GS SCORE

INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

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

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

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name _JAI KISHAN_____

Roll. No. ████████████

Mobile No. ████████████

Date _16/ July/ 2017_

Signature _Jai kishan_

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)**

It is true that there is some tyranny related to the distance from the capital and its various repercussions on administration.
In case of North-Eastern states the problems aggravates due to following reasons.

a) North-Eastern states are hilly states and challenging geographical terrain. The construction of roadways, railways, air-stripes in an arduous task.

avoid repeating question

+ Chicken neck — distance from main-land

b) The cultural and ethnicity of North-Eastern states is different from mainland India. Their politico-administrative needs are different.

c) The presence of 5th schedule and 6th schedule areas, various autonomies etc make its administration a tougher task.

avoid continuing — constitutional reasons.

d) The porous boundaries, various insurgents movement also affects its growth.
However, more distance from

③

Remarks → For more adequate reason of dev. deficit — Refer Hint

capital is not the sole reason for their backwardness because several southern states which are farther from North Eastern states are more developed, and prosperous.

good point

Media coverage of India ignores the events of North-Eastern states. This can be seen in the events of assembly elections, any political movements in North-Eastern states which is hardly taken note of. Example:-
⊙. Irom Sharmila had been doing fast for last 16 years against AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Provisions Act) but hardly any newspaper taken note of her fast.

The reasons for apathy could be - smaller population base of North-Eastern states.

write other reasons too
- political
- economical

If we want to facilitate National integration, apart from Infrastructure development few genuine demands like Bagaan Time should be given.

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)

One of the most irritating factor which hampers the efficiency of the public service delivery mechanism is the absence of the employees. In order to overcome this problem, the government has started harnessing technology. In this context, the following steps are taken by government

(a) Installation of biometric authentication system to record attendance and real time monitoring.

(b) Installation of CCTV cameras.

(c) Launch of "eattendance.gov.in" portal where we can find number of employees in real time.

(d) Enhanced vigilance and enforcement of better inspection.

Impact :-

Harnessing technology and better enforcement

Remarks

- Ans. is well written but its short

- For more points refer hint

would definitely boost the attendance
of the public offices.

The steps which can be taken to purthuy
improve the public delivery are →

Bring "Right to services" which shall
make services accessible to people in
a time bound manner.

Empower people by giving more
voice, choice, grievance redressal
and automation.

We can take help of N.G.O.s to
look after healthy functioning of public
schools especially government schools,
public hospitals

Remarks

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)

overlooked

The VIP culture of India is notorious and tantamount. In many cases, it brings down the efficiency of administration, inconvinience to people like - traffic jams, chaos at worship places etc.

Fortunately, political parties have tried to bring down the VIP culture. In this context, the government has taken the step to put a ban on red beacon on the cars of the "VIPs".

Red beacon is a symbol of inequality showing the reality of India's segregated society. The beacon culture also brings inconvinience to general public when beaconed cars are given uninterrupted traffic movement. The government has categorically said that no beacons are

(4)

Remarks
- As all aspects of Ans.

allowed except in ambulances.

There are instructions from National Disaster Management Authority, political parties and civil administration about VIPs visiting worship places like Sirdi, or Nashik kumbh etc. They are instructed not to visit during heavy rush in the largest interest of people.

The success of such actions are possible if all stakeholders realise their duties. The "VIPs" themselves should realise, apart from it the role of state government and local administration is also essential. Recently, there was a loggerhead over beacon issue between West Bengal government and the central government.

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)

overlooked - compa— participal in other MGNREGA in few words

MGNREGA has been regarded as one of the outstanding job, employment generation program which notices "Right to work". In MGNREGA, the women's participation is about 57%. If we dig deeper, we find that contribution from backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes is also high.

Reasons for high rate of women participation :-

(1) Right to work :- The scheme ensures 100 days of work to one individual from BPL family. Mostly, men are employed in other jobs or out of the villages, women take this benefit.

(2) ~~Scheduled~~ MGNREGA has made provisions for reserved employment for women.

(3) Nature of work :- Since, MGNREGA requires manual and unskilled work. Poor women who donot have any formal

$4\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks

- Reason part also demands - reasons of less participation in other areas

reskilling are also found employability.

(4) widespread poverty and lack of opportunity also forces women to take up jobs in MGNREGA.

(5) MGNREGA works are localised in the gram panchayats. Hence, local women find it useful and fruitful to work.

