

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

section A

Q4

Innovation as a tool for achieving =
inclusive growth in India

In deep sandy area of Rajasthan, a man Mansukh Bhai is devastated after 2001 earthquake. It took away all he possessed - home, TV, fridge etc. In scorching heat, there is an urge to drink cold water. But there is no electricity in the desert. Now, what to do? He initially thinks of having hot water instead considering cold water to be a necessity. But suddenly, he gets concerned about the thirst of thousands of poor who don't have access to electricity or fridge. There, Methicool fridge is born.

Not only is it able to provide cold water but also consumes ~~no~~ electricity. It came as an answer ~~without~~

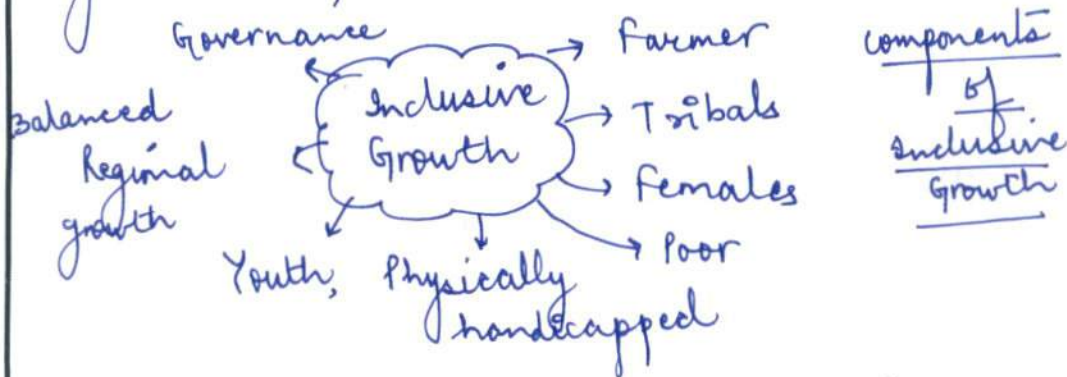
to a dire necessity and a thought to help others.

Indian economy is moving leaps and bound, becoming sixth largest economy in the world. It today has one of the largest young population (65% people between age 15 to 35) in the world. Our GDP growth rate is around 5% and we are biggest recipient of remittances. But, it is said that we are not witnessing inclusive growth.

Inclusive growth is the growth wherein every individual irrespective of caste, class, gender; every region, rural or urban gets equitable share of growth. They all come together to write the growth story. World Bank says it to be a multi-dimensional concept having social, legal, political, economic contexts.

Inclusive growth is very important. It insures that the development

is equally shared by all. It depicts decreasing inequality and increasing prosperity. It leads to a peaceful society which is egalitarian, pluralistic and democratic.



Today, there are various impediments to inclusive growth. In spite of witnessing high economic growth, we are lagging behind in inclusive front. These are low agricultural productivity, huge rural-urban divide, less female labour participation rates, lack of enabling infrastructure & corruption etc.

Herein, innovation can be an answer to this problem. It can be defined as new approach or solution to the given problem. Mitticool Bridge above was an innovation to quench

the thirst of poor.

Human has always been an innovative being. She invented fire to keep away wild animals. Invention of wheel led to faster transportation. Innovation of agriculture led to coming up of villages & innovation of steam engine led to industrial revolution.

We can use the same innovative spirit to achieve inclusive growth in India.

Today, agriculture is marred by lack of remunerative prices. Farmers are doing suicide due to crop failures. There is a lack of cold storage, warehouses leading to post-harvest losses. There is lack of comprehensive policy to increase their income.

Herein, innovation can come as an aid. Use of genetically modified seeds like Bt cotton, Bt brinjal

not only have more yield but also withstand droughts & pests. Innovative use of space technology ^{can be done} to assess geographical conditions to predict the best crop to be sown.

