

INDIAN SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

70

1. Invigilator Signature _____
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name SHIREEN PRAKASH
Roll No. _____
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
Signature Shireen Prakash

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

--

Section - A

Q1. "Malnutrition is a silent assassin, which not only impacts an individual but also the nation". In the context of this statement, discuss the causes and consequences of malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

The Global Hunger Index 2019 ranks India 103 out of 119 countries in the serious category. India has one fifth of the world's wasted children and 1/3rd of stunted children.

Causes of Malnutrition

- Poverty: Multi dimensional ^(around 29% of India's population according to OXFAM) poverty and lack of access to basic amenities leads to poor uptake of nutrients and ignorance of dietary diversity.
- Social factors: Hunger in India has gender, age and caste dimensions. According to data, almost 1/3rd of hungry in India are women which also leads to intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- Paucity in implementation of schemes - schemes like Public Distribution System, suffer from leakages, inclusion exclusion errors, etc. ICDS which aims at covering pregnant, lactating mothers and young children has inadequate focus on first 1000 days of life, shortage of trained staff, funds, etc.
- Lack of holistic approach covering all determinants of nutrition like sanitation, immunisation, etc. and one size fits all approach ignore different contexts.

Good Coverage of Points You can also mention lack of Awareness Cultural Challenges etc

Remarks

Consequences of malnutrition

Adversely affects health and education outcomes for children due to lower immunity, and poor development of cognitive abilities along with physical effects like stunting, low weight in children

According to World Bank, economic losses from malnutrition can account for 16% of GDP

Intergenerational cycle of poverty and malnutrition also perpetuates economic, financial dependence of women, and causes low birth weight, higher maternal and infant mortality.

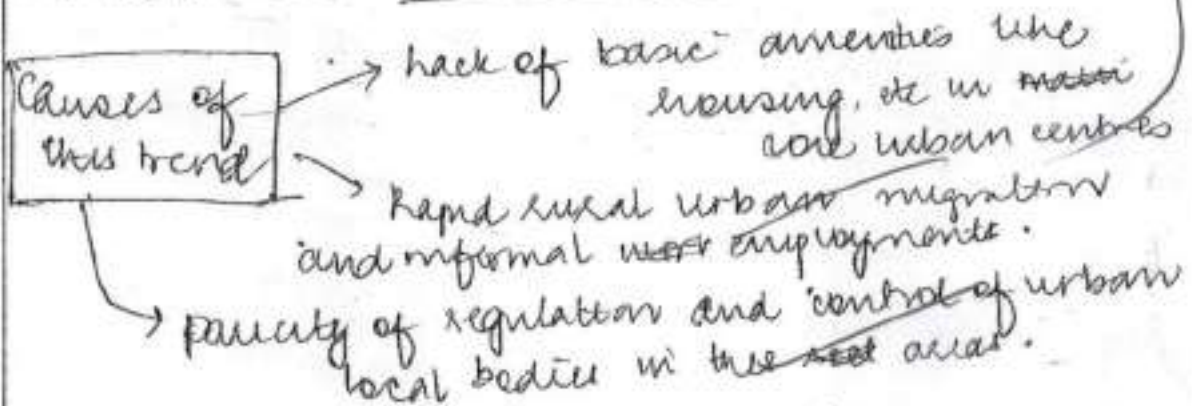
The government has formulated Stephan Abhiyaan to reduce stunting, undernutrition, low birth weight and anaemia by 2022

4

How you need to discuss both Individual as well as National level

Q2. "India's urban periphery and suburbia have developed as problem for sustainable urban development". Examine. (10 Marks)

According to census 2011, around 31% of India's population is characterised as urban. Unplanned urban development along with rapid population increase and rural urban migration has led to suburbanisation and urban sprawl.



- Consequences of urban sprawl
- low density, uncontrolled ^{expansion of urban area} ~~urbanisation~~ has led to messy and hidden ~~urbanisation~~ ^{urbanisation}.
 - Overuse and exploitation of resources like groundwater, etc has also caused water shortage in urban areas.
 - Higher greenhouse gas emissions and greater traffic congestion due to commuting of suburban residents into cities contributing to urban heat ^{wind effect}.
 - Ecological issues due to encroachment upon flood plains of rivers, intensifying impact of floods.

Also
Briefly
Discuss
About
Urban
Periphery
And
Suburbia

Also
Include
Siltation
Issue
of
Fertilisation
of
Tidal
Colonies
etc

Remarks

clogging of stormwater drains, ~~the~~ deforestation adversely affecting urban tree cover, etc

◦ inability of urban local bodies to regulate the suburban leads to deprivation of basic amenities like health, education facilities, power etc as also loss of revenue due to laxity in taxation

Solutions ◦ development of rural infrastructure to curb rural-urban migration

◦ housing facilities re-forming rental policy, rationalising floor space index etc to promote housing in core urban areas

◦ development of satellite towns! Clarify Point

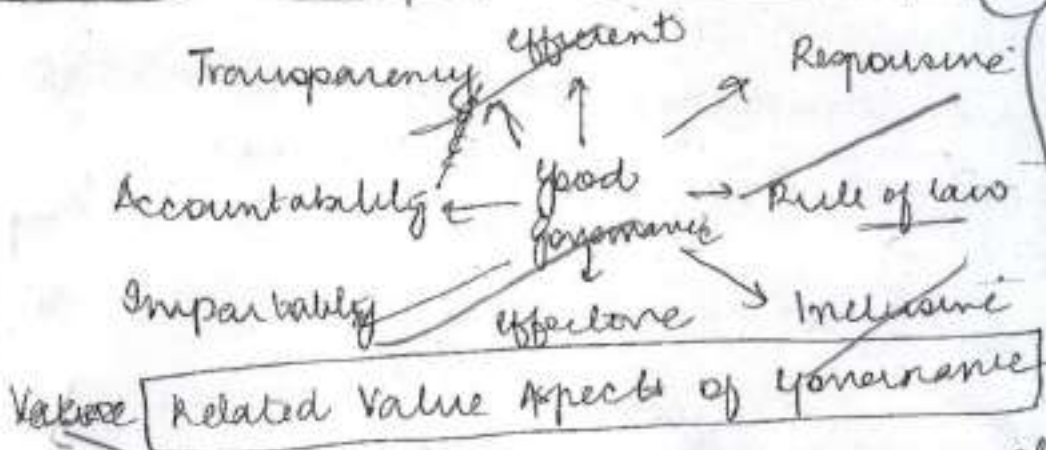
More points can be added under solutions like →

- Industries Regulated as per Environmental Norms
- Recreational Activities should be Regulated in better ways etc

4

Q3. Comparative analysis of governance structure requires comprehensive focus on all related value aspects. Analyze relevance of bad governance and multi-dimensional poverty index in this context. (10 Marks)

Good governance is essential for socio economic development and inclusive growth.



