# GS SCORE

# INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

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

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
|----|-------|---------------------------|
| 1. | 0 | |
| 2. | | • There are 20 questions. |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | • All questions are compulsory |
| 5. | | |
| 6. | | • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | | |
| 9. | | |
| 10. | | • Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. |
| 11. | | |
| 12. | | |
| 13. | | • Answers must be written within the space provided. |
| 14. | | |
| 15. | | |
| 16. | | • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. |
| 17. | | |
| 18. | | |
| 19. | | |
| 20. | | |

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name __HIMANSHU KAUSHIK__

Roll No. __GSMT 2017 014__

Mobile No. __8__

Date __07·08·2017__

Signature __Himanshu__

# REMARKS

**Q1.** The tyranny of distance from the capital not only affects the provision of government and administrative services, but also the infrastructure. Critically analyze in context of the development deficit in NE of India. Also elaborate, how this affects even the media coverage of the regions affected by this phenomenon. **(12.5 Marks)**

In a large country like India, cities far off from the capital tend to get avoided in developmental focus due to _centralisation_ of power. It not only affects the infrastructure but also the provision of government and administration. The best example for above scenario is _North East of India_. It consists of huge population of _Tribes_ which are actually vulnerable and facing _geographical adversaries_. Yet, they have received the least focus and are still not well connected to mainland India. The _distance from capital_ affects in following ways:-

- _Centralisation of powers_ at the capital. Parliament, Supreme Court and major institutions of National Importance like AIIMS are located here.

4   8        8

(IV)

- Major infrastructure projects, high quality transport system, Airports are located near capital as it is the first city to be reached by foreigners.
- Administration tend to make policies having a myopic view and avoiding the ground reality in far off regions.

In case of North East; these issues are further enhanced due to:-

- Difficult terrain
- Poor Connectivity
- Tribal Population
- Terrorism as it is near borders.

Media in India also gives much importance to capital. Most of the media houses are located near capital. Even a small news gets the focus here. However, in case of regions of North East, floods occuring for many days does not get required focus.

Hence, to overcome developmental deficit and integrate the country, we need decentralisation in reality. Policies formed

Suggestion for improvement

Remarks should keep in mind the requirement of North East Regions.

**Q2.** Discuss the initiatives taken by the government to improve attendance in government offices and analyze their impact? What steps can further be taken to improve the public delivery and work rate in government offices?

(12.5 Marks)

Government Departments are often criticised for ~~absenteeism~~ poor attendance and even in some cases, attendance is good but officials are not actually present. An efficient system should not possess such anomalies. Hence, Government has taken following initiatives to improve attendance:-

i) Biometric Attendance System has been introduced in several departments.

ii) Information and Communication Technology has been used to mark and record attendance.

iii) Review at Month End for attendance of employees.

iv) Reducing corruption through automating the process of records.

v) Linking attendance with Annual Performance ~~Review~~ Review.

vi) Different departmental awards has been introduced to award punctual and efficient official.

---

*Remarks*

These steps are definitely in right direction
However, following difficulties are faced :-

i) Employees avoid and even protest against
biometric system.

ii) Lack of ICT infrastructure in villages.
hence, still manual roll registers
are used.

iii) Not enough scope of punishing those
who intentionally abstain.

In order to provide good governance and
help the citizens, following steps should be
considered :-

i) Universal application of Biometric Attendance
System.

ii) Improving ICT infrastructure in
villages.

iii) Promotions and Increment should
be objectively dependent on attendance.

iv) Decreasing the number of holidays in
Government offices.

v) In critical government services, offices
can be opened until late night as

*Remarks* being done by private banks etc.

*(margin notes, left side:)* only cosmetic change may not improve productivity

**Q3.** The VIP culture of India is notorious and tantamount to having various categories of citizen as per their VIP status. However, of-late there seems to be a general disdain among political parties to stay away from such practices. Elaborate on the steps taken by government to reduce or curb the VIP culture in India? Analyze, if these have been successful?                                                         (12.5 Marks)

Our constitution makers dreamt of an India in which every citizen is equal, a society having absence of special privileges. However, the elitism and sense of superiority stayed with the country even after the British.

