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POOJA YADAV

Rank - 174

GS Mains Governance



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GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 20 questions.
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Name Pooja Yadav

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Pooja

Invigilator Signature _____

Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

Q1. "Development is a qualitative term". In this context discuss, how growth has preceded development in India, post-globalization. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

- Q2. How do you assess the contemporary bureaucratic culture in India? What measures can be taken to make bureaucracy less bureaucratic? (12.5 Marks)

Bureaucracy is the basis of administration. With developments like globalisation, IT, PDI, terrorism, global co-operation etc., the scope of bureaucracy has expanded.

Certain problems that continue to plague modern day bureaucracy -

1) Structural & procedural rigidities → lead to inefficiency & delay.

2) Increased corruption due to high discretion available.

3) In order to follow hierarchy & rules, the scope for personal advancement & status has reduced

A) Resistant to change - The bureaucracy is glued to the power & is not ready to decentralise.

B) Excessive centralisation

C) Politically motivated transfers/postings

D) No specialisation - The whole vision behind cadre based service has been taken over by parochial vision.

E) Abuse of power for personal gains, nepotism, favouritism

Remarks

India ranks low on Transparency International Corruption Index - 79 / 173.

Measures -

- 2) Decentralisation - There should be decentralisation of power for better efficiency & outcomes.
- 2) Need for flexibility in working which will
- 3) Lateral entry to get specialists & start the culture of competition (incl ARCs)
- 4) Compulsory training, mid-career training & research paper writing.
- 5) There should be a separate civil service board for transfers. (SC - 2013)
- 6) Reform the examination to go.
- 7) There should be regular checks to check corruption. Strict punishment should be imparted.
- 8) A code of ethics should be developed for the civil services.

The bureaucracy is vital for advancement of a nation run the affairs of a nation. Its role would expand in times to come, there is need to implement the long pending reforms & make bureaucracy truly people's bureaucracy.

Remarks

Q3. Civil Society movement in India has been a victim of elite capture. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q4. Media is a parliament of citizens. Comment on the Pros and Cons of Media freedom in India. (12.5 Marks)

Media plays an important role in a democratic govt. It is rightly called the fourth pillar of democracy, it bridges the gap between govt & citizens, bringing people actually at the centre of governance.

Recently NDTV had been banned from going off air due to telecasting a show related to Pathankot attacks.

The debate about media freedom has always been into the frame.

Freedom is essential for any individual or organisation to realise its fullest potential but the const rightly places reasonable restrictions.

Pros of media freedom

- 1) Exposing corruption in govt organisations.
- 2) shaping public opinion by showing true picture of the govt.
- 3) Creating an educated electorate.
- 4) Awareness - It awakens the people by real problems plaguing in the country in all the arenas.

Remarks

Cons :-

- 1) Restrictions limit the scope of media coverage.
- 2) People are unable to see the true picture of their nation.
- 3) Departmental restrictions like national security interest etc let the corruption breed in such strategic institutions.
- 4) Restrictions ~~do~~ lead the way towards yellow journalism, politicization of mass media & thus the democracy weakens.
- 5) The scope of restrictions is so wide that more - issues can be brought under it.

Restrictions imposed must be reasonable, they shouldn't hamper its role & scope. Media should not lose its objective of showing people the reality due to such restrictions in the name of national interest which is anti-thetical to the nation in reality.

Remarks

Q5. In the era of E-Governance, specialists have a greater role to play, but our entire administration structure is designed around "Generalists". Elaborate (12.5 Marks)

E-governance is the governance built around IT, smart solutions, sustainable & quick solutions. The vision behind e-gov is to create a SMART - sensible, accountable, transparent government.

It focuses on tailor made solutions to the problems of the target groups unlike the traditional one fits all approach.

The scope of governance has expanded post globalisation developments and the need for specialisation is rooted to head towards better solution.

In contrast the administration is continuing with generalists.

i) Politicians - The literacy rate, specialisation among politicians is very low. It's negligible.

ii) Civil servants - The bureaucrats have fallen a prey to the advantages & are resistant to change. The demand for lateral entry is yet to be incorporated.

iii) Law enforcement agencies - The police reforms are long pending.

