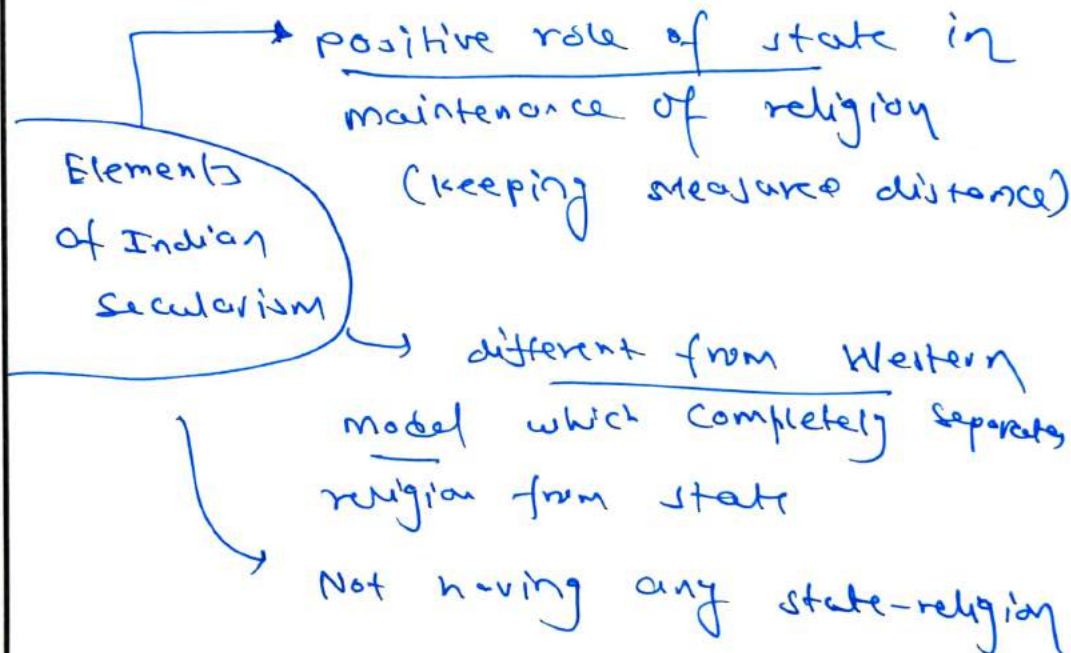
- ① NFHS survey highlighted India attained replacement fertility level.
- ② Barring candidates from local levels leading to going against democracy
- ③ giving rise to high dependent population (e.g., China at today's time)

population control policy both  
need of the hour to maintain  
long term perspective on the matters  
of population. But coercive elements  
should be avoided, and keeping  
population balanced needs to be focussed  
upon.

8. What do you understand by secularism in the context of India? Explain how secularism is reflected in our constitutional provisions.

भारत के संदर्भ में पंथनिरपेक्षता से आप क्या समझते हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए कि हमारे संवैधानिक उपबंधों में पंथनिरपेक्षता कैसे परिलक्षित होती है।

Secularism is state's not-nearness to any one religion. It is separation of religion from government functioning, largely.



Indian secularism contains elements of unity and diversity to provide for equal platform to all religions to grow. positive rel. played by state reduces tensions between various communities.

## Secularism in Indian Constitution

- ① preamble mentions India as secular country.
- ② Right to Equality under Article 14, 15, 16 prohibits state from discriminating based on religion.
- ③ Right to religion under:
  - ↳ Article 25 gives freedom of conscience and right to practice, profess and propagate
  - ↳ Art 26 gives freedom to religious denominations to manage affairs.
  - ↳ Freedom for paying taxes for religious functions.
- ④ Art 29 and 30 provides for minority protection and right to preserve Culture and religious institutions.

Indian constitution acts as  
lighthouse of secularism to guide  
state for its functioning in some  
domain.

9. Discuss the role played by SHGs in rural development in India. Also, mention various measures which have been taken by the government to promote SHGs in India.