Relevance of Bad Governance and Multi Dimensional Poverty

- Multi dimensional poverty is centered around deprivation from basic amenities like housing, sanitation health and education services, drinking water, etc
- Bad governance essentially implies that the processes of governance are not accountable, transparent or responsive which leads to poor service delivery and deficiencies in service quality
- This leads to inadequate implementation of schemes for the most deprived sections of society

Also provide
 Brief
 Introduction
 About
 the
 Meaning and
 Importance
 of Comparative
 Analysis of
 Gov. Structures

Remarks

Hence a comparative analysis of governance structure requires focus on all aspects. Governance which is not inclusive, for example while efficient service delivery, may still lead to adverse social outcomes.

Hence, comparing governance across different levels and different nations requires contextual studies.

In the end part you can suggest way as how need to in this

Commitment
Make changes
Strategy
to address those issue

3.5

Remarks

Q4. In order to reap dividends of PMAY, it is essential for the government to recognize India's affordable housing puzzle and the intertwined governance framework challenges which can undermine program's ability to reach the 2022 goal. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana both rural and urban aims to provide housing for all by 2022. PMAY (Rural) aims to build 2 crore pucca houses by 2022 and PMAY (Urban) focus on 4 verticals for affordable housing

- On site (In situ) ~~slum~~ development
- Affordable housing in partnership with the private sector
- ~~also~~ Credit linked subsidy
- Individual Beneficiary led household construction or advancement

Innovation Part Well Addressed

However, there are certain challenges in reaping

- reaping the dividends of PMAY
- Lack of adequate land availability in urban areas which leads to high land cost. A lot of land is nested in the PSUs which is lying unutilised. Inadequacy in the land acquisition framework also creates problems in the rural areas
- Huge compliance cost due to absence of single window clearance mechanisms, complicated sanction structure which increases the gestation period leading to cost overruns

Also mention Poor Records of land Ownership → low Participation from Real Est. development etc

Remarks

etc

- Lack of funding for affordable housing projects due to ^{inflation} credit growth
- Technology adoption remains poor - has a vis construction, maintenance and climate resilient housing.
- Lack of skill development among masons in both rural and urban areas clarify point
- Basic amenities like maintenance of toilets, drinking water supply, etc remains poor.
- RERA

The government has taken several steps like National Housing Fund, introduction of GST rates for affordable housing etc. The recommendations of the NITI Aayog in India@75 document should be

Try to briefly discuss these points to bring more clarity

4

Q5. Every reform should have a human face and development must reach the last man in the line. In this context, evaluate the various schemes for economic empowerment of SCs and STs. (10 Marks)

Inclusive growth envisages that the fruits of development reach the bottom rung of the ladder. In this regard, economic empowerment of the socially marginalised - SC and STs.

STs
Schemes for economic empowerment

SCs and STs - Stand up India scheme which provides bank loans of 10-100 lakh to atleast 1 SC and 1 ST in every bank branch

• National Rural Livelihood Mission - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-KKY)

skill development to rural youth with special focus on SCs and STs

- Venture capital fund scheme
- STs - Van Dhan Kendra scheme for marketing of tribal produce, Tribal Haats, etc

While these schemes have contributed towards increasing entrepreneurship and employability, certain issues remain:

- Lack of awareness about schemes among the SCs and STs which also leads to corruption and leakage in schemes.

Here you need to start your introduction by discussing about the status of SC and STs in India. Then discuss

Remarks

Exhaustive
Points
with the
help of
Relevant
Data

- o Lack of training among the implementation agents and adoption of a one size fits all approach particularly in the tribal areas
- o Inadequate focus on designing schemes suited to specific requirements of these groups
- o Thru spreading resources across scheduled caste and scheduled tribe sub plans leads to paucity of funds
- o Inadequate monitoring of schemes and fragmented implementation

Following a bottom up approach along with development of studies of the issues faced by SCs and STs, community based approach is necessary

35

Q6. "Introduction and implementation of the concept of Citizens' Charter in the Government of India was much more difficult due to the old bureaucratic set up and the rigid attitudes of the work force." Discuss. Suggest ways for the effective implementation of the Citizens' Charter in India. (10 Marks)

The Citizens Charter ~~was~~ ^{was} first introduced in 1997 by the Department of Personnel. Citizens Charter is a vision and mission statement formulating the expected standards of service delivery and methods of grievance redressal.

Drawbacks and shortcomings

- o Citizens Charter not accompanied by internal restructuring of organisations which rendered the Charter ineffective in terms of improving service delivery.
- o Top down approach followed in formulating Citizens Charter which ignored the needs and contents of different areas and departments. eg. Income Tax Charter.
- o Inadequate expertise of the persons preparing the Citizens Charter - which meant that it was just a statement of objectives and did not contain mechanisms of grievance redressal.
- o Other stakeholders like NGOs, civil society not consulted in the preparation process.
- o Attitudinal change not brought about in the work force due to lack of training and sensibility.

Bring New Chart

Briefly introduce meaning of Citizen Charter as well then its evolution

Also mention Red Tapsism Corruption Bureaucratic Attitude etc

Remarks

Ways for improvement

Business processes reengineering in ^{government} organisations or departments for making Citizens Charter effective

- o Regular updation of the citizens charter
- o Sensitivity of the work force through training
- o Consulting NGOs, civil society etc in formulation.

Include Points like
Publicising the standards

Delegating Public etc

Citizens Charter is one of the most effective instruments of participatory and accountable governance. Hence, all stakeholders must come together for effective implementation.

3.5

Remarks

Q7. Critically analyze the evolution of the SHG movement in India and examine how it impacts the rural life? (10 Marks)

Self help groups are informal organisations, comprised of mostly women and are centered around ~~bank~~ and ~~providing~~ members saving and giving credit to members.