Furthther, few states like Tamil Nadu has provided creches & facilities for employed women.

The MGNREGA is empowering women economically. The women who enjoyed equal political rights, still donot have parity in economic and political terms. Gender gap Index ranks India's position at 87. The main bottlenecks for ~~poor~~ improved rankings are –

(a) Economic parity.

(b) political parity.

MGNREGA is one of the ~~process~~ entity in the ~~process~~ of empowering 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 is currently enjoying what we call as "Demographic Divided" where more than 50% of India's population is below 25 years. But after a few decades, this young force would but become old. Policies are needed to framed based on this fact.

The major problems would be :-

(1) Burdened young population :- Post three decades the working population would be saddled with aged population.

(2) Health concerns :- Old age brings with itself reduced immune, increased case of Non. communicable disease like - Hypertension, diabetes.

(3) Economy :- Reduced workforce and economic viability of aged people is a fact.

The measures to be taken by government are as follows :-

(a) The government must start spending

$4\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks - Ans good in content and structure

more on research and development of geriatric care.

② The government must focus on bringing cost effective health care for age-old people, awaying the today's youth to buy insurance products.

③ Apart from it, make policies for old-age Home, palliative care for age old people, psychiatric care for them because often aged people are secluded by family

'The government has taken few initiatives like →

National policy on old people

Insurance products - like - PM Jeevan Byoti Bima, Atal pension yojana.

The government's program - "Accessible India campaign, distribution of hearing aids and "Vayashreshitha Samma"n for old people.

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)

In recent years, Universal Basic Income [arail as unncenary] has become a buzzword for media, N.G.Os and policy makers. //Universal Basic Income guarantees a certain amount of fund to be transferred to each individual irrespective of his socio-economic conditions. The Economic Survey 2016 talks about its merit and demerits. Let us look at them

<u>Merits</u>.

(1) It would guarantee a fixed share of income to all. Hence, it would act as a cushion in case of unforeseen events.

(2) Women would get equal share, so as the vulnerable section like - SC/ST.

(3) Since, financial help would be digital, it would require less leakage and less administrative cost.

(4) It would ensure money transfer on a timely manner.

(4½)

Remarks — underline key words

(c) It would ensure freedom of choice where each individual can buy goods of his choice.

But it has few concerns as well :-

(a) India currently spends 4-5% of its GDP on welfare scheme. If it wipes out all its scheme and even ₹ 1000 of money to all people, the cost would be more.

(b) Sociologists are concerned that it would lead to frivolous spending on liquor, even women's income would be seized by husbands and bring a sense of laziness.

India can only afford to UBI if it rolls up all currently welfare schemes. In this context, it is not feasible to eliminate them at one stroke. More deliberations are needed and it should be brought under phases. India's poverty could come down if we empower people through education, skills, jobs and good health, not by certain amount.

include more points

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)

Some advanced states like Punjab, Haryana have low sex ratio than poor states like Bihar, Chhatisgarh. This because :-

(a) The advanced states people have more money and ~~they~~ the families can spend on sex determination techniques. Sex-determination y clinics are widespread in such states although PCPNDT- Pre conception Pre Natal Diagnostics Techniques make them Illegal.

(b) The families have more tilt towards the boy child, why??

The ill-effects of adverse sex ratio on society are as follows :-

(a) It would make the demography unstable. Since, number of boys and number girls need to be equal for marriage and family. This would disrupt the demographic equilibrium.

Remarks

(b) Low sex ratio would also lead to create many social problems and many crimes and increase in sexual assaults on women. This would increase threat on women's safety.

(c) It may lead to trafficking of people specially women.

Recently, Haryana have achieved sex ratio above 900 for the first time in past few decades. The turnaround is commendable and its reasons are—

(1) Better enforcement of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme.

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(2) The Haryana government's scheme of Aapki Beti Aapki Hamari Beti scheme.

(3) The CM's personal monitoring of above two schemes.

(4) Mass awareness through radio, T.V., media etc.

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)

Globalisation is the process or free flow of goods, people, ideas, technologies etc. across the that international boundaries. It has been an age old phenomonena but due to change in technology, its state has increased many folds.

Impact on younger generation are :-

(a) Impact on Education :- The youths are more inclined to do professional courses — foreign education like Engineering, MBA.

(b) Impact on clothings :- Youths are inclined to wear denims, casual shirts. The girls are also switching to more comfortable and casual apparels.