Remarks

It still follows the traditional approach.

4) Training - Most of the government organisations offer one-time training during induction, which doesn't lead to any innovation.

The modern democracy suffers from challenges like left wing extremism, women issues, child marriage, communal conflicts etc. These problems can't be solved unless specialisation is induced like the corporate culture & professions like medicine.

Way ahead -

- 1) Lateral entry into civil services,
- 2) Setting up an institute of public administration, the course can be made compulsory for politicians & civil servants.
- 3) Bridge courses available after recruitment.
- 4) Police reforms - solutions like mobile apps, women specialised in women problems.
- 5) More role of ICT - ICT should be incorporated in every department to provide smart, accessible solutions.
- 6) Compulsory performance appraisal & exit of unsuited candidates in all fields of admin.

Remarks

- Q6. Sunshine laws like RTI and RTPS, can only be effective when there are enough "Windows of Democracy". Discuss with respect to the issues of transparency and accountability in governance in India. (12.5 Marks)

RTI is essentially acknowledged for starting a social revolution in the country.

It along with Whistleblower protection act essentially provided hopes to activists & the people dreaming of a nation based on constitutional ideals.

Good governance is characterised by accountability, transparency, consensus based, forward looking, inclusive governance.

Citizens are placed at the centre of good governance & in this era, no solution is possible unless Citizens & government are together.

RTI, RTPS will be ineffective unless the government is ready to change & head towards open governance.

Accountability is the taking responsibility for ones actions. It is complemented by transparency, which is being open in actions, procedures, rules.

Despite measures, like RTI, govt - departments are reluctant to disclose the information.

Remarks

- 3) Many govt departments haven't appointed public information officers.
- 3) Political parties have refused to come under the ambit of RTI. Also did BCC I.
- 4) A few parties file their income tax returns.
- 5) NGOs are resisting regulation under FCRA & only 10% NGOs file their returns.
- 6) Governments actively amends provisions which seek to achieve transparency & accountability - It amended PCA, FCRA etc.
- 7) Colonial era laws like OSA still exist which breed the culture of secrecy.

way forward:

- 1) Appoint Lokpal with a simple amendment - last the Lokpal with a simple amendment.
- 2) OSA should be repealed.
- 3) RTI, RFTS, Whistleblower act should be made more citizen friendly.
- 4) Strict punishment to departments for not disclosing their details under RTI.
- 5) Restrictions should be reasonable: everything can't be restricted in the name of national interest - Bring national security act for such issues.
- 6) Secrecy can't coexist with transparency & accountability. It's time that secrecy is gradually transformed into openness.

Remarks :

- Q7. Do you think corruption is more of a cultural problem, than an institutional one? Give your suggestions. (12.5 Marks)

India's rank on Transparency International is ~~an all~~ low at 79/176. It clearly depicts the true picture of India.

It defines corruption as an abuse of power/ authority for personal gains.

The ~~cult~~ Corruption is manifested in the forms of nepotism, bribing, favouritism, extortion etc.

Causes of corruption -

1) Historical reasons - Britishers brought the culture of bribing for personal gains.

2) No threat of being caught as institutional checks are poor.

3) Degrading morals & values in humans.

4) Tendency to centralise power & greedy motives.

5) Corruption for family is not considered corruption.

6) The system gives an elitist sense to its officials, politicians.

7) The culture of Indians to approach relatives at high positions for personal gains.

8) Relative deprivation - A nominal salary provided by govt doesn't satisfy a person of in the times of rising inflations. It gives

Remarks

birth to greed.

Corruption is essentially an institutional as well as cultural problem. It has been long carried by our ancestors.

Failure of institution to intervene, narrow-minded goals, historical reasons alongwith the tendency of people to get favours from relatives has led to the culture of corruption.

Remarks

Q8. Citizen-Charters are "Expression of an ethical governance", but their real utility is questionable. (12.5 Marks)

Citizen-charters as the name indicates place citizen at the centre & build around them. It is a statement prepared by an organisation in which it states its mandate, quality of services, grievance redressal mechanism, feedback options, previous choice & outcome among others.

It was started in UK by John Major.

They are a step towards enhancing public service delivery, growing ahead along the ladder with citizens' inputs & achieving transparency and accountability.