SHGs are considered to be an instrument of economic empowerment:

SHG movement began in India in the 1980s with schemes like Swarnajayanti Gram Sadakak Yojana

SHG bank linkage programme supervised by NABARD began in 1992 to facilitate lending mechanisms for SHGs

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) aims at organising the rural poor (at least 1 woman from each rural household) into SHGs for poverty alleviation and generation of employment

The SHG movement has succeeded to a great extent in South India in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Kudumbashree-Kerala)

Positive aspects (Impact on rural life)

→ Vehicle of formal credit - which has helped in taking the rural poor from clutches of the money lenders
→ generated self employment and diversification of livelihood

Also Include
Impulse Decision Making
Increased in Institutional Status etc

Evolution Part Well Addressed

Remarks

Also
Provides
Examples
of SHG
Groups

→ women empowerment - Many SHG women leaders have also become elected Panchayat representatives hence enhancing political participation.

→ Studies have shown positive impact on children's health and education, women's health and financial empowerment.

However, there have been certain lacunae
 o the SHG movement has not been as successful in North India

o most of the SHG focus on agricultural activities inhibiting value addition and livelihood diversification

o lack of training to SHG members also gives rise to default and bank reluctance to lend money to SHGs.

4

Remarks

Q8. Technological advancement in agriculture and ICT could provide solutions to the threatening global food security. In this context, discuss the initiatives taken by the government under 'National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)'.
(10 Marks)

ICT in agriculture is necessary to ensure increase in productivity and augmenting farm income. Under the Kisan Matsya Yojana, the government has included the NeGP-A in agriculture for effective adoption of ICT in agriculture.

ICT → input efficiency
 → communication: removing information asymmetry, improving marketing through price discovery
 → adoption of best practices - improving productivity, food security, climate resilience

Initiatives under NeGP-A

o Om Kisan - using e-governance to provide a one stop solution to farmers for all farm activities.

o DD Kisan - 24x7 channel showcasing technological advancements and best practices in agriculture

o Farm Mitra app

o Kishi Vihar Kendra app (KVK app) facilitate

Before starting
 Explain discussion
 Food Security and
 issues surrounding it.

Role of ICT
 as well in
 Agricultural
 activities

Remarks

Also mention
↓

- E-Mode

→ Modernisation of land Records etc

Technology demonstration
ICT in agricultural extension agencies - like KVKs, Agriculture Technology Management agencies.
However, certain issues is a no lack of broadband connectivity, low use of regional languages hinder complete adoption of ICT.

3.5

Remarks

Q9. The CIC and SICs need to be empowered for effective implementation of the RTI, otherwise it may meet the same fate in long run as other anti-corruption institutions.
Examine. (10 Marks)

Right to Information Act, 2005 established Central Information Commission at the centre and State Information Commissions at the state level to ~~act~~ for ^{second} appeal in case of failure to obtain requisite information.

CIC and SICs are therefore crucial for effective implementation of the RTI since they
 → direct disclosure of information
 → prescribe the format in which information is to be maintained and disclosed
 → ^{provide} directions for training to be provided to the public information officers (PIOs), etc.

However, there are certain issues in their working
 • Vacancies at ~~the~~ both the levels lead to delay in ~~case~~ ^{case} processing of cases
 • The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019 has also adversely affected the independence of the CIC and SICs by
 → abolishing the provision of CIC and SIC commissioners to be at par with election commission and had tenure and salary and other conditions to be in the hands of the government
 • Lack of robust enforcement powers to enforce the

Also Talk About
 ↓
 - Problems Related to Submission of Annual Reports
 - Poor Quality of decisions
 → lack of transparency etc

Remarks

Order

↳ Lack of independence in funding and ~~absence~~
of ~~power~~ Hence the CIC and SIs do not have adequate
independence and autonomy which may put
them in danger of suffering from the same
lacunae as suffered by ^{agencies like} CBI, etc etc

At The
End
You
Need to
Conclude
by
Posing
Challenges

The effective implementation of
RTI Act is necessary for accountable governance.
Strengthening the CIC and SIs is important in this
regard
by Posing Suggestions
Posing Challenges

3

Remarks

Q10. For a country like India, which has surplus labour and a strong affinity for new technologies, employment generation in the 21st century poses a new challenge. What, according to you, can be the hurdle and how can a governance reform improve the situation? (10 Marks)

According to Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18 India's unemployment stands at 6.1%. At a time when ~~the~~ the world will have ^{shortage of} 50 million workers, India will have a surplus of 6.15 million workers implying ^{several} opportunities.

Hurdles to employment generation in the 21st century

- Advent of the 4th Industrial Revolution (4.0) - will lead to the destruction of a large number of low end jobs
- Mismatch in skill demand and supply - less than 5% of our workers have vocational training and according to World Skills Report, only 47% of graduates are employable. World Economic Forum estimates that 50% of our workforce needs reskilling in context of industry 4.0
- Social upheaval and inequalities due to existence of inequalities in access to education and skill development

Also mention
Disproportionate
Share of
Micro Enterprises
→ 70% of digital services etc

Governance Reform

- Outcome based approach to all schemes for skill development

Remarks

Formulating a robust system for accreditation of skilling institutions with international recognition

Industry academia government connect for effective skilling

Government can provide incentives to the industries for skilling and apprenticeship and also formulate a new Industrial Policy reflecting the present requirements

Education Policy Reform - vocational training at all levels, building competencies for technology adoption and facilitating pathways between skill development and education

4th Industrial Revolution is already here. Concerted actions by all stakeholders is important for reaping its benefits and minimizing its fallouts

Add Important Points Like Adoption of digital technology
Support Micro & Small Sized firms etc

