GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2014

TEST - 6

Governance

Time Allowed: 3 hr. *Max. Marks: 250*

Instruction to Candidates

- There are 25 questions.
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium arthorized 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

JET 0

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2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

Q 1. Land acquisition has been one of the greatest challenges for the development of infrastructure and industrial projects? Critically examine in the view of the latest amendments in the act. (200 Words)

Land is one of the major resource which act as a means of production & livelihood for the people of India.

Land Acquisition + Rehabilitation Act 2013 has been enacted to replace the archaic law.

Positives of LAAR :-

1) For the first time - it has recognised the rights of the tribes residing over the property

2) Mandatory 80% approval for Private & 70% for PPP projects & Compensation of 4 times in rural & 2 in urban areas.

3) Provisions for the rehabilitation of the displaced

4) Irrigated Agricultural land not to be taken and if taken equal amount of land has to

to developed

4) Projects have to be started within a time period of 5 years otherwise land will be given back.

5) If land purpose is changed & sold to other then 40% of the profit has to be shared

6) Mandatory Social Impact Assessment

-ve of LAAR Act :-

1.) Obtaining various clearances takes time in India & sometimes more than 5 years. , which is against the industrialist

2.) Obtaining ~~cost~~ & cost from 80% is having a very low probability

3.) Compensation amount is very high which will make the future project unviable.

Considering the current state of manufacturing industry the LAAR act will negatively affect the industries in long run.

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Q 2. The welfare programmes in India are marked by massive leakages and poor targeting. What are the recent steps that government has undertaken to plug these loopholes and ensure proper targeting? (200 Words)

Ans:) The recent steps taken by govenmt to plug the loopholes:-

PDS reforms :-

1.) Door step delivery to the Fair Price Shops

2.) End to End computerisation

3.) In the recent Food Security Act ~~there~~ are provisions of ~~cash~~ ~~card~~ Food coupons & direct-cash transfer.

4.) Social Audits by the Panchyati Raj institutions & the stake holders

5.) Preference to SHG & women organisation for the distribution of Fair Price Shops licence.

MNREGS :>

1.) Linking of payment to the Smart Card so that middle man can be bypassed

2.) Payment through Post office banking

3) Mechanism for internal auditing & identification of Ghost beneficiary

LPG & other fuel subsidies :>

Linking of bank account through Aadhar Card so that the Subsidies, pension etc, Scholarships, can be transfer directly to the bank accounts.

Other recommendable initiatives are :>

1.) E-governance Initiative

2.) Right to good & service delivery bill

3.) Social Audits

4.) Citizen Charter

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Q 3. What is inclusive growth? Critically examine the measures undertaken by the government to achieve financial inclusion, including some announcements made by Prime Minister recently. (200 Words)

Inclusive growth is a pattern of growth in which growth is shared by all the bottom of the pyramid. Growth is equally distributed, rather than concentrating it in few wealthy hands.

Measures by the Govt :-

1.) Jan Dhan Yojana :- It aims at financial inclusion & providing the bank account for every home. Target of 7.5 crore bank account by 26 Jan, 2015. Later on services like insurance & over draft facilities will also be provided.

2) Aadhar Card linking to Bank Accounts :- All the bank accounts to be link to Aadhar card so that

& with the help of biometric data details are quickly available.

Though the programmes are well devised but their are chances of their misuse by :-

1.) Overdraft facility of 5000 Rs can be likely to misuse. Cost is expecting 1 in every 20 accounts will become NPA.

2.) Aadhar card is being given to even migrant population without proper background inquiry.

3.) Focus is more on numbers of accounts rather than providing the efficient service.

4.) Infrastructure is not upto the mark to cater the needs of 90% of the population. No of Total banking are just around 1,15,000 & ATM's around 6,50,000.

Therefore adequate steps should be taken to rectify above problem

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Q4. 'Citizen Charters are nothing but a code of conduct on part of the public officials imposed by themselves to provide services on a better note to citizens. Discuss why citizen charter has not succeeded in India? (200 Words)

Citizen Charters are the commitment of the organisation towards its customers to provide quality services and appropriate grievance redressal.