The VIP culture is a model of inequality where few thinks that they rule over the majority of citizens.

However, of-late there is a general disdain among political parties to stay away from such activities due to the increased influence and scrutiny by media, civil society.

In this direction, following steps have been taken by government :—

i) Ban on usage of Red Beacons by VIP. including Prime Minister.

ii) Punishment and fine on usage of beacons.

iii) Sensatizing the higher executives about being kind to people.

**Remarks**

iv) Ban on unruly VIP passengers for further travel in Airlines.

v) Lok Sabha is discussing a bill to fasten the process of vacating the public property being used by VIP ineligible to hold such a property.

vi) RTI also helps in reducing VIP culture as here, a normal citizen demands the information as a right.

These steps are in right direction. However still people are ready to defy these laws. Some Member of Parliament were openly seen breaking the Odd-Even Vehicle Control Rule implemented in Delhi, some still using Red Beacons along with siren, new cases are coming up of VIP beating citizens, openly violating laws.

Hence, still a lot more needs to be done to have a equal society devoid of elitism.

**Q4.** Though India has low level of labour force participation rates for women, but their participation in MGNREGA is above 50%. What are the reasons for it? What changes MGNREGA has brought to the situation of women? (12.5 Marks)

India ranks 'poor' in worldwide survey for labourforce participation rates for women. Being a patriarchal society, women are usually exploited and have less opportunity to get employed.

~~In these scenarios~~

In such circumstances, MGNREGA proved vital to provide them an opportunity to be self dependent due to following reasons:-

i) Most of the land is owned by males in villages. They are usually involved in agriculture. Hence, women got the opportunity to get employment through MGNREGA.

ii) 100 days of work suits women who have to take care of family and their children as well.

iii) In ~~MGR~~ MGNREGA, localised work is provided in nearby areas.

iv) low-skilled labour is required in MGNREGA.

**Remarks**

v) Working in MGN REGA is secure as it is government implemented scheme. women face less exploitation.

MGNREGA has brought following positives for lives of women: -

i) They got work near their homes.

ii) Low skilled labour work suited them.

iii) Even, migrant workers got benefitted.

It has increased the bargaing power of women in family and society. It has made them self dependant and they are now raising their voices.

A women usually spends more on family hence, nutrition of children have improved.

It has also led to increase in Self Help Groups as women got money to start some other works.

MGNREGA if implemented efficiently can empower women in rural India which

**Remarks** would ultimately bridge the gap seen in LFPR in men and women.

Q5. India's old age population will dramatically increase over the next three-four decades. What are the problems that are going to be encountered in this process and what effective measures should be taken to tackle them? (12.5 Marks)

India's old age population is expected to increase dramatically over next 3-4 decades. In 2030, it will be around 30 crores. In future, we would have the most number of senior citizens in any country. Hence, proper focus needs to be given right now to tackle the future scenario.

Senior Citizens are among most vulnerable sections of society. They face following issues :-

i) financial Autonomy is not there in most cases. They are dependent on children.

ii) Lack of Medical Insurance. Even, if one is enrolled in any medical plan, it doesnot cover the major diseases.

iii) Exploitation by children who lack morality and see their parents as burden.

iv) Health in both physical and mental sphere takes a back seat in old age. Senior citizens living alone often faces depression and sadness.

**Remarks**

v). Increased rate of _crimes_ targetting older people.

All these issues should be acknowledged and should be tackled by following _measures_:—

i) Providing senior citizens a monthly compensation necessary to ~~sustain~~ fulfill daily needs.

ii) _Sensitization_ in society involving members of civil society.

iii) Providing old age home facilities along with innovative model of (creche facility) with old age home where old age citizens can take care of children.

iv) Social Security _schemes_ which is universal and efficient.

v) Extending coverage net even after 75-80 years of age and covering major diseases.