Mention Various Government Schemes As well

3.5

Section - B

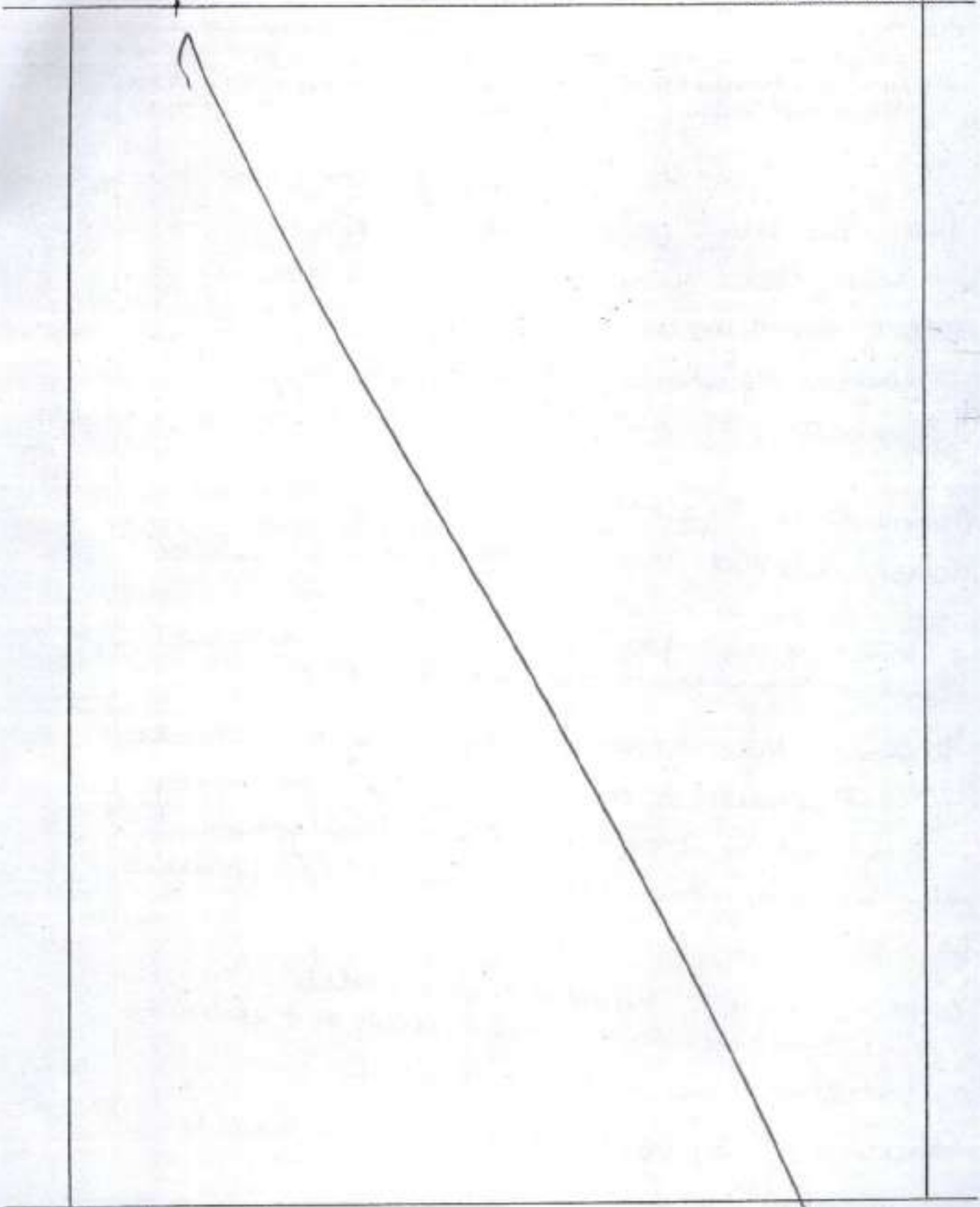
- Q11. Governance is multi-pronged. It intends to take everyone along to facilitate social inclusion and women empowerment. Discuss essential attributes of governance and analyze their relevance in extracting good out of the normative governance framework. (15 Marks)

Remarks

A large rectangular box with a diagonal line from the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner, likely a placeholder for a drawing or diagram.

Remarks

www.gscore.in



Remarks

Q12. The issues related to behaviour, adaptability, infrastructure (water, toilet technology), and solid and liquid waste management have been held responsible for reversing the tag of Open Defection Free status. Assess the operational efficacy of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in this regard. (15 Marks)

Also mention the role of IEC SBN

According to World Bank, each of proper sanitation costs India around 5% of GDP. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was started to achieve the goal of open defecation free society, through provision of physical infrastructure and behavioural change (Information, Education and communication).

According to Rural Sanitation Survey, 99% of the households had access to toilets and 96% of those with access to toilets were using them. Most of the states have now been declared ODF. However, there have been reports of the reversal of ODF status in some areas. The CAP rankings carried out by Ministry of Rural Development also threw up certain gaps as a no Swachh Sarvekshan findings.

Mention the states that still lack the facility of proper sanitation systems

o Maintenance of infrastructure - toilets - There have been inefficiencies in maintenance of toilets as a no water availability, non adherence to spacing requirements which leads to

Remarks
 Facility of proper sanitation systems

accumulation of water, etc. Community based management of public toilets has also not been ^{effective} ~~effective~~ due to absence of a robust mechanism

o Solid and liquid waste management (SLM)

According to the centre of science and Environment, in the absence of ^{money} ~~sewage~~ disposal and treatment, construction of toilets under SLM may fail to be sustainable in Uttar Pradesh

→ Only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of sewage waste is collected and only a small proportion treated. There are deficiencies in the entire chain of sewage disposal.

→ lack of funding for projects of solid and liquid waste management which also inhibits adoption of efficient technologies. ^{only}

→ This has been a small proportion of total spending under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Behavioural change and adaptation

→ Cultural notions of purity and pollution may render the worn pit model ineffective in the long run. Most households do not want to clean the pits which also inhibit the eradication of manual scavenging and untouchability

Good Informative Facts Covered

→ Misinformation and the concerned notions about the desirability of defecating in the open also lead to reversal of good sanitation practices.

Funding for solid and liquid waste management through viability gap funding and private sector tenders community based toilet management and intensive awareness campaign through Swachhagrahis and educational institutions are the way forward

5

Remarks

Q13. In 2009, 10 years ago, Human Rights watch observed that Indian police have largely failed to evolve from the ruler-supportive repressive forces they were designed to be under Britain's colonial rule. Examine the reformatory recommendations of the committees intended to improve the behaviour of police with people. (15 Marks)

Increasing sophistication of crime,

higher interaction with the public necessities

Police reforms General Commission - and

Supreme Court judgments have gone into the

Issue: (Bahadur Singh case, Malimath Committee, Justice Jeevan Reddy committee)

Problems of Indian Police

o high vacancy - Averages 30% across all states (India Justice Project)

o lack of scientific methods of investigation - poor conviction rates

o lack of training and sensitization of the police

o low representation of women (around 7%)

o Technology adoption remains poor since only around 3-4% of the total police (law and order expenditure) is spent in this area

o low levels of expenditure by the states (0.08%)

o Feudal mindset - the police still considers itself primarily as a force and lacks a people friendly image - Corruption and politicisation of the police.