भारत में ग्रामीण विकास में एस.एच.जी. (SHGs) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एस.एच.जी. को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SHG is self-organized group of people which includes people from similar background to pool resources and envisage for common benefit.

There are more than 8 crore SHGs in India which played marvelous role in rural development :-

- ① Women empowerment at rural areas.
- ② provided cheap credit access
- ③ proliferated income generating activities (e.g. home-based business)
- ④ SHGs formed by backward classes of people act as platform for social empowerment

- ⑤ most SHGs based on agriculture,  
rendered financial tool for pre-season  
investment.  $\Rightarrow$  Food security

### measures taken by Government

- ① SHG-Bank linkage programme by  
RBI led to proliferation of SHG  
formation.
- ② National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)  
to channelise energy of SHG to  
run India's growth engines
- ③ RBI's renewed guidelines for  
micro-finance institutes to help SHGs.
- ④ Inclusion of SHGs into priority sector  
lending
- ⑤ collateral free loans

SHG acted as medium of  
rural development and empowerment of  
rural India.



10. What are the various challenges being faced by school going children in India in light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic?

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 महामारी के आलोक में, भारत में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं?

COVID19 pandemic has deeply impacted on mobility of people, thereby affecting school going children in multiple ways.

Challenges faced by school going children during COVID19

- ① closure of schools during lockdowns led to discontinuity in study period.
- ② uncertain scenario and everchanging dates for exams and syllabus.
- ③ Erosion of foundational literacy and basic numeracy among early primary students.
- ④ Ineffectiveness of digital initiatives owing to digital divide and digital illiteracy.

c). recent PDI survey by ministry of Education reflected high inequality in access to digital tools.

### ⑤ Behavioral factors

↳ less attention span on digital mode.

↳ unnecessary disruption during online classes.

⑥ Internet shutdowns owing to security reasons complicated education in those areas (e.g. Jammu & Kashmir)

⑦ Difficulties in adaption while school opening.

⑧ Loss of parents and orphaning.

COVID 19 posed great threat to educational setup of country. Various measures can improve its impact:

① Foundational literacy mission

② Bridge courses for childrens who miss online classes.

- ⑥ assessment on knowledge for why  
opening of schools.
- ⑦ sensitization of teachers towards  
students from vulnerable sections

11. Identify the barriers faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in India. What measures have been taken by the government in this context?

भारत में दिव्यांगजनों (PwDs) के सामने आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Recent amendment to Rights to PwD Act highlighted problems faced by PwDs and rising government's approach towards them.

### Barriers faced by PwD in India

- ① Lack of educational avenues, and inclusivity in classrooms
- ② Lack of employment opportunities
- ③ Lack of amenable infrastructure friendly to PwDs (e.g. toilets, ramps, etc.)
- ④ Stigmatisation of people with certain mental/physical defects. It reduces amenable environment where they can grow to their potential.
- ⑤ Lack of awareness of government initiatives among PwDs from marginalised classes

- ⑥ Lack of sensitisation towards them.  
e.g. Parents leaving child with  
certain defects at public place.
- ⑦ Lack of opportunities for growth  
repeating them to resort to begging.

### Measures taken by government

- ① Right to PWD Act provides for  
reservation of 4% in public  
services.
- ② National Education Policy, 2020 tries to  
make classroom inclusive.
- ③ Diksha portal to offer divya-friendly  
user interface and content.
- ④ government schemes to provide  
aid-instruments (eg. wheelchair, hearing-  
aid)
- ⑤ Hackathon to make aid-devices  
more cheaper and amicable

Around 27% people in India  
on PUP. It is need of the  
moment to bring infelton to them.

12. Examine whether the relationship between civil services and democracy is complementary or paradoxical.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या लोक सेवाओं और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध पूरक है या विरोधामासी?

Civil services ingrain values like uniformity, impersonality, impartiality and rigid rule-boundness, etc. They may seem going against democracy which vouch for people-friendliness.