Broaden impact such as employment generation

(c) Social media has empowered youths not only in propogation of ideas but also political awareness overlooked to meet their grievances.

(D) Impact has been there on the festivals. Now youths are celebrating

③

Remarks   — as lacks content —

more secular festivals like New Year, Mother's day etc

MacDonaldisation:- The culture of celebrating party, eating ready made foods etc.

The above changes in younger generation has dual aspects on our culture:-

merit.

Our culture is becoming homogeneous, It is imbibing secular ideas.

Better information flow is empowering people. This was evident when we see campaign of youth on Net Neutrality.

demerit.

Our age old culture like our dresses, local dialects, local cuisines are getting wiped out.

D. is creating some friction between young generation and old generation.

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks

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 systems in India.   (12.5 Marks)

name few

India's expenditure on health has been perpetually low. This has been one of —*other reasons??*— the reason why India's welfare schemes are criticised. Recently, Indian government came up with new National Health policy 2017. Let us analyse its features:-

(a) The policy aims at increasing the expenditure on Health incrementally from 1.2% to 2.5%. However, it fails to give a timeline and a roadmap.

(b) The policy wants to take a shift from illness care to wellness care. In this context, it envisions to spend two-thirds of its expenditure on primary health care. It is welcome step because if PHCs are empowered; it will *can* lead to better diagnostic, better affordability to poor people.

3½

Remarks

Critical analysis ~~require~~ ↗ Pos. / Features
                                   → Neg. / Drawback ??
                                   ↘ way forward

(c) The policy aims to partner with __private Hospitals__. Here, the government must take care about affordability as well as autonomy of the private sector. India spends more than 3/4 of its expenditure on Health in private care. Hence, its regulation is essential, an oversight committee at National and state level would be formed. Also, a grievance redressal policy and a tribunal shall be formed.

The policy aims to reducing ~~Infant~~ Infant Mortality Rate to 28, Maternal Mortality Rate to 100, to eliminate tuberculosis by 2025.

It is to be noted that state governments are also stakeholders in Health sector. Hence, centre and state both must coordinate to improve our health sector.

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' incident in Bengaluru on the eve of New year shocked the entire nation. The various reasons which failed the women safety were the failure of local administration. It was reported that the local police was not fully prepared and massive turn out of people made them helpless.

Despite having strong legislation- like-Sexual Harassment of women (Prevention; Protection and Redressal) Act, Domestic violence Act, anti- stalking rules, women safety is not upto the mark. This is because -

ⓐ weak policing.

ⓑ Low police to population ratio.

ⓒ Our patriarch thinking.

ⓓ poor judicial processes which are full of delays and justice and conviction rate is poor.

④

other reason eg insensitivity towards female

Remarks — underline key words

Women safety can be improved when all stakeholders - the Government, the police, local people, voluntary organisations come together and realise their duties.

In this context, the judiciary must fast track cases related women safety, N.G.Os. can come to empower women by making them aware about their rights. Recently, Haryana government came out with volunteer police hiring 1000 women who shall act as eyes and ears to the people. Local people must assist women if they are in distress. The police must increase its vigilance, help women and CCTV cameras need to installed at public places, roadways, buses etc.

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 in India is among the highest. This is a cause of concern because we are not only losing valuable young lives but also showing the negative perception of our young population. Various reasons responsible are :-

(a) peer pressure and competition :- Competition is healthy but its Hyper competition leads to frustration. Young people are facing cut-throat competition for jobs, admission to educational institutes and all it is leading to depression and death.

(b) Discrimination :- It is found that suicide — — rate is highest among vulnerable group like - SC/ST/OBCs. Discrimination at workplaces, in institutions and among peer group is one of the reason.

(c) personal relations and poor emotional intelligence :- Todays youth must be taught about emotional intelligence

Remarks

(d) Depression as a taboo:- Many people dont feel free to consult a psychiatrist reporting the cases of depression.

The solution to above problems are →

(a) Decriminalise suicides:- Recent National Mental Health bill has done it. This would take care the rights of those who had earlier attempted suicides.

(b) Discrimination at workplaces, institutions must be stopped. Each institute must have grievance redressal portal for students.

(c) Proper counselling to the youth.

(d) Peer group must identify the depression among its friends and report it to the parents.

(e) Emotional quotient of students can be increased if it is taught right at the school level.