The various reason for ~~not~~ its failure are :-

1.) Lack of awareness :- People are not properly informed about the Citizen Charter and their rights

2.) & Beaurocratic Attitude :- Public Servants are not ready to give up their tardiness & are still retained in the colonial attitude & mentality

3.) Asymmetry of Power :- Only 8% of Indian population is

inorganised sector & out of which 70% is in Public Services :. their is greater assymetry of power and coercion in few hands

4) Illitracy :- Majority of the rural population of India is not familiar with ~~doing~~ reading skills & is illetrate.

5) Lack of Legal backing :- Right to Timely delivery of good & Services should be ~~stated~~ stated.

6) Complex Structure :- They should be simple, effective & catchy. The citizens should understand it without difficulties

7) Grievance Redressal System :- It should be effective so that public can see direct link between citizen charter & effective delivery of Services.

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Q5. Illustrate the meaning of 'minimum government' and 'maximum governance'? Analyze how it can be achieved in India? (200 Words)

"Minimum government & Maximum governance" is the motto given by the next Prime Minister of India. It is a broad concept which includes :-

1) Role of government :- Role of government should only be facilitatory rather than the earlier control regime. Govt should provide an environment for doing the business & rest can be left to the market forces.

2) Market forces :- They are given freedom to operate, red tapism should to be decreased, freedom of doing business, ease of doing business to be improved

3) Regulatory Authorities :- They should be preset to frame the broad rules and to effectively monitor any deviation but not to lobby the corporates like in Insp[illegible]tor - Licence Raj.

4) ~~Or~~ Single Window Clearance :- Convergence of the various departments so that a single window clearance can be provided to operate & procure various licenses.

5) Stable Tax Regimes

6) E - governance

7) Voluntary Disclosure of Information.

All the above initiatives aim at maximizing service delivery & minimum harassment.

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Q6. Regarding the potentiality of e-Governance in computerization of Land Records, what are the handicaps, that revenue officials are facing in this project and how these can be overcome. (200 Words)

Though the Project of Land Records computerisation is a well conceived project but to revenue officers are facing major problems in the form of :-

1.) Land records and not maintained earlier properly. Many of the land owners do not have land patta's. Some of the people have given lands on oral commitments.

2.) Many of the lands are shared by the families so in whose name the land has to be issued is a problem.

3.) Majority of the lands are disputed. Where many party

put claims on the land but have no papers or have fake papers.

4) Problem of fake record papers and wills.

5) Land reforms have not be completed till now and consolidation of the land is still going.

6) Since land is a state subject ~~not~~ no uniformity of law over the land in various states.

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Q7. Why RTI is called a citizen friendly legislation. How the act could be improved upon to fill up the existing gaps. (200 Words)

Right to Information :⇒ Informed citizenry is a must for democracy. RTI has provided that people should be aware about the goverment. It is right based approach & made it mandatory for the goverment to give the information demanded by the citizen.

It aims at increasing transparency, accountability, information sharing, participation of citizen in governance & voluntary disclosure of the information.

It provides that no longer can goverment dealings can happen behind the doors, they have to be in open. It puts a

constant accountability check on the executive rather than making it a five year ritual.

Various recent scams like 2G scams, Commonwealth games scam, National Herald case has come to light because of the RTI act only.

Various measures to improve the RTI acts

1.) Government can widen the scope of RTI. & can bring Private bodies, Public Private Partnerships, Trust & Political parties under the RTI.

2.) Using ICT activities to increase awareness

3.) Making the process of RTI simple & easier.

4.) Voluntary disclosure of all the information on the net by government itself.

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Q8. What is informal sector and what is its role in economic development of the country? Highlight the major woes of the sector and discuss the key steps taken by the government for the betterment of the workers? (200 Words)

Major Workforce of India works in Informal sector. Informal Sector includes people who are casual labours, daily wage workers, unskilled and not counted in the Employment ~~Statistics~~ views of government.

Informal sector makes the major work force in both rural & urban areas. They work as construction labours, street vendors, farm labours, in restaurants, household etc.

Major Woes of the sector are :-

1) Exploitation by the employers :- Beoz it is mainly formed by the vulnerable section of society like women, children.

2) Harsh working conditions & low wages :- They have difficult working

environment & poor wages

3.) Lack of Protection from goverment :-
Various acts like Industrial disputes act, Fatories Act etc. does not cover the Informal Sector.

4.) Lack of Social ~~Sector~~ assistance ~~benefit Schemes~~ :-
Like no EPFO ~~etc~~, maternity benefit etc are provided to them. Social assistance is poor.