They are essentially an expression of ethical governance where everything is out in public domain.

Despite citizen charters being constituted for so long there are certain issues around them -

- 1) No input is taken from citizens, civil service organisations or cutting edge bureaucracy.
- 2) No change in the structure of citizen charters - They appear more like a information brochure.
- 3) One charter for entire organisation even when

• Remarks

the departments work on different areas.

- 1) Complex language used.
- 2) Grievance redressal & feedback aren't focused.

All these problems stop the charters from achieving the purpose for which they were envisaged.

The sevottam model and 150 ; 15700 ; 2005 of India, are appreciated. There is a need for a reform in the citizen charter as per suggested by 2nd ARC & other global examples should be considered.

Measures

- 1) Timely grievance redressal.
- 2) Simple language.
- 3) Reform the structure of charters.
- 4) 7 point approach suggested by 2nd ARC from setting standards to improving through feedbacks.
- 5) Using ICT.

The citizen charters are required in a good governance which is essentially a citizen centric governance.

Remarks

- Q9. Identity the crucial factors behind "Weak Grievance Redressal" in India. Will the growth of Tribunals fill the gap in Justice delivery? (12.5 Marks)

Despite the ^{vision} mandates of any organization to work towards welfare, grievances remain. Thus grievance redressal has been essentially focussed in the design of all the programs laid down by any organization.

The grievance redressal still remains weak in India & the real beneficiaries, the vulnerable are left out.

Reasons -

- 1) The real beneficiaries are too vulnerable to be literate & aren't aware of grievance redressal mechanism.
- 2) Huge pendency of cases & snail's pace of organization.
- 3) Organizations don't focus on redressal, most of them don't even provide such a mechanism in their charters.
- 4) The redressal process leads to loss of wage hours for poor, so they don't initiate such process.
- 5) Corruption in organization - They try settling the issues, without bringing a bad name to the organization.

Remarks

Most of the new acts being passed out for the vulnerable say an essential provision for tribunals - be it disability amendment act, HIV amendment Act etc.

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies that provide justice to the seekers.

The judicial reforms are long pending. The citizens shouldn't be allowed to wait.

In such a scenario, tribunals which are

- user centric
- community centric (disabled etc)

all promise a timely delivery of justice.

But tribunalisation of justice has to be prevented and certain steps must be followed.

1) Alternative like Lok Adalats, adjudication, mediation.

2) Awareness - Tribunals will be as unfruitful as courts if people aren't aware.

3) Provide for wage loss - to bring a culture of justice seeking.

- In our country, justice delayed is the biggest injustice. Tribunals come with a promise to fill the gap provided suggestions are followed.

Remarks

Q10. There is a need for "Credibility Index" and "Performance Index" for enforcing accountability of NGO's. Comment.

(12.5 Marks)

NGOs are non-governmental organisations that are independent from state & other independent organisations.

The culture of NGOs developed with the crisis of representation in ^{1990s} when people moved towards informal representation rather than forming political parties, trade unions.

In a diverse country like India, suffering from a multitude of issues NGOs have essentially filled the gap & brought welfare closer to the people.

Need for an NGO -

- Provide social welfare
- Prevent political parties from taking the entire focus.
- More focussed on real-time problems (like dam building, human rights etc)

Ques: there had been questions about working & regulation of NGOs.

NGOs are regulated by :-

- 1) FEMA act under Finance Ministry
- 2) F.R.M.A act regulating foreign funding

Remarks

- They need to file their tax returns.
- Carrying licenses if involved in anti-national activities (Need a license)

Issues like low filing of returns, promoting riots, foreign interests, promoting communal riots in Kashmir, involvement in anti-national activities push forward a need for regulation.

Alongwith the existing regulations, indices like Credibility & performance index can be published in a 5-yearly basis to regulate parameters like -

- 1) Scope of activity
- 2) Funding
- 3) Licenses etc

The indices should consider criteria like -

- 1) Past performance
- 2) Regularity in filing returns.
- 3) Citizen satisfaction etc.

The indices can play an important role in regulating & promoting NGOs which strengthen human welfare cause.