Start your Introduction discussing the role and Mandate of Police System

Relate your Points to Non Feudal Police Public Relations

Remarks

Recommendations of various Commissions

o Adoption of Model Police Act by all states which contains provisions to ~~facilitate~~ facilitate insulation from political interference.

o Formulation of ~~National~~ State Police Appointment Commissions and Complaints Authority to enable deputised appointment and grievances redressal processes, along with security of tenure at higher posts.

o Training should also focus on building investigative capabilities and soft skills for sensitisation and awareness.

o Improving police population ratio to 222/lakh population (UN recommended) and achieving the goal of 83% of police personnel to be women to enhance their representation.

o Adoption of technology to reduce interface in certain areas and also outsourcing non core functions of the police.

o Custodial violence - Formulating separate agencies for investigation and enquiry.

Just for
Mention
And then
Discuss
About
Various
Committees
Recommended
Related
to
Police
Public
Relations

Remarks

The police has to adopt the acronym of SMART policing to ~~be~~ significantly enhance its people friendly image.

S - Sensible

M - Modern

A - Accountable

R - Responsive

T - Tech savvy

Explain?

3.5

Q14. "Social capital can be described as a resource which focuses on social relations that have productive benefits". Discuss the role of social capital in determining the human development of a region. (15 Marks)

mention
 Types
 of
 Social
 Capital
 as well

Social capital can be envisaged to be the wealth and positive externalities^{externalities} generated as a result of strong social relationships. Social capital enhances outcomes and increases the efficacy of government intervention for inclusive growth.

Role of social capital in determining the human development of a region

o Addresses both demand and supply side issues: eg. Accredited social health care Activists (ASHAs) seek to improve health seeking behaviour in rural areas and by spreading awareness. They are also the fountainhead of basic health care in the village being a part of the community itself.

o Enhances the efficacy of community based management of natural resources

Remarks

like village ponds, etc

o Social capital helps in forming PPP Public private people partnerships which helps in improving the quality of service delivery. States like Odisha, Maharashtra have adopted PPPs in enhancing efficiency of DISCOMs (power) and improving last mile supply

o Social capital becomes a medium for adoption of good practices. Solar rooftop manufacturers enjoy significant social capital in the rural areas which is deployed to encourage the people to adopt renewable power.

o Social capital helps in strengthening social accountability mechanisms like social audit, etc. By making people aware about their rights, social capital enhances participatory and accountable

How Also discuss the role of Social Capital in
- Education
- Economic Development
- Prevention of crime & violence etc

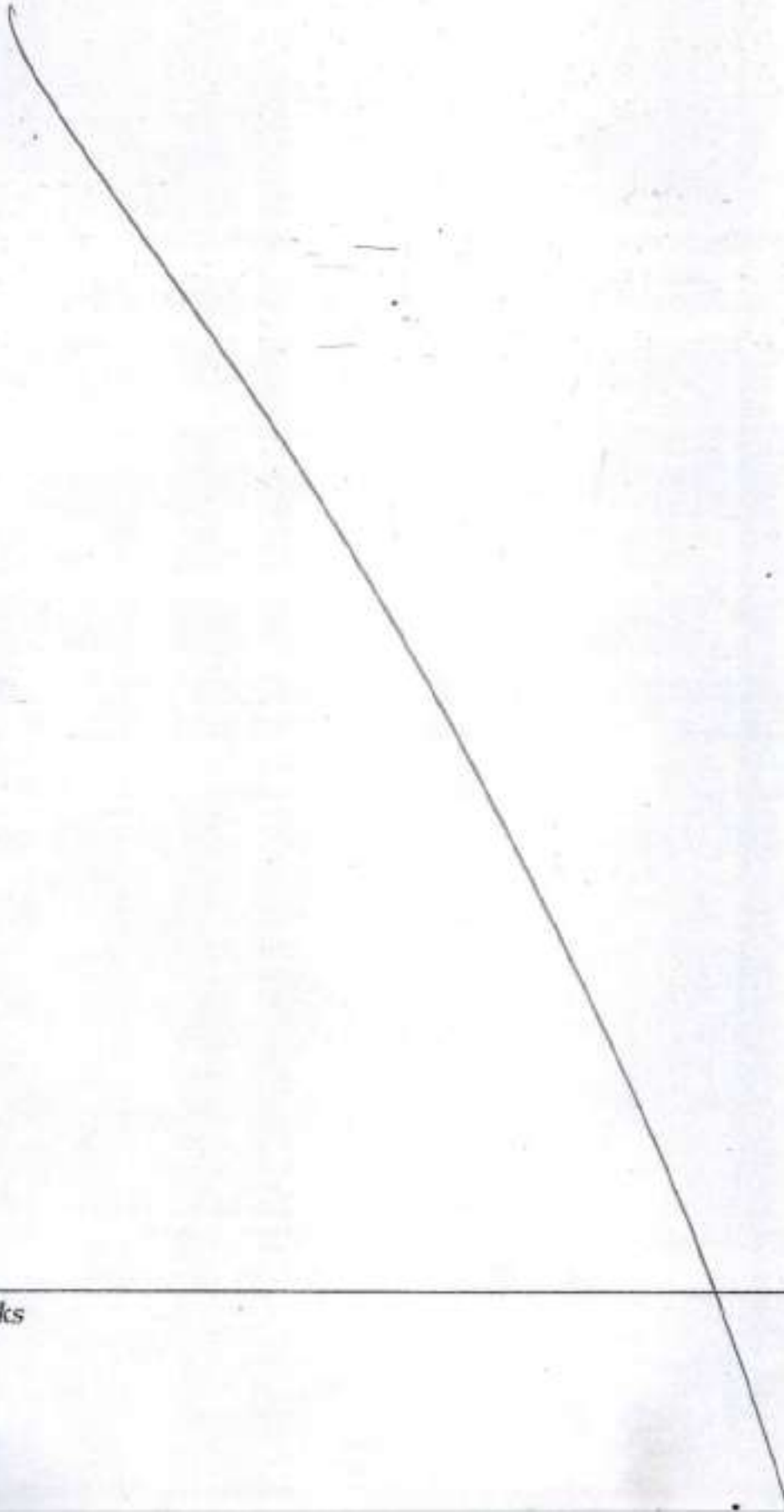
governance.