Measure by Govt to help them :-

1.) MNREGS :- For the rural, below ~~poverty~~ family, 1 person is provided 100 days of employment

2.) Swavlamban :- To include them in saving network & encourage them to save for their future.

3.) Insurance Scheme :- Rajiv Gandhi Swasthya Bima Yojana.

4.) SHG - Bank linkage :- To provide them institutional capital & entrepreneurial abilities

5.) ~~Skills~~ National Skill Development Mission.

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Q9. Employment generation programmes like MNREGS do not serve the goal of providing sustained employment and the resources spent on such programmes could be better utilized for the development of infrastructure that may lead to acceleration in economic growth and sustained employment. Discuss critically? (200 Words)

MNREGS is a Central Sector Scheme with the core objective of providing employment to ~~the~~ rural below poverty line population.

100 employment days in a year in a unskilled work for 1 member of a family.

Though MNREGS has been able to provide a source of ~~income~~ income & lift people out of property. it cannot be sustained on a long term basis because:-

1) Nature of work done is unproductive. It does not add to the infrastructure or good produce in economy.

2) Unskilled job :- When India is

aspiring to become a global manufacturing power, it cannot afford majority of its population to be unskilled.

4.) Inflationary :→ Excess money in the hand of farmers and decrease of labour in market increases their demand ∴ it can become inflationary in long term.

5.) Lack of labours for other sectors & to work on farms.

But the above short coming can be overcomed by :→

1.) In Nagaland ; MNREGS ~~is~~ ~~be~~ being used in construction of road & infrastructure.

2.) Recently Ministry of railway has announced their recruitment after Skilling them for the jobs.

3) Using National Skill Development Mission, they can be skilled and use for productive employment.

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Q10. 'Article 324 of Constitution entrusts the responsibility of conducting elections with Election Commission of India, however, article 327 and 328 puts restriction on its authority'. In view of these constitutional provisions, what are the measures commission has taken to create a level playing field for political parties? (200 Words)

Though Article 324 puts the responsibility of conducting, superintendence of election on the Election commission of India By article 327 & 328 it envisages that disputes related to election should be filled in the High Court of the respective states or Supreme Court. Also EC ~~has~~ does not have any administrative machinery of its own & has to use the machinery of the states. Electoral commission has taken to ~~do~~ create level playing field by :-

1) Moral Code of Conduct
2) Similar allocation of electoral

roll & time on air to parties

2.) Disclosure of funding of each & every candidate

3.) Voluntary disclosure of information of income & any previous criminal record of the candidates.

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Q11. Though constitution has imposed a ban to interference by courts in electoral matters, yet Representation of People's Act 1951 has provided a mechanism through which High Courts can scrutinise the malpractices in election and set aside an election result. Discuss and suggest how speedy disposal of election related cases could be done. (200 Words)

~~For the speedy~~

All the disputes related to election matters are look after by the Election Commission during the election & once the result is declared a case can be filed in the respective High Court by only by a candidate.

~~For~~ For speedy disposal of election related cases :-

1.) Special benches of High Court should be form to look into case of electoral malpractices.

They should be time bound to dispose off the case and in case they need more time say more than 3 mths they should explicitly mention

the reason in writing.

2.) The time given to the candidate to submit the Election expenditure should reduce from 30 days to 15 days. And the case can be filled within the next 1 month.

3.) Immediate disqualification on conviction of an elected representative.

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Q12. Discuss the main 'corrupt practice' and 'electoral offence' as stipulated under 'The Representation of the People Act 1951'. Highlight the reasons behind poor conviction in election related cases? (200 Words)

The main corrupt practice & electoral offence as stipulated by the RPA act 1951 are :-

1.) Election rigging & booth capturing by the candidates

2.) Entering the perimeter of Electoral booth with a weapon.

3.) Disrupting the secrecy of the voting procedure.

4.) Excessive use of money and muscle power in election

5.) Intimidating a person or his family and making him vote forcibly.

6.) Tampering with the ballot boxes while in booth or while transporting it.

The reason behind the poor conviction in election related case is :-

1) Complain can be filed only by person who has participated in election as a candidate and only in a prescribed format within a prescribed time limit of 45 days.

2) Though elections are conducted by Election Commission the cases are decided by the respective high courts.

3) Many times lack of evidence & because of intimidation people do not complain.