Caution must be taken, restrictions imposed by (FRMA) are reasonable.

Remarks

Q11: Emphasize the role of cooperatives post-independence. To what extent have they been successful? Are cooperatives relevant in today's India. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

The cooperative success story in Bangladesh (Moh. Yunus - Grameen Bank) is well known.

Co-operatives are informal organisations formed by people with similar interest to achieve a better outcome for the entire community.

The scope & role of co-operatives increased after independence & globalisation.

Farmers' cooperatives, women cooperatives, SHGs are among or few.

Some successful cooperatives -

1) Kudumbashree (Kerala) - a women's cooperative focusing on empowerment & emancipation of women has led to the betterment of the women.

2) farmer's cooperatives - formed to get a better price for their produce. It has yielded good results.

3) SEWA - Ahmedabad.

4) Self-help groups - micro finance organisations have started the culture to save & brought financial inclusion to a great extent. SHGs have empowered women & increased their

Remarks

role.

Not all cooperatives are successful. There are certain lacunae -

- 1) SHGs - have led to rural debt traps.
- rise in NPAs.
- politicisation as politicians provide subsidies for narrow gains.
- 2) less literacy - Even after getting better income from produce or through SHGs, the members lack skill to use it properly & benefit remains limited.
- 3) short term vision - It has stopped them from realising their full potential & looking beyond cooperatives.
- 4) Cooperatives are very much relevant in modern India as the problems continue to increase. Members should stand up for their own interest.
 - Increased corruption & narrow minded politicians.
 - Continued exploitation by moneylenders, high interest rate charged by banks etc.

These problems encourage people to form cooperatives. There must be a law regulating cooperatives, they should be given a stake in skill development & other welfare schemes.

Remarks

Q12. Which of the following is necessary for success of local self-government in India for the Devolution or Delegation? Elaborate with reasons. Also Enumerate the differences between the two terms. (12.5 Marks)

Despite 25 years of existence, local governments remain local in form & are centrally controlled or state in function.

The 73rd, 74th constitutional amendment was a landmark one as it imparted a constitutional status to the 3rd tier of government.

The state governments have always been reluctant to devolve power to the local government and this has limited the success of 73rd CA.

- the local self-government has minimal taxing powers. - lesser revenue
- Despite listing functions in 11 & 12 schedule, states have not assigned functions in entirety.
- Centralisation still continues.

'Devolution' is giving up power to another organisation.

The culture of getting fascinated with the excessive power has stopped states from devolving power to their local counterparts.

Delegation is not giving up power, it is being temporarily assigned to another.

Remarks

authority like the President delegates power during President's rule.

It doesn't lead to empowering of local self government.

In delegation, the state will focus on its objectives only, despite the local problems.

Devolution empowers the Panchayats & Urban local bodies which can exercise the authority for the welfare of the locals.

There is an urgent need for local governance to be local both in form & functions. Without decentralisation, outcomes will always be attained half-heartedly as it is the 3rd tier which is closest to the people and it is approachable.

An empowered local government instils the confidence in the people & thus ~~thus~~ empower them.

Remarks

Q13. "Development, democracy and empowerment are obstructed by a series of accountability failures." Analyze the statement with emphasis on social accountability and its utility. (12.5 Marks)

Accountability is the exercise of taking responsibility for one's actions, outcomes.

It is placed at the centre of good governance & all development and empowerment measures.

Conflicts like civil servants - ministerial accountability & organisational accountability are well known.

The Coal scam, 2G scam are accountability failures.

Realising the importance & utility of accountability, all organisations have focused on it.

- Disclosure under RTI

- Declaration of assets

under PCA

- electoral / democratic

accountability - timely elections

- Citizen charters etc'

Social accountability is when responsibility for actions towards society is taken-

Utility -

- 1) It analyses the outcomes achieved & brings out reasons for failure in public domain.
- 2) It instils confidence among public (Target)
- 3) It leads to good governance

Remarks

Accountability is linked to empowerment, transparency & good governance. Thus it starts a good culture in the society.

- 4) It encourages organisation to work more to achieve outcomes.
- 5) It provides a chance to the true (actual) deserving candidate OR (ex-political acc) it helps the organisation learn from failure & come out with a better scheme.