The use of soil health card, drip and sprinkler irrigation are innovative measures to preserve the quality of soil & increase the productivity. The innovative use of crop residue to make compost, biogas makes farmers less reliant on others. Under KUSUM, govt is promoting use of solar pumps for irrigation.

even Ashok Dalwai committee on Doubling Farmer's Income, NITI Aayog research paper focused on innovation in agriculture. Mr. Swaminathan, leading agricultural scientist thinks innovation to be a pre-requisite for dealing with today's challenges.

Moreover, innovation can be used to develop tribals also. They face lack of access to health & education. They don't even get enough price for their produce.

Innovation in the form of social media, Information and communication technology can be their saviour. We can use online platforms to advertise and sell their products. TRIFED by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is working in this field. Eco-tourism is also an innovative strategy to help them.

In addition, we are today witnessing huge rural-urban gap. This is leading to migration & overburdening of city infrastructure. It is also leading to underdevelopment of rural areas.

Innovative use of rural resources to give rural economy a push can be done. Low-cost AGs,

better services in rural areas can be a game-changer. Rural Mission is an innovative use of cluster-based development to give health, education, employment all at the rural doorsteps.

We are today, building National Optical Fibre Net / BharatNet to connect our villages digitally. This ensures better provision of digital services provided by govt to people.

They don't have access to 24x7 electricity. The solar technology can assure them of reliable power. We are even training the women in south Africa as solar Damos for giving them solar power.

Apart from rural gap, we also witness to low status of females. India ranks very low in Global Gender Gap index (131/185). They don't have access to health, education, political participation etc.

Innovation can make health & education more accessible, affordable & available. By using iPads,

tablets, mobile phones, they are accessing a new world of education.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
Abhyjan, selfie with daughter are innovative schemes to nudge people's behaviour towards celebrating females. Kerala's Kudumbashree model has become a very successful innovation to empower females. Tijjat Papad - an SHG training a turn over of 150 crores is a success story of around 60,000 females.

usage of toilets, separate toilets for girls, giving them bicycles for going to school have led to increase in their enrollment. Further, only innovation can lead to change in our patriarchal, conservative mindset.

Moving forward, our inclusive development is incomplete without inclusion of economically deprived weaker section of society.

Innovative use of MGNREGA to develop their skills can lead to them moving above in value chain. Today, we need more frugal innovations like Mitticool to not only make their lives easier but also better.

Use of ownership model in affordable housing under PM Awas Yojana will lead to them become the owners of land. The recent reservation given to these section in educational & employment opportunities will give make them more educated & give them employment.

Moreover, innovation can also be used for physically challenged, handicapped people. Innovations in life assistive devices, medical aids, implants try to help them live independently. We have launched a new Braille series for blind people. Ram chandra sharma developed Jaipur foot recently.

Moreover, in our growth story, youth plays a dominant role. We need to ensure that they get proper health, skill, values, education and employment. E-health ensures that every student irrespective of place has access to education. NPTEL lectures, SWAYAM MOOC courses, various education courses tend to educate & skill our youth.

The setting up of incubation centres in university itself leads to academy-industrial linkage. This makes our youth more employable. Also innovations themselves lead to more employment. Mansukh Bhair has employed around 90 labour under him.

Innovation also helps to battle against climate change. The use of renewable energy leads to less global warming. We are aiming

towards electric vehicles by 2030, in
atleast automobile sector (NITI Aayog).
By better monitoring and forecasting
weather conditions, we are able to
predict cyclones, draughts etc. This
lead to better preparedness. This saves
millions of people to become poor &
vulnerable.

last but not the least,
innovation ensures better service delivery
to people. It decreases corruption and
increases accountability. Use of e-governance
has led to many stalled projects
going forward. PRAGATI, mygov.in
ensures more citizen participation.
Through Government e-Marketplace, it is
able to procure more from MSME &
women.

Prashant Nair came out
with operation Sulamani in which waste
food was to be distributed amongst
poor. This is an innovative & common

sense approach which led to
Hunger - Free district in Kerala.
DM Armstrong relied on crowd sourcing
of funds from villagers to build a
100-km road in Manipur. This not
only ensured connectivity but also led to
empowerment of all villagers.

However, there are some
challenges in innovation front also. We
have a lack of innovative scientific
spirit, lack of adequate schools, rigid
attitude of society & lack of political
& bureaucratic will. We need to overcome
these to lead to inclusive growth
for all.

Our government has
taken various initiatives to promote
innovation. start-up India mission,
stand-up India seeks to make
entrepreneurial attitude. Imprint India
tries to use innovation to solve today's
society's problems. Also NITI Aayog has

come up with Atal Innovation Mission,
New Education Policy by K. Kasturirangan also
focus on research & development in India.

but innovation can't be a
panacea for inclusive growth. We need to
move towards 'value based education'
so that innovation is used for good
of society. It's upto us to ~~become~~^{make}
next dynamite or atom bomb for destruction
of all or a ^{satellite} ~~missile~~ to help better
communication. Innovation along with
values like compassion, humanity,
morality, empathy, care, environmentalism
are the need of the hour.
Only then will we be able to
realise our aim as given in 12th five
year Plan :-

'Towards a faster, sustainable inclusive
India.'

section - B

Q1

constitutional Morality: guiding light in
times of darkness

In all the Hindu religion, the women are worshipped as Goddesses but they are denied entry to a temple. Being a goddess themselves doesn't give them the right to worship other God! What an irony!

But this irony was rectified in Sabarimala Judgement of supreme court. In Kerala Places of Hindu worship) Act, the women aged between 15 to 50 were denied entry to revered Lord Ayappan's temple Sabarimala. This was declared unconstitutional by Supreme court giving rebirth to 'CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY' doctrine.

Constitutional morality can be defined as adherence to values, texts and sub-text of constitution. It is considered fundamental law of land. All other laws derive their legitimacy from constitution. 'Constitutional morality' as a doctrine was invented by an Englishman George Grote. B.R. Ambedkar says it is the spirit of the constitution.

What are the sources of this morality? Our constitution itself is the biggest source. Other sources can be debates in Constituent Assembly, amendments of constitution, Supreme Court judgements based on them etc.

Constitutional morality can be regarded as the sum total of all the values promoted by our holy book. It includes the

fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, effective cooperation between different state agencies. Even limitations of powers of our govt also comes under constitutional morality.

Today, we are living in a dark age. India is grappling with a number of ills at all-social, economic, political, technological fronts. There is huge hue and strife. In this scenario, constitutional morality can be a guiding light to our despair and sorrow.

Firstly, if we talk of social front. We are facing a number of ills like majoritarianism, mob lynchings, manual scavenging etc. We have still dominant caste system present in our society. Recently, 2 women

were paraded naked as they were alleged to be practising witchcraft.

The constitution teaches us that all are equal. we must be tolerant towards others. Instead of rivalries, the differences must be celebrated. It gives equal, rather special rights to minority population. State must come forward to help in their security and livelihood.

The recent Shina Kasegaon case and exodus of North-East people from Bangalore show the tyranny of majority. It can be rectified by constitution which clearly states that India belongs to all. Each has the right to get employment and reside anywhere in nation (Article 19). This must be implemented in letter and spirit.

In India, the status of female is low. She gets less wages (ILO report - 720% wage gap) than men.

She is subjected to female foeticides, inadequate nutrition (50% of them are anaemic) and education. She even faces domestic violence at home & sexual exploitation at workplace.

In this, constitution can be our guiding force. It envisions Right to Equality (Article 14, 15) for all irrespective of gender, caste, sex etc. She also has the right to equal wages & good living conditions (Directive Principle of state policy). The above Sabarimala case also gives her a right that was long overdue.

We need equal empowerment of females to become New India. If their participation in workforce is same as that of male, our GDP can rise by 26%. (IMF chief). But for that, 'New Woman' is required to usher in 'Bright' India.

Moving forward, the future of our country lies with children. But those little hands are washing utensils instead of drawing. This child labour is a blot on free and liberal India. It takes away their childhood and dreams. In this, constitutional morality comes to the rescue.

It teaches us 'No child labour'. It prohibits employment of children in any factory/establishment. It gives right to Education as a basic right to all so that they can become educated. Kailash satyarthi, Nobel laureate says that a childhood lost is the loss of whole generation. Constitutional morality guides us to take all steps required for blossoming childhood. Today, there is a loss of ethical values from society. There is an increase in crime rates (NCRB data)

Everyday, we witness reports of murder, rape, deaths, theft, trafficking etc. In spite of eliminating manual scavenging, it still continues unabashedly in capital Delhi.

Constitutional morality focusses on tolerance, communitarianism, social justice, care ethics, corporate governance to deal with such issues. It asks the citizens to follow their duties (e.g. respecting women) & ordering state to ensure order & justice.

Coming on health front, there is overcharging by hospitals. Eg - Fortis taking 20 lakh from a dead patient. There is ~~less~~ ^{emergence} of touts, fake doctors & a decline in doctor-patient relationship. Recently - doctor in West Bengal was beaten by patients' relatives. Constitutional morality seeks 'Right to Health' for all under Article 21. It is the duty of state to ensure adequate, affordable

healthcare for all.

Moving on to education, there is a rise in plagiarism. Education is becoming a commercial commodity. There are issues of fake universities! But constitution guides that everyone has the right to basic education. At the same time, citizen must develop a scientific temper in themselves.

On the political side, there is a rise in use of money & muscle power in elections. The Indian Parliament witnessed a dark day when vote for cash incidence happened. Over 13% MPs in Lok Sabha have criminal background (ADR Report).

Constitutional morality is about spirit of democracy and liberty. It gives equal political representation for all irrespective of caste, creed etc. It is also evident in Universal Adult Franchise. It guides the political parties to be representative & inclusive in nature. It chalks out different roles & responsibilities for

legislature, executive and judiciary for rapid development of India.

coming to religious front, there is an increase in fundamentalism. The entry of females is being banned. Even beef ban of food items is being propagated by religious leaders. There is a rise in communalism in India.

But constitutional morality gives equality to all religions. It talks of secularism wherein the state doesn't interfere in religious matters. It also gives religious rights to minorities to protect & preserve their culture (Article 25-28).

Thus, constitutional morality is a lighthouse in the ocean of darkness. It has a unique answer to around each & every problem of ours. But still the problems exist even after around 70 years of

having a constitution. What's the issue?
It is due to the non-
implementation of our constitution in letter
and spirit. Our former President K.R.
Narayanan once remarked that it is
not the constitution but us who failed
the constitution. We weren't able to
succeed as per the vision of our
national leaders.

We weren't able to
realise their dream of free, democratic
and participative India. This is due to
lack of political will, pressure from
below, corruption and bureaucratic apathy.
Instead of being a vigilant check
on other's misuse of power, we started
forming nexus to loot our own nation.
2G scam, coal scam are misproof of
this.

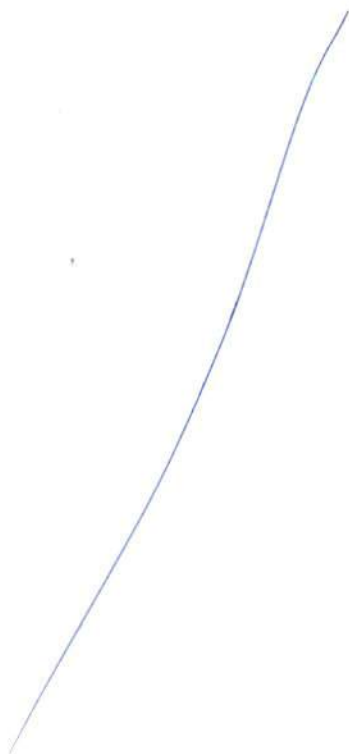
Nevertheless, it is said that
there is still hope until breath is
there. We need to reform & cleanse
our system according to what was

envisaged by the constitution. We need our legislature, Judiciary & executive to work in tandem in the spirit of constitution.

Not only our structures need to be up-to-date, but the process must also be streamlined. ARC II recommends agile governance. We need SMART policing to deal with new threats everyday (PM Modi). We need to fasten the govt processes and have proper grievance redressal system in place.

As the constitution is an organic document, similarly we need an ever evolving governance & societal system. It should be able to cope with not only terrorism of yesterday but also cyber warfare of tomorrow.

Although constitutional morality can be a guiding light, but it is us, the society to get motivated & get things done. It is only us who can make things happen on ground. The SC judgement might decriminalise LGBTQ but it is us, the society which needs to be forward looking and absorb them with full-heart. For this, we need value based education system as well as awareness about the constitutional morality. Proper socialisation, movies (Article 15) can also reinforce good behaviour in us. We have lots of work to move to lightful, brighter times towards 'New India' and as is said by our first PM - 'I have miles to go before I sleep, miles to go before I sleep'. Time has come for our constitutional vision to become the real India.



Innovation as a tool for achieving inclusive growth in India

Inclusive growth

Mitti fridge ^{Intro}

Farmers
Rural-Urban

Females

Tribals

Physically Handicapped

Innovation as a tool

✓ Fire - first invention

✓ Farmer - HYV, fertiliser, soil health ^(a)

✓ Space technology ^(a)

✓ Biotech technology ^(c)

✓ Bio-innovation - health ^(H)

✓ GM crops ^(a)

✓ Tribals - ERIFED ^(b)

✓ Women - e-commerce ^(d)

Necessity mother of innovation

✓ Generic Drugs ^(f)

✓ Knee implants - new drugs ^(f)
Japanese foot

✓ 4th IR - Big data ^(A)

✓ e-Health ^(H)

✓ e-education - MOOC ^(H)
swayam
NPTEL

PMJDY - JAM trinity ^(g)

disaster forecasting - cyclones
tsunami ^(c)

innovation in Gov't - Operation Hunger
Free Dist ^(g)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ^(g)

2. Inclusive growth-defn
Environment
Physical

Components

Gender
Mfg
Agn

Importance of ^(3G)

Impediments of

2 pages ^(g)

Innovation-how

Cancelled

Global Gender Gap Index

✓ Agriculture
BDF3

✓ Tribals

✓ Rural-Urban Divide

✓ Females

✓ Physically Handicapped

✓ e-Health ^(f)

g) Governance

h) Corruption

↓
Steps taken by govt

challenges in innovation

Steps taken by govt

Steps taken by citizens

↓

WAY A/W

Inclusive
↓
social
Economic
Political
cultural
Technological

✓ low cost A/c, consumer products (c)

✓ foreign policy - solar Mema

✓ solar technology - (c)

✓ Automobile sector (c)

✓ start-up india, stand-up india

✓ Atal Tinkering Lab, AIM

✓ SMART india

conclusion

✓ climate change - security issue

✓ Innovation → Green Building Code

✓ corruption - PRAGATI

✓ RTI, citizen charter, (c)

✓ social Audit.

✓ skill development (d)

Constitutional Morality: Guiding light in times of darkness

mob lynching
majoritarianism

LGBTQ

Manual scavenging

Female foeticide - domestic violence

child labour

less status of female.

Political parties - less representation

Corruption

Use of money & muscle power

Fake News

Cyber Bullying, Trolls

Thinking

Loss of Ethics in society

Crime Rate on rise

Rape, death, murder

corruption, nexus

Sabarimala

Article 377

Triple Talaq



FR

DPSP

Minority rights

Right to equality

Right to freedom

Right against untouchability

Religion rights

Minority Rights

Education

Plagiarism

cheating

fake universities

Commercialisation of edu

Health

Overcharging for tests

Touts, fake doctors

J&S case - implants

Organ Market (TN)

Health education

Agriculture - less profit

suicide rate

Huge wastage.

Tribals -

Extraction from Land

PRA

PESA .

73rd & 74th Constal AA .

Religion -

Sabarimala, Haji Ali Dargah

Purity vs impurity

entry to temple Movement

Islamic fundamentalism

Right to minorities

Right to Equality .

exploitation of labour

Tech - misuse

child pornography

sexual violence

3