Government has also made a National Commission of Older Persons to look after issues faced by older people.

The need is also to utilise their experience in some _employment_ which could be beneficial to nation as well.

**Q6.** Idea of Universal Basic Income has gained traction in many countries across the world in recent. Can universal basic income address the problem of poverty in India? Critically examine.

(12.5 Marks)

Universal Basic Income is currently being debated in India as a measure to address the problem of poverty and malnutrition. It is an idea developed in Scandinavian countries which brought it to counter unemployment due to automation.

Universal Basic Income in India can be beneficial in following ways :-

i) Efficient targetting of beneficiaries as it would reduce the leakages present in other welfare schemes like Public Distribution System.

ii) Direct Benefit transfer will reduce the role of middlemen.

iii) Reduce the administrative burden and hence, government can focus on other critical sectors like health and infrastructure.

iv) It will reduce the cases of crimes and suicides as unemployed people will get financial help.

**Remarks**

v) Poor will get universal income irrespective of whether he holds the complicated list of documents..

UBI as an idea if implemented ~~till~~ efficiently can increase the standard of living for majority of population. However, following points need to be considered while implementing UBI:-

- It should be universal and realistic allowance should be given.
- It should not be an alternative to schemes like Midday meals and health schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Proper infrastructure needs to be ensured as Direct Benefit transfer works on JAM Trinity which still faces network and authentication issues.
- It should be revised as per Inflation and Market Scenarios.

---

*Remarks*

Q7. Why some of the economically advanced states like Panjab, Haryana have low sex ratio as compared to poor states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand? What are the ill effects of adverse sex-ratio on society? What lessons can be learnt from recent turnaround in sex ratio in Haryana?                                    (12.5 Marks)

Economically Advanced States like Punjab, Haryana have low sex ration as compared to poor states like Bihar, Chettisgarh as Punjab and Haryana have patriarchal society where priority is given to male child

These states became well to do after Green Revolution, Economic Transformation of Society took place but was devoid of any social and cultural transformation.

Female child is seen as a burden and cases of female infanticide are reported. These states have modern health infrastructure which makes it easier to get Sex Determination done.

Hence, Economic prosperity has nothing to do with women empowerment. Saudi Arabia being a rich country does not recognise rights of women. Hence, states like Bihar, Jharkhand having labour dominated society do not mind female child as

Remarks.

females are also involved in labour.

Poor Sex Ratio leads to following problems in a society :-

i) Increased crimes against women.

ii) Rise in human trafficking, molestation and rapes.

iii) Society becomes more ~~and~~ and more patriarchal.

iv) Minors are abducted and trafficked from other states.

v) It also leads to embarrasment for country at global stage.

Schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao have ~~improved~~ sex ratio at birth in Haryana. Following lessons have been learnt through this:-

i) Effective Implementation of women centric schemes along with coercive measures results in positive.

ii) Breakdown on illegal sex determination ultrasound clinics is essential.

iii) Law and order should be ensured through

**Remarks**   community policing.

iv) Gender sensitization through media and movies like Dangal brings change in society.

v) Giving incentives for Girl Child (Sukanya Samridhi Yojana)

Q8.   What has been the impact of globalization on younger generation in India? How this
impact on younger generation is affecting the cultural elements of Indian society?

(12.5 Marks)

India adopted LPG reforms after economic
crisis in 1991. Following that, major changes
were seen through globalisation in the society.
Younger generation is most affected by
globalisation. Globalisation has following
impacts on them : —

i) Preferance to western culture i.e.
westernization.

ii) Mcdonaldization → preferring junk
foods in daily diets, eating at
food chains having same taste at
each store.

iii) Departmental Stores affecting consumer
needs. Now, everyone purchases for
greed, not for need.

iv) Emergence of service sector Jobs through
Information Technology and other sectors.

v) Improved connectivity to global world.

vi) More awareness about their rights

*More dimensions*

---

*Remarks*

and increased participation in discussions.