Social capital thus plays a great role in determining human development of a region.

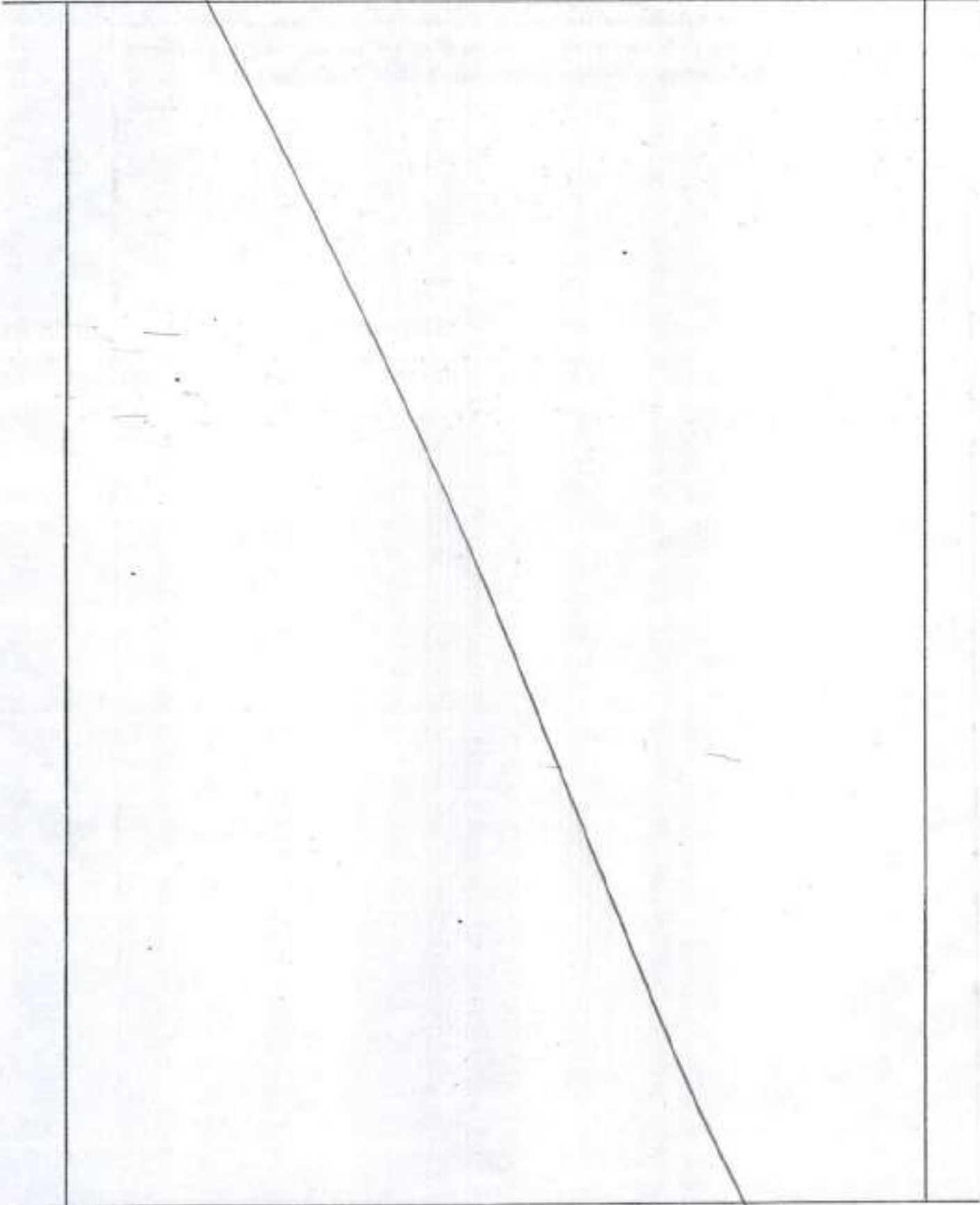
In the end you need to highlight the negative aspects as well and conclude with the significance of social capital in development of a society.

4

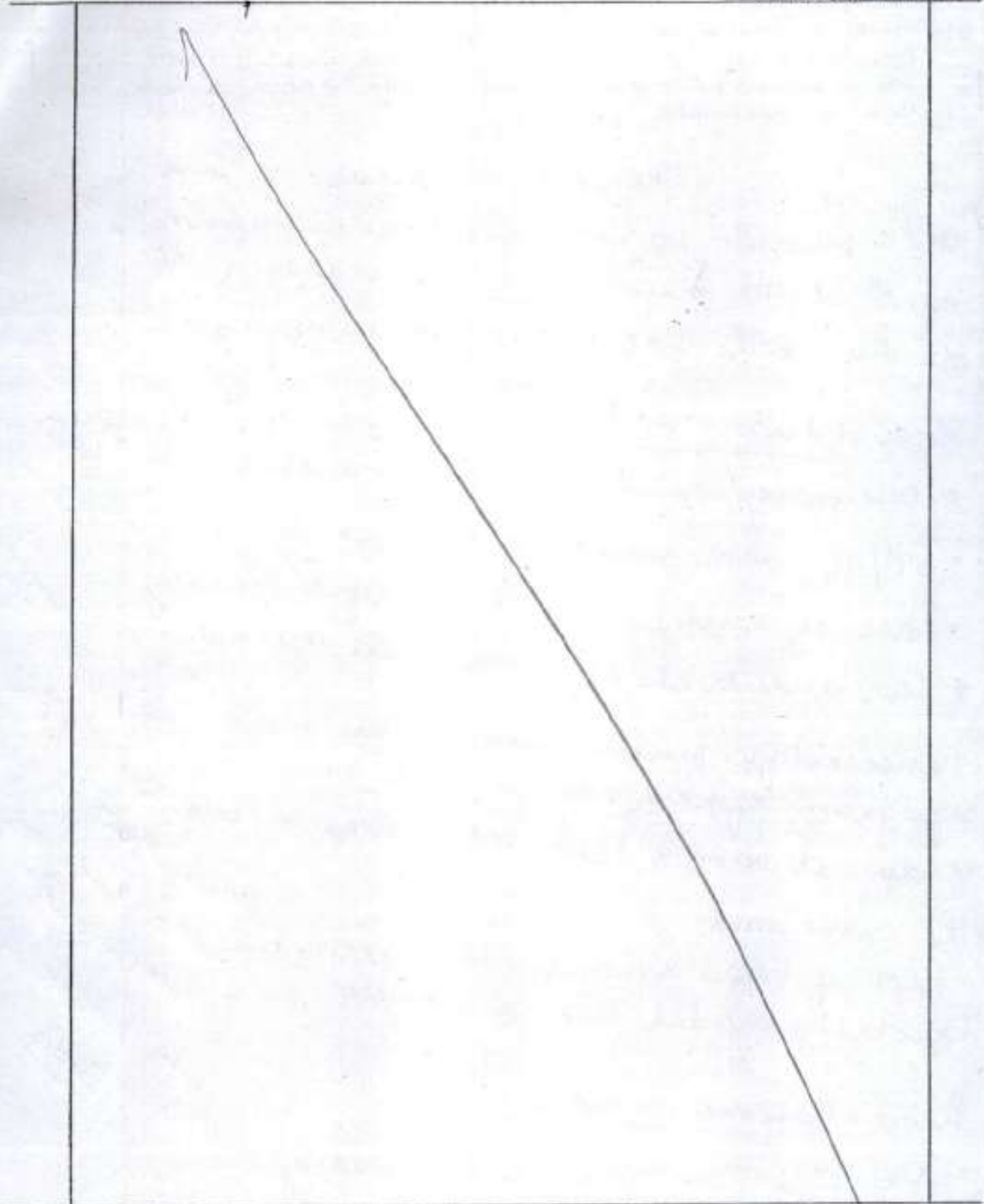
Q15. What is Social Role Valorisation and why is it a very practical strategy to help raise the status of people with disabilities? Also mention the reasons why India should evolve its own alternatives to western institutional models with respect to disabilities? (15 Marks)