The long engrained seeds of corruption & obsession with power (fear to lose it), secrecy are manifested in the form of -

- 1) Opting the route of ordinances,
- 2) Blame game
- 3) More corruption
- 4) No self-disclosure
- 5) Amendments making exemptions.

~~There is a~~ 6) Narrow focused social schemes - No long term vision.

Social accountability is one way to achieve a lot of good governance, development, vibrant democracy & true Empowerment.

1) Democracy is for the people, of the people, by the people! It empowers people; accountability will help realising the vision of our forefathers.

• Remarks

Q14. 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)

There is a multitude of government departments & offices targeting various beneficiaries, likewise multiple schemes, yet India is unable to get a good image for itself in the global empower its people & fulfil its vision of a welfare state (Parens patræ)

The craze for government jobs is rarely due to the fire ~~beaten~~ to work for the nation, it is rather for the privileges.

Poor attendance in govt organisations has haunted the vision of the organisations since independence.

Teacher - absenteeism has led to poor learning outcomes.

Steps taken by government -

1) Aadhar based attendance - No other person will be able to sign someone else's attendance.
(done in schools)

2) Performance appraisal - Most of the govt organisations conduct

Remarks

APR. (annual performance appraisal to save the purpose of promotion, demotion, plan better etc)

results don't come ~~on~~ unless one works for it.

recognising the problems is one step, executing it requires dedicated manpower.

Suggestions :-

- 1) A limited no of holidays should be given (ex- 3) above, it all holidays should be paid for.
- 2) 360° peer review among all organisations by seeking opinion of peers, subordinates.
- 3) Easy exit policy for ~~complaints~~.
- 4) surprise checks & strict actions.
- 5) CCTV cameras.
- 6) Checking corruption among organisation.
- 7) Comparing performance with a performance submitted at the start of month with the outcomes laid out in charters.
- 8) Emphasizing on values, morals & building a culture to work.
- 9) mid career training & assessment & appropriate steps.

Nothing comes for free, so do results.
There should be a desire to work.

Remarks

- Q15. 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)

There has been a prevalence of VIP culture in India be it Lal Batti, free passes, free seats, tickets etc.

The central government has recently banned all the red beacons on government vehicles.

SC stated red beacons antithetical to governance republic and irrelevant in today's era.

Impact of VIP culture -

- 1) Misuse of VIP culture to show their aristocratic status.
- 2) Most of the people (VIPs) have no respect for rule of law.
- 3) Red beacons led to increased traffic & deaths on roads as these vehicles overspeed or bypass a traffic.
- 4) It leads to inequality. The citizens are not placed on an equal footing. This leads to conflicts in the society.
- 5) VIPs are seen beating common man, rickshaw puller on the streets. It leads to their deprivation of right to life.

Remarks

f) Children of politicians have been involved in many over-speeding cases & deaths. It thus gives birth to elitism even in the younger generation.

Steps taken -

- 1) Punjab & Delhi govt had banned red beacons ~~on~~ in their states.
- 2) Central govt banned red beacons on vehicles of MPs, civil servants. The exemptions (President, CJL, governor etc) have also been covered under the ban.
Only blue beacons are allowed for ambulances, fire brigades etc & emergency service providers.

Curbing VIP culture will initiate equality among the equals.

VIP culture was a colonial hegemony when they treated Indians as slaves.

The distinction created due to VIP culture is an artificial one.

As the PM of the nation, JL Nehru said, even I am servant of my people.

Remarks

Q16. 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 including, preventive and promotive health care. In this scenario, critically analyze National Health Policy 2017 as a solution to improve Health care system in India.

(12.5 Marks)

National Health Policy draft is based on a preventive, & promotive health care approach.

Positive:-

- 1) It focuses on the much ignored non-communicable disease.
- 2) It raises GSD allocation ~~on~~ to 2.5%.
- 3) focuses on essential areas like maternal, neonatal ~~ap~~ health.
- 4) the needs of different sections are addressed - adolescents etc with focus on nutrition.

Negative:-

- 1) Poor allocation - Draft promised 2.5% of G.O.P.
- 2) Didn't move towards rights based approach
- 3) Targets to achieve eradication of leprosy, leishmaniasis by 2018 are not realistic.
- 4) It follows a welfare based approach which couldn't yield much results.