(42) Globalisation has affected cultural elements of Indian Society in many ways. However, major affects are seen in following :-

i) Emergence of Nuclear family - only two or less generations living together. Joint families decreased.

ii) Emergence of National festivals and decline in religious festivals. For example, Valentines Day became more important

iii) Change in attires. Now, majority wears jeans instead of Kurta Payjama.

iv) Different cuisins and different languages got introduced in the Society.

v) People are more Individualistic and materialistic now.

**Remarks**

Indian ideology of Buddhism to have limited desire and needs is on decline. Less focus is given on parents and senior citizens.

Q9. 'Hidden urbanization' has been one of the characteristics of urbanization in India. While elaborating the phenomenon, also examine the reasons behind its existence and how it impacts the urban planning process? (12.5 Marks)

Hidden Urbanization is the process of unplanned and not regulated development which is actually a factor of various urban issues like urban sprawl, crimes etc.

In India, due to increased population density and inequal development, people are migrating towards urban areas which are already saturated.

Due to improper implementation and lack of planning process, slums and clustures are formed. Other factors which leads to hidden urbanization are :-

i) Low efficiency in Agriculture where majority have small landholdings.

ii) Less employment opportunities in villages.

iii) Skewed Development towards cities.

iv) Ignorance by government and over centralisation of power,

**Remarks**

(4)

Hidden Urbanisation which is unregulated degrades the planning process in following ways :-

poor and ineffective planning

* Leads to slums, unplanned societies.
* Increased risk of diseases like Dengue, TB etc.
* Overburdened public ~~trast~~ transport system.
* Government policies were formed expecting much less population, hence, they are bound to fail.
* Leads to law and order problems through increased crimes.
* Population is increased which leads to more consumers and increase in pollution as poor normally donot have ~~to~~ access to green energy.

**Q10.** Though government has taken several steps to improve the health care in India, but the sector severely faces the crunch of public funding and lacks a comprehensive approach that would include preventive and promotive health care. In this scenario, critically analyse National Health Policy 2017 as a solution to improve Health care system in India.

(12.5 Marks)

Health Care System in India is often criticised to be <u>too less</u> for a country having 1.3 Billion people. Moreover, most of the secondary and tertiary facilities are <u>concentrated in urban areas</u>, divoiding 70% of population living in rural areas from modern facilities. Health sector also <u>lacks proper funding</u> by Government and Private sector facilities are not ~~are~~ accessible by poor.

To overcome these difficulties, Government has brought <u>National Health Policy, 2017</u> with following provisions:-

- Increase the <u>health spending</u> to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.
- Focussing on prevention and treatment on <u>Non Communicable Diseases</u> which are on rise in India.

---

*Remarks*

- Reducing Infant Mortality Rate to 40 by 2019. and Maternal Mortality Rate to around 100 by 2022.

- Involving private sector in providing primary secondary and tertiary facilities in Rural Areas.

- Policies are framed keeping in mind SDG.

- To eliminate Kala Azar, filariasis by 2017. Leprosy by 2018 and Tuberculosis by 2025.

Hence, NHP which has been brought after a gap of 15 years addresses the issues being faced by Health sector in India. India is among countries providing least spending on health. Hence, health spending needs to increase more, involving worldwide financing agencies.

It is debatable that targets are not realistic and cannot be achieved.

*(left margin, vertical)* more dimensions an assessment of NHP.

Remarks: However, proper implementation should be ensured by states and focus should be on weaker sections like women, children, old people.