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Q16. The State is obliged to protect the residuary rights of prisoners after they surrender their liberty to a legal process. But, lakhs of under-trials languishing in India's overcrowded prisons make it to be a difficult task. In light of this information, discuss the prison reforms in India. (15 Marks)

The supreme court has said that prisoners do not leave their human rights at the ^{prison} gates and it is the duty of the state to ensure that these are not infringed.

State of prisons in India

- Occupancy rates in prisons stands at 115%
- 67% of prisoners are under-trials.
- Lack of awareness of legal rights especially of poor under-trials and inadequate legal aid
- Unscientific prison practices like non segregation of hardened criminals and under-trials leads to their indoctrination like crime world
- Lack of basic amenities like health care especially mental health care, etc.

After discussing this you need to also talk about the over crowding in the prisons in India

Prison Reforms in India

- Model prison manual prepared by the

Remarks

Centre has been circulated among the states.
 • The supreme Court constituted Justice Anwarul
 Roy Committee has also given recommendations
 along with Law Commission has also gone into this
 area.

→ Reforms in policing and criminal

justice system: ~~The police procedures are~~

• Improving investigative capabilities of the
 police and reducing the tendency of unnecessary
 arrests (According to certain studies, around
 2/3rd of arrests made are not needed)

• The magistrate should not extend remand
 mechanically without application of mind
 (Law Commission)

• Changes in the code of Criminal Procedure
 (Sec 436) to release individuals who have
 served more than 2/3rd of their sentences had
 they been convicted

• Reducing judicial delays by filling vacancies
 in subordinate courts and improving court
 infrastructure

• Increase legal aid and changing bail

Also Include
 Important
 points like
 Capacity
 Building of
 Prison
 Staff
 Provision
 for care of
 children of
 women
 prisoners
 Physical
 Structure
 Need to be
 expanded
 etc

provisions for poor undertrials along with
allowing ~~video~~ ^{court} trial through video conferencing
in prisons

o Improving prison conditions by segregating
undertrials from hardened convicts,
giving basic amenities, ^{skill development} and exploring the
concept of open prisons

Also mention
Reforms
Needed in
Law Courts
etc

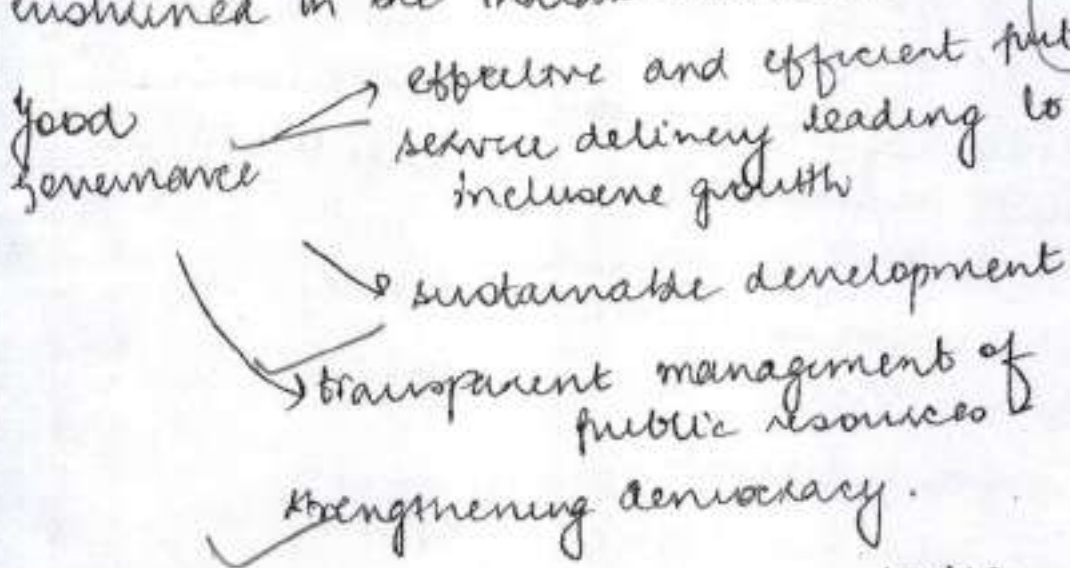
3

Q17. What do you understand by good governance? Analyze the significance of good governance in Indian context. What needs to be done to improve good governance in India? (15 Marks)

Good governance essentially envisages transparent, accountable, responsive, effective, and efficient governance which adheres to the rule of law. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution embody the principles of good governance in India.