4) Or a person become minister till now he use to get immunity to file case in High Court within 3 months in case of conviction. Section 8(4) of RPA.

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Q13. It is growth which sustains welfare programmes; therefore, redistributive and statist welfare programmes are worse than trickle down approach to development and welfare. Comment. (200 Words)

Critics argue that India should not wait for the growth to happen and should start the redistributive welfare programme to remove poverty. The above model is suitable for the application in countries which have already reaped the benefits of growth for the century.

The problem with India is that we are so many poor & very less rich. So even if redistribution of income occurs then it will affect the income level but not to a large level.

∴ The growth - redistribution conundrum which is affecting India since long has to be solve fast.

Once growth occurs it will definitely trickle down to the bottom of the pyramid. / Experiences of other countries like USA & UK also proves the same.

We also have to do the analysis of pattern of growth, whether it is accumulating in few hands or is getting equally distributed.

Various government measures like Higher tax slabs for increasing income, Public expenditure on health, Education & welfare schemes is leading to the redistribution of wealth.

Hence growth should take the centre stage along with the redistribution working in its own ways.

Q14. What is the current status of NFHS-4? In light of the findings of NFHS-3, illustrate the initiatives required for improving health and nutrition in India? (200 Words)

Q15. What are safeguards union Government propose to take in 'Right of Citizens for time bound delivery of goods and services and services and redressal of their grievances bill 2011' so that citizens Charters are made time bound and redressal of grievances of people are made in a time bound manner. (200 Words)

15) Safeguard which Union Government propose to take in Right of Citizens for time bound delivery of goods and Services are :-

1) Citizen Charter :- People will be informed about the services and various choices available to them through a Citizen Charter.

2) Right based approach :- Moving away from the welfare approach to bill you in the direction of rights based approach.

3) Effective grievance redressal :- Appropriate mechanism for the redressal of grievances will be

put in places. ~~dedicated~~

Dedicated Nodal Officer :>

To look into the complains of the public in use of servie is not deliver in time.

Punishment to the department officer

~~is of~~ enquiry & ~~proced~~ proceedings against the officer who didnot deliver the Servies is specifically mentioned.

Simple & Transpot & Informative Model :>

It is simple & efficient model which tells citizens who to do & how to do in use they face any problem.

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Q16. 'National Food Security Act largely prescribes a one-formula-fits-all approach and does not do enough to ensure that its provisions cater to the special needs of women and children'. Elaborate. (200 Words)

National Food Security Act :-

It aims to provide food security to 75% of rural population & 50% of urban population of India.

It initially includes the Rice, wheat, coarse grain at ₹ 3, 2, 1 in it to be distributed 5 kg/person/month.

But the act does not look into regional diversity. The food habits vary all over the India considering its vast size & diversity.

The NFS Act also does not go into diversions of various nutritional requirements of both the genders at different age groups.

Eg:- The Nutritional requirement for lactating & pregnant.

women is high in compared to rural women.

Also adolescent girls & young women suffer from deficiency of Iron which is not taken into account.

Hilly areas have lack of iodine into food.

Deserts food is lacking in protein

All all these regional & structural diversity are not keep in mind while making NFS act.

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Q17. Government provides a variety of services to citizens ranging from social services like education and health to infrastructural services like power, road, transport, and water etc. How the principle of subsidiarity can help in improving the service delivery mechanism in India? (200 Words)

Citizens are the end users of the services provided by the govt. Citizens are ultimate sovereign and have the right to demand for the services.

Principle of Subsidiority states that all the possible work to be ~~done~~ delegated at the lowest level i.e. PRI — close to the citizens until it requires technological and scientific expertise & economy of scale.

Functions should be delegated at the closest to the citizens where a well defined ~~@~~ group of stakeholders can be identified.

If citizens are made responsible

for the services by the help of PRI institutes they will better identify the complexities in the system.

Ytis will be ~~so~~ abli for on delivering of services. Yby com demand for the services they need instead of top down approach.

Also if they see the results of the ~~servis~~ services and can form the direct link between the taxes they pay and the develop ment they see. they will be more motivated to pay the taxes.

Ultimately - it involves citizens participation in goveinment which is the underpinning of the democracy.

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Q18. The advantages of demographic dividends can be reaped only if Indian education system focuses on skill formation and vocationalisation of education to engage the young workforce in productive employment. Comment. (200 Words)

Demographic divided :> India has the advantage of having the youngest population in the world. When the developed economies are becoming old India is entering into the youth stage.