Q11. 'Mass molestation' incident in Bengaluru has brought back the focus once again on women's safety as well as public consciousness especially in urban areas. What are the various reasons which failed the women safety? Discuss role of various stakeholders in creating an environment for women safety, her dignity and rights. **(12.5 Marks)**

'Mass Molestation' in Bengaluru was a shocking incident which does not match with the city's image of an I.T Hub. India as a society has not done much to ensure safety of women and ~~following~~ following reasons are responsible for this :—

i) <u>Patriarchy</u> which is found in family, society and even in Government where women are often subjugated and treated as a secondary citizen.

ii) Ignorance by state machinery and police.

iii) Burdened Judiciary delivering judgements which are delayed which results into disrespect for laws.

iv) <u>Corruption</u> in various departments which makes one irresponsible towards its duty.

**Remarks** — poor law & order management

v) Low Sex Ratio which leads to increased frustration among youth which then indulge in molestation, rapes etc.

vi) Family as an institution failed to provide guidance to children and basic ethics of gender equality.

vii) Women are _objectified_ in movies and popular culture.

As a society, we need to focus each and every aspect of women empowerment through following ways :-

• In a _family_ which is the first institution of a child's life; _he_ should be taught to respect women.

• In _society_, equal rights for women should be ensured. Government has brought laws like _Hindu Code Bill_, Hindu Succession Act, _Anti Dowry Act_, _Domestic Violence Act_.

• These should be properly implimented with a gender neutral police having

special safeguards for women like Women Police Station, Hotline etc.

• Gender sensitization should be done through Movies and other Programmes.

**Q12.** Youth suicide rate in India is among the highest in the world which can be heavy cost to India's demographic dividend. Discuss its various reasons. Suggest solutions to overcome this problem.

(12:5 Marks)

Youth Suicide Rate is increasing in India which is a serious cause of concern. This could affect our most cherished possession i.e. Demographic Dividend.

Various reasons for increased suicide rate are :— i) Exploitation of Labour and increased workhours

i) Increase in expectations, needs of youth who are not happy @ in the moment and are always optimistic

ii) Feeling of Envy leading to sadness.

iii) Increased population has led to more competition and often unemployment. This coupled with ineffective welfare schemes drive ~~geese~~ youth towards suicide.

iv) Decrease In communication within family. Less interaction between parents - children, and siblings.

v) Children also face sexual exploitation and

**Remarks**

peer group pressure
family pressure

Other forms of discrimination which makes them vulnerable towards mental disorders.

vi) Increased ~~populat~~ pollution levels leads to anxiety and stress.

Following solutions can be implemented to improve the conditions of youth and avoid suicides :-

- Acknowledging Mental Illness and mental health care facilities by government.

- Families should be more accomodating of divergent views of youth and should support them.

- Improved Government welfare schemes to help unemployed and provide more employment opportunities.

- Stress Buster Sessions and promotion of Yoga in various Government and private offices.

- Counselling Helpline should be opened free of cost.

Remarks

- Concept of holidays for mental health needs to be introduced.

- Flexible work hours.

**Q13.** The way LBGT movements have emerged all over the western world and their broader acceptance in society, especially with the election of first homosexual head of a state in a catholic country, Ireland, leaves a lot to be desired in case of India. Do you think that India needs special laws and not only to protect the dignity of such communities, but also to provide them representation? Analyze, if such provision would also require constitutional amendments? (12.5 Marks)

LGBT are among the most discriminated sections of the society. They are often seen as a problem and are discriminated.

LGBT Rights across the world is a matter of debate and many modern societies have recognised their rights, some of them have even provided them positive discrimination through reservation in employment and allowances.

India on the other hand is yet to recognise their rights. They not only face financial constraints but are often fighting with life threatening Diseases. Human Trafficking and sexual exploitation cases are most common in LGBT community. Hence, the least a country can do is to provide them safety and decriminalise their

Remarks

sexual preferences. India should review its age old laws which are clearly discriminatory towards LGBT community.

Section 377 needs to be reviewed and Government should work towards bringing them on developmental path, and inclusion into society.

Also, we need to provide them with support like reservation in employment and cash allowances as they are often neglected by private sector.