Significance of good governance in India

The principles of good governance have been enshrined in the Indian Constitution



Here You
to Elaborate
Significance of
Good Governance
With the
help of
Examples

Challenges to good governance in India

• Bureaucratic mindset of resisting change.

Remarks

- o Rigid processes, needless complexities and hierarchies in government delaying decision making (ARC II)
 - o Top down approach - Local bodies do not have adequate funds and powers
 - o Lack of accountability mechanisms - leading to corruption
 - o Lack of awareness among the public of their rights and responsibilities
 - o Inadequate implementation of schemes.
- May forward to improve good governance in India

- Business process reengineering and internal restructuring to reduce delay in decision making and red tapism
- o Enforcement of accountability mechanisms - swift and impartial punishments to wrong public servants and transfer
- o Security of tenure through an independent Civil Service Board, outcome based performance appraisal
- o Training and mid career specialisation along with lateral entry
- o Strengthening the 3rd tier of government

Mention
About
various
Policies and
Reforms
to improve
Quality.
etc

Remarks

- RTE
- NREMA
etc

through denotation of 3Fs - funds, functions and functions

- Outcome based assessment and evaluation of schemes along with robust monitoring
- Enhancing people's participation through mechanisms like social audit

Mention about DBT National Food Security Bill etc

4

Q18. Critically evaluate how the RTI Act has helped to transform the relationship between the citizen and the government. Discuss the steps needed to improve performance in RTI. (15 Marks)

Bigly discusses provisions under RTI as well

The Right to Information Act, 2005

was a transformative step towards improving transparency and accountability in governance.

Positive outcomes of RTI Act

- helped enhancing participatory governance - citizens can now demand information about funds disbursement, work progress, etc.
- enhancing accountability and responsiveness
- facilitated disclosure of information records and improved management of government records
- helped in adoption of mechanisms like social audit

mention Role of RTI in bringing Transparency & Good Governance & Empowerment etc

However, certain lacunae remain:

- High number of vacancies in CIC and SICs lead to delay in getting the requisite information

Remarks

- o According to National Campaign on People's Right to Information (NCPRI), there have been more than ~~100~~ ⁸⁰ deaths of RTI activists over the from 2014 and more than 100 cases of harassment
- o According to NCPRI, section pertaining to suo moto disclosure of information has not been implemented adequately
- o Poor management of government records also leads to delay.
- o Improper use of section 8 of RTI Act pertains to exemptions by Public Information officers
- o Certain political parties still refuse to come under RTI Act despite being significant beneficiaries of public funds (CIC)
- o Lack of change in bureaucratic mindset which favours secrecy over openness

Way forward to improve implementation

Being your point since charges are not asked in question

Focus now on steps to improve performance of RTI

Remarks

→ Training and sensitisation of public servants especially public information officers

→ efficient government records management

→ suo moto disclosure

→ simplification of fees & payment for filing RTI applications (~~lead~~ ^{dependency} leads to ^{many times} repetition)

Superior
Your
points

Suggest
More points
being
clearly
in your
answer

RTI Act has to be implemented in its letter and spirit to improve governance

4.5

Q19. According to various CAG findings, government funds are unutilised which points to a long-running problem in Indian governance, i.e., inadequate government spending. Examine in the context of Right to Education. (15 Marks)

Access to good quality ^{primary} education is a fundamental right under Article 21A. The CAG report has shown that funds collected under education cesses have remained unutilised

The government spends only around 3-4% of GDP on education as against various committees' recommendations of 6-8%.

Inadequate government spending in education has led to deficiencies in physical and human infrastructure adversely affecting the quality of education

This has led to ineffective implementation of the Right to Education Act ^(RTE) as only 17.57% of schools have the infrastructure stipulated by RTE Act

In Intro first discuss about obligation of funds then How you are required to highlight your points with the help of CAG Report

Remarks

◦ Inadequate spending on enhancing teacher resources and teacher training also reduces learning outcomes as has been documented by various ASER surveys.

◦ A major proportion of the education expenditure is spent on primary education. As a result, higher education suffers from paucity of funds leading to faculty shortages, poor outcomes and adequate research and development educational institutions.

◦ Funds collected under various education cesses are not utilized leading to wastage of public resources

3

Remarks

try to divide your points under further sub-heading
 mention Reason for underutilization of funds
 in the end part you need to suggest way forward for effective utilization of funds

A large rectangular area defined by a thin black border. A single, solid black diagonal line runs from the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner, bisecting the rectangle. The area is mostly blank, with some very faint, illegible markings on the left side.

Remarks

Q20. What is social audit? Examine its major benefits over the traditional methodology of auditing. Highlight the major hurdles in its implementation. Also, suggest some measures for its improvement. (15 Marks)

Social audit refers to the

auditing of governance processes and schemes in line with the intended outcome of

Government interventions and people capitalization

It is best summarised as (Humana Paise, Humana Kisseeb)

Benefits of social audit

◦ Participatory and accountable governance

◦ Rights based approach where people do not

remain mere beneficiaries but become active participants in assessment of the schemes

◦ Transparency in utilisation of public funds

◦ Outcome based approach where the

schemes are analyzed vis a vis public

expectations of standards of service delivery

Good Points
Also include
↓
Raise Awareness
Continuous Process
etc

Also discuss
Social Audit
As per
Rule 4
of
Preamble

Remarks

thus improving implementations

Hurdles in implementation of social audit

→ Gram Sabhas, the nodal institutions for social audit remain ineffective due to inadequate devolution of power and funds by states

→ lack of awareness among the people

→ shortage of staff and funding vis a vis

State social audit units (SAUs)

→ Non implementation of ~~the~~ reports of social audit - Punitive action not taken in case of discrepancies undermining the entire exercise

Discuss loopholes in Implementation of Social Audit through Example of MGNREGS

Measures for improvement

o Strengthening the local bodies through training of functionaries

o Facilitating robust social audit units through training of the implementing agents and funding

o Making social audit mandatory for rural development schemes

o Enforcement of findings of social Audit Reports

o Implementing law on social audit Meghalaya

Improving the mechanisms of

Social audit can improve public service delivery and foster good governance

Discuss More points

like Allocating responsibility

defining timelines

etc

5