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)**

Yes, India needs to understand the rights of LGBT. for long, they have been denied of their rights -

(a) Right to Equality :- A 14 :- Equality before law and Equal protection of law. Article 15 :- No discrimination by state based on religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth. In this context, following things must be done :-

(a) Decriminalise a section 377 of Indian Penal code which makes LGBT section vulnerable to punishment for having unnatural sex.

(b) In NALSA vs Union of India case, the SC recognised the rights of LGBT and we need to enforce them like -

\# Recognition of Transgenders as third sex.

\# their rights regarding Inheritance, marriage, and adoption of children,

(6½)

Remarks

Recently, India abstained at UN Human Rights Commission regarding recognising the rights of LGBT.

Hence, India must come up with special laws regarding rights of LGBT and at the same time empowering the transgenders. In this context, transgenders can be considered in ambit of backward classes.

The SC in Ramsingh vs UoI case found that transgenders can be considered as backward classes.

Recently, a bill was tabled in parliament which recognised their rights. It also talked about forming a commission and decriminalise section 377 of IPC.

If transgenders are to be incorporated as backward classes, it needs Constitutional amendment in Article 16.

Remarks

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)

New Zealand was the first country which recognised rivers as living entities followed by Uttarakhand High court which recognised Ganga and Yamuna; all its upstream tributaries as living entity. In this context, two things are to be noted :-

ⓐ Anybody can sue Ganga and Yamuna.

ⓑ Ganga and Yamuna can sue anybody.

On behalf of Ganga and Yamuna, the chief secretary of Uttarakhand and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is made as guardian.

The reason for coming out with such verdict is due to - pollution of rivers, encroachments in floodplains, illegal sand mining, illegal fishing affecting its biodiversity. In this context, the verdict would be a gamechanger because now officers of the government has been made accountable regarding the health of the rivers.

However, it has grey area

Remarks - Ans is short
- For more content refer test

(3½)

as well.

ⓐ Anybody can move to courts regarding compensation if rivers cause floodplain

ⓑ NGOs can misuse this provision to sue the officers and the government even for minor errors and omission.

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)

Formal qualification and marketable skills is a major challenge among the youth of minority communities. The education and skilling is one of the smallest in minorities and in order to overcome it, the Ministry of Minorities in collaboration with other ministries came out with few schemes like—

Hamari Dharohar scheme:- This scheme focuses on the traditional crafts of minorities, making it marketable and bring prosperity.

Nai Manzil scheme:- It is a flagship programme to giving education, as well as formal skilling to the minorities;

Ustaad:- this scheme is launched in Jammu and Kashmir so that the local youths can be made employable _ Refer hint

Apart from this the ministry of skill development has schemes.

graphically

③½

for more schemes.

come up with STAR scheme which focuses on the minorities. National Apprenteship programme and skill Banks have also been launched. skill Banks would cater the needs of emigrant youths of Bihar, U.P. who traditionally come from minority community.

Remarks

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 has three dimensions

(a) Education

(b) Health

(c) Livelihood or Economy.

If the society performs well on above parameters, we say an empowered society. Apart from it, the vices like - inequity, caste and religious prejudices, discriminations based on gender must vanish. Hence, social empowerment would imbibe the idea of recognising rights of all :- minority, tribes, women, disabled, senior citizen etc.

The various factors which inhibit social empowerment are -

(a) Inequity :- Although our economy is growing, but certainly it is not distributed equally.

(b) Discriminations based on caste, religion, gender.

(c) poor public service Delivery :- Corruption, leakages in welfare schemes like -

Remarks

public Distribution system, MGNREGA etc
is inhibiting development.

d) Low public Expenditure :- The governments
expenditure on education and health is
the lowest among the BRICS.

India's poor position at Human Development
Index which is 131, at Transparency
Index and at Global Gender gap index
which is 87 reflects that we need to do
more for bringing empowerment. ✓

Effective steps which must be taken are :-

a) Ensure equity by Redistribution :- Taxing
wealthy and spending more on welfare

b) Introduce JAM (Jan-Dhan- Aadhaar- mobile)
Trinity in all schemes.

c) Empower people by - giving them voice,
choice, ensure accountability, make use
of technology for information dissemination.

d) In Health and Education :- we can
take help of tele-education, telemedicine.

e) We can frame policies by considering the
opinion of all stakeholders.

Remarks

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)

Central Board for film certification is a statutory body under Cinematography Act, 1952. The real purpose of the board is to certify films - U/ U/A, A or others.