But to tap this Demographic divided we have to make sure that we make them skill and not to waste Human Resources in the ~~work~~ informal sector.

Government of India has launched National Skill Development Mission : it is a unique public private partnership initiative (49:51).

National Skill Development Council :> It is formed to form the core structure for the Mission.

National Skill Development Authority

for the day-to day working, it work in operational field.

Aim of NSDM is to train 500 million youth by 2022.

Industrial collobration will help in making program a demand driven approach.

Various ITI institutes ~~with~~ along with other vocational colleges have been opted to skill & upskill the population.

Various International standardisation programmes have also been included in collobration with foreign nations so that the skill work force can be imported outside India also.

~~For making~~ ~~India~~
For making India a global ~~sup~~ manufacturing super power we have to upgrade our workforce & skill them.

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Q19. Efficiency in organization is linked to effective allocation and control of government expenditures. Elaborate the statement with respect to issues coming up in implementation of any scheme. (200 Words)

Efficiency in organization is linked to effective allocation & ctrol of goverment sperditure.

Their should be delegation of responsibilities :⇒ Every one should be assign their respective roles & function to be clearly defined.

2) ~~Action~~ Flexi funds :⇒ One size does not fit all. Therefore there should be ~~fund~~ provision of flexi funds in the CSS. It should be increased.

3) PRI institutes should be more autonomous & sufficient fund should be provided to them so that they can effectively work as institute of local self governance.

They should be given power to raise loans & utilize their funds according to need.

But with more loans the corruption so it has to be made sure they follow ~~fiscal~~ ~~auditing~~ five financial practices and get their auditing done voluntarily.

Control of government expenditure is necessary to follow financial propriety & to follow the FRBM act. So that fiscal deficit burden does not act as a drag on economy.

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Q20. Poverty cannot be removed by subsidies and doling out cash, as these lead to wastage or inefficient use of precious resources. Critically examine. (200 Words)

After 6 and ½ decades of Independence also the rate of poverty eradication is not appreciable in India. Since the thrust of the welfare schemes the major focus was on the lower strata of society & also for various political gains subsidies have been rolled out in India.

But all the major subsidy programmes are plagued with wastage & corruption eg :-

1.) Food subsidy & PDS :-

Out of every 1₹ spend only 3 paisa reach end user in few states.
Adulteration of food, selling in open market, corruption at the Fair price shops is rampant.

2.) Fuel subsidy :⇒ Kerosene is mixed with the diesel because of the subsidised price

3.) Farm Subsidies

a.) Electricity :⇒ Many cases of pilferage & load shedding are known

b.) Water Subsidy ⇒ Profligate use of water by the farmers & without keeping in mind the need of future generations.

Though ~~the~~ the are drawbacks of subsidies but it can not be overlooked their role in reduction of poverty & hunger. What is needed is their overhaul & adoption of innovative techniques, social audits & people participation, cash transfers & food coupons & slowly & steadily reduce the burden of subsidy on the government.

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Q21. It is not the quantity of human resource but the quality that matters. Critically examine the quality of human resource in India and enlist the major impediments in their qualitative improvement. (200 Words)

Human Resource is one of the major resource in the development of the nation. India due to its large size and high population possess enormous human resource potential but it is still lagging behind from the major developed nations. Reasons being :-

1.) Poor quality of work force :- Unskilled, informal work force which cannot increase in the productive capacity of economy & hence cannot help in the growth of economy.

2.) Illetracy :- Major reason behind the unskilled labour is that majority of the working population in rural area is illeterate.

3.) Poverty :- Because of the object poverty, the younger generation is forced to

Start working early and leave before completing education & formal training they come into work.

4) Lack of apprenticship :- Majority of the population of the workers get their first hand on training at the time of their first job this need to be corrected.

5) Lack of research facilities & infrastructure which lead to the brain drain.

6) ~~Rote~~ Rote learning in place of innovative learning.

7) Societal factors :- Girls are not allowed to go for higher education or abroad for education.

Above factors are the major impediments for learning & improving the quality of workforce in India.

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Q22. What are the major reasons of India's low ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index? Suggest measures to improve India's rank in these indices. (200 Words)

Main reason of India's low ranking in UNDP's HDI & Gender Inequality Index are [~~Literacy~~ Education Index, Life Index, PPP Index]

1.) Literacy :> India's literacy rate is increasing but is still far behind from the developed nations.