### Civil services and democracy - Paradoxical

- ① Impersonality and impartiality in civil services may lead to reduce core-by-core sensitivity towards issues, which may be requisite for democratic functioning.
- ② Rigid-rule-boundness leading to red-tapism & insensitive attitudes towards people
- ③ Power-based hierarchy may reduce amicableness of civil servant and introduces elitism.
- ④ Merit-based and not-elected recruitment at public posts goes against democracy.

by the people'

## Civil services and democracy - Complementary

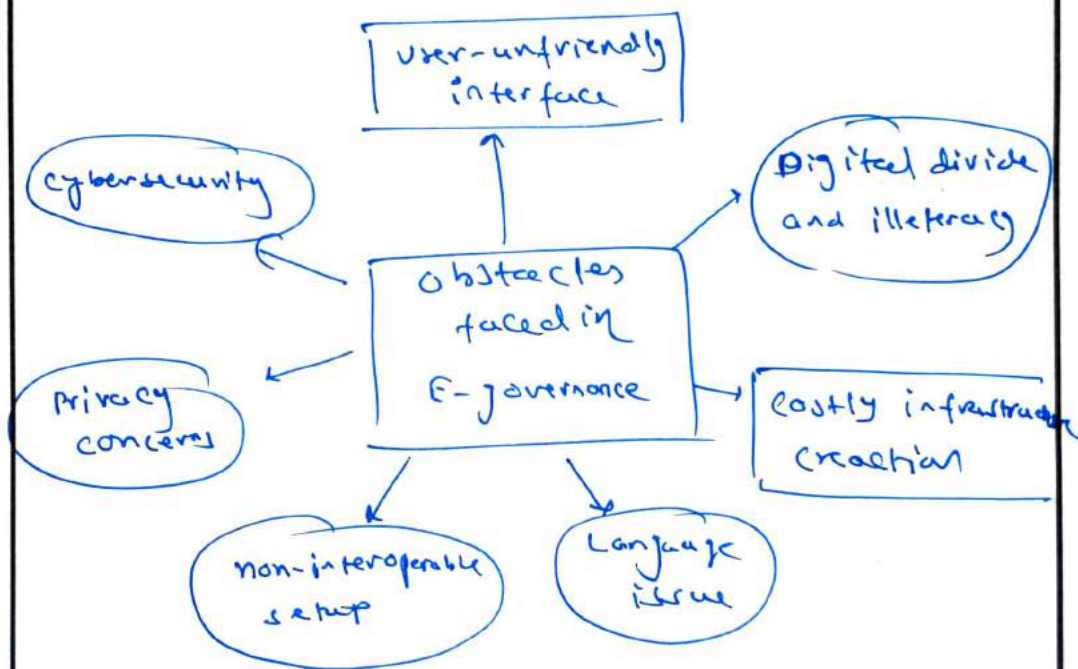
- ① Impartiality and impersonal management checks nepotism  $\Rightarrow$  democracy
- ② Merit-based <sup>bureaucratic</sup> system along with elected real executive provides complementarity for apt policy making
- ③ use of rigid-rule following on large basis, while flexibility on day-to-day administration increase effectiveness of governance.
- ④ Corruption free civil services can ensure realisation of democratic values of transparency, accountability and inclusiveness.
- ⑤ citizen centric civil services delivery strengthens democracy.
- ⑥ recruitment without discrimination from public means 'democracy by the people'

Certain rigorities in civil service  
are there to ensure checks on various  
vices like corruption ~~free~~. Addition of  
democratic elements in civil service improves  
governance.

13. What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of various e-governance initiatives in India? Provide some feasible suggestions to overcome these obstacles.

भारत में विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों के कार्यान्वयन में किन बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है? इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ व्यावहारिक सुझाव दीजिए।

E-governance is governance by use of Information and Communication technology tools. It is citizen-friendly and more inclusive approach in governance.