Constitution as such does not recognise LGBT community. To ensure their representation and provide them with reservation in jobs, Government would need to bring Constitutional Amendments through Article 368, and should also ensure an efficient National Commission for LGBT which can review the effectiveness of laws

**Remarks** made for their welfare.

State Governments should be supporting in this cause and welfare should be ensured through deliberation.

**Q14.** India seems to be following precedents in other countries like New Zealand where a flowing river has been granted a legal status. Do you think recognizing rivers as living entities will bring change to their health and condition? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

In a recent decision by Uttrakhand High Court, legal status has been granted to river Ganga and its rights should therefore be ensured by the state. High Court even considered Chief Secretary of State and other officials as guardian of river who must be responsible for proper implementation of HC court ensuring pollution free river.

This order was guided by similar judgement in New Zealand. However, it has opened a pandora box as now many non living entities would be considered for a living status. This could have wide ramifications and increased financial burden.

However, Rivers in India are facing existential crisis as they are heavily polluted. Million of Tonnes of sewage waste

**Remarks**

discharged

is being ~~drained~~ into river. Industrial Units are draining heavy metals and other poisonous waste into rivers. Building Huge Dams has not helped the river either.

(3) Moreover, Inefficient Implementation of schemes-like Namami Gange, Clean Ganga Mission, and ~~some~~ several orders of National Green Tribunal points to lack of accountability in government. Hence, this order of HC will ensure accountability as now bureaucrats will face the wrath of court if ~~they~~ disobey the order.

However, this seems to be a short-term solution. The need is to have a holistic approach of involving citizens in the process and stopping discharge into rivers. Water is a precious resource. It is a ~~responsibili~~ responsibility of everyone to conserve it.

**Remarks**

Throwing ~~for~~ various products into river for religious and cultural reasons must be stopped. Government also needs to ensure proper implementation with scope for punishment.

**Q15.** Formal qualification and marketable skills is a major challenge among youth of minority communities. In this reference discuss the schemes initiated by government to provide adequate skills and education to enhance livelihood opportunities. **(12.5 Marks)**

<u>Minority Community</u> in India is often the most poor and malnutrited section of society. Moreover, they often face discrimination by the system itself. <u>Lack of education</u> leads to less employment opportunities which further drives them towards low paying jobs, crimes etc.

In order to overcome this, Government introduced following schemes :-

1) <u>USTAAD</u>

This scheme was launched to provide support towards traditional handicraft sector dominated by minority section.

People from minority sector involved in hand weaving, textile handlooms in Varanasi are getting benefitted as their products are promoted.

Remarks

2) <u>Nai Manzil</u>

is a minority centric scheme which help ~~girls from~~ minority community ~~communication~~ in providing ~~free and compulsory education~~, entrepreneurship opportunity.

(3)

3) Panchayat Schemes where at village level, support is provided to minority community to bring them into mainstream and heal their grievances.

4) <u>Nai Roshni</u>

helps girls from minority community and aims at providing free and compulsory education till <u>higher education</u>.

Assessment of policies

suggestion for improving

for livelihood of minority

Q16. What do you understand by social empowerment? What are the factors which inhibit social empowerment in India and how it affects Indian development process? What effective steps must be taken to overcome these problems? (12.5 Marks)

Social Empowerment is the process through which each citizen gets a chance to ~~achieve its goals, to fulfill it its~~ achieve his goals, fulfill his desire. It makes citizens aware about their rights and provides them with opportunities to lead a better life.

Social Empowerment promotes rights based approach where it is a right of every citizen of India to have a chance at a better and healthy life. It involves increasing the capacity of weaker sections of society.

Factors which affect and inhibit social empowerment are :-

i) Lack of governance due to corruption, discrimination, ignorance.

ii) Unaccountability of officials towards ~~their~~ citizens.

iii) Lack of financial support to government policies.

iv) Society which is discriminatory at base leads to alienation.

v) Elitist Approach towards citizens by politicians and bureaucrats.