2.) Education Standards :> NGO Pratham ASER report states that though literacy is increasing but the educational outcomes are poor.

3.) Gender Inequality :> India has paternalistic society and the role of women in society is still not explored. The gender empowerment is still dogging behind.

4.) Poverty :> ~~One fourth of the poor of the~~ The world one fifth

4) Hunger & Malnutrition :> De fourth of the malnutrition malnourished kids live in India. Though India is self ~~sufficient~~ sufficient in food production, it is still having large no. of malnourished population, "Asian Enigma".

5) Poverty :> 22% of population of India is poor & forced to live in abject poverty. Poverty leads to deprivation & restriction of freedom & capabilities.

Measures to improve them are :>

1) National Program for Education like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Midday meal should be regulated properly. ~~Instead~~ Focussed should be on outcomes rather than number.

2) Sensitise the public on the issues like gender equality, Sanitation & health.

3) Efforts should continue round the year & not just exercise on few days.

4) Increasing growth & skill development.

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Q23. Is it correct to say that success of an e-Governance project would depend upon building human capacities in terms of necessary knowledge and skill? For successful project implementation, which are the areas where e-Governance could be successfully used? (200 Words)

E - Governance : It is the use of ICT & internet technologies in the governance activities. For making the E-governance project successful it is imperative to train the govenment official in the new technologies.

It is often observed that they are resistant to the changes and are married to their privileges ~~that~~. We have to change this notion of civil servants and have to increase their capabilities & training them in the ~~stuff~~ technological aspects.

For successful implentation of the e-governance project the various

ness can be used are :-

1.) E - administration
2.) E - office
3.) E - police
4.) E - Income tax
5.) E - Courts
6.) E - districts

They can be successfully used in :-

1.) ~~Work~~ land management & registration (Bhoomi)
2.) Passport, birth, death & other registration certificates eg:- Lokmitra
3.) In Law & Order to maintain records of the criminals in real time.
4.) Single Window delivery of Services. (e-mitra)
5.) Railways, buses & other transport facilities [IRCTC]
6.) Reducing the burden of Courts by Online filling of application.
7.) Agriculture & other areas like E-Gopal.

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Q24. 'Local Civil Service on which the governance depends at the implementation level, requires a greater' professionalism and motivation. Discuss and suggest how capacity building of Civil Service can be done to make grass root level democracy a success. (200 Words)

Principle of Subsidiority envisages that all the functions which can be done at lower level should be done at that level with only those functions to be delegated upward which requires economy of scale.

To deliver the services at the Local level government is dependent on the Local Civil Services.

Due to large informal sector & small formal sector out of which maximum falls in the category of public servants this is a huge power asymetry in the population. So it imperative that the offices

working at the lower level should be trained & motivated enough to look after the problems of the poor.

Capacity building at grass root will help in:

1.) Citizen friendly

2-) Responsive to the needs

3.) Efficient delivery of services.

4.) More satisfaction of the customers who are the ultimate sovereign

5.) Ensuring Transparency

6.) Accountability.

7.) Help in understanding the emerging dynamic new problems & help in dealing with them effectively

Most importantly it will make them sympathetic about the poor & understand they are serving & help in strengthening the democracy.

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Q25. The NGOs and Self Help Groups fill the gap between development requirements of the people and government policies for development and they make development process more participatory. Elaborate. (200 Words)

NGO & SHG are part of civil Socities that bridge the gap between government and the public In india, we have indirect democracy through elected representatives to make it a participative democracy NGO, SHG provide voice to the poor & the lower strata.

Role of NGO & SHGs :-

1.) Catalyst :- They act as catalyst in making public aware and form a opinion on topic of national importance.

2.) Raise the plight of Common Man :- They give voice to the common man. He uplifting

the issues which directly affect the masses, Environment, society etc.

4) Policy formation :- It is difficult for the executive to be in direct contact with each & every individual in their constituency. So they consult various NGO groups to know the mood of the public.

5) Policy Implementation :- They are many times used by the state governments to implement policy programmes as their reach is till the grass root level.

6) Services Delivery :- SHG provide institutional capital, entrepreneurship training & skill development of the poor people. Hence they increase their source of livings.

So considering above NGO's & SHG role a democracy a participatory democracy.