Suggestions to overcome these obstacles

① According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC

- Use of private-public partnership for infrastructure building,
- process reforms in governance to include E-governance

- protection of critical infrastructure to get wedged against cyber threats.
- capacity building

② Public awareness campaign, and campaigns like 'student-parent union' to address digital illiteracy for adults.

③ PM-WANI and nationwide broadband connection to address regional digital divide

④ Channelize India's massive IT sector to improve interoperability of public e-platform.

⑤ E-service diversification

⑥ Use of vernacular languages on e-platforms to <sup>ensure</sup> inclusiveness.

E-governance holds massive potential to make governance easy, people-friendly and lost-mile accessible. Overcoming these issues will bring good governance.



14. What are the challenges faced by India's primary healthcare system? Mention the government initiatives to address these challenges.

भारत की प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु सरकार की पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Primary Healthcare system forms base of India's 3-level public health system. Low public expenditure on healthcare has rendered many challenges to the system.

### Challenges faced by primary healthcare

- ① Inadequate infrastructure.
- ② Gaps in supply of generic medicine.
- ③ Lack of staff in full capacity.
- ④ Regional disparity in the spread of primary healthcare network.
- ⑤ Financial gaps rendering existing setup unfunctional.
- ⑥ Poor quality of 

Services  
 medicine  
 support

}

from primary  
 health care.

⇒ leading to lack of trust in system  
 ⇒ leading to low usage by citizens.

- ⑦ gaps in linkage with secondary and tertiary health level,
- ⑧ Issues among staff → sexual harassment (eg. recent case in state of Gujarat when mid-pro-quo was demanded from woman nurse.)

### Government initiative to address challenges

- ① Linking primary health setup with upper levels under PM-JAY.  
→ creation of wide network of Health and Wellness Centre.
- ② Establishing robust network of AASHA workers.
- ③ COVID19 vaccination program further enhanced their availability and funding requirements.
- ④ Regulating supply of medicine and their quality.

⑤ Jan-Aushadhi generic medicine  
Centre.

⑥ Adding component of AAYUSH  
medicine system to diversify it.

Primary healthcare system proved  
to be hedge against COVID19 pandemic  
through world's largest vaccination  
Program of India. It needs to be  
reformed.

15. Giving an account of the initiatives taken by the government for urban development in recent years, explain how they seek to solve some of the major problems of urbanization faced in India.

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा शहरी विकास के लिए प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का विवरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ये भारत में शहरीकरण की कुछ प्रमुख समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु कैसे प्रयास करती हैं।

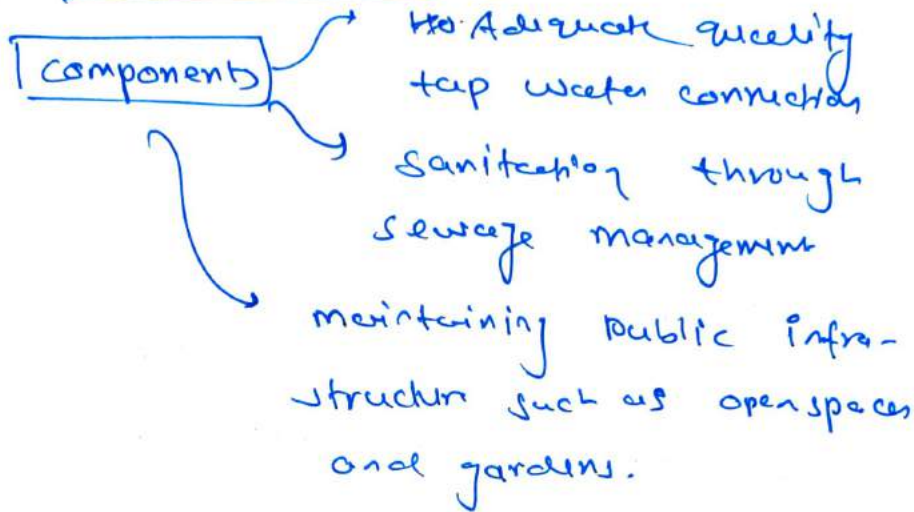
According to Census 2011, urban population is around 31% of total population. According to UNFPA, India's may attain 50% urban population by 2050.