Remarks

SDG goal 3 focuses on health coverage for all.

With such a weak half hearted policy the goal shall remain a dream.

India needs to increase its budgetary allocation and move towards right based universal health care for all.

Without health, all the other goals can never be attained.

Remarks

Q17. What was the objective of setting up NGT? Has it succeeded in unburdening the judicial system in India? Examine its performance in bringing qualitative changes in environment? (12.5 Marks)

National Green Tribunal was set up in 2010 as other organisations like Central Pollution control Board & SPBs were lackadaisical in approach & weren't fulfilling the functions assigned.

It works for environmental causes and has passed many important judgements to check the growing concern for environment.

- Ex- NGT recently banned the glass-coated kite string which affects birds.
- It is dealing with Delhi's ~~odd~~ odd even plan.

The justice delivery system in our country suffers from multiple issues like vacancies, politicisation, pendency of cases, favouritism etc.

In this light, NGT has essentially helped to some ~~over~~ unburdening of judicial system in the country.

With the growing urbanisation & lack of concern for environment, its role becomes

Remarks

more significant -

Significance -

- 1) Increased urbanisation & pollution
- 2) Deforestation
- 3) Man-animal conflicts
- 4) Blindness towards animals.

NAT has successfully questioned many nuclear plants, industries setting up plants near or within prohibited ranges.

Since the humanity ignores environmental concern, NAT is rightly built to question and impose penalties.

Its scope must be widened.

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 is a 12 digit number which is assigned to every Indian. 99% people (1.1 bn) have Aadhar cards & a large central database has been created under it.

Benefits of Aadhar

- 1) It gives an identity to citizens, disenchanted citizens.
- 2) It excludes fake beneficiaries.
- 3) Aadhar can lead to good public service delivery under DBT scheme.
- 4) Aadhar can enhance governance.
- 5) Linking to Aadhar allows citizens to get identified anytime, anywhere through their biometrics (No need to carry card).

Concerns -

- 1) A national database is created & it can lead to misuse of information. It can go to wrong hands.
- 2) No dedicated law on privacy (A small

Remarks

chapter is included under Aadhar act)

- 3) Citizens are not aware of the implications of the misuse of this critical data.
- 4) Penalties, punishments aren't clearly marked.

The benefits of Aadhar can't be valid under the concerns, so govt must address them at the earliest.

- 1) Bring a dedicated law on Privacy → UT-Act, CERN also can continue.
- 2) Spread awareness among citizens about data misuse.
- 3) An authority must be fixed to take accountability for misuse.
- 4) Strict punishment, penalty must be laid out.
- 5) Steps like no download options are good, more should be brought.

Aadhar can be linked and ~~copy~~ photocopies of Aadhar must not be demanded for identity proof.

Remarks

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)

The 2011 census places the disabled at 2.6% which includes persons with mental disorders as well.

In addition to the deformity, a lot of social stigma is attached to it.

Mental Health care Bill is an advancement in the right direction which addresses vital concerns -

- 1) It decriminalised suicide (See 309) realising the state of the patient.
- 2) Based on rights based approach. It is state's responsibility to extend treatment.
- 3) It limited the use of anesthesia like on children.
- 4) Commissions have been set up at the district and state levels along with ombudsman to address grievances.
- 5) Provision for guardianship - An adult person can become a guardian for the person.

Remarks

Concerns -

The state of mental health care is poor with poor funds.

Mental hospitals are very few & many people generally don't seek to travel this much
 (Poor patients).

The story of mental health care is no different from ~~any~~ public health care.

Challenges -

- 1) Lack of mental health institutes.
- 2) Lack of sympathy in people for patients.
- 3) Discrimination meted out in public places.

The New bill empowers the patients. The remaining concerns must be addressed by consulting families of patients.

A nation is judged by ^{not} how it treats those at highest position - but by how it judges those at lowest position)

Nelson

Mandela

Remarks

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)

Education system in India remains poor despite various efforts.

NITI Aayog has mooted for an Index for better monitoring & raising education quality.

Remarks

Remarks