It affects developmental process as it leads to skewed development, increased inequality, discrimination, alienation of certain section of society, increase in left wing extremism.

following steps needs to be taken to overcome this problem:-

i) Rights Based Approach should be promoted as seen in RTI, Right to Education.

ii) Ethical Governance should be ensured. Corruption can be reduced through

---

**Remarks** E-Governance, Citizen Charter.

iii) Social Audit of policies should be done.
iv) ~~Proper~~ financial support to Self Help Groups etc.

Q17. Cinema is a medium of expression and can be a useful tool of social awareness and its true depiction; however, at present the working of CBFC is impinging on right of freedom of speech, expression and thought of filmmakers, despite the fact that it is a mere certification board, not censor board. Discuss and examine what reforms are required in CBFC to remain relevant in a dynamic and evolving society?          (12.5 Marks)

Remarks          –

Remarks

Q18. Government is expanding the mandatory usage of Aadhar in availing various schemes and providing various services, despite, the concerns regarding data security and its universal availability. Discuss benefits and challenges associated with using Aadhar as a platform for public schemes and services. What government should do to subside the fear of people regarding privacy issue? (12.5 Marks)

Aadhar as a platform for public schemes and services has variety of applications. The most useful aspect of it is proper identification, removing "ghost beneficiaries", reducing middlemen and making smooth flow of Direct Benefit Transfer.

It also reduces the amount of Black money... as government argued while making it mandatory to link PAN with Aadhar.

Direct Benefits Transfer leads to decrease in leakages and efficient utilisation of resources.

However, Aadhar is often criticised for following concerns:-

- It violates privacy of individual as

**Remarks**

- it contains their biometric data.
- Privacy of individual can be violated if private sector gets access to this data.
- Government can function as a guardian, as a surveillance using Aadhar data.
- Aadhar requires ~~flaw~~ flawless Information and Communication Technology infrastructure which is missing in rural areas.
- Linking Aadhar with welfare schemes will deprieve vulnerable sections like Tribals of getting the benefit of schemes like PDS.

Government should bring in a legislation to ensure, privacy right to every citizen and essential safeguards should be provided so that this data is not accessed by private companies.

- Privacy Audit and security Audit by Multinational companies can be done to gain trust of citizens.

**Remarks**

- A board should be setup involving members from civil society, cyber experts to review the safeguards.

Q19. Mental health care is a critical health concern, especially in India, where social stigma is attached to it. In this reference, discuss the provisions and importance of New Mental Health care bill. Also discuss challenges mental health care system in country.

(12.5 Marks)

Mental Health is often neglected in India with even depression considered as a major mental illness. A person suffering such illness is often discriminated and exploited which makes him more ill.

Government in order to remove social stigma attached to mental illness brought Mental Health Care Bill along with following provisions:-

* Ensures mental counselling and treatment facilities at health care centres.

* Free of cost medicines at government hospitals.

* Clause of Advance Directive where patient can declare what kind of treatment should be avoided in case he becomes mentally ill and who should be the nominee in case he is ill.

*Write in short*

*feature ?)*

---

**Remarks**

* Mental Health Card which will ~~denote and~~ *describe* the disease and status of patient.

- Treatment like Electrocution is prohibited. Only in exceptional scenario, it is permitted.