In this backdrop various government initiative taken for urban development:

- ① Swachche Bharat Mission tries to bring sanitation and making urban area free from open defecation.

Solving major urban problem

- Ensuring cleanliness and hygiene
- apt urban solid waste management
- reducing spread of various diseases originating from insanitary environment.
- Behavioural changes to maintain cleanliness.

② AMRUT mission

solving problem like

① Ensuring safe drinking water  
at every corner of cities.  
↳ prevent water borne diseases

② Effective sewage management  
would reduce clogging of gutters,  
production of biogas, safe discharge  
into other reservoirs, etc.

③ SMART city mission to ensure  
city areas to have citizen centricity  
by involving smart solutions.  
→ use of ICT technology.

solving major urban problems

- ① use of E-governance to increase participation in city planning
- ② Building capacity to monitor traffic, security measures
- ③ smart solutions for power grid management, parking, etc

④ PM-AAWAS - urban yojna

solving → residential deficit to curb growth of slums  
 ↘ Ensuring housing for all.

Urbanisation is on accelerated pace, it is need of the hour to ensure safe and liveable city for all.

16. Highlighting the general deficiencies in implementation of citizen's charters in India, enumerate the measures required to make them an effective tool of enhancing accountability in governance.

भारत में नागरिक चार्टरों के कार्यान्वयन में सामान्य कमियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इन्हें शासन में जवाबदेही बढ़ाने का एक प्रभावी उपकरण बनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Citizen charter is a document and promise by public authorities to ensure standards & quality of service to citizens.

### General Deficiencies in implementation

- ① No legal backing to the charters reduces uniformity in implementation.
- ② Difficult language to be understood by common men/women.
- ③ No set parameters and nonadherence to DARPA's guidelines in framing it.
- ④ Lack of participation of citizens and civil society in its framing  
⇒ leading to gaps between expectations and output of service.

- ⑤ No public grievance redressal mechanism in case of non-implementation.
- ⑥ Reluctance among civil servants to implement it in letters and spirit.

### Measures required

- ① According to 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC :
- ) One size doesn't fit all - include diversity in its framing
  - ) Include participation of citizens in its framing
  - ) Ensure public grievance mechanism and accountability of civil servants.
  - ) Sensitization of staff
- ② Including vernacular languages in its wording.
- ③ Displaying it through various pictographic terms to make it more understandable by citizens.

Citizen charter has potential  
to improve participation, responsiveness,  
efficiency of administration and rehabilitation  
of the service delivery capacity.

17. Differentiating between absolute and relative poverty, give an account of the progress made by India in eradicating poverty in recent decades, with adequate data and examples of government interventions.

निरपेक्ष और सापेक्ष निर्धनता के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए, पर्याप्त आंकड़ों और सरकारी हस्तक्षेपों के उदाहरणों के साथ, हाल के दशकों में भारत द्वारा निर्धनता उन्मूलन की दिशा में की गई प्रगति का विवरण दीजिए।

According to UNDP poverty  
is state of deprivation which inhibits  
growth of poor people and non realization  
of their aspiration and potential.

Absolute poverty is set mark of  
income or other parameter above which  
one is not poor.

Relative poverty is measure of inequality  
in wealth distribution as well as  
social deprivation across the classes  
and castes.

### Progress made by India

- ① According to Tendulkar committee  
poverty line current poverty level is  
around 22% of its population.  
(significantly lower pre-1991 era)

② Reduction<sup>of poverty</sup> in quality of life is improved owing to various government schemes:

⇒

→ Access to clean cooking<sup>energy</sup> sources through PM - Ujjwala (> 8 crore connections)

→ Improvement of sanitation through Swachh Bharat Mission

→ Electricity (24 hr) through PM - Saamajik Yojna.

→ curbing Rural-Urban Infrastructure inequality through PM - Gram Sadak Yojna.