Recently, the board has been criticised for its over-enthusiasm in cases related to various movies like - Udta Punjab etc.

The reforms which are needed to be incorporated in CBFC are

(a) Appointments :- The board must be appointed based on some merit; political appointments must be curtained. ⟶ ④

(b) Incorporate suggestions of Shyam Benegal committee :- The committee reports say that CBFC must act as certifying body, it can certify movies based on its content like - Adult, Adult with caution etc.   → write some specific suggestion to

(c) Article 19(2) talks about certain

Remarks - well structured Ans.

restrictions on our freedom of speech like public order, decency etc. These terms are highly subjective in nature. CBFC must come out with its own merit based restrictions which can be used for censorship, only sparingly.

(d.) There must be an appellate body for the film producers so that they can meet their grievances.

Media and films are very important part of our socialization. It is expected that their freedoms are not seized, at the same time they should also ~~the~~ regulate themselves voluntarily.

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)

Aadhaar is a unique Under Identification number of 12 digits. The government has made it compulsory in various schemes like - MGNREGA, PM Ujjawala Yojana, linking of PAN and Aadhaar etc.

Benefits associated with it are :-

(a) Aadhaar is one of the pillars of JAM - Jan-Dhan - Aadhaar and Mobile. JAM is expected to bring down leakages and corruption by switching to Direct Benefit Transfer

(b) Since, Aadhaar is unique a for each individual. It would bring down the cases of ghost beneficiary, it would ensure better tax administration. —— write multiple points → Refer Hint

Challenges.

(a) Exclusion :- few poor states like - North Eastern States, Bihar, Jharkhand where Aadhaar penetration is low, those who do not have will be excluded,

Remarks

(b) Concerns of data theft :- Aadhaar collects vital information like - fingerprints and Iris scan. If such data is stolen, it is called as Identity theft.

(c) Misuse of data :- The data can be misused by crackers, may also be used for mass surveillance.

(d) Introducing Aadhaar in Mid-day Meal is unwise and would affect many poor children.

The government must ensure people that data kept with it are safe.

Disclosure of Aadhaar data by any third party must be a punishable offence.

Government must keep multiple backups for data security.

The Aadhaar Act, 2016 fails about several features like →

* Disclosure of information can be done by judges. But the maladministration in the lower court, make activists apprehensive of this.

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)

elaborate this as Intro

Recently, New Mental Health care bill was introduced. Its important provisions are :-

(1) The bill clearly enumerates the role of centre, state, and district administration in ensuring rights of people with mental illness.

(2) The bill decriminalises suicide.

(3) The people talks about Advance Directives :- The patient can decide about future course of treatment.

4

(4) The bill also says that while using electro convulsive therapy, relaxants must be used to reduce the pain.

(5) The bill talks about increasing the ~~workforce~~ psychiatrist workforce incrementally.

The major challenges in mental health care system are :-

Remarks — If que. starts with a statement you have to write Introduction according to that stat.

(a) Low public Expenditure

(b) Apathy of the society:- Even family members donot care much about the patients with mental Illness

(c) Lack of psychiatrists :-

(d) Lack of Infrastructure :- Majority of the hospitals donot have any special department for mental care.

In this context, the Mental Health policy must ensure that every patient gets medicine free of or cost, they ~~treatment~~ treatment must be a matter of right and the government also need to increase mental asylums

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)**

Although, apply Initi1 education of Right to Education Act, Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan and other Initiatives, the enrollment in school have increased substantially. But quality of education has always been a worry. Annual survey of Education Report (ASER) finds that more than 50% of class V school going students couldnot solve basic mathematics of class II.

In this context, MHRD along with NITI Aayog launched the school Education Quality Index. The SEQI based on — (Learning outcomes), Governance and attendance.

SEQI will give points to each states based on the school education and maximum points which a state can get is 1000, out of which 600, is allotted for learning outcomes.

Various steps are needed to improve Learning outcomes are —

④

this part need more elaboration as specifically asked

Remarks

(a) Train the teachers for giving Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation.

(b) Incorporate suggestions of TSR Subramanian committee report which talked about withdrawing no detention policy, updating the curriculum, creating Indian Education services to attract youths.

(c) Ensure attendance of the teachers by using - biometric attendance, surveillance using CCTV.

(d) Make the parents of the children powerful by involving them with the schools, making annual progress report of children compulsorily discussed with the parents.