- Government will increase spending on mental health care infrastructure and open more hospitals catering to this particular need.
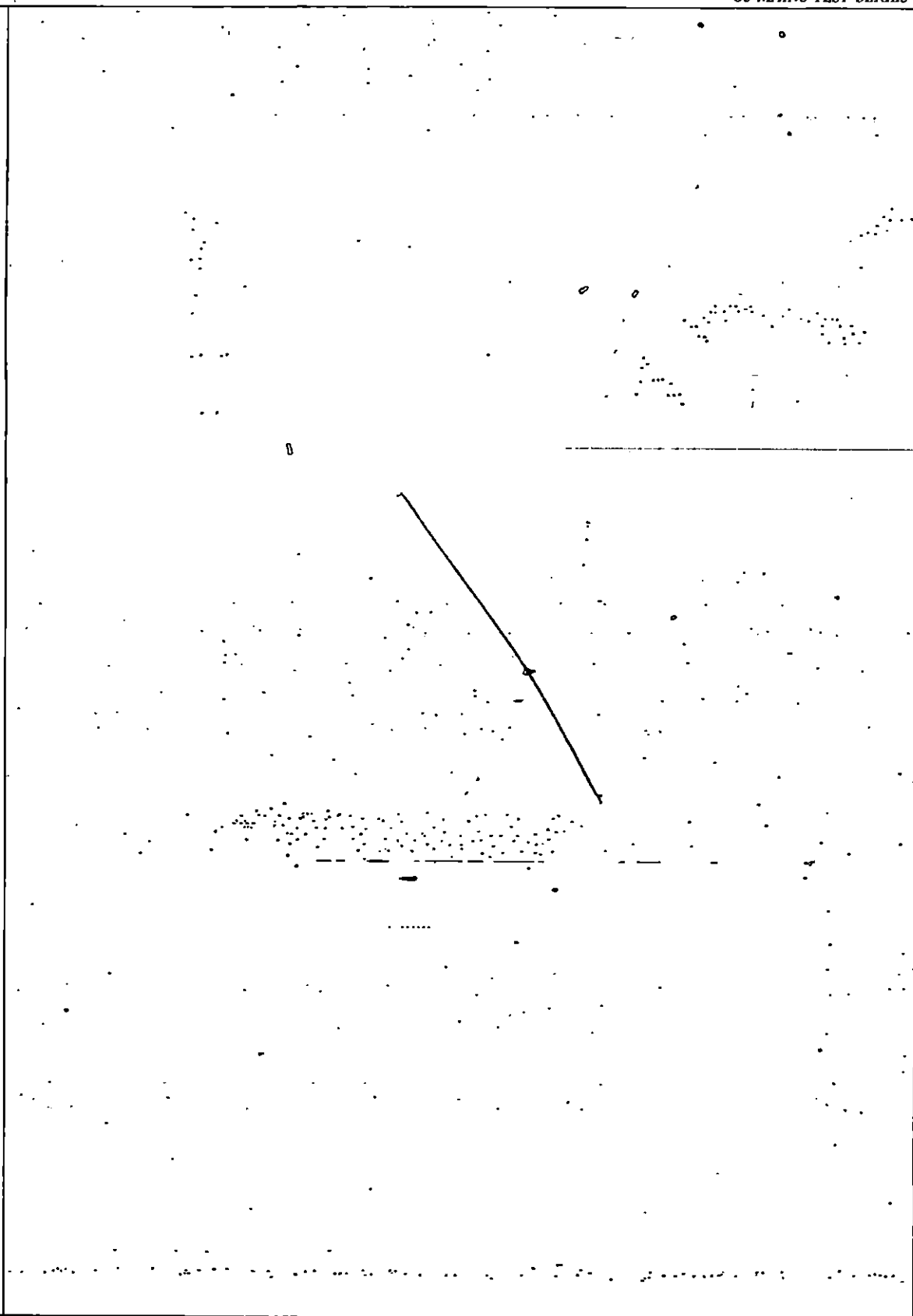
## Challenges

i) India does not have proper mental health care infrastructure.

ii) Very less psychatrists are present. At rural level, numbers are alarmingly ~~low~~

iii) Less recognition and awareness about mental illness.

iv) Private Sector is also very exploitative ~~and doesnot provide~~

v) More working hours.

**Q20.** NITI Aayog along with MHRD launched the School Education Quality Index for better monitoring and raising the education quality by providing insight on various parameters. In this reference discuss the major features of the School Education Quality Index. Also suggest steps needed to improve the learning outcomes in schools. (12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*

Remarks