③ At the economic and social level

→ Ensuring equality through food security measures (NRSA ensuring food to 67% population), PM-Awas, PM-KISAN, etc.

→ NEP 2020 and Sarva Shiksha  
Abhiyan to make class inclusive  
of all the poor sections.

Poverty being a multidimensional  
issue needs multidimensional care.

18. Analyse the changes that have taken place in the traditional joint family system in India in recent decades.

हाल के दशकों में भारत में पारंपरिक संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली में हुए परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Joint family is family having more than two generations living together. Globalisation has involved many changes in joint family setup in India.

Changes in traditional joint family system

- ① Increased demand for privacy and individualism.
- ② Breaking of joint family owing to migration induced by employment.
- ③ Erosion of values of common good spirit.
- ④ Increased tensions among family members owing to rising consumerism and instant-gratification.
- ⑤ Erosion of social control function of joint family.

### Positives of changes

- (a) 'privacy' is being taken care of (it is also a fundamental right under Art 21)
- (b) Rising spirit for men may improve their pursuit for education and economic well-being.
- (c) Outmigration is good for economic well-being. Remittances may improve spirit for common good and greater relations.

### Negatives of changes

- (a) Rising individualism making interests of family member narrower.
- (b) Lack of taking care of other members are erosion of social control led to juvenile delinquency.
- (c) Discontent and quarrelling reduces unity.

Indian Joint family setup  
is a historical system to maintain  
unity and to pacify common interests.  
Recent changes may threaten its  
nature.

19. Discuss the vulnerabilities faced by the elderly in India and highlight some steps taken by the government to address these.

भारत में वृद्धजनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सुभेद्यताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इनके निवारण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

With the ageing of population, it is pertinent for India to identify vulnerabilities and <sup>to take</sup> assessment measure to cur them.

### Vulnerability faced by Elderies

- ① Digital illiteracy making them feel relative deprivation in the era of Digitalization.
- ② Breaking of joint family setup rendering them alone at village level.
- ③ Inadequate public health setup aimed at elderly diseases like perkinson disease.
- ④ Income security is not properly guaranteed owing to mass unorganized sector work pattern.

- ⑤ Erosion of values of elderly-  
respect and usage of their knowledge  
to achieve various goals.
- ⑥ Abandoning of parents by children
- ⑦ poor quality of old-age home.

### Government Steps

- ① NITI Aayog's Silver economy  
policy.
- ② Legal measure to curb abandoning  
of parents by their children.
- ③ Inclusion of elderly-health care in  
the public health system.

### Way Ahead

→ use of german system of old age  
home ⊕ child-care centre to utilize  
care work by elderly to ensure  
economic well-being.

→ Cultivating old-age knowledge  
(especially from tribal area in  
matters of conservation of forest)

20. With the help of suitable examples, examine the impact of globalization on environment.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से पर्यावरण पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to erosion of economic and social boundaries between people across the world.

### Globalization: environmental impact

- ① Globalization  $\Rightarrow$  Industrial development everywhere

This led to

- $\rightarrow$  increased pollution.
- $\rightarrow$  spread of unsustainable practices

- ② Unregulated movement of hazardous waste across international boundaries  
 $\Rightarrow$  plastic waste to poor countries

- ③ Erosion of values of environmental protection and forest conservation among tribes due to global lifestyle and belief

- ④ Globalisation increased consumption culture at the cost of unsustainable resource harvesting  
(eg. use of corals in beauty products)
- ⑤ Globalisation  $\Rightarrow$  reduced distances to tourist destination  
 $\Downarrow$   
unsustainable tourism in sensitive areas such as mountains  
 $\Leftarrow$  Environmental damage.

### Way Ahead

- ① Ensuring balance between open tourist movement for economic growth and environment friendly tourism.
- ② making globalisation of good values such as forest conservation, etc
- ③ use of international platform for environmental development to keep

world nearer to tackle challenges.

Globalisation is thus posing  
challenge to environment. But  
challenge can be addressed to  